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# NOTES AND QUERIES:

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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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TWELFTH SERIES.—VOLUME I.

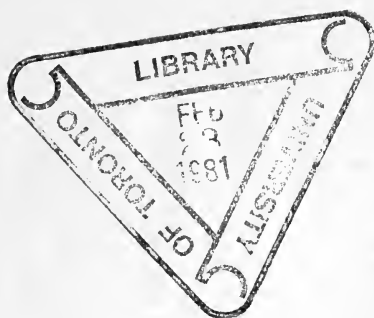
JANUARY—JUNE, 1916.

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20

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## Notes.

THE BADDELEY CAKE AT  
DRURY LANE.

In my collection of West's juvenile theatrical prints I have one of which I have never seen another copy, except that in the Print Room of the British Museum. This latter is laid down and bound up at p. 43 of the fourth of the nine folio volumes comprising the splendid collection endorsed "West's Toy Theatre Prints," which was bought of me for the nation by Sir Sidney Colvin in 1886. Needless to say that nothing but the direct necessity made me part with it. The collection includes one of every print I then had, and also a number of sheets I believe to be unique, for I have no copies, though I have assiduously collected since. I estimate the Print Room collection to be now worth four times what I got for it. At

all events, the Cruikshank sheets, which I then thought worth a shilling apiece, Capt. R. J. H. Douglas in his Catalogue values at 10s. each.

To return to West's print with which I began; it bears no title, and the only inscription outside the margin is:—"London, Published Jan<sup>y</sup> 1, 1827, by W. West, at his Theatrical Print Warehouse, 57, Wych Street, Opposite the Olympic Theatre, Strand." It represents a number of actors round a table; on the tablecloth in front is the lettering, "West's New Theatrical Twelfth Night," and on the cake above, "Rich Treasury Cake." There is no description, and most probably none was necessary; all Londoners knew the characters. It might have been expected to bear some relation to the Drury Lane pantomime produced at Christmas, 1826, which was 'The Man in the Moon; or, Harlequin Dog-Star,' by William Barrymore; but that is not so. It seems clear that the engraving is only intended to be generally representative of celebrated performers who appeared at Drury Lane Theatre at different times, and not at the particular time of the previous year's celebration, namely, 1826. Thus at the head we have Edmund Kean, in costume as Richard III., saying to Robert William Elliston, who is in the act of cutting the cake, "Give me another Slice! Fill out the Wine! Do justice, Bobby!"

Elliston was lessee of Drury Lane Theatre from 1819 to 1826, but he did not act there after the expiration of his lease. Genest in his 'English Stage' (1832, vol. ix. p. 336) says, "In point of versatility he was scarcely inferior to any actor that had ever trod the stage." I have one of West's prints, dated as early as 1811, of Elliston in the character of Duke Aranza in 'The Honeymoon.' A copy of this is also in the Print Room (vol. iv. p. 50), but it is of later date, as it has been worked on to remedy the defects caused by taking numbers of impressions.

The figure just under Kean's right arm, holding his goblet in his left hand and cake in his right hand, is probably James Wallack, who "withdrew to the United States in 1845," the 'D.N.B.' says; but read 1851, as he was then at the Haymarket Theatre. The man just below him, who is also cutting the cake, bears a striking resemblance, both in face and figure, to Charles Kemble as he is depicted in the character of Thomas Cromwell in the splendid mezzotint engraving by G. Clint, A.R.A., after the well-known picture by G. H. Harlow entitled 'The Court for the Trial of Queen Katharine,'

published Jan. 1, 1818.\* Eighteen of the figures are portraits, Mrs. Siddons being the Queen, and Charles Kemble the central figure at the table. But Kemble, though he acted frequently in the old theatre, only acted once or twice, on the occasion of a benefit, in the present Drury Lane Theatre.

I am unable to say why Elliston is dressed as an officer in a costume much resembling that of "The Governor" in 'The Exile,'

have a sheet of West's characters in 'The Exile,' by W. Heath, on which plate ii. gives the Governor's costume. It is dated 16 Jan., 1822. This plate is in the Print Room collection, vol. i. p. 66. I also have West's 'Theatrical Portrait' of Mr. Farren as the Governor, so I presume he acted the part at the revival of 1821. The Farren portrait I only acquired in 1915; it is a quarto representation by William Heath of the



*London, Published Jan. 1, 1827, by W. West, at his Theatrical Print Warehouse, 57, High Street, Opposite the Olympic Theatre Strand*

(Reduced from a Print in the possession of MR. RALPH THOMAS)

revived at Covent Garden in 1821. It may be intended as symbolical of his being in command at Drury Lane Theatre. I

\* This plate was printed in such numbers that it was worn almost to a shadow. It was reworked and published "with the permission of the Duke of Devonshire" on March 2, 1829. If the Duke, who, I presume, owned the picture, could have had any idea of the deterioration the plate had undergone, he would never have consented to his name being used. In this issue the fine

small one in the sheet of characters above-mentioned.

To return to the print: on the extreme left is John Liston as Paul Pry, with his

portrait of Charles Kemble is almost unrecognizable. However, the likeness is worse still in a wood engraving of the same size (22 by 30 inches) as the original mezzotint, which was issued with No. III. of Reynolds's Miscellany (about 1848) as 'The Trial of Queen Catherine' at the price of threepence.

umbrella under his arm and goblet in his left hand; and on the extreme right is the same actor, as Grojan, a character in a long since forgotten farce, which seems never to have been printed, called 'Quite Correct,' adapted from the French by Joseph Ebsworth, and first produced at the Haymarket, July 29, 1825. There can be no doubt about Liston's features or the characters, because he is saying to Elliston, who with his left hand is giving a slice of cake to the monkey, "That's not correct," which is a catch-phrase of Grojan's, just as "I hope I don't intrude" is of Paul Pry's. It seems curious that Liston should be twice represented, but he was so popular that he frequently acted both these parts on the same night.

The monkey figure is intended for little George Wieland as the Chimpanzee in 'La Perouse,' a part which he had acted at Drury Lane, and which Edmund Kean is said to have played when he began, about 1809, but which had, no doubt, been completely forgotten. Wieland acquired a unique position as a representative of monkeys and sprites, and continued on the stage almost to the time of his death, which occurred on Nov. 6, 1847, at the age of 35. He was a member of the Acting Committee of the Theatrical Fund. One of West's best sets of characters is to be found in "The grand historical ballet called La Perouse, or the desolate Island, as performed at the English Opera House, published 25 October, 1819." T. P. Cooke was La Perouse, and Miss Leonora Pincott, afterwards Mrs. Alfred Wigan, is representing the chimpanzee.

The figures of Punch on the left and Judy on the right, holding their goblets in their left hands, are simply allegorical. It only remains to mention the figure holding the goblet in his left hand immediately above Elliston, which may be intended for John Charles Hughes, an actor of humorous parts, and for some years Secretary to the Drury Lane Theatrical Fund.

Ebsworth, who is mentioned above, married an elder sister of Miss Fairbrother, afterwards Mrs. Fitzgeorge, the wife of the late Duke of Cambridge. The late Rev. J. Woodfall Ebsworth was the son of this Joseph Ebsworth.

The artist who drew this Twelfth Night print was William Heath.\* He did hundreds of prints for West. Heath was quite

aware of the fact that for a figure to come out right-handed he must draw it left-handed on the copper, since a proof taken from a copperplate represents everything the reverse of what it is in the drawing on the copper. Any one who wishes to see these prints can do so, at the Students' Print Room at the British Museum, where, for an occasional visit, no ticket is required.

It is quite clear that this copperplate engraving represents the cutting of the Drury Lane Baddeley Twelfth Night cake, well known in theatrical circles. I presume it was intended as a Twelfth Night card, of which at that time great numbers were issued every year. There is a good article 'On Twelfth Night as a Religious Period,' commenting on the decay of the custom of celebrating the twelfth night after Christmas, in *Household Words* for Dec. 26, 1896, p. 156.

RALPH THOMAS.

(To be concluded.)

#### SIR JOHN SCHORNE.

For a good many years past the Rector of Long Marston, that Master John Schorne, "gentleman born," who conjured the devil into a boot and was canonized by the voice of the people, if not by the authority of Rome, has been a standing subject of interest to readers of 'N. & Q.' The late Dr. Sparrow Simpson, in particular, was assiduous in collecting anything relating to the Buckinghamshire worthy, and there is but little known upon the subject which is not included in his articles in vols. xxiii., xxv., and xli. of the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*. Of later date there is a good summary in the number of *The Reliquary* for January 1901, not, however, adding anything fresh to what was already known about this saint.

During the last few months I have been so fortunate as to come across a second copy of the Office for Sir John Schorne which was printed by Dr. Sparrow Simpson in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association* for 1885 (vol. xli. p. 262). Dr. Simpson's version was taken from Sloane MS. No. 389, folio 92, and was obviously the work of an illiterate person whose bad handwriting made some passages quite unintelligible. The new version which has come to light is contained in a fifteenth-century collection of prayers, offices, &c., of English origin, belonging to Robert Berkeley, Esq.,

\* For information about him see 'N. & Q.' 1908 (10 S. ix. 385, 473; x. 13, 93).



of Spetchley Park, Worcester. Though not faultlessly transcribed, the Spetchley version is decidedly better than that in the Sloane MS., and enables the lacunæ in the latter, as printed by Dr. Sparrow Simpson, to be filled up with some degree of certainty. The following are the two versions, (a) that from the Spetchley MS., and (b) the Sloane version, printed side by side:—

(a)	(b)
<i>Prose of</i> B. John Shorne.	<i>A flare prayer of</i> Mr. John Shorne for y <sup>e</sup> Asces.
Aue gemma curatorum O iohannes flos doctorum rector de merstonia	Aue gemma curatorum O Johannes flos doctorum ....de Marstonia
Aue lux predicatorum vas virtutum via morum ducen[s] ad celestia	Aue lux predicatorum Vas virtutum via morum Ducens ad celestea
Aue pater clericorum exemplar presbiterorum in carnis mundicia	Aue pater clericorum Exemplar presbiterorum In carnis mundicia
Aue consors angelorum contemplator superno- rum et vincens demonia	Aue consors angelorum Contemplator superno- rum Et vincens demonea
Aue salus infirmorum medicina vexatorum februm molestia	Aue salus infirmorum Medicina vexatorum Febre[um] modestia
Aue lumen oculorum liberator languidum dencium angustia	Aue lumen oculorum Liberator languidum Dencium angustia
Aue cum miraculorum rediuius vos tuorum profert testimonia	Aue cum meraculorum Rediuiens bos tuorum Profart testimonia
Aue tu qui es cunctorum susculator submersorum per tua suffragia	Aue dnū puerorum Susculator subversorum Per tua suffragia
Aue diuini puerorum consolator miserorum qui sunt in tristicia	Aue tu que sunt in tris- ticia
Aue dux peregrinorum esto ductor viatorum ad superna gaudia.	Aue dux peregrinorum Esto doctor viatorum Ad superna caudia.
Ora pro nobis sacerdos Christi Johannes:	V. Ora pro nobis, beate sacerdos Christi, Jo- hannes.
Ut nos a cunctis febre- bus defendat gratia Christi.	R. Ut a cunctis febre- bus defendat nos gracia Christi.

Oremus.

Domine Jesu Christi fili  
dei viui qui a socru  
Petri filio quoque  
reguli virtute verbi  
tui febres fugare volu-  
isti concede propicius  
cunctis febricitantibus  
deuotissimi sacerdotis  
tui Johannis memoriam  
facientibus ut si  
sit placitum tue pietatis  
eos amplius vexandi  
non habeant febres po-  
testatem. Qui cum  
Deo Patre et Spiritu  
Sancto viuus et regnas  
Deus per omnia secula  
seculorum. Amen.

Oracio. Domine Jesu  
Christe, fili Dei viui,  
que a sacro Patre filio  
tuoque regle virtutis  
verbi tui febris fugare  
voluisti, concede pro-  
picius cunctis febre-  
tantiibus deuotissime  
sacerdotes tui Johan-  
nes memcream facien-  
tibus ut sit placitum  
tue pietate eos am-  
plius vexandi non  
habeant potestatem.  
Qui cum Patre et S.,  
&c.

A comparison of the two versions shows that the Spetchley MS. is much better than the Sloane copy, though it is not altogether free from the mistakes of an ignorant copyist. In stanza 7 the "vos" of the former should evidently be "bos"; but the ninth stanza (Spetchley) and eighth (Sloane) offer most difficulty. The MS. leaves no doubt as to the word "diuini"; but this is obviously incorrect. "Dnū" (in the same place in the Sloane MS.) was read by Dr. Sparrow Simpson as "domnus," which seems equally unlikely. Mr. Herbert (of the Department of MSS., British Museum) suggests that in both places the original word was "dulcis," which became corrupted by a succession of ignorant scribes. The Spetchley MS. enables us to make sense of the absurdities of the last stanza and the collect as given in the Sloane MS. Considering the extreme rarity of local offices in England, it is satisfactory to possess this record of the popular devotion to Sir John Schorne in a fairly complete and accurate form.

As some confusion exists with regard to the representations of the famous miracle of the devil and the boot, it may be of interest to give a list, corrected by personal inquiry, of paintings which are still extant. Sir John Schorne figures on the following rood-screens:—

Alphington, Devon; Cawston, Norfolk; Gateley, Norfolk; Suffield, Norfolk; Wolborough, Devon.

According to F. B. Bond and B. Camm's 'Rood-screens and Rood-lofts' (1909), ii. 238, the saint's figure also occurs on screens at Portsmouth (Devon); Barton Turf, Bingham Abbey, Litcham, and Ludham—all in Norfolk. The Portsmouth and Litcham figures are so much effaced that it requires a good deal of imagination to see a representation of Sir John Schorne in them; at

Barton Turf, Binham, and Ludham his figure is not to be found, so probably the note in Messrs. Bond and Camm's book has been misplaced.

To end with a query. In the *Proceedings* of the Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute (vol. i. p. 222) there is described a representation of Sir John Schorne which is said to have come from a rood-screen at Sudbury. In 1850 it belonged to Mr. Gainsborough Dupont. In *The Archæological Journal* (vol. xxv. pp. 334-44) a description is given of a stained-glass panel with a figure of Schorne, which in 1838 belonged to a resident of Bury St. Edmunds. And in *The Reliquary* for 1902 (p. 40) mention is made of the leaf of a vellum Antiphoner at Clare, in private possession, with an illumination or miniature of Sir John. Can any one say where these are now to be found?

WM. BARCLAY SQUIRE.

#### HUNTINGDONSHIRE ALMANACS.

THE printing of almanacs in England can be traced back to pre-Elizabethan times, for the earliest one known was printed by Richard Pynson in 1497. Afterwards the exclusive right to sell almanacs and prognostications was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the Stationers' Company, and James I. extended the privilege to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and for about two centuries these bodies were the only ones permitted to issue printed calendars. It was not until 1834, when the heavy stamp duty of one shilling and threepence per copy was repealed, that local printers were able to publish their own productions; and even up to the present day most of the locally printed almanacs contain the calendar and other matter supplied by the Company, and used for the "inside," having added thereto advertisements and much local information to make up the little volumes, which are mostly small octavos. It is this extra material, or Companion to the Almanac, that I am here most concerned with and interested in, for I wish to indicate how useful it is for topographical and genealogical purposes—a point which has not been sufficiently noted. Yet a small collection of such annuals of any county should be most instructive and may well be consulted for the above information. These little records of a year's work are still popular, and their genesis from the official sheets and later forecasts and prognostications of Old Moore, Poor Robin,

and poorer Partridge is well known; the calendar itself is derived from the old authority.

To show the growth of these slender ephemerides I subjoin a list of almanacs for the county of Huntingdon, with a few notes detailing the local uses and some of their contents. My list commences with a small volume published by the Stationers' Company in 1782, but the county is yet more closely connected with the Company than this implies, for in the year 1802 the latter consigned to "Mr. Gregory the editorship of the Gentleman's Diary and another of the almanacs." From the year 1817 he had the general superintendence of the almanacs published by them, which had been for a long time conducted by Dr. Hutton. "Mr. Gregory" was the famous mathematician, Dr. Olinthus Gregory—born at Yaxley, Huntingdonshire, Jan. 29, 1774, died at Woolwich in 1841; so the pleasure of perusing these slight works is enhanced by their recalling some interesting historical associations. Mr. J. Wright of St. Neots kindly sent me a list of those in his collection, which added to mine and the B.M. sheets make up the total.

After the repeal of the stamp tax, almanacs became much more numerous, and some of them published from Stationers' Hall, about this time and later, contained information relating to many counties, so that their circulation was extensive, whilst others limited their scope to a district or just a few counties.

(1) The earliest almanac connected with Huntingdonshire is one in my possession dated 1782. It is printed in red and black, size 5 in. by 3 in., and called—

"The Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire Almanack For the Year of Our Lord God 1782. Second after Bissextile or Leap Year."

It has an engraved view of Stationers' Hall and the Stationers' arms, and gives a list of the fairs in Huntingdonshire, and the names of members of Parliament, &c. This particular copy belonged to some one in St. Neots, and he made almost daily entries about the weather. The forecast in the almanac for Feb. 11 was "mild and temperate weather for the season," and the observer writes: "Very windy, high wind"; and on May 16 the forecast was: "Hot and dry weather." He noticed that it was "Rainy weather to the 28th," and on the 31st, "River out of its banks."

This copy seems of quite a recent date for weather lore compared with the Lincoln-

shire MS. in the Bodleian by William Merle, written about 1337-44. Merle was one of the first to keep a record of the weather in any way to be compared to modern meteorology.

(2) The British Museum library has a fine run of large folio sheet almanacs, which include this county, from 1822 to 1894, with some few years missing. The press-mark is 1878 d. 3. The title of the 1822 one is as follows:—

ALMANACK		
Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge- shire, Isle of Ely.	for the Year of Our Lord 1822.	Hunting- donshire and Bedford- shire.
	Being the Second after Bissextile or Leap-Year, and the Third of the Reign of His Present Majesty.	Latitude 52 deg. 30 min.
Calculated to		

London: Printed for the Company of Stationers.  
Sold by George Greenhill at their Hall in Ludgate  
Street.

[Price Two Shillings.]

It gives lists of the fairs and members of Parliament. From 1822 to 1849 the almanacs were sold by George Greenhill; from 1850 to 1883 by Joseph Greenhill; and from 1884 to 1894 they were "published by the Stationers' Company." The price of each was two shillings up to 1834; the next year and subsequent years the price was reduced to sixpence, the result possibly of the repeal of the stamp duty.

(3) 'Hannay & Dietrichsen's Almanack for 1844' amongst other counties includes Huntingdonshire, but gives only the usual local information of that period.

(4) The first of the locally published almanacs was a folio sheet, 14½ in. by 24½ in., printed by David Richard Tomson, Market Square, St. Neots, who had recently succeeded his uncle J. Stott. It is called 'Tomson's Almanack for the Year 1852,' and printed in blue. 'Tomson's St. Neots Almanac, 1854,' gave an engraving of St. Neots Church; and another one entitled 'Almanack for 1869' was 21 in. by 28 in., and all were issued gratis.

(5) Tomson also printed the "'Family Paper" Almanack, 1855,' a sheet 9½ in. by 14½ in., printed in red and blue; the similar one for 1856 was printed in black. Issued gratis with the *St. Neots Family Paper*.

(6) Tomson also printed the first book almanac, small 8vo, in the county—'Tomson's Household Almanack, 1856,' 1d.

(7) The "'St. Neots Chronicle" Almanack,' a sheet 17½ in. by 22½ in., was presented to subscribers to the *St. Neots Chronicle* by F. Topham. The almanac was issued yearly from about 1856 to 1871.

(8) Evans & Wells succeeded Topham, and they issued a similar almanac from 1872 to 1886, when the *Chronicle* was absorbed by the *Hunts County News*.

(9) 'Handford's Family Almanack, 1863,' is the next book almanac, printed and published by Robert Wm. Handford, Market Place, St. Neots, 1d. He was in business as a stationer for only about a year.

(10) The Rev. E. Bradley ("Cuthbert Bede") was curate of Glatton with Holme, 1850-54, and Rector of Denton with Caldicote, 1859-71. He presented his parishioners with an almanac, as the following note shows:—

(11) The 'Denton and Caldicot Almanack, 1872,' was dated by Harry M. Wells from Denton Rectory, November, 1871.

"Continuing a practice established by your late Rector, the Rev. E. Bradley, I have resolved to present you with a sheet almanack."

The one for the year 1873 had the same address and the same illustrations dated November 1871.

(12) The 'Caldicote Almanack,' 1873, a large single sheet, was also dated from Denton Rectory by Harry M. Wells, Dec. 7, 1872.

(13) 'Foster's Illustrated Huntingdonshire Almanack,' St. Ives, 1872-82, 8vo.—The year 1881 has advertisements only. That for 1882 (the eleventh year) was called 'Foster's Huntingdonshire Almanack,' and gave St. Ives local information, a list of carriers from St. Ives, and a calendar of local events.

(14) 'Hankin's Huntingdonshire Almanac and Fireside Companion,' St. Ives, 1882-1916, 8vo.—Contains Companion to the Almanac (tales), conundrums, &c., all printed at St. Ives—at first by James G. Hankin, and after 1885 by James G. Hankin & Son. The following years have rather interesting frontispieces:—

1888. The Old Bridge, St. Ives. By C. R. B. Barrett.

1889. The Old House, St. Ives. By C. R. B. Barrett. (This is the old house referred to in my note at 11 S. x. 501.)

1890. Ramsey Abbey in Huntingdonshire. Hawkins, sculp.

1891. The Waits, St. Ives. By C. R. B. Barrett.

1892. Skating Match at Chatteris, 1823.

1893. Congregational Church, St. Ives.

May I be allowed to mention that in 1884 appeared my 'Notes on the History of

St. Ives,' and in 1886 'Municipal History of Huntingdon'? This was about the commencement of any attempts at writing anything about the county, and, so far as I know, these were the only local articles in the series. Although I was told by my friend the late Theodore Watts-Dunton that he had contributed to it, I have failed to find anything by him.

(15) 'St. Neots Parish Almanac,' 1883-98.

(16) 'Free Church Sunday School, St. Ives, Illustrated Almanack.' Sheets, 1886-9, Sunday School Union, 56 Old Bailey, London, E.C.

(17) 'Jarman & Gregory's "Hunts County Guardian" Almanack and Directory,' St. Ives, 1888-93, 8vo (with County Map, 4d., I have not seen).—It has lists of fairs, members of the County Council, carriers, magistrates, and clergy of Huntingdonshire.

1892. Frontispiece, Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Fenstanton.

1893. Frontispiece, North Hunts Constitutional Club, St. Ives.

(18) 'The "Hunts County Guardian" Almanack and Directory.' Sheets, St. Ives, 1889-93.

(19) 'The Saint Ives Wesleyan Sunday School Almanack for 1889.' Sheet, 2 Castle Street, City Road, E.C.

(20) "'Hunts County News" Almanack and Year-Book for Huntingdonshire,' Huntingdon, 1891-1903, 8vo.—Contains full information as to the various county authorities and local bodies, public institutions, places of worship, &c.; and 1903 adds "a Gazetteer of the whole county."

(21) 'Wells's Almanack and Directory for St. Neots and District,' St. Neots, 1891-1901, 8vo. Zachariah Wells, 1891-7; Wells & Son, 1898-1901.—Contains full information as to the various local authorities, places of worship, public institutions, &c., in St. Neots and neighbourhood.

1893, 1894, 1897, 1898. Very useful record of local events.

1895. Local chronological landmarks; and a short account of the stained-glass windows in St. Neots Church, and by whom presented.

1896. A thick-paper edition, 2d. (fifth year of publication); and an *Édition de Luxe*, 2s. (Two only printed.)

(22) 'Mrs. Wallis's Kimbolton Almanack,' 1890-94, 8vo. (Mrs. Adelaide Selena Wallis, Post Office, Kimbolton.)—Kimbolton local information.

(23) 'The "Huntingdonshire Post" Constitutional Almanack,' 1894. Large sheet,

printed by McCorquodale & Co., Ltd. Portrait of A. H. Smith Barry, M.P., and another copy with portrait of Hon. Ailwyn Fellowes, M.P.

(24) 'The "Huntingdonshire Post" Almanack and Diary,' 1895, Huntingdon, 8vo.—This is a specially interesting number, containing several outline sketches, and a 'Calendar of local events' as the Calendar; Carlyle's description of St. Ives; and verses by E. J. Naish of St. Ives, viz., 'Hemingford Abbots Church,' 'Hemingford Grey Church,' and 'A Summer's Day.' (Even some early German almanacs contained pieces by poets.)

(25) 'Wrycroft's Almanack for St. Neots and District,' D. S. Wrycroft, St. Neots, 1900-1905, 8vo.—Contains original articles:

1900. Historical Notes. Trades Directory. The Town of St. Neots, with illustrations.

1901. James Toller, the Eynesbury Giant, and portrait frontispiece.

1902. A Short Sketch of the Life of the celebrated Saint "Neot." Frontispiece, Alfred's Famous Jewel. Summary of Chief Events.

1903. A Brief Account of the Circumstances which led to Two Atrocious Attacks on the Person of Ann Izzard (of Great Paxton) as a reputed Witch.

1904. The Great Bridge of St. Neots (frontispiece). Witchcraft in Huntingdonshire. Summary of Chief Events.

1905. The Great Frost of 1814, 'Snowed Up.'

(26) 'St. Neots Advertiser Almanack,' P. C. Tomson, St. Neots, 1901-16, 8vo ( $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1888, and afterwards 1d.).—I subjoin a selection from the contents:—

1902. The Windows of St. Neots Parish Church [By William Emery. Died Dec. 1, 1915.]

1903. The Charities of St. Neots.

1904. Links with the Past. By J. Wright. The War in South Africa—local names.

1906. The Great Robbery at St. Neots in 1829.

1907. A Huntingdonshire Jury in 1619, &c.

1909. St. Neots Paper Mills.

1910. St. Neots Bridge (illus.).

1911. Interior of St. Neots Church (illus.).

1912. A Musical Genius who lived at St. Neots in the Eighteenth Century. [By J. W.]

1913. Huntingdonshire and the Volunteer Movement of Fifty Years Ago. [By J. W.]

1914. The Hawthorn Hunter of Southoe Turnpike Gate. By Joseph Wright.

1915. Some Happenings in Huntingdonshire One Hundred Years Ago. [By J. W.]

1916. List of St. Neots Men serving in the Army and Navy.

(27) 'W. Goggs & Son's Almanack and Year-Book,' Huntingdon, 1904, 8vo.—Contains Huntingdon Directory, Magistracy, &c.

(28) 'South Hunts Liberal Calendar,' 1905. Large sheet, with five portraits.

Various almanacs, or rather calendars, with local views, came into fashion about 1910 (one for 1912 showed Houghton Mill, St. Ives, Hunts); but such things do not really belong to our subject.

HERBERT E. NORRIS.

Cirencester.

DANTE AND POLIZIANO.—In his 'Studies of Dante' ('Estimates, Contemporary and Later,' I.) Dean Plumptre has the following: "I find no tribute to Dante recorded as coming from the pen of Politian or Marsilio Ficino, or Ludovico Vives, or Pico della Mirandola." But some of the most eloquent lines of Poliziano's fervent 'Nutricia,' 'Argumentum de poetica et poetis' (1486), salute the founders of Italian literature with no mean praise. True, the great Renaissance scholar does not lavish upon the native writers the erudition with which he chants Homer, Virgil, and above all Pindar, yet the following lines are assuredly not without grace and dignity sufficient to contradict Dean Plumptre's all too sweeping statement:

Nec tamen Aligerum fraudarim hoc munere  
Dantem,  
Per styga per stellas mediæque per ardua montis,  
Pulchra Beatricis sub uirginis ora, uolantem;  
Quique Cupidineum repetit Petrarcha triumphum;  
Et qui his quinis centum argumenta diebus  
Pingit; et obscuro qui semina monstrat amoris:  
Unde tibi immensæ ueniunt praeconia laudis,  
Ingeniis opibusque potens Florentia mater.

Thus Englished by Addington Symonds:

"Nor yet of this meed of honour would I cheat wing-bearing Dante, who flew through hell, through the starry heavens, and o'er the intermediate hill of Purgatory beneath the beauteous brows of Beatrice; and Petrarch too, who tells again the tale of Cupid's triumph; or him who in ten days portrays a hundred stories; or him who lays bare the seeds of hidden love: from whom unmeasured fame and name are thine, by wit and wealth twice potent, Florence, mother of great sons!"

Del Lungo, who, in his ample commentary on Poliziano, rather carpingly characterizes these beautiful lines as "Scarso tributo, quasi un' elemosina, dell' aureo latinista alla povera poes'a volgare," is none the less bound to modify his judgement with "Nota felicità dei versi: che dipingono il viaggio dantesco."

It is noticeable that Symonds punctuates the line "Pingit; . . ." thus: "Pingit et obscuro . . ." and renders ". . . hundred stories, and lays bare . . ." obviously taking it that "qui semina monstrat amoris" still refers to Boccaccio. I have ventured slightly to alter the translation at this point, as it seems to me that the Latin, without unnecessary

harshness, will hardly bear Symonds's interpretation. Accordingly I here follow Del Lungo, who takes "qui semina monstrat amoris" to be Guido Cavalcanti, "di cui si allude (Obscuri ecc.) alla canzone sulla natura d'amore, comentata, a' suoi tempi e poi, largamente."

MONTAGUE J. SUMMERS.

HOGARTH: A CONTEMPORARY ITALIAN ADMIRER.—Count Alessandro Verri, the first Italian to attempt to translate Shakespeare, was a confirmed Anglomaniac even before the few months he spent in London during the winter of 1766-7. He wrote home some interesting letters to his brother, Count Pietro, the distinguished economist, describing his visit. He was not favourably impressed by our tragedies, but in comedy he regards us as equal, if not superior, to the French.

"The Englishman has a more marked and profound sense of the ridiculous than the Frenchman, who is too subtle and metaphysical. I have watched scenes in English comedy which, in their completeness, reach the highest point of the ridiculous and the comic.

"You have only to compare an English caricaturist, such as Hogarth, with the famous Callot.

"English humour is more concentrated. I have seen prints in the shopwindows here that would keep me laughing whole days—figures so weird, costumes so outrageous, so much that is ridiculous collected into a single point, that it would be impossible to find more amusing pictures in the whole world."

For Hogarth, especially for "*Marriage à la mode*," he has a great admiration. His brother asks him to bring him a set, if it is not too dear. He willingly promises, as it only costs eight shillings. He possessed one himself, and we find him sending for another after his return to Milan.

LACY COLLISON-MORLEY.

SOME NOTES ON KENTISH WILLS.—Having had occasion to transcribe some wills of the Commissary Court of Canterbury, I have made the following memoranda, which perhaps may be of some interest. Wills and testaments are usually spoken of indifferently, but a testament means properly a distribution of personal property, whereas a will may refer to either personal or real property; and it may be noted that previously to the year 1476 all testaments were made in Latin, wills being indifferently made in either Latin or English. Then we find in 1551 a will wherein the names of witnesses were omitted, and the seal and signature of the testator added for the first time. In 1559 occurs the first codicil to a

will. We note also that funeral sermons were charged 6s. 8d. in the first year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and just double that amount at the end.

In 1466 Thos. Bysmer of Herne wills 26s. 8d. for one *Peace-Kiss* of silver (this word not in the 'N.E.D.').

In 1485 *John Caxton* was buried in the nave of St. Alphege, Canterbury, by his wife Isabella.

In 1505 Thos. Toller of Sandwich wills 3l. 6s. 8d. to the High Roode for *gilding him*, also a piece to make him a crown, and as *much broken silver* to make him a pair of gloves, with the workmanship.

In 1567 Peter Brown of Maidstone, "Bocher," wills to buying a great Bible, of the largest volume that was used, 26s. 8d., to be set in the nether end of the church there, *in the place where it was wont to be set* in the time of the late King Edward VI., and to be fast bound with a chain, for all men to read.

In 1573 John Baker of Westwell, *Husbandman*, bequeathed all his manors, lands, &c., the inventory being 180l. 8s. 8d.

In 1585 Richard Beseley, preacher, desires to be buried in the body of Christ Church, Canterbury, beside his *companions in exile*, John Bale and Robert Pownal.

In 1570 John Butler, Prebend of Ch. Ch., Canterbury, left his property in Calais, where he formerly lived, *if Calais should again become English*.

In 1533 John Hatch of Feversham desired to be buried before the *Bachelor's Light* in the Church of Our Blessed Lady of Feversham. An important Feversham will.

In 1530 William Chapman wills his best bow "of ewe" and arrows.

In 1665 Thos. Simon, citizen and goldsmith and Chief Engraver of the Royal Mint, divided his property into three parts, *according to the custom of the city of London*—one part to his wife, one part to children, and the third part he wills, having power to dispose of it *by the said custom*, &c.

W. L. KING.

Paddock Wood, Kent.

"CATERPILLAR TRACTORS."—The editor or editors of any future edition of 'H.E.D.' will find a number of words or sub-words (if that be the correct term) to be added because of the present war. "Bantam" in its military meaning to-day will be among these, while another may be found in a question put in the House of Commons on 8 December to the Under-Secretary of State for War, inquiring whether the Comptroller

of Munitions Inventions has made any report to the War Office on the use of mobile forts propelled by "caterpillar tractors" for use in traversing ground honeycombed by trenches; and, if so, whether he has reported favourably on their utility.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

HALLEY AND PEAKE FAMILIES IN VIRGINIA. (See 11 S. xii. 339.)—I am again indebted to Mr. Henry I. Hutton of Warrenton, Virginia, for data concerning the two above-named families as follows:—

"In Prince William County we find James Hally married a Miss Peake, and had a son Craven Halley, named for Craven Peake, and one son Humphry, named also for Humphry Peake; while one Jesse Peakes married a Sybilla Halley about 1785. Find the following in Prince William County, Overwharton parish records:—

"Mary Pike, died at Michael Pike's, Feb. 27, 1744.

"Ann Pyke, married Henry Hunt, March 20, 1750.

"Robert Peake came to Virginia in 1623.

"Found in some old records in Washington, D.C., that one of the Hawleys who came from England and settled Hawley, Massachusetts, married a Mary E. Peake. There were three brothers, it is said, one settling in Massachusetts, one in Virginia, and the other one went further south. There is certainly an affinity between Halleys and Peakes or Pikes, both in U.S. and England. Give you the above for what it is worth."

EUGENE F. MCPIKE.

1200 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

## 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.

MOTTO OF RICHARD III.: "LOVALTO MELIE."—In Sir Winston Churchill's 'Divi Britannici,' 1675, p. 279, under the royal arms is the motto "Lovalto Melie," and in the letterpress following it is said that Richard

"quit his abhorr'd Stile of PROTECTOR, to take upon him, contrary to his dissembled Motto of *Lovalto Melie*, the better known Title of KING."

If this motto was a form of "Loyauté me lie," what is its origin or history?

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

HERALDIC QUERY: FERRERS.—Which of the various Ferrers coats was the one borne by Sir John Ferrers, whose daughter Jane married Sir John Rouse of Rouse Lench in the seventeenth century?

G. H. PALMER.



**THE BRITISH ARMY: MASCOTS.**—I would be much obliged if you could let me know where I can have full information and photographs about pets and mascots in the British Army. Is there any book on the subject?

DR. SÉE.

Hôpital 23, Houlgate (Calvados), France.

**"FAT, FAIR, AND FORTY."**—This alliteration has been attributed to the Prince Regent as descriptive of what a wife should be. Douglas Jerrold is reported to have said that such a wife would be all very well if you could do with her as you could with a bank note, viz., change her, when you felt so inclined, for two of twenty. With regard to the alliteration, I find in Bartlett's 'Familiar Quotations,' in a note to a quotation from Dryden, p. 275, a reference to Scott's 'St. Ronan's Well,' chap. vii., where "a comely dame" is spoken of as "Fat, fair, and forty," and also a reference to a letter of Mrs. Richard Trench of Feb. 18, 1816, in which she writes: "Lord — is going to marry Lady —, a fat, fair, and fifty cardplaying resident of the Crescent."

In canto i. stanza 62 of 'Don Juan,' Byron, referring to Donna Julia, says:—

Wedded she was some years, and to a man

Of fifty, and such husbands are in plenty;

And yet, I think, instead of such a ONE

'Twere better to have Two of five-and-twenty,  
Especially in countries near the sun;

And now I think on't, "mi vien in mente,"

Ladies even of the most uneasy virtue

Prefer a spouse whose age is short of thirty.

Does this witticism appear anywhere before the publication of 'Don Juan'?

Inner Temple. HARRY B. POLAND.

**BARON WESTBURY: MOCK EPITAPH.** (See 11 S. xii. 422, 464.)—Would SIR HARRY B. POLAND be good enough to state, for the benefit of those who are not lawyers, what is the meaning of:—

"He abolished the time-honoured institution of the Insolvents' Court, the ancient mode of conveying land, and the eternity of punishment."

Also—

"He dismissed Hell with costs, and took away from orthodox members of the Church of England their last Hope of Eternal Damnation"?

BARRULE.

**GUNFIRE AND RAIN.**—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' bring forward evidence to show that the belief, which one hears constantly expressed, that heavy gunfire causes rain, has a foundation in fact?

E. C. WIENHOLT.

**ECCLESIASTICAL FOLK-LORE.**—The Casuists (e.g. S. Alphonsus de Liguorio, 4. i. 1, quoting Busenbaum) condemn as superstitious such practices as hearing Mass before sunrise with candles arranged in a particular order, position, or number, or said by a priest named John, or by one of the exact stature of Christ. Is there other evidence of these superstitions, and of what date are they?

S. G.

**AUTHORS WANTED.**—A poem, 'The Swords of India,' dedicated to H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore, appeared in a newspaper some months ago, but the name of the author was not appended. The name of the newspaper (with date of issue) and the author's name required.

A. B.

Can any one inform me who wrote, and where I could obtain, the homely country poem beginning as under?—

A friend of mine was married to a scold;

To me he came and all his troubles told.

Said he, "She's like a woman raving mad."

Said I, "My friend, that's very bad."

"No, not so bad," said he,

"For with her I had house, lands, and money, too."

Said I, "My friend, that was well for you."

"No, not so well," said he.....

I am unable to quote the rest. I shall be obliged for information.

C. B.

I have a little calendar for the year 1796, wanting its title-page. It includes several pages of 'Poetry for the Ladies,' and the first of the poems is an 'Elegy on Retirement,' which begins:—

Silent and clear thro' yonder peaceful vale,

While Marne's slow waters wave their mazy way,  
See, to th' exulting sun, and fost'ring gale,

What boundless treasures his rich fruit display.

The fifth verse says:—

O dire effects of war! The time has been

When desolation vaulted here her reign;

One ravag'd desert was yon beauteous scene,

And Marne ran purple to the frighted Seine.

Who is the author of this elegy?

I. Y.

**THE MORAY MINSTRELS.**—A recent obituary notice of a musical amateur described him as "one of the original members of the Moray Minstrels." My only recollection of that body was that the programme of the amateur performance on behalf of the family of the late C. H. Bennett (a well-known artist, and illustrator of publications which appeared 1855-65) at the Theatre Royal, Adelphi, on May 11, 1867, includes: "Those Celebrated Amateurs, the 'Moray Minstrels,' will sing the following glees, part



songs, &c. Conductor, Mr. John Forster." (Then follow nine items.) As first-rate talent was represented at this benefit performance by Shirley Brooks, Mark Lemon, John Tenniel, Horace Mayhew, F. C. Burnand, and the Misses Kate, Florence, and Ellen Terry (Mrs. Watts), it may be assumed that the Moray Minstrels occupied a fairly high plane. Information or personal reminiscences of them would be welcome.

W. B. H.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.—

I should be glad to obtain any particulars of the further career of the following persons, and the dates of their respective deaths: (1) Thomas Hobart, fellow of Trin. Coll., Camb., who graduated M.A. 1694. (2) Robert Hobbes, scholar of Trin. Coll., Camb., who graduated M.A. 1605. (3) John Hockett, fellow of Trin. Coll., Camb., who graduated M.A. 1666. (4) John Hoddesdon, who graduated M.A. at Oxford from Christ Church in 1617. (5) George Hodges, who graduated B.A. at Oxford from Christ Church in 1743, and became Rector of Woolstanton, Salop. (6) Samuel Holford, who matriculated at Oxford from Magdalen Hall in 1712, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, April 28, 1719. (7) Walter Holmes, scholar of Trin. Coll., Camb., who graduated M.A. 1622.

G. F. R. B.

ROBERT CHILD, M.P., THE BANKER, died July 28, 1782. Whom and when did he marry? I should be glad to ascertain also the maiden name of his mother, the wife of Samuel Child of Osterley, who died "immensely rich" in 1752. Is there any printed pedigree of this family? G. F. R. B.

JOHN WILLETT OF LONDON, MERCHANT.—This gentleman, the son of Thomas Willett, Esq., of New York City, and grandson of Capt. Richard Willett of the same place (but some time previous to 1693 of Barbados, W.I.), was a merchant in London in 1783. It is possible that he was already a resident of London in 1767; for the administration of his father's will, dated 26 Dec., 1766, at New York, and who was "speedily about to depart beyond the seas," was granted to John Willett, the son, on 20 Oct., 1767 (P.C.C. 399 Secker).

It is probable that he is the John Willett, mentioned in 'Caribbeana' (vol. ii. p. 291) as of "parentage unknown," of Broad Street, London, merchant, 1767, and of St. Benet Fink, 1769, who on 2 March of the latter year married at St. George's, Hanover

Square, Elizabeth St. Leger, daughter of James George Douglas of London, agent for St. Kitts.

Any information regarding the above will be welcome. Did he leave any issue, and are there any descendants living to-day?

E. HAVILAND HILLMAN, F.S.G.

4 Somers Place, Hyde Park, W.

AUTHOR OF FRENCH SONG WANTED.—Can any reader kindly tell me the composer and date of first publication of the French song "Ah, vous dirai-je, maman?" It was probably written about 1800. E. L.

UDART AND WORTING FAMILIES.—Joseph Worting or Worting was Master of the Grammar School at Guilsborough about 1700–1718, and I should be grateful for any particulars of his parentage and education. His wife's name was Dorothy, and they had a son born Sept. 12, 1703, and baptized by the name of Oudart. Nicholas Oudart, F.R.S., Latin Secretary to King Charles II., had a daughter Dorothy, unmarried at the date of his will, 1672, as I learn from Chester's note on his burial in Westminster Abbey. Did this Dorothy become the wife of Joseph Worting? A. T. M.

### Replies.

#### THE SOCIETY FOR CONSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION.

(11 S. xii. 462, 508.)

THIS Society was formed in 1780, and in April of that year it issued a preliminary statement, in which it was resolved:—

"That this Society be unlimited in its number; and that no one shall be esteemed a member who hath not subscribed and paid at least one guinea as an annual subscription towards its expenses; and that no annual subscription shall exceed five guineas; and if any one shall choose to compound by paying down fifty guineas, he shall be deemed a perpetual member."

All subscriptions and donations were to be paid to T. B. Hollis, Esq., Craven Street, Strand, "until a Treasurer be appointed."

This preliminary circular is signed by the following:—

Ed. Bridgen, Esq.,	J. Jebb, M.D., F.R.S.
F.R.A.S.	C. Lofft, Esq.
R. Brocklesby, M.D.,	Colonel Miles.
F.R.S.	R. Price, D.D., F.R.S.
Rev. Mr. Bromley.	Thomas Rogers, Esq.
Major Cartwright.	R. B. Sheridan, Esq.
John Churchill, Esq.	James Trecothick, Esq.
John Frost, Esq.	John Vardy, Esq.
T. B. Hollis, Esq.,	Frederick Vincent, Esq.
F.R.A.S.	

The objects of the Society are stated in a further circular to be

"to diffuse throughout the kingdom as universally as possible, a knowledge of the great principles of Constitutional Freedom, particularly such as respect the election and duration of the representative body. With this view Constitutional Tracts, intended for the extension of this knowledge and to communicate it to persons of all ranks, are printed and distributed Gratis, at the expence of the Society. Essays and extracts from various authors, calculated to promote the same design, are also published under the direction of the Society, in several of the Newspapers: and it is the wish of the Society to extend this knowledge throughout every part of the United Kingdom, and to convince men of all ranks, that it is their interest, as well as their duty, to support a free constitution, and to maintain and assert those common rights, which are essential to the dignity and to the happiness of human nature.

"To procure short parliaments and a more equal representation of the people, are the primary objects of the attention of this Society, and they wish to disseminate that knowledge among their Countrymen, which may lead them to a general sense of the importance of these objects, and which may induce them to contend for their rights, as men, and as citizens, with ardour and with firmness.

"The communication of sound political knowledge to the people at large must be of great national advantage; as nothing but ignorance of their natural rights, or inattention to the consequence of these rights to their interest and happiness, can induce the majority of the inhabitants of any country to submit to any species of civil tyranny. Public Freedom is the source of natural dignity, and national felicity; and it is the duty of every friend to virtue and mankind to exert himself in the promotion of it."

The earliest meeting of the Society was held at the King's Arms Tavern, New Palace Yard, and later meetings at the Freemasons' Tavern (May 27, 1780), at New Inn Coffee-House (Feb. 15 and May 24, 1782), at Holyland's Coffee-House (Jan. 24, 1783), and at 11 Tavistock Street, Covent Garden (Oct. 29, 1784).

The only list of officials I can find is as follows:—

Martin, James, Esq., President.  
Bridgen, Edward, Esq., Treasurer.  
Churchill, John, Esq., Vice-President.  
Shove, Alured Henry, Esq., Vice-President.  
Trecrothick, James, Esq., Vice-President.  
Yeates, Thomas, Jun., Secretary.

The Society issued a quantity of leaflets, &c., under the general title of

"Tracts published and distributed gratis by the Society for Constitutional Information, with a design to convey to the minds of the people, a knowledge of their rights, principally those of representation." London, W. Richardson, 403 Strand, 1783, &c.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187 Piccadilly, W.

'THE VICAR OF BRAY' (11 S. xii. 453).—Bray folk, of whom I am one (for I was a resident parishioner for thirty years, and have still a small holding in the parish), have always been taught that the original Vicar of Bray was Simon Dillin (? Allen or Aleyne), Canon of Windsor, d. 1565.

Gough, 'Berks,' 26, Steele's Collection, p. 21 (Bodleian), says: "This is he of whom ye Prouerb '*The Vicar of Bray still*.'"

He was the twentieth vicar. I have not the date of his institution, but his predecessor was instituted 1522/3. The author of 'Hundred of Bray,' pub. 1861, confirms the statement about Col. Fuller, but gives no authority. It is not perhaps generally known that there was a Vicar of Bray who to a great extent coincides with the song. His tombstone is in the centre aisle of Bray Church, and the inscription is as follows:—

"Subter jacet Devoniensis Franciscus Carswell sacre Theologie Doctor, Regibus Carolo 2do et Jacobo 2do Capellanus; Ecclesie de Remnam Rector. Hujus Bibrocensis Vicarius 42 annos. Etatis sue 70. Obiit 24 Aug., 1709."

It may well be that, if the tradition of the song being written by an officer of Guards *temp.* George I. is founded on fact, this officer may have been a Bray man, who in recording the tradition had his own vicar in mind.

G. H. PALMER.

In a List of Successions of Colonels there occurs Francis Fuller, 29th Regt., Aug. 28, 1739. See 'Army List,' printed by J. Millan, the whole complete for 1773, p. 215. The regiment at that date would probably be known by the name of its colonel.

R. J. FYNMORE.

THOMAS GRIFFIN TARPLEY (11 S. xii. 482).—On his son's matriculation at Christ Church, Oxon (Dec. 24, 1798, aged 17), Dr. Tarpley was given as "of the Isle of Jersey, armiger." He had married Catherine, fourth daughter of Kenneth, Lord Fortrose, eldest son of William Mackenzie, fifth Earl of Seaforth, attainted by Act of Parliament for his participation in the rebellion of 1715. The younger Tarpley, at Christ Church, was Student until 1816, B.A. 1802, M.A. 1805, Proctor 1813, and Vicar of Flower, Northants, 1815.

A. R. BAYLEY.

This family held Moratico in Virginia, and was connected with Griffin, John Tarpley in 1749 being an executor of Leroy Griffin's will.

Th. G. Tarpley must have reached England before 1783, as he married here in 1773 Miss

(not Lady) C. Mackenzie, and apparently went to live in Jersey, where, about 1780, was born his son, who became Vicar of Floore 1815. The father was possibly son of the "polished" Dr. Th. Tarpley of Lunenburg, in Virginia. OLD SARUM.

THE NEWSPAPER PLACARD (11 S. xii. 483).—I cannot say when newspapers first began to issue placards announcing their principal contents; but such method of advertising is obviously a mere development of the use of the posters which were common in pre-newspaper days. The first posters were properly so called. They were notices pasted on the posts which once separated the footpath from the roadway—or at all events indicated where the footpath might be supposed to be. These bills on posts are often alluded to in seventeenth-century literature. In 1567 Londoners seem to have taken great interest in the whereabouts of certain Flemings who had fled from Flanders; and Stowe mentions that on the morning of May 4, "beyng Sonday," bills against the fugitives, adorned significantly "with gallowsys, and, as it were, hangynge of Flemyngs drawne in the same papars or bylls," were found "fyxed on postes abowte the cite," to the great excitement of the passers-by. Plays were announced in the same way. Pepys says he went out to see what play was to be acted, but found none upon the post because it was Passion week. New books and pamphlets were announced by these early posters. Gay winds up his 'Trivia' with a couplet, in the spirit of his friend, and everybody's friend, Horace, in praise of his own work:—

High raised on Fleet-street posts, consigned to fame,

This work shall shine, and walkers bless my name.

All kinds of advertisements were similarly posted, as well as police notices and descriptions of criminals. Hermione, in 'The Winter's Tale,' says that her guilt has been proclaimed "on every post." The newspaper placard is one of the innumerable modern developments of an old practice.

G. L. APPERSON.

HAGIOGRAPHY OF CYPRUS (11 S. xii. 460).—Can Pakhou be a form of Pakhom (Pachomius), so greatly venerated in neighbouring Egypt? I suspect that many of the others, especially if local saints, will be very difficult to identify. Some help might be obtained if the date of the saint's *festa* could be ascertained by local inquiry.

S. G.

"ALL'S FAIR IN LOVE AND WAR" (11 S. xi. 151, 198; xii. 380, 446).—Whoever first formulated this sentiment may be supposed, like the *Eatanswill Gazette* reviewer of the work on Chinese metaphysics, to have "combined his information." For the separate notions that all is fair in war and that all is fair in love must have been current in very early times. When Virgil makes Æneas cry ('Æn.,' ii. 390),

Dolus an virtus, quis in hoste requirat?

a commentator tries to affiliate the thought to Pindar's

χρῆ δὲ πᾶν ἔρδοντα μανρῶσαι τὸν ἐχθρόν.

'Isthmian Odes,' iii. 66.

Dr. James Henry in his entertaining if discursive 'Æneidea' quotes (vol. ii. p. 197) from Casti, 'Animali Parlanti,' xi. 4,

Vincasi per virtude, ovver per frode,  
E sempre il vincitor degno di lode;

and, after giving the words from Ammianus Marcellinus, xvii. 5, in which the Persian king Sapor is represented as reproaching the Romans for drawing no distinction before "virtus" and "dolus," adds:—

"Innocent Sapor! how little he knew about 'virtus' or 'dolus'! that never man lived who had not one 'virtus,' as one 'dolus,' for his friends, and another 'virtus,' as another 'dolus,' for his enemies."

That all is fair in love has been expressed by Ovid in

Juppiter ex alto periuria ridet amantum, &c.  
'Ars Am.,' i. 633.

and, before him, by Tibullus, iv. 21,

Nec iurare time: Veneris periuria uenti  
Irrita per terras et ireta summa ferunt;

and that love is warfare finds expression in Ovid's

Militat omnis amans.

'Amores,' I. ix. 1.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

ANASTATIC PRINTING (11 S. xii. 359, 403, 443).—The following extract from 'The Repertory of Arts,' 1832, pp. 401-2, shows that the invention ascribed to Appel (Woods' Patent Specn. 10,219 of 1844) is of much earlier date. Though the two processes are not identical, the similarity between them is very close. The extract runs:—

"A new process has been discovered and brought into use at Brussels, whereby French books and journals may be printed with great facility and accuracy. It consists of an operation, by which, in less than half an hour, the whole of the letterpress upon a printed sheet may be transferred to a lithographic stone, leaving the paper a complete blank. By means of a liquid the letters transferred to the stone, are brought out in relief within the space of another hour, and

then, with the usual application of the ordinary printing ink, 1,500 or 2,000 copies may be drawn off, resembling the original typography. The immense advantages of this discovery, for which M. Mecus Vandermaelen has solicited a patent, may be easily conceived. A first application of this discovery has been made by him upon the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, which is to appear at Brussels under a new title."

Meeus Vandermalen is the correct form of the name. E. WYNDHAM HULME.

Sevenoaks.

ENSIGNS IN THE ROYAL NAVY (11 S. xii. 463).—The first introduction of ensigns in the Navy appears to have taken place in 1189, when, according to Wm. Laird Cowes in the first volume of his work 'The Royal Navy,' Richard I. first used the flag of St. George as the regular national ensign. Then, again, in the second volume of his work he states that

"soon after the Union of England and Scotland in 1603, all British vessels for a time flew the Union Flag of the Crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, but on May 5th, 1634, it was ordered by proclamation that men-of-war only were to fly it in future, and that merchantmen, according to their nationality, were to wear the St. George's or the St. Andrew's Flag merely. This rule endured until Feb., 1649, when Parliament directed men-of-war to wear as an ensign the St. George's Cross on a white field."

In addition to Clowes's great work this subject is fully dealt with in the various encyclopædias. E. E. BARKER.

John Rylands Library, Manchester.

PORTRAITS WANTED (11 S. xii. 462, 509).—For portraits of Frederick Barnard (Dickens illustrator) see *Illustrated London News* (1892), c. 592; *ibid.* (1896), cix. 423, and *The Magazine of Art* (1896), xx. 56. For portraits of Finley Peter Dunne (creator of "Mr. Dooley") see *The Academy* (1899), lvi. 231; *The Book-buyer* (1899), xviii. 13; *The Bookman* (1899), ix. 216; *The Century Magazine* (1901), xli. 63; *The Critic* (1899), xxxiv. 205; *ibid.* (1902), xl. 336; and *Harper's Weekly* (1903), xlvii. 331.

E. E. BARKER.

"YES, SIR" (11 S. xii. 458).—I have twice heard "Yes, sir," used by children when addressing a lady, but only twice. Probably in each instance it was an error arising from nervousness.

In what parts of England does the reverential curtesy hold its own as a greeting? About 1875, when it was still used in a Midland district which was visited by a Scotch friend of mine, she expressed surprise, for she was quite unfamiliar with it. About the same time the wife of a

landed magnate, also in the Midlands thought her husband's tenants ill-mannered if they merely took off their hats to her, instead of giving what she considered the more appropriate salutation of raising the hand to the forehead, as if to pull or smooth down the forelock. Her opinion caused both irritation and merriment among young people. Some of the older ones, however, liked the ancient, traditional gestures, which in their youth had been an indication of polite training, distinguishing mannerly people from the vulgar and ignorant who had nothing to do with important families.

This reminds me that about the middle of the nineteenth century the great lady of a parish took means to prevent the daughters of the village doctor using parasols, which she considered quite unfitted for their position.

SOUTHUMBRIAN.

ARCHBISHOP BANCROFT (11 S. xii. 483).—Dr. G. W. Marshall, sometime Rouge Croix, refers to Harleian Society, vol. v. (Oxfordshire), p. 279.

A. R. BAYLEY.

'LOATH TO DEPART' (11 S. xii. 460).—See 'N. & Q.' 3 S. ix. 433, 501, where a correspondent is referred to Chappell's 'Popular Music of the Olden Time,' i. 173, ii. 772, for both words and music.

R. J. FYNMORE.

COLTON (11 S. xii. 459).—Witting Colton was admitted to Westminster School about 1710. He tried unsuccessfully to get on the foundation in 1711, but in the following year got in head of his election. In 1716 he was elected head to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was admitted scholar, 10 May, 1717; minor fellow, 2 Oct., 1722; and major fellow, 2 July, 1723. In the 'Parentelæ' or lists of Minor Candidates for 1711 and 1712 he is described as the son of Richard Colton of London. G. F. R. B.

J. G. LE MAISTRE, NOVELIST, 1800 (11 S. xii. 480).—John Gustavus Le Maistre was admitted to Westminster School Jan. 13, 1778, and matriculated at Oxford from Ch. Ch. July 5, 1786. He subsequently migrated to Queen's, and graduated B.A. in 1790. He was admitted to Lincoln's Inn June 23, 1786, and was called to the bar June 29, 1791. In his admission to Lincoln's Inn he is described as "the only son of Hon. Stephen Caesar Lemaistre of Calcutta decd." In the 'Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors' (1816) his name appears as the

author of 'A Rough Sketch of Paris' and of 'Travels through France, Switzerland, and Germany' (1806). I should be glad to ascertain the date of his death. He was apparently alive in 1835, as his name appears in Whishaw's 'Synopsis of the Members of the English Bar' which was published in that year.

G. F. R. B.

CAT QUERIES (11 S. xii. 183, 244, 286, 330, 369, 389, 428, 468).—In my notebook I have the following:—

"There is a curious Belgian record of a race between a cat and twelve pigeons. They were taken a distance of over twenty miles from their village home and let loose. Although there was a strange river to cross, Puss triumphed and was the first to reach home."

Can any reader give me further details of this race, or any similar trial of the "homing" instincts of domestic cats?

CHARLES PLATT.

PRONUNCIATION: REGULARITY IN MISCONDUCT (11 S. xii. 430, 490).—Une grande incompétence en philologie me permettra, au moins, d'être bref en essayant de répondre à la question si spirituellement posée. Les étrangers, j'imagine, continueront à commettre obstinément les mêmes fautes de prononciation dans notre langue aussi longtemps que les Français mettront de la constance à zézayer le *th* anglais, à défigurer le *j* espagnol (et je ne parle pas, pour cause, du *ch* et des aspirations de l'idiome germanique). La difficulté à former les sons inusités, qui paraît, pour nous, résider plutôt dans la gorge et dans la bouche, me semble en partie provenir, pour les étrangers, de l'oreille; il s'agit, pour eux dans notre langue, de menues intonations, de différences peu sensibles, auxquelles, pourtant, il convient d'accorder un certain respect, ne fût-ce que pour l'ancienneté de leur existence. Notre peuple est, comme on sait, le plus conservateur du monde, malgré certaines apparences. La langue, du moins dans nos campagnes, n'a guère bougé depuis La Fontaine et Rabelais, quand ce n'est pas depuis Joinville. Cette immobilité relative tient précisément à une certaine fixité dans la prononciation, qui, chez nous, observe assez exactement la différence étymologique entre les divers sons, ouverts ou fermés, d'une même voyelle, entre les labiales ou les dentales, suivant qu'elles sont dures ou adoucies. Pour une oreille avertie, la langue française peut n'être pas aussi monotone qu'elle le paraît, surtout à ceux qui la vont étudier dans les pays où on la prononce le plus mal, ou qui l'entendaient parler à

leurs enfants par d'invraisemblables "French maids" nées un peu partout, sauf en France.

Ces différences, d'ailleurs importantes, peuvent bien être un peu subtiles pour une oreille étrangère. En Allemagne surtout on ne fait pas tant de façons à distinguer les consonnes. J'ai pu, moi-même, longtemps m'y faire parfaitement comprendre en confondant les *b* et les *p*, les *d* et les *t*, parce que, mon état de santé m'interdisant absolument la lecture, j'avais dû me fier à mon oreille pour retenir les mots sans en pouvoir jamais contrôler l'orthographe. Je me suis demandé, plus d'une fois, si l'emploi exclusif de la méthode orale, au moins dans les débuts de l'enseignement d'une langue, n'était pas indispensable pour nous permettre de capter des sons que la lecture des mots nous masque bien plutôt qu'elle n'est apte à nous les révéler. C'était la méthode du père de Montaigne, qui réussissait ainsi (avec l'aide d'un certain Horstanus) à obtenir que son fils—un sujet bien doué, il est vrai—parlât latin couramment avant de savoir lire. Ce devait être, sans doute, le système employé au moyen-âge, où il ne semble pas, pourtant, que l'étude des langues ait été moins florissante que de nos jours—au contraire. Mais ceci nous entraînerait trop loin.

P. TURPIN.

The Bayle, Folkestone.

ETRUSCAN SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS (11 S. xii. 260, 325, 366).—"The Etruscans were wonderfully skilled in dentistry" ('Introduction to the History of Medicine,' by F. H. Garrison, Philadelphia and London, 1914, p. 80).

The Græco-Roman references hitherto mentioned can be brought nearer to date, thus: Milne's book is said to be somewhat hasty in its inferences from part only of the available material; Deneffe's special works on Gallo-Roman collections are called "excellent" (see *Histor. Vierteljahrschrift*, 1914, xvii. 135-6). There is a review of T. Meyer-Steineg's 'Chirurgische Instrumente des Altertums,' which is highly praised, though elsewhere said to be weak in its Greek.

A find of instruments in Ionia finally came to Baltimore, and has these articles upon it: 'Notes on a Group of Medical and Surgical Instruments found near Kolophon,' by Caton in *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 1914, xxxiv. 114-18, which has references at 118; the same writer, with Buckler, has 'Account,' &c., in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine*, London, 1913-14, vii., Section on History of Medicine,

235-42; 'A Collection of Greek Surgical Instruments' was copied in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1914, clxx. 777-8, from *The Times* of about 1 April, 1914.

'Græco-Roman Surgical Instruments represented in Egyptian Sculpture,' by H. S. Wellcome, is in *Proceedings* xvii. of the International Congress of Medicine, 1913, Section xxiii., 207-10. This has pictures and descriptions of a tablet showing a cabinet of obstetric instruments, including forceps such as were used a few years ago. The same volume has at pp. 137-42 a German article on 'Saws,' by E. Holländer, who has an article (also in German) on the 'Surgical Saw' in *Archiv f. klinische Chirurgie*, Berlin, 1915, cvi. 319-39.

A pertinent story was in the (London) *Nation* of 12 Dec., 1911, p. 426: A doctor was bored in an archaeological excursion till he chanced to see a case of Roman surgical instruments: "By Jove, they've got the latest pattern!"

Boston, Mass.

ROCKINGHAM.

GOATS WITH CATTLE (11 S. xi. 452, 500; xii. 39).—This custom first came under my observation in Leicestershire in 1891. On inquiry of an experienced farmer, owner of a large dairy herd, I was informed that the presence of a goat had a soothing effect on grazing cows-in-calf, and prevented premature births.

W. JAGGARD, Lieut.

OTHELLO (11 S. xii. 460).—A list of sixty-six different works dealing with the play of 'Othello' and its sources, &c., will be found on pp. 428, 429, and 726 of the 'Shakespeare Bibliography,' 1911.

WM. JAGGARD, Lieut.

JOSEPH STURGE (11 S. xii. 338, 370, 406).—MR. HOWARD S. PEARSON'S "some years ago" as the approximate date of the accident to the Sturge statue at Edgbaston is liable to be misunderstood. I remember it well, and was surprised myself to find out, on looking through my set (1861-89) of Birmingham's classic serio-comic, *The Town Crier*, when a monthly, how long it is since it happened.

In *The Town Crier* for November, 1872, are the following announcement and impromptu:—

"We regret to announce that one of our cherished local monuments is already falling to limbo. The other day the statue of Joseph Sturge suddenly amputated itself at the shoulder. Alas poor Sturge! The arm that was never raised against any one in life has nearly dropped upon

somebody in death. He who in the flesh was always giving alms, in stone is beginning to lose them."

The good that men do in their lives  
In after years increases;  
J. Sturge, in life a man of peace,  
Is now a man of Pieces."

The lopsided Sturge looked down upon "Peace" and "Charity" for many months. I cannot find out when he recovered his arm, but there is a reference to him as still "armless" in *The Town Crier* of July, 1873; and long afterwards a suggestion is made to place the limb that fell in a "Museum of Arms," then being formed in the gunmakers' town, as a representative historic relic of Birmingham's earlier Joseph.

WILMOT CORFIELD.

"SHIFFLES" (11 S. xii. 400, 466).—YGREC'S guess *soufflés* would seem somewhat too modern for a country housewife of the seventeenth century—if he suggests thereby the "kickshaws" of French cookery. At the same time it points possibly in the right direction—for "shiffles" might be "bel-lows" or "snuffers"; but if so, it is strange that dictionaries do not give the word as an alternative for the one or the other.

L. G. R.

CHRIST'S "SEVEN EYES" IN WELSH POETRY (11 S. xii. 420, 486).—The last note that I received from the late Sir John Rhys of Oxford refers to the number of 'N. & Q.' containing the above query, and runs as follows:—

Coll. Jesu Oxon: Dec. 5th, 1915.

DEAR MR. DODGSON,—Many thanks for the enclosed. I am afraid I cannot answer the question, I don't know of the occurrence of the "seven eyes" in any other passage besides those you mention.

Yours truly, J. RHYs.

May he rest in peace!

E. S. DODGSON.

ST. SWITHIN AND EGGS (11 S. xii. 480).—Let no one suspect me of being egotistical if I try to be informing on this subject. A punster might call me egg-otistical, but he should not do it in the decorous columns of 'N. & Q.'

I know not where the legend was originally told. I have not found it in 'Gloucester Fragments,' i., edited by the late Prof. Earle in 1861, where he gives and comments on some leaves in Saxon handwriting on St. Swithun; but he quotes (p. 84) a passage from Caxton's 'Golden Legende,' 1483, which may well be repeated here:—

"Saint Swythine guyded full well his bysshop-ryche and dyd moche good to y<sup>e</sup> toun of Wyn-



chiestre in his tyme: He dyd do make without y<sup>e</sup> weste gate of the toun a fayr brydge of stone at his propre cost/ And on a tyme there came a woman over the brydge with her lappe full of egges: & a rechelles fellow stroglyd and wrestleth wyth her/ & brak all her egges/ And it happed that this holy bysshop came that waye the same time: & bad the woman lette hym see her egges/ And anone he lyfte vp his honde and blessyd the egges/ & the were made hooll and sounde euerychon by the merytes of this holy bysshop."

Hone prints a doggerel version of the story in 'The Every-day Book,' vol. i. p. 478:—

A woman having broke her egges  
By stumbling at another's legs,  
For which she made a rooful cry.  
St. Swithin chanc'd for to come by,  
Who made them all as sound or more  
Than ever that they were before.

Mr. Baring-Gould does not mention the egg-mending miracle in his 'Lives of the Saints,' but he used as sources the metrical life by Wolstan of Winchester, 990, and a life by Gotselin, a monk, 1110, as well as referring to William of Malmesbury's 'Gesta Pontificum.' One of these authorities might contain the legend sought by your correspondent, but he would have to go to the British Museum to get at them all.

ST. SWITHIN.

This miracle is first recorded in the monk Goscelin's 'Vita S. Swithuni,' printed by Surius, and also *apud* 'Acta Sanctorum' (July 2). The passage in question runs thus:—

"Sanctus Episcopus pontem Wintoniensem, qui est ad Orientem, construxit. Cumque ei edificando sollicitam navare operam, quodam die, illo ad opus residente, quedam pauperula mulier eo venit, ova venalia in vase deferens: quam apprehensam operarii lascivientes et ludibundi, magno incommodo affecerunt, ovis universis non ereptis, sed confractis. Illa igitur pro illata injuria et damno dato, cum lacrymis et ejulatu coram Episcopum conquerenti, vir sanctus pietate permotus, vas, in quo erant reposita ova, corripit, dextra signum Crucis eximit, ovaque incorrupta et integra restituit."

A similar incident is related in the life of Blessed Margaret of Ypres, a Dominican tertiary, who died in 1237. Her cult is somewhat obscure. She is often represented in art holding a basket of eggs, of which two or three are falling to the ground.

Pons Wintoniensis is a well-known stone bridge across the Itchin, at the eastern gate of Winchester.

It should be noticed that St. Swithun must have been written. The common "Swithin" is an error. Thus in the Breviary ('Propria Angliæ,' July 15) we have Swithūnus.

M. J. SUMMERS.

[MR. A. R. BAXLEY and MR. C. L. CUMMINGS thanked for replies.]

GOWER FAMILY OF WORCESTERSHIRE (11 S. iv. 53).—MR. H. A. BULLEY's correction of the account in Nash's 'History of Worcestershire' of the descent of the Boughton St. John estate to the Ingrams in the female line contains several statements that genealogists must question. For instance, he states that George Gower of Colemers, co. Worcester, second son of William Gower by his wife Eleanor Folliott, and grandson of Henry and Barbara Gower, and great-grandson of William Gower (died 1546), succeeded to the Boughton St. John property on the death of his elder brother John Gower in 1625, and was father of Abel Gower of Boughton St. John. In the Gower pedigree in Mr. Hardwicke-Jones's 'Hardwicke of Burcott,' published about the same time, we are told that John Gower was succeeded by his nephew Abel, son of George. Mr. William Page, F.S.A., in his Worcestershire section of the "Victoria History of the Counties of England," agrees with these two that Abel was the son and heir of George, but declares that the latter was a brother of William Gower, who died 1546, and that the estate was sold by William's son Henry in 1617 to his cousin Abel. As this Henry died 1548, this was impossible.

Mr. F. A. Crisp in his 'Notes on the Visitation of England and Wales,' vol. xi. p. 164, informs us that the estate passed from William Gower in 1546 to his son Henry, who died 1548, and that Henry's grandson Henry sold it in 1617 to his father's cousin Abel (born 1565), son of Robert (died 1599), and grandson of William, who died 1546. This account has all the appearance of being the correct one, is supported by ample and reliable documentary evidence, and is corroborated by the 1569 'Visitation of Worcestershire,' p. 61 (Harl. 1566, fol. 52), where we read that William Gower left by his wife Anne, daughter of Richard Tracey, a son Henry of Boughton, who married Barbara, daughter of Edward Littleton, by whom he had a son William of Boughton, who married Ellinor, daughter of John Folliott of Pirtou, by whom he was father of Henry and other children. We read further that William and Anne had two other sons, one of whom was Robert of Rydmari, who married Cicely, daughter of Richard Sheldon, by whom he had, with other issue, a son Abell. There is nowhere in this account any mention of a George.

MR. BULLEY next tells us that Abel Gower had by his wife Anne Withers a son Abel, born 1620; but Mr. Crisp proves conclusively that Anne was Abel's first wife and died



s.p., and that Abel's second wife Mary was mother of Abel No. 2. Then, again, Mr. BULLEY informs us that Robert Gower of Buttonbridge Hall married in 1671 Katherine, daughter of Sir William Lacon Childe of Kinlet, whereas in the parish register it is recorded that Robert Gower married, Aug. 8, 1670, Katherine, daughter of Sir William Childe of Kinlet. As a matter of fact, there was no such person as Sir William Lacon Childe. Sir William Childe was succeeded in turn by his two sons, Sir Lacon William Childe and Thomas Childe, which latter had a son William Lacon Childe of Kinlet Hall.

In one important particular, however, MR. BULLEY is supported by indisputable extant documentary evidence, and that is that the Boughton estate and lordship were sold in 1729 by William Gower, then of Chiddingstone in Kent, grandson of Robert and Catherine; though Mr. Arthur W. Isaac, on p. 11 of his 'Bolton in St. John in Bedwardine,' after incorrectly stating that Robert Gower married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Childe, in 1682, tells us that their elder grandson Abel Eustace had a son Francis, born 1736, and a daughter, born 1744—the truth being that Francis and his sister were children of Abel and Elizabeth Gower, members of another branch of the family, and that Abel Eustace enjoyed his inheritance for a short time only after his father's death, and died s.p. 1711, aged 14 years, his younger brother William succeeding him, as is clearly shown by Mr. Crisp and the parish records.

WILLIAM ADAMS.

THE WATER OF THE NILE (11 S. xii. 443, 510).—The beans mentioned as used to clear Nile water in floodtimes acted in the same way as does the "clearing-nut" of India, the seed of *Strychnos potatorum* (noted in the 'N.E.D.' and in the 'Anglo-Indian Glossary'). Perhaps this nut, resembling a button-shaped bean, may have been used in Egypt. The sediment deposited from turbid water, when the vessel in which it is contained has been previously rubbed inside with a clearing-nut, is the fine clay which otherwise settles very slowly, sometimes imperfectly after many days' standing, from the water of rivers in flood or of ponds in which there is no vegetation to produce this effect naturally. This fine clay is very difficult to remove by filtration; indeed, it often chokes domestic filters. Precipitation by the clearing-nut is due to the coagulation of an albuminous constituent of the seed, and this leaves a slight bitterness in the

cleared water. Turbid water can be cleared much better by the addition of alum, seven grains to the gallon (or of aluminium sulphate five grains), previously dissolved. The small quantity of carbonates or of silicates usual in even the softest surface-water decomposes either of these alum-salts; the gelatinous alumina produced subsides in a few hours, carrying down with it all suspended clay, and the water can then be poured off perfectly clear. Only suspended impurities are removed; those in solution are not appreciably affected, otherwise than by the substitution of an equivalent quantity of sulphate of lime or of soda for the salts which decomposed the added sulphate of alumina. Neither is of any hygienic importance.

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

Les Cycas, Cannes.

BARON WESTBURY: MOCK EPITAPH (11 S. xii. 422, 464).—Perhaps the phrase which most persistently adhered to Lord Westbury was one originating in the way in which he spoke of himself in addressing the local Y.M.C.A. at Wolverhampton on Oct. 4, 1859. This was summarized in *Vanity Fair* of May 15, 1869, as

"the information he once volunteered to an assembly of serious young men, to whom he pointed out that the reputation he had achieved as a lawyer was nothing compared with that to which he is entitled as an eminent Christian man."

The accompanying cartoon had the last four words printed above appended to it by way of motto.

W. B. H.

DR. JOHNSON ON FISHING (11 S. xii. 462).—I am glad to see MONA's letter at the above reference, in which he points out that there is nothing in Dr. Johnson's writings, or Boswell's records of his sayings, to show that he ever described angling as "a fool at one end of the line and a worm at the other." This saying has been attributed to Johnson times out of number. I told the late Dr. Birkbeck Hill (who knew all there is to know about Johnson) that Johnson was very civil to our sport, and had suggested to Moses Browne, the pastoral poet; that a new edition of the 'Angler' was wanted, and spoke of writing a Life of Walton. Would that he had done so! Dr. Hill told me that he could not find that the libel on angling could be brought home to Johnson; it seems that he, too, had taken it for granted.

R. B. MARSTON,  
Ed. *Fishing Gazette*.

19 Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

BETHAM, ARTIST (11 S. xii. 481).—An artist named William Beetham flourished about the time indicated by your correspondent. He exhibited sixteen pictures in the Royal Academy, all of which were portraits, between the years 1834-53 from three different addresses in London. Among them were Hon. Reginald and Randolph Capel (1842), 'Group of Portraits' (1844), and Mrs. W. Beetham (1852).

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

RED EARTH (11 S. xii. 442).—"And that red earth runs from Devonshire right up to Cumberland, and wherever you find red earth you find apples." This remark was made to me, years ago, by an elderly gentleman having association with Devonshire. I give it for anything it may be worth, on the chance of its being of interest to RENIRA.

D. O.

"JERRY-BUILDER" (11 S. xii. 482).—Colloquially "Jerry-builder" is certainly older than the late "sixties." I lived in Liverpool from 1862 to 1866, and was familiar with it, I may say, for the whole of that time, though I never heard any explanation of it. My recollection is that it was accepted as a well-understood word that needed no explanation, though to me it was quite new.

C. C. B.

## Notes on Books.

*Lowland Scotch, as Spoken in the Lower Strathearn District of Perthshire.* By Sir James Wilson, K.C.S.I. With Foreword by W. A. Craigie, LL.D. (Oxford University Press, 5s. net.)

THAT branch of Northern English which is known as Lowland Scotch is gradually losing its function as a medium of intercourse, and is tending to wane into desuetude. At one time it had universal sway in the middle and south of the country; and less than a century ago it was spoken, and even written, by people of culture and position. Some still living can recall how it was used, vigorously and with sure grip of idiom, within the learned pulchre of the Court of Session in Edinburgh. Now, for various reasons, notably the more direct and larger intercourse with England and fuller educational advantages than existed of yore, all this has undergone and is undergoing a radically transforming change. English vocabulary and phraseology are now fashionable as they used not to be; and, as Lowland Scotch is not generally taught in schools, it is gradually losing its hold as a colloquial factor, and begins to have literary value as an exceptional feature, and sometimes merely as an experiment. Thus the poems of Burns and the vernacular dialogues in the Waverley Novels are less generally understood in Scotland than they once

were, and readily yield their full significance only to experts and such as have not quite lost hold of the national tradition.

Forty years ago the late Sir James Murray realized that the disintegrating process was at work; and, when he published his 'Dialects of the Southern Counties of Scotland,' he expressed the hope, as Sir James Wilson now recalls, that "a complete dictionary of the northern variety of English speech would be compiled." Jamieson's book, which is a century old, was a remarkable achievement for its time; but, while it maintains standard value as a storehouse of reference, it naturally contains less than the modern student requires. Materials are now being prepared for the production of such a work as was adumbrated by Sir James Murray, and meanwhile Sir James Wilson, in his systematic and minutely elaborated volume, does yeoman service by delineating the folk-speech of his native district. Familiar with this in his youth, he now gives it a literary setting, aided by local experts whom he distinguishes as his authorities in a photographic frontispiece. He explains that he takes responsibility only for the speech prevalent in the parish of Dunning, and he adds, "When I describe words or expressions as 'Scotch,' I mean Scotch as at present spoken in the Lower Strathearn district of Perthshire." Concerning himself only with forms and sounds, he proffers a well-arranged and interesting record, fully warranting Dr. Craigie's compliment on finding that the study "has been carried out with so much thoroughness, and presents so complete a survey of its special theme." Choosing a comparatively simple system of pronunciation, he adopts the grammatical method, and, after fully illustrating the uses of vowels and consonants, proceeds *seriatim* through the various parts of speech. Then he gives an attractive series of word-lists, following these with proverbs, idiomatic expressions, and so forth, and closing with illustrative riddles and different types of verse. In the issue he produces a compact and fairly exhaustive presentment of his engaging subject.

Rigidly applying his scheme of pronunciation, Sir James Wilson is occasionally constrained to give forms that outwardly differ from their literary equivalents. "Ane" meaning *one*, for instance, as we find it in the best authors, has to appear as "ain," which besides causes it to conflict with the possessive adjective "ain" for *own*. On the author's plan the contracted form "ae" has to be written "ay," which makes it clash with the affirmative interjection. A famous idiom in consequence becomes "aw ayoo," which looks strange. Then the incautious reader may become bewildered over "bray" for *brac*, "caanay" for *canny*, "coal" for *cole*, a haycock, "gounn" for *govan*, "ruil" for *rule*, "unkul" for *uncle*, and other peculiarities, all of which are to be regretted, even if they are inevitable. One dislikes also "haim" in the sense of *home*, and recalls Sir Walter Scott as he murmured in his distress, "Hame, hame, hame!" Sir James Wilson says that in Lower Strathearn "hoakh" (hough) means *thigh*, which seems odd. Both in text and glossary "staig" is defined as *stallion*, whereas elsewhere in Scotland (even just over the Ochils) the staig is an unbroken colt or filly. Obviously, as the author says, one thing to be learnt from this valuable book is that "the indigenous speech of the people varies considerably from district to district."

*The Greek Tradition: Essays in the Reconstruction of Ancient Thought.* By J. A. K. Thomson. (Allen & Unwin, 5s, net.)

NOTHING could be more unlike the intricate, carefully sustained cadences of Walter Pater's prose than Mr. J. A. K. Thomson's eager, jaunty sentences. Yet these studies in ancient modes of thought belong intrinsically to that group of which 'Marius the Epicurean' might almost be called the progenitor. The scholars addicted to it look away from the grammar of language and from the grammar of abstract ideas to that aspect of Greek literature which reflects man's relation with the visible world, his daily life, his customs and beliefs. They read Herodotus, Pindar, Sophocles, with the intention of the original audience whom these addressed—for whom form was not divorced from meaning, rather existed only to interpret the meaning. Prof. Gilbert Murray writes a few paragraphs of introduction to these essays, and, drawing attention to this change of emphasis, commits himself to the use of the word "semantics." We confess we saw this with a shuddering surprise. What has the poet that Prof. Gilbert Murray has proved himself to be—sensitive, discriminating, alert to perceive how words throw back their shadow upon reality—to do with this ugly, pseudo-scientific jargon?

The nine essays which constitute the book are of very unequal value. On the whole, the more detailed they are the better. Where the writer launches out into generalities he is apt to make rash statements, which mean little, or could be only too effectively challenged. Such, for instance, is the dictum in the essay on Lucretius, to the effect that that poet "has the instinctive preference of the artist—and the religious—for moods rather than ideas." But where he stays by the actual data of Greek life and thought preserved for us in Greek literature—not attempting to drag them into relation with other literatures—he is at once sound and truly imaginative. The essays on 'Greek Country Life,' 'On Alcestis and her Hero,' and 'On an Old Map' should be of real use both as interpretations and as accounts of facts and materials. The study of Heracles and of the Κῶμος in the second of these is particularly good and convincing; in fact, heavily as both have been commented, we do not remember to have come across any exposition of them more satisfactorily worked out than this. What Mr. Thomson has to say on Thucydides is also well worth attending to, though, in relation to the subject, it strikes one as less adequate. A very interesting member of the collection is a sketch in dialogue called 'Mother and Daughter'—Demeter's finding of Persephone. Here the author's close attention to all the descriptions of and hints concerning the peasantry and their ways stands him in admirable stead. The scene and the talk are packed with delightful detail, most skillfully interwoven, yet derived from chapter and verse, and not lacking altogether in vitality. The conclusion—albeit it rests upon the Greek perception τὰ παθήματα παθήματα in its profounder meaning—is coloured by later ideas, later human experiences than those which belong to the legend itself or even to Greek literature as a whole; but it is none the worse for that.

We are a little doubtful as to Mr. Thomson's view of the city *versus* the country in the Greek state. It seems hardly true that "the old Greek civilization was more characteristically urban than our own." At any rate, we should be more willing to say that Athens was the centre—the meeting-point or focus—of Attica than that Attica was a diffusion of Athens. But the latter way of putting it would suit better the mode of civilization, characteristically urban, familiar to us in our great cities, which are neither metropolitan centres of a state, nor formed by the centripetal movement from limited districts.

We hope Mr. Thomson has many more books of essays, and perhaps yet greater work than essays, in store for us. He will, we fancy, always provoke criticism and disagreement; yet we also think that the prevailing notion of its being difficult to realize Greek habits of thought otherwise than as decorative tags upon our own system of ideas proceeded chiefly from the lack at one time of just such scholars as he—or men, that is, who are not afraid to give imagination equal play with memory in their reading of this, the richest portion of our heritage from antiquity.

*A Handbook to Kent Records.* Compiled and edited by I. J. Churchill. (Kent Archaeological Society.)

A SELECTION of official documents, charters, writs, and other diplomatic instruments connected with the county of Kent is here published under the very competent editorship of Miss Churchill, and should be of interest to students of historical and institutional antiquities. Most of them are here printed for the first time. It was no slight task to disinter these documents, which may be found scattered "anywhere from a public library like the British Museum to the stable-loft of an old country house." Their proverbial dryness is sometimes relieved by a welcome touch of quaint humour. A grant of land by King Æthelstan to his servant Ealdulf in the year 939 is confirmed by these terrifying threats: "If any one—which Heaven forbid—walking in the garb of pride, shall try to infringe this our definition, let him suffer from the chill winds of ice and from the winged army of malignant spirits, unless with tearful groans of penitence and sincere reformation he first make amends." The divine was in those days the best surrogate of the lawyer.

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MR. HORACE BLEACKLEY and G. W. E. R.—Forwarded.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1916.

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## Notes.

THE BADDELEY CAKE AT  
DRURY LANE.

(See *ante*, p. 1.)

THE Drury Lane Twelfth Night cake-cutting arises under the will of Robert Baddeley. The origin of the custom, which has been kept up for over one hundred years, has been stated to be as follows:—

One year Baddeley went into the Green Room on Twelfth Night, and noticed all the company were dull and moping round the fire; so he immediately sent out for cake and punch, and said, as long as he could prevent it, such a thing should never occur again, meaning, of course, the depression of his brother and sister artists; for Twelfth Night in those days was always a night of festivity. Robert Baddeley was the last of the actors who availed himself of the privilege of wearing the Royal livery,

which all the company of Drury Lane are entitled to do now if they like, as His Majesty's servants.

Accordingly on Baddeley's death it was found that he had generously left a fund in trust for a Twelfth Night cake. I was unable to find any authoritative account of Baddeley's will by which this trust was created. There is no copy at Drury Lane Theatre, the late James Fernandez had none, neither has the present trustee. I have, therefore, obtained the following information from the official records. The will is a very long one, over sixty folios, occupying upwards of six large folio pages. The following is an extract from it:—

"Robert Baddeley of New Street Bedford Square in the County of Middlesex and of Drury Lane Theatre Comedian. . . I hereby direct that the sum of One hundred pounds Stock in the Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities may be purchased immediately after my decease if not found there at that time and if there found there to be continued until the said Stock shall or may be paid off And in that instance then to be placed out in some other Stock or Perpetuity or Fund to procure as nearly as possible the Annual Sum of Three Pounds which Annual Sum of Three Pounds I direct shall be applied and expended in the purchase of a twelfth Cake or Cakes and Wine or Punch or both of them which Cake and Wine or Punch it is my request the Ladies and Gentlemen Performers of Drury Lane Theatre (or wheresoever the performances lately Exhibited at that Theatre may be carried on) will do me the favour to accept on twelfth night in every Year in the Green Room or by whatever other Appellation may be known what is now understood to be the Great Green Room the care of which bequest I leave to the Directors of the said last mentioned Theatre for the time being or whoever they shall appoint as Master of the Ceremonies on that Occasion who shall give at least three days' notice thereof to the Company at large." . . Dated April 23, 1792. Proved at London, 18 Dec., 1794, by Catherine Strickland, spinster, Thomas Brand and Richard Wroughton, Esquires, the Executors named in the Will."

It may be noticed that the wording is in legal style, with no punctuation; the context must be clear without any. The above Consols bequest is a fine piece of drafting; it clinches everything. There is no loophole as there was in the case of the "Asylum" devise. How could so skilful a lawyer as he who drew the will make such a failure of the devise of freehold house property at Moulsey (which Baddeley desired should be used as a home for decayed actors) that the devise was declared void under the Statute of Mortmain? A large portion of the will is occupied by directions as to the carrying out of this trust, which was to be called "The Society for the relief of indigent

persons belonging to His Majesty's company of comedians of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane," and for short, "Baddeley's Asylum." I fear this would have turned out as great a failure as some similar bequests, seeing that retired actors want congenial company. They declined to live at the "Dramatic College," because they did not like solitary confinement, notwithstanding that they had an uninterrupted view of green fields all round their "asylum," with the occasional delight of seeing trains pass.

T. P. Cooke, celebrated as the sailor "William" in Jerrold's 'Black-Eyed Susan,' a part he acted 833 times between June, 1829, and his retirement from the stage in 1861, left what the late Joseph Knight in the 'D.N.B.' calls "the insufficient amount" of 2,000*l.* to the "Dramatic College"; but the object for which he left it was such a failure that when the Royal Dramatic College was wound up the bequest was too (see 8 S. iv. 62, July 22, 1893).

Robert Baddeley was for many years a member of the Drury Lane Company, and is said to have been an inferior actor of old men, but an excellent one of Jews and Frenchmen. In early life he spent some time in France, travelling as valet to a gentleman, and he made the best of his time while there, as he not only performed his ordinary duties, but became sufficiently expert to serve afterwards as cook to Samuel Foote, the celebrated comedian.

Baddeley made his first appearance as an actor at the Haymarket Theatre (then under Foote's management), June 28, 1760, as Sir William Wealthy in 'The Minor.' He was soon afterwards engaged at Drury Lane, where he was the original representative of Canton in 'The Clandestine Marriage,' and Moses in 'The School for Scandal.' While dressing for the last-named part on the night of Oct. 19, 1794, he was seized with illness, and conveyed to his house in Store Street, Bedford Square, where he died on the following day in his 61st year.

Baddeley's wife predeceased him. Both he and his son (who died before his father) are buried at St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

It seems worth while to note that so great a dramatic critic as W. Clark Russell considered Baddeley and his wife to be representative actors of their day.

Alderman Birch, pastrycook and dramatist, for many years till his death, was in the habit of supplementing Baddeley's gift. Birch's most successful play was 'The Adopted Child,' 1795, but I cannot find that it was ever printed. His fame must

always rest on his being the founder of "Birch's" in Cornhill. The shop is still a popular resort, and still has the iron front (the first in London) which he put in, with "Birch, Birch & Co." over it, as correctly depicted in 'Chambers's Book of Days,' 1869, vol. i., under January. The original kitchen in the basement is also still in use with the oven, which extends underneath and beyond the footway.

Your contributor MR. WILLIAM DOUGLAS has assisted me in identifying the characters in West's print, and generally in composing this article; in fact, without his professional knowledge of actors and the literature of the stage I could not have written it. He informs me that it was the custom to drink in solemn silence "To the memory of Baddeley's skull," but other toasts are now given. Of late years the managers of "Old Drury" have added to Baddeley's gift. The late Sir Augustus Harris was extremely generous in promoting the festivity of the annual celebration, contributing as much as a hundred pounds. There were probably over one hundred guests. The Drury Lane Green Room no longer exists, having been converted to other purposes some years ago.

RALPH THOMAS.

### 'THE TRAGEDY OF MARIAM.'

(Malone Society's Reprints, 1914.)

THE following notes are supplementary to those given by the Malone Society's editors, Mr. A. C. Dunstan and Dr. W. W. Greg. In some cases they afford explanations which no doubt appeared to the editors to be obvious, but which perhaps would not be obvious at first sight to all their readers. In others they suggest emendations, in some cases different from those which the editors have proposed. It should be stated that the editors do not profess to emend their text, though as a matter of fact they have suggested many emendations, some of which are very happy and ingenious.

Line 46. *Assent* (= *Ascent*).—Cp. l. 713.

Line 70. To be punctuated "your admirer, and my Lord."

Line 153. *thinke*.—Read "thanke."

Line 187. *leeke*.—The editors say "read 'seeke'." But "leeke" is probably right. This form of "like" is found in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries according to the 'N.E.D.', which gives a quotation from T. Howell's 'Deuises' (1581): "Wante makes the Lyon stowte, a slender pray to leeke."

Line 190. *bare* (= *bar*).—Cp. ll. 316 and 1020.

Line 203. *And part*.—The editors' suggestion, "Apart," would hardly help the sense. For

"part" read "past" (=surpassed). Cp. ll. 256, 2169.

Lines 223-5. *she laments* (riming with "discontent").—The editors would read "discontents," but this would leave the sense of l. 223 still unsatisfactory. Mariam is not lamenting, and Salome has remarked, "Her eyes doe sparkle ioy." Alexandra is defending her. Read "she'd lament."

Line 226. *And if she ioy, she did not causelesse ioy*.—The editors would read "doth" for "did." It is simpler to read "And if she ioy'd."

Line 272. To be punctuated "Mariam. Herods spirit"

Line 308. *Keepes me for being the Arabians wife*.—This use of "for" may be paralleled by 2 Henry VI., IV. i. 74:—

Now will I dam up this thy yawning mouth  
For swallowing the treasure of the realm.  
And "Clyomon and Clamydes" (Malone Society), l. 833: "He is safe for ever being free."

Line 324. To be punctuated "Lord, but for the futures sake."

Line 366. *Who thinks not ought but what Sylleus will?*—The editors suggest "on" for "not." The better change is to remove the note of interrogation and make the line a statement. The source is Josephus, 'Antiq.' book xvii. Lodge's 'Josephus' (1640), p. 425 C.: "There was a King of the Arabians, named Obodas, a sloathfull man.... and there was one Sylleus that did govern all his affairs."

Line 368. *Shall be to me as It: Obodas still*.—Read "as I t' Obodas still."

Line 381. Proverb: "lupus in fabula."

Line 444. *Waters-bearing*.—Read "Water-bearing." Cp. Joshua ix. 21.

Line 537. *Where in a propertie, contempt doth breede*.—Read "Wherein a propertie contempt," &c., i.e., minds which despise a thing because they have it.

Line 569. *Since Loue can teach blood and kindreds sorne*.—The line is a syllable short, and the editors suggest "teach us." "Blood," however, is unsatisfactory, especially as it is used in the previous line in a different sense. Query, "high blood"?

Line 650. Proverb: "Amicorum omnia communia."

Line 693. *rigor*.—Read "vigor."

Line 765. Omit "a," which has perhaps crept in from the line above.

Line 769. *scope*.—Read "stope" (stoop).

Lines 876-7.

*So light as her possessions for most day  
Is her affections lost, to me tis knowne.*  
The editors would read "losse" for "lost," but it appears to me they would still not get the sense. Constabarus is speaking of Salome's fickleness, not of his own feelings with regard to her. I am inclined to read:—

*So light as her possessions for most day  
Is her affections lost, to me tis knowne,*  
i.e., "I have reason to know that her love is lost as lightly as the first day of her possessing the object of her love." Cp. l. 879.

Line 905. After this line there should be a stage-direction: "They fight."

Line 911. A full-stop required after "twelve month."

Line 930. *Then list*.—Read "Thou list" (liest). For the spelling cp. "did" (died), ll. 2027, 2132.

Lines 944-5.

*I see a courtious foe,  
Sterne enmitie to friendship can no art.*  
The editors' note seems to suggest that the error lies in the word "Sterne." If so, the obvious course would be to change it to "Turne." I think, however, the corruption is elsewhere, and would read:—

*I see a courtious foe  
Sterne enmitie to friendship can inuart.*  
The sense is borne out by what follows, and the corruption of "inuart" or "iuart" to "no art" may be paralleled by 'Larum for London' (Malone Society), l. 76, where "in't" is misprinted for "not." On the use of "invert," cp. 'Tempest,' III. i. 70: "invert What best is boded me to mischief."

Line 973. *That makes false rumours long with credit past* (riming with "last").—Although the rime would be sacrificed, the sense seems to me to require "pass" for "past." If "past" is retained, it must be the past tense, I suppose.

Line 999. *that honour not affects*.—The sense is "that affects (affect) not honour."

Lines 1060-1.

*Graphina still shall be in your tuition,  
And her with you be nere the lesse content.*  
The editors would read "here with you. Be." Rather for "her" read "he."

Line 1068. *done to death*.—The proposed emendation "doomed to death" is bold, and, perhaps, hardly necessary.

Line 1091. *To call me base and hungry Edomite*.—Perhaps for "hungry" we should read "mungrel." Cp. ll. 241, 244:—

My birth, thy baser birth so far exceld.  
Thou Mongrell.

The word "hungry" is not found in the invective.

Line 1210. To be punctuated "still, may more, retorted bee."

Line 1251. For "they," perhaps read "she."

Line 1287. *The worlds commanding*.—Probably "world - commanding." Cp. l. 1305, "Rome commanding."

Line 1297. To be punctuated "Whose there? my Mariam? more then happie fate!"

Line 1323. *Phasaels*.—Read "Phasaelus's" or "Phasaelus his."

Line 1391. The missing line should follow this.

Line 1432. *cease* (= "seize," as frequently).

Line 1451. *I would*.—From the editors' note one gathers that "I" should not come in the text. [Dr. Greg informs me that "I" was inserted by the printer after the sheets had been passed for press, and that it has been erased in the remaining copies of the play.]

Line 1484. *stares* (= "stars").—Cp. l. 190.

Line 1512. *and Hebrew*.—Read "ah, Hebrew."

Line 1560. *Tis*.—Read "This," rather than "Thus" as the editors suggest.

Line 1566. *your*.—Perhaps read "her," rather than "our."

Line 1569. *Were by* (= Whereby).

Line 1571. *therefore*.—Perhaps read "wherefore."

Line 1596. *staid*.—My friend Mr. Walter Worrall suggests "stand."

Line 1600. *wreake*.—Query "wracke" or "wrecke"?

Line 1638. *your*.—Query "our"?

Line 1639. *They*.—Query "Then"?

Line 1646. *the*.—Read "her," unless "her" in l. 1644 should be "his."



Line 1719. *The worlds mandates*.—The line is short and the sense unsatisfactory. Read "Their wordles mandates." The changes of "y" to "ye" and "wordles" to "worldes" are both very easy, and a good sense is obtained. Cp. Shakspeare, 'Lucrece', ll. 111, 112:—

Her joy with heaved up hand she doth express,  
And wordless so greets heaven.

Line 1751. *The Hittits*.—Read "The Hittite" (sc. Uriah).

Line 1853.—*What art thou that dost poor Mariam pursue?*—We should probably omit "thou" or "that."

Line 1918. The line should end with a colon.

Line 1924. *to be*.—Read "to beg."

Line 1936. The line should end with a full-stop.

Lines 1937-9.

*To fix her thoughts all iniurie about*

*Is vertuous pride. Had Mariam thus bene prou'd,  
Long famous life to her had bene allowed.*

The editors, who apparently run these lines on to the preceding line, suggest "In" for "Is." The sense is got by keeping "Is." Possibly "her thoughts" should be "the thoughts." "Prou'd" is of course "proud."

Line 1944. *her end*.—Perhaps "your end."

Lines 1989-90. Put a colon after "storie," and a comma after "infamy."

Line 2027. *did* (= "died," as in l. 2132).—Cp. l. 930.

Line 2051. Proverb: "Try and trust."

Line 2073. *guide*.—Query "guile"?

Line 2112. *the crew*.—Query "thy crew"?

Line 2137. *blows* (= "blowse," as in 'Tit. And.', IV. ii. 72).

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

Sheffield.

## DID FIELDING WRITE 'SHAMELA'?

IN November, 1740, was issued Richardson's 'Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded,' an amplification of his previously published 'Familiar Letters,' and it rapidly attained as full a measure of popularity as its author could have desired. Amid the din of applause a note of disapproval was sounded by the appearance of a brochure of some seventy pages announced in the Register of Books of *The Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1741 (p. 224), thus: "Item 20. An Apology for the Life of Mrs. Shamela Andrews. Price 1s. 6d. Dodd." On its title-page 'Shamela' purports to be the work of Mr. Conny Keyber, a satirical reference to Colley Cibber, who, earlier in 1740, had published his famous 'Apology,' for which he was "devilishly worked" by Fielding in the celebrated trial of the Poet Laureate for an attempted murder of the English language, in *The Champion* of May 17, 1740.

The purpose of the author of 'Shamela' was to ridicule 'Pamela' as a picture of life, and to challenge its morality as a guide to right conduct. To this end the author

did not hesitate to out-herod Richardson in indelicacy when satirizing the absurd and wholly unnatural situations into which the characters in 'Pamela' were forced. Probably "Conny Keyber" would have left Richardson and his anæmic creations alone, had not the clergy (e.g. Dr. Benjamin Slocock of St. Saviour's, Southwark) extolled the book in public, ranking it as next to the Bible. The author of 'Shamela' laments, in all seriousness,

"the confederating to cry up a nonsensical, ridiculous book, and to be so weak and wicked as to pretend to make it a matter of Religion; whereas, so far from having any moral tendency, the book is by no means innocent."

In February, 1742, appeared 'Joseph Andrews' published anonymously, but acknowledged, were proof needed, by Fielding in his 'Miscellanies' of 1743. 'Joseph Andrews' is largely devoted to satirizing 'Pamela,' so that Fielding's disregard for Richardson as a painter of manners was patent. Our inquiry, in this note, is to ascertain whether Fielding's first novel was the outcome of a previous literary tilt at Richardson.

The extrinsic evidence stands thus. Miss Clara Thomson ('Samuel Richardson,' 1900) finds that Richardson ascribed 'Shamela' to Fielding in a letter to Mrs. Belfour (Richardson's 'Correspondence,' iv. 286, 1804). Mr. Austin Dobson, while examining the Richardson correspondence at South Kensington, found a document in which 'Shamela' is mentioned, with a note thereon, in Richardson's own script: "Written by Mr. H. Fielding." But evidence more cogent is afforded by a letter written in July, 1741, by Mr. T. Dampier, afterwards sub-master of Eton and Dean of Durham, to one of the Windhams:—

"The book that has made the greatest noise lately in the polite world is 'Pamela,' a romance in low life. It is thought to contain such excellent precepts that a learned divine at London recommended it very strongly from the pulpit.... The dedication [of Conyers Middleton's 'Life of Cicero'] to Lord Hervey has been very justly and prettily ridiculed by Fielding in a dedication to a pamphlet called 'Shamela,' which he wrote to burlesque the fore-mentioned romance."—Hist. MSS. Commission, 12th Report, Appendix, part ix. p. 204; also Austin Dobson's 'Fielding,' 1909, p. 210.

Furthermore, Fielding was acquainted with Dodd, the publisher of 'Shamela.' He had printed Fielding's 'Masquerade' in 1728, and Fielding makes a very friendly reference to his bookshop (the Peacock, without Temple Bar) in *The Covent Garden*



*Journal* for Jan. 21, 1752. Dodd, too, was at this very time publishing Fielding's 'Crisis' (see item 5 of *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1741, *supra*), a political pamphlet of which hitherto only the title has been known. Quite recently, however, a copy of 'The Crisis' has come to light, and the owner has been good enough to write to me saying that it appears to be Fielding's work.

That Fielding was well versed in Middleton's 'Life of Cicero,' and had, apart from its dedicatory passages, a high opinion of it, is manifest from his remarks in the Preface to his 'Enquiry into the Causes of the Increase of Robbers,' 1751.

Nor is it devoid of significance that when Bonnell Thornton made, in 1752, in 'Have at You All, a Drury Lane Journal by Lady Roxana Termagant,' an ill-natured, not to say malicious, attack on Fielding's novel 'Amelia,' he referred to it as 'Shamelia.'

Despite these indications, Fielding's biographers have been very shy of attributing 'Shamela' to him. The best bibliography of his works, that supervised by W. E. Henley (Heinemann), makes no mention of it. The British Museum Catalogue is silent, although it is said the Reading-Room possesses a copy. Miss Godden in her 'Memoir of Fielding,' 1910, has naught to say on the matter.

The purpose of this note is to offer intrinsic evidence in support of the extrinsic. 'Shamela' is largely composed of Richardson's own language, ironically adapted, but the author occasionally breaks into characteristic expressions and turns of thought, some of which are here set out accompanied by parallel passages from writings unquestionably Fielding's.

#### 'SHAMELA.'

Title-page.—"By Mr. Conny Keyber."

P. 5, l. 23.—"Wretches ready to maintain schemes repugnant to the liberty of mankind."

P. 9, l. 22.—"How I long to be in the balcony at the Old House."

P. 11, l. 5.—"Your last letter put me into a great hurry of spirits."

P. 12, l. 27.—"I have enclosed you one of Mr. Whitfield's sermons."

P. 14, l. 9.—"Ah, child! if you had known the jolly blades of my age."

P. 16, l. 22.—"Can you forgive me, my injured maid? By heaven, I know not whether you are a man or woman."

P. 23, l. 5.—"At the age of 11 only, he met my father without either pulling off his hat, or riding out of the way."

P. 24, l. 18.—"Be not righteous overmuch."

P. 31, l. 3.—"How sweet is revenge: sure the sermon book is in the right in calling it the sweetest morsel the Devil ever dropped into the mouth of a sinner."

P. 33, l. 2.—"Mrs. Jewkes: 'O, sir, I see you know very little of our sect.'"

P. 47, l. 7.—"I am justly angry with that person whose family hath been raised from the dung-hill by ours."

P. 52, l. 9.—"I am sure I know nothing about politricks."

P. 52, l. 24.—"Spindle-shanked young squire."

P. 55, l. 14.—"They sacrifice all the solid comforts of their lives."

P. 55, l. 33.—"Vice exposed in nauseous and odious colours."

#### WRITINGS ADMITTEDLY BY FIELDING.

'The Author's Farce,' Act I. sc. iv.—"I have been with Mr. Keyber, too."

'Joseph Andrews,' I. 17.—"Designing men who have it at heart to establish schemes at the price of the liberty of mankind."

'The Temple Beau,' Act II. sc. vi.—"I will meet you in the balcony at the Old Playhouse."

'Amelia,' IV. 2.—"Booth in his present hurry of spirits could not recollect."

'Joseph Andrews,' I. 17.—"I would as soon print one of Whitfield's sermons as any farce whatever."

'Miscellanies': 'A Sailor's Song.'—"Come, let's abroad, my jolly blades."

'Joseph Andrews,' IV. 14.—"As I am a Christian, I know not whether she is a man or a woman."

'Tom Jones,' III. 5.—"He was not only deficient in outward tokens of respect, often forgetting to pull off his hat, or to bow at his master's approach."

*The Champion*, April 5, 1740.—"I would not be righteous overmuch."

*The Champion*, Feb. 2, 1740.—"Revenge, which Dr. South calls 'The most delicious morsel that the devil ever dropped into the mouth of a sinner.'"

'Joseph Andrews,' II. 4.—"More fool he, cried Slipslop; 'it is a sign he knew very little of our sect.'"

'Joseph Andrews,' I. 2.—"He had no ancestors at all, but had sprung out of a dunghill."

'Jonathan Wild,' II. 5.—"Lying, falsehood, &c., which are summed up in the collective name of policy or politics, or rather politricks."

'Joseph Andrews,' III. 2.—"Spindle-shanked beaux and *petit-maitres* of the age."

'Miscellanies,' Preface.—"From whom I draw all the solid comfort of my life."

'Amelia,' III. 12.—"The cheerful, solid comfort which a fond couple enjoy in each other's conversation."

*The Champion*, March 6, 1740.—"Represent vice in its natural odious colours."

To these excerpts may be added such expressions as Statute of Lamentations (Limitations), p. 28; politeness (politeness), p. 20; instuted (instituted), p. 53; syllabub, p. 54, &c., which suggest, to an ear attuned to Fielding's creations, a Slipslopian similitude.

No one can fully relish 'Shamela' who does not first read 'Pamela.' 'Shamela' is the grosser, but having read it we lay it aside with a hearty laugh, and with a distinct preference for virtue, whereas 'Pamela' lingers long in our thoughts: we are perplexed how so many deeply-laid schemes to inveigle a girl miscarry; we meditate how, by discreeter handling, success might have been secured.

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

1 Essex Court, Temple.

COL. JOHN HAYES ST. LEGER. (See 1 S. ix. 76; x. 95, 175, 376; 2 S. viii. 225, 362.) —No biographical information respecting Colonel, afterwards Major-General, St. Leger has appeared in 'N. & Q.' since the somewhat scanty details given more than fifty years ago. We know that he was a member of the Doneraile family, that he was born on July 23, 1756, and that he died at Madras in 1799 (*Gent. Mag.* lxx. parti. 187). The most interesting portion of his career was during the time of his intimate association with the Prince of Wales, and it is with regard to this period that references would be welcome. A short but valuable biography will be found in *The European Magazine* of June, 1795 (vol. xxvi. pp. 363-5), from which we learn that he was gazetted Captain (with the rank of Colonel) in the First Regiment of Guards on Oct. 25, 1782. In this particular it is interesting to note that as early as March 19, 1781, *The Morning Herald* speaks of him as *Colonel St. Leger*, and says that he is one of "the principal companions" of the Prince of Wales. For this reason I conclude that he is the hero of one of the famous *tête-à-tête* 'Histories' in *The Town and Country Magazine* in July, 1781 (vol. xiv. p. 289), the letterpress of which seems to point to him. The portrait, given under the title of 'The Gallant Colonel,' while quite dissimilar to the prints after the famous picture by Gainsborough, is not altogether unlike that reproduced in *The European Magazine*. Other references will be found in J. Chaloner Smith's 'British Mezzotinto Portraits,' p. 242; 'Gainsborough,' Sir Walter Armstrong, p. 278; 'Thomas Gainsborough,' William B. Boulton, pp. 180, 207, 252-3; 'Memoirs of

George IV.,' H. E. Lloyd, pp. 115, 324; Hist. MSS. Com. 15 Report, Appendix, part vi. pp. 470, 553; 'Reminiscences of Henry Angelo' (Kegan Paul), ii. 177; 'Female Jockey Club,' Charles Pigott (London, 1794), pp. 19-20. HORACE BLEACKLEY.

EPITAPHS OF FINMORE AND WILLIS AT NORTH HINKSEY.—In the chancel of the church of St. Laurence, North Hinksey, distant a mile to the west of Oxford, and famous for its remains of Norman architecture, one finds the following epitaphs:—

1. On the floor to the north of the altar.

Here lyeth the Body of  
Elizabeth Wife of Rich<sup>d</sup> Fynmore Esq: of Kidlington who Died the 15<sup>th</sup> of  
November 1716.

2. To the south.

Reader

Beneath this Stone  
Rest the Remains of William Fynmore  
Late of this Parish Gentleman,  
Who departed this Life  
On the 22<sup>d</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1757  
And in the Year of his Age 85.

Here also lyeth  
Martha his Wife

Who Exchanged this Life for a better  
On the first Day of Nov<sup>r</sup> 1723  
In the 38<sup>th</sup> Year of her Age.

William Fynmore Gent:  
And James Fynmore Citizen and Vintner  
Of London

Caused this Marble to be laid  
In Memory  
Of their Deceased Parents.

3. On a marble slab on the north wall inside.

Guil:	} Finmore	Jacent, Resurgent, { obijt Jun: 19 } 1687 { obijt Jun: 5 } ætat: { xxix { xxviii
Martha}		

Consanguinei conjuges,  
Maritus charus

Sponsa non minus chara:

Quâ, non imâture sed precoci fato avulsâ

Lugens sponsus  
(pro dolor!)

Per 14 tantû dies superfuît.

Interiit Record: de Abington,

Tam comitatus quam oppidi pacis Justiciarius;

Nulli officio,

Soli dolori impar;

Vitæ integer,

Amicis amicissimus,

Pauperibus benevolus,

Omnibus benignus.

M.S.

Unicæ prolis posuit

Mærens Mater

Jane Fynmore.

4. On the inside of the south wall.

Reader,

Look to thy feet, honest & Loyall men are sleeping  
under them, there lies W<sup>m</sup>. Fynmore, Fellow of  
St Johns in Oxford, & Batch<sup>r</sup>. of Law, who in y<sup>e</sup>

year of his age 87, & in y<sup>e</sup> year of our L<sup>d</sup>. 1646, when loyalty, & y<sup>e</sup> Church fainted, lay down, & died. There lies W<sup>m</sup>. his only child, who married first Katherin Cox, by whom he had Ann, John, Mary, W<sup>m</sup>., & Richard, Deceased. after a. 5 years (*sic*) widowhood, he tooke to wife Martha Mayott of Abington, widow, of y<sup>e</sup> ancient family of the Wickhams, who brought him Elianor, & Thomas, & built him this monument.

He dyed June y<sup>e</sup>. 3 A<sup>d</sup>. D<sup>ni</sup>. 1677.

aged about 83.

Reader,  
prepare to follow.

5. *On the floor towards the nave.*

Underneath lyeth Interred

Thomas Willis Gent. and Rachell his Wife  
(Parents of y<sup>e</sup> famous Physician D<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Willis.)  
She departed this life & was here buried July 5. 1631. And He (in Defence of y<sup>e</sup> Royal Cause at y<sup>e</sup> Seige of Oxford) August 4. 1643.

Also

Francis the son of Browne Willis of Whaddon Hall in y<sup>e</sup> County of Bucks Esq<sup>r</sup>. by Katherine his Wife who died at Oxford July 1. 1718. Aged 8 Months & 23 days.

In memory of whom the said Browne Willis hath caused this stone

to be laid here & thereon renewed y<sup>e</sup> Inscription for

his deceased Ancestors.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

Oxford Union Society.

AN EARLY CIRCULATING LIBRARY. (See 8 S. ix. 447; x. 99, 145, 259.)—

"If any Gentlemen please to repair to my House aforesaid, they may be furnished with all manner of English, or French Histories, Romances, or Poetry: which are to be sold, or read for reasonable considerations."

This notice occurs at the end of the 1661 edition of Webster and Rowley's play 'The Thracian Wonder.' It was mentioned recently in a daily paper, but I do not think the notice has been placed on record in 'N. & Q.' The imprint to the work is as follows:—

"London: Printed by Tho. Johnson, and are to be sold by Francis Kirkman, at his Shop at the Sign of John Fletchers Head, over against the Angel Inn, on the Backside of St. Clements, without Temple Bar. 1661."

R. A. PEDDIE.

St. Bride Foundation, Bride Lane, E.C.

"MURRAY'S RAILWAY READING." (See 11 S. xii. 432.)—In a notice of book-catalogues an editorial mention of the above appeared to suggest that information might not be unacceptable. I have one of the publications that were included in the series, bearing date 1853, and from a full advertisement on the back cover it appears that "Murray's Railway Reading; containing works of sound information and innocent amusement: suited for all Classes of Readers," issued by the

well-known house in Albemarle Street, then comprised some seventeen items, the price ranging from 6d. to 5s., but being generally 2s. 6d. Amongst the works are Lord Campbell's 'Life of Bacon,' Lockhart's 'Spanish Ballads,' Hallam's 'Essays and Characters,' essays from *The Times*, Nimrod's 'Chace, Turf, and Road,' Lockhart's 'Theodore Hook,' Lord Mahon's 'Forty-Five,' James's 'Æsop,' with Tenniel's illustrations, and Sir F. B. Head's 'Emigrant.' How far this list may have been extended I am unable to say.

W. B. H.

## 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.

## ANGLICAN CLERKS IN NON-ANGLICAN ORDERS.

In September, 1749, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, who was described for the purpose as "the Most Reverend Thomas Wilson," became, at the age of 86, by election and without other consecration than he had theretofore received for the episcopal office, "one of the Anetecessors (*sic*) of the General Synod of the Brethren of the Anatolic Unity," and to him was given liberty to delegate the episcopal jurisdiction so conferred to the Rev. Thomas Wilson, Royal Almoner, and Prebendary of Westminster.\*

At a date within the memories of many now living, Monsignor Jules Ferrette, who had been consecrated to the episcopate by Peter the Humble, Archbishop of Emesa, and afterwards Jacobite Patriarch of Antioch, consecrated the Rev. R. W. Morgan, curate of Mapledurham, Oxfordshire, to the episcopate, and the succession thus begun has been perpetuated to the present day.†

Somewhat later Monsignor Luigi Nazari di Calabiana, acting, if the account be accurate, with formal sanction such as would have been required, consecrated the late Rev. T. W. Mossman, then and afterwards Vicar of East and West Torrington, in the Church of England diocese of Lincoln, to the episcopate. An attested copy of the records of this consecration were duly de-

\* Tyerman's 'Oxford Methodists,' p. 188.

† *Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 12, 1866. 'Hazell's Annual,' 1902, art. 'Old Catholic.'

posited for examination, it is said, in the Registry of his diocese.\*

It is certain that on Aug. 30, 1879, T. W. Mossman ordained John Elphinston-Robertson to the priesthood, and that thereafter Mr. Elphinston-Robertson ministered in the Church of England, duly depositing evidence of his priesthood with the proper authorities.† With the knowledge of Archbishop Temple he acted as Chaplain to the Convent of the Sisters of the Faith at Stamford Hill, of which institution his Lordship, as Bishop of London, was Visitor. At previous and later dates Mr. Elphinston-Robertson officiated freely in several dioceses.‡

Of some of these facts I have personal knowledge; in addition I give other authorities in foot-notes.

I have not the slightest wish either to impugn or to defend the propriety of the acts to which reference is made. What I desire is to collect additional instances of bishops or clergy of the Church of England occupying ecclesiastical positions in other religious organizations. I am acquainted with many, of course, but the desirability of preserving a record of each and every one will make me grateful for the communication of all detail of like occurrences.

To write the history of some of the eighteenth-century attempts at Catholic Revival is well-nigh impossible, because of the deliberate obscurity achieved by the originators of the movements. Whilst those concerned in the particular class of activity to which I have referred yet survive from the nineteenth century, may I ask of them, in the interests of research, to communicate what is now communicable, and to leave a sufficient register of the remainder.

J. C. WHITEBROOK.

24 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

DUBLIN TOPOGRAPHY c. 1700.—Does any one know of a map or plan of the city of Dublin during the last years of the seventeenth century and the first years of the eighteenth, viz., from 1695 to 1715?

I have been anxious for some time to procure a list of the parishes and churches in Dublin at that time, and to know the situation of the military barracks then existing. Can any one help me?

F. DE H. L.

\* *Catholic Herald*, July 5, 1912. *The Torch*, *passim*. *Order of Corporate Reunion Magazine*, *passim*.

† Attestation at Doctors' Commons before G. H. Brooks, Notary Jan. 13, 1882.

‡ Leaflet of the Church Association: 'Sacriligious Ordinations.'

'A LOST LOVE,' BY ASHFORD OWEN (ANNIE OGLE).—For many years I had been trying to secure a copy of the above work, but was so repeatedly told that it was out of print that at last I gave up the quest. Hope revived when less than a year ago I happened to see, in an article by Sir Robertson Nicoll on Mark Rutherford, a quotation from the latter stating that he had searched all London through for a copy and had at last found one, which he never regretted buying. The quotation (undated) goes on: "This very week I see in *The Athenæum*, to my great surprise and delight, that it is to be reprinted."

With this clue I recommenced my search, but, so far, have been unsuccessful. Could any reader of 'N. & Q.' furnish me with particulars as to where the book could be obtained?

Mark Rutherford, in writing of the book, states that one of the greatest of living poets counselled him to read it, and this reminded me that I was once told that Browning, with whom Miss Ogle was intimately acquainted, had suggested that she should put her own life-story into the form of a novel.

(MRS.) ELEANOR LE SUEUR MACNAUGHTON.  
1167 Henleaze Avenue, Moose Jaw, Sask.

THOMAS MAY, RECORDER OF CHICHESTER, 1683.—The pedigree of the family of May of Rawmere, Mid Lavant, Sussex, is given on p. 21 of Berry's 'Sussex Genealogies,' and repeated in the first volume of Dallaway's 'History of the Western Division of Sussex.' The Middle Temple records (ii. 649) show that Thomas May, son and heir apparent of John Maye of "Ramer," was admitted on May 8, 1620, and that Richard, the fourth son, was admitted on Jan. 28, 1631. Richard, according to Foss's 'Judges of England,' became Recorder of Chichester at the Restoration, was M.P. for the city in 1685, and appointed Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer on March 17, 1683. He was succeeded in the Recordership by his nephew (grand-nephew?), another Thomas May. The statement in the pedigrees that this Thomas May became a Baron of the Exchequer seems to be erroneous. The pedigree also adds that this Thomas May died in 1718.

Thomas May of Rawmere was returned M.P. for Chichester on Jan. 9, 1688/9, and again on Feb. 24, 1689/90. He was knighted on March 9, 1697, and again returned for Chichester on Jan. 7, 1700/1. He seems to have been the son of the second John May of Rawmere, who died in 1677, and he left

as his only child Henry May, who died without issue according to the pedigree. According to Dallaway, Thos. May, Alderman of Chichester, was one of those removed by James II. on Feb. 17, 1688 (vol. i. p. 159); and the same authority states on p. 113 that "about the year 1765 this estate [of Rawmere] had devolved to Thomas May, Knight, Esq., by whom it was sold to Charles, Duke of Richmond." The house was then pulled down.

Was the Thomas May, M.P. in 1689 and in 1690, the same person as the Sir Thomas May, M.P. in 1701? Can any one give further particulars of him? I believe him to have been the author of several important tracts.  
J. B. WILLIAMS.

M. BELMAYNE, THE FRENCH SCHOOLMASTER.—His name appears in Sir Edward Waldegrave's 'Account of the Burial of King Edward VI.,' printed in *Archæologia*, xii. 334-96. I should be glad to obtain any information about him.  
G. F. R. B.

'THE METEOR, OR MONTHLY CENSOR.'—I am unable to find this in the National Library Catalogue. Capt. Douglas in his Cruikshank Catalogue says it was published by T. Hughes in 1814. He puts the value of a perfect copy at 100l.

Nor can I find, either in Douglas's catalogue or in the National Library, 'The Meteor, or General Censor,' in 2 vols., London, Longman, 1816. This, I believe, has a frontispiece of E. Kean as Richard III., signed G. Kk.

Neither is in the London Catalogue.

RALPH THOMAS.

ARTHUR HUGHES, THE PRE-RAPHAELITE.—Where was he born? Can the question of Welsh extraction be substantiated with some particulars? ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

AUTHORS WANTED.—Who is the author of the stanzas entitled 'Good-bye,' the first of which runs:—

We say it for an hour, or for years;  
We say it smiling, say it choked with tears;  
We say it coldly, say it with a kiss,  
And yet we have no other word than this—

Good-bye.

A. J. B.

Can any one tell me who said:—

Spring in the North is a child that wakes from  
dreams of death;  
Spring in the South is a child that wakes from  
dreams of love.

G. J.

VILLAGE POUNDS.—I am collecting information about Pounds which still exist, or which have fallen into decay or have disappeared within recent memory, and shall be greatly obliged to any one who can tell me of examples, with particulars as to shape, materials of construction, state of repair, use, &c., in the following counties:—Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Cornwall, Derbyshire, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Norfolk, Northampton, Shropshire, Suffolk, Westmorland. Will correspondents kindly write to me direct?

G. L. APPERSON.

97 Buckingham Road, Brighton.

OIL-PAINTING.—Can any reader recommend to me a practical work on painting in oils to serve as a guide to a beginner? I have done a good deal of painting in water-colour without the aid of a teacher.

T. N. G.

ARCHER: BOWMAN.—These two surnames—widely dispersed—are not, so far as I can find, placed chronologically or locally by any writer on "names and places." By the middle of the thirteenth century the two words were indifferently applied to such soldiers (cf. Robert of Gloucester, 1269), but presumably one must have had the start, just as the Anglo-Frisian preceded the Anglo-Norman dialect and vocabulary. What would be more interesting would be to ascertain whether the adoption of one or the other as a family surname was or was not practically simultaneous, and whether the choice was decided by local influence and surroundings.

L. G. R.

PARISH REGISTERS.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' say whether any society has undertaken to index the Parish Registers of Oxfordshire, Cambridgeshire, or the town of Eton? What dates do these embrace? To whom should one apply for publications?

A. E. OUGHTRED.

Castle Eden, co. Durham.

'L'ESPION ANGLAIS.'—Who was the author of 'L'Espion Anglois, ou correspondance secrete entre Milord All Eye et Milord All Ear,' London, John Adamson, 1779? There is a long description of the work in 'Bibliographie des ouvrages relatifs à L'Amour, aux Femmes, au Marriage,' published by Gay and Quaritch, v. 278, but the author's name is not given. MR. RICHARD EDGCUMBE (at 8 S. xi. 243) says that Ange Goudar, the friend of Casanova, was the

author of 'L'Espion Français à Londres,' published in 1779. M. Charles Samaran, however, in his recently published 'Jacques Casanova, Vénitien,' p. 94, gives the title of Goudar's book as 'L'Espion chinois.' Had Goudar anything to do with 'L'Espion Anglois,' published by John Adamson?

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

REGIMENTAL NICKNAMES.—Can any reader supply a list of regimental nicknames in actual *current use*? The variations in the books of reference make it clear that many of the nicknames are quite unknown to-day, and so they differ according to the historical equipment of the compilers. Thus:—

1st Life Guards.

"The Cheeses," "The Piccadilly Butchers," "Tin Bellies," and "The Patent Safeties" (Farmer's 'Regimental Records,' 1901).

"The Cheeses," "The Tin Bellies" (Charles White's 'Our Regiments,' 1915).

"The Lumpers," "Tinbellies" (Hon. John Fortescue in *The Times*, Nov. 3, 1915).

There must be some sort of standard nickname among soldiers.

A Highland Light Infantryman told me the other day that the Gordons are called "The Paper Highlanders," apropos of the war correspondents' "boom" of them at Dargai. Is this generally used of the Gordons?

J. M. BULLOCH.

NODDING MANDARINS.—Is there any connexion between the nodding of little figures supposed to represent mandarins, and any action of the real mandarins?

E. L.

SIR GEORGE MOUAT KEITH. (See 11 S. xii. 430.)—In the year 1806 I find serving as lieutenant on board the gun-brig Boxer Sir George Mouat Keith, Bart. Can any of your readers say to what family he belonged, as I do not find his name in the 'Baronetage'?

A. H. MACLEAN.

14 Dean Road, Willesden Green, N.W.

JOHN WHITFIELD, ACTOR.—Wanted information as to the parentage and marriage of John Whitfield, the comic actor. He died in London, 1814, and is known to have had a sister Margaret who married one William Green. William Whitfield, son of the actor, had an uncle, Thomas Lane, who devised lands in Romney Marsh, in the parish of Brookland, Kent. William Fynmore of Craven Street, Strand, was an executor to the above Thomas Lane.

GERALD FOTHERGILL.

11 Brussels Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.

PASSAGE OF FUNERAL THROUGH CHURCH.—In a village in Northants there is a feeling that a dead body must always be taken to the church and pass *through* it for burial; it is immaterial whether it passes north to south, or south to north. Can anybody suggest the reason for this feeling?

A. G. KEALY.

Bedford.

ANN COOK.—I should be most grateful to any reader who could spare a few minutes to help me in the following matter. Owing to the frightfulness of war, I have now access to no library.

On Feb. 5, 1821, died Mary Ann, dau. of Joshua and Ann Cook, and was buried at Framlingham. A memoir of her life appeared in *The Methodist Magazine* for that month, I believe. I should like a note of this memoir, with the exact date of publication of the magazine, and any other information as to Miss Cook that can easily be obtained.

PRIVATE BRADSTOW.

GLACÉ KID GLOVES.—When were these first introduced? The earliest authoritative reference to them I know of is in the Dictionary of Furetière, 1690, s.v. "glacé"—where the definition unequivocally points to an article analogous to, if not positively identical with, the modern thing.

F. M. KELLY.

## Replies.

### THE SOCIETY FOR CONSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION.

(11 S. xii. 462, 508; 12 S. i. 11.)

THE Society for Constitutional Information descended from the Bill of Rights Society, which was founded in 1769 by John Horne—afterwards Horne-Tooke—John Wilkes, Serjeant Glynn, and others, to urge reforms based upon the principles legalized in the Bill of Rights. Its meeting-place was the London Tavern, and among the reforms it advocated were annual Parliaments, the exaction of oaths against bribery, and the exclusion of pensioners and place-holders from Parliament. The Revolution of 1688 had established parliamentary government, and safeguarded the law against the sovereign. In other words, it had established a limited monarchy, with Parliament controlling the Crown, on a sound basis. Parliamentary representation, however, was far from



satisfactory, and control by patronage was increasing. The lack of homogeneous leadership threatened the effective force of Parliament in the chaos of ministries, whilst George III. allowed no opportunity of regaining control for the Crown to escape him. It was natural, then, that advanced politicians, recalling the advantages gained by the great Whig revolution of 1688, should organize to debate methods of frustrating the growing power of the Crown.

The Bill of Rights Society undertook to raise funds to pay Wilkes's debts, and when Horne applied for assistance on behalf of a printer named Bingley, who was in prison on account of his connexion with reprinting *The North Briton*, the majority of the members declined to accede to any request until Wilkes's obligations were fully met. At a meeting held April 9, 1771, Horne said that "the society had become nothing more than a scene of personal quarrel; the public interests were absorbed in the petty faction of one individual; that regularity, decency, order, and concord were banished together." He therefore moved: "That the society should be dissolved." As this motion was not carried the minority adjourned to another room, where they formed a new body known as the "Constitutional Society." This society gained notoriety during the American War. On June 7, 1775, some of the members passed a resolution which was published in the newspapers, and which resulted in Horne being fined 200*l.* with imprisonment for one year, and in the printers of the newspapers being fined for libel. It directed that a subscription should be raised on behalf of "our beloved American fellow-subjects" who had "preferred death to slavery," and "were for that reason only inhumanly murdered by the king's troops" at the Lexington skirmish, April 19, 1775.

This society evidently expired with the incarceration of its leader, but the Society for Constitutional Information was formed to take its place in 1780. Its objects were the instruction of the people in their political rights and the advocacy of parliamentary reform. The Duke of Richmond, Pitt, Fox, Sheridan, and Capell Lofft were among its early members. They, however, soon detached themselves, but Horne-Tooke, Major Cartwright, Mr. Wyvill, and others continued to support it in its demand for universal suffrage. It held an annual dinner on Dec. 16, that being the date when the Bill of Rights passed into law. It continued for about fifteen years, and took an active part in corresponding with the

Jacobin societies in France during the Revolution. Together with the Revolution Society (1788-91), it was attacked by Burke in his 'Reflections on the Revolution in France.' Many of the most active members of one society were also attached to the other, notably Samuel Favell, who joined the Society for Constitutional Information soon after Sir William Jones became a member of it, and was one of the most active supporters of the Revolution Society during the whole of its existence. Another and more violent society, the Corresponding Society, was formed to link up these societies with similar societies in the provinces and with the revolutionary societies in France. There is much information on the activities of these societies in *The Annual Register* for the years 1792-4, whilst the activities of the provincial Constitutional Societies are fully discussed in John Waddington's 'Congregational History, 1700-1800,' London, 1876.

THOMAS W. M. HUCK.

38, King's Road, Willesden Green, N.W.

MR. HORACE BLEACKLEY can obtain the facts concerning this society and the Radical activities of the time in:—

G. S. Veitch, 'The Genesis of Parliamentary Reform.'—An excellent record of the events of the period.

H. N. Brailsford, 'Shelley, Godwin, and their Circle.'—A spirited monograph in "The Home University Library."

C. B. R. Kent, 'The English Radicals.'—A general survey which touches the activities of these men.

Walter Phelps Hall, 'British Radicalism,' 1791-1797.—A Columbia University thesis which gives a synthesis of the Radical thought of the time.

W. T. Laprade, 'England and the French Revolution.'—A thesis from Johns Hopkins University.

'Trial of John Horne Tooke.'—To be found in Howell's 'State Trials' and in several contemporary shorthand accounts published in book-form. Records of the chairmen and members present at the meeting were brought into court. Also other trials, of Hardy, Thelwall, Sinclair, Margarot, &c.

*Blackwood's Magazine* for July and August, 1833, gives an original and unpleasant interpretation of Tooke's connexion with the Society.

In addition there is some slight evidence in the 'Narrative of Facts relating to the Late Trials,' by Thomas Holcroft (1795); in the 'Memoirs of Thomas Hardy,' written by himself (1833); in a very valuable collection of MSS. in the British Museum relating to the London Corresponding Society (Add. 2781 ff.); and in the records in the Office of the Privy Council for 1794, particularly May and June (33 Geo. III., 77 ff.).

ELBRIDGE COLBY.

11 Torrington Square, W.C.



ANASTATIC PRINTING (11 S. xii. 359, 403, 443; 12 S. i. 13).—Having acquired nearly all of the volumes issued by two societies formed for issuing drawings by this process, and from inquiry finding that these publications are not generally known, I think the following particulars may be worth recording. The prospectus of the Anastatic Drawing Society is dated April 13, 1855, and signed by the Rev. John M. Gresley, Over Seile, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, who was the originator and hon. secretary of the society. The subscription was half-a-guinea, and each member contributing drawings was entitled to ten extra impressions of each of these, the size of which was limited to 7 in. by 9½ in. The first volume (for 1855) was issued early in 1856. The members then numbered 145, but by the next year they had increased to 267. There are 66 plates in this volume, of which 20 copies in folio (issued at a guinea) and 140 in quarto were printed by Messrs. W. & J. Hextall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. A volume was issued each year until 1862, but the one for 1863 was not published until 1866, there having been some delay in the completion of the plates. The preface is dated 1863, and to this a note—Nov., 1866—is added stating that in consequence of the death of Mr. Gresley the series of drawings had come to an end. The complete series of this society thus comprises nine volumes, which contain 563 plates. The first four were printed by Hextall, and the remainder by his successor in business, John Barker.

In 1859 the Ilam (Staffs) Anastatic Drawing Society was formed by the Rev. G. R. Mackarness, himself an original member of the earlier society. Under his direction nine volumes were issued, the one for 1868 (published 1869) being the last. He was succeeded as secretary by the Rev. W. F. Francis, who was responsible for the volumes issued from 1870 until 1873. From the references in later volumes, and the numbering, it appears that nothing was published in 1874 or 1875, when the editorship passed into the hands of Llewellynn Jewitt. The volume for 1873 is numbered xiii.; those for 1876 and 1877 are not numbered, but 1878 is vol. xvi. In 1876 the word "Ilam" is omitted from the title-page. In the preface to this volume Mr. Jewitt writes as if the original Anastatic had been amalgamated with the Ilam Society, but this, it is evident, was not the case. The lists of members of the latter are, with the exception of a few names, entirely different from those of Mr. Gresley's society, and the number very much

smaller. Mr. Jewitt edited annual volumes until 1883, but the next did not appear until 1887. This included drawings for the years 1884, 1885, and 1886, and was prepared partly by him, but, owing to his death in June, 1886, was completed by William George Fretton, who also edited vol. xxiii., for the years 1887, 1888, and 1889. This is the latest volume I have seen, and I shall be glad to hear of any others. The members of this society numbered 137 in 1887. The volumes from 1864 (the earliest I have) until 1868 were printed by M. Hoon of Ashbourne, and after this at Cowell's Press, Ipswich.

The drawings in these two series illustrate a very wide range of subjects, and include antiquities of every description. The execution varies as to merit, but many of the plates are exceedingly well drawn.

A report of Faraday's lecture on the process was published in *The Polytechnic Review* for May, 1845, and reprinted later in *The Medical Times*. Poole gives references to papers in *The Southern Literary Messenger*, xi. 383, and Littell's *Living Age*, v. 56, 534 (in addition to that given by MR. HUMPHREYS).

The earliest reference given in the 'Oxford Dictionary' is 1849, a paper on the process having been read by H. E. Strickland at the meeting of the British Association in 1848. The title only is given in the Report dated 1849. It will be seen from MR. HUMPHREYS's reply that the word is of older date.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

Gloucester.

ENEMIES OF BOOKS (11 S. xii. 480).—Poor tom-tit has again—as on so many occasions in garden and orchard—been wrongfully accused.

The tit is essentially practical and utilitarian. He is too intent on getting his living (insect life, sometimes garnished with the additional luxury of fat or cocoa-nut when obtainable) to risk his life and liberty in invading libraries to peck the "calf bindings." The appearance of the tits' "mischievous activities" means an insect pest. I recommend your correspondent and the Chapter Librarian to examine the books and wallpaper with a powerful glass. They will at once understand the presence of the tits.

I am no entomologist, and cannot name the insect the bird is waging war upon, but I have had the displeasure of making both his acquaintance and that of the little wood-boring beetle and so-called bookworm, and have successfully eradicated them. The insect now under trial appears to feed on the

starch used as an adhesive; apparently he does not intentionally touch the leather; but the tit, when snapping up the dainty morsels, occasionally pulls off a dry speck of leather; hence *his* share in the damage.

Drastic measures should at once be taken to ensure complete removal, or the pest will spread all over the premises. Powerful sulphur fumigation, followed by the stripping of the walls, should be thoroughly undertaken. After stripping off the paper, it should be burnt in the room, to avoid transference of any insects elsewhere; and the walls should be washed in a strong solution of Jeyes's Cyllin. Repapering should not be proceeded with for at least a fortnight, during which time fumigation should be repeated as many times as a thorough searching shows it to be necessary. All bookshelves should be washed in the same solution, and all books, as far as possible, should be opened somewhat and left standing upon their edges in order that the sulphur fumes may have full access.

I found that the insects actually burrowed into the wall-plaster in pursuit of the paste that had soaked in; hence the necessity of thorough disinfection. E. W.

Finchley.

'LOATH TO DEPART' (11 S. xii. 460: 12 S. i. 14).—This was originally, no doubt, a special song or tune, but gradually it became a common term for any song or tune played on taking leave of friends.

Some of our regiments when ordered on foreign service play 'The Girl I've left behind Me.' This is their 'Loath to Depart.'

Chappell gives a lute tune with this title, and quotes Teonge, and also gives quotations from Tarleton, Beaumont and Fletcher, &c.

Edward Jones in his 'Relics of the Welsh Bards' gives an old tune of a melancholy character which he calls 'Anhwydd Ymadael—Loath to Depart.' I think I have also met with an Irish tune with this title.

Teonge's 'Diary' is a very interesting book. It contains an early mention of cricket and muted or flatted trumpets; and his list of ships is useful for comparison with that given by Pepys. JOSEPH C. BRIDGE.

LETTER-BOOKS OF CHESTER (11 S. xii. 462).—These have not been published as a whole, but extracts have been given in several works. MR. KENNY should read 'Chester during the Plantagenet and Tudor Periods,' by the Rev. Canon Morris, as it contains valuable extracts from our city archives. Apply for a copy to Griffith & Co.,

printers, Grosvenor Street, Chester; or look out for a second-hand copy, which costs about ten shillings.

Then the Historical MSS. Commission Report on Chester should be studied. Dr. Furnivall also published some of the letters, but I cannot call to mind the exact publication.

If MR. KENNY will write me direct, I shall be pleased to help him in any way I can.

JOSEPH C. BRIDGE.

✓ Chester.

CAROL WANTED (11 S. xii. 461, 508).—I have a small pamphlet entitled 'Nine Antient and Goodly Carols for the Merry Tide of Christmass,' by Edmund Sedding, published by Novello & Co., 1864.

One of these nine carols is evidently the one your correspondent is looking for. I send a copy of the seven verses. The first verse is almost exactly as quoted by M. G. W. P.

1. All you that are to mirth inclined,  
Consider well and bear in mind  
What our good God for us has done  
In sending His beloved son.

Chorus.

For to redeem our souls from thrall  
He is the Saviour of us all.

2. The night before that happy tide,  
The spotless Virgin and her guide  
Went long time seeking up and down  
To find them lodging in the town.
3. That night the Virgin Mary mild  
Was safe delivered of a Child,  
According unto Heaven's decree  
Man's sweet salvation for to be.
4. With thankful hearts and joyful mind  
Three shepherds went this Babe to find,  
And as the Heavenly Angel told,  
They did our Saviour Christ behold.
5. Within a manger was He laid;  
The Virgin Mary by Him stay'd,  
Attending on the Lord of Life,  
Being both Mother, Maid, and Wife.
6. Three Eastern Wise Men from afar,  
Directed by a glorious star,  
Came boldly on, and made no stay  
Until they came where Jesus lay.
7. And being come unto the place  
Wherein the blest Messiah was,  
They humbly laid before His feet  
Their gifts of gold and odours sweet.

Mr. Edmund Sedding, who was well known as an architect as well as a musician, in his preface states that the words of this carol are given in the 'Garland of Goodwill,' and that it is therein called 'The Sinner's

Redemption.' This was a publication by Thomas Deloney, the first edition apparently being in 1596. Lowndes describes the book as a collection of local tales and historical ditties in verse, which has run through numerous editions, and was till very lately printed as a chapbook.

Mr. Sedding appears to have brought out several sets of carols recovered from ancient times during the years 1862, 1863, and 1864.

A. H. ARKLE.

Elmhurst, Oxtou, Birkenhead.

KENNETT, M.P. (11 S. xii. 481).—In the Blue-book of Members of Parliament, part i. 1213-1702, the name Kennett does not appear in the index. This does not prove the negative, as the early returns are not always complete.

In the Parliament of 1383 Johannes Kent, mercer, was one of the two members for Reading. The name occurs again, without description, in that of 1389/90, and again in that of 1403.

Later, Reading had, as one of its two members, Simon Kent in the three Parliaments of 1446/7, 1448/9, 1449. In the last he is described as mercer, and his colleague Thomas Clerk as draper.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

NAPOLEON'S BEQUEST TO CANTILLON (11 S. xii. 139, 188, 324, 383, 430, 449).—The late George Augustus Sala, in his 'Echoes of the Year Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-Three,' published in 1884, p. 48, says:—

"The legacy was not paid until the establishment of the Second Empire, when 'the sub-officer, Cantillon,' was found keeping (I believe) a chandler's shop at Brussels."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

VANISHING LONDON: BAKER'S CHOP-HOUSE (11 S. xii. 500).—It is a pleasure to be able to supplement Mr. REGINALD JACOBS'S interesting note, and assure lovers of old London that the demolition of this house has been postponed, and there is every probability of its being preserved and continued in its present uses for many years. It is doubtful if any of the coffee-houses of 'Change Alley can claim association with the early seventeenth century; Garraway's probably dates from the Restoration, but to Baker's there is no reference earlier than the advertisement cited by Mr. JACOBS. See 'The Grasshopper in Lombard Street,' by J. Biddulph Martin, 1892, p. 214, &c.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

THE OBSERVANT BABE (11 S. xii. 439, 505).—W. W. Rouse Ball in his 'Primer of the History of Mathematics' records of the well-known mathematician Poisson (1781-1840):—

"His father had been a common soldier.... The boy was put out to nurse, and he used to tell how one day his father, coming to see him, found that the nurse had gone out on pleasure bent, while she had left him suspended by a small cord to a nail fixed in the wall. This, she explained, was a necessary precaution to prevent him from perishing under the teeth of the various animals and insects that roamed on the floor. Poisson used to add that his gymnastic efforts carried him incessantly from one side to the other, and it was thus in his tenderest infancy that he commenced those studies on the pendulum that were to occupy so large a part of his mature age."

This may be of some interest to your readers.

F. M. R.

NELSON MEMORIAL RINGS (11 S. xii. 233, 361, 402, 469).—The letter of Mr. GEO. W. G. BARNARD of Norwich (11 S. xii. 469) is one of the most interesting of the series on this subject. It not only reveals the fact that there are memorial rings to Admiral Lord Nelson in existence other than those provided for his funeral, but also shows that these have receptacles for his hair. The sixty memorial rings made by John Salter for the executors are black enamel with gilt letters side by side. MR. BARNARD describes his ring as oval,

"with the letters N. B., above which is a viscount's coronet with the cap, and below a ducal coronet without the cap, all in blue enamel."

He adds that there is no inscription nor hall-mark, and (apparently) there is no hair in the "locket" at the back of the oval. In the list that Mr. PAGE gives of rings lent to the Royal Naval Exhibition at Chelsea in 1891 there are no fewer than three with hair—one with an inscription, lent by Messrs. Lambert & Co., and another by Miss A. J. Grindall. The question therefore is, For whom and by whom were the memorial rings with hair made, and are they all similar? It is well known that Sir Thomas Hardy cut off and brought to England the Admiral's hair, and that it was somewhat lavishly distributed by Lady Hamilton. But did she cause it to be put into rings for presentation, or did the recipients of the relics themselves have the rings made? Unfortunately John Salter's successors in the Strand cannot answer the former question, for they say that the present firm (Messrs. Widdows & Veal) do not possess Salter's books of that period; but they state that they have themselves repaired Salter's

original memorial rings, and have made copies to replace lost ones. There exists a bill of "John Salter to Lady Hamilton, from Jan., 1800, to 1803," and among the "items" are many presents; so that if she gave memorial rings after 1806 she probably employed his firm to make them. After her death in 1813 "the effects of Lady Hamilton, deceased," were advertised to be sold by auction by Messrs. Abbott at the instigation of a Mr. McGorman and other creditors, and Salter was instructed to safeguard "Miss Nelson's" interests by inspecting the catalogue before the sale to ascertain if any of the articles belonged to her. His bill "for examining the inventory, and for making three fair copies thereof, and for giving notice to Abbott, &c., amounted to 3*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* In vol. vii. p. 389 of Sir Harris Nicolas's 'Nelson's Dispatches' is the account of Lord Nelson's visit to the shop of John Salter very early in the morning of Aug. 30, 1805, together with a copy of a paper "in the possession of Mrs. Salter" relating to the purchases he then made.

If any reader can give a detailed description of the diamond memorial ring, with Nelson's hair and inscription at the back, lent by Messrs. Lambert & Co. to the Chelsea Exhibition, it would be a valuable addition to the lore already collected by 'N. & Q.' on the subject of Nelson memorial rings.

THOMAS FOLEY.

THE MEANING OF "TRENT" (11 S. xii. 502).—The two lines of verse quoted by MR. DODGSON seem to be altered from Drayton, 'Polyolbion,' song 12, ll. 548-53, and song 26, ll. 187-92. Here are the lines from song 12:—

A more than usual power did in that name consist,  
Which thirty doth import; by which she thus  
divin'd,

There should be found in her, of fishes thirty kind;  
And thirty abbys great, in places fat and rank;  
Should in succeeding time be builded on her bank;  
And thirty several streams from many a sundry  
way,

Unto her greatness should their wat'ry tribute pay.  
The note to "Trent" by the Rev. R. Hooper in his edition of 1876 is to the effect that the word means "thirty."

S. L. PETTY.

It is the merit of Dr. Henry Bradley to have first discovered the ancient name of the River Trent, "Trisantonā," by his ingenious emendation of Tacitus's 'Annal,' xii. 31, and, simultaneously, to have identified with it the River Transhannonus, Trahannonus, or Trannonus of Nennius's 'Historia Britonum' (cf. his two letters to

*The Academy*, vol. xxiii., of April 28 and May 19, 1883).

As to the original sense of this river-name, a foot-note may deserve to be quoted which occurs in Jos. Stevenson's edition of 'Nennii Historia Britonum' (Lond., 1838), on p. 56, viz., that its (Cymric or Ancient Welsh) equivalent appears to have been the "Traeth Annwn," i.e., the Tract or Shore of the deep (sea) or region of the British Neptune.

Nennius describes the estuary of the Trent among the topographical wonders of Britain: "Ostium Trans Hannoni fluminis, quia in una unda instar montis ad sissam tegit littora, et recedit, ut cetera maria" (l.c.), thus alluding to the famous "Eagre, or tide-waves of its mouth, reaching as far back as Gainsborough" on its shore.

H. KREBS.

The lines quoted form the concluding couplet of stanza xxxv. of Canto XI. in the Fourth Book of Spenser's 'The Faerie Queene.' If the English river is derived from the French *trente*, surely it must be unique among river-names; for such, as a rule, seem to be connected with the earliest settlers in a country—in ours being derived from Keltic, Cymric, or Gaelic roots.

Can it be related to the verb "trend," in the sense of bending in some direction?

A. R. BAYLEY.

Viator asked this question in the second chapter of the second part of 'The Compleat Angler,' but Piscator was unable to answer it; and Mr. Johnstone in his recently published book on 'The Place-Names of England and Wales' confesses that the origin of the name "seems unknown." G. F. R. B.

NATHANIEL LEE, THE DRAMATIST (11 S. xii. 502).—It is hardly correct to say that Lee, "according to Lord Rochester, was 'well lasht' by the head master Busby." The lines to which reference is made, and which occur in Rochester's 'Horace's Tenth Satire of the First Book Imitated,' bear, as will be seen, a rather different signification. I quote from the Rochester of 1739—'The Works of the Earls of Rochester, Roscomon, and Dorset . . .,' 2 vols. :—

When Lee makes *temperate* Scipio fret and rave,  
And Hannibal a *whining am'rous Slave*,  
I laugh, and wish the hot-brain'd Fustian Fool  
In Busby's Hands, to be well lash'd at School.

Scipio and Hannibal are important characters in Lee's 'Sophonisba; or, Hannibal's Overthrow' (4to, 1676), a vehement riming tragedy produced with great success by the King's Company. This passionate drama

owes more of its inspiration to Orrery's 'Parthenissa' than to history. Hannibal is provided with a mistress named Rosalinda (in the romance *Izadora*), a Roman lady, for whom he languishes in true heroic style. Mohun was the original Hannibal; Kynaston, Scipio; Mrs. Boutell, Rosalinda.

MONTAGUE J. SUMMERS.

THUNDER FAMILY (11 S. xii. 501).—It may interest your correspondent to know that there is (or was) a Madam Thunder, head of the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Aberdeen.

J. M. BULLOCH.

DUCHESSSES WHO HAVE MARRIED COMMONERS (11 S. xii. 501).—Jean Drummond, widow of James, second Duke of Atholl (d. 1764), married (1767) Lord Adam Gordon, and died *s.p.* 1795.

The Hon. Caroline Agnes Beresford, widow of James, fourth Duke of Montrose (d. 1874), married (1876) William Stuart Stirling Crawford of Milton (d. 1883), and (1888) Marcus Henry Milner, D.S.O. She raced as "Mr. Manton," and died in 1891.

Lady Emily Montagu, widow of William, twelfth Duke of Hamilton (d. 1895), married (1897) Robert Carnaby Forster.

J. M. BULLOCH.

123 Pall Mall, S.W.

'COMIC ARUNDINES CAMI' (11 S. xii. 502).—I recollect that when I was a "lower boy" at Eton in 1859 the following lines were constantly being quoted by small Etonians:—

*Patres conscripti took a boat and went to Philippi. Omnes drownderunt qui swimmere non potuerunt*  
*Excepe John Periwig tied on to the tail of a dead pig.*  
*Trumpeter unus erat qui scarletum coatum habebat.*

I cannot remember the rest, but I never saw any book in which these lines occur, and I was always under the impression that they were schoolboy doggerel. I am very much interested to hear that they are from a book, and not handed down by tradition.

A. GWYTHYR.

I do not remember the title 'Comic Arundines Cami.' I have seen the lines quoted:—

*Omnes drownderunt, &c.*

in a 'Comic Latin Grammar,' which was published about 1840.

When I was at Oxford, 1853-7, I met with 'The Art of Pluck,' written, I believe, by Edward Caswall, of Brasenose. It contained a mock examination paper, in which were similar dog-Latin lines set to be translated and explained. I once saw the poem—

but I cannot remember the title—from which they were taken. It was attributed to the Rev. T. Jackson, of St. Mary Hall, afterwards Rector of Stoke Newington and Prebendary of St. Paul's. I think that information may be got from some Oxford bookseller, *e.g.*, the successor of Shrimpton in Broad Street. I should be very glad to hear news of this poem, and also of 'Uniomachia.' This latter describes a contest for the Presidency of the Union. It is written in Homeric Greek, with a Latin version and notes. I believe it was composed by Robert Scott, afterwards Master of Balliol.

(Rev.) S. GOLDNEY, M.A.

Pembroke College.

The book concerning which your correspondent *DE MINIMIS* inquires is 'The Comic Latin Grammar,' published, I think, in 1841, and illustrated by John Leech. I have a copy in my possession, but, being away from home, cannot refer to it at the moment.

The lines from which he quotes an excerpt run as follows:—

*Patres conscripti took a boat and went to Philippi; Trumpeter unus erat, qui coatum scarlet habebat. Stormum surgebat, et boatum oversetebat; Omnes drownerunt, quia swimaway non potuerunt; Excepe John Periwig, tied up to the tail of a dead pig.*

G. H. PALMER.

[T. F. D. and the Rev. R. P. HOOPER—who mentions that Tilt & Co. were the publishers of 'The Comic Latin Grammar'—also thanked for replies.]

UNDERGRADUATES AS OFFICERS OF THE RESERVE FORCES (11 S. xii. 502).—(1) University undergraduates are, of course, allowed to hold commissions in the Special Reserve. When I was in residence at Oxford many undergraduates did so.

The conditions are, in brief:—

(i.) A candidate must be medically examined and must produce two certificates of character, one of which must be from the head of the school or college most recently attended by the applicant.

(ii.) If the candidate obtains a commission as second lieutenant, he is "on probation" for six months, which period must be spent with the regular home battalion of the corps he joins. If he is in possession of "Certificate A" this period is reduced to five months, and if he holds "Certificate B" he is only required to be attached for three months. In the case of a candidate on the six months' course of training this may be split up into two periods.

(iii.) If the newly commissioned subaltern is not desirous of proceeding later into the line he is granted an outfit allowance of 40*l.*, otherwise he cannot claim it.

(iv.) At the end of his course he must pass an examination for confirmation of his rank and for subsequent promotion to lieutenant. If he fails he is required to remain attached, unpaid, until he passes.

As regards (2) and (3) I know nothing of the late Militia.

A booklet dealing with the method of obtaining a commission in the Special Reserve can be obtained on application to the Director of Military Training, War Office.

The 'Regulations for the Special Reserve of Officers and for the Special Reserve' cover the whole ground in detail.

JOHN C. GOODWIN, Captain,  
3rd Batt. the King's Own Regt.,  
(Special Reserve).

WAR AND MONEY (11 S. xii. 400, 487).—The reference given by Buechmann is Lodovico Guicciardini's 'L'Hore di Recreations' (Venice, 1607), fol. 197. The first edition was published in 1565.

L. L. K.

TREE FOLK-LORE: THE ELDER (11 S. xii. 361, 410, 429, 450, 470, 489, 507).—As for the tree of Eden, it was always thought in France to have been an apple tree. See Littre, 'Pomme et Pommier,' with many quotations, one of which is early fourteenth century: "La fame....Fist Adam no pere premier, Mordre la pomme du pommier" (J. de Condé, iii. 268).

But as concerning the Cross the same tradition seems there to have long ago disappeared, as it did in England. I am rather pleased that ST. SWITHIN had never heard of it; nor had I before reading the Enigmas of Aldhelm.

Unfortunately, the one on this subject was not quoted by me (xii. 450) in its entirety; the title alone, by itself, is quite clear: 'De malo arbore vel melario,' the latter undoubtedly for *melapio*, a Latinized Greek word, meaning a kind of a pear-apple-tree, which is to be found in Pliny.

Fausta fuit prima mundi nascentis origo,  
Donec prostratus succumberet arte Maligni;  
Ex me tunc prisca processit causa ruinæ,  
Dulcia quæ rudibus tradebam mala colonis.  
En iterum mundo testor remeasse salutem,  
Stipite de patulo dum penderet Arbitor orbis,  
Et pœnas lueret Soboles veneranda Tonantis.

The 'Légende Dorée' adds that Adam was buried at the very place where the Cross was planted; and I therefore consider that

the skull which appears under it in some ancient windows (for instance, in a charming early fourteenth-century quatrefoil representing the Holy Trinity in Cheriton Church, Kent) is meant for his. Later on it was intended to signify the victory of Christ over death: "Ubi est, mors, victoria tua, ubi est stimulus tuus?"

The family of elder is not altogether an exemplary one; a certain member of this family had formerly an evil reputation. This was the dwarf-elder (Lat. *Sambucus ebulus*, Anglo-Sax. *wæl-wyrt*), mentioned in leech-books as very dangerous, and, nevertheless, as a cure for leprosy and contagious diseases in another Enigma by Aldhelm ('De Ebulo').

PIERRE TURPIN.

The Bayle, Folkestone.

"LYULPH": CHRISTMAS NUMBERS (11 S. xii. 502).—This was the pseudonym of Henry Robert Lumley. In addition to the books mentioned he published the Christmas story 'Something like a Nugget' (1868), which was issued as a drama in four acts in the same year, and went into a second edition; a play entitled 'Savage' (also in prose, 1869); 'An Ancient Mariner,' a Christmas story (1870); and 'As You Like It,' a Christmas story illustrative of a great sovereign (1874). The author's name does not appear in the usual sources, and I am unable to find anything about him.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

J. S. BREWER AND E. C. BREWER (11 S. xii. 502).—They were both sons of John Sherren Brewer, a schoolmaster of Norwich, E. C. Brewer being the younger of the two.

G. F. R. B.

TIGERS' WHISKERS (11 S. xii. 481).—The beliefs regarding the whiskers of the tiger go back at least to the time of Niccolao Manucci, who landed in India in 1656. In his 'Storia del Mogor' (edited by W. Irvine, vol. i. p. 192), speaking of the Emperor Shāhjahān, he writes:—

"In addition to the huntsmen, there is always an official present whose business it is to take possession of the tiger's whiskers: and therefore, as soon as the tiger is dead, they put on his head a leather bag, coming down as far as the neck. Having tied the bag, the official attaches to it his seal. After this the tiger is carried in front of the royal tents, when the official appears who has charge of the poisons, and removes the whiskers, which are employed as a venom."

Bernier ('Travels in the Mogul Empire,' Oxford, 1914, p. 379) says that when a lion was killed by the king, the length of the teeth and claws was recorded, "and so on down to the minutest details"; he does



not mention the whiskers. At the present day it is generally believed that the whiskers of a tiger, when taken with food, are a slow and deadly poison. They are also valued as an amulet. The whiskers of a tiger or leopard, mixed with nail parings, some sacred root or grass, and red lead, are hung round the throats of young children immediately after birth to ward off the Evil Eye and the attacks of demons. Hence, when a tiger is killed, and made over to coolies for transport to camp, the head shikāri carefully counts the hairs of the whiskers and the nails of the animal, lest they may be appropriated by the bearers.

W. CROOKE.

PHILIP DODDRIDGE, D.D. (see *sub* 'John Conder, D.D.,' 11 S. xii. 479).—Presumably the nineteen pages of manuscript bound up with John Conder's lectures are notes of a lecture delivered by Dr. Doddridge, taken by one of his students. I cannot find that the doctor published anything relating to the 'Characters of English Writers,' but he may have lectured on such a subject. Many of his students studied shorthand, and might easily have transcribed their notes of his lectures afterwards. There are in existence (at Northampton, I believe) nine manuscript octavo volumes of Dr. Doddridge's lectures which were transcribed in this way by certain of his students. They were acquired by my friend the late Mr. John Taylor many years ago, and are fully described in his "History of Northampton Castle Hill Church, now Doddridge, and its Rastorate, 1674-1895, from original documents and contemporary records," &c. (1896).

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

SONG WANTED (11 S. xii. 503).—MR. COOLIDGE will find the poem in full in the 'Book of Poetry about Oxford' (Macmillan, I think, red binding: there is a sister Cambridge one). I have the reference at chambers, and if no one else does will send the exact page, &c., later. H. COHEN.

THE WATER OF THE NILE (11 S. xii. 443, 510; 12 S. i. 18).—Having lived for many years by a great and muddy river—the Irrawaddy—I may record the universal belief, alike of Burnese, Indians, and Europeans, that water drawn from the centre of the river, or any part where the current is swift, is perfectly wholesome, no matter how muddy it may be. It is stagnant water that is dangerous. I was also informed once by a medical officer of my acquaintance that no

bacteria can live in a strong current, and that it was known that two miles of strong current were fatal to them. This was in answer to an official objection of mine to placing a cholera camp on an island.

H. F.-H.

CHURCHES USED FOR THE ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS (11 S. xii. 360, 404, 430, 470, 511).—The following paragraph from *The Public Advertiser* of Saturday, Jan. 28, 1769, shows that this custom prevailed in London during the eighteenth century:—

"Yesterday a Wardmote was held at St. Bride's Church for an election of an Alderman for the Ward of Farringdon Without, and there being no candidate to oppose John Wilkes, Esq., that Gentleman was declared duly elected to the Office."

Another paragraph from the same newspaper of Tuesday, May 1, 1770, shows that the Aldermen of the period made free use of the churches:—

"Mr. Alderman Wilkes yesterday held a Wardmote at St. Bride's Church....received with loudest acclamations, and every part of the church was crowded with people. Before business began Mr. Wilkes made a short speech of thanks to his constituents...."

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

THOMAS GRIFFIN TARPLEY (11 S. xii. 482; 12 S. i. 12).—Some records of this gentleman can, I believe, be found at the Public Record Office. Doubtless he would have been a claimant for compensation of losses sustained in the American Revolution. A complete index of American Loyalists' claims is on the shelves, and among the names are those of Thomas and William Tarpley, Virginia. The memorials to the Commissioners appointed for examining into the claims of the Loyalists often disclose much information. If Dr. Tarpley held a commission in the American Loyalist army, records of himself and family might also be found. An index of such officers, giving dates of births, marriages, &c., might be consulted with advantage. A. H. MACLEAN.

14 Dean Road, Willesden Green, N.W.

MOIRA COALS (11 S. xii. 482).—These were probably coals from the Moira Colliery, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.

J. T. T.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS SOUGHT (11 S. xii. 503).—"Fandles (Spain), m. Sir Edmund Mortimer, d. 1303." Probably "Fiennes" (not Fandles). See 'Dictionary of Nat. Biog.,' xiii. 1031, and 'N. & Q.,' 4 S. vii. 318, 437-8. V. D. P.



## Notes on Books.

*A Bibliography of Unfinished Books in the English Language, with Annotations.* By Albert R. Corns and Archibald Sparke. (Quaritch, 10s. 6d. net.)

COURAGE is a quality much needed at the present day, and the two contributors to 'N. & Q.' whose names figure on the title-page of this volume must possess it in abundance, or they would never have ventured on the attempt to supply a record of all the authors who have set pen to paper in English, and failed to finish the works they had begun. Were they haunted by no fear lest they themselves should but add one more example for some bibliographer of a later day?

Mr. Sparke contributes a somewhat slight but pleasant Introduction, which draws attention to the more picturesque or pathetic associations connected with some of these unfinished productions. In many cases failure was due to the fact that the work had been planned on too vast a scale for the physical powers of the author or even for the span of working life allotted to man, Buckle's 'History of Civilization' and Macaulay's 'History of England' being the outstanding examples of this; in others, such as Thackeray with 'Denis Duval' and Dickens with 'Edwin Drood,' the pen suddenly dropped from the hand of a writer who might reasonably have expected to "finish that stint."

The book is arranged as an Author Index, works being entered under the name or pseudonym of the author or editor. Where the work is without any indication of authorship it is placed under the first word of the title. Supplementary notes have been added under many entries, as, for instance, Diderot, E. A. Freeman, and Raleigh.

We are told concerning Solomon that "he spake of trees from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall," and Messrs. Corns and Sparke are equally comprehensive in their scheme—especially as regards the hyssop—including everything from unfinished encyclopædias or biographical dictionaries in several volumes to four-page poetical tracts at a penny each, such as Thomas Whittle's 'Light in a Dark Lantern.'

There are, however, some very noticeable omissions. Thus, for example, Tyrrell's 'Christianity at the Cross-roads' is not mentioned. Among our English classics Jane Austen does not appear in the alphabet; nor Keats, though he is mentioned in the Introduction; nor Shelley, except as the author of the unfinished 'Essay on Christianity.' Again, the notice under Byron refers not to 'Don Juan,' as might have been expected—this is not even mentioned—but to an edition of the poet projected and partly carried out by Henley, which should surely have been indexed under Henley's name. The same remark would apply to Sala's unfinished edition of Lamb's letters. It would probably have been a good plan to make a separate alphabet of unfinished editions and translations. No doubt these and other examples we could mention were excluded upon some principle, but that principle should certainly have been explained, and also, we may add, justified.

The volume before us is printed in good clear type, but it is inevitable that in thousands

of bibliographical descriptions and proper names some slips should occur. Thus the references under Doyle and Drayton to "'N. & Q.' 85, 5, p. 95," and "85, 5, p. 96," should be to 8 S. 5, 95, and 8 S. 5, 96. "Berkenhont" on p. 22 should be Berkenhout; and on p. 25, s.v. 'Bible': 'Psalms,' "Harne" should be Horne. In the 'List of Authorities Consulted' Wood's 'Athenæ Oxonienses' is printed "Oxoniensis," and similarly under the author's name. 'The Virgin Mary misrepresented by the Roman Church' is on p. 176 rightly attributed to Dr. John Patrick, but under 'Virgin Mary' the reader is referred to Simon Patrick. Both brothers were controversialists. Two entries under Virgil are unfortunate: "The Ænid [sic] of Virgil translated into Scottish verse by Garvin [Gawin] Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld," and "The Ænid [sic]; in English hexameters, rendered foot for foot, for [by] W. Grist."

In spite of imperfections the work contains a very large number of rather obscure items, which it would be troublesome to hunt up for oneself, and the student who may chance to be in need of them may well be grateful to the compilers.

THE *Fortnightly Review* gives a good deal of space to literature, but we confess we found the productions in question rather thin. Thus Mr. Walter Sichel's 'Byron as a War Poet' praises without much discernment, neither allowing for Byron's rhetorical gift, which makes him apt to write brilliantly on any subject—not specially upon war—nor pointing out where he follows the fashion of the day which demanded of poetry a certain flash and speed, nor comparing him with the contemporaries nearest akin to him. Mr. W. W. Crotch on 'Dickens and the War' treats an untoward subject with that utility which is apt to dog the ways of admirers, and befalls the admirers of Dickens more conspicuously than most. 'Anatole France as Saviour of Society' is a title by which Mr. J. H. Harley does injustice to an interesting essay, for his views are better restrained and justified than the reader might expect. Mr. Arthur Waugh writes with sympathy and good judgment on Stephen Phillips; and Mr. Arthur A. Baumann has a good study of Dr. Johnson, the point of it being to show how much more thorough a cynic Johnson was than most of us remembered. There seems, however, a little exaggeration about declaring that the worthy doctor's "sane and stimulating cynicism . . . will outwear the world," and hoping it will be "the dominant intellectual note of the century which lies before us." So much for literature; the articles on the war and on the political and economic problems connected with it are what constitute the real value of the number.

THE first *Nineteenth Century* of the new year has much to recommend it to readers' attention, though little in the way of curious or literary interest. Capt. R. W. Hallows contributes a set of letters to and from one A. C. Stanhope, cousin of the Lord Chesterfield of the 'Letters,' and son of the man who succeeded to the title. These, tied up in a packet, fell out of a volume of sermons which was about to be thrown away with other volumes of the same kind as litter; none of them has been printed before. It cannot be said that their intrinsic value is very great,

yet they contribute their quota to one's understanding both of Chesterfield and of the current notions of the period. A. C. Stanhope was a tolerably unamiable person, with the most extraordinary ideas about diet and the bringing up of a child. Mrs. Randolph writes about Fanny Nisbet—Nelson's wife. Mr. Moreton Frewen brings to an end his 'Memories of Melton Mowbray,' which again include some good stories, and Mr. W. H. Mallock begins an analysis of 'Current Theories of Democracy,' suggestive, at any rate, and comprehensive. The rest of the number—if we except Dr. R. H. Murray's discussion of Hoche's Expedition to Ireland in 1796—deals with actualities. We may mention that Mr. S. P. B. Mais, in an article which strikes us as the most valuable we have yet had from his pen, describes 'A Public School after Eighteen Months of War' (it is only seventeen as yet, by the way, and could hardly have been that when the pages were written), and that Lady Wolsley's paper on 'Women's Work on the Land,' and Mr. Percy Hurd's 'Impressions of Champagne and Lorraine,' while addressed to present emergencies, have both considerable permanent interest.

THE January *Cornhill* starts with the first two chapters of a work by Charles Kingsley, being the MS. of a novel entitled 'A Tutor's Story,' left by him unfinished, and recently discovered among his papers, and now revised and completed by his daughter, Lucas Malet. It promises well. There is a certain vigour in sheer well-doing about Kingsley's characters which has an actual literary value, and is refreshingly different from the two or three literary attitudes which have grown conventional in Edwardian and Georgian times. The lame youth from Cambridge in the year 1829, with a "Radical" acquaintance on the one hand and a wicked young sprig of nobility to reform on the other—every one able to talk, and drawn with the centre of gravity in the right place, whatever else may be wrong, after the straightforward Kingsley fashion—ought to provide readers of *The Cornhill* with some good hours.

Mr. Boyd Cable is good in his war sketch, 'A Benevolent Neutral.' Sir Herbert Maxwell's 'An Angler's Dilemma,' after a few pleasant pages upon angling in general, relates a solitary piscatorial adventure in the River Minnick on an April morning some fourteen years ago. 'A Curious Chapter in Wellington's Life,' by Dr. Fitchett, is concerned with the correspondence between the Duke and "Miss J." It is, perhaps, the most interesting paper in the number, and does better justice to both the correspondents than has always been done. Sir Henry Lucy in 'Across the Walnuts and the Wine' tells two or three first-rate after-dinner stories, winding up with a good description of the immemorial challenging of the King's keys at the gate of the Bloody Tower. Miss Sellers's 'Montenegro,' and Judge Parry's 'Daniel O'Connell—Counsellor,' must also be mentioned. The latter has an abundance of amusing detail.

ON the south wall of the loggia before the church of San Martino at Florence is a neglected fresco by a Florentine master of the late fifteenth century, representing the Annunciation. This was ascribed by Crowe and Cavalcaselle to Filippo Lippi, but Mr. Herbert P. Horne was the first to attribute it to the master to whom, from

the characteristic animation of the figures, it rightly belongs, namely, Sandro Botticelli. In the January number of *The Burlington Magazine* Mr. Giovanni Poggi confirms this attribution by documentary evidence, fixes the date of the picture as 1481, and expresses the opinion that its condition is not so bad as has been thought, and that the retouches might be successfully removed. Two reproductions accompany the article. Mr. J. D. Beazley gives some photographs of a red figured Attic hydria of 480 B.C., which is now in the Hermitage at Petrograd, and the paintings on which represent the story of Achilles and Polyxena. The designs are admirable. Mr. Campbell Dodgson describes some rare woodcuts of the early Flemish and German schools, belonging to the 'Genealogy' of the Emperor Maximilian, and now in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Sir Martin Conway notices the first part of the publication of Raphael's drawings edited by Dr. Oscar Fischel of Berlin—a series unfortunately cut short by the war. This instalment contains early, and therefore very interesting drawings, and some beautiful specimens are reproduced. Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy contributes an article on 'Buddhist Primitives (Sculpture).' Strictly speaking, there are no such things as Buddhist primitives, early Buddhism being a puritanical creed, and by its logic averse from every manifestation of the body, and therefore from beauty and art. Among the works reproduced is the beautiful 'Yakshini' or dryad on the gateway of the Sanchi Stupa (early second century B.C.). Dr. Squire Sprigge sends the first instalment of an article on 'Art and Medicine,' in which he points out the almost inevitable vagueness of most of the historical accounts of disease that have come down to us. The description by Thucydides, for example, of the plague at Athens, leaves it quite uncertain what that plague really was. Such pictures, on the other hand, as Rubens's representation of St. Ignatius's miracle in casting out a devil from a young girl, or the picture in the cloisters of San Marco at Florence of St. Anthony extending the consolations of religion to a plague-stricken youth—these are most definite and valuable records of pathological observation. It is surprising what a number of representations of disease we have in our picture galleries.

## Notices to Correspondents.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—Forwarded to G. F. R. B. L. L. K. ("The 'Gad Whip' in Lincolnshire").—A description of the gad-whip ceremony at Caistor will be found at 9 S. viii. 285, and at the end of it references to earlier communications.

L. N.—"La belle Corisande" was the name by which Diane d'Andouins, Comtesse de Gramont (1554–1620), was known. She was for about 8 years the mistress of Henry of Navarre, and their correspondence is extant. Mélisande suggests Maeterlinck's play 'Pelléas et Mélisande.' It was not an uncommon name in the Middle Ages, and was borne, for example, by the daughter and heiress of Baldwin II, King of Jerusalem, who married Fulk of Anjou.

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 4, heading (b), for "Asces" read *Axes* (=agne).

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1916.

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OBITUARY:—Harry Hems.

## Notes.

AN OLD SERVING-KNIFE AND THE  
"SIRE DE DANCOURT."

Nos. 138-140 in the Wallace Collection (section of European armour and arms) are three carving- or serving-knives with long, wide blades, such as the *écuyer tranchant* wielded in the famous miniature of John, Duke of Berry, at dinner, in the 'Très riches Heures' (Chantilly Library). Their handles are beautiful examples of the delicate art of the enameller in translucent colours. Against a diaper or trellis of floral design, covering either side of the handle, are depicted two or more coats of arms: 138 has four "great shields" of Burgundy with the collar of the Fleece and the motto "Aultre n'aray," adopted by Duke Philip III. upon his marriage with Isabella of Portugal in 1430. There is nothing armorially remarkable here, and the terminal dates are obviously that year and the death of Philip in 1467.

But Nos. 139 and 140 are heraldic *rara* worthy to rank with the arms upon that

other serving-knife at the British Museum, published by Mr. O. M. Dalton (*Archæologia*, ix. pt. ii.), which has the dimidiated coats of (a) Burgundy modern (France ancient, a *bordure gobony argent and gules*—but the *bordure gobony engraillé*), and (b) of Bavaria-Holland (Bavaria *per fesse* with Holland-Hainault), exemplifying the marriage, in 1385, of John the Fearless, Count of Nevers, with Margaret, eldest daughter of Albert, Count of Holland, Zeeland, and Hainault. The peculiar *bordure* and the absence of Burgundy ancient from (a) show that the knife was made before the death of Philip II., the Audacious, in 1404 (27, iv.), when Nevers succeeded to the coat quarterly of Burgundy ancient and modern, to which he added the Flemish lion, in pretence.

Upon Wallace Collection No. 139, Azure, three keys, 2 and 1, and a label of three points or, we have a variety of the Rolin arms deserving of record among the brisures of a family which rose from the bourgeoisie in the late fourteenth century, and ere the mid-sixteenth had produced a Chancellor of Burgundy, three Grand-Bailies of Autun, ambassadors and chamberlains to Burgundy and Louis XI., an hereditary Grand-Huntsman of Hainault, two Archbishops of Autun, one of whom was a cardinal, &c. The label *or* is not known to have been borne by the Chancellor (1380-1461), the death of whose brother, in 1429, made him head of his house; nor is it among such armorials as were given by Jules d'Arbaumont in his account of the family in the *Revue Nobiliaire* (N.S., i.) of 1865; nor has it transpired elsewhere ('Société de Spélagistique de Paris,' iii. 261; De Raadt, 'Sceaux armoriés des Pays-Bas,' &c., iii. 264; Fontenay, 'Armorial de la Ville d'Autun').

The knife No. 140 has the insignia Ermine a barbel in pale *gules* dimidiating Or three (i.e., one and a half) moors' heads (2 and 1) ppr. bound about the temples azure. A prominent feature of this exquisitely enamelled achievement is the cloth encircling each of the heads, its ample length falling to the base of the neck. The arms, obviously a true dimidiation of separate coats, are identified (and the identification goes back, no doubt, to the days when the knife figured in the collections of M. Louis Carrand and Count de Nieuwerkerke) as those of "Sire de Dancourt, Grand Master of Artillery to Philippe le Bon," the date assigned being "about 1440."

Who was this "Sire de Dancourt," whom, by the by neither Monstrelet nor Commynes

mentions, and who may be sought fruitlessly (whether as Dancourt or d'Ancourt) in the general index to Père Anselme, in Chevalier's 'Bio-Bibliographie,' in the various repertories of seals edited by Douët d'Arcq, Demay, J. Roman, and A. Coulon, in 'Les chroniqueurs de l'histoire de France,' of Madame de Witt (*née* Guizot), or in Barante's 'Ducs de Bourgogne? Against a silence so remarkable can alone be set Rietstap's 'Armorial général,' which gives "Dancourt (France). D'hermines à deux bars de gu.," and also Bouton's 'Nouveau traité des armoiries' (1887, p. 457). Here, no doubt, is the coat represented by the dexter half of the arms upon Wallace Collection No. 140; but, strange to relate, Rietstap and his coadjutors, who ransacked the numerous French local armorials, were not merely unable to cite a province for the house which gave Burgundy a "grand-maitre d'artillerie," but, apparently, never encountered "Dancourt" before their main alphabet of coats was set in type. It is, in fact, found in the Supplement to Rietstap, second edition, ii., published, like Bouton (*op. cit.*), in 1887. Ere we leave "Dancourt" to such further conjecture as it may deserve, Moréri's dictionary (1759 ed.) may be cited for a "sieur d'Ancourt" in Florent Carton, the comedian-dramatist (d. 1680). The possibility here, if possibility it can be called, in connexion with the fact that Carton de Familleureux (Hainault) bears Argent three moors' heads wreathed gules, is, however, brought to nought by the article in Jal's 'Dictionnaire critique' (2nd ed., p. 466), which proves that Florent Carton's family had nothing to do with the Belgian house of the name, and that their arms were quite dissimilar.

In contrast to the penury of data concerning "Dancourt" are the evidences that the knife was made for Gaucourt of Picardy, with the well-known coat Ermine two barbel addorsed gules. Père Anselme gives a pedigree in virtue of Raoul VI., Lord of Gaucourt and of Argicourt, "grand-maitre d'hôtel de France" in 1453, who died in 1461-2, having married Jeanne de Preuilly, who was dead in 1455. P. Anselme's statement (3rd ed., viii. 366-7), "son sceau dans une quittance du 3 janvier, 1458.... est semé d'hermines avec deux poissons adosseés," and the seals of 1481, catalogued by Roman ('Collection des pièces originales du Cabinet des Titres de la Bibliothèque Nationale,' i. 5072), are important in view of the impalement by dimidiation of the arms under discussion, which are properly those of a

dame de Gaucourt by alliance. The grand-master had a son Charles, first of the name, who succeeded as Lord of Gaucourt, Argicourt, Châteaubrun, Naillac, &c., was Lieutenant-General and Governor of Paris, and, dying in 1482, was buried in St. Jean en Grève, in which church there appears to remain no vestige of his sepulture (Guilhermy-Lastéyrie, 'Inscriptions de la France, Ancien diocèse de Paris,' 1883; Lebeuf, 'Histoire de la ville et de tout le diocèse de Paris,' new ed., i., 1863).

His wife, in 1454, was Agnes (*alias* Colette) de Vaux, daughter of a certain Jean de Vaux by his wife, Anne Le Bouteiller of Senlis, heiress to Saintines (near Senlis). This Vaux is not easily traced among the too numerous families of the name. He bore a variant, apparently, of the arms of Vaux of Hocquincourt (Argent three moors' heads wreathed of the field), being assigned the following in André du Chesne's monograph upon Le Bouteiller (*Revue nobiliaire*, 3 S. iii. 486-7, 1878): d'or à trois têtes de more ceintes de diadèmes d'argent. Du Chesne, who calls her Jeanne, dates Anne Le Bouteiller's marriage (as does P. Anselme in his Bouteiller pedigree, vi. 260) as late as 1468, which, however, P. Anselme clearly negatives by his statement that Charles II. de Gaucourt, son and heir of Charles I. and Anne's daughter, Agnes, or Colette, de Vaux, was "enfant d'honneur du roi" in 1472.

If the arms upon Wallace Collection No. 140 exemplify, as appears certain, the marriage (1454-c. 1471) of Charles I. de Gaucourt with Agnes de Vaux, and are such as her own signet might have borne, it would be extraordinary if yet a second alliance were citable duplicating them armorially, the detail of the adornment of the moors' heads perhaps excepted. As it is, Dancourt's connexion with arms notoriously those of a Picard house can but have originated in a mistranscription of the name *Gaucourt*.  
A. VAN DE PUT.

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#### TAVOLARA: MORESNET: GOUST (? LLIVIA): ALLEGED SMALL REPUBLICS.

EVERY now and then newspapers or their correspondents discover a "republic" which is smaller than San Marino or Andorra, or than the Principality of Monaco.

Very possibly my record of these fancied discoveries, which have been divulged in the last two decades, is not complete.

In *The Standard* of June 2, 1896, is a letter quoting *The Tablet* of May 16. The writer of the letter had always been "of opinion that the miniature Republic of Moresnet was the tiniest state in the whole world."

However, he had learnt from *The Tablet* that there was a smaller republic, viz. Tavolara, a little island off the north-east coast of Sardinia, not far from the Bay of Terranova. He says, quoting *The Tablet*:—

"It is some three miles long, by about three thousand one hundred and thirty feet in breadth, with a population of fifty-five souls. From 1836 to 1886 Tavolara was a tiny Monarchy, but upon the death of Paolo I. (and last), and by express desire of that potentate, it became Republican in Government, with a President elected for six years, the women voting as well as the men. Italy, we are told, recognized the microscopic Republic in 1887."

I have found no other trace of this "Republic," said to exist in an island three miles long by a little over half a mile broad, or, to be as precise as the writer in *The Tablet*, by about four furlongs, one hundred and sixty-three yards, and one foot broad. If we take five as the average family, the fifty-five souls which formed its population should comprise eleven men, eleven women, and thirty-three children and young persons. If one subtracts the President, twenty-one adults remain. One would like to know whether there is a council over which the President presides.

As to "the miniature Republic of Moresnet," I may quote from a short article headed 'Gaming Tables in "Neutral Moresnet,"' which appeared in *The Times* of Aug. 25, 1903, written by "a correspondent," concerning the establishment of gaming tables in Altenberg,

"a small community of some 3,500 persons, situated in the so-called neutral territory of Moresnet, about six miles west of Aix-la-Chapelle. .... This little country, called 'Neutral Moresnet,' while owing allegiance to both Belgium and Prussia, is, in fact, an integral portion of neither. This State, territory, municipality, or whatever it may be called, is a remainder, a remnant of the first French Empire. .... On the readjustment of the Prusso-Dutch frontiers at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, the two States concerned, Prussia and Holland, did not arrive at a final agreement as to the fate of this triangular piece of territory, some three miles in length, and neither in 1830 (on Belgium taking the place of Holland) nor since has the matter been decided. This debatable territory was accordingly made subject to a joint administration, pending a final settlement. Thus the description 'Neutral Moresnet' is not in fact quite correct in an international sense, for it is in no wise independent. At present, under the condominium of Belgium and Prussia, it is administered by two permanent commissioners appointed by them, and under these by a mayor

nominated alternately by each country, who is assisted by a representative council. .... The inhabitants of this territory are quite satisfied with the state of things, and are comfortable under the twin lordship, participating as they do in the advantages each State confers. Most welcome is, perhaps, in the case of the indigenous sons of the soil, the immunity from military service. Originally all the dwellers on the land were exempt from 'scot and lot,' but since 1848 and 1854 respectively those owning Belgian and Prussian nationality are liable to conscription. Only the neutrals proper—i.e., the descendants of the population established in the country in 1815—are still free. Of these there are about 410 persons. Of the remaining 3,000 inhabitants Prussia and Belgium claim about one-half each."

Then follows a paragraph about the legal relations in the community being governed by the Code Napoléon.

In *The Pall Mall Gazette* of June 5, 1915, is a short account of "the smallest Republic in the world," viz.:—

"Goust, on the northern slopes of the Pyrenees, which for close on three hundred years has been recognized as an independent State by France and Spain. The area of Goust is barely one square mile, and its inhabitants number about 150. The Government consists of a council of Ancients, who decide all disputes, and have no other duties, for the inhabitants pay neither rates nor taxes."

I have sought in vain for Goust in books and maps. There is, however, in 'The Times Atlas,' 1895, Map of France (South), a small town or village called Saillagouse (perhaps by abbreviation Gouse), in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales. It is about 2 miles east of a piece of land of irregular shape enclosed by a line, and coloured yellow amidst the surrounding pink. This land is named Llivia. One might easily, on glancing at the map, assign it to the name Saillagouse. Its area may be reckoned as about three square miles. Longitude 2° E. almost touches its eastern corner. It appears to be some two miles north of Bourg Madame, a French town on the frontier of Spain.

In *The Geographical Journal*, vol. xiii., Jan. to June, 1899, pp. 452, 557, under 'Geographical Literature of the Month,' Llivia, in the short comments on two books, is described as a little patch, or a small "enclave," of Spanish territory in the French department of Pyrénées-Orientales, with a neutral road, about a mile in length, connecting it with the main body of Spain. This "enclave" is, according to *The Times* map, about 12 miles as the crow flies east of Andorra. Of Llivia I have found some interesting particulars in 'Au Val d'Andorre,' by Sutter-Laumann, 1888. Sutter-Laumann spells the name Llivia instead of Llivia. He writes (pp. 27, 28) that it is a Spanish

commune entirely enclosed by French territory, and that it is only a village without importance.

"This Spanish ground," he says, "in our territory is the result of a fantastical (bizarre) limitation of frontiers made at the time of the famous treaty of the Pyrenées of 1659. By one of the clauses of this treaty the French communes which surround Livia ought, every two years, to leave their lands uncultivated, so as to allow the passage of the cattle which the people of Livia take to the mountain. But this clause is never respected; our peasants naturally take care not to lose one year in two; and obstinately refuse to allow the oxen, goats, and sheep of their neighbours to pass into their fields when the harvest is a-foot; whence occur armed conflicts, which have to be allayed in any way possible. Finally, Livia being joined to Spain by a narrow, neutral road, where no soldier, gendarme, or custom-house officer of either of the two nations is allowed to circulate, this commune is the refuge of all the smugglers of the region."

As to the spelling, Lllivia or Livia, perhaps the latter is the modern French form. In the 'Dictionnaire Général des Villes, Bourgs, Villages et Hameaux de la France,' &c., par Ducloux, 1836, there are seven names beginning with Ll, all in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales. Neither Lllivia nor Livia is given, I suppose because of its being Spanish territory. Saillagouse appears as in Pyrénées-Orientales, arrondissement Prades, canton Saillagouse, 505 inhabitants.

Perhaps some other correspondent of 'N. & Q.' can add to my little list of suppositions republics. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

#### "BINNACLE": "TABERNACLE": "BARNACLES."

THE first of these words was originally "bittacle," the English form of It. *abitacolo*, Prov. *abitacle*, Fr. *habitacle*, *bitacle*. Skeat's dictionary says it "seems to have been originally a sheltered place for the steersman," and assumes that the word was "a singular corruption of the older form 'bitacle,' due to confusion with 'bin,' a chest." The 'N.E.D.' ascribes the earlier form to Sp. or Pg. *bitaculo*, and considers "a direct adoption of Fr. *habitacle* and shortening to *bittacle* in English as phonetically less probable. The seventeenth-century *biddikil* appears to be a transitional form."

There are errors in both these explanations. The bittacle was indeed a sheltered place, but it was certainly not for the steersman, and there is no evidence of any influence from "bin." Also Fr. *habitacle* has lost its first syllable in seamen's speech, and probably lost it very long ago; while there

is reason to believe that the change to "binnacle" may be due to a related word used both in French and English ships.

Fr. *habitacle*, originally a hut or sleeping-closet, came to mean a shrine, as in Littré's sixteenth-century quotation: "Au Louvre, ancien temple et habitacle des roys de France." In ships it was the shrine of the tutelary saint, and its original place was in front of the steersman. On the advent of the compass this was probably placed in, or close to, the *habitacle*, to have at night the benefit of the lamp burning in the shrine. In the two 'N.E.D.' quotations from Marryat, the first, 1836, gives the usual "binnacle," the other, 1839 ('Phantom Ship'), reverts to "bittacle," for the good reason that here it refers to "the shrine of the saint at the bittacle," Philip Vanderdecken being then in a 300-ton Portuguese ship under the protection of St. Antonio. But in the ships of non-Catholic countries the saint had been turned out, and in Dutch ships the shrine had become the *kompashuisje*, the compass-hut. In Southern ships the shrine became displaced by the It. *bussola della calamita*, Fr. *boussole du compas*, now *la boussole*; the shrine was moved aside and became the *bitacle*, the closet containing the ship's clock, the match-tub, Fr. *marmotte*, and other gear. A retired engineer of the French navy, for a long time in small ships of war, told me that he had often heard the officer of the watch, wanting a light for his pipe, call to the boy: *Vas au bitacle me chercher la marmotte*; and that the *bitacle* was a closet on the after part of the deck, near the wheel. When I mentioned to my friend the change from "bittacle" to "binnacle," he at once connected the latter word with *tabernacle*. Why, he could not explain, but the word was connected in his reminiscences with *bitacle*. This put me on a scent which I followed up, and I find that there is a relation between the words, due perhaps to naval humour. On the old galleys of France the *habitacle* was in front of the steersman; and not far from it, near the poop, was the *tabernacle*, a broad plank five feet long raised above the deck, on which the captain stood when giving orders. Littré gives a quotation for it; a captain is praised for standing calmly on the tabernacle through the whole of a violent gale. Why it was so named I cannot say; probably from its being near the shrine. I may here remark that "plank" is *post* in Provençal, the language of the French galleys, and that the captain's *post*, dignified by the name of tabernacle, may have given



rise to our "ships of post," that is, of 20 guns or more, the commanders of which were post-captains (cf. "Post," 'N.E.D.'). Returning to the Pr. *tabernacle*, originally a diminutive of L. *taberna*, Fr. *taberne*, *taverne*, thus affording matter for profane humour, there is evidence that the first syllable was as loosely connected as that of *abîacle*; so the word came to have at least a third sense, as shown in Mistral's 'Tresor': (1) the religious sense; (2) the naval sense; (3) spectacles. This last meaning could only be from the loose attachment of the first syllable, enabling *bernacle* to be jestingly confused with *bericles*, *berniques*, *barniques*, mod. Fr. *besicles*, spectacles, changed from *bericles* as *chaise* has been changed from *chaîre*. Attention to the different meanings of Fr. *lunette*, also of Du. *bril* (like *bericles* derived from "beryl"), will support these curious relations.

The influence of "tabernacle" was probably not confined to French ships, for the 'N.E.D.' shows that the tabernacle exists in English ships, at least in rivercraft, where the mast may have to be lowered: "1886, The mizen-mast must be stepped in a tabernacle on a false transom in front of the rudder-head," that is, about the position of the tabernacle in a French galley. Some readers of 'N. & Q.' to whom such craft are familiar may be able to trace the story of this term in English.

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

Les Cycas, Cannes.

#### GENERAL JOHN GUISE:

THE REV. SAMUEL GUISE, M.A.

1. THE 'D.N.B.' gives accounts of William Guise (1653-83), Fellow of All Souls, and Professor of Oriental Languages at Oxford, and of General John Guise (1683-1764), Colonel of the 6th Foot ("Guise's"), but does not mention that they were father and son. William Guise was a son of John Guise of Ablodes Court, near Gloucester. He matriculated at Oriel at the age of 16 in 1669, and was elected a Fellow of All Souls in 1674 (Foster, 'Alumni Oxonienses'). He married in 1680 Frances, daughter of George Southcote, by whom he had a son and two daughters (Wood, 'Life and Times,' Oxford Historical Society, vol. iii. p. 68). Hearne ('Collections,' Oxford Historical Society, vol. viii. p. 144) gives some account of the work of this "great young man," as he calls him, and reproduces his epitaph (p. 145). He says,

"Mr. Guise's son is now living, viz., Col. Guise" (p. 382). Foster ('Alumni Oxonienses') shows that there were two John Guises who were contemporaries at Oxford. One is described as John Guise, son of William Guise of Oxford (city), and is stated to have matriculated at Gloucester Hall on July 6, 1697, aged 14. The other was John Guise, son of William Guise of Winterbourne, co. Gloucester, matriculated at Merton College, July 12, 1698, aged 15; B.A. from Christ Church, March 20, 1701/2; student of Middle Temple, 1700. Foster says that the first is possibly identical with the second. But this is not so. William Guise of Winterbourne was not William Guise of All Souls. He was a son of Henry Guise of the same place, and a brother of Christopher Guise, whose daughter Eleanor was Sir Horace Mann's mother (see 'Letters of Horace Walpole,' Toynbee, vol. i. p. 251n.).

According to the pedigree of the Guise family in Burke's 'Peerage and Baronetage,' William Guise of Winterbourne had a son named John, who was not the General. He may possibly be the John Guise, Esq., who subscribed to Hearne's Camden's 'Elizabetha' in 1717 (Hearne's 'Collections,' vol. vi. p. 107).

The 'D.N.B.' mentions General Guise's pictures, given to Christ Church; and his interest in art is shown by his connexion with an early enterprise for the reproduction of well-known pictures. (See a letter from Lord Percival to his brother of Aug. 30, 1721, in Hist. MSS. Com. 7th Report, p. 247.) He was Colonel of "Guise's" from Nov. 1, 1738, till his death in June, 1765 ('N. & Q.,' 3 S. vii. 50).

2. There was another Guise, a second cousin of the General, at Gloucester Hall, about the same time. This was Samuel Guise, son of Thomas Guise of Burcester. He also matriculated in 1697. In 1711 he was Vicar of Thame, and in 1713 he proceeded to the degree of M.A. Hearne states that he applied for dispensation for one term, and "only carried it by a small majority, the reason for any one's being against him being his vile principles, he being great with Lord Wharton" (Hearne's 'Collections,' vol. iv. p. 208). In 1719 he became chaplain to Philip, Duke of Wharton (Foster, 'Alumni Oxonienses').

Samuel Guise was buried at High Wycombe. His mutilated tablet, taken down when the church was restored, has been cut down to fill a place in the floor, and there remains little more than his name and that



of a son, Henry. Another son, John, was an officer of "Guise's," and during the time that the regiment was in Scotland after the '45 he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Forbes of Thornton, Kincardineshire, and died in 1786. His wife died in 1813. His eldest son, Samuel Guise, LL.D., F.A.S. (1752-1811), was a surgeon in the Bombay Presidency. Another son, Capt. John Guise (1760-1828), married a sister of Sir Richard Westmacott, P.R.A. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth (1754-1798), married Thomas Stewart of Montrose; and his youngest daughter, Mary Ann (1769-1840), married Thomas Dougal of the same place (see Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' Roney-Dougal of Raitho, Midlothian).

F. W. S. CUMBRAE STEWART.  
University of Queensland, Brisbane.

**HAMPSTEAD SAND.**—The large deposits of fine sand on Hampstead Heath have been the subjects of many actions for trespass brought by the Lords of the Manor against the dealers who for a century and more hawked it about the streets of London. Abraham's 'Unequal and Partial Assessments,' 1811, cited by Park, supposed that twenty loads of this sand passed through Hampstead daily, but in 1813 Park was informed that the average quantity was not more than seven or eight loads. I believe the West Heath in front of Judges' Walk was the principal deposit worked. Constable and other artists have depicted the scene, showing carts being filled.

Before me is a broadside (*circa* 1760) issued to oppose the powers sought by the Paving Act, 1760. The Commissioners for the City of London sought powers to prohibit the use of sand on the floors of houses, &c., as it was swept into the kennel, and washed by the rains into the common sewer and thence to the river, which from this and other deposit had "within these fifty years actually been raised by this means two feet."

The objections to this are addressed to both Houses of Parliament "on behalf of several land-owners near the City of London and several thousands of Poor People in or near the said City." They state:—

"That there are a great number of Land-owners and Tenants, in the several Counties near the said City, who have great quantities of Land, which is so barren, that no other Profit can be made thereof, than by selling the sand; whereby a considerable advantage hath been made within these twenty years last past; and if this clause be permitted to stand, the Proprietors and Tenants of the said lands will be Losers of several Hundreds of Pounds per annum.

"That several thousands of poor People are Employ'd in the Carriage of the Sand, by Land and Water, to the City and Suburbs, and in Carrying it up and down the Streets, and selling it; most of which will be totally deprived of a Livelihood, if the use of it be prohibited, &c.

"'Tis conceived there is no Necessity for such a clause; because the Sand used in Houses is generally put into the Dust-Cart, with the Ashes and other Dust.

"If the Scavengers did their duty in taking up the Dirt, and not sweeping it into the Kennels, to be drove into the Common-Sewers, there would be no Cause of Complaint."

Hampstead would have been most affected by this legislation, but it is evident the use of the sand continued, although its disposal after use was remedied.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

**BARONY OF WHARTON.** (See 9 S. iv. 381.)—It is worthy of note that the argument as to whether this barony had been created by writ or by patent was finally set at rest by the Report of the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords on Dec. 13, 1915, in respect of the petition of Mr. Kemeys-Tynte to the Crown to terminate the abeyance in his favour; and it confirms the judgment of their predecessors in 1845, that the Barony of Wharton was created by writ, and not by patent. The following are the exact terms of the report:—

#### THE WHARTON PEERAGE.

"That on the 28th day of July, 1845, it was resolved and adjudged by this House that the Barony of Wharton is a Barony created by Writ and sitting on the 26th November, 2nd Edward VI. in the year 1548, and is descendible to heirs general; that upon the death of Philip James, the sixth Lord Wharton, in 1731, without issue, the said Barony fell into abeyance between his two sisters and co-heirs Lady Jane Coke and Lady Lucy Morrice; that Lady Lucy Morrice died without issue in the year 1739; that upon the death of Lady Jane Coke (who survived her sister) without issue in 1761, the said Barony fell into abeyance between the descendants of the three daughters of Philip, fourth Lord Wharton, Elizabeth, Mary, and Philadelphia Wharton; and that the said Barony was then in abeyance between Charles Kemeys Kemeys-Tynte, Esquire, Alexander Dundas Ross Cochrane Wishart Baillie, Esquire, Mrs. Matilda Aufrere, the Right Honourable Peter Robert, Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, and the Most Honourable George Horatio, Marquess of Cholmondeley:

"That the Petitioner, Charles Theodore Halswell Kemeys-Tynte, is one of the co-heirs of the said Barony of Wharton as being descended from and sole heir of Mary, one of the said daughters of Philip, fourth Lord Wharton:

"That the Right Honourable Gilbert, Earl of Ancaster, the Most Honourable Charles Robert, Marquess of Lincolnshire, and the Most Honourable George Henry Hugh, Marquess of Cholmondeley, are three others of the co-heirs of the said

Barony of Wharton as being descended from Elizabeth, only daughter of the said Philip, fourth Lord Wharton, by his first marriage :

"That the Right Honourable Charles Wallace Alexander Napier Ross Cochrane, Baron Lamington, and George Lockhart Rives, a citizen of the United States of America, are two other of the co-heirs of the said Barony of Wharton as being descended from Philadelphia, the youngest daughter of Philip, fourth Lord Wharton :

"That the said Barony of Wharton is now in abeyance between the said Petitioner, Charles Theodore Halswell Kemays-Tynte, and Gilbert, Earl of Ancaster, Charles Robert, Marquess of Lincolnshire, George Henry Hugh, Marquess of Cholmondeley, Charles Wallace Alexander Napier Ross Cochrane, Baron Lamington, and George Lockhart Rives :

"That the said Barony of Wharton is at his Majesty's disposal :

"Read, and agreed to : and resolved and adjudged accordingly : and resolution and judgment to be laid before his Majesty by the Lords with White Staves.

"Ordered that all deeds, documents, and papers produced on behalf of the claimant, by his agents, be delivered to the said agents."

#### CROSS-CROSSLET.

"CENSURE" : ITS RIGHT AND WRONG USE.—The following verse gathered from Juvenal ('Satirae,' liber primus, ii. v. 65), originally addressed to the hypocrites of ancient Rome, and recently quoted by Signor Luigi Luzzati (the veteran eminent statesman and political economist) in his patriotic speech before the Italian Deputies in Rome, but applied to the wrong and right use of "Censure" in Italy at the present time, may, perhaps, deserve recording :—

Dat veniam corvis, vexat Censura columbas.

H. KREBS.

"LAMPPOSTS" AND "FOUNTAINS."—It is somewhat distressing to note such ungainly words as these creeping into our printed English. They appeared recently—not in the columns of that verdant and ardent journal which has, in its time, made us acquainted with such strange spellings, but in a staid and elderly newspaper of some distinction.

Is it too much to hope that 'N. & Q.' should enter a protest against the growing neglect of the hyphen? There can be no reason why the great demand in modern nomenclature for these useful little bars which soften linked words should diminish the supply required to prevent our printed language from looking ugly and uncouth.

One of your readers—much puzzled a few years ago as to what manner of thing a "boatrace" might be, and what place "mineowners" held in the scheme of things—

began to make a collection of such monstrosities—a truly awful array—and will "prent it" as a warning of how the lack of a hyphen may mar a line, if 'N. & Q.' will take the matter up and make a stand for the amenities of the printed word.

Y. T.

CLOCKMAKERS.—A label in the Bagford Collection (5929: 100-101) has the following inscription : "D. Campigne—Clok & Watch Maker at Winton." The date is, I suppose, about 1670 or 1680, and this name does not appear to be in the reference books I have access to.

R. A. PEDDIE.

St. Bride Foundation, Bride Lane, E.C.

AN OLD STREET NAME-PLATE.—A plaque affixed to the wall on the west side of the present Gerrard Place, W., and immediately facing the stage-door of the Shaftesbury Theatre, reads :—

NASSAU STREET

IN

WHETTONS BUILDING

1734.

Should not this have been Whetton's Building in Nassau Street? In any case it is one of the very few remaining old London street name-plates and is worthy of record.

REGINALD JACOBS.

PIALÉH PASHA AT CHIOS.—Dr. Miller, in an article in *The English Historical Review* for July, 1915, makes the following statements :—

"Piali Pasha, a Hungarian renegade in the Turkish service, appeared off Chios with a fleet of from 80 to 300 sails on Easter Monday, 15 April, 1566. The Pasha told the Chiotas that he would not land, as he did not wish to disturb the Easter ceremonies. Next day he entered the harbour and demanded the tribute."

No authority is given, and consequently one does not feel inclined to reject the version hitherto accepted, according to which the Pasha was the son of a Croatian cobbler (Hammer) and arrived at Chios on Easter Day (Knolles). This English author gives the date as "the 15th day of April, 1566, being then Easter Day," but, as pointed out by Hammer, Easter Day fell on April 14 in that year. Neither the English nor the Austrian historian mentions the Pasha's alleged excuse for not landing his troops immediately on arrival, but he was more likely to disturb the religious ceremonies on the Sunday than on the following day. Dr. Miller perhaps relies on Giustiniani, the historian of Chios, but his book is not in the British Museum or any other library to which I have access.

L. L. K.

## Queries.

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

WARREN HASTINGS ON THE PERSIAN GULF.—Could any reader tell me where to find a passage in Warren Hastings's 'Life' where that statesman dwelt on the strategic and political importance of the Persian Gulf in its bearing on our Empire in the East? I recollect distinctly that Hastings expressed a strong opinion as to how it behoved us to guard the sea route and land approach to India in those parts.

Could any reader refer me to the passage I am thinking of? Hastings' remarks were singularly prophetic, and would prove most interesting at the present time.

C. E. D. BLACK.

65 Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.

BRITISH HERB: HERB TOBACCO.—In the minute-book of the Amicable Club of Warrington for the years 1789-97 there is given a copy of each half-yearly account presented by the landlord of the inn where the club met. On several occasions the account includes a charge for British Herb, as thus—"Tobacco, one pound, 3s. 6d.; Brittish Herb, quarter pound, 1s. 6d." Less frequently the entry is "Herb Tobacco"—which is perhaps a synonym for British Herb.

As the cultivation of tobacco in this country was forbidden, and the price charged for the "herb" is nearly double that for tobacco, it would seem that British Herb can have been neither British-grown tobacco nor a cheaper substitute. Perhaps some reader can say what it was.

CHARLES MADELEY.

THE BURY, CHESHAM, BUCKS.—No. 1. A line picture of a large Georgian house, extensive stables to the right, in front a wide lawn, circular drive, poplar avenue, and ornamental water. Underneath is, "Bury Hill, Chesham, Bucks, 1770, the residence of Coulson Skottowe, Esq<sup>r</sup>." At the left-hand bottom corner the words "Rock & Co., London." Size  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in., by 6 in. no margin, set close to edge in mount.

No. 2. A companion picture, view of same house across the water, a church to the left. Three figures in the foreground are in the costumes of time of George II. Underneath, "Chesham Church and Bury Hill, 1770." Left-hand bottom corner, "Rock &

Co., London." Right-hand bottom corner, "Hepburn, Chesham." Size and mount the same as No. 1.

No. 3. A small engraving of No. 1, size  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. by 5 in., including wide margin, the actual engraving being 4 in. by 3 in. At the back is written under date 1894, in the hand of my uncle long dead, "This picture of Chesham House I procured from an old hotel many years ago when I visited Chesham." It is impressed on thin cardboard, and looks as if it might have come out of some old guide-book or topographical work.

No. 4. Another like No. 3 impressed on stiff paper, but with the difference, "Rock & Co., Sc., London, No. 256."

No. 5. A small engraving of No. 2, same size, &c., as No. 4, with the difference, "Rock & Co., Sc., London, No. 255."

Wanted any information about the pictures. Did they come from a book? What was their date? Who were "Rock & Co." and "Hepburn"? Have they any modern representatives? B. C. S.

LORD MILNER'S PEDIGREE.—The ordinary Peerages (Burke, Debrett, Lodge, and so on) carry Lord Milner's origin no further back than his father, "Charles Milner, M.D." *The Star*, Dec. 21, 1914, took him back to his grandfather, Richardson Milner, who settled in 1825 at Düsseldorf, and married a German lady. Can any reader say where Richardson Milner came from, and cite any German books of reference which deal with his family in Germany?

J. M. BULLOCH.

LEITNER.—What is known of the family of Elizabeth Leitner, who married Charles F. Amery of the Indian Forest Department? Was she related to Dr. Leitner, the philologist?

J. M. BULLOCH.

W. M. FELLOWS engraved a number of the additional plates in Smith's 'Antiquities of Westminster.' I should be glad to ascertain the date of his death, and to learn any information about him.

G. F. R. B.

RICH. FITZGERALD.—I have an autograph letter on the current topics of the day addressed: "A Monsieur Mons<sup>r</sup> Le Cheu<sup>r</sup> Bulstrode, Resident du Roy de la Grande Bretagne a Bruxelles," from Rich. FitzGerald, Madrid, July 11, 1680.

An account of Sir Richard Bulstrode is given in the 'D.N.B.' I should be very grateful for a few details of the life of his correspondent. ISRAEL SOLOMONS.

**FRODSHAM.**—In Mrs. Raine Ellis's edition of Frances Burney's *Diary*—in her preface to the "*Tingmouth Journal*"—there is an obscure reference to a Mrs. Frodsham, apparently a cousin of Mrs. Gast's (Mr. Crisp's executrix). Can any one tell me if there are any living descendants of the Frodsham family? If so, particulars would be welcome.

GWENDOLINE GOODWIN.

**THE TWO RYHOPES, CO. DURHAM.**—According to Surtees, King Athelstan gave or restored South Wearmouth to the See of Durham about the year 930, and the grant included amongst other vills the *two* Ryhopes. Can any reader explain what the grant was intended to convey when it mentioned the *two* Ryhopes? A. E. OUGHTRED.  
Castle Eden.

**WILLIAM PENN'S SCHOOL.**—A contemporary states that about 1658-9 William Penn, the Quaker, "went to a private school on Tower Hill." What is known of this school? ALBERT COOK MYERS.  
Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, E.C.

**STEWART FAMILY.**—Early in the eighteenth century the Hon. Oliver Lambart, brother of the Earl of Cavan, married Frances Stewart. Can any of your readers kindly give the names of her parents, and, if possible, say to which family of Stewarts they belonged? Mrs. Frances Lambart died Jan. 3, 1750, aged 67, and was buried at Westminster Abbey. Her youngest daughter and co-heiress, Sophia, married, in 1745/6, her cousin, the sixth Earl of Cavan, but left no issue. A. H. MACLEAN.  
14 Dean Road, Willesden Green, N.W.

**MEMORY AT THE MOMENT OF DEATH.**—1. It is said that in the hour of death, especially by drowning, every event of the person's past life is usually recalled. Is there any authentic evidence about this? Two friends of mine, each of whom has been nearly drowned, tell me they had no such experience. Neither got so far as being unconscious, and one thought this might account for his not passing his life in review. In what *percentage* of such cases of escape from imminent death as have been recorded is the experience noted?

2. Is being frozen to death a very painful process? ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

**DEATH WARRANTS.**—Does the King of England still sign "death warrants," and if not, when was the practice discontinued? ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

**PORTSMOUTH; SOUTHWICK.**—Is anything known of the following churches or chapels that existed in the Middle Ages in Portsmouth or the Island of Portsea, which are practically synonymous: St. Mary Colewort, St. Lawrence, St. Andrew, St. Mary Magdalen, and Little Gatecombe Priory?

There is a good deal of history attached to the Augustinian Priory of Southwick, about seven miles from Portsmouth, founded at Porchester 1133, moved to Southwick about 1145-53, but is there any picture or description of the buildings? What were the books Leland found there and mentioned in the 'Collectanea' (? vol. iv. p. 148)?

FRANCIS.

**SIXTEENTH-CENTURY DUTCH PRINT.**—I desire to trace a Dutch print—I presume anonymous—of a group of women fighting for a pair of breeches. I cannot find it at the British Museum, either in the Print Room or Library. The only reproduction of it I know is in a book by J. Grand-Carteret, entitled '*La Femme en Culotte*,' which appears impossible to procure just now. The period is Elizabethan. Perhaps one of your many readers can put me in the way of finding it. F. M. KELLY.

**FRYER.**—Can any reader throw light on the descendants of Mark Fryer and Margaret his wife? He had the following children:—Robert of Aldermanbury, London; Ralph of Guildhall Yard and Edmonton; Richard; Sarah, wife of Thomas Umpleby; Margaret and Elizabeth.

The above Robert Fryer had children, Susanna, Sara, and Mark. Richard Fryer had a daughter, name unknown, who married — Deacon. Robert was alive in 1788. GERALD FOTHERGILL.

**PIGOTT OF HARLOW.**—Information is requested as to the issue (if any) of Thomas Pigott of Harlow, Essex. He was alive in 1775 as he occurs in a tithe rental for that year. His children may have been born in London, as his father was Thomas Pigott of St. John the Baptist, London, grocer.

GERALD FOTHERGILL.

11 Brussels Road, S.W.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.**—I should be glad of details concerning the life and works of the following: (1) Joannes Funceius, flor. 1550. (2) J. G. Sparfuenfeld, linguist, 1655-1727. (3) Jean Petit, printer at Paris, late fifteenth century. Where could a list of the books Petit printed be found?

C. J. HOWES.

**AUTHOR WANTED.**—In 1860, at Aldershot, in a book from Mudie's, I read the following in a poem attributed to Cardinal Wiseman. Being asked about the duration of the world, Time makes answer.

Then asked I, "What of Rome? Shall she abide?"  
Time stepped aside,  
And in his place Eternity replied.

Never since have I been able to trace the poem. I should feel obliged for a reference.

V. D. G.

**WYVILL OF CONSTABLE BURTON.**—In Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' under Wyvill of Constable Burton, it is stated that Sir Marmaduke Asty Wyvill, 7th Baronet, of Constable Burton, who died in 1744, was "succeeded in his estates by his brother-in-law and cousin Rev. Marmaduke Wyvill, Rector of Black Notley, Essex."

I am anxious to discover how the Rev. Marmaduke Wyvill was related to his brother-in-law otherwise than by marriage.

P. D. M.

**HERALDRY.**—Could any correspondent kindly give me the name of the family bearing the following coat of arms, viz.: Argent, on a fesse sable, between three roses proper, a mullet or?

It is on a picture of a clergyman which appears, from the costume, to have been painted in the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century.

W. H. CHIPPINDALL, Col.

Kirkby Lonsdale.

"**BILLYCOCK.**"—Can any reader say what sort of hat this word properly describes? Is it a round, smooth, hard, cloth "pot" hat, or a soft cloth hat of the nature of a wide-awake or even Australian? Is there any truth in the suggestion that it takes its name from a spirited inventor whose Christian name was William and surname Cock?

DE MINIMIS.

[See the authorities cited at 10 S. vi. 40; ix. 27, 93.]

**PECULIAR COURT OF SNAITH: MARRIAGE LICENCES.**—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me where marriage licences issued by the Peculiar Court of Snaith are to be found and consulted, for the years 1810 to 1820? A selection was published in a book by a Canon Robinson, and some more, from records at York, in the Yorkshire Archaeological Society's *Journal*; but, I believe, nothing of the years I wish to see.

W. CLEMENT KENDALL.

27 Cable Street, Lancaster.

**PAPAL INSIGNIA.**—Can any of your readers inform me in what publication or elsewhere I can see plates of the insignia used by the Popes, particularly the insignia of Pope Nicholas V. suitable for reproducing on the frame of his portrait?

ALAN E. CLAPPERTON.

91 West Regent Street, Glasgow.

**BAPTISM, 1644.**—I should be glad to learn the particulars of the ceremony of baptism as performed in 1644, and referred to in the parish register of Maresfield, Sussex, of that year: "Baptized Ursula Morgan; the first child baptized after the new fashion."

LEO C.

## Replies.

### HISTORY OF COMMERCE.

(11 S. xii. 442, 507.)

J'AI jeté un coup d'œil sur les chroniques, et, naturellement, trouvé pas mal de documents sur la question, mais je me suis, ensuite, aperçu que tous ceux qui présentaient un réel intérêt étaient cités ou par Hallam—'Middle Ages'—ou par Macpherson, ou par Cunningham. Peut-être votre correspondant n'aura-t-il pas songé à consulter 'Feudal England,' où l'on trouve, p. 467, un renseignement sur le commerce des peaux de martres entre l'Irlande et Rouen; 'Norman Conquest,' qui fait allusion, v. 864, à un marché au vin à Londres, commun aux Français et aux gens de Cologne; enfin Jusserand, 'English Wayfaring Life,' qui (p. 235) cite les matières exportées: laine, étain, charbon, beurre, fromage.

Je me reprocherais d'allonger encore cette liste, mais je résumerais volontiers quelques passages des chroniques qui ont un rapport avec les circonstances actuelles. Les premiers ont trait à des façons de blocus tentés au XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle contre l'Angleterre; l'autre, que je n'ai pas vu citer, au traitement particulier que l'on réservait parfois, vers cette époque, aux marchands étrangers devenus indésirables. Voici ce qui se rapporte à la première question: je traduis et résume.

A.D. 1263. Plus terribles que Charybde et Scylla eux-mêmes, les hommes des Cinq Ports ont pillés les navires qu'ils rencontraient, et assassiné leurs équipages. Les représailles ne se font pas attendre, et l'Angleterre, jusque là plus fournie de marchandises que nul autre pays au monde, se voit tout à coup dans la détresse. Les vins, vendus

précédemment 40 sous, trouvent désormais preneur à 10 marcs; le poivre passe de 6 deniers à 3 sous la livre; le fer, l'acier, les étoffes, tout manque; le peuple est réduit à la misère, les marchands à la mendicité, car l'exportation des marchandises anglaises est rendue de même impossible. . . . C'est en vain que le comte de Leicester essaie de persuader aux bonnes gens que l'Angleterre saura facilement se suffire à elle-même, ce qui est faux, et que ses flatteurs ordinaires feignent de renoncer avec mépris aux étoffes teintes du Continent pour se revêtir de laine brute tissée sur place. . . . Le dernier trait rappellera peut-être à vos lecteurs une difficulté renouvelée récemment, qu'il est, paraît-il, question, définitivement, de résoudre (Chron. Thomæ Wykes, 'Ann. Mon.,' iv. 158).

Quelques années plus tard, en 1293 ou 1294, les mêmes malheurs se reproduisent, cette fois à la suite d'un véritable blocus voulu par Philippe IV. de France, soit pour protester contre les pirateries indiquées plus haut (Ann. Dunstapliæ, 'Ann. Mon.,' iii. 389), soit pour venger une défaite que les hommes des Cinq Ports auraient infligée à ses navires (Ann. de Oseneia, 'Ann. Mon.,' iv. 336). Le résultat, dans tous les cas, est désastreux, surtout, sans doute, pour les finances monacales, car la laine des moines tombe à rien : à peine si l'on en peut tirer 4 marcs le sac, alors qu'on en avait le double précédemment (et encore était-ce une mauvaïse affaire que cette autre vente, consentie aux usuriers de Cahors pour régler la dette d'un certain Ralph Pirot ('Ann. Mon.,' iii. 253)).

L'autre histoire, A.D. 1326, est celle d'un marchand de vin, Arnaud d'Espagne, qui paraît avoir gravement offensé les coutumes ainsi qu'on le lui fit bien voir. Si j'ai compris le texte, il avait vilipendé le prix de rachat des tonneaux vides en les ramenant à deux sous, comme on dit, l'un dans l'autre. Il fut, pour cela, bien honorablement puni : une exception, me semble-t-il, lui valut d'avoir la tête tranchée; après, toutefois, qu'on lui eut fait faire, nu-pieds sous une méchante tunique, le trajet jusqu'au lieu du supplice "apud Nonesmanneslonde(?)" (Ann. Paulini de temp. Edw. II., 'Ann. Mon.,' i. 321). Pour nous permettre d'établir un contraste, Riley ('Memorials of London,' p. 318) cite le cas d'un autre marchand de vin, anglais celui-là, John Penrose, qui, quarante ans plus tard, fut puni pour un tour classique de son métier, un mélange de je ne sais quel produit avec le vin de Gascogne. Le gaillard fut mis au pilori, eut à boire en

public sa propre drogue, puis, lorsqu'il en eut absorbé plus que son souïl, se vit encore arroser la tête avec le breuvage. Il fut, d'ailleurs, condamné par surcroît à renoncer, pour toujours, à ses pratiques et à son commerce.

PIERRE TURPIN.\*

The Bayle, Folkestone.

EDGAR ALLAN POE (11 S. xii. 302, 350, 365, 510).—In *The Bookman* for January, 1909, appeared an illustrated article on 'Edgar Poe and Some of his Friends,' by John H. Ingram. On p. 168 is an illustration "from an old engraving" of "Poe's School at Stoke Newington, now demolished." I am not aware whether this is the sketch in Ingram's 'Life of Poe' referred to by Mr. R. M. HOGG.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

In your issue of Dec. 25 Mr. R. M. HOGG asserts, "The sketch in Ingram's 'Life of Poe' is also wrong." None of my works on E. A. Poe contains any sketch of the place referred to. The other assertion, that "There appears to be some confusion amongst Poe's biographers as to the site of Dr. Branby's [*sic*] school at Stoke Newington," does not include

JOHN H. INGRAM.

1 Hollingbury Terrace, Preston, Brighton.

J. B. BRAITHWAITE (11 S. xii. 463, 508).—Joseph Bevan Braithwaite (1818–1905) was an eminent consulting barrister,\* and a leading member and well-known minister of the Society of Friends. He was for thirty-four years a member of the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, on behalf of which he took long journeys abroad, visiting Christian communities in various parts of Europe, Syria, Egypt, and Asia Minor.

It was during one of these in 1883 that the copy of the Koran must have been given to him at Tiflis by Abraham Ameerhanjants.

Mr. Braithwaite had a long line of Quaker ancestry through both father and mother; and through the latter, whose name was Lloyd, he claimed descent from Edward I., Alfred the Great, and Charlemagne.

His imposing figure, massive head, clean shaven face, and rigid adherence on all occasions to the ancient Quaker garb, were suggestive of ecclesiastical dignity. Had he left the Church of his fathers, when as a young man he was on the point of doing so,

\* Amongst his pupils was the Right Hon. Sir Edward Fry, G.C.B.



he would probably have ended his days on the Episcopal bench.

No better description of him can be found than the following from the pen of his friend the late Dr. Thomas Hodgkin :—

"An Evangelical and a mystic; a theologian who was turned to Quakerism by the study of Hooker's 'Ecclesiastical Polity'; a treasure-house of Patristic lore reared outside the limits of that which is called the Catholic Church; an eloquent preacher with halting tongue; a learned and ingenious lawyer with the heart of a little child; I believe one might add, a Jacobite Tory, all whose sympathies for many years were given to the Liberal Party in politics: these are some of the paradoxes in his mental history which made him so intensely interesting a study in character to all of his slightly younger contemporaries."\*

#### AMICORUM QUIDAM.

CROMWELL'S ALLEGED LEAGUE WITH THE DEVIL (11 S. xii. 281, 324, 472, 490).—At the penultimate reference attention is drawn to 1 S. iii. 282, where is a reply to a note, *ibid.*, 207. In that note the statement is made that "Echard says that his highness [Oliver Cromwell] sold himself to the devil, and that he had seen the solemn compact."

Laurence Echard, 'History of England,' vol. ii., 1718, p. 712, tells the story, but makes no positive assertion, and certainly says nothing about having seen the compact. After a short quotation from the 'History of Independency,' he gives

"a more full Account never yet publish'd, which is here inserted as a Thing more wonderful than probable, and therefore more for the Diversion than Satisfaction of the Reader."

At the end of the story he says :—

"But how far Lindsey is to be believ'd, and how far the Story is to be accounted incredible, is left to the Reader's Faith and Judgment, and not to any Determination of our own."—P. 713.

So much for B. B.'s statements. To this note S. H. H. sent a reply (p. 282), in which he gives a somewhat lengthy introduction to a copy of a MS. found among the papers of "a clergyman of the good old school," remarking that "no date is attached to it nor any intimation of its history." This clergyman appears to have been born in or about 1740, and to have died in or about 1826.

The history of the MS. is not mysterious. Though carelessly written, it is a copy, almost verbatim, from Echard's 'History,' vol. ii. pp. 712, 713, published in 1718. The

last three paragraphs, as given in the copy, are not taken from Lindsey's narrative, and the last paragraph is certainly Echard's own writing. Evidently the "clergyman of the good old school" had taken his copy, not quite exactly, from Echard. In the copy of the MS. there is a curious mistake or misprint: p. 283, col. 1, below the middle, "the other person plorily declared" should be "the other peremptorily declar'd." Again, l. 8 from foot, "a sort of amaze" should be "a sort of a Maze." Again in col. 2, l. 10, "I am sure" should be "I am assured." This last error is rather important: Echard does not say that he is sure, but that he has been assured.

I suppose that very few persons refer to Laurence Echard's 'History of England' now, yet there is much in it which cannot easily be found elsewhere.

I remember that I asked the late Mr. William E. H. Lecky what he thought of Echard's 'History.' From his reply I gathered that he knew nothing about it.

According to Allibone's 'Dictionary of English Literature' :—

"Nothing did more to injure the work ['History of England'] than Echard's recital of Lindsey's story of the conference and contract between Oliver Cromwell and the Devil on the morning of the battle of Worcester. Echard by no means endorses the truth of the narration, but he dismisses the subject with a sly innuendo—or perhaps intended pleasantry: 'How far Lindsey is to be believed,' &c."

May I remark that in MR. WARD'S reply at the last reference the meaning of "I think it must have been in Walker's book that I came upon the story" is not clear? What book of which Walker?

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

BAKER'S CHOP-HOUSE (11 S. xii. 500).—Referring to the notes on the above, it may be of interest to state that the first circular letter addressed to Evangelical ministers of the Gospel in and about London was issued from Baker's Chop-House, Nov. 4, 1794 or 1795. It was signed by seven or eight ministers representing two or three different denominations having a common object, viz., to send the Gospel to foreign parts. The circular bore fruit, and meetings were subsequently held at the Castle and Falcon in Aldersgate Street, at one of which it is understood the society now known as the London Missionary Society had its origin. At that date the street was known as "Exchange Alley."

I have before me a letter, written some thirty years ago, from the gentleman who

\* 'In Memoriam: J. B. Braithwaite, ob. Nov. 15, 1905.' By Thomas Hodgkin.—

The Friend (London), vol. xlv. No. 47, Nov., 1905, p. 765.



at that time was the freeholder. In it he states:—

"I am to settle the sale of some property I disposed of some time in the spring. A curious tale for me to be the principal actor, and an illustration of what we sometimes see in the papers—'Value of City Property.' The house is situated up a close leading from the main street, and used as, and known as, 'Baker's Coffee-House,' an occupation which did not suit any of my boys, so I tried to sell (about ten years ago), but the highest offer I got was 11,000*l.*, my reserve being 16,000*l.* I continued the tenant at 500*l.* a year. My health now induced me to try again, and the first offer I got was 24,000*l.*, and the same party who offered me the 11,000*l.* bid me 26,000*l.* I closed, and I think foolishly, as 30,000*l.* might have been got, but I ought to have been satisfied.

"It is a small dark hole, the greater part being always lighted with gas, and the frontage is only 27 ft. The house is very old, and I observe by the former conveyance cost 1,010*l.* What a change in the value of property!"

J. L. H.

An interesting article on Baker's Chop-House, initialed G. A. H., appeared in *The Christian World* of Dec. 9, from which I venture to extract the following paragraph:

"No tablet marks the walls of Baker's to show that within its walls was born the London Missionary Society. But on November 4, 1794, as recorded in the pages of the late Mr. Silvester Horne's history, eight men met in the little room on the second floor to found the great society which has done and dared so much. The little room is still there, though few of the hurried diners have seen it. On the walls hang portraits of Spurgeon and Parker, mighty men of a later century than Haws and Bogue."

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

RATS ET CRAPAUDS (11 S. xii. 482).—It is not unlikely that rats do detest toads. These amphibians, like newts—and, if I remember rightly, salamanders—secrete a poisonous fluid in certain glands on their upper surface, which fluid they eject when molested. A little animal like a rat might find it deadly. English country people sometimes complain of being "venomed" by toads and newts—we have no salamanders—but probably the fluid does not cause trouble unless it penetrates a slight wound. It might, however, affect the mucous membrane, and the eyes, if it came in contact with them. The head of a dog will sometimes swell when it has been foolish enough to take a toad into its mouth. I have been told, also, of a flock of turkeys which were blinded for a time by the swelling of the delicate skin on their heads, because they had pecked a toad. Consult Hans F. Gadow's, 'Amphibia and Reptiles.'

T. O. A. D.

"FAT, FAIR, AND FORTY" (12 S. i. 10).—I am afraid I cannot quite see what bearing the stanza of 'Don Juan' cited by SIR HARRY POLAND has on the alliteration of "Fat, fair, and forty."

In the early sixties Sam Cowell used to sing a song entitled 'The One-Hoss Shay,' which described the vicissitudes of an elderly couple who "took a trip to Brighton" in that conveyance, and had their garments "pinched" by some shrimping urchins while bathing in an adjacent bay. It commenced:

Mistress Bubb was gay and free,  
Fair and fat and forty-three,  
And as blooming as a peony in buxom May.  
The toast she long had been  
Of the Farrington within,  
And she filled the better half of a one-hoss shay.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

H. T. WAKE (11 S. xi. 397, 501; xii. 72, 511).—Mr. Wake must have moved to Fritchley, Derby, as early as Dec. 25, 1885, for I have his Monthly Catalogue 110 with that address and date. It is printed on one side of a double folio sheet, and not an 8vo catalogue as are No. 1, New Series, April, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, &c., all printed by Bemrose & Sons, Derby. I shall be glad to send it for inspection. THOMAS JESSON.  
Cambridge.

'THE LADIES OF CASTELLMARCH' (11 S. xii. 260, 407, 487).—While thanking your two correspondents for correcting my topography, I must still keep to it, as I lived twenty-two years quite near Castelmarch. This is on Hell's Mouth, Porth Neigwl, or Port Nigel, which are all one and the same, as a glance at any good map, e.g., Stieler's (Gotha, Perthes, 1911), will at once convince the most sceptical. H. H. JOHNSON.

103 Abbey Road, Torquay.

"POPINJAY," "PAPAGEI" (11 S. xii. 440, 509).—Further consideration had led me to the same conclusion as D. O. even before his letter appeared. It seems probable from a MS. of Schlenker's that *apal* and *apampakai* are not the same species; it was on the supposition of the duplication of name for a single species that I suggested the derivation of *apal* from English. Parrots generally seem to be rare, and I have seen only one species.

It is, of course, improbable, *prima facie*, that an animal or bird would get a European name. But Timne, and probably adjacent languages, have shown extraordinary powers, compared with other negro languages, of incorporating foreign

words. Some, like *amesa*, table, go back to the Portuguese era; but the majority are English, often quite unrecognizable, like *yentas*, *faskera*, and *kamter*. That the importation was not limited to words for imported articles is shown by the fact that Timne has taken over verbs also; *trai*, to try, is a conspicuous example, as the combination *tr* is not known in Timne.

N. W. THOMAS.

Egwoba, Manorgate Road, Norbiton.

ROBERT CHILD, M.P., THE BANKER (12 S. i. 11).—In Mr. F. G. H. Price's little book, 'Temple Bar; or, Some Account of "Ye Marygold"' (1875), it is stated (p. 48) that this gentleman married Sarah, daughter of Paul Jodrell, Esq., but no date is given. He succeeded to the estates of his elder brother Francis on the death of the latter in 1763. He had also a sister, and there is still at Osterley Park an excellent group of these three when children, painted by Dandridge in 1741. He died June 28, 1782, and a monument to his memory is on the south wall of the chancel in Heston Church.

His father, Samuel Child, was the ninth son of Sir Francis Child, Knight, Lord Mayor of London 1698, and brother of Sir Francis Child, Knight and Lord Mayor in 1731, and he married *circa* 1730, or possibly a little earlier, a Miss Agatha Edgar, whose portrait is also to be seen at Osterley Park, and who died in 1763, her husband having predeceased her on Oct. 15, 1752.

ALAN STEWART.

Robert Child of Osterley married Sarah, daughter of Paul Jodrell, Esq.; she re-married 1791 Lord Ducie.

For some particulars of the banking firm of Child & Co. see Price's 'Handbook of London Bankers,' 1890-91. At p. 36 it gives the death of Mrs. Agatha Child in 1763, probably widow of Samuel who died 1752.

Mr. Price also compiled 'The Marygold by Temple Bar,' giving a history of the firm, published by Quaritch.

R. J. FYNMORE.

He married Oct. 6, 1763, Sarah, daughter of Gilbert Jodrell, Esq., by whom he had a daughter, Sarah Anne, born 1764, who married, May 18, 1782, John, 10th Earl of Westmoreland; *vide* 'The Marygold by Temple Bar,' by F. G. Hilton Price, 1902, p. 92. Robert Child's mother was Miss Agatha Edgar; he died at Kingsgate, near Margate.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

DANDO, THE OYSTER-EATER (11 S. xii. 400, 444, 483).—I have before me a little book published by Longmans, 13th ed., 1837, 'Hints on Etiquette,' &c., by Αἰδ'αγωγος. Also, uniform with this, 'More Hints on Etiquette,' &c., by Παύδ'αγωγος, with cuts by George Cruikshank, published by Charles Tilt, in 1838. The latter is a sort of burlesque on the former; the "cuts" are admirable. Under the head of "Dinner," pp. 40-51, are instructions first how to get your dinner and then how to eat it. "It is a very easy thing to direct people to eat a dinner," we are told, "but it is no such easy matter to instruct them how to get one. The great Dando, to be sure, set a bad and daring example in this matter. Dando was a hero in his way." Then follow a couple of pages in support of this statement, and then, "We would, however, recommend the sponging system—*sponging for a dinner* is much practised in genteel society," &c.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

The ballad called 'The Life and Death of Dando' I find in 'Fairbairn's Collection of Songs.'

More than sixty years ago I heard an oyster-seller shouting at a country fair, "Fresh Dandy oysters, all alive," and some old people spoke of Dando oysters.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

THE MORAY MINSTRELS (12 S. i. 10).—This famous club of amateur glee singers used originally to meet at Moray Lodge, Regent's Park, the residence of Mr. Arthur Lewis. They afterwards gave their delightful smoking concerts in the picture galleries in Suffolk Street and elsewhere. Little Johnnie Foster, the well-known Lay Vicar of Westminster Abbey, used to conduct, and, if I remember rightly, clay pipes, tobacco, and drinks were provided for the visitors.

G. F. R. B.

J. G. LE MAISTRE (11 S. xii. 480; 12 S. i. 14).—I find that I can now answer my own query contained in my reply. J. G. Le Maistre died at Cheltenham, aged 71, Nov. 4, 1840. See *Gent. Mag.*, 1840, pt. ii., p. 672.

G. F. R. B.

FRANCIS MERES AND JOHN FLORIO (11 S. xii. 359, 458).—I regret that Mr. G. G. GREENWOOD should have published in your columns private information given by me in a letter, without further explanation. He had sent a query to this paper, which I did not notice, and he wrote me asking me to let him know

what was my authority for saying that Meres was brother-in-law to Florio. I told him that I was ill, forbidden to use my eyes at work, yet nevertheless was cruelly overworked in bringing out a book in a hurry, my 'Shakespeare's Industry,' a Commemoration volume. Therefore I *could not* spare time and eyesight to go through my old notes at present. I had always thought that Florio was the brother-in-law of Daniell, until I was told otherwise. The reference has slipped out of my memory through the years, but I remember that I thought the authority sufficient at the time I wrote it.

C. C. STOPES.

"SPINET" (11 S. viii. 428).—Though the 'N.E.D.' does not positively discard the hitherto accepted derivation of this word as given by various authorities from Scaliger to Skeat, viz. from Ital. *spinetta*, diminutive of *spina*, a thorn or spine (pointed crow-quills being sometimes used in the construction of the keyboard of the instrument), this theory can now, I think, be dismissed as conjectural and obsolete. That is the idea one gets, at any rate, from a perusal of the article on the spinet in Grove's 'Dictionary of Music and Musicians.' It is there pointed out that in 1876 a musical work was discovered in Italy called 'Conclusioni nel suono dell' Organo,' by D. Adriano Banchieri, published at Bologna in 1608, in which the following statement occurs:

"Spinetto riceve tal nome dall' inventore di tal forma longa quadrata, il quale fu un maestro Giovanni Spinetti, Venetiano, ed uno di tali stromenti hò veduto io alle mani di Francesco Stivori, organista della magnifica comunità di Montagnana dentrovi questa iscrizione: *Joannes Spinetus venetus fecit A.D. 1503.*"

From this it has been concluded that the clavichord, which had been invented about the end of the fourteenth century, was improved upon by Spinetti's addition to it of an oblong case, an addition which ultimately led to the instrument developing into the square piano. As the oblong instead of the earlier trapeze form of the case, and the crow-quill plectra, are known to have been in use in Italy about 1500, and soon afterwards made their appearance in Germany and Flanders, it is assumed that Spinetti's period of activity would fall within the second half of the fifteenth century, though until the discovery of Banchieri's work no record of his existence was known. Two early references to the spinet are mentioned in Van der Straeten's 'Musique aux Pays Bas,' from the years 1522 and 1526, as occurring in the household accounts of

Margaret of Austria, who was Regent of the Netherlands from 1507 to 1530: "Deux jeunes enfans ont jouhés sur une éspinette," and "un instrument dit l'éspinette," which facts go far to prove that the instrument in question was quite a novelty at that particular date.

N. W. HILL.

WALKER FAMILY, STRATFORD-LE-BOW (11 S. xii. 481).—James Walker, Mrs. Walker, three boys, two girls, and 39 slaves were entered in the census of the island of Nevis in 1677. He became a wealthy sugar-planter, and no doubt retired in his old age to England.

Dorothy, his wife, made her will Aug. 7, 1704, but it was never proved. She had three sons and two daus., viz. :—I. Thomas Walker, eldest s. and h. of Stratford-by-Bow in 1725, and of Hatton Garden in 1739, when he sold his plantations; m. Mary, dau. of Nicholas and Anne Crisp of Chiswick. II. Anthony Walker, made his will Nov. 30, 1713, and devised his estate to his brother Pecock. III. Pecock Walker of Nevis, Esq., made his will March 19, 1724, and left his estate to his two sisters. IV. Mary Walker, m. Richard Lytcott of Springfield, co. Essex, and was of Ormond Street, widow, in 1734. V. Rechord Walker, m. Henry Hatsell of Stratford-by-Bow, gent.

In 1727 Thomas Walker, the eldest son, accepted 1,700*l.*, and released all claims against the plantations of his brothers and sisters.

Richard Lytcott, by Mary Walker, left an only s. and h. Richard Lytcott the younger, who made his will June 19, 1754, and d. in Nevis Dec. 5, 1755, leaving his sister Sarah his h. at law. She m. Thompson Hicks who was of Epsom in 1750, later of Nevis, then of London in 1760, when he joined his wife in the sale of her moiety of the plantations.

Richard Lytcott Hicks of Nevis who d. April, 1786, was no doubt their son.

Another Richard Lytcott Hicks d. in Nevis Jan. 10, 1836, aged 26, and his wife Georgiana Eliza on Aug. 5, 1835, aged 21, M.I. in St. George's.

The above notes are proved by various indentures in Nevis and the Close Rolls, also by a lengthy deed in my own possession. It does not appear whether Thomas Walker by Mary Crisp left issue; if he did not, then the family is extinct in the male line. A pedigree of Pecock may be seen in 'Middlesex Pedigrees,' Harl. Soc. Pub., p. 52.

V. L. OLIVER.

Sunninghill.

**AUTHOR OF FRENCH SONG WANTED** (12 S. i. 11).—‘Ah! vous dirai-je, Maman?’ is given in the third volume or part of ‘Chants et Chansons Populaires de la France,’ nouvelle édition illustrée, 1848, about the middle of the volume, which is not paged.

A preliminary notice by du Mersan, author of many of the notices, says that the composer of the air is unknown to the professors and to those learned in music; but that from its style (*facture*) it evidently dates from a hundred years ago (*i.e.*, about 1748). The note adds that the words are of the period of the vaudeville shepherds (*Bergers de Trumeaux*). Perhaps “fancy dress shepherds” would be a better translation.

The title given to the words is ‘La Confidence,’ while the heading of the music for the voice and piano is ‘Ah, vous dirai-je, maman.’ The song is placed with and between ‘Phillis, plus avare que tendre’ (‘L’avaricieuse’), and ‘L’amour est un enfant trompeur’ (‘La curieuse’). According to du Mersan, ‘Phillis,’ &c., was by Charles Rivière Dufresny (1648–1724), apparently both words and music; and ‘L’amour,’ &c., author apparently unknown, belongs to the time of ‘Ah! vous dirai-je, Maman?’ “Who is there,” asks du Mersan, “who in his or her youth has not sung the song?” ROBERT PIERPOINT.

I believe that all trace of the writer of “Ah! vous dirai-je, maman?” is lost. It appears anonymously in Louis Montjoie’s ‘Chansons Populaires de la France,’ as also in John Oxenford’s ‘Book of French Songs,’ in which occurs the note (p. 41):—

“What young lady who has taken half-a-dozen lessons on the piano is unacquainted with the air of ‘Ah vous dirai-je,’ which is by some attributed to Rossini? The words, which are anonymous, are less generally known.”

ST. SWITHIN.

**SIR JOHN SCHORNE** (12 S. i. 4).—The correct reading of the eighth and ninth versicles of the sequence must surely be as follows:—

Aue duum puerorum  
suscitator submersorum  
per tua suffragia.

Aue tu qui es cunctorum  
consolator miserorum  
qui sunt in tristitia.

It would seem that the legend of Schorne contained a story of the restoration to life of two drowned boys. In most handwritings of the period the words *duum* and *diuini* (each consisting of a *d* followed by seven

minims) would be indistinguishable. DR. BARCLAY SQUIRE, however, is probably right in saying that the Spetchley MS. has clearly *diuini*. The scribe may have been unacquainted with the particular miracle, and so have failed to recognize the numeral. Hence, when he had inadvertently written the first line of the ninth versicle instead of that of the eighth, he saw no reason why the displaced line should be inappropriate in the ninth versicle.

HENRY BRADLEY.

Oxford.

I do not know whether Sir John Schorne is elsewhere said to have rescued two boys from drowning; but in any case I should read, in stanzas 9 (Spetchley) and 8 (Sloane), “Aue duum puerorum,” which would give a perfectly good sense in both passages; and I should be inclined to read “submersorum” in Sloane 8, and “subuersorum” in Spetchley 8. J. T. F.

**GUNFIRE AND RAIN** (12 S. i. 10).—The farmers of Galloway, that is Wigtonshire and Kirkcudbrightshire, believe that gunfire caused rain, as is shown by their M.P., Capt. Lord Dalrymple, asking in the House if it was not possible for the naval authorities to postpone the firing of the big guns of the warships in the Solway and Irish Channel until after the harvest, because it was noticeable that after such firing rain came down in torrents, and so hindered the gathering of the crops. I think it was in July, 1913, that the Captain asked the question. W. MEKLE.

Mr. Ackermann in his ‘Popular Fallacies,’ published some eight years ago, says:—

“It has been often stated that the noise of cannon will produce rain, and it is not unusual in the Austrian Tyrol to hear the church bells ringing to avert thunder. These are fallacies. The experiments in America, made recently, to test whether rain could be produced by exploding a large quantity of gunpowder in the air, resulted in nothing except noise and smoke, though the thing was well worth trying.”

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

It may not be amiss to mention an experience that seemed to imply a strong confirmation of popular belief. Many years ago, when volunteering was an interesting pastime rather than a serious enterprise, there was a country district in Scotland in which big-gun practice regularly occurred on the Saturday afternoon. As regularly the inhabitants in the long run expected that the day would end in rain. The two

events had frequently happened in such notable succession that they came to be considered as cause and effect. Observation on the spot makes it possible to say now that, whether it was coincidence or not, the rain came in three cases out of four after the reverberations of what were popularly called "the Corporal's big guns."

THOMAS BAYNE.

The hypothesis has been stated thus:—

"When any violent agitation of the air, such as the sound waves due to thunder, or cannonading, or other explosions, sets the cloud particles in motion, they may be driven together until brought into contact and united with larger drops."

However plausible this may be, it must be confessed that no one has ever yet observed precipitation actually formed by this process. See the articles on meteorology in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' 1911 ed., pp. 289, 290, *sub* 'Formation of Rain.'

TOM JONES.

FALCONER: ST. DUNSTAN-IN-THE-WEST (11 S. xii. 501).—The garden-graveyard in Bream's Buildings is only a small portion of the burial-ground secured before 1597 for the parishioners of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West (*vide* Bell, 'Fleet Street in Seven Centuries,' p. 251). Bream's Buildings and the school in Graystoke Place cover part of its area.

I have always understood it was identified as the "Upper Ground" to distinguish it from the old graveyard, "the Lower Ground," adjoining the church on its north side. Denham's 'History of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West' provides illustrations and epitaphs of the monuments in the church demolished in 1829, but probably many of the older monuments were lost and graves obliterated when this edifice was enlarged and improved in 1701.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

HAYCOCK OR HEYCOCK FAMILY (11 S. xii. 442, 507).—Joane, daughter of Richard Haycock, married Alexander Woodd of Shine Wood, co. Salop (died 1546), son of Lawrence Woodd of Holly Hall, co. York, by his wife Jane, daughter of Sir Philip Yonge of Caynton, co. Salop. They had a daughter Ellen, wife of John Pershouse of Sedgely Hall, co. Salop; and four sons, *viz.*: 1. Peter Woodd of Shine Wood, who was father of Alexander Woodd of White Abbey, and six other sons. 2. William Woodd, who died *s.p.* 3. John Woodd of Shawbury, co. Salop, whose son William died 1576, leaving by Catherine his wife

a son, Rev. Richard Woodd, Vicar of Shawbury and Cound, who died 1648, leaving a son William, of Muckleton, who was born about 1597, and married his relative Anne Woodd. 4. Rowland Woodd.

Richard Haycock's residence is not recorded.

WALTER A. PENTHORNE.

A branch of this family was settled at West Haddon, Northamptonshire, until well into the last century, when it became extinct. The first entry in the parish registers is the birth (not baptism) of Elizabeth, daughter of John and Em' Heicoock, April 10, 1656. The name is variously spelt—Heicoock, Heicceke, Heycocke, Haycocke, Heycock, and Haycock.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

DUCHESSES WHO HAVE MARRIED COMMONERS (11 S. xii. 501; 12 S. i. 36).—Mary Maria Winifred Francisca (Sherburne), widow of Thomas, eighth Duke of Norfolk, married Peregrine Widdrington in 1733.

Frances (Scudamore), divorced wife of Henry, third Duke of Beaufort, married in or after 1734 Charles Fitzroy, natural son of the first Duke of Grafton.

Anna Maria (Stanhope), widow of Thomas, third Duke of Newcastle, married in 1800 Lieut.-General Sir Charles Crauford, G.C.B.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

TAVERN SIGNS: MOTHER HUFFCAP, TOM O' BEDLAM, GEORGE IN THE TREE, &c. (11 S. xii. 279, 346, 385, 446, 506).—What I wished to know was how MR. H. H. JOHNSON could prove that Mother Huffcap and Mother Damnable, and others unnamed, were one and the same person. J. C. Hotten gives a whole page to the sign of Mother Redcap, presumably included in the others, and what he says would lead to another conclusion. He tells us that the sign of Mother Redcap is ancient and widespread; that at one time the Mother Redcap in Kentish Town was kept by an old crone, from her amiable temper surnamed Mother Damnable; and adds that this was probably the same person elsewhere alluded to as Mother Huff, as in Baker's 'Comedy of Hampstead Heath,' Act. II., sc. i.: "Well, this Hampstead's a charming place, to dance all night at the Wells, and be treated at Mother Huff's." He does not mention Mother Huffcap, from which one may conclude it is a modern sign. In any case there seems to be no equation of a person who kept a tavern and the original alewife personified in its sign.

Nor do I see the "equation" which Mr. H. H. JOHNSON gives in the matter of the drink. Because a man says at one time, "The ale is strong, 'tis Hufcap," and at another time says, "The ale is of the best, 'tis frothy," it does not follow that frothy ale is Hufcap, any more than it follows that frothy ale is strong. The dictionaries all agree that Hufcap is strong ale, but do not attempt to decide the derivation of the name. Dyce's attempt to do so seems very far-fetched, particularly if Mr. JOHNSON is right in asserting that all the "Mothers" were one and the same person. For the Mother Redcap sign only claimed that the ale was good :—

Old Mother Redcap, according to her tale,  
Lived twenty and a hundred years by drinking this  
good ale.

If indeed it could be shown that Hufcap was frothy ale, I think we should be nearer the derivation. "Huff" is as near as we can get to the sound made when a man blows off the froth. And if this kind of ale was vulgarly called "huff," and was sold at the Mother Redcap, the name huff-cap might easily be evolved, and as easily transferred to cider and perry in the counties in which those drinks prevailed.

As Hotten has not been referred to, I may add that he deals fully with Tom o' Bedlam, but does not mention George in the Tree. But this is probably King Charles in the Oak brought up to date in a later reign by a publican more loyal than learned. A. T. M.

"ALL IS FAIR IN LOVE AND WAR" (11 S. xi. 151, 198; xii. 380, 446; 12 S. i. 13).—This was Don Quixote's view :—

"Advertid que el amor y la guerra son una misma cosa, y así como en la guerra es cosa lícita y acostumbrada usar de ardidés y extratagemas para vencer al enemigo, así en las contiendas y competencias amorosas se tienen por buenos los embustes y marañas que se hacen para conseguir el fin que se desea."—"Don Quixote," Part II. cap. xxi.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

IVY BRIDGE (11 S. xii. 317).—Ivy Bridge, or Pier, was situated at the bottom of Ivy Lane, and was used as the landing-stage of the halfpenny steamboats that used to ply between the Strand and London Bridge up to 1847. Perhaps this is the landing-place referred to by Pepys (May 10, 1668). Strype says the bridge was lately taken down. The gardens of Carlisle House extended to Ivy Bridge. Ivy Lane was the eastern boundary of Durham House, and marked the limit of St. Martin's parish;

from Ivy Bridge to near Temple Bar was in the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster ('Old and New London,' vol. iii.; 'Adelphi and its Sites,' Wheatley, 1885). "Ivie Lane," Newgate Street, is mentioned by Stow (1842 edition, pp. 117 and 128).

J. ARDAGH.

35 Church Avenue, Drumecondra, Dublin.

ST. SWITHIN AND EGGS (11 S. xii. 480; 12 S. i. 16).—It may be as well to say that this spelling of the saint's name is by no means a modern affectation. In a metrical Life of the thirteenth century (Bodleian MS. Laud 463, fol. 63), quoted by Prof. Earle, we have "Seint Swithin þe confessor" plain enough. I ought to have said in my reply (*ante*, p. 16) that the egg miracle is not omitted in this MS. The heroine appears with "a bagge ful of eyren," is roughly treated by a man, and made happy by "Seint Swithin," who blessed the "eyren that weren to broke," and put them all together again (see 'Gloucester Fragments,' i. p. 79).

ST. SWITHIN.

ALCESTER (11 S. xii. 257).—The earliest known reference to this place is in 'Cartularium Saxonie,' charter 134, where it is spelt *Alneceastre*, i.e., the castle or fort on the river Alne.

EDWARD SMITH.

Wandsworth.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED (11 S. xii. 421).—(3) Thos. Lisle. Can he be this one mentioned in Foster's 'Al. Ox'? Son of Edward of Crux Eston, Hants, arm. Magd. Hall matric. Sept. 10, 1725, aged 16; demy 1726-32, B.A. 1729, M.A. 1732, Fellow 1732-47, B.D. 1740, D.D. 1743, Dean of Arts 1740, Bursar 1741, Public Orator 1746-9; Rector of Wootton, Isle of Wight, 1737, and of Burghclere, Hants; died March 27, 1767, I think Magdalen Hall must be a mistake for Magdalen Coll.

M.A. OXON.

THE BRITISH ARMY: MASCOTS (12 S. i. 10).—No book appears to have been published on the subject of mascots in the British Army. The following articles may, therefore, be useful to your correspondent :—

'Pets of the Regiments,' in Danby and Field's 'British Army Book,' Blackie, 1914.

'Regimental Pets,' in Tucker's 'Romance of the King's Army,' Hodder & Stoughton, 1908.

'Regimental Pets,' by E. W. Low, in *The English Illustrated Magazine*, vol. xviii. p. 309.

'Regimental Pets,' by J. P. Groves, in *The Art Journal*, vol. xliii. p. 201

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.



'THE PASSIONATE PILGRIM' (11 S. xii. 259, 487).—In my query I referred to a copy mentioned by Prof. Dowden as being in the library of the Duke of Devonshire. LIEUT. JAGGARD has supplied the useful information that a copy never existed in that library. I am not satisfied with his reference to the third copy. If such a rare bibliographical treasure had turned up, it would surely have been chronicled and the owner identified. Recently a copy of the 1612 edition found its way to America, which may account for Mr. JAGGARD's third copy of the 1599 edition. MAURICE JONAS.

THE TALLEST ONE-PIECE FLAGSTAFF IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE (11 S. ix. 7, 94, 254; xii. 73).—The following extract from *The Daily Telegraph* of Dec. 30, 1915, may be worth adding to the discussion of this subject:—

"MONSTER FLAGSTAFF.

"The Royal Mail Steam Packet Merionethshire, running in the Eastern service of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, has just arrived in London, having amongst its cargo a flagstaff measuring 215 ft., and weighing eighteen tons. It has been presented by the Government of British Columbia to Kew Gardens, to replace the one recently taken down, measuring 159 ft.

"The new flagstaff is one of the largest in the world, and is made from the trunk of a Douglas fir-tree grown in British Columbia."

J. R. THORNE.

SONG WANTED (11 S. xii. 503; 12 S. i. 38).—What MR. COOLIDGE wants is 'The Scholar Navyy: an Anticipation,' by G. K. Menzies, in a book of verses about Oxford. I can lend him a copy of the poem. H. COHEN.  
3. Elm Court, Temple, E.C.

## Notes on Books.

*An American Garland, being a Collection of Ballads relating to America, 1563-1759.* Edited with Introduction and Notes by C. H. Firth. (Oxford, Blackwell, 3s. 6d. net.)

STUDENTS of English literature and history may well be grateful to Prof. Firth for this book. The attitude of the generations of the street towards America and the successive problems presented by its conquest and colonization is interesting alike for what it includes and for what it ignores, and direct evidence of any sort concerning it is not plentiful. This renders the little that we have all the more valuable. As Prof. Firth remarks, it is surprising that America plays so small a part in the ballad literature of the "black-letter" period—i.e. till about 1700. What with exploration and fighting the Indians, Puritan settlements, kidnapping into slavery, and the divers political and social disturbances in the colonies, one would have supposed there was plenty in the early English occupation

of America to stir the imagination and provoke the rough caustic wit of the ballad-monger. But for some reason it did not so turn out. Whereas the black-letter ballads printed during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries number some four or five thousand, examples relating to America are of the greatest rarity. No doubt some have perished—indeed, so much is certain from entries in the registers of the Stationers' Company; but, on the other hand, diligent collectors of ballads came pretty early upon the scene, and if such songs had been popular and circulated in a great number of copies, they would surely appear as a larger percentage of the survivals. One can but suppose that those points in the emigrants which might provoke satire could be more tellingly illustrated from examples at home; whilst for story-telling and romantic purposes generally America was at once too unfamiliar and too much of hard matter of fact.

Twenty-five ballads are given us here. The sources from which they come are the Roxburghe Ballads in the British Museum; the collections of Rawlinson and Douce at the Bodleian; Pepys's collection at Magdalene College, Cambridge, and the Suffolk collection at Britwell Court, to which must be added examples from Prof. Firth's own collection, some of which had not been printed before.

The first ballad given is that on the 'Adventurous Viage' of Thomas Stutely, of slender interest except for its date. 'Have over the Water to Florida' is one of the few which have some touch of literary merit. But of the group of earlier ballads the most generally interesting is the 'News from Virginia,' relating the voyage of Sir George Somers, who reached Virginia in 1610 after being shipwrecked on one of the Bermudas. 'London's Lotterie'—to be referred to 1612—is an amusing, and also rather instructive, illustration of the kind of inducements held out to the people to support the foundation of the colony of Virginia. It is remarkable that, when we come to the Puritan emigration, there is no ballad favourable to the Puritans. In the satirical verses which are included also in 'Merry Drollery' the peculiarities of the Roundhead are handled with a roughness which has occasional gleams of wit and cleverness in it.

The aspect of America—more precisely of Virginia—as the land to which the irksome or undesirable might be transferred by kidnapping, and where they led a piteous and oppressed existence as slaves, forms the subject of the best of the remaining ballads if we except the half-dozen or so at the end which deal with Wolfe. The last in the volume is the frigid and stupid song, with its tiresome classical conceits, supposed to have been written by Thomas Paine, which may be contrasted with that beginning 'Bold General Wolfe to his men did say,' a delightful example of a street song.

This leads us to express a wish that the literary editors of ballads would give more attention than they commonly do to the tunes to which the verses are to be sung. One can form no just idea of a ballad without being able to fit the words to their proper melody, for as often as not, the best points are made by the tune rather than by the words. We do not suppose that a great many of Prof. Firth's readers are able off-hand to hum 'The Lusty Gallant,' or 'The Townsman's Cappe,' or 'A Taylor is a man.' We should like to suggest



that, wherever it is possible, the tune should be given as well as named, and of these particular songs we should much like to know the tunes for 'Have over the Water to Florida' and 'Bold General Wolfe.'

In conclusion a word must be said in appreciation of the agreeable and lucid essay, packed full of information, which forms the introduction. But at this time of day it is superfluous to draw attention to the merits of Prof. Firth's work.

*The Cambridge Songs. A Goliard's Song Book of the Eleventh Century.* Edited from the Unique Manuscript in the University Library by Karl Breul, Litt.D. (Cambridge University Press, 11. 1s. net.)

DR. BREUL, who is Professor of German in the University of Cambridge, has been interested for over thirty years in the remarkable collection of mediæval Latin poems known as 'The Cambridge Songs.' His first article on the subject appeared in vol. xxx. of Haupt's *Zeitschrift für deutsches Alterthum*. The precious manuscript is supposed to have come to Cambridge during the last quarter of the seventeenth century. It was not in the University Library in 1670, but was purchased soon after that date out of Bishop Hacket's bequest. John Leland, just before the middle of the sixteenth century, saw it at St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury.

The Goliard's Songs form only a small, though important part of the collection, and in this volume Dr. Breul gives a photographic reproduction of all of them, a trustworthy transliteration, and many valuable elucidations of the text, and comments on the subject-matter. The handwriting shows a mixture of Continental and old English characters, and there are other differences which suggest more than one scribe: certain numbers are extracts from Latin authors, 37 are in Latin, and two are in macaronic, a mixture of Latin and German.

For nearly two centuries the Cambridge collection has attracted the notice of scholars in our country, and, naturally, also in Germany (Jacob Grimm, Pertz, Uhland, &c.).

The Songs deal with religious subjects, praises of Christ, Mary, patron saints, &c.; others refer to memorable events which occurred during the second half of the tenth, and the first half of the eleventh century; while a considerable number treat of novelistic and humorous themes. Some even tell of spring, love, and music. One is about a snow-child; another gives the legend of a youth who, although he made a compact with the devil in order to win the hand of the girl he loved, was finally rescued from the clutches of the Evil One. For humour may be mentioned the account of Bishop Heriger's examination of the braggart who maintained that he had visited heaven and hell, or the tale of the cunning Swabian arch-liar.

In two numbers the text is provided with neum-accents. And Dr. Breul makes the particularly interesting remark that the satiric poet Sextus Amarcus, who wrote about the middle of the eleventh century, mentions the subjects of four poems that were sung by a mime before a Rhenish audience, and he adds, "No fewer than three of these songs are among those of the Cambridge collection." Probably Dr. Breul is right; though the subjects might be the same, yet the poems different.

Concerning No. 11, 'De Heinrich,' Dr. Breul has a specially long note. Up to fairly recent times it was supposed to refer to one of the several reconciliations of the German Emperor Otto I. the Great (936-73) with his rebellious brother, Henry I., Duke of Bavaria. Unfortunately, however, the parchment containing the ending of the most important line, apparently in favour of Otto's brother, is worn off, probably owing to frequent turning of the leaf. The whole of this note offers a specimen of the care and critical acumen with which the Songs have been treated. The excellent photographs, in size exact reproductions of the original, were taken by Mr. W. F. Dunn, of the University Library.

## Obituary.

### HARRY HEMS.

AN interesting personality has passed away in the death of Mr. Harry Hems of Exeter. Born in 1842 at Islington, he was sent at an early age to Minasi's Educational Academy, and so beneficent was the influence of this famous master that the pupil always spoke of him as the most wonderful man Islington had ever produced.

Hems began work at Sheffield in the family trade of cutler, but his taste for carving showed itself early and persistently, and when his father left Islington in 1855 he was apprenticed to a wood-carver, and after a visit to Italy commenced business in Exeter in 1866 as sculptor and ecclesiastical art worker. Many important works were completed by him with the best results. The High Altar Screen at St. Albans was one of his admirable restorations; and many memorials at Exeter, Tavistock, and other West-Country churches give evidence of his skill, taste, and wise restraint. His business success was marked each year by a banquet given to the poor of Exeter, and that city will long retain a regard for the memory of this admirable citizen. As an antiquary and contributor to these pages, Mr. HEMS had a vigorous enthusiasm and great diversity of interests. A large number of his notes appeared in the Ninth and Tenth Series. A voluminous correspondent, he wrote me numerous letters giving his recollections of Islington, and he was always interested in its changes and the progress of the excellent Islington Antiquarian and Historical Society. A. A.

## 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.

S. R. C.—"An Austrian army awfully arrayed. These lines were printed in full at 3 S. iv. 88, and were discussed in vol. i. of our Tenth Series at pp. 120, 148, 211, 258, 277, 280. Their authorship has been the subject of some conjecture. They may be found in *The Triper*, May 7, 1817, and in *Bentley's Miscellany*, March, 1838.

CORRIGENDUM.—"Inscriptions in the Churchyard of St. Mary's, Lambeth," 11 S. xii. 397, No. 144, for "Larkson Stanfield" read Clarkson Stanfield.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1916.

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## Notes.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

SINCE the publication of the notes on ‘Seventeenth-Century Travel’ printed in ‘N. & Q.’ 11 S. xii. 42, 63, 81, I have been engaged in noting and abstracting a number of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century travel books and manuscripts. It has occurred to me that a few of the more interesting and less accessible itineraries might be useful to readers of ‘N. & Q.’

## I.

## HORATIO BUSINO.

In the library of St. Mark at Venice, among the dispatches addressed to his government by Piero Contarini, Venetian Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of James I., 1617–18, are a number of letters and journals written by the Ambassador’s chaplain, Horatio Busino. These were compiled for the amusement of his patron’s

brothers, and contain such familiar details as the Ambassador did not think fit to communicate to the Senate or was too busy to transmit to his family. The chaplain was a man of shrewdness and observation, and was endowed with high spirits and unbounded good humour. His letters are genial and well written, and his account of the journey of the Ambassador and his train from Venice to London is no ordinary traveller’s diary, but an extremely interesting narrative. A translation of the whole of the MS. by the late Rawdon Brown is preserved at the Record Office, but has not been printed.\* A résumé in which the journey is briefly described appeared in *The Quarterly Review* for October, 1857; and Busino’s notes upon England, which he called Anglipotrida, have recently been translated and printed in the C.S.P. (Venetian), 1617–19, and make excellent reading.

The Ambassador left Venice at short notice on Sept. 2, 1617, but for the first few days his progress was slow. His train comprised a courier, a house steward, the chaplain, the keeper of the wardrobe, the butler, two grooms of the chamber, an assistant groom, besides four footmen—“in number 12, with as many more large coffres and other baggage.”

The Ambassador was anxious to avoid the territories of Austria and Spain, and took the road via Vicenza and Verona to Brescia, which was reached on Sept. 7. Leaving again, the travellers arrived at Bergamo, and proceeded on their journey by roads which were little better than half-dried water-courses. The bridges were built, for the most part, of tottering wood; and at one place the mare carrying his Excellency’s bed fell on to a ledge of a precipice, and but for speedy help would have gone to the bottom—a fate which later befell some of the valises. On Sept. 9 the travellers, riding through fog and over mountains, reached Morbegno, the first town of the Grisons. Here they found an excellent inn, and consumed some large and very good trout and slept the night, departing the next day in the direction of Splügen. At Chiavenna the inn was sumptuous beyond measure, but the travellers’ satisfaction was short-lived. The road tending westward narrowed into tunnels and passes “down which from their pastures came the cattle of the country, in number exceeding

\* The narrative of the journey from Venice to London is contained in ‘Venetian Transcripts,’ vol. cxlii. pp. 1–46.

five or six thousand," molesting the travellers with their horns. After this a number of packhorses, laden with dairy produce and other commodities, passed and hustled them; and later, when they crossed the Splügen Pass, discomfort gave way to terror. They were travelling in the midst of the most "frightful" mountains. The roads, though paved, were so uneven that the journey was perilous to a degree; and all the time Busino becomes painfully aware that Italy is exchanged for Germany. The churches were bare and desolate, and true religion gave place to heresy. Miles became leagues in weariness as well as length, and "camere" became "Stuben." They entered the village of Splügen through narrow gorges overhung by tall trees, along a road which was so difficult that Busino and his companions seemed to be descending into the infernal regions rather than seeking shelter in a village. The emotion was deepened by the knowledge that they were among heretics. In order not to expose himself to insult, Busino was forced to enshroud himself and his cassock in the buff jerkin of a man-at-arms; and it was not until the Catholic canton of Rapperschwyl was reached that he could emerge from his disguise.

Leaving Splügen on Sept. 12, the travellers entered the Via Mala, a road so full of dangers that they were altogether frightened out of their wits.\* The next day they reached Coire, where they exchanged the four small two-wheeled carts in which the luggage was stowed for one wagon containing the whole. At Wallenstat they took boat along the lake to Wesen, and then entered the Lake of Zurich and reached Rapperschwyl, where they discovered the inhabitants to be all innkeepers. The wooden bridge here

across the lake attracted the travellers' notice. Bishop Burnet, 70 years later, described this bridge (which was half a mile long and 12 feet broad) as wanting rails, so that in a storm the passenger was in danger of being blown into the lake; but Busino, passing beneath it, did not notice this defect.\* Reaching Zurich by boat on Sept. 17, they put up at the Sword Inn over the bridge from which his Excellency received a salute of musketry. The next day they left again for Baden on horseback, crossing the Limmat on one of the large carrying rafts in use everywhere at this time which are described by so many travellers.

At Basle the travellers betook themselves to the Rhine. At Brisach, a town belonging to the Archduke Maximilian, they were detained for two nights by the authorities, who affected to misunderstand their instructions; but on Sept. 22 they reached Strassburg without further mishap. Here fresh boatmen had to be engaged, and the travellers found themselves the victims of a kind of general conspiracy to plunder. First of all the water bailiff summoned sundry pilots, who threw dice for the job. The winner, released from all competition, could charge what he pleased. Then followed a formal election of the crew; and later on other men came in as judges to decide whether the candidates were capable of managing a boat, for each of which ceremonies exorbitant fees were extorted. The only satisfaction the Ambassador could obtain was the knowledge that by reason of his dignity he was regarded as a richer prey than usual, and was fleeced with more effrontery. After all this it was found that the boat was a wretched affair, little better than a raft hastily put together, and intended no doubt to be broken up and sold at the end of the voyage. It was only by the help of some door-hangings that his Excellency could be provided with a cabin. Busino describes the boat as put together with spittle rather than nails or pitch; and as he proceeded he found the reflection, "This is all the fence between us and death," not a little disquieting. At the first starting they were forced back by fog, but the travellers were soon floating down the stream more securely than they supposed.

\* Descriptions of Alpine travel in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are few, owing possibly to the fact that the travellers were so concerned for their own safety that they had no time to look about them. The following account from Hentzner, who crossed the Splügen in the opposite direction in the spring of 1598, is, however, worth noting:—"In the neighbourhood of Thusis the way becomes exceedingly difficult and dangerous by reason of the size of the rocks, the narrow paths, and the rickety bridges, which are perched high up over the waters of the Rhine, and which you cross in a state of fear lest they should break under you. The traveller, too, is alarmed by the roaring of the water which rushes down over precipices and between crags....Although we had four guides, who prepared the way with axes and shovels, we were in such danger of slipping that we took six hours to cross the pass."—See Hantzsck, 'Deutsche Reisende des sechzehnten Jahrhunderts' Leipzig, 1899, p. 99.

\* 'Travels,' 1687, 61. Burnet also notes the vile going on the Mala Via. He describes the way as cut out of the rock, and states that in several places the steepness of the rock was such that no way could be cut, and beams were driven into the rock, over which boards and earth were laid.—*Id.*, 87, 88.

There was much to occupy them. Above Spirens they were interested to watch the fishermen with their long nets, and the fowlers at work with nets and snares, using tame ducks as decoys. 'The great river thronged with all manner of craft, the vine-covered banks, the thickly planted towns and villages, and the picturesque castles made a great impression on the travellers. True, their delight was marred at times by the melancholy spectacle of gibbets and wheels set up along the riverside,\* but on the whole they were in raptures. Here and there they were stopped. At some of the towns tribute was collected; at others the travellers were graciously dismissed. From Mainz a visit was paid to Frankfurt, but on the return journey they found one of the villages through which they had to pass closed for the night. Although they could get in, the man with the keys could not be found to let them out again, and they were obliged to spend the night under the most distressing, and indeed "infamous," conditions. His Excellency did not choose to sup, and it would seem as if the whole party were obliged to fast, in company with their chief, until the next day, when they laid in a good supply of victuals and proceeded.

At Cologne the Ambassador received a salute of musketry, and here orders were given for a fresh boat to be provided to take the place of the "rickety manger" in which they had travelled from Strassburg. For a commodious covered boat 70 crowns was demanded, but finally the figure was reduced to 40. This proved to be a long vessel covered with raw hides, shaped like a cylinder with tapering extremities, and resembling the "long oval butter-pats of Venice." It was fitted with square sails without reefs, with a triangular jib, and was handled by the sailors so skillfully, that they caused it to make headway even in "the eye of the wind." Cologne was left on Sept. 30, and Busino cannot omit to notice the excellent fare at the Inn of the Holy Ghost. Supper

included salmon trout and lampreys, and the wines were excellently delicate and rare. The hostess was most attentive, and her skill and good management were duly acknowledged by the Ambassador, who, following the usual custom in such cases, presented her with his coat of arms before leaving. This was no doubt emblazoned upon wood and put up outside the inn to commemorate the Ambassador's visit.

The travellers were now on the borders of the Netherlands, and after the exactions of the Rhine Customs officials they were relieved to know that they were soon to be within the territory of an allied state. On the frontier, for the first time in their lives, they drank beer. The national beverage indeed was already universal in Germany, but it was not equal to the beer of the Netherlands, where it was brewed in large quantities. The experiment was not altogether a success, and Busino records that he took it like medicine "ore rotundo," without moistening his lips. At Arnheim, where they arrived on Oct. 2, they slept at an inn kept by an apothecary, "entering the house through the shop, which emitted the sweetest possible scent." The rooms were paved with handsome tiles covered with white sand; the walls, as was customary throughout the country, were hung with curtains, pictures, and looking-glasses, and fitted with small cabinets surmounted with jars; and stoves now gave way to fireplaces. From Arnheim his Excellency set out for Amsterdam in an open cart drawn by three horses harnessed abreast, in which he reclined upon a bench stuffed with straw. This luckless vehicle jolted the Ambassador and his chaplain sky-high. The driver, as was usual in Holland, stopped every few hours to water and bait the horses, and one can almost catch a note of envy in Busino's remark that the servants and the luggage had proceeded by water. At Utrecht they gave up the cart, and waiting at the inn for the passage boat, which was to carry them to Amsterdam, they "found people smoking tobacco and making such an intolerable stench that his Excellency had not the courage to enter."

This was Busino's first introduction to the habit of smoking, but later, on his arrival in London, he found tobacco already a point of good-fellowship, and gives a detailed description of the "hollow instrument a span long, called a pipe,"\* by means of which

\* Another traveller, Bizoni, who passed down the Rhine ten years earlier, noted the corpses of malefactors hanging upon gibbets by the riverside or stretched upon wheels. Bizoni and his fellow-travellers found the Rhine journey altogether a less pleasurable affair. The country was infested by bands of lawless soldiers, who did not always distinguish between friend and foe. Suspicious-looking boats were lurking among the islands, and the travellers were much relieved to be joined by three Flemish gentlemen armed with arquebusses.—Rodocanachi, *Aventures d'un grand Seigneur Italien à travers l'Europe*. Paris, 1899, pp. 90-91.

\* C.S.P. (Venetian), 1617-19, p. 101.

the process of inhalation was effected." The boat for which they waited turned out to be an open barge, and, as sitting or standing was alike rendered impracticable by the lowness and frequency of the bridges crossing the canal, the Ambassador and his suite were forced to lie down in the pouring rain all night long on the straw at the bottom of the barge.

Once at Amsterdam, however, Busino's good temper returns. He explored the city, and is eloquent in praise of its neatness, cleanness, and convenience. He notes especially the bridges of stone and oak over the waterways, so constructed that they opened in the centre by themselves, on the masts of approaching vessels striking certain projecting arms, which turned on pivots. Their next stage was Rotterdam, whence, by order of the States General, a sumptuous ship of war carrying six guns conveyed them to Flushing. Here they entered the packet boat for England, expecting to have it to themselves; but they found it crowded with passengers—musicians, women, merchants, Jews, tatterdemalions, and gentlemen—and his Excellency's cabin in the stern was so low and narrow that it could not even contain four persons. The wind was high and the sea was rough, and it was a sick and weary company that disembarked on the English shore 37 days after leaving Venice, and 46 days after the Ambassador received his commission. They put up at the Post at Gravesend, pending arrangements for their state entry into London; and from this point their adventures can be read in the Calendar of State Papers above referred to.

MALCOLM LETTS.

## TWO LETTERS

BY THOMAS HOLCROFT.

THE following letters are mentioned at 11 S. xi. 245, at the end of my 'Bibliography of Holcroft,' as printed in Dunlap's 'American Theatre.' Their inaccessibility and the fact that they are hidden away unindexed in that work, on a remote subject, seem to afford reason for reprinting in 'N. & Q.' The first (see Dunlap's 'Hist. of the American Theatre,' pp. 180-82) was addressed to Thomas Cooper on the occasion of his being approached by Wignell with offers of an American tour engagement:—

You do not like the word lamentation. You will less like the word I am going to use. But before I use it I will most sincerely assure you I mean

it kindly. I do not like rhodomontade heroics. They are discordant, grating, and degrading. They are the very reverse of what you imagine them to be. It was not from report, but from your letter itself, that I collected my idea of lamentation, and compared to your sufferings, I repeat, Jeremiah never lamented so loudly: at least, such is my opinion, and I hope you do not intend, by a hackneyed and coarse quotation, to deter me from saying that which I think may awaken your attention. If you did, it was in a moment of forgetfulness; for you know that a man of principle ought not to be so deterred. I speak plainly from the very sincere wish, which I so long have cherished, of rousing you at once to the exertions of genius, and the sagacity of benevolence and urbanity. It is to exercise benevolence and urbanity myself that I am thus intent in wiping from your mind all impressions of supposed rudeness or rigour in thus addressing you.

And now to business: after just reminding you that, though you did not wish me to apply for a London engagement for you, it would have looked quite as friendly had you written to me without this personal motive.

Mr. Wignell, the manager of the theatres of Philadelphia and Baltimore, in America, has applied to me, offering you four, five, and six guineas a week, forty weeks each year, for three succeeding years; and ensuring benefits to the amount of a hundred and fifty guineas. I have reflected on the subject, and have consulted your other true and tried friend, Mr. Godwin; and notwithstanding that this offer is so alluring, it is our decided opinion that, were it ten times as great, it ought to be rejected. As an actor, you would be extinct, and the very season of energy and improvement would be for ever passed. I speak of men as they are now constituted; and after the manner, as experience tells me, that their habits become fixed; ineradicably fixed. Mr. Godwin indeed expresses himself with great force, mixed with some little dread, lest money be a temptation you could not withstand. However, we both knew it to be but right that the decision should be entirely your own; and I therefore send you this information. Be kind enough to return me your answer; and without regarding my or any man's opinion, judge for yourself. It is right that Mr. Wignell should not be kept in suspense. Yours kindly and sincerely,  
T. HOLCROFT.

September 3d, 1796.

The above is a transcript of a letter which was dated August the 26th, and directed to you at Swansea, where I suppose it is left. Let me request an immediate answer.

A gentleman has just been with me on the part of Mr. Daly, who is to be in town in nine or ten days, and wishes to engage you for the winter season, but this I think as prejudicial, except that it is something nearer home, and not so durable an engagement as America. Ireland is certainly the school of idleness. However, all these matters must be left to yourself.

Dunlap comments as follows: "This was directed 'Mr. Cooper, Theater, Cheltenham,' by as true a friend as ever man had, but the views of youth are ever widely different from those of age. Cooper chose to embark upon

the sea of adventure, and the Atlantic, and to try a new scene in a New World."

The second (*ibid.*, 159ff.) is addressed to William Dunlap himself:—

DEAR SIR,—I received your last letters dated May and October; as I had done others some months ago, in which you wished me to read your manuscripts. Your friend, Mr. Brewer, offered to put these manuscripts into my hands; this I declined, and I will state my motives.

The reading of manuscripts I have found to be attended with danger. I once read two acts of a manuscript play, and was afterwards accused of having purloined one of the characters. The accusation had some semblance of truth: latent ideas floated in my mind, and there were two or three traits in the character drawn by me similar to the one I had read; though I was very unconscious of this when I wrote the character.

A still more potent reason is the improbability of good that is to result from reading manuscripts. To read carefully, examine conscientiously, and detail with perspicuity the errors which the judgment of a critic might think deserving of amendment, is a laborious task: it devours time and fatigues the mind, and but seldom to any good purpose. Books of criticism abound, and may be consulted by an author who is anxious to improve. I grant that the critical remarks of a friend may be of great service. If a man have attained that elegance of diction, depth of penetration, and strength of feeling which constitute genius, to criticize his works before they are presented to the public may be a useful and a dignified task. Men acquire these high qualities gradually, when compelled by that restless desire which is incessant in its endeavours after excellence, and for these gradations the books already written are, in my opinion, sufficient. Your friend gave me 'William Tell' to read: it proves you have made some progress; but it likewise proves, so far as I am a judge, that much remains for you to accomplish. Common thoughts, common characters, and common sensations have little attraction: we must soar beyond them, or be contented to walk the earth and join the crowd. Far be it from me to discourage these efforts of mind in which I delight: but far be it from me to deceive. If you would attain the high gifts after which you so virtuously aspire, your perseverance must be energetic and unremitting. I consider America as unfavourable to genius: not from any qualities of air, earth, or water: but because the efforts of mind are neither so great, nor so numerous, or so urgent as in England or France.

You wish for an independence. That man is independent whose mind is prepared to meet all fortunes, and be happy under the worst; who is conscious that industry in any country will supply the very few real wants of his species; and who, while he can enjoy the delicacies of taste as exquisitely as a glutton, can transfer that luxury by the activity of his mind and body to the simplest viands. Every other man is a slave, though he were more wealthy than Midas.

I send you my narrative, but am surprised that there should be any difficulty in procuring it at New-York. To a bookseller, the conveyance of such things is familiar and easy; to an individual it has the inconvenience of calling his attention to trifles and disturbing his ordinary progress.

I am not certain that the man of literature is not benefited by these little jolts that awaken him, or rather endeavour to awaken: but I know from experience he is very unwilling to notice them, they therefore easily slip his memory. This is the reason I did not send it before as you desired.

With respect to the stage, it is a question which cannot be effectually discussed in a letter: but I have no doubt whatever of its high moral tendency. Neither, in my opinion, was Rousseau right relative to Geneva: for that which is in itself essentially good, will, as I suppose, be good at all times and in all places.

T. HOLCROFT.

London, Newman Street,  
December 10th, 1796.

ELBRIDGE COLBY.

## STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi, xii.; 11 S. i.—xii., *passim*.)

### PIONEERS AND PHILANTHROPISTS

(continued).

#### COUNTESS WALDEGRAVE.

Hastings.—Near the church of the Holy Trinity in Robertson Street, the first stone of which was laid by the Countess Waldegrave in 1851, a drinking fountain was erected to her memory by the inhabitants of Hastings in 1861. It is constructed of Portland stone, and beneath a groined canopy over the fountain are represented figures of our Saviour and the Woman of Samaria. The canopy is surmounted by richly carved finials, and supported by four marble columns. At the corners are figures of the Four Evangelists. Over the fountain is the following inscription:—

To Sarah, Countess Waldegrave, in grateful commemoration of the constant support by her afforded to the religious and benevolent institutions of the borough and neighbourhood.

#### SIR JOSIAH MASON.

Birmingham.—In the square at the back of the Town Hall is a seated figure of Sir Josiah Mason. It bears upon it the sculptor's name, "F. J. Williamson, Esher, 1885." The pedestal has the following inscription:—

Sir Josiah Mason

Founder of the

Mason College and Mason Orphanage.

Born 23 February, 1795.

Died 16 June, 1881.

On the back of the chair in which the figure is seated are: Arms, a lion rampant; crest, a mermaid regardant; motto, "Dum spiro spero."

(See also 11 S. ix. 323.)



## SISTER DORA.

(Dorothy Wyndlow Pattison.)

Walsall.—Sister Dora died at Walsall on 24 Dec., 1878, and practically the whole population followed her remains to the grave. At a cost of 1,050*l.* they afterwards erected her statue in a prominent part of the town. It is sculptured in white marble by F. J. Williamson, and represents the devoted nurse wearing a cap and apron, and in the act of unrolling a bandage. Just below her feet on the marble are carved the words:—

Sister Dora.

This is the only inscription.

The statue is placed on a tall square pedestal of Peterhead granite. Each of the four sides contain panels in relief illustrative of incidents in Sister Dora's life. They are as follows:—

1. Scene after explosion at Birchill's Iron Works, 15 Oct., 1875.
2. Sister Dora conversing with the Chairman of the Hospital while nursing an infant and rocking a cradle.
3. Sister Dora and Dr. MacLachlan watching by a dying patient in the adult ward of the hospital.
4. Scene after the colliery accident at Pelsall, 14 Nov., 1872.

This was the first statue erected to a woman (uncrowned) in England.

## GENERAL BOOTH.

Nottingham.—Over the front door of 12 Nolintone Place is a tablet inscribed as follows:—

In this house was born, on the 10th April, 1829, William Booth, Founder and General of the Salvation Army.

In 1913 a bronze memorial tablet was placed in Wesley Chapel, Broad Street, where General Booth first preached.

London.—On 9 July, 1910, a stone slab was laid in the ground in the gardens of The Waste bordering the Mile End Road, on the spot where General Booth started his mission in 1865. It is thus inscribed:—

Here

William Booth

commenced the work of the Salvation Army  
July 1865.

Walsall.—On 8 March, 1913, Lady Holden unveiled a tablet placed by the Walsall Evangelical Free Church Council on a house in Hatherton Street to commemorate the fact that William Booth and his wife Catherine Booth, with their son William Bramwell Booth, lived there in the year 1863 whilst conducting religious services in the town.

## OLIVER HEYWOOD.

Manchester.—Two years after Mr. Heywood's death a marble statue was erected to his memory in Albert Square. It is the work of Mr. Albert Bruce Joy, R.A., and stands upon a base and pedestal of Aberdeen granite. It is thus inscribed:—

Oliver Heywood  
1825-1892.

Erected by the Citizens of Manchester to commemorate a life devoted to the public good.

## ALEXANDER BALFOUR.

Liverpool.—This statue is erected in St. John's Gardens, overlooking the old Haymarket. The pedestal bears the following inscription:—

Alexander Balfour  
Merchant and Ship Owner  
Born 2<sup>nd</sup> Sept., 1824.  
Died 16<sup>th</sup> April, 1886.

His life was devoted to God in munificent efforts for the benefit of Sailors, the education of the people, and the promotion of good works. This statue, erected by public subscription, was unveiled on the 15th day of November, 1889.

## SAMUEL SMITH.

Liverpool.—On 21 May, 1909, the Lord Mayor of Liverpool (Mr. H. Chaloner Dowdall) unveiled a massive granite obelisk erected to the memory of the Right Hon. Samuel Smith. It stands near the Lodge Lane entrance to Sefton Park. The cost (1,815*l.*) was all subscribed before the memorial was unveiled. JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

(To be continued.)

FOLK-LORE AT SEA.—A short time since a small naval vessel was accidentally burnt to the water's edge, and when her officers (not her crew, be it observed) met again after losing all their possessions, they agreed on three curious facts which, they said, ought to have warned them of impending ill-luck. First, when the Admiralty took over the ship, and the crew were assembled on the poop to hear the articles of war read, the newly hoisted ensign was suddenly carried away. Second, the ship's black cat had mysteriously disappeared a day or two before the disaster. Third, some newly joined subs had talked at mess of how many rabbits they had shot the last day they were out. On hearing of this conversation, a lieutenant observed that, had he been there to hear it, he would rather have taken his baggage off the ship and gone ashore than let the sportsmen tempt fate by uttering the word "rabbit."

The first two omens are quite ordinary (we all remember how the launching mischance made many of us fear that ill-luck would befall the Titanic); but can any reader give another instance of rabbits in folk-lore? In Western Ireland a fisherman who meets a hare turns back, and no man dare name one at sea any more than he may stick his knife in wood, heedlessly hand anything through a ladder, or mention a clergyman. But, unless rabbit is substituted for hare in a confused memory of ancient "freits," this piece of folk-lore is new to me. Can St. SWITHIN enlighten us?

Y. T.

TURNING THE CHEEK FOR A KISS.—This was considered to be an affront. I have noted three examples:—

Bef. 1613. Is't for a grace, or is't for some disleeke,  
Where others kisse with lip, you give  
the cheekie?

Sir J. Harrington's 'Epigrams,' iii. 3 (1618).  
1630. Would haue me  
Turne my cheekie to 'em, as proud ladies vse  
To their inferiors?

Massinger, 'The Pictvre,' M 4.  
1637. "And as I would not be thought clawing, so not unciwill, especially in religious Ceremonies, in this holy one of the Kisse: which I shall desire you to entertaine fairely and cheerefully, with an even Brow; and not like the coy Dames of our Age, turne the Cheeke for the Lippe, and so lowre [sic] a Kisse into a Sorne."—Humphrey Sydenham, Dedication of his 'Osculum Charitatis' sermon, preached on Christmas Day, 1635.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

AN EPIGRAM BY JULIUS CÆSAR SCALIGER.—In a short notice of E. C. Hills and J. D. M. Ford's 'Practical Spanish Grammar' in *The Athenæum* for Aug. 12, 1905, the reviewer remarked:—

"Is it, by the way, a fact that 'even in the days of ancient Rome a Latin wit said that for the Spaniards *vivere* was the same as *bibere*'? If so, we have a case of unconscious reminiscence in Scaliger's epigram:—

Haud temere antiquas mutat Vasconia voces  
Cui nihil est aliud vivere quam bibere."

In the 'Literary Gossip' columns of the next week's number a correspondent is quoted who writes: "Surely this epigram, 'Haud temere antiquas,' &c., is by Martial, and he is the Latin wit meant."

Martial, of course, as the correspondent might easily have ascertained, is not the author, but the confident assertion that he was does not appear to have provoked any statement of the evidence for Scaliger's claim. The lines may be seen in more than one collection, e.g. in Carolus a S. Antonio Patavino, Anconitanus, 'De Arte Epigram-

matica,' Cologne, 1650, where they are assigned to J. C. Scaliger, and in Nicolaus Mercerus, 'De Conscribendo Epigrammate,' Paris, 1653, where the author is given as "Scaliger." They will, however, I think, be looked for in vain in J. C. Scaliger's own volumes of Latin verse. At least they are not included in his 'Novorum Epigrammatum Liber Unicus,' Paris, 1533, nor in the same reprinted in his 'Poemata,' Lyon, 1546, nor in the collected editions of his 'Poemata,' 1574 and 1600. But they are referred to in his 'De Causis Linguae Latinae,' Lyon, 1540, p. 17, lib. i. cap. x:—

"Vasconibus quoque hoc est utium peculiare, ut eo modo pronuncient B, quo et Græcos dicimus. Itaque lusimus in eos epigrammate, ut eorum Vivere, Bibere, sit."

Finally, Scaliger gives the epigram in his posthumously published 'Poetice,' 1561, lib. iii. cap. cxxvi:—

"Verum ut res aliæ ex aliis suboriuntur, hilariora fiunt omnia ubi literæ syllabæ mutantur, quemadmodum nos:

Non temere antiquas mutat Vasconia voces:  
Cui nihil est aliud vivere quam bibere."

EDWARD BENSLY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

ROBERT SHORTON, DEAN OF STOKE.—The parentage of Robert Shorton, the first Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and afterwards Dean of the College of Stoke-by-Claire, co. Suffolk, has never been ascertained. Baker, in his 'History of St. John's College,' assumes him to be of Yorkshire origin, but the 'D.N.B.' is silent on the point. An abstract of an official copy of Shorton's will from the original in P.C.C., though it throws but little light on his own family, may, however, be of some interest, and is here subjoined:—

Will dated Oct. 8, 1535; proved Nov. 8, 1535. Robert Shorton, clerk. Dedication clause, &c. To be buried in the choir of the College of Stoke. 100l. to be distributed amongst twenty towns so that the following sums and towns be of this amount and number—4l. to poor parishioners of Segefeld (Sedgefield); 3l. to Newport; 2l. to Stoke; 2l. to poor tenants at Welles; to Lowthe (Louth) a like sum. "To Maister Secretary to the King's Highness now being an Arras of Imagery in number containing five pieces." "To Maister Doctour Legh a gilt salt with a cover antyke." "To Maister Thomas Burbage and his wife a basyn and an ewer of silver bought by mine executors of Sir John Mundy of London, Knyght and Alderman." "To said Thomas Burbage and his wife two of my best feather beddes at Wyndesore (Windsor) with their appurtenances and one hanging of a Chamber." "To said Thomas Burbage and his wife an obligation of 10l. wherein Robert Collyns of London, Skynner, standeth bound to Sir John Mundy, Knyght."

"To said Sir John Mundy, Knight, and my lady his wife and his children two like obligations of 10l." "To George Colt, Esquire, a like obligation of 10l." "To be equally divided between my uncle Rauf Warke, my aunt Barrows, and George Warke of Awsforth (Horsforth) a like obligation of 6l." 40l. to be bestowed upon the highways in Essex and Suffolk. Residue in deeds of charity. Executors, George Colt, Esquire, Robert Swymborne, Thomas Howker and Thomas Thomlynson, Clerks. Witnesses, Maister Thomas Hersley, Canon John Dalamero, Clerk, Sir Willm. Dykers, Maister Willm. Lowell, Nicolas Sampson and John Sutton, Clerks.

That testator was a bachelor is evident. There are references in 'N. & Q.,' 7 S. v. 151, 218, which tend to prove he was of kin to that branch of the Browne family which gave three Mayors to London at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Sir William Browne, whose daughter Juliane Sir John Mundy married as his second wife, appointed Shorton as assistant to the executors of his will. His uncle Ralph Warke, or Werke, is also mentioned in the will of Sir John Browne. Some little importance seems to have attached to the gift of tapestry. Thomas Legh, writing to Cromwell, said:—

"Since I wrote to you last I am certified that the Dean of Stoke is dead. According to promise he made me, he has bequeathed you five pieces of arras."

George Colt also sent from Cavendish, in Suffolk, a letter to Cromwell relating to it (S. P. Dom. Hen. VIII. 1535-6). Robert Shorton died at Stoke Oct. 17, 1535. These arms are attributed to him in the 'Athenæ Cantab.': Vert, a fesse wavy argent between three caltraps or. It is not improbable that the John Shorton who was a member of the "Company of Skynners," London, in 1537, was of his family.

ERNEST H. H. SHORTING.

Broseley.

"STAIG." (See *ante*, p. 19.)—Aberdeenshire, like Strathearn, knows the word "staig" solely as a synonym for "stallion," and not as for a young horse, as your reviewer of Sir James Wilson's book says. I once heard of an Aberdeenshire schoolboy who, on being questioned in class on what he would like to do in life, replied that he would like to "traivel a staig"—which was regarded as the very zero of ambition.

J. M. BULLOCH.

123, Pall Mall, S.W.

DICKENS AND THE FOX-UNDER-THE-HILL.—This humble beerhouse of immortal fame was probably revisited by Dickens in the year 1848, when for a short time it had an attraction which it is surprising he

has not alluded to. A post 8vo oblong yellow handbill before me announces:—

"Have you seen the Whale? Recently Captured and Fresh as when caught, measuring 50 feet in length, and now exhibiting at the Fox under the Hill opposite the Adelphi Theatre, Strand. The Halfpenny Steam Boat Pier. Persons desirous of seeing this mighty monster of the deep, must be early as it can be exhibited only a few days. Admission Threepence."

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

## 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.

A GENERATION CIRCA A.D. 1250 (FEET OF FINES, CO. DEVON).—On the 1st of July, 1250, Mark, the Prior of Montacute; in Somerset, by John de Wylton, his monk, granted to Richard, son of John, tenant, one and a half ferling of land in Moneke Culum (in Cullompton parish, Devon), to have and to hold to the said Richard and Isabella his wife during the lives of the prior and his successors and his church the said land, and the whole of that land which is called La More, at a quitrent of 10s. a year, payable quarterly. And likewise the prior undertook for himself and his successors and his church that should John, the eldest son of the aforesaid Richard, survive Richard and Isabella, the whole of the said land should remain to the said John, &c.

Would it have been possible for John, the father of Richard, Richard himself, and John his son, to have been born within the fifty years preceding the year 1250, or would it have been more probable that John, the grandfather, was born between the years 1189 and 1199? Perhaps some correspondent will kindly favour me with an opinion on this point.

A. J. MONDAY.

Taunton.

BARKER, CHAPLAIN TO QUEEN KATHARINE OF ARAGON, was imprisoned Dec. 19, 1533, and sent to the Tower of London on the following Dec. 27. He was removed to Newgate before Easter, 1537 (Camm, 'Lives of the English Martyrs,' i. pp. 465, 473), where, according to the late Major Hume ('Chronicle of King Henry VIII. of England,' p. 42, n.), he died. What was his Christian name? what ecclesiastical preferments did he hold, if any? and when precisely did he die?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

**AUTHORS WANTED.**—Who wrote the following?—

1. O name of God ineffable,  
Undreamt of yet by me,  
Let my soul listen till it hear :  
That far-off melody,  
And in the music of that word  
Rise, rise eternally.
2. Too quick a sense of constant infelicity.  
L. N.

Who is the author of a book called—

Thinks-I-to-myself,

Serio-ludicro, Tragico-comico

Tale,

Written by

Thinks-I-to-myself,

Who ?

In two volumes.

London :

Printed by Law and Gilbert, St. John's Square,  
Clerkenwell,

and Sold by Sherwood, Neely and Jones,

20 Paternoster Row ;

Hatchard, Piccadilly ;

and Aspern, Cornhill.

1811.

Are any criticisms of it known, or anything of its history ? I have an impression on my mind that it may have been written by Stevens, whose 'Lectures on Heads' once had some vogue.

L. A. W.

Dublin.

[The book is by Edward Nares, D.D. See the notice in the 'D.N.B.']

**FATHER CHRISTMAS AND CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS.**—On pp. 117, 118, of 'Memories of a Spectator,' Mr. J. S. Fletcher writes, concerning his early years :—

"I am glad to say that in those days people knew nothing (at any rate they knew nothing in our part of England) about such German things as 'Christmas Trees,' or such German saints as 'Santa Claus.' Our Christmas presents were found in stockings, and put there by Father Christmas; others were hung on the good old English Mistletoe Bough, made and decorated after the English fashion. I have no patience with English people who bring their children up to German customs and neglect their own."

I am as John Bullish as may be, but I do not remember finding any gifts in my youthful socks or stockings, and have an impression that my first introduction to the contemplation of such cornucopias was in the pages of an American story-book. I also have a suspicion that Father Christmas is not very old among us. Was he not the result of an attempt to naturalize Santa Claus, whose name sounds Italian rather than German ?

ST. SWITHIN.

[Santa Claus is St. Nicholas, patron of children and sailors, whose day falls on Dec. 6.]

**THE FAMILY OF HACKETT.**—According to Mr. Montrose J. Moses's 'Famous Actor-Families in America' (1906), Mr. James K. Hackett, the well-known American actor, is descended from a Norman knight, Baron Hackett, whose descendants went to Ireland during the reign of Henry II. "Several members of the family sat in the House of Parliament" (p. 143); and the actor's great-grandfather, Edmund Hackett, lived at Amsterdam and married a daughter of Baron de Massau. Was he by any chance related to Col. Halkett of the Scots Brigade in Holland ? I may add that Mr. Moses's book, which is very little known in this country, gives tables of nine other actor-families besides the Hacketts—the Booths, Boucicaults (with some alliances not noted in our 'Who's Who in the Theatre'), Davenports, Drews and Barrymores, Hollands, Jeffersons, Powers, Sothorns, and Wallacks. In each case, except the Davenports, the founder is traced to our own shores.

J. M. BULLOCH.

123 Pall Mall, S.W.

**THE PINDAR OF WAKEFIELD.**—Does any reader of 'N. & Q.' know of any surviving example of this old tavern sign ?

G. L. APPERSON.

**CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.**—It is stated in 'The Law relating to the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,' by Burton and Scott, that before the passing of Martin's Act in 1822 the law took no cognizance of acts of cruelty (regarded merely as such) inflicted upon animals.

Yet I find in 'A Picture of England,' by W. de Archenholtz (published in 1797), that the author speaks of fines of five shillings or more being imposed by magistrates upon those guilty of cruelty to animals; and he emphasizes the fact that "hence it happens that in England animals are treated with almost as much humanity as if they were rational beings."

I should be glad if any of your readers could throw some light on this apparent contradiction.

H. S. S.

**COL. JOHN PIGOTT, D. 1763.**—Can any Irish correspondent of 'N. & Q.' give me particulars of the parentage of Col. John Pigott, member of Parliament for the borough of Banagher, King's County, from 1759 to his death in 1763 ?

He married first on Jan. 22, 1730, Constantia Maria, only daughter of Sir Roger Burgoyne, Bart. of Sutton Park, Beds; secondly, in 1740, Catherine, daughter of

the Rev. John Johnston, Rector of Clondeva-dock, co. Donegal, and widow of William Babington of Urney, same county; and thirdly, June 30, 1759, Mary, only daughter of Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart. of Eden Hall, co. Cumberland, widow of Capt. Hugh Lumley *alias* Raincock of Ballymaloe, co. Cork.

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

RESEMBLANCES BETWEEN SEMITIC AND MEXICAN LANGUAGES.—It has been said by Dr. le Plongeon in his book 'Queen Moo' (Kegan Paul) that the words "Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani," are phonetically identical in the Maya language of Yucatan with "Hele, hele lamah zabac tani," the meaning of the latter being, "Now, now, I am fainting, darkness covers my face"; also that this Maya language is similar to the ancient Egyptian Semitic script, and that the writing on the wall, "Mene, mene," &c., has in Maya exactly the same meaning as is given in our Bible. Can these statements be verified?

W. L. KING.

Paddock Wood, Kent.

THARP FAMILY.—Wanted some particulars as to pedigree and place of residence before 1650; also date when first entitled to bear arms.

C. P.

PHILLOTT WILL WANTED.—Where could I find the will of a Joseph Phillott who died in Bath in 1729? It is not in Somerset House.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.

BROOKS' 'ANCIENT WAR ODES.'—I wonder if any readers of 'N. & Q.' can tell me anything about a work with this title. I have an eight-paged pamphlet or, say, a prospectus headed:—

"Extract from Ancient Irish War Odes.

"The Genius of the Island, singing an Exhortation to one of her gallant Sons at the Battle of Talavera, July 27th and 28th, 1809."

On the back of the first page is a dedication which runs, "Inscribed to Lieut.-General the Right Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley, by Captain R. Ousell, Aug. 18, 1809." As the pamphlet is in a much-worn condition I cannot say more about it, but the contents are extracts from the book apposite to the battle, in which the great general is told to

Obey the Bard—

Stop—stop Napoleon! Check his pride

And rush resistless on the inveterate foe!

The imprint on the title-page is, "Isle of Wight; printed by Musson and Taylor, Newport, 1809."

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

SHRINES AND RELICS OF SAINTS.—Would some reader give information concerning local shrines or relics which were held in repute for the cure of specific diseases and infirmities, such as the shrine of St. Hildeferth at Swanscombe, which was resorted to by persons mentally afflicted; the shrine of Sir John Schorne, by persons afflicted by the ague; and the tomb of Bishop Bytton (the Saint) in Wells Cathedral, by those suffering from the toothache? C.

OLD-STYLE TABLE TO FIND EASTER.—I have a Book of Common Prayer bearing the date of 1738 which contains an Old-Style table "to find Easter for ever." I am anxious to know the authorship of this table, having an idea that the celebrated Dr. John Pell was concerned in it. I shall feel greatly obliged if any reader can give me some information in regard to it.

Pell was associated with Bishop Cosin in the revision of 1662. S. W.

MARIA THE JEWESS.—She is credited with the discovery of hydrochloric acid. Who was she? M. L. R. BRESLAR.

ROSICRUCIANS.—Information desired concerning the Societas Rosicruciana, of which Dr. W. R. Woodman was the Supreme Magus from 1878 to 1891, as recorded on his tombstone in Willesden Churchyard.

H. JOHNSON.

LIFE OF JOHNSON IN THE 1825 OXFORD EDITION OF HIS WORKS.—Who was the author of this? He was a contemporary of Johnson, for he speaks (p. lxxvii) of his "long acquaintance" with Johnson.

J. F. R.

STROWBRIDGE, SCHOOLMASTER, 1718.—One of this name received boarders in London in 1718. Was he a master at one of the great London schools? I am unable to refer to any of the printed Registers.

A. T. M.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.—I should be glad of further information concerning the careers of the following persons: (1) Edward Holt, who graduated M.A. at Oxford from Pembroke, Feb. 19, 1638/9; (2) John Holt, who was admitted a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1669; (3) John Holt, who was admitted to Westminster School in 1749; (4) Robert Holt, who was admitted to the same school in 1776; (5) T. Holt, who was at the school in 1795; (6) Arthur Home, who was admitted to the school in 1821; (7) Joseph Hooke, who was admitted to the school in 1751;

and (8) William Hook, who matriculated at Oxford from Brasenose, June 12, 1800, and became an Ensign in the Bedfordshire Militia in 1803. G. F. R. B.

## Replies.

### THE NAME OF THE RIVER TRENT.

(11 S. xii. 502; 12 S. i. 35.)

CORNELIUS TACITUS published his 'Annales' soon after A.D. 114. In his Book XII. cap. xxxi. he speaks of the plans made by Publius Ostorius in A.D. 50 to regulate the affairs of the newly conquered districts in Britannia. The passage in mind ought to have been valuable both historically and geographically. But, owing to an unfortunate scribal mistake, the meaning and the references are obscured. No real solution of the difficulty was attained to until April 28, 1883, when Dr. Henry Bradley emended the passage in a letter to *The Academy*. Dr. Bradley's emendation is acclaimed by MR. H. KREBS (*ante*, p. 35), and I am of the opinion that it should have been accepted and adopted by all scholars.

In 1885 Prof. Mommsen's 'Roman History' was published, and in the fifth volume the Roman provinces are described. In 1909 the translation of Mommsen's 'The Provinces of the Roman Empire from Cæsar to Diocletian,' made by Dr. William P. Dickson, appeared "with the author's sanction and additions." In vol. i. p. 178, note, the difficult passage in the 'Annales' is considered. Mommsen there quotes, interpolates, and comments as follows:—

"(P. Ostorius) cuncta castris ad ...ntonam [MSS. read *castris antonam*] et Sabrinam fluvios cohîbere parat." So the passage is to be restored, only that the name of the Tern not elsewhere given in tradition cannot be supplied."

It would be less incorrect to say that the passage is shattered. It is certainly not "restored." Mommsen not only interpolated "ad" in order to secure the regimen required by the river-names and by "fluvios," but also imported the suggestion that "...ntona," if we could but expand it, would yield the British name of the Tern. This is unsupported guesswork. In view of these considerations it is difficult to understand why Prof. Mommsen did not avail himself of Dr. Bradley's palmary emendation of *castris antonam* into *cis trisantonam*. I admit that Dr. Bradley's emendation falls short of perfection in one particular—a phonological one; but that is not material to the real issue.

The shortcoming I refer to is this: Dr. Bradley did not reduce the scribal metathesis "*castris*" correctly. Both syllables should be emended. This turns "*castris*" into *cistras*, and for those who can accept this transmutation the cause of the scribal error and the full meaning of the phrase immediately become quite clear. I would read Tacitus thus: P. Ostorius cuncta cis Trasantonam et Sabrinam fluvios cohîbere parat.

Some commentators have believed that "*cuncta*" authorizes the statement that the two rivers were linked together by camps. But "*cuncta*" means everything connected with the Roman acquisitions between the two rivers and the eastern and southern seas. Dr. Bradley's emendation has made that quite certain, and the little point I am raising, apart from its phonological value, does not, in my estimation, detract in the least from the value of his conjecture.

If I am right, the Old British first-century name of the Trent was *Trasanton*. How did that become "Trent"?

The Cambro-Briton Nennius was writing in A.D. 837, and he accords the eagre (I am copying Dryden's spelling) of the river "Trahannon" the second place among the marvels enumerated in his tract 'De Mirabilibus Britanniae.' The scribe of the Harleian recension of Nennius bungled the name, and in the eleventh- and twelfth-century MSS. *H.* and *K.* *trans hannon* is the river-name. No other MS. yields *trans*, and the Durham MS. (*scr.* c. 1150) has *trahannon*. The explanation is quite simple: the Welsh *tra*, when it is a vocable, means *trans*, and the scribe applied his knowledge of that fact to his text and obscured it. The true syllabic division is *Tras-ant-on*, and in Old Welsh earlier British *s*, when flanked by vowels, was lost; cp. 'Lectures on Welsh Philology,' by John Rhys, M.A., 1879, Lecture II. p. 50. This rule postulates a form \**trahanton*, instead of *trasanton*, and from that have sprung both the O.W. "Trahannon" and the Middle and Modern English "Trent."

First of all we will take the Welsh objection to intervocalic *nt*. A tooth is "dant," but "toothed" is *danheddog*; *teilwng* is "worthy," but "unworthy" is *annheilwng*. Similarly "yn Nhywyn" means "at Towyn." In O.W. *nh* was not used in this way; cp. *fontāna* > O.W. *finnaun* > Mid. W. *ffynhaun* > Mod. W. *ffynnon*. In a similar way *Constantin-us* became *Custennin* and, later, *Cystennin*. Hence O.W. *Trahannon*



regularly represents the name of Trent as Dr. Bradley divined, although he and Prof. Rhys wrongly read "Trisanton"; cp. 'Celtic Britain,' 1904, p. 80.

We now turn to O.E. In that Germanic dialect exotic *ǣ* regularly became *æ*; cp. *Æbbercurnig, Kælcaæstir, Cænt, Sæfern,* &c. This postulates \**Træsent-on* or \**Træhænt-on*. I assume that British *s* had become *h* before the North and South Mercians seated themselves upon the Trent; cp. Bede, 'H.E.,' III. xxiv. (p. 180). Now intervocalic *h*, and medial *h* preceding a vowel, disappeared from O.E. words at an early date; cp. Sievers-Cook, 'Grammar of O.E.,' 1887, p. 118, and Prof. Wright, 'O.E. Grammar,' 1908, § 329, 4. A few instances survive in the Epinal Glosses, written early in the eighth century. This failure postulates \**Træant-* with *a* or *e* for the final syllable *-on*. This form does not appear, but in Mercian and in Kentish there was an irregular treatment of *ǣ* which reduced it to *ē*. This was independent of *i*-infection, and yielded such forms as *deg, feder, fet*, where we expect to find the normal and West Saxon *dæg, fæder, fæt*; cp. Wright, *u.s.* § 54, note 1. For this reason we may look for *Treanta*, and that we actually find in the passage in the 'Historia' (II. xvi. p. 117) in which Bede quotes *Dēda*, abbot of Partney in Lincolnshire, as the ecclesiastic who told him what he knew about the baptism of the Mercians, in 627, by Paulinus, "in fluvio Treenta." Here, I take it, Bede was copying his informant's dialect. In two other places Bede wrote "Treanta," and that may well be Northumbrian; cp. III. xxiv. p. 180, and IV. xxi. p. 249. The West Saxon form was "Treonta"; cp. Saxon Chronicle (Winchester MS.) at annal 924. This annal was written by a contemporary scribe. In the Peterborough Chronicle (*scr. c.* 1120) we find "Trenta" on each of the three occasions when the river is named. This East Midland form eventually prevailed.

The suggestion that there is a verbal connexion between the Welsh "Annwn" and the scribal *Hannon* is quite uncritical.

In a paper on 'English Place-Names' contributed to 'Essays and Studies by Members of the English Association,' 1910, p. 24, Dr. Bradley speaks of the names of rivers mentioned by Roman writers, and warns us that their meaning and etymology are very obscure, because they "belong to too early a stage of the (Welsh) language to be interpreted at present with any certainty."

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

30 Albany Road, Stroud Green, N.

'THE VICAR OF BRAY' (11 S. xii. 453; 12 S. i. 12).—In my note at the first reference I asked for proof that there was a Col. Fuller's regiment in the reign of George I., in view of the assertion that the song was written by an officer of a regiment bearing that name in that reign.

Undoubtedly there was one Francis Fuller who was Colonel of the 29th Regiment, date of commission Aug. 28, 1739, as given by COL. FYNMORE (*ante*, p. 12); but the date of that commission is in the thirteenth year of George II.

In 'George the First's Army, 1714-27,' by Charles Dalton, 1910, 1912, only two Fullers appear in the indexes, viz., Francis Fuller, captain 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, March 30, 1710/11 (*sic*), and John Fuller, ensign 4th Foot, June 11, 1720. It is possible that the former was the Fuller who became Colonel of the 29th Foot in 1739. According to old Army Lists, *e.g.*, that of 1777, there were two colonels of the 29th Regiment in the reign of George I., viz., Lord Mark Kerr and H. Desney. They were followed in the reign of George II. by the Earl of Albemarle, G. Read, Francis Fuller, &c.

There is a good deal about 'The Vicar of Bray' in 6 S. xi. 167, 255, much of which is incorrect. Several of the correspondents have trusted Chappell's version of what Nichols wrote. In J. Nichols's 'Select Collection of Poems,' 1780-82, vol. viii. p. 234, is a note concerning the mention of the song 'The Vicar of Bray' in a poem 'To H—Y M—N, Esq. on his refusing a Christmas dinner,' &c. In this note Nichols says:—

"This ['The Vicar of Bray'] is said to have been written by an officer in Colonel Fuller's regiment in the reign of K. George the First."

Chappell writes:—

"Nichols in his 'Select Poems' says that the song of the Vicar of Bray 'was written by a soldier in Colonel Fuller's troop of Dragoons, in the reign of George I.'—'Old English Popular Music,' by William Chappell, a new edition, revised by H. Ellis Wooldridge, 1893, vol. ii. p. 123.

Thus Chappell, using inverted commas for a very incorrect quotation, makes Nichols state as a fact what he mentions as merely a report or tradition, and changes "an officer in Colonel Fuller's regiment" into "a soldier in Colonel Fuller's troop of Dragoons." More or less consequently this alleged author of 'The Vicar of Bray' appears in 'N. & Q.' as "an officer in Col. Fuller's regiment" (so described by Nichols); "a soldier in

Col. Fuller's troop of Dragoons" (as misquoted by Chappell); "a trooper of the Guards"; "Col. Fuller or an officer in Fuller's regiment" (quoted from Brewer's 'Reader's Handbook'); and p. 12 of the current volume, "an officer of Guards."

Seeing that there was, apparently, no Col. Fuller's Regiment in the reign of George I., I am inclined to believe that the unnamed officer, who is said to have written the song, is a myth. The only correspondent in 6 S. xi. who went to the original source of the story about the officer, viz., Nichols, was Cuthbert Bede. Nichols cites no authority; he simply gives something which "is said." He adds that the song of 'The Vicar of Bray' "is founded on an historical fact," of which he gives no particulars; he gives no reference.

As to who was the Vicar indicated by the song, I think that the search has been, and always will be, vain. None of the dates of Simon Aleyn, Alleyn, Allen, or Dillin; of Francis Carswell; of Simon Simons, or Simonds; or of Pendleton, fit in with a vicar alleged to have lived *temp.* Charles II.—George I.

It is, I think, not improbable, as I suggested at the first reference, that the song was founded on 'The Turn-Coat' and 'The Tale of the Cobler and the Vicar of Bray.' The former contains the idea and some of the words ("I...got preferment"). The latter is a story, possibly true, possibly untrue, of a Vicar of Bray of very low repute.

I venture to suggest that Col. Fuller's Regiment in the reign of George I., the officer in that regiment, and the Vicar described in the song are all myths.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

I learnt the song of the Vicar of Bray at Harrow in the seventies, in the days of Butler, Bowen, and Farmer. We boys were then told that the Bray in question was in Ireland, and that the song expressed the difficulties which all Irish clergymen had to solve during that period. The Vicar's adaptability reminds me of some of Canon Hannay's creations. Can any one confirm the Irish view?

B. C. S.

HEART - BURIALS: DR. LIVINGSTONE'S HEART (11 S. x. 35, 77, 111, 431, with references there given).—The subject of heart-burials, started by me in your columns, led to a great mass of facts on the subject being recorded. Let me add another instance of an interesting character. Mrs. Livingstone Wilson, only surviving child of Dr. David Livingstone, gave a lecture on

Jan. 4, 1916, at the Parochial Hall, Forest Gate, on the subject of her recent journey to Old Chitambo where her father's heart is buried. At Old Chitambo an old chief called Chitend claimed that it was in his mother's hut that the great explorer died. Then (I quote from *The Times* of Jan. 5, 1916)

"the old men declared that they remembered his followers building a stockade round the hut while they embalmed the body in salt and brandy, burying the heart under a great tree, at the other side of which old Chitambo, the chief of the village, who had had a great respect for the explorer, was afterwards buried. The explorer's body, as is well known, was borne a thousand miles through the forest to be sent to England by his faithful native followers. Jacob Wainwright, the best known of these, had asked the old chief to keep the grass always burned close around the tree at Chitambo, so that it might escape the dangers of forest fires. Afterwards the tree was struck by lightning, and the present memorial, in sloping brick with a cross at the summit—the slope being made to prevent elephants brushing their trunks against it—was erected in the bush with an avenue cleared in front of it. Here was placed a book on which big-game hunters and explorers who penetrated thus far might note their names; this book was stolen, however, and Mrs. Wilson, as she said in a recent letter in *The Times*, is anxious that anyone who has signed it should communicate with her."

J. HARRIS STONE.

Oxford and Cambridge Club, S.W.

WHITTINGTON'S HOUSE, CRUTCHED FRIARS (11 S. xii. 478).—The following very circumstantial reference to this house occurs in Allen's 'History of London' (1828), iii. 751:—

"At the end of a court on the south side of Hart-street was, until 1801, a magnificent mansion of the latter part of the reign of Henry the Eighth. 'This house,' says Mr. Smith, ('Ancient Topography of London,' p. 44) 'was let out in tenements to persons of different callings, the greater part being occupied by Mr. Smith, a carpenter, who held to himself the use of the whole yard, in the north part of which a saw-pit had been sunk.' The exterior of this building was entirely covered with grotesque carvings; the basement supported pannels in which were shields of arms, all carved in oak. The interior was in a similar style to Sir Paul Pindar's house in Bishopsgate-street. Some persons conceived this to have been the residence of Whittington, but Mr. Smith was assured by the late Dr. Owen, vicar of this parish, that it was formerly the residence of Sir William Sharrington, who lived in St. Olave's parish in the latter part of the reign of Henry the Eighth."

Pennant ('Some Account of London,' 3rd ed., 1793, p. 287) states that it was "built by Sir William Sharrington, a chief officer of the Mint, in the reign of Edward VI." In the margin the paragraph is thus indicated—"Sharrington House."

Presuming this is the same house as the one referred to by MR. ABRAHAMS as demolished in 1841, it is strange that it should be regarded in the past tense by Allen, whose preface is dated 1827. Were there in reality two houses involved in these conflicting accounts?

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

EMPLOYMENT OF WILD BEASTS IN WARFARE (11 S. xii. 140, 186, 209, 463).—It was suggested at the second reference that Drake or one of the buccaneers made use of wild cattle in an expedition on the Spanish Main. In place of vague recollection a definite instance can now be given. Wild cattle were employed by the Spaniards against Morgan's buccaneers in the battle that preceded the sack of the city of Panama in the year 1670:—

"The Governour of Panama put his Forces in Order, consisting of 2 Squadrons, 4 Regiments of Foot, and a huge number of wild Bulls, which were driven by a great number of *Indians*, with some *Negro's*, and others, to help them."—Exquemelin, '*Bucaniers of America*,' London, 1684, part iii. chap. v. p. 48.

"They [the Spaniards] attempted to drive the Bulls against them at their Backs, and by this means put them into Disorder. But the greatest part of that wild Cattel ran away, being frightened with the noise of the Battel. And some few that broke through the English Companies, did no other harm than to tear the Colours in pieces [presumably because they were red]; whereas the Bucaniers shooting them dead, left not one to trouble them thereabouts."—P. 50.

According to a Spanish captain who was taken prisoner and very strictly examined,

"Their whole Strength did consist in 400 Horse, 24 Companies of Foot, each being of 100 Men compleat, 60 *Indians* [they are 600 in the original Dutch '*Zeeeroovers*'], and some *Negro's*, who were to drive 2,000 wild Bulls, and cause them to run over the *English* Camp, and thus by breaking their Files, put them into a total Disorder and Confusion."—P. 51.

See also John Masefield, '*On the Spanish Main*' (1906), chap. xii., '*The Sack of Panama*.' The bulls are not forgotten in the pictures of the battle in the Dutch and English Exquemelin; that in the English version is reproduced in Mr. Masefield's book.

In a chapter on '*The Pirate's Paradise*' in '*Excursions in Libraria*,' by Mr. G. H. Powell ("*quem honoris causa nomino*"), the statement is made, in a foot-note on p. 142, that "Four hundred wild bulls had been tried on Drake at San Domingo (1585)." The authority given for this appears to be "*Colliber*, p. 72." I have not found the incident mentioned in Samuel Colliber's '*Critical History of English Sea*

*Affairs*,' nor in '*A summarie and true discourse of Sir Francis Drake's West Indian voyage, begun in the year 1585*,' in Hakluyt's '*Voyages*.' The landing near S. Domingo took place on New Year's Day, 1586.

EDWARD BENSLY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

JOHN WHITFIELD, ACTOR (12 S. i. 30).—This actor made his first appearance Sept. 26, 1774, at Covent Garden Theatre, as Trueman in '*George Barnwell*,' and his wife (Mary) appeared there four nights later as Harriet in '*The Miser*.' She died Dec. 19, 1795, and was buried at St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

Whitfield's cast of characters was mostly serious, and included Claudio, '*Much Ado about Nothing*'; Pylades, '*Distrest Mother*'; Garcia, '*Mourning Bride*'; Dauphin, '*Henry V.*'; Altamont, '*Fair Penitent*'; Orsino, '*Twelfth Night*.'

About 1788 he went over to Drury Lane, where he continued several years.

WM. DOUGLAS.

125 Helix Road, Brixton Hill.

'*The Thespian Dictionary*,' 1802, has, respecting the above:—

"He made his theatrical essay in the country, and, having acquired some reputation at Norwich, was engaged at Covent Garden, where he came out in Trueman ('*George Barnwell*') about the year 1776....Mr. Whitfield's wife was formerly an actress at Covent Garden, and performed for several seasons at the summer theatre."

W. B. H.

REGIMENTAL NICKNAMES (12 S. i. 30).—There is a book entitled '*Nicknames in the British Army*,' but I have not a copy by me. From a glance through some lists I find that nicknames in the Army change with the times, but the following have been fairly common during the past five years:—

Engineers.—Mudlarks.  
Grenadier Guards.—Grannies, Tow Rows.  
Scots Guards.—Kiddies.  
Royal Scots.—Pilate's Body Guard.  
East Kent.—Nutcrackers, Resurrections.  
Royal Lancasters.—The Lions.  
Warwicks.—Saucy Sixth.  
Norfolks.—Holy Boys.  
Lincolns.—Springers.  
Devons.—Bloody Eleventh.  
West Yorkshires.—Calvert's Entire.  
Bedfords.—Peacemakers.  
Leicesters.—Bengal Tigers, Green Cats.  
Lancashire Fusiliers.—Two Tens, Minden Boys.  
Cheshires.—The Two Twos.  
Welsh Fusiliers.—Nanny Goats.  
Gloucesters.—Slashers.  
Worcesters.—Vein-Openers.  
West Ridings.—Immortals, Havercake Lads.  
Sussex.—Orange Lilies.  
South Staffordshires.—Pump and Tortoise,  
Staffordshire Knots.

Dorsets.—Green Linnets, Flamers.  
 South Lancashires.—Excellers (X. L.).  
 Welsh Regiment.—Old Agamemnon.  
 Oxford Light Infantry.—Light Bobs.  
 Notts and Derbyshires.—Old Stubborns.  
 North Lancashires.—Cauliflowers, Wolves.  
 Northampton.—Steelbacks.  
 West Kents.—Celestials.  
 Yorkshire Light Infantry.—Brickdusts.  
 Manchesters.—Bloodsuckers.  
 Irish Rifles.—Irish Giants.  
 Connaught Rangers.—Devil's Own.  
 5th Northumberland Fusiliers.—Fighting Fifth.  
 9th Royal Scots.—Dandy Ninth.  
 Camerons.—Jocks.  
 R.F.A.—Blazers.  
 R.A.M.C.—Linseed Lancers.

There is a long list in Lieut.-Col. C. Cooper King's 'Story of the British Army,' 1897, but many of these are now out of use. Some phrases are being made up from the initial letters of the names of corps, e.g., R.A.M.C., "Rob all my comrades," and "Run away, mammy's coming"; and A.S.C., "Ally Sloper's Cavalry." ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

I believe that barrack-room slang has dubbed the 1st and 2nd Life Guards the "Bangers" and the "Gallopers" respectively, while "The Blues" are known as the "Old People." HORACE BLEACKLEY.  
 19 Cornwall Terrace, N.W.

THOMAS MAY, RECORDER OF CHICHESTER, 1683 (12 S. i. 28).—Considerable obscurity exists as to the precise identity of several of the seventeenth-century members of this otherwise well-known Sussex family. Mr. WILLIAMS is however, I think, undoubtedly right in his surmise that the M.P. for Chichester in the three Parliaments of 1689-90, 1690-95, and 1701 was one and the same man, viz., Thomas May of Rawmere, who received knighthood March 9, 1696/7. He was son of John May of Rawmere (died 1677) by, according to one authority, Hester, daughter of John Tralcott, but others say by Constance, daughter of — Pantton. He married Anne, daughter of Richard Aldworth of Stanlake, Reading, and died in Nov., 1718, without surviving issue. At one time I had thought him to be the same Thomas who was Recorder of Chichester in 1683, but the following item from Luttrell's 'Diary' casts doubt upon that identity:—

"11 May, 1697.—We hear that Mr. May, Recorder of Chichester in the late reign (who was bail in 800l. for Combs, committed for counterfeiting stamp paper), but Combs absconding, Mr. May is ordered to pay the said 800l."  
 The ex-Recorder would hardly be styled "Mr. May" in May, 1697, when he had been knighted two months before.

W. D. PINK.

"MEDDLE AND MUDDLE" (11 S. xii. 422, 486).—It may be convenient to state that these words were used by Lord Derby in his speech in the House of Lords on the Address on Feb. 4, 1864 (see Hansard's 'Parliamentary Debates,' Third Series, vol. clxxiii. p. 28). He said:—

"The foreign policy of the noble earl [Russell], as far as the principle of non-intervention is concerned, may be summed up in two short, homely, but expressive words, 'meddle and muddle.'"

HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temp'le.

"MURRAY'S RAILWAY READING" (12 S. i. 27).—As your correspondent W. B. F. has called attention to the above series produced by my father, I send you a complete list of the volumes contained in it:—

Nimrod's 'Chace,' 1s., 1851.  
 Nimrod's 'Turf,' 1s. 6d., 1851.  
 Nimrod's 'Road,' 1s., 1851.  
 'Music and Dress,' 1s., 1852.  
 'Theodore Hook,' 1s., 1852.  
 'The Flower Garden,' 1s., 1852.  
 'The Honey Bee,' 1s., 1852.  
 'The Art of Dining,' 1s. 6d., 1852.  
 Ellesmere's 'Wellington,' 6d., 1852.  
 Hallam's 'Essays,' 2s., 1852.  
 Mahon's 'Joan of Arc,' 1s., 1853.  
 Milman's 'Fall of Jerusalem,' 1s., 1853.  
 Mahon's 'Forty-Five,' 3s., 1851.  
 Layard's 'Nineveh,' 5s., 1852.  
 'Æsop's Fables,' 2s. 6d., 1853.  
 Oliphant's 'Nepaul,' 2s. 6d., 1852.  
 Head's 'The Emigrant,' 2s. 6d., 1853.  
 Maurel's 'Wellington,' 1s. 6d., 1853.  
 Campbell's 'Lord Bacon,' 2s. 6d., 1853.  
 Hollway's 'Norway,' 2s. 6d., 1853.  
 Lockhart's 'Spanish Ballads,' 2s. 6d., 1853.  
 Lucas's 'History as Condition of Social Progress,' 6d., 1853.  
 Croker's 'History of the Guillotine,' 1s., 1853.  
 'The Beauties of Byron,' 3s., 1853.  
 Taylor's 'Notes from Life,' 2s., 1854.  
 'Rejected Addresses,' 1s., 1854.  
 Penn's 'Angling,' 'Chess,' &c., 1s., 1855.  
 'Life of Sir F. Buxton,' 2s., 1859.  
 Byron's 'Childe Harold,' 1s., 1859.  
 'Essays from *The Times*,' 2 vols., 4s. each, 1852.  
 Giffard's 'Deeds of Naval Daring,' 2 vols., 2s. 6d. each, 1854.  
 Stanhope's 'Science,' 1s., 1856.  
 Washington's 'Life,' 2s. 6d., 1855.

JOHN MURRAY.

50 Albemarle Street, W.

I possess the first and second series of 'Essays from *The Times*' collected for this "Railway Reading" Library. The first is dated 1851, and on the back outside cover is a list of twenty-seven books "already published." The second series is dated 1854, but has, unfortunately, been rebound, and contains no further list.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

THE WATER OF THE NILE: THE TIGRIS (11 S. xii. 443, 510; 12 S. i. 18, 38).—Another great and turbid river is the Tigris. At times the current is swift, and it seems to churn up the soil of the river-bed until one can almost believe that he hears it hiss. But the water is quite potable and innocuous. I have navigated the river from very near its source in the Kurdish mountains to its mouth in the Persian Gulf, and I have drunk gallons of it; indeed, I had no other. Among the Arabs of the Jezireh it is very highly esteemed, whether for medicinal properties I know not; but it is (perhaps humorously) said that a dweller by the Tigris travelling to a distance from it will carry with him some Tigris soil to mix with the strange water he will have to put up with.  
H. D. ELLIS.

Dans la méthode rapportée par le bon Joinville, il semble que l'interprétation soit assez aisée. La masse des graines écrasées, mélangée intimement à l'eau impure, qui est d'une densité différente, doit former, en descendant vers le fond du vase, un fin réseau mobile qui se comporte exactement comme un filtre, avec cette différence, que c'est la liquide, ici, qui ne bouge pas, le tamis qui se meut d'un mouvement insensible.

Les graines fraîches contiennent, en outre, soit une huile essentielle, soit un mucilage qui pourraient bien agir comme les clarifiants connus des marchands de vin et des brasseurs français. Mais l'action mécanique des eaux courantes—"se méfier, dit-on, de l'eau qui dort"—et surtout celle des flèches sacrées du soleil sont, comme l'a signalé Mr. ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN, les moyens les plus efficaces de purification pour l'eau des fleuves.

Un dernier effet des amandes pilées serait de donner à l'eau un léger aromate, fort agréable. Or, bien souvent les voyageurs, résignés ou contraints à boire ces eaux de rencontre, paraissent demander, philosophiquement, qu'elles aient au moins un saveur qui les leur rende potables. Mes amis, au cours de leurs campagnes au Soudan ou en Cochinchine, employaient pour cela, m'ont ils raconté jadis, l'absinthe, la célèbre absinthe, qu'ils additionnaient ainsi, parfois, à des eaux bien extraordinaires! C'était aussi, d'après eux, la panacée universelle contre la dysenterie, le choléra, la typhoïde... mais voilà bien la seule occasion où j'ai dû entendre, sans protester, l'éloge de la sinistre drogue, enfin proscrite en France et, j'espère, pour toujours.

The Bayle, Folkestone.

P. TURPIN.

'A LOST LOVE,' BY ASHFORD OWEN (ANNIE OGLE) (12 S. i. 28).—This work may be seen at the British Museum, where, I find, there are two editions of it as:—Owen (Ashford), *pseud.* [i.e., Anna C. Ogle], 'A Lost Love,' London, 1865, 8vo; and new edition, London, 1862, 8vo.  
E. E. BARKER.

ARTHUR HUGHES, THE PRE-RAPHAELITE (12 S. i. 29).—Arthur Hughes, whose death has just recently taken place, was born in London in 1832. An excellent criticism of his work appeared in *The Athenæum* for July 14, 1900, p. 64.  
E. E. BARKER.

The John Rylands Library, Manchester.

[Our correspondent has been good enough to supply a list of the painter's principal works.]

'COMIC ARUNDINES CAMI' (11 S. xii. 502; 12 S. i. 36).—Possibly the book *DE MINIMIS* has in mind is 'Facetiæ Cantabrigienses,' a collection of anecdotes, smart sayings, satiries, retorts, &c., by or relating to celebrated Cantabs, published by Charles Mason of Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, in 1836; it does not, however, contain the doggerel about the 'Patres Conscripti,' though in other respects it answers the description *DE MINIMIS* gives of the book about which he inquires.

It is obvious, however, that the lines did not originate in Percival Leigh's 'Comic Latin Grammar' published in 1840 (which was largely made up of dog-Latin *facetiæ* already well known at that time), for in alluding to the 'Patres Conscripti' lines, cited *ipsissimis verbis* by MR. PALMER and illustrated by a capital sketch by John Leech, he says:—

"The following familiar piece of poetry would not have been admitted into the 'Comic Latin Grammar,' but that there being many various readings of it, we wished to transmit the right one to posterity."

The 'Art of Pluck' was first published in 1835, the author adopting the pseudonym of "Scriblerus Redivivus"; but some eight years later his identity was disclosed as the Rev. Edward Caswell (not Caswall) in a letter addressed to his friend the Rev. Henry Formby, which he put in as a sort of apologia for having treated certain papers on divinity with unbecoming levity in the earlier editions, and before he had taken holy orders. One of the 'Critical Questions' in a facetious examination paper is as follows:—

"Tres patres Cæli navigabant roundabout Ely;  
Omnes drownederunt qui swimaway non potuerunt.

Show the false quantities in these lines. Who are the *tres patres* supposed to have been? How

many were drowned according to the last line? At what era of Cambridge did this important event occur? And what poet is supposed to have written the lines? Give Heyne's reading of the fourth word in the second line, and show on what ground Porson objects to it."

I am afraid that this lucubration leaves the concrete question raised by DE MINIMIS unsolved. But it may be remarked parenthetically that whoever is responsible for the poem of the 'Patres Conscripti' fell into the common error of treating them as a body corporate instead of, as they were, two entirely separate and distinct entities, as was lucidly explained in 'N. & Q.' of Dec. 17, 1870 (4 S. vi. 528).

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

Let me add that in my copy of the 'Comic Latin Grammar' (1840) the lines

Patres conscripti, &c.,

are prefaced by a N.B. as follows:—

"The following familiar piece of poetry would not have been admitted into the 'Comic Latin Grammar,' but that there being many various readings of it, we wished to transmit the right to posterity."

So that in 1840 it was familiar—"Unde et quo?"

MR. PALMER's quotation is correct according to my copy. I would lend MR. GWYTHER, as an old Etonian, my copy if

1. He won't lend it.

2. Will return it. HIC ET UBIQUE.

SKULL AND IRON NAIL (11 S. xii. 181, 306, 389, 409, 490).—With all due deference to M.D., I beg to submit that the subject has to be considered rather from a mechanical than a surgical point of view. The problem is to drive with a hand hammer and without any special appliances, such as the slaughter mask used in French abattoirs, a wooden nail about eight or nine inches long through the two temporal bones into the ground. Without some such special appliance to guide the nail and prevent it from breaking, a pretty stout peg would have to be used, requiring heavy blows with a sledgehammer to drive it home. At the same time the point would have to be and remain sharp enough to pierce both the bones.

L. L. K.

COL. JOHN HAYES ST. LEGER (12 S. i. 26).—The following is in "The Prince of Wales's Lodge, No. 259, List of Members....with notes, compiled by Thomas Fenn, 1890":—

"On May 18, 1789, joined Lieut.-Col. John Hayes St. Leger, afterwards major-general. Commonly called 'Handsome Jack St. Leger,' the friend and associate of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. He was cousin to the

famous Lady Freemason, the Hon. Miss Elizabeth St. Leger, only daughter of the first Viscount Doneraile."

Accompanying it is a portrait of Col. St. Leger, from a print by Dupont after Gainsborough. The colonel is included in the list of members of the Je Ne Sais Quoi Club given in *The Attic Miscellany*, vol. ii. 313-14 (1790), the club being described as having then been formed three or four years. Its perpetual chairman was H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who proposed whom he thought proper. The club met at the Star and Garter Tavern, Pall Mall. W. B. H.

THE NEWSPAPER PLACARD (11 S. xii. 483; 12 S. i. 13).—This, as a broadside or sheet making known the contents or special interest of a newspaper or periodical, probably originated with the Napoleonic wars. I am writing this far from my collections on the History of the Press, which I am confident includes handbills or small broadsides announcing some special issues of *The Bristol Mercury* circa 1812. Possibly the newspaper placard was a development of booksellers' announcements of impending publications, or the contents of works issued in parts. Printers' broadsides or placards announcing the publication of some print of public interest also had their origin at this date. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

CLERKS IN HOLY ORDERS AS COMBATANTS (11 S. xii. 10, 56, 73, 87, 110, 130, 148, 168, 184, 228, 284, 368).—It is, perhaps, worth while to remind readers who are interested in this topic of "my Lord John of Voisey," priest of the good Sieur de Joinville, who, single-handed, ran upon eight Saracens with his spear and put them all to flight. They had been shooting from behind an entrenchment volley after volley into the Crusaders' camp, where Joinville and many of his knights were lying wounded after hard fighting. From that time forward Joinville says that his priest was very well known in the host, and pointed out by one to the other as the priest who discomfited the eight Saracens. E. R.

DUBLIN TOPOGRAPHY c. 1700 (12 S. i. 28).—The earliest plan of Dublin is dated 1610. It appears in the corner of the map of the Province of Leinster in John Speed's 'Prospect of the World.' A contemporary copy occurs in Braun and Hogenberg's 'Geography.' Speed's map was reissued in 1676 with no printing on the back. T. Phillipps's map came in 1685. L. R. Strange-way published 'An Attempt to Identify the Streets as depicted by T. Phillipps,



1685,' in 1904. Collins's map, 1686, of the Bay of Dublin, gives an interesting plan of the city. Mills's map came in 1714; Brooking's in 1728. John Rocque issued a map about 1754. Maps have been issued with the Dublin Directories from 1773 onwards.  
WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

Charles Brooking's map of Dublin, published in the year 1728, will probably give F. DE H. L. the information he requires. All the parishes are marked on the map and their boundaries coloured.

The present Royal Barracks are described on the map simply as "barracks." I have heard (or read) that these barracks were the first built in the British Islands, and were built in Dublin by the order of the great Duke of Marlborough. The English dislike to a standing army prevented the erection of barracks in England, soldiers being there accommodated in camps or billeted at inns.

No doubt Brooking's map is to be found in the British Museum.  
L. A. W.  
Dublin.

KENNETT, M.P. (11 S. xii. 481; 12 S. i. 34).—The Kents were an old Tilehurst family. Part of their property was sold to the Wilders in the fifteenth century.

E. E. COPE.

'L'ESPION ANGOIS' (12 S. i. 29).—The London Library has this book under the entry of 'L'Espion Anglois, ou Correspondance secrète entre Milord All'Eye et Milord All'Ear' (the first four vols. by P. M. F. Pidansat de Mairobert originally published under the title 'L'Observateur Anglois'), n. ed. corr. and augm. 10 tomes s. 8vo. Londres, 1784-5.

In Dunlop's 'History of Prose Fiction,' edited by H. Wilson, 1888, the name of the same author is given with the date 1777-85.

A. COLLINGWOOD LEE.

Wa'tham Abbey, Essex.

'L'Espion Anglois, ou Correspondance secrète entre Milord All'Eye et Milord All'Ear,' is now very generally attributed to Pidansat de Mairobert, but M. Guillaume Apollinaire, the celebrated bibliographer, warns us that, "en réalité, on ne sait trop à qui en faire supporter la paternité."

The famous 'Parapilla,' from which long extracts—nearly the whole poem—are given in 'L'Espion Anglois,' vol. iii., was claimed by Mirabeau. The original is Italian, "une bouffonnerie ultramontaine."

MONTAGUE J. SUMMERS.

ENEMIES OF BOOKS (11 S. xii. 480; 12 S. i. 32).—The following extract from a report upon the condition of the Bodleian Library, drawn up in November, 1697, by Humfrey Wanley, who was then an assistant librarian there (and afterwards librarian to Lord Harley), is given by Mr. G. F. Barwick in a paper contributed to *The Library* (Series 2, iii. 243-55):—

"The way of scrawling the title of the book upon the back of it is but a very scurvy one; many times there is not room for one-eighth of the contents, and the birds pick off that which is there, if it be not rubbed off when the book is used."

Mr. Barwick observes that the reason for the birds picking off the scrawled title does not seem apparent until the use of the pounce-box and the powdered cuttlefish bone, or silver sand, which birds seek so eagerly, are remembered.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

Gloucester.

'THE METEOR, OR MONTHLY CENSOR' (12 S. i. 29).—This periodical, enriched by George Cruikshank, ran from 1813 to 1816, and apparently continued to fulfil the scope of that described next. The valuation of 100l. mentioned, if meant as an average, is rather misleading, in view of the sum usually realized.

Its forerunner, a similar work, called *The Satirist, or Monthly Meteor*, was edited by George Manners, and illustrated by G. Cruikshank and T. Rowlandson. This ran from 1807 to 1814.

A score or two of sets of the two journals are scheduled in my 'Indexes to "B. P. C."' 1901-09,' to be seen at the British Museum.

WM. JAGGARD, Lieut.

PARISH REGISTERS (12 S. i. 29).—So far as Cambridgeshire is concerned, your correspondent may be glad to know that a General Index to the Marriage Registers of the thirty-two Cambridgeshire parishes printed in the six vols. of Phillimore's Series is now in the press, and will be issued shortly. It comprises some 50,000 names.

THOMAS M. BLAGG.

124 Chancery Lane, W.C.

The parish register of St. Michael (1538-1837) may be found in the *Proceedings* of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, vol. xxv. 1891, the Secretary of which is F. J. Allen, M.D., 8 Halifax Road, Cambridge; while that of St. Clement (marriages only), 1559-1812, may be found in the 'Cambridgeshire Parish Registers,' vol. i., 1907. The parish registers of Oxfordshire and the town of Eton do not appear to have been published.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

VILLAGE POUNDS (12 S. i. 29). — The Pound at West Haddon, Northamptonshire, was sold by auction and abolished on Oct. 1, 1875. The site, of only a few yards in extent, was bought by Mr. H. Newcombe for 57l., being at the rate of about 4,000l. per acre. According to a vestry minute (April 27, 1875), the Lord of the Manor, Mr. H. Atterbury, was empowered to act as vendor, and after the sale the proceeds were equally divided between himself and the parish authorities.

(See 7 S. v. 85, 297; vi. 408; vii. 31, 158.)  
JOHN T. PAGE.

The following village pounds yet remain, or portions of them: Darby Green, Yateley, Hants; Waltham St. Lawrence, Berks; Pound Green, Lower Sulhamstead, Berks. There are many others in Berks.

E. E. COPE.

Finchampstead.

LATTON FAMILY (11 S. xii. 400, 450). — There are six gentlemen of this name in Foster's 'Al. Ox.'

M.A.OXON.

COLD HANDS, WARM HEART (11 S. xii. 480). — The French say: "Froides mains, chaudes amours."

ST. SWITHIN.

## Notes on Books.

*Burke's Peerage and Baronetage*, 1916. (Harrison & Sons, 2l. 2s. net.)

WE welcome the 78th edition of this valuable and hardy annual. The publishers point out that all successions and extinctions of title are dealt with during the whole of the past year, and we think this correct as we find, incorporated in the text, the death of the Earl of Cranbrook on Dec. 23 last, and the lineage of Sir John French, although the letters patent of his Viscounty have not yet been signed. We also find in the lineage of the Royal Family that H.R.H. Prince Albert, Midshipman R.N., served with the Grand Fleet in the European War, 1914. The lineage of the Lords Wharton is included, but this seems slightly premature as, under the decision of the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords on Dec. 15 last, it was decided that this Barony was in abeyance, and was at His Majesty's disposal. However, it may be hoped that Mr. Ashworth Burke's prophecy may be correct, and that it may be called out of abeyance in favour of Mr. Kemeys-Tynte (see *ante*, p. 46).

There is no doubt that the compilation of this work since the commencement of the War must have entailed a great addition of labour, owing to the constant addition of distinctions to those serving the country at the front, to the lists of casualties, and to the naval and military promotions almost daily forthcoming. The editor points out that his task has been made more difficult by the withdrawal from circulation of the usual official lists, more particularly the Army List and the Navy List.

From the record of the Peerage in 1915 it appears that five new Peers (including Sir John French) have been created, viz., Lord Wrenbury, Lord Buckmaster, Lord Mackenzie, and Lord Bertie; and that nine additional Baronets were created. On the debit side of the account thirty-seven Peers and fifty-five Baronets died, seven of the former and eight of the latter on active service at the front. Owing to death, nine Peerages became extinct, but if Peerages merged in higher dignities are counted, three more must be added to the number. It is not often that the extinction of Peerages outnumbers the new creations, as it does during the year under review.

On looking casually through the volume, we note that Edward VII. is the only monarch who died "universally lamented"; we do not know why this phrase should not be applicable to Queen Victoria and perhaps to "Harry the King."

We observe that the editor still chronicles Lord Donoughmore's eldest son with the courtesy title of Lord Suidale, though he has not yet informed us when and by whom this title was created.

It appears that in many instances the Peerage have reverted to the wholesome custom of having large families. Two Countesses have lately given birth to an eighth child. The Queen has six children, and so has Lady Bute; the Duchess of Devonshire and Lady Hilt seven each; Lady Dundonald and the Duchess of Abercorn five each; and the Duchess of Buccleuch eight. This shows that large families are by no means out of fashion in the Peerage, and long may the fashion continue.

*Manual of Gloucestershire Literature. Biographica Supplement.* Part I. By F. A. Hyett and Roland Austin. (Printed for the Subscribers by John Bellows, Gloucester.)

BIBLIOGRAPHERS should certainly make a note of this work. It is one of the best examples of its kind that we have come across, and the matters thus carefully and ably dealt with are, in themselves, of no slight interest; for Gloucestershire—if it has not quite the claim on an Englishman's pious regard that Warwickshire or the Lakes or Middlesex can make—has, nevertheless, a fine show of worthies in many walks of life to boast of, as well as a long tale of writings about them.

This first part of the Biographical Supplement to the 'Manual of Gloucestershire Literature' takes us as far as Lysons, and we may say at once that, so far as the personages to be dealt with go, we have found no omissions. The compilers have been as generous as they have been—from the standpoint of utility—wise in admitting a large number of names which have never been known beyond the locality to which they belonged, nor there much beyond their own generation. Such, when details concerning them are wanted, are apt to be difficult to trace, and their very unimportance aggravates the irksomeness of a search. Great, in proportion, should be the gratitude of the writer who requires such detail, and finds the whereabouts of it here to his hand.

Among the most interesting of the articles are those on the Atkynses, on the poet Beddoes, on Sir Thomas Lawrence, on the Berkeleys, on William Cartwright, Richard Graves, the Lysons—this is to mention but a few out of many. Careful note is made of the material collected in our own

columns and in the 'D.N.B.' and where it has been found possible to make addition to the information given in the latter this has been indicated. Works and periodicals of all kinds, from notices in local papers to important biographies, have been brought under contribution, and we observe also numerous references to passages in histories or other books not solely devoted to the topic immediately in question.

An outline of the principal groups of characters with which this Supplement deals is supplied in a capable and interesting Introduction, and the plan followed as to exclusion or inclusion is set forth in a separate preface. The edition of which a copy lies before us is limited to 110 copies; there is also a large-paper edition, limited to 75 copies, which is illustrated.

It is hardly necessary to say that in its copiousness, the strict and minute care of its handling, its clear arrangement, and the evidence at every turn of the trouble that has been taken to collect the facts, this work bears the unmistakable marks of having been a labour of love, and we congratulate Mr. Hyett and Mr. Austin on its accomplishment. We really do not see how it could have been better done.

### 'L'INTERMÉDIAIRE.'

THE following interesting paragraphs appeared in *L'Intermédiaire* of Dec. 10, 1915:—

*Le bruit du canon* (lxxii., 2, 109, 226, 274, 324).—L'article de M. Houlevigue, le physicien distingué qui rédige les *Causeries scientifiques du Temps*, vaut mieux, ce me semble, qu'une mention en passant. C'est la seule étude venue à ma connaissance, avec celles de M. de Varigny dans le *Journal des Débats*, qui émane d'un homme du métier et fournisse le résultat d'observations dues à des spécialistes.

M. Houlevigue rappelait d'abord qu'en 1870, sur le Salève, à côté de Genève, on entendit les grosses pièces allemandes qui, à 175 kilomètres de là, bombardaient Belfort.

Quant à la guerre présente, en Hollande, à Utrecht, le professeur Van Everdinghem et le personnel de l'observatoire météorologique ont entendu distinctement, à 200 kilomètres, le canon tiré en Belgique; le bombardement d'Anvers a été entendu à Groningue, c'est-à-dire à 270 kilomètres, et même un peu au-delà. Il faut que les circonstances atmosphériques soient favorables, car des brumes en suspension dans l'air réfléchissent les ondes sonores vers les régions supérieures, comme l'a établi à Guernesey la direction des signaux acoustiques.

D'autre part, il y a une dizaine d'années, l'illustre physicien anglais Lord Rayleigh, en cherchant quelle est la plus petite amplitude des ondes sonores perceptibles, est arrivé à établir des données qui permettent de calculer la portée maxima d'un son dont la production consomme une énergie déterminée.

Ainsi la grande sirène de Trinity House, à Londres, qui absorbe une puissance de 60 chevaux, doit, théoriquement, se faire entendre à 2.700 kilomètres. Mais les ondes sonores s'usent en traversant l'espace, et par suite les faits réels, comme il arrive d'habitude, diffèrent quelque peu des prévisions théoriques. Enfin le professeur Van Everdinghem a communiqué à une revue américaine des constatations qui permettent de

concilier des observations en apparence contradictoires. Le bruit cesse d'être entendu à partir d'une certaine distance; plus loin il recommence à l'être.

Pendant le siège d'Anvers, la zone de silence, ou "Ombre acoustique," commençait à 85 kilomètres de la place, et s'étendait sur une largeur de 60 kilomètres environ; au-delà, le bruit était de nouveau perçu. L'explication de ce fait échappe encore aux gens du métier.

Pour revenir aux observations individuelles, je noterai qu'un naturaliste éminent m'a dit avoir, par vent du Nord, entendu, ainsi que plusieurs de ses voisins, sur les collines de la région de Sceaux, les canonnades de l'Artois, de façon à connaître les batailles avant qu'elles eussent été annoncées dans les communiqués. Des observations analogues se sont produites bien plus anciennement, et en un temps où le fracas de l'artillerie n'était sans doute pas comparable à ce qu'il est maintenant. Car dans les "Souvenirs d'enfance" de Louis, duc d'Orléans, fils du Régent, qu'a publiés le 1<sup>er</sup> novembre dernier la *Revue des Deux-Mondes*, j'ai relevé cette phrase, relative aux opérations de 1712:

On entendoit, aux environs de Versailles, le canon du Quesnoy et de Landrecies.

IBÈRE.

WE have received the following from Mr. Frank J. Taylor, Acting Librarian of the Free Public Library, Barnsley:—"The Barnsley Public Library Committee are going to issue at an early date a 'Bibliography of Barnsley Literature,' and they are desirous of the publications being as complete as possible. May I through your paper appeal for gifts or loans of any printed books, pamphlets, maps or MSS., or works bearing upon the history of the town? Any gifts will be duly acknowledged, or loans preserved and returned as soon as possible. An Exhibition of Local Literature is arranged for Feb. 14-19, to celebrate twenty-five years of library service."

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES this month have been conspicuous by their absence. We hope to have the requisite material for a notice in the course of February.

### 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.

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."

MISS FARLEY and PROF. MOORE SMITH.—Forwarded.

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 31, col. 2, l. 5 from bottom, for "(Add. 2781 ff. )" read "(Add. 27,811-7)."

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1916.

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Notices to Correspondents.

## Notes.

‘THE SPANISH MOOR’S TRAGEDY’  
OR ‘LUST’S DOMINION.’

HENSLOWE’s diary records in February, 1599/1600, a payment to Thomas Dekker, William Haughton, and John Day in respect of a book called ‘The Spaneshe Mores Tragedie.’ No play of that name has come down to us. There is, however, an extant tragedy of which a Spanish Moor is the central figure, published in 1657 under the title of ‘Lust’s Dominion, or the Lascivious Queen,’\* and attributed on the title-page to “Cristofer Marloe, Gent.” This play is certainly not Marlowe’s. Is it ‘The Spanish Moor’s Tragedy’ of Dekker, Haughton, and Day, as Collier suggests?

So far there has been no definite evidence either way. Fleay (an untrustworthy guide in these matters) and Swinburne accept Collier’s identification; Sir Adolphus Ward and Mr. A. H. Bullen on the other hand reject it. The two latter are followed by Miss Mary L. Hunt, Dekker’s most recent biographer, who, in her excellent monograph on the dramatist (‘Thomas Dekker,’ Columbia University Press, 1911, p. 63), confidently expresses her disbelief in Dekker’s collaboration in the extant play.

“It is [she says] not only wholly unlike the known work of Dekker, but it is also for the most part unlike that of his collaborators.... The Queen and Eleazar were conceived by a more ‘robust’ mind than that of Dekker, who never drew either a convincing villain or a bad woman of imposing presence, or told in his plays a story of successful lust. Nor can I see any evidence in characterization or in phrasing that he retouched this drama, least of all the opening scene, which Swinburne so positively claims for him.”

Nevertheless Miss Hunt is wrong and Swinburne is right. Although ‘Lust’s Dominion’ is unlike most of Dekker’s work, a comparison of it with his early ventures in the domain of tragedy, and especially with ‘Old Fortunatus,’ will at once place its identity with ‘The Spanish Moor’s Tragedy’ beyond a doubt. That of all Dekker’s plays it should be ‘Old Fortunatus’ that, in its style and diction, is most closely connected with ‘Lust’s Dominion’ is natural, since the latter play (taking it to be ‘The Spanish Moor’s Tragedy’) was written immediately after Dekker had finished working on ‘Old Fortunatus.’ This “pleasant comedy” as it now stands is Dekker’s recast of an older drama. His revision, begun and completed in November, 1599, must have been of the most extensive nature, for he was paid 6*l.* for it, as much as was often paid for a new play; and in the following month he received another 3*l.* for still further alterations and additions.† The revised version was entered in the Stationers’ Register (as ‘Old Fortunatus in his newe lyverie’) on Feb. 20, 1600, just seven days after the payment to Dekker and his collaborators on account of ‘The Spanish Moor’s Tragedy’ recorded by Henslowe.

The first act, clearly written by one hand, is wholly Dekker’s. Before I had read a dozen lines of the first scene I became convinced that they were his. I suspect that the passage that convinced me, convinced Swinburne, for it bears the unmistakable

\* Reprinted in Hazlitt’s ‘Dodsley,’ vol. xiv. References are to this edition.

† See Dr. W. W. Greg’s edition of ‘Henslowe’s Diary,’ Part II., 179.

stamp of Dekker. It was the Queen-Mother's exhortation to the musicians:

Chime out your softest strains of harmony,  
And on delicious music's silken wings  
Send ravishing delight to my love's ears,  
That he may be enamour'd of your tunes.

Let the reader compare this passage with these from Dekker's acknowledged works:

Music, talk louder, that thy silver voice  
May reach my sovereign's ears.

'Satiromastix,' II. i.

Go, let music  
Charm with her excellent voice an awful silence  
Through all the building, that her spherish soul  
May, on the wings of air, in thousand forms  
Invisibly fly, yet be enjoy'd.

'Westward Hoe,' IV. ii.

...take instruments,  
And let the raptures of choice harmony  
Thorough the hollow windings of his ear  
Carry their sacred sounds, and wake each sense  
To stand amazed at our bright eminence.

'Old Fortunatus,' I. i.

...and secretly  
Commanded music with her silver tongue  
To chime soft lullabies into her soul.

Ibid., III. ii.

Not only had Dekker, as these passages show, a keen appreciation of music, but he had (as we shall see later) a great idea of its power to excite amorous desire, and it is to rouse passion in Eleazar that the Queen-Mother invokes the aid of her musicians. Immediately following the lines above quoted she begs a kiss from him, but he repels her with impatience:

Eleazar. Away, away!

Queen-Mother. No, no, says ay; and twice away says stay.

So in 'The Shoemaker's Holiday,' when Jane rejects Hammon's advances with "I love not you," he replies:

All this, I hope, is but a woman's fray  
That means: come to me, when she cries: away!

In this same scene Eleazar has a speech:

I cannot ride through the Castilian streets  
But thousand eyes, through windows and through  
doors,  
Throw killing looks at me, and every slave  
At Eleazar darts a finger out,  
And every hissing tongue cries "There's the Moor!"  
closely resembling one of Galloway's speeches  
in Act III. sc. i. of 'Old Fortunatus':

... see, from the windows  
Of every eye derision thrusts out cheeks,  
Wrinkled with idiot laughter; every finger  
Is like a dart shot from the hand of scorn.

In Act I. sc. ii. Alvero announces to Eleazar that the King is at the point of death:

Death's frozen hand holds royal Philip's heart;

while in 'Old Fortunatus' (V. ii.) Ampedo, with his last breath, exclaims:

Death's frozen hand

Congeads life's little river in my breast.

The next passage to be noted is in the first speech of the dying King Philip in I. iii. The Queen-Mother, thanking Heaven that she finds him still alive, expresses the hope that he may yet live

to see

Unnumber'd years to guide this empery.

The King replies:

The number of my years ends in one day:  
Ere this sun's down, all a king's glory sets.

It is interesting to compare the sentiments of the speeches put into the mouths of dying men by contemporary dramatists. The last thoughts of Dekker's characters are not of their physical sensations, nor of their sins nor the world to come, but of the transitoriness of life, which in one day or minute is brought to a close. Thus in 'Old Fortunatus,' V. ii., Anelocia assures the dying Ampedo that Fortune's "next morn's eye" shall "overshine the sun in majesty." Ampedo replies:

But this sad night shall make an end of me.

The sentiment will be found twice again in the same play: in the first scene, where Fortunatus hesitates in his choice between the gifts offered him by Fortune:

The greatest strength expires in loss of breath,  
The mightiest in one minute stoop to death;

and in II. ii. where death comes to Fortunatus himself, and he exclaims:

No hand can conquer fate;  
This instant is the last of my life's date.

To return to our play, we see Dekker's hand again a few lines further on:

When a few dribbling minutes have run out,  
Mine hour is ended.

Compare:—

... those short-lived minutes  
That dribble out your life.

'Old Fortunatus,' II. ii.

In Act I. sc. iv. we have:

Alvero. ... awake thy soul,

And on thy resolution fasten wings  
Whose golden feathers may outstrip their hate.

Eleazar. I'll tie no golden feathers to my wings.  
Reference to the pages of 'Old Fortunatus' will show how constantly "wings" figure in Dekker's metaphor at this time, and in one of the scenes he contributed to 'The Roaring Girl' (IV. ii.) we get:

Husband, I plucked,  
When he had tempted me to think well of him,  
Gilt feathers from thy wings, to make him fly  
More lofty.

In Act III. sc. ii. the King (Fernando) endeavours to debauch the chaste Maria. This scene is typical of Dekker. The foiling of a royal or noble profligate's designs upon a virtuous woman was at this time his stock tragic motif. He uses it again in 'Satiromastix' and in 'Westward Hoe.' Not only so, but the King in 'Satiromastix' and the Earl in 'Westward Hoe' employ the same machinations to compass their evil designs. In both these plays, as in 'Lust's Dominion,' music and a banquet are provided to add to the allurements of speech—absurdly enough in the present play, since Maria has been roused from her bed in the dead of night. Note also that it is by means of a soporific drug that Maria foils the King. This is a favourite device of Dekker's, appearing again not only in the kindred scenes of 'Satiromastix' and 'Westward Hoe,' but in 'Old Fortunatus' (III. ii.) and the First Part of 'The Honest Whore' (I. iii.). In 'Lust's Dominion' Maria administers the draught to the King; in 'Satiromastix' and 'Westward Hoe' it is the woman who takes the "somniferous potion," the sight of her supposed dead body inspiring the royal or noble lover with shame and remorse.

If this scene (excluding the few lines introducing Oberon and the fairies at the close) is carefully compared with 'Satiromastix,' V. ii. (Belles Lettres edition), and 'Westward Hoe,' IV. ii., its authorship will at once become apparent.

Two parallels with other works of Dekker are worth noting:—

Maria's speech:

.....here you look on me *with sunset eyes*,  
For by beholding you my glory dies.

and 'Old Fortunatus,' III. i.:

Dead is my love, I am buried in her scorn,  
That is *my sunset*.

The drugged King exclaims:

... the cold hand of sleep  
Hath thrust his icy fingers in my breast,  
in words echoing those of Shakespeare in 'King John':

And none of you will bid the winter come  
To thrust his icy fingers in my maw.

Act V. sc. vii.

—a parallel noted by Hazlitt. What is more interesting for our purpose is that Dekker uses the same metaphor again in 'The Gull's Horn-book,' chap. iii.:

If the morning...waxing cold, thrust his frosty fingers into thy bosom;

and 'The Seven Deadly Sins of London' (Camb. Univ. Press reprint, p. 81):

...he into whose bosom threescore winters have thrust their frozen fingers.

When we come to the next scene (III. iii.) the unmistakable rhythm of Dekker may be detected in Maria's dying utterance:

Heaven, open your windows, that my spotless soul,  
Riding upon the wings of innocence,  
May enter Paradise.

This should be compared with the invocations of music already quoted, and with the dying Susan's speech in 'The Witch of Edmonton,' III. iii.:

.....my soul's purity  
Shall with bold wings ascend the doors of Mercy;  
and also with the lines in Act I. sc. i. of 'Old Fortunatus':

Thy Heaven-inspired soul, on Wisdom's wings,  
Shall fly up to the Parliament of Jove.

When the King wakes and discovers that Maria is dead, he exclaims:

O my dear love!  
Yet heavens can witness thou wert never mine,  
in words that recall the opening lines of Hammon's speech ('The Shoemaker's Holiday,' IV. i.) as he watches Jane at work:

.....there my fair love sits;  
She's fair and lovely, but she is not mine.

In Act V. sc. v. the reference to ratsbane:

.....these dignities,  
Like poison, make men swell; this ratsbane-honour,

O, 'tis so sweet! they'll lick it till all burst,  
is Dekker's. Compare 'The Whore of Babylon' (Pearson, ii. 210):

If the sweet bane  
I lay be swallowed, oh! a kingdom bursts.

Finally, in Eleazar's last speech in the play (V. vi.) we have one of Dekker's numerous metaphorical allusions to the raising up of spirits within a magic circle from which they cannot stray:

May'st thou, lascivious queen, whose damned charms

Bewitch'd me to the circle of thy arms,  
Unpitied die;

with which we may compare 'Old Fortunatus,' III. i.:

If by the sovereign magic of thine eye  
Thou canst enchant his looks to keep the circle  
Of thy fair cheeks, be bold to try their charms.

Apart from these passages, Dekker's hand is evidenced by certain peculiarities of style and the use of some of his favourite words and expressions. One of his most noticeable mannerisms is his habit of iterating words and phrases, often three or four times over. He indulges in this trick to a far greater extent than any of his contemporaries, who, as a rule, affect triple or fourfold repetitions only as a conventional means of indicating mental distraction or madness. There are several of these characteristic repetitions in this play—e.g. "away,"



away!" "begone, begone!" "O, he's dead, he's dead" (I. i.); "But that he has an eye, an eye, an eye" (II. ii.); "So, gone, gone, gone" (II. iv.); "Heart, heart, heart, heart!" (IV. v.); "See, see, see, see!" "play that amain, amain, amain" (V. v.).

"Hellhound" is one of his most frequently used, and most distinctive, terms of abuse. We find it twice in this play:

I'll fight thee, damned hellhound. V. i.

Hear me then, hellhound. V. v.

Another is "damnation," here twice applied to Eleazar:

Damnation, vanish from me! V. iii.

Worse than damnation! fiend, monster of men! V. v.

For this last exclamation compare Part II. of 'The Honest Whore,' III. i.:

Worse than damnation! a wild kerne, a frog,

A dog whom I'll scarce spurn.

It does not follow that all the scenes showing traces of Dekker's work are entirely his. It is clear that many of them are not. The part of the play written by Dekker alone is the whole of Act I., Act II. i. ii., Act III. ii. (to the entry of the fairies), iii., and iv., Act V. v. and vi. The brief vision of Oberon and the fairies at the end of III. ii. is certainly Day's. Even the critics who doubt or deny Dekker's collaboration admit that it may be Day's, and it is in the same riming lines of four measures as the Oberon scenes at the end of 'The Parliament of Bees.' The differentiation of Day's and Haughton's work in the remaining scenes is a more speculative matter. A comparison of the riming octosyllabic lines in the Crab and Cole scenes (II. iii. and iv.) with Shorthose's similar riming speeches in 'Grim, the Collier of Croydon,' and of the prose in III. v. with the prose of the same play, seems to justify the attribution of these scenes to Haughton. Dekker's was evidently the controlling hand throughout, for there are many touches suggestive of his revision of his collaborators' work. Subject to this reservation, I would allot Act II. iii.-vi., III. v. and vi. to Haughton; Act III. i., end of ii., and Act IV. to Day. Act V. i.-iv. contains, I think, mixed work of Day and Dekker.

It cannot be said that Dekker's literary reputation is likely to gain anything by the establishment of his substantial responsibility for 'Lust's Dominion.' But the proof of its identity with 'The Spanish Moor's Tragedy' is interesting as revealing his only extant contribution to the full-blooded Marlovian type of tragedy.

H. DUGDALE SYKES.

## ALLEN AND FERRERS.

A FEW weeks ago I came across a curious little suggestion in family history which may be of interest to those of your readers who are genealogists. In a MS. in the Herald's College quoted by Maddison ('Lines Pedigrees,' i. 9) occurs the following "note" attached to a pedigree of the family of Alleyne of Grantham and Skillington, Lines:

"This Richard Allen [ob. Sept. 6, 1559] declared on his death-bed to George Allen his brother and Henry Allen his nephew [his son John having predeceased him, 1557] that their ancestors were lords of Chartley Park, for that one of their ancestors did kill his Barbar by chance medley and did thereupon flee to Ireland, whereby he escaped the attainure and punishment, and there lived unknown many yeares; so lost the same lands which the Lord Ferrers lately had and enjoyed; and this Richard was the first that lived in Grantham and revealed the same as he had understood from his Father and Grandfather, with tears, bewailing y<sup>e</sup> chance. Of this, I, Yorke Herald, was credibly informed this 29 January, 1578."

Contrary to what one might expect, York Herald (William Dethick) on bearing this narrative was to a certain extent impressed by it. At the same time, after the manner of his age, an attempt at verification would probably seem to him useless or unnecessary.

The tale itself seems just one of those vague legends of past greatness and riches ("if every one had his rights") which, as much to-day as ever, serve to impress, embarrass, or amuse, as the case may be, those to whom they are confided. Now for the related facts.

According to the Visitation pedigree, the first of the Alleyne line is "George Allen of Chartley, Staffs." He therefore apparently is the fugitive of York Herald's note. He is represented as the father of Richard Allen, "the first that lived in Grantham"; and this Richard had, according to the pedigree, two wives, viz., 1. . . , a daughter of John Sheldon of Bewley; 2. Isabel, daughter of . . . who survived her husband, he dying Sept. 6, 1559.

It would, one supposes, be either John or Richard "Allen," grandsons of the above, who supplied York Herald with the information which he has thought proper to hand down to posterity. John, the elder son of a (i.) John, son of the above Richard (which John i. died in the latter's lifetime, 1557), was Alderman of Grantham in 1594; Richard's will was proved in 1616, being dated May 28 of that year; so that both were alive in January, 1578, at which time the Herald was "credibly informed" of the family tradition.

The above statements may now be compared with the following :—

In the Visitation of Warwickshire, 1619, by Camden (Harl. Soc., xii. 3), and Dugdale's 'Warwickshire' (ii. 973), there are pedigrees of the Ferrers family, and in particular of the Groby branch, which began with that William (second son of William Ferrers, Earl of Derby 1248-54) who married Joan le Despencer, and, having inherited Groby from his mother Margaret de Quinci, his father's second wife, was himself father of William, first Lord Ferrers of Groby (1270-1324), as may be seen in the various Peerage pedigrees. William, the fifth Lord of Groby, had a younger son Thomas, who, having married the heiress of Baldwin Freville, became possessed in her right of Tamworth, and the progenitor of the Ferrers of Tamworth. Thomas and Elizabeth above had (with Thomas, who succeeded to Tamworth) a younger son, Henry, of Hambleton, Rutland, who married a Kentish lady, Margaret, daughter and coheir of William Hextall of East Peckham, and widow of William Whetenhall, to whose son by her and heir, William Whetenhall, her East Peckham property passed at her death, away from her second husband, who in virtue of being its holder during her lifetime had been High Sheriff of Kent 3 Hen. VI. and 9 Ed. IV. This Henry and Margaret were parents of Edward Ferrers, who by marriage with Constance, daughter and heir of Sir Nicholas Brome, obtained Baddesley Clinton, which has remained a family possession.\* Sir Edward Ferrers left beside his eldest son and heir Henry, who died 1526, younger sons Edward, George, and Nicholas.

Of these George is recorded as having married Mary, daughter of Richard Sheldon of Beoley or Bewley (now Bewdley), Worcestershire. According to Camden's 1619 Visitation, her mother was a Rudings heiress. Two Ralf Sheldons, father and son, are mentioned by Nash, i. 64, of whom the first married a daughter and heiress of Rudings, and the second Philippe, daughter and heiress of Baldwin Heath of Ford Hall in Wotton-Wawen. If these were really two and not one and the same person (their dates are not given), the second had a son "John," described as "of London."

\* It had been bought by John Brome, Nicholas's grandfather, from John Catesby. This John Brome was Burgess for Warwick part of 8 Hen. IV., and seems to have been of Brome Hall or Place in Lapworth, which Dugdale thinks was the original family seat.

I have so far obtained no further information as to this George Ferrers.

It is interesting to note the existence of a George Ferrers contemporary with George "Allen." The one seems (as far as I have been able to trace the matter) to drop out of the pedigree and disappear—not in itself, of course, a very remarkable thing in the case of a younger son—and the other emerges from obscurity to head a pedigree. He leaves a son who hands down "on his death-bed" a story, probably enough confused and ill-remembered as told by a dying man, and by the time it has reached his great-grandsons (one or both of whom were probably the Herald's informants) likely to be a little more confused and variant from the original.

Those accustomed to genealogical work will, I am sure, agree that it is a common thing for the wives of a father and son to be wrongly attributed, so that it is stretching no point to suggest that the "daughter of John Sheldon" given vaguely as the first wife of Richard *might* quite possibly have been the wife of his father George. As for the variant "John" and "Ralf" Sheldon, the father of Ralf (or Ralf i. if there were two) is "John" according to Nash, and Ralf (Ralf ii.) has a brother "John" also; so that, as things go in pedigrees such as these, which have never undergone very critical examination, the one name is likely enough to be substituted for the other.

I think it is not saying too much to suggest an element of unlikelihood in the alleged marriage of a purely local man like Richard Allen of Grantham with the daughter of so far away a family—also quite "local" in prestige and position, but much higher, presumably, in both than would be the son of an unknown man himself a new-comer.

It is, of course, quite possible, momentarily taking the family story as true, that George Ferrers or Allen *may* have married Mary, daughter of Ralf Sheldon; and his son Richard, through this connexion, a daughter of that Ralf's son John, his own cousin. The wife and child, in such a case, might well take refuge in the paternal home during the husband's exile and wanderings. The implication or assumption that much property and great position have been lost, when all the while the case is that of a younger son who probably had not much to lose, is just what one would expect in such a case, especially when the tale is told by one of a fourth generation; and, to my thinking, helps to give a certain air of verisimilitude to the whole allegation.

E. B. DE COLEFEFER.

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE CIVIL WAR TRACTS.

'ONE of the most interesting groups of tracts in a local collection is that connected with the Civil War. These fragile and badly printed little quartos always appeal to one's love of history. The very handling of them has a special attraction; they seem to allure one on, recalling as they so vividly do the past. They are also valuable contemporary records.

Some of our local writers, as Gorham, Kingston, and others, have made use of them in their works. The tracts have lately enlisted more interest, and deeper study has been the result. Perhaps this has been since the publication of the catalogue of Thomason Tracts of the British Museum.

Not long ago I had the opportunity of adding some very scarce ones from Lord Polwarth's library to my Huntingdonshire collection; and these additions make it now a fairly good one. As I have not seen a list specially devoted to this county, I venture to subjoin one, hoping it may be useful.

The very many tracts referring to or written about any of the many Huntingdonshire families connected with this period I have omitted, as the list might be too lengthy for dear old 'N. & Q.' There were Edward Montague of Hinchinbrooke, the Earl of Manchester of Kimbolton Castle, the Lord Kimbolton, Stephen Marshall of Godmanchester, Philip Nye of Kimbolton, Col. Valentine Walton of Great Staughton, Henry Lawrence of St. Ives, and a host of others, besides the Cromwell family and their connexions. All tracts referring to these I have considered as biographical rather than topographical, and have excluded them.

On looking over the tracts I notice several interesting features. Some have borders to the title-pages, and others have them not. Nos. 10, 12, and 13 have narrow fancy borders, while Nos. 22, 23, and 26 have only two thin lines, and Nos. 6 and 11 a single line. It may be borders were used from stock and also put to other pamphlets. Two of them, Nos. 22 and 23, have woodcuts on the last pages: the first a figure, and the second ships. The tracts are of the usual character and size, and the imprints are, I believe, very well known. I should be glad to hear of any additions to the list.

1641 [March 15].

1. The | SEVERALL | Votes and Resolutions | of | Both Houses | of | PARLIAMENT, | Concerning the Kings last Message, sent | from Huntingdon

to both Houses, on Wed- | nesday the 16. of March, 1641. | With his Majestie's Message before to | both Houses of Parliament, | March 15, 1641.

Printed at London for Rich. Harper and I. G. | 1641.

Dated from "Huntington 15 Martii, 1641."

4 ll. A 2, A 3.

[1641 March 17].

2. A | REMONSTRANCE | OF THE GREAT AFFAYRES and | Matters of Consequence betwixt the | King and both Houses of Parliament. | March, 16th, 1641. | TOUCHING THE PRESENT E- | state of these two Kingdomes, *En- | g'land and Ireland.* | With the Votes and Resolutions of both | Houses of Parliament, Concerning the Kings | last message from *Huntington*, March 17, 1641.

[Woodcut device.]

London, Printed for John Thomas, 1641.

4 ll. 8 pp.

1641 [Aug. 27].

3. The | Remonstrance | and | Petition | of the | County of Huntington, the Knights, | Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders and | Inhabitants. | To the Right Honourable the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, for the Continuance of the Church-government, and DIVINE SERVICES, or Book of | COMMON PRAYER Matth. 21. Vers. 13. | My house shall be called the house of prayer.

Printed in the Year. 1641.

B.M. 117 f. 26.

1641.

4. The | Arminian | Nynnery : | or, | A Briefe description | and Relation of the late erected Mo- | nasticall Place, called the Arminian | Nynnery at little Gidding in | Hyvntington-shire. *Humbly recommended to the wise Consideration | of this present Parliament.*

The Foundation is by a Company of Farrars | at Gidding.

[Woodcut.]

Printed for Thomas Underhill MDCXLI.

6 ll. 10 pp.

1642 [Jan.].

5. The Fovre | PETITIONS | of | HUNTINGTON SHIRE, NORFOLK | SVFFOLK, and ESSEX. | Joyntly concerning the libertie of the Subjects, to the Ho | nourable Assembly of the High Court of | Parliament. | Vnanimously concurring to the rooting out of Papists, | and their Religion from our Kingdome; and the re- | moving the Popish Lords, and Bishops from their | Votes in the House of Peeres: and that there | may be a Speedy Reformation of Re- | ligion in our Church, according | to the Word of God.

*The Petition of Huntington-shire, particularly con- | taining the behalfe of the Lord Kimbolton.*

[Small woodblock.]

London,

Printed for Iohn Hammond, 1642.

4 ll. 7 pp.

The Huntingdonshire portion of this tract is reprinted in 'Fenland N. & Q.' art. 167.

[1642, January 17.]

6. TWO | ORDINANCES | of the | LORDS and COMMONS | Assembled in Parliament, | For the Assessing all men of ability, | within the Counties of Northampton, Leices- | ter, | Derby, Rut-

land, Nottingham, Huntingdon, Bedford, and Buckingham, that have not Contributed upon the Propositions of both Houses of Parliament; and they to be | voted and assessed in like sort as was the 400,000l. | by an Act of this present Parliament. | As also, for the Association of the severall Counties aforesaid, for the mutual defence one of | another. With the names of the Committees in the said | Counties, for the same purpose.

Die Lunæ, 16 Ian. 1642.

*It is this day ordered by the Commons House of Parliament, | that the Ordinance for levying of moneys, within the | Counties of Northampton, Bedford, &c. be printed | together with the Ordinance for Association of the afore- | said Counties.*

Hen. Elysngc Cler. Parl. D. Com.  
London,

Printed for Iohn Wright in the Old-baily,  
January 17, 1642.  
4 ll. 8 pp.

1642 [March 18].

7. The | ANSWER | Of both Houses of Parliament | to the | KINGS MESSAGE. | sent to his most excellent Majesty, the 16th | of March. 1641.

Therein nominating divers parti- | cular per-  
sons, which have lately past into | Ireland by the Kings speciall Warrants, and there | joyned themselves to the Rebels.

Together with His Majestie's Message, sent | from Huntingdon to both Houses of Parliament, | upon his removal to the City of Yorke, | March 15. 1641.

Also the severall votes of both Houses of Parliament | upon the aforesaid Message. | Whereunto is added, | The resolutions of the Parliament, for securing the | Kingdome of England and Dominion of Wales.

*Printed by order of both Houses.*

London,  
Printed by E. G. for I. Wright, 1642.  
4 ll. A 2, A 3. Black-letter.

1642 [March 16].

8. A NEVV | DECLARATION | of both Houses of Parliament: | Sent to the Kings most Excellent | Majesty, the sixteenth of March | Upon his removal from Huntingdon to York.

Also his Majesties Message to both Houses | of Parliament, upon his removal | to the City of Yorke: | Together with the Votes and resolutions | of both | Houses, Concerning the said Message, | the 16 of March 1641.

[Woodcut device.]

London,

Printed for Iohn Fanke, and are to be sold at his | shop next doore to the Kings head in | Fleetstreet, 1642.  
4 ll. 6 pp.

1642 [Dec. 8].

9. A | GLORIOUS and HAPPY | VICTORY | Obtained by the Volluntiers of Buck- | ingham, Bedford, Hartford, Cambridge, Hun- | tington, and Northamptonshire, being almost | seven thousand of able souldiers.

Against the Lord Wentworth, Sonne to | the Earle of Strafford, with 8000. Horse | and Foot, nere | Alesbury, and Wickham, in | Buckinghamshire, December 6, 1642 | Declaring the manner of the Bataile, which | lasted five houres, and the

number that was slain | on both sides, being the greatest Victory that | hath beene obtained since the beginning of | these Warres.

[Two small devices.]

London,

Printed for I. H. and J. Wright, December 8, 1642.

4 ll. A 2, A 3.

HERBERT E. NORRIS.

Cirencester.

(To be concluded.)

THE GORDON RIOTS: SHOT MARKS. (See 10 S. viii. 455.)—The following note occurs among some MS. memoranda on the Gordon Riots collected by a Mr. Richard Hinckerman:—

"Mr. Hay told the writer about thirty years ago that one day he saw in Charlotte Row (in which is the west side of the Mansion House) an old man gazing earnestly at the front of the house built against the tower of St. Stephen's Church, and opened a conversation with him. The stranger, a Scotchman, stated he was a sergeant in the army, and was on the spot with his regiment during Lord George Gordon's Riots, when the mob was fired over; and that he visited the place on every anniversary of the occurrence to view the shot marks on the house.

"Mr. Dawson, at one time proprietor of the Bank Coffee-House (demolished to obtain part of the site of the present Royal Exchange), once stated that on the same occasion he and many other volunteers assembled one evening in that former Royal Exchange, and when in marching order, the colonel said to them: 'Now, gentlemen, be firm!' and led them out at the north gate. They marched along Bartholomew Lane, Lothbury, Cateaton Street, Milk Street, Bread Street, Upper Thames Street, Dowgate Hill, and Wallbrook, and then into the Royal Exchange, where they were regaled with an abundance of cold beef, bread, cheese, and beer. Feb. 10, 1845."

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

CHRISTOPHER CARLEILL AND SIR FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.—The 'Dictionary of National Biography' under 'Carleill, Christopher,' states that "he married Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham, and sister of Sir Philip Sidney's wife. His widow was alive in 1609." On the other hand, under 'Walsingham, Sir Francis' it states that Walsingham had no children by his first wife Anne, widow of Alexander Carleill (and mother of Christopher Carleill), and by his second wife Ursula, widow of Sir Richard Worsley, he had a daughter Frances (Lady Sidney), who was his only surviving child, and another daughter Mary, who died unmarried in June, 1580.

The latter biography gives the facts correctly (except that, I think, "Sir Richard Worsley" should be "Richard W., Esq."). That Walsingham had no children but

Frances and Mary is shown by pedigrees in Harl. MS. 807; that one daughter died in 1580, and that at his death in 1590 Frances was his sole surviving child, are facts for which there is abundant evidence.

What then is the cause of the error in the life of Christopher Carleill? The biographer seems not to have noticed that Sir Francis Walsingham was Carleill's stepfather, and, seeing him described by Stow ('Annales,' 1605, p. 803) as Carleill's "father-in-law" (a very common equivalent of "stepfather" in the English of that day), thought it necessary to marry him to one of Walsingham's daughters. Whom Carleill did marry I have not discovered. In a letter to Lord Burleigh of June 10, 1590,\* he speaks of "my poore wief and children"; but though he seeks relief for his "most ruyned and distressed estate," his patrimony having been spent in the service of his country, he does not base any claim on the services of Walsingham, which he might well have done if his wife had been Walsingham's daughter. That her name was Mary is seen from a note appended to the will of Alexander Carleill (31 Loftes) stating that on April 27, 1594, after the death of his widow Anne and his son Christopher, administration of the estate was granted to Mary, relict of the aforesaid Christopher, for the use of the children of the same Christopher. But she was certainly not Mary Walsingham.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

"BETTY" IN 1756: WILLIAM TOLDERVY. (See 9 S. xi. 227; 10 S. iii. 6.)—On p. 5 of vol. iii. of "The History of Two Orphans. In Four Volumes. By William Toldervy. London: 1756," one finds the sentence:—

"No, Sir," said the most talkative of them, 'we are bound for *Manchester*, but shall remain here two days, in order to finish a parcel of fine old *Florence* at the *Talbot*: dam'e, I drank five betties last night for my own share, and one for Mr. *Quillit*; but, for all that, I am very well today.'

This example of the use of "betty," in the sense of a wine-bottle, ought to be added to the second edition of 'The Oxford Dictionary,' which contains other quotations from the same author, e.g. under "per-happen." Where is the best memoir of William Toldervy? According to W. T. Lowndes, he wrote also 'Select Epitaphs' (London, 1755) and 'England and Wales described in a Series of Letters' (London, 1762).

E. S. DODGSON.

\* Lansdowne MS. 64, art. 54, printed (by N. Carlisle) in 'Collections for a History of the Family of Carlisle,' 1822, pp. 24-6.

RABBI HIRSCH AND PRUSSIAN TYRANNY.—Prof. Emil G. Hirsch in a monograph of his father, Rabbi Samuel Hirsch of Philadelphia, published in *The Jewish Exponent*, records of him an incident by no means exceptional in the careers of these holy men. German by birth, he settled in 1848 in Luxembourg, then under Prussian control. It was customary before his advent there for Jewish recruits to be sworn in *more judaico*, in some degrading manner, which implied that no Hebrew could be got to serve the colours "unless intimidated by invocations of divine curses." To that insulting mode of recruiting his young brethren in faith Rabbiner Hirsch took the gravest possible exception, and declined to be a party to those detestable proceedings. He so far succeeded in removing the official slur by securing that Hebrew fathers should accompany their sons to the synagogue, where Hirsch himself dedicated them to their country's service, "on the National Flag," like other citizens.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

## 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.

DESCENDANTS OF THE REV. JOHN CAMERON (1653-1719), NON-JUROR; AND INCUMBENT OF KINCARDINE, PERTHSHIRE, 1681-9.

For many years past I have interested myself in what is called, in Mackenzie's 'History of the Camerons,' the "Worcester branch of the family." In 1901 I became possessed of a quantity of family letters written by the following, viz.: Thomas Cameron (1704-77), Barbara Anne Cameron (1716-73), Charles Cameron (1748-1818), Anne Cameron (1751-1815), Francis Cameron (1780-1804), &c.; as well as a number of Jacobite papers, including a letter from James II., dated Aug. 20, 1670, in which he gives his reasons for becoming a Roman Catholic; two letters from Prince Charlie to his father, dated Sept. 10 and 21, 1745, respectively, and six letters to his wife and one to his son, written by Dr. Archibald Cameron from the Tower on June 6, 1753, on the eve of his execution. Since then I have acquired, or had access to, a number of other letters covering the period 1796-

1856, written by various members of the family, and a few by other people, viz., three from Dr. John Cameron (1579-1625), the famous Principal of Glasgow University; three by ancestors of the Butt family, dated 1686, 1709, and 1717, &c. Many of these letters are of great interest; for instance, two written by Francis Cameron, Lieut. R.N., give accounts of the battle of Cape St. Vincent, in which he took part, and the attack on Teneriffe, in which Nelson lost his arm; one from Mary Martha Butt (Mrs. Sherwood), dated 1800, describes a visit which she paid to the Camerons at Worcester; another from Ewen Henry Cameron, dated July 21, 1834, describes at great length the wedding of his cousin Lucy Sherwood to William Bagnall; another from Charles Marriott to Charles Cameron (1807-1861) gives Newman's reasons for a refusal of the latter's offer of a contribution to the "Tracts for the Times"; one by Lucy Lyttelton Cameron (1781-1858), dated June 18, 1856, describes her golden wedding-day. Some of these letters have more than a family interest.

In addition to these, I have seen and catalogued a quantity of relics which have been inherited by various members of the family, many of them of special interest. I have unearthed a very interesting account of the curious life led by the ancestors of Mrs. Charles Cameron (Anne Ingram) during the closing years of the seventeenth century, when Richard Baxter ministered to the spiritual needs of the household; besides records of visits of Queen Elizabeth and Charles II. to White Ladies, which had been inhabited by ancestors of Anne Ingram for two hundred years. There is also a list of Mrs. Charles Richard Cameron's books, and the opinion of them expressed by Dr. Arnold and J. H. Shorthouse.

I have further been able, owing to the discovery of Timothy Butt's will, dated 1703, to throw fresh light on the origin of the Butt family, a subject about which there was much controversy at the time of the publication of the 'Life of Mrs. Sherwood,' in the middle of last century.

During the past ten years I have made copies of the most interesting of the letters above mentioned, and have also in my spare moments written a short family history, which includes a copy of the Birth Brief of Thomas Cameron (1704-77), in the Lyon Office, Edinburgh, showing his ancestry to the point (in 1540) where the family broke off from the Camerons of Lochiel. The history

gives fairly complete accounts of the lives of John Cameron (1579-1625); Archibald Cameron (1586-1662); John Cameron, Non-juror (1653-1719); his son-in-law, Robert Keith (1681-1757), Bishop of Fife, and afterwards Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church; and of Thomas Cameron and his son Charles Cameron, and their descendants at Worcester from the year 1727 to about the middle of the nineteenth century. It also contains notes on the histories of the following families, into which some of our ancestors have married, or with whom they were connected, viz.: Boyd of Portencross; Macaulay of Ardincaple; Keith of Pittendrum; Raitt of Halgreen; Severne of Shrawley; Plowden of Plowden; Lyttelton of Hagley; Temple of Frankton; Ingram of White Ladies, Worcester; Lyster, Marten, Butt, Waller, Moor, &c.

My manuscript (exclusive of the letters) covers about 200 pages of closely written foolscap paper, and I propose to add an appendix which will, if possible, include, in pedigree-form, the names of all the known descendants of John Cameron (1653-1719), e.g. the descendants of Bishop Keith, who married Isobel Cameron; of Capt. Raitt, who married Isobel Cameron's sister; of Thomas Cameron and his wife Barbara Anne Plowden, &c. For this portion of the book I must perforce depend on the assistance of the living descendants of these people. I have a fairly complete list of Thomas Cameron's descendants, and am indebted to Canon Keith Douglas for a list of the descendants of Bishop Keith and Isobel Cameron, and to Major-General Henry Raitt for those of the Raitt-Cameron marriage; but the two last-mentioned lists are lacking in details, and I shall be very grateful to the present members of these families for further and fuller particulars.

But the main and immediate purpose of this letter is to ascertain whether my relations and connexions, who claim descent from our common ancestor, John Cameron, the last Episcopal incumbent of Kincardine, Perthshire, as well as others connected with the Camerons by marriage, have sufficient interest in the family history to justify the publication of what I have written. I shall therefore be most grateful for communications on the subject. Nothing will be done until 1917 or 1918, when I hope to spend six months in England. If I receive sufficient encouragement to justify me in proceeding further, I shall obtain estimates of the cost of printing and publication, and then submit a definite proposition. I shall



be grateful, therefore, if, without committing themselves at this moment to a definite promise of support, any of the descendants of John Cameron will let me know whether they approve of the idea of the publication of the book.

I may add that by far the most interesting matter contained in it is derived from documents in my possession, and the information contained therein is not otherwise available, while a great deal of the material reproduced has been gathered from the musty volumes of Scottish records, the back files of Worcester newspapers, &c. I have even gone as far afield as the University Library of Leyden, Holland, for some of my information. Much that has been scattered during the past generations among various descendants of John Cameron is now for the first time brought together and rescued from almost certain oblivion.

I hope to illustrate the book with portraits of the past and present members of the family.

Only one member of my family has seen my manuscript, and his verdict is that "it is of absorbing interest."

I shall be greatly obliged not only for replies to this letter (which may be sent direct), but also for the names and addresses of any relations to whom I can send copies of it; this request applies especially to the descendants of the Keith-Cameron and Raitt-Cameron marriages. I shall also be grateful for copies of any old family letters, and for information about any family portraits or other relics of past days.

GEORGE H. CAMERON  
(Archdeacon of Johannesburg).

5 Loch Avenue, Parktown West,  
Johannesburg, South Africa.

"THE VICIOUS CIRCLE."—The expression "vicious circle" usually denotes a logical fallacy in which a proposition is used to prove a conclusion, and is afterwards proved by the same conclusion which it was used to establish.

But in pathology and in sociology "vicious circle" has acquired a different meaning, and denotes the process by which a primary disorder provokes a reaction which aggravates the said disorder.

Strange to say, no dictionary—English, French, or German—alludes to "vicious circle" as used in this sense, although the process in question possesses great importance, and is accountable for a vast amount of social disorder, disease, and death.

Can any of your readers kindly state when "vicious circle" first acquired this meaning? I have traced it back to 1839 (Sir Henry Holland, 'Medical Notes and Reflections,' p. 100), but there are probably earlier references.

JAMIESON B. HURRY, M.D.  
Westfield, Reading.

GEORGE INN, BOROUGH.—I am seeking all references relating to the history of the George Inn in the Borough other than the conjectural ones associated with the name of Dickens. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' help me in the matter? B. W. MATZ.

REBELLION AT ETON.—I lately read an account of a rebellion at Eton which had been caused by the indignation of certain boys at having their misdeeds reported by their "Dames." The injury lay in the words italicized. Can any one supply me with the reference? HARROVIAN.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.—It is stated that President Abraham Lincoln's favourite poem was one commencing:—

Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

In what author are the verses in question to be found? CYRIL.

[In William Knox's 'Songs of Israel,' 1824. The poem in which they occur is entitled 'Mortality.' Bartlett, 'Familiar Quotations,' states that Abraham Lincoln was very fond of repeating the lines.]

RICHARD WILSON.—In 'Records of my Life,' ii. 357, John Taylor says that Richard Wilson, "for some reason generally styled Dick Wilson," was an early friend of the great Lord Eldon. Which of the numerous Richard Wilsons was this particular gentleman? He flourished at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Who was he, and when did he die? HORACE BLEACKLEY.

'OBSERVATIONS ON THE DEFENCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.'—Detailed particulars are asked for about 'Observations on the Defence of Great Britain and its Principal Dockyards,' by James Glenie, F.R.S., published in 1807. The book is not in the British Museum Library, nor have I been able to find a copy in other public libraries.

J. H. LESLIE, Major R.A.

(Retired list).

AUSTRALIAN FLOWERS AND BIRDS.—It is often said, but, I believe, untruly, that Australian flowers do not smell, and that Australian birds do not sing. Where can precise information on these points be obtained? ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

"COLLY MY COW!"—In 'The Ring and the Book' (book xi. l. 553), Browning puts into the mouth of Guido the exclamation, "Colly my cow!" It is apparently contemptuous, and even insulting. Can any one explain its origin? Dr. Berdoo, whose 'Browning Cyclopædia' professes to tackle "all difficult passages," passes over it in silence, and the only references to the phrase which I have discovered are not very helpful. They are as follows:—

1. From Dr. Brewer's 'Dictionary of Phrase and Fable,' p. 275:—

"Colly my Cow. A corruption of *Calainos*, the most ancient of Spanish ballads. *Calainos* the Moor asked a damsel to wife, who said the price of winning her should be the heads of the three paladins of Charlemagne," &c.

2. Dr. Wright's 'English Dialect Dictionary' quotes "Sing, oh poor Colly, Colly my cow," from Halliwell, 'Nursery Rhymes,' 86. It explains that Colly is, in some parts of England, "a term of endearment for a cow."  
A. K. C.

JAMES GORDON, KEEPER OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE LIBRARY. — Mr. R. A. Ingpen ('Middle Temple Bench Book,' p. 397) notes that James Gordon, "third son of Harry Gordon of Gordonfield, Aberdeenshire," was called to the Bar in 1790, and became Keeper of the Middle Temple Library. His services were dispensed with in May, 1827 (1821?), and he was granted a "pension of 40*l.* a year." Is this the James Gordon of the Middle Temple who tried to prove that his father, Col. Harry Gordon, R.E., of Knockespoek, Aberdeenshire, had not married the lady who was the mother of his elder brothers? The case (1818-21) is fully set out in Swanston's 'Report of Cases' (i. 166; ii. 409-82).

J. M. BULLOCH.

123 Pall Mall, S.W.

BATH CORPORATION SEAL: DU BARRY'S RAPIER.—In Vatel's 'Memoirs of Madame du Barry' it is stated that Jean Baptiste du Barry (*dit* Adolphe), the only son of the man who planned and carried through the intrigue by which Jeanne Bécu, the daughter of a domestic servant, was brought to the knowledge of Louis XV., was killed in 1778 (Nov. 10) in a duel which took place at Bath. The hilt of his sword, it is asserted, was picked up on the field, and "sert de cachet à la municipalité de Bath." Is there any foundation for this statement, and does the Bath Museum contain M. du Barry's broken rapier?

Bournemouth.

L. G. R.

QUEEN ANNE'S THREE REALMS.—Pope writes the well-known line in his 'Rape of the Lock':—

Here, Thou, Great Anna, whom three Realms obey. I wonder what three realms Pope referred to. It is true that Queen Anne's style and dignity was "Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland." Are these the three realms to which he referred? Surely an educated man in Queen Anne's reign would not have regarded her as Queen of France.

TRIN. COLL. CAMB.

MARQUESS OF CARNARVON.—When was the Marquisate of Carnarvon created, and in which year did it lapse?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

A COFFIN-SHAPED GARDEN BED.—I have just read parts of Eva Lathbury's 'The Shoe Pinches: a Tale of Private Life and Public Tendency.' The scene of chap. vi. is laid in a garden where "there are a number of flower-beds cut into quaint devices, stars and hearts and coffins, full of June flowers." Only this morning I complained of a long bed, on a lawn in which I am interested, not having the lines of its sides parallel to each other. I was told they were as they should be, as the bed was a coffin. This strikes me as being an ill-omened thing to have cut into the sod of one's *plaisance*. Can any one say whether it be a customary *memento mori*, or give another reason for the adoption of the form, not otherwise appropriate, or, to my thinking, beautiful?

ST. SWITHIN.

## Replies.

THE EFFECT OF OPENING A COFFIN.

(11 S. xii. 300, 363, 388, 448, 465.)

So far, the most famous instance in modern times of coffin-opening has not been referred to. I beg leave to give some details of this and of a few other cases which have not as yet been included in the printed replies.

In 1840, when Thiers was head of the French Government, consent was obtained by him from England for the exhumation of Napoleon's body at St. Helena, and for its removal to the banks of the Seine. The frigate *Belle Poule* was chartered for the purpose, and at midnight Oct. 14-15, 1840: the opening of the grave at St. Helena was begun. The work proved arduous, and it was not until 2.43 P.M. on Oct. 15 that the

coffin was actually opened. Among those present were Capt. Alexander, R.E., M. de Rohan Chabot, the Abbé Coquereau, Dr. Remi Guillard, Col. Hodson, and Darling, the undertaker of St. Helena. The official report afterwards issued was written by Dr. Guillard, and contains the following minute description of Napoleon's appearance at the opening of the coffin after nineteen years' interment:—

"The soldering was slowly cut, and the lid cautiously raised; I then perceived a white covering which concealed the interior of the coffin, and hid the body from view; it was of wadded satin, with which the coffin was also lined. I raised the covering by one end, and rolling it from the feet to the head, there was presented to view the body of Napoleon, which I immediately recognized, so well was the corpse preserved, and so much truth of expression did the head possess.

"Something white, which seemed to have detached itself from the satin, like a light gauze, covered all the coffin contained. The head and forehead, which adhered strongly to the satin, were very much covered with it; but little was to be seen of the lower part of the face, the hands or toes. The body of the Emperor lay in an easy position, the same in which it had been placed in the coffin; the upper limbs laid at their length—the left hand and lower part of the arm resting on the left thigh—the lower limbs slightly bent. The head, a little raised, reposed on the cushion; the capacious skull, the lofty and broad forehead, were covered with yellowish integuments, hard and strongly adhering. The same was the case round the eyes, above which the eyebrows still remained. Beneath the eyelids were to be seen the eyeballs, which had lost but little of their fullness and form. The eyelids, completely closed, adhered to the cheek, and were hard when pressed with the finger; a few eyelashes still remained on the ledges. The bones of the nose, and the integuments which covered them, were well preserved; the tube and the nostrils alone had suffered. The cheeks were swollen; the integuments of this part of the face were remarkable for their soft and flexible feeling and their white colour; those of the chin were slightly bluish; they had acquired this tint from the beard, which appeared to have grown after death. The chin itself had suffered no change, and still preserved the type peculiar to the face of Napoleon. The lips, which had become thinner, were parted; three incisor teeth of extreme whiteness appeared under the upper lip, which was a little raised at the left side. The hands left nothing to desire, they were not altered in the slightest degree; though the muscles had lost their power of motion, the skin seemed to have preserved that peculiar colour which belongs only to life; the nails were long, adherent, and very white. The legs were enclosed in boots, but the sewing of the feet had burst, and the four smaller toes of each foot were visible. The skin of these toes was of a dull white; the nails were preserved. The anterior region of the thorax was much fallen in the middle, the sides of the stomach sunken and hard. The limbs appeared to have preserved their form beneath the clothes that covered them; I pressed the left arm, and found it hard and diminished in size. The clothes themselves had preserved their

colour; thus the uniform of the *chasseurs à cheval* was perfectly to be recognized by the dark green of the coat and the bright red of the facings, the grand cord of the Legion of Honour crossing the waistcoat, and the white pantaloons partly concealed by the small hat which rested on the thighs. The epaulettes, the gold work, and the two orders on the breast had lost their brilliancy, and were blackened, with the exception of the crown surmounting the cross of an officer of the Legion of Honour, which preserved its colour. Some of the silver vases lay between the legs; one, surmounted by an eagle, between the knees; I found it uninjured and closed. As these vases adhered rather strongly to the adjoining parts of the body, by which they were partially covered, the King's commissary thought it better not to displace them for nearer examination."

The above report is printed in Norwood Young's '*Napoleon in Exile at St. Helena*,' vol. ii., 1915, pp. 306–8. In the same work there is a reproduction of a very striking drawing by Jules Rigo of '*The Body of Napoleon as it appeared on Exhumation, Oct. 15, 1840.*' In the wonderful collection of Napoleonic material made by Mr. A. M. Broadley, which is at present at The Knapp, Bradpole, Dorset, there are two illustrations in a "Grangerized" copy of Lord Rosebery's '*Last Phase*': (1) '*The Opening of the Coffin at St. Helena*'; (2) '*The Exhumation of the Body*.' There are numerous illustrations of the second funeral in the same collection. Thackeray's famous narrative must not be forgotten, although it contains nothing not accessible through other means. Janisch, who went out to St. Helena with Sir Hudson Lowe, and acted as clerk, wrote an account of the exhumation, which was published at St. Helena in 1840.

COL. FYNMORE says that he has seen in a catalogue of second-hand books '*An Account of the Body of King Edward I. as it appeared on Opening the Tomb*,' &c. This was written for the Society of Antiquaries by Sir Joseph Ayloff, and read by him to them on May 12, 1774. The actual opening of the tomb took place on May 2, ten days earlier. A few copies of this valuable narrative were printed separately, but the whole of it may be found in *Archæologia*, vol. iii. pp. 376–431.

As is well known, very special means were adopted to preserve the body of Edward I. when he died, and the curiosity of antiquaries, and specially of Daines Barrington, was roused in the eighteenth century to see whether the wax and other preservatives had availed to do what was expected. Ayloff's story is very long, but most interesting. I will quote only that

part which describes the body of Edward when seen at the opening of the coffin:—

"On lifting up the lid the royal corpse was found wrapped up within a large square mantle of strong, coarse, and thick linen cloth, diaper'd, of a dull, pale, yellowish brown colour, and waxed on its under side. The head and face were entirely covered with a *sudarium* or face cloth, of crimson sarcenet, the substance whereof was so much perished as to have a cobweb-like feel and the appearance of fine lint.... When the folds of the external wrapper were thrown back and the *sudarium* removed, the corpse was discovered richly habited, adorned with ensigns of royalty, and almost entire, notwithstanding the length of time that it had been entombed.

"Its innermost covering seemed to have been a very fine linen cerecloth, dressed close to every part of the body, and superinduced with such accuracy and exactness that the fingers and thumbs of both the hands had each of them a distinct envelope of that material. The face, which had a similar covering closely fitted thereto, retained its exact form, although part of the flesh appeared to be somewhat wasted. It was of dark brown or chocolate colour approaching to black, and so were the hands and fingers. The chin and lips were entire, but without any beard, and a sinking or dip between the chin and upper lip was very conspicuous. Both the lips were prominent, the nose short as if shrunk, but the apertures of the nostrils were visible. There was an unusual fall or cavity on that part of the bridge of the nose which separates the orbits of the eyes, and some globular substance, possibly the fleshy part of the eyeballs, was moveable in their sockets under the envelope. Below the chin and under jaw was lodged a quantity of black dust which had neither smell nor coherence; but whether the same had been flesh or spices could not be ascertained. One of the joints of the middle finger of the right hand was loose; but those of the left hand were quite perfect.... On measuring the body by a rod graduated into inches divided into quarters, it appeared to be exactly six feet and two inches in length."

Ayliffe's details are very minute, but it does not seem necessary to quote more. They can be found in the *Archæologia* at the reference already given. A fact which cannot be overlooked here, and which is of great interest, is that William Blake, then a lad of 17, was doubtless present at the opening of the tomb. Blake, as is well known, was employed by James Basire, engraver to the Society of Antiquaries, and it was his particular work to make drawings in Westminster Abbey, where the tomb was. There is a passage in Gilchrist's 'Life of Blake,' second edition, pp. 18-19, which may very appropriately be included here:—

"During the progress of Blake's lonely labours in the Abbey, on a bright day in May, 1774, the Society for which, through Basire, he was working, perpetrated by royal permission, on the very scene of those rapt studies, a highly interesting bit of antiquarian sacrilege, on a more reasonable pretext and with greater decency than sometimes

distinguish such questionable proceedings. A select company formally, and in strict privacy, opened the tomb of Edward I., and found the embalmed body in perfect preservation."

It is a significant fact that one of Blake's visionary portraits is that of Edward I. It is reproduced in Gilchrist's book, and faces p. 300 of the second edition of that fine biography.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187 Piccadilly, W.

(To be continued.)

HEBREW DIETETICS (11 S. xii. 334, 405, 466).—Up to the time of writing, no reference has been made to the most satisfactory work covering the fields into which this note has drifted, viz., 'Biblisches-talmudische Medizin' (Preuss.), 1911; among the numerous books on parts of the field, this work seems unique as covering the whole, as by a physician, and as based directly on the sources. Since the connexion between medicine and religion was then so close, aid may be had from 'Die Benützung der Pflanzenwelt in der alttestamentlichen Religion' (Lundgren), 1908; and also from 'Materialien zur Volksreligion Israels' (Jirku), 1914, to judge from favourable reviews thereof.

ROCKINGHAM.

Boston, Mass.

PARISH REGISTERS (12 S. i. 29, 78).—The Society of Genealogists of London, 5 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., has slip-indexed the following Registers in Cambridgeshire: Cambridge, St. Edward (marriages, 1559-1633); Conington (marriages, 1813-37); Over (marriages, 1813-37); Lolworth (marriages, 1813-37); Fen Drayton (marriages, 1580-1837); Knapwell (marriages, 1599-1837).

SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS.

The Oxfordshire Archæological Society printed a full index to the Registers of the parish of Ducklington (baptisms, 1550; marriages, 1581; burials, 1580—to 1880) in the year 1881. It was made by myself, then rector. I am not aware of any similar index for any other parish in the county. A list of names occurring in the Registers of Wolvercote, near Oxford, 1596-1650, was printed privately by the late Mr. George Parker of the Bodleian Library in 1888, together with a list for 1539-75 in the parish of Bradfield, Berkshire. Should your correspondent wish for copies of these, I will be happy to send them to him.

W. D. MACRAY.

Greenlands Cottage, Bloxham, Oxfordshire.

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED:** THOMAS LISLE (11 S. xii. 421, 12 S. i. 58). M.A.OXON.'s suggestion that "Magdalen Hall must be a mistake for Magdalen Coll." is an unfortunate conjecture. Beadles sometimes make mistakes, and so the Matriculation Register (followed in this case both by Foster and by Bloxam, vi. 210) may be in error; but Lisle elected Demy in 1726 is not likely to have been matriculated from Magdalen College in 1725. There were no commoners at Magdalen at this date. A gentleman commoner would have been ineligible for a demyship, which was an eleemosynary endowment. It was perhaps possible for a clerk to become a demy. It must have been very rare. Anyhow Thomas Lisle was never a clerk of Magdalen College. Magdalen Hall seems to have been a favourite place for matriculation with those who were afterwards to be elected demies. Four were elected thence in 1725, three in 1728. A large majority of the demies at that time were elected from other colleges and from the halls. It is dangerous to depart from original evidence except for specific reasons. 'N. & Q.' is more read than Foster or Bloxam, and M.A.OXON.'s unhappy conjecture might injuriously affect all future biographies of Thomas Lisle.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

(12 S. i. 11.)

(5) George Hodges was the son of George of Shrewsbury, Salopgent. He was 19 when he entered Christ Church, June 22, 1739. (6) Samuel Holford was y.s. Rich. of St. Dunstan's, Middlesex, equitis; brother of Robert Holford, y.s., which I suppose means youngest son, of Ric. of London, equitis. Entered Trinity Coll. 1702, aged 16. Foster refers the readers of both entries to his 'Judges and Barristers,' which I cannot find in the Picton Reference Library, Liverpool.

M.A.OXON.

**TREE FOLK-LORE: THE ELDER** (11 S. xii. 361, 410, 429, 450, 470, 489, 507; 12 S. i. 37).—The elder and the alder have, as ST. SWITHIN says, sometimes been confused; in some of our dialects the same name is still given to both, and in others the names are so nearly the same that confusion is sure to arise; but this does not altogether account for the hard things that have been alleged against the elder, nor is the alder's reputation entirely bad. In medicine, though it was, I think, never official in this country, it was used as a purgative and emetic, though Gerard says that on account

of the violence of its action it is "more fit for clowns than for civil people." Its leaves were used as fodder for cattle.

The dwarf elder, again, had a much better reputation in medicine than would appear from the note at the last reference. It was admitted into our pharmacopœia, and much used for dropsy, for which (says Culpeper) its roots are "as gallant a purge as any under the sun." It was, indeed, credited with the same medicinal virtues as the common elder, but Brookes says its action was "rough." C. C. B.

I do not know on what legend Aldhelm based his riddle, but it appears from one conserved in the Harleian MS. 4196, fol. 76 b, col. 1, and printed in Dr. Richard Morris's 'Legends of the Holy Rood' (E.E.T.S.), that, whatever the origin of the pips given by the angel in Eden to Seth, the outcome of them was not apple-wood. According to this particular tradition they respectively produced cypress, cedar, and pine, though the editor thought olive would be a better reading of the last.

Dr. Morris gives lines which I had in mind when I wrote before, but could not accurately set down. They may be acceptable now:—

Quatuor ex lignis domini crux dicitur esse :—  
P'es crucis est cedrus ; corpus tenet alta cypressus :  
Palma manus retinet, titula lætatur oliva.

P. xvii.

ST. SWITHIN.

**EMPLOYMENT OF WILD BEASTS IN WARFARE** (11 S. xii. 140, 186, 209, 463; 12 S. i. 74).—Carter's 'Curiosities of War,' p. 159, has an article on 'Animals in War,' not necessarily wild, but perhaps interesting in connexion with the subject.

R. J. FYNMORE.

**BRITISH ARMY: MASCOTS** (12 S. i. 10, 58).—I have a newspaper cutting relating to this subject, enumerating some regimental pets. Some years ago the Seaforth Highlanders captured in the Vindiya Hills two young black bears, which they made much of. These bears were very fond of lamp oil, which they purloined. The same regiment had also as a pet an Adjutant bird, which presented a strange spectacle wandering about in a red coat which the regimental tailor had made for it. The 2nd Life Guards maintained a monkey named "Jack" when Frank Buckland was a surgeon in the regiment. A goose joined the Coldstream Guards in Canada, and was brought home and for a number of years paraded in front

of the guardroom. Eventually run over and killed, its head and neck may still be seen at the Horse Guards, decorated with a collar bearing the words "Died on Duty."

I have some notes of other regimental pets.

R. J. FYNMORE.

**BAPTISM, 1644** (12 S. i. 50).—The "new fashion" at this reference is merely another record of the result of Puritan ascendancy, when the use of fonts was forbidden, and their place was taken by a basin. See pp. 173, 174, of 'English Church Furniture,' by Dr. J. Charles Cox (1907), and the same author's 'Churchwardens' Accounts' (pp. 155-7), published in 1913.

A. C. C.

According to the Directory, which superseded the Prayer Book in 1644, the child was to be baptized in church, but "not in the places where Fonts in the time of Popery were unfitly and superstitiously placed."

It is also therein stated that the minister "is to baptize the child with water: which for the manner of doing it, is not only lawful, but sufficient and most expedient to be, by pouring or sprinkling of the water on the face of the child, without adding any other ceremony."—"The Parish Registers of England," by Dr. J. C. Cox (1910), 36.

A. R. BAYLEY.

**BARON WESTBURY: MOCK EPITAPH** (11 S. xii. 422, 464; 12 S. i. 10, 18).—"He abolished the time-honoured institution of the Insolvents' Court."—There was up to 1861 a "Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England." Sir Richard Bethell, when Attorney-General, by "The Bankruptcy Act, 1861," abolished this Court, and all the jurisdiction and powers of such Court were transferred to "the Court of Bankruptcy." The Insolvents' Court dealt with persons who were not traders. I may say by the way that Charles Phillips was one of the Commissioners of the Insolvents' Court from 1846 until 1858. The proceedings of this Court were often highly amusing.

"The ancient mode of conveying land."—Lord Westbury when Lord Chancellor in 1862, by "An Act to facilitate the Proof of Title to, and the Conveyance of, Real Estate," altered the mode of conveying land.

"The eternity of punishment," &c.—I am afraid I can say little more on this subject in addition to what I have already written, and must refer BARRULE to the decision of the Privy Council with reference to the charge against Mr. Wilson in Article 14. See that part of the judgment in 'The Annual

Register' for 1864, p. 245, which is too long for me to quote.

The writer of the epitaph evidently considered that the judgment of the Privy Council in effect decided that "orthodox members of the Church of England" need no longer believe that sinners were made to suffer eternal misery in hell—that is, hell as generally believed in.

I should like to call BARRULE's attention to W. B. H.'s reply at p. 18, in which he explains the line "He was an eminent Christian."

The mock epitaph was considered at the time of its publication to be excellent from beginning to end, and BARRULE must bear in mind that a *jeu d'esprit* should not be examined too critically.

HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temple.

**OIL-PAINTING** (12 S. i. 29).—The following are among the best modern books on oil-painting:—

Collier (John), 'A Manual of Oil Painting,' 1903. Cassell, 2s. 6d.

Ganz (H. F. W.), 'Practical Hints on Painting, Composition, Landscape, and Etching,' 1905. Gubbings, 2s. 6d. net. (Out of print.)

Solomon (S. J.), 'The Practice of Oil Painting and of Drawing as associated with It' (New Art Library), 1910, Seeley, 6s. net.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

For the purpose of studying the art of oil-painting it is essential to visit the nearest art gallery and copy one of the oil-paintings there. As a further help to the study I think the following standard works may be of great assistance:—

'Landscape Painting in Oils,' by Alfred East, 1907.

'Six Lectures on Painting,' by G. Clausen.

'The Theory and Practice of Painting in Oil and Water Colours,' by T. H. Fielding, 1852.

'Elements of Drawing,' by John Ruskin.

'The Practice of Oil Painting and Drawing,' by S. J. Solomon.

E. E. BARKER.

**WILLIAM LETHEUILIER** (11 S. xii. 400, 449, *v. sub* 'Biographical Information Wanted').

—The following information may be useful to G. F. R. B. In the year 1732 Capt. John Lethieulier resided at Brea, co. Kildare. He was a son of Mr. William Lethieulier of Clapham, Surrey, "an eminent Turkey merchant," and uncle of Mr. John Loveday, who acquired considerable reputation as an antiquary. Capt. John Lethieulier died in 1738, and was succeeded by his son, William Lethieulier, who married, May 22, 1738, Elizabeth, second daughter of the Hon.



Charles Patrick Plunkett, of Dillonstown, co. Louth, M.P. for Banagher, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Stratford of Belan, co. Kildare. This William Lethieulier died on May 10, 1743. Assuming that he was identical with the William Lethieulier who was admitted to Westminster School in 1721/2, and who was then 10 years of age, he would have been about 32 years of age at the time of his death.

EDWARD HOUSTON.

26 Sandymount Avenue, Ballsbridge, co. Dublin.

PR SVRY, &C. = PERSEVERE YE, &C. (11 S. xi. 318, 435, 477, *sub* 'Hangleton').—In one of my commonplace books is an extract from some unnamed paper or book:

"In the parish church of Beeston Regis, near Cromer, the following *jeu d'esprit* occupies a prominent position on the remains of a very elaborate screen separating the chancel. Four of the openings are filled with panels, on which are inscribed the Commandments and the Lord's Prayer and Creed. Under the two tables of the former is the following, in capital letters, which we leave to the ingenuity of our readers:—

PR SVRY  
VR K P T H S

PR FCT MN  
PR CPT ST N

The vowel E

explains the key."

Perhaps this last line is not, or was not on the panels. The extract is not dated, but some of those near it are of 1855-60. Perhaps some Norfolk correspondent can confirm or deny the above.

At the third reference J. T. F. remarks that he remembers seeing these initials somewhere, perhaps in 'The Boy's Own Book' (c. 1845). It may be that he was reminded of one of the 'Paradoxes and Puzzles' which appear in the edition of 1852, p. 568:—

"Eighteen words in twenty-three letters.

What do the following letters signify in the French language, pronounced in the order in which they stand?

*lunneopyliarqliattliedcd*

*Answer*.—Hélène est née au pays grec, elle y a vécu, elle y a tête, elle y est décadée."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

MOIRA COALS (11 S. xii. 482; 12 S. i. 38).—The (to quote from a publication of a few months ago) "well-known colliery centre in North-West Leicestershire" owes its origin and name to the enterprise of the Earl of Moira, afterwards first Marquis of Hastings, who very soon after the year 1800, being entitled as Lord of the Manor to the minerals, began to sink for coal, and ultimately succeeded in reaching at a depth of upwards of 1,000 ft. a seam of coal about 11 ft. thick, and of superior quality. The mine has since been worked continuously, and is

now in the hands of a limited company. In 1834 was published in quarto 'Geological Facts relating to the Ashby Coal Field,' by Edward Mammatt, F.G.S., with many coloured illustrations of strata and fossils; and in later times Prof. Edward Hull has written on the subject.

W. B. H.

LORD MILNER'S PEDIGREE (12 S. i. 48).—I was introduced to Lord Milner, when he was a freshman at Balliol, by the Rev. H. R. Bramley, for many years Fellow of Magdalen, and afterwards Canon of Lincoln. Milner was a cousin of Bramley's, and I always heard that Bramley was a Yorkshireman.

Will this help MR. BULLOCK? OXON.

NELSON MEMORIAL RINGS (11 S. xii. 233, 361, 402, 469; 12 S. i. 34).—It may interest MR. FOLEY to know that the "locket" in my ring does contain hair.

GEO. W. G. BARNARD.

Norwich.

GUNFIRE AND RAIN (12 S. i. 10, 56).—The idea that heavy gunfire produces rain is by no means confined to Galloway. Until recently there was a practice battery at Montrose, in the north-east of Scotland, and the neighbouring farmers would declare that the firing always "broke the clouds"; and to-day, among the farmers about twenty miles from a practice fort now in use, the supposition still survives, although scientists have discounted it, that the firing there produces rain. A farmer at Potters Bar in Hertfordshire told me that firing so far away as Woolwich caused heavy rain to come.

CUTHBERT REID.

34 Great James Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

DUCHESSES WHO HAVE MARRIED COMMONERS (11 S. xii. 501; 12 S. i. 36, 57).—1. Isabella Bennet, only child of Henry, Earl of Arlington, and widow of Henry FitzRoy, Duke of Grafton, natural son of King Charles II., married secondly, in 1698, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart., Speaker of the House of Commons. She died in 1722/3.

2. Sydney, widow of the sixth Duke of Manchester, married Sir Arthur Blackwood, K.C.B. They were the parents of the well-known author Algernon Blackwood, born 1869.

G. G. M. G. C.

Mary, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Michell, Principal of Hertford College, Oxford, and widow of the Duke of Sutherland, married 1896 Sir Albert Kaye Rolliit, M.P.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

CLOCKMAKERS: CAMPIGNE (12 S. i. 47).—In Britten's 'Old Clocks and Watches and their Makers,' third edition, 1911, this maker's name appears as Compigné. The entry (p. 640) is:—

"Compigné, —, bracket clock, about 1710, inscribed 'Compigne, Winton'; watch, 'Dav. Compigne, Winton,' about 1750; good long-case clocks by him are to be met with in Hampshire."

G. L. APPERSON.

MEMORY AT THE MOMENT OF DEATH (12 S. i. 49).—One summer afternoon in 1882 two young and foolish boys jumped into Harrow "Ducker" for the first time without studying the record of the various "depths" indicated upon the edge of the bath. Neither could swim; and, as the water just came over the tops of their heads, they were soon in a bad way. T. was hauled out by O. B., an older and more expert Harrovian, and fortunately had sufficient breath and presence of mind left to say that your present correspondent was equally inefficient. So I also was rescued from a watery grave. I remember thinking that it was all up with me, and that, like Falstaff, I had swallowed an intolerable amount of water; but certainly the events of my past life did not kinematographically pass before me. However, we were none the worse; and one afternoon two years later, when aged 16, I succeeded in swimming twelve lengths of the bath. "Ducker" is 500 feet in length.

A. R. BAYLEY.

During the second Afghan War (1878-80) I was at Quetta, where my duties brought me into intimate relations with a general who, as a youth, had served in the first Afghan War (1838-40). One day he related to me the following experience: His regiment was engaged in the first war, and he (a subaltern then) was severely wounded in the chest and left, as he thought, dying on the field. Whilst so lying on the ground he said that he saw all his sinful actions pass in review through his mind, and feeling horrified he prayed earnestly to be allowed to recover and try to amend his way of life. He was picked up, taken to hospital, and recovered. Afterwards he lived a strictly religious life.

W. H. CHIPPINDALL, Col.

Kirkby Lonsdale.

THE BURY, CHESHAM, BUCKS (12 S. i. 48).—Rock & Co. were the publishers of the views described. These were probably issued between 1840 and 1860 as steel engravings printed on enamelled cards; the same illustrations of places of local interest

were offered as note-paper headings, and in a guide-book if such a work was issued. This was one of the earliest forms of the local view souvenir represented to-day by the picture post-card. Rock & Co., with commendable enterprise, included even the London suburbs in their series. For many years they carried on business in Walbrook; and Rock Bros., Ltd., of 60 Paul Street, E.C., are their descendants.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

I think it will be found that the prints with "Rock & Co.'s" imprint were quite modern reproductions of older prints of 1770. In the fifties and sixties small-sized steel engravings were issued in large variety, depicting seaside and other British resorts, and "Rock & Co., London," was familiar as a leading firm in that trade. I have a specimen of theirs dated "1855. No. 2762." The prints were approximately the size of the present oblong post-card, and were issued as (1) cards, (2) headings for note-paper, and (3) bound as a series, and lettered "Album," with a local application. Other firms competing were Harwood, Fenchurch Street; Newman & Co., Watling Street; and C. & E. Layton, Fleet Street; their productions extending from the early forties down to about 1880, when they succumbed to photography and process-work. As taking a place in the succession of etching, aquatint, and lithography as modes of popular illustration, the "steel" period of Rock & Co. and their competitors is not without artistic interest.

W. B. H.

"FAT, FAIR, AND FORTY" (12 S. i. 10, 53).—'The Magic Lay of the One Horse Chay' is a poem of twenty-four four-lined verses. The first two are:—

Mr. Bubb was a Whig orator, also a Soap  
Laborator,

For everything's new christened in the present  
day;

He was followed and adored by the Common  
Council Board,

And lived quite genteel with a One Horse Chay.

Mrs. Bubb was gay and free, fair, fat, and forty-  
three, &c.,

as at the latter reference.

H. A. ST. J. M.

SIR WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK must go further back for traces of this saying. It will be found on one of Rowlandson's caricatures, wherein the Prince Regent and Lady Conyngham are lampooned. It may be far older.

L. G. R.  
Bournemouth.

DR. JOHNSON ON FISHING (11 S. xii. 462; 12 S. i. 18).—Although I am unable to answer MONA's query, it may be worth mentioning that the familiar libel on the angler's sport (but with the substitution of "hook" for "worm") is attributed to Dr. Johnson by Hazlitt:—

"There are those who, if you praise Walton's 'Complete Angler,' sneer at it as a childish or old-womanish performance: some laugh at the amusement of fishing as silly, others carp at it as cruel; and Dr. Johnson said that 'a fishing-rod was a stick with a hook at one end, and a fool at the other.'"

Hazlitt continues:—

"I would rather take the word of one who had stood for days up to his knees in water, and in the coldest weather, intent on this employ, who returned to it again with unabated relish, and who spent his whole life in the same manner without being weary of it at last. There is something in this more than Dr. Johnson's definition accounts for. A fool takes no interest in anything; or if he does, it is better to be a fool than a wise man whose only pleasure is to disparage the pursuits and occupations of others, and out of ignorance or prejudice to condemn them merely because they are not *his*."—Essay 'On Egotism' in 'The Plain Speaker.'

The edition of Hazlitt's 'Essays' before me is without notes. Possibly a reference to the annotated edition of his 'Collected Works,' published by Messrs. J. M. Dent & Sons, would throw some light on the matter.

H. DUGDALE SYKES.

Enfield.

ARCHBISHOP BANCROFT (11 S. xii. 483; 12 S. i. 14).—I do not know of the existence of a published pedigree of Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1604-10, but the parish registers of Prescot yield the earliest information about the family. The first reference to it is under the date Jan., 1541, the entry reading: "John Bancroft was married the XXiiii daie." In May, 1542, the baptism of "Xrfor [Christopher] Baneroft, son unto John Bancroft," is recorded. In Sept., 1544, the baptism of the Archbishop appears as follows: "Ric. Bancroft, sone unto John Baneroft, bapt. the Xii daie." It was commonly believed that the family sprang from Farnworth, near Bolton, but it has now been proved that the Archbishop's forbears came from Farnworth in the parish of Prescot.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

ARTHUR HUGHES, PAINTER (12 S. i. 29, 76).—He was born in London, Jan. 27, 1832, and was the third and youngest son of Edward Hughes, who came from Oswestry early in life and married in London. Though Oswestry is in Shropshire, it has a very considerable Welsh population. *The Times* of

Dec. 23, 1915, and *The Manchester Guardian* of Dec. 27 gave excellent memoirs of the artist. He was a student at the Royal Academy in 1847 and a gold medallist in 1849. Exhibited at the Royal Academy from 1849 to 1911; at the Liverpool Autumn Exhibition from 1872 to 1876; and at the Grosvenor and New Galleries. His 'April Love' is in the Tate Gallery, and a triptych is in the Walker Art Gallery at Liverpool. The subjects are: (1) 'Touchstone and Audrey'; (2) 'Orlando and Adam'; (3) 'Rosalind.' He died at Eastside House, Kew Green, on Dec. 22, 1915, and was buried at Richmond on the 28th. An excellent painter, he was loved and honoured. The usual works of reference being silent about him, these brief notes may be useful to Sir Sidney Lee, Mr. Graves, Mr. Boase, and the other antiquaries who so often illuminate the pages of 'N. & Q.' THOS. WHITE.  
Liverpool.

THE TWO RYHOPES, CO. DURHAM (12 S. i. 49).—Peut-il être intéressant, pour l'auteur de la question posée, d'avoir le texte exact de la chronique de Syméon de Durham, auquel se rapporte, sans doute, l'ouvrage cité:—

"Ethelstanus rex.....ad oratorium Sancti Cuthberti divertit.....hoc subscriptum testamentum composuit et ad caput Sancti Cuthberti posuit.....et meam villam dilectam Wiremuthæ australem, cum suis appendiciis, id est, Westun, Uffertun, Sylceswurthe, duas Reofhoppas, Byrdene, Seham, Setun, Daltun, Daldene, Heseldene....."—I. 211.

Je regrette de n'avoir rien trouvé d'autre.  
PIERRE TURPIN.

SIXTEENTH - CENTURY DUTCH PRINT (12 S. i. 49).—If Grand-Carteret's 'La Femme en Culotte' is not at the British Museum, it is in the London Library, and accessible to subscribers. HOWARD S. PEARSON.

COL. JOHN HAYES ST. LEGER (12 S. i. 26, 77).—At the former reference MR. HORACE BLEACKLEY says, quoting from a magazine, that Col. John Hayes St. Leger became a captain and colonel in the 1st Guards, Oct. 25, 1782. This is an error. On that date he was promoted from major to lieutenant-colonel in the 65th Regiment. It was not till Sept. 5, 1787, that he exchanged with Capt. Richard Staynor Jones of the 1st Guards. On Oct. 4, 1794, he was transferred as second lieutenant-colonel to the 16th Dragoons, and a few months later was promoted major-general and appointed colonel 80th Regiment.

ASTLEY TERRY, Major.

## Notes on Books.

*Disguise Plots in Elizabethan Drama: a Study in Stage Tradition.* By Victor Oscar Freeburg. (New York, Columbia University Press; Oxford, Clarendon Press, \$1.50 net.)

PROFESSORS and teachers of literature are much more numerous in the United States than in this country, and most of them seem bound to write monographs on some subject or other. While these contributions to learning display admirable industry, they seem to us often less judicious in the themes they discuss; or is it that the good subjects are already all used? Certainly the drama has not till recent times been so much discussed as the field of literature; no classic work has put Aristotle's views of tragedy out of date; and there are distinct chances of filling gaps. We should be glad, for instance, to see a defence of melodrama, or a monograph on the stage ghost. Of course, there may be such works in existence, but we have not seen them.

Dr. Freeburg's 'Disguise Plots' is a typical American study, a most painstaking work, including a survey of no fewer than 425 plots. He is chiefly concerned with the Elizabethan period or with plays that can no longer be said to belong to the acted drama. We do not, however, object to this, though it is the student's habit to make too much of second-rate Elizabethan stuff. Our main regret is that the whole survey leads to no substantial conclusions concerning the art of the dramatist. Frankly, we did not expect that it would, for, as men patch grief with proverbs, dramatists have a way of patching bad plays with disguises. Disguise has a "rich theatricality," as Dr. Freeburg puts it in his somewhat elaborate style; but it is a painfully obvious way of creating complications, and has none of the subtlety we enjoy when a character shows its changes by speech and mood. "Know'st me not by my clothes?" Cloten asks Guiderius, who answers:—

No, nor thy tailor, rascal,  
Who is thy grandfather: he made those clothes,  
Which, as it seems, make thee.

All this business of "disguise," "retro-disguise," "double disguise," &c., is mostly tailoring, and here are some of the things Dr. Freeburg says about it:—

"The disguise ceases to be active as soon as it is discovered."

"The *dénouement* of a play always tests the skill of a dramatist."

"The dialogue of a disguise situation is especially capable of theatrical effectiveness. A disguised person is virtually two persons. One personality is maintained for the companions, who are deceived; and the other personality for the spectators, who are not deceived."

"The study of the spy motive, as of all disguise, has a tendency to fix our attention on the physical, momentary, theatrical values of certain dramatic situations. There were repetitions, variations, and conventionalizing. The little writers borrowed from the big, and the big from each other."

These things are true, but it does not need an extensive acquaintance with the drama to discover them. Where Dr. Freeburg goes deeper,

e.g., in suggesting that disguise should be "structurally basic," we cannot always follow him. His criticisms of the few examples of it in the drama of ancient Greece do not strike us as fortunate. The summary of the 'Philoctetes' of Sophocles is inadequate, if not misleading. The 'Rhesus' and Dolon go back to the tenth 'Iliad'; and we do not see any inadequacy in the element of disguise as worked out by Euripides in that masterpiece, the 'Bacchæ'.

We notice that to-day the idea of a rapid change of dress concealing identity is not out of date in popular tales, even when reduced to farce, for it figures *ad nauseam* in the stories, now probably six hundred or so, of Nicholas Carter and similar detectives which enthrall Dr. Freeburg's more unsophisticated compatriots. He is not so well up in modern dramas as in the Elizabethans; otherwise he would have discovered a descendant of the story of Achilles among women in that delightful parody of 'The Princess' of Tennyson, the 'Princess Ida' of W. S. Gilbert. Here, indeed, the disguise lasts a very short time, but it is essential to the plot. 'Measure for Measure' is naturally displayed as a prime example of disguise neatly applied; but it shows, too, that such neatness in itself cannot compensate for indifference to the intrinsic claims of character. A play with some of Shakespeare's greatest thought in it, it is sadly botched at the end.

Dr. Freeburg's style of writing is not attractive. Apart from words like "intrigant" and "motivation," he has a way of using substantives as adjectives which reminds the present reviewer of the average City prospectus, a document which has nothing to do with literature, though it may lead to drama when the worth of its statements has been tested by a guileless public.

*Cathay and the Way Thither.* Vol. I. (Hakluyt Society.)

WE reviewed at 11 S. xii. 471, vols. ii. and iii. of this welcome reissue of Sir Henry Yule's well-known work. These consisted of texts and introductions, and the present volume, which logically precedes them, gives us Yule's preliminary essay on the whole subject of the intercourse between China and the Western nations in the days before the discovery of the Cape route. It was published first in 1866, and has remained for well-nigh fifty years the classical authority for the historical geography of China and Central Asia in the Middle Ages. Hardly could higher testimony to its importance have been devised than the decision to add to it the immense amount of knowledge which has accumulated since its appearance, in the form of notes and intercalations, rather than frame altogether a new account.

Dr. Cordier deserves warm congratulation upon the manner in which he has accomplished what was doubtless a peculiarly congenial task. There is hardly a topic upon which he has not extended his author's information, and this may be said with especial emphasis concerning the history and situation of the Nestorian Christians in China, and concerning the remarks which go to elucidate the 'Supplementary Notes.' These, being extracts from sources, and many of them not easily accessible, form by no means the least valuable portion of an exceedingly valuable work.

*Archæological Excavation.* By J. P. Droop.  
(Cambridge University Press, 4s. net.)

THIS is a very sensible, practical, and, as the author claims for it in his Introduction (p. x), entertaining handbook on the subject of archæological excavation. It runs a slight risk of falling between two stools, as being too technical for the amateur, and not sufficiently technical for the trained archæological excavator. It may seem strange to describe such a book as this as entertaining, but the entertainment lies in the gentle irony which pervades its pages, in the quaint introduction of proverbial sayings, and in the construction of an archæological Decalogue, in which the Scriptural prohibitions are cleverly parodied, and the archæological counterparts of murder, adultery, and falsehood are cleverly described (pp. 50-51). We do not agree with chap. vii. about the co-operation of women. It might have been written by the founder of the Society of Antiquaries. This is a book which every beginner at excavations would do well to possess.

*The Edinburgh Review* begins its first number for 1916 with a profoundly sympathetic article from the pen of Mr. Edmund Gosse on 'The Unity of France.' We remember in the early days of the war a poem in which Mr. Gosse lamented, with some measure of passion, the disabilities of the man past military age. He may, we think, justly take to himself consolation; he has done notable service in deepening, strengthening, and also in enlightening our eager goodwill towards our heroic ally, and nowhere with more force and abundance of detailed information than in the pages before us. Particularly interesting is his reference to the influence of Eugénie de Guérin, and particularly useful his demonstration of the fact that the France we all love and admire is the old France, whose high qualities have been but hidden under superficial appearances to the eyes of the equally superficial observer. Mr. Wilfrid Ward gives us a somewhat rambling criticism of Mr. Balfour's Gifford Lectures—a criticism which goes over the same ground more than once, but breaks at last into a statement of the writer's own theory of the development of the religious sense in man, which is really worth reading. Mr. Algar Thorold writes on 'The Ideas of Maurice Barrès,' in an essay which is one of the best we have seen by this writer, though it rather leaves on one side that aspect of Barrès's work which is represented by 'Colette Baudouche.'

Mr. Francis Gribble has certainly had his share of what we may call civilian or passive war experience. His account of the opening of hostilities in the passage through Luxemburg has no little value, for meagre indeed, is the testimony we can expect from the particular angle he occupied. We notice that he does not subscribe the legend of the Grand Duchess's protest from her motor on the Pont Adolfe. A barricade formed of the Luxemburg variety of "Black Maria," hastily removed by the gendarmes in charge of it, seems to have been the protest the Germans actually encountered. The paper following Mr. Gribble's is one we would commend with some special emphasis to our readers as being more definitely antiquarian in scope than most of these articles are: it is 'The Psychology of Sumptuary Ideals,' by Mr. J. E. G. de Montmorency, not only excellent

as a study of English temperament and custom, and a good résumé of the legislation affecting domestic life throughout the Middle Ages, but also full of humorous detail and of timely counsel for the English of our present day. We have always been nearly as remarkable for our extravagance as for our insubordination. Nevertheless—as Mahan, we believe, first brought home to us—our extravagant ways have done us singular good service in the matter of our naval supremacy.

ONLY two of the papers in the new *Quarterly Review* deal with literary topics, and one even of these is almost more closely concerned with the war than with letters. Three papers bearing no signature, 'British Diplomacy in the Near East,' 'British Government and War,' and 'The Censorship and its Effects,' will probably attract serious attention in several quarters; and that will equally, we hope, be the fortune of M. Henri Davignon's 'German Methods of Penetration in Belgium.' The two articles to which we referred at the outset are Madame Duclaux's 'A Chaplet of Heroes' and Mr. A. C. Guthkelch's 'The Prose Works of Joseph Addison.' The latter is, in reality, a somewhat slender subject, for of Addison, as of many another writer, it is true to say that he is better worth reading than reading about. Nevertheless, these are decidedly pleasant and welcome pages. Madame Duclaux—despite the rather unfortunate fancy with which she sets out—writes with all her wonted charm, and with the poignancy which only real pain can achieve, an account of five French men of letters fallen in the war. The men whom she celebrates are Péguy, Psichari, Lafon, Alain-Fournier, and Émile Nolly; the first four of them fortunate in heroic death in battle, Nolly no less heroic through his slow dying in hospital.

## Notices to Correspondents.

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

DUBLIN.—Forwarded to C. B.

HASTINGS.—Forwarded to Mr. PIERPOINT.

PROF. MOORE SMITH.—Forwarded to MR. PAGE.

MR. B. R. BALFOUR ("An Austrian army awfully arrayed").—These lines were printed in full at 3 S. iv. 88, and were discussed in vol. i. of our Tenth Series at pp. 120, 148, 211, 258, 277, 280. Their authorship has been the subject of some conjecture. They may be found in *The Trifler*, May 7, 1817, and in *Bentley's Miscellany*, March, 1838.

MR. ANEURIN WILLIAMS ("Citizens of no mean citizenship").—If this instance of an adaptation of St. Paul's phrase—*v. Acts xxi. 39*—has anything particular about it, perhaps some of the context in which it occurs could be given.

J. G. V.—We do not insert queries as to the value of old books. Booksellers' catalogues might be consulted with advantage.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1916.

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Notices to Correspondents.

## Notes.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

(See *ante*, p. 61.)

## II.

## SIR GEORGE CHAWORTH.

SIR GEORGE CHAWORTH, afterwards Viscount Chaworth, travelled to Brussels in 1621 as special Ambassador from James I. to the Infanta Isabella Clara Eugenia, Archduchess of Austria, daughter of Philip II. of Spain, to condole with her on the death of her husband, the Archduke Albert. This was the ostensible cause of his journey, but the real object was to solicit her Highness for a cessation of arms in the Palatinate until a treaty of peace could be concluded. Chaworth's own account of the journey and the preparations for it is printed in A. J. Kempe's 'Loseley Manuscripts,' London, 1836, pp. 418–87. For his travels Chaworth furnished himself with "a cassack, breeches and cloak of black cloth called french blew, verie fyne, and a stuff doblett of black perpetuana." These were to be his "rydeing clothes, w<sup>th</sup> slyvers of welch cotton ov' ye

breeches and a ryding coate w<sup>th</sup> wyde sleeves ov' ye doblett" when he journeyed. The cloak and cassock, being handsomely folded up and put into a black cotton bag, were to be carried by one of his pages. He suited his son Gilbert also, for riding like himself in all points, but "dyd not buye him a syde cloake of cloth, but only ye ryding sute" like his own. He is careful to record all his bills and expenses, and on Thursday, Oct. 4, 1621, he begins his journey. He carried with him 10 servants, including his interpreter, and 3 gentlemen voluntaries who travelled with their servants, in all 18 persons.

An entry at the commencement of the journey is interesting as showing the additional and unlooked-for expenses to which travellers at this time were constantly subjected. At Dover a servant was dispatched to hire a boat to carry them to Calais. The price worked out at 4*l.*, but "for carrying me and my companie to y<sup>e</sup> shipp" an additional 1*9s.* 6*d.* was extracted. At Calais the procedure was even more expensive:—

"Before I could get to Calais it was lowe water and I could not gett neare w<sup>th</sup> my shipp to land, and (after long stave in bargaining) was forced to give ye french skippers for a long boate to lande me and my companie w<sup>th</sup> me, leaving my stuff aboard until y<sup>e</sup> tyde arose, I say they wold have 4*4s.* And after to carye me over the creke 3*s.*"

The crossing was usually made in four, five, or six hours. Chaworth's boat took six hours, but owing to calm and mist it was sixteen hours before he could land. Calais did not please him; it was a

"beggerly extorting towne, ill effected to y<sup>e</sup> English, monstrose deere and sluttish, verie uncivil; the garrison there turneing dyrect beggers of all ambassadors. The best is (in y<sup>e</sup> cource it ys in) it will not long be a towne, being so neglected at both ends (for ye sea almost compasseth it) that y<sup>e</sup> sea (it ys to be hoped) will revenge our quarell and regaine it and swallowe it, being already on y<sup>e</sup> too ends at high tydes unaccessible."

From Calais he travelled post to Bruges by way of Gravelines, Dunkirk, Nieuport, and Ostend. Ghent was reached next, and then Alost, where he was robbed of about 350*l.* in English gold by one of his servants, Oliver, "my theefe," who broke open a trunk and decamped. The trunk, however, was repaired at a cost of 1*s.* 9*d.*; and in due course the party reached Brussels and Chaworth had his first audience with the Infanta. Some ten days or so were spent in audiences and courtesies, and on Oct. 30 Chaworth departed for Antwerp by water;



changing boats at every four or five miles on account of the locks and bridges, and taking with him as a parting gift a jewel of large size but small value, which he subsequently sold for 70*l*. Of Brussels he could say much,

"it being a well seated and well watered towne as ever I sawe, y<sup>e</sup> civillest people in y<sup>e</sup> world, verie populous, of all nations that are Catholick and civill, full of brave soldjers and men active for com'and, full of verie handsome women."

He left it with evident regret. Antwerp pleased him less. Though it is reputed to be the best-built town in the world, he does not like its situation, "being extraordinarie flatt." He notes the Church of Notre Dame and the Jesuit Church still building, the galleries of which—both above and below—were "wholly roofed w<sup>th</sup> brave pictures of Rubens makeing, who at this tyme ys held y<sup>e</sup> master workeman of y<sup>e</sup> world."

From Antwerp he started homewards through Brabant and Artois to Calais, and so to Dover. Of the towns visited, both on the outward and homeward journey, he records briefly the chief buildings and characteristics. Thus Gravelines

"is a prittie little town....It hath in itt a verie prittie Eng<sup>sh</sup> monestarie of nuns....There were 62 p'fessed wh<sup>e</sup> I was there, all handsome wom<sup>e</sup>, yonge and well lykeing, and liveing altogether uppo' charitie uncertaine from Eng<sup>d</sup>. They eate no flesh, fast all fasts, when you see y<sup>m</sup> they must winke and not speake to you : but at another gate where they maye speake to or answer you a boarde and curtaine are betwixt you."

Ostend was still suffering from the result of the Spanish siege, but it was being rebuilt,

"and y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> coldest towne I ever came in....It ys a brave haven : and att my being there had in itt new built and in building 20 brave shippis. I could judge none of them to be less than 800 tun."

Bruges was a fair and populous city, well served with water, and containing many goodly churches. Alost of all places he could not abide. He had been robbed there, and the recollection of it was fresh upon him:—

"Of all townes in y<sup>e</sup> world [he writes], I intend not to lodge in this both for y<sup>e</sup> unreasonable deerness of itt and for my particular ill fortune in itt."

At Lille he bought a piece of cambric

"for y<sup>e</sup> rate of 7*s*. an elne English w<sup>ch</sup> cannot be followed in Eng<sup>d</sup> for a marke an elle. Here hence beare y<sup>e</sup> names of those Lisle grogeroms w<sup>h</sup> we ware and are of good use, being here made w<sup>th</sup> great facilitie in abundance."

From Aire he visited St. Omer, where he notes the Abbey church, the Abbot of

which for some reason was obliged to keep a live eagle, "and hath a good renew for his fatt monks and verie faire lodgings for himself." But what struck him most was the Jesuit College, which he describes as the best ordered in the world:—

"At my being here there were 140 youths of Eng<sup>d</sup> who renounced theyr names and (as I feare) nation and nature of Eng<sup>sh</sup>men. It was a pittance to see y<sup>m</sup> (for they were the fynest youths I ev<sup>r</sup> sawe) that they shold be bredd traytors : but excepting their religion they are the strictest, orderlyest, and best bredd in y<sup>e</sup> world."

Chaworth does not record the date of his return, but on reaching Dover he fell upon his knees and returned thanks, and then sought the presence of his sovereign, begging if he had found favour to be used again as the King might please. The King was graciously pleased with the results of his journey, received him with a smile, called him "sweet George!" and "deare George," and subsequently promised him an English peerage. But Chaworth was to learn the disappointment of the man who builds his prospects on the honours and preferments of a Court. To his great disappointment, he was at length created a Viscount of Ireland only, by the title of Baron Chaworth of Trim in the County of Meath, Viscount of Armagh. The King had warned him before starting that he was "straungely besett for monie on all sydes," and was not prepared to "stow cost" on the journey to make a show. Chaworth was allowed five marks a day for his entertainment, and received in addition 1,000*l*. for other expenses without any liability to account; but he evidently preferred to be on the safe side, and his narrative contains full particulars of his payments preparatory to his journey, as well as an account of his charges by the way. MALCOLM LETTS.

## MATERIA MEDICA IN THE TALMUDIC AGE.

### I.

THE Gemara gives us a great multitude of facts and incidents connected with the noble science of healing, but without disparaging these it may be conceded that the Hebrews of the pre-Talmudic era had but little knowledge of disease, and that little was at its best mere empiricism. From the records of medical diagnoses and experiments during the period, say, that intervened between the dedication and destruction of the second Temple—roughly, a period of two and a half

centuries—it may be seen that extraordinary strides were made, both in the philosophy of medicine, and in the methods of determining disease.

Side by side with a remarkable progress in surgery and in pathological knowledge a curious but by no means inexplicable state of things persisted. Folk-lore, legendary traditions, and family nostrums among the populace were responsible for all the prevailing backwardness in medical discovery, both before and after the period aforesaid. Magic, witchcraft, charms, amulets, incantations, &c., took precedence over medicine proper in many spheres of society in the East, where the plague and other forms of disease raged most furiously, and for long periods these superstitions successfully resisted the slow but irrevocable advance of science.

Old and new ideas in homœopathy and science move, as it were, along parallel lines through those wonderful pages, the riches of which cannot be reduced to system and order. We begin with setting down a list of some of the plants, herbs, shrubs, and seeds to be found in the Talmud, including with them oils, unguents, perfumes, spices, and the like.

1. *Pakuos* (gourds), oil of *pakuos*, obtained by crushing its seedlings. The Rabbins allowed *Parnassim* (wardens) to light synagogues with this when oils extracted from sesame, nuts, or olives were unobtainable. The seeds of this plant yielded an unguent for pharmaceutical purposes also.

2. Garlic or onions (*bloospin* and *kloofsin*) in Ned. 49. Some writers consider *balpassin* were figs or dates, which young unmarried women (*ibid.*, 50) were forbidden to eat.

3. *Kikauyoun* (gourd), believed to be sesame, the croton of the Greeks. The famous "oil of Kik" was obtained from this shrub for lighting the *Neir Tamid* (perpetual lamp) in the Temple.

4. *Kopher* (camphor), according to Celsius, is a botanical product used by the Hebrews.

5. *Karshimmin* (rye) is identified as the *Kussaymess* of Ex. ix. 32 by Maimonides.

6. *Malluchim* (common mallows).

7. *Morour* is termed dandelion, but modern Hebrews apply the name to horse-radish, which is one of the special herbs eaten at the Seder services on Passover.

8. *Charub* (*ceratia*) was objected to by the Rabbins on account of its indigestibility.

9. Though *galbanum* or *chebenna* had a very unpleasant odour (Kerissous, 6), it was one of the elements in the Temple incense (*ibid.*, 6a, the *locus classicus* for this fascinating study).

10. Caraway is mentioned also.

11. *Dudueem* (mandrakes) occur at Erubin, 21. The fruit of this plant was regarded by the vulgar as promoting fertility (see Gen. xxx. 14). The Arabs named it "the devil's apple," *tufah-al-sheitan*.

12. *Pishtan* (flax) was rejected because it was supposed to induce spasms and vapours. (Megillah).

13. *Zanvilla* or ginger (Yoma, 81 b; Shobbos, 65 a; Pesachim, 42 b).

14. *Boris*, or seaweed, yielded the Hebrew doctors their potash.

15. *Botnim* are pistachios or terebinth.

16. *Chazayress*, lettuce.

17. *Ulshin*, endives.

18. *Tamcha*, tansy.

19. *Charbona*, nettle. To extract their aromatic essences the five just mentioned were boiled in fat, and formed useful unguents for various complaints.

20. Balm (*bousem*) was regarded by the faculty as stimulating gestation. Women who lived within the vicinity of the plains of Jericho, which was only ten parasangs from Jerusalem, were supposed to be greatly favoured in that respect (Yoma, 39 b). On the other hand, women residing, say, in Galilee, who took the statutory trips to the Temple three times a year, were spared the evil effects accruing from the incidental bad odours of the place through the redeeming qualities of the incense (*ibid.*, 21 a).

21. *Aviyounous* (capers).

22. *Adoshim* (lentils).

23. *Shum* (sumach), quoted Berachoth, 51. The disagreeable pungency imputed to it makes one think garlic was intended (Sanhedrin).

24. *Kaphrissin* (capers), in Kerissous, 5, have caused a difference of opinion among the Rabbins, some finding in the phrase "Yein Kaphrissin" its place of origin, viz., Cyprus; others contending that its name was due to the aromatic quality of the herb.

25. Mustard (*cherdal*) in Berachoth, 40, was recommended for heart affections.

26. *Kaytsach* (black cummin), recommended for the blood.

27. *Pakrissin* (mushrooms), associated with Deut. xxxii. 13.

28. *Kemoheen* (cress), Berachoth, 40 b.

29. *Karcoum* (saffron).

30. *Dekolim* (palm-trees) in Baba Bathra, 36 a.

31. The Rabbins gave hyssop (*eizouv* or *shoomshook*) for kidney disorders (Sabbath, 109 b).

32. Doses of *shum* (sumach) were prescribed for cleansing the complexion and the intestines (Baba Kama).

33. *Patreeyous*, lentils, (Berachoth, 40 b).
34. *Zippouren*, onycha (Kerissous, 6 a).
35. *Himelta*, opium (Yoma, 81 b; Berachoth, 36).
36. *Levouna*, frankincense (Kerissous, 6).
37. *Kinnomoun*, cinnamon (*ibid.*, 6 a).
38. *Dreüllim* (dried figs), in Yoma, 83 b.
39. *Zimmukim* (raisins), in Yoma, 83 b.
40. *Delooïn* (poppies), in Nedarim, 54 a.
41. *Pull hamitzree* (Egyptian beans) in Nedarim, 54 a.

Salt plays a large part in Rabbinical pharmacy. Physicians advised salt after every meal, and water after wine in order to avoid the risk of *askerra* = parched throat and suffocation (Berachoth, 40). Lentils (*adoshim*), taken once a month (*ibid.*, 40), were also held to destroy any tendency to those troubles. *Bulmus* may be a printer's error for *kulmus* (*calamus*), or the sugarcane (*Knei bosem* of Ex. xxx. 23). *Kolae* (dried corn) is found in Avodah Zara, 38 b; from that a popular drink (*shociss*) was made. Ground or milled into flakes or grains, kneaded with butter, honey, spices, and wine, it was a most refreshing dish, and very invigorating. Workmen, shepherds, and others found it most sustaining when merely damped with water. *Palpal* (pepper) is mentioned in Tractates Sabbath, 65 a; Gittin, 69 a; and Pesachim, 42 b; and, along with finely matured wines and fat meats and little fishes (*dogim ketannim*), in Yoma. Strange to remark, fish, as diet for all and sundry, does not seem to have appealed to the Rabbins at all. In Chagiga, 10 a, occurs an epigram on pepper: "One peppercorn is worth a dozen dates."

*Roush* (hemlock or the head), *laanoh* (wormwood), *cheemoh* (radish), dill, rue, narcissus, *luf* (arum), nightshade, *kubla* (camomiles), lupines, cocoa-nut, and castor-oil, cited by Celsius, Majmonides, Lightfoot, and Royle in their writings, have escaped my eye.

Reference has already been made to the presence in the Talmud of what the Rabbins stigmatized as "Darkei Hoamouree" (Shobbos, 67 a), "the manners of the Amorites," viz., the popular fondness for "cures" by magic, amulets, charms, and incantations. The following (*ibid.*, 67 a) is one of many examples of the public will overriding the higher law of the Rabbins: "Women in a state of convalescence (*meshoom refuoh*) may walk abroad on the Sabbath day bearing a grasshopper's egg, a fox's tooth, or a charmed nail." Fevers, epilepsy (Berachoth, 64 b), *shabreeree* or temporary blindness (Gittin, 69), *yerouko* or jaundice (Tractate Shobbos), were all held by the *hedyouteem* (the masses), and

especially by their womenkind, to be amenable to the traditional treatment by means of charms, and of unguents mystically prepared by the *assia* (homœopathist) of the town or village. Jaundice was combated by giving the patient *yerokous* (yellow messes) made of herbs; and there was a popular delusion about the sun's power to absorb the patient's fevers, as the following anecdote (Berachoth, 34 b) will illustrate: One of the sons of Rabban Gamaliel lay stricken with fever. As a last resort Gamaliel dispatched two of his disciples to Rabbi Chaneena ben Dousa, a famous *assia*, who, as soon as they arrived, without speaking a word to them, ascended to his private chamber to pray. As he entered the room a flood of sunshine greeted him. Taking this for a good omen, he rejoined his anxious visitors and directed them to return joyously because his prayers had been heard and the boy "had been saved by the sun" (*shaycholzousou cheimo*), i.e., the fever had been taken away. Astonished at the working of the miracle, the young men asked him whether he was a prophet. "I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but I have been orally taught (*kach mekooblannee*) that when my prayers come freely (*shegooro tefillosee befee*) all is well; if not, then the patient is *metoorof*, torn asunder body from soul," it being an unlucky omen (Pesachim) if speech comes haltingly or things be done clumsily. Quacks would prescribe for *shabreeree* by muttering a sort of abracadabra made out of the word itself. In Tractate Shobbos, 67 a, a man had a bone in his throat, and the *assia* (local herbalist) procured a particular root (possibly hemlock because it signifies head, *roush*, as well), and, after laying it on his head for a time, muttered mystical sentences over him.

The amulet called *Darkoun* or dragon (Berachoth, 62 b) opens up too wide a subject. Suffice it to say that Rashi *in loco* suggests that the malady called *Droken* in the text is a tumour which was believed to be curable by looking at a symbol of a dragon, in which ingenious word-play lay the seeds of the so-called Kabbalah, many of whose votaries in less enlightened centres of Judaism (known as Chassideem) still favour homœopathic remedies and consult the *bals'em* (a degenerate type of the Talmudic *assia*), whose specious injunctions they carry out with regrettable fidelity. In Baba Mezia this dragon-charm is associated with the sun, and may, therefore, have been used by those simple persons to charm away fevers, &c., as it

apparently has properties similar to those of the stone (possibly an amethyst) which, the Rabbins tell us, "was suspended round Abraham's throat and healed the sufferer straight away." Possibly it was just such a charm that Rabbi Chaneena used to cure Rabbi Yochanon ben Zakai's son, as related in Berachoth, 34b. According to the author of 'Vahyikra Rabba,' ladies wore a picture of the *darkoun* on their shoes, to protect them when in public, the serpent being responsible, in Hebrew folklore, for many mischances. They also wore earrings with magical formulas carved on them to protect them from contagion, &c. That was, indeed, the basic idea of the extensive use in the Orient of aromatic waters, odoriferous oils, ointments, fragrant spices, and perfumes of all kinds in the home, the public squares, the theatres, and places of worship and of social assemblage. Oftentimes they hung aromatic roots and spices round a patient's neck, thus serving the double purpose of amulet and cure; and on Sabbath days ladies were permitted to carry their "camires," disks made of gold or silver, in reticules, where they kept face powders, perfumes, and spare false teeth (Shobbos, 64b). Probably in the cult of perfumes lay the origin of modern snuff-taking, snuff being a compound of ground tobacco and aromatic spices blended together by repeated mixings.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

(To be concluded.)

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE CIVIL WAR TRACTS.

(See *ante*, p. 86.)

[1643, June 2.]

10. Eight Speciall | ORDERS | of | The Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament : | viz.

1. An ORDER for associating the County of Huntingdon, with the Counties of Hert', Cambridge, &c.
2. An ORDER for present search in London, and | places adjacent, for Souldiers and Horses, to be sent to | his Excellency.
3. An other order concerning Souldiers.
4. An order for apprehending dangerous and suspected persons.
5. An order forbidding Tenants to pay Rents to such | Bishops and temporal persons, as have raised armes a-|gainst the PARLIAMENT.
6. An ORDER for apprehending spyces.
7. An ORDER for Collections speedy bringing in of | Moneys.
8. An ORDER for releife of such persons as are o-|ver rated in the Weekly Assesment.

*Ordered by the Commons assembled in Parliament. | That these ORDERS be forthwith printed and | published.*

Hen: Elysnyge, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

London, Printed for *Edw. Husbands*, and are to be sold at his shop | in the middle Temple. June 2. 1643.

4 ll. 8 pp.

1643 [Aug. 3].

11. The Copy of a | LETTER | Written by | COLONEL CROMVELL, | To the | Committee at Cambridge. | Dated on Monday last being | the 31 of July.

Concerning the raising of the Siege at Gainsborough, with the Names of those that were | Slayne, and the Number of the | Prisoners taken. *This is licensed according to order.*

London :

Printed for *Edward Blackmore*, at the Angell in *Pauls* | Church-Yard. August the 3. 1643.

P. 6. Dated from "Huntington, | July, 31, 1643. | Gentlemen I am | Your faithfull seruant | Oliver Cromwell."

4 ll. 6 pp. Black-letter.

[1643] August 14.

12. An | ORDINANCE | of | The Lords and Commons assem- | bled in Parliament, | Concerning the Names of the Committee for | the Associated Counties of *Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridge, Hertford, and Huntington* :

Together with | Instructions for the said Committee.

Also, Three Special Orders : viz. |

1. That the Divines of the Assembly that are Resiants of | the Associated Counties, and now attending the Assem- | bly, be desired to go down into their severall Counties, | to stir up the people to rise to their defence.
2. That the Lord Generall the Earl of ESSEX, be desired to | grant a Commission to the Earl of *Manchester*, to be Ser- | geant Major Generall of all the Forces of the six Associ- | ated Counties.
3. That the said six Associated Counties shall forthwith | raise a Body of Ten thousand Foot and Dragoons to | withstand the Enemy.

Ordered by the Commons in Parliament, That this | Ordinance, Instructions, and Orders, be forthwith | printed and published :

H. Elysnyge, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

Printed for *Edward Husbands*, August 14.

4 ll. 8 pp.

1643 [Aug. 17].

13. An | ORDINANCE | of the | LORDS and COMMONS | Assembled in | PARLIAMENT. | For the speedy Pressing of 20,000 | Souldiers, with so many Gunners, Trum- | petors, and Chirurgeons as shall be thought fit by | the Committees for the six Associated Coun- | ties of *Norfolke, Suffolke, Essex, Cambridge, Hert- | ford-shire and Huntingdon-shire*, with the Ci- | ty of *Norwich*, and *Isle of Ely*.

*Die Mercurii, 16 Augustii, 1643. | Ordered by the Lords Assembled in Parliament, | that this Ordinance bee forthwith Printed and Published.*

John Browne, Cler. Parliament.

August 17 London, Printed for *John Wright*, in the Old-Bailey. 1643.

Black-letter. 4 ll. 5 pp.

1643 [Sept. 22].

14. An | ORDINANCE | of the | LORDS and  
COMMONS | Assembled in Parliament, | Wherein  
| The County of *Lincolne* is added in the  
| Association of the six Counties of *Norfolke*,  
*Suffolke*, *Essex*, *Cambridge*, *Hartford*, *Huntington*,  
| for the mutual defence each of other against  
the | Popish Army in the North under the com-  
mand | of the Marquesse of Newcastle. | Also,  
giving power to the Earle of *Manchester* to |  
nominate Governours over the parts of *Holland*  
and | *Marchland*; and if any person harbour a  
souldier that | is impressed to serve under him,  
he shall be fined; if he refuse | to pay his fine,  
his goods shall be sequestred, and he | imprisoned  
till the fine is satisfied | With the names of the  
Committees appointed for | the collection of the  
money to pay the Forces raised for | the preserva-  
tion of those seven Counties.

Die Mercurii 20 Septemb. 1643.

*Ordered by the Lords and Commons assembled  
in Parliament, | that this Ordinance shall be  
forthwith printed and published.*

J. Brown, Cler. Parliamentorum.

London,

Printed for *John Wright* in the Old-baily, |  
Septemb. 22. 1643.

6 ll. 10 pp.

1643.

15. An | ORDINANCE | of the | LORDS and  
COMMONS | Assembled in Parliament: | To inable  
the Right Honourable, | EDWARD, | Earle of  
*Manchester*, To put in execution all former |  
Ordinances for Sequestring Delinquents estates: |  
Weekly Assessments: The fift and twentieth  
parts: Contributions for *Ireland*: And | other  
Ordinances for raising Monies with- | in the  
Associated Counties of *Norfolk*, | *Suffolk*, *Essex*,  
*Hertford*, *Cambridge*, | *Huntingdon*, *Isle of Ely*,  
and | City of *Norwich*.

Ordered by the Commons in Parliament, that  
this | Ordinance be forthwith printed and pub-  
lished.

London,

Printed by L. N. for *Edward Husbands*, and are  
| to be sold at his shop in the Middle-Temple.

1643.

4 ll. 5 pp.

1643.

16. The | First-Century | of | Scandalous,  
Malignant | Priests | made and admitted into  
Benefices | by the Prelates and — or a narration  
of the causes for which the Parliament hath  
ordered the sequestration of the Benefices of  
severall Ministers Complained of before them for  
vitiousnesse of Life, &c.

Printed by order of Parliament, 1643.

51 pp.\* Contains particulars of sequestered  
*Huntingdonshire* clergy. [From a *Sale Cata-*  
*logue*.]

1644 [April 1].

17. A | CATALOGUE | of remarkable mercies  
conferred | upon the seven Associated | Counties,  
viz. | *Cambridge*, *Essex*, *Hartford*, *Huntingdon*, |  
*Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Lincoln*. | Printed by the  
Command of the | Right Honourable | EDWARD,  
| Earl of *Manchester*, the Major Generall | thereof,  
and the Committee now residing | in CAMBRIDGE:

And appointed to be published in the severall  
Parish-Churches of the aforementioned Counties,  
upon the fourteenth of *April*, that Almighty  
God may by solemne Thanksgiving, | have the  
glorie due unto | his Name.

Hereunto is annexed an Order for the more  
so- | lenne keeping of the Publick Fast.

Printed by *Roger Daniel*, Printer to the Univer-  
sity of | CAMBRIDGE. 1644.

6 ll. A 2, A 4.

1644 [May 14].

18. An | ORDINANCE | of the Lords and  
Commons | Assembled in | PARLIAMENT, | for |  
The maintaining of the Forces of the | Seven |  
ASSOCIATED COUNTIES, | Under the command of  
| Edward Earl of *Manchester*.

*Ordered by the Commons assembled in Parliament,  
| that this Ordinance be forthwith printed and |  
published.*

Hen. Elysnyge, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

Printed for *Edward Husbands*, 1644. *May* 14.  
4 ll. 7 pp.

1644 [July 5].

19. An | ORDINANCE | of the | Lords and  
Commons | assembled in Parliament; | For  
putting the Associated Counties | of | *Suffolk*,  
*Norfolk*, *Essex*, *Huntingdon*, | *Hertford*, *Cambridge*,  
*Lincoln*, | The Isle of *Ely*, and the Cities o,  
*Lincoln* and | *Norwich* into a Posture of Defence;  
| By the Better Regulating of the Trained Bands,  
and | Raising other Forces of Horse and Foot,  
for the | preservation and safety of the said  
Counties | and Cities.

Ordered by the Commons Assembled in |  
Parliament that this Ordinance be forth- | with  
printed and published.

Henry Elysnyg, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

*London*, Printed for *Edward Husbands*, and are  
to be | sold at his shop in the Middle-Temple.  
July 5. 1644.

8 ll. 15 pp. Black-letter.

1645 [Aug. 27].

20. The | ROYALL ENTERTAINMENT | of the |  
King, by the Royalists | of | HUNTINGTON.  
| Being a true Relation of the great Joy of | that  
Town at his Comming, with their bountifull |  
Gifts to welcome him thither. | Also his tender  
care of them exprest by Proclamation | to keep  
them free from Plunder; and his extraordinary |  
Favour and Mercy in setting all the | Prisoners  
Free. | Together with the great Lamentation of  
the Inha- | bitants at his departure | Sent in a  
Letter by a person of Credit, | to a Gentleman of  
worth in *London*.

London, PRINTED by *John Maccock*. 1645.

[P. 8 — "Your Loving Friend, &c., J. W.  
Hunt. 27 Aug. 1645."]

4 ll. 8 pp.

1646 [Aug. 6].

21. An ordinance of Parliament for the sleighting  
and demolishing of several garrisons under  
Parliament [*Newport-Pagnell*, *Cambridge*, *Hunt-*  
*ington*, and *Bedford*], and the speedy supply of  
Forces to be sent to *Ireland*.

Printed for *John Wright*.

Thomason tract, I. 455. B.M. E. 349 (11).

1648 [July 10].

22. A great | VICTORY | obtained by |  
COLLONELL SCROOPE | against the | Duke of  
BUCKINGHAM, at Saint | Needs in *Huntington-*  
*shire*. On *Munday* | July the 10th. 1648.

Where was slain  
Col. Dolbier, Quarter-  
master General.  
3 Officers more  
8 Troopers

*The Duke of Bucking-  
ham fled with 200 Horse*  
Taken besides

200 Horse  
150 Fire Armes  
100 great Saddles  
Powder some pounds.  
Silver, and gold and store  
of other good plunder  
The Earle of Hollands  
blew Ribbon and his  
George.

Taken Prisoners :  
Earl of Holland,  
30 Officers and Gentle-  
men,  
120 Troopers

## LONDON.

Printed for the generall satisfaction of moderate  
men. M DC XL VIII.

4 ll. 6 pp, and p. 6 woodcut.  
[Reprinted in *The St. Neots Advertiser*, 1905 ;  
also as a tract.]

1648 [July 11].

23. Prince CHARLES | Sailing from Callice,  
towards the North | of | ENGLAND | In a  
great ship of 35 peece of Ordnance | with five  
Ships more, with Prince Rupert, | Generall  
Ruthen, the Earl of Branford, the | Lord Hopton,  
the Lord Wilmot, and di- | vers other Lords and  
Gentlemen. Also | The Princes V Varrants, taken  
by Sir | MILES LIVESLEY. | And | A further Victory  
against the Duke of | Buckingham, by Col :  
Seroop, who hath slain, Sir Lyonell Digbey his  
son, 2 Collonels, and ta- | ken Sir Gilbert Gerrard,  
and 5 Collonels and | Majors, and Col : Coventry  
taken with a | Coach and 6 horses, and the Duke  
of | Buckingham fled with 60 Horse.

With a List of the Collonels and officers names  
kild & taken. | Also the Earl of Holland his  
Speech to the Soldiers | when they took him in  
his Chamber.

## LONDON.

Printed for the generall satisfaction of moderate  
men.

MDC XL VIII.

4 ll. 8. pp. Woodcut depicting a fight at sea.

1648 [July 12].

24. Colonel Hammond's | LETTER | sent | To  
the Honorable William Lenthall, Esq ; | Speaker  
of the Honorable House of Commons. | Wherein  
he desires, | That Mr. Osborns Charge against  
Major | Rolph, may be brought to a speedy  
Examination.

Ordered by the Commons assembled in Parliament,  
That | this letter be forthwith printed and published.

H. Elsynge, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

With a | LETTER | Sent to the Honorable  
Committee at Derby-house, | Concerning the  
taking of the Earl of Holland, and many Of- | ficers  
of quality, Two hundred Horse, much Gold and |  
Silver, with other good Booty.

Ordered by the said Committee, That this  
Letter be forth- | with Printed and Published.  
Gualther Frost Secr.

London, Printed for Edward Husband, Printer  
to the | Honorable House of Commons, July 12.  
1648.

4 ll. Pp. 7 and 8 give an account of the battle  
at St. Neots by Isaac Puller and William Plomer,  
dated from "*Hartford, July 11, past five in the  
morning 1648.*"

1648 [July 12].

25. The | DECLARATION | of the | COUNTIES  
| of | Worcester-shire, Warwick-shire, Hereford-  
shire, and | Salop, concerning the raising of Forces

there | for the | KING: | ALSO | A Declaration of  
the City of London, to give satisfaction | touching  
their Desires of a Personal Treaty with | His  
Majesty. | With a List of the prisoners taken at  
St. Neots, and the | names of the Colonels, and  
other Officers taken | since in the pursuit of the  
Duke of | Buckingham.

[Woodblock device.]

LONDON, Printed by B. A. 1648.

4 ll. 8 pp.

1648 [Sept. 22].

26. A Great | VICTORY | Obtained by the |  
ROYALISTS | near | Huntingtongshire, against the  
Parliaments Forces, and | the manner of the  
Cavaliers ingaging them ; with | the particulars of  
the bloody Fight, and the | number killed,  
wounded, and taken | prisoners.

## ALSO,

Their dismounting of the Lord Generals  
Troopers, their slashing and cutting of them  
and taking | of divers horses and arms, and the  
name | of the Commanders in chief of | the Kings  
Forces.

## LIKEWISE,

Joyfull Newes from the Royall Navy, the  
Desires | of his Highness the Prince of VVales,  
the Propo- | sitions of Prince Maurice, concern-  
ing the | English Ships, and a great Victory |  
obtained near Carlyle.

London, Printed for R. VV. 1648.

4 ll. 6 pp.

1649.

27. The English | CATHOLIKE | CHRISTIAN,  
| or, | The SAINTS Vtopia : | By Thomas de Es-  
challers de la More, | an unprofitable Servant of  
Jesus Christ : | Of Graies-Inne Barrister, and  
Minister of the Gospel | of Eternall Salvation. |  
In the year of Grace and Truth, 1649. | A Trea-  
tise consisting of four Sections.

1. JOSIAH's Resolution.

2. Of the Common Law.

3. Of PHYSICK.

4. Of DIVINITY.

London,

Printed by R. Leybourn, in Monks-well street,  
and are to | be sold at Graies-Inne. 1649.

The Epistle Dedicatory is signed :—

Thomas de la More, Cornet to his Excellencie  
Sir Thomas Fairfax, Knight, Generall of England :  
From my Quarters at Spaldwick in Huntingdon-  
shire, Feb. 22. 1646.

(F. 2), pp. 36.

1649.

28. The | Countrey-man's | Complaint | or | A  
true Account of the Moneys, | given, and lent to  
the Parliament, | Since the year 1640. By  
William Pryor of | Thurning, in the County of  
Huntington, | His means being but 17l. 10s. a  
year. | Together with his Losses, crosses, vexa-  
tions, | and Imprisonments, by means of the  
Committees, | Justices of the County, Lord  
Mountague of Boudon, | and Parson Wells of  
Thurning. | Who with their Murthering Practises,  
have | endeavored (as much as in them lies) the |  
destruction of the said Pryor. | Humbly presented  
to Parliament for Justice ; | to be relieved from  
his oppressors.

Printed in the Year 1649.

B.M. E. 562 (7).

Cirencester.

HERBERT E. NORRIS.



ELIZABETH, DAUGHTER OF SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.—Hunter in his 'Chorus Vatum' (Add. MS. 24,490) states:—

"The date of her birth is very precisely fixed by the Inquisition on her father's death, which sets forth that at the time of his death, Oct. 17, 1586, she was aged 2 years, 8 months, and 18 days; according to which she would be born Jan. 31, 1583/4" (i.e., four months after her father's marriage, on Sept. 20, 1583).

Sir Sidney Lee in the 'D.N.B.' follows Hunter without a qualm. Mr. M. W. Wallace in his recently published 'Life of Sir Philip Sidney' points out that Hunter's date is manifestly incorrect, but adds, "How the error arose it is difficult to see," "the exact date of her birth has not been discovered." The error arose through Hunter's misreading of the Inquisit. post mortem taken on July 6, 1588, which sets forth that *at that date*—not at the date of her father's death—Elizabeth's age was 2 years, 8 months, and 18 days. She was therefore born on or about Oct. 19, 1585, the year in which, as Mr. Wallace points out, her birth was celebrated in a poem by Scipio Gentili.

Hunter himself notes that (according to the *Collectanea Topog. et Geneal.*, ii. 311) the baptism of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip Sidney, is recorded in the Registers of St. Olave's, Hart Street, on Nov. 20, 1585, but his previous miscalculation led him to doubt if this date was correct. As will be seen, it agrees perfectly with the date of Elizabeth's birth now proposed.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

THE BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA.—It may interest readers of 'N. & Q.' who are students of Indian history to know that the usually received story of the Black Hole of Calcutta has been seriously challenged.

The critic is Mr. J. H. Little, and his article is in the December number of *Bengal: Past and Present*. A summary appears in *The Pioneer Mail* of Dec. 18, 1915.

H. FIELDING-HALL.

Chagford.

THOMAS SEWARD.—According to the 'Diet. Nat. Biog.', li., 282, Seward was admitted a foundation scholar of Westminster School in 1723; "was elected by the school to scholarships at Christ Church, Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1727"; and "upon his rejection by both universities he became a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge"! As part of this statement is quite unintelligible it is as well to put the

real facts on record. Seward was admitted to Westminster School in Feb., 1718/19, aged 9. He became a King's Scholar in 1723. On failing to obtain his election from the school to either university he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was admitted as a pensioner June 17, 1727.

G. F. R. B.

## Queries.

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

### WAS KEATS A CHRISTIAN?

It may be premised that this (to some, doubtless) startling question is no more theological than that which crops up periodically as to whether Shakespeare was an Anglican, or Roman Catholic, or no Christian at all, but is a purely literary or historical attempt to determine Keats's attitude towards religion in general and Christianity in particular. I was led to the subject by happening on a letter of Keats to Leigh Hunt in Thornton Hunt's edition of his father's letters ('Correspondence,' vol. i. p. 104). The letter, which is dated from Margate, May 10, 1817, contains the subjoined excerpt, and seems to be Keats's solitary letter to Hunt:—

"The last *Examiner* was a battering-ram against Christianity, blasphemy, Tertullian, Erasmus, Sir Philip Sidney; and then the dreadful Patzelicians, and their expiation by blood; and do Christians shudder at the same thing in a newspaper which they attribute to their God in its most aggravated form?"

Mr. H. Buxton Forman gives the letter in his edition (1883) of Keats's works and letters (vol. iii. p. 56), but alters "Patzelicians" to "Petzelians," as correctly printed in *The Examiner* of May 4, 1817, and quotes in his Appendix (p. 346) the passage or incident referred to by the poet. This I need not reproduce here.

As to Keats's Christianity or non Christianity, which the above paragraph seems to me to leave indeterminate, a broken ray of light, not steady enough to help to decide either way, is shed upon the matter by the following extract by Mr. Forman (vol. iv. p. 359) from B. R. Haydon's 'Recollections of Keats':—

"His [Keats's] ruin was owing to his want of decision of character and power of will, without which genius is a curse. He could not bring his

mind to bear on one object, and was at the mercy of every theory Leigh Hunt's ingenuity would suggest....He had a tending to religion when first I met him [1816], but Leigh Hunt soon forced it from his mind. Never shall I forget Keats once rising from his chair and approaching my last picture ('Entry into Jerusalem'); he went before the portrait of Voltaire, placed his hand on his heart, and bowing low, 'That's the being to whom I bend,' said he, alluding to the bending of the other figures in the picture, and contrasting Voltaire with our Saviour, and his own adoration to that of the crowd. Leigh Hunt was the great unhinger of his best dispositions. Latterly, Keats saw Leigh Hunt's weakness. I distrusted his leader, but Keats would not cease to visit him, because he thought Hunt ill-used. This showed Keats's goodness of heart."

Describing elsewhere (*ibid.*, p. 350) a social gathering (Jan., 1817) at which he, Shelley, Keats, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, "Old Hill," and Horace Smith were present, Haydon says, "All present were deists but myself," and Shelley and Hunt virulently attacked Christianity, but that

"neither Smith, Keats or Hill said a word; the women seemed delighted to be palliated in the infidelity they had come to; and Shelley, Hunt, and S. kept at it—till, finding I was a match for all their arguments, they became personal, and so did I. We said nasty things to each other, and when I retired to the other room for a moment I overheard them say, 'Haydon is fierce.' 'Yes,' said Hunt, 'the question always irritates him.' As his wife and sister were dressing to go, Hunt said to me, with a look of nervous fear, 'Are these creatures to be d—ned, Haydon? Good heaven! What a morbid view of Christianity.'"

Here Keats is distinctly numbered amongst the deists, from whose ranks Haydon strove valiantly to extricate him, for in the following May he wrote thus to him, pleadingly:—

"Trust in God with all your might, my dear Keats....Beware, for God's sake, of the delusions and sophistications that are ripping up the talents and morality of our friend! He will go out of the world the victim of his own weakness, and the dupe of his own self-delusions, with the contempt of his enemies, and the sorrow of his friends."—Vol. iii. p. 61.

This passage refers, according to Mr. F. W. Haydon, to Leigh Hunt. I am not, however, dealing with Hunt's religion, but with that of Keats, and seek evidence, if it be forthcoming, from those better informed on the matter of the poet's Christianity or non-Christianity. Did Haydon's influence over him outbalance that of Hunt, and retain for him or restore to him his one-time belief in the Christian religion? Mr. Forman appears to think so, for he observes on the letter quoted above:—

"This is an excellent example of the kind of influence the painter exercised on the poet";

and Keats himself, in reply to that letter, wrote to Haydon:—

"I wrote to Hunt yesterday—scarcely know what I said in it....His self-delusions are very lamentable—they have enticed him into a situation which I should be less eager after than that of a galley slave—what you observe thereon is very true must be in time. Perhaps it is a self-delusion to say so—but I think I could not be deceived in the manner that Hunt is—may I die to-morrow if I am to be."

There is a spark of hope here which I would fain see kindled into a flame of certainty. The phrase "God bless you" is frequent in his (and, for that matter, in Hunt's) letters, but I know of no definite acceptance of Christianity in his works beyond that incident recorded above.

J. B. McGOVERN.

STICKING - PLASTER PORTRAITS. — In 'Ravenswing,' chap. vii., Thackeray speaks of "little cracked sticking-plaster miniatures," and in 'The Book of Snobs,' chap. xiv., of "a sticking-plaster portrait of Hugby....in a cap and gown." What were these? It seems possible that silhouettes may have actually been made of black court-plaster, or that they may have been jocularly designated from the appearance of the black paper of which they were made; but I do not know any evidence of this. Does the expression occur elsewhere?

HENRY BRADLEY.

Oxford.

ALLAN RAMSAY.—What is the date of composition of Allan Ramsay's 'Stanzas to Mr. David Malloch on his Departure from Scotland,' and when was it first printed? Any information concerning this poem will be welcome. What is the date of the first edition of vol. ii. of the 'Tea-Table Miscellany'? Which library contains a copy?

A. E. H. SWAEN.

Amsterdam.

[The stanzas to David Malloch (Mallet) were written in 1723.]

DE PEAILY OF KALLENBACH.—Can any reader inform me where I may find the pedigree of the family of De Peaily (Fr., or Von Poly (Ger.) of Kallenbach in Rhenish Prussia? Baron George de Peaily died in exile at Banbury, and was buried there in 1810, and his Baroness in 1813, leaving an only child, Baroness Antoinette, who published a book entitled 'Memoirs of the Family of De Poly' (Northampton, J. Able, 1822), in which she is very vague about her ancestry. This book was subscribed for by a large number of the aristocracy. Her

orphan cousin, Baroness Sara, whose parents were victims of the French Revolution, found a home in childhood with her kinsman, the second Earl of Mansfield, her troubles and those of her family being narrated by François Périau in 'La Débâcle dans ces Dernières Années' (1816). In neither of these works do I find any account of the early descent of the family, which is referred to in the latter volume as "one of the most ancient and most honoured in Bas-Rhin."

ROBERT J. FLEMING.

RUSHTON.—Can any of your readers tell me where a poem entitled 'Neglected Genius, or Tributary Stanzas to the Memory of the Unfortunate Chatterton,' written by one Rushton, a blind sailor, is to be found? This was stated by S. T. Coleridge "to be by far the best poem on this subject." I have good reason to suppose that Rushton, the blind sailor and poet, is the Edward Rushton, poet (1756-1814), mentioned in the 'D.N.B.,' who lost his sight when a mate on a ship on the Guinea coast, and recovered it in 1807; he published poems and political writings.

R. A. POTTS.

THE MOTHER OF GEORGE FREDERICK COOKE, TRAGEDIAN.—The maiden name of the mother of George Frederick Cooke was Renton, and her family is said to have been Scottish. Further particulars and the date of her death will oblige.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

AUTHOR WANTED.—Information as to the identity of the following writers would be much appreciated: Marmaduke Maxwell, author of 'Advice to Sportsmen,' 1809; Caleb Quizem, author of 'Annals of Sporting,' 1809.

WM. JAGGARD, Lieut.

STATUE OF MAXIMILIAN.—I have heard of a statue of Maximilian which represents him in full armour, wearing a crown of thorns on his helmet. Does such a statue exist? Is it the Innsbruck statue?

J. D.

STUART, COUNT D'ALBANIE.—I should be grateful for information as to the Count d'Albanie mentioned in the paragraph from *The Times* quoted below:—

"Pall Mall—This Day—Relics formerly belonging to Prince Charles Edward Stuart, known as the Young Pretender, late in the possession of Charles Edward Stuart, Count d'Albanie, and now to be sold under the directions of his last will and testament by his daughter.

"Messrs. Foster respectfully announce for Sale by Auction at the Gallery, 54 Pall Mall, this day, 12th May, highly interesting Relics

including an Ivory Casket said to have been given by Francis I. to Henry VIII., piece of the ribbon of the Garter of Charles I., miniatures of James II., James III. (or Elder Pretender), locks of hair of Prince Charles Edward, the ribbon of the Order of the Garter worn by him...."—*The Times*, Thursday, May 12, 1881, p. 16, col. 5.

Perhaps I may be referred to the columns of 'N. & Q.' for information as to this or allied families.

HAROLD S. ROGERS.

[Much information about this gentleman will be found at 5 S. viii. 28, 58, 92, 113, 158, 214, 274, 351, 397, especially in the important editorial note at the third reference. A summary of the Count's will appears at 6 S. iii. 265.]

JOHN PRICE.—According to the 'Dict. of Nat. Biog.,' xlvii. 330, he was born "of Welsh parentage in London in 1600," and was buried in the chapel of the Augustinian monastery in Rome "about 1676." I should be glad to obtain further information concerning his parentage, and also the exact date of his death.

G. F. R. B.

PETER JOYE.—He is described by Col. Chester in his 'Westminster Abbey Registers,' p. 477, as "the well-known Peter Joye, founder of the free school in St. Anne, Blackfriars, benefactor to Sion College, &c." I should be glad to have further information about him, and about his son James Joye.

G. F. R. B.

COL. JOHN CAMPBELL OF SHANKSTON IN AYRSHIRE.—Information concerning the above officer would be much appreciated. He was brother of Hugh Campbell, third Earl of Loudoun, who died in 1731, and of Sir James Campbell of Lawers, who was killed at the battle of Fontenoy, 1745. He was M.P. for Ayrshire, 1700-2. I should be glad to know date and place of death and burial, the regiment of which he was colonel, and any biographical particulars.

LEO C.

THE SHADES, LONDON BRIDGE.—I am desirous of gleaming full details of the history of this ancient, but, alas! vanished place of entertainment, which adjoined old London Bridge.

I am acquainted with its description given us by Richard Thomson and that in 'Wine and Walnuts,' but I imagine its history must have been far greater and more important than that described by these authorities.

Is there any lengthy description to be found in any historical romance, such as Harrison Ainsworth gave in his 'Star Chamber' of the Three Cranes in the Vintry?

REGINALD JACOBS.

**JOUSTERANT, MINIATURE PAINTER.**—Is anything known of a miniature painter named Jousterant, who flourished in 1795? I possess a miniature on ivory of Lieut. Charles Hardy, 80th Regiment, in uniform, signed and dated, "Jousterant, 1795."

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Ewell, Surrey.

**SOURCES OF SOUTHEY'S 'THALABA.'**—The subjects treated of in Southey's 'Thalaba the Destroyer' are said by him to have been derived from some "Arabian Tales." The present writer has, during many years' study of Arabic, sought to discover such tales, without success. Can any of your readers assist him in this search? Whence is the name "Domdaniel," which has nothing Arabic about it, taken (or mistaken)?

NORTON POWLETT, Col.

**A FELLOW-LODGER OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.**—In the 'Life of Benjamin Franklin' published in 1826 (p. 31) we are told of a fellow-lodger of his in Duke Street, opposite the Catholic chapel, who was

"a maiden lady, by choice and habit a nun. She devoted her small estate to charity, and lived entirely on water-gruel; was cheerful and healthful; and her superstition moved Franklin's compassion."

Could any one tell who this lady was? Perhaps some member of the Catholic Record Society could identify her.

F. R. B.

**ISABEL HEYWOOD AND PRINCE LEOPOLD.**—In Joseph Foster's 'Baronetage and Knightage' for 1883 we find under Heywood of Claremont, co. Lanc., Bart. (1838, U.K.), the following notes of relatives:—

"Samuel [Heywood], serj.-at-law, and a Welsh judge, b. 8 Oct., 1753, d. 11 Sept., 1828, having m. 1 Jan., 1781, Susan, dau. of John Cornwall, Esq., of London; she d. 19 Jan., 1822, having had with other issue two daus."

The second daughter is thus described:—

"Bell, or Isabel, for whom her father refused the hand of Prince Leopold, before he was chosen as husband of Princess Charlotte. She d. unm."

When did this marriage project take place?

A. FRANCIS STEUART.

**FEMALE NOVELISTS, 1785-1815.**—1. Who was the husband of Sophia Bouverie, authoress of 'St. Justin' (London, 1808)? What were her dates?

2. Who was Mrs. Boys, authoress of 'The Coalition,' 1785?

3. Who was Mary A. C. Bradshaw, authoress of 'Ferdinand and Ordella,' 1810?

4. Who was Mrs. Bridget, authoress of 'Mortimer Hall,' 1811?

5. Who was Mrs. A. Bristow, translator of 'The Maniac,' 1810?

6. Who was Eliza Bromley, translator of 'Cave of Consenza,' 1803?

7. Who was Caroline Burney, authoress of 'Seraphina,' 1809? Was she married?

8. Who was Mrs. Burton, authoress of 'Laura, or the Orphan,' 1797, and of 'The Fugitive'? Who was her husband?

9. Who was Mrs. H. Butler, authoress of 'Vensenshon; or, Love's Mazes,' 1806? Who was her husband?

10. Who was Mrs. Byron, authoress of 'Anti-Delphine,' 1806; 'Drelincourt and Rodalvi,' 1807; and 'The Borderers,' 1812? Who was her husband? E. C.

**E. CASHIN.**—There are nineteen pictures—mostly water-colour—of old Bristol, 1821-8, in the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, by this artist. Is anything known of him?

F. W. C.

Clifton.

**'THE FINAL TOAST.'**—A song with this title was written by E. J. Crow, afterwards organist of Ripon Cathedral, about 1872; is anything now known of the words or music?

J. T. T.

## Replies.

### DEATH WARRANTS.

(12 S. i. 49.)

THE King does not sign "death warrants." The 'N.E.D.' gives, as an illustration of the word "death warrant," a quotation from 'The Queen's Resolve,' by C. Bullock, which is as follows:—

"Before Parliament relieved her of the necessity, she [Queen Victoria] had to sign the death warrant of all prisoners sentenced to suffer capital punishment."

It is curious that this is a mistake, for the Queen never had to sign a death warrant. Pulling, in 'Laws and Customs, &c., of London,' in defining the duties of the Recorder of London, states (p. 18):—

"At the conclusion of each session [of the Central Criminal Court] he prepares a report of the case of every felon capitally convicted within the City of London and County of Middlesex, for the information and consideration of the Queen in council, and afterwards attends to take the directions of the Crown, under advice of the Privy Council. It then becomes the duty of the Recorder to issue his warrant for the reprieve or execution of the criminal."

There is a form of the Recorder's warrant in the Appendix to vol. iv. of Blackstone. In the first year of her reign Parliament rendered it unnecessary for this report to be presented to the Queen. The statute 7 W. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 77, enacted :—

"That from and after the passing of this Act it shall not be necessary that any Report should be made to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, in the case of any Prisoner convicted before the Central Criminal Court, and now under sentence of death, or who may be hereafter convicted before such Court and sentenced to the like Punishment, previously to such sentence being carried into execution."

This assimilated the practice of the C.C.C. to the other courts of criminal judicature, viz., the Crown Courts on circuit. No report of death sentences passed in such court was reported to the King, as in the cases sentenced at the C.C.C.

Stephen, in his 'History of the Criminal Law,' vol. ii. p. 88, says that when the Recorder's report was made to the King in Council the King was always personally present, and he adds :—

"The list of persons capitally convicted was on these occasions carefully gone through, and the question who was and who was not to be executed was considered and decided."

One reason for altering the practice was

"because it would have been indecent and practically impossible to discuss with a woman the details of many crimes then capital."

MR. ACKERMANN assumes that there was a practice for the King to sign death warrants for the execution of criminals, and there is, I think, a general belief that this was at one time usual. In Harrison Ainsworth's 'Tower of London' there is an illustration by Cruikshank of Queen Mary signing the death warrant for the execution of Lady Jane Grey and her husband. No reference is made to this practice in Blackstone, in Stephen's 'History of the Criminal Law,' in Chitty's 'Criminal Law,' or in any textbook to which I have referred. Blackstone, chap. xxxii., 'Of Execution,' says that the warrant "was *antiently* by precept under the hand and seal of the judge." The practice now is for the judge to sign the calendar made up by the Clerk of Assize, which the judge first carefully examines with his notebook.

Even in a case where a sentence of death has been passed in the High Court of Parliament before his Majesty, the sentence is always put in force by a writ from the King under the Great Seal of Great Britain, but the King does not sign such writ. See the form

of this writ in the case of Earl Ferrers, 19 'State Trials,' 974.

I have been dealing with the general practice in ordinary capital cases, and with the death warrant which went to the sheriff. In the case of Mary, Queen of Scots :—

"Queen Elizabeth, after some hesitation, having delivered a Writing to Davison, one of her Secretaries, signed with her own hand, commanding a warrant under the Great Seal of England to be drawn up for the Execution, which was to be in readiness in case of any dangerous Attempt upon Queen Elizabeth, commanded him to acquaint no man therewith," &c.—1 'State Trials,' 1207.

HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temple.

The "death warrant" is, in fact, an order for execution made out by the Clerk of Assize of the Circuit at which the offender is capitally convicted (or, at the Central Criminal Court, by the Clerk of the Court, I believe). It is signed by the Clerk of Assize, and proceeds: "Whereas at this present sessions of Gaol Delivery, A. B. is and stands convicted of Murder (or other capital felony), It is thereupon ordered and adjudged by this Court," &c. (proceeding to set out the terms of the sentence, and concluding "By the Court, J. S., Clerk of Assize"). This is delivered by the Clerk of Assize to the head warder of the gaol in which such offender is confined, together with a copy of the Judge's Calendar, also signed by the Clerk of Assize, in which will appear, in his due place in the Calendar according to his number: "No. (say) 5. A. B. Guilty of murder. To be hanged."

The warder and the Clerk of Assize, or his deputy, examine the Calendar signed by the judge with the copy signed by the clerk, to see that they in all respects agree, and the order for execution and copy of the Calendar constitute the sheriff's authority to execute the malefactor.

I do not know that in ordinary crime any other practice has been followed. Until the accession of Queen Victoria, the King in Council did, so far as the Old Bailey Sessions were concerned, personally consider the commutation of sentences; but even those who were left for execution in the 'Recorder's Report' were often reprieved by the Secretary of State. I do not know if the King personally signed the 'Recorder's Report,' but at all events his Majesty did not sign any execution orders in respect of capital convictions on circuit.

Under one special statute, sentence of death was not passed by the Recorder at the end of the Sessions, but was awarded in the

King's Bench, and a special order for execution came down direct from the King. This was an Act of 19 Geo. II. c. 34, intended to put down gangs of smugglers, and provided that if any persons, named in the *Gazette* in two successive issues as offenders against the Act, did not surrender within the time limited by the Act—forty days—they should be deemed guilty of felony without benefit of clergy. During the first few years of its existence a number of persons were convicted, and some executed, under this Act.

For the reason stated, their names do not appear in the list of capital convicts printed in the Old Bailey Sessions papers, as they were not sentenced in Court, and thus a measure of error has been introduced into the returns of capital convictions and executions prepared by Sir Theodore Janssen, and republished by Howard, Romilly, and other reformers of our penal system.

ERIC WATSON.

The sovereign does not sign "death warrants," nor is there, strictly speaking, any such instrument nowadays. The authority for the execution of a criminal is the sentence pronounced by the judge.

Many years ago I believe it was the practice, at any rate of the Central Criminal Court, to reserve cases in which the capital sentence had been passed for confirmation of the King in Council. A list was made out, and unless the competent judicial authority saw any reason for advising that the sentence should not be carried into effect, it received the royal sign manual. This list came to be regarded as a death warrant by the unhappy individuals whose sentences were left undisturbed, but the practice was abandoned when Queen Victoria came to the throne.

I believe it is still customary, though not a statutory obligation, for the Home Office at the proper time to notify the sheriff that there are no grounds for interfering with the sentence of the Court.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

The King of England does not now sign "death warrants" except, under certain circumstances, in the case of a peer. At the close of Assizes in the country the execution of the sentences has always been left in the hands of the sheriffs; but formerly, in London, the regular practice as to the execution of convicts was that the Recorder reported to the King in person their several cases, and, if he received the royal pleasure that the law must take its course, he issued his warrant to the sheriffs directing them to

do execution at a specified time and place. Since 1837, however, the practice of the Central Criminal Court as to the award of execution in criminal cases is assimilated to that of the other courts, in accordance with 7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 77.

ALAN STEWART.

The subject has already been discussed in 'N. & Q.' 1 S. iv. 243, 317. At the latter reference a writer, who signs himself A. B., says very truly:—

"There has not been such a thing as a death warrant in England for centuries, except in London and Middlesex (where the Recorder communicates the pleasure of the Crown to spare certain prisoners, and leave others to their fate, in an instrument improperly so called)....."

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

"Before Parliament relieved her of the necessity, she [Queen Victoria] had to sign the death warrant of all prisoners sentenced to suffer capital punishment."—C. Bullock, 'Queen's Resolve' (1886), 51/1.

"She [Queen Victoria] must sign her own death warrant if the two Houses unanimously send it up to her."—Walter Bagehot, 'The English Constitution' (1888), 57.

A. R. BAYLEY.

#### THE EFFECT OF OPENING A COFFIN.

(11 S. xii. 300, 363, 388, 448, 465; 12 S. i. 91.)

THE tombs of other monarchs have been opened, but details are not so full as in the case of Edward I.

In June, 1766, some workmen who were repairing Winchester Cathedral discovered a monument under which was the body of Canute. It was remarkably fresh, had a wreath round the head, and several other ornaments of gold and silver.

In the reign of James II. a curious discovery was made in connexion with the coffin of Edward the Confessor, and in February, 1687/8, there was published,

"A true and perfect narrative of the strange and unexpected finding of the Crucifix and Gold-chain of that pious Prince, St. Edward the King and Confessor, which was found after six hundred and twenty years' interment, and presented to his most Sacred Majesty King James the Second. By Charles Taylour, Gent. London, printed by J. B., and are to be sold by Randal Taylor, near Stationers' Hall, 1688."

He says that

"on St. Barnaby's Day [June 11], 1685, between 11 and 12 at noon, he went with two friends to see the coffin of Edward the Confessor, having heard that it was broke; fetched a ladder, looked on the coffin and found a hole as reported, put his hand into the hole, and turning the bones which he felt there, drew from under the shoulder-bones a



crucifix richly adorned and enamelled, and a golden chain of twenty-four inches long to which it was fixed; showed them to his friends; was afraid to take them away till he had acquainted the Dean; put them into the coffin again."—See Evelyn's 'Diary,' 1906 ed., vol. iii. p. 373.

In the year 1522 the tomb of William the Conqueror, in the Abbey Church of St. Stephen at Caen, was opened, and the body appeared as entire as when it was first buried. It is said that a local artist of the time painted a picture of the royal remains as they then appeared, and this was hung on the wall of the church where William was buried.

Some years later (in 1562) the Calvinists broke open the tomb of Matilda, William's wife, and discovered her body "apparelled in robes of state," &c.

Very remarkable details of the barbarous exhumations which took place in France at the end of the eighteenth century are to be found in 'Promenade aux Cimetières de Paris, aux Sépultures Royales de St. Denis, et aux Catacombes.' It will be remembered that the National Convention in the year 1793 passed a decree, upon the motion of Barrère, that the graves and monuments of the kings in St. Denis should be destroyed. Nor did it end with the kings, but the graves of all the celebrated persons who had been interred at St. Denis were opened also. The first coffin opened was that of Turenne. His body was found dry as a mummy and of a light bistre colour, the features perfectly resembling the portrait of this general (he had been buried for a hundred years). As Turenne was not specially disliked, some enthusiasm was affected at the sight of his remains, and Camille Desmoulins cut off one of his little fingers as a souvenir. The body was then handed over to a person corresponding to a sexton, and he kept it in a chest for some months to make a show of it.

Henry IV.'s grave was then violated. His features were found to be perfect. The head had been opened and the cavity filled with tow dipped in an aromatic extract so strong that the smell was unbearable. A soldier present cut off a lock of the beard, and, putting it upon his upper lip, made ribald remarks.

Louis XIV. was found in perfect preservation, but entirely black. The body of Louis XV. was fresh (he had died only a few years before, in 1774), but red, lying bathed in a liquor formed by the dissolution of the salt with which it had been covered.

In the coffin of Jeanne de Bourbon, wife of Charles V., a gilt distaff was found, with the remains of a crown, bracelet, and embroidered shoes. The body of Louis VIII. was the only one which had been sewed up in leather. The leather was strong and thick, and retained all its elasticity. The body and winding-sheet were almost consumed. In the vault of Francis I. there were six leaden coffins deposited on bars of iron. In each of these the remains were in a state of liquid putrefaction, the odour of which was unbearable.

The grave of Pope Sylvester II., otherwise known as Gerbert, was opened in 1648, and the following story is taken from F. Picavet's excellent biographical study (Paris, Ernest Leroux, 1897):—

"La légende, battue en brèche par Baronius, se décoloronne en 1648 quand Innocent X., pour réparer l'église de Saint-Jean-de-Latran, fit ouvrir le tombeau de Sylvestre II. 'Quand on creusa sous le portique, dit le chanoine Rasponi, le corps fut trouvé tout entier, couché dans un sépulchre de marbre, à une profondeur de douze palmes. Il était revêtu des ornements pontificaux, les bras croisés sur la poitrine, la tête couverte de la tiare sacrée. Dès qu'on l'eut changé de place, l'action de l'air le fit tomber en poussière et il se répandit tout autour une odeur douce et agréable, peut-être à cause des parfums que l'on avait employés pour l'embaumer. Il n'en resta qu'une croix d'argent et l'anneau pontifical.'—'Gerbert,' par F. Picavet, pp. 210-11.

Some very remarkable cases of premature burial and coffin-opening are given in Edgar Allan Poe's works. One of these narratives is of a woman who died at Baltimore, a town Poe was well acquainted with. The lady was buried in the family vault, which for three subsequent years was undisturbed. At the expiration of this term it was opened for the reception of a sarcophagus. The husband personally opened the door of the vault, and a white apparelled object fell rattling in his arms. A careful investigation made it evident that she had revived within two days after her entombment—that her struggles within the coffin had caused it to fall from a ledge to the floor, where it was so broken as to permit her to escape. But she had swooned soon after, and as she fell her shroud became entangled in some ironwork. Thus she remained, and thus she rotted erect. (See Poe's essay on 'Premature Burial'.)

John Wycliffe's body was buried at Lutterworth in 1384, but was dug up in 1414 and cast into the river at the south side of the town. No record exists of what actually took place, nor of what Wycliffe's features looked like.

Dante Rossetti's wife, Elizabeth Siddal, died at 7.15 A.M., Feb. 11, 1862. She was buried at Highgate Cemetery, and in her coffin were placed Rossetti's own poems, then in manuscript. In October, 1869, Rossetti was prevailed upon to have them disinterred. The manuscript was recovered from the coffin, and consigned in the first place to Dr. Llewelyn Williams, 9 Leonard Place, Kennington, to be properly disinfected.

I know of only one narrative of what happened at the opening of the grave. It is found in 'My Story,' by Hall Caine, 1908, pp. 90-91:—

"At length the licence of the Home Secretary was obtained, the faculty of the Consistory Court was granted, and one night, seven and a half years after the burial, a fire was built by the side of the grave of Rossetti's wife in Highgate Cemetery, the grave was opened, the coffin raised to the surface, and the buried book was removed.

"I remember that I was told, with much else that it is unnecessary to repeat, that the body was apparently quite perfect on coming to the light of the fire on the surface, and that when the book was lifted there came away some of the beautiful golden hair in which Rossetti had entwined it.

"While the painful work was being done the unhappy author of it, now keenly alive to its gravity, and already torturing himself with the thought of it as a deed of sacrilege, was sitting down, anxious and full of self-reproaches, at the house of the friend who had charge of it, until, later than midnight, he returned to say it was all over."

The same story appears, almost word for word, in Caine's 'Recollections of Rossetti,' issued in 1882.

Oscar Wilde died Nov. 30, 1900, and was buried Dec. 3 in the cemetery of Bagneux, Paris. On July 20, 1909, his body was taken from the coffin in which it had been originally buried, and transferred to Père Lachaise, and buried in a new coffin. It is a curious fact that the head of this remarkable man had suffered little change after nine years' burial, and that his hair had grown considerably during nine years' interment.

On Dec. 30, 1907, the body of T. C. Druce was exhumed. The following is an account from *The Times*, Dec. 31, 1907, p. 10:—

"THE DRUCE CASE.

"EXHUMATION AT HIGHGATE.

"...The coffin now lay for an hour at the bottom of the tomb, awaiting the doctor's arrival. Dr. Pepper and Sir Thomas Stevenson appeared promptly at the appointed time. Men descended, and ropes being got round the casket, it was hoisted to the surface with the utmost care. It was an old-fashioned coffin covered with cloth and

studded panel-style with brass nails. One of its six brass handles had come off, but otherwise all that was amiss was some fraying of the cloth and a little wasting of the edge of the lid. Careful measurements were made of dimensions, and both Dr. Pepper and Sir Thomas Stevenson made detailed notes of all these particulars as well as of the actual state of the casket. The name-plate having been washed, the inscription became plainly visible:—

Thomas Charles Druce,  
Esq.,  
Died 28th Decr.,  
1864,  
In his 71st year.

"Above and also below the inscription was a brass cross. A photograph was taken. This ended, the gravediggers left, and two workmen employed by the undertakers entered the shed, unscrewed the lid with powerful pliers, and showed the lead inner coffin, which bore on its surface the same inscription as that on the outer oaken and cloth-covered coffin. Further measurements were taken and noted. A workman next cut through the lead all round the outer edge of the upper surface. The lid was removed, bringing away with it the top of the innermost wooden shell which was attached to it. Then there was displayed a shrouded human figure which proved to be that of an aged, bearded man.

"It is understood that after the Home Office experts and the other interested persons had made all the observations and records which the circumstances of the case demanded, steps were at once taken to return the coffin to the vault, to restore the latter to its original condition, and to re-erect the monument. The Home Office, it is stated, has no intention to issue any official statement as to the opening of the grave beyond that already issued."

It will be recalled that Lord Nugent caused John Hampden's grave to be opened. The body was found in such a perfect state that the picture on the staircase of the house at Great Hampden was known to be his from the likeness.

I have referred to numerous authorities, but there are others which I have not consulted. Among the latter are 'Receuil de pièces concernant les Exhumations faites dans l'enceinte de l'Eglise de Saint Éloy de la ville de Dunkerque,' Paris, 1783; 'Rapport sur les Exhumations du Cimetière et de l'Eglise des Saints Innocens,' par Thouret, Paris, 1790; 'Réflexions sur des personnes qui, sous une apparence de mort, ont été enterrées vivantes,' par Jean Janin, Paris, 1772; 'Address on Premature Death and Premature Interment,' by William Hawes; 'Report of the Post-mortem Examination of a Body exhumed Seventeen Months after Death,' by T. Barrett, *Lancet*, 1845, pp. 425-8.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187 Piccadilly, W.

In an old volume of *The Antiquary*, 1887, ii., I find the following note, which has, perhaps, something to do with the question:

"Mr. Laver showed [on Oct. 21, to the Essex Archaeological Society] a drawing of a coffin [in lead, as it is spoken of a little above] with a piece of tube about two inches in diameter sticking out of the lid, over where the face of the deceased was placed. He could give no reason for this strange and hitherto unique addition."

Perhaps some reader of 'N. & Q.' may be more successful than the honourable member of the Essex Archaeological Society. I have not at hand the volume of *The Antiquary* giving an account of the next meeting, when the question was, perhaps, studied again and resolved.

PIERRE TURPIN.

The Bayle, Folkestone.

FRODSHAM (12 S. i. 49).—There are two main branches of the Frodsham family existing now: (1) a Cheshire branch, and (2) a London branch.

1. The Cheshire branch trace their descent through Henry of Hapsford, the fourth son of John Frodsham of Elton and Mary Savage, his wife (1620-68). The Elton property, which came into the Frodsham family on the marriage of William de Frodsham with Isabel, granddaughter of Thomas de Elton (Inq. 35 Edward III., 1362), passed to Edward, the third son of John Frodsham, 1668, but his heirs male failed two generations later, in 1766, with the death of Peter Frodsham of Elton. The estate was then alienated by the marriage of Elizabeth Frodsham, sister of Peter Frodsham, with George Hodson of Thurstaston. Elton, which came with a woman, went with a woman four hundred years later. The Elton pedigree ended, so far as the Frodshams were concerned, with the death of Peter Frodsham in 1766, but the Frodsham pedigree, linked on, as stated above, with Henry of Hapsford, still continues. The senior representative of this branch of the family is the Right Rev. George Horsfall Frodsham, Canon of Gloucester, and until lately Bishop of North Queensland. The first known connexion of the Frodsham family with Hapsford was acquired in 1268 by Thomas de Elton. Elton Hall is now a farmhouse. The last Hodson died without issue a few years ago.

2. The London branch of the Frodshams begins to appear in the register of the City early in the seventeenth century. By the use of the same Christian names and arms they appear to have come from Cheshire, but no definite connexion can be traced. It is

conceivable that a cadet of the Frodshams may have gone to London in the train of Sir Thomas Challoner, whose mother was Etheldreda, the daughter of Edward Frodsham of Elton, *circa* 1536. Sir Thomas Challoner was educated under the direction of Lord Treasurer Burleigh, and was the discoverer of the first alum mine known in this kingdom. He accompanied King James I. to London, and was entrusted afterwards with the care of Prince Henry's education. There are numerous members of this branch of the family who trace their pedigree to William James Frodsham, F.R.S., 1779-1850. Among them are Col. W. James Holmes Frodsham of Mettingham, and the Rev. T. E. C. Frodsham of Uplyme, Lyme Regis. Some of the female members of this branch of the family are notable educationalists, the daughters of the late Mr. George Frodsham of London.

CESTRIAN.

PAPAL INSIGNIA (12 S. i. 50).—The arms of the Popes from 1198 to 1878 are represented uncoloured, but probably sufficiently for Mr. CLAPPERTON's purpose, on pp. 549-54 of part iv. of the Misses Toker and Malleson's 'Handbook to Christian and Ecclesiastical Rome' (London, 1900).

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"STAIG" (12 S. i. 68).—The reviewer of Sir James Wilson's book is correct in saying that, whatever may be the practice in Strathearn, there are Scottish districts in which the staig is an unbroken colt or filly. It is so, for example, in Fifeshire, which is not very far from the parish with which Sir James Wilson's work is concerned. In early summer a Fife farmer will say that he has just sent the staigs to pasture for the season, and he would be much surprised to find that his remark was supposed to allude to a group of stallions. This fact, and the evidence of Sir James Wilson and Mr. BULLOCH, show that the term is differently used in different places. In his song 'There Leevit a Carle in Kellyburn Braes,' Burns has the line:—

It's neither your stot nor your staig;  
and one of his most trustworthy editors says that "staig" means "a two-year-old horse," while another simply gives the annotation "horse." Neither, apparently, had been reared in Strathearn or the county of Aberdeen. In the 'Scottish Dictionary,' Jamieson gives the primary meaning as "a horse of one, two, or three years old," and adds, "The term is more generally applied to

one that has not been broken for riding, nor employed in working." He appends other two uses of the term: (2) "a stallion; a riding horse"; and (3) "metaph. applied to young courtiers."

THOMAS BAYNE.

VILLAGE POUNDS (12 S. i. 29, 79).—For many years there were the visible remains of a pound in Clapham, Beds, on the north side of the road leading to Milton Ernest. It may interest your readers to know that in Herts the impounder went by the name of the pinner.

M.A. OXON.

AUTHORS WANTED (11 S. xii. 360).—

I know thee, who hast kept my path, and made Light for me in the darkness, tempering sorrow So that it reached me like a solemn joy.

A 'Concordance to the Poems of Browning,' complete in MS. and nearly ready for the press, edited by Dr. L. N. Broughton, of Cornell University, and the writer, shows that these lines are to be found in 'Paracelsus,' v. 71-3. BENJAMIN F. STELTER.

University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

(12 S. i. 29.)

I have these verses set as a song entitled 'Good-bye,' the music by Robert E. Clarke. The name of the author of the words is not given. The publisher is J. H. Larway, 14 Wells Street, Oxford Street, London. In the song the first line runs:—

We say it for a moment, or for years.

JESSIE H. HAYLLAR.

(12 S. i. 69.)

2. "Too quick a sense of constant infelicity" may be found in one of Jeremy Taylor's sermons.

SUSANNA CORNER.

L. A. W. will find a full account of 'Thinks I to Myself,' which was written by the Rev. Edward Nares, D.D., Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, in G. C. White's 'Versatile Professor' (1903), pp. 172-99.

G. F. R. B.

CLOCKMAKERS: CAMPIGNE (12 S. i. 47, 97).—Referring to MR. PEDDIE's query, it may interest your correspondent to know that I possess a long-case clock bearing the name "David Compigne, Winton," and I know of other clocks by the same maker in Winchester. I have heard that this clock-maker belonged to a Huguenot family that settled in this city. At St. Michael's Church there is a memorial to David Compigne, who died May 28, 1780.

The clock in my possession has a somewhat elaborately decorated dial, with brass filigree work in the angles. It also has the spaces between the hours divided into "quarters" on the inner circle, and into "five minutes" on the outer one. This double arrangement, I have been told, was used for some time after the introduction of the minute hand, and so may indicate a date. From the general style of my clock I put the date at about 1750; and so, if the David commemorated at St. Michael's was a clock-maker, it might have been his work. MR. PEDDIE appears to put the date a century earlier, and spells the name with an *a* in lieu of an *o*. It certainly is a curious coincidence of both Christian name and place, if there is no connexion between the Winchester clockmaker and that on the label in the Bagford Collection.

N. C. H. NISBETT.

Winchester.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT WILSON (11 S. xii. 319).—MR. LANE may be able to obtain the information required from Mr. A. Wallis Wilson, late Manager of Selinsing Estate, Taiping, Federated Malay States, now, I believe, on active service. His home address is Edgmead, Leamington, Warwick.

H. C. BARNARD.

Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.

FRANCIS MERES AND JOHN FLORIO (11 S. xii. 359, 458; 12 S. i. 54).—My attention has only just been called to the communication from MRS. STOPES at the last reference, in which she complains that I "published in your columns private information," given me in a letter from her to me, "without further explanation." Now I should be the first to apologize, and to express regret, if I thought I had done anything at variance with the honourable understanding with regard to the publication of "private information." But what are the facts? In her work on 'Shakespeare's Sonnets' (1904) MRS. STOPES twice makes the statement that Meres was Florio's brother-in-law (pp. xl, and 185), but gives no authority for it. The late Rev. Walter Begley, however, accepted it on the authority of MRS. STOPES, and uses it in support of a Baconian argument ('Bacon's Nova Resuscitatio,' vol. ii. pp. 75 and 199). I also incautiously adopted the statement in my book 'Is there a Shakespeare Problem?' (p. 222, note, and p. 355.) Whereupon a correspondent wrote to ask me on what evidence the allegation was based, stating that he could find none, and that he had, some time ago, vainly applied

to MRS. STOPES for information. I then, by your courtesy, published a query, asking if any of your readers could supply me with the evidence required ('N. & Q.,' Nov. 6, 1915). I had hoped that MRS. STOPES, as a frequent contributor to your columns, might reply to this; but although she wrote to you a note concerning 'Plays at Hampstead, 1709,' which appeared the next week ('N. & Q.,' Nov. 13, 1915), my question was not answered, either by her or by any other of your readers.

I then wrote to MRS. STOPES, who is, I am sorry to say, personally unknown to me, asking if she would be so good as to tell me the authority on which she had published this statement on a matter of no little public interest. She replied, by letter dated Nov. 15 last, informing me that she was unable to give me the authority on which she had relied. The letter was not marked "private," and I can conceive of no reason why even the strictest precisian in matters of etiquette should suggest that, having published a statement on the authority of MRS. STOPES, I was not at liberty to inform my readers, and any others whom it might concern, that I could, on further inquiry, find no authority for it, and that the lady, who had first published it, was unable to supply me with any. MRS. STOPES suggests that I ought to have added that, although engaged in writing a book, and also not infrequently writing to the press, she was, unfortunately, prevented by the state of her health from looking up the authority in question. Had I known that she would have wished me to publish these details, which I much regret to learn, I would gladly have done so. I sincerely hope that her health may soon be so completely restored that she may be able to publish, not only her new work, but also the long-sought evidence which some of us so much desire to see. Meantime, I am quite unable to admit that she has any ground for reproaching me with publishing "private information."

G. G. GREENWOOD.

House of Commons.

J. B. BRAITHWAITE (11 S. xii. 463, 508; 12 S. i. 51).—Joseph Bevan Braithwaite, barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, practised as a conveyancer at 3 New Square, Lincoln's Inn. His published works are enumerated in Joseph Smith's 'Descriptive Catalogue of Friends' Books,' vol. i. (1867), p. 314; Supp. (1893), p. 67. He died at his house, 312 Camden Road, London, Nov. 15, 1905, aged 87 years, and was interred in

the Friends' Burial-ground at Winchmore Hill, Middlesex. A memoir of him appears in 'The Annual Monitor,' 1907, p. 3. See 'J. Bevan Braithwaite, a Friend of the Nineteenth Century,' by his Children, 1909, with a portrait as frontispiece.

An excellent photograph of him is included in the collection of portraits at the Friends' Institute, 138 Bishopsgate, London.

DANIEL HIPWELL.

LIFE OF JOHNSON IN THE 1825 OXFORD EDITION OF HIS WORKS (12 S. i. 70).—The essay on Johnson's 'Life and Genius' was written by Arthur Murphy. See Courtney's 'Bibliography of Johnson,' p. 166 ('Oxford Hist. and Lit. Studies,' vol. iv.), and 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xxxix. 334-7. G. F. R. B.

The author of 'The Life and Genius of Samuel Johnson,' attached to the above edition of Johnson's 'Works,' edited by Francis Pearson Walesby, was Arthur Murphy (1727-1805). It was published to accompany the 1792 edition of Johnson's 'Works,' and, according to Nichols in his 'Literary Anecdotes,' ix. 159, "for this slight essay the booksellers paid Mr. Murphy 300l." It was also published separately in the same year (1792). A life of Murphy may be found in the 'D.N.B.'

E. E. BARKER.

The John Rylands Library.

This 'Life of Johnson' is a reprint of Murphy's essay on his 'Life and Genius.' The edition was superintended by Francis Pearson Walesby, 1798-1858. See 2 S. xi. 269, 335, and W. P. Courtney, 'Johnson Bibliography,' Oxford, 1915, pp. 166-7.

MALCOLM LETTS.

TIGERS' WHISKERS (11 S. xii. 481; 12 S. i. 37).—The late Col. Campbell of Skipness states that the natives of India have a superstitious belief that, unless the whiskers of a tiger be singed off directly after he is killed, his ghost will haunt those who have caused his death. In 'The Old Forest Ranger' he depicts Ishmail, the chief huntsman, singeing off the whiskers of a tiger that had just been killed, while he addresses the animal as follows:—

"How do you like that, you sulky-looking old bantchoat? You little thought, half an hour ago, that you would have me for a barber; but I've got you by the beard now, and the devil a bristle shall I leave on your ugly snout. No, no, I had trouble enough with you when alive, and have no fancy to be haunted by your ghost now that you are dead."—'The Old Forest Ranger,' p. 51.

T. F. D.

## Notes on Books.

A *New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*.—(Vol. IX.) *Subterraneously*—Sullen. By C. T. Onions. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 2s. 6d.)

THE remarks which we made in reviewing the section 'Su—Subterraneous' hold good with some additional force of the section, next in alphabetical order, now before us. Etymologically simple for the most part, the group of words compounded with *sub* represents matters of great philosophical, historical, and scientific interest, and has yielded a rich harvest of quotations to the compilers. Philosophy predominated in the former section: in this history—chiefly in virtue of curious ecclesiastical and legal terms—may perhaps be said to carry off the palm.

The first to arrest attention here is the batch of words we have made out of the Latin *subtilis*. There are two separate articles under "subtle" and "subtle"; it has proved beyond our subtlety to discover a principle sufficient to account for the separation; and though doubtless the compiler detected one, a study of the illustrative quotations makes us suspect that he could not always hold it in sight. There seems some hesitation about pronouncing on the fundamental meaning of *subtilis*. Here we have "(—L. *subtilem*, nom. -ilis, for \**subtēlis*—\**subtezlis* app. finely woven, f. *sub* under +\**terlā*, *tēla* woven stuff, web." But *subtilis* in Latin means not only "fine," "delicate," "exact," but also, of speech or a speaker, "plain," "unadorned"; and this use is frequent in Cicero, whereas what appears to us the more usual sense is, in prose, on the whole post-Augustan. Is it not possible that the first meaning of *subtilis* is not "woven fine," but "belonging to the warp," *tēla*? A "texture"—whether literal or metaphorical—in which the warp determined the general appearance would be plain; on the other hand, where the woof made a design that caught the eye, it would require some degree of acuteness to detect the *tēla* supporting it. For metaphorical purposes the warp or *tēla* would no doubt become assimilated to the general notion of a "ground": something which does not arrest attention, but which persons of livelier perceptions or inquisitiveness would notice running through and under the ostensible. The notion of "fineness" would first adhere to *subtilis*, not in connexion with any literal fineness of texture, but rather in connexion with the difficulty of detecting the ground within and beneath the pattern—the minuteness or delicacy of its appearances. In English the word is what one may call an old favourite and has a goodly number of forms. Even its culinary use—which seems to have lasted for about two hundred years—goes back to the fourteenth century: "It techith for to make curious potages and meetes, and sotiltees"; the earliest instance given is dated ? c. 1390.

While admiring the masses of illustrative material brought together here we are inclined to think that in some points more consideration might be shown for the convenience of those who will consult the 'Dictionary.' Thus, twice over in this section the words "In mod. Dicts." "In recent Dicts." are held to dispense the compiler from the necessity for illustration; which seems unsatisfactory, though it is true the words in

question are technical. Again, under "Suburbicarian"—seeing that whoever looks up the word will probably need the information—it would have been just as well to print, either in the definition or in one of the half-dozen quotations, the names of the six dioceses so denominated. That would have been better worth the space than the entry under "succeeded"—which gives four lines to nothing but perpetuating and explaining "The newly succeeded Lord Tollemache"—from *The Daily News*! "Succession powder" without contriving any mention of la Voisin seems another instance of failing to lay a clear track for a searcher.

In two or three articles we find the subdivisions unnecessarily multiplied; once or twice we have noticed points in a definition which are left without illustration. The frequency of quotations from the daily press remains something of a feature to be grumbled at. Having unburdened our minds of these few complaints, we are free to dilate on the infinitely more numerous excellences. Any one taking the trouble to recollect that there are comprised within this section, for instance, the words "succeed," "sue," "suffer," "suffice," "suggest," with their derivatives, may realize how comprehensive are some of the *cadres* to be filled. All these are admirable articles, in which we noticed as particularly good the collection of illustrations to "succour" in the obsolete sense of shelter; those to "sufficient reason"; and the handling of the article "suggestion." "Suck," "suburb," "succeed," may also be mentioned; and "such" affords an example of really masterly compilation and arrangement.

In about a dozen cases this section provides new etymological data or references to sources not hitherto cited. The most important of these words is "sugar"—an adaptation, through Med. L. (and this probably, the 'Dictionary' tells us, through O.H.G.), of the Arabic *sukkar*, the earliest instances of which come from accounts belonging to the end of the thirteenth century, where the word appears as *sucar*, *sucur*, and *zucker*. This word takes up some seven columns. Not less interesting, though of smaller scope, are the articles on "suling," "suds," "Suigothic," and "succory," belonging to the same group.

We observed that *The Athenæum* allowed the monstrosity "Suffragette"—needless to say within inverted commas—to decorate its columns as early as 1907; and in the same year it used the word "sufflaminated," which had been neglected since 1836, and, since it appears in connexion with "gas microscope," was, we would wager, wrongly etymologized by half its readers. Under "suffumigation" is the interesting quotation (1684): "A Phthysical Person [cured].... by a Suffumigation of Amber"; and under "sullen" (1688) a note from Holme's 'Armoury' which tells that "the sullen lady" was a name for "the black Fritillary." The 'Dictionary' records De Quincey's odd mistake of using "sudatory" for "sudary"—both, and especially the latter, highly interesting words; and it also takes note of Coleridge's unsuccessful invention, "suffiction"—a fiction taken as hypothesis.

Slang has no great portion in this section; but it includes the Cambridge rowing word "sugar" in the sense of to shirk while pretending to row hard; and under "suffer" we get, from Thackeray in 1841, the "cant phrase" "Who



suffers for your coat ?"—which was the equivalent of those days to our "What's the damage ?"

The great bulk of the section is of Latin derivation, but in Sudra and Sufi it has Oriental words of prime importance; and in "suckeny" a curious and interesting example of Slavonic. The words recorded number 1,224 and the illustrative quotations 8,398, which may be compared respectively with 121 and 478 in Johnson.

*The Fortnightly Review* for February has two articles upon the present crisis of the world's history in its academic aspect which should command careful attention, not necessarily entire agreement: the first, Dr. Dillon's impressive criticism of our national attitude towards the war, its effect hitherto, and the further results which may be expected from it—"The Fruits of Amateurism"; the second, Mr. Sidney Low's discussion of 'The New Orientation of History.' The tendency of both is to deride the generalizations which were as light to the steps of our forefathers, and we admit that there was some mistaking about this illumination. At the same time we think there is increasing among writers of magazine articles, and exemplified in these two, a rather absurd inclination to scold the last quarter of the nineteenth century for not having tackled problems the terms of which it had not the means of knowing. Mr. W. W. Gibson contributes four sonnets in memory of Rupert Brooke, in which, though the main thought and outline of the imagery have nothing extraordinary, there are touching and finely set details. The editor gives us the first part of a classical study—"Aristophanes the Pacifist": very lucid, vivacious, and good. Mr. P. P. Howe makes pleasant reading on 'Hazlitt and Liber Amoris,' and castigates, we think with reason, the indiscretion of Mr. le Gallienne in making public the total MS. from which the author had taken a selection to compose his work. Mr. D. A. Wilson has justice on his side in accounting for Carlyle's attitude towards the German Empire, and this defence is timely. Madame Hélène Vacaresco's sketch of 'Marriages in Roumania' should be noted by the folk-lorist, though it is descriptive and entertaining rather than learned.

In *The Nineteenth Century* for this month the article of the greatest permanent importance is that by Mr. H. Wickham Steed, entitled 'The Pact of Konopisht,' in which, upon the authority of a correspondent whom he has every reason for believing to be well informed, the writer states that a visit paid by the Kaiser to the late Archduke Franz Ferdinand, ostensibly to see the famous rose-gardens at Konopisht in the height of their beauty, was, in reality, the occasion of the framing of a startling plan for the reorganization of Central and Eastern Europe. Mr. Steed shows good grounds for giving careful attention to the account, and points out how it explains the curious, the otherwise inexplicably negligent and contemptuous manner in which the funeral of the Archduke and his wife was conducted—the assumption being that, in the interval between the assassination and the funeral, the Archduke's papers, revealing the nature of the agreement with the Kaiser, had been brought to the knowledge of Francis Joseph and the Hapsburgs generally. There are two literary papers: Mr. Arthur Waugh's sketch of Lionel Johnson, and

Mr. W. S. Lilly's 'Balzac Re-read.' Balzac, or rather his work, is like London—a vast entity about which, after any prolonged contact with it, a literary person feels compelled to say his say—for there is a quality in that vastness which strikes each observer afresh, as if it were some new discovery; and all the time there is nothing much to be said about it after the few obvious things are said, because it is too huge for purely literary analysis. Still, we confess to a complete sympathy with Mr. Lilly in his inability to resist saying these things yet, once again. Bishop Mercer, in 'Humour and War,' justifies the ways of Tommy Atkins to the serious—more particularly to the German—and is able to enter very thoroughly into the difficulties of the question from a serious point of view. Mr. Hugh Sadler draws out a 'Contrast' between Disraeli and Abraham Lincoln deftly enough. 'Is Anything wrong with German Protestantism?' seems rather like inquiring 'Is Anything wrong with the Bankrupt's Solvency?' But the essay, by Bishop Bury, under that title is worth noting; and so is Mr. R. S. Nolan's 'Social Training and Patriotism in Germany and in England.' A paper which should by no means be missed is Mr. W. H. Renwick's 'British Merchant Sailors under War Conditions.'

THE February *Cornhill*—to be frank about it—is a somewhat weak number. There are five papers concerned with the war, of which 'A Wounded Officer's Day' is well worth reading; but the others, except Mr. Boyd Cable's, are dull, that is to say, are merely on a level with the products of daily journalism. With Mr. Boyd Cable's we quarrel because it is too obviously, and at too great length, "written up," and for this we find the subject altogether too tragic. There is an exuberant, but very interesting appreciation of Sir William van Horne, by Miss S. Macnaughtan, and one by the late Sir Clements Markham of Sir Allen Young; and then a set of sketches called 'Little Girls I have Met,' by Mr. W. H. Hudson, which is graceful and sympathetic, but has not quite the crispness of touch necessary to make a perfect success of such slender material.

*The Athenæum* now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

## 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.

MR. A. E. MARTEN.—The 'N.E.D.' in the article under 'Tradesman,' shows that the word has been commonly used for an artisan as well as for a seller of goods, and that especially in Scotland.

GUY EDDIS ("Now Barabbas was a publisher").—Commonly attributed to Byron, but in reality a joke perpetrated by Thomas Campbell. See MR. MURRAY's letter at 11 S. ii. 92.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1916.

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## Notes.

## CASANOVA IN ENGLAND.

(See 10 S. viii. 443, 491; ix. 116; xi. 437; 11 S. ii. 386; iii. 242; iv. 382, 461; v. 123, 484.)

In almost every page of the 'Mémoires' that describes the visit to England some example may be found of Casanova's wonderful memory.

He tells us that Pauline, the Portuguese lady, was in the habit of attending the Bavarian ambassador's chapel, as one would expect a devout Catholic to do. ('Mémoires' [Garnier], vi. 393.) For such a chapel did, of course, exist, standing in Warwick Street, Golden Square. It was burnt down in the Gordon Riots in 1780. In 1763 the notorious Count Haslang was the Bavarian ambassador. In connexion with the mysterious Pauline, whom some commentators have concluded rather hastily to be a myth, Casanova mentions a M. de Saa, whom he calls "envoyé de Portugal." ('Mémoires'

[Garnier], vi. 424, 452, 501; vii. 3.) At that time M. de Saa was, in fact, acting as Portuguese ambassador in the absence of Don Mello y Castro, F.R.S., the Envoy Extraordinary, who did not arrive in England till January, 1764. (Rider's 'British Merlin' for 1764, p. 108; cf. *The Gentleman's Magazine*, xxxiv. p. 43.) The Portuguese Embassy was in South Audley Street.

About February, 1764, Casanova left his "belle maison" in Pall Mall, and took "a little room at a guinea a week" in the house of a Mrs. Mercier. ('Mémoires' [Garnier], vii. 60, 68.) A copy of a MS. letter, preserved in the Archives at Dux, describes this lady as "Mistress Mercé, near the gold head, Greet Street [*sic*], Soho Square." The name and address are confirmed by the Westminster Rate-Books, 1762-4, where the following entry appears:—"Susanna Mercier, Greek Street, Soho, rent 19l."

Casanova was surprised that his friend Commodore the Hon. Augustus Hervey (afterwards third Earl of Bristol) should speak to a brother of Lord Ferrers, the murderer, who had been hanged three years before at Tyburn.

"Is he not dishonoured," he asked, "by the execution of his relative?"

"Dishonoured!" replied Hervey. "Not at all."

It is curious to note that Dr. Johnson confirms this opinion. "No man is thought the worse of here whose brother was hanged," he told Boswell on April 6, 1772. (Boswell's 'Life of Johnson,' G. Birkbeck Hill, ii. 177.)

I have pointed out previously that Casanova's chronology in regard to his sojourn in England is often confused and inaccurate. He arrived at Dover from Calais, as we know, on Saturday, June 11, 1763 (see 10 S. viii. 443), after a passage of two hours and a half, which was a quick crossing, but quite possible. On Dec. 25 of the same year John Wilkes crossed from Dover to Calais in about the same time. ('Grenville Papers,' ii. 186; J. Almon's 'Life of Wilkes,' ii. 34.) Casanova says that he reached London in the evening; but, if his description is to be trusted, it was the evening of Monday, June 13. ('Mémoires' [Garnier], vi. 353.) At all events, he missed seeing Sophie Cornelys, who always dined with her mother on a Sunday. The house of Madame Cornelys (*i.e.*, Carlisle House, which was on the east side of Soho Square, south of Sutton Street) is described by Casanova as opposite the residence of the Venetian ambassador. ('Mémoires' [Garnier], vi. 344.) This statement is no doubt correct, since, according

to Rider's 'British Merlin' for 1764, p. 108, M. Zuccato, Resident for Venice, lived in Soho Square. Zuccato, who would not present Casanova at Court ('Mémoires,' vi. 355, 358), remained in England till August, 1764, when he was succeeded by M. de Vignola. (*Gentleman's Magazine*, xxxiv. 396.)

Another ambassador, whom the adventurer met while he was in London, was the Marquis Caraccioli, the Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Naples, who was introduced to George III. on Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1764. ('Mémoires,' vii. 33, 44, 48; cf. *Gentleman's Magazine*, xxxiv. 43.) So he was in London with Casanova for about two months.

"Le célèbre violon Giardini," mentioned in the 'Mémoires,' vi. 478, was, of course, the famous Italian violinist Felice di Giardini, who was born at Turin in 1716, and died at Moscow on Dec. 17, 1796. At this period he was living in Suffolk Street, and was manager of the Italian Opera at the King's Theatre, Haymarket. (*Vide The Public Advertiser*, Aug. 4, 1763; 'Letters of H. Walpole' [Toynbee], v. 403.)

I have not identified the Star Tavern mentioned in the 'Mémoires,' vi. 377, 383; but perhaps that is impossible, for, according to a writer of the previous century, the name was a generic one, and all taverns of this description were of evil repute. ('History of Signboards,' Jacob Larwood, pp. 492, 501.)

Claude François, Comte de Guerry, at whose house Casanova met the Chevalier d'Eon ('Mémoires,' vi. 356), was then (October, 1763) in temporary residence at Lord Holland's house, 14 Arlington Street, at the corner of Piccadilly, while Lord Bate-man's house in Soho Square was being prepared for him. (*The St. James's Chronicle*, Oct. 11-13, 1763; cf. 'The Squares of London,' E. B. Chancellor, p. 113.)

It may be not out of place to give a list of the residences of the distinguished Englishmen and Englishwomen whom the adventurer met during his stay in London, and at whose houses he was sometimes a guest: Caroline Fitzroy, Countess of Harrington, 8 Stable Yard; Elizabeth Percy, Duchess of Northumberland, Northumberland House, Charing Cross; Lady Betty Germain, née Berkeley, widow of Sir John Germain, Bart., 16 St. James's Square; Elizabeth Chudleigh, Countess of Bristol, Kingston House, Knightsbridge; Henry, tenth Earl of Pembroke, 4 Privy Gardens; Charles, second Earl of Egremont, Cambridge House, 94 Piccadilly; Richard, first Earl Grosvenor, 14 Grosvenor Place; John, first

Earl Spencer, 10 St. James's Place; Evelyn Pierrepont, second Duke of Kingston, 3 Arlington Street.

"The honest" Bosanquet ('Mémoires,' vi. 457, 480; vii. 63, 67) was probably one of the founders of the famous banking house; but, although I have referred to all the obituary notices in *The Gentleman's Magazine* under this name, I have not enough evidence to identify Casanova's banker. Perhaps some one acquainted with the genealogy of the family can determine the point.

With regard to Salvador (see vii. 67) there appears to be less doubt. The principal representative of this famous family of Portuguese Jews then alive was Joseph Salvador of Upper Tooting. (*The Public Advertiser*, Aug. 16, 1766.) His chief title to fame was his association a few years later with the notorious Margaret Caroline Rudd, "a forgotten heroine of the Newgate Calendar," who was tried for forgery at the Old Bailey on Dec. 8, 1775, in connexion with the Perreau frauds. (Cf. *The Town and Country Magazine*, vii. 481; *The Morning Post*, Nov. 25, 1777; 'Authentic Records of the Life and Transactions of Mrs. Margaret Rudd' [J. Bew, 1776], vol. ii. letters 26 and 27.)

MESSRS. LUCIEN WOLF and ISRAEL SOLOMONS have kindly furnished me with many interesting particulars with reference to the Salvador family, from which I learn that this Joseph Salvador died at Charles-town, in North Carolina, on Dec. 29, 1786. At the time of Casanova's visit to England two of Joseph Salvador's nephews were living, i.e., Daniel and Moses Salvador, who may have been associated with him in business.

The name Vanhel (see 'Mémoires,' vii. 67) may be a misprint for Vanhek, intended for Vanneck, as the name was sometimes spelt in the newspapers. Another banker, named Leigh (see vii. 63, 66, 69), I have not yet identified.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

19 Cornwall Terrace, N.W.

## MATERIA MEDICA IN THE TALMUDIC AGE.

(See *ante*, p. 102.)

### II.

THERE remains to be brought forward evidence of what the Rabbins have contributed to the science of medicine. For the Hebrews of those centuries aforesaid, religion and law were convertible terms. The beauties of nature and the natural objects which

entered directly into their religious observances brought the science of botany within their ken. The first-hand technical knowledge derived from inducting infants into the Covenant, and from *Taharus*, or the ritual process of killing animals for food, opened the road to the study of anatomy and diseases. The various injunctions in the Scriptures regarding women created gynaecology. In osteology and in embryology the Rabbins made remarkable discoveries, having regard to the prevailing level of scientific possibility in those remote times. They counted the bones, and made them equal to the number of affirmative precepts in the Torah. The disciples of one Rabbi actually procured the body of a woman to practise upon for research work. They insisted on original work only (Chulin, 94 a). The result was that long before modern science had noted the laws of morphological and biological developments in internal structures and their direct associations with the pathology of tissues and external surfaces, the Hebrew physicians in Talmudic times had already built up a sound body of reliable data out of their daily experiments in *Millah* (initiation) and in *Tahurus* (hygienic science). Autopsy of slaughtered beasts, which is a religious duty of cardinal importance, led to the detection of degeneracy in the meat in its initial stages, and animals so affected were (and are to-day) rejected as *trifa* (unfit). Opportunities of directly acquiring knowledge of medicine were obviously circumscribed. Science won in the long run, as can be shown from the identical sources whence illustrations of dragon-lore, &c., were obtained, viz., from the pages of the Talmud itself. Much of the foregoing is the embodiment of passages in Tractate Chulin and elsewhere; but many others might be quoted. Autopsy or *bedikka*, and the act of examining the lungs, called *riah* (Chulin, 47 b), provide the nuclei of *Kosher* and *Trija*. If the lungs adhere in the minutest degree to the ribs; if they are abnormal in number and size; or if any foreign substance, such as a nail, is found in any part of the carcase, the animal is immediately condemned by the *schouchet* (operator). This rigid autopsy makes meat prepared *more Judaico* an expensive business; but it has immeasurable advantages in promoting the general hygiene and the longevity of the people. Again, too, the Abrahamic rite showed the way to the attainment of proficiency in pathology, for it is directed in the Gemara that the operation shall be postponed *sine die* in the case of

infants suffering from incipient symptoms of hæmophilia, ophthalmia, tetanus, or jaundice. The pathological diagnoses and experiments of earlier times with regard to these dangerous complaints have been the means of saving many lives, notwithstanding that this order is in direct contravention of one of the three cardinal tenets of Judaism.

The doctors of the Talmud started out with one dominant principle. Prevention they rated higher than the cure of disease. For instance, they are scrupulous about sanitation: "A fine dwelling, a handsome wife, and fine furniture raise a man socially" (Berachoth). They made a point of dieting patients (Pesachim, 42 a and 42 b). They directed persons suffering from heart trouble to be sparing in starchy foods and wine. Certain others were put off melons and nuts (Berachoth). They wrote about *zayvel* (diarrhœa) and hæmorrhage (*dom harbei*), and gave instructions as to dieting accordingly. Honey and similar substances were administered by the Rabbins (Yoma, 83 b) in boluses, &c., to persons prostrated by starvation.

The Hebrew ladies were permitted on the Day of Atonement to bring with them to the Temple services salt lozenges (*galgal maylach*) (Shobhos, 64 b and 65 a). The men were allowed on that day to have with them bags of pepper or ginger to freshen up their nerves (Yoma, 81 b). Salt lozenges and pepper were used as tooth powders (Shobhos, 65 a).

Many of the rules and ordinances aforesaid were more or less empirical, no doubt; but the Rabbins had to square the end to the means, and they did. They gave directions how to treat retching, giddiness, and headache, mainly with change or suspension of diet, and modern practice has followed on their lines, more or less. They understood all about the Cæsarean operation, and invented various instruments, such as splints and crutches, for the relief of suffering humanity and even of animals, as the following anecdote shows. Rabbi Shimmon ben Chalafta had a very valuable hen that dislocated its thigh-bone. After consultation with his medical friends he constructed a splint of bamboo cane, and it recovered (*gnassa shejouffress shel konay, vechoiyesah*). They had an elementary knowledge of anæsthetics and administered sleeping draughts. They practised vivisection on animals; they had some theories on psychology (Yebamoth, 9 a). Reference is made to diseases of the ear in Tractate Sabbath. They insisted on medical examinations, and

went into family histories very closely. "The bride whose eyes sparkle may be wooed," was one of their maxims (Taanith, 24a). They objected to kissing otherwise than on the forehead or the hand (Rosh Hashana, 25b). Cupping, amputations, and the setting of fractured limbs were all mastered, and detailed directions for them are given in the different sections allocated to these matters.

Among the ancient Hebrews there was but one aristocracy, the aristocracy of the intellect. Here the Rabbi was a monarch absolute, and next in rank stood the *chocham*, a specialist in all manner of diseases, called generally *chaloem*, *yissurin*, and *machowveem*, maladies of the mind and of the body, which only masters of medicine can diagnose. Next in rank were the *rephoim*, who combined surgery with medicine, and were equally adept in either branch; next to them stood the *umman* or *rophei umman* (surgeon), who invariably attended patients with a retinue (*levoyah*) of apprentices, and whose advent was usually the signal for an ovation, every one saluting them, and lining up so that they might pass along with the least possible delay (Chulin, 54b). The *assia* was the people's doctor with his nostrums already described. Many of these skilled men had extensive "rounds," and earned large fees. They could only settle in poorer quarters of the town, as much for the convenience of their humble clients as for the benefit of the landlords whose estates suffered through the noise caused by the continuous traffic to and from their surgeries. Many of them inherited large practices. Every city had to have a professional man (Sanhedrin, 17b). Their official position was very high, and their testimony in criminal cases was held to be final (Gittin). Corporal punishment was administered under their sole direction. The Talmud mentions several distinguished medical men by name: Shammai ben Gamaliel; Yochanon ben Nuri; Shemuel Yarche-noee, medical adviser to Rabbi Yehudah Hannassi, on whose behalf he went on a political mission to Antoninus Pius, and while in Rome was successful in rescuing from the dungeons a beautiful Hebrew lad, who ultimately became a *mouray houroho*, an eminent scholar, and an ornament to Judaism; and lastly, Rabbi Chanina, who was a famous physician, being *boki Berefuos* (Yoma, 49a), of whom an excellent anecdote is related, proving his fine independence of character and unflinching adhesion to the highest traditions on which the religion of

Israel has been enduringly fostered and inflexibly sustained.

This essay is dedicated  
to the beloved memory of  
my dear Parents,  
Raphael and Rebecca Breslar.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

RECRUITING FOR AGINCOURT IN 1415.—The Prime Minister recently cited, in the House of Commons, two stanzas from an "old ballad," which were singularly apposite to the topic of recruiting, which he was discussing at the time:—

Go 'cruit me Cheshire and Lancashire  
And Derby hills that are so free:  
Not a married man nor widow's son—  
No widow's curse shall go with me.

They 'cruited Cheshire and Lancashire,  
And Derby hills that are so free;  
Though no married man or no widow's son,  
They have 'cruited three thousand and three.

I have seen no allusion in the papers to the source of this quotation.

Two versions of this old ballad are to be found in an appendix to Sir Harris Nicolas's "History of the Battle of Agincourt," published in 1832. The first consists of fourteen stanzas, and the second of twenty-three. The first is prefaced by a note:—

"The following ballad was obligingly communicated by Bertram Mitford, of Mitford Castle in Northumberland, Esquire, who wrote it from the dictation of a very aged relative."

In the first version the last line of the first stanza quoted by Mr. Asquith read:—

For there was a jovial brave company.

In the second,

No widow's curse shall go with me  
was substituted; so he blended the two.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

UNUSUAL CHRISTIAN NAMES.—As some have from time to time been placed on record in 'N. & Q.' it may, perhaps, be interesting to add a few more (which appear in the second volume of Stebbing Shaw's 'History of Staffordshire'):—

P. 16. Walter Bassett married Seonsolate Grevill.

P. 38. Granada Brown, relict of Edward Fryth.

P. 70. Eintina (or Encina), daughter of Sir William Ruffus.

P. 70. Geoffrey de Bakepuse and Eneisin his wife.

P. 100. Edward Croxall married Avarilla Vincent. R. B.

**PAYMENTS TO EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY AUTHORS FOR CORRECTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.**—A volume of broadsides and pamphlets on the eighteenth-century copy-right agitation and the publishers' petitions, which lies before me, has belonged successively to Thomas Longman, William Lort, and Bindley. It contains a 4-page 4to circular, 'An Account of the Expense of correcting and improving Sundry Books,' which recites that

"the Booksellers now petitioning the Legislature for Relief, most humbly beg leave to observe that there is scarce an instance of a new Edition of any living Author's Work printed without submitting it to his correction and improvement," so the

"authors sometimes receive, in Process of Time, as much money for corrections and improvements as was first paid for the Copy."

The examples quoted are principally dictionaries (Ainsworth's, Baretti's, and Bayle's), but the following are of more than ordinary interest:—

'Johnson's English Dictionary,' 2 vols., folio, to the Author for Improvements in the Third Edition .. .. .	£	s.	d.
The Editors of Shakespeare—	300	0	0
Mr. Rowe .. .. .	36	10	0
Mr. Hughes .. .. .	28	7	0
Mr. Pope .. .. .	217	12	0
Mr. Fenton .. .. .	30	12	0
Mr. Gay .. .. .	35	19	6
Mr. Whately .. .. .	12	0	0
Mr. Theobald .. .. .	652	10	0
Mr. Warburton .. .. .	500	0	0
Mr. Capel .. .. .	300	0	0
Mr. Johnson, copies to the amount of .. .. .	375	0	0
Ditto, a new Edition in 1774 .. .. .	100	0	0
'Universal History, Ancient and Modern,' for revising, correcting and digesting it, for a new Edition	1,575	0	0
The last item in this list of examples is:—			
Paid to Authors and Editors, over and above the original Sum given for the Copy of the above-mentioned Books .. .. .	£	s.	d.
	11,952	15	0

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

**THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY OF THE UNITED STATES.**—This phrase seems to have been well understood in the days prior to the American Civil War. The following extract is from 'American States, Churches, and Slavery,' by the Rev. J. B. Balme, London, Hamilton, 1863:—

"There are a few instances on record of slaves who have been delivered from the grasp of their pursuers, and consigned to the care of a merciful Providence by the Underground Railway to Canada."

CITIZEN.

**FERRERS—ALLEYNE: A POSSIBLE CONNECTION.** (See *ante*, p. 84.) — Burke's 'Baronetage,' &c. (see 1915 ed., p. 91), begins the Alleyne pedigree with "George Alleyne of Chartley, Stafford and Grantham, co. Lincoln," and makes no reference to Dethick's note; from which it may be inferred that either a copy of the Visitation pedigree lacking the note was consulted, or that the transcriber failed to appreciate its significance.

The family tradition appears in later days to have been ignored or forgotten. Probably, prosperity and importance gained beyond the seas had something to do with this. Not only has Burke evidently no suggestion to work on, but Wotton (1771): "cannot give their particular descent," and begins with a prominent member of the family in Barbados (iii. 249), not even the first there.

The Alleyne arms are: "Per chevron gu. and erm., in chief 2 lions' heads erased or."

This coat was granted (or recorded) at Heralds' College in 1769 (Fox-Davies, 'Armorial Families,' sixth ed., p. 25), apparently when the baronetcy was conferred (April 6 of that year). It is not much like "vairy or and gu."!

How did this coat come to be chosen? It is remarkably like that of Jacob, "per chevron az. and erm., 2 lions' heads era. arg." "Christian," the wife of Richard Alleyne, D.D., whose son Reynold was the first of the family to settle in Barbados, may have been a member of this family—the merest conjecture this! It would be interesting to have the point cleared up.

E. B. DE COLEPEPER.

**LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS.**—I think it is worthy of a note in your valued paper that the title of this society is now Church Missions to Jews; the former title it had borne for 107 years. The Patron, Vice-Patron, President, Vice-President, and present officers are all members of the Church of England or of Churches in communion with her.

M.A. OXON.

**THE EMERALD AND CHASTITY.** — In Richard Tomlinson's English translation of the "Medicinal Dispensatory . . . by the Illustrious Renodæus" (London, 1657), there is a curious passage about the emerald's alleged love of chastity, quoting the case of an unnamed Hungarian queen, the stone in whose ring broke into three parts on a certain occasion. Mr. George Fred. Kunz,



in his 'Curious Lore of Precious Stones' (Philadelphia, 1913), gives, in facsimile, a specimen page of a fourteenth (?) century MS. in his possession containing an Italian version of the 'De Mineralibus' of Albertus Magnus (1193-1280), for a short time Bishop of Ratisbon, to whom Renodæus was evidently indebted for his information on this subject. In this translation the Hungarian king's name, as per specimen page, is given as Béla, on the strength of which Mr. Kunz identifies him with Béla IV. (1235-70). In the original version, however, the king's name is not mentioned, but it is merely stated that he was the bishop's contemporary.

L. L. K.

### Queries.

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

**RUMOURS OF CAPTURE OF NAPOLEON, 1798.**—The following eighteenth-century passages need explanation:—

"At Edinburgh, during the American War, the Governor of the Castle received despatches. Lady —, his friend, in the French sense of the word, was with him; and he was half drunk. Unfit for the task himself, he gave her the despatches to read. The lady has a warm imagination, and is delighted by a grand display; something that she read inflamed her fancy, and she exclaimed, 'Governor, here is great news; you must order the Castle guns fired directly.' The Governor took her word for it, and gave orders accordingly; but the great news, like the capture of Buonaparte in Hyde Park on Thursday, was wholly ideal. The guns were fired, the city was alarmed, crowds came running to know the reason, and the maudlin Governor was disgraced and laughed at."

Who was Lady —? Who was the Governor of the castle? What is the source of this anecdote? Are there any references to "the capture of Buonaparte in Hyde Park" on that Thursday in July, 1798, among the papers or magazines of the time?

"July 26th [1798].—Went to Debrett's. The news there, that Buonaparte and his whole fleet were taken; it was communicated by Lord H— to the horse volunteers that were reviewing in Hyde Park; they immediately gave three huzzas, and it ran from mouth to mouth through the crowd. It was false. Such scenes are tragically ridiculous. .... Buonaparte has been captured at least a dozen times. On one of these occasions Lord L—, as I hear, communicating the news to one of the B—'s, began his letter with three hurrahs."

Who was Lord H—? Who was Lord L—? Who were the B—'s?

E. C.

'THE DECAMERONE.'—Recently I purchased a rare edition of the first English translation of Boccaccio's 'Decamerone.' On referring to the tenth novel of the third day I found the original story omitted, and another substituted entitled:—

"The wonderful and chaste resolved continency of fair Seriotha, daughter to Siwalde, King of Denmarke, who being sought and sued after by many worthy persons that did affect her deeply, would not look a man in the face until such time before she was married."

I should like to know whether this substituted tale is by the author of the 'Decamerone,' or taken from some other source.

MAURICE JONAS.

**RUSSIAN REGIMENTS.**—In *The Asiatic Review* of August, 1915, Dr. John Pollen, C.I.E., says that the Astrakan Regiment of the Russian army, the 12th Grenadiers, was raised by Roman Bruce, "eldest son of one William Bruce, who migrated to Russia in Cromwell's time." Was he related to Master General James Bruce of the Airth family, who, according to James Grant ('Scottish Soldiers of Fortune'), was the first officer to render the Russian artillery efficient? Were any other Russian regiments of to-day raised by Scotsmen?

J. M. BULLOCH.

123 Pall Mall, S.W.

**GENNYS OF LAUNCESTON AND PLYMOUTH.**—There is reason to believe that some member or members of this ancient Cornish family migrated to Ireland in the seventeenth century. Any information on the subject will be gratefully acknowledged by

GERTRUDE THRIFT.

79 Grosvenor Square, Rathmines, Dublin.

**A TITHE-BARN IN LONDON.**—Some years ago there was a statement in one of the daily newspapers to the effect that the tithe-barn at Peterborough had been bought by a London antiquary, who proposed to remove it and re-erect it somewhere in London. Was this scheme ever carried out?

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

**SMALL MEZZOTINT ENGRAVINGS, c. 1829.**—I have in a scrap-book the small mezzotint title-page of 'Pidding's New Pocket Cabinet for 1829,' and some ten mezzotint prints, of miniature size, generally about 3½ by 2½ in., mostly topographical, but with a few fancy subjects, evidently taken from the work named. The views include Dover and Carisbrooke Castles, Godalming, Rochester Bridge, Maldon Church, and the Pantheon at Rome, and are remarkably well executed,

one having "H. James" as the artist or engraver. Were there issues of this 'New Pocket Cabinet' in other years, and is anything known of the "H. James" who is named?  
W. B. H.

"GOVERNMENT FOR THE PEOPLE, OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE."—Does any reader know the origin of this phrase? I have been told that it occurred in the preface to Caxton's 'Wyclif's Bible,' in the preface to the Wyclif and Hereford version of Wyclif's Bible, or in a pamphlet of the period bearing on that version, but it is extremely difficult to trace it to its source. I shall be glad if any one can shed any light on the matter.

ROBERT J. PATERSON.

REFERENCE WANTED: SWINBURNE.—Perhaps one of your readers can tell me where to find the following Swinburnian lines. The first line of the stanza is missing:—

Things that Fate fashions or forbids,  
The Dust of Time-forgotten Kings  
Whose name falls off the Pyramids.

CLEMENT SHORTER.

16 Marlborough Place, N.W.

IS THE ONLY CHILD EVER FAMOUS?—Some correspondence recently appeared in 'N. & Q.' as to a twin achieving greatness. May I ask what instances there are of an only child becoming famous, or if the fact of having no brothers and sisters usually results in the early spoiling of the infant, and its subsequent handicap through life?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

SUDBURY HOSPITAL, LONDON.—In what part of the parish of St. Olave, Hart Street, was located the hospital for ten aged poor persons established in the seventeenth century by Paul Bayning, Viscount Sudbury?

ALBERT COOK MYERS.

Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, E.C.

"DOMUS CRUCIATA."—The Cistercian Convent of Revesby took over land from the Knights Hospitallers of Maltby on the condition that the monks maintained a *domus Cruciata* on the land. What was a *domus Cruciata*?

W. M. MYDDELTON.

Woodhall Spa.

'DE IMITATIONE CHRISTI': AUTOGRAPH MS.—The precious autograph MS. of the original Latin work of Thomas à Kempis, 'De Imitatione Christi,' dated A.D. 1424, is known to have been preserved in Brussels. It would be worth while ascertaining

whether this priceless treasure has been removed, or lost, since the war, and what library of Brussels (probably the Bibliothèque Royale?) happily owns the MS. Perhaps one of your readers may be able to enlighten us on this question.  
H. KREBS.

DAVID ROSS.—According to the 'Dict. of Nat. Biog.,' xlix. 259, Ross was the "son of a writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, who settled in London in 1722 as a solicitor of appeals." What were the Christian names of his father, and who was his mother? Is there any record of his marriage with Fanny Murray?  
G. F. R. B.

BLANTYRE ESTATES IN ROSS.—Could any one kindly inform me what estates or residences were owned by Lord Blantyre in Eastern Ross before and after 1846?

M. R. R. M'G. G.

PER CENTUM: THE SYMBOL %.—I shall be obliged if any reader of 'N. & Q.' can kindly explain the origin and significance of the symbol % to note "per cent."  
J. Renfrewshire.

[This was discussed at 11 S. iv. 168, 238, 272.]

"HERMENTRUDE'S" COLLECTION OF PEDIGREES. (See 8 S. v. 20, 25.)—At these references in 1894 the death of "Hermen-trude" (Miss Emily S. Holt) was announced, and a desire expressed that her valuable collections of mediæval pedigrees should be preserved by depositing them in some public institution where they could be consulted. Can any one inform me if they were so deposited, and where, or failing this in whose possession they now are?  
E. A. FRY.

Thornhill, Kenley, Surrey.

SHILLETO FAMILY.—Could any reader of 'N. & Q.' give information regarding the ancestry of Francis Shilleto of Heath Hall, near Wakefield, c. 1585, and state in what way he was connected with Francis Shilleto of Houghton, who was granted arms by Sir W. Dethick, Garter, on Jan. 24, 1602?

R. J. SHILLETO.

61 St. John's Road, Oxford.

'THE BLAZON OF GENTRIE.'—J. Pettit Andrews, in his 'Anecdotes' (London, 1789), under 'Heraldry' cites "a scarce treatise in quarto, entitled 'The Blazon of Gentrie' (a book recommended by Peacham in his 'Compleat Gentleman')." What is the date of publication of 'The Blazon of Gentrie,' and is the author known?

YGREC.

DEAN CHURCH ON BROWNING'S 'SORDELLO.'—Some years ago Dean Church published an article in one of the magazines on Browning's 'Sordello.' Can the reference to it be given? W.

DR. ARCHIBALD VINCENT SMITH'S ASCENT OF MONT BLANC, 1847.—I should be very glad to receive any information about this. Please reply direct.

HON. SECRETARY, ALPINE CLUB.  
23 Savile Row, W.

TIMOTHY CONSTABLE.—I shall be glad if any reader can give me any information relating to the ancestors of Timothy Constable, who married on Jan. 13, 1736/7, at St. James's Church, Westminster, Elizabeth Hunting, and who was buried at Melford, Suffolk, in March, 1750. The marriage certificate reads as follows: "Timothy Constable of Bradfield Combust in ye County of Suffolk and Elizabeth Hunting of this p. L.A.B.C. 1736/7."

(See 11 S. xi. 150.)

CLIFFORD C. WOOLLARD.  
68 St. Michael's Road, Aldershot, Hants.

DORTON-BY-BRILL.—The earlier history of this village is known to me, but I wish to ascertain its present condition and at what date its local vogue as a health resort ceased.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

51 Rutland Park Mansions, N.W.

ANOMALIES IN THE PEERAGE.—Are there any instances other than that of Lord Scarsdale and Lord Curzon of a father and son both being peers, but the son enjoying a higher degree of nobility than the father, and in the latter's lifetime?

DANIEL HIPWELL.

JOSHUA STANFERY, ARTIST.—Is anything known of an artist of this name? I possess a portrait group in oils by him of Sir Charles Price, second baronet, with his son Sir Charles Price, third baronet, signed and dated 1851.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Ewell, Surrey.

'THE TOMMIAD.'—Who were the author and subject of this poem, which is described on the title-page as "A Biographical Fancy written about the year 1842"? Whose portrait forms the frontispiece? The poem was printed for private circulation in 1882 (London, Marcus Ward & Co.).

A. ALBERT CAMPBELL.

4 Waring Street, Belfast.

SCOTT'S 'EVE OF ST. JOHN.'—The editor's preface to Sir W. Scott's 'Eve of St. John' states as follows: "The catastrophe of the tale is founded upon a well-known Irish tradition." Could any of your readers explain what this well-known tradition is, and its approximate antiquity?

NORTON POWLETT, Col.

RICHARDSON, c. 1783.—Could any one please inform me if there were any descendants of James and Charles Richardson, or their married sister Elizabeth, all living in 1783, the three children of James Richardson and his wife Sarah (who was a daughter of Charles Johnston, M.D.), who were living in 1732 in the city of York?

R. D. GARDNER.

CLEOPATRA AND THE PEARL.—We have all heard the tale of how Cleopatra dissolved a pearl in vinegar and drank it to the health of Mark Antony. But will a pearl dissolve in vinegar?

A. S. E. ACKERMANN.

JOANNA LA LOCA.—Mrs. Ady, in her 'Life' of Christina of Milan, states that Joanna la Loca was buried at Bruges. Is this a fact?

J. D.

MRS. PLUNKETT AND ARTHUR MURPHY.—A Mrs. Plunkett, said to have been a cousin of Arthur Murphy, the dramatist, is said to have made him an allowance in his later years. A Mrs. Arthur Plunkett, who was his aunt, also befriended him when he was a boy. Can some one tell me the exact relationship of the second Mrs. Plunkett and Murphy, and also the date of her death? The family was Irish.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

WALKER FAMILIES OF MIDDLESEX. (See 11 S. xii. 481; 12 S. i. 55.)—It would oblige me if (in association with recent correspondence in your columns as to Walker families of Stratford-le-Bow, Finchley, &c.) any of your contributors could inform me who were the parents of Andrew Walker, who carried on business in London as a colour or lead merchant between 1757 and 1785, and was, I have reason to believe, connected with Finchley.

He appears for the first time in the 'London Directory' for 1757, and then resided in Cold Bath Fields. In 1769 his name is entered as of Little Warner Street, Cold Bath Fields, and so continues till 1786, when it disappears from the Directory. In his wife's will, made June 1, 1786, and proved on June 14, she is described as

"Amy Walker of the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell [which includes Cold Bath Fields], widow"; so that Andrew, her husband, probably died in 1785-6.

Three of their children appear as baptized in St. James's Church in that parish between 1764 and 1767, but I can find no burial entry of either Andrew or Amy Walker, nor any will or administration of Andrew Walker, nor record of his parents, nor whence he came to Cold Bath Fields, London, in 1757.

C. W. R.

## Replies.

TAVOLARA: MORESNET: GOUST  
(? LLIVIA): ALLEGED SMALL  
REPUBLICS.

(12 S. i. 42.)

TAVOLARA certainly appears to have claims to rank with Moiresnet as a microscopic territory *à la* San Marino and Andorra, but probably, at the best, with not a tithe of the diplomatic status and official circumstance of these. The existence of Goust appears, on the other hand, to rest upon the authority of *The Pall Mall Gazette* for June 5, 1915.

As regards the former, the dates given in *The Tablet* quotation are no doubt correct: "from 1836 to 1886 Tavolara was a tiny monarchy." There is not a word about it in 'The Sketch of the Present State of the Island of Sardinia,' London (Murray), 1828, by Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., F.S.A., who, however, mentions the geological and botanical features of this island, "the ancient Hermæa." In J. W. Tyndale's 'The Island of Sardinia,' London (R. Bentley), 1849, vol. ii, pp. 19-20, is an account of the genesis of the monarchy, which I abridge as follows: A shepherd and his family "of most primeval and unsophisticated habits have for many years been the sole inhabitants of the island." When the king came to Tavolara and Terranova, the shepherd sent him, as provisions, a number of the sheep and wild goats in which the island abounds. His Majesty, who, of course, did not need these, in thanking the shepherd of Tavolara, asked whether he wished for anything, promising to give it him if the demand were reasonable and within the royal power. After much pondering and debate, a list of household articles (not worth 20s.) was decided against in favour of 1 lb. of gunpowder. But the royal messenger suggesting that the shepherd

should ask for something else, he, after further deliberation, broke out:—

"'Oh, tell the King of Terra ferma that I should like to be king of Tavolara; and that if any people come to live in the island, that they must obey me as the people obey him in Terra ferma.' It might be rash [continues Tyndale] to guarantee the veracity of the whole of the story, but that the greater part is true is very probable from the fact that the King of Terra ferma gave a few privileges to the shepherd as long as he should live and inhabit his sea-girt rock; a compromise between a pound of gunpowder and a regal diadem."

The "King of Terra ferma" was apparently Charles Albert of Sardinia (1831-49). (Tyndale's book, is, by the by, a most interesting and painstaking work. It contains a transcript of a patent, granted by a king of Aragon to the ancestor of a modern Sardinian noble of Spanish descent, which corrects and supplements the accepted pedigree of the house as given by the Valencian genealogist Viciano, in unexpected fashion.)

With regard to Llivia, &c., the theory that Gouse is an abbreviation of Saillagouse may or may not be correct. But if it be, then the republican status of Gouse (=Saillagouse) goes by the board. The following two notes are from an article by A. Salsas, 'Consécration de l'Église Sainte Eugénie de Saillagouse (3 juin, 913),' in the *Revue d'histoire et d'archéologie du Roussillon*, iii. 217 (Perpignan), 1902:—

"Saillagouse, chef-lieu de canton de l'arrondissement de Prades, est mentionné pour la première fois dans le diplôme de consécration de la cathédrale d'Urgel en 839, sous le nom de Sallagosa. Ce village dépendait du district de Llivia, *pagus Liviensis*."—P. 225, note 3.

"Gourguga.—Gorguja, hameau dépendant du territoire municipal et de la province de Llivia enclave espagnol."—P. 226, note 4.

Thus Saillagouse is a *chef-lieu de canton* of the French arrondissement of Prades; it was formerly attached to Llivia, which in turn remains a fragment of Spain.

A. V. D. P.

THE NEWSPAPER PLACARD (11 S. xii. 483; 12 S. i. 13, 77).—Examples of some famous contents bills may be found in certain incidents connected with the late James Gordon Bennett's journalistic career. Here in England we sometimes find it difficult to understand, or at any rate to appreciate, American newspaper methods; and it is not easy to grasp the precise intention of the late James Gordon Bennett, when he began a journalistic career by attacking the editors of other newspapers. James Grant, in his 'History

of the Newspaper Press,' vol. ii. pp. 414-15, states that Gordon Bennett calculated that "by these means his infant paper [*The New York Herald*] would be brought into notice." So fierce were Bennett's attacks on other editors that there was nothing for them to do but to thrash their assailant. General Webb, editor of *The New York Courier*, was the first who resorted to this method of reply. The following day Bennett's own paper came out with a contents bill printed in the largest type the office could produce, announcing "Mr. James Gordon Bennett Publicly Horsewhipped." Passers-by could hardly believe the evidence of their own eyes, and they were obliged to buy the paper to get convinced. In a few days another contents bill appeared: "Mr. James Gordon Bennett Horsewhipped a Second Time." Bennett's contention in what he wrote of the affair was that the editorial world of New York were jealous of his high position, &c.

As an instance of a specially sensational poster the following from America would be difficult to beat:—

- A Family Poisoned.
- An Alleged Murderer Arrested.
- A Brother Shoots a Sister.
- A Philadelphian's Pocket Picked of \$8,000 Dollars.
- A Swindler Arrested.
- Wanton Murder by a Young Man in Philadelphia.
- A Bostonian Beats his Mother's Brains out.
- A Policeman Fatally Shot by Burglars in Washington.
- Sentence on a Wife-Killer.
- An United States Soldier Shot.
- A Pack Proprietor Shot at a Race.
- Counterfeiters Nabbed in St. Louis.
- Two Murders in Nashville.
- A Forger arrested in Washington.
- Desperate Attempt of a Convicted Murderer to Escape.
- Man Murdered in Richmond.
- Lynch Law in Minnesota.
- A Man cuts his Wife's Throat.
- A Coroner Shot.
- Murder by a Nigger.

Was it not a fact that *The Times*, *The Morning Post*, and *The Morning Advertiser* did not issue contents bills until many years after other papers had done so regularly?

Among my books, I have a paper-covered volume for which I paid a penny at a second-hand stall. It is called 'Progress of British Newspapers in the Nineteenth Century.' On p. 195 of this book there is a passage, in the final lines of which I think may be detected the origin of the contents bill as we now know it:—

"The gathering in and transmission of news was attended with extraordinary cost and trouble in the thirties and before the electric telegraph came into vogue. Mounted men, with relays of horses, brought intelligence of important events

from distant parts of the kingdom, and if, as was sometimes the case, a good rider got over the ground at the rate of twelve miles an hour, the circumstance was regarded as being worthy of special mention in the columns of the journal served by him. On the Derby Day it was one of the sights of London to see the couriers of *The Globe*, *The Sun*, or *Bell's Life* ride across Waterloo Bridge into the Strand, with the names of the first three horses, and a brief comment on the incidents of the race, in a sealed pouch slung round their necks. Thousands of people paid the penny toll to go across the bridge and witness 'the straight run in' of the mounted messengers. Loud were the cries of the throng as the gates were thrown wide open, and the men were seen riding furiously up the Waterloo Road. The rivalry was very great, and under the stimulating influences of the hour, the excitement on the Downs fifteen miles away was, in a measure, transferred to London. Placards, already partly prepared, were then filled up, with the names of the first, second, and third horses, and pasted on the windows, while tumultuous throngs of sporting men surged up, struggling, fighting, roaring, pencil and notebook in hand to copy them."

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187 Piccadilly, W.

AN EPIGRAM BY J. C. SCALIGER (12 S. i. 67).—It is rather surprising to meet with the false quantity *Vascônia* in the verse of so famous a scholar. His son would hardly have been guilty of forgetting his Juvenal in this way. I have somewhere seen the saying "Apud Biscayos bibere et vivere idem est" attributed to an emperor. This looks like the original of Scaliger's epigram, but I cannot remember where I found it. Can any one furnish the reference?

HENRY BRADLEY.

Oxford.

PATTERSON FAMILY (11 S. xii. 221, 289, 308).—A thin volume, I think 8vo, is published on the history of this family. I presented a copy to one of the name twenty or twenty-five years ago, but cannot recall author or publisher. Second-hand book-sellers will readily do so.

J. K.

Capec of Good Hope.

DUCHESSES WHO HAVE MARRIED COMMONERS (11 S. xii. 501; 12 S. i. 36, 57, 96).—In *The Genealogical Magazine*, vol. vii. p. 259, will be found reproduced, from 'The Blood Royal of Britain,' a picture of Frances, Duchess of Suffolk, elder daughter of the Princess Mary (Tudor) by Charles (Brandon), Duke of Suffolk, with her second husband, Adrian Stokes. Nicolas's 'Synopsis' relates that her husband, Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset and Duke of Suffolk, was attainted and beheaded in 1554, when all his honours became forfeited.

JOHN LIVESLEY.

AUTHOR OF FRENCH SONG WANTED (12 S. i. 11, 56).—Music and words were published in the "Miscellaneous Series of Songs," No. 339, 'Cyclopedia of Music,' as given below. The heading is 'A Celebrated French Song.' The spelling is evidently wrong in places; in one or two, however, it may be old spelling. I have copied exactly as printed.

I also wrote to Paris to Mr. Blair Fairchild, a well-known authority on old French music. He replies that he has made full inquiries, and finds that

the author is unknown. Neither Weckerlin nor Larousse gives any name. Mr. Fairchild consulted M. Expert (under-librarian of the library of the Conservatoire de Musique), who, after consulting various works, came to the same conclusion as Mr. Fairchild.

The music and words of the song are given below, in case they may be in some way a clue. The Catalogue of the British Museum gives 1856 as date of publication of the Misc. Series. In 1776 Mozart composed variations on the air.

## MISC. SERIES, No. 339.

A vous di - rai je, Ma - man, Ce qui cau - sa mon tour - ment

de - puis que j'ai vu sil - van - dre me re - gard - er d'un air ten - dre mon cœur

dit a chaque in - stant peut on vi - vre sans a - mant peut on vi - vre sans a - mant.

2.

Si je rougis par malheur  
Une soupir trahir mon cœur  
La fripponne avec addresser  
Profitant de m'en faire blesser  
Hélas Mama d'une faut pas  
J'allois mourir dans ses bras.

3.

L'autre jour dans un bosquet  
Il m'en fait un jolie bouquet  
Il a paru ma hullette  
Et me dise ma belle brunette  
Flora et moins belle que toi  
L'amorer moins tendre que moi.

4.

Je vous ai jure ma Maman  
De n'avoir jamais d'amant  
Mais silvandre me feu plaire  
Il est tendre et sincere  
Silvandre est si charmant  
Puis je force mon serment.



A PHANTOM PARLIAMENT (11 S. xii. 29, 306).—On account of the supposition put forth by MR. J. H. MURRAY in his reply, viz., that the "Phantom Parliament" must refer to the vision seen by Charles XI. of Sweden, I beg to mention the following:—

The said "vision" has been among the most popular of Swedish legends. No less than forty-six special editions of it, printed between 1817 and 1893, are preserved in the Royal Library at Stockholm. The contents of the publication, however, differ essentially from the account which MR. MURRAY has given of it from the texts quoted by him. Thus it was not a session of the Swedish Parliament which the King is said to have witnessed. What he saw was a young king with his councillors; it was not one, but many persons who had to put their heads under the executioner's axe in the presence of them, &c.; and in the original publication there is nothing whatever to be found that might be applied to the death of Gustavus III. and to the execution of his murderer.

That this publication is a mere fiction needs no proof; it is supposed to have originated about 1740 for the purpose of deterring the elected successor, Adolphus Frederick, from accepting the crown offered to him. The story, again, reproduced by MR. MURRAY originates from the celebrated French author Prosper Mérimée, who, in a juvenile work published 1830 in the *Revue de Paris*, has treated the Swedish anecdote in a free way, and adapted it to later events. In the same review, in 1833, Count G. Löwenhielm published an article under the title 'Démenti donné à un fantôme.'

That the vision referred to by MR. PRITCHARD cannot, indeed, be connected with "a Prussian sovereign" and "a Parliament of about one hundred years earlier" is obvious from the fact that the Prussian Parliament (Landtag) is not yet one hundred years old.

E. W. DAHLGREN, Director of the Royal Library, Stockholm.

CLERKS IN HOLY ORDERS AS COMBATANTS (11 S. xii. 10, 56, 73, 87, 110, 130, 148, 168, 184, 228, 284, 368; 12 S. i. 77).—Germanus of Auxerre led the band of converts which won the Hallelujah Victory in 429 (?).

The battle of Myton-on-Swale took place in 1320. It affords a very remarkable example of clerical militancy. An army 10,000 strong, formed of all sorts and conditions of men, was raised by the Archbishop of York, William de Melton, to pursue the Scots, who had menaced his city.

He himself headed the force, and he had the assistance of Hotham, Bishop of Ely. Holinshed expresses the opinion that they were "much fitter to pray for the success of a battle than to fight it." The attempt came to grief, and, to quote Whellan's 'York and the North Riding,' vol. i. pp. 136, 137:—

"Such a number of ecclesiastics fell (three hundred according to Dr. Lingard) that it was, says Buchanan, for a long time called the 'White Battle,' and is sportively recorded by the Scottish writers, under the title of the 'Chapter of Myton' (or Mitton, as they erroneously call it). The Archbishop himself had a very narrow escape, and had business enough to fill up the vacancies in his church on his return."

ST. SWITHIN.

HEART BURIAL: WILLIAM KING, LL.D., PRINCIPAL OF ST. MARY HALL, OXFORD (11 S. x. 431; 12 S. i. 73, and earlier references).—At 11 S. viii. 353, H. I. B. writes:—

"In the former chapel of St. Mary's Hall (now annexed to Oriel College) at Oxford a heart (I think, of a former Fellow) is said to be interred.....During the latter part of my undergraduate days at Oriel (1897-1901) a nine days' wonder was caused by a ghost story to the effect that, just before midnight every night, the heart was heard to beat."

It was, in fact, the clock preparing to strike. This forgotten heart was probably that of Dr. William King.

In 'London and Middlesex,' vol. iv., by J. Norris Brewer, 1816, p. 341, among eminent persons buried at Ealing is

"Dr. William King, Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, whom we have already mentioned as a native of Stepney. Dr. King died in 1764, and directed that his heart, enclosed in a silver case, should be deposited in St. Mary Hall, and his other remains be interred at Ealing."

The deposit of Dr. King's heart at St. Mary Hall is not mentioned in 'Memorials of Oxford,' by James Ingram, 1837, vol. ii., in that part which concerns St. Mary Hall. On p. 7 of that part, in a foot-note, is given his long, Latin epitaph, written by himself, and "inscribed on a white marble tablet on the north side of the chapel, under a small vase." In this the author makes no mention of the destination of his heart, or other remains. Assuming that the copy given by Ingram is correct, it is curious that Dr. King, composing his epitaph about eighteen months before his death, wrote: "Fui Guilielmus King, LL.D. Ab anno MDCCXIX ad annum MDCCXLIV Hujus Aulæ Præfectus," and that, according to the additional inscription in the exergue below the epitaph, he died Dec. 30, 1763 (not in 1764 as stated by Brewer—see above). Probably when he

composed his own epitaph he had determined to resign his office in 1764.

It is, perhaps, interesting to note that, although when he wrote the epitaph (1762) the New Style was not quite ten years old, he says that he wrote it "pridie nonas Junii die natali Georgii III." (see 10 S. iv. 26, 173). Presumably the "small vase" mentioned by Ingram, if it still exists, contains the heart of Dr. King.

The 'Dictionary of National Biography' records the deposit of the heart. It also says: "There is a striking likeness of King in the orator's rostrum in Worlidge's picture of the installation of Lord Westmoreland." In the said engraving King appears in profile, having some resemblance to William III.

Perhaps DR. MAGRATH, or some other Oxford correspondent, will tell us whether the silver case or vase still exists.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

To the latest reply on this subject it may be useful to add—by way of record, for it must be well known to most of the Fellows—that a section of the trunk of the great tree under which Dr. Livingstone's heart was interred is preserved in the museum of the Royal Geographical Society at Kensington.

B. GLANVILL CORNEY.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED: LYDIARD (11 S. xii. 442).—G. W. Marshall in his 'Genealogist's Guide' mentions a pedigree of Lydiard of Cheltenham (T. P.), 1865, folio page. This perhaps would supply the information required.

M.A. OXON.

SKULL AND IRON NAIL (11 S. xii. 181, 306, 389, 409, 490; 12 S. i. 77).—I should like to suggest to L. L. K. that it is possible to put the matter to the test, and prove once and for all whether or not a wooden peg can be driven through the skull in the temporal region. I dare say the professor of anatomy at some medical school could be persuaded to let the test be made. For my own part I shall be considerably surprised if it is not easy to drive a wooden peg, made of some tough wood and only about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, right through the temporal bones with the help of nothing more heavy than an ordinary carpenter's mallet. L. L. K.'s reference to an abattoir suggests to me that he does not realize that the skull in the frontal region is very much thicker than it is in the temporal region in man; and I believe that in animals like oxen the difference is greater still.

M.D.

If the wooden spike or nail were hardened by fire, as probably tent pegs or nails were so hardened from earliest times, the point would be easily driven through the two temporal bones into the ground by means of a hand hammer or mallet such as is now used to drive home tent-pegs. A fire-hardened peg or nail made of wood can be driven with ease into any kind of timber almost.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Southfield, Worksop.

LEITNER (12 S. i. 48).—Mrs. Elizabeth Amery, wife of Charles F. Amery, of the Panjab Forest Department, was the sister of Gottlieb Wilhelm Leitner, Ph.D., so well known at Lahore, where he was for more than twenty years Principal of the Government College there; but the name Leitner was I believe assumed, and was not their patronymic.

F. DE H. L.

SHRINES AND RELICS OF SAINTS (12 S. i. 70).—St. Medan's Well lies in a cleft of the sea-cliff beside the ruins of Kirkmaiden—formerly a parish church, but at the Reformation the old parish was united to that of Glasserton, Wigtownshire. The well issues just above high-tide mark, and to reach it one has to thrust an arm far into the cleft and bring the water out in a cup. It is now known as the Chincough or Kinkhoast Well, the water being reputed a specific against whooping-cough. The legend connected with it is too long to repeat here; suffice it to say that it affirms that an Irish maiden, *Medana virgo*, having, towards the end of the fourth century, made a vow of perpetual virginity, was the object of the ardent affection of *miles quidam nobilis*. To escape from his suit, she left Ireland *cum duabus ancillis* and landed in Galloway, where, after many adventures, she built a cell, which gave its name to the parish of Kirkmaiden, the southernmost parish in Scotland (referred to in Burns's verse "Frae Maidenkirke to John o' Groat's"). That parish still exists. But, having been followed thither by *miles nobilis*, Medan crossed the Bay of Luce on a rock miraculously converted into a boat, and, *cum duabus ancillis*, landed on the east side, where she built another cell, which gave its name to a second parish of Kirkmaiden (now suppressed). Again her lover overtook her; she climbed into a tree and remonstrated with him from the upper branches. He declared that he could not resist the attraction of her beautiful eyes; whereupon, *eripuit oculos*—she tore them out and flung.

them down to him. On the spot where they fell sprang up the well aforesaid. The story is given at length, and in much detail, in the 'Breviarium Aberdonense,' folios clviii., clix. (Bannatyne Club, 1852). The lapse of fifteen hundred years has not prevailed to weaken the belief of the faithful in the virtues of the Chincough Well. The Presbyterian inhabitants of the district still resort to it as a prophylactic and remedy. Only three or four years ago, the son and heir of a great Catholic nobleman being ill with whooping-cough in London, I was asked to send a bottle of the water, which I did, and the child recovered. *Quid plura?* I need scarcely add that, chemically, the water of the Chincough Well does not differ appreciably from that of hundreds of other springs in the neighbourhood. In the Celtic Kalendar St. Medana is allotted Nov. 19 as her feast-day.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

HAGIOGRAPHY OF CYPRUS (11 S. xii. 460; 12 S. i. 13).—Is not Nikandros for Nikander, the name of a Christian soldier living in Egypt, who suffered martyrdom, with ten companions, under Diocletian? ("They were placed in a sort of walled pound, exposed to the full glare of the sun in the hot summer," and had to die from thirst.) Their feast, in the Greek calendar, is on June 8 (see Rev. Alban Butler at June 17, and Baring-Gould, vol. June, pp. 39 and 231).

Is Arkadhi, perhaps, for St. Arcadius? He was living about 260 in the north of Africa, and suffered martyrdom by having all his limbs amputated; in art he is represented as a torso; his feast, according to the Latins, is on Jan. 12 (see Baring-Gould, vol. January, p. 162). Arcade is also the name of a Greek emperor who may have been considered as a saint, but it is hardly likely, as he was excommunicated in the time of St. John Chrysostomus.

I should suggest that the translation of the names would be of some use, as they may have been Latinized by the Western Church. Shall I say I understand Akindynos as being something like *Pacificus*; Arga like Clara, Fulgens or Fulgida; Drynos for Quereus, Quercinus (?), or Robustus; Phylaxis for Custos or Janitor; Nipios could be Infans or Puer, the child Jesus, or an infant martyr. Is Armenios a wrong traduction for Arsenios, a well-known name in the Greek Church?

By the way, I should be pleased to learn from MR. GEO. JEFFERY if there remains any

tradition about a certain stone said to have the curious property of counteracting the effect of loadstone on iron:—

*Frigida nam chalybi suspendo metalla per auras,  
Vi quadam superans ferrea fata revinco,  
Mox adamante Cyprî presente potentia fraudor."*  
Aldhelmi Ænigmata, 'De magnete ferifero.'

PIERRE TURPIN.

The Bayle, Folkestone.

GUIDOTT FAMILY (11 S. xii. 258, 422).—The recently issued publication of the Southampton Record Soc., 'The Black Book of Southampton,' vol. iii., supplies the family name of Sir Anthony Guidotti's wife Dorothe: "The son-in-law of Henry Huttoft, the builder of the Tudor House, was a Florentine, Antony Guidotti" (p. ix); and further (p. xvii): "Thus Antony Guidotti, who married Huttoft's daughter, ruined himself and nearly ruined his father-in-law."

On p. 58, n., Henry Huttoft is referred to as "sheriff 1521, mayor 1525 and 1534. He caused some discontent during his mayoralty by making a Florentine merchant a burgess without the town's consent."

JOHN L. WHITEHEAD, M.D.

Ventnor.

THE MORAY MINSTRELS (12 S. i. 10, 54).—My recollections of this merry band differ altogether from those of G. F. R. B. They were generally known in earlier days as the Jermyn (Street) Band, which met at the rooms occupied in that street by Mr. Arthur Lewis. Far from being given only to ballad and glee singing, they numbered amongst their body many amateur instrumentalists of distinction. Although I do not pretend to special knowledge, or wish to dogmatize, I am inclined to believe that the idea of the Arts Club germinated in Jermyn Street. Mr. Arthur Lewis was a very accomplished water-colour painter, as well as many other things, and his rooms were the rendezvous of artists of various professions. After his marriage with Miss Kate Terry, he took Moray Lodge, Campden Hill, on the opposite side of the pathway which separated it from Holly Lodge, once Macaulay's home. The hospitable traditions of Jermyn Street were continued for some years, and invitations to the concerts were greatly sought after; but family claims at length extinguished this Bohemian *cénacle*. Johnnie Foster, before going to Westminster, had been organist and choirmaster at St. Andrew's, Well Street, and had made that church as attractive by its music as by its ornate ritual, which was in advance of other churches. L. G. R.

Bournemouth.

From *Jackson's Woolwich Journal*, May, 1868:—

"Royal Cambridge Asylum....The 'Wandering Minstrels' (instrumental), conductor—Capt. the Hon. Seymour J. G. Egerton, and the 'Moray Minstrels' (vocal), conductor—John Foster, Esq., will give a grand concert at St. James's Hall, on Monday, May 25th, in aid of the Funds of the Asylum."

J. H. L.

SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY QUOTATIONS (11 S. xii. 478).—It should have been added that the words quoted by Ben Jonson are from Claudian, 'De Laudibus Stilichonis,' lib. ii. 317, 318. EDWARD BENSLEY.

WYVILL OF CONSTABLE BURTON (12 S. i. 50).—In Burke's 'Extinct Baronetcies' no mention is made of a clerk in holy orders with the Christian name of Marmaduke, but two are with the Christian name of Christopher. A Dr. Christopher Wyvill was Dean of Ripon, and died in 1710. He had two sons, one William, and the other was Christopher. Sir Marmaduke Wyvill married a lady named Yerburch. One son was Marmaduke, who died in 1753. He had a brother named Christopher. His first wife was a Miss Martin Leake; their only child was Elizabeth, who married the Rev. Christopher Wyvill. Was he the son or grandson of the Dean of Ripon? Christopher married secondly a lady named Asty; they had a son christened Asty, sixth baronet. He died unmarried, and was succeeded by the Rev. Christopher Wyvill. The Rev. Christopher Wyvill, who married Elizabeth Wyvill, had no children. Burke does not give the name of his second wife; they seem to have had six or seven children. The Dean of Ripon was the seventh son of Sir Christopher Wyvill.

M.A. OXON.

Sir Marmaduke Asty Wyvill, seventh baronet, was succeeded at Constable Burton by his brother-in-law and cousin, the Rev. Christopher (not Marmaduke) Wyvill, Rector of Black Notley, Essex.

The Rev. Chris. Wyvill was the only son of Edward Wyvill, general supervisor of Excise at Edinburgh, who in turn was the son of D'Arcy Wyvill, second son of Sir William Wyvill, fourth baronet.

Chris. Wyvill had no issue by his first wife, Elizabeth, sister of Sir Marmaduke Asty Wyvill (whom he married Oct. 1, 1773; she died July 23, 1783). He married secondly, Aug. 9, 1787, at Fingall, Yorks, Sarah Codling, daughter of J. Codling. *Vide* 'Dict. Nat. Biog.'

I should be very glad of any information respecting the Codling family, however slight.

Sarah Wyvill's sister, Isabella Codling, married John Miller, whose family, I believe, at one time held considerable property in Swaledale.

PHILIP J. HAYWARD.

The Rev. Christopher Wyvill, who succeeded to the estates of his cousin, Sir Marmaduke Asty Wyvill, seventh baronet, in 1774, was son of Edward Wyvill (died 1791), who was second son of D'Arcy Wyvill (died 1734), the next brother of the fifth baronet. The Rev. Christopher was, after his father, the next heir male of the family in England, and, but for the existence of an American branch descended from William, the eldest son of D'Arcy Wyvill, would have been entitled to the baronetcy. Some particulars of this American branch are given in G. E. C[okayne's] 'Complete Baronetage,' i. 104-5.

W. D. PINK.

According to G. E. C., Sir Marmaduke Asty Wyvill, seventh baronet of Constable Burton, co. York, died at Bath, Feb. 23, 1774, and the estates passed at his death to his only surviving sister (of the half blood), Elizabeth, the first wife of the Rev. Christopher Wyvill, Rector of Black Notley, Essex. She died without surviving issue, and her husband appears to have succeeded to the estates. This Christopher Wyvill was the great-grandson of D'Arcy Wyvill, second son of Sir William Wyvill, fourth baronet; and though the baronetcy is no longer assumed, it is clear that it is not extinct.

F. DE H. L.

THE REV. PHILIP ROSENHAGEN (11 S. xii. 442, 488).—He was appointed Chaplain of H.M.S. Jupiter, by warrant, in 1796 (Admiralty Commission and Warrant Book, P.R.O.; Rev. A. G. Kealy, 'Chaplains of the Royal Navy, 1626-1903,' p. 75).

It is probable that he was transferred to the Suffolk, then the flagship of the Cape and East Indies Station, upon his arrival at that station in the Jupiter.

DANIEL HIPWELL.

ANN COOK (12 S. i. 30).—If it is any satisfaction to PTE. BRADSTOW, I am able to inform him that, after searching *The Methodist Magazine* to which he refers for the year 1821, I find no mention therein of Ann Cook. I have also searched *The Primitive Magazine* without success.

A. H. MACLEAN.

14 Dean Road, Willesden Green, N.W.

**AUTHOR WANTED** (12 S. i. 10).—In reply to C. B.'s inquiry, which I have just seen, the following are in full the lines which he asks for:—

A friend of mine was married to a scold  
To me he came and all his grievance told  
Says he "She's like a woman raving mad"  
"Alas" said I "that's very bad"  
"No not so bad" said he "for with her true  
I had both lands and houses hard cash too"  
Said I "My friend then that was well for thee"  
"Twas not so well" said he  
"For I and her own brother  
Agreed to go to law with one another  
We did so I was cast the suit was lost  
And every single penny went to pay the cost"  
"That was bad" said I  
"Well not so bad" said he  
"For we agreed that he the lands should keep  
And give to me four score of Yorkshire sheep  
Fair fat and fine they were to be"  
"Well surely that" said I "was well for thee"  
"Twas not so well for when the sheep I got  
They every single one died of the rot"  
"That was bad" said I  
"Well not so bad" said he  
"Into an oaken vat I thought to scrape the fat  
And melt it for the winter store"  
"Well surely that" said I "was better than  
before"  
"Twas not so well for having got a clumsy  
fellow  
To scrape the fat and melt it into tallow  
Into the seething mass the fire catches  
And like brimstone matches burns the place to  
ashes"  
"That was bad" said I  
"Well not so bad" said he  
"For harkee what was best  
My scolding wife was burnt among the rest"

I have no idea who was the author and have never seen the piece in print. I have known it for over forty years, as an old friend of ours used to recite it to my brother and myself when we were boys. I have found it on several occasions a useful encore recitation; it is always appreciated, and is new to all who hear it.

The reference to matches points to its not being more than a century old.

F. ARTHUR JANSON.

[MR. H. DAVEY and E. R. supply versions of the story differing in expression in numerous places.]

'THE MAGICAL NOTE' (11 S. xii. 400).—A friend now tells me he thinks this little book has reference to some trouble with the Duke of York and a Mrs. Clarke; and he has shown me an old Sussex newspaper which refers slightly to the matter. Perhaps this may furnish a clue.

JOHN C. DOWDNEY.

Whitehall, Stratford, E.

[An account of Mary Anne Clarke and her relations with the Duke of York will be found in the 'D.N.B.']

**BRITISH HERB: HERB TOBACCO** (12 S. i. 48).—Perhaps British Herb, or Herb Tobacco, was an English-made imitation of what is mentioned below. According to a quotation from Joseph Price's 'Tracts,' vol. i., 1782, p. 78, given in 'Hobson-Jobson' by Yule and Burnell, new edition edited by William Crooke, 1903, s.v. 'Hooka,' the composition smoked in a hooka (or hookah) was a "mixture of sweet-scented Persian tobacco, sweet herbs, coarse sugar, spice, &c."

If I remember rightly, I was told many years ago that rose petals were used in the composition for smoking in the hookah, narghilly, or hubble-bubble. According to 'The Oriental Interpreter,' by J. H. Stocqueler, 1848, s.v. 'Hookah-burdar,' the preparation was made by

"chopping the tobacco very small, then adding ripe plantains, molasses, or raw sugar, together with some cinnamon, and other aromatics; keeping the mass, which resembles an electuary, in close vessels. When about to be used, it is again worked up well; some at that time add a little tincture of musk, or a few grains of that perfume; others prefer pouring a solution of it, or a little rose-water, down the snake, or pliable tube, at the moment the hookah is introduced. In either case, the fragrance of the tobacco is effectually superseded."

The preparation was, I suppose, the work of the hookah-burdar, who had also to place burning charcoal on the top of the composition, when in the bowl of the pipe, for his master to smoke. Probably there are no, or very few, Europeans in India now who smoke goracco (guracco)—the name given to the composition by Stocqueler.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

The leaves of the common coltsfoot (*Tussilago farfara*) form the basis of the British herb tobacco ('Wild Flowers.... and their Medicinal Uses,' a handy book of wild flowers, Ward, Lock & Co.); the dried leaves are mixed with yarrow, rose-leaves, and some sweet herbs, and this herb tobacco is said to be useful in cases of asthma ('Old English Wild Flowers,' Warne & Co.). The smoke from the burning roots is employed for driving away gnats ('Wild Flowers,' G. Routledge & Sons). Indian tobacco is *Lobelia inflata*. Mountain tobacco is *Arnica montana*. QUILL.

Seventy years ago both men and women smoked as tobacco a mixture composed of coltsfoot flowers and leaves dried in the sun, then cut and shredded. Many smoked the mixture alone, others filled the pipe with this and tobacco crammed into the pipe bowl in alternate layers. It was mingled with dandelion flowers,

the two together being especially liked. I have gathered foal-foot flowers with stalks and leaves for my father's use in the pipe, and his opinion was that foal-foot improved the tobacco weed, and that it acted as a tonic to the system. The gipsy folk, as we called them, also smoked various kinds of dried herbs in their pipes, and the chewing of bitter herbs was very common. "Foal-foot" was the usual name for colts foot.

Workshop.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

GEORGE INN, BOROUGH (12 S. i. 90).—Drawings of the George Inn, Southwark can be seen in the Victoria and Albert Museum. References to these are given in Philip Norman's 'Drawings of Old London,' published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. The drawings are described as follows:—

8. The George Inn, Southwark, 1884; also seventeenth-century Trade Token issued from here (Black and White) (13 in. × 9½ in.).

9. Interior of Taproom, George Inn, 1886 (Black and White) (7 in. × 10½ in.).

The George Inn, or what is left of it, stands between the sites of the Tabard and the White Hart. It seems to have come into existence in the early part of the sixteenth century, and is mentioned by the name of "St. George" in 1551:

St. George that swinged the Dragon,  
And sits on horseback at mine hostess' door.

The owner in 1558 was Humfrey Colet or Collet, who had been member of Parliament for Southwark. In 1634 a return was made that the inn had been built of brick and timber (no doubt rebuilt) in 1622. Soon after the middle of that century, in a book called 'Musarum Deliciae, or the Muses' Recreations,' compiled by Sir John Mennes (admiral and chief controller of the navy) and Dr. James Smith, appeared some lines "upon a surfeit caught by drinking bad sack at the George Tavern in Southwark." Perhaps the landlord mended his ways; in any case the rent was shortly afterwards 150*l.* a year, a large sum for those days. Two seventeenth-century trade tokens of the house exist; an illustration of one is given, which reads thus:—

O.—Anthony Blake, Tapster, Ye George Inn, Southwarke.

R.—(No legend.) Three tobacco-pipes and four pots.

In 1670, Mark Wayland and Mary his wife held the George at a rent of 150*l.* a year. It was then partly burnt down, and Wayland rebuilt it. In consequence his rent was reduced to 80*l.* and a sugar-loaf. In the Great Southwark Fire of 1676 the house was totally destroyed, and was again rebuilt by the tenant, a further reduction of the rent and an extension of the lease being granted. The present structure dates from this rebuilding. It was a great coaching and carriers' inn; only a fragment, but a picturesque one, now exists, the rest having been pulled down in 1889-90. The yard is used for the purposes of the Great Northern, the Great Central, and the Great Eastern Railway Companies.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.L.

Historical incidents likely to be interesting to the ordinary reader appear to be scanty in the case of the George Inn, or St. George Inn, as it seems to have been styled in the days of old. In a lecture on 'Some of the Ancient Inns of Southwark,' by Mr. Geo. R. Corner, F.S.A., read before the Surrey Archaeological Society in Southwark, May 12, 1858, the author states that it is mentioned under the latter name in 1544 (34 H. VIII.), as being situate (as it is) on the northern side of the Tabard. It is also named by Stow ('Survey,' p. 415, Kingsford's ed. ii. 62), but without comment. The next known reference is furnished by two tokens now in the Beaufoy Collection at the Guildhall Library. One of them was issued by "Anthony Blake. Tapster. Ye George in Southwark," and on the reverse are three tobacco-pipes; above them, four beer measures. The other token is inscribed: "James Gunter. 16—[?]," St. George and Dragon in field. Reverse, "In Southwarke": in the field, "L. A. G."

Some lines from the 'Musarum Deliciae, or the Muses' Recreations,' 1656, upon a surfeit caused by drinking bad sack at the George Tavern in Southwark, have come down to our days, and are quoted in Walford's 'Old and New London,' vi. 85, so they need not be repeated here.

In 1670 the inn was in great part demolished by a serious fire which then happened in the Borough, and it was totally destroyed by the still more severe conflagration in 1676, when upwards of five hundred houses were burnt. From the records of the Parliamentary inquiry into the latter misfortune, still preserved at Guildhall, it appears that the owner of the George at that time was John Sayer, and the tenant, Mark Weyland. The fire was finally stopped by the substantial building of St. Thomas's Hospital, then recently erected; and a tablet, now, I believe, removed to the new hospital at Lambeth, commemorates the event.

In the year 1739 the George Inn was the property of Thomas Aynescumb, Esq., of Charterhouse Square, from whom it descended to his granddaughter, Valentina Aynescumb, who married Lillie Smith, Esq. In 1785 the inn, with considerable other property, was sold under an Act of Parliament by the trustees to Lillie Smith Aynescumb, Esq., of Thames Street, merchant; and early in the last century it was purchased by the trustees of Guy's Hospital. In the conveyance of 1785 the inn is described as having been formerly in the occupation of Mary Weyland (probably widow of Mark Weyland, who was host in



1676); afterwards of William Golding; and then of Thomas Green, who, in 1809, was succeeded by his niece Frances and her husband, Westerman Scholefield, after whose death his widow actually remained in charge of the inn until her death in 1859.

Although the house has been considerably altered since then, and is now promoted to the rank of an hotel, a portion of the old yard and galleries on one side of it have survived, and it is still worth a visit.

ALAN STEWART.

MR. MATZ might consult Timbs's 'Curiosities of London,' under Southwark inns; Burn's 'London Tradesmen's Tokens'; and A. St. John Adcock's 'Booklover's London.'

I recommend Mr. MATZ to take an early opportunity of lunching at this old tavern. The manageress, Miss Murray, will be able to give him a good deal of information, and there are always present a few clients who have patronized the place for many years, and who are well up in its history and associations.

REGINALD JACOBS.

I presume that MR. MATZ is familiar with 'The Inns of Old Southwark,' by Rendle and Norman.

DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

ROSIERUCIANS (12 S. i. 70).—Traces of these mysterious philosophers are to be found in other parts of England. There is in a churchyard at Honor Oak the tomb of Robert Wentworth Little, who was Supreme Magus, 1866-76; and in the church at Bearstead, Kent, that of Dr. Robert Fludd, who died in 1637. In common with the inquirer I should be glad to learn more of the present-day Rosierucians and their connexion with the earlier body.

H. MASSON.

32 Hazeldene Road, Chiswick, W.

See 'The Real History of the Rosierucians,' by Arthur Edward Waite (Geo. Redway, 1887).

A. R. BAYLEY.

'THE PASSIONATE PILGRIM' (11 S. xii. 259, 487; 12 S. i. 59).—I am indebted to MR. MAURICE JONAS for pointing out my slip in the 'Shakespeare Bibliography,' which shall be corrected in the forthcoming Supplement to that work. On p. 429 therein I stated "three copies of the 1599 issue are known to survive." It should be two only; and of the 1612 issue two copies are now recorded, instead of one.

On account of the recently discovered copy of 1612 having passed privately to America, no record appears to have occurred in the usual bibliographical quarterlies. After

some search I discovered a mention of it in the columns of our faithful ally *The Athenæum* for Jan. 11, 1908, p. 42, which says 'The Passionate Pilgrim,' 1612, "obtained 2,000*l.* by private sale twelve months ago."

If Swinburne were alive it would be engaging to hear him reconcile this astounding price (the highest yet paid for a separate piece of Shakespeare's) with his judgment of the book, which runs, if I remember aright, thus:—

"A worthless little volume of stolen and mutilated poetry, patched up with dirty and dreary doggerel, under the senseless and preposterous title of 'The Passionate Pilgrim'....the gabble of geese or chatter of apes."

After this "exhaust of steam" it is refreshing to hear MR. JONAS describe it as "a rare bibliographical treasure."

WM. JAGGARD, Lieut.

GENERAL JOHN GUISE (12 S. i. 45).—Is this the general whose epitaph is said to be:—

Here lies Sir John Guise,  
No man laughs and no man cries;  
Where he's gone and how he fares,  
No man knows and no man cares?

H. A. ST. J. M.

THE PINDAR OF WAKEFIELD (12 S. i. 69).—There is a house with this sign at 328 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

W. B. S.

I am told by a collector of signs that this sign is a very rare one; the only example he knows is to be seen (or was till lately) in the Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

JOHN STUART, EDINBURGH (11 S. xi. 432; xii. 15).—'*Miscellanea Invernessiana*,' by John Noble, 1902, gives many particulars about the Barbour-Stuart marriage; and 'Letters of Two Centuries,' edited by C. Fraser McIntosh (1890), p. 193 or so, says the lady had a son.

M. R. R. M'G. G.

REGIMENTAL NICKNAMES (12 S. i. 30, 74).—By way of supplementing the bibliography already mentioned on this subject, I may say that a long list of regimental nicknames appeared in *The Sporting Times* of Feb. 22, 1879. This list was reconstructed and supplemented in order to adapt it to the new territorial arrangement in the same organ of March 10, 1900.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

MR. J. M. BULLOCK would find a mine of information in 'Nicknames and Traditions of the British Army,' published by Gale & Polden, Amen Corner, E.C.

ST. SWITHIN.

JOHN TREVISA (11 S. xi. 148, 198).—Some valuable biographical particulars are given in the Rev. H. J. Wilkins's 'Was John Wycliffe a Negligent Pluralist? also 'John de Trevisa: his Life and Work' (1915, pp. xii and 113). In this Dr. Wilkins has gathered new material, and presents reliable evidence for the date of Trevisa's death being 1402, and not as variously stated by other writers. He also places the year of Trevisa's birth as about 1322.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

Gloucester.

THE BRITISH ARMY: MASCOTS (12 S. i. 10, 58, 94).—When the 5th Lancers were in India in the sixties the regiment had a tame bear. It was taught to waltz, and, with a woman's bonnet put on its head, it used to perform with one of the troopers of the regiment for a partner, and I believe was a most comical exhibition.

A. GWYTHYR.

Windham Club.

'THE VICAR OF BRAY' (11 S. xii. 453; 12 S. i. 12, 72).—From MR. PIERPOINT saying that "none of the dates... fit in with a vicar alleged to have lived temp. Charles II. to George I.," he has evidently not read the inscription on Dr. Carswell's tombstone, which I quoted in my previous communication. Had he done so, he would have seen that Dr. Carswell was Chaplain to Charles II., and died in 1709. He therefore, as I said before, is contemporaneous with the song.

G. H. PALMER.

## Notes on Books.

*Runic and Heroic Poems of the Old Teutonic Peoples.* Edited by Bruce Dickinson, Allen Scholar, sometime Scholar of Magdalene College. (Cambridge University Press, 6s. net.)

THREE Runic poems, severally Anglo-Saxon, Norwegian, and Icelandic; four precious fragments of heroic verse, namely, 'Waldhere,' 'Finn,' 'Deor,' and 'Hildebrand'; English translations; concise notes; copious bibliographies, and engravings of five of the best-known Futhorcs—all this goes to make up a volume which its author modestly describes as a "little one." "Small herbs have grace," however, and Mr. Bruce Dickinson's work has a full share of both gracefulness and utility. His choice and treatment of material are well directed, and they recall to mind the remark of the Rev. Daniel H. Haigh, who was the first to print 'Waldhere' and 'Hildebrand' in England, and who said of the latter that it "is the only relic in a foreign dialect worthy to be placed side by side with 'Beowulf,' the 'Fight at Finnesham,' the 'Lament of Deor,' and the fragments of the 'Saga of Waldhere.'" The Anglo-Saxon Sagas: an Examination of

their Value as Aids to History,' 1861, p. 149.) Daniel Haigh was no mean judge of these spirited old poems, and when Mr. Dickinson tells us that 'Finn' is the fine flower of Anglo-Saxon heroic poetry, and that it is one of the most vivid battle-pieces in any language, he appropriately reflects his predecessor's enthusiasm.

Mr. Dickinson's particular bibliographies are full of research. His 'General Bibliography,' too, will be found to be very helpful. Nearly one hundred and fifty works are enumerated, and it is surprising to find that no fewer than sixty of these have appeared in the last fifteen years. This output indicates an enormous amount of labour, and, unfortunately, of overlapping drudgery as well. The prospect is disquieting, and the wide divergences of opinion and results which characterize the criticism of Anglo-Saxon poems prompt the questions: Are we moving along right lines? and Have we a clear perception of the ends we ought to have in view?

Mr. Dickinson expresses regret that grammarians have neglected the Anglo-Saxon Runic poem. But the text has not been recovered. Despite all his own industry and painstaking comparisons, he admits that seven of the twenty-nine head-words in the poem are incomprehensible. The grammarian would long ago have availed himself of this poem, and to the fullest extent, no doubt; but what could he do with such a phrase, for instance, as "Eolhx seccard hæfþ"? And what trust can we now be expected to place in the judgment even of such scholars as Grimm, Grein, and Rieger, who, having emended the passage in various ways, tell us that "sedge-grass" makes a "ghastly wound"?

In the text of 'Waldhere,' at l. 18, there is a misprint. In note 26 to 'Finn,' we read of the "confusion" of Sige and Sæ in proper names. But this feature is not confined to Anglo-Saxon writers: we may find it on early Swedish coins and in the lists of Visigothic kings. In the notes to 'Deor' the equation of Widga with Widgoia is hazardous, and the possibility that the Mærings over whom Theodric ruled were the Merewioings of 'Beowulf' has escaped attention. The dialectal equations in note 19 to 'Deor' require elaboration. With respect to Meran (really Dahmatia) W. Grimm is a better guide than the investigators who find the Meranare (i.e., the Gothi) in the Tyrol. Mr. Dickinson has handled 'Hildebrand' in a very interesting way, and its obscurities and linguistic impossibilities are treated with judgment and discretion.

The rare combination in one scholar of critical knowledge of Old High German, Anglo-Saxon, Norwegian, and Icelandic prompts the expression of the hope that Mr. Dickinson will add a working knowledge of Old Welsh to his other attainments, so that, when the time arrives, he will be prepared to play the fullest part possible in the elucidation of that wondrous palimpsest, the map of Anglian Britain—the most wonderful racial document in the world.

*Whitaker's Almanack, 1916.* (12 Warwick Lane, E.C., 2s. 6d. net.)

*Whitaker's Peerage, 1916.* (5s. net.)

THE 'Almanack' is late in appearing this year, owing to difficulties in collecting some of the material consequent upon the war. We find that, while the usual subjects are in their accustomed places, the Navy and Army lists are curtailed,

"little information being available in either case." Among fresh subjects treated are British and Enemy Trade, the National Dye Scheme, Labour and the War, War Medals, and a Table of Navy Losses. Among notable names in the Obituary are Father Benson, founder of the Cowley Brotherhood; Miss Braddon (Mrs. John Maxwell); Dr. Cummings, Principal of the Guildhall School of Music, long a contributor to 'N. & Q.'; Bertram Dobell; Maarten Maartens (pen-name of Joost M. Van der P. Schwartz); Admiral Mahan, the naval historian; and Sir James Murray, chief editor of the 'Oxford Dictionary.'

'Whitaker's Peerage' is increased by over twenty pages, and chronicles all the changes consequent upon the war to the date of going to press. Among the large numbers of new honours that have been conferred in recognition of gallant services, we note that our brave ally, the King of the Belgians, has been made a Knight of the Garter, as well as Kitchener of Khartoum and the Earl of Derby. Those who have been agitating for the removal from the Peerage of foreign princes who are now fighting against this country may find, under Forfeiture of Nobility, the difficulty of such removal. Forfeiture can now only take place through attainder or death, though in the reign of Edward IV. a Duke of Bedford was deprived of his rank by an Act of Parliament.

*Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, Manchester,*  
Vol. 2, No. 4. (Manchester, University Press.  
London, Longmans and Quaritch, 6d.)

WE have in this number the third list of contributions to the new library for Louvain. Already upwards of five thousand volumes have been either received or promised. This is an excellent beginning, but much more must be done if the work of replacement, which the Rylands Library has inaugurated, is to be accomplished, for the collection destroyed numbered a quarter of a million of volumes.

It is good news to hear that three of the publications of the Library, which have taken several years to prepare, are now published: Dr. Hunt has completed the catalogue of Greek Papyri; Mr. Bedale has transcribed and translated the Sumerian tablets from Umma; and Mr. Campbell Dodgson has written a description of eight woodcuts of the fifteenth century in the Library, which have been reproduced in facsimile, two of them 'St. Christopher' and 'The Annunciation,' in the colours of the originals.

Other contents include Prof. Tout's lecture on 'A Mediæval Burglary,' in which he gives details of the burglary of the King's Wardrobe within the precincts of Westminster Abbey on April 24, 1303. For the purpose of the investigation, he was afforded an opportunity of inspecting the crypt under the chapter-house, which he found to be quite complete. The walls are some thirteen feet thick, so that, although there are numerous windows, the light is not very abundant. There is only one means of access to it, and that is from the church itself.

The classified list of recent additions to the Library occupies fifty pages of the *Bulletin*. Amongst them are the first two fasciculi of M. Paul Vitry's magnificent work, 'La Cathédrale de Reims: Architecture et Sculpture.'

It will contain 225 plates, reproduced in heliogravure, accompanied by an historical introduction and a bibliography. Fortunately the collection of materials had been completed before the Germans began to bombard the city.

A PHOTOGRAVURE of 'April Love,' by the late Arthur Hughes, forms the frontispiece of the February number of *The Burlington*. The aged Pre-Raphaelite died in December of last year, and Mr. R. Ross contributes a short appreciation, which may be added to the critical accounts of the painter mentioned *ante*, pp. 76, 98. Some 'Notes on the Museo Nazionale of Florence,' by Signor Giacomo de Nicola, discuss the works of Gianfrancesco Rustici. The glazed terra-cotta 'Noli Me Tangere' of the Convent of Santa Lucia is here first ascribed to this artist, being considered the missing work of that title mentioned by Vasari, and sought for many years by experts. The tondo of the Arte della Seta which has for subject 'Our Lady and Child with St. John the Baptist,' and which has hitherto been ascribed to Andrea Ferucci, is also now from internal evidence given to Rustici. Reproductions of both these beautiful works accompany the article. Mr. Andreas Lindblom describes the cope recently discovered in the parochial church of Ska, in the diocese of Upsala, an important specimen of *opus anglicanum* of the second half of the thirteenth century. A number of illustrations accompanying the article show the dramatic power of the artist. The author considers that the figure scenes on this cope can be traced to designs by the same hand that drew those of the famous cope of St. John Lateran; and he suggests London as the home of the school of embroidery that gave it birth. Mr. Lionel Cust continues his 'Notes on Pictures in the Royal Collections,' chiefly referring to Franz Hals and his portrait sketch of a young man, now in Buckingham Palace.

## Obituary.

### WILLIAM PERCY ADDLESHAW.

WE regret to hear of the death, on Feb. 4, of Mr. William Percy Addleshaw, who had been in bad health for many years. He was educated at Shrewsbury and Christ Church, Oxford, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and went on the Northern Circuit. Of recent years he had been a J.P. for Sussex. He published a volume of verse, entitled 'The Happy Wanderer,' and a book of short stories, called 'Out of Egypt,' under the *nom de guerre* of Percy Hemingway. He also wrote a life of Sir Philip Sidney and did some other literary work in his own name.

## Notices to Correspondents.

BROCKLEY.—Forwarded to MR. ERIC WATSON.

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

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

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1916.

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Notices to Correspondents.

## Notes.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

(See *ante*, pp. 61, 101.)

## III.

## LADY CATHERINE WHETENALL.

LADY CATHERINE WHETENALL travelled with her husband from Brussels into Italy in 1649–50. The journey, a honeymoon trip, ended tragically. On the return journey her ladyship contracted fever at Padua, and died there. The Whetenalls were accompanied by Richard Lassels, a Catholic divine and an experienced traveller; and, at Lady Catherine's request, a journal was kept by him, which is preserved at the British Museum (Add. MS. 4217), and has not been published. Lassels is best known by his interesting and curious 'Voyage of Italy,' published in 1670, two years after his death. He acted as tutor to several persons of

distinction, with whom he made various journeys in France, Italy, Flanders, Germany and Holland. For further particulars concerning him see 'D.N.B.' and 'N. & Q.,' 3 S. iv. 516.

From his 'Voyage of Italy' (ii. 433) we learn that Lady Catherine was a "daughter of the late Earl of Shrewsbury," and that she was buried in the Church of the Oratorians, called the Church of St. Thomas of Canterbury, at Padua, "in a vault made for the nonce covered with a white marble stone." Her epitaph was written by her husband.

Lady Catherine Whetenall and her husband were married at the church of the English nuns at Louvain, on Sept. 5, 1649. Husband and wife then proceeded to Mechlin, which they found to be a neat, level, and well-paved town, where was "a great begginage, or house of Beggins, woemen living together without being religious and without vows." They then proceeded to Antwerp, which is described as one of the handsomest towns in Europe, well fortified against attack by the "strong hands of nature, arte, and the King of Spayne." The ramparts, planted with six rows of high trees, were so broad that six coaches could drive on them abreast. The travellers visited the great Church of Our Lady, with its vast white steeple, seen all over the country, the Jesuits' Church, the Imprimery of Plantin, and the Bourse. Lassels was much impressed by the fine streets, but seems to regret that so much of the town should be given over to trade; and he had no taste for the national beverage, for "in all this fine towne," he writes, "the best of the people are but Marchands, the best of their language but Dutch, and the best of their drinke but beere." Ghent was reached next. A hundred years before, the town had risen against Charles V., and in return was forced to pay an indemnity, and to send its magistrates with ropes round their necks to ask pardon. Now the people were kept in order by a castle (citadel), built at the back of the town, "like the rodd at the back of the child." Bruges is described as an ancient and well-built town, famous at that time only for its fat capons—a speciality which had been noticed by Roger Ascham a hundred years earlier. At Nieuport the Governor, Don Antonio Pimentalis, was visited, and is described as "the most civill and sweet behaved man that ever I saw of his nation." Here the travellers obtained passes, and having added a drummer to their retinue (the country being very unsafe at that time), they proceeded

by canal in the direction of Furnes and Dunkirk. They certainly ran considerable risk. Some Dutchmen, passing that way two days later, were robbed and stripped; and, notwithstanding the drummer, it was only her ladyship's undaunted courage which prevented a like fate befalling her party. She seems to have been a forceful lady, and spoke sharply to the rogues, and scorned their threats to shoot her and her companions, so that in the end they abated their demands, and, instead of receiving six pounds, they departed content with "something to drinke."

From Dunkirk the travellers took ship to Calais, but were becalmed, and had to board a Holland boat, and spend the night there in the company of a boorish captain. The next morning one of the party waded ashore, and fetched a cart, in which they all entered Gravelines in a very triumphant manner. On the road from Gravelines to Calais the travellers encountered twelve soldiers bound thither, and, having accepted their offer of an escort, found themselves obliged to pay twice as much as was strictly due, the ordinary rate being 12 pence per man. On parting with them Lassels sagely remarks that, having discharged one escort, the party was in no danger of further brigandage until they met another.

From Calais they proceeded by coach to Paris, where they found twice as many people as there was room for.\* Six days later, her ladyship having visited the Louvre, the Luxembourg, the Bastille, the Bourse, and other buildings and churches, they set out by coach for Lyons. At Essonnes a visit was paid to the house of M. Essolin, whose wonderful water-works both surprised and delighted them. From a brook close by the water was conveyed into the house by means of pipes and cocks, and carried into the buttery, the kitchen, the chambers, the bathing rooms, and the gardens, where it scattered itself into twenty "knotts or bedds."† At Fontainebleau, in the ponds and moat, was a store of huge

carps, some said to be over 100 years old.\* Eleven days later they reached Lyons.† Here her ladyship saw little but a "great towne full of busy people and traffick."‡

From Lyons they followed the post road over Mont Cenis to Turin.§ At Lanslebourg, a town which drove a great trade in providing chairs for people crossing the mountain, her ladyship and her husband obtained chairs, and were carried over by Morans,

"that is men who have no other trade but to carry men in a chaire made for the purpose up and downe that hill, fower to every chaire, two rest and guide the chaire while the other two beare the burthen, they have irons in the midst of their shoe soles which hinder them from slipping, and they are soe used to that trayde that they will carry you safe where anybody else would be afraid to goe."||

The rest rode on mules to the top, and then dismounted and descended on foot.

At Turin they found the Duke's great Palace not quite finished. Lassels omits to mention in this narrative, but describes in his 'Voyage of Italy' (i. 76), the curious invention by which the Duchess conveyed herself to her bathing-place, which seems to have been a kind of primitive lift worked by a pulley and swing. From another traveller¶ we learn that the lift was in the

\* Compare letter of Ed. Browne to his father, July 13, 1665 (Sir Thomas Browne's 'Works', 1836, i. 109): "In the fish ponds I saw some of the greatest carpes that ever I beheld and which followed us when wee whistled." See also 'Voyage of Italy', 1670, pp. 30-31.

† The diligence from Paris to Lyons made the journey in five days in 1691 (Furetière, 'Dictionnaire', 1691), but in the meantime there had been a considerable "speeding up" of traffic by the introduction under Louis XIV. of *coches volants*.—Babeau, 'Les Voyageurs en France', Paris, 1885, p. 11.

‡ "It stands upon the rivers Saon and Rhone, and intercepting all the merchandize of Burgundy, Germany and Italy, it licks its fingers notably and thrives by it."—'Voyage of Italy', 1670, vol. i. p. 33.

§ "The ordinary post route, and I think the easiest way of all the rest."—*Id.*, 66.

|| For a representation of one of these carrying-chairs see the frontispiece to Coryat's 'Crudities'. According to Rd. Symons the charge for carrying down on the Italian side in 1649 was 5s. (Rd. Symons's note-books, quoted in Mundy's 'Travels' [Hakluyt Society, 1907], vol. i. p. 114). Edward Browne, in 1664, was carried down with much confidence and speed, though in rainy weather, two leagues in less than two hours.—Letter, Nov. 5, 1664 (Sir Thos. Browne's 'Works', 1836, i. 72).

¶ 'Relation de Sebastien Locatelli,' ed. A. Vautier, Paris, 1905, p. 4. There was a lift, probably of the same kind, in the Palais Mazarin at Paris.

\* Lassels does not say where they stayed—probably it was in the Faubourg St. Germain, where most strangers lodged in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. At a later date (1697-8) there were between fifteen and sixteen thousand strangers in this Faubourg, and thirty-six thousand at the commencement of 1699.—J. P. Marana, 'Lettre d'un Sicilien à un de ses amis,' Paris, 1883, p. 15.

† Described at length in the 'Voyage of Italy,' 1670, vol. i. p. 25.

form of a cage, capable of holding one person standing upright, by means of which you could ascend or descend. The lift itself was covered with green velvet, and the ropes were made of silk.

Passing on to Genoa by road, the travellers were by no means at their ease. They were among people lately ruined by war and in great straits, and in a country famous for bandits. At the inns folk would come to the chamber doors and stand gazing at the travellers and their baggage. Their fears were already aroused by the story of a

"fresh robbery committed at a little towne called Altare [which they passed through] by a dozen or sixteen bandits, who had murdered and robbed some Germaine noblemen passing that way; the blood was yett to bee scene upon the place."

At Mulisan (Millesimo), which had once been a town, but was then in ruins, having been recently burnt by the Spanish soldiers, they could only find "halfe an Inne" to dine at. Here an escort was obtained, and the journey continued to Savona without further mishap, the travellers having nothing to fear except from their own guards, who looked very needy people.

At Savona they hired a felucca to carry them to Genoa. Here they found the town made free by the Spanish, but the French and Spanish factions very jealous of each other. The inhabitants inclined to Spanish fashions in their apparel, both men and women, especially those of quality, "broad hatts without hat bands, long doublets, narrow britches, girdles with broad buckles, short close shoes," being as much in fashion there as in Madrid. The ladies of fasnion went bare-headed and bare-necked, their *guardinfantas*\* "a faddome thicke upon the hippe," which, having been brought there some years before from Spain, so pleased the ladies that

"neither the ugliness of the fashion, nor the cumbersomnes of it in Litters, chayres and narrow passages, nor the inconvienenes of the preachers could make them abstaine from it. They looke just as if they had a hobby-horse under their coates, and two of them in the narrow streetes of Genua are able to stop the streetes and make as great an embarras as two Loads of hay would doe in Paternoster Row."

One lady, having a son of 19 condemned to death, visited him in prison, and, taking him up "under her cotes," conveyed him to safety.

The travellers were struck by the sumptuous buildings and the churches, the Church

of the Annunciation, then not finished, passing without contradiction for the "gallantest little Church in Europe." The arena, or quarter where the palaces were built along the seashore for half a mile together, looked like one great enchanted castle. The travellers dared scarce bless themselves lest the wonderful vision should vanish away. The streets are described as too narrow for coaches, only "litters and seddans" being used. Strangers were much observed, and could not lodge anywhere without a billet, which had to be renewed frequently; and no one was allowed to wear a sword except by licence.

Ten days later they set out again for Milan, with an escort of ten horsemen armed with carbines and pistols, and "themselves the most famous bandits and rogues of the country." Bologna was reached next, and then Florence, where the well-paved streets and the Duke's Palace, not yet finished, greatly pleased the travellers. From Florence they set out for Rome by way of Sienna and Acquedentata, in some trepidation, as only a week earlier there had been a notable outrage on the road, the carrier from Genoa having been robbed of 8,000*l*.

Rome was reached in safety on Dec. 24, in time for the Jubilee celebrations of 1650. Her ladyship visited a number of churches, and had an audience with the Pope. Three days later the Pope's "sister-in-law, Donna Olympia," sent her a present of fish, fruit, and sweetmeats, "as much as twelve men could bear in great silver chaires." A visit was also paid to the Jewish synagogue, but her ladyship, seeing the men pray without kneeling or putting off their hats, went away disgusted at their "clownish devotion." Strangers were well looked after at Rome at this time. Police agents were active, and every precaution was taken to prevent their being "couzened." Should a stranger purchase a piece of meat, inquiry would frequently be made as to how much he paid; and if he had been deceived in the matter of weight or price, "the buyer has his meat for nothing, and the seller forfeits a good round sum." The inns were carefully regulated; and justice, in short, was so exact that

"the last Prince of Condé being in Rome said he wondered exceedingly at one thing, to witt, see many men goe out of their howses in the morning and returne againe to dinner without being imprisoned."

The nobility and gentry are described as civil and grave, offering no man any affront, and not gazing or staring at strangers.

\* "*Guardinfantas*" Lassels describes in a note as "vast great farthingales sticking out on both sides of a woman as farr as shee can reach w<sup>th</sup> her hands."



They appear to have been meticulous in the ordering of their households, and could tell you to a brick how many bricks they had in their chamber floors.

From Rome the travellers reached Venice by way of Loretto and Ancona. At Ferrara the inn was so bad, and the room so full of bugs,\* that her ladyship and her husband preferred to sleep in the hayloft; and the next day they embarked for Venice. Here the gondolas and the fine ladies and gentlemen delighted the travellers. Many of the ladies wore masks and hats with large feathers, but in Lassels's opinion they overdid it with "theire painting, theire false haire, &c.: there must," he thinks, "be much Venus in Venice." Leaving again, they returned to Padua, where one of her ladyship's waiting-women fell ill of the fever. Lady Catherine refused to leave her, and, falling ill herself, died on July 6, 1650.

MALCOLM LETTS.

### CHILDREN'S BOOKS IN "THE THIRTIES."

It may be of interest to some if I place on record the principal children's books on which I was brought up. First there was "Infantine Knowledge, a spelling-book on a popular plan, by the author of the Child's Grammar, &c., 4th ed., with numerous engravings. London: John Harris, St. Paul's Church-yard, 1835." The copy of this book, which afforded primary instruction to six of us, but which became sadly dilapidated in the next generation, is now before me. It contains the alphabet, and then progressive spelling and reading lessons, from "ab, eb, ib," &c., and "An ant, a cat, a hat," &c., to the Church Catechism. The latest spelling lessons were words of five syllables, but we got beyond these, and could spell "in-com-pre-hen-si-bi-li-ty" as a "show-piece." The later reading lessons

are interesting stories about children and animals; conversations between "Mr. Love-child" and "Augustus," and between "Mrs. Primrose" and "Eliza," on various subjects, such as numerals, the watch, the days of the week, the months, &c.; and "Select Poetry," simple compositions such as "How doth the little busy bee," 'The Danger of Falsehood,' &c., followed by verses on the kings of England, which afforded one's first knowledge of many historical facts, such as the curfew, the death of William Rufus by an arrow aimed at a deer, and of Henry, the fine scholar, by a surfeit of lampreys. I can just remember that there was no verse for Queen Victoria, and that, when I pointed out the deficiency, my father made one, and pasted it in. I regret that four pages, including that insertion, are now lost. But I remember the verse, which was

Since this book was printed, King William has gone

Without leaving a son to be placed on his throne;  
So Victoria his niece is our Lady and Queen,  
Our Sovereign beloved, and the best we have seen,  
And long may she govern, enjoying her right  
In one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight.

The 'Pictures' are twenty-four in number, corresponding with the letters of the alphabet, each occupying a page divided into six compartments. Thus Picture I. includes acorn, ape, antelope, anchor, arrow, and axe, but Picture XXIV. only Zany, Zealander, and zebra, with figures and numerals 1-6 and 7-12, and a large ampersand. We used to laugh at the Zany, with his fool's cap and bauble, kicking books about.

Another of our earliest books was 'The Peep of Day.' This has been given away or lost, and my recollections of it are not very distinct. I think it dealt with elementary religious truths, and the leading events in the Gospels, described in very simple language.

Then we had 'Mamma's Bible Stories,' and a book of other simple stories, which we could understand, and which appealed to our ordinary perceptions rather than to our imaginations; also, a book called 'Chick-seed without Chickweed,' of which I remember nothing but the title and the green cloth cover, and that I overheard it recommended to my father by Mr. R. T. Cussons, then a bookseller in Hull. The title has "stuck" ever since. We were not brought up on fairy tales, but were not wholly without food for the imagination in 'The House that Jack Built,' 'Mother Hubbard and her Wonderful Dog,' 'The Life and Death of Cock Robin,' and 'Little Red Riding Hood,'

\* Sir John Reresby, who was in Italy in 1667, preferred to lie on forms or tables to protect himself from the vermin which swarmed in the beds ('Travels,' 'Dryden House Memoirs,' 89); while a German merchant, Balthasar Paumgarten, who travelled in Italy at the close of the sixteenth century, was reduced to beg lodgings from his acquaintance on account of the filthy condition of the inns. Writing to his wife from Bologna, he says: "Allhie bin ich in des Hans Oesterreichers hausz, behilff mich also des bettels soviel kan nun damit ich ab den losen welschen wirtshäusern, inn denen alle bett voller wantzen seind, khomme." Briefwechsel Balthasar Paumgarten, 1582-98, Bibliothek des Litt. Vereins in Stuttgart, 1895, p. 43.

with crudely coloured but telling illustrations. We had also a 'Book of Trades,' uniform with these last, each trade described in verse, with a woodcut coloured as above. For instance, 'The Mill':—

Blow, wind, blow, and go mill, go,  
That the miller may grind his corn,  
That the baker may take it, and into rolls make it,  
And bring us some hot in the morn.

This we associated with three windmills then daily going within a mile, but now extinct, and Mr. Winn, the baker, bringing hot rolls for breakfast, well wrapped up in green baize, in a large square basket. Alas! we never see such "hot rolls" now.

A little later came 'Elements of Practical Knowledge,' in the form of question and answer, from which I learned many things that I have never forgotten; and a little later still, perhaps, it was that a kind uncle gave me 'Peter Parley's Tales about Animals,' published by Thomas Tegg, 7th ed., 1838, with really good woodcuts. From this book I got my first ideas of animals with which I was not otherwise acquainted. The 'Tales' are not stories, but excellent descriptions, with anecdotes where they would best come in. Thus, under "The Tiger," we have not only a most lifelike illustration of the prowling beast, but two anecdotes, with woodcuts, one of a lady having the presence of mind to frighten a tiger away by suddenly pushing open her umbrella "when he was about to spring." "The animal," it seems, "shrunk back in fear, and disappeared in the forest, thus leaving the affrighted company in safety." We are also told how a tigress that had escaped from a menagerie sprang upon the horses of the mail coach on Salisbury Plain, but was driven off, and afterwards secured. The woodcut is very lifelike. There is also a striking picture of a leopard about to be caught in a trap "baited" with a mirror. Thus we were agreeably led on from the lion to the polypes. We formed an early acquaintance with some parts of the Bible itself, as well as with the Prayer-book, and the hymn-book then used at church. 'Robinson Crusoe' interested me about this time.

I must not forget to mention that, at a very early period, I got to know the successive styles of Church architecture, from "Early English" or "Lancet" to "Perpendicular." We had plenty of real "Lancet," and of the earliest forms of tracery, as well as two fine windows of "Flowing Decorated," in the church. And in my father's study, which was our school-room, still hangs a 'West Elevation of York Minster.' There I noted

"Geometrical" low down, "Flowing" higher up, and "Perpendicular" at the top. We had "Saxon" in the church steeple here, but I did not make acquaintance with "Norman" till later.

I was very early interested in both garden and wild flowers, and knew many by name. Once I picked up a clean sheep's skull in a field, and took it to my father, who showed me the holes where the optic, auditory, and olfactory nerves went through to the brain; indeed, he taught us to find many "books," besides those that were in print, and now,

Whatever way my days decline,  
I felt and feel, though left alone,  
His being working in mine own,  
The footsteps of his life in mine.

'In Memoriam,' lxxxv.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

[Some interesting particulars relating to 'Chickweed without Chickweed' are supplied at 11 S. x. 366, 418.]

## INSCRIPTIONS IN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, ST. JOHN'S WOOD ROAD.

ABSTRACTS of the inscriptions marked with an asterisk have already been given in 'A Topographical and Historical Account of the Parish of St. Mary-le-bone (1833),' by Thomas Smith; but as that work is not accessible to every one, and as the compiler does not always give full details, they are repeated here. He also gives the names of many persons buried in the adjoining cemetery, with the year of burial. Nos. 16 and 37, being placed high up in a bad light, I could make nothing of, but the inscription of No. 37 is taken from Mr. Smith's book. He, unfortunately, does not give No. 16. These abstracts were made in July, 1911.

### WEST SIDE.

1. John Josiah Holford, Esq., of York Place, Portman Square, and Kilgwyn, Carmarthen, d. July 29, 1836, a. 71. Jane Margaret, his wife, d. Jan. 6, 1830, a. 61. Four of their children and two of their grandchildren, who died in infancy, are buried in the same vault. Their second son, John J. Holford, jun., R.N., is buried in the Protestant burying-ground in Genoa.

Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4, a greyhound passant; 2 and 3, a lion rampant regardant. On an escutcheon of pretence: On a chevron between three (lions'?) heads erased, three (roses?). Crest: A greyhound's head couped.

2. Susannah Maria, wife of the late Lieut-Col. Flint of the 21st Regiment of Foot, d. Feb. 18, 1825, a. 63. Erected by her only surviving son and daughter.

3. Benjamin Bond, Esq., d. Mar. 18, 1834, a. 68. Charles John Bond, Esq., son of the above, d. Feb. 19, 1830, a. 24. Wm. Shaw Bond, second son of the above Benjamin, d. Nov. 26, 1867, and is buried at Kensal Green.

Arms: On a chevron three roundels, impaling a chevron between three lozenges ermine.

\*4. John Farquhar, Esq., of Fonthill Abbey, Wilts, and of this parish, d. July 6, 1826, a. 76.

Arms: Arg., a lion rampant sable between two sinister hands couped in chief gules, at middle base a crescent of the (second?). Crest: an eagle rising proper. There is a portrait medallion.

\*5. Augustus Frederick Pieschell, Esq., late of Wandsworth Common and of Ballards, Surrey, d. Dec. 15, 1822, a. 50. This tablet is placed next to that to his departed relative [see 7] by the wishes of his surviving mother, brothers, and sisters, at Magdeburg, in Germany.

Arms: A chevron between three wheatsheaves. Crest: A demilion rampant holding in dexter paw a bunch of wheat.

6. In memory of Ellen Powell, whose remains rest at Kensal Green, and whose husband, Richard Powell, is buried near this spot, this tablet is erected by her children, Henry, Frederick, and Ellen. Born Jan. 21, 1816, d. Feb. 3, 1860.

\*7. Charles Aug. Godfrey Pieschell, Esq., of New Norfolk Street, St. George's, Hanover Square, d. April 6, 1821, a. 70. His liberal contributions during his life to the numerous charitable institutions of this country, his munificent bequests at his death for their support, and the establishment of an asylum in his native city of Magdeburg for the education of poor boys and girls, are lasting records of his benevolence.

8. Mary, dau. of the late Thomas Hall, Esq., of Irwin, Jamaica, and wife of Ric. James Lawrence, Esq., of Fairfield in the same island, d. Jan. 20, 1815, a. 67. The above R. J. Lawrence, d. Nov. 8, 1830, a. 85. James, their eldest son, d. Sept. 17, 1840, a. 67. Frederick Augustus, their fifth son, d. at Carlsbad, Sept. 20, 1840, a. 60.

\*9. Charles Binney, Esq., formerly of Madras, d. Feb. 2, 1822, a. 74.

Arms: Arg., a bend sable, in sinister chief a fleur-de-lis of the second.

10. William Richardson of Great Portland Street, Esq., d. Dec. 19, 1838, a. 84. Ann, his wife, d. June 4, 1825, a. 71. Ann Garner Richardson, one of their grandchildren, d. Nov. 25, 1825, a. 16 months.

\*11. Robert Woodmass, Esq., of Montague Square, d. Jan. 28, 1820, a. 66. Ann, his wife, d. April 8, 1840, a. 70.

Arms: Sable, a tree uprooted argent between two cross-crosslets fitchées or, impaling Sable, a fesse chequée (6r?) and gules. Crest: a tree uprooted vert.

12. Anne, relict of Patrick Bartlet, Esq., of Nottingham Place, d. May 21, 1844, a. 67.

13. Patrick Bartlet, Esq., formerly of Carriacou, West Indies, late of Nottingham Place, d. Aug. 5, 1830, a. 79. Placed by his stepdaughter.

\*14. Isabella, wife of Patrick Bartlet, Esq., d. Feb. 8, 1821, a. 72. Erected by her husband and daughter.

15. Francis Anthony Morris, Esq., of Hyde Park Gardens, second son of Charles Morris of Portman Square, d. Dec. 8, 1842, a. 50. Erected by his widow.

16. Lieut.-General Sir John Murray and the Hon. Dame Anne Elizabeth Cholmley Murray....

17. Beneath this chapel is the burial vault of Robert and Anne Agnes Gillespie of York Place, where rest the remains of their children: Grace Elizabeth, d. Feb. 3, 1832, a. 14; Mary Anne, d. Dec. 28, 1832, a. 12; Catherine, d. May 19, 1833, a. 7.

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.

17 Ashley Mansions, S.W.

(To be continued.)

'LA PEROUSE.' (See *ante*, p. 3.)—I should like to say how much interested I was in West's print illustrating the cutting of the Baddeley cake which appeared in the first number of 'N. & Q.' for this year. That chimpanzee from 'La Perouse' in the foreground had for me quite a pathetic significance. There must have been rivers of English tears shed over this play. Nothing since its time, save perhaps the 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' dramas in the Northern States about the Secession War period, has ever equalled it in this respect. People in England wept over the dark, mysterious fate of La Perouse, as they did later over that of poor Marie Antoinette herself. His ill-starred expedition was so English in inception and design as to exhibit a palpable touch of that truest form of flattery, imitation; and, though at the outset a little jealousy may have been felt by us, all this was quickly forgotten in the presence of the tragedy in which the incident closed. In the dark days of Revolutionary horrors later, and for years afterwards, the story of La Perouse's abortive voyage of discovery, "a noble but unsuccessful effort to turn the French mind in a new and better direction," was like a grateful oasis in a horrid waste, where wearied memory loved to linger and think of what "might have been." Even Carlyle, in his 'French Revolution,' has a sentimental line or two about this brave adventurer's undertaking in the hapless Louis's earlier days, which "also shall not prosper"; and now here, in this cutting of Baddeley's cake, we are reminded once more of it all, and how long the sad incident remained a dramatic inspiration for our forebears. One would like to come across a copy of that play in which West's chimpanzee figures.

MONA.

'BOOK OF ALMANACS.'—The notice of Fry's 'Almanacks for Students' at 11 S. xii. 312 suggests the thought that De Morgan's 'Book of Almanacs' is not now easily accessible. It is an oblong octavo, published in 1851 by Taylor, Walton & Maberly. It contains 37 almanacs, of which

No. 36 contains only fixed days of saints, &c., and No. 37 new and full moons; these are preceded by tables, and an explanatory introduction. It is intended (among other things) "to enable any one to place before himself the almanac of any year of old style, or any year of new style from A.D. 1582 to A.D. 2000." E. H. BROMBY.

University of Melbourne.

[A third edition of De Morgan's 'Book of Almanacs,' revised by E. J. Norman, appeared in 1907 (Cambridge, Macmillan & Bowes; London, Macmillan & Co.). This retained the oblong form.]

**HIEREMIAS DREXELIUS: HIS TRANSLATOR'S WORDS.**—In "The Angel-Guardian's Clock Translated out of latin into English At Rouen of the impression of Nicolas Courant in the streete of the poterne neere to the Pallace," which on p. 21 bears the date in the words: "Monachium, Michelmaday 1621. Yours in Christ Iesus. Hier. Drex.," the word-booker observes these sixteen expressions:—

*Banket-maker*, p. 223....these cup-bearers, and as it were banket-makers of God came to couer a table before their Lord.

*Bounder*, 70. The bounders of his life are appointed.

*Country-soile*, 222....let it not be troublesome to thee, to change thy country-soile for banishment.

*Ferventness*, 193....and temper the coldnesse of our prayers, with the fire and feruentnesse of theirs.

*Hart-feeling*, 174....and beheld it with teares in his eyes, and a hart-feeling of the case.

*Glewie*, 182....and retaines, as though it had glewie hands.

*Hungerly*, 185. And while we greedily harken to a musically consort, and our eares listen hungerly after it.

*Impoure*, 264. Behold these heavenly Princes do after a sort impoure themselves.

*Malice*, 119....yet with all this if thou malice but euen one creature, thou hast giuen nothing.

*May-game*, 85....what a play and May-game is any thing which is said to be in this world!

*Oppugner*, 275....a disinheritid heyre of heauen, and an oppugner of the celestiall Spirits and Saints.

*Overbathe*, 224. For when our LORD at mount Oliuet, euen before his Crosse and whippes, was all ouerbathe with a sweat of bloud.

*Submissee*, 264....they became more submissee after their LORD had humbled himself so low.

*Swag*, 270....his lawes began to drie....his armes to swagg.

*Syndon*, 225....they shew his syndon, and the finnen, wherein he had bene wound.

*Table-book*, 274....who iust as thy Angel-guardian keepe account of thy good deedes, so doth he enter into his table-bookes, what thou doest, in swearing or forswearing.

"Country" is here used in the sense of "native."

The 'Oxford Dictionary' quotes "impoor" only once, and that from the year 1613.

Drexelius fills so much space in the Catalogue of the British Museum that it would be interesting to learn who translated his 'Clock' into English.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

The Oxford Union Society, Oxford.

"Hic."—In the recent hearing of the Ferrars peerage claim on the part of the Council of Privileges, the learned counsel declared that he was unable to say what the word "Hic" meant placed opposite names of peers in the Parliamentary Roll. It may be worth recording that this word is an abbreviation of "Hiccius," meaning 'here' or 'at this place.'

The words "Parliamentary Pawn," used in connexion with records of writs, also came in the same case. I cannot find any instances of this; would the word "pawn" here mean "pledged"?

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

**CURRENCY NOTES.**—As the fortunate possessor of a ten-shilling note may I make a note of it? It bears the curious and comforting words, "Ten shilling Currency Notes are Legal Tender for the payment of any amount." One-pound notes are to the same effect; but why spend a sovereign when ten shillings will do? Is not this a new way to pay old debts? LUCIS.

**TAVERN SIGNS: KING JOHN.**—Amongst the many public-house and hotel signs, I have only once come across King John, and by a coincidence or intention it is situated not far from Denver (Norfolk), and between it and the Wash. The house is reported to be a very old one, and to have borne the name "for centuries." This I can neither confirm nor deny. L. G. R.

Bournemouth.

**ALBUM LINES BY JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES.**—James Sheridan Knowles and his wife spent nine weeks at Trefriw, Carnarvonshire, in the spring of 1846. Ere leaving, the dramatist was constrained to pen the following lines in a lady's album. As I am unaware they have appeared in print, I have pleasure in quoting them:—

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

Love is not a plant that grows in the dull earth!  
Springs by the calendar! must wait for sun,  
For rain! matures by parts—must take its time  
To stem, to leaf, to bud, to blow! It owns  
A richer soil, and boasts a quicker seed!  
You look for it and see it not, and lo!  
E'en while you look the peerless flower is up  
Consummate in the birth!

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

## 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.

**SYNODAL STATUTES OF BISHOP FULK BASSET OF LONDON.**—A friend lately brought me a small quarto parchment volume, much battered, mutilated, and injured, asking for some information as to its contents. It was clearly a thirteenth-century MS. in three different handwritings, and could be generally described as a commonplace book of theological topics. A closer examination showed me that among its contents are two sets of statutes ascribed to P. Bishop of London. The only person whom this date will fit is Fulk Basset (1242-59), and internal evidence shows that they must have been promulgated not earlier than 1250. With my friend's consent I have transcribed all that now remains of two very interesting documents, which I hope the Canterbury and York Society may consent to print; but, unfortunately, there is a large gap—four pages, I believe—in the second document, and I should be glad to ascertain whether any other copy is known, so that, if possible, the portion missing may be supplied. Wilkins, whose 'Concilia' contains many sets of statutes and constitutions, knows not these, nor can I trace any mention of them elsewhere. Still, as the Bishop's final order was that the archdeacons were to supply copies to the rural deans, who were to instruct the rectors, vicars, and chaplains of the diocese in their contents, many copies must have been made, and some perhaps besides this mutilated one may be extant. I should be very grateful for information which might enable me to supply this sad hiatus.

CECIL DEEDES.

Chichester.

**AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.**—Where may lines be found which begin :—

Poor sinners below, acquainted with woe,

How heavily once with our loads did we go!

Who was the author? They are quoted in a sermon delivered in London, 1796, by John Pawson, minister of the Gospel.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

**THE ROMANS IN KENT.**—What are the best authorities (in English) to consult as to the Romans in Kent, their towns, roads, &c.?

J. LANDEFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

**WILLIAM DUNLAP.**—I am preparing a dissertation at Columbia University on William Dunlap. At present I am investigating the material in the various libraries of New York City. If any of your readers can refer me to other material, such as diaries, letters, and manuscripts, or to any source of information, I shall be glad to have them communicate with me.

O. S. COAD.

419 West 118th Street, New York City.

**YORK MINSTER: RELIGIOUS DANCES.**—Can any reader kindly refer me to any account of the religious dances formerly celebrated in York Minster, and state when they were discontinued?

GEORGE AUSTEN,  
Chancellor of York Minster.

**WARREN HASTINGS.**—At what places did he reside in England while his trial was pending?

C. P. M.

**MARBLE BUST BY CHANTREY OF SIR ISAMBARD BRUNEL.**—Where is this to be found now, and at what date was it executed?

C. P. M.

**NEWCOME'S SCHOOL, HACKNEY, AND LORD CHANCELLORS HARDWICKE.**—Local histories contain but the briefest of references to this one-time celebrated school, the two Hoadlys being the only names of notable pupils given.

In a volume of matter relating to plays performed at the school I find a note, which I quote in full below, evidently written in reply to a query addressed to some one by the Rev. James Plumptre, a former pupil at the school :—

**HACKNEY (NEWCOME'S) SCHOOL.**

Girls' School, by Mrs. Salmon.

Mr. Samuel Morland.

Mr. Henry Newcome, son of Peter Newcome, Vicar of Hackney, &c., married Miss Morland, 1714, died October 23rd, 1756.

Mr. Peter Newcome, resigned 1765 to his brother.

Mr. Henry Newcome, resigned 1789.

Mr. Richard Newcome.

Local tradition says that Samuel Morland's School was in Hackney, but in the article in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' on the first Earl of Hardwicke it is said that this Lord Chancellor was educated at Samuel Morland's School in Bethnal Green. That several members of the Yorke family, including the other Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, were educated at Newcome's School, as were Henry Cavendish, the natural philosopher, and the fifth Duke of Devonshire, there is no doubt whatever. What is at present lacking is data showing

the situation and continuity of the school or schools known as Miss Salmon's (at which "The Matchless Orinda" was educated), Samuel Morland's, and the Hackney School under the head-masterships of the several Newcomes.

If any readers possess information bearing on the point in question, I should be glad if they would communicate the same, either to 'N. & Q.' or to me direct. Information about pupils of Newcome's School, the records of which are unfortunately lost, will be equally welcome.

Newcome's School apparently became defunct when the building was demolished early in the nineteenth century, in order to secure a site of the required size for the London Orphan Asylum, part of the latter building being now known as the Congress Hall of the Salvation Army.

T. ALDRED Chief Librarian.

Hackney Public Libraries.

SIR DONALD STEWART'S AFGHAN ADVENTURE.—A reviewer in *The Times Literary Supplement* of Jan. 20 says "there are good military authorities" who hold that Sir Donald Stewart's march from Kandahar to Kabul was "more memorable" than Lord Roberts's march from Kabul to Kandahar, though the "latter dwells in all men's memories, whereas the former is well-nigh forgotten." The late Sir Charles Euan-Smith is cited as one of these "good military authorities." Who are the others?

J. M. BULLOCH.

123 Pall Mall, S.W.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPS: "LUCIFER" MATCH FACTORIES.—I should be glad if any medical correspondent could refer me to any recent publications giving the latest available data as to the prevalence of chimney-sweeps' cancer among chimney-sweeps, and as to sickness and mortality among the manufacturing hands in lucifer match factories. Can it be shown that the latter has now been overcome? R. K. H.

THE MASS: A FAMOUS ENGLISHMAN'S CHANGE OF VIEW.—Can you indicate in what author's writings may be found an assertion, concerning some one famous in English literature, to the effect that, when sojourning abroad, he thought at first with surprise and scorn of the congregations assisting at Mass—"to see a priest bow and wipe a cup"—but that after a time observation and experience led him to realize that there is much more than that to be found in

the Blessed Sacrament? I have a notion that Carlyle was the person referred to, but I am now unable to locate the passage, as a long time has passed since it came under my eye, and my memory serves me but imperfectly.

J. FRANK BUXTON.

21 Farndon Road, Oxford.

THE EIGHTEEN SEVENTIES: 'PINAFORE' AND TENNIS.—What was the date of the production of 'H.M.S. Pinafore' by Gilbert and Sullivan? My recollection is that it appeared about 1878, but Madame de Hegermann-Lindencrone, in her book 'In the Courts of Memory,' speaks (p. 374) of having sung "some of the songs from the 'Pinafore,'" on board a German man-of-war lying at Cuba in the spring of 1873.

Also, when was lawn tennis first played? I think it was about 1877, but the same lady mentions (p. 384) "tennis, a new game," as being played at Johannisberg by Prince Metternich in July, 1874.

'In the Courts of Memory' consists of "contemporary letters," and the extracts referred to occur, the one in a letter written from Cuba in 1873, and the other in a letter written from Germany in July, 1874.

E. M. MACPHAIL.

Madras.

"TERRA RODATA."—Isaac Taylor, in his 'Words and Places' (p. 329 of the 1885 edition), defines the word "royd," so well known to students of West Yorkshire place-names, as "land that has been ridded of trees," and states that it is represented in Low Latin by *terra rodata*. I have consulted Ducange and Spelman, and gone through several collections of ancient charters, but so far have not had the good fortune to come across the expression. I believe that it must occur somewhere, otherwise Isaac Taylor would not have quoted it. I should be much obliged to any of your readers who would furnish me with a reference to some passage in which the expression is to be found.

C. J. BATTERSBY.

Sheffield.

"PEDESTRES."—What is known of the author of "A Pedestrian Tour of Thirteen Hundred and Forty-Seven Miles through England and Wales, by Pedestres and Sir Clavileno Woodenpeg, Knight of Snowdon," 2 vols. (Saunders & Otley, 1836)? The book is a whimsical and learned narrative of a journey supposed to be taken by a man with a wooden leg and a walking-stick.

ARTHUR BOWES.



"HACKNEY."—When the letter *H* section of the 'New English Dictionary' went to press I do not know, but it must have been some little time ago. It is there stated that the origin and meaning of the word "Hackney" are still unknown.

Has any light been thrown on the subject since then?

WILLIAM MAIN.

THE "FLY": THE "HACKNEY."—I understand that a "fly," the vehicle, is the same as a "four-wheeler," but several good books of reference do not enable me to decide the matter, e.g., the 'Concise Oxford Dict.' says it is a "one-horse hackney-carriage," but forgets to define "hackney-carriage."

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

FEMALE NOVELISTS. (See *ante*, p. 111.)—

1. Can any readers give me information concerning the Mrs. Barnby who published novels in 1803, 1804, and 1808? The first was a translation from the French called 'Kerwald Castle; or, the Memoirs of the Marquis de Solanges,' but the others are unknown to me. Who was her husband?

2. Who was the husband of Mrs. A. M. Bennett, the novelist, who died in 1808 (cf. *European Magazine*, liii. 156)? Is it possible to learn her age at death? Does either of these particulars appear in Miss Matilda Betham's 'Biographical Dictionary of the Celebrated Women,' 1804?

E. C.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.—I should be glad to obtain further information about the persons hereafter named:

(1) Christian Hooper, who was admitted to Westminster School in Jan., 1741/2, aged 12; (2) William Hooper, admitted June 27, 1785; (3) William Ernest Anderson Hooper, admitted Jan. 27, 1858; (4) Edward Hope, who matriculated at Oxford from Ch. Ch., Aug. 22, 1661, aged 19; (5) John Horden of Ch. Ch., Oxon, M.A., who was appointed Rector of Niton in the Isle of Wight, Feb. 1, 1578; and (6) Thomas Horne, Canoner Student of Ch. Ch., who graduated M.A. at Oxford, 1731.

G. F. R. B.

LOUISA PARR.—I am wondering whether any of your readers know where Mrs. Louisa Parr, the novelist, was buried, what her age was at death, or where she was born? She lived and died at 18 Upper Phillimore Place, Kensington, her death occurring on Nov. 2, 1903.

F. A. Cox, Librarian.

London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

RALPH LAMBERT, BISHOP OF MEATH 1726-31.—To what family did this prelate belong, and what were the arms of that family?

D. K. T.

'LINES TO A WATCH.'—Until about twenty years ago I had had in my possession for many years, inside the cover of an old watch, a round piece of fine silk on which had been stamped a verse entitled as above. As well as I can remember, the lines ran as follows:—

LINES TO A WATCH.

Could but our (actions?) (conduct?) work (?) like this machine,

Not urged by passion nor delayed by spleen,

But, true to Nature's (?) regulating power,

By virtuous acts (?) distinguish (?) every hour;

Then life (?) would — (?) follow as (it?) (they?) ought

The laws of motion and the laws of thought,

Sweet health (?) (?) o're,

And endless joys when time shall be no more.

I am not sure about the words that I have queried, and I may be wrong as to some others. Can and will any reader set me right, and, if possible, name the author of the verse? I lost the piece of silk some years ago. It was then over a hundred years old.

BERNARD O'CONNOR.

14 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

P. B., TRANSLATOR OF MINUCIUS FELIX.—I should be glad to know the name of P. B., whose translation of the only work of Minucius and of Tertullian's 'Apology' (in one small volume) was "printed for B. Barker, at the White Hart, and C. King, at the Judges-Head, both in Westminster Hall, 1708." The book does not appear in the British Museum Catalogue; nor is it mentioned in the very elaborate bibliographical list of editions, translations, and criticisms that is prefixed to J. P. Waltzing's 1903 edition of Minucius. The Preface begins thus:—

"It is thought necessary to acquaint the Reader, that the Translator of these Excellent Tracts, is a Gentleman of Condition, and not a Mercenary Pen. He conceals his name, and therefore hopes for no reward; not so much as a barren Praise: Nor can he hope for any, who goes out of the road, and entertains none of the prevailing Passions of the age."

That is all that P. B. has to say about himself: it is almost as much as is known of Minucius. His easy style, and his rather careless scholarship, which often takes refuge in paraphrase, certainly do suggest "a gentleman of condition." But who was he?

B. B.

A NOVEL OF THE SEVENTIES WANTED.—I am anxious to discover the name and author of a novel published in the seventies—I fancy in one of the monthly magazines, but of this I am not certain.

It dealt with two cousins both named Marguerite, but one called Daisy. The hero

proposes, and is accepted by No. 1 by mistake. She goes abroad and is supposed to be drowned. He marries Marguerite No. 2, and then No. 1 turns up again, like Enoch Arden. The man, I fancy, was a journalist, and lived on Notting Hill.

Can any one identify the story by this slight sketch? WILLIAM BULL.

3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

"BLIGHTY."—What is the origin of this word as a synonym for England? It is used commonly by our forces in France. One poem I have recently seen begins:—

Oh, send me back to Blighty.

Is it derived from an Indian word?

Is there a list of words and phrases of the strange language that has grown up at the front? It is a sort of *lingua franca* between the English soldiers and the French inhabitants. I am told that it is even spoken between the French themselves at times. Two examples are "Bombardier Fritz" for "pommes de terre frites," and "Rude boys" for "Rue du Bois."

DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

"BURD."—What is the meaning and derivation of this word used as a prefix to a woman's name in old ballads?

H. T. BARKER.

Ludlow.

[Of obscure origin, says the 'N.E.D.' and identified variously with "bird" and with "bride." Neither is satisfactory—the latter somewhat the more likely. It is found in Layamon; subsequently in Northern writers for the most part.]

GEORGE WHITEFIELD.—Tyerman, in his 'Life' (i. 505 n.) of Whitefield, refers to "Oliphant's 'Whitefield,' Edinburgh, 1826." I have failed to find any mention of this in the usual books of reference; apparently it is not in the British Museum, and inquiry has been made in Edinburgh without result. Whitefield's Journals were reprinted as one of the series entitled "Autobiography," and the volume containing these is dated 1826, but there is no indication as to the editor. Reference to any source mentioning this life by Oliphant will oblige.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

Gloucester.

ALLSWORTH, ARTIST.—Is anything known of an artist named Allsworth, of Camden Town? I possess three portraits in oils by him of the Rev. Ralph Price of Lyminge, Kent, his wife, and Charles Price, Esq., of Canon Gate, Hythe, signed and dated Allsworth, Camden Town, 1854.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Ewell, Surrey.

## Replies.

### MARIA THE JEWESS.

(12 S. i. 70.)

THE principal book in which information as to this character is found is Ferdinand Hoefer's 'Histoire de la Chimie,' vol. i. pp. 282-4, Paris, 1866. The details given by Hoefer in his judicious and profound work have been epitomized in a paragraph in Prof. John Ferguson's 'Bibliotheca Chemica,' Glasgow, 1906, vol. ii. p. 78, a most valuable bibliographical book.

By some Maria, or Maria Prophetissa, is identified with Miriam, the sister of Moses; but by others she is described as a Jewess who was trained in Egypt, was skilled in all learning, and, together with Pammenes, was found in the Temple of Memphis by Democritus. Pammenes revealed the mysteries of alchemy too freely, but Democritus and Maria concealed the processes, and thereby gained renown. Maria gets the credit of having invented or introduced the use of the water bath, which is known as the "Balneum Mariæ" or "Bain Marie." Maria is quoted as an authority by Stephanus Alexandrinus.

There are various obscure and scarce books which deal further with Maria the Jewess. One of the chief collections of standard early alchemical authors is the 'Artis Auriferæ,' Basel, 1610. The reference to Maria is in vol. i. p. 205. Hermann Fictuld's 'Probiar-Stein,' 1753, p. 112, identifies her with Moses's sister. Fictuld's book sets out to be a series of biographies of true and false alchemists, but it is an unreliable work.

Other books which may be referred to are Pizimentius, 'Democritus Abderita de Arte Magna,' 1573, p. 59; Borel, 'Bibliotheca Chemica,' 1654, p. 154; L. Dufresnoy, 'Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique,' 1742, vol. i. pp. 26, 460; vol. iii. pp. 11, 12, 17, 37, 44, 45; and Schmieder, 'Geschichte der Alchemie,' 1832, pp. 48-50. In Kopp's two books, (1) 'Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie,' 1869, and (2) 'Die Alchemie,' 1886, will be found further references, and also an exhaustive discussion of all that has been said of Democritus in this connexion. For details of editions of Democritus, see Prof. Ferguson's papers in the *Proceedings* of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow. Kopp considers the inclusion of Maria among the alchemists as by no means modern.

The full passage from Hoefer's book ('Histoire de la Chimie'), which is epitomized above, is so valuable and so much to the point that I beg permission to quote it:—

"Nous n'avons aucun renseignement certain sur la vie et les travaux de Marie la Juive, dont le nom se rencontre si souvent dans les écrits alchimiques.

"Georges Syncelle, historien du VIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, dit, dans sa 'Chronique,' que Démocrite d'Abdère, dont nous venons de parler, fut initié par Ostane dans le temple de Memphis avec d'autres prêtres et philosophes, *parmi lesquels se trouvait aussi Marie, savante juive, et Pammène.*—Si ce témoignage est vrai, Marie était contemporaine de Démocrite et de Zosime. Mais comme Synésius, le commentateur de Démocrite, nous apprend, dans le passage rapporté plus haut,\* que Démocrite fut initié dans le temple de Memphis, en compagnie avec des prêtres de l'Égypte, et qu'il ne fait aucune mention de Marie ni de Pammène, le témoignage de Syncelle, qui n'a fait d'ailleurs que copier Synésius, à l'exception de ces mots: *parmi lesquels se trouvait aussi Marie, &c.,* perd beaucoup de son autorité.

"Quant à l'opinion que Marie la Juive était sœur de Moïse, il faut la mettre au nombre de ces fables qui attribuent au roi Salomon et à Alexandre le Grand les traités sur la pierre philosophale qui portent leurs noms.†

"En parcourant les fragments de Marie, conservés dans les manuscrits qui traitent de l'art sacré, nous avons pu constater que tous ces prétendus écrits de Marie ne sont que des *extraits faits par un philosophe chrétien anonyme.* D'ailleurs aucun des philosophes de l'art sacré ne fait mention des écrits de Marie sur la pierre philosophale. Le fragment de Zosime (p. 270), qui rapporte une parole de Marie, est un extrait fait par ce même philosophe chrétien.

"En songeant aux péripéties de cette grande lutte entre les philosophes païens et les néophytes chrétiens, lutte dans laquelle chaque partie se reprochait des emprunts réciproques, on est porté à se demander si le nom de Marie n'aurait pas été mis en avant par quelque chrétien, pour l'opposer au nom sacré d'Isis, la vierge des astrologues et la source divine des connaissances naturelles, et particulièrement de l'art sacré, selon les croyances égyptiennes.—C'est une conjecture que nous livrons aux méditations des érudits. Voici l'un des Extraits du philosophe chrétien anonyme ‡:—'Intervertis la nature, et tu trouveras ce que tu cherches. Il existe deux

combinaisons: l'une appartient à l'action de blanchir, l'autre à l'action de jaunir. Il existe aussi deux actions de blanchir et deux actions de jaunir: l'une se fait par la trituration, l'autre par la calcination. On ne triture saintement, avec simplicité, que dans la maison sacrée; là s'opère la dissolution et le dépôt. Combinez ensemble, dit Marie, le mâle et la femelle, et vous trouverez ce que vous cherchez. Ne vous inquiétez pas de savoir si l'œuvre est de feu. Les deux combinaisons portent beaucoup de noms, comme eau de saumure, eau divine incorruptible, eau de vinaigre, eau de l'*acide du sel marin*, de l'huile de ricin, du raifort et du baume; on l'appelle encore eau de lait d'une femme accouchée d'un enfant mâle, eau de lait d'une vache noire, eau d'urine d'une jeune vache ou d'une brebis, ou d'un âne, eau de chaux vive, de marbre, de tartre, de sandaraque, d'alun schisteux, de nitre, de lait d'ânesse, de chèvre, de cendres de chaux; eau de cendres, de miel et d'oxygène, de fleurs d'arctium, de saphir, &c. Les vases ou les instruments destinés à ces combinaisons doivent être de verre. Il faut se garder de remuer le mélange avec les mains; car le mercure est mortel, ainsi que l'or qui s'y trouve corrompu.'—Hoefer's 'Histoire de la Chimie,' Paris, 1866, pp. 282-4.

In the scientific world the discovery of hydrochloric acid is attributed to J. R. Glauber about 1648. Priestley was the first to isolate it in the gaseous condition, and Sir Humphry Davy in 1810 showed that it contained hydrogen and chlorine only. Up to that time it had been considered to contain oxygen. A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187 Piccadilly, W.

QUEEN ANNE'S THREE REALMS (12 S. i. 91).—Why should not the three realms be England, Scotland, and Ireland? Before the accession of Charles II. the sovereign was styled on the Great Seal King (or Queen) of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland. Afterwards Great Britain was substituted for England and Scotland.

In John Chamberlayne's 'Present State of Great-Britain,' 1708, p. 68, we read: "Her Majesty now Reigning is, Anne, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Queen."

Lower down she is described as "from the Union of England and Scotland the 6th Sovereign Prince of Great Britain and Ireland."

Is it not a common practice now to speak of the three kingdoms?

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

May one not supplement this question by asking: What were King James I.'s "three kingdoms" when he reproached the fly for entering his royal eye?

EDWARD BENSLEY.

\* "Voy. p. 277 [of Hoefer's book]."

† "Excerpta ex interlocutione Mariæ prophetissæ sororis Moysis et Aaronis, habita cum aliquo philosopho dicto Aros, de excellentissimo opere trium horarum ('Theat. Chim.', t. vi. p. 479). Ce dialogue est reproduit dans 'Artis auriferæ, quam Chemiam vocant' (Bâle, 1610), sous le titre: 'Practica Mariæ prophetissæ in artem alchimicam.'—L'auteur pseudonyme dédaigna la chronologie, car il fait parler la sœur de Moïse de la philosophie des stoïciens."

‡ "Manuscrit 2251. 'Discours de la très-savante Marie sur la pierre philosophale.' Ce discours n'est qu'un chapitre du 'Traité du philosophe chrétien.'"

After the Act of Union in 1707, Queen Anne's three realms were, undoubtedly, Great Britain, France, and Ireland. 'The Rape of the Lock,' "an heroi-comical poem," was published in 1712. Another line of Pope's,

Yet ne'er looks forward farther than his nose,  
was the subject of a little conversation between Boswell and Johnson just after they had left the house of Lord Monboddo (Hebrides, Aug. 21):—

"I objected to the last phrase, as being low.—Johnson: 'Sir, it is intended to be low: it is satire. The expression is debased to debase the character.'

Perhaps the answer to TRIN. COLL., CAMB.'s query might be: The word "obey" is intended to be hyperbolic; it is an heroi-comical poem. The expression is satirical to satirize the shadowy claim to the crown of France. B. B.

In spite of the facts that 'The Rape of the Lock' appeared in its first form in the 'Miscellanies' published by Lintot in 1712, and that the Parliamentary union between England and Scotland was achieved in 1707, I think there can be little doubt that Pope alludes to the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland in this line.

A. R. BAYLEY.

This expression means England, Scotland, and Ireland. On p. 38 of vol. iv of that interesting novel 'The History of Two Orphans,' by William Toldervy (London, 1756), your correspondent will read: "(for he had been cured of that cursed distemper *gaming*, in the very gay kingdom of *Ireland*)." Until the end of the eighteenth century such a term would be usual.

E. S. DODGSON.

THE TWO RYHOPES, CO. DURHAM (12 S. i. 49, 98).—I am afraid I did not make the query about the *two* Ryhopes as clear as it ought to have been.

Durham historians quote two Ryhopes as forming part of King Athelstan's grant, yet describe the *two* places as one.

Stranger still, Bishop Pudsey's 'Survey' of the county, some two hundred years later than Athelstan, refers to one Ryhope, yet mention is made of the *two* Birdens and Tunstall.

Do any of your readers agree that one of these Saxon *tuns* was one of the *two* Ryhopes, or can they account for their not being included in the Athelstan grant?

A. E. OUGHTRED.

Castle Eden.

STICKING-PLASTER PORTRAITS (12 S. i. 109).—We possess several silhouettes of ancestors, but they do not appear to have been cut out in black court-plaster. Certainly the artist who deftly executed one's portrait at the old "Polytechnic" in Regent Street, say fifty years ago, did not employ that method. Maybe Thackeray used the expression in a playful fashion.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

I recollect small square photographs, a little larger than an ordinary postage stamp, with adhesive gum at the back of them, being in use in Norwich about fifty years ago. It was the custom with some people at that time to affix the photograph to the end of a letter, instead of a signature, and I saw such a letter only a year or so ago.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

10 Essex Street, Norwich.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL: BUSINO (12 S. i. 62).—I beg to correct a slight error here. There is no canton of Rapperschwyl, nor was there ever one. At the time referred to Rapperschwyl was a "Schirmort" (Protectorate), together with Gersau and Engelberg.

D. L. GALBREATH.

Montreux.

'OBSERVATIONS ON THE DEFENCE OF GREAT BRITAIN' (12 S. i. 90).—'A Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors,' 1816, has:—

"Glenie, James, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., formerly an officer in the Royal Artillery and Engineers. This gentleman, a native of Scotland, born about 1747, is one of the ablest mathematicians of the present day, and is said to have put to rest, in a paper read before the Royal Society in 1811, the long celebrated problem respecting the quadrature of the circle, the impossibility of which he there demonstrated. He is the author of some papers in the *Phil. Trans.*, and of the following works: 'History of Gunnery,' 8vo, 1776; 'The Doctrine of Universal Comparison and General Proportion,' 4to, 1789; 'The Antecedental Calculus, or Geometrical Method of Reasoning without any consideration of motion or velocity, applicable to every purpose to which fluxions have been or can be applied,' 4to, 1793; 'Observations on Construction,' 8vo, 1793; 'Observations on the Defence of Great Britain and its Principal Dockyards,' 8vo, 1807."

W. B. H.

The only details I can add to those already known are that the above book by James Glenie was published in London and is 8vo in size. It is mentioned in 'D.N.B.' and Watt's 'Bibliotheca Britannica.'

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

FOLK-LORE AT SEA (12 S. i. 66).—It would not be courteous to disregard Y. T.'s appeal, though, much to my regret, I am unable to give any certain clue to the mysteries which he desires to penetrate. I am a 'prentice, and can only guess out of my crudeness. A master of folk-lore conjectures with circumstance, and supports his surmises by apparent testimony from far-off centuries, from divers peoples, from east, west, north, and south. All that gives confidence to his readers; and yet there is no manner of certainty.

I think it would be a thing to wonder at if the seas and all that in them is—"the tinnimies" which the inland old woman wished to see—had not evoked superstitions, and if those who braved the waves for livelihood had not had rules of etiquette which might give none occasion to the powers, chiefly malign, who were masters of their fate. Ashore they would be careful to observe all signs vouchsafed to betoken coming ill-luck. An inverted loaf of bread, an overturned bowl—how could anything or anybody foreshow more plainly an upset boat? If a hare, wherein a witch was so often incorporate—a pig, reminiscent of the bevy which had perished in the Galilean Sea—crossed their path as they went to embark, what wonder the fishermen drew back at the warning? The parson was, perhaps, a man like unto Jonah, who was better overboard; and the woman might have an evil eye, if she were not actually a witch. It is always well to be on the safe side.

Rabbits, which are of the same family as hares, must suffer the penalty of the relationship. Indeed, their burrowing habits justify those who regard them with suspicion. It is curious to find that Mr. Thorold Rogers thought rabbits were but recently introduced in the thirteenth century, in the latter half of which one of them would sell for one-third of the price of a wether ('Six Centuries of Work and Wages,' p. 84). This makes it possible that Brother Rabbit is not at home in the earliest folk-lore of these isles. At present, however, he is a subject tabooed aboard ship, as Y. T.'s example shows.

Fife fishermen, it is noted in 'County Folk-Lore,' vol. vii. pp. 124, 125 (F. L. S.),

"won't speak about pigs, and if any one was to mention pork on board it would be sure to bring on a storm. Rabbits are the same. I have heard them tell of a boat's crew who landed on the Hay, killed some rabbits, and started for home, but were lost on the voyage. It was the rabbits."

It is plain that it does not do to injure the bodies in which strange spiritual powers take up their abode, and that it is dangerous to speak of them lest words should offend. There may be telepathic communication of which we are little aware; but, at any rate, we know that if we talk of the devil we may expect to see him.

It is not unlikely that fishermen object to speak of the giving out of anything whatsoever. In Shetland formerly "they never mentioned the end of anything. To be lost was expressed as having 'gone to itself,' broken, 'made up'; and the end was called the damp."—Spence's 'Shetland Folk-Lore,' p. 120.

The men had a vocabulary of Norse words which they used to indicate things and conditions relating to their occupation, and applied to sundry needs of life ashore. Mr. Spence gives interesting lists of these terms.

Possibly some spirit of tree-worship dimly survives in the dislike to stick a knife into wood or to look through a ladder, but I seem to have met with a better explanation of the last scruple than any I am now able to offer.

ST. SWITHIN.

PETER JOYE (12 S. i. 110).—Information was desired about Peter Joye's son James.

Thomas Hearne spent Sunday evening, Aug. 18, 1723, with Mr. Thomas Serjeant and Mr. Charles and Mr. James Joye. He notes that "the two Joyes are Brothers, and very rich." Another mention of James Joye, under Aug. 21 of the same year, and two short letters from him to Hearne, and a reply of Hearne's, show that James was a book-collector and a subscriber to Hearne's publications. See the Oxford Hist. Soc. edition of Hearne's 'Remarks and Collections,' vol. viii. pp. 79, 108, 317, 318.

This is merely given at a venture, as G. F. R. B. does not date his Peter Joye.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

THE SHADES, LONDON BRIDGE (12 S. i. 110).—Although he does not refer to it, Mr. REGINALD JACOBS is, I am confident, familiar with the description of these interesting vaults in Herbert's 'History of St. Michael's, Crooked Lane,' part ii. p. 106. Richard Thomson no doubt again mentioned the Shades in 'Tales of an Antiquary,' first series, 1827, second series, 1839; and some useful references would occur in the records of the Fishmongers' Company.

In 1827, when Thomson's 'Chronicles of London Bridge' were published, the premises were occupied by Wooding & Son.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

'THE LADIES OF CASTELLMARCH' (11 S. xii. 360, 407, 487; 12 S. i. 53).—MR. JOHNSON says that "Hell's Mouth, Porth Neigwl, or Port Nigel are all one and the same." No one denies it. Of course they are, but what I do deny is that Castelmarch is situated on Porth Nigel, which is a very different matter. My statements are based, not only on personal knowledge, but on the British Ordnance map of the district, and a glance at this "will convince the most sceptical," and I hope your correspondent also.

Porth Neigwl or Nigel is a deeply indented bay some four miles long on the west of Cilan Head. It derives its name from that hero of romance and history, Sir Nigel de Loring, who was granted the neighbouring lands in reward for his war services. When driven into this bay by a gale or contrary winds, it is very difficult for a vessel to beat out again; hence there have been wrecks, and the natives have christened it, as they christen all such bays, Hell's Mouth. (There is another Hell's Mouth near Cemaes in Anglesey.)

On the east side of Cilan Head, and divided from Porth Neigwl by this large promontory, is the bay on which the village of Abersoch and the house of Castelmarch are situated. It would be absurd to call this bay Hell's Mouth, as there is good anchorage near St. Tudwal's Islands a short distance out. Hence the bay is marked St. Tudwal's Road on the Ordnance map, and is generally called Abersoch Bay by the public.

If the German map referred to connects this bay with Porth Neigwl or gives them both the same name, then it is hopelessly wrong.

JOSEPH C. BRIDGE.

-Chester.

MARQUESS OF CARNARVON (12 S. i. 91).—Apparently there has only been one Marquisate of Carnarvon in the English peerage ever created. James Brydges, already Viscount Wilton and Earl of Carnarvon (so created Oct. 19, 1714), was created Marquis of Carnarvon and Duke of Chandos, April 29, 1719, and these titles were inherited by his son Henry Brydges, 1744-71, and by his grandson James Brydges, 3rd Marquis of Carnarvon and 3rd Duke of Chandos from 1771 to 1789, when they became extinct.

There have been three Earldoms of Carnarvon. (1) Robert Dormer, 2nd Baron Dormer of Wenge, co. Bucks, was created Viscount Ascott and Earl of Carnarvon, Aug. 2, 1628, by King Charles I., titles which became extinct in 1709 on the death of his son Charles Dormer, the 2nd Earl. (2) James

Brydges, 9th Baron Chandos of Sudeley Castle, co. Gloucester, was created Viscount Wilton and Earl of Carnarvon, Oct. 19, 1714, by King George I., titles which became extinct, as above stated, in 1789. (3) Henry Herbert, 1st Baron Porchester of High Clere, co. Southampton, was created, July 3, 1793, by King George III., Earl (of the Town and County) of Carnarvon—a title held by his descendant, the present and 5th Earl.

F. DE H. L.

This title was bestowed upon James Brydges, who, having succeeded his father as 9th Baron Chandos of Sudeley Castle, on Oct. 16, 1714, was, three days later, created Viscount Wilton and Earl of Carnarvon, which peerage was one of the fourteen conferred by George I. on the occasion of his coronation. On April 29, 1719, the Earl was advanced to the dignities of Marquess of Carnarvon and Duke of Chandos. This nobleman died Aug. 9, 1744. His only surviving son, and heir male, Henry, succeeded him, and deceased Nov. 28, 1771, leaving an only son and heir, James, who passed away Sept. 29, 1789, s.p.m., when all the above honours became extinct in the Brydges family.

The title of Marquess of Carnarvon has never since been revived.

Fuller particulars concerning the above three Marquesses will be found in Doyle, 'Official Baronage of England,' vol. i. pp. 339, 355-8; and Gibbs, 'Complete Peerage,' vol. iii. pp. 45, 129-33.

FRANCIS H. RELTON.

8 Lansdowne Road, East Croyden.

James Brydges, 9th Baron Chandos, 1st Viscount Wilton, and 1st Earl of Carnarvon, was created Marquess of Carnarvon and Duke of Chandos April 30, 1719. His grandson James, 3rd Duke and Marquess, died without male issue Sept. 29, 1789, when his titles became extinct.

H. JUNIUS HARDWICKE, M.D.

Southfield Mount, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

[MR. A. R. BAYLEY and G. F. R. B. thanked for replies.]

FEMALE NOVELISTS, 1785-1815 (12 S. i. 111).—3. Mary Ann Cavendish Bradshaw was the eldest daughter of James St. John Jeffreys of Blarney Castle, co. Cork, and niece of John, first Earl of Clare, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. She married in 1784 the seventh Earl of Westmeath, and was the mother of the eighth Earl, who became in 1822 Marquis of Westmeath. She was divorced in October, 1796, and married, in



the following month, the Hon. Augustus Cavendish Bradshaw, son of the first Baroness Watepark and sometime M.P. for Castle Rising. Under the name of Priscilla Parlante, she published 'Memoirs of the Countess d'Alva.'

10. Mrs. Byron. In the 'Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors,' 1816, this lady is stated to be the daughter of an attorney, and the widow of a physician of eminence at Hull. W. H. DAVID.

4. Mrs. Bridget also wrote 'The Baron of Falconberg, or Child Harold in Prose,' 1815.

6. The name of the authoress of 'The Cave of Cosenza,' 1803, was Eliza Nugent Bromley.

9. Mrs. H. Butler also wrote 'Count Eugenio,' 1807. G. F. R. B.

"DRINGER" AT HARROW (11 S. xii. 473).—The pleasant addition of a strawberry cream ice to a dish of strawberries and cream was a well-known luxury at Winchester in the early fifties. But my recollection is that it was then an expensive form of enjoyment. The ice alone cost sixpence, and another sixpence was involved in the purchase of strawberries and cream. The modest Wykehamical purse of those days did not always suffice for this indulgence.

R. W. MERRIMAN.

Marlborough.

STUART, COUNT D'ALBANIE (12 S. i. 110).—I may mention that I have several letters of this nobleman, all signed "The Count d'Albanie."

He was Charles Edward Stuart, and great-grandson of the Young Pretender. His likeness to his ancestor Charles I. was most striking (see 'Beresford of Beresford,' part iii. p. 85).

He was evidently an authority on, and collector of, arms of offence, such as guns, swords, &c. CHARLES DRURY.

12 Ranmoor Cliffe Road, Sheffield.

COL. JOHN PIGOTT, D. 1763 (12 S. i. 69).—According to the Blue-book of Members of Parliament, John Pigott, Esq., was M.P. for Banagher in the 1761-8 Parliament, and not earlier. In that Parliament Sir John Meade, Bart., was elected in place of John Pigott, deceased (refer to Corrigenda, p. xi). John Pigott (perhaps the same) was elected for Maryborough in the 1727-60 Parliament in place of William Wall, deceased, but Bartholomew William Gilbert was elected in place of John Pigott, "not duly elected." The dates, other than those of the Parliaments, are not given.

The above does not prove that MR. WM. JACKSON PIGOTT is mistaken, as there can be little doubt that the Returns of the Parliaments of Ireland in the Blue-book are not perfect; witness the fifteen pages of Addenda and Corrigenda.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

ALLEN AND FERRERS (12 S. i. 84).—May I make a correction in the interesting article at this reference by pointing out that there is no connexion between Beoley, a village 2½ miles north-east of Redditch, and the market town of Bewdley, about 3 miles from Kidderminster? Beoley has never been known as Bewley, but Bewdley was anciently Beaulieu, and, like Beaulieu in Hants, may have been pronounced Bewley.

Beoley was the home of the once important family of Sheldon, and what is still known as the Sheldon Chapel, on the north side of the chancel of the church there, contains a number of monuments to members of the family, including that of William Sheldon, who fought for Richard III. at Bosworth Field, and the brass of Francis Sheldon, ob. 1631. The remains of many of the Sheldons lie in a vault beneath the chapel, which was restored in 1891.

It is curious to recall, in connexion with the narrative of Richard Allen, who died at Grantham in 1559, two tragedies that undoubtedly occurred. On Nov. 6, 1468, whilst John Brome was assisting at Mass in the Church of the Whitefriars, he was called out by Richard Herthill, and stabbed by him in the porch of the church.

In 1471 Nicholas Brome (the father of Constance Brome, who in 1497 became the wife of Edward Ferrers) avenged his father's death. Some time during that year he met Richard Herthill, his father's murderer, and in Longbridge field, near Warwick, he "sett upon him and in a duel slew him." For this crime—as the result of an arbitration at Coventry on March 18, 1471/2—Nicholas Brome was directed to find a priest to say mass daily for two years in the church of Baddesley Clinton for the souls of John Brome and Richard Herthill, and to pay Herthill's widow 33s. 4d.

The impetuous character of Nicholas Brome led him later into graver crime than that committed at Longbridge, for it is highly probable that, in a moment of passion, he murdered his chaplain in the hall at Baddesley Clinton. A royal pardon of Henry VII., dated Nov. 7, 1496, is evidence of some great crime or misdemeanour committed by him before Nov. 7, 1485. Henry

Ferrers (born in 1549, and known as "The Antiquary") states that Nicholas Brome obtained the Pope's pardon, and that the towers of Baddesley Clinton and Packwood Churches are monuments of his penance. He died on Oct. 10, 1517, and was buried beneath "the blue marble stone at the entrance" of Baddesley Church. The story of both the crimes to which I have referred has often been told, and they are recounted at length in 'Baddesley Clinton, its Manor, Church, and Hall,' by the late Rev. Henry Norris, F.S.A., published in 1897.

A. C. C.

Reference is made to "Beoley or Bewley (now Bewdley), Worcestershire." If I am not mistaken, the Beoley referred to is Beoley, near Redditch, where are the monuments of many generations of Sheldons in their chantry chapel on the north side of the chancel. The writer recalls one inscription, striking in its terseness and simplicity:—

Quondam Randolphus Sheldon:  
Nunc cinis, pulvis, nihil.

S. T. H. P.

DR. JOHNSON ON FISHING (11 S. xii. 462; 12 S. i. 18, 98).—I have to thank MR. DUGDALE SYKES for his quotation from Hazlitt, which is certainly sufficiently serious. Still, if the distinguished essayist were challenged for his authority, one feels confident he could offer nothing better than use and wont among those who loved to have a fling at anglers and their pastime. That Johnson, like any other sound moralist, would be quick to emphasize his disapproval of any man wasting his time and money in the constant pursuit of any form of sport one can easily understand, but to express his contempt for angling as such is quite another thing, and the presumption against his doing anything of the kind seems to me exceedingly strong.

Johnson read Walton's book, and was so much pleased with it that he expressed his intention of writing a biography of the author. There is at this moment a copy of 'The Compleat Angler' in existence, on the fly-leaf of which is written in Johnson's handwriting: "A pretty book, a very pretty book"; and I think it may be fairly said that it is in the highest degree improbable, to say the least of it, that he would have written this if he entertained that contempt for the subject-matter of the book which the traditional saying attributed to him implies.

Johnson was delighted with the delicate and gentle flavour of the good Royalist and

Churchman which breathes in Walton's masterpiece, in spite of the writer's care to avoid anything in the least degree controversial, and Johnson was just the man to speak tenderly of the favourite pursuit of a man he liked. Reading between the lines, I am convinced Johnson angled himself. I have neither Boswell nor anything of Johnson at the moment by me, but any angler can see at a glance, as I did myself years ago, that in his Highland tour the Doctor was delighted when he came across the natives trout-fishing; heartily entered into the spirit of the work that was toward; applauded Boswell's own prowess with the rod, which, indeed, the latter displayed on Johnson's urging him to show what he could do—and, if my memory does not play me false, the old man most certainly had a try himself. All this, of course, does not exactly prove the negative, but it certainly justifies one in insisting on something more convincing than we now have before accepting the old sneer at the angler and his art as Johnson's.

MONA.

DEATH WARRANTS (12 S. i. 49, 111).—MR. ERIC WATSON raises an interesting question. Apparently, the King personally did not sign the "Recorder's Report." A copy of the 'Report' on the case of Henry Fauntleroy, the forger, appeared in *Bell's Weekly Messenger* during December, 1824:—

"To the Sheriffs of the City of London and the County of Middlesex, and also to the Governor of His Majesty's Gaol of Newgate.

"This day was reported to the King in Council the following persons [the names are given in the Recorder's Report] capitally convicted at the October Sessions of the General Gaol Delivery of Newgate—now it is His Majesty's pleasure that execution be done on Henry Fauntleroy, on Tuesday next, Nov. the 30th.

"This is to command you that execution be done on the body of the said Henry Fauntleroy on Tuesday next.

"NEWMAN KNOWLYS, Recorder.

"London, Nov. 24, 1824."

According to a newspaper paragraph this 'Report' was sealed with a black seal, and it was occasionally referred to in the daily press as "a warrant." King George IV. is said to have been present at a meeting of the Privy Council when the fate of Fauntleroy was determined.

In former days, however, there seem to have been instances when the sovereign did actually sign the death warrant of important prisoners. Froude gives a circumstantial account of the signing of the warrant for the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, by Queen Elizabeth ('History of England,' xii. 323-4).

In 'The Pictorial History of England,' by George L. Craik and Charles Macfarlane, ii. 517, it is stated that Queen Mary signed the death warrant for Lady Jane Grey. Harrison Ainsworth was a learned antiquary, and is generally correct upon important details of this kind. It would be interesting to have more information on the subject.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

RICHARD WILSON (12 S. i. 90).—The following extract, dated about 1815, would seem to apply to the Richard Wilson inquired about:—

"Wilson, Richard, Esq., a magistrate for the county of Tyrone, and some years ago member of Parliament for the borough of Barnstaple in Devonshire. He was bred to the bar, and practised some time in the Court of Chancery; but some disputes, and a separation from his wife, who was the daughter of the late Lord Rodney, occasioned his retirement into Ireland, where he now resides."

Crosby's 'Contested Elections,' 1838, gives Richard Wilson as successful at Barnstaple in 1796, and defeated there in 1790 and 1802.

W. B. H.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED (12 S. i. 49).—(1) Joannes Funccius, flor. 1550. A life of Johann Funck, the celebrated Protestant divine, is given, one may be sure, by the 'Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie,' a work on the reference shelves of the British Museum Reading Room. But one has only to dip into books that deal with the history of the sixteenth century in Germany to glean particulars of his career. He was born in 1518 at Werden, near Nürnberg, married a daughter of the famous Osiander, and accompanied his father-in-law to Prussia, then a duchy under its first secular ruler Albrecht, a vassal of Poland, the Albrecht whose features are familiar to many from the title-pages of publications of the University of Königsberg and from Carlyle's sketch:—

"A man with high bald brow; magnificent spade-beard; air much pondering, almost gaunt,—gaunt kind of eyes especially, and a slight cast in them, which adds to his severity of aspect."

By Albrecht, Funccius was appointed Court preacher and, after he had recanted Osiander's heresies, a ducal councillor. But politics proved his undoing. A prolonged dispute between Albrecht and the majority of his subjects resulted in a visit from a Polish commission, and Funccius, with two other "Räthe," was executed at Königsberg on Oct. 28, 1566. Carlyle ('Frederick,' bk. iii. chap. vi.) has a brief reference to

"one Funccius, a shining Nürnberg immigrant.... who from Theology got into Politics, had at

last (1564 [this should be 1566]) to be beheaded—old Duke Albert himself 'bitterly weeping' about him; for it was none of Albert's doing."

De Thou, 'Hist.' lib. xxxviii. vol. ii. p. 475, ed. 1733, gives an account of the transaction.

One of the charges brought against Funccius was that he had urged his sovereign to take refuge with his kinsmen in Germany, as he could trust none of his Prussian subjects:—

"Funccio crimini inter alia datum, quod sen-  
tentiæ stolidi juxta et perniciosi consilii auctor  
fuisset, ut, quando neminem in Borussia fidum  
subditum haberet, ad gentilem suos in Germaniam  
se reciperet."—De Thou, *loc. cit.*

Bayle, in his 'Dictionnaire,' has a short but characteristic article on Funccius, in which he deals out corrections of Moreri and Vossius and Melchior Adam, who "s'est éloigné de l'exactitude." The couplet referred to in Bayle, and said to have been composed by Funccius shortly before his death, as a warning not to meddle with what lies outside one's own sphere, is given by Pieter Burman the younger in his commentary on the 'Poemata' of P. Lotichius Secundus, lib. i. viii. 11:—

Disce meo exemplo, mandato munere fungi,  
Et fuge, ceu pestem, την πολυπραγμοσύνην.

Burman refers to Melchior Adam, 'Vitæ German. Theologorum,' p. 197.

Funccius was the author of commentaries on Daniel and the Apocalypse, and a 'Chronologia' and 'Commentarii Chronologici,' which, according to Bayle, started from the Creation and extended to A.D. 1552. In the 'Secunda Scaligerana' we have the terse sentence: "Funccius. On fait estat de lui, il est un des meilleurs, mais dependant il est plat." EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

(12 S. i. 11, 94.)

(5) and (6). M.A. OXON. may like to know that Foster's 'Judges and Barristers' was never published. G. F. R. B.

METHODS OF WAKING A SLEEPER (11 S. xii. 440, 489).—Apart from the reference to the legendary harp that woke King David every morning at daybreak, recorded in Chagiga, the only reference resembling in some regards that cited by your learned correspondent J. T. F. is to be found in Tamid, 27b and 28a, but the waking of the slumberer was by no means gentle. Every night (so runs the statement there) a special officer, accompanied by orderlies bearing torches, went the rounds of the city to discover whether the guards were at their

posts. If one failed to answer the greeting, "Peace be with thee," smartly, the orderlies beat him, and if that did not rouse the man, they set fire to his tunic. Probably that was the passage your esteemed contributor had in mind. At any rate, I can trace no other in the pages of the Gemara.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

J. G. LE MAISTRE, NOVELIST, 1800 (11 S. xii. 480; 12 S. i. 14, 54).—I find in *The Gentleman's Magazine* of December, 1840 (p. 672), the following notice: "Nov. 4, at Cheltenham, aged 71, J. G. Lemaistre, esq." In *The Times* of Nov. 7, 1840: "At Cheltenham, on the 4th inst., John Gustavus Lemaistre, Esq., in the 72d year of his age."

You will note that in both cases, as on the title-pages of his books, the name is given as Lemaistre, not Le Maistre.

M. RAY SANBORN.

Yale University Library.

REGIMENTAL NICKNAMES (12 S. i. 30, 74, 138).—The nickname of the A.S.C. that will arouse the liveliest emotions of anger is not "Ally Sloper's Cavalry," but "Pickford's Hussars." A simple experiment will demonstrate my accuracy. W.

HERALDRY (12 S. i. 50).—Consulting Papworth, the coat I find most like that blazoned by COL. W. H. CHIPPINDALE is: "Argent, on a fess sa. a mullet or; Kighley or Kightley, co. Lancaster, and Keighley, co. York." E. LEGA-WEEKES.

## Notes on Books.

*London County Council: Survey of London.*—Vol. VI. *The Parish of Hammersmith*. (P. S. King & Son, 11. 1s. net.)

ALTHOUGH the records of Hammersmith are not so full of general interest as those of Chelsea and some other parishes, yet the reader will find in this volume, quite apart from its stores of historical research, much that will attract him.

It was not until 1834 that this parish was separated from Fulham, and the fact that in 1630 it had only a chapel of ease suggests that the various parts of the district were hardly joined in a single community, so that it is doubtful within what limits the name Hammersmith should be properly applied. There have been some fantastic suggestions as to the origin of the name; but Mr. Norman tells us in his Preface that "its derivation is obscure, and so far no serious attempt has been made to collect all the forms which it has taken in the past. In 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' we are told that the name appears in the early form of Hermodswode. This, however, which occurs in Domesday, represents the modern Harmondsworth. Later in the same article it is added that Hammer-

smith probably means Hamer'shythe, or haven, in which case it might have become Hamersy, or Hamerithe, but certainly would not have assumed its present form." Mr. Norman sets aside Faulkner's attempt to derive the name from Hamhythe, and thinks that the derivation from Hamers Mythe, though rejected by the Rev. J. B. Johnston in his 'Place-Names of England and Wales,' 1915, is the true one. "Hammers," Mr. Norman contends, "is doubtless the genitive singular of a personal name, spelt Hamer in Domesday Book, which occurs, with slight variations, in several Northern languages. At present the form Hamersmyth has been traced no further than the reign of Edward II."

The two most important houses in the district were Butterwick's (near the church) and Palingswick (Ravenscourt) Park. These are fully described by Mr. W. W. Braines, who has bestowed much pains on his researches. Hammersmith, like all modern suburbs, has suffered from "developments." The beautiful houses of the Upper and Lower Malls "have been gradually disappearing," and "the last relics of a peaceful and picturesque hamlet are seriously imperilled." Bradmore House (formerly Butterwick), with its orchards, gardens, beautiful trees, and lovely walks, has disappeared, and the land is now in the occupation of the London General Omnibus Company. However, the architectural main features of the frontage have been preserved, and the fine decorative woodwork of the principal room has been refixed in the billiard-room specially built to receive it. This woodwork is the property of the London County Council. On the first Monday of every month the public are admitted to the room from 10 A.M. to noon. Sir Elijah Impey was born in this house on June 13, 1732, as recorded by Mr. WILMOT CORFIELD at 11 S. xi. 394. Palingswick (Ravenscourt Park Manor House) is now the public library.

Other houses of special interest include Fairlawn, where Dr. Burney had a school (his classical library is now in the British Museum); the Vicarage containing fine examples of Adam fireplaces, and full of beautiful architectural detail of the period; and The Seasons, No. 17, and The Doves Inn, No. 19 Upper Mall—the former named after Thomson's poem, which, according to local tradition, was partly written there. Sussex House is said to have obtained its name as an occasional residence of the Duke of Sussex (1773–1843), but the editor considers it to be more probable that it merely commemorates his association with the locality. He laid the foundation-stone of Hammersmith Bridge in 1825. The parish church, dedicated in the name of St. Paul, was erected in the years 1882–91. It has a peal of eight bells, three of which bear the inscription, "Ex dono Nicolai Crispi Armigeri Deo Ecclesiae, 1639." The pulpit, the gift of Prebendary Ingram, is a beautiful example of work in the style of Grinling Gibbons; it was formerly in the church of All Hallows, Thames Street, now demolished.

Modern Hammersmith will for ever be associated, with the name of William Morris, for, as all know, it was at Kelmescott House, No. 26 Upper Mall, that he lived from 1878. In 1890 he founded the Kelmescott Press, which he set up at Sussex Cottage, within a few yards of his dwelling. Early in the nineteenth century Sir Francis Ronalds lived in this house, and a tablet on the wall records that he, with the assistance of Sir

Charles Wheatstone, then a boy of 14, invented the electric telegraph. In the garden he laid eight miles of cable, fragments of which were dug up in 1871, and are preserved in the Pavilion Museum at Brighton, and at South Kensington. From 1868 to 1877 the house was occupied by George Macdonald, and was then known as The Retreat. Morris renamed it after his beautiful old home in Oxfordshire, "and he liked to think that the water which ran under his window at Hammersmith had passed the meadows and grey gables."

Another well-known Hammersmith resident was Frederic George Stephens, who lived until his death in 1907 at 9 Hammersmith Terrace. He was the art critic of *The Athenæum* from 1861 to 1900, and was the model for the head of Christ in Madox Brown's 'Christ washing Peter's Feet.'

The plates and plans in the volume (121 in number) are, as in the previous sections of the Survey, beautifully executed, and too great praise can hardly be accorded to the careful work of the joint editors, Mr. James Bird and Mr. Philip Norman.

*The Study of Shakespeare.* By Henry Thew Stephenson. (Bell & Sons, 4s. 6d. net.)

THIS is a manual for students, written in rather abrupt, careless English, full of lively ideas, and eagerly suggestive. The weakest part of it is the biography of Shakespeare with which it begins. We were nearly "put off" the book altogether by it; but, persevering, found ourselves rewarded. The dissertation on the Elizabethan stage is both entertaining and useful. Prof. Stephenson makes out a very good case for the idea that they were able, at the Globe, to darken the stage. His theory of the "hut" is that it was the receptacle for the rollers of those painted cloths whence they were let down as wanted to form the background of the inner scene. We think he is right in giving the Elizabethans credit for ingenuity enough to stage their plays at least as effectively as a tolerably resourceful amateur troupe can do nowadays; and he supports his opinion by giving the reader lists of stage properties, &c., of which we have the actual detail.

Eleven of the plays are subjected to more or less close discussion. In these, we think, Prof. Stephenson does not quite keep clear of the common mistake of over-rating the subtlety and comprehensiveness of Shakespeare's intention, and under-rating his luck. But he points out well the true bearings of construction, and has some excellent things to say concerning the relation of the plays to Elizabethan commonplaces of thought and custom, especially so in regard to 'The Taming of the Shrew.' The "study" of 'Romeo and Juliet,' again, is an acute and carefully worked out piece of criticism; so is that of the function of the ghost in 'Hamlet.' On the character of Hamlet (though we agree with him in thinking that Hamlet was neither mad nor yet, accurately speaking, philosophical) we found him less satisfactory. In fact, as to character, one of the chief impressions left with us by the book as a whole is that of a curious incompatibility between the Elizabethan and the American temperament. Shakespeare's men and women seem to suffer a sort of transposition from one key to another at the hands of their trans-

atlantic critics. We do not mean this as disparagement, for no doubt it is what a Crusader would feel if he heard a modern European reckoning up the abilities of Cœur-de-Lion or Louis IX., or, in general, of the men who meet us in the Chronicles.

Where, in this dealing with Shakespearian characters, the divergence begins is, perhaps, in a tendency to over-define this or that aspect. Something of the same sort may be observed in Prof. Stephenson's description of Shakespeare's London, where several things—such as the hospitals, the schools, the life of the merchants and the wealthy—are lightly touched on, or omitted altogether, while great emphasis is laid on the gutters, the noises, and the overhanging gables.

The chapters on the Plays are written as a running commentary, supposed to be read with a text in one's hand. Without subscribing to every word of it, we should certainly recommend the book to the attention of those who may have the idea of reading the plays again after having, perhaps, neglected them, or only read them in youth, and more or less unguided.

## Obituary.

### HENRY NICHOLSON ELLACOMBE.

OUR readers will regret to hear of the death of our old and valued correspondent Canon Ellacombe of Bitton. His contributions to our columns, though somewhat intermittent, range over a long period of years; and preceding his name in the Indexes we have that of his father. This succession occurs also in the main business of his life, for in 1850 he succeeded his father as Vicar of Bitton, near Bristol, and inherited likewise the vicarage garden, which, through his enthusiasm and skill, has become so well known to amateur horticulturists. Evidences of his work and knowledge as a gardener are to be found in 'N. & Q.' but he wrote also on ecclesiastical and literary subjects.

## Notices to Correspondents.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Forwarded to Mrs DAMANT.

MR. A. COLLINGWOOD LEE.—Letter forwarded to MR. MAURICE JONAS.

MR. M. L. R. BRESLAR ("Parallel between Goethe and Shelley").—Probably the lines sought are those of the harp-player's song in 'Wilhelm Meister's Lehrjahre,' book ii. xiii.—"Wer nie sein Brod mit Thränen ass," &c.

MR. APPERSON ("Village Pounds").—COL. FYNMORE refers to 5 S. vii. 400 for a note about a pound at Leeds: "Impounded in the Pinfold, Edward Street, Leeds, a brown mare," mentioning that in this case the impounder appears to be called the "Pinder."

CORRIGENDUM.—E. B. DE C. writes: "I beg, with permission, to correct an unfortunate slip in proof-correcting on p. 125, col. 2, line 32. The Jacomb coat is: Per chevron az. and erm., in chief two lions' heads erased arg. (Herald's Coll. 1672). ('...heads erased of the second' is another version). The Alleyne coat is as stated: Per chevron gu. and erm., in chief two lions' heads erased or (Herald's Coll.) 1769."

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1916.

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## Notes.

## THE CULTUS OF KING HENRY VI.

THE cult of King Henry VI., than whom, says Polydore Vergil, "there was not in the world a more pure, more honest, and more holy creature," widely assumed a formal character and definite proportions that are far more distinct, and that longer persevered, than is usually supposed. In spite of Bacon's flippancy, and Hall's cheap sneer that expense deterred Henry VII. from pursuing the cause at Rome, there can be no possible doubt that it was the chaotic upheaval of the Reformation which alone prevented an official canonization. Already had Blakman, the Carthusian, collected authoritative evidence of sanctity, an important treatise, 'De Virtutibus et Miraculis Henrici VI.' And so in "The English

Martyrologe. Conteyning a summary of the lives of the . . . Saintes of the three kingdomes . . . by a Catholicke Priest (I. W.)," Svo, 1608, a book attributed to John Wilson and also to John Watson, under May 22 we find:—

"At Windesore the deposition of holy K. Henry the sixt of that name of England, who being a most vertuous and innocent Prince, was wrongfully deposed by King Edward the 4, and cast into the tower of London, where a little after he was most barbarously slayne by Richard Duke of Gloucester, in the year of Christ one thousand foure hundred three score and eleven. His body was buried in the Monastery of Chertsey, where presently it begun to doe miracles, which being seene, it was, with great solemnity and veneration, translated to Windesore, and there honourably interred in the Chappell of S. Gregory, whereat also it pleased God, in witness of his innocent life, to worke many miracles. Moreover it is recorded that his Velvet Hat,\* which he used to weare, being put on men's heads, that were troubled with the head-ake were presently cured. He builded the famous schoole of Eaton, and was the founder of the King's Colledg in Cambridge. King Henry the seaventh dealt which [sic] Pope Julius the second about his canonization, but by reason of both their deaths the same was broken off."

'N. & Q.' 2 S. i. 509 (June 28, 1856), has already given us a note with reference to this subject, and quotes two short Latin prayers "made by K. Henri VI.," as well as a prose, invocation, and collect of the King. These two prayers composed by the King, together with the prose, &c., have been printed in various editions of the 'Horæ in usum Sarum.' With regard to the cult, the two short prayers, beautiful in themselves, are of course nothing to the point, but the invocation ("V. Ora pro nobis Deuote Rex Henrice. R. Ut per te cuncti superati sint inimici") is highly important, a detail which should have been more clearly brought out when it was previously quoted. In a fifteenth-century 'Horæ B.M.V.' (Stowe MSS. 16) we find—written in a very late fifteenth- or early sixteenth-century script entirely differing from the rest of the 'Horæ,' which are in an earlier and better character—an antiphon and collect affording certain evidence of a regular cult:—

"Rex Henricus pauperum et ecclesie defensor, ad misericordiam pronus, in caritate feruidus, in pietate deditus, et clerum decorauit, quem Deus sic beatificauit.

"[V.] Ora pro nobis beate serue Dei Henrice.

"[R.] Ut digni efficiamur [promissionibus] Christi.].

"Oremus.

\* Blakman specially notes that Henry VI. always preferred clothes "pulli coloris."



"Deus qui beatum Henricum Regem tuum sanctum militem, ecclesiae Defensorem et pauperum amicum in omnibus aduersis perfectae caritatis amore decorasti: praesta quaesumus; ut eius exempla sequentes, tam in mundi prosperis quam in aduersis perfecto corde tibi uiuamus. Qui uiuis in gloria regnas cum potentia moderans saecula cuncta. Amen."

In a Roll of Prayers (late fifteenth century), formerly belonging to Coverham Abbey, we have the same collect, such variants as the omission of "pauperum" and the reading "quam in eius aduersis" being rather errors of the scribe than any real divergence. This roll further gives us an illumination representing Henry VI. Though not very pertinent, it is perhaps worth noting that in an exquisite illumination in Henry VI.'s own Psalter, now one of the most precious treasures of the British Museum, the boy king appears kneeling before Our Lady and Child. This youthful figure has sometimes been mistaken for Richard II. Henry VI. is depicted in the 'Horæ in usum Sarum,' Paris, 1530, where the collect to him is also given. It would be interesting to know if there are any instances where he is shown with the aureola of a saint, or, more properly, with the rays of a beato.

The most important representation, however, of Henry VI. in this connexion is that on a panel of the rood-screen at Whimble, Devon. Here, without any differentiation, he stands on an equality with seven popular and famous saints—St. John Baptist, St. Sebastian, St. Barbara, St. Apollonia, St. Clement, St. Sidwell, St. Roch. The rood-screen has long since been destroyed, but the panels were discovered turned upside down, and doing service as pulpit steps.

When we consider that this devotional painting of King Henry is to be seen in a Devonshire village, that Coverham Abbey used his collect, that a proper antiphon and prayers are to be found in MS. Horæ and Psalters, not to mention the local cult at Windsor and the general fame of the miracles, it is impossible to subscribe to the statement that "Henry VI. was originally canonized by the apocryphal press of Wynkyn de Worde, and some foreign heretical printers, who copied after him" ('N. & Q.', 2 S. i. 509). On the contrary, we have every indication of a flourishing and vigorous cult, suppressed only by the Reformation, and doubtless revived under Queen Mary I., a cult whose memory was green in the late days of James I.

MONTAGUE SUMMERS.

### SOME NOTES ON "CANIONS."

As a query which I submitted to 'N. & Q.' re the subject of the following notes elicited no answers, I venture to forward in more or less connected form the results of my own independent studies, in the hope they may be of use. I may say that M. Maurice Leloir, president of the "Société de l'Histoire du Costume" of Paris, is in agreement with my views on the point. Should any of your correspondents care to bring to my notice any further evidence on the subject, whether confirmative or antagonistic to my theory, I can only be grateful.

*Canions* (later form *canons*): French: *canons* (de chausses). Spanish: *cañones*, *muslos* (de calças), *caraguellas*. Italian: *cannoni*, *cosciali*, *ginocchielli*.\*

The original "canions" (of breeches), so commonly mentioned by Elizabethan and Jacobean writers, were, in the opinion of Planché and Fairholt, ornamental rolls at the breeches' knees, sometimes slashed, such as occasionally appear in contemporary prints, &c. Every subsequent writer and lexicographer† has docilely adopted this quite gratuitous assumption, apparently without troubling to verify it from first-hand sources. I have been unable to find a shred of evidence to support this explanation; indeed, all the evidence points to an entirely different explanation. Although the "canions" are sometimes mentioned in connexion with the knees, there is nothing to suggest "ornamental rolls." The primitive English forms of the word sufficiently betray the ñ (= ny) of the Spanish original, *cañon*, which implies an object more or less tubular; and Minshew's 'Ductor,' 1615, expressly asserts that the "canions of breeches" were named from their resemblance to "cannons of artillerie, or cannes, or pots." Note first, that they seem to be invariably associated with short, wide breeches of the "trunkhose" class, e.g. "round," "French," or "paned" hose (Covarrubias, in his 'Tesoro,' 1611, defines the *cañones* as "los q' se pegā en las calças sueltas.") Secondly, that they were a marked (and cosmopolitan)

\* Cotgrave, 1611; Percyval, 1591; Minshew, 1615; César Oudin, 1607; Vittori, 1609; Florio, 1598; Torriano, 1659; Oudin—Covarrubias, 1675; Ant. Oudin, 1643. For variant English forms of the word see the 'N.E.D.'

† Even the 'N.E.D.' obediently follows suit. The latest edition of Nares's 'Glossary,' while abstaining from any exact definition, is careful not to stand committed to Planché's rendering.

feature in the fashions of civilized Europe. The illustrations given in Planché's 'Cyclopædia' almost certainly show the rolled tops of stockings.\* I pass over Quicherat's definition of the term, because he has neglected to quote evidence in its support: too common an omission in his otherwise sound and erudite treatise.

There is, however, a mode which appears in portraits, prints, &c., French, Netherlandish, German, English, Italian, and Spanish, just about the period when the canions are first noticed by writers. This is a fashion of short, sheath-like continuations (resembling the legs of our knee-breeches) covering the lower thighs and knees, and attached to the short trunks. Their ostensible purpose would seem to be, as Quicherat asserts, to fill up any hiatus between the trunks and the long stockings, where the latter were not sewn directly to the former.† Like the word *canions* (which I believe to describe them), they are of constant occurrence at this period. The stockings are indifferently drawn up and gartered over or inside these "canions," which are shown as plain, or ornate, slashed, embroidered, &c. This portion of attire, I submit, comes much nearer both Minshew's explanation and the *locus classicus* (see below) from Stubbes, and accords better with the following quotations. Against Planché's conclusion, too, it may be urged that the *canions* were evidently a much more obtrusive and characteristic feature

of Elizabethan and Jacobean dress than the little "ornamental rolls" which, incidentally, were a characteristic of the "lands-knecht" type of costume so generally in vogue c. 1510-40. These latter Fairholt, apparently relying on an equivocal line from Wynkin de Worde, calls *bulwarks* (see his 'Glossary').

1583. Stubbes, 'Anatomy of Abuses,' speaks of "French Hose," excessively abbreviated and scant, "whereof some be paned, cut and drawn out with costly ornaments, with *canions annexed reaching below their knees*."

1585. Higin's 'Nomenclator,'—"Subligar: *Brayes*, Slops or breeches without *canions* or netherstocks." Cf. (s.v. *Subligar*) Thomasius's 'Dictionarium,' 1596, and Welde's 'Janua Linguarum,' 1615.

1593. Will of Sir Henry Widdrington (Surtees Society's 'Durham Wills'),—"j pair of French hose with crimson satten *carryons*" (*sic*: whether an ignorant transcriber's error?).

1598. Henslowe's 'Diary,'—"A payer of round hosse of paynes of silke layd with sylver lace and *caneyanes* of cloth of sylver." "A bugell doublet and a payer of paned hosse of bugell panes drawne out with cloth of sylver and *canyons* of the same."

Antoine Oudin, in his 'Recherches,' 1643, translates *cosciale* as "canons de chausses"; and the Della Cruscan 'Vocabolario' of 1612 defines it as "a covering for the thigh of any sort, whether armour or dress." See the "coscialetti" worn by the "Burgundian Noble" in Vecellio's 'Habiti' of 1589. Cf. Covarrubias's 'Tesoro,' 1611, s.v. *muslos de calças*.

1611. Cotgrave defines "Chausses a queue de merlus" as "*round breeches with straight canions*," &c.

The canions were a sufficiently prominent portion of attire for the word, by transference, to be applied sometimes to the breeches themselves; e.g., Middleton, 'More Dissemblers besides Women,'—"Tis pity thou wast ever bred to be thrust through a pair of *canions*"; 1611, Robt. Richmond, Prefatory Verses to Coryate's 'Crudities,'—"For nought fears he backbiters' nips in doublet or in *cannions*." The word is used figuratively, by analogy, in Dekker and Webster's 'Northward Hoe': "the bragging *velure-canioned* hobbi-horses."

The plain canions are seen in the full-length triptych portrait of Sir Percyval Hart and sons at Lullingstone, Kent, dated 1575 (left-hand figure); the portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh (with his little son), 1602.

\* See the two well-known sixteenth-century French paintings in the Louvre of balls at the Court of Henri III., where the rolls below the knees agree in colour and texture with the stockings, and not with the breeches, which are usually of a different tint. H. Estienne's 'Deux Dialogues,' &c., 1579, confirms this difference.

† The "long-stocked hose"—or trunks and stockings joined together—were known in French as *chausses s'entretenans*, in Italian as *calze interi*, and in Spanish as *calças enteras*. See, besides the dictionaries of C. Oudin (Spanish-French, 1607) and H. Vittori (Spanish-French-Italian, 1609), Torriano's edition of Florio, 1659, and Howell's 'Vocabularie,' 1659. They are illustrated in Vecellio's 'Habiti,' and more clearly in plate 21 of J. T. and J. I. de Bry's 'Emblemata Secularia,' 1596, which satirically shows several women fighting for a pair lying on the ground, complete with codpiece and points. A Flemish satirical print of a similar subject is reproduced in J. Grand-Carteret's 'La Femme en Culotte,' Peacham, in his 'Truth of our Times,' 1638, speaking of Elizabethan modes, mentions: "...round breeches, not much unlike St. Omer's onions, whereto the long stocking without garters was joined, which was then the Earl of Leicester's fashion and theirs who had the handsomest leg...."

at Wickham Court; the progress of Queen Elizabeth to Blackfriars, 1601, at Sherborne; and the portrait of Essex, c. 1594, at Woburn. Richly decorated specimens appear in portraits of Sir Jerome Bowes, 1583, at Charlton Park, near Malmesbury; of Sir C. Hatton at Ditchley, c. 1580; of the Earl of Essex, 1594, *penes* Lord Verulam; and of Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex, 1594, *penes* H. Harris, Bedford Square, W. The slashed variety is exemplified by Hilliard's miniature of Sir C. Hatton, 1577, at South Kensington (Salting Bequest), and Lord Dillon's three-quarter portrait of Sir H. Lee, by M. Gheerardt, at Ditchley, c. 1595.

Something analogous, if not identical, would seem to be implied by the terms *scalings*, *skabilonians*, *scavilones*, &c. Note how, like the canions, they seem regularly associated with breeches of the trunk-hose type.

A MS. letter at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, dated 1570, censures Nicolls and Browne, "regents," for affecting "great galligaskins, and barrelled hooes stuffed with horse tayles, with *skabilonians* and knitt netherstocks."

1577. 'Ecel. Proc. of Bp. Barnes' (Surtees),—"Great britches, gascoigne hose, *scalings*, and other like monstrous and vnsemely apparell."

1577. 'Art. Enq.' in J. Raine, 'Vestments,' &c. (1866),—"Great bumbasted breches, *skalinges*, or scabulonious[?]clokes or gownes after the laie fashion."\*

1598. A list of stage dresses in the hand of Edward Alleyn, printed in W. W. Greg's 'Henslowe Papers,' gives under the heading of "frenchose" the following entries:—

"Blew velvett emb<sup>d</sup> with Gould paynes, blew satten scalin."

"Gould payns with black stript *scalings* of canish."

"red payns for a boy w<sup>t</sup> yelo *scalins*."

"silver payns lact w<sup>t</sup> carnation salins lact over w<sup>t</sup> silver."

A plate in Pluvinel's 'Manège Royal,' 1624, representing the *habit à la Pluvinel*, shows a pair of *paned* trunks (*chausses à bandes*), with *canions* (or *scalings*) attached.

Later—about the middle of the seventeenth century—we seem to have adopted the French form—*canons*. But the word now applies to a variety of adjuncts to costume. The dictionaries of Richelet (1680) and

Furetière (1690) comprehensively define these newer canons.\*

The terms now signify—(1) A "boot hose top," i.e., a footless overstocking drawn up over the knee.

(2) The wide-spreading top of a long stocking, either drawn up and secured by "points" over the breeches, or allowed to droop loosely over the garter.

(3) A pendant, detachable frill or flounce (of lace, linen, silk, &c.) below the knee. (This I take to be the "port-cannons" alluded to by Butler.)

(4) A full, gathered trimming round the breeches' knees, somewhat like a stocking-top.

For descriptive allusions see the curious tract entitled 'Les Lois de la Galanterie Française' (1644),† the 'Journal d'un Voyage à Paris' (entry under April, 1658), Molière's 'Précieuses Ridicules' (1659),‡ 'L'École des Maris' (1666), &c. Illustrations of all of these are plentiful in contemporary prints and in the earlier fashion plates of the *Mercurie Galant*. F. M. KELLY.

ENGLISH BOOKS REPRINTED ABROAD.—Some interesting details as to the practice of reprinting English books abroad may be found in the Report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons which sat in 1802 to consider the effect of the high duty on paper. Mr. Robert Faulder, bookseller, stated that the high price of books printed in England had induced booksellers abroad to reprint editions of the English classics, instead of importing them, as formerly, from England; and, having mentioned a press so to be set at work in Switzerland, he further instanced an application made to him by an agent from Paris for a copy of each edition of Thomson's 'Seasons,' with a view to re-

\* French literature is fairly rich in illuminating references to the later forms of *canons*. By Furetière's time they were virtually a mere memory, except in a sense (clearly descended from the original type of *canions*) used, says Furetière, by tailors to indicate "...les deux tuyaux de chausses, où l'on met les cuisses." Elsewhere (*s.v.* *chausses*) he expresses the same idea thus: "...les canons de chausses sont les deux costez par où on passe les jambes."

† The passage relative to *canons* may be found quoted in Quicherat's treatise, or in Livet's 'Lexique' (*s.v.* *canons*), which has a number of other quotations from seventeenth-century writers *re* these articles.

‡ Also the quaint description of Mascarille's attire in Mlle. Desjardins's 'Récit de la Farce des Précieuses' (1659).

\* I have not been able to verify the original text, but feel tempted to conjecture that we have here an incorrect transcription, and that it should read: "...bumbasted breches, *skalinges* or *scabulonions*, clokes or gowns...."

printing the same abroad, and with an offer of re-delivery in London, so as to come much cheaper than if there first printed. Mr. Richard Phillips, bookseller (who must, I suppose, be the man who afterwards became Sir Richard Phillips), produced to the Committee a copy of Addison's 'Cato,' printed at Berlin and published at the price of eight groschen, while the price in England would have been at least a shilling. He added that this was only one of a dramatic series. It would be interesting to know whether any of these reprints are in the British Museum Library. Mr. Thomas Hood, bookseller (father of the poet), informed the Committee that a Mr. Nancrede of Boston was purposing to print new English works in France, for the American trade, and that he thought that by establishing himself at Havre and setting up several presses there for more ready communication with America, he might engage in the competition for the first sale with advantage. Further particulars of this practice are given on p. 166 of the Report of the above Committee, which will be found in vol. xiv. of 'Reports from Select Committees of the House of Commons, 1793-1802.' I was not previously aware that the reprinting of English standard works abroad was in vogue considerably more than a century ago.

R. B. P.

**THE SAWING-HORSE.**—In the inventory of the effects of Peter Bright, stationer, of Cambridge, whose will was proved in February, 1545, is the item: "In the backyard. Imprimis a horse to sawe wood ijd." ('Abstracts from the Wills of Cambridge Printers,' by G. J. Gray and W. M. Palmer, M.D., p. 9, printed for the Bibliographical Society, 1915). The earliest quotation in the 'Oxford Dictionary' for this use, s.v. "Horse," II. 7, b, is dated 1718, while for "saw-horse" the earliest is 1778. Under "Sawing-horse" only one quotation is given, dated 1846. The Cambridge example takes the history of the word in this connexion back nearly two centuries.

G. L. APPERSON.

**FAMILY OF J. M. W. TURNER.**—The great painter was named after his mother's eldest brother, Joseph Mallord William Marshall, latterly of New Brentford, Middlesex, who married, firstly, Ann Haines, June 7, 1776, and, secondly, Oct. 11, 1798, Mary Haines of New Brentford aforesaid, both marriages being solemnized by licence at the parish church of Hanwell, Middlesex.

DANIEL HIPWELL.

"**CÆSAR GLORIOSUS ES.**"—Ce mot historique a été recueilli par le *Temps* du 29 janvier; il est de Ferdinand de Bulgarie, dans une harangue latine de son crû, adressée au Kaiser, au cours d'un banquet à Nich. L'expression, qui voudrait être louangeuse, est à signaler aux dictionnaires, où elle aurait sa place aussitôt après les citations suivantes qui s'y trouvent: "epistolæ jactantes et gloriosæ," Plin. Ep. 39; "pavo, gloriosum animal," Plin. 10, 20, 22; "deforme est, de se ipsum prædicare, falsa præsertim, et, cum irrisione audientium, imitari Militem gloriosum," Cic., 'Off.' i. 38, 137.

P. TURPIN.

**MACK SURNAME.**—I recently vaccinated an infant whose surname was Mack. Inquiring the meaning of this patronymic, I was informed that the name was originally a Scotch one with four or five syllables. The child's great grandfather, however, declaring that such a name was too long to go through life with, had shortened it to its first syllable, a practice which had been followed by his descendants. The original name was forgotten.

M.D.

**"HARPASTUM": FOOTBALL.**—According to Wm. Smith's 'Dict. of Greek and Roman Antiquities' (1848):—

"Harpastum (*ἀρπαστόν* from *ἀρπάζω*) was a ball used in a game of which we have no accurate account; but it appears both from the etymology of the word and the statement of Galen.....that a ball was thrown among the players, each of whom endeavoured to obtain possession of it.....Hence Martial.....speaks of *harpasta (manu) pulverulenta [rapis]*. The game required a great deal of bodily exertion."

In Calepini 'Dictionarium Decem Linguarum' (1594) no English equivalent is given, but the following explanation:—

"..... ita dictum ab *ἀρπάζω* verbo Græco, quod est rapio, eo quod plures proiectum harpastum conentur arripere, et extra ludi limites eiicere."

Martial is quoted, of course, and the further explanation given that, the players being divided into two teams, everybody tried to get hold of the ball, and pass it on to a member of his own team in order to get it out of bounds, in trying to do which the players threw each other on the ground, and became covered with dust and perspiration.

Hence it is not difficult to see that the Latin commentator meant "football"; his Italian contributor boldly translates the word as "palla del calzo" (shoe-ball).

If any further proof be required as to what was the meaning assigned to *harpastum* in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, we can quote from Danielis Southeri, Flandro-

Britanni, 'Palamedes, sive de Tabula Lusoria, Alea et Variis Ludis Libri Tres' (Leyden, 1622), the following: "Quantum genus pilæ fuit Harpastum (Anglis foeth-bal)." L. L. K.

### Queries.

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

DAVID MARTIN, PAINTER 1737-98.—Can any reader tell me whether David Martin painted any portraits of the family of Keir, or of the Bruces of Kinloch, about the years 1765-75, and where I can obtain information about them? JOHN MURRAY.

50 Albemarle Street, W.

JOSEPH BRAMAH.—We are desirous of obtaining a portrait of Joseph Bramah, who, we understand, died in 1814. We shall be glad of any information which will enable us to obtain one.

H. J. WHITLOCK & SONS, LTD.  
11 New Street, Birmingham.

CORBETT OF HANFORD, STAFFS.—Wanted, particulars of pedigree of this family between 1600 and 1800. J. PARRY LLOYD.

Tachbrook, Alderley Edge.

"MONIALIS."—Touching the transference of Leofric and his see from Crediton to Exeter, in 1050, William of Malmesbury wrote (c. 1125): "Hic Lefricus, ejectis sanctimonialibus a Sancti Petri Monasterio, episcopatum et canonicos statuit...."\*

The Rev. F. E. Warren ('Leofric Missal,' Preface, p. xxv), who renders the word *sanctimonialibus* "nuns," remarks that "all modern writers, except Mr. Freeman, assert, without making any mention of nuns, that monks were ejected by Leofric." He cites Dagdale, 'Monast.,' ii. 513; Leland, 'Itin.,' iii. 67; and "Dr. Oliver, following Godwin." I may add that both Britton ('Exeter Cath.' p. 14)—who gives Malmesbury as his authority—and Dr. E. A. Freeman ('Historic Towns': 'Exeter,' p. 32) translate the word in question "monks." But Hooker, in his (MS.) 'History of Exeter,' tells us that nuns as well as monks had their houses within the Close, which were "vinit by Bysshop Leofricus unto the Cathedrall Church." Assuming this to have been a fact (though

it is possible that Hooker himself derived his "nuns" only from Malmesbury's version), and granting that Ducange ('Diet. Med. et Infim. Lat.') equates *monialis*, *sanctimonialis*, with *monacha*, I am led to query whether the word *monialis* was ever used indifferently for both genders. (Cf. the adj. *monasterialis*=monastic.) I should be very glad to be informed if any instance of such use is known.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

'ANECDOTES OF MONKEYS.'—Can any of your readers help me to find a book with some such title as the above, published, I think, during the second quarter of the last century? I saw it in a bookseller's catalogue some few years ago, but I was too late to procure it.

I have been unable to find any trace of it at the British Museum, for want, no doubt, of sufficient particulars.

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

ST. MARY CRAY (SUDCRAI).—I should be glad to obtain any information concerning the past history of St. Mary Cray, more especially with regard to the parish church. Arch. Cantiana, Glynn, Hussey, Grayling, Hasted, and Harris have been consulted. References to other authorities would be much appreciated. R. C. STEVENSON.

THE KNAVE OF CLUBS IN CHURCHES.—In 'The Book of Common Prayer' (Pullan), p. 118, it says that Feckenham "spoke of the revolting blasphemy of the Protestants, who trampled on the sacraments and hung the Knave of Clubs over the altars in derision." What does this mean? I am informed that there was a picture of the Knave of Clubs in Limber Church, Lincolnshire, about 1800, and am anxious to find out if there is any possibility of this having been a case in point. J. FF. CHAMBERLAIN.

Oldmead, Freshwater, Isle of Wight.

THE REV. MATTHEW DRIFT OF LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK.—Was he a brother of Adrian Drift (1675?-1737), Mat. Prior's secretary and executor? G. F. R. B.

JANE BUTTERFIELD.—She was tried at Croydon on Aug. 19, 1775, on the charge of having poisoned William Scawen of Woodcote Lodge, and acquitted. See "Trial of Jane Butterfield for the Wilful Murder of William Scawen.... Taken in shorthand by Joseph Gurney and Wm. Blanchard...." (W. Owen and G. Kearsly); 'Observations on the Case of Miss Butterfield' (Williams). Walpole alludes to the excitement caused by

\* 'Gesta Pontificum Anglorum,' Rolls Series, No. 52, ed. by N. Hamilton, p. 201.

her trial, for she was a young and pretty woman. Scawen had made a will in her favour, but, thinking that she had given him poison, revoked it on his deathbed. After her acquittal she contested the validity of the new will on the plea that it was founded on error, but lost her case. In 1783 it was stated by the newspapers that she was going on to the stage. When did she die? Did she ever marry? References will oblige.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

"BY THE SKIN OF HIS TEETH."—It has been said of our new commander on the Western front, Sir Douglas Haig, "that he has more than once escaped death" by the skin of his teeth."

Many users of this familiar phrase would hardly turn to the Bible for its origin, and its inclusion there (Job xix. 20) suggests that the expression was a colloquialism with the translators of the epoch of James I.

Is there any reference in contemporary or other literature as to whence it arose? Neither Brewer's nor the 'Century' dictionaries throw any light on it.

J. LANDEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

'LONDON DIRECTORY,' 1677.—Camden Hotten's admirable reprint published in 1863 has made this interesting little work familiar to most students of London bibliography. His introduction is excellent, but would have gained by an attempted census of existing copies and a suggestion of the format of the book.

It may be described as scarce, but not of great rarity; in little more than five years I have examined and noted fourteen copies, and three copies are before me now.

It may be inferred that Samuel Lee, its publisher, and keeper of "the address shop" in Lombard Street, offered the work as a pocket book, whole bound in russet calf with clasp. This binding had no ornamentation, unless a narrow blind fillet can be so termed.

I have not seen or heard of any copy in original boards or paper covers, so this pocket-book binding—desirable for the purpose of the work—was probably the publisher's intention when preparing the lists of merchants. The volume of county maps engraved by Hollar, and published 1676 by John Garrett, was issued as a narrow 8vo pocket-book, bound in russet calf and fastened with two clasps. Ready reckoners were also, about this date, offered as pocket-books; and as late as 1734 a less essentially "pocket" volume, Ralph's

'Critical Review of the Publick Buildings,' &c., was also bound in this manner.

Some of the copies of the 'London Directory' seen have had three or four blank leaves added, presumably for additional names, but I have no note of an extended copy, and if such exists the names would be of the greatest interest. The two pages of names which finish the work were evidently only those of merchants received too late to insert in the body of the work.

The copies in the London libraries are well known to me, but I shall be glad to have particulars of copies in other public libraries or private collections, either at home or abroad.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

51 Rutland Park Mansions, N.W.

DISRAELI AND MOZART.—I believe Disraeli would not have excluded even "Dando the Oyster-swallower" from his Hebrew Pantheon; so that we must look warily whenever he proposes any one for admission to "the select circle." In his 'Political Biography of Lord George Bentinck' he brackets Mozart with Mendelssohn for honour as a distinguished member of the race, adding that "it seems difficult to comprehend how these races [Germans, &c.] can persecute a Jew." Is there ground for including Mozart among Semitic musicians?

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

TWO OIL PAINTINGS WANTED.—I am anxious to know where may be found: (1) a picture entitled 'A Dutch Merry-making,' painted in oils on wood, by Polsnerd; and (2) an oil painting on canvas of the 'Madonna and Child,' by Pellegrino?

Please reply direct. L. VENDEN.

12 Quebec Avenue, Southend-on-Sea.

LAWRENCE: GEDDING.—It appears from a herald's collection, *temp.* Elizabeth, that "Mr. Lawrence" bore arms quarterly: 1 and 4, Sable, three pigeons volant or; 2 and 3, a chevron argent between three griffins' heads erased or (Add. MS. 26,753, fo. 123). The latter are the arms of the Gedding family, Suffolk. I should be much obliged to any one who would give me any information about this Mr. Lawrence and the Lawrence-Gedding marriage.

G. O. BELLEWES.

13 Cheyne Row, S.W.

BATTERSEA TRAINING COLLEGE.—Are there any registers of this college which can be consulted for the period 1857-77?

LOUIS A. DUKE.

Hornsey.



**THOMAS HOLCROFT'S DESCENDANTS.**—In a last attempt to locate any manuscript material relating to Thomas Holcroft (1745-1809), I should be very glad to be put in touch with any of his descendants, through Col. Harwood, Major Marsac, and Carlyle's friend Badhams, whom his daughters married; through James Kenney (1780-1849), his fourth wife's second husband, or any of their descendants through the Kenney daughters Virginia and Maria, the sons James Kenney and Charles Lamb Kenney (1821-81); or through Charles Horace Kenney and Miss Rose Kenney. It is not improbable that somewhere, either in the direction I have indicated or elsewhere, there are letters and manuscripts which would be of value to me, perhaps even the original draft of the 'Memoirs' or the 'Diary.' My work would be marvellously facilitated if any one could come forward with such assistance.

ELBRIDGE COLBY.

52 West 126 Street, New York City.

**'ON THE BANKS OF ALLAN WATER.'**—This song was first sung in "Monk" Lewis's opera 'Rich and Poor,' the music of which was composed by C. E. Horn.

1. Is it certain that Horn was actually the author of the well-known air?

2. Where is the Allan Water referred to in the song?

JOHN HOGGEN.

Edinburgh.

**"TREFIRA SARACIN."**—Can any one tell me the meaning of these words? I found them in Roman capitals, an inch high and one-sixth broad in the perpendicular stroke, blue on a white label of what I should think was a Delft-ware vase, shaped like a Chinese ginger-jar, of about 1800, judging from the forms of the letters. The vase is about 8 in. high and 6 in. across the top, decorated with formal designs roughly drawn, and coarsely, though richly, coloured purple and blue on white (enamel?) ground. I should imagine it was some chemist's confection.

FRANCIS J. ODELL.

**"BATTELS."**—Can any of your readers tell me what is the derivation of the Oxford term "battels," which seems to be applied not only to the accounts, but also to the food supplied by the buttery of a college?

A. GWYTHYER.

Windham Club.

[The 'N.E.D.' has interesting articles on this word and on the verb "to batel," for which the compilers found an instance in 1570, 130 years or so earlier than the first for the substantive. Prof. Skeat contributed at 10 S. ix. 305 a note carrying the use of the substantive back to 1574.

**FOULKE SALUSBURY.**—The Fifth Annual Report of the Oxford Heraldic Society (1839) is said to contain a testimonial to the descent of Foulke Salusbury, &c. What connexion is there between this man and one of the same name who married, about or after 1686, Frances, the widow of John Buckeridge of Bread Street? She was, before her first marriage, Frances Percival of Henley-on-Thames, and her daughter Mary Salusbury married Charles Blandy, uncle to the notorious Mary Blandy of Henley.

I can find no copy of the Reports at the British Museum. A. STEPHENS DYER.  
207 Kingston Road, Teddington.

**"BONIFACE," AN INNKEEPER.**—What is the origin of this word as applied to an innkeeper, and what is the earliest instance of its use?

Brewer's 'Reader's Handbook' states that it is derived from the name of a real innkeeper, and gives a quotation from Farquhar's 'Beaux' Stratagem.'

A. COLLINGWOOD LEE.

[The 'N.E.D.' assigns the origin to Farquhar.]

**AUTHOR WANTED.**—In 1876 was published "Masonic Portraits, by J. G.," a collection of biographical sketches which had appeared in a periodical. Some years since I was told, on seemingly direct authority, that the initials on the title-page were those of a Mr. John Gannon, who held an appointment at the City of London Guildhall, and had not long before died. From matters lately come to my knowledge I think the above attribution must be incorrect, and shall be glad if information as to the authorship can be afforded. A second series of 'Portraits' was collected and published in 1879, but by a different hand, and giving the author's name.

W. B. H.

**DESCENDANTS OF ANNE ASKEW.**—Can any of your readers give me the descendants of the martyr Anne Askew? I have it that she married a man named Kyme (wretch); that she afterwards resumed her maiden name; that she had son Wm. Askew; his son, John Askew; his children, son, son, daughter Margaret; there a break which I am seeking to fill.

I have: Francis Ayscough married Joan, daughter of Hugh Whistler, who died in 1662, Rector of Faccombe, Hants; and so on down to the present time.

FANNING C. T. BECK.

University Club, New York.

'SUPPLEMENT TO MUNCHAUSEN'S TRAVELS.'—I have a 'Supplement to Baron Munchausen's Travels,' giving an account of his ascent to the Dog Star. The book ends with four pages of music set to Dog Star songs. Who might be the author? It was printed for J. Mawman, in the Poultry, 1802. It is on rough paper, and is well printed. The music score is from engraved plates.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

ORANGE LODGE APRON.—I recently acquired a lodge apron bearing many Masonic symbols and a figure of William of Orange. The Orange Institution is stated to have been suppressed by the Government in 1836. Is there an existing organization, and, if so, to what extent does it resemble Freemasonry?

ARTHUR BOWES.

CLAVERHOUSE.—1. Is it a fact that Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, had an old woman and a young girl tied to stakes by the shore at low tide, and then left them to perish by a lingering death?

2. Is it a fact that Claverhouse was killed at the Battle of Killiecrankie by a silver bullet?

A. S. E. ACKERMANN.

POWDERED GLASS.—Is powdered glass a poison? It may not be so in the strict sense of the word, but if very finely powdered and put in coffee, for example, would it cause the death of the person drinking it?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

"L'HYVET."—This is a French word, and occurs in the 'Académie Universelle des Jeux' (Paris, 1725, and probably in earlier editions). I know its meaning in this instance, but cannot find it in dictionaries, ancient or modern. Before a game of billiards the two players "string" for the option of first stroke, and "celuy qui met le plus près de la corde a le devant, et le dernier a l'hyvet."

Perhaps some correspondent could kindly help me.

L. L. K.

THE SUSSEX IRONWORKS.—Can any reader refer me to a description of the aspect of the Sussex ironworks at night during the seventeenth century? This query is suggested by a passage in a paper read by Mr. H. P. K. Skipton before the St. Paul's Ecclesiastical Society in the early part of 1915, in which he attempts to identify some of the places mentioned in Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress.' Mr. Skipton shows that Bunyan was acquainted with certain districts in the south of England, and he

suggests that the glare and smoke of the furnaces of the Sussex ironworks may have inspired the following passage in 'The Pilgrim's Progress':—

"About the midst of the Valley [of the Shadow of Death] I perceived the mouth of hell to be, and it stood also hard by the way-side. Now, thought Christian, what shall I do? For ever and anon the flame and smoke would come out in such abundance, with sparks and hideous noises (things that cared not for. Christian's sword, as did Apollyon before), that he was forced to put up his sword, and betake himself to another weapon, called All-prayer; so he cried, in his hearing, 'O Lord, I beseech Thee, deliver my soul!' Thus he went on a great while; yet still the flames would be reaching towards him....."

Mr. Mark Antony Lower's 'Contributions to Literature' contains a chapter on the Sussex Ironworks, but he says nothing about the lurid aspect of the furnaces at night.

R. B. P.

HAYLER, THE SCULPTOR.—Could any one say where any biographical information is to be found concerning Hayler, the sculptor? He exhibited at the Royal Academy and other exhibitions in the fifties, and was very prominent in a law case about "nude sculpture" in the seventies. After this he seems to have disappeared.

T. H.

WRIGHT, PAYNE, AND WILDER FAMILIES.—Arms were granted to Wright (London. Northampton, and Surrey, 1634) similar to arms on tomb erected to Judge Gore, Tashinny Churchyard, co. Longford, Ireland. Alex. and Capt. John Payne settled in Longford, related to General Sankey. Had grandson Samuel Payne, married Catherine Wilder about 1735. Information as to descent wanted.

E. C. FINLAY.

1729 Pine Street, San Francisco, California.

A JEWISH HISTORY OF ENGLAND.—'The Chronicle of the Kings of England from William the Norman to the Death of George III.,' written after the manner of the Jewish historians by Nathan ben Sadi, and published in 1821:—information on other works in this field will interest many.

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

Dublin.

JAMES BENTHAM, D. 1794: PORTRAIT WANTED.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' inform me where I could obtain a portrait of the Rev. James Bentham, M.A., 1708-94, who compiled the 'History of the Church and Cathedral of Ely'? Two were published of him—one by "Cook," the other by "Kerriek."

\* R. H.

## Replies.

### GUNFIRE AND RAIN:

#### A RETROSPECT OF THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES OF 1873.

(12 S. i. 10, 56, 96.)

IN 1873 I was a member of the old Inns of Court R.V. ("the Devil's Own") at the autumn manœuvres held on Dartmoor in August of that year. This was the second, I believe, of these new manœuvres following the close of the Franco-Prussian War—the first having been held on Wolmer Down, Hants, a year or two previously. I cannot now remember whether our brigade (the "grey brigade") formed part of the supposed invading force or of the defending one—I think the latter. But it made no difference, for during the fortnight in which we were "out" very little fighting practice was possible, owing to the rain and mist which were precipitated as soon as ever the artillery had been any time in action, and practically obscured everything from view at any distance. At least so it seemed to us, and so we were told. It further afforded a very good excuse for our commanding officer, who was obliged—like "the brave old Duke of York"—having marched his men "to the top of the hill," to "march them down again." This happened more than once, until all attempts at serious campaigning—at least so far as artillery action was concerned—were abandoned. I must say, though, that Dartmoor is proverbially known to be a very rainy place at certain seasons of the year; but one would have thought that that would have been a matter for the Intelligence Department.

Our corps started from Paddington station one Saturday afternoon (I remember how lovely the city of Bath looked, bathed in moonlight, as we passed), and, reaching Moretonhampstead in the early hours of the following morning, we marched thence direct to our allotted camp on the moor. Our baggage was supposed to have come on with us, but it did not reach us until the following Wednesday afternoon—four days after our arrival—so that many of our fellows did not even venture to take off their wet boots at night, for fear lest they might not get them on again in the morning! No one could get any change of clothes, so, after being pretty well wet through every day, we used to sit in the canteen, as near as we could to the fire, and dry, or steam ourselves dry, in our

capacious military overcoats before retiring to rest, eleven in a tent! We learnt afterwards that the delay in the delivery of our baggage was caused by its having been taken to "the enemy's" camp first; this being rendered possible by the economical (?) arrangement of one and the same transport having to serve both armies, whilst the state of the roads over the moor, rendered almost impassable by the mud, did not make the task any the easier! It must be remembered that these were not the days of motor-transport. Each day the transport had to move the equipment of one "army" before it could move the other's! In consequence many a time did we have to wait a long time for our "commissariat" to turn up.

I remember one particular occasion when we left camp about 4 o'clock in the morning, after a hasty cup of tea and a biscuit or two, and I got nothing more to eat until the evening, when, in exchange for treating a "Tommy" to some beer, he procured me some bread and cheese from his canteen. Our own corps did not get their rations served out until about 10 o'clock! But, then, we were only "playing at soldiers," so what did it matter?

This "system" was carried out right through the manœuvres, with the result that a large number of horses were killed by overwork or sank exhausted in their tracks. At least, so we were told. And after the manœuvres, I believe, many of the survivors, which had cost some 60*l.* each, were sold at Plymouth and other places for about 10*l.* apiece! I remember a few days subsequently seeing some scrawny-looking animals—presumably the "survival of the fittest"—passing through one of the western towns.

But it must not be supposed that nothing happened to relieve our monotony during our stay on Dartmoor. The whole thing was itself extremely humorous. An amusing incident occurred one Sunday when we had a day's "leave," and most of our fellows celebrated it by going to Plymouth, by road and rail, and indulging in a good shave, a hearty lunch, and a most excellent bathe at the Hoe. At the railway station a large crowd had assembled to see the various troops arrive, and evidently serious conjectures were going on as to what our corps was; for doubtless, mostly unshaven, in our rather weather-beaten—very plain, but serviceable—drab undress uniform and Glengarry caps, we did not present a very smart appearance. Opinions were freely ventured that we were

the convicts from Princeton Prison on the moor (the scene of the "Dartmoor Shepherd" of later history !); but when the crowd saw that we seized all the available vehicles in our haste to reach the best hotels, they changed their minds and acclaimed us as the "Scots Greys" !

Another event occurred which might have had a more serious ending, which I mention here because I consider that 'N. & Q.' had something to do with it. During one of the occasions when we were held up by a dense mist we were warned not to stray far from where we were; so to amuse ourselves for the several hours we were so entombed we engaged in various camp sports. One of these was "tournament fighting," which consisted of couples from various corps engaging each other as knights and horses, the lighter men being the riders, who would seek to unhorse each other. I happened to be a "horse," and having overthrown the couple opposed to us, I was so elated by our victory that I began "bucking," with the result that my unfortunate rider was thrown violently over my head and lay motionless on the ground. As I sprang forward to render assistance I heard loud whisperings from more than one spectator, "His neck is broken !" It happened that shortly before we left London the famous "Soapy Sam"—late Bishop of Oxford, and then of Winchester—whilst out riding on the Hampshire Downs, had been thrown over his horse's head, through the animal's foot having caught in a rabbit-hole, and had broken his neck. Following this incident, a correspondent in 'N. & Q.' had suggested that a dislocated neck under such circumstances might often be put right if the body were at once turned over on its face and a person were to place his knee firmly between the shoulder-blades, at the same time sharply lifting or bending up the head. So, stricken with remorse, and horrified at what might be the result of what I had done, I knelt down by the side of my fallen friend, and was in the act of turning him over in order to effect this hoped-for cure, when I was inexpressibly relieved by hearing him groan and mutter: "Oh! leave me alone." Presently he sufficiently recovered to be able to be raised up, he being terribly shaken and having had all his "wind" knocked out of him. Needless to say neither he nor I felt inclined to take any further part in the tournament. But the irony of it remains to be told. Subsequently, when I returned to London and got my next number of 'N. & Q.' (I was a subscriber and contributor

then as I am now), I found that another correspondent had written and demonstrated the absolute impossibility or uselessness of any such suggested remedy ! (See 4 S. xii. 106, 157, 216.)

However, these were only "manœuvres." But we understood that the object of these manœuvres was to afford our officers and men—and particularly the higher command—the opportunity of learning something of the tactics of actual warfare. The whole thing seemed to us to be conducted in a way so as to avoid necessary, as well as unnecessary, expense. And it soon became obvious to the merest tyro amongst us—though apparently not to the country generally, or to the powers that be—that manœuvres conducted in such a manner as these were must be devoid of the slightest military value.

This was forty-three years ago. "Eheu, fugaces ! . . . Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis." Yes, the *times* indeed are changed; but are *we* changed so much in them ? I think I can mention one nation, at least, that has changed much more during that time ! Anyhow, I only wish that I were capable of undergoing such an ordeal again !

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

If my memory is not at fault, there was a suggestion some years ago in the *Transvaal* that cannon should be fired with the intention of bringing on rain, and that the Boers objected, on the ground that it would be an unrighteous interference with Providence.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

'DE IMITATIONE CHRISTI': AUTOGRAPH MS. (12 S. i. 127).—The latter, and perhaps less important, part of DR. KREBS's query can be easily answered. The facsimile of the MS. of the 'De Imitatione' in the hand of Thomas à Kempis, published by Elliot Stock in 1879, is preceded by an Introduction by Charles Ruelens, Keeper of the Department of Manuscripts in the Royal Library at Brussels. The codex written by Thomas à Kempis, and containing, besides other treatises, the four books of the 'De Imitatione Christi,' is there said to be in the Royal Library, Brussels, numbered 5855-5861. The MS. was finished in 1441. The oldest extant MS. of the 'Imitation,' also in the Royal Library, is of the year 1425.

DR. KREBS gives 1424 as the date of the autograph, but I have assumed that the codex to which he refers is that which is introduced by M. Ruelens.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

CLOCKMAKERS : CAMPIGNE (12 S. i. 47, 97, 117).—The "David Compigne" whose memorial tablet on the south wall of the church is a familiar object to the frequenters of "St. Michael's passage" at Winchester was not a clockmaker, if *The Hampshire Chronicle*, or *Portsmouth, Winchester, and Southampton Gazette* for Saturday, June 3, 1780, can be trusted. For one item of its Winchester news runs:—

"Monday last died Mr. David Campigne [*sic*], late an eminent grocer in this city, but who had for sometime retired from business."

It would seem from this item and the tablet that the surname was written sometimes "Compigne" and sometimes "Compigne."

One "Compigne" was a Quirister at the College in 1723 and 1724 (see the School 'Long Rolls'). At the "election" of 1724 he was placed on the Roll, but too low down to gain admission as a scholar. Unfortunately, the "Election Indenture," which should have stated his native parish and date of birth, merely describes him as "David Compigne." I cannot say whether he became the "eminent grocer" who died in 1780.

On Feb. 16, 1728/9, "Richard Mitchell and Susanna Compigne, both of Winchester," were married in the cathedral (see 'Hampshire Parish Registers,' iv. 61). He was a linendraper and she a spinster (see 'Hampshire Allegations for Marriage Licences,' ii. 39, Harleian Society Publication).

*John Farnham*.—Is anything known of this clockmaker (c. 1429)? He is mentioned in the College Account-roll for 1428-9 (under 'Custus domorum cum necessariis') thus:—

"In solutis Colvyle iuniori pro cariago horelogii a london' reparati ibidem per Johannem Farnham, xiii*d*."

Winchester College.

H. C.

"COLLY MY COW!" (12 S. i. 91).—Can Guido's exclamation be a reminiscence of the old sixteenth-century term of abuse applied to Huguenots—in its original form "the cow of Colas," *la vache à Colas*? A stray cow, belonging to a certain Colas Pannier, entered a Protestant place of worship at Bionne. The Huguenots, thinking the cow was driven in among them on purpose, seized and killed it. The sheriff (*bailli*), however, made them indemnify its owner. Songs were soon written and sung by the Catholics in memory of the incident. *Vide* note to M. Louis Batiffol's 'The Century of the Renaissance,' as translated in 'The National History of France' just published, p. 245.

A. R. BAYLEY.

STATUE OF MAXIMILIAN (12 S. i. 110).—There does not appear to be any statue of Maximilian at Innsbruck with a crown of thorns on the helmet, but among the colossal figures surrounding his tomb in the Hofkirche, that of Godfrey de Bouillon has a crown of thorns. Godfrey de Bouillon was proclaimed King of Jerusalem, and is so represented in memory of his refusal to wear a crown of gold where his Saviour had worn one of thorns. It may be interesting to record that an Italian traveller, Antonio de Beatis (whose itinerary is summarized in an article in *The Quarterly Review* for July, 1908, entitled 'A Grand Tour of the Sixteenth Century'), was at Innsbruck in 1517 and visited the Imperial foundry at Mühlaus, where these gigantic figures were then being cast. Eleven of the intended twenty-eight were complete, together with a number of smaller statues, some of which are still to be seen in the Silberne Capelle at Innsbruck.

MALCOLM LETTS.

RUSHTON (12 S. i. 110).—The poem on Chatterton will be found in "Poems and Other Writings, by the late Edward Rushton. To which is added a sketch of the life of the author, by the Rev. William Shepherd. London, 1824." An interesting letter on this book appeared in *The Times Literary Supplement* of Jan. 20, 1916. C. W. S.

Rushton's verses on Chatterton will be found at pp. 45-53 of his 'Poems and Other Writings,' 1824. A copy is in the British Museum. They were published first under the title "Neglected Genius: or Tributary Stanzas to the Memory of the unfortunate Chatterton. By the Author of *The Indian Eclogues*," published London, 1787, 4to, but this I have not been able to see.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

I think your correspondent is mixing up the two Edward Rushtons so well known in Liverpool.

Edward Rushton the poet, 1756-1814, was the father of Edward Rushton the politician. The latter was born in Liverpool in 1795, and died at Parkside House, Smethom Lane, Liverpool, in 1851. He was called to the Bar in 1831, and in 1839 was appointed Stipendiary Magistrate of Liverpool.

The poem by the elder Rushton, respecting which your correspondent inquires, is included in the first edition of his poems, published in London in 1806, and is also to be found in an edition of his poems and other writings, to which is added a sketch of the

life of the author by the Rev. Wm. Shepherd, another well-known Liverpool character—published in 1824.

I have a copy of both editions, and should be glad to lend either of them on hearing.

A. H. ARKLE.

Elmhurst, Oxtou, Birkenhead.

If MR. POTTS will refer to *The Times Literary Supplement* of Jan. 20, 1916, he will find a letter from C. H. H. on the subject of Rushton and his poem on Chatterton. It is to be found in "Poems and Other Writings, by the late Edward Rushton," London, 1824. The poem is in fourteen stanzas of twelve lines each, and, according to the writer of the letter, "the mannerisms of its period do not prevent it from being a fine and vigorous piece of work." Rushton, as stated by your correspondent, was a sailor who, after he lost his sight, settled in Liverpool, where for a brief period he edited *The Liverpool Herald*. He afterwards became a bookseller there, and died in 1814.

T. F. D.

FATHER CHRISTMAS AND CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS (12 S. i. 69).—Probably the growth of the Christmas tree in England was promoted by such books as 'Struwwelpeter' and 'King Nut-cracker, or the Dream of Poor Reinhold,' both by Dr. Heinrich Hoffman. They made their appearance with English text about, I think, 1850. The former has two Christmas trees on p. 1. The latter has two, the first on p. 23 :—

At a sign from the Cook, come three  
Urchins, who bear a Christmas tree,  
The largest and finest ever seen—  
A taper on ev'ry branch so green, &c.

The second is on p. 28 :—

The Christmas tree,  
Glittering with its many tapers,  
Decked with bells and birds so fair;  
And beneath it hang a pair  
Of Jackadandies that cut capers, &c.

Among the toys hanging from this second tree is a book with the title 'Der Struwwelpeter.' Besides little Reinhold there are in the story Karl, Casper, Hans, Mary, &c. Although a fairy with wings appears at Reinhold's bedside, there is no mention of St. Nicholas or of a stocking.

In 'The History of a Nut-cracker,' by Hoffman, presumably Dr. Heinrich Hoffman, being the second story in 'A Picture Story Book,' 1850, is the following, chap. i. p. 9 of the first part :—

"In England, New Year's Day is the grand day for making presents, so that many parents would be glad if the year always commenced with the 2nd of January. But in Germany the great day for presents is the 24th of December, the one

preceding Christmas Day. Moreover, in Germany, children's presents are given in a peculiar way. A large shrub is placed upon a table in the drawing-room; and to all its branches are hung the toys to be distributed among the children. Such play-things as are too heavy to hang to the shrub, are placed on the table; and the children are then told that it is their guardian angel who sends them all those pretty toys."

Chap. ii. describes the Christmas tree. Reference is made to the joy of English children in seeing and choosing toys on the toy-stalls in the Soho Bazaar, the Pantheon, and the Lowther Arcade, and comparison is made with the joy

"felt by Fritz and Mary when they entered the drawing-room and saw the great tree growing as it were from the middle of the table, and covered with blossoms made of sugar, and sugar-plums instead of fruit—the whole glittering by the light of a hundred Christmas candles concealed amidst the leaves."

Then follow the toys.

The scene of the story is Nuremberg. Who translated and adapted the story from the German I do not know. No doubt the passages in which the English New Year's Day custom, and the Soho Bazaar, &c., are mentioned are interpolations by the adapter.

'King Nut-cracker, or the Dream of Poor Reinhold,' was "freely rendered" by J. R. Planché, published at Leipsig and London. My copy has on the title-page an embossed stamp giving the arms of Saxony, and "Vertrag vom 13 Mai 1846."

In Hone's 'Every-Day Book,' vol. i. col. 1604, under 'Customs on Christmas Eve,' in a quotation from S. T. Coleridge's *Friend*, is a description of a Christmas tree at Ratzeburg, in the north of Germany. A great yew bough is fastened on the table, a multitude of tapers are fixed thereon, with the presents meant by the children for their parents laid out underneath, while those meant by the children for each other are concealed in their pockets. According to custom the bough takes fire at last. On Christmas Day the parents lay on the table presents for the children. The Christmas Eve ceremony is spoken of as a practice

"very similar to some on December the 6th, St. Nicholas'-day."

"Formerly, and still in all the smaller towns and villages throughout North Germany, these presents were sent by all the parents to some one fellow, who, in high buskins, a white robe, a mask, and an enormous flax wig, personates *Knecht Rupert*, i.e., the servant Rupert. On Christmas-right he goes round to every house, and says that Jesus Christ, his master, sent him thither," &c.

In 'A Laughter Book for Little Folk,' from the German of Th. Hosemann, by Madame



de Chatelain (c. 1850), p. 17, is a picture of a Christmas tree.

One may, at all events, conjecture that the Christmas tree was "made in Germany," and that Father Christmas is an English representation of Knecht Rupert.

Probably the American story which ST. SWITHIN remembers is 'How Santa Claus came to Simpson's Bar,' by Bret Harte, c. 1872.

Is not Santa Claus, for St. Nicholas, a spurious American-German term?

Like ST. SWITHIN, I do not remember anything about gifts being found in stockings when I was a child.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

Santa Claus really looks like a mixture of Italian and German, but, according to 'Chambers's Encyclopædia,' "it is a corruption of the name introduced into England from America; the old Dutch settlers in New York kept a San Claus holiday." The custom of giving presents to the children on St. Nicholas's feast may have been kept in England before the Reformation; we have a reference to it in the 'Diary' of the Catholic Henry Machyn (1550-63):—

"In many places it was the custom for parents, on the vigil of St. Nicholas, to convey secretly presents of various kinds to their little sons and daughters, who were taught to believe that they owed them to the kindness of St. Nicholas and his train, who, going up and down among the towns and the villages, came in at the windows, though they were shut, and distributed them. This custom originated from the legendary account of that saint having given portions to three daughters of a poor citizen whose necessities had driven him to an intention of prostituting them, and this he effected by throwing a purse filled with money privately at night in at the father's bedchamber window, to enable him to portion them out honestly."

We ought, perhaps, to notice the exact similarity between the tradition so described and the same as actually known on the Continent. But I should like to know what was understood as St. Nicholas's train. Was it something remaining of the old humorous pomp of the "episcopus Innocentium"? The ass, for instance, on which the saint bishop sits, or the terrible-looking old personage known in France as the "Père Fouettard" (Whipping Father). I expect the allusion of Henry Machyn is not a unique instance. The legend of St. Nicholas, in any case, was, everywhere through England, represented in painted glass. Many examples are given in Mr. Philip Nelson's book 'Ancient Painted Glass in England,' but his list is far from being exhaustive.

I had, last year, the pleasure of finding in the church of Upper Hardres (Kent) a very good early thirteenth-century medallion on the said subject. It had never been described before, and I had some difficulty in identifying it, as the painter had mixed together two different legends of St. Nicholas. I hope the description will be of some interest to the readers of 'N. & Q.,' and give it. On the left of the medallion the three daughters are standing, lifting up their hands to heaven; the father is sitting with his chin in his hand, looking sad and depressed. On the right stands the saint, dressed as a bishop with mitre and crosier; he opens the doors of a curiously-shaped tower, which is in the middle of the medallion, though, as far as I know, it has nothing to do with the subject, and may only be an allusion to another well-known legend of the saint.

A second contemporary medallion, in the same place, represents the saint standing with this text in two parts: NTERFL...LAVS, the first part seeming obviously to have been misplaced, the second one being the end of the word Nicholaus. I took a drawing of both of these medallions.

A third one, of the same size, represents the Blessed Virgin sitting on a throne, holding a sceptre "flory," and having the child Jesus on her lap, between two kneeling figures. Around the medallion is the puzzling Lombardic inscription "Salamoni Philipi." Though it really looks ancient, so cleverly it is made, it is, of course, to be understood as the name of the stained-glass artist who in 1795, according to Hasted, transferred the glass from the church of Stelling (Kent), its former place, to Upper Hardres Church. I supposed he was called Salamon Philip, and made an inquiry about him in 'N. & Q.,' 11 S. xii. 379, but, unfortunately, I have not had any answer.

PIERRE TURPIN.

The Payle, Folkestone.

An interesting account of the series of feasts which lasted, in the Middle Ages, from Dec. 16 (the day of O Sapientia) to Jan. 6, will be found in the last book published by the late Mr. A. F. Leach, to wit, 'The Schools of Medieval England,' pp. 144-155. Santa Claus (Nicholas of Myra) and Father Christmas are direct descendants from the performances of the Boy-Bishop, and through him, to a certain extent, from the Roman Saturnalia. The three days following Christmas Day became known as the Feast of Fools, the Feast of Asses, and the Feast of the Boy-Bishop. On the eve of

Innocents' Day the priests gave way to the schoolboys and choirboys, whence its name of Childermas. At first the boys' service was a solemn celebration of the slaughter of the Innocents by Herod; but towards the end of the eleventh or beginning of the twelfth century the cult of St. Nicholas of Myra was introduced from the East, and antedated the Boys' Feast by transferring the beginning of it from Innocents' Day to his day, Dec. 6. But although elected on St. Nicholas's Eve, the Boy-Bishop did not officiate until after Christmas, on the evening of St. John's Day at vespers, from the words of the Magnificat "*Deposuit potentes*" onwards. An Eton statute of 1443 said of St. Nicholas's Day, which was the birthday of the founder, Henry VI.:—

"On which day, and by no means on the feast of the Holy Innocents, we allow divine service, except the sacred portions of the Mass, to be performed and said by a boy-bishop of the scholars chosen yearly."

A. R. BAYLEY.

GEORGE INN, BOROUGH (12 S. i. 90, 137).—The references at p. 137, *ante*, to Lillie Smith, Lillie Smith Aynscombe, and an Act of Parliament in 1785, are not quite correct. Valentina Aynscombe (who died on April 1, 1771) was daughter of Philip, who died in 1737. Philip's father, Thomas, died in 1740, and bequeathed 200*l.* to Christ's Hospital and 200*l.* to St. Bartholomew's, of both of which he was a governor. Thomas's will was proved on Oct. 23, 1740, and in it he made his granddaughter Valentina his heiress. By this will money was provided to enable Valentina's husband, when she should marry, to procure an Act of Parliament authorizing him to assume the surname of Aynscombe. Valentina married Lillie Smith, and he assumed the name in accordance with the terms of the will.

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

ALLAN RAMSAY (12 S. i. 109).—Ramsay's "*Ever-Green*" was first published in 1724. "*David Malloch*" will be found in Ramsay's "*Poems*," vol. ii. (1761), and consists of eleven verses.

The "*Tea-Table Miscellany*" is rather rare: four vols. in one, Edinburgh, 1768.

Most of Ramsay's productions first saw daylight in sheets at a penny each.

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS, F.S.A.

'THE TOMMIAD' (12 S. i. 128).—'The Tommiad' was written by George James, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham; its subject the *soi-disant* adventures of Thomas, second Earl of Wilton, in his salad days.

These noblemen were contemporaries, though Lord Wilton, well known in certain circles as "the Wicked Earl," was the older of the two; his appearance in Rotten Row is described in the '*Modern Timon*' something in the following fashion—I write from recollection:—

See next on switch-tailed bay  
Attenuated Wilton leads the way.

Though Lord Wilton was born as far back as 1799, his widow's death was recorded by the press only a few days since.

My copy of '*The Tommiad*' has a photograph of the author inserted as frontispiece, which is perhaps the "portrait" referred to by MR. CAMPBELL. H.

THE BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA (12 S. i. 108).—With reference to the statement that "the usually received story of the Black Hole of Calcutta has been seriously challenged," the following paragraph is of interest:—

"Calcutta, Feb. 2.

"A theory propounded at great length in the Calcutta papers by an English investigator that the Black Hole tragedy was an invention of Holwell, the leading survivor, has recently attracted general attention in India. A school of Bengali neo-historians had previously propounded the theory, but the present is the first occasion on which English support has been prominently accorded. Mr. Rushbrook Williams, Fellow of All Souls, Professor of History at Allahabad, now writes controverting the theory, which he characterizes as 'distinctly regrettable because entirely lacking in justification and tending only to discredit the study of Indian history as pursued among us. That Holwell was a clever rascal was known even in his day; that he greatly exaggerated the duration of the siege of Calcutta is well recognized; but that he invented the Black Hole episode is believable only by those who have little acquaintance with the principal sources of the history of that time. ... The main fact that over one hundred Europeans were imprisoned and that only a score came forth is as well authenticated as any in history.'"—*Morning Post*, Feb. 7, 1916.

PENRY LEWIS.

Quisisana, Walton-by-Clevedon, Somerset.

AUTHOR OF FRENCH SONG WANTED (12 S. i. 11, 56, 131).—My mother used to sing us a different version of this song to the tune printed at the last reference, which she had probably brought back from the boarding-school in France at which she had been about the year 1820. It ran:—

Ah! vous dirai-je, maman,  
Ce qui cause mon tourment?  
Papa veut que je raisonne  
Comme une grande personne;  
Mais je dis que les bonbons  
Valent mieux que les raisons.

As she was a very small girl when she was at school in France this may have been a bowdlerized version of an older song. When she sang it, she did not repeat the last line.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

In the fifth edition (1850) of Du Mersan's 'Chansons Nationales et Populaires de la France,' at p. 230, the song 'Ah! vous dirai-je, Maman,' has six verses. Nos. 1 and 2 are the same practically as 1 and 3 on p. 131; the others are different.

The English publisher of the words and music would have found the process of anastatic printing serviceable.

MERVARID.

RECRUITING FOR AGINCOURT IN 1415 (12 S. i. 124).—A traditional version of this ballad, entitled 'King Henrie the Fifth's Conquest,' is to be found in Mr. J. H. Dixon's 'Ancient Poems, Ballads, and Songs of the Peasantry of England,' published by the Percy Society in 1846. It was taken down by Mr. Dixon from the singing of Francis King, well known in the Yorkshire dales as "the Skipton Minstrel." Stanzas xi. and xii. are here given:—

Go, call up Cheshire and Lancashire,

And Derby hills, that are so free;

Not a married man, nor a widow's son,

For the widow's cry shall not go with me.

They called up Cheshire and Lancashire,

And Derby lads that were so free,

Not a married man nor a widow's son,

Yet they were jovial bold companie.

A slightly different version is reprinted from an old broadsheet by Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt in his 'Ballads and Songs of Derbyshire':—

Recruit me Cheshire and Lancashire,

And Derby hills that are so free;

No marry'd man, or widow's son,

For no widow's curse shall go with me.

They recruited Cheshire and Lancashire,

And Derby Hills that are so free,

No marry'd man, nor widow's son,

Yet there was a jovial bold companie.

The evidence that is available as to the date of the composition of the ballad is very slight. According to Mr. Dixon it can be traced to the sixteenth century; and Mr. Jewitt informs us that

"a tradition still obtains in the Peak that when Henry V. was recruiting Derbyshire and the adjoining counties, he declared that he would take no married man, and that no widow's son should be of his company."

Mr. Endell Tyler emphatically states that the ballad is of ancient origin, and that it was probably written and sung within a few years of Henry's expedition to France

('Henry of Monmouth,' ii. 121). From the concluding lines of the ballad, we are led to believe that it may have been composed just after Henry's marriage with Katharine:—

And the fairest flower in all French land,  
To the rose of England I will give free.

Whatever the date of its composition may be, it undoubtedly ranks among the earliest of our English songs, and Mr. Tyler was of the opinion that the various renderings which exist may be accounted for by the fact that it was handed down orally from father to son.

In view of the particular reference in the ballad to Cheshire, Lancashire, and Derby, it is worthy of note that Henry V. was Duke of Lancaster and Earl of Chester and Derby.

G. E. MANWARING.

REBELLION AT ETON (12 S. i. 90).—Probably the reference which HARROVIAN wants is *The Observer* of Jan. 2, 1916, in which the following paragraph is reprinted from *The Observer* of Dec. 31, 1815:—

"The spirit of insubordination in Eton School was entirely quelled before the Christmas recess by the exemplary expulsion of the five boys who refused to submit to the discipline of flogging for their cruel conduct to a fag in their dame's house: they said they would have submitted to the infliction had they not been sentenced to it at the request of their dame."

I need scarcely say that Dr. Keate was head master when this incident, not worthy of the word "rebellion," occurred. I have found nothing about it in any of my books about Eton.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

ENGLISH PRAYER BOOK PRINTED AT VERDUN, 1810 (11 S. xi. 116, sub 'English Prisoners in France').—DR. CLIPPINGDALE does not seem to be aware that he possesses a choice book, of which I hope that he will take great care. This Prayer Book was printed at Verdun in 1810 for the use of the British prisoners of war in France, and the editor was J. B. Maude. The British Museum copy (3408 b. 33) has a letter attached, addressed to Dr. Bliss, as follows:

DEAR DOCTOR,—I have not forgotten my promise of a *Verden Prayer Book*—printed in 1810 and beg your acceptance of this—I wish you could call upon me either on Friday or Saturday morning—to see our Chapel and also our splendid Communion Plate—which is in my room.

Yours truly,

Queen's, Wednesday.

J. B. MAUDE.

I have a note stating that 1,500 copies of the book were printed, but I cannot give my authority for the statement. It is not of very frequent occurrence.

R. B. P.

**CRUELTY TO ANIMALS** (12 S. i. 69).—The following quotations afford some illustration of the attitude of the Church in England towards this question. In 'L'église et la pitié envers les animaux' (Lecoffre, 1903)—"a book of seventy witnesses to the fact that mercy to animals has been and is inculcated in the Church from the fourth century to the present"—at p. 25—De Sancto Anselmo archiepiscopo Cantuariensi in Anglia ('Vita' auctore Eadmero, monacho Cantuariensi)—we read :—

"Discendente autem Anselmo a curia, et ad villam suam nomine Heysem properante, pueri, quos nutriebat, leporem sibi occurrentem in via canibus insecuti sunt, et fugitantem infra pedes equi, quem Pater ipse insedebat, subsidentem consecuti sunt. Ille sciens, miseram bestiam sibi sub se refugio consuluisse, retentis habenis, equum loco fixit, nec caputum bestie voluit præsidium denegare; quam canes circumdantes, et haud grato obsequio hinc inde lingentes, nec de sub equo poterant ejicere, nec in aliquo lædere. Quod videntes, admirati sumus. At Anselmus, ubi quosdam ex equitibus adspexit ridere, et quasi pro capta bestia lætitiæ fræna laxare, solutus in lacrymas, ait: Ridetis? Et utique infelici huic nullus risus, lætitiæ nulla est.... Quibus dictis, laxato fræno, in iter rediit, bestiam ultra persequi clara voce canibus interdicens. Tunc illa ab omni læsione immunis, exultans præpeti cursu, campos silvasque revisit...."

"Alia vice conspexit puerum cum avicula in via ludentem. Quæ avis pedem filii innoxum habens, sæpe, cum laxius ire permittebatur, fuga sibi consulere cupiens, avolare nitebatur. At puer filium manu tenens, retractam usque ad se dejiciebat: ut hoc ingens gaudium illi erat. Factum est id frequentius. Quod Pater aspiciens, miser condoluit avi, ac ut rupto filo libertati redderetur, optavit. Et ecce filium rumpitur, avis avolat, puer plorat, Pater exultat...."

In the centuries following, St. Thomas, king of thought then in England too, taught (*ibid.*, p. 33):—

"Potest in homine consurgere misericordiæ affectus etiam circa afflictiones animalium.... Et ideo, ut Dominus populum judaicum ad crudelitatem pronum, ad misericordiam revocaret, voluit eos exercere ad misericordiam etiam circa bruta animalia."

The teaching works out in the wish, at least, of even the un-"humanitarian" Cardinal Newman :—

"Gain me the grace to love all God's works for God's sake.... Let me never forget that the same God who made me made the whole world, and all the men and animals that live in it."

His brother Cardinal, Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, came down to a rule :—

"Every animal should have the distance measured which it has to go; the burdens it has to bear should not exceed a certain weight; it is fit for work only a certain number of hours in the day and of days in the week. It is the universal law, the divine dispensation. It can never be transgressed with impunity."

But, because Belgian Catholics sometimes do transgress the law, the late Ouida ('A Dog in Flanders,' p. 16) taught that there is no law :—

"He [Patrasche, the dog] had been fed on curses and baptized with blows. Why not? It was a Christian country, and Patrasche was but a dog.... To deal the tortures of hell on the animal creation is a way which the Christians have of showing their belief in it."

See also the English adaptation of the French work, 'The Church and Kindness to Animals' (Burns & Oates, 1906).

W. F. P. STOCKLEY.

University College, Cork.

**MEMORY AT THE MOMENT OF DEATH** (12 S. i. 49, 97).—This is surely the most conspicuous case known of the persistence of a transparent fallacy. Nothing, of course, is more certain than that memory is particularly busy upon the near approach of dissolution; and that no form of dissolution better serves for this than the last few struggling gaspings of the drowning is equally obvious, too, but the popular conception does not at all stop at this—far from it.

The current delusion is that death by drowning has in it something apart in kind, not merely from death in any other form, but even from suffocation by any other medium, an idea not remotely connected, probably, with the aspect of water as the sacred element in baptism and spiritual life, proving thus, as it were, the element of death. I do not think the popular mind on the matter would accept as possible this lively last picture of the past if drowning occurred in some other way—as with Clarence in his Malmsey butt, for instance. It must be drowning by water.

I was "drowned" myself in an Irish lake exactly—well, no matter how long ago, but I was just 15 at the time. I and my victim, a lad of my own age, to whom I was giving a swimming lesson in ten feet of water, were dragged out by two boatmen and laid side by side on the grass just in the nick of time. We came to almost at once, dressed, and got back to school before "the bell," feeling nothing the worse for the adventure. There was no revival of the past in all the frightfully distressing experience, none whatever; and I venture to think my time of life was the very best that could be chosen for the experiment. If there were the slightest physical or psychical basis for the belief, I was perfectly old enough to have had a glimpse at least of the supposed vision—could not, in fact, have possibly escaped it.

It was a horrible experience, however, and every incident of it is as vividly present to me to-day as it was on the day of its occurrence—the roaring noise in the ears, the whirling spectrum colours gradually darkening, the leaden weight on the chest, above all the swallowing and getting nothing down, though the final melting into oblivion was easeful enough, the capacity to feel being just gone. But the past, as I have said, gave no sign whatever. MONA.

With reference to the second query, so far unanswered, whether being frozen to death is a very painful process, I have always understood that people when exposed to intense cold are seized with extreme drowsiness, and, having succumbed to this, are frozen to death in their sleep. This is borne out by one of Tshekov's short Russian stories in which Grigory, the turner, does not discover the death of his wife in the cart until he notices that the snow will no longer melt on her cheeks. Then again, only a few days ago, one of the London dailies printed an account of the retreat in Serbia in which the writer, a Serbian officer, related that he had the greatest difficulty in keeping his men awake when resting and preventing them from being frozen to death.

L. L. K.

SHRINES AND RELICS OF SAINTS (12 S. i. 70, 133).—In Wilfred Holme's 'Fall and Evil Success of Rebellion,' 1537 (see 11 S. xii. 125), there is a list of saints and their relics as follows:—

For one shewed me of two Roods besides the  
Friers habitation

In Greenwich, which wold sweat for equal  
ministration,

Y<sup>e</sup> William of York (quod another) will sweat in  
abundance,

To keepe House bridge from floods....

For (thanked be God) Sainct Francis' cowle is  
spied,

And St. Bride's bead, with St. Hellyn's quicking  
tree,

Their girdles invented, and their faire hayres died,  
With their chaulk oled for the milk of our lady.

Sainct Sith and Trenian's fast, with works of  
idolatrie,

As Sainct Nicholas' chaire, and Sainct Anthonie's  
bell.

With Turpine stone, and Moyses yarde so thee;

With St. Katharine's knots, and St. Anne of  
Buckstones well;

And St. Wilfred Boorne of Ripon to kepe cattel  
from paine,

And his needle which sinners cannot pass the  
eye;

With St. John and St. Peter's grease, for to con-  
serve the braine;

And St. Thomas hoode of Pomfret for migraine  
and the rie;

And St. Cuthbert's standard of Duresme to make  
their foes to flee;  
And St. Benet's bolte, and St. Swithin's bell;  
And St. Patrike's staffe, and Sainct William's  
head, partly;  
And St. Corneli's horne, with a thousand more to  
tell.

At Newburgh Priory near Coxwold, in  
Yorkshire, was "the girdle Sancti Sal-  
vatoris," which, as it was said, was good  
for those in childbirth (1536, 'L. and P.,  
Henry VIII.,' x. p. 137).

St. Osyth's Well in Bishop's Stortford was  
held to cure sore eyes (11 S. vi. 413).

According to Macaulay, James II. in 1686  
visited the Holy Well of St. Winifred in  
order to pray for an heir (Macaulay, 'History  
of England,' vol. i. p. 742, Everyman ed.).

M. H. DODDS.

"A STRICKEN FIELD" (11 S. xii. 379, 409,  
450).—This phrase is of considerable an-  
tiquity, being frequently used by Andrew  
of Wyntoun (? 1350-? 1420) in his metrical  
'Cronykil of Scotland.' In the prose 'Brevis  
Cronica,' which is appended to some of the  
copies of the 'Cronykil,' occurs the sentence:  
"This battaill was striken att Bannok-  
burne in Scotland." The 'Brevis Cronica'  
ends with the death of Robert II. in 1390.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

AUTHORIZED VERSION OF THE BIBLE (11 S.  
xii. 183, 266, 362, 467).—The Bible of 1611,  
being only a revised edition, was not entered  
on the Stationers' Registers, nor is there any  
information at present available as to the  
month in which it was issued. See A. W.  
Pollard's very valuable 'Records of the  
English Bible,' 1911, p. 61.

The names of those who took part in  
bringing out this edition of the Bible are all  
well known. Possibly an investigation into  
the lives of some of them might reveal a  
clue as to the exact date of issue.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187 Piccadilly, W.

THUNDER FAMILY (11 S. xii. 501; 12 S.  
i. 36).—The following may interest the  
querist:—

"GOLDEN WEDDING.

"STUBS: THUNDER.—On the 18th Jan., 1866,  
at Hurstpierpoint, by the Revd. Carey Borrer,  
Quintin Robert, youngest son of James Stubbs,  
West Tisted, Hants, to Helen, second daughter  
of Edwin Thunder, of Brighton, and 'Wood-  
lands,' Hassocks. Present address, 75 High-  
street, Marylebone, W."

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

## Notes on Books.

*The Peace of the Augustans : a Survey of Eighteenth-Century Literature as a Place of Rest and Refreshment.* By George Saintsbury. (Bell & Sons, 8s. 6d. net.)

We give the title of this book in full, as it may save the reader some trouble in discovering among the earlier pages what precisely is the novelty of the author's views. Something more portentous seems to be promised. Here, as elsewhere, Dr. Saintsbury uses a multitude of words which fail to convey—to the present reader, at any rate—any exact impression. It is sincerely to be hoped that none of the pupils who sat under him at Edinburgh has chosen his later style as a model, while all of them have been doubtless amazed at his wonderful range of knowledge. For the reader moderately acquainted with the eighteenth century Dr. Saintsbury's brief survey in his 'Short History of English Literature' (1898), might, we think, be preferable to this volume; for it lacks the extravagances of style, and the clumsy and roundabout methods of expression, which flourish here. "He that useth many words shall be abhorred," saith the son of Sirach.

Yet 'The Peace of the Augustans' is a book which deserves to secure a wide appreciation. It is the work of the most learned man of letters in the country; it has a gusto which goes far to vivify moribund reputations; and it should do genuine service in rehabilitating a century which has been unduly disparaged. The virtues of these Augustans might well be studied by the twentieth century, and not the least trenchant part of this book is its denunciation of the twaddle, slipshod work, and cheap "rotting" which find a large audience to-day.

Dr. Saintsbury's idea of "refreshment" (not to speak of "rest") does not preclude lusty thracks at several professionals in his own line. He is fond of asking what the great author would think of this or that critic if he knew him. What, we wonder, would a great stylist think of Dr. Saintsbury, and, if his book were approved for its quality of "cut-and-come-againness," would that portentous compound be used?

The merits of the period rather than its defects are (rightly enough for the author's purpose) emphasized; but we are somewhat surprised to find no *carte d' pays* in the matter of sentimentalism and "enthusiasm." The author leaves the last word as if all his readers understood it, and in dealing with perhaps the greatest figure, as man and man of letters, of the whole of his century, he makes no point of the marked protest against sentimentality which is an essential part to us of that greatness. We are not, however, inclined to cavil at details of the survey. Our midriffs are rarely seldom tickled, and our withers are rarely wrung by Dr. Saintsbury's judgments and *obiter dicta*, the latter including various hearty appreciations of wine and the praise of cats and bulldogs. The book was written, we should say, at a fine speed, which may account for some lapses such as the use of "moreover" twice within a few words, or a phrase like "a not easily tiring or tired-of diversion," in which the second, adjective seems to add nothing. It is hopeless, at this date, to protest against such a characteri-

zation as "the what-shall-any-man-in-a-single-word-call-it of North," for these extensions of our language have become a habit with the author.

Many of his lesser lights are, as he admits, not readily procurable, but we gladly recognize that others are, and can respectfully follow our learned guide in maintaining that much of the good sense and good wit of the unread eighteenth century is preferable to the popular stuff of the present day devoured by the half-educated. Here Walter Scott's neglected critical work is of real value, as he points out.

As for the poetry, Dr. Saintsbury's obvious and omnivorous delight should infect others; and, if he occasionally overrates it, the opposite process has been so common that we cannot object. He ascribes to the "goose-step tramp of the eighteenth century" the fact that "the public ear at large has not been really spoiled." We wish we could say as much of present knowledge or aptitude, for we see clear evidences that the elements of rhythm, alike in prose and poetry, are nothing like so well appreciated as they were by the public as a whole. Advertisements and recruiting posters have been hideously deficient in this respect.

On most of the greater figures of the century Dr. Saintsbury is at once enthusiastic and judicious, and he often throws side-lights of great interest on the period, as when he maintains that Grub Street was largely a fiction, a point on which there is no sufficient evidence, perhaps, to form a secure opinion. The present writer does not easily tire of Pope, but would have no such confidence in coming on good things in a casual perusal as Dr. Saintsbury cherishes. 'The Dunciad' is for a highly polished piece somewhat obscure, and—dare we add?—ineffective. The splendid and miserable genius of Swift is hit off in memorable phrases; but it is fair to say that "man, pure and simple, man as he is, has always not far from him" the Yahoo? The French Revolution, a Trade Union agitator, and a millionaire who gives "freak" suppers are Dr. Saintsbury's examples of Yahooism. That is not quite our view of the essential quality of the Yahoo. He has a positive delight in dirt and mere nastiness, which concerns the pathologist more than the literary historian. The normal man is not such, we hope and believe.

Prior we are glad to see praised, for he is commonly neglected, and began, we note, that long line of light academic versifiers who, taking Horace as their model, have added so much to the delight of the world. The new things of Prior given to letters recently by Mr. A. R. Waller are of prime importance; but we think the 'Dialogues of the Dead,' though admirable in patches, have their *longueurs*. The account of Johnson and his circle is one of Dr. Saintsbury's best things, for in a brief space he is both vivid and illuminating. A modern Johnsonian—a breed the author rather deprecates—might suggest a point or two of value for consideration, but the man in all his true colours is there, and the reasonable side of his prejudiced views is well exhibited. Justice is done to Goldsmith's admirable style, and his essays are wisely commended. The defects of heightened colour and political prejudice in Macaulay (probably still the most popular guide to the period) are fairly and firmly set down.

"Rest and refreshment" are not so easy to find in satirists whose victims are long since



forgotten. The world no longer knows Anna Matilda's lines

A feast so dear to polished taste  
As that thy lyre correctly flings,

and other insufferable ineptitudes. Still we are glad to have a brief dissection of the futility of the Della-Cruscans, with a reference to A. T. Kent's account in his delightful "Otia." This is one of a host of instances in which Dr. Sainsbury's overflowing foot-notes are much to the point. In him and Mr. Austin Dobson the eighteenth century has champions unequalled in their several ways. The world, perhaps, in the brief moments not devoted to its trivial curiosities and restless haste, may discover that we owe to these Augustans not only some of the solid conveniences of the Philistine—such as the sandwich and the umbrella—but also the initiation of much that is indispensable to the cultivated mind to-day. The twentieth century has its faults, which are now by way of being scrutinized more closely than they were. One of the worst of them is the self-sufficiency which goes with ignorance of its debt to the past.

#### CURIOSITIES OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

It would not be difficult to fill the whole of the space at our disposal with an account of the seventeenth-century works which occur in the Catalogue No. 360 of Mr. Francis Edwards, devoted to criminology, folk-lore, the occult sciences, old medical books, and old cookery books. We can mention only a few items, but the Catalogue as a whole may be recommended to the attention of the curious. Here are, under 'Criminology,' a copy of 'The Catterpillars of this Nation Anatomized in a Brief yet Notable Discovery of House-breakers....' (1659, 5l.); a 'Histoire Générale des Larrons' (Rouen, 1645, 2l. 2s.); a complete and good copy of Head's 'The English Rogue Described' (1666-'71-'74-'80, the four parts bound in two small 8vo volumes, 17l. 10s.); and, in black-letter, the 'Success of Swaggering, Swearing, Dicing....described in the Life and Downfall of Peter Lambert....' (1610, 3l. 10s.). The next section contains a description of a good copy of the 'Anthropometamorphosis' of John Bulwer (1633, 10l.). Under 'Old Medical Books'—of which seventeenth-century examples are numerous—we noticed two MS. books of recipes, offered at 4l. and 5l. respectively; a copy of the works of Ambrose Parey, translated from the Latin (1634, 10l.); and the first English treatise on Midwifery, the work of Thomas Raynalde, entitled 'The Byrth of Mankinde,' mostly black-letter (1613, 5l.). Sir Hugh Plat's 'Delights for Ladies' (1609, 6l. 15s.) and 'The Queen's Closet Opened,' a first edition in contemporary calf, but lacking the portrait of Henrietta Maria (1655, 4l.), may be mentioned from among the cookery books.

Messrs. Maggs's new Catalogue (No. 343) of Autograph Letters and MSS. describes a score or somewhat more of seventeenth-century items, among them two autograph letters of Charles II.—one to the Marquis of Argyle from Breda in 1650 (21l.); and the other, from London in 1673, written in French to the Comte d'Estrées (22l. 10s.). Another most interesting Stuart item is a letter,

in French, from Mary of Modena to the Mother Superior of Chaillot, at St. Cyr (c. 1690, 10l. 10s.). One of the best items in the Catalogue, from the historical point of view, is the letter in which Sir John Meldrum, acting as Parliamentary general, on Oct. 1, 1644, demanded the surrender of Liverpool, which is here offered for 12l. 10s.; and we may also mention a signature, accompanied by a note of four lines in his handwriting, of Sir Edward Coke, which appears upon a petition to him of one William Bull of Kelling—the note referring the petition to the cognizance of Sir Nathaniel Bacon (1606, 10l. 10s.).

Another catalogue which students of the seventeenth century will find full of good matter is the new one (No. 106) of the books of Mr. P. M. Barnard of Tunbridge Wells. Several such items appear on almost every page; and, for want of space, we restrict ourselves to mentioning one or two of foreign interest. There are five letters by Martin Wescombe, Consul at Cadiz, to the English Ambassador at Madrid, Sir Richard Fanshawe, concerning the movements of the Dutch and English fleets (1665 and 1666, 5l.); a letter, sent by the hand of Hugo Grotius, Swedish Ambassador in Paris, of Turenne to Christina of Sweden (1645, 2l. 2s.); three documents relating to the Scotch Guards in France, of which the best is a petition—signed "Craford Lindesey"—to Anne of Austria, from the "Comité des Etats du Parlement d'Escoce," asking that the Scotch Guards in France may serve on the same footing with the French and Swiss Guards (1648, 2l. 2s.); and a plan of the siege of Rheinberg, by Prince Maurice of Nassau, which has numerous MS. notes adding several good details (1601, 3l. 10s.). A copy of Gustavus Adolphus's 'Swedish Discipline,' &c., complete with the copper plate of the battle of Leipsic, printed in London, 1632—the battle-piece "here imitated by Michaell Droshaut, London, 1632"—may also be mentioned (2l. 10s.).

[Notices of other Catalogues held over.]

#### Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

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

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

G. W. E. R.—Forwarded to J. T. F.

MR. ROLAND AUSTIN ("Duncan's Horses").—See Macbeth, II. iv. 18 ff.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1916.

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Notices to Correspondents.

## Notes.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY  
OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

(See *ante*, pp. 61, 101, 141.)

## IV.

## BARTHOLOMÄUS KHEVENHÜLLER.

KHEVENHÜLLER belonged to a noble house which gave many famous men to Austria and was born at Villach in 1539. A detailed account of his life and travels, based upon his own diaries, is printed in B. Czerwenka's 'Die Khevenhüller,' Wien, 1867, 117-215; his travels are also noticed by Viktor Hantzsch in his 'Deutsche Reisende des sechzehnten Jahrhunderts,' Leipzig, 1895, pp. 90-92.

At the early age of 10 Khevenhüller was sent with his brother Hans in the charge of a tutor to Padua, where they attended a high school. They remained there until 1555, when an outbreak of plague occasioned their recall, and the summer of 1556 was spent at Villach with their father. In September of this same year Bartholomäus Khevenhüller returned to Padua to resume his studies. He travelled with his preceptor, Martin Sieben-

bürger, and crossed into Italy by the Brenner, reaching Roveredo on Sept. 25. The next day, being unable to reach Verona before nightfall, they were obliged to seek shelter in a peasant's cottage about three miles from Borghetto; and as the peasant possessed only one bed, there was no alternative but for Khevenhüller and his tutor to share it with the peasant and his wife and child, which they accordingly did. Khevenhüller reached Padua on Dec. 7, 1556, but in April of 1557 his father died, and he was obliged to return home.

On June 15, 1557, he left Villach once more for France. He spent the Whitsuntide holidays at Salzburg, took part in the festivities, and admired the castle. Munich he describes as the finest town in Germany, but he found little there to detain him, and after inspecting a collection of wild beasts in which were nine lions and lionesses, he continued his journey. Augsburg, with its magnificent fortifications, its fine houses and broad streets, its pleasure gardens and waterworks, pleased him vastly. Still more was he impressed with the city's commercial activity and its amazing prosperity. Anton Fugger, one of its richest merchants, received and entertained him, gave him good advice, and provided him with letters of recommendation for use on his travels; and on July 1 Khevenhüller reached Constance with a guide. The next day, as was often done at this time, a number of leading townspeople waited upon him at his inn, and, after regaling him with wine, took him to see the sights. Below Constance Khevenhüller admired the falls of the Rhine, and speaks with astonishment of the foaming and roaring of the waters. At Baden, which was reached on July 4, he found a number of people bathing and taking the waters;\* and at Geneva on July 14 he heard Calvin preach, but could not understand him as he knew no French. Lyons was reached next; and on July 28 Khevenhüller arrived at Orleans. Here he decided to remain for some time as he had found a relation in the town, and the university attracted him. He therefore sold his horse, provided himself with books, and settled down to learn French and continue

\* Baden was then very popular as a bathing resort. When Montaigne was there in 1580 he stayed at a house where beds were made for 170 sojourners. The house contained 11 kitchens, and was provided with bathrooms, hot water being drawn from the springs for each bath. Here too, as was not always the case with other bathing resorts, ladies could be sure of bathing alone. Montaigne's 'Travels,' translated by W. G. Waters, London, 1903, i. 77-9.

his studies. On Sept. 15 he was attacked by the plague, but appears to have been cured by playing a violent game at tennis. The exercise threw him into a tremendous perspiration, and left him so weak that he could scarcely stand. He thereupon took to his bed, and was soon restored to health.

While he was at Orleans news came that the Spanish king had defeated the French at St. Quentin, and taken prisoner the Constable of France and many other famous men. As a result of this, all Germans not actually fighting with the French were regarded with considerable disfavour, and Khevenhüller found himself the object of suspicion and hatred. Indeed, at times he actually went in fear of his life. He decided, however, to set out for Paris, and arrived there without mishap, riding into the city on Christmas Eve. An incident on the road thither is interesting as throwing light on the condition of the highways in France at this time. On the way between Tours and Chartres he found a poor traveller lying by the roadside in great distress, having been robbed and wounded by brigands. The weather was bitterly cold and the horses were tired, so that Khevenhüller and his companions were unable to carry him along with them, but later that night they brought him in to Chartres, only to find that he had died from exposure.

At Paris Khevenhüller lodged at first at the Rose Blanche in the Faubourg St. Jacques. Later he took lodgings with a printer named Mathia David in the Rue des Amandiers, an honest, decent kind of man, but greatly suspected on account of his evangelical tendencies. He spent eight weeks in exploring the city, visited the notable buildings and churches, and several times encountered the king, Henry II. Here, too, he saw Mary, Queen of Scots, and was present at her marriage with the Dauphin. He also took part in the festivities following the taking of Calais by the French in January, visited St. Germain, and witnessed the execution of a pastrycook, who had been condemned on a charge of using human flesh as an ingredient for his bake-meats, and was broken on the wheel.

Leaving Paris, Khevenhüller proceeded to Blois, where he spent some time perfecting his French, and later travelled for more than a year in Central and Southern France. From Tours he visited the cloister of Marmutier, where it was said to be possible to hear the snoring of the Seven Sleepers who were lying there in apparently unchanged slumber after death; but

although Khevenhüller and his companions listened attentively, they could detect nothing. He visited Angers, Mont St. Michel, and St. Malo. At Nantes he purchased two horses to take the place of those he had hired, and proceeded to La Rochelle. At Lusignan, where he arrived on April 19, 1559, he admired the castle, and saw the spring where the fairy Mélusine is said to have bathed. From Poitiers he visited Brouage, where his heart was cheered by the sight of a number of German ships homeward bound, laden with salt. From Blaye he was anxious to proceed to Bordeaux by boat, but the sea was so rough that he was obliged to abandon the project and continue by road. At Toulouse he sold his horses, hired a lodging, and settled down until the following August, when he set out with his tutor, Fabian Stosser, and three companions for Spain.

From Bayonne the travellers reached Fuenterrabia, the frontier town, and were shown the cannon which the Emperor Charles had captured from the Protestants in the Smalkaldic War. At Valladolid, where they found the Infante Don Carlos living a wild and reckless life, Khevenhüller and his companions had intended to make a lengthy stay; but as they observed that preparations were being made on an extensive scale for a solemn *auto-da-fé*, they left the town in some haste and proceeded by way of Salamanca to Compostella. Here were the bones of St. James, the brother of our Lord, said to have been brought thither from Palestine,\* and the cathedral was a famous place of pilgrimage for Germans. It was not, however, a desirable spot for good Protestants. With his companions Khevenhüller visited the shrine, but when the holy relics were produced and the worshippers with one accord fell on their knees, he and his companions remained standing, thereby attracting universal attention. Not content with this foolish proceeding, they next flouted the authorities by declining to communicate or to come to confession when called on to do so; and as a result of these indiscretions it is not to be wondered at that we next find our travellers in full flight, with

\* This shrine numbered its pilgrims by thousands. So famous and frequented did it become that a special and indeed a professional class of pilgrims came into existence known as Jacobabriders, who were continually on the roads to or from Compostella, seeking pardon for themselves and others by their wandering devotion. See 'Cambridge Modern Hist.' ii. 105.

the Inquisition at their heels. They took refuge in a peasant's cottage outside the town, but about midnight they were discovered, their weapons were seized, and they were taken into the town. The next day their books were seized and examined. The prisoners were then taken to an adjoining town and formally handed over to the agents of the Inquisition. Their books were again examined, but as they were found to contain nothing incriminating or heretical, the prisoners were closely interrogated, and were finally offered their freedom if they would confess and communicate. This they declined to do, stating that they had already made their peace with God before setting out on their journey, and were again committed to prison. A few days later they were further interrogated, and were forced to repeat the Paternoster, the Creed, and the Ave Maria. Khevenhüller was then asked if he accepted the doctrine of Transubstantiation. Sick of his confinement and hardships, he replied that he did; and on the Inquisitor suggesting that it was the fear of the stake which had made him change his mind, he even went so far as to protest that he was ready to die for his new-found faith. The prisoners were then returned to Compostella and brought before the Archbishop, after which they were dispatched to the headquarters of the Inquisition at Valladolid. Here, confined in a dungeon and guarded by the common hangman, they received the comforting assurance that they would certainly be burnt alive. Khevenhüller thereupon made a solemn vow that if he ever regained his freedom he would go on pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.

Five weeks later, to their intense relief, came an order from the Inquisition that they were to be set at liberty, but that certain of their books were to be burnt. A copy of 'Æsop's Fables,' the Psalms of David, and an edition of Dictys Cretensis, 'De bello troiano,' were accordingly confiscated, the prognostications were removed from an almanac of Nostradamus, and the travellers were permitted to depart. Khevenhüller's companions had had enough of Spain, and set off post haste for France, but Khevenhüller and Stosser continued their journey to Lisbon. Here they took note of all that was remarkable in the town; visited the slave market, where negroes and apes were being sold; and saw the youthful King Sebastian, who is described as a beautiful lad with long fair hair. The sight of the ships in the harbour fired Khevenhüller with

a longing for the New World, and had funds permitted it he would certainly have sailed for the Indies. As it was, he had to content himself with visiting Toledo, where he saw King Philip II. and the Duke of Alva as they attended Mass. At Segovia he was amazed at the wonderful Roman aqueduct, with its arches spreading far away over the roofs of the houses, and, in common with the inhabitants, he took it to be the work of the devil. At Guadalajara he was present at a bullfight, and at Madrid he witnessed the state entry of Elizabeth of France into the town. He then paid a visit to the Benedictine abbey and hermitages at Montserrat, and returned across the Pyrenees into France. Travelling by way of Montpellier and Arles, he reached Chalon on April 20, 1560, and paid a visit to Nostradamus himself, who discussed all kinds of things with him, and no doubt supplied the imperfection in the almanac which had been despoiled by Holy Church. On May 31 he reached Paris. Ten weeks later he obtained fresh funds and set out for Brussels. Here he visited the Duke of Alva, passed through the Spanish Netherlands to the Rhine Provinces, and at Cologne took boat for Bingen. He then hired posthorses, and rode home through Suabia and Bavaria to Villach, which he had not seen for three years.

But his travel fever did not suffer him to rest. Mindful of his vow to visit the Holy Land, he started on his pilgrimage on Dec. 9, 1560, accompanied by the faithful Stosser. The travellers rode to Venice across the Tarvis; but as no pilgrim ship was available until Whitsuntide, Khevenhüller set out to see something of Italy. He visited the towns of Emilia, and from Rimini took the coast road to Ancona and Loretto, which he found thronged with people, and spent Easter in Rome. The magnificence of the Easter celebrations impressed him greatly, and at St. Peter's on Holy Thursday he had the satisfaction of being solemnly cursed by the Pope, who in his presence denounced all heretics, especially the Lutherans: a proceeding which must have reminded him vividly of his uncomfortable Spanish experiences. From Rome he returned by way of Florence to Venice, where twenty-seven German pilgrims had already assembled, among them Khevenhüller's own cousin Franz. On July 4 they set sail with four hundred other pilgrims for Jaffa, where they arrived in safety on Aug. 19. The pilgrims then visited the holy places at Jerusalem, and returned in small parties to the coast; and on Sept. 20 Khevenhüller again reached Venice. He straight-

way returned to Villach, reaching home on March 23, 1562. After being presented to the Emperor Maximilian II. he took service against the Turks, married a 15-year-old bride, and died on Aug. 16, 1613.

MALCOLM LETTS.

### SHAKESPEARE AND PATRIOTISM.

IN a leading article headed 'Shakespeare the Patriot' a London daily paper recently remarked: "If Shakespeare had been living at this hour... can we not pick out with confidence the themes which would have inspired him?" And it proceeded to enumerate a number of the more striking episodes of the war, such as "the heroic stand of Belgium; the first battle of Ypres; the immortal deeds of Anzac and Lancashire Landing." It is clear that no opinion, however confident, as to what Shakespeare would write about if he were alive now can either be proved or refuted conclusively. But, seeing that, in view of the approaching Tercentenary celebrations, statements of the kind just quoted are likely to be made somewhat freely during the next few months, it may be permissible to point out that they are not supported by what we know of his practice when he was alive.

Hidden and allegorical allusions to persons and events of his own time have been discovered in plenty in his works; but these are necessarily uncertain in their application, and as a rule carry complete conviction to few besides their discoverers. The remarkable thing is that direct and unmistakable references to contemporary history are so rare. Shakespeare, as the writer already quoted reminds his readers, "lived through the great days of the war with Spain, and had seen Elizabeth's sea captains." Yet he makes comparatively little mention of naval matters, and none of the great conflict which culminated in the defeat of the Armada, unless the name of the bragging Spaniard in 'Love's Labour's Lost,' Don Armado, is to be taken as a reference to it, a petty one enough, considering the greatness of the subject.

It is instructive to compare the fine outburst of patriotism at the end of 'King John' with the lines in 'The Troublesome Raigne of King John' on which it is based:—

If England peeres and people joyne in one  
Nor Pope nor Fraunce nor Spaine can doo them wrong.

Shakespeare's transformation of doggerel into ringing verse is not more noteworthy

than his deliberate suppression of anything which might seem to bear directly on the affairs of his own time. His patriotism stands out clearly enough in his writings. But he chose to express it not by allusion to contemporary events, but through the medium of his country's history. National unity under a strong ruler is his political ideal. He had studied the history of the preceding century, and had seen how Lancastrian constitutionalism had led to disastrous foreign wars and still more disastrous internal conflicts. The reign of Henry VI., in which these things were at their worst, had formed the subject of his earliest apprenticeship to historical drama, and the miseries of that time of weak central government and powerful nobles seem to have made a deep impression on him. And he accepts the Tudor autocracy as a bulwark of the nation against any recurrence of these disasters.

In holding these views he was a true child of his age. With them is bound up the consciousness of independent national existence, which was stronger under the Tudors than ever before. And this, again, led men to study and take pride in the history of their country; so in choosing that history for his subject Shakespeare was gratifying the patriotic instincts of his readers or spectators as well as his own. At the same time he could treat the episodes which he selected in their due perspective and proportion, while avoiding the danger of rousing the passions or prejudices which might still linger round recent events, to the detriment of the effect he sought to produce.

Thus he deals very freely with the reign of John, placing the king in a more favourable light than the facts warrant because he stands for national unity against the forces which threaten it both from without and from within. Conversely 'Richard II.,' which also contains the most famous of his patriotic utterances, shows how the reign of a weak, ineffective king is followed by disastrous results which last for generations. 'Henry V.' is an epic of national glory. Treating, as was his wont, the facts of history as raw material for a work of art, Shakespeare produces the picture of a land happy and united under a hero-king who wins undying fame in a righteous war against heavy odds, crowned by a glorious peace.

In this play occurs almost the only explicit allusion in Shakespeare to a contemporary event of importance, the Irish expedition of Essex. From the scarcity of such allusions in his works it seems reasonable to draw the

conclusion that he thought that his undoubted love for his country could be more effectively and artistically expressed through the medium of history freely manipulated to suit his purpose. No doubt the rough outline of his political philosophy here indicated could be subjected, did space permit, to considerable modification in various particulars. But its main outline, as well as his mode of expressing it, seems to be as here stated.

GORDON CROSSE.

### CASANOVA IN ENGLAND.

(See 10 S. viii. 443, 491; ix. 116; xi. 437; 11 S. ii. 386; iii. 242; iv. 382, 461; v. 123, 484; 12 S. i. 121.)

CASANOVA gives an interesting, though an inaccurate description of "Sunday observance" in England at the period of his visit:—

"I went to St. James's Park to call on Lady Harrington,\* for whom I had a letter, as I have mentioned. This lady lived in the precincts of the Court, and for this reason she had an Assembly every Sunday. It was allowable to play in her house, as the park is under the jurisdiction of the Crown. In all other places one does not dare to play cards or have music on Sundays. The town abounds in spies, and if they have reason to suppose that there is any gaming or music going on they watch for their opportunity, slip into the house, and arrest all the bad Christians who dare to profane the Lord's Day by an amusement which is thought innocent in any other country." — *Mémoires de Casanova* (Garnier), vi. 364.

Perhaps the memoirist, wearied by the dullness of an English Sabbath, like many foreigners, was exaggerating the extent of our Puritanism unconsciously, or else some one had been "pulling his leg." From references in *The Rambler*, *The World*, and *The Connoisseur*, the late Mr. Lecky has shown that Sunday card-parties were fashionable amusements about the middle of the century. "Sunday concerts were somewhat timidly introduced," the same writer continues, "but soon became popular" (*Hist. of England*, vol. ii. 534). Still, there was the danger of a vigorous protest from the man in the street, as indicated by the statement of Dr. Burney that a Lady Brown "was one of the first persons of fashion who had the courage, at the risk of her windows, to have concerts on a Sunday evening" (*History of Music*, iv. 671). There was no

rigorously enforced law to prevent these recreations, as Casanova declares, but there undoubtedly was a prejudice against them, fostered no doubt by the pious example of King George III., both at the time of the Venetian's visit to England and long afterwards. Speaking of the Berrys a quarter of a century later, Horace Walpole says:—

"This delightful family comes to me almost every Sunday evening....to play at cards....I do not care a straw for cards, but I do disapprove of this partiality to the youngest child of the week." — *Letters* (Toynbee), xiv. 89.

Lady Mary Coke, however, made no bones about playing cards on Sundays, as her 'Journal' testifies.

There is, I think, a satisfactory explanation of the riot at Drury Lane Theatre described in the *Mémoires* (Garnier), vi. 369. During the year 1763 there were several theatrical riots, the most famous of which took place at Drury Lane on Jan. 25 and 26 during the performance of 'The Two Gentlemen of Verona,' five months before Casanova arrived in England. These disturbances, which were directed against Garrick (as related by Casanova), were inspired by an Irishman named Thaddeus (known as "Thady") Fitzpatrick. On Jan. 26 John Moody (as well as Garrick) was called upon to apologize, because he had prevented a maniac from setting fire to the theatre. "I am sorry," he retorted, sarcastically, "that I have displeased you by saving your lives." Enraged by this reply, the audience demanded that he should apologize "on his knees," which the actor refused to do (*Account of the English Stage*, J. Genest, v. 14-16). A memoir and portrait of "Thady" Fitzpatrick will be found in *The Town and Country Magazine*, vii. 177. Probably Casanova, having been told of these occurrences by Martinelli, has given his description from hearsay, or it is possible, since the feud between Garrick and Fitzpatrick continued for some time, that the Italian may have witnessed a similar disturbance in the playhouse. I am inclined towards the former supposition, since it is incredible that David Garrick was compelled by the audience (as Casanova says he was) to apologize "on his knees."

I have remarked previously that it is a curious thing that Casanova does not mention John Wilkes, who was the most-talked-of man in England during the year 1763. It is possible, however, that the adventurer and the "patriot" met one another four years later. Through the kindness of M. Charles Samaran I have

\* Caroline, Countess of Harrington, née Fitzroy, died June 28, 1784. Married William, second Earl of Harrington, Aug. 11, 1746. She lived at 8 Stable Yard, so Casanova is correct in regard to her place of residence.



seen a reproduction of an autograph letter (obviously in Wilkes's handwriting) written to François Casanova, the painter, brother of the memoirist. It is dated from Longchamp, where Wilkes had rooms (if not a small villa), Friday, Oct. 15 (it should be Oct. 16), 1767. Wilkes addresses the artist as "mon cher compatriote," an odd phrase, at first sight, but it should be remembered that the Englishman was an outlaw at the time. He goes on to speak of the "sentimens favorables dont monsieur votre frère [*i.e.*, Giacomo Casanova] veut bien m'honorer. Je serai charmé de faire sa connaissance sous vos auspices," and concludes by accepting the painter's invitation to supper on Friday, Oct. 23 (see 'Jacques Casanova, Vénitien,' Charles Samaran, pp. 281-2). Perhaps the two famous men met on that date, for the adventurer was then in Paris, though distressed on account of the illness of a *chère amie*. Wilkes did not leave for Ostend until Nov. 22, whence he reached Dover on Dec. 2.

One of Casanova's stories indicates that the English magistrate had learnt a lesson from the mistake made a few months previously in arresting Wilkes under a General Warrant:—

"I went to a magistrate who, after hearing my information, granted me a warrant....but he did not know the women, which was necessary. He was certain of arresting them, but it was necessary that those whom he arrested should only be those mentioned in the warrant, and there might be other women present....."—'Mémoires,' vi. 548.

Under the famous General Warrant of April 26, 1763, forty-nine persons are said to have been apprehended, in addition to Wilkes, so there is much significance in Casanova's statement that only those named by a warrant could be arrested.

Casanova's assertion that the Duke of Cumberland was present at the subscription ball given in honour of the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick at Madam Cornelys's in Soho Square on Jan. 24, 1764, is corroborated by the newspapers (cf. 'Mémoires,' vi. 552), and the peeress whom he calls "Milady Grafton" was in all probability Anne Liddell, Duchess of Grafton, for, according to Horace Walpole, the Duke of Grafton was one of the principal promoters of the entertainment ('Letters of H. Walpole' [Toynbee], v. 441). The statement that she wore her hair "without powder," thereby causing much amazement, and setting a fashion that was adopted all over Europe, suggests an interesting problem for the students of the history of costume. It is curious to note that J. P. Malcolm in

'Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London in the Eighteenth Century,' ii. 348, gives the year 1763 as the date of "the rational change....of wearing the natural Hair instead of Wigs."

I had hoped to find some record of Casanova's presentation at Court, but, unfortunately, no lists of the presentations at St. James's appear to exist prior to the year 1773, so search at the Public Record Office has been of no avail.

It will be remembered that Ange Goudar showed the adventurer a remarkable arm-chair with concealed springs which fastened themselves on to the arms and legs of any one who sat down in it, holding him a prisoner ('Mémoires' [Garnier], vi. 511). On the authority of 'L'Espion Anglois, ou Correspondance secrète entre Milord Alf Eye et Milord Alf Ear' (London, Chez John Adamson, 1779), vol. ii. 363 (cf. *ante*, pp. 29, 78), there was a similar chair in the house of the notorious Madame Alexandrine Ernestine Jourdan, known as "la Petite Comtesse," in the Rue des deux Portes, Saint-Sauveur, Paris. A chair of the same kind is described by G. W. M. Reynolds in the second series of 'The Mysteries of the Court of London.'

Although I have looked through the files of *The Public Advertiser*, *St. James's Chronicle*, and *The London Chronicle* from June, 1763, to April, 1764, for references to the window-card advertisement, the parrot episode, and the report of Casanova's appearance before Sir John Fielding (all of which he says were noticed in the newspapers), my search has been entirely fruitless.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

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DOCUMENTS DISCOVERED AT LYON IN 1916.—My old friend Prof. Henri Gaidoz of Paris has sent me the *Écho de Paris* of 12 février, 1916, containing the following interesting news. It deserves a niche in 'N. & Q.' :—

"UNE GROSSE DÉCOUVERTE À LYON.

"Le 'Grand Cartulaire de 1350' de l'archevêché de Lyon, recherché pendant plus de trente ans et qui était considéré comme définitivement perdu, vient d'être retrouvé d'une manière tout à fait singulière, en même temps qu'un grand nombre de parchemins et papiers précieux, notamment un diplôme original, le seul connu, du roi Charles, fils de l'empereur Lothaire I., daté de 861 et accordant des privilèges à l'archevêché de Lyon.

"Cette découverte, annoncée hier à l'Académie des inscriptions par M. Omont au nom de M. Guigne, vient d'être faite par des ouvriers qui

réparaient la toiture d'une des chapelles de la cathédrale, et qui y découvrirent quatre grandes caisses en bois renfermant, outre les pièces capitales citées plus haut, de nombreux registres des actes capitulaires de 1447 à 1734, et plus de 700 pièces originales allant du neuvième au dix-huitième siècle.

"Il y a tout lieu de croire que ce magnifique trésor archéologique avait été caché pendant les troubles révolutionnaires. Il sera transporté au dépôt des archives du département du Rhône et mis à la disposition des érudits.

"C. M. SAVARIT."

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

The Union Society, Oxford.

**THE THREE PIGEONS, BRENTFORD.**—This well-known inn having been closed, its demolition will not be long delayed. Its interest to-day is largely that of association and literary celebrity, because it has been so modernized, and is frankly so unpicturesque, that a visit to it diminishes rather than feeds our regard for its splendid history. It is mentioned in several local histories; and Faulkner ('History of Brentford,' p. 144), writing before 1845, says the interior was

"still in its ancient state, having above twenty sitting and sleeping apartments, connected by a projecting gallery at the back, and communicating by several staircases to the attics, with numerous dark closets and passages."

Not a very vivid description, but, having devoted six pages of his work to Mrs. Trimmer, the writer would not be capable of describing this old inn. *The Observer* of Jan. 16 provides an illustration and interesting summary of its history.

ALECK ABRAHAM.

The passing of this historic inn at Brentford was noted in a recent issue of *The Times*, which quoted the following extract from Halliwell's notes to 'The Merry Wives of Windsor':—

"This house is interesting as being in all likelihood one of the few haunts of Shakespeare not removed, and as being, indeed, the sole Elizabethan tavern existing in England, which, in the absence of direct evidence to the contrary, may fairly be presumed to have been occasionally visited by him."

"Ben Jonson alludes to the tavern in 'The Alchemist,' and Middleton in 'The Roaring Girl,' and the former tells how 'We'll tickle it at the Pigeons.' Shakespeare, Jonson, Middleton, and Peele used the house. Peele made it the scene of some of his 'Merry Jests.' Goldsmith used it as the scene of Tony Lumpkin's conviviality in 'She Stoops to Conquer,' and Dickens alludes to it in 'Our Mutual Friend.'"

John Lowen, who acted with Shakespeare and Ben Jonson at the Globe as a member of the King's Company, and who created

the part of Henry VIII., became, on the suppression of the theatres by the Puritans, landlord of this tavern, and died here in 1659. The Three Pigeons closed its doors on Jan. 7 last by order of the Middlesex licensing board, presumably to make room for municipal improvements.

N. W. HILL.

JOHN OLIVER, of Worcester diocese, described as a pensioner of King Edward VI., and probably, therefore, educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, was ordained deacon in London in December, 1553 (Dr. Frere's 'The Marian Reaction,' S.P.C.K., 1896, at p. 267), and was subsequently ordained priest. Dr. Gee in 'The Elizabethan Clergy, 1558-64' (Oxford, 1898), in his Index at p. 314, seems disposed to identify him with the Rector of Baddiley, Cheshire, who was absent from the Visitation of 1559; but this is not a correct identification. In a letter from Louvain, addressed to Cardinal Morone, dated March 28, 1573 ('Archivio Vaticano,' Arm. lxiv. 28, p. 73), John Oliver says that he had been domestic chaplain to Richard Pate, Bishop of Worcester, and had been promised a prebend in Worcester Cathedral. As he states that he said Mass in presence of the Bishop just before he, Oliver, went abroad, and as the Bishop of Worcester (who seems to have been in private custody some months previously) was committed to the Tower of London, May 20, 1560, it is probable that Oliver fled abroad in 1559. He appears from the 'Concertatio Ecclesiae' to have been still living abroad in 1588. In his letter to the Cardinal he says that two years previously he had dedicated a book of prayers to his Eminence. Is anything known of this book? and is anything known of the author or compiler, or whatever he was?

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

**HALLEY AND PEAKE FAMILIES IN VIRGINIA.** (See 11 S. xii. 339; 12 S. i. 9.)—Mr. Henry I. Hutton of Warrenton, Virginia, writes me under date of Dec. 23, 1915, as follows:—

"I wrote you some time ago about one Sybil Halley marrying Jesse Peake, which was taken from some old family records in Kentucky; but last week I went to Fairfax Courthouse (Virginia) and found a marriage contract between Sybil Halley and Wm. Harrison Peake, made and recorded in 1791; so this is positive proof that his name as last given [in another letter] is correct. The contract was witnessed by his brother John Peake, and her father James Halley."

EUGENE F. McPIKE.

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## Queries.

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

MID-NINETEENTH-CENTURY LITERATURE FOR BOYS.—I am extremely interested in the history, &c., of the old penny weekly numbers of "dreadfuls," boys' periodicals, and similar literature of the forties, fifties, sixties, and seventies.

Have any articles or answers appeared in 'N. & Q.' bearing on the subject, or on the old-fashioned "penny-a-liner" writer of those decades? I believe something of this nature has appeared somewhere, but I cannot trace it. I have searched through the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' Boase's 'Biography,' and also Allibone's 'English and American Literature,' and can find mention only of Percy B. St. John and his father and brothers, E. J. Brett (*Boys of England*), and W. S. Hayward. There was, however, a multitude of similar authors, such as Bracebridge Hemyng (Jack Harkaway), Chas. Stevens, R. Proctor, Geo. and William Emmett, Chas. Fox, E. Harcourt Burrage, and Chas. Ross, who knocked about Fleet Street in the old days of journalism, and whose works I occasionally come across.

Any information will be gratefully received by

FRANK JAY.

St. Malo, 21 Fircroft Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.

[Much information on the subject will be found in MR. RALPH THOMAS'S series of articles dealing with Sir John Gilbert, J. F. Smith, and *The London Journal*. See 11 S. vii. 221, 276, 375; viii. 121, 142; x. 102, 144, 183, 223, 262, 292, 301, 318, 328, 357, 426.]

THOMAS HOLCROFT: TWO ANECDOTES IN THE 'MEMOIRS.'—There are two anecdotes in Holcroft's 'Memoirs' which I should like to have explained:—

"30th [October, 1798].....Young S—, and B—'s nephew, came in their fathers' name to ask for orders. Both families are rich, but I complied and procured them. B— and N—, M.P., being at Brighton, where Major R— was, N— praised the Major as a man of great information, his friend, and one with whom B— ought to be intimate. B— said, they had met and spoken, and as there could be no great harm, he would accompany N— to visit R—. They happened to meet him, and R— presently took occasion to tell N—, that, from the principles he professed, and the speeches he had made in parliament, he could not but consider him as an enemy to his King and country, he therefore desired they might have no more intercourse. B— laughed at

N— and his friend, but remarked the Major was an honest man, for most people would have said as much when he was absent, without the courage to declare such sentiments to his face" (iii. 58-9).

And if the filling-in of the names B—, N—, M.P., and Major R— of Brighton is very simple to some person who has the same anecdote related in some other book, I can propose another passage:—

"26th [December, 1798].....Walked with B—r to see P—, whose hands are excessively burned by extinguishing fire, which had caught his wife's clothes, and must certainly have burned her to death. His resolution was considerable. When the wife of B—r was sitting for her picture, B— related the following anecdote. At the time of the last procession, he was painting K. G., who asked if he intended to see the sight. B— answered in the affirmative. 'It will be very fine, B—, very fine.' The day after, when sitting, he again said, 'Well, B—, did you see the procession, B—?' The painter answered he had. 'How did you like it, B—? How did you like it?' 'Exceedingly.' 'Had you a good sight, B—?' 'A very good one. I saw it from a one pair of stairs, on the top of Ludgate Hill.' 'That must have been very fine, very fine indeed, B—. I wish I had been in your place. I should like to have seen it myself. But I could see nothing but the back of the coachman.'"

And these further problems as to B—, B—r, P—, and the procession I leave also in the hands of my readers.

ELBRIDGE COLBY.

52 West 126 Street, New York City.

ARTHUR WEBSTER, DANCER.—Ben Webster, the actor, had a half-brother, Arthur Webster, who danced with his sister Clara in the late thirties as "Master Arthur and Miss Clara." Until Miss Webster's tragic death in 1845 they were constantly together in ballets and pantomimes. When did Arthur Webster die? J. M. BULLOCH.  
123 Pall Mall, S.W.

HERALDRY.—Will some reader skilled in heraldry oblige me by telling me what family bore the arms, Paly of six azure and or, a chief gules, about the end of the fifteenth century? I am nearly sure that the coat belonged to an Italian family, probably Venetian. H. C. L. MORRIS.  
The Steyne, Bognor.

EDWARD WORTLEY MONTAGU, 1713-76.—(1) When and where was he born? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' xxxviii. 237-40, says in the summer of 1713, and another authority says in October, 1713. (2) What was the name of "the woman much his senior, and of no social position," whom he married? When and where did this marriage take place? (3) Who was the mother of his son Edward Wortley Montagu? G. F. R. B.

**WOODEN HATS.**—Amongst the trades enumerated in Mr. W. J. Hardy's 'Middlesex County Records' (London, 1908) is that of a wooden-hat maker (p. 3). I wish to know whether these hats were made by cementing together wooden shavings, somewhat after the manner in which straw hats are now made, or were they turned out of the solid? Samuel Smiles, in his 'Lives of Boulton and Watt,' tells a story about the first meeting between William Murdock and Matthew Boulton, when the young Scotchman came to Soho seeking work. Boulton was attracted by the hat which Murdock was dangling in his hand, and asked what it was made of. Murdock in reply said that it was made of wood, and that he turned it in a lathe of his own invention. Doubts have been cast upon the truth of this story, but, if it can be shown that the articles made by the wooden-hat makers in Mr. Hardy's list were turned out of the solid, the story may, I think, be accepted, though a head-covering of that description would be most uncomfortable. R. B. P.

**"COAT AND CONDUCT MONEY."**—Charles I. took sundry extraordinary methods of raising money, one of which was "coat and conduct money" from every county. The phrase "coat and conduct money" is mentioned, but not explained, under "coat" in the 'N.E.D.,' and I can get no explanation elsewhere. Can any reader explain it, or say where an explanation is to be found? A reply direct, or through 'N. & Q.,' will be much esteemed. R. BURNETT.  
2 Rubislaw Place, Aberdeen.

**THE TURKISH CRESCENT AND STAR.**—Can any one give me precise information as to the origin of the Turkish badge, the crescent and star? I have seen it somewhere asserted that the crescent was assumed as a Turkish emblem after the taking of Constantinople in 1453, and that it was found by the victors on some antique altar (of Selene?). N. POWLETT, Col.

**HAWTHORN HIVE OR HYTHE, CO. DURHAM.**—A writer in a contemporary has recently stated that he inclines to the belief that the place was called Hawthorn Hive in the first instance. Will readers of 'N. & Q.' please give their views on the correct spelling and its derivation? A. E. OUGHTRED.  
Castle Eden.

**THE REV. ROWLAND HILL** was buried in Surrey Chapel in 1833. Surrey Chapel has since been demolished. What has become of Rowland Hill? W. S.

**SONG WANTED.**—Can any reader give me the whole of a song I used to hear in the North of England about thirty or forty years ago? It began:—

When I was a schoolboy aged ten  
It was precious little Greek I knew,

and each verse ended with:—

"There'll be time enough for that," said I.

Or can any reader tell me where I can find a copy of the words? M.D.

**"MONTABYN": MEANING WANTED.**—What is the meaning of this word, which occurs in a passage of Hall's 'Triumphant Reign of King Henry VIII.,' in which he is said to have worn on his head "a chapeau *montabyn*"? Neither the 'New English Dictionary' nor Halliwell-Phillipps's 'Archaic Dictionary' throws any light on the question; nor does Littré's French Dictionary. ERNEST LAW.

The Pavilion, Hampton Court Palace.

**THE SECOND WIFE OF JOHN MOYLE OF EASTWELL, KENT.**—According to the pedigrees of the Moyles of Eastwell, the second wife of this man was a daughter of Sir Robert Drury of Essex; but in the Inquisition post mortem taken at Wye about Nov. 11, 17 Hen. VII. (1501), and which has been recently printed, he is stated to have married, about June, the 22nd year of Edward IV., Anne Darcy, and Giles Moyle, his son and heir, is said to be aged 15 years and more. Is Darcy a misreading for Drury? I have not seen the original at the Record Office, but quote from the printed copy. He is said in the pedigree to have had seven other children by the daughter of Sir Robert Drury, among them Sir Thomas Moyle.

A. STEPHENS DYER.

207 Kingston Road, Teddington.

**ST. ANTHONY IN ROSELAND, CORNWALL.**—This was a cell of the Augustinian Conventual Priory of Plympton, Devon. Is it known when and by whom it was founded? According to Dugdale's 'Monasticon' (1846 edition, vi. p. 52) it "was supplied with two monks only." JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

**SIR ROBERT CAREY'S RIDE.**—Queen Elizabeth died early on March 24, 1603. Sir Robert Carey started from Richmond Palace at close on 9 o'clock the same morning in order to convey the news to James at Holyrood, arriving there on the evening of the 26th. Perhaps some of your readers could furnish particulars of this wonderful ride, and give names of works where details might be found as to the route he took.

I have been told that a road used to exist from the Palace through what is now the Old Park, and on through Kew Gardens to Brentford Ferry, a very old ferry, which would probably be the way he started.

V. A. F.

GERALD GRIFFIN.—Before me lies a volume containing some interesting sonnets and lyrics by Gerald Griffin, Esq., published in Belfast in 1851. Among the best of the lyrics are 'Orange and Green,' a touching story in verse; 'Once I had a True Love,' and 'I Love my Love in the Morning,' a very beautiful one this. There are eleven sonnets (four double sonnets), of which the most meritorious are 'To his Native Glens,' 'To a Friend,' 'The Future' (a fine piece of self-revelation), and 'In Remembrance of his Sister.' The writer seems to have visited London, and to have been overwhelmed with sorrows and misfortunes. I should like a short account of him.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

[Gerald Griffin died in 1840. The 1851 volume is a reprint of his poems. See the notice of him in the 'D.N.B.' or 'Chambers's Cyclopædia of Literature.']

"PARAPET" = FOOTPATH.—The word "parapet" is used verbally in Liverpool as a synonym for "footpath," and is even so used in newspapers and books. In Manchester, thirty miles away, such a use is unknown. At Earlestown, halfway between the two towns, the word is occasionally heard in this connexion. Is it so used in any other part of England?

ARTHUR BOWES.

[At 10 S. x. 366 Mr. PIERPOINT discussed this use at some length, and gave a quotation showing that the word had been used in French in the same sense in 'Recueil des Villes Ports d'Angleterre,' &c., 1766. He expressed the opinion that this English use was confined to Lancashire.]

THE ONION-FLUTE.—What is this instrument, and whence its name?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

SIR CHRISTOPHER CORWEN.—Can any information be vouchsafed about Sir Christopher Corwen, knighted when Anne Boleyn was crowned?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

REV. JOHN GASKIN, M.A.—I should be glad of as full particulars as possible of the above person, who was Rector of St. Cuthbert's, Bedford, from 1850 to 1852.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Bedford.

## Replies.

STUART, COUNT D'ALBANIE.

(12 S. i. 110, 156.)

THE case of Charles Edward Stuart, Count d'Albanie, and his elder brother, John Stolberg Sobieski Stuart, has always seemed to me one of the most fascinating mysteries of the nineteenth century. They alleged, or suggested, that their father, Thomas Allen, Lieut. R.N., who passed as the second son of Admiral Carter Allen, R.N., was, in fact, the son of Chas. Edward Stuart, "the Young Pretender," by his marriage with Princess Louise of Stolberg, that he was born in 1773, was confided to and adopted by Admiral Allen as his own son. If this were true, they were the legitimate heirs of the House of Stuart; and when they first appeared in the Highlands about 1828, they were warmly received by representatives of the old Jacobite families, including the tenth Earl of Moray, the fourteenth Earl Lovat, the Marquis of Bute, and Sir Thomas Dick Lauder. The Earl of Lovat built a house for them on an island called Eileen Aigas, in the centre of the River Beaulieu in Ross-shire, and they spent some years here in semi-royal state. An account of this period of their career will be found in Burgon's 'Memoir of Patrick Fraser-Tytler,' p. 284. In Scottish society in Edinburgh many people believed in their claims, and I am informed that they always avoided going down to dinner after any peer when dining out by waiting in an anteroom, and then slipping into their places at table. Their resemblance to the Stuarts is stated by everybody who knew them to have been wonderful, and Mr. Archibald Forbes, who knew them in London after 1868, tells us that it persisted to the end. Mr. Andrew Lang says that it was most striking in a photograph taken of the younger brother after death, when it could not have been affected. He died on Dec. 25, 1880; his brother predeceased him on Feb. 13, 1872.

Although their story has been subjected to destructive criticism which seems to leave it not a leg to stand on, no one seems to be able to explain who they really were, whether they had any Stuart blood, and what was the origin of their romantic pose. Ewald, in his 'Life of Prince Charles Stuart' (1875), says, "A clumsy story, delusion, or imposture was never conceived," and he calls it an "improbable fable." Mr.

Andrew Lang, in 'Pickle the Spy,' mentions that he had access to the papers of the late Count d'Albanie, and he leaves them with the comment: "The time has not come to tell the whole strange tale of 'John Stolberg Sobieski Stuart' and 'Charles Edward Stuart,' if, indeed, that tale can ever be told." In his 'Prince Charles Edward' (1903) he is more definite. He calls their story a "legend," and suggests that they were "the victims of megalomania." He recognizes a strange kind of sincerity, but thinks the phenomena resemble those of hysterical illusion. Even then he is unable to account for two brothers being similarly affected. In another passage he attributes their pretensions to "an over-indulged habit of romantic day-dreaming which acquired the force of actual hallucination." They spent many years in Austria, where Charles Edward Stuart's son, Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir Stuart (born 1824, died 1882), rose to be a colonel of Austrian cavalry. If they were really the sons of a lieutenant, and the grandsons of an admiral, in the British navy, it is hard to understand why they expatriated themselves for nearly twenty years in Austria; but this is only another of the mysteries of this case. Mr. W. Townend, in 'Descendants of the Stuarts' (second edition), takes the view that they were the descendants of Prince Charles Edward's mistress, the Lanarkshire lady Clementina Walkinshaw. But after she fled from the Prince, owing to his ill-treatment, she made in 1767 an affidavit that no marriage had ever taken place, and the Sobieski-Stuarts claimed to be legitimate heirs of the Stuarts. A slashing attack on the Sobieski-Stuarts, apropos of their book 'Tales of the Century' (1847), appeared in *The Quarterly Review* (vol. lxxi. p. 57) from the pen of Prof. Skene. Mr. Archibald Forbes published an article on the brothers, under the title of 'Real or Bogus Stuarts,' in *The New Review*, 1893, vol. i. p. 72, in which he gave some interesting details of their later life as habitués of the British Museum Reading-Room in the sixties and seventies.

If one may hazard a guess, the claims of the brothers and the documents they possessed owed something to that busy adventurer Dr. Robert Watson, who hanged himself in London in 1838. He had been private secretary to Lord George Gordon, and afterwards, as a member of the London Corresponding Society, was forced to fly the country. He was appointed by Napoleon Principal of the revived Scots College in

Paris. In 1813 in Rome he secured possession of three cartloads of papers which had been left neglected since the death of their owner, Henry, Cardinal of York, brother of the "Young Pretender." Watson's dealings with this material are described in *The Quarterly Review*, vol. lxxix. p. 167, and in the introduction to vol. i. of the Stuart Papers (Hist. MSS.); and it is clear that he had handed over some of the papers to various persons as specimens before the Prince Regent obtained possession of the bulk. Mr. F. H. Groome, in the 'D.N.B.' article on the Sobieski-Stuarts, says that they are known to have had dealings with Watson; and it is safe to assume that he is the "Dr. Beaton" who appears as the authority for the romantic narrative which they put forward in their 'Tales of the Century.' Mr. Groome also wrote on their case, under the title of 'Monarchs in Partibus,' in *The Bookman*, September, 1892; and there is an article by Mr. Henry Jenner (which I have not seen) in *The Genealogical Magazine*, May, 1897. The earliest reference to their claims appeared in *The Catholic Magazine* in 1843. Other references will be found in *Chambers's Journal*, May, 1844; Dr. Doran's 'London in Jacobite Times,' vol. ii. p. 390; Vernon Lee's 'Countess of Albany'; and 'Under Fourteen Flags,' vol. ii. p. 146. 'The Legitimist Kalendar' gives the descendants of Charles Edward Stuart, the younger of the brothers.

R. S. PENGELLY.

12 Poynder's Road, Clapham Park, S.W.

I am grateful for the numerous references to your pages, 1877 *passim*. None of them touches the sale of the Count d'Albanie's effects, of which I quoted *The Times* advertisement. Can any one tell me how the Stuart relics at this sale were regarded—as genuine or speculative?

HAROLD S. ROGERS.

DAVID ROSS (12 S. i. 127).—I believe that the marriage of David Ross and Fanny Murray took place between June, 1756, and March, 1759, but I do not know the exact date. The most circumstantial account will be found in 'Records of my Life,' by John Taylor, i. 362-6. Perhaps the Journals of the House of Lords, April 10, 1771 (when his appeal for the reversion of the decision of the Lords of Session with regard to his father's will was decided), may disclose his father's name. Or it may be found in the Records of the Court of Session in Scotland, Dec. 23, 1769, and Jan. 27, 1770.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.



David Ross, the tragedian, was descended from the Ross-shire Earls of Ross through the Rosses of Balnagowan (not the present Balnagowans, who are Rosses of Hawkhead), and through their younger branch, Ross of Invercharron (extinct about 1780), and their younger branch, Ross of Easter-Fearn, whose representative, Alexander, Eltonred, in 1684, had a younger son, Alexander, of Little Daan. It was he who was W.S. in Edinburgh, &c.; he died in Gray's Inn, March 4, 1753, leaving David, the tragedian, Edward, William, and Elizabeth. David was buried in the churchyard of St. James, Piccadilly. That church may contain the record of his marriage; or it may be found in Mr. F. J. Grant's 'History of Society of Writers to the Signet.'

M. R. R. McG. G.

THE EFFECT OF OPENING A COFFIN (11 S. xii. 300, 363, 388, 448, 465; 12 S. i. 91, 113).

—I am a little surprised that in the correspondence which has appeared on this subject no reference has been made to the remarkable case of St. Cuthbert. No sooner had he died than, according to the anonymous monk of Lindisfarne, his body was wrapped in a cerecloth and placed in a stone coffin, A.D. 687. Eleven years after his death, in 698, the brethren, thinking that nothing would be found but his bones, proposed to elevate them from the ground and place them *in levi arca*, that they might receive more veneration. But, to their amazement, they found the body whole and uncorrupt, or, as we should say, desiccated. In this state the body was seen again in 1104, as is fully related by an anonymous writer whose account is printed in 'Acta SS. Boll.,' March 20, p. 123, sect. 13, and by Reginald of Durham, cap. xl. Next, at the desecration of the shrine in 1537, the body seems to have been in much the same state. For the king's commissioners found it whole and uncorrupt; the circumstances are minutely related in 'Rites of Durham,' chap. li. Next, when the vault in which it had been placed was opened in 1827, the body seems to have fallen to pieces, and any remains of flesh to have almost entirely perished; for Dr. Raine says that when the vestments had been removed, a skeleton was stretched out at length before the spectators; the bones were all in their proper places, with the exception of the fingers and feet bones, which were in a state of confusion, and this is just what one would expect if the desiccated body had been laid in the grave after exposure to the air for some time previous

to burial. Lastly, when the vault was opened in 1899 (see *Archæologia*, vol. lvii.), the bones were still "mostly in their right places." They presented a different appearance from ordinary dry bones, being "uniformly of a deep brownish tint." Periosteum was still adhering to some of them, and there was much ligamentous material, as well as periosteum, still adherent to the cervical vertebrae and to the skull. Also, a shrivelled eyeball dropped out of one of the orbits, and a portion of "dry, greyish material," probably desiccated brain, fell through the foramen ovale during the examination of the skull. These appearances seemed to leave little or no doubt that the remains described were those of the body that had been venerated as "entire" all through the Middle Ages.

But what has been said does not bear upon MR. ACKERMANN's original inquiry further than as adding to the many instances recorded of bodies not falling to dust immediately on exposure.

Full accounts of the history of St. Cuthbert's body, with original authorities, may be seen in Dr. Raine's 'St. Cuthbert,' or in Monsignor Eyre's 'Life' of the saint.

Durham.

J. T. F.

The following account of the opening of a coffin may be of some interest to your readers; it relates to what occurred at the demolition of the Bolton Parish Church in 1866. The vault of the ancient family of Anderton of Lostock, the members of which were buried during the seventeenth century, was then opened, and the particular coffin in question was supposed to be that of Christopher Anderton of Lostock, buried Dec. 14, 1619:—

"The workman came upon a ledge in the eastern wall of the tomb, on which rested a coffin containing a human body in such a perfect state of preservation that it seemed to have been but recently interred. The coffin lid was easily removed because of its decayed state, when the form and features of the inanimate body became distinctly visible. The figure was tall, the head finely shaped, the teeth sound, but apparently aged. The *coup d'œil* gave the impression that the remains were those of a fine, well-grown, and aristocratic-looking man. As the earth was gradually removed, a curious transformation occurred. In two or three minutes after being exposed to the air the remains of the apparently solid body melted off into the appearance of a figure covered with transparent gauze, and the next moment, ghost-like, it completely vanished away, leaving only the bare dust and the remains of the coffin which contained it. On the latter being touched it crumbled into pieces, and nothing remained except some small fragments of bone and the metallic fittings of the coffin. The coffin

was of massive oak, not of usual coffin design, but more the shape of a coffer or large oblong box. The lid was on hinges, and fastened with three locks, one of which was secured with a bolt in it. The handle was massive and of iron, and fixed with brass-headed nails. The bones were gathered up and buried in the soil, and the locks and handles preserved. One large double tooth was saved by way of curiosity, and is now safely deposited in the church tower. It measures five-eighths of an inch long and seven-eighths of an inch in circumference.

The Andertons were Roman Catholics, and, as lessees of the rectory estates, had the right of burial *intra magnam capellam*, and the vault was situated under the Communion table in the old church. It is curious to note that when the vault was discovered and laid bare the Anderton family expressed a desire to mark the spot by placing a marble stone on it, but permission was refused by the vicar and churchwardens.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.L.

In reference to the side issue raised on this gruesome subject, as to a piece of leaden pipe being found inserted in a coffin, I have heard of a case, when the body was in an advanced state of decomposition and immediate burial was impossible, of a hole being made in the metal coffin and a length of pipe inserted and carried out of a window to carry off the gas generated, and so prevent the coffin being burst open. This may be the explanation.

W. B. S.

A COFFIN-SHAPED GARDEN BED (12 S. i. 91).—Is not "coffin" for "coffer," an architectural term, meaning an oblong panel of ornamental character ('N.E.D.')? The French word *coffre* is used by gardeners in a somewhat similar sense (Littré). But this is a mere suggestion; and it is quite possible that the so-called "coffins" may have been a most interesting feature belonging to a "park in mourning." M. de Brunoi, according to Prudhomme (a French author of about 1792), had such a park for his mother's death, and "he had barrels of ink sent from Paris to put his *jets d'eau* in mourning also" (quoted by R. Southey in his 'Common-Place Books,' iii. 779).

PIERRE TURPIN.

Folkestone.

GENNYS OF LAUNCESTON AND IRELAND (12 S. i. 126).—Some of the Cornish family of Gennys or Gennis, which was resident in the neighbourhood of Launceston from early in the fourteenth century, were tenants on the lands there of Pierce Edgcombe of Mount Edgcombe. Pierce Edgcombe had a daughter Margaret, who married Sir Edward

Denny, knight banneret, grantee of Tralee Castle and the surrounding lands, and died in 1648. The Dennys "planted" on their Irish estate various tenants of "British race and blood," most of whom came from their own and their relatives' estates in England. Amongst these tenants we find, in 1677, John Gennis of Tralee, who was probably one of the settlers brought over to take the place of those exterminated in the rebellion. It is highly probable that he was a Gennis from Launceston. The names John and William, most common in the Tralee family, are also most common, with the exception of Nicholas, in the Cornish family. See memoir and pedigree of Gennis or Ginnis of Tralee, by the present writer, in J. King's 'History of Kerry,' pt. iii. p. 261.

H. L. L. D.

VILLAGE POUNDS (12 S. i. 29, 79, 117).—Your correspondent M.A. OXON. mentions that "in Herts the impounder went by the name of the pinner." I was once shooting in Northamptonshire, near Kingscliffe, and came, with my host, on to a pound at the edge of the so-called "forest." To my casual remark he replied: "Oh, that's the old pin-fold, where they [I think he said] used to impound stray beasts." D. O.

The pound at Amersham, Bucks, still remains. It is situated on the east side of the town, on the north side of the main road leading to Chalfont St. Giles, and almost opposite the turn leading to Coleshill and Beaconsfield.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Bedford.

AN EPIGRAM BY JULIUS CÆSAR SCALIGER (12 S. i. 67, 130).—When writing the second line,

Cui nihil est aliud vivere quam bibere, Scaliger was most likely recollecting the following words from a comedy of Antiphanes of Rhodes:—

τὸ δὲ ζῆν, εἰπέ μοι,  
τί ἐστι; τὸ πίνειν φῆμ' ἐγώ.

They are to be found in Athenæus, i. 22 F, and some lines of the same comedian describing the game at ball called *φαίνινδα*, which occur in the same book of the 'Deipnosophists,' 15 A, are quoted by Scaliger in his 'Poetice,' I. cap. xviii. That Scaliger's epigram, though quoted by its author, does not appear in his collected poems is explained by a remark in the dedication to Carolus Sevinus of the 'Novorum Epigrammatum liber unicus,' Paris, 1533, from which we learn that these

epigrams were selected from two thousand or more. In the same way the title-page of Caspar von Barth's 'Scioppius Excellens,' published in 1612, under the pseudonym of Tarraeus Hebius (Robert Burton quotes from it under that name), informs us that these three books of epigrams are selections from various parts of thirty books. Barth, however, did not spare his readers, and next year appeared the 'Amphitheatrum seriorum jocorum, Libris XXX. Epigrammatum constructum,' in which there are frequent attacks on the epigrammatist John Owen. EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

"BLIGHTY" (12 S. i. 151).—The genesis of "Blighty" is as follows. From Arabic *walá* (=possess, dominate) come *wáli*, "governor," and *wiláyat*, "government or province of a *wáli*." In India *wiláyat* has acquired the meaning "country" in general, and "foreign country" in particular. Now the foreign country which has most affected India in these latter days is Europe; so in common Indian parlance *wiláyat* = "Europe," and especially "England." From *wiláyat* is regularly formed the adjective *wiláyati*; in Hindu patois, owing to its preference of *b* to *w*, *wiláyati* has become *biláti*, and the British soldier has found "Blighty" more easy to pronounce than this last. *Voilà tout!* N. POWLETT, Col.

"Blighty" is the Hindustani *beláti*, as pronounced in the latest dialect of Seven Dials. (Conf. "lidy" and "biby," for "lady" and "baby.") *Beláti* is the adjectival of *belát* (a broad, as in "art"), which is a form—popular among many Indians—of *wiláyat*, a word originally Arabic and adopted into that composite tongue, the Urdu or Hindustani. The meaning of *wiláyat* is "a foreign country," and *wiláyati* (its adjective) means "foreign." In common Indian parlance they are particularly applied to England, and thus, when not otherwise qualified, they are accepted as synonymous with "England" and "English." It scarcely needs saying that our brave boys at the front have picked up these words, *belát* and *beláti*, from their gallant Indian comrades.

The permutation of *b* and *w* or *v* is, of course, common to many languages; e.g., the Greek digamma *vau* became *v* in Latin, as *vis* for *is* and *ærum* for *aiôn*. In the Romance languages the Latin *b* became *v*, as the French *avoir* and the Italian *avere* for the Latin *habere*. The Slav *Vasilí* is our *Basil*, &c.

As to the strange language at the front of the Western seat of war—Tommy Atkins has a most happy knack of converting foreign names of all sorts, not French only, into English phonetic equivalents; e.g., Plug Street, for the Flemish Ploegstraete.

H. D. ELLIS.

Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.

A military friend of mine, who has been a good deal in India, tells me that "Blighty" is an Anglicized corruption of a Hindustani word *Viliety*, signifying Europe. Natives all refer to Europe, and England especially, as *Viliety*. Anything European is so called; for example, *Viliety pani* means "soda-water." So it came about that soldiers in India spoke of going home as "going back to Blighty" for many years past.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

An old soldier recently told me that this word was in current use by our regular army in India many years ago. I believe that "B. B." is the regular, though unofficial description of any non-fatal wound serious enough to send its victim back to a base hospital—Blighty Boy.

PRIVATE BRADSTOW.

[MR. J. E. DALLAS thanked for reply.]

HEART BURIAL: WILLIAM KING, LL.D., PRINCIPAL OF ST. MARY HALL, OXFORD (11 S. x. 431; 12 S. i. 73, 132, and earlier references).—Having been directly invited, by MR. PIERPOINT to discover "whether the silver case or vase," supposed to contain Dr. King's heart, "still exists," I wrote to the Provost of Oriel, and subjoin his reply, the publication of which he kindly permits.

Oriel, Feb. 15, 1916.

MY DEAR PROVOST,—Re Dr. King's heart. I have never seen a "silver case or vase," but certainly there stood in the north wall of the chapel of St. Mary Hall a marble vase, which, if tradition is to be believed, contained the heart—it stood over a marble tablet on which a Latin inscription, from Dr. King's own pen, described his character in pleasing terms. After the union with Oriel in 1896 the monuments in the chapel were all moved into Oriel, and are now in the ante-chapel there.

As to the heart, let me add a reminiscence. It was always held that so restless and so turbulent was King's life that after his death the heart went on beating in its vase. Now it so happened that when I lived in St. Mary Hall the head of my bed abutted on the wall in a recess in which the vase stood. Rarely, if ever, did I go to bed without hearing a sound as of tapping on the wall, the origin of which I could find nothing to

explain, except the action of the heart. More than that, shortly after I had left the rooms, I met my successor in them and expressed the hope that he was comfortable. "Yes," he said, "in every way—but did you ever hear a curious kind of tapping on the wall near your bedhead?"

"But," I said, "you know what that is?"

"Indeed, I do not, and cannot imagine."

"That is the heart of Dr. King."

Can further proof be needed of the truth of the tradition?

I remain, my dear Provost,

Always yours sincerely,

L. R. PHELPS.

The Rev. the Provost, Queen's College.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

On the north wall of Combe Florey Church, West Somerset, is a stone slab of thirteenth-century work, with the following inscription in Lombardic letters: " + LE: QVER: DAME: MAUD DE: MERRIETE: NONAYNE: DE: CANNYNTVNE: "

Beneath is a flat stone with an open cavity of a shape and size just sufficient to hold the heart; whatever covering there was has disappeared. Canynton Priory of Benedictine Nuns, now a Roman Catholic Industrial School, and three miles north-west of Bridgwater, was founded in the reign of King Stephen, about 1138, by Robert de Curci. Tradition gives Cannington as the birthplace of Fair Rosamund, and avers that she received her education at its Priory. The de Merriete family lived at Hestercombe, near Taunton. The Rev. Thomas Hugo, in an interesting paper in vol. xi. of the *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*, says:—

"The act to which the inscription refers was exemplified only in the case of a few persons of superior rank and consequence; and, although the Sisterhoods of that day included an abundant proportion of such, a similar instance is of the greatest rarity. Nor did the Church ever look kindly upon a practice which necessarily involved a violation of that body which had been the recipient of the Sacraments, and was consigned to the grave in sure and certain hope of a future resurrection. It would appear, however, that the members of the lady's family were more than ordinarily in favour of it, for, singularly enough, I have found in Bishop John de Drokenesford's Register the discharge of a sentence of excommunication passed on Sir John de Meriet for the removal of the heart from the corpse of his deceased wife, when a penance was enjoined for the same by order of Berengarius, Bishop of Tusculum, the Pope's penitentiary, and it was further directed that the heart should be interred with the body from which it had been taken. The absolution was dated at Woky, the 28th of March, 1314."

CLEMENT D. E. MALET.

Stoke-Courcy Vicarage.

A modern instance of heart burial occurred in connexion with the third Marquis of Bute (1847-1900). He died on Oct. 8, 1900, at Dumfries House; his body was laid in the chapel by the shore at Mount Stuart, and, in obedience to the instructions he had left, his heart was conveyed to Jerusalem and buried on the Mount of Olives in the presence of his family on Nov. 13 following.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

TAVOLARA: MORESNET: GOUST (? LLIVIA): ALLEGED SMALL REPUBLICS (12 S. i. 42, 129).

—The meaning of the first few lines of A. V. D. P.'s reply is not very clear:—

"Tavolara certainly appears to have claims to rank with Moresnet as a microscopic territory *à la* San Marino and Andorra, but probably, at the best, with not a tithe of the diplomatic status and official circumstance of these."

This must mean that Moresnet and Tavolara may have some, though very little, "diplomatic status and official circumstance." The latter term is vague.

But as far as I have been able to discover, neither Moresnet nor Tavolara has any, or could have any, diplomatic status whatever. Moresnet is, or was before the war, a territory subject to a joint administration of Prussia and Belgium, pending a final settlement:—

"As soon as Belgium and Prussia come to an agreement on the question, the little land will belong, without further ado, to one or the other. The municipality meanwhile owns two suzerains, neither of the countries mentioned having renounced their claim to the whole, whilst their mutual rights are duly respected and enforced."—*Times*, Aug. 25, 1903, *s.v.* Gaming Tables in 'Neutral Moresnet.'

A. V. D. P.'s extract from J. W. Tyndale's 'The Island of Sardinia' is very interesting, but at most it shows that the "king" of Tavolara was only a king *pour rire*. It says nothing about the alleged republic.

Neither Moresnet nor Tavolara appears to have the slightest claim to independence, or to have a vestige of diplomatic status.

Andorra and San Marino are acknowledged republics, and have been such for many centuries.

The former, under the joint protection of France and the Bishop of la Seo de Urgel, has its council of twenty-four members, elected equally by the six parishes. The latter, surrounded by Italian territory, may be said to be under the protection of Italy, with which kingdom it made a treaty of friendship and commerce in 1862, which was slightly modified in 1872.

Andorra has, I believe, no diplomatic representatives, no coinage or postage

stamps of its own, whereas San Marino has issued some money, has its own postal arrangements, and its own postage stamps. It has an order called "The Equestrian Order of Civil and Military Merit of San Marino," founded in 1859. See 'The Republic of San Marino,' translated by W. W. Tucker, Patrician of the Republic, Cambridge (U.S. America), 2nd ed., 1880, p. 167 (a translation of 'Saint-Marin: ses Institutions, son Histoire,' par le Comte C. de Bruc, Chargé d'Affaires de la République de St. Marin à Paris, 1876). See also 'San-Marino la Plus Ancienne des Républiques Modernes,' par Paul de Cazeneuve, Paris, 1887, p. 105.

San Marino has its representatives in many countries, e.g., in France, at Paris, Bordeaux, Lyon, Marseille, &c. On the occasion of the coronation of King Edward VII. the Captains Regent of the Republic of San Marino, which was represented at the ceremonies by a special envoy, offered to his Majesty the Grand Cross of the San Marino Order, which was graciously accepted, and acknowledged in an autograph letter couched in the most friendly terms. See *The Times* and *The Standard* of Sept. 6, 1902.

*The Standard* of the above date records that on Sept. 4, 1902, the day of the National Fête of San Marino, an enthusiastic reception was given there to the Chevalier (now Commendatore) Arthur Serena, Consul General of the Republic in London, on which occasion our National Anthem was played, amid great cheering.

I visited San Marino, a most interesting republic, in 1914. Andorra I have not seen.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

'THE BLAZON OF GENTRIE' (12 S. i. 127).—A full account of this Elizabethan heraldic treatise, compiled by John Ferne, gentleman, and printed in London by John Windet for Andrew Maunsell, 1586, appears in Thomas Moule's 'Bibliotheca Heraldica' (1822), pp. 31-3. It is dedicated to (*inter alios*) "the honourable Assemblies of the Innes of Court, especially the Society of the Inner Temple," Ferne being, like myself, a member of that Inn.

He was subsequently knighted (*temp.* James I.), and died in 1610, leaving several sons, of whom the youngest, Henry, became Bishop of Chester in 1661.

I would also refer your correspondent to *The Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1792, pp. 417-18, and to Wood's 'Athen.,' i. 365.

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

The date of this work is 1586, and the author Sir John Ferne. (See p. 391 of my 'Index to B.P.C., 1897-1906,' for a number of copies sold in the open market during that period.) Ferne was knighted in 1604, among the favoured followers of King James. He was Keeper of the Signet in Scotland, and died about 1610.

WM. JAGGARD, Lieut.

The book to which YGREC refers is:—

"The | Blazon of | Gentrie: | Decided into two parts. | The first named | The Glorie of Generositie. | The second, | Lacyes Nobilitie. | Comprehending discourses of | Armes and of Gentry. | Wherein is treated of the beginning, | parts, and degrees of Gentleness, with | her lawes: Of the Bearing, and Blazon of | Cote-Armors: Of the Lawes of Armes, | and of Combats. | Compiled by | John Ferne | Gentleman, for the instruction of all | Gentlemen bearers of Armes, whome | and none other this worke | concerneth. | At London, | Printed by John Windet, for | Toby Cooke. | 1586."

An account of this book and of the author, who was knighted in 1603 or 1604, will be found in Moule's 'Bibliotheca Heraldica,' p. 31. See also the 'D.N.B.'

J. P. R.

This book was published by J. Windet in 1586. It was written by John Ferne, a student of the Inner Temple. He was knighted in 1604, and was afterwards M.P. for Boroughbridge. There is an account of him in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.'

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

"DOMUS CRUCIATA" (12 S. i. 127).—Was not this a hospital, or almshouse, for the reception of poor members of the militant orders?

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

'THE DECAMERONE' (12 S. i. 126).—I am unable to consult the reprint of the 1620 version in the "Tudor Translations" (London, 1909, ed. by Charles Whibley, with introduction by Edward Hutton), which probably gives details as to the source of the substituted *novella*, iii. 10. In his 'Giovanni Boccaccio: a Biographical Study' (London, 1910), Mr. Hutton merely says (p. 315) that "a harmless Scandinavian tale" has taken the place of the original.

H. O.

The story substituted by the anonymous author of the first English translation of Boccaccio's 'Decamerone' (1620) for the indecent tale of the tenth of the third day is certainly not by Boccaccio. I do not, however, know from what source it is derived.

A. COLLINGWOOD LEE.

Waltham Abbey.

"GOVERNMENT FOR THE PEOPLE, OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE" (12 S. i. 127).—This has been already dealt with at 10 S. ix. 10, by an American. It is desirable to copy out what is there stated:—

"On p. 176 of 'The Recollections of Abraham Lincoln,' by Ward H. Lamon, edited by Dorothy Lamon, Chicago (McClurg, 1895), is this:—

"In the preface to the old Wycliffe Bible published A.D. 1324 [*sic*] is the following declaration: 'This Bible is for the government of the people, by the people, and for the people,' which language is identical with that employed by Mr. Lincoln in his Gettysburg speech."

The writer of this requested to have the quotation from the Bible verified, but I believe it has not been verified in 'N. & Q.'

It is as well to give the exact words used by Mr. Lincoln in the speech referred to, delivered at Gettysburg on Nov. 19, 1863, as it will be seen that the language is not identical, and also that the heading of the query is not correct: "That government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." I have taken this from a most useful little book called 'Who Said That'; and in the new edition of Bartlett's 'Familiar Quotations,' tenth edition, 1914, p. 532, the quotation from the speech is given in exactly the same words.

It is not without interest, I think, to note what Daniel Webster said in addressing the Senate on Jan. 25, 1830, when, in speaking of the United States Government, he used this language:—

"It is, sir, the people's constitution, the people's government; made for the people; made by the people; and answerable to the people. The people of the United States have declared that this constitution shall be the supreme law."—'Webster's Speeches,' vol. i. p. 410, eighth edition, Boston, 1848.

HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temple.

The noble oration which Abraham Lincoln delivered on Nov. 19, 1863, when dedicating the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, ends with the words: "Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." There was no novelty in the idea, which only expressed the natural aspiration of a democracy, but it had never before been expressed with such force and conciseness. I do not think that it is likely to be found in Wyclif, because, although he anticipated some of the doctrines of the Reformation, he was hardly likely to have anticipated those of the French Revolution.

DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

This is a modern saying of which Abraham Lincoln was the author. It occurs in the famous speech which he made on Nov. 19, 1863, on the occasion of the consecration of part of the Gettysburg battlefield as a burial-ground for those who had fallen in the fight. This was the conclusion of the speech:—

"It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honoured dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain—that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom—and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The sister nations that constitute the British Empire may well resolve, at this critical moment, to go forward animated by the spirit of the Gettysburg speech.

G. L. APPERSON.

THE EMERALD AND CHASTITY (12 S. i. 125).—The Euphuists made play with the steadfastness of the emerald. Robert Greene, in his 'Orpharion,' 1599, says of certain women:—

"These had....their cares open to vertue, their harts subiect to loue, but onely stamped with one Carracter, resembling the Emeraude, that neuer looseth the first impression nor admitteth any other."—'Works,' ed. Grosart, vol. xii. p. 12.

This character of steadfastness naturally associated it with chastity. In 'Mamillia,' pt. i., 1583, Greene wrote: "that as there is a chagable Polipe, so there is a sted fast Emerald, that there was as well a Lucreece, as a Lais" ('Works,' ed. Grosart, vol. ii. p. 17).

G. L. APPERSON.

"POPINJAY": "PAPAGEI" (11 S. xii. 440, 509; 12 S. i. 53).—The Continental term *papagei* became converted into the English "popinjay" by popular etymology, through confusion with the jay, a talkative bird; while the letter *n* seems to have crept in, as in "nightingale" (A.-S. *nihtegale*), "messenger," and other words, by virtue of what is known as "nunnation" in Middle English substantives. *Papagei*, in mediæval Latin *papagallus*, is not believed to be derived from either the Arabic *babagha* or the Persian *baggha*, a parrot; on the contrary, these forms are apparently loan-words to those languages from the Spanish *papagoyo*, which, like other European types, harks back to some primitive African root, the precise origin of which it would be unprofitable to seek, inasmuch as it is almost certainly of onomatopœic birth.



I may state incidentally that the popular terms "Poll" and "Polly" as pet names for Mary appear to me (see 10 S. xii. 405) to have originated from the Latin *pullam* or *pulum*, the young of an animal, especially of horses, peacocks, bees, fowls, &c. In Walloon, a purely Romance tongue, evolved from Latin quite independently of literary French, this word became *polle*, also the young of an animal. To quote my former remarks, *loc. cit.* :—

"A young parrot would naturally be called 'a pretty poll,' and as naturally learn to repeat the phrase; while the same appellation might be predicated of an image of the Virgin, the word being used in Walloon for maidens generally."

This etymology is, I think, greatly to be preferred to the conjectural Molly-Polly, Meg-Peg theory as regards the name Mary.

In Latin, besides being applied in the senses already noted, *pullus* was used as a term of endearment in speaking of animal pets. Thus in the 'Casina' of Plautus we have: "Meus pullus passer, mea columba"; so I think it is a fair assumption that the genesis of that familiar name Polly may be far more ancient than is generally supposed at the present time.

As to "parrot," the most likely solution of its etymology—for it presents many difficulties in relation to the French *Pierrot*—seems through the secondary type *parakeet*, Italian *parachetto*, diminutive of *parroco*, a parson, just as French *moineau*, a sparrow, comes from *moine*, a monk. Either this, or the Spanish *periquito*, diminutive of *perico*, a wig, in allusion to the bird's peculiar headgear, may be the actual source. *Perico* is also one of the familiar Spanish variants of Pedro, Peter. Personally, I should favour the Italian derivation of this word.

N. W. HILL.

CLEOPATRA AND THE PEARL (12 S. i. 128).—From the 'Life of George Hartley,' by Mrs. Alec Tweedie, we learn that this careful investigator doubted the well-quoted story of Cleopatra's costly draught. He recorded the following interesting facts :—

"Shell-fish pearls are not nearly so easily dissolved in strong vinegar as the interesting tale of Cleopatra having taken a large pearl from her ear, and after having dissolved it in vinegar drunk it to the health of her lover Antony, would lead us to believe; for during our experiments we have learned that not only does it take many days to dissolve out the mineral constituents of a large pearl in cool vinegar, but that it even requires several hours to extract the mineral matter by boiling vinegar, from a pearl no

bigger than a garden pea. While in neither case, moreover, can the pearl be then made to disappear, as from the fact of the organic matrix of a pearl being wholly insoluble in vinegar, even after every particle of the earthy substance has been removed, it still remains in the same shape, bulk, and almost identical appearance as before. Hence we fear that if the Cleopatra legend is to be believed at all, it requires considerable modifications ere it can be brought into harmony with scientific truth. There is indeed only one way in which a large pearl, such as that which Cleopatra is said to have employed, could be dissolved in vinegar at a supper table, and that is by having it completely pulverized by a hard hammer and a strong arm before applying the vinegar to it. For once the mineral constituents of a pearl have been reduced to the state of an impalpable powder they not only readily dissolve, but effervesce like a seidlitz-powder—though much less strongly—when brought into contact with strong vinegar, and thus, on their being diluted with water, may be transformed into what might be called a cooling lover's potion."—From an article quoted pp. 303, 304.

ST. SWITHIN.

As acetic acid, which constitutes the sour element of vinegar, acts as a powerful solvent both of gum resins and also of metallic oxides, such as copper, I think there can be little doubt that such a substance as pearl or mother-of-pearl would dissolve in vinegar.

A. R. BAYLEY.

'THE GENTLEMAN'S CALLING' (11 S. xii. 27, 87, 487).—"The Gentleman's Calling" is attributed at the British Museum, interrogatively, to Humphrey Henchmann, Bishop first of Salisbury (Oct. 28, 1660), and then of London, who lived from 1592 until 1675. But the Catalogue does not mention the edition of 1664, which one finds in the Bodleian Library. There the book is attributed to Dr. Richard Allestree. That edition contains a letter recommending it to Mr. Garthwait, the publisher, at the end of which occur the words: "*Sarum*, 27 Octob. 1659. *Your assured Friend*, Hum. H." Does the fact that he was oppressed by the Cromwellites account for his not avowing himself the author of the treatise? Has it been proved to be the work of Allestree?

E. S. DODGSON.

The Oxford Union Society.

STICKING-PLASTER PORTRAITS (12 S. i. 109, 153).—Mrs. Nevill Jackson, in her book on silhouettes, does not mention sticking-plaster as having been used for cutting portraits. However, she gives a quotation from Swift's 'Miscellanies' (1745), vol. x. p. 204, describing how "Lady Betty" takes a portrait in silk.

MERVARID.

## Notes on Books.

*The Dialect of Hackness (North-East Yorkshire), with Original Specimens and a Word-List.* By G. H. Cowling, M.A. (Cambridge University Press, 9s. net.)

PREVIOUSLY interested in Yorkshire and its idiosyncrasies, and favourably known for the vivid delineation presented in his study of 'A Yorkshire Tyke,' Mr. Cowling may be accepted as a trustworthy guide regarding the particular dialect which he has chosen to expound. The task he set himself when he decided to undertake a grammar of a rural folk was by no means a light one. He admits that the elucidation presented many difficulties, and he shows the right spirit of the student and the assiduous specialist when he says that he is doubtful of having been entirely successful at all points. In a case of this kind finality is hardly possible, and it is always satisfactory to get a large, minute, and well-measured survey, even if occasionally we find no more than approximate results. With Mr. Cowling one is never at a loss to discover what principles of discussion he favours, what traditions he has examined and carefully defined, what comparisons he has instituted, and the character of the conclusions he has drawn. The consequence is that we rise from a perusal of his volume with the conviction that it makes a genuine and luminous contribution to the scientific exposition of Northern English.

"Hackness," says Mr. Cowling, "is a small village on the upper reaches of the Derwent, and its dialect agrees, as far as my ear is a judge, with that which I have heard in Staintondale, Fylingdales, Goathland, and Brompton." Thus the speech expounded here is obviously prevalent over an area large enough to warrant the assumption that it is a dialect, and not merely a local patois. Naturally, as it is at the present time, it has peculiarities that to some extent differentiate its characteristics from the basis whence it has been evolved, while essentially it remains the mode of expression that has prevailed in the same region for centuries. Thus it is pleasant to feel, as we do in reading these pages, that we can look back from this exposition in a direct line to the writers of the fourteenth century, as these are represented by the Early English Psalter, the York Plays, and Richard Rolle of Hampole. Broadly, the dialect belongs to the grand division of our language which was long spoken and written, and which, to some extent, still has both colloquial and literary value, in the North of England and the Scottish Lowlands. When the late Sir James Murray produced his standard work, 'The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland,' he definitely said that "Barbour at Aberdeen, and Richard Rolle de Hampole, near Doncaster, wrote for their several countrymen in the same identical dialect." This statement, defensible as regards grand general lines of comparison, is challenged by Mr. Cowling, because of certain peculiarities of pronunciation that respectively mark the extremes thus confidently identified. With such divergences, he avers, Middle Scots and Middle Yorkshire cannot be scientifically considered the same dialect; and he adds that a comparison of modern forms "would doubtless reveal other points of difference." Obviously his contention is

acute and plausible, while it is also possible to say that the family likeness prevails, and is not substantially impaired by the inevitable development of individual features.

Utilizing, as a convenient basis of study, 'The Pricke of Conscience' and other Early English works, Mr. Cowling has apparently mingled freely with the peasantry of these days, and patiently discovered the continuous relationship of their speech to his chosen standards of comparison. Like other dialectal investigators, he emphasizes the importance of getting into close touch with comparatively untutored folk, for these will always be found to represent most accurately the traditional forms of expression which have come to them as their natural heritage. The pulpit, the newspaper, and the schoolmaster are beginning to have their inevitable influence in Yorkshire as elsewhere, and the time will come—later, perhaps, in Mr. Cowling's chosen district than in many places—when it will be no longer possible to recognize in the spoken language that affinity with earlier modes of utterance which may still be discovered.

After a lucid and suggestive Introduction, Mr. Cowling systematically presents the results of his study under two grand heads. In his first part he gives an explicit delineation of phonology, which he follows with careful and elaborate chapters on historical development and the functions of vowels and consonants respectively. In the second part the grammar of the dialect is exhaustively presented, resemblances, with local differences, between Northumbrian English and Lowland Scots being instructively noted. Then follow literary extracts, skilfully chosen and dexterously interpreted for purposes of elucidation; and the work closes with a full and suggestive Word-List and an adequate Index. Altogether this notable addition to the "Cambridge Archaeological and Ethnographical Series" abundantly merits a hearty welcome from all serious students of the English language.

*The Seconde Part of a Register: being a Calendar of Manuscripts...intended for Publication by the Puritans about 1593, and now in Dr. Williams's Library, London.* Edited by Albert Peel, Litt.D. 2 vols. (Cambridge University Press, 1l. 1s. net.)

ELIZABETHAN Puritan divines, like reforming minorities all the world over, sought to gain converts by publishing an account of their tenets and of the story of their sufferings under persecution. To this end they gathered together a mighty mass of propagandist material, which, however, they were to a great extent debarred from printing by the evermore increasing strictness of the censorship of the press. Some of their "copy," it is true, reached the outside world in the form of the Marprelate Tracts; some supplied material for 'A Parte of a Register,' which, after being printed in Scotland and shipped to London, met destruction at the hands of the authorities, so that only a few copies remain. The rest of this store of Puritan history, so painfully gathered, copied, and kept—it is thought—by John Field, Roger Morrice, and some nameless "most faithful, understanding and observing gentleman, who died about the end of Elizabeth's reign," is still in manuscript, and has come to be housed in that quiet Bloomsbury

library—would there were many such!—that is gratefully remembered by students of theology and history in London.

Dr. Peel's extracts and summaries in the 'Calendar' show us the Elizabethan Puritan clergy as a painful and zealous folk, perverse with the perversity which accompanies the endurance of persecution, and wont to give railing for railing, but shrewd and learned, and counting as dross all worldly advantages which could be purchased only at the price of a conscience that had lost its peace.

A typical example of the quarrels between them and the bishops is the case of Axton, pastor, as he wished himself to be called, of Morton Corbett, who carried on a long disputation with the Bishop of Lichfield. The matters in dispute were the signing with the cross in baptism, the lawfulness of episcopacy, the use of organs and "curious singing," with appeals to the authority of Jerome and Chrysostom, Calvin, Beza, and Luther. The main rock, however, on which the disputants split was undoubtedly the wearing of the surplice. The Bishop, who was not indisposed to make concessions, said:—

"Mr. Axton, you shall yelde somewhat unto me, and I will lykewise yeld unto you what I can. For the crosse in baptisme, I will never require of you, and for the surplesse, yf you will weare it but some tymes, or but twice or thrise, or yf you will weare it but once, I will urge you no further."

To Axton, however, the surplice seemed "a polluted and a cursed marke of the Beaste"; and to the Bishop his refusal to comply in this matter was an equivalent to the denial of the Royal Supremacy. There could be no reconciliation of such opposites, and in the end the "pastor" was deprived of his living.

If these volumes give a vivid picture of the Puritan zealot, they give an equally vivid picture of his brother the ordinary conforming parson. "The revolutions through which the Church passed after 1551 were not calculated," says Prof. Firth in his Preface, "to increase the learning and efficiency of the clergy." One might add that these revolutions and subsequent legislation were not calculated to increase their spiritual fervour. The Elizabethan settlement was, no doubt, a triumph of statecraft; it delayed the acute religious crisis practically for three generations; but if there be any truth in the account the Puritans give of the Warwickshire clergy—to take one of the counties selected—then Elizabeth's triumph of policy must have been paid for by much spiritual deadness. The list of clergy in Shakespeare's county in 1586 includes items of extraordinary interest. Hugh Bate, Vicar of Packwood, is said to be "an old priest and massemonger, a drunkard and dumbe, and as it is thought a sorcerer." Barre of Honiley is "dumbe and unlearned, he can neither preach nor reade well, he could not one daie reade the commandements for want of his spectacles. A woolwinder and girthmaker by his usuall occupation. An old pardoner in Queen Maries time and yett remaineth popish." Instances such as these might be multiplied—though it would be an error to accept the allegations as literally true.

Dr. Peel, we may note in passing, has either not been particularly happy in his transcription of Warwickshire names, or has worked from a corrupt MS. A reference to Dugdale would have kept him from such forms as Fowstell (Foleshill),

Uston (Ufton), Astoe (Ashow), and Bubnets (Bubbenhall). Borston coming in proximity to Frankton is far more likely to be Bourton-on-Dunsmoor than Barston, though the name of the vicar, Mr. Proud, oddly suggests Shakespeare's enigmatic "Puff of Barson." "Haseley" coupled with Billesley should read Haselor.

Dr. Peel has laid all future historians of ecclesiastical history in Elizabeth's time under a very considerable obligation. Such books as his are foundations upon which the fabric of history is laid.

*The Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.*  
By H. W. Fincham. (W. H. & L. Collingridge, 6s. net.)

THE first edition of the 'Guide to the Remains of the Ancient Priory' being exhausted, a second has lately been published under the above title. It has been to a considerable extent rewritten and brought down to date, including a brief, but sufficient, résumé of the history of the old Knights Hospitallers. The little volume, however, is chiefly directed to a description of the present aims of the society which now bears its name, and the present state of the ancient buildings which it occupies.

These consist only of St. John's Gate and certain preferential claims on the Church of St. John, Clerkenwell, with the crypt beneath it; but in the course of the last few years they have been so renovated, decorated, and enlarged by their present occupants that their former owners would find considerable difficulty in recognizing them. Special regard has, however, been most conscientiously given to the preservation, as far as possible, of all that is old in them, and the newer additions show all the excellent taste which invariably marked the work of the late Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, the architect who was engaged upon them.

Mr. Fincham, the author, can certainly look back with satisfaction upon the restoration, to which he has devoted the last twenty-five years of his life, and he is to be congratulated upon the book before us. It is intended as a guide-book for visitors to the institution and its valuable contents, ancient and modern, and it is admirably adapted for that purpose.

## Notices to Correspondents.

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

PRINCIPAL SALMON and MR. H. S. BERESFORD WEBB.—Forwarded.

MR. H. S. BRANDRETH.—The Bull "Unigenitus" was issued by Pope Clement XI. in 1713. It condemned as heretical 101 propositions drawn from an annotated edition of the Gospels in French by Pasquier Quesnel. The book was Jansenist in tendency, but had, on its first publication, been approved by the authorities of the Church. Pressure on the part of the Jesuits brought about its condemnation. The Bull is famous and important as being the definitive decision against the Jansenists.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916.

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## Notes.

AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS AND THE  
LEGEND OF THE HOLY GRAIL.

AMMIAN was born at Antioch, in Syria, in about A.D. 330. He fought under Julian against the Almans in 356, and against the Persians in 363. He wrote his continuation of Tacitus, from Nerva to the death of Valens, in c. 390. We have at least one MS. of his work dating from the eighth century; v. 'Ammiani Marcellini *Rerum Gestarum* libri qui supersunt,' ed. V. Gardthausen, 1874. Ammian's account of Julian's great victory over the Almans at Strasburg, in August, 357, and his description of the two kings who led them in that battle, are very interesting (cp. Bk. XVI. cap. xii. 23, p. 102). At the place cited we find a by-no-means unskilful picture of a knavish Teutonic warlord, "belli totius inventor," of huge

strength, and savage and treacherous mind. This king, Hnodomari by name, was defeated, taken prisoner, and carried captive to Rome, where he quickly died.

Ammian, having described Hnodomari, proceeds thus:—

"*Latus vero dextrum Serapio agebat etiam tum adultæ lanuginis iuvenis, efficacia præcurrens ætatem: Mederichi fratris Chonodomarî filius, hominis quoad vixerat perfidissimî: ideo sic appellatus quod pater eius diu obsidatus pignore tentus in Gallis doctusque Græca quædam arcana, hunc filium suum Agenarichum genitali vocabulo dictitatum ad Serapionis transtulit nomen.*"

The phrase "*doctusque Græca quædam arcana*," and the strange name "*Serapio*" for an Almain prince, should both arrest attention. What the particular secrets were we are not told, of course. Some commentators have thought that Ammian was a Christian: in that case the *Græca arcana* were not the mysteries of the Christian faith. On the other hand, what would appear to be the better instructed opinion is that Ammian was not a Christian: in this case his personal attitude is neutral with regard to the meaning of the phrase he uses. We will presently return to these two points.

The war between Julian and the Almans continued, but Serapio-Agenaric is not mentioned again by Ammian. In April, 360, Julian assumed the purple. Constantius, being greatly incensed against him, intrigued with the Almans, and letters were intercepted. In consequence of this Julian had Wadomari, one of the Almain kings, kidnapped and imprisoned in Spain. This necessarily occurred before the death of Constantius, i.e., before Nov. 3, 361. Julian was then on his way to Constantinople, and he entered that city on Dec. 11. It may be assumed that it was after that date that Wadomari was taken into imperial favour, and made Duke of Phœnicia. He was still holding that office under Valens (†378).

Some fifteen years or so later we learn from the contemporary 'Register of the Dignitaries' that the "*Cohors Quinta Pacata Alamannorum*" was stationed at Onevatha, and was "*sub dispositione Viri Spectabilis Ducis Foinicis*." The epithet *pacata* was certainly honorific, and it had probably been added to the style of the Phœnician cohort of Almans by the Emperor Julian's command. In the same document we read that the "*Ala Prima Iuthungorum*" was stationed at a place called *Salutaria*, "*sub dispositione Viri Spectabilis Ducis Syriæ et [Augustæ] Eufkratensis*." The Juthungas are spoken of by Ammian as "*pars Alaman-*

normum" (XVII. vi. 1, p. 124). I am not able to identify *Salutaria*, *eo nomine*. Thus far we have unquestionable and contemporary authority for the statements reproduced.

We are postulated, therefore, upon—(1) the phrase "*doctus Græca quædam arcana*"; (2) the non-Teutonic and non-Germanic personal name *Serapio*; (3) the conflux of tribes called *Alemanni* collectively, and *Suevi*, *Iuthungi*, *Lentienses*, &c., individually; (4) the advancement of an Alemannic king to be Duke of Phœnicia at some date during the supremacy of Julian—to wit, between Nov. 3, 361, and Feb. 17, 364; and (5) the quartering of *Iuthungi* and "*Pacified*" *Alemanni* in Syria and Phœnicia soon after Julian succeeded to the empire.

The elucidation of the first two points is dependent upon the identification of *Serapio*. Now that name (if the memory of Agenaric, son of Mederic, who bore it, had been preserved among the Upper Germans) would behave in a certain phonological way after the fifth century had run its course. In Old High Dutch *p* in exotic loan words became *ph*; cp. *kuphar*, *kamph* with *cuprum* and *campus*. Consequently the name of *Serapio* may be expected to become \**Seraphi*- and later *Seraphé*; cp. *putē-us* < O.H.D. *phuzzi* > *phuzze*. The latter form, *SERAPHÉ*, undoubtedly occurred in the document that Helinand of Froimont referred to in the early years of the thirteenth century. That document is lost, but it may be believed to have been the source whence the several romances of the Grail cycle derived their substance and common origin. The late Alfred Nutt, in his 'Studies on the Legend of the Holy Grail,' 1888, p. 45, gives the following summary of the opening passages of one of these romances, namely, the 'Queste del Saint Graal':—

"Forty-two years after the Passion of Jesus Christ, Joseph of Arimathea left Jerusalem and came to Sarraz, where he helped Evelac. That king received baptism at the hands of Josephes together with his brother-in-law *SERAPHÉ*, who took the name of *Nasciens* and became a pillar of the holy faith; so that the great secrets of the Holy Grail [the *Græca arcana* of Ammian] were opened to him. . . . Evelac dreamed that out of his nephew *Celidoine*, son of *Nasciens*, came forth a great lake whence issued nine streams. . . . This *Celidoine* was the man whom Lancelot saw in a vision, surrounded by stars, and this because he knew the course of the stars and the manner of the planets; and he was the first king of Scotland, and the nine streams were his descendants."

As it stands the front-name "*Nasciens*" cannot be readily explained. If I may emend it to *Nascens*, "young," "immature," we are

immediately reminded that Ammian said of *Serapio* that he was a beardless youth in 357, and that his efficiency as a leader outstripped his years.

In the 'Grand Saint Graal,' another legend of the same cycle, it is at Sarraz that we first hear of *Seraphé*. Sarraz, we are told, was a town on the Euphrates between Babylon and "*Salamandre*." Now "*Salamandre*" near the Euphrates, of the Grail legend; "*Salutaria*" in either Syria or Augusta Euphratensis, of the '*Notitia Dignitatum*'; and "*Salaminias*" on our maps of Coele Syria, reflect one another and indicate the same Roman military station. The tradition of the name is confused, and, in so far as the stories about the Holy Grail are concerned, we must not look for accuracy in the names of towns or countries. One of the countries mentioned in one episode, for instance, is "*Hortoblande*," i.e., \**Hortōb-lande* < *Nortomberlande*. If Agenaric-*Serapio* served in Asia Minor in 362, with *Wadamari* and the *Almains* and *Juthungas* under Julian, he was, of course, still quite young when "*Josephes*" baptized him at "*Sarraz*."

The proof and application of all this may be drawn from a synchronistic statement made in the 'Grand Saint Graal' itself, ed. Hucher, 1877, vol. ii. p. 405. That statement is to the effect that *Seraphé's* son *Celidoines* (referred to in the summary printed above) was born at "*Orbérique*" during a wonderful eclipse of the sun. This eclipse actually took place on June 16, 364, at midday. I first drew attention to the existence of this unique record of a fourth-century solar eclipse visible in the Britannias, in *The Athenæum* of June 5, 1909, p. 677. *Orbérique* (< \**Corberique* < *Corbenic*) is a form of the name of the Grail City, i.e., *Corbin*, or *Binchester*. In this name "*Cor*" = *Cār*, the O.E. rule-right form of British *Cair*.

"*Celidoines*" is Old French, the Gallie *Celidonius*. There was a Bishop of Vésontio\* of this name in the fifth century. "*Celidonius*" is also the precursor of the Middle Welsh "*Celyddon*." He was "*Gwledig*," or *Dux Britanniarum*, and his son *Kilydd* married a daughter of Anllawdd *Wledig* by *Gwen*, daughter of *Cunidda Wledig*, the "*Tchionatu Lander*" of another episode of the Grail cycle. Another of Anllawdd's daughters, *Eigra* by name, was mother of King Arthur, who was born in 444, and died in 492. All

\* The acute reader will not fail to notice the parallel in the treatment of Latin *V* in Besançon < *Vesontio*, and Binchester (Cōrbin) < *Vinovia*. Cp. also Bazas < *Vasate*.



the genealogical statements in Old Welsh legends about these fourth- and fifth-century princes are unquestionably worthy of the attention of students of the history of the Holy Grail and of the period referred to.

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

### GEORGE CRUIKSHANK AND GEORGE CHILDS.

THE splendid and in many respects unique collection of Cruikshank's work formed by the late Capt. R. J. H. Douglas, R.N., who died in 1913, was sold by Messrs. Sotheby in February, 1911. Though sold as the collection of Capt. Douglas, the Captain had parted with it to Hornstein, the bookseller of Victoria Street—I have heard for 4,000*l*. When sold by auction at Messrs. Sotheby's in 1911 it realized 4,886*l*. 9*s*. There were 1,018 lots, but the last 366 lots, being the fifth and sixth days' sale, were bought *en bloc* by Messrs. Maggs Bros., whose names are familiar to your readers, for 800*l*., and are now in America.

Among the lots were about eighty large "scenes" for the toy or juvenile theatre, published by "Hodgson & Co." These are the largest and some of the finest scenes issued by any publisher; but as artistic work I prefer many of West's twopenny scenes—those, for example, in 'Black-Eyed Susan' and 'Cymon.' Those now in question are 12 in. in height and 15 in. in width. They were sold by Hodgson & Co. at 3*d*. plain, and, I suspect, about 9*d*. coloured. To show these properly a stage or "toy theatre" about 2 ft. high and 2½ ft. wide must have been required, as side scenes and top drops were also issued, much increasing the width and height. These scenes are all initialled "G. C." For many years past I have owned a number of them, and naturally have always been willing to attribute them to the great "George." But from the first I felt it was an impossible attribution on account of the style. I was certain that Cruikshank would never have drudged away at (for example) a dreary landscape, or an interior of a room, of such a size as mentioned above, sometimes of the most commonplace kind, and nearly all in straight lines. He would certainly have put a comic twist to a piece of wood here and there. I have never seen an interior or landscape in this series of Hodgson's that I could attribute to either of the Cruikshanks, and certainly not to George; nor do I know any drawing of an

interior or of a landscape by him. There were not any among the splendid collection of his works on exhibition at the Royal Aquarium after his death in 1878. Therefore I have always been on the look-out for some indication that would enable me to settle whether these Hodgson's scenes were really his. The Aquarium collection was sold at Sotheby's, May 22 and 23, 1902.

When the Douglas collection was on view, I took the opportunity of looking particularly at the lots in which Hodgson's scenes occurred. All of them are fine, many of them must have looked superb on the stage. I have upwards of fifty, but probably one hundred were issued. Eighteen scenes and four sets of wings were in 'Richard III.' alone. I need hardly say that I have numbers of duplicates. After I had inspected the Hodgson prints in the Douglas sale, I wrote to the auctioneers expressing my doubts, amounting almost to certainty, that these "scenes" were not Cruikshank's. They replied that "the question was an open one, but as Capt. Douglas considers them to be by Cruikshank, we let them go through as his."

There were a few of these scenes at another sale at Sotheby's on July 29, 1914, lot 968, of which I ultimately became the possessor. On looking them through at home I noticed a name I had not observed in the auction-room. It is on a set of four side scenes—to be used with the scenes—on which is the following information:—

"3*d*. Plain. Hodgson's new (inside) cottage wings\* in 'Mary the Maid of the Inn,' No. 2; and 'Rob Roy Maogregor,' &c., &c. (to be commonly used in any scene that requires them). Printed April 14, 1823, by Hodgson & Co., 10 Newgate Street."

The third wing is signed "G. Childs." George Childs signs a scene published by Hodgson & Co. in 'Richard III.,' No. 11 of April 23, 1822, "G. Ch." A scene in 'The Vision of the Sun,' † No. 14 of May 26, 1823, bears "G. C.—s." Neither of these abbreviations fits Cruikshank. I think the above satisfactorily settles the name, and that these prints are not by Cruikshank. To judge by the style, they are throughout by George Childs.

George Childs was an artist and scene-painter, as were many others of his day;

\* Since I began this note I have found that these "wings" are in the Print Room, vol. vi. p. 81.

† Acted at Covent Garden for the first time: April 21, 1823. The author's name (Farley) was not stated until the 31st time. I do not find the play in any list. Mr. William Douglas has kindly given me this information.



some became celebrated as painters as well as scene-painters, *e.g.*, David Roberts, R.A., and Clarkson Stanfield. I have no doubt that these scenes were replicas of those which Childs invented for the plays represented. From Algernon Graves's invaluable 'Dictionary of Artists,' 1895, I find Childs exhibited from 1826 to 1873; so that when he did these scenes he was quite a young man. I have not seen any obituary notice of him. The next time I find his name is to "Sketches in the Deccan by Captain P. M. Taylor.... drawn on stone by Weld Taylor, E. Moston and George Childs, 1837." But none of these drawings are signed by him, unless the initials T. C. are Childs's, printed in mistake for G. C.

Childs prepared some capital (school) drawing books in lithography—figures, animals, landscapes, and objects. Five are in the Art Library, Victoria and Albert Museum, all without date, published by David Bogue, Fleet Street, printed by J. R. Jobbins (1843?).

RALPH THOMAS.

## INSCRIPTIONS IN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, ST. JOHN'S WOOD ROAD.

(See *ante*, p. 145.)

### EAST SIDE.

\*18. Sarah, youngest dau. of John and Eleanor Capel of Russell Square, d. Nov. 2, 1822, a. 17. The above Eleanor, d. Dec. 18, 1831, a. 58. The above John Capel, Esq., d. Dec. 22, 1846, a. 79.

\*19. Charles Reynolds, Lieut.-General in the E.I. Co.'s service, d. at Cheltenham, June 24, 1819, a. 63. He served in India from 1772 to 1807, with eminent advantage to the public and honour to himself. He filled the office of Surveyor-General under the Presidency of Bombay, and has left for the information of the world a map of Hindustan constructed from actual survey by himself and assistants, a lasting monument of his professional fame. His undaunted courage in the field, his persevering industry in the pursuit of science, his inflexible integrity in the execution of his public duty, were conspicuously manifest. Those qualities of his mind were accompanied by a heart that was open to the warmest domestic affections, and to the most sincere and ardent friendship. Living, he was sincerely beloved; his loss is deeply lamented.

20. Elizabeth Sarah, relict of John McCurdy, Esq., R.N., d. June 11, 1846, a. 57. Also Charles Alexander, fourth son of Lieut.-Col. Edward Archdale McCurdy, b. Mar. 30, 1839, d. Feb. 11, 1847.

\*21. John Williams, Esq., many years resident in Newfoundland, d. Jan. 26, 1819, a. 56. Abigail, his wid., d. Feb. 22, 1843, a. 77.

\*22. Anna Maria, eldest dau. of William and Anna Maria Lushington, b. Nov. 19, 1808, d. Sept. 24, 1816.

23. Capt. Hugh Cathre, d. April 22, 1838, a. 53. His only child, Adelaide Rose, d. Mar. 31, 1845, a. 10 years 7 months. Claudine Olivia, dau. of the late Capt. John Cooke of Calcutta, d. June 26, 1833, a. 21. Her sister, Amelia Rose Ann, wife of Dr. Ambrose Larkworthy of Bombay, d. July 17, 1843, a. 33. Her two children, Claudine Harriet, d. Mar. 2, 1838, a. 3, and was buried at Wyke in Dorset; Amelia Rose Ann, d. Jan. 26, 1846, a. 14 years 6 months, at Frankfort on the Maine, where she is buried. Erected by the widow, mother, and sister of the above. Also Adelaide Margaret, wid. of Capt. Hugh Cathre, and third dau. of Capt. John Cooke, d. July 9, 1879, a. 79.

\*24. George Cherry, Esq., of Nottingham Place, for many years Chairman of the Victualling Board, d. Feb. 12, 1815, a. 83.

25. Elizabeth Jane, w. of Edwin Humby, Esq., of Windsor Terrace, Maida Hill, eldest dau. of William and Harriet Clark of Cunningham Place, St. John's Wood, d. Sept. 8, 1847, a. 20, leaving a dau., a. 3 weeks.

26. John Simpson Rawson, late Lieut. 63rd Bengal N.I., and officiating Dep.-Quartermaster-General, who was killed at the head of the second division of the Army of the Sutledge, while in the gallant discharge of his duty at the Battle of Sobraon, Feb. 10, 1846. His father, Sir William Rawson, d. Feb. 4, 1827, and was buried in this churchyard.

\*27. Peter Cherry, Esq., of Gloucester Place, N.R., d. Jan. 10, 1818, a. 84. Elizabeth, his wife, survived him only 6 months.

28. John Gosling, Esq., of Gloucester Place, New Road, d. May 17, 1848, a. 84. Elizabeth, his wife, youngest dau. of the late George Cherry, Esq., of Nottingham Place, d. Nov. 7, 1829, a. 54. George Robert Gosling, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, their second son, d. at Anantpore, E.I., Dec. 20, 1825, a. 25. Eliz. Rosanna Gosling, their eldest dau., d. Aug. 22, 1848, a. 44.

Arms: (Sable?) on a chevron arg., between three crescents or, a lion ramp. gules between—; in centre chief an annulet. Impaling: Arg., a fesse engrailed gules between three annulets of the same.

29. John Robert Parker of Harley Street, Cavendish Square, Esq., d. May 26, 1842. Catherine, his wife, d. Dec. 31, 1832. John, their eldest son, d. Jan. 16, 1834. Elizabeth, their eldest dau., d. May 31, 1852. Lieut.-Col. Philip Joshua Perceval of the Grenadier Guards, their son-in-law, d. Sept. 10, 1847.

\*30. Martha Maria, relict of George Fred. Cherry, Esq., the Hon. E. I. Company's Senior Judge of the Court of Appeal at Benares, d. Jan. 21, 1849, a. 47. Erected by her only son.

31. Miss Susanna Gordon, b. Dec. 10, 1753, d. Aug. 27, 1831.

\*32. Charlotte Stratton, spinster, dau. of the late Wm. Stratton, Esq., Member of Council at Bombay, d. Oct. 11, 1819, a. 43. Her mother, Jane Stratton, d. May 15, 1830, a. 79.

\*33. Jane Arbuthnot, dau. of the late Robert Arbuthnot, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Trustees for the improvement of manufactures in Scotland, and of Mary Urquhart of Craigston, his wife. Born at Edinburgh, April 7, 1763; d. in Wimpole Street, Feb. 2, 1819.

\*34. Miss Mary Alston, d. July 4, 1825. William Charles Alston, Esq., Lieut.-Col. H.E.I.C.S., Bengal, d. April 1, 1838, a. 77.

\*35. Lieut.-General George Deare, (Bengal Artillery, d. Mar. 5, 1823, a. 70.  
36. Jane, w. of Robt. Farquhar of Portland Place, of Newark, Renfrew, and of the islands of Antigua and Grenada, b. at Rotherhithe, Surrey, Mar. 26, 1757; d. in Portland Place, Nov. 7, 1834. Robert Farquhar, Esq., was born at Kintore, Aberdeen, June 19, 1755, and d. at Keswick, Jan. 29, 1836.

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.  
17 Ashley Mansions, S.W.

(To be continued.)

### SOME NOTES ON HERRICK.

THE references are to Grosart's edition, but Mr. Pollard's and Prof. Moorman's have been consulted.

I. 40 ('How Love came in,' l. 6), "like the soule, whole every where."—A reference to the scholastic doctrine of the soul as "tota in toto et tota in qualibet parte."

I. 73 ('Glide gentle streams,' stanza 4), "the spring's once drie."—"Spring's" in modern spelling would be "springs" (plural).

I. 76 (first lines of 'His Fare-well to Sack') :—

Farewell thou Thing, time-past so knowne, so deare

To me, as blood to life and spirit : Neare,  
Nay, thou more neare then kindred, friend, man,  
wife,

Male to the female, soule to body : Life  
To quick [our] action, or the warme soft side 5  
Of the resigning, yet resisting Bride.

The kisse of Virgins....

Soft speech, smooth touch, the lips....

These, and a thousand sweets, co'd never be  
So neare, or deare, as thou wast once to me. 10

Grosart justifies his insertion of "our" in l. 5 :—

"The meaning is that sack is to the male life to quick, *i.e.*, make lively his action—to the bride it is life to make quick or give life to 'her soft side.' Hence a distinctive pronoun is required."

It seems to me that Grosart's interpretation of ll. 4-6 interrupts the sense. Ll. 9 and 10 show that everything mentioned before has been mentioned as an example of something near or dear. I think, therefore, that the colon after "body" in l. 4 should be disregarded, as one must clearly disregard the full stop after "Bride," and the sense should run on: "more near than life is near to quick action, more near than [to the bridegroom] the warm soft side," &c.

It is true that l. 5 will metrically bear the insertion of an extra syllable. But if "action" be trisyllabic (*cp.* "admiration," l. 38), the line is not weaker than the last line of the poem :—

Hereafter, shall smell of the Lamp, not thee.

I. 174<sup>3</sup> ('Fly to my Mistresse, pretty pilfring Bee').—There is an interesting variant of this first line (not mentioned by Prof. Moorman) in Add. MS. 15,227, fo. 3 v. :

Fly to my Mistresse, yellow-footed bee.

II. 25 ('Shapcot! to thee,' ll. 15, 16), "to stir | His Spleen," *i.e.*, I suppose, to stir his mirth, the spleen being the seat of laughter.

II. 37 ('No news of Navies,' l. 7), "wring | The free-born Nosthrill of the King."—With the spelling "wring" for "ring" *cp.* that of "bewray" for "beray," II. 196 ('What made that mirth,' l. 2).

II. 49 ('Ah Posthumus!' stanza 6), "although we have | No roofs of Cedar, nor our brave Baia."—For "our brave" one would conjecture "outbrave." The word "outbrave," Prof. Moorman tells me, is used by Herrick more than once.

Mr. Pollard prints some additional verses of this poem from a MS. source. In the last verse perhaps "Smith" is the "J. Smith" who was Mennes's collaborator in the 'Musarum Deliciae.'

II. 61 ('Loth to depart,' ll. 5, 6), "since time a thousand cares | And griefs hath fil'de upon my silver hairs."—"Fil'de" is explained by Grosart "=defiled," Pollard prints it "fill'd." I should read "pil'de" (=piled).

II. 74 ('Till I shall come again,' ll. 65-66), "The Phesant, Partridge, Gotwit, Reeve-Ruffe, Raile, | The Cock, the Curlew, and the quaille."—*Cp.* Ben Jonson, Epigram cl., 'Inviting a Friend to Supper': "I'll tell you . . . Of partridge, pheasant, woodcock and godwit, | Knat, rail and ruff."

II. 105 ('After the Feast,' ll. 27, 28), "farre more | Soft then the finest Lemster ore."—"Lemster ore" is explained by Grosart as "Leominster wool." *Cp.* J. Howell, 'Epistolæ Ho-elianæ,' iv. 28 :—

"I know, being so near Lemster's-Ore, that you dwell in a gentle Soil, which is good for Cheese, as well as for Cloth."

III. 165 ('Tell us, thou clear').—*Cp.* Song of Solomon vi. 1-3.

III. 204 ('Is this a Fast?').—*Cp.* Isaiah lviii. 4-7.

Mr. Pollard's edition, II. 270 ('Charon, O Charon').—Eucosmia, or Lord Hastings's betrothed, was seemingly a daughter of Sir Theodore Turquet de Mayerne. See Dorothy Osborne's Letters and Judge Parry's note on Letter 28 ('Everyman's Library').

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

"REMAINDER."—This word was in common use in the book-trade in the early part of the nineteenth century, as is evidenced from the following extract from the Report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons which sat in 1802 to consider the reasons for the high price of paper:—

"Mr. William Cobbett, Bookseller and Printer states that he has been a bookseller and printer in England since the summer of 1800; that to the present period his trade has encreased both in England and to America; that he does not conceive the general trade to have been diminished by any operation of the duty of 2½d. per lb. on printing paper imposed in April, 1801; and that he is engaged in a large publication which he could go on with to advantage, even if that duty was doubled. Being asked, if the trade to America did not in part consist of remainders of editions? he said, It did....."

The above is taken from 'Reports from Committees of the House of Commons, 1793-1802,' vol. xiv. p. 165, col. 1. The document contains some very interesting particulars relating to conditions of the stationery and printing trades at the date above mentioned. Evidence was given by the representatives of at least two firms whose names are well known in the paper trade at this moment. The earliest quotation in the 'N.E.D.' illustrating this meaning of the word "remainder" is dated 1873. R. B. P.

"THE BROAD ARROW": THE KING'S MARK. (See 11 S. ix. 481).—During a recent visit to Australia I had, thanks to the kindness of Mr. W. H. Ifould, Principal Librarian of the Public Library of New South Wales, an opportunity of prosecuting a further search as to when the broad arrow was first stamped upon prisoners' clothing.

Although the date was not ascertained, the following two extracts, taken from *The Sydney Gazette*, are interesting, as they bear upon the subject of the desirability of a distinctive dress or badge being worn by the prisoners, and this is urged even as late as 1837:—

"7. For the purpose of avoiding, as much as possible, the necessity for resorting to Corporal Punishments, His Excellency has deemed it advisable to establish Government Gaol Gangs at the three principal Townships in the Interior; ..... and to these places of Punishment, Convicts found guilty of serious Offences are to be sent, to be employed at hard Labour for a limited Period of Weeks, or Months, according to the measure of their Offences, instead of undergoing Corporal Chastisement: and in order to brand their ill Conduct with a public Mark of Disgrace and to distinguish them from the better behaved, they are to be clothed in a party-coloured Dress, half Black and half White, which they are to wear at

all Times during the time they are sentenced for."—*Sydney Gazette* and Government General Orders, Saturday, Sept. 10, 1814.

Speaking of the impropriety of permitting convicts to dress (in Sydney) in the preposterous manner hitherto allowed them, the writer goes on to state that

"in England the convict is provided with a particular clothing, which shews at once the man to be a convict. But he no sooner sets his foot on this blessed soil, than he gets, in outward appearance at least, metamorphosed from the prisoner to the gentleman, as if the country he is exiled to for his crimes, is to be to him a desirable place of residence, instead of one of penal restraint.

"Such unquestionably is the fact in hundreds of instances, and this is the way in which transportation is made 'worse than death'!

"Double and treble convicted scoundrels are allowed to infest our streets with long coats and Wellington boots.....

"Now, we cannot see the necessity of altering the dress of the convicts from the proper grey suit of coarse cloth to the superfine blue and black....

"They should.....one and all be compelled to wear a distinguishing badge, and be very severely dealt with, if ever found without this necessary appendage to their dress.....The love of dress is carried to as great an extent among the male prisoners, as among the female.

"We have seen them dressed most fashionably! How truly singular will such an announcement as this sound in the ears of our English readers! It will show them that under the present fostering local government, the life of the convict is in many respects an enviable one; that in nine cases out of ten they better their condition by being sent to Botany Bay.

"We do unhesitatingly affirm, that, take them as a body, they are far better off than the labouring class of the Mother Country."—*Sydney Gazette*, Thursday, April 20, 1837, p. 2.

E. H. FAIRBROTHER.

VISSCHER'S 'VIEW OF LONDON.'—According to Mr. T. F. Ordish, "the identity of the engraver who first produced this very fine picture of London requires elucidation" (*London Topographical Record*, vol. vi., 1909).

The view is signed "J. C. (or C. J.) Visscher delineavit," the three initials being combined in a monogram. Mr. Ordish assumed that the artist was "Nicholas John" Visscher, meaning thereby Claes Jansz Visscher, while according to Dr. Alfred v. Wurzbach's 'Niederlaendisches Kuenstler - Lexikon' (1910) the way the initials are placed and formed in a monogram seems to point to Jan Claesz Visscher, the father of Claes, who was busy at Amsterdam at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

I must point out that final z and sz stand for *zoon* (i.e., the son of). Hence, even if Mr. Ordish has picked out the right man, he

has given him the wrong name, his right name being Nicholas Johnson Visscher in English.

As regards the date, according to Mr. Ordish the view was published "Amstelodami ex officina Judoci Hondii sub signo Canis Vigilis Anno 1616." There is no difficulty about this date, even if the 'D.N.B.' is right in stating that Jodocus Hondius died on Feb. 10, 1611, because the firm was carried on by the younger Jodocus.

Further, Hondius is the Latinized form of Hondt (a dog), and the shop sign of the Watchful Dog was a pun on the proprietor's name. The younger Visscher had for his shop sign in the Kalverstraat a fisherman, another punning sign.

So far it is all plain sailing, but the name "Ludovicus Hondius [or Bondius on some copies] Lvsit." in one of the panels on the view still remains a riddle. "Lusit." may stand for "Lusitanus," but the individual has not yet been identified. L. L. K.

MACAULAY'S PRINCE TITI. — Lord Macaulay, in his essay on Croker's edition of Boswell's 'Johnson,' ridicules Croker's words, "The 'History of Prince Titi' was said to be the autobiography of Frederick, Prince of Wales," by saying that that composition "was certainly never published." It is worth recording, however, that the British Museum contains a copy of Macaulay (the American edition) which belonged to the Hon. Thomas Grenville. He has annotated Macaulay's denial with these marginal words: "It was [published]; and I have it. T. G." CYRIL.

COUNT LÜTZOW, A GREAT BOHEMIAN MAN OF LETTERS. — A large circle of scholars will feel profound regret at the death at Montreux of Count Lützow, D.Litt.Oxon., the historian of Prague and Bohemia, and biographer of John Hus. He gave the Ilchester Lectures on the Bohemian historians at Oxford, and was a frequent contributor to English and Bohemian reviews on the life, literature, and politics of his country. A few years ago he made a wide lecturing tour of the American universities. The Count possessed the freedom of Prague, the silver medal of that city, and many other distinctions. He was a prominent figure in the London season.

A number of English visitors have been welcomed at the Château de Zampach, in North-East Bohemia, where the Emperor Charles IV. in person hanged a robber baron. The Count and Countess delighted to point out memorials of past days, including a

whipping-post for captured Hussites, and to amuse guests with the story of the ghost—a youthful monk immured alive—who haunted the corridor. Bohemia is vastly poorer by the loss of a distinguished son.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham.

## 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.

THINKING IN FRENCH.—I wish one of your readers could explain the following passage in Swinburne's 'Chastelard,' I i. :—

*Mary Hamilton.* You praise her in too lover-like  
a wise

For women that praise women...

*Mary Seyton.* You think too much in French.

My first idea was that Swinburne alluded to something in Brantôme; but, as Brantôme expressly states that the "loving praise" was an Italian custom only recently introduced in France—a statement which the study of literature fully justifies—the "thinking too much in French" remains a riddle. There are many more riddles in Swinburne, at least for the non-English reader; but I would like to know if that particular one has been discussed and found a solution.

S. REINACH.

Paris.

STATUS OF THE TENANT FARMER.—To what social class does the farmer, the man who rents land, in Great Britain belong? A definite idea cannot be gained from varying authors, who mention the individual or the class.

This is peculiarly so in the case of the Scotch farmer. For instance, Robert Burns is almost always referred to as a peasant; yet in 'Genealogical Memoirs of the Family of Robert Burns,' by Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D. (1877), it is stated in the Preface: "his immediate ancestors were yeomen."

C.

Conn., U.S.A.

CHANELHOUSE: ION: ORMONDY: TWISDAY.—These unusual surnames occur in the Account Book of Sarah Fell of Swarthmoor in Furness, which I am editing for the Cambridge University Press. Are the names common in the Furness district or elsewhere in the British Isles? NORMAN PENNEY.

Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, E.C.

THE FAMILY OF JENKINSON, BARONETS OF HAWKESBURY AND EARLS OF LIVERPOOL.—I am about to compile a history of this family. I should be glad to get into communication with any persons who may be interested, or who may be able to give me information as to the whereabouts of pictures, papers, tombs, &c.

(Rev.) H. L. L. DENNY.

3 Lincoln Street, Chelsea, S.W.

AUTHOR OF MOTTO WANTED.—Who is the author of the following?—

The beauty of the house is order;  
The blessing of the house is contentment;  
The glory of the house is hospitality.

E. W. P.

THE KING'S COCK-CROWER.—I have the following extract from some unknown source:—

"Among the ancient customs of this country one of matchless absurdity was continued even to so late a period as the reign of George the First. During Lent, an ancient officer of the crown, styled the King's Cock-Crower, crowed the hour each night within the precincts of the palace. On the Ash Wednesday after the Accession of the House of Hanover, as the Prince of Wales, afterwards George the Second, sat down to supper, this officer abruptly entered the apartment, and, in a voice resembling the shrill pipe of a cock, *crowed* 'Past ten o'clock.' The astonished prince, at first conceiving it to be a premeditated insult, rose to resent the affront; but upon the nature of the ceremony being explained to him, he was satisfied. Since that period this silly custom, which was introduced to remind the Court of their errors, by that clarion which called back Peter to repentance, has been discontinued."

What foundation is there for this curious narrative? ERNEST H. H. SHORTING.

Broseley.

[See the authorities cited at 10 S. iii. 312.]

A SMOKERS' SUPERSTITION.—What is the origin of the extremely common superstition against lighting three cigarettes with one match? Hundreds of times I have seen two cigarettes lit up, and then the match solemnly blown out lest it should light the third; but if there are four cigarettes to light there is no objection!

PRIVATE BRADSTOW.

"MARKSMAN."—I have a copy of a work on sport entitled 'The Dead Shot,' by Marksman, Longman & Co., 1861. Can any of your readers tell me who Marksman was? The last edition was published in 1882. I have consulted Halkett and Laing's 'Dictionary,' and also the British Museum Catalogue, but neither of them gives any information.

S. O. KENNY.

SOUTHEY ON POPEY: DOUBTFUL READING.—Southey's letter, Feb. 21, 1801, to C. W. Wynn:—

"I hate and abhor [Popery] from the bottom of my soul, and the only antidote is poison.....The monastic establishments in *England* ought to be dissolved; as for the priests, they will, for the most part, find their way into France; they who remain should not be suffered to recruit, and would soon die away in peace. I half fear a breach of the Union, perhaps another rebellion, in that wretched country."

Should "England"—so printed, however, in Southey's letters edited by his son; and now in the Oxford University Press selection, edited by Maurice H. Fitzgerald—be "Ireland"? W. F. P. STOCKLEY.

University College, Cork.

CHILD'S STORY-BOOK WANTED.—In my childhood—probably about 1856—I read a child's book of which I forget the title and everything else, except that (1) the Napoleonic wars furnished the background; (2) the fact that Prussia was the staunch ally of England was strongly emphasized; (3) some children, Prussian and English, with whose fortunes the tale was chiefly concerned, were, with seniors, in a tilted cart on a dark night—in mortal dread of the French soldiery whom they were endeavouring to evade.

I shall be much obliged if any of your readers can help me to the title, author, and publisher of the work. DARSANANT.

ROCHARD, ARTIST IN WAX PORTRAITS.—Is anything known of an artist of this name who executed miniature portraits in relief in coloured wax, and when the art was first practised? I possess a portrait of Robert Price, Esq., signed and dated "Rochard, 1813."

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Ewell, Surrey.

ILLUSTRATIONS TO J. C. HOTTEN'S EDITION OF 'GERMAN POPULAR STORIES'.—Is there any bibliographical record of these, or can any reader tell me whether these illustrations (known as the "Ruskin Grimm," 1848) are considered in any way remarkable?

I have a large-paper copy of this issue, the illustrations in which are described as proof impressions.

I should think that if the designs had been reproduced by lithography or by some other purely mechanical process, devoid of individuality, proof impressions would have been valueless. Are they the result of pure direct etching in the same sense as Cruikshank's own designs for the original issues of 1823-6 are? C. HORTON.

**JOHN CLEAVE.**—Could any of your readers tell me anything about the life of John Cleave after 1847? Cleave was one of the six working-men on the committee of twelve working-men and members of Parliament, from which the People's Charter emanated in 1838. He was a Radical publisher and bookseller, and suffered imprisonment for selling "unstamped" publications at his place of business at 1 Shoe Lane, E.C. I cannot find any references to his doings later than 1847 or so. Cleave is referred to in 'N. & Q.,' 1902, but there is nothing about the date of his death, &c.

JULIUS WEST.

**WOLRIGE FAMILY.**—John Wolrige of Brompton, near Gillingham, had a son Henry Perkins Wolrige. In Phillimore's 'Index to Change of Name' (p. 352) there is this entry: "Wolrige-Gordon: Gordon-Wolrige, Henry, previously Perkins (Lyon Reg. ix. 17 March, 1873)." Did he ever bear the surname of Perkins only? What were the origins of his father? J. M. BULLOCH.  
123 Pall Mall, S.W.

"THE DOGS OF WAR ARE STRAINING AT THE LEASH, and I wot not what may happen when once they are let loose." Can any of your correspondents tell me if the above is the accurate form of the well-known paraphrase of "Let slip the dogs of war" ('Julius Cæsar,' Act III. sc. i.)? Also am I correct in believing that the quotation is from a speech of Mr. John Bright's, before the Crimean War?

FRANCES G. BURMESTER.

21 Rugby Mansions, Kensington, W.

**CANON LAW AND ECCLESIASTICAL DEVOLUTION OF PROPERTY.**—Which are the best books to consult on this subject?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

**CAPT. KANE WILLIAM HORNECK,** the father of Goldsmith's "Little Comedy," "the Jessamy Bride," and "the Captain in Lace." When and whom did he marry? I should be glad also to ascertain the place and full date of his death, which is said to have occurred in 1792.

G. F. R. B.

**STANDISH FAMILY.**—Where can I get a popular history of the Standish family of Standish, near Wigan, Lancs? A small book or pamphlet preferred.

GWENDOLINE GOODWIN.

Snaithfield, Ecclesall, Sheffield.

[Several works containing information about the family are named at 8 S. iii. 453.]

**AUTHORS WANTED.**—In the late Joseph Hatton's 'Pippins and Cheese,' 1868, there are two references to "a work of fiction, not sufficiently well known, entitled 'Agaynst ye Streame,'" ; no further particulars being given, except that it was "a comparatively modern work." I have been unable to find the book, and should be obliged for information about it. There is a novel 'Against the Stream,' but this does not seem to have been published till 1873. W. B. H.

I beg your assistance in discovering the poem of which this is the one verse I remember:—

Only a dream of the days gone by,  
Only a star in a fading sky,  
Only a lamp in an angel's hand  
To light my way to a far-off land.

H. AUSTIN CLOW.

4 Portland Mansions, Addison Bridge Place, W.

**M. GRILLION, ARTIST.**—A female portrait in crayon, of exquisite technique, is signed by this artist and dated 1841. The name is not in Bryan's 'Dictionary.' I shall be grateful for any information about the artist—probably, I think, Belgian.

HUGH SADLER.

**R. ORMOND AT CHELSEA AND KENSINGTON, 1725.**—A letter before me, dated "October 30th, London, 1725," is addressed to John Edwards at Trefgorn by Haverfordwest Bagg in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, and is signed R. Ormond. It deals with the collection of rents, payments, &c., without identification of place except in a postscript:

"Wee shall get in what Rent is due, and at yeaster wee shall call a court at Kensyngton and Earls Court and at Chelsy, where I shall go soone."

Is this a member of the Butler family? I cannot trace in Faulkner's histories his association with the localities named.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

**FIRES AT ALRESFORD, HANTS.**—Fires in this town have been numerous. In 1620 one broke out at the Swan Hotel, when a great part of West Street was burnt down; and on May 1, 1678, West Street was ablaze—three houses and back buildings being burnt to the ground. Then, in 1689, May Day was celebrated with another big fire in the "Soke," when the dwellings of 117 families, with the church and Market House, were consumed. The damage, by the oaths of sufferers, amounted to upwards of 24,500*l.* Curious to say, in 1736, within a few hours of May Day, West Street was again visited by fire, when



thirty houses, with barns and outhouses, were destroyed. The damage caused by this fire was estimated at 5,000*l*.

Where can I find a detailed account of the last two fires mentioned, and also a list of sufferers, with amount of damage sustained ?

F. K. P.

## Replies.

### DEATH WARRANTS.

(12 S. i. 49, 111, 157.)

AS MR. HORACE BLEACKLEY thinks that more information on this subject would be interesting, I will add something to my former reply. What is commonly understood as a death warrant is a document, signed by the sovereign, and addressed to the Sheriffs and Governor of the Gaol, which orders them to carry out the sentence of death passed by a court of law on a criminal, and without which the sentence could not be carried out. No one has yet been able to give a reference to such a document. I referred to the cases of Lady Jane Grey, and Mary Queen of Scots, and these are, no doubt, over and over again spoken of as cases in which Mary in the one case, and Elizabeth in the other, signed a death warrant.

First, was Harrison Ainsworth right in stating that Queen Mary signed a death warrant for the execution of Lady Jane Grey and her husband ? 'The Tower of London' is "a historical romance," and does not pretend to be historically correct. The story the author tells is this. Simon Renard, the Ambassador from the Emperor Charles V., and the Queen were alone together when "he placed before her the warrant for the execution of Jane and her husband." After some conversation the Queen said :—

"If I sign this warrant I may destroy my own happiness.".....Renard said, 'Not only your throne may be endangered, if you suffer them to live, but the Catholic religion.' 'True,' replied Mary, 'I will no longer hesitate.' And she attached her signature to the warrant."—P. 351.

Harrison Ainsworth gives no authority for this conversation. Which of the two, the Queen or Renard, related this afterwards ? Where is there any record of it to be found ? When Jane and her husband were charged with high treason, they were taken to the Guildhall in the City, and on being arraigned

before the justices of Oyer and Terminer they pleaded guilty, and were in due form sentenced to death on Nov. 3, 1553. The carrying out of the sentence was suspended ; but when the Queen finally determined, after Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion, not to exercise the prerogative of mercy in their favour, the sentence was carried out in due course on Feb. 12, 1554, and the judgment of the Court and the precept referred to by Blackstone formed what was, so to speak, a death warrant.

It is said (1 Howell's 'State Trials,' p. 731) that Morgan, one of the judges at the trial, was so affected after the execution that "he died raving." Morgan was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Foss, in 'The Judges of England,' gives the following account of this :—

"His removal from the bench before his death gives some weight to the story that he became mad from the bitter remembrance of the dreadful sentence he had pronounced upon Lady Jane, and that in his raving he cried continually to have her taken away from him (Holinshed, iv. 23)."

In my reply, the passage I quoted *ante*, p. 112, from Blackstone's 'Commentaries,' title 'Of Execution,' shows that there was no necessity for the Queen to sign any death warrant. I invite attention to that chapter, and to the authorities cited therein.

With regard to Mary, Queen of Scots, Mr. HORACE BLEACKLEY refers to Froude's 'History of England,' where a circumstantial account is given of the signing of the warrant for her execution by Queen Elizabeth. The trial at Fotheringay of the Queen of Scots was in October, 1585, under a special Commission, and she was sentenced to death. The Lords and Commons "voted unanimously that there was no other course but execution." Elizabeth was at first unwilling that the execution should be carried out, but at last she consented, and ordered Letters Patent under the Great Seal to be prepared for carrying out of the execution. That document has been preserved, and it will be found in 1 Howell's 'State Trials,' p. 1202 *et seq.*, and in 1 Hargrave's 'State Trials,' 162. It is a State document, and ought to be carefully studied. It is dated Feb. 1, 1587—the day when Elizabeth is said by Froude to have signed a death warrant which Davison, her secretary, fetched from his room, and which was afterwards taken to the Lord Chancellor to be sealed, and then to be sent to the persons to whom it was addressed in order that it might be acted upon. The Letters

Patent are addressed to the Earl of Shrewsbury and four others, and they recite the sentence, the approval thereof by Parliament, and the reasons why execution should be done upon the Queen of Scots. They then order that execution should be done on her, and they further declare that the Letters Patent shall be "a full sufficient Warrant and Discharge for ever" for what was done under them. The conclusion is as follows:—

"In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Yeoven at our manor of Greenwich the 1st day of February in the 29th year of our reign."

This is signed "Elizabeth," and has, as all Letters Patent must have, the Great Seal attached. This is really not a document which derives its authority solely from the signature of the Queen, but is a State document approved of by her ministers. It has been suggested that the Lord Chancellor was got by a trick to attach the Great Seal, and that he did not know that he was authorizing the execution; but this is clearly not the fact. Froude gives Davison as his authority for his account of the signing of the warrant by Queen Elizabeth, but on reading such account carefully I do not think that it can be strictly relied upon. This is, however, not the place to give my reasons for my opinion.

In 1757 a court martial found Admiral Byng guilty for that "he did not do his utmost to take, seize, and destroy the ships of the French King," &c., and he was sentenced "to be shot to death." The King having consented that the sentence should be carried into execution, the Lords of the Admiralty sent a warrant to the Admiral (the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth) to carry it into execution, and they signed the warrant, and not the King.

Moore's description of the Prince Regent at breakfast is amusing:—

The table spread with tea and toast.  
Death warrants, and *The Morning Post*.

The King clearly did not sign the "Recorder's Report." What MR. HORACE BLEACKLEY refers to as the "Report" on the case of Henry Fauntleroy the forger should be called the Recorder's warrant to the Sheriffs and the Governor of Newgate directing them to do execution. The form taken from *Bell's Weekly Messenger* is not correct. The true form of such a warrant is in the appendix to vol. iv. of Blackstone.

HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temple.

Years ago some one told me of a most unsavoury crime for which the death penalty was awarded (I entirely forget the particulars), and that the sentence could not be carried out until the case and judgment had been (as usual) submitted to the Queen. But the Queen, who had only just come to the throne, was a young girl, and it was unthinkable that such a case should be submitted to her. So an Act was hurried through Parliament to spare her such an outrage. SIR HARRY POLAND cites the Act 7 Wm. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 77, which seems to fit in with what was told me. He quotes Stephen as writing that one reason for altering the practice was "because it would have been indecent and practically impossible to discuss with a woman the details of many crimes then capital." Probably SIR HARRY POLAND knows the facts, but as he does not mention the foregoing, and your other correspondents also make no reference to it, I may perhaps be excused for this addition to his instructive reply.

D. O.

I have in my possession an original death warrant, dated 1773, for a soldier "to be shot to death" for desertion. He belonged to the East India Company's forces, and was tried and sentenced by a court martial presided over by the Governor of Bengal. The document is addressed to Lieut.-Col. Hugh Grant, is signed by each (?) member of the court martial, and sealed with the seal of the Company.

J. T. T.

WARREN HASTINGS (12 S. i. 148).—Hastings landed at Plymouth on June 13, 1785, and the following day went to London, where for a while he settled in a house in St. James's Place, which he hired ready furnished. Afterwards he went into another, similarly fitted up, in Wimpole Street. Wishing for a more suitable residence, he purchased Beaumont Lodge, on the skirts of Windsor Forest, whither he went as soon as it was ready. Here he spent the next two or three years. Further information on his life may be obtained from that excellent work by Gleig, 'Memoirs of the Life of Warren Hastings,' London, 1841, 3 vols.

E. E. BARKER.

Apparently during the years 1786-7 he lived at Windsor, with a town house in Wimpole Street. In 1788 he purchased the old manor house of his family and 650 acres of land at Daylesford in Worcestershire.

A. R. BAYLEY.

Soon after his return from India in June, 1785, Hastings took a furnished house in St. James's Place, whence he removed to Wimpole Street. He subsequently purchased Beaumont Lodge, Old Windsor. In the second year of his trial he sold the Windsor estate, and purchased the lease of 1 Park Lane, where he remained until 1797, when he retired to Daylesford. The Park Lane house, which was afterwards known as No. 40, was pulled down in September, 1915.

G. F. R. B.

Purley Hall, Berks; Beaumont Lodge, Windsor; see 'Royal Berks Militia,' by E. E. Cope.

E. E. COPE.

'THE TOMMIAD' (12 S. i. 128, 175).—H.'s letter at the latter reference would seem to convey the impression that the lines he quotes about "the Wicked Earl," in Rotten Row emanated from the pen of Lord Winchilsea. As a matter of fact they come from the 'Chaunt of Achilles' which appeared originally in *The New Sporting Magazine* of September, 1838, and was written by the late Ralph Bernal Osborne. I quote the full stanza:—

Whilst on his switch-tail'd bay, with wandering eye,  
Attenuated W—— canters by;  
His character how difficult to know,  
A compound of psalm tunes and Tally-ho!  
A forward rider, half inclined to preach,  
Tho' not dispos'd to *practice* as to *teach*,  
An amorous lover with the *saintly twist*,  
And now a *sportsman*, now an *organist*.

There was a lively controversy for many years as to who was the author of this clever lampoon on leading people of that day, and had it been known it would probably have been a case of "coffee and pistols for two." However, the vexed question was finally solved after Bernal Osborne's death, when a note in his handwriting on a copy of the magazine was found as follows: "Received from Editor for 'Chaunt of Achilles,' 157."

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

OTHELLO: GABRIEL CHAPUYS (11 S. xii. 460; 12 S. i. 16).—LIEUT. JAGGARD, in answering my query concerning the original source of 'Othello,' refers me to his invaluable Shakespearean bibliography. Although I carefully read through each item, and likewise consulted the index, I failed to trace any mention of Gabriel Chapuys's translation of Cinthio's tale of Othello. I am most desirous of reading this French version, and shall be grateful to any one who can direct me where a copy can be found.

MAURICE JONAS.

SIR DONALD STEWART'S AFGHAN ADVENTURE (12 S. i. 149).—I do not know what is meant by a "good military authority," but I can give some account of Donald Stewart's march from Kandahar, as I took part in it for some of the way. The difference between the two marches lay in the conditions. Stewart started from Kandahar in the depth of a very cold mountain winter, with an army that had marched without ceasing from the Indus, 400 miles, through a country without supplies in the ordinary sense. He took with him just what troops came to hand and a more or less exhausted animal transport. He followed on the heels of the Afghan forces, whose notion of commissariat was indiscriminate pillage of the peasantry *en route*. The result of the conditions was that there was no food or fodder on the ground at all, and the villagers were not only afraid to offer supplies to an army of any kind, but carefully hid everything they possessed. Commissariat was therefore very difficult, and it took time to get the peasants to see that we paid for all supplies in cash. Meanwhile, Stewart went on ahead at that breakneck speed which broke down so successfully all opposition on his route, although he had the additional disadvantage that the country was brand-new to every one concerned in the march.

On the other hand, Roberts came down from Kabul with well-rested picked troops in the spring, when food and fodder were abundant on the ground, when the people *en route* had learnt to trade eagerly with a British-led army, and when the way was well known to the staff. The conditions were infinitely easier for Roberts than for Stewart. And it must not be forgotten that it was Stewart who sent him, though he might have gone himself and gained all the kudos. Roberts never pretended to forget the obligation.

When both marches were well over, and one could get at the facts, I remember comparing the marches Roberts made down the hill with those that Stewart had made up the hill for the distance I knew personally, and I found that they practically coincided. In the conditions, many an old soldier has long thought Stewart's march by far the finer achievement.

The reason that all the honours went to Roberts's force was purely political. A change of Government at home made it desirable for the party in power to belittle all the army's actions in Afghanistan after Stewart's exploit, and later on to belaud everything that Roberts did as the result of

its own wiser counsels. Every one concerned at the time suffered by the non-recognition of Stewart's feat. I know, because my own little honour in connexion therewith was delayed about four years, and then granted in a shamefaced, backhanded manner to save the face of the powers that were at the time.

It is all nearly forty years ago now, and not very important history, but still your question has reminded me of an old controversy. Hence this note.

I do not give my name, as both Sir Donald Stewart and Lord Roberts were personal friends, and I worked for both. Therefore I do not wish to be drawn into any fresh controversy about them. R. C. T.

'THE VICAR OF BRAY' (11 S. xii. 453; 12 S. i. 12, 72, 139).—In 1885 (6 S. xi. 167) MR. G. H. PALMER wrote that the song refers to a

"period commencing in the reign of Charles II. and lasting until 'the illustrious House of Hanover.'"

He went on:—

"Now it is not so well known that there was a Vicar of Bray, unknown to fame, who was vicar during the exact period covered by the song..... His name was Francis Carswell..... He died in 1709."

A little later (*ibid.*, p. 255) G. F. R. B. wrote:—

"If Francis Carswell died in 1709..... I fail to see how he could have been the Vicar of Bray 'during the exact period covered by the song'; for as George I. did not come to the throne until Aug. 1, 1714, Francis Carswell would have been apparently unable to acknowledge him as his 'lawful king.'"

This year (*ante*, p. 12) MR. PALMER writes:—

"It is not perhaps generally known that there was a Vicar of Bray, who to a great extent coincides with the song."

He gives a copy of the very interesting inscription on Carswell's tombstone, in which it is recorded that he was Vicar of Bray for 42 years, and died in his 70th year, Aug. 24, 1709.

I wrote (*ante*, p. 72) that the dates of Carswell (and others) do not fit in with a vicar alleged to have lived *temp.* Charles II.—George I. Now (*ante*, p. 139) MR. PALMER writes: "He [Carswell] therefore, as I said before, is contemporaneous with the song." Presumably "before" refers to 1885.

There are six stanzas in the song. The fifth begins:—

When George in pudding-time came o'er.

The last refers to the "illustrious House of Hanover," and to "George my lawful king." I cannot see how a vicar who died five years

before George I. landed in England can have been contemporaneous with a song of which two-sixths concern George I., who at the time of Carswell's death was merely Elector of Hanover. That Carswell "to a great extent coincides with the song," *i.e.*, with four-sixths of it, is evident, but he does not coincide with the whole song.

In November last the present Vicar of Bray wrote to me, in reply to an inquiry about Carswell, saying:—

"If Kerry's statement is true that Carswell's successor was instituted to the vicarage Sept. 29, 1709 ('Hundred of Bray,' p. 59), this seems further evidence that Carswell did not remain Vicar of Bray till 'George in pudding-time came o'er.'"

There was a little error in my reply (*ante*, p. 72). CUTHBERT BEDE was not the only correspondent in 6 S. xi. who went to the original source of the story about the "officer of Col. Fuller's regiment." A correspondent using the initials H. S. (p. 255) also went to the source.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

The date of the institution of Simon Allen's predecessor was not, as MR. PALMER supposes, 1522-3, for William Staverton was instituted 1548-9. Allen graduated at Oxford, 1539. These two facts should—but of course will not—finally dispose of the tradition that Allen was the "versatile" vicar.

MR. PALMER may learn some of Simon Allen's story from an article by myself in *The Home Counties Magazine*, ii. 181.

J. CHALLENGER SMITH.

RICHARD WILSON (12 S. i. 90, 158).—I am much obliged for the reply of your well-informed correspondent W. B. H. It had not occurred to me to identify the "Dick" Wilson, said by John Taylor to have been "an early friend" of Lord Eldon, with the Richard Wilson who is said to have "married" a daughter of Lord Rodney, and who seems to have been a tempestuous character. This Richard Wilson appears to be the hero of the *tête-à-tête* history in *The Town and Country Magazine* of May, 1789, vol. xxi. p. 195, entitled 'The Treacherous Host and Miss R—,' *i.e.*, Rodney. According to this account, he was a married man and eloped with the admiral's daughter from Bath, which is corroborated by a paragraph in *The Rambler's Magazine* of May, 1789, vol. vii. 199:—

"[May] 15. The daughter of a noble Lord has eloped from Bath with a married man! The seducer, who had previously dissipated a fortune of 30,000*l.* received with his wife, has since aggravated this outrage by writing to his Lordship, and

offering to live with the young lady, if a suitable provision was made for them. In consequence of this insult the Court of King's Bench, as Custos Morum of the kingdom, is to issue its process, by which the delinquent will be either 'suitably provided for,' or else outlawed."

Lord Rodney had three daughters: (1) Jane, m. July 6, 1784, George Chambers; (2) Margaret Anne, d. at Calais, Oct. 14, 1758; (3) Sarah Brydges, m. Nov. 26, 1801, General Mundy, and d. July 17, 1871.

Which of these was the heroine of the elopement? It does not seem probable from this evidence that a marriage with Wilson ever took place. Is it possible, therefore, that a man of this unsavoury reputation remained a friend (as Taylor said he did) of Lord Eldon? And was the "Treacherous Host" of *The Town and Country Magazine* the same Richard Wilson who was elected for Barnstaple seven years later? The extract quoted by W. B. H. seems to show that it was.

That the name of the "Treacherous Host" was Richard Wilson is proved by the description in the magazine, which says that he was thrashed in "a coffee house under the Piazza" by George Brereton, the duellist, for an insult offered to William Brereton, the actor. A duel followed, in which Wilson was wounded. This incident is referred to in *The Morning Post*, April 19, 1777, and *The St. James's Chronicle*, April 17-19, 1777.

There was a Richard Wilson who was the Duke of Northumberland's solicitor in 1817, and who, I believe, was then living at Craven Cottage, Fulham. Another Richard Wilson, who died in September, 1834, was a director of the Rock Life Assurance Co. and a proprietor of Drury Lane Theatre. Either of these is more likely to have been the Wilson mentioned by Taylor.

I should be glad of further information.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

Another bit of evidence in corroboration of the contention of W. B. H. as to the identity of Dick Wilson is this passage, at p. 14, in a scarce pamphlet by him, in my possession, entitled

"A Narrative of Various Murders and Robberies committed in the Neighbourhood of the Relater upon the Roman Catholics by a Banditti describing themselves as Orangemen, with his letters to the Duke of Richmond and Lord Manners on the disgraceful state of the Police in that quarter. .... By Richard Wilson, Esq. .... Late a Member of the British Parliament and a Magistrate of the County of Tyrone. ...." &c. 12mo, xii+95 pp. Dublin. 1808:—

"I also endeavoured to draw the attention of an old friend of mine, Lord Eldon, to the same

subject; yet, though my communications to his Lordship were made at *his own request*, I never learned his opinion of them! I have lately made another effort with my noble friend.....my communications were made for the information of the whole of the administration, although they were particularly addressed to Lord Eldon as an old acquaintance."

At pp. 21-6 the letter to Lord Eldon is given in full. EDITOR 'IRISH BOOK LOVER.'

JOHNNIE FOSTER: ST. ANDREW'S: LAY VICARS (12 S. i. 134. See sub 'Moray Minstrels').—L. G. R. writes:—

"Johnnie Foster, before going to Westminster, had been organist and choirmaster at St. Andrew's, Well Street [this must be a misprint for Wells Street], and had made that church as attractive by its music as by its ornate ritual, which was in advance of other churches."

Foster, as organist at St. Andrew's, Wells Street, Oxford Street, had a good cathedral service, the music being mostly by English composers; but it was Joseph Barnby, at a later date, who made the church specially famous by his introduction of adaptations to the Communion Service of Masses by eminent foreign composers, and also of many anthems by Gounod, who had lately attained to the height of his fame by his opera of 'Faust.' It was then that the income of St. Andrew's from voluntary contributions reached its highest level, and many people could not get into the church for want of room.

I am astonished, however, at the statement that it had an ornate ritual, which was in advance of other churches. It was always considered a very moderate church compared with "round the corner" (All Saints', Margaret Street). Vestments and incense have never been used in it, and in the times to which I refer the candles on the altar were not lighted except at Evensong, nor were coloured stoles worn.

It has been said that Foster became a lay vicar of Westminster Abbey, but there are really no lay vicars there. The title of the singers in the Elizabethan statutes is lay clerks, as it is also in Henry VIII.'s statutes for cathedrals of the new foundation, though lay clerks of these cathedrals (Canterbury, Winchester, &c.) sometimes get wrongly called vicars choral or lay vicars. In cathedrals of the old foundation each member of the Chapter was supposed to have his representative or vicar to sing for him in the choir. Hence the title "vicars choral." At St. Paul's all the six vicars choral are laymen. At Hereford they are all clergymen; and at some cathedrals there are two divisions called priest vicars and lay vicars. I

do not think, however, that priest vicars are ever expected nowadays to help in the music sung by the lay vicars. Their duty is to intone the prayers, and so they sometimes get called minor canons, which is the right title for those who perform this duty in cathedrals of the new foundation. At St. Paul's, indeed, there has been a body of minor canons from early times, in addition to the six vicars choral, even though the latter were formerly in Holy Orders. At Hereford, although there are no lay vicars, there are some lay assistants for choir work; and at St. Paul's the body of six vicars choral has been strengthened for many years by an unendowed non-foundation body of twelve assistant vicars choral.

As some who read these lines may not know the difference between cathedrals of the old foundation and of the new, I may explain that before the Reformation the clergy were divided into regular and secular. The former were monks, and some cathedrals had an abbot and monks, whilst others had secular clergy consisting of a dean, canons, &c.

At the Reformation monks were abolished, and so Henry VIII. gave to the monastic cathedrals a new foundation, by which each was to have a dean, canons, minor canons, and lay clerks, corresponding to the dean, canons, minor canons (or priest vicars), and lay vicars choral in other cathedrals. Thus, whilst in the old days there was an Abbot of Canterbury, there was then, as now, a Dean of St. Paul's.

W. A. FROST, Vicar Choral.  
St. Paul's Cathedral.

**FEMALE NOVELISTS** (12 S. i. 111, 150).—Neither name mentioned by E. C. is to be found in Betham's 'Biographical Dictionary.' Mrs. Agnes Maria Bennett was the authoress of 'Nana, or Memoirs of a Welch Heiress' (1785), 'Ellen, Countess of Castle Howell' (1794), and 'The Beggar Girl and her Benefactors' (1797). G. F. R. B.

**LOUISA PARR** (12 S. i. 150).—Mrs. Louisa Parr was born in London about the year 1848, and was the only child of Matthew Taylor, R.N. Her early life was spent at Plymouth. Commencing her literary career in 1868, when she published in *Good Words* her first story, entitled 'How It All Happened,' she early attracted great attention. It was so well received that it was translated into French, and appeared also in the *Journal des Débats*. At the Queen of Württemberg's request a German version of it was published. The following year, 1869,

she married a physician, George Parr of Kensington, whither she went and settled.

Her best work, and the one which gained her her audience, was 'Adam and Eve,' published in 1880. She also contributed short stories to magazines. Much of her best work was concerned with the sea. Her death occurred on Nov. 2, 1903, at about 55 years of age. Further information on her life and works may be obtained from the 'D.N.B.,' Second Supp. iii. 73; and Allibone's 'Dictionary of Authors.'

E. E. BARKER.

The John Rylands Library, Manchester.

**THE MASS: A FAMOUS ENGLISHMAN'S CHANGE OF VIEW** (12 S. i. 149).—The one famous is Macaulay—at Marseilles (v. 'Life,' vol. ii. p. 19):—

"A chapel, mean inside, and mean outside, but crowded.....The Mass was nearly over. I stayed to the end, wondering that so many reasonable beings could come together to see a man bow, drink, bow again, wipe a cup, wrap up a napkin, spread his arms, and gesticulate with his hands; and to hear a low muttering which they could not understand, interrupted by the occasional jingling of a bell" (Oct. 28, 1838).

But on Nov. 7:—

"While walking about the town I picked up a little Mass-book, and read for the first time in my life [et. 38]—strange, and almost disgraceful, that it should be so—the service of the Mass from beginning to end.....

"I intend to frequent the Romish worship till I come thoroughly to understand this ceremonial."

By Christmas, Macaulay had run on to feel, after seeing the ceremonies at St. Peter's, with the Pope:—

"I was deeply moved by reflecting on the immense antiquity of the Papal dignity, which can certainly boast of a far longer clear known and uninterrupted succession than any dignity in the world; linking together, as it does, the two great ages of human civilisation. Our modern feudal kings are mere upstarts compared with the successors in regular order, not, to be sure, of Peter but of Sylvester and Leo the Great."

W. F. P. STOCKLEY.

**S. JOSEPH, SCULPTOR** (11 S. ii. 81, 134).—The Royal Scottish Academy is preparing an exhibition of works of sculptors who were natives of or who worked in Scotland, and is paying particular attention to the work of Joseph. It may be well therefore for me to add a few notes to those given at the above references, and especially to the second, which suggests Jewish origin for the family.

I have inquired carefully as to this, and can find no foundation whatever for the idea; indeed, the moral and physical



characteristics of the family entirely contradict it, as do inquiries made many years ago. The name Joseph is not exclusively Jewish; for instance, there was a William Joseph "King's Serjeant" in the time of Henry VI. Michael Joseph of Bodmin was one of the three leaders of Lord Audley's Cornish rebellion of 1498, and was executed with the others. Unless my memory plays me false, one of the name occurs in the will of Henry VIII., but I cannot turn up the reference.

As to the relationship to the Sylvesters, who were Jews, the surviving daughter of the sculptor remembers the family well; they were rather intimate friends, but certainly not relatives.

Another of the family has the impression that the Sylvesters were originally named Joseph, and adopted the former name.

I see by the 'D.N.B.' that James Joseph Sylvester (of the family in question), 1814-1897, was son of Abraham Joseph Sylvester. It seems probable that, like one of our most eminent literary men of to-day, they, on the son seeking Academic honours, added the Sylvester to their original name.

The intimacy between the families may well have started from the original identity of surnames.

RALPH NEVILL, F.S.A.

Castle Hill, Guildford.

THOMAS MAY, RECORDER OF CHICHESTER, 1683 (12 S. i. 28, 75).—According to our old manuscript 'Book of Donations' to the College Library, several members of the May family were donors of books, &c., viz. :—

- 1651. Thomas May, Commensalis ad mensam puerorum.
- 1652. Johannes May, Thomæ May de Rawmere armigeri filius unicus, Commensalis extra Collegium.
- 1653. Christopherus May, olim alumnus huius Coll.
- 1654. Joannes May, Armigeri [sic] filius natu max., ad communas Magistrorum Commensalis.
- 1655. Thomas May de Rawmere, armiger.

H. C.

Winchester College.

ALBUM LINES BY JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES (12 S. i. 147).—The lines quoted at this reference are from Knowles's play 'The Hunchback,' and are spoken by Sir Thomas Clifford in Act I. scene ii. The piece was first produced on April 5, 1832, at Covent Garden Theatre.

WM. DOUGLAS.

GEORGE INN, BOROUGH (12 S. i. 90, 137, 175).—There is an illustration of this in C. G. Harper's 'Old Inns,' i. 33, 1906, showing gallery, with a short description.

S. L. PETTY.

COL. JOHN PIGOTT, D. 1763 (12 S. i. 69, 156).—I think it was in *Exshaw's Dublin Magazine* for 1763 the following notice of death appeared: "John Pigott, Esq., one of the representatives in Parliament for the Borough of Banagher, King's County."

I am obliged to MR. PIERPOINT for his reply, but my query had reference to the parentage of this Col. John Pigott.

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL: BUSINO (12 S. i. 62, 153).—Busino would have found himself in Catholic territory all the way from Ragatz to Rapperschwyl (which latter place, however, is Protestant).

As to the three places mentioned by MR. GALBREATH, the following excerpts from 'The Swiss Tourist' (London, 1816) may be of interest :—

1. "From Lachen the traveller may embark for Rapperschwyl, or go over the bridge, which crosses the lake opposite the town. This bridge is 1,850 feet long and twelve broad; it is constructed on piles, the planks are merely laid on, in order to prevent the piles being loosened by the resistance which the planks, if fixed, would make to the wind. This bridge was constructed in 1358, by the Counts of Habsbourg; it is kept in repair by the town of Rapperschwyl, which has a turnpike on it. Rapperschwyl is a tolerably large town, but not very populous; it is subject to the cantons of Zurich, Berne, and Glaris, to which it pays homage every six years, but it is governed by its own magistrates.\*"

2. "Travellers should see the republic of Gersau, which is the smallest ever known. It is two leagues in length, and half a league in width; it is only accessible by the lake; the mountains against which the houses are built can only be ascended by a very dangerous path."†

3. "The abbé is sovereign of this [Engelberg] valley under the protection of the cantons of Uri, Unterwald, and Berne."‡

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

\* Rapperschwyl was incorporated with the Canton of St. Gallen in 1805. The wooden bridge was replaced in 1878 by a stone-and-iron viaduct to Pfäffikon.

† See as to this republic Murray's 'Switzerland,' 19th ed., at p. 292, and the authority there cited. It was under the protection of the Forest Cantons.

‡ Murray's 'Switzerland,' at p. 245, says :— "From 1462 the Forest Cantons were the 'protectors' of the monastery, the landed possessions of which passed in 1798 to Nidwalden; but in 1816, when Nidwalden refused to accept the new Federal Pact, they were given to Obwalden. As the upper part of the Engelberg valley belongs to Uri, it thus, by a curious anomaly, has nothing to do politically with the half canton in which it is, to all appearances, locally situated."

QUEEN ANNE'S THREE REALMS (12 S. i. 91, 152).—One remembers the uncourtier-like remark of gouty George III.'s physician: "I would not have your Majesty's two legs for all your three kingdoms."

ST. SWITHIN.

Walter Scott has the following:—

"It is impossible to deny the praise of devoted courage to a few hundred peasants who.....ventured to declare open war against an established Government, supported by a regular army and the whole force of three kingdoms."—'Old Mortality,' chap. xvii.

SUSANNA CORNER.

Lenton Hall, Nottingham.

MARIA THE JEWESS (12 S. i. 70, 151).—Information in regard to the (presumably apocryphal) work on chemistry by Maria the Jewess can be obtained in Marcillon Berthelot's work on the Greek alchemists.

HENRY LEFFMANN.

Philadelphia, U.S.A.

"BURD" (12 S. i. 151).—The Stratmann-Bradley 'Middle English Dictionary' (Clarendon Press) tentatively gives the derivation and meaning of "burd" as follows: "O.E. *byrdu*, fem. of *byrde*, 'of high rank.'"

Sweet's 'Anglo-Saxon Dictionary' refers *byrde* to *beran*, "to bear."

N. POWLETT, Col.

SUDBURY HOSPITAL, LONDON (12 S. i. 127).—The almshouses referred to in the above reference were situated in Gunpowder Alley, Seething Lane. The 'New View of London' (1708) contains the following:—

"Gunpowder Ally near Crutched Fryars, hath in it 10 Alms-Houses for Ancient Housekeepers of this [St. Olave] Parish, founded by Sir Paul Bayning, Viscount Sudbury, about Anno 1631. They receive 18*d.* per week from the Churchwardens."

The Baynings were for long connected with St. Olave parish, and the church contains a memorial to two members of the family, both of whom are described thereon as having been Aldermen of the City of London.

F. A. RUSSELL.

116 Arran Road, Catford, S.E.

NEWCOME'S SCHOOL, HACKNEY, AND LORD CHANCELLORS HARDWICKE (12 S. i. 148).—If MR. ALDRED consulted the printed admissions to Caius and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge, he would find information about several old pupils of Newcome's School. It may interest him to know that one Robert Bayspoole, who was admitted to Caius College in 1721, is stated to have been

educated at "Hackney, Middlesex, under Mr. Moreland." In the 'Index of Schoolmasters' given in the third volume of Dr. Venn's book the Hackney schoolmaster is described as Benjamin Morland.

G. F. R. B.

Who was Miss Morland? Sir S. Morland was said to be son of the rector of Sulhampstead, Berks. There was Martin Morland of Sulhampstead. The birth of Samuel Morland has never been found. He left no descendants.

E. E. COPE.

SOURCES OF SOUTHEY'S 'THALABA' (12 S. i. 111).—The 'N.E.D.' cites Domdaniel:—

"a. F. domdaniel, app. f. Gr. *δῶμα Δανιήλ*, or L. *domus Danielis*, hall or house of Daniel.—A fictitious name, introduced in the French 'Continuation of the Arabian Nights,' by Dom Chaves and M. Cazotte, 1788-93, whence adopted by Southey in 'Thalaba,' and so by Carlyle. It is not clear whether 'Daniel' is intended to refer to the Hebrew prophet or to 'a great Greek sage' of that name who appears in the tale of 'The Queen and the Serpents' in 'The Arabian Nights.'"

A. R. BAYLEY.

Brewer's 'Reader's Handbook' says:—

"Dom-Daniel originally meant a public school for magic, established at Tunis; but what is generally understood by the word is that immense establishment, near Tunis, under the 'roots of the ocean,' established by Hal-il-Mau'graby, and completed by his son. There were four entrances to it, each of which had a staircase of four thousand steps; and magicians, gnomes, and sorcerers of every sort, were expected to do homage there at least once a year to Zatanai [Satan]."

"Dom-Daniel was utterly destroyed by Prince Habel-il-Rouman, son of the Caliph of Syria.—'Continuation of the Arabian Nights' ('History of Maugraby')."

"Southey has made the destruction of Dom-Daniel the subject of his 'Thalaba'—in fact, Thalaba takes the office of Habel-il-Rouman; but the general incidents of the two tales have no other resemblance to each other."

Dr. Brewer says that he has in his library 4 vols., each of about 500 pp., called 'Continuations of the Arabian Nights,' translated by Dom Chuvis (?) and M. Cazotte from the Arabian MS. into French, and translated into English in 1792.

R. A. POTTS.

Speldhurst, Canterbury.

TAVERN SIGNS: KING JOHN (12 S. i. 147).—A King John Tavern formerly stood opposite the Cathedral Close Gate called Little Stile, in South Street, Exeter. It was one of the finest houses in Exeter, being of early Tudor date. It possessed a massive oaken staircase and an imposing front and doorway; an illustration of the latter

appeared in *The Gentleman's Magazine* of May, 1838, shortly after the front was taken down. Further particulars will be found in a paper entitled 'Old Inns and Taverns of Exeter,' by Robert Dymond, published in the 1880 volume of the *Transactions* of the Devonshire Association.

H. TAPLEY-SOPER,  
Exeter City Librarian.

THE MOTHER OF GEORGE FREDERICK COOKE, TRAGEDIAN (12 S. i. 110).—Dunlap, in his memoir of G. F. Cooke, states that his mother was a daughter of the Laird of Renton, near Lamberton. After the death of her husband she took her family to reside at Berwick-on-Tweed, and appears to have died there shortly before 1767. The present representative of the family of Renton of Lamberton is R. C. Campbell-Renton, Esq., of Lamberton, who might be able to help MR. BLEACKLEY. Lady Susanna Montgomerie, daughter of Alexander, ninth Earl of Eglinton, married John Renton of Lamberton, and died in 1754, leaving issue. The date would fit in with her being Cooke's grandmother, and it might be worth MR. BLEACKLEY's while to look at Fraser's 'Memoirs of the Montgomeries,' vol. i. p. 106, to which there is a reference in Sir J. B. Paul's edition of Douglas's 'Peerage.' I am unable to refer to it here.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

'The Georgian Era,' vol. iv. 396 (1834), says of Cooke:—

"His father died... when his mother removed to Berwick-upon-Tweed, where young Cooke was placed at school... At a fit age he was bound apprentice to a printer at Berwick, but about the month of May, 1771, he threw up his indentures and went to London."

There is no further reference to the mother.

W. B. H.

HERALDRY (12 S. i. 50, 159).—Permit me to apologize to Miss E. LEGA-WEEKES and to other readers for having accidentally made a mistake in blazoning the coat referred to. This coat should have been: "Argent, on a fesse sable, between three roses *gules*, a mullet or." Two correspondents have kindly informed me that they believe it to belong to the Newby family and that the mullet is a cadency mark. On being so informed I made another inspection of the picture, and noticed that the mullet is placed high on the fesse, in fact just below the top line.

W. H. CHIPPINDALL, Col.

Kirkby Lonsdale.

SIXTEENTH-CENTURY DUTCH PRINT (12 S. i. 49, 98).—Fuchs, 'Illustrierte Sittengeschichte, Renaissance,' gives reproductions of four such prints (two of the sixteenth, two of the seventeenth century), and of a fifth one in his supplemental volume (pp. 217, 218, 319, 320; sup. 91). The one on p. 217 is dated and signed by Franz Brun, 1560.

D. L. GALBREATH.

Montreux.

DR. JOHNSON ON FISHING (11 S. xii. 462; 12 S. i. 18, 98, 157).—I have an impression that the jibe about which inquiry is being made was due to the humour of Archdeacon Paley; but I cannot give chapter and verse of any record. The *mot* may have been for particular, not of general, application.

ST. SWITHIN.

AUTHOR WANTED (12 S. i. 10, 136).—Stella, noticing a disagreeable smell in her house one day, was told that they were making matches, when she said she had always understood that these were made in heaven, but this smelt more of hell. This story gives an earlier date to brimstone matches, and so to that of this "homely country poem," than is suggested in answer to C. B.'s query by MR. JANSON.

HAROLD MALET, Col.

Racketts, Hythe, Southampton.

## Notes on Books.

*The Mellards and their Descendants.* By Aleyn Lyell Reade. (Privately printed for the author at the Arden Press.)

ADMIRABLY bound, printed, and arranged, this volume is an excellent example of what can be done for the history of a family which does not possess the glamour of an ancient and illustrious ancestry and a many-quartered shield.

The pedigree of the Mellards is traced back to the first half of the eighteenth century. The name is a rare one, and its origin, like that of so many other surnames, is quite uncertain. The founder of the line of which the book treats was Joseph Mellard, who, in the year 1743, was married at Stoke-upon-Trent to Elizabeth Baddeley, and lived thereafter in the town of Newcastle-under-Lyme. Whence he came has not been discovered. It has been conjectured that he was a Millard from Derbyshire, or the descendant of a Huguenot refugee. Some details are given of Mrs. Joseph Mellard's forbears—an old Newcastle stock—who were connected with the great potter, Josiah Wedgwood. The history of the Mellards, as well as that of the Bibbys, their descendants, which follows, is put into very readable form and interspersed with interesting personal details.

It is rather remarkable that, "in a small family group where the men displayed no qualities

beyond those which gain a middle-class competence," three of the daughters in the same generation should have mothered respectively a distinguished novelist, an original man of science, and a merchant millionaire—James Jenkinson Bibby of Liverpool. The novelist was Dinah Maria, daughter of Dinah Mellard and Thomas S. Mulock, and wife of George Lillie Craik. She published in 1856 'John Halifax, Gentleman,' the novel which brought her literary fame. Nearly seventy pages are occupied with interesting matter relating to this lady and her family circle. The Mulock family had the advantage of having its pedigree traced by the late Sir Edmund Bewley, an eminent Irish judge, who brought to bear upon genealogy the fruits of his legal training and experience, achieving results which were decidedly some of the most notable on record. The man of science referred to above was Thomas Mellard Reade, whose mother was Mary Mellard. He acquired considerable note in the domain of geology, and his published writings were numerous and valuable.

The Appendix contains pedigrees of the families of Jenkinson of Stoke-upon-Trent and Bucknall of Newcastle-under-Lyme. At the end are chart pedigrees of the Mellards and Bibbys.

Numerous evidences for the descent of each family are given in the shape of extracts from parish registers, from wills and other documents, and copies of monumental inscriptions. There are twenty-five illustrations, and a good index.

In the new *Fortnightly Review* Dr. Dillon and Mr. Sidney Low, to whose papers in the February number we drew attention, again set before their readers weighty considerations on the national problems of the present and the near future. The postscript to 'The Need for Closer Organization'—Dr. Dillon's article—has a touch of the sensational about it. The writer knows the terms of peace proposals which have emanated from Berlin, but which have found no spokesman to lay them before any Allied Cabinet—one condition put forward by Germany being that a separate arrangement should be made with each of the Allies. Mr. William Archer in 'Fathers and Sons: Ibsen, Björnson, and the War,' shows a surprise, which we cannot share, at the fact that the sons of those two illustrious authors should be found on the side of Germany.

The concluding instalment of 'Aristophanes, the Pacifist,' by the editor of *The Fortnightly*, is as attractive as the former one: it is acceptable somewhat in the same way as Boissier's well-known study of Cicero. Miss May Bateman has a very interesting subject in 'The Catholic View in Modern Fiction,' and says many things about it which are unquestionably true; but she somewhat weakens her effectiveness by writing of second-rate fiction as if it were on a level with classical work. Mr. E. A. Baughan on 'British Humour and Opera' is well worth thinking over. The admirers of Mrs. Meynell will like to be told that a poem of hers is to be found here.

*The Nineteenth Century* for March gives a good proportion of its space to questions of interior national economy, and the problems of imperial reorganization. One of these papers has, in addition, an academic interest—that in which Mr. Cecil Chesterton replies to Mr. Mallock's article 'Current Theories of Democracy,' pub-

lished in the January number of this review, reviving and justifying the theory of Rousseau's 'Contrat Social.' Sir Thomas Barclay contributed to the August number an "historical phantasy" showing the interplay of influences in Berlin which led up to the war. He now gives us a similar phantasy—three dramatic scenes between the Kaiser, his entourage, and representatives of his people—which set forth a guess as to the development of affairs. It is a clever bit of work, though considerably less convincing than the first one. Bishop Bury writes about 'Holy Russia'; and Gertrude Kingston—wittily and forcibly—about the American view of the war, and of England, and the English assumptions concerning America. The Abbé Ernest Dimnet's survey of the present situation in France—'The Cry for Authority in France' is its significant title—makes very instructive reading alongside of Lord Cromer's 'Vox Populi.' The one paper, however, which is well within the province of 'N. & Q.' remains to be mentioned—it is Prof. Foster Watson's interesting study of Erasmus as 'The Educator of Europe.' It is a study which should not only stimulate and inform our interest in the memory of a singularly lofty and fascinating character, but might suggest reflection on how much we have lost in losing the use of a common tongue for the learned throughout Western Christendom, and even on the possibility of retrieving the loss.

*The Cornhill Magazine* for March begins with a page or two of notes by Thackeray for an essay on Napoleon, accompanied by a caricature—'Boney'—of the author's drawing, and an introduction by his daughter, Lady Ritchie. Sir Frederick Kenyon's 'Ideals of English Culture'—the Rede Lecture for 1915—takes the whole of English literature for its province, and makes clear, what is probably the vague opinion of most people who have thought about it, that the peculiar and characteristic features of our national ideal of culture are independence, common sense, and morality. There are four papers on the war: a picturesque description of Lemnos as it is to-day, interwoven with reminiscences of its past, from the pen of General MacMunn, D.S.O.; Mr. Jeffery E. Jeffery's 'The New "Ubique": a Battery in Being,' a telling account of a bit of a day's work between the observation post and a battery at the front as it is actually carried out; a sketch of the work of the "Friends" in France, by Mrs. M. E. Clarke; and a striking tale called 'The Fear of Fear,' by Mr. Boyd Cable. 'Practical Purpose in Scientific Research,' by Prof. Gregory, tackles with authority and common sense a long-standing and obvious deficiency alike in our theory and practice of science. Mrs. Livingstone Wilson's account of her visit to the monument of her father in North-East Rhodesia, where he died, will certainly be read with great interest.

*The Burlington Magazine* for March has for frontispiece a reproduction of a drawing hitherto little noticed, from the collection of M. Eugène Rodrigues. Though the familiar monogram is missing, Mr. Campbell Dodgson has no hesitation in assigning this drawing to Dürer; nor will there be many, we imagine, to disagree with him. Mr. Horatio R. F. Brown notices in a lengthy article Commendatore G. T. Rivovira's recent

volume on Mussulman architecture, 'Architettura Musulmana, sue origini e suo sviluppo,' of which an English version is in preparation. The Commendatore vindicates the Romano-Ravennate origin of the Arab style—a view which cannot fail to be of interest to those who, for cultural or other reasons, are glad to think of the origins of our civilization in terms of Rome. Mr. Edward Speyer reproduces the water-colour drawing 'Mozart père et ses deux enfants,' by Louis Carrogis dit Carmontelle, which has been recently hung in the French Room at the National Gallery, and is of much interest to lovers of the "infant prodigy" who grew to be Mozart. Several other portraits of the great musician are reproduced. Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy concludes his discussion of Buddhist Primitives, and reproduces some fine examples of the Buddha in contemplation dating from the second century A.D. Mr. Hamilton Bell writes on Mr. C. L. Rutherford's Chinese bronzes lately exhibited at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, chiefly with reference to three magnificent pieces of ancient, but somewhat uncertain date, which illustrate the use of the "monster face" as a basis of ornament. The examples accompanying the article are of great beauty. We may conclude by mentioning Sir Martin Conway's account of the book of court etiquette compiled by Aliénor, Vicomtesse de Furnes, a lady of the Court of the Duke of Burgundy about 1490.

#### CURIOSITIES OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

(See *ante*, p. 180.)

MESSRS. RIMELL'S Catalogue (No. 241) describes drawings and engravings. There are eight examples of Hollar's work, from which we may mention the 'Trial of Strafford,' an original impression (1641, 5l. 5s.), and the Mantegna vase (1640, 11l. 11s.). Adrian van Ostade is represented by half-a-dozen works, of which the 'Violin Player' and the 'Fête under the Great Tree,' in good early impressions (5l. 5s. each), and a water-colour drawing of the artist, offered for 13l. 13s., are the best. The Rembrandts are numerous, and include several attractive first states, e.g., 'Christ driving the Money-Changers from the Temple' (1635, 16l. 16s.), 'Strolling Musicians' (1635, 15l. 15s.), and 'The Virgin and Child with the Cat' (1654, 13l. 13s.). A scrap-book containing 172 etchings by Callot is another item worth noting (10l. 10s.); and we may also mention a drawing (pen, pencil, and wash) by Jan Steen, 'Cavalry Soldiers in a Barn,' of which the price is 6l. 6s. At the end of the Catalogue is described a little collection of autographs and documents; from these we select for notice a letter by Blake to the Commissioners for the Admiralty (1654, 3l. 3s.) and a collection of Admiralty Orders, which includes two signed by Pepys (4l. 4s.).

Mr. James G. Commin of Exeter has the fine Plantin work in commemoration of the entry and inauguration of Albert of Austria as Prince of the Netherlands (1602, 4l.). He has also Evelyn's 'Compleat Gardener' (1693, 3l. 3s.); Heath's 'Chronicle of the Late Intestine War' (1676, 2l. 15s.); a first edition of Dryden's 'Sylvæ' (1685, 1l. 5s.); and a good copy of the second collected edition of the works of Beaumont and Fletcher (1679, 4l. 10s.).

The three best seventeenth-century articles in the Catalogue (No. 251) of Messrs. Dobell are a first edition of Donne's 'Pseudo-martyr' (1610, 3l. 3s.); Thomas Nash's 'Quaternio' (1633, 2l. 10s.); and Davenant's 'Works' (1673, 1l. 1s.); and there are several good items which, if less important in the eyes of bibliophiles, are equally or more so in the eyes of students.

In their previous Catalogue we had noted a collection of ten pamphlets belonging to the sixteen-forties (3l. 3s.); two good copies of Izaak Walton's 'Life' of Hooker (1665, 4l. 4s. each); two interesting collections of material on the Popish Plot; a collection of pamphlets on the Jesuits (1l. 1s.); Langbaine's 'English Dramatic Poets' (1691, 2l. 10s.); Latham's 'Falconry' (1658, 4l. 4s.); and Mary Carleton's 'Memories of the Life of the Famous Madam Charlton' (1673, 2l. 10s.). The great prizes of Messrs. Dobell's collection, however, are a first edition of Suckling's 'Fragmenta Aurea' (1646, 32l.); Cyril Tourneur's 'The Revenger's Tragedie' (1608, 12l. 12s.); Fletcher's 'Purple Island,' in the first edition (1633, 5l. 10s.); and Marlowe's 'Hero and Leander' (1637) from the Hans Sotheby library (15l. 15s.).

In the Catalogue of Messrs. William George's Sons of Bristol we found but a single seventeenth-century item; that, however, is an interesting one: Robert Knox's 'Historical Relation of the Island of Ceylon' (1681, 5l. 10s.).

#### Notices to Correspondents.

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."

MR. F. H. H. GUILLEMARD, MR. S. L. PETTY, and Y. T.—Forwarded.

MR. H. E. GRIFFITHS.—Your kind offer has been communicated to MR. L. A. DUKE.

MR. WILLIAM MACARTHUR ('A Jewish History of England').—MR. PIERPOINT refers to the note by MR. ALECK ABRAHAMs at 11 S. x. 25.

W. ('Dean Church on Browning's "Sordello"').—MR. SPARKE writes that this article appears in *Macmillan's Magazine*, vol. lv., February, 1887, pp. 241-53.

MR. ALECK ABRAHAMs.—DR. CLIPPINGDALE writes that in *The Journal of Balneology and Climatology* for January, 1907 (London, Bale & Sons), under the heading 'A Bygone Buckinghamshire Health Resort,' he described Dorton Spa and gave all the information he could find of it.

CORRIGENDUM.—M.A. OXON. writes: "*Ante*, p. 133, col. 1, the date of the pedigree of Lydiard should be 1868, not 1865."

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1916.

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## Notes.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

(See *ante*, pp. 61, 101, 141, 181.)

V.

F. MORTOFT.

MORTOFT's Journal of his travels through France and Italy in 1658-9\* is preserved at the British Museum (Sloane MS. 2142).

He travelled with Mr. Geo. Stanley and one or two others, and started from Calais in September, 1658. The diary gives no account of the journey to Calais, but commences with the statement that the travellers left Calais on Sept. 1 and departed

for Boulogne, where they arrived the same day. From Boulogne they set out by way of Rouen for Paris, where they arrived on Sept. 9. Here a stay of ten days was made, the travellers visiting the Louvre, Notre Dame and other churches, and on Sept. 19 they passed on to Orleans. They found the Church of St. Croix much ruined "since the Civil Wars"; and the next day they reached Chambord and visited the gigantic Château, that "vast and comfortless barrack," commenced by Francis I., upon which 1,800 workmen laboured for twelve years, and which even then had to be handed on unfinished to the next reign.

As the travellers passed down the Loire, a halt was made at Amboise to see the "very faire castle" rising high above the town, but neither the grandeur of Amboise nor its grim and troubled history seems to have impressed them. They viewed the famous buck's head with its gigantic horns, for centuries the wonder of the castle,\* but Mortoft records nothing further beyond remarking that the castle stands upon a very high hill "and wearies a man very much to go up to it." From Tours the travellers proceeded to Richelieu, where the Cardinal's palace, described as "the stateliest building y<sup>t</sup> is to be found in y<sup>e</sup> kingdom," was the chief item of interest; but the town itself, though small and but thinly populated since the great Cardinal's death, seems to have been a delightful little place. "Though little," says Mortoft, "it is the prettiest contained thing y<sup>t</sup> any man can enter into." At Samur, noted for the purity of its French, the travellers found the town full of Germans and Englishmen, all busy learning the language; the same day, Sept. 24, they passed on to Angers and Nantes, and on Oct. 3 reached La Rochelle, which is described as one of "the neatest and cleanlyest" towns in France. The travellers then visited Saintes and Blaye, and later proceeded by water to Bordeaux, "o'selves in one Boate and o<sup>r</sup> horses in another." They secured lodgings at the "Chapeau Rouge," and spent ten days in visiting the principal churches and buildings; and then continued their journey by way of Agen and Montauban to Toulouse. Narbonne, "full of marks and monuments of antiquity," was reached on

\* In the index to the Sloane MSS. the journal is said to be by F. Mortoft; but in the same index, under 'Italy,' it is ascribed to Dr. T. Gill. In the catalogue the MS. is described as the journal of Mr. Geo. Stanley's travels through France and Italy. Stanley was one of Mortoft's fellow-travellers. Dr. Gill appears to have been the owner of the MS.

\* It remained for a German soldier in the Franco-Prussian War to discover that the antlers were nothing but a gigantic fraud in wood. They were carried off; but, before the booty could be got to the next station, the famous horns had crumbled away into a mass of worm-eaten dust.—T. A. Cook, 'Old Touraine,' 1912, ii. 88.



Nov. 1, and Montpellier two days later. Here the travellers visited the famous Physic Garden, the churches, and the citadel, and admired the wide streets and handsome houses, and then passed on to Nîmes.

At Avignon they were examined by the guard at the gates, and had to give a full account of themselves. Here was an "abundance of Jews," all wearing yellow hats, but no Protestant was allowed to dwell in the city or even to stay there for more than eight days. The travellers then made for Marseilles by way of Arles and Aix, but finding "no conveniency" to carry them into Italy by sea, they were obliged to continue their journey by land. Reaching Cannes by way of Brignoles, the travellers rode along the Riviera to Genoa by roads which could scarcely have been worse. Mortoft and his companions toiled painfully as far as Nice, but here they were warned that the roads ahead of them were impassable for horses, and they were forced to proceed with mules, and

"indeed [writes Mortoft] no person alive can imagine them to be so bad as they are, for we were forced to climbe up Rocks upon o<sup>r</sup> Mules Backes all y<sup>e</sup> way for some 30 leagues together, and such terrible and dangerous wayes wee mett w<sup>th</sup>al y<sup>t</sup> it would make y<sup>e</sup> stoutest man alive to tremble in passing them. It being accounted by all Travellers absolutely the worst way in Europe."

At Munten (Mentone) Mortoft notes the strange habit of the people, especially the women,

"who use here and in other parts higher up in the Countrie great Rowles about their Middles and other strange attire which to strangers seemes very ridiculous."

At Finaleborgo the travellers were forced to get a pass from the Governor "at a cost of one French crown of gold," without which no stranger was suffered to pass, and on Dec. 2, much to their relief, they found themselves at Genoa.

On entering the city their pistols were demanded of them, but they were permitted to retain their swords for three days. They then repaired to the ducal palace, where their names were taken and the necessary bulletin was issued, without which no innkeeper would take them in; indeed, any host who lodged a guest without production of a bulletin was liable to a fine of 500 crowns of gold. Mortoft and his fellow-travellers seem to have been much impressed by the fine buildings and palaces. They visited the Church of S. Ambrosio, belonging to the Jesuits, commenced forty years previously and not then finished, as well as the Palace of Prince Doria, the Duke's Palace, and the

gardens. A number of crosses set up in the streets excited their curiosity, and upon inquiry were found to indicate the places where the victims of the plague, which had devastated the city two years previously, had been buried together by thousands in pits.

Passing on in the direction of Lucca, they found the country to be very mountainous and covered with snow, and were often in considerable danger, "being forced to clime up y<sup>e</sup> snowy mountains and slide them downe" upon their horses' backs.

"As we rid along [says Mortoft] wee tooke y<sup>e</sup> Mountainous People to be like Devils in the shape of Men, every Poore fellow having his dagger by his side and staring and swearing as if they were all Princes, and indeed thinking themselves Princes of those Mountains, which when they see their oppertunity they make nothing to enrich themselves by y<sup>e</sup> spoyles of Passengers, where it was told us by those y<sup>t</sup> went with us to shew us y<sup>e</sup> way y<sup>t</sup> in y<sup>t</sup> place where we passed, which was up a high high Mountaine between two Rockes, that within few yeares there was as much gold and silver taken from Passengers by those Mountainous People as would Load halfe a dozen Mules."

From Borghetto, "a little rotten village in the Mountains," they departed, after "a hard and pittiful lodging," for Lucca, which was reached on Dec. 10. Mortoft describes it as

"one of the Prettyest contrived cittyes in Italy and a free common wealth. Those of the Towne choosing a Duke every two Months, which they take and carry to the Pallace, where he is not suffered to speake with his wife and childeren all y<sup>e</sup> while of his government."\*

The town was neat and well fortified,

"encompassed with a strong wall and a bank of earth as high as the wall and the breadth of two coaches, forming a fine walk much used by the townsfolk."

At Pisa they found certain English people from Lignano hunting in the Grand Duke's Park, and hiring horses they joined the sport, and the next day proceeded to Florence. Here the well-paved streets and the general beauty of the city pleased them beyond anything else they had seen, and Mortoft's delight is unbounded. "Noe place in the world," he writes, "could invite any stranger more to take up his residence in any place than in this city." Visits were paid to the Duke's Gallery and Palace; his famous closet of rarities was inspected, together

\* Cp. Addison, 'Remarks on Several Parts of Italy,' (1743), p. 313: "The whole Administration of the Government passes into different hands at the end of every Two Months, which is the greatest security imaginable to their Liberty and wonderfully contributes to the quick dispatch of all publick Affairs." Addison was there 1701-3.

with his menagerie, in which the beasts were housed together in a deep walled court; and on Dec. 27 the travellers reached Rome. Three months were spent here in seeing the chief buildings and churches. The travellers indeed appear to have been ardent church-goers; but at the Temple of Saturn, then a church, where it was said that the bodies of the three children, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, were buried, Mortoft's scepticism gets the better of his devotion and he dismisses the legend as "a very grievous lye."

On St. Anthony's Day (Jan. 16) they witnessed a somewhat curious celebration. St. Anthony was the patron of horses:—

"for which cause all the horses, as is beleaved, y<sup>t</sup> was in Rome were lead to the church which is called by his name, and standing close by the Church of St. Mary Maggiora, where at one of y<sup>e</sup> doores stood a young Priest with a kind of Brush in his hand and some holy water by him, and as the horses came by he gave them St. Anthony's Benediction in sprinkling some water upon them, and every horse went about three tymes and so had it in the name of the father, sonne and Holy Ghost; and this was his worke from morning to night, there being an infinite number of Coaches and horses heere all this day and abundance of gentrye in them, Being very desirous, it seems, to be pertakers with their Horses of St. Anthonyes Benediction."

A visit was also paid to the Jews Street, all the Jews in Rome having to wear red caps under penalty of death; and on Candlemas Day, at a service in the Pope's chapel, Mortoft, obtaining admission by some means or another, kissed the Pope's foot, and received a candle from his own hands, as did his fellow-travellers, and thereupon they all went away very well contented.

On Feb. 16 the carnival commenced, and the travellers joined whole-heartedly in the festivities. At the Roman College they saw such a "rare comody" that Mortoft declares he never looked to see the like again. There were twenty-four comedians richly dressed, six or seven scenes, a large stage, and an excellent subject. For nine days there was a continual round of entertainments, and on Feb. 25, the last day of the carnival, after a firework display,

"every great Person or any y<sup>t</sup> were able enough committed all y<sup>e</sup> Debauchery which they could invent and stuffed their paunches full of flesh, in regard they could eat noe more flesh after this night for 45 dayes together unless they had license from y<sup>e</sup> Doctors of Physicke and those Licenses signed by a General of the Order."

The travellers were in no humour for self-denial, and having procured a licence to eat flesh, they continued their sightseeing without interruption. They visited the Vatican, the English College, and the Villa

Borghese about a mile from the city, the gardens of which were beautifully contrived and planted, and abounding with fruit and fountains and grottoes. The waterworks and the various appliances, so popular at this time, for soaking unwary visitors, caused much amusement, Mr. Mortoft being forced to creep up close to a wall to hinder the pleasure that Mr. Hare took in wetting him.

Mortoft seems to have had a great weakness for artificial waterworks, and those at the Belvedere gardens, the palace of Prince Ludovisi, and at Frascati, "which cannot be equalled againe in the whole world," especially delighted him. He describes the marvellous fountains of water as "sometimes cracking as if it were thunder"; and in one case snow and hail were seen issuing out of the water. Of one grotto Mortoft writes that it contained

"a paire of organs which are made with such art y<sup>e</sup> noe man can play and keep better tyme on a paire of organs than the water doth upon these. Also Apollo and the Nine Muses having all sorts of Instruments at their mouths, they make different Musicke according to y<sup>e</sup> Instruments they represent."

In the centre of one of the rooms at Frascati was a copper ball spinning in the air by virtue of a wind conveyed secretly to a hole beneath it; and in the grottoes were singing birds moving and chirping by the force of the water, with divers other pageants and surprising inventions. While at Frascati a visit was paid to Prince Borghese's Palace at Mondragone, where were further marvellous waterworks. The beautiful palace and grounds described by other travellers also impressed Mortoft. Indeed, says he, "if anything in y<sup>e</sup> world may be counted a Heaven on Earth, this place may be it."

On March 25 the Pope attended with a great cavalcade at the Church of the Minerva, where

"60 young wenches received a purse each with a promise of 50 crowns upon their marriage day. Also about 80 young girls received purses with a promise of 100 crowns when they enter into Monasteries. This is an annual ceremony on the 25th March, the means being provided by certain Princes and great men in Rome."\*

The Pope, according to Mortoft, received for his pains in going thither 300 crowns, "which is good wages," he writes, "for soe little worke."

\* Montaigne witnessed the same ceremony in 1581, and describes it in detail. 'Travels' (English translation, 1903), ii. 161-3. The function seems to have been in charge of the Confraternity of the Annunziata, founded in 1460, and was attached to the Church of S. Maria sopra Minerva by Pius II.

Two days later the travellers left on horseback, and proceeded to Loretto, Ancona, and Bologna, where they consumed the most excellent "sauciges." Ferrara, noted for its fine streets, "being to all appearance y<sup>e</sup> handsomest streets of any City in Italy," was reached on April 8, and the next day they arrived at Venice. Here on Holy Thursday they attended service at the Church of St. Mark. The next few days were taken up by processions and celebrations, 70,000 ducats, it was said, being spent in candles alone; and on April 21 the travellers left by boat for Padua, where they encountered a messenger from Lyons, who carried them to Vicenza and Verona. At Brescia their peace of mind was somewhat disturbed by the fierce countenances of the inhabitants, and an alarming parade of swords and guns; and three days later, travelling along rocky ways and dangerous mountain paths, Mortoft and his companions crossed the Spügen to Coire, reaching Zurich on May 9.

"This city," we are told, "is very large and well peopled, y<sup>e</sup> lake runing cleare through it: there being two bridges of Boards over it from one side y<sup>e</sup> city to y<sup>e</sup> other";

and with these remarks the manuscript comes to an end as abruptly as it commences.

MALCOLM LETTS.

### FIELDING'S "PARSON ADAMS."

DR. SAINTSBURY—in 'The Peace of the Augustans: a Survey of Eighteenth-Century Literature as a Place of Rest and Refreshment,' which has appeared since the new year—in reviewing Fielding's 'Joseph Andrews' (published in February, 1742), expresses his appreciation of its hero in these words (p. 120):—

"The sublime, the unprecedented, the rarely equalled, and the never surpassed figure of Parson Adams.....Never since Cervantes in any literature, never since Shakespeare in English, and hardly out of these two in modern books has there been such a pure creation, such an example in humanity, not so much copied from life into literature, as passing direct from literature into life, as that admirable and almost adorable student of Æschylus, practitioner of cudgel play, and servant of his Master."

This is great praise from an authoritative quarter, and outstrips the warmest panegyrics of Charles Lamb on the selfsame character. It has ever been accepted that the original of Adams was the Rev. William Young, curate of East Stower, Dorset, from 1731 to 1740, who collaborated with Fielding in publishing an edition of Aristophanes's

'Plutus' in 1742, and in projecting a translation, never completed, of Lucian in 1752. Mr. Young edited Ainsworth's 'Latin Dictionary' and Hederich's 'Greek Lexicon,' and became chaplain to Major-General Lascelles's Regiment of Foot. He died at Chelsea Hospital in 1757.

Mr. H. St. Barbe de Lymington, Hants, has just unearthed a manuscript containing information respecting Mr. Young, which he has been so good as to place entirely at my disposal. Since it endorses, from an unforeseen source, one of Dr. Saintsbury's criticisms, I trust it may be thought deserving of publicity. The document runs thus:—

"Parson Young was a Dorsetshire parson of great parts and learning, an absent man and of no great knowledge of the world. Fielding has drawn his character in 'The Adventures of Joseph Andrews' under the feigned name of Abraham Adams. He had a wife, six children, and a curacy of about 30*l.* a year. The following story shows him honest, simple, and without guile. Jointly with Fielding he translated Aristophanes's 'Plutus' or God of Riches. Lord Talbot, to whom it is dedicated, sent Young five guineas, as a gratuity, but he for a long time refused it, because it did not belong to him, he having no hand in the dedication. At last he took it, but not for himself, but Fielding, who writ the dedication. He saw him daily for five days, but still forgot the five guineas. At last, upon a dispute, he pulled out the money to lay a wager; being questioned about it, he said 'twas *χρῖστος* *Ἀριστοφάνης* and belonged to Fielding; and so told the manner of his coming by it. 'Twas with great difficulty he could be persuaded to take any part of it, but at last, they, upon the judgment of the company, divided it; but he still insisted upon paying Fielding's reckoning out of his share. He is now (Dec. 18, 1742) tutor to a young Gentleman at 70*l.* a year. Before he entered on this service, he endeavoured by a feigned letter to himself to get leave of his patron to spend a fortnight in the country; but this letter, containing the pretended invitation, he put into his patron's hand sealed and unopened, which piece of absence discovered the scheme, so little was he able to act this little piece of disingenuity. Mr. Young was curate of Gillingham, and formerly Schoolmaster at Romsey, where he was so careless a man as to run into every tradesman's debt, and had went to gaol if Sir J. St. B.—, Mr. Thomas, and others had not raised money to redeem him. All he knew of the matter was, he wanted the goods and had 'em."

Parenthetically it should be observed: (1) that East Stower was a chapelry of Gillingham, and (2) that Sir J. St. B.— is undoubtedly Sir John St. Barbe, Bart. of Broadlands, near Romsey, who died in 1723.

Now to make a false statement knowingly for the purpose of obtaining some material advantage is not the act of an absolutely guileless man, nor does running recklessly into debt stand in much better case.

Possibly it is some palliation that addressing letters to oneself is not an unknown eighteenth-century trick. However this may be, the justification for publishing Mr. St. Barbe's "find" lies only in the light it throws on Fielding. It provides yet another example of his consummate ability in selecting, with unerring subtlety, traits from a friend's character wherewith to build up a model parson, and in shading off those less creditable to human nature; and doing this in so masterly a manner as to leave no suspicion of blemish in the original source. To express the position in apter words, that is to say in Dr. Saintsbury's, Parson Adams was "an example in humanity, not so much copied from life into literature, as passing direct from literature into life."

The fact that Mr. Young was a Romsey schoolmaster throws light on the discussion on school discipline ('Joseph Andrews,' iii. 5), and on the remark that

"if this good man had an enthusiasm, or what the vulgar call a blind side, it was this: he thought a schoolmaster the greatest character in the world, and himself the greatest of all schoolmasters."

As Adams is introduced into the story as the village curate merely, Fielding's observation has appeared heretofore a little inconsequent.

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

1 Essex Court, Temple, E.C.

CHARLES DICKENS AND MICHAEL KELLY.—I have recently been reading the

"Reminiscences of Michael Kelly, of the King's Theatre, and Theatre Royal Drury Lane, including a period of nearly half a century; with original anecdotes of many distinguished persons, political, literary, and musical," 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1826.

In the author's account of his early life while studying music in Italy there occurs this passage, which may be of sufficient interest to note in your admirable paper:—

"....But in an instant, I was seized; and, for the heinous crime of returning a blow, was hurried to prison, and left there amongst culprits of every description. My *entrée* seemed to create a bustle amongst them, and I felt myself a personage of importance.... One of them had been a Captain of Calabrian banditti, previous to which he had been the hero of the pickpockets on the Largo di Castello at Naples. He told us many of his exploits, and something of his education. When a boy, he had been placed at a school, where his trade was regularly taught. A large figure made of straw, was placed in the middle of the room, about which were arranged watches, trinkets, pocket handkerchiefs, &c., &c. The master of the school (and a very great master of arts he was) stood by and gave instructions. No one was allowed to be an adept, or fit to take the field, till he could rob the figure without being observed, or deranging a single straw."

The similarity existing between the foregoing and a famous scene in 'Oliver Twist' will readily be apparent:—

"When the breakfast was cleared away, the merry old gentleman and the two boys played at a very curious and uncommon game.... The merry old gentleman, placing a snuff-box in one pocket of his trousers, a note-case in the other, and a watch in his waistcoat pocket, with a guard chain round his neck, and sticking a mock diamond pin in his shirt: buttoned his coat tight round him, and putting his spectacle-case and handkerchief in his pockets, trotted up and down the room with a stick.... he would look constantly round him for fear of thieves, and would keep slapping all his pockets in turn, to see that he hadn't lost anything.... All this time the two boys followed him closely about: getting out of his sight, so nimbly, every time he turned round, that it was impossible to follow their motions. At last, the Dodger trod upon his toes, or ran upon his boot accidentally, while Charley Bates stumbled up against him behind; and in that one moment they took from him, with the most extraordinary rapidity, snuff-box, note-case, watch-guard, chain, shirt-pin, pocket-handkerchief, even the spectacle-case. If the old gentleman felt a hand in any one of his pockets, he cried out where it was; and then the game began all over again."

Michael Kelly died in 1826, when Dickens was only twelve years of age, and the greater part of 'Oliver Twist' did not appear until some eleven years later, when it ran through *Bentley's Magazine*, of which "Boz" was at that time editor. Did Dickens plagiarize Kelly in this instance? Surely it is not improbable to suppose that the novelist, with his great love for the stage and things theatrical, read Kelly's 'Reminiscences' some time between 1826 and 1837, and, wittingly or unwittingly, made capital out of this story?

When a somewhat highly coloured dramatic version of 'Oliver Twist' was put on at the Lyceum Theatre by the Brothers Melville some few years since, Fagin was played by that admirable character-actor Albert Ward, and he introduced some business which, if my memory serves me rightly, was almost identical with the Kelly narrative. I believe that in theatrical circles it was considered in the light of an innovation.

C. EDGAR THOMAS.

Sion College.

DR. RICHARD HALL, 153-?-1603/4.—Mr. Joseph Gillow (in his 'Bibliographical Dictionary of the English Catholics,' vol. iii. p. 93) seems to think that this worthy became "a canon of St. Gery's, in Cambray," in or about December, 1576. It is clear, however, from a letter which he wrote from Marchiennes, "ex monasterio S. Rictrudis 5 Kal. Feb., 1573," to Cardinal Morone, that he had

been already provided by the Pope to this canonry ('Archivio Vaticano'; Arm. LXII. xxxiii. f. 144), and that though he had not apparently entered into possession in April (see the letter from the Cardinal of Como to Cardinal Morone, dated April 14, 1573, 'A.V.'; Arm. XLIV. vol. xxviii. p. 24), he was already in possession before June 17, 1573 (see the letters of Mgr. Louis de Berlaymont, Bishop of Cambrai, and of Dr. Hall himself, to Cardinal Morone, 'A.V.'; Arm. LXIV. vol. xxviii. pp. 68-9).

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

FREDERIC GEORGE STEPHENS. — Col. Stephens, the son of my old friend Frederic George Stephens, informs me that, in addition to being the model for the head of 'Christ in Madox Brown's 'Christ washing Peter's Feet' (*ante*, p. 160), his father is apparently the younger brother in Millais's 'Isabella,' and he is also the Ferdinand in 'Ferdinand and Ariel,' by the same artist. When the P.R.B.'s exchanged portraits, Millais made a very careful pencil or chalk portrait of Stephens; and Holman Hunt also painted in oils a small three-quarter head-and-shoulder portrait of him in his early days. Both of them are now in the possession of his son.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

ORIGIN OF THE BRITISH NAVY. — Perhaps it is interesting to note that Timbs, in his 'Abbeys, Castles, and Ancient Halls,' says that Carausius, a Belgian, was the founder of the British navy, c. A.D. 288. If so, the Belgians little knew what a good investment he was making.

E. DRAY.

Douglas, Wyoming.

"TO BOX THE COMPASS." — I have not seen any suggested origin for this expression, either in the 'N.E.D.' or in any English dictionary to which I have been able to refer. I think, therefore, the following extract from a letter written in 1836 by Mr. Thomas Bee of Charleston, South Carolina, may be of interest:—

"You know I had always a smattering of etymology, but never indulged so much in it as since I have become a great reader of Spanish, which is so much made up of Latin and French that I have found the reading of it more easy than that of, I believe, any other European language. You would be surprised at the many corruptions of it in the jargon of our negroes, derived from Jamaica, Florida, and other Spanish settlements. But I was principally gratified with the origin of the phrase 'to box the compass,' which has puzzled me from a boy, when the sailors taught me to do this, in my voyage to Europe. *Boxar* for, as it is more modernly written, *bojar*—with

the same pronunciation) signifies *circumire*, to go round: *boxar el mundo*, to go round the world; *boxar la isla*, to sail round the island. To *box* the compass is, therefore, to go round the several divisions from north to south, and from south to north."

Thomas Bee, who was a native of South Carolina, was at Oriel College, Oxford, from 1783 to 1789. He seems from his letters to have been a man of some thoughtfulness and learning.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

"PLOUGH BULLOCKS." — Looking over an old newspaper (1816), I read of the ringleader of a gang of "plough bullocks," who was severely reprimanded and lightly fined by the magistrate before whom he was brought. These "plough bullocks" had a notion that they had a privileged right on certain days in spring to exact donations from respectable residents, and in default of payment to damage their premises. I know not how the custom originated, but I remember it survived at a residential town I used to visit about twenty-five years ago, and may do at the present time. B. D. MOSELEY.

## 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.

GEORGE WHITEFIELD. — There are two works connected with the name of Whitefield about which I should like information. The first is entitled:—

"A Week's Preparation for the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Consisting of Preparatory Meditations and Prayers, For every Day of the preceding Week; Pious and devout Ejaculations at the Time of Receiving, and Useful Directions and Admonitions for the Christian's Conduct afterwards. Also some Acts of Devotion peculiarly adapted to the Solemn Seasons of Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide. The Whole intended as a Complete Directory for the worthy Receiving the Blessed Eucharist. By the Rev. Dr. Whitefield. London, Printed by W. Lloyd. 1738." 8vo.

The British Museum authorities catalogue this under "Whitefield, Rev. Dr. (*pseud.* ?)". I have seen very many works by George Whitefield, and in none is he styled "Rev. Dr." Is it known who wrote this?

The second is:—

"A Letter of Consolation to the Reverend Mr. W. Romaine: Occasioned by his Suspension from the Lectureship At St. Dunstan's in the West. Including An Apostrophe to the Persons concerned in that unprecedented Exertion of Lay Power. By the Rev. Mr. G. W.—te—d. .... Prov. xxvii. 9. London: 1759." 8vo.

We know George Whitefield was a warm friend of William Romaine; but again the name of the writer as printed on the title suggests that the Letter was written by one of Whitefield's many religious antagonists. Cushing gives it as by George Whitefield, but is this known for certain?

Since sending my query (*ante*, p. 151) I have been able to verify the reference in Tyerman. The 'Life' he mentions is in the British Museum, though it was by chance that I found it, for the volume was published by Oliphant. It is entitled "Life of the Rev. George Whitfield [*sic*], A.M.... Edinburgh: Published by William Oliphant. 1826." There is nothing to indicate by whom it was written, and probably this is the reason for Tyerman referring to it as "Oliphant's." ROLAND AUSTIN.  
Gloucester.

DR. DONNE'S COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON.—Dr. John Donne, perhaps about the year 1620, described himself as this lady's chaplain, and inscribed to her a copy of verses commencing in this ungallant manner:—

MADAM,  
Man to God's Image; *Eve*, to man was made,  
Nor finde we that God breath'd a soul in her;  
Canons will not Church functions you invade,  
Nor laws to civil office you prefer.  
Poems, 1669, p. 166. ["Man" should read *man's*.]  
Is anything known of this countess? It is an odd coincidence that a little more than a century and a half later Selina Shirley, by marriage her successor in the title, should so far have "invaded Church functions" as to found a sect, long bearing her name, though now practically extinct.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

H. ENSOR, ARTIST.—Amongst the pictures of Ford Madox Brown, sold after his death in 1893, was a well-executed oil painting, about 24 in. by 9 in., the subject being a moorland landscape, and bearing the signature "H. Ensor."

Information as to the artist and probable locality of the view would be acceptable.

W. B. H.

J. C. EASLING: THOMAS HODGETTS.—Where may be found particulars of the life and works of these two engravers, who both had a share in the engraving of plates for Turner's 'Liber Studiorum'? It was Easling who, with Turner, engraved the "frontispiece" to the work; he also did the mezzotinting of the 'Mildmay Sea-piece,' engraved by W. Annis, who only engraved

throughout one plate of the series. The other plates by Easling, which are all excellent work, are 'Hedging and Ditching,' 'Winchelsea, Sussex,' and 'St. Catherine's Hill,' near Guildford.

Of Thomas Hodgetts it is said that he was "a quite inferior craftsman, and none of his plates were successful"; he, however, did three of the seventy-one published plates, and they are 'From Spenser's "Faery Queen," 'Ville de Thun, Switzerland,' and 'Lauffenbourg on the Rhine.'

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

GEO. KNIGHT, ARTIST.—Can any one give the dates of this painter in oils of marine subjects, after the manner of Edwin Hayes? The owner of two pictures of fishing-boats in a choppy sea off the English coast believes them to have been produced about the middle of the last century. Both pictures are signed with the name as above, having a long upright stroke for the final letter, shaped like an ancient Greek letter *Tau*.

W. E. WINKS.

Llanishen, Cardiff.

SONG WANTED.—In Mid-Victorian days a popular song contained the words:—

For jealousy causes both bother and strife,  
As it did with Maria the dustman's wife.

Can anybody tell me the name of the song, or by whom it was published?

T. J. WOODROW.

THOMAS MINERS was an English gentleman, living in Rome in 1577, who said he was nephew to Cardinal Pole. I should be much obliged if any one could suggest how such a relationship could be made out (cf. 11 S. iii. 45, 112, 154).

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

THE PROFESSOR AND THE BICYCLE.—In 'Who's Who,' 1902, under "Skeat, Rev. Walter William," besides his many and manifold attainments there is this interesting and to me amusing statement: "Recreation: the first Cambridge professor who rode a bicycle." This information is not recorded in 'Who's Who,' 1907. As an old Oxonian I should like to know who was the first Oxford professor who rode a bicycle.

M.A. OXON.

FOLK-LORE: GEESE AND RAIN.—I have once seen it stated that if thirsty geese in a crate be placed in a rain-storm they will die. Is this a common belief, and if so, where? Is it a fact, and if not, how did the idea arise? ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.



**CHILDREN'S BOOKS.**—I should be grateful to any one who could tell me anything about two books which belonged, I think, to the first quarter of last century.

One was called 'Charlie Seymour; or, The Good Aunt and the Bad Aunt.' If I remember aright, Charlie was allowed to choose one of these aunts as his guardian, and chose the wrong one. The other book had this peculiarity, that, after getting to the middle, one turned the book upside down, and began again at the other end. It had a frontispiece of a lady with all her children being drowned while bathing in the sea, and a poem:—

They had gone forth in gladness all  
To bathe in the dark blue sea.

G. W. E. R.

**GEORGE RUSSEL, RECTOR OF SCHULL, CO. CORK.**—I should be glad to learn the date and particulars of his marriage, and also the date of his death in 1767. The 'Dict. of Nat. Biog.,' xlix. 424, does not give the desired information.

G. F. R. B.

**AUTHORS WANTED.**—I shall be grateful if any of your correspondents can tell me where some verses are to be found which begin:—

I lay me down to sleep  
With little thought or care  
Whether my waking find  
Me here or there.

GLENCONNER.

[By M. Howland—'In the Hospital.' The poem is included in 'The Treasury of American Sacred Song' (Oxford University Press), in 'The Golden Treasury of American Songs and Lyrics' (Knowles), and in several other anthologies.]

Where could I find the following: "It is never the loving that empties the heart—nor giving that empties the purse"?

Possibly the saying should begin with: "We all could do more than we do"; but I am not certain.

WM. PERRIN.

Can you tell me the name of the author of the following lines?—

FLOWERS—FORGET-ME-NOT.

When to the flowers so beautiful the Father gave  
a name,  
Back came a little blue-eyed one—all timidly it  
came,  
And standing at its Father's feet, and gazing in His  
face,  
It said in low and trembling tones, which fear made  
come apace,

"Dear God! the name Thou gavest me, alas!  
I have forgot."  
And God looked down with kindness, and said,  
"Forget me not!"

HIC ET UBIQUE.

**ANERLEY.**—I am anxious to find out the origin of the name Anerley, originally part of Penge Common, Penge being a detached parish of Battersea (11 S. iv. 330, 437, 497, &c.). There was a station of that name on the Croydon Railway (opened in 1839); and Churton's 'Railway Book,' in 1851, speaks of the district as "remarkable for the beauty of its scenery and the good accommodation afforded at the pretty inn and grounds." Kelly's 'Post Office Directory' for 1859 says there is "a station adjoining Anerley hotel and tea-gardens....but there is no place of that name." In Thorne's 'Handbook to the Environs of London' we read that it "owes its name to a Mr. Anerley who once owned the estate." I can find no trace of this name on any of the plans, in MS. or engraved, which are before me. Most of the property in the district at that time belonged to E. R. Adams, F.S.A., who resided in Elmer Lodge, now Elmer's End (see Greenwood's 'Epitome of the History of Kent,' 1838), while one portion (apparently that on which the station was built) was owned by a certain William Sanderson. The theory generally accepted locally as to the origin of the name is that originally there was "ainly" one house there which belonged to a Scotchman, presumably the above named. Perhaps I should add that the Rev. J. B. Johnston in his book on 'Place-Names' gives:—

"Anerley (Norwood). Not in Dom. Meadow of Aner. cf. Birch's Cartularium, 910. Aneres broc. See "ley" [leigh, ley, lie, ly, &c.];

but, having been in communication with him on the subject, I learn that he is now of the opinion that he may have taken too much for granted.

In conclusion I should like to acknowledge the assistance received in 1911-12 from several readers as to 'Penge as a Place-Name.' The earliest reference appears to be in a charter of King Eadwig, A.D. 957 (see *Surrey Arch. Coll.* vol. x. p. 216); and the derivation given in McClure's 'British Place-Names' is the worn equivalent of "penceat" = chief wood, the *ceat* being softened to *che* = *ge*. S. HODGSON.

Hayes Road, Bromley, Kent.

**HANDLEY CROSS.**—Is this, the scene of Surtees's well-known novel, an entirely fictitious name, or is it any real place, and if so, what?

LUCIS.

"SWADDY."—Why used the regular soldier to be called a "Swaddy"? I occasionally heard the word when I enlisted, but never lately.

PRIVATE BRADSTOW.

**SARUM MISSAL: HYMN.**—In 'Feria secunda post Pascha' there is the 'Sequentia' after the 'Gradale.' The note to the 'Sequentia' says: "Quære post Commune Sanctorum." The 'Sequentia' consists of a hymn which begins:—

*Zyma vetus expurgetur,*

and in the course of it occurs the following verse:—

*David arreptitius,  
Hircus emissarius,  
Et passer effugiunt.*

What is the meaning of these lines? How does David (inspired?) escape along with the scapegoat and the sparrow? Does the last line refer to Leviticus xiv.? Is there any annotated edition of the Missal for the ordinary student?

The verse I have quoted occurs on p. 364 of the facsimile of the Missal brought out by F. H. Dickson half a century ago.

ARDEA.

**A REGIMENTAL LOVING-CUP.**—I am told that the 14th Hussars possess a curious loving-cup which is associated with Napoleon, and that they got it from the 13th Hussars, who were at Waterloo. Can any reader verify the story?

J. M. BULLOCH.

123 Pall Mall, S.W.

**HERRICK.**—I would be glad to receive from any reader of 'N. & Q.' information about the descendants of the Herrick family in Ireland.

I want particularly to trace the descendants of the John Herrick mentioned in Burke ('Landed Gentry of Ireland') as the younger son of the first owner of the Shippool estate. It is stated in 'Burke' that he received land in the barony of Ibane.

Perhaps some of your readers could help me in tracing the descendants of this John Herrick.

J. T. F. HERRICK.

Burlington House, Burlington Road, Dublin.

**COTTERILL: CONNEXION WITH THE CONTINENT.**—(a) A friend informs me, "One of the old provinces of France was called *Cotterilli* after the tribe inhabiting it," and states that he remembers seeing it on an old map, and that the province was near the middle of France.

(b) In Le Neve's 'Pedigrees of Knights,' Harleian Soc., p. 409, is the following:—

"Sir Charles Cotterell Junior, Master of the Ceremonies, knighted at Whitehall 18 Febr. 1686, descended from a family of the same name at Bois de Lesines in Heynalt now residing there, they came some ages ago and resided in Norfolk, as Sir Charles affirmed to me (Peter le Neve) 9th Nov. 1697."

Can any reader add anything to either of these statements or help me to clear them up in any way? The information is required for a volume of 'Cotterell Records,' for which I am collecting materials.

HOWARD H. COTTERELL, F.R.Hist.S.  
Foden Road, Walsall.

**DARWIN AND MUTATION.**—In chap. xi. of 'Human Origins' (p. 133 of popular edition) S. Laing quotes a letter written by Darwin to Bentham to the following effect:—

"I dispute whether a new race or species is necessarily or generally descended from a single pair of parents. The whole body of individuals, I believe, became altered altogether—like our race-horses, and like all domestic breeds which," &c. This letter is not among those reproduced in Francis Darwin's 'Life and Letters of Charles Darwin'; can any one tell me where it is to be found?

R. K.

**BARONETAGE.**—I should be glad to know the date and the name of the author of the first Baronetage published of the United Kingdom. I possess the following authors: Rev. William Betham, 1801-5 (5 vols.); William Playfair, Esq., 1811 (4 vols.); Lodge (annually, last edition 1912); Debrett (annually); Dodd (annually); Sir Richard Broun, 1843-4 (2 vols.); Sir Bernard Burke (annually); Joseph Foster (annually), taken over by Lodge.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Ewell, Surrey.

**JOHN GIBBS, 1687.**—In a list of rectors of Emley, Isle of Thanet, Kent, occurs the name of John Gibbs, resigned 1687. Had he a son Francis born 1682? Where did the Rev. John Gibbs go on resignation?

R. J. FYNMORE.

**GUILD OF ST. LOY, DUBLIN.**—Information welcomed on present location of the records of the old Guild of St. Loy, Dublin.

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

79 Talbot Street, Dublin.

**LUMPKIN.**—This name is represented in the United States by persons who claim to be descendants of an English family who settled in Virginia about the year 1640. I am informed there was a Capt. Jack (or James) Lumpkin buried there, who died about 1707. His tombstone describes him as: "The leader of armies, the conqueror of the enemy. Conquered by Death." Is the name still in existence in the British Isles? Apart from Oliver Goldsmith's "Tony," the name bearing the greatest resemblance is Luffkin, so far as I have noticed.

G. D. L.

## Replies.

### THE NEWSPAPER PLACARD.

(11 S. xii. 483 ; 12 S. i. 13, 77, 129.)

PERHAPS a few notes on the modern history of newspaper placards may interest the first inquirer. Thirty years ago several London daily newspapers, and many provincial ones, printed their contents bills on waste copies of the paper, cut up into the required size. *The Daily Telegraph*, *The Morning Advertiser*, and *The Standard*, I recall. *The Manchester Courier* used to print on waste copies in blue ink, which had a very clear effect, but the general appearance of placards printed on "waste" was dull and smeary, and it has been entirely given up in London and by most provincial dailies. Recent letters in *The Newspaper World* have suggested that the practice should be reverted to for the purpose of saving paper. This would be impossible for most daily newspapers, because they print contents bills on a rotary machine, which must be fed by a continuous roll of paper. Old newspapers could only be fed on to a flat press by hand, and their production would be so slow as to render the output inadequate. Coloured paper has been extensively used for bills by the London evening papers. *The Westminster Gazette* adopted green paper, *The Pall Mall Gazette* orange, and *The Star* pink. All these are now being printed on white paper, owing in the two former cases to the difficulty of obtaining the tinted paper. *The Globe* is still, I believe, using pink paper for its bills.

*The Times* has always issued contents bills, but until recent changes in its ownership they were little seen. Smith's bookstalls and a few West End newsagents were the only places at which I ever saw them. Now the reduction of its price to a penny, and its consequent appeal to a larger public, has resulted in *The Times* being sold by newsagents who never saw a copy ten years ago, and not only at shops, but at the "pitches" of London street vendors. *The Times* bills are regularly displayed. They were formerly in black ink, but now are printed in violet ink. (*The Daily Mail* prints its bills in red ink, *The Morning Post* in blue; *The Daily Express* uses green ink.) Formerly *The Times* bills contained half a dozen items of news in small type; now they are generally confined to one item of news

displayed in very bold type. If there are several prominent items of news, additional bills are issued. This is a change of practice which has been adopted from the example of the evening newspapers. The morning dailies used to cram as many events as they could get on one bill. The old *Echo*, and then *The Star*, adopted the plan of one or, very rarely, two items on a bill, the object being to force the passing eye to read the bill. That it is sound from a business point of view is proved by its almost, though not quite, universal adoption by the morning papers. One result of the adoption of big type for bills is the search for shorter words. Thus "Bulgars" is constantly preferred to "Bulgarians," and "Huns" to "Germans." "U-boat" is used instead of "German submarines," and "Premier" instead of "Prime Minister." "Commons" and "Lords" are bluntly introduced, and words like "peer," "actor," "Turks," "lady," "girl," "smash," have always a warm welcome from the contents-bill writer because they are short.

From the evening papers came the political and punning contents bills which were such favourites at pre-war by-elections. A very early specimen was *The Star's* whoop over the defeat of a candidate named Brooks in the Rossendale by-election of January, 1892: "Brooks's soap won't wash"—the reference being, of course, to a well-known soap advertisement. Another, issued on the day of the election for St. George's East, in 1895, was worded: "Put your Marks against Benn." The candidates were Mr. Harry Marks and Mr. (now Sir John) Benn, and in the election petition which followed it was sought to show that this was an election placard which ought under the Corrupt Practices Act to have had the imprint of the printer on it. The election judges, however, held that it was not an election placard, but a newspaper advertisement.

Shortly after the present war broke out *The Evening News* signalized the German outrages in Belgium by a poster containing the two words "Mad dog!" while another was worded "Never again!" After a recent air raid the delay of the War Office in circulating news was satirized by the same paper with a poster entirely blank save for a line in small type at the foot—"Official." Several newspapers have signalized the visits of foreign dignitaries by issuing posters of welcome in their language. Another idea was the issue of posters on light or dark blue paper on the day of the Boat Race, which

used to be rowed annually, as some readers may remember, between Putney and Mortlake.

Since the advent of the halfpenny illustrated dailies, their contents bills have borne a large reproduction of the leading picture in the paper. This led the other day to a poster headed "Air Raid in Kent," followed by a reproduction of an official photograph of a house wrecked several days before in the Midlands. The Kentish seaside towns visited by a Taube on the previous day protested against the implication that this picture was the result of the air raid on them, the damage being trifling in their case.

A curious chapter in the history of contents bills was the devotion of the licensed victuallers' venerable organ, *The Morning Advertiser*, to alliterative bills. It has always been their custom to place a number of items on their bills, and for nearly ten years it was their invariable rule to make the words in each line alliterative. The only one I can remember ran thus:—

Balfours Both But—

Arthur Admirable at Ardwick.

Jabez jumped on in Jujury.

I never heard why this quaint conceit was adopted, but I am informed that it was dropped because its inventor died and no member of the staff was found able to keep up the strain of constant alliteration.

A few years ago certain newspapers, of which *The Daily Mail* was the most notable, adopted the system of having contents bills 6 ft. high set in huge block letters in facsimile of their ordinary bills. These posters were stuck up early in the morning at special traffic points on hoardings. They were much used at by-elections, and though "war economy" has led to their reduction, some of them appeared in the recent Mile End by-election, being adopted by the newspapers which supported Mr. Pemberton-Billing, the "airman" candidate.

In recent years a controversy has broken out as to whether newsagents should be paid for exhibiting posters. The newspaper publisher's view is that these bills are given to the newsagent to enable him to sell more newspapers, and thus to make more profit; the newsagent's view is that he is asked to use the front of his shop as an advertisement hoarding, and ought to be paid by the traders whose wares he advertises. It is a nice problem, and it is still far from general settlement.

R. S. PENGELLY.

Clapham Park, S.W.

Should not the newspaper edited by Bennett mentioned by MR. A. L. HUMPHREYS at the last reference be styled *The Morning Herald of New York*?

Capt. Marryat in his 'Diary in America,' Part Second, has a chapter (vi.) on the 'Newspaper Press,' p. 61 *et seq.* of Galignani's Paris edition, 1840, in which (p. 64) he says:—

"The most remarkable newspaper for its obscenity, and total disregard for all decency and truth in its personal attacks, is the *Morning Herald of New York*, published by a person of the name of Bennett, and being published in so large a city, it affords a convincing proof with what impunity the most licentious attacks upon private characters are permitted. But Mr. Bennett is *sui generis*; and demands particular notice.... His maxim appears to be this—'Money will find me everything in this world, and money I will have, at any risk, except that of my life, as, if I lost that, the money would be useless.' Acting upon this creed, he has lent his paper to the basest and most malignant purposes.... defaming and inventing lies against every honest man.... As may be supposed, he has been horse-whipped, kicked, trodden underfoot, and spat upon, and degraded in every possible way; but all this he courts, because it brings money.... The day after the punishment, he publishes a full and particular account of how many kicks, tweaks of the nose, or lashes he may have received.... Every one almost, who has a character, is afraid of him, and will purchase his silence, if they cannot his good-will.... I myself, before I had been six weeks in the country, was attacked by this wretch, and, at the same time, the paper was sent to me with this small note on the margin:—'Send twenty dollars, and it shall be stopped.' 'I only wish you may get it,' said I to myself."

On p. 173 (chap. xiv.) Marryat again speaks of "The *Morning Herald of New York*," not *The New York Herald*.

It should be noted that the above concerns a period of all but eighty years ago. Marryat's sojourn in America, of nearly two years, began on May 4, 1837.

I should think that *The New York Herald* is now, and has been for many years, one of the best newspapers in the United States.

Earlier in his chapter on the 'Newspaper Press' Marryat writes:—

"The New York papers are most of them very well conducted, and very well written. The *New York Courier and Enquirer*, by Colonel Webb; the *Evening Star*, by Noah; the *Albion*, by Doctor Bartlett; *Spirit of the Times*, and many others, which are too numerous to quote, are equal to many of the English newspapers. The best written paper in the States, and the happiest in its sarcasm, and wit, is the *Louisville Gazette*, conducted by Mr. Prentice, of Kentucky.... The *New Orleans Picayune*, by Kendall, is, perhaps, after Prentice's, the most amusing."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

IS THE ONLY CHILD EVER FAMOUS ? (12 S. i. 127).—I think so. The paucity of famous people among the millions of men and women born, and the rarity of only children, as compared with those who are blessed with brothers and sisters, tend to make the celebrity of the sole issue inconspicuous; but I shall be surprised if 'N. & Q.' cannot collect many examples to give an affirmative answer to MR. LANDFEAR LUCAS's query. May John Ruskin and Edmund Gosse be numbered with them ? There are degrees.

ST. SWITHIN.

Often, I should think. A few instances occur to me, viz. : St. John the Baptist, Sir Isaac Newton, John Ruskin, Henry VII., James I. and VI., William III., the reigning King of Italy, and apparently Charles the Bold of Burgundy; and Anne of Brittany, twice Queen of France. To these may be added—taking no account of half-brothers or sisters—Lord Byron, Henry VI. and Edward VI. of England, Queen Victoria (and Princess Charlotte). Were Dante, Chaucer, Hadrian, and Constantine the Great only children ?

A. R. BAYLEY.

There are at least a few instances in modern times of the only child in a family achieving fame. The following Victorians who were the only children of their parents occur to me : John Ruskin, R. L. Stevenson, Sir Edward Burne-Jones, Ford Madox Brown, and W. M. Thackeray.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

PORTSMOUTH : SOUTHWICK (12 S. i. 49).—Very little is known relating to the priories and churches mentioned in the above query.

St. Mary Colewort formerly stood on the site of the present Colewort Barracks, which were built about 1694. St. Mary's Church, a chapel of ease to St. Thomas's (Portsmouth Parish Church), was built on a part of the colewort or cabbage garden which adjoined the ancient building of St. Mary's, and was opened for worship in 1839. It is now closed. Henry Slight in his 'Chronicles of Portsmouth' says :—

"The ruins of the conventual pile were extant in 1692, and used in the reconstruction of St. Thomas's Church. An old stone cross found amongst the ruins was placed on the summit of the [then] new vestry."

St. Lawrence.—I have failed to find any reference to this church in any local records or history relating to the town, except that made in 'The Victoria History of the Counties of England,' vol. iii. p. 165, where it states that four bells are said to have been

brought from the old church of St. Lawrence at Portsmouth to the Church of St. James, Southwick.

St. Andrew.—This chapel is mentioned by R. East in his 'Extracts from the Portsmouth Records,' under the heading of 'Grant of Lands by Queen Elizabeth.' The only indication of its locality on Portsea Island is in the names of the existing roads, &c. : St. Andrew's Road, Priory Inn, Priory Villas, and Blackfriars Road. The grant simply states that it was situated in the common fields of Frodington Manor. These fields are all now built upon and form part of Southsea.

St. Mary Magdalen.—A wayside chapel for pilgrims (just without the fortifications of Old Portsmouth, which were demolished some years ago), situated on land near the present Guardians' Offices. It is stated that traces of this chapel existed in 1800.

Little Gatcombe.—Lake Allen in his 'History of Portsmouth' (1817) states :—

"On the right of the London Road, near Hilsa, is Gatcombe house, the residence of Sir Lucius Curtis : this edifice is supposed formerly to have been a monastery; several human skulls have been dug up here at different periods which tend to corroborate the assertion; however, there are no historical traces whatever known of it, except that by an inquisition taken in the second year of the reign of Henry VIII. it appears that John Bremshot, Esq., died in the eighth year of the reign of Edward IV. (1470), seized with the Manor of Bremshot in the Isle of Wight, certain lands called Little Gatcombe, and twenty-two acres of land in the Island of Portsea, in the county of Southampton."

Adjoining Hilsa Barracks is the Military (corrugated iron) Church, in which there is an old stone stoup said to have been brought from Little Gatcombe Priory F. K. P.

'ANECDOTES OF MONKEYS' (12 S. i. 166).

—The full title of this book was 'Apology addressed to the Travellers' Club; or, Anecdotes of Monkeys,' London, 1825. The author was Sir Walter Scott's friend William Stewart Rose (1775-1843) :—

"Mr. Rose was at this time meditating his entertaining little *jeu d'esprit*, entitled 'Anecdotes of Monkeys.'"—Lockhart's 'Scott,' chap. lix. Note.

"This is a little *jeu d'esprit*, from its wit and size very fit to read, but on the latter, perhaps, on both, of these accounts, an inconvenient subject for a review; for to dissect it is like carving a lark, and to make extracts is positive plunder. It treats of sailor monkeys, their wives and bears; of Scotch monkeys, and chattering monkeys, of Mr. Joseph Hume; of associated monkeys, of domestic monkeys, &c."—Extract from article in *The Quarterly Review* (no date given), reprinted in 'Biographical Sketches' by Nassau W. Senior, London, 1863.

"Can any member of that sedate institution, the Travellers' Club, explain to us at this date why Mr. Stewart Rose's anonymous and amusing collection of 'Anecdotes of Monkeys' should have as the first part of its title the words 'Apology addressed to the Travellers' Club'? Was that classical scholar, that friend of Sir Walter Scott, among those refused admission into its select coterie?"—"Secrets of our National Literature," by W. P. Courtney, 1908, p. 22.

Should your correspondent still want a copy of this book, I can inform him where one can be had.

WM. H. PEET.

I believe the book required to be a little *jeu d'esprit*, published anonymously by Mr. John Murray in 1825, entitled 'Apology addressed to the Travellers' Club; or, Anecdotes of Monkeys.' The author is supposed to have been William Stewart Rose, the poet and translator, and the work is to be found in the British Museum Catalogue under 'Apology.'

Both Halkett and Laing and the British Museum attribute the authorship to Rose, although the article on him in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' does not mention the work. The idea of writing the book was suggested to the author after reading Bingley's 'Animal Biography.'

G. E. MANWARING.

GRACE DALRYMPLE ELIOT AND MADAME ST. ALBAN (10 S. v. 244).—In Mr. William T. Whitley's recently published and most interesting 'Life of Gainsborough' it is suggested that Madame St. Alban, who sat to the artist in 1785, was the same lady as Grace Dalrymple, wife of Sir John Eliot, known to her contemporaries as "Dally the Tall" (v. 'Thomas Gainsborough,' by William T. Whitley [1916], p. 243). This, I believe, is not the case. The suggestion was made originally not by Walpole, but by the last and most capable editor of Walpole's letters, the late Mrs. Toynbee, who, when I showed her the evidence some years ago, agreed that the two ladies were distinct and separate personages. The confusion seems to have arisen as both were friends of Lord Cholmondeley. I append the following newspaper references to Madame St. Alban:—

"Lord Ch—ndl—y...now resides entirely in St. Albans."—*Morning Post*, April 5, 1785.

Another paragraph re Madame St. Alban and Lord Ch—ndl—y.—*Morning Post*, April 18, 1785.

"Madame St. Alban is sitting to Gainsborough."—*Morning Herald*, June 29, 1785.

"Lord Cholmondeley quitted France without Madame St. Albans; she is on her way hither."—*Morning Herald*, Jan. 10, 1786.

Paragraph re Madame St. Alban's new coach.—*Morning Post*, May 23, 1786.

"Lord Cholmondeley and the object of his idolatry the lovely St. Aubin [*sic*] are at Margate."—*Morning Post*, Aug. 23, 1786.

"Lord Cholmondeley and Madame St. Alban are at Kingsgate House."—*Morning Post*, Sept. 15, 1786.

Paragraph re Madame St. Alban's jewels.—*Morning Herald*, March 13, 1786.

Paragraph re Madame St. Alban's dresses.—*Morning Herald*, March 28, 1786.

In 1785 and 1786 there are many newspaper paragraphs re Mrs. Eliot, who is sometimes referred to as Miss Dalrymple and Dally the Tall, but she is never identified with Madame St. Alban. It is impossible that she would have been called by the last name without some explanation. About this period, too, she became the *chère amie* of the Duc de Chartres, and according to the papers her connexion with Lord Cholmondeley had ceased. On April 4, 1785, *The Morning Herald* stated that he "now lives with a Gallic belle of no inconsiderable attractions," evidently Madame St. Alban. Mrs. Eliot had been his mistress some years previously, as early as 1776.

The matter would be of little importance were it not for the fact that Gainsborough's portrait of Madame St. Alban painted in 1785 does not appear to have been identified. Neither Mr. Whitley nor Sir Walter Armstrong has told us where it is. And I believe the art critics will have difficulty in identifying it if they search for it as a portrait of Grace Dalrymple Eliot.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

19 Cornwall Terrace, N.W.

A FELLOW-LODGER OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (12 S. i. 111).—The 'Life' quoted says Franklin's compassion was moved by her superstition. Perhaps it was. But according to his autobiography, his interest rather was roused in one eating so cheaply:—

"In a garret...there lived a maiden lady of 70, in the most retired manner....She was a Roman Catholic; had been sent abroad when young, and lodged in a nunnery, with an intent of becoming a nun; but, the country not agreeing with her, she returned to England, where there being no nunnery, she had vowed to lead the life of a nun, as near as might be done in these circumstances. Accordingly, she had given all her estate to charitable purposes, reserving only twelve pounds a year to live on; and out of this sum she still gave a part in charity, living herself on water-gruel only, and using no fire but to boil it. She had lived many years in that garret, being permitted to remain there gratis by successive Catholic tenants of the house below, as they deemed it a blessing to have her there. A priest visited her to confess her every day. 'From this I asked her,' said my [convert-Catholic] landlady, 'how she, as she lived, could possibly find so much employment for a confessor?' 'Oh!'



said she, 'it is impossible to avoid *vain thoughts*.' I was permitted once to visit her. She was cheerful and polite, and conversed pleasantly. The room was clean, but had no other furniture than a mattress, a table with a crucifix and a book, a stool which she gave me to sit on, and a picture over the chimney of St. Veronica displaying her handkerchief, with the miraculous figure of Christ's bleeding face on it, which she explained to me with great seriousness. She looked pale, but was never sick; and *I give it as another instance, on how small an income life and health may be supported.*"

W. F. P. STOCKLEY.

RESEMBLANCES BETWEEN SEMITIC AND MEXICAN LANGUAGES (12 S. i. 70).—At the end of the second part of Capt. Marryat's 'Diary in America' is Appendix II., 'Discourse on the Evidences of the American Indians being the Descendants of the Lost Tribes of Israel.' A good many writers on the subject are quoted or referred to. The languages and customs of Mexico and Peru are particularly noticed. Some words and religious customs said to be of Hebrew origin are cited, but the words mentioned by Mr. KING are not given.

I am referring to the Paris edition of the 'Diary,' 1840.

I do not vouch in any way for the claims put forward.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

It may not be superfluous to note that the Hebrew meaning of the first sentence quoted by Mr. W. L. KING is not at all the same as the alleged meaning in the Maya language.

MERVARID.

MARBLE BUST OF SIR ISAMBAARD BRUNEL BY CHANTREY (12 S. i. 148).—Try the Institution of Civil Engineers in Great George Street, Westminster.

L. L. K.

TIGERS' WHISKERS (11 S. xii. 481; 12 S. i. 37, 118).—The extraction of a tiger's whiskers in order to deprive him of power to do harm is rooted in a solar myth.

In tropical climes the sun at rising is beneficent; at noon, malevolent; at setting, impotent.

The sun at noon was represented symbolically by a lion's head, with bushy mane to depict his rays; and the setting sun (being without rays or power) by a maneless lion; the former denoting the sun in power, the latter in weakness.

Hence hair, representing the sun's rays or power, was deemed a sign of virility, whilst the shaveling, shorn of hirsute adornments, was regarded as effeminate.

Shaving, or letting the hair grow long, entered largely into many religious and

domestic ceremonies; and hair as an emblem of power was much used in magic and charms.

When the Bengali cuts—or, more correctly, burns—off the tiger's whiskers, he is destroying his power, he is performing by imitative rites the solar process of the setting of the sun.

But as the god of a conquered race becomes the devil of the conquerors, so differing views on long and short hair have come and gone.

H. A. HARRIS.

The ideas as to this may vary in different parts of India, but as regards Bengal, in which I have had considerable experience, I never saw or heard of a native singeing or burning off a tiger's whiskers; although, unless very carefully watched, natives pull these out and take them away to use as charms. This was well known to all my sporting friends.

ALEX. THOMS.

St. Andrews, Fife.

E. CASHIN (12 S. i. 111).—*E. Cashin* was a painter in water-colours of architectural subjects, during the first half of the nineteenth century, and belonged to the English School of Painters. A work by him, entitled 'Street in Bristol,' bearing the date 1825, is to be seen in the South Kensington Museum.

E. E. BARKER.

The John Rylands Library, Manchester.

See 9 S. ii. 327, where I asked for information about this artist, of whose local work I have a specimen dated 1823. In October, 1830, the quack St. John Long was convicted at the Old Bailey of causing the death of a Miss E. Cashin, from Bristol or its neighbourhood, by ignorantly treating her for consumption.

W. B. H.

EFFECT OF FREEZING ON THE HUMAN BODY (*v. sub* 'Memory at the Moment of Death,' 12 S. i. 49, 178).—I have lived many years in Canada, and have done rough winter work in many parts, and have myself been (slightly) frozen on various occasions: nose, cheeks, ears, backs of hands (when driving), &c. Before the freezing takes place one feels the part very cold and stinging, as is the familiar experience, but after the part is frozen there is absolutely no discomfort in it at all; one does not know it is frozen unless the hand goes to the place, when one feels a hard bony substance without any circulation in it, where there should be soft flesh. One will meet a man with a big dead white patch showing on his face, and stop him, to tell him, "Your cheek is frozen," when

thawing out and the restoration of the circulation will be effected by rubbing with snow. This restoration is a painful process, accompanied by much smarting. *Serious* freezing always induces intense drowsiness, with an overmastering desire to sleep; and this constitutes the greatest danger, as sleep, in an exposed situation, would result in more freezing and certain death. I remember a case of a young fellow of the North-West Police in the Rocky Mountains in 1885. He and a companion started on a long tramp in very cold weather—30°, or something like that. For some reason he was wearing boots that were tight, instead of moccasins. His feet began to freeze, and then the drowsiness came on, and his companion was unable, with all his exertion, to make him go on. He *would* lie down, and nothing could prevent him. So his companion wrapped him in both their overcoats, as well as he could, and left him to go for help. But it was some hours before he could get a dog-sled on which to convey him. He was brought in to the camp where I was, and the "thawing-out" undertaken by a French Canadian cook, who was an expert at his job. The thawing was done slowly in very cold water. The lower part of his legs and his hands and arms were deeply frozen, which, but with care, were thoroughly restored to a soft condition again. But the back of his neck and head were frozen, and I fancy the freezing had penetrated to the brain. This could not be thawed properly. He lay breathing stertorously, as men do under violent concussion of the brain, and in a few hours died, without ever recovering consciousness. The death must have been easy, for to him it meant merely falling sound asleep.

GRANVILLE C. CUNNINGHAM.  
Constitutional Club, W.C.

FOLK-LORE AT SEA: THE RABBIT IN ENGLAND (12 S. i. 66, 154).—I think there can be no doubt that the rabbit is, as Prof. Thorold Rogers says, a Norman introduction into our country. It was once indigenous here, its remains having been discovered in strata of the Neolithic period; and it must seem strange that an animal of reproductive powers so amazing should ever have been expelled from a territory it once occupied. Nevertheless it certainly was so, for there is no Anglo-Saxon and no Celtic name for it. Indeed, its introduction into Scotland and Ireland dates from the nineteenth century. We must, however, remember that, although so prolific, the rabbit cannot endure prolonged and severe cold, and cannot live where

it cannot burrow, and that neither its strength nor its habits fit it for adventurous migration.

The subject is referred to in one of the collected essays of Thomas Wright 'On the History of the English Language,' 1846. He says:—

"It is somewhat remarkable that the Anglo-Saxon dictionaries give us no word for a rabbit, but from the thirteenth century the common English name for this animal was a *conig* or *cony*. . . . But this word *cony*, for some cause or other, was in the last [i.e. the eighteenth] century entirely superseded by that of 'rabbit,' which must no doubt have been an Anglo-Saxon word, because it is found in another Low German dialect, the Dutch, under the forms *robbe* and *robbekin*."

Mr. Wright was a most acute and careful antiquary, and I only quote this passage to show how great is our debt to the compilers of the 'New English Dictionary.' With this at hand it is easy for us to see how differently Mr. Wright would have written had he possessed our advantages. He does, indeed, quote from the 'Promptorium Parvulorum' of the fifteenth century, "*Rabet, yonge conye*"; but the change has nothing whatever to do with the conflict between Anglo-Saxon and Norman which he is illustrating. From the beginning the two names existed side by side, not as representing two dialects, but simply two ages of the same animal, just as in the case of "lamb" and "sheep." Moreover, the distinction is still preserved in trade parlance.

As a local example of the use of the word, and of the plentifulness of the animal in the thirteenth century, I may say that in the domain of the Priory of St. Thomas the Apostle, founded in Birmingham in 1285, there were two *conyngres* and a road called Prior's Conyngre Lane. The name still remains in the perverted form of Congreve Street. HOWARD S. PEARSON.

Birmingham.

THE CULTUS OF KING HENRY VI. (12 S. i. 161).—To MR. MONTAGUE SUMMERS's important contribution the following note may well be added. It is from 'An Account, Description, and History of the Cathedral and Metropolitane Church of St. Peter, York' (third edition, 1790). We are told that

"the Service-Choir, or that part of the Church which only serves for Divine Worship at present, is separated from the rest of the Church by a thick Partition-Wall, the Front whereof is adorned with various Mouldings of curious Workmanship in Stone; amongst which is a Row of the Effigies of our Kings from the Conquest to Henry VI. The Image of this last Monarch was certainly taken down in Compli-

ment to his Enemy and Successor Edward IV., by the Archbishop's Orders then in Being; but the Common People bore so high a Veneration, for the Memory of this sanctified King, that they began to pay Adoration to his Statue. The Cell remained empty till the Reign of King James I. at whose first coming to this City the Dean and Chapter thought fit to fill up the Vacancy with his Figure."—P. 41.

And there *Jacobus primus, Rex Ang.* stood in 1790. Henry VI. now enjoys his own again, thanks to a Minster sculptor of about 1810, when James was deported to Ripon.

ST. SWITHIN.

EDWARD WORTLEY MONTAGU, 1713–76 (12 S. i. 188).—That he was born not later than the summer of 1713 seems to be proved by a letter of Lady Mary to her husband, vol. i. p. 82 of W. Moy Thomas's edition of her Works (1898). The heading there given is "[Walling Wells. Indorsed '25 July,' 1713]."

In this she writes, "I heard from your little boy yesterday, who is in good health. I will return and keep him company." Moy Thomas's note says that Edward Wortley, their first child, was born in May or June, 1713, but no further evidence for the date is given. As, earlier in the same letter, Lady Mary has said, "If you persist in your silence I will return to Wharnccliffe," it might be conjectured that Wharnccliffe Lodge, near Sheffield, the seat of her father-in-law, was the place of the child's birth. Is there no clue in Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes,' which seems the authority for many statements about his life?

If the son who afterwards bore his name was the same as the nearly black Fortunatus, who was being brought up as a Mohammedan, there might be some difficulty in ascertaining the mother's name. Probably the account that Winckelmann gave of Lady Mary's son was the reason why the latter's life in Meyer's 'Conversations-Lexicon,' vol. xxi. (1852), is considerably longer than the mother's.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

JAMES BENTHAM, D. 1794: PORTRAIT WANTED (12 S. i. 169).—"Kerrick" in R. H.'s query should be Kerrich. The artist was the Rev. Thomas Kerrich (1748–1828), Principal Librarian of the University of Cambridge. See John Nichols, 'Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century,' vol. vi. 807 *sqq.*; C. H. Cooper, 'Annals of Cambridge,' iv. 557; and the 'D.N.B.' Some further particulars about Thomas Kerrich may be seen in the late Mr. Albert Hartshorne's notes to "Memoirs of a Royal Chaplain, 1729–1763.

The Correspondence of Edmund Pyle, D.D., Chaplain in Ordinary to George II., with Samuel Kerrich, D.D. ...." (John Lane, 1905).

"Mr. Kerrich [says Cooper] also drew the following portraits of persons connected with Cambridge and its vicinity (all of which are engraved by Facius), Dr. Glynn, Rev. James Bentham the Historian of Ely, Rev. Robert Masters the Historian of Corpus Christi College, Rev. William Cole, Rev. Dr. Milner, President of Queen's [sic] College, and Mr. Wale."

Kerrich's collections passed to the British Museum, the Society of Antiquaries, and the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

There is a portrait of the Rev. James Bentham, engraved by T. Cook, in J. Peller Malcolm's 'Lives of Topographers and Antiquaries.'

J. H. S.

[Several other correspondents thanked for this reference.]

CELTIC AND COPTIC MONASTICISM (11 S. xii. 319, 369).—Unless I mistake, the book inquired for by DR. J. WILLCOCK at the first reference has not been identified. The latest work known to me in which the proofs of the connexion between Celtic monasticism and Egypt are marshalled appeared after Whitley Stokes's death. It is entitled 'Les Chrétientés Celtiques' (Paris, 1911). It was written by Dom Louis Gougaud, to whose friendly consideration I am indebted for my copy. Dom Gougaud entitles his third chapter 'L'Épanouissement du Christianisme,' and the second section of that chapter is concerned with the 'Origines et développement de la vie monastique en Grande-Bretagne,' pp. 63–8.

Dom Gougaud deals with the two channels by which Eastern monastic customs probably found their way into the British Isles: first, through Victricius, Bishop of Rouen from 383 to 415; secondly, by British pilgrims, who, according to Theodoret, were to be found even at the foot of the column of St. Simeon Stylites (†459). Theodoret wrote somewhat earlier than this date. Dom Gougaud tells us (p. 64):—

"Les longs voyages n'effrayaient pas les Bretons. Au temps de saint Jérôme, ils entreprenaient volontiers le pèlerinage des lieux saints. Or un pèlerinage de cette nature comportait ordinairement, soit à l'aller, soit au retour, une excursion chez les solitaires d'Égypte, dont la vie angélique émerveillait l'Occident. D'ailleurs, la Palestine était, elle-même, riche en monastères."

Dom Gougaud reminds us that St. Athanasius was exiled to Treves in 336; that he made the acquaintance there of the monks

of the West ; that he was exiled a third time, viz., to Upper Egypt, and that he wrote his 'Vita Antonii' there, c. 360 : "Cet ouvrage fut écrit à la demande des moines de l'Occident et leur fut dédié" (p. 64). It was turned into Latin c. 380.

With respect to St. Victorius, Dom Gougaud remarks :—

"Rouen possédait, à la fin du quatrième siècle, un monastère d'hommes et un *chorus virginum*. Il est possible, d'après l'historien de saint Victorice, que ce soit à Trèves que l'évêque rouennais ait emprunté la règle de ses moines (v. É. Vacandard, 'Saint Victorice évêque de Rouen,' Paris, 1903). Peut-être Victorice apporta-t-il, lui-même, en Grande-Bretagne quelques germes de ce monachisme issu des enseignements de saint Athanase."

St. Victorius of Rouen visited the Britannias in 395, and in a little article I contributed to *Ériu: the Journal of the School of Irish Learning*, in 1912, vol. vii. p. 13, I gave reasons for believing that the Victorius, or Victoricius (MS. C), mentioned by St. Patrick in his 'Confessio,' was the Bishop of Rouen. ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

WAS KEATS A CHRISTIAN ? (12 S. i. 108.)—Perhaps not all these notes may have been pointed out to your correspondent seeking for Keats's religion.

Mr. W. Rossetti, in his 'Keats,' p. 157, concludes that Keats does not appear to have ever made any pretence to defined religious belief of any sort, nor seriously to have debated the subject, or troubled his mind about it one way or the other.

The following notes, whether they support that conclusion or not, may help towards finding a right judgment, in so far as such is to be found.

1816, Christmas Eve, Keats (*æt.* 21) wrote 'On a Summer Evening':—

The church bells toll'd a melancholy round,

Calling the people to some other prayers,

Some other gloominess, more dreadful cares,

More hearkening to the sermon's horrid sound.

Surely the mind of man is closely bound

In some black spell : seeing that each one tears

Himself from fireside joys and Lydian airs,

Fond converse high of those with glory crowned.

Still, still they toll : and I should feel a damp,

A chill as from a tomb, did I not know

That they are dying like an outburnt lamp,—

That 'tis their sighing, wailing, ere they go

Into oblivion,—that fresh flowers will grow,

And many glories of immortal stamp.

1818. To a clerical student, Bailey :—

"You know my ideas about religion. I do not think myself more in the right than other people, and [I think] that nothing in the world is proveable."

There is the passage from Haydon, as already quoted : Keats "had a tendency to religion when first [1816] I knew him ; but Leigh Hunt soon forced it from his mind."

1820. At the end, Keats wrote to Miss Brawne : "I long to believe in immortality."

W. F. P. STOCKLEY.

It is more than probable that Keats was not a Christian in any dogmatic sense, but there are passages in his letters which make it difficult to regard him as a mere deist, if by "deist" we mean one who rejects the idea of a divine providence ; and there is one passage, at least, in which he expresses an intense admiration for the character of Jesus. Such expressions as : "I was resolved not to write till I should be on the mending hand ; thank God, I am so now" (to his sister, Feb. 7, 1820) ; and "two or three such Poems, if God should spare me, written in the course of the next six years" (to John Taylor, Nov. 17, 1819) ; and the agonized cry : "O, God ! God ! God !" in his last letter but one to Brown—these, surely, are something more than deistical. The other passage to which I have referred is too long to quote fully. He is writing to his brother George and his wife, and speaking of complete disinterestedness of mind and a pure desire for the benefit of others, he says :—

"What I heard, a little time ago, Taylor observe with respect to Socrates, may be said of Jesus—that he was so great a man that though he transmitted no writing of his own to posterity, we have his Mind and his sayings and his greatness handed to us by others. It is to be lamented that the history of the latter was written and revised by Men interested in the pious frauds of Religion. Yet through all this I see his splendour."

He goes on to speak of himself as

"straining at particles of light in the midst of a great darkness, without knowing the bearing of any one assertion, of any one opinion" ;

yet he hopes that in this he may be "free from sin." See Forman's 'Complete Works of John Keats,' vol. v. pp. 37, 38 (Gowans & Gray, 1901). His sympathy with Carlile the deist, as expressed in the letter of Sept. 17, 1819, to his brother George, was evidently in part political, but no doubt he shared to a great extent in the free religious opinions of his friend Hunt and others. At the same time he had an ardent friendship for and admiration of Bailey, whose character, he said, "does hold and grasp the tip-top of any spiritual honours that can be paid to anything in this world." In a letter to this friend, printed by Lord Houghton under date "Teignmouth, Sept., 1818," but which

Mr. Forman dates March 14, 1818, Keats disclaims all definite religious convictions; he wishes he could enter into his friend's feelings and say something to his liking, but he adds: "I am sometimes so very sceptical as to think Poetry itself a mere Jack o' Lantern." C. C. B.

'THE TRAGEDY OF MARIAM' (12 S. i. 22).—PROF. MOORE SMITH'S annotations on this play stop just short of an interesting line (2138 of the Malone Society edition). Herod rebukes the sun for shining when his beauteous Mariam is dead:—

You could but shine, if some *Egyptian* blows,  
Or *Æthiopian* doudy lose her life.

One is reminded of the well-known *cruz* in 'The Merchant of Venice,' III. ii. 98-9:—

.....the beauteous scarf

Veiling an Indian beauty,

where "beauty" has been on all hands condemned as corrupt. In its stead Sir Thomas Hanmer proposed "dowdy." His conjecture has met with scant favour; but it seems to me that this contemporary occurrence of "*Æthiopian doudy*" lends it strong support.

The meaning of this word has suffered a decided change and weakening since Shakespeare's time. Now it merely connotes unbecomingness of attire: a woman is so designated if she is dressed somewhat "in the rearward of the fashion." Then it meant a woman repulsively ugly. Thus Burton, 'Anatomy,' III. iii. iv. ii. (ed. 1621, p. 702):—

"A cittizen of *Bizance* in *Thrace* had a filthy dowdy, deformed slut to his wife."

Much later (about 1700), in 'A New Dictionary of the Canting Crew,' by B. E., we find:—

"*Doudy*, An ugly coarse hard favored Woman. *She* is a *meer Doudy*, that is, very ugly."

And in Kersey's edition of Phillips's 'New World of Words' (1706):—

"*Doudy*, a swarthy gross Woman,"

which further justifies the application to an Ethiopian or Indian.

One or two of the misprints in this play (duly noted by the Malone Society editors) deserve attention. Line 728 gives us a clear instance of the confusion of "live" and "lie": "liue" is printed, but the rime shows "lie" to be the right word. Cf. '1 Henry IV.,' I. ii. 213: "In the reproof of this lies the jest," where the First Quarto has "liues"; and in other passages of Shakespeare there is reason to suspect the same confusion. In l. 1478, for "heauy semblance" the editors with great probability

suggest "heauynly semblance." Cf. 'Much Ado,' V. iii. 21, where the Quarto has "Heauily, heauily," the First Folio "Heauenly, heauenly"; and 'Hamlet,' II. ii. 309, "and indeed it goes so heauily with my disposition," where the Folio commits the same blunder. WALTER WORRALL.

FOLK-LORE: THE DANGERS OF CROSSING (11 S. xii. 461).—In this part many folks say that rats are unable to cross a room in man's presence, and run only along the bases and corners of its walls.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

CLEOPATRA AND THE PEARL (12 S. i. 128, 198).—Cleopatra would have no difficulty with her pearl. Pearls are composed mainly of chalk, and to that extent are soluble in acids. The first part of the process of making the magistry of pearls and coral of our old London pharmacopœia was the dissolution of these substances in vinegar.

C. C. B.

"TREFIRA SARACIN" (12 S. i. 168).—Dr. Paul Dorveaux's 'Les pots de pharmacie: leurs inscriptions présentées sous forme de dictionnaire,' Paris, 1908, probably the best collection of drug-pot inscriptions yet published, gives the following, which may interest Mr. F. J. ODELL:—

"TRIFERA PERSICA (italien), *tryphera persica* de Mésué.

"TRIPHERA PERS.; TRIPHERA PERSICA, *tryphera persica* de Mésué. *Tryphera* vient du grec *τρυφερός*, délicat."

A. V. D. P.

'THE FINAL TOAST' (12 S. i. 111).—This is catalogued at the British Museum as "a masonic lyric (begins 'Are your glasses charged?'), written by D. L. Richardson, music by Edwin John Crow, London, 1871." It was advertised in 1875 as in stock at Kenning's Masonic Depots. W. B. H.

"TERRA RODATA" (12 S. i. 149).—In this matter neither Littleton nor Ainsworth is in accord with Isaac Taylor. The former gives, in the 'Latin-Barbarous' division of his dictionary, "Rodata, a rood of land," while the latter has, under 'Index Vocabulorum in Jure Anglicano occurrentium,' "Rodata terræ, a quarter of an acre."

CHARLES GILLMAN.

Church Fields, Salisbury.

This expression seems to be of Germanic origin from *roden*=to clear forest land; and *Rodeland* means freshly cleared land.

L. L. K.

## Notes on Books.

*Calendar of Letters, Despatches, and State Papers relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Vienna, Simancas, Besançon, and Brussels.*—Vol. XI. *Edward VI. and Mary, 1553.* Edited by Royall Tyler. (H.M. Stationery Office, 10s.)

THIS is one of the most deeply interesting of the invaluable Calendars now being issued under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. Its date, indeed, and the fact that these are documents drawn from Imperial and Spanish archives, of themselves sufficiently vouch for that. We know at once that we are to consider English affairs during a critical twelvemonth in their broader relation to the general affairs of Europe, and also to have the most important of them treated of by the pen of Simon Renard.

Mr. Royall Tyler, at the beginning of an excellent Preface, reminds us that this year is one of those upon which the attention of historians has been most minutely bestowed, and that the State Papers belonging to it have been searched for all over Europe, and diligently studied. A portion of them have been included in one or two publications, of which the principal are Gachard's '*Voyages des Souverains des Pays-Bas*' (vol. iv.—Appendix) and Weiss's '*Documents Inédits*' (*Papiers d'État du Cardinal de Granvelle*); but out of some three hundred documents which compose the volume before us not much more than a third has been printed before. Not only so, but the texts here offered for those already printed are taken, for the most part, from the Vienna archives, and are both better preserved and more trustworthy than the collections at Brussels and Besançon utilized by the editors named above.

Jehan Scheyfve is Imperial Ambassador in England at the beginning of the year, and the whole of his letters—not that these contain anything of fresh interest—are now accessible in print for the first time. Dull and fretful though he is, he faithfully warns Charles V. of the plots against Mary's succession, and has his share in the credit for the step taken by Charles for her support, the sending of three ambassadors extraordinary into England almost at the moment of Edward VI.'s death. Of these, as every one knows, Renard was one, and when Mary—not, it must be said, through any help from these ambassadors, but chiefly through her own courage—found herself seated on her father's throne and crowned queen, it was he of the four who remained with her as ambassador in ordinary, and conducted the delicate negotiations for the Spanish match. The best of the Reports he wrote to his Imperial master are already known to students—such as his account of the scene on that Sunday evening in October when Mary, after nights of tears and prayers, sent for him in haste, and, alone with him and Mrs. Clarentius in a room where the Blessed Sacrament was, knelt down and recited the '*Veni Creator*,' and then, rising, pledged her word to marry Philip; or the description of Mary's queenly and vigorous behaviour towards the deputation from Parliament imploring her to marry within the realm. Yet among the papers now printed for the first time there are several scarcely less striking—that, to

take but one example, dated Sept. 30, which relates how the Queen summoned all the members of her Council to meet her at the Tower, and moved them all to tears by the passionate expression of her resolve to do her duty by the realm. "No one knew how to answer," says Renard, "amazed as they all were by this humble and lowly discourse, so unlike anything ever heard before in England, and by the Queen's great goodness and integrity."

These pages add little in the way of detail to the figure of Mary as she appears fixed in English history, in the English imagination; but they reinforce the impression of her unalterable disinterestedness and exalted religious honesty by witnessing to the strength of the same impression among her contemporaries. Renard tells Charles of her surprising inexperience, and it is plain that he thinks her lacking in practical wisdom, thinks her what a modern Frenchman might describe as *par trop simpliste*; but he takes for granted, as does every one else, that, in dealing with her, it is of no use to appeal to any but the highest motives. With the terrible error of the persecution as yet uncommitted, gazing at Titian's portrait of Philip—"the one in the blue coat with white wolf-skin, which is very good"—in a strange dream of half-incredulous hope, tremblingly eager not to fail in her great and difficult task of the reconciliation of England with the Holy See, this most tragic of our English sovereigns stands here invested with a melancholy charm.

As its elements were presented to English politicians in 1553, it was no bad scheme to draw into closer connexion the fortunes of England and Spain. Renard, an acute enough observer, thought that in the matter of religion the bulk of the English people were not extravagantly inclined to innovations, that they were rather excited and played upon by foreign refugees. At any rate, the return of the Mass was accepted without difficulty. As every one knows, the rock on which the reconciliation between England and the Pope came to grief was the restitution of the plundered Church lands; and we may be tempted to wonder how the religious question in England would have been settled if a Pope with an original turn of mind had directly forbidden any interference with the *status quo* for the sake of preserving the practice of the old religion in its entirety among the simple folk.

Renard occasionally hits off traits of the English character rather happily; thus it is both amusing and true of him to say—about the marriage articles—"The English usually consider prudence in negotiation to consist in raising as many objections as they can think of, so it is probable that every one of the councillors will mention some, in order to prove himself a good servant to the Queen and zealous for her interests, however ample and clear the articles may be." This reminds us of what we once heard was the method by which a living statesman is wont to arrive at his decisions—taking the course which has not the greatest or most numerous advantages, but the fewest or least important disadvantages.

There is a good deal worth commenting on in the papers relating to Edward VI.'s illness and the Northumberland conspiracy, and besides documents relating to high matters of state, there crop up two or three minor topics of no



little interest. Thus Mr. Tyler has wisely included a lengthy and absorbing account—penned, he thinks, by an engineer—of the taking of Thérouranne—the narrative of a typical siege of the time; and we have the entertaining business of the taking of Sark by Capt. Adrian Crole, a Dutch privateer, who thought to get to himself fortune and favour thereby, either from the Emperor or the English, and found he had captured—if the expression may be pardoned—a white elephant. Again, there is the letter of Francisco Duarte to Philip, describing the state of mind and health of the Emperor, mentioning the well-known facts of his strange inertia and his preoccupation with his clocks.

The translation runs very well, though two opportunities of judging it afforded by verbatim quotations in the text give some reason for thinking it drops a little of the force of the original. “Sans prandre l’eau de plus hault” is rendered “without dragging in anything else”; but the meaning is that Renard is to act on the basis of certain letters before him, and not go *behind* them; and “to force her to take a husband who would not be to her liking would be to cause her death,” misses the sarcastic point of Mary’s expression, “Ce seroit procurer l’inconvenient de sa mort,” though perhaps it is ungrateful to say so, since we owe the quotation of the words to the translator’s appreciation of that.

Few of the Calendars are so likely as this one to appeal to the general reader, and the volume might also serve as well as any we have seen to give a student a first insight into the methods of secret diplomatic correspondence.

*Amentel: an Account of the Gods, Amulets, and Scarabs of the Ancient Egyptians.* By Alfred E. Knight. (Longmans & Co. and Spink & Son, 12s. 6d. net.)

THIS book is worth noting on the part of all those who care for Egyptian mythology and antiquities, and desire information as to details without intending to make any very profound study of the subject. Its principal design is to serve as a compendium of facts for collectors, and the accounts and illustrations of gods and of sacred animals have been put together chiefly with direct reference to their archaeological interest.

The bulk of the book is arranged in three alphabets: Gods of the Egyptians, Sacred Animals, and Amulets, each preceded by a brief but sufficient general introduction. There follows a section on scarabs, which includes one of the most valuable bits of work in the volume, a chronological list of the royal scarabs—due regard being, of course, paid to the doubtful character of these previous to the Twelfth Dynasty. The writer acknowledges, both in his Preface and in the Text, his obligations to M. Darses, Prof. Petrie, and Dr. Budge, and his debt to the last-named is indeed almost too obvious; but we think he would have added considerably to the usefulness of his book if he had more often gone behind these authors, and, especially in his notices of the gods, given systematically some indication as to where the classical representations are to be found upon which these eminent Egyptologists have based their work. Again, seeing that the book is addressed to the comparatively unlearned, a glossary of terms would have been as desirable as it was easy to furnish, for we think there will be readers puzzled to make out what is the *pchent*

or what the *atef* crown, and they will not get any help in this matter from the Index. Yet, again, though Mr. Knight calls attention to the fact that the cuts are intended not as decoration, but as illustrations of the text, we found the correspondence between the two by no means invariably satisfactory, while the want of reference to source in the case of the cuts is also a blemish. These are imperfections which might more readily be pardoned in a general essay than in a book of reference, and which we quarrel with the more because they were surely not difficult to avoid.

So much having been said, it remains, after all, to thank Mr. Knight for what, in its main substance, is a careful piece of work which should prove of real utility to those for whom, in the first instance, he intends it, and of great interest also to the curious general reader. Alphabetical books of reference are apt to be stodgy reading; but Mr. Knight, by means of a lively, though not affected, way of writing, of a deft use of quotation, and of his own keen enjoyment of the subject, which is everywhere evident, has quite avoided stodginess. He gives many good hints about methods of preservation and the detection of forgeries, and we noticed in the former connexion his fling at Rathgen, whose drastic advice as to “skinning a bronze” he bids the amateur follow with caution as being Teutonic in its recklessness of beauty. Useful, too, are the notes as to the collections in which specimens of the various amulets may be seen, though there, again, it would have been a good thing to have a short conspectus of these matters as well as the scattered references under each heading. This is, in fact, one of those books which are so good that it is a great pity that they are not even better.

PORT ARTHUR.—His Honour Sir Sherston Baker writes to us as follows:—

“It is not generally known that Port Arthur was so named by the captain of the exploring frigate H.M.S. *Actæon*, after Lieut. William Arthur, who as lieutenant was in charge of the gunboat *Algerine*, attached to the *Actæon* for surveying service in June, 1860. On the 30th of that month Mr. William Blakeney, Hydrographer in the Royal Navy, and one of the surveying officers of the *Actæon*, standing on the summit of the Liantishaw, saw from there this then unknown and unnamed port. The *Algerine* was sent to examine and chart it. On her return to the *Actæon*, then at anchor in Pigeon Bay, the captain of the *Actæon* directed Mr. Blakeney to name the port ‘Port Arthur,’ which was accordingly done.”

The origin of the name has been discussed in ‘N. & Q.’ more than once. See 9 S. i. 367, 398, 437; ii. 78, 111; 10 S. i. 407, 457; ii. 212, 251.

## Notices to Correspondents.

REV. A. B. BEAVEN.—Forwarded.

E. B.—We do not undertake to give an opinion as to the value of old books.

MR. ALECK ABRAHAM (‘London Directory,’ 1677).—MR. HERBERT E. NORRIS writes that there is a copy in the Bodleian Library. Press-mark: Arch. Bodl. A. I. 35.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1916.

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## Notes.

## THE 'MORIE ENCOMIUM' OF ERASMUS.

I POSSESS two editions of this delightful satire of Erasmus: one, "Cum Gerardi Listrii commentariis," published at Oxford, "Typis W. Hall, Impensis F. Oxlad sen. et F. Oxlad Jun. Anno 1663"; the other issued (recently, apparently, though dateless) at Leipzig, "ad fidem editionis antiquæ Frobenii ab auctore ipso recognitæ, accurate edita, cum excerptis Gerardi Listrii notis." The "excerpta notæ" in the latter are but diaphanous shadows of the "Commentarii" of the former. And the respective texts vary curiously both in punctuation and collocation. One specimen from each will serve to indicate this divergence. To (if possible) account for this is the first purpose of this note, with a request for aid from those versed in the various editions of this work. The Oxford issue has at p. 54:—

"Jam quid dicam de Theophrasto? qui progressus in concionem, protinus obmutuit, perinde

quasi repente lupo conspecto; qui militem animasset in bello. Isocrates ob ingenii timiditatem nec hiscere unquam est ausus."

The Leipzig reprint phrases and punctuates the passage thus:—

"Jam quid dicam de Theophrasto? qui progressus in concionem repente obmutuit, perinde repente quasi lupo conspecto. Qui militem animasset in bello, Isocrates ob ingenii timiditatem nec hiscere unquam est ausus."

To this is affixed the foot-note:—

"Aliæ edit. in conc. protinus obm., perinde quasi repente lupo c. Post v. Qui mil. an. in bello et Froben. et aliæ habent signum interrog."

The difference between the two texts is, with the exception of the "protinus obmutuit" of the first and the "repente obmutuit" of the second, mainly one of punctuation and collocation, the sense being identical; but the Leipzig editor, while professing to follow Froben, singularly omits, on his own showing, Froben's note of interrogation. Which of the above represents the original printed text, and when and by whom was it printed? This is my real quest. Froude ('Lectures on Erasmus'), with his usual assurance and inaccuracy, says the 'Morie Encomium' was "brought out simultaneously with the edition of the New Testament." If this be so, the book was not published until 1519. As a matter of fact, it was probably eight years earlier, as argued thus by Mr. P. S. Allen in his monumental edition of the letters of Erasmus (vol. i. p. 459):—

"The 'Morie Encomium,' the first edition of which was published by Gilles Gourmant at Paris without date, and reprinted by Schürer at Strasbourg, Aug., 1511, and Oct., 1512, by Th. Martens at Antwerp, Jan., 1512, and by Badius in Paris, 27 July, 1512.....The history of the composition of the 'Moria' has been obscured by the want of dates in the first edition and by an impossible year-date, 1508, which is added to the preface for the first time in the Froben edition of July, 1522, and is retained in all subsequent issues.....Erasmus wrote the 'Moria' in More's house immediately after his return from Italy, but did not publish it at once. The month-date prevents any earlier year than 1510, since in any case he could not have returned from Rome by 9 June, 1509.....1511 may therefore be accepted as the date of the first issue."

This is a bit of sound reasoning, though it lead only to an inferential verdict. Similarly, in his 'Age of Erasmus,' p. 143, Mr. Allen says:—

"From the autumn of 1509, when he returned from Italy and wrote 'The Praise of Folly' in More's house in Bucklersbury, until April, 1511, when he went to Paris to print it, Erasmus completely disappears from view."

But, these reasoned conjectures of a valued authority notwithstanding, it appears to me,

from the subjoined statement of Erasmus in his celebrated letter of defence to Martin Dorp of May, 1515, if I apprehend his meaning aright, an even earlier date of publication is possible:—

“Diversabar id temporis apud Morum meum, ex Italia reversus..... deinde quorum instinctu scripseram, eorumdem opera deportatus in Galliam libellus, formulis excusus est, sed ab exemplo non solum mendoso, verum etiam mutilo.”

This seems to me to imply either that the MS. was sent on in advance to Paris before its author set out thither, or that a clandestine and mutilated copy had got into the hands of a printer, and prompts the question: Was this Gourmant's undated edition of which Erasmus complains? If so, I suggest 1510, of which Mr. Allen admits the possibility, as the probable date of the first issue. I am quite at one with him as to the “impossible year-date, 1508, which is added to the preface for the first time in the Froben edition of July, 1522,” but on what reasonable hypothesis did it become affixed thereto?

A word as to the incubation and inception of this work which, together with all Europe, Leo X. hailed with delight, recognizing in it “our old friend again,” which Coleridge regarded as “the most pleasant book of Erasmus,” and which Mr. E. Emerton declared was “about as funny as an average copy of *Punch*.” Froude says (Lecture VII.), in calm ignorance of his blunder, that “it [the ‘Moria’] was finally cast into form on a ride from Calais to Brussels, where it was written down after a week's labour.” How came Froude to stumble into this crass error? Had he never read the opening words of the Prefatory Letter to More, in which Erasmus states clearly that he thought it out when riding, not “from Calais to Brussels,” but “ex Italia in Angliam”? The slip is as unpardonable as it is characteristic.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

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

#### MOYLE OF BAKE, ST. GERMANS.

SOME confusion exists with regard to the early portion of this pedigree—in fact, down to the acquisition by the family of the manor of Bake, which is, incorrectly, stated to have taken place in the time of Edward III. The pedigree commences with Robert, who is said to have been the father of Reginald, whose son Roger (29 Edward I.) is given as the father of William, living in the first year of Edward III. The second son of this William, named Roger, is stated in the

pedigree to have married Joan, the heiress of William Bake. As the name of this Roger and Joan Moyle, his wife, occur in the Patent Rolls, June 17, 6 Edward IV. (1466), it is pretty evident that Roger could not possibly be the son of William, living in the first year of Edward III., and thus a period of 139 years has to be accounted for. The descent of Joan Bake from Adam de Back (10 Edward III.) and Christina Tredinnick, which includes Fortescue and other families, is also given in the Visitation pedigree of Moyle, and this may be verified by the pedigrees given in the Rea Rolls, De Banco, Michaelmas, 5 Edward IV., m. 542 (1465), and Early Chancery Proceedings, Bundle 26, No. 565., and certainly shows that the Moyles could not have been in possession of Bake in the reign of Edward III. Various conjectures have been offered as to the family's residence before acquiring Bake, but none seem satisfactory. John Philipot, Somerset Herald, speaking of Sir Thomas Moyle of Eastwell, of whose family the Moyles of Bake were said to be a branch, called him

“a man descended of a noble and right ancient race in Cornwall and Devon, whose arms as well as name have suffered much alteration by the iniquity of time, for their original appellation being from a place yet in possession of some of this surname called Moels Court, and in elder time some branch thereof, honoured with the dignity of Baron de Moels of Cadbury, were often summoned to the Parliaments, as Mr. Camden in his ‘Britannia’ hath noted. In process of time, which wresteth each name to be significant, the primitive name almost extinguished by suffering conversion into Moyle. In manner the ancient coat of Moel with some superfluous insertions was thrust into the second place, and a mule (alluding to the present sounding of the name) assumed or assigned for their paternal coat.”

Whatever grounds there were for this supposition, there can be no doubt that the name Moyle is derived from the Cornish and Welsh word *moel*, meaning bare, barren, or bald. The arms of Moel were: Argent, two bars gules, in chief three torteaux. Crest: a mule passant ppr. The superfluous insertions that Philipot speaks of render the coat (which is so given in the Visitations for both the Kentish and Bake Moyles): Gules, a greyhound courant argent between two bars of the same, charged with three martlets sable, in chief three plates.

The father of Sir Thomas Moyle of Eastwell, according to the pedigree, married a daughter of Arundell, and, secondly, a daughter of Sir Robert Drury, and this may account for the martlets and greyhound, though why the Moyles of Bake should bear these charges is unaccountable.

On April 27, 33 Edward I. (1305), Inquisition post mortem was taken on the estate of Reginald Le Moyle *alias* Moel of Bodmalgan (parish of St. Winnow, Cornwall). William, aged 18, his son, is his next heir. In the year 1387 John Moyle, Esq., of Bodmalgan and Ennora, his wife, are licensed by the Bishop to have a chapel for the celebration of Mass at this place. John Moyle of Bodmalgan, junior, and Joanna, his wife, occur in Pedes Finium 5 Richard II. (1382); and in a deed dated at Bodmin, Friday next after the feast of St. Bartholomew the Apostle, 17 Henry VI. (1439), Alice, the daughter of John Moyle of Bodmalgan, occurs. It is not improbable that the Bodmin Moyles (afterwards of Eastwell) and the family at Bake were of this family, resident in early times at Bodmalgan. There is ample material for verifying the pedigree from the marriage with the heiress of Bake down to present times, but the earlier part of it seems rather hopeless, and any suggestions in elucidating this portion would be indeed welcome. The arms assigned to Bake, viz.: Arg., a chevron gules between three pines gules, appear to belong to the Pyne family.

A. STEPHENS DYER.

207 Kingston Road, Teddington.

## STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi., xii.; 11 S. i.-xii., *passim*; 12 S. i. 65.)

### PIONEERS AND PHILANTHROPISTS

(continued).

#### WILLIAM PENN.

London.—On July 13, 1911, a bronze tablet which had been placed on the wall of the Church of All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower, was unveiled by Col. Robert Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Society, in the presence of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and a distinguished gathering. It bears the following inscription:—

In Memory of

William Penn

Baptised in this Church October 23rd, A.D. 1644.

Proprietary Founder and Governor of

Pennsylvania,

Exemplar of Brotherhood and Peace,

Lawgiver.... Lover of Mankind.

"I shall not usurp the right of any—or oppress his person—God has furnished me with a better resolution, and has given me his Grace to keep it."

This Tablet is erected by

The Pennsylvania Society of New York

A.D. 1911.

Jordans, Bucks.—William Penn, his first and second wives, and seven of his children were buried in the oblong plot of ground in front of the Friends' Meeting-House. Stones placed here in comparatively modern times mark the supposed sites of their graves, and those of a few others. The stone farthest from the entrance gate in the front row, commemorating Penn and his second wife, is inscribed:—

WILLIAM PENN

1718

AND

HANNAH PENN

1726

Next to it is the stone of his first wife:—

GULIELMA

MARIA PENN

1689.

Philadelphia, U.S.A.—A colossal statue of William Penn, 37 ft. high, crowns the magnificent City Hall. It is the work of a notable transatlantic sculptor, Mr. Alexander Milne Calder, a native of Aberdeen.

#### GEORGE PEABODY.

London and Westminster.—His statue was erected in 1869 at the back of the Royal Exchange, opposite the north-east corner of the building. It is the work of Wm. Wetmore Story, an American sculptor, and represents George Peabody seated in an armchair. The attitude is natural, but by no means striking, and the tall buildings which crowd around the statue tend to lessen the dignity of the figure. On the pedestal is inscribed:—

George Peabody

MDCCCLXIX.

After the great philanthropist's death on Nov. 4, 1869, his body reposed for a month in a temporary grave in the nave of Westminster Abbey. It was eventually conveyed to America in an English warship, and interred beside that of his mother in his native village of South Danvers (now Peabody), Mass. An inscribed slab in the pavement on the north side of the nave of the Abbey marks the site of the temporary resting-place. On it is the following sentence, selected by Dean Stanley from Peabody's 'Diary':—

"I have prayed my Heavenly Father, day by day, that I might be enabled before I died to show my gratitude for the blessings which He has bestowed upon me, by doing some great good to my fellow-men."

(See also 11 S. ii. 247, 310.)

There is a statue of George Peabody at Baltimore, U.S.A.

## DR. RUTHERFORD.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—A fine drinking fountain erected from designs by C. S. Errington in St. Nicholas Square was unveiled by Joseph Cowen on Sept. 12, 1894. In 1901 it was removed to its present position in Bigg Market. It is 21 ft. high, and octagonal throughout, being executed in Dumfries stone with a red granite basin. On the main panels of the superstructure are shields bearing the arms of Northumberland, Durham, Newcastle, and Gateshead, the alternating sides containing monograms and mottoes, also on shields. Above this is a richly carved entablature, on the frieze of which is inscribed :—

“Erected by the Band of Hope Union in memory of Dr. J. H. Rutherford, A.D. 1894.”

This is surmounted by a dome and wrought-iron finial. Below the basin on the two principal sides are the following inscriptions :—

“Presented to the City and unveiled by Joseph Cowen, Esq., September 12th, 1894. Stephen Quin, Esq., Mayor.”

“This fountain was removed from St. Nicholas Square and re-erected in the Bigg Market by the Corporation of Newcastle, A.D. 1901. John Beattie, Esq., Mayor.”

## COMMANDER CALDER.

Belfast.—In the High Street was erected in 1859 a drinking-fountain, inscribed as follows :—

*Front.*—“Erected by public subscription as a memorial of the labours of Francis Anderson Calder, Commander R.N., in the cause of humanity, and to whom is to be attributed, between the years 1843 and 1855, the erection of ten water-troughs for the use of cattle in Belfast. ‘The righteous man regardeth the life of his beast.’ A.D. 1859.”

*Back.*—“Erected by public subscription in commemoration of Francis Anderson Calder, Commander R.N., founder of the Belfast Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and for twenty years its active secretary. ‘Blessed are the merciful.’ A.D. 1859.”

## SIMON SHORT.

Bristol.—On Sept. 13, 1902, a drinking-fountain was unveiled in Hotwells. It is 12 ft. high, sexagonal in shape, and is mainly constructed of Peterhead granite, being surmounted with a foliated and perforated metal canopy supported on six columns. On one of the six faces is fixed a bronze medallion portrait of Simon Short. The following inscription is contained on a bronze plate :—

“To commemorate the life work of Simon Short, who for over half a century, as Seamen’s Missionary in this port, and Superintendent of

the ‘Bethel’ ship, and as the pioneer of the Cocoa Rooms and Coffee Tavern movement, devotedly laboured for the people’s welfare. This fountain is presented to his native city by many of his fellow citizens and members of the National Temperance Caterers’ Association.”

## HENRY DUNCAN.

Dumfries.—In a niche on the Savings Bank in this town is placed a statue of Dr. Duncan, designed by Currie. A tablet below it is thus inscribed :—

Henry Duncan, D.D.  
1774–1846.

Founder of Savings Banks  
1810.

## SIR GEORGE LIVESEY.

London.—On Dec. 8, 1911, Earl Grey unveiled a statue of Sir George Livesey, erected in front of the offices of the South Metropolitan Gas Co. in the Old Kent Road. It was subscribed for by the shareholders and 6,000 of the workmen. The late pioneer of Co-partnership is represented in a characteristic and natural attitude, wearing a morning coat, and holding his hat in his right hand. The statue is of bronze on a plain stone pedestal.

(See also 11 S. v. 146, 233.)

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

(To be continued.)

TRESCO ABBEY, SCILLY, the seat of Thomas Algernon Smith-Dorrien-Smith, Esq., seems to have been misnamed, as there never was an abbey on the island. According to Kelly’s ‘Directory of Cornwall’ (1914), at p. 323: “The isles of Scilly were in 936 granted by Athelstan to some monks who settled at Tresco.” These monks appear to have been rather hermits. Davies Gilbert, in his ‘Parochial History of Cornwall,’ vol. iv. p. 169, quotes the grant of the islands of Scilly by Henry I. to the Benedictine Abbey of Tavistock, as follows :—

“Sciatis me dedisse in perpetuam elemosinam Osberto Abbati et Ecclesie de Tavystok, et Turoldo Monacho suo, omnes Ecclesias de Sullye cum pertinentiis suis, et terram sicut unquam Monachi aut Heremite melius eam tenerunt tempore Regis Edwardi et Burgaldi Episcopi Cornegallie.”

Gilbert also quotes a gift to the monks of Scilly by Reginald de Dunstanville, Earl of Cornwall, illegitimate son of King Henry I., of all wreck excepting whales and any whole ship, on the islands which they hold, viz., Rentemen, Nurchu, St. Elidius, St. Sampson, and St. Teona.

In the Bull of Pope Celestine III. (quoted in Dugdale's 'Monasticon,' ed. 1846, ii. 498), dated May 29, 1193, the possessions of Tavistock Abbey include

"Infra insulas etiam de Sully Insulam sancti Nicolai [Tresco], Insulam sancti Sampsonis [Sampson], Insulam sancti Elidii [St. Helen's], Insulam sanctæ Theonæ Virginis [Tea] et Insulam quæ Nutho vocatur, cum appendiciis suis, et omnes ecclesias & oratoria per omnes insulas de Sully constructa cum decimis & obventionibus & pertinentiis suis. Et duas bescatas terræ in insula de Aganas [St. Agnes] & tres bescatas terræ in insula de Ennor [St. Mary's]."

What are the islands "Rentemen" and "Nurcho" or "Nutho"?

A document dated July 8 in the first year of King John, *i.e.*, 1199, speaks of "canonici de Silly" (Dugdale, iv. p. 342). This looks as if at that time the Tavistock monks had ceased to occupy their cell at Tresco, and it was in the occupation of the canons of St. Buryan on the mainland.

On May 28, 1345, the Abbot and Convent of Tavistock, lords of the "island of Scilly," obtained leave to substitute, during the war with France, two secular chaplains for the two monks who hitherto had said Mass "in the said island" for the souls of their Royal Founders and their heirs (Dugdale, iv. 341). Here it looks as if Tresco was the only inhabited island at the time, and was known as Scilly (cf. 'Cal. Patent Rolls,' vol. x. p. 207). Is it known whether the monks ever returned to Tresco?

In a letter dated Sept. 21, 1351, John de Grandisson, Bishop of Exeter, writing to Richard de Esse, Abbot of Tavistock, and his monks, speaks of the plunder by pirates of the island of Sully, whence came no small part of their support ('Cal. Papal Letters,' v. p. 427).

In 1363 one Roger de Neweton petitioned Pope Urban V. for a benefice in the gift of the Bishop of Exeter, notwithstanding that he had the church of Silleys (Scilly) of the same diocese, of small value ('Cal. Papal Petitions,' i. p. 434). On the surrender of the Abbey of Tavistock, March 3, 1539, the cell of Scilly is not mentioned.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

SIR HUMPHRY DAVY'S 'CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL': THE "UNKNOWN" IDENTIFIED.—In 'Consolations in Travel, or the Last Days of a Philosopher,' by Sir Humphry Davy, Bart., late President of the Royal Society (John Murray, 1830—date of Preface), Dialogue the Third is between the author, three companions, and the Stranger or the Unknown whom they met outside the Temple

of Neptune when visiting the temples of Paestum in Italy. Sir Humphry Davy says of this event (p. 101 of the fourth edition):—

"One excursion, the last we made in Southern Italy, the most important both from the extraordinary personage with whom it made me acquainted, and his influence upon my future life, merits a particular detail, which I shall now deliver to paper."

A copy of this book, with book-plate and armorial bearings, which I have acquired, identifies this "Stranger" or "The Unknown." The plate bears the name George William Septimus Piesse, and on the fly-leaf: "Septimus Piesse the unknown, see page 211—1842." I know of no reason to doubt the genuineness of this, but perhaps some readers of 'N. & Q.' may have more to say on the subject.

J. HARRIS STONE.

Oxford and Cambridge Club.

ENGLISH BOOKS PRINTED ON THE CONTINENT. (Cf. *ante*, p. 164.)—Appendix D (p. 905) of 'The English Catalogue' 1835–63, is devoted to a "List of Books in the English Language first printed in Continental Europe." With a few exceptions the list does not include books before 1833. The number of books in the list is about 500.

WM. H. PEET.

THE FIGURE OF BUDDHA IN THE EYE AND NECK.—In my second communication on 'Theological Disputations by Means of Signs' (11 S. xii. 387), I have mentioned the old Japanese belief in every human eye containing a miniature of the Buddha Amitâbha's triad. Such a fancy would appear not to have been restricted to the old Japanese from the following citation:—

"When the Maculis of Guiana 'point out that the small human figure has disappeared from the pupil of a dead man's eye, they say that his spirit (or *emmacavarrî*) has gone' (Sir Everard im Thurn, 'Among the Indians of Guiana,' London, 1883, p. 343).—Barne, 'The Handbook of Folk-Lore,' 1913, p. 76.

According to the Japanese historical narrative 'Gempei Seisui Ki,' apparently written in the thirteenth century, tom. xlv. ch. iv., Taira no Shigehira (killed in 1185), an effeminate general far more reputed for his amatory than military exploits, excused his indecision to kill himself on his defeat, which brought about his very disgraceful captivity, on the ground of the then prevalent idea that every one's breast had in it the Buddha Amitâbha's triad. Even nowadays there lingers among vulgar sort of men a belief in everybody's Adam's apple being the Buddha's image, which they seem to conceive to recede after his death, for, when.



his corpse has been cremated, his relatives pick out of its ashes the second vertebra of the neck, which somewhat resembles the Buddha sitting in meditation, and which they preserve as the dead man's relic.

Seven years ago a Hampshire gentleman sent me a query if I could throw any light upon the alleged Japanese custom mentioned as following in the then just published 'The Siege of Port Arthur,' by Ashmead-Bartlett:—

"[After the capture of 203-Metre Hill.] As soon as a man was identified, he was carried down the mountain and then laid out to await cremation, the surgeon cutting out each man's Adam's apple in order that it might be sent to the relations in Japan."

In my immediate reply I absolutely denied the existence, both past and present, of such a usage, and suggested that the author's misinterpretation of the above-quoted practice with the second cervical vertebra, as well as the lore of the Adam's apple, was the origin of the error on the author's part. And three years since, the same gentleman wrote me again, saying he had recently found the custom to have been current among the Santhals of Bengal in India, the Adam's apple of a dead man being severed and taken to the sacred River Damuda. If this be so, I much desire to be informed of its details and *raison d'être* by any of your readers.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

**CURIOUS ANAGRAMS.**—*The Sunday Times* of Jan. 30, 1916, reproduces from its number for Jan. 29, 1826, the following:—

"CURIOUS ANAGRAMS.—Old England—Golden land. Potentates—Ten tea pots. Gallantries—All great sin. Democratical—Comical trade. Radical Reform—Rare mad frolic. Penitentiary—Nay, I repent it. Revolution—To love ruin. Telegraph—Great help. Amendment—Ten mad men. Encyclopedia—A nice cold pye. Punishment—Nine thumps."

They are interesting, at least, as showing that the taste for such playing with words existed in London ninety years ago.

E. S. DODGSON.

Oxford Union Society.

**DR. JOHNSON'S KNOCKER.**—A firm of booksellers in New York offer in their recently issued catalogue, item No. 774:—

"Valuable Dr. Johnson Relic. The original Iron Knocker removed from the House at one time of Dr. Samuel Johnson [of Dictionary fame], at Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C. The knocker is enclosed in a special morocco case. . . . This interesting relic is mounted on an oak panel with the following inscription on a gold plate: 'This Iron Knocker, removed from the

House at one time the residence of Dr. Samuel Johnson, is a silent link with the great past,' &c. Inside the front lid of the case is a beautiful hand-coloured miniature in [sic] ivory of the house from which the knocker was removed. . . . Included with the knocker is a written guarantee of authenticity given by the British Museum authorities."

The accompanying illustration shows a long drop knocker with conventional floral swags, the greater part of one being missing. It is difficult to identify the place illustrated, but I believe the artist has depicted the house in Gough Square, and that is what the cataloguer means by "Johnson's Court." I hope this eminently respectable firm will obtain the price asked (\$500.00), but I trust the "guarantee of authenticity" is not taken as responsible for the value.

ALECK ABRAHAM.

"ALINEMENT."—It may be worth noting that *The Times* has adopted the spellings "aline" and "alinement." And why not, if there is any value at all in analogy? The French, from whom the current spellings are seemingly borrowed, are, as usual with them, consistent. We in imitating them are singularly inconsistent. E. L. 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.

'A TALE OF A TUB.'—I am engaged on a new edition of Swift's 'Tale of a Tub,' and should be grateful for help in annotating the following passages (references are given to the Bohn edition):—

1. A most ingenious poet.....soliciting his brain for something new, compared himself to the hangman, and his patron to the patient.—P. 41.
2. Ctesias.....had been used with much severity by the true critics of his own age.—P. 75.
3. Hemp.....some naturalists inform us, is bad for suffocations, though taken but in the seed.—P. 76.
4. A certain author.....does.....say of critics, that their writings are the mirrors of learning.—P. 77.
5. Painters Wives Island, placed in some unknown part of the ocean, merely at the fancy of the map-maker.—P. 91.
6. A Curious Invention about Mouse-Traps.—P. 93.
7. A straight line drawn by its own length into a circle.—P. 111.
8. [He] who held anatomy to be the ultimate end of physic.—P. 120.
9. The Spanish accomplishment of braying.—P. 135.
10. 'Tis recorded of Mahomet, that, upon a visit he was going to pay in Paradise, he had an offer of

several vehicles to conduct him upwards; as fiery chariots, winged horses, and celestial sedans.—P. 192.

11. The fundamental difference in point of religion, between the wild Indians and us, lies in this: that we worship God, and they worship the devil.—P. 199.

12. The laudable practice of wearing quilted caps.—P. 201.

13. Certain fortune-tellers in Northern America .....have a way of reading a man's destiny by peeping into his breech.—P. 206.

More particularly I want to know from what books Swift was quoting in making these allusions. There are also some Latin phrases which have not yet been traced to their origin: "detur dignissimo," "impedimenta literarum," and the phrases used by Peter in Section II. (though one or two of these occur in Butler's 'Hudibras'), about which I should be glad to know more.

A. C. GUTHEKELCH.

STOTHARD'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF 'DON QUIXOTE.'—As the anniversary of the death of Cervantes on April 23, 1616, is about to be celebrated in Spain, one would like to know where the sixteen designs by T. Stothard (1755-1834) for *The Novelist's Magazine*, vol. viii., containing "Don Quixote. London: Printed for Harrison and Co. No. 18 Paternoster Row 1782," are preserved. The title-page of this edition, with "some account of the author's life. By Dr. Smollett. In four volumes," bears the date 1784; but under the plates one reads: "Published as the Act directs, by Harrison and Co 1782"; each with its day of issue. The engravings were: Angus (4, 8, 12), Blake (9, 15), Birrel (10), Grignon (1, 6), Heath (3, 11, 14), Walker (2, 5, 7, 13, 16). In the Bodleian copy Plate VII., to face p. 431, is lacking. Those by William Blake (1757-1827) are expressly mentioned in the memoir published in the "Dictionary of National Biography." In the memoirs of Stothard the fact of his commissioning Blake for other work is recorded. Of the subjects engraved by Blake the first concerns "this bason or helmet of Mambrino" (facing p. 256); the other is the death of Don Quixote, and faces p. 587. The volume in the British Museum is found under the press-mark "P.P. 5262. a.a. vol. 8," or "1207. b. 7." EDWARD S. DODGSON.

The Oxford Union Society.

DRAKE'S DRUM.—What is the Devonshire legend which is said to be the origin of this patriotic phrase, employed by several writers, and introduced, I think, into Sir Henry Newbolt's stirring verses? Away from home, reference to possible sources of the words is not open to me.

W. C. J.

AUTHORS WANTED.—What is the origin of the following lines, heard in the north of Ireland many years ago?—

She would rather he should die  
Than her prediction prove a lie.

F. R.

Who is responsible for the saying "Every mythos contains a logos"? Can any of your readers give me the reference to the original?

R. K.

THE COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON'S COLLECTION OF HYMNS: CHAPELS.—At what dates were the "original" and the "enlarged" editions of these hymns published? The latter (which was authorized by the "Trustees of her late Ladyship's will") contained 496 pp. and 356 hymns.

Are any of the early chapels of this connexion still used for public worship?

F. K. P.

WAHAB FAMILY.—In January, 1911, certain people changed their name from Wahab to Wauchope. What is the origin of the Wahab family?

J. M. BULLOCK.

123 Pall Mall, S.W.

AMERICAN CURRANT: RIBES SANGUINEUM.—Are these one and the same shrub, and are the berries (of both, or either if they are not the same) thereof poisonous?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

COLLINS: ASYLUM AT ISLINGTON.—In the eighteenth century there was an asylum for lunatics in Islington where Collins, the versifier, was confined. Johnson went to see him, and put on record "that there was nothing of disorder discernible in his mind by any but himself." Is the site of the asylum known? When was it demolished? Were any other distinguished men temporarily incarcerated within its precincts?

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

FIRST ENGLISH COLONISTS OF MARYLAND: GERARD.—Of what family was Richard Gerard, Esq., who on Nov. 22, 1633, was one of a party of about two hundred persons who sailed from Cowes in the Isle of Wight and became the first colonizers of Maryland under Leonard Calvert the Governor?

LANCASTRIENSIS.

"FUNERAL BISCUITS."—In a small book entitled 'A Collection of Psalms and Hymns,' dated 1797, I have found a label pasted inside the cover with the above title. It is nearly square, about 4 in. by 3½ in., and has a regular waved leaf decorated border with lettering in the margin on three sides: "O

Death, where is thy sting ?" and such like. Two verses of a consoling nature are printed on the label, and are given as by Henry Norris, Bradshawgate, Bolton, as follows :—

When ghastly Death, with unrelenting hand,  
Cuts down a Father, Brother, or a Friend ;  
The still small voice should make you understand,  
How frail you are—how near your final end.

But if regardless, and still warn'd in vain,  
No wonder if you sink to endless pain ;  
Be wise, ere 'tis too late, use well each hour,  
To make your calling and election sure.

Were such labels or "biscuits" common ? Why were they so called ? and were they distributed to the mourners at the funeral, with a view to consoling them during the mournful proceedings ?

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

THE KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS.—I should be glad to be referred to any account of this regiment, and to know what truth there is in the legend that at Minden they—then the 25th Regiment—charged through the rose gardens, and were granted a red tuft on their caps in memory of that charge. S.

[It was stated at 6 S. ii. 73 that A. K. Murray's 'History of the Scottish Regiments in the British Army' (Glasgow, J. Murray & Sons, 1862) contains an account of the King's Own Borderers from 1688 to 1825.]

THE COLOUR OF MEDIEVAL WAX SEALS.—Is any instance of a blue seal known in England, and can definite reference to one be given ?

Red and green are by far the most common colours. Brown, yellow, and black are also found ; but blue appears to be exceedingly rare. I do not know of any example in the Public Record Office or the British Museum.

The reason is probably the high price of ultramarine (derived from lapis lazuli) as compared with vermilion (mercuric sulphide) and verdigris. R. C. FOWLER.

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY PLATE.—I wish to ascertain the maker's name of some silver plate made some time before 1800 ; it bears the initials P. R. three times on each article. The book 'Old English Plate,' by Cripps, states that Patrick Robertson, silversmith of Edinburgh, made silver plate previous to the above-mentioned date. Usually on Edinburgh-made silver there are a thistle and a triple-towered castle. I shall be grateful to any one who can say if I may regard the silver I have as made by Patrick Robertson, although the thistle and castle are not marked on it.

A. H. MACLEAN.

Dean Road, N.W.

"PAT (MARTHA) ALEXANDER, TAVERN KEEPER" (*sic*).—A portrait of this female, painted by R. Mortimer and engraved by Faber, 1739, is catalogued by W. Bromley under 'Notorious Characters, &c.' Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' enlighten me as to who she was, what tavern she kept, and what is her claim to notoriety ? Was she the mother of the two brothers Alexander whom Sarah Malcolm alleged to have been the murderers of Lydia Duncomb in 1733, for which crime Sarah was duly executed at Tyburn ?

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

ORDER FOR THE ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN.—I have heard and seen it stated that at the time of the Reformation an order was issued that Latin should be taught with the English pronunciation. What evidence is there of any such order ? What was the order, when was it issued, who issued it, and to whom ? Let me add that my inquiry has nothing to do with any questions about the pronunciation of Latin in Rome in the days of Plautus or of Quintilian. H. E. P. P.

JOHNSTONE OF LOCKERBIE, DUMFRIES.—Where can I find the pedigree of William Johnstone of Lockerbie, co. Dumfries ? His daughter married, 1772, Sir William Douglas, 4th Bart., and was mother of the 5th and the 6th Marquesses of Queensberry. Among the many branches of Johnstone in Dumfrireshire I can find no pedigree of this branch of the family. The present Johnstone-Douglas family of Lockerbie descends from the third son of the above Sir William Douglas only.

MARY TERESA FORTESCUE.

11 Smith Square, Westminster, S.W.

THE THIRD YELLOW QUILT.—This was at one time in the collection of the Rev. Richard Rouse Bloxam of Rugby. Where is it now ? One of the three yellow quilts belonged to the Emperor of China ; another to Queen Victoria ; and this third one was presented to the Rev. Richard R. Bloxam by the Emperor of China in acknowledgment of some service. It is made entirely of yellow feathers from some rare bird.

(Mrs.) G. A. ANDERSON.

The Moorlands, Woldingham, Surrey.

JAMES SCOTT, ENGRAVER, c. 1820-40 : PRENTIS.—Is anything known of Scott as an engraver in mezzotint ? I cannot find any mention of him in the ordinary book of reference, e.g., 'D.N.B.' or Armstrong and Graves's edition of Bryan.

I have two mezzotints by him after Prentis (*ob.* 1854), which seem to me of

great merit. By the way, all notices, contemporary and subsequent, of Edward Prentis seem very slight and meagre; yet he had much vogue in his day, and was an early member of the Society of British Artists. Are any of his paintings in the public galleries, or are the present owners of any of them known? L. A. W.

**TREASURY NOTES.**—May I inquire the meaning of the words printed in red on some of the one-pound notes, and in black on some of the ten-shilling notes? I have asked several bank cashiers, and they could throw no light on the subject. One thought that the characters were Hebrew, and another Arabic, while a leading provincial paper recently suggested that the printing I refer to was merely the written name of some Egyptian who had previously owned the note! A. C. C.

**ARMS OF MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD.**—The arms of this college, founded in 1274 by Walter de Merton, are: Or, three chevrons per pale, the 1st and 3rd azure and gules, the 2nd gules and azure. This shield is now nearly always impaled with another, viz.: Argent, on a saltire gules a scallop shell of the field. To whom does this latter shield belong? and why is it placed on the dexter, thus having precedence over the arms of the founder? H. I. HALL.  
22 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.

## Replies.

### GENNYS OF LAUNCESTON AND IRELAND.

(12 S. i. 126, 193.)

I AM much interested in the reply of H. L. L. D. to the query of Miss GERTRUDE THURF, as the family of Gennys played a prominent part for a long period in the civic life of Launceston. It appears from Messrs. R. and O. B. Peter's 'Histories of Launceston and Dunheved' that a John Gennys was Mayor of the borough in 1584, 1595, 1605, 1617, and 1632; and he signed, next to the then Mayor, on Sept. 27, 1620, the declaration of the Common Seal of Launceston, on behalf of the Corporation ('The Visitation of Cornwall in 1620,' Harleian Society's edition, p. 281). Nicholas Gennys was Mayor in 1641, 1657, and 1666; and Richard Gennys in 1658; while a Nicholas Ginnys was Mayor of Plymouth in 1703 (R. N. Worth's 'History of Plymouth,' p. 215).

Nicholas Gennys of Launceston proves the most prominent figure of all these. He married Katherine, daughter of Ambrose Manaton of Manaton and Trecarell (v. Sir John Maclean's 'Trigg Minor,' vol. ii. p. 670), who was Recorder of the borough from 1622 to 1646, and one of its members in both the Short and the Long Parliaments elected in 1640. On Aug. 12, 1646, a new writ was issued in his place ('Commons' Journals,' vol. iv. p. 621), he being disabled for his somewhat late adherence to the royal cause, this being just a month before Thomas Gewen of Bradridge—who was to become, as Manaton's successor in the representation, a persistent critic in Parliament of Cromwell's policy—was made Recorder on Sept. 19 (Peter, p. 281). It was before Nicholas Gennys as Mayor that a deposition was laid on May 30, 1642, against a prominent townsman named John Escott, Deputy-Herald for Devon and Cornwall, for criticizing in public the proceedings of Parliament, upon the strength of which deposition the House of Lords took drastic proceedings against the unhappy partisan (Alfred F. Robbins, 'Launceston Past and Present,' pp. 157, 158; 7 S. xii. 247); and in the borough accounts of his mayoral year are several entries of expenditure for special beacons and watches in preparation for the coming trouble (Peter, pp. 259, 260). It would almost seem to establish another connexion between the Gennys family and Launceston that William Gennis is given among the vicars of St. Olave's, Poughill, a parish in the extreme north-east of Cornwall, where he was buried, July 21, 1548 (Boase's 'Collectanea Cornubiensis,' p. 1446), as it appears that the patrons of that living were the Prior and Convent of Launceston (cf. Hingeston-Randolph's 'Register of Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter,' p. 195). As the date of death is within ten years after the surrender of that Priory, it may be inferred that William Gennis received his presentation from this source.

Of all-importance, however, as associated with the settlement in Ireland of members of the Gennys family of Cornwall, is the fact stated by H. L. L. D., that they were tenants on lands held in the neighbourhood of Launceston by Pierce Edgumbe of Mount Edgumbe. In 1583, the year before John Gennys became Mayor, the borough accounts have a record that there had been demised by the commonalty for one thousand years two pieces of land adjoining two tofts upon which had been two shops, late "the enheritance of Peter Edgumbe of Mount Edg-

combe, esquire, and Edmund Edgcombe, gentryman" (Peter, p. 218). This Peter, or Piers, Edgcombe, who was Knight of the Shire for Cornwall in various Parliaments of Elizabeth in 1585-92, and who died Jan. 4, 1607/8, was the son of Sir Richard Edgcombe (for whom see 3 S. xii. 9, 176); and he seems to have been the first of the family to establish a connexion with Ireland. There is in the Lansdowne MSS. (28, art. 8) a grant of 1579 to "P. Edgcombe, Esquire, to work and enjoy part of the product of some Mines in Ireland"; while (*ibid.*, 29, art. 1) on June 15 of that year "Mr. P. Edgcombe shows to Lord Burghley that he has formed a scheme for improving Irish Mines." No trace appears in the voluminous collection of Cecil MSS. of the issue of this transaction; but it is not difficult to associate it with the alienation of the Launceston property four years later, for Piers Edgcombe was a persistent speculator, and as persistently "hard up." In April, 1594, Burghley's younger brother, Sir Robert Cecil (afterwards Earl of Salisbury), gave directions under his own hand for the payment of "all such moneys as are due by Edgcombe or any other, for the time of his or their leases" of Cornish copper mines (Cecil MSS., vol. iv. p. 519). From that time there are not infrequent appeals from Piers Edgcombe to Cecil for time to pay what was owing on his leases of the mines royal of Cornwall and Merionethshire, as well as on Crown properties at Keswick, with pathetic descriptions of endeavours to raise money from among his friends, for

"in the shires of Devon and Cornwall are many gentlemen and others of good wealth and account, but I could find no man willing, much less desirous, to adventure any money with me, in such a desperate and forlorn hope the case of those mines do stand so far; but, in my poor opinion, the mines in themselves do not deserve this slander." ("From my house at Mount Edgcomb the 4th of June, 1597": *ibid.*, vol. vii. p. 233.)

It does not at all surprise to find this inopportune, but always optimistic, debtor submitting to the statesman only two months later a suggestion that by enforcing the Statute of Usury, "the same not intended to extend generally for England but only for one city," 20,000*l.* might be gained for the Queen, and offering to explain further if required ("At my lodging in the White Friars, London, this 15th of August, 1597": *ibid.*, p. 353). Yet it is especially at this moment to be recalled to his credit that in March, 1592/3, when the House of Commons drew up a list of "the committee for conference touching the relief of poor maimed soldiers and mariners," Edgcombe was placed

upon it in company with Drake, Raleigh, and Francis Bacon (*ibid.*, vol. iv. p. 295).

The perpetually impecunious Piers Edgcombe found in Sir Edward Denny, who would appear to be the father of the Knight Banneret of the same name mentioned by H. L. L. D. (the husband of Piers's daughter Margaret), one of like liability to owe money to the Crown. In March, 1599/1600, an agreement, witnessed by Edgcombe, affecting Sir Edward's widow and children, came before Cecil, which mentioned *inter alia* "1,100*l.*, a debt due by Sir Edward Denny to her Majesty, which he very carefully desired to have satisfied," provision for which was made in the deed (*ibid.*, vol. x. p. 90). The grandson of this Piers Edgcombe, another Piers, was member for Newport and Camelford in the time of Charles I.; and, though elected for the former borough (which in reality was a part of Launceston) in January, 1627/8, when only 18, he had his return confirmed by the House of Commons on April 14, after a debate on March 22, in which Sir John Eliot took a leading part (Robbins's 'Launceston,' pp. 137-140). He died on Jan. 6, 1666/7, having been again chosen for Newport in January, 1662, at a contested by-election caused by the death of a younger Sir Francis Drake, which was ineffectually petitioned against; and it was during the later years of his life that the last trace of a Gennys at Launceston has yet been noted (save Richard, Mayor in 1658, and Nicholas, Mayor in 1666, as above), this being of "John Gennys, gen.," for rates on property in the parish of St. Thomas-the-Apostle, in which Newport was situate (Peter, p. 380).

The original query as to a particular family has thus developed lines of investigation which touch the far greater subject of the English settlement in Ireland; and the interweaving of the strands promises, if the inquiry be now pursued on the additional information given, to furnish more interesting and valuable material. It might even be possible to link therewith an inquiry as to whether the Hiberno-Cornubian association thus established assists in any way to dispel a mystery in the representation of Newport, which I endeavoured to get solved just half-a-dozen years since by a contribution to 'N. & Q.' (11 S. i. 262). On May 10, 1647, there was an election for Newport for the vacancies caused by John Maynard, the famous Serjeant Maynard of parliamentary and constitutional history (who had elected to serve for Totnes, which, with Newport, had sent him to the Long Parliament six

and a half years before, the vacancy thereby caused not having been filled in the interim), and Richard Edgcumbe, disabled by the House of Commons for Royalism. For these vacancies "Sir Philip Percivall, Knt.," and Nicholas Leach were chosen. What puzzled me before, and puzzles me still, is why Perceval was selected, and this despite the explanation (*ibid.*, p. 372) of that highest of all authorities on such a point, Mr. W. D. PINK, who showed that, though Perceval had been a strong Royalist during the opening period of the Civil War, he later quitted the King's side and threw in his lot with the moderate Presbyterians. But Perceval's chief public service had been rendered as "Commissary-General of Provisions in his Majesty's army in Ireland" and "provider for the Horse" there from March, 1641/2, to July, 1647, during which period, in 1644, he was Commissioner for the King at Oxford to treat with the Irish confederates. Perceval was of Tykenham and Burton, Somerset, and Duhallow, Ireland; and I can trace no Cornish connexion of any kind to account for his choice for a Cornish borough. He came in, however, when an Edgcumbe (and that Edgcumbe a brother of the younger Piers and a nephew of Lady Denny of Tralee) went out. Is it possible that this supplies the link of connexion hitherto missing?

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

### CAT FOLK-LORE.

(11 S. xii. 183, 244, 286, 330, 369, 389, 428, 468; 12 S. i. 15.)

PROBABLY MR. QUARRELL will find his question (11 S. xii. 369) solved in G. J. Romanes's 'Animal Intelligence,' 1881, wherein, if my memory deceives me not, the author has essayed to ascribe to her excessive maternal affection the cat's devouring her little ones sometimes when they happen to be too frequently handled by on-lookers.

Out of MR. ACKERMANN's five queries I can answer the following four:—

1. In this part it is a common belief that as soon as a young cat is taken in its new master's dwelling, it would invariably disappear thence and return to its native house. The best way of preventing this is to convey it in a sack *via* a bridge after turning round with it three times thereon, which is said to throw its sense of direction into irrecoverable confusion.

3. The Japanese say nothing about the cat's eating flies, whereas some of them

opine they would be much invigorated by eating ants, which sometimes crowd upon their food.

4. In 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' 11th ed., vol. v. p. 489, we are told:—

"In one direction the tabby shows a tendency to melanism....while in the other direction there is an equally marked tendency to albinism. ....A third colour-phase, the 'erythristic' or red, is represented by the sandy cat, the female of which takes the form of the 'tortoise-shell,' characterized, curiously enough, by the colour being a blend of black, white, and sandy...."

Thus far the European tortoiseshell cats would seem all to be females. But in Japan the males of this colour are said to exist, though exceedingly seldom. Formerly, traditions say, all wealthy sea-captains vied with one another to procure one, even from one to three thousand *ryōs* of gold being offered for it. So exorbitant a price did it fetch because its ascent of its own accord to the main mast's top was believed to portend a stormy weather unerringly. The great novelist Saikwaku, in his 'Shin Kashōki,' 1688, tom. iii. ch. iii., tells how a lord of Echigo incurred a serious expenditure and general clamour by adopting an idle boon companion's counsel and compelling his subjects to search for a tortoiseshell tom throughout the region:—

"It proved bootless, all people were exceedingly distressed, and consequently the search was stopped, its original projector being prohibited from approaching the lord. Thus everybody was convincing himself that there existed no male tortoiseshell cat, when suddenly a man found one and presented it to the lord."

5. If I remember aright, Charles Darwin, in his 'Origin of Species' or 'Descent of Man,' adduced as a very inexplicable example of the contingent associations of animal traits the fact of all white cats with blue eyes being deaf. Whether recorded by others or not, during my eight years' stay in England (1892-1900) I repeatedly observed another such association in a peculiar breed of cat, which was not rare in London, but does not occur in Japan. It was dull grey, closely spotted with rather indistinct dark livid marks, had its chin somewhat protruded and its lower teeth grown a little before the upper, and uttered a very characteristic murmur whenever called from its slumber. I am desirous of being told what English name is applied to this breed.

That the Japanese since olden times considered the cat as a very peculiar animal is borne out in the following passages:—

"The cat differs from all other mammals in these nine points. First, it cleanses its face when it feels contentedly. Secondly, it purrs to express



gladness. Thirdly, it sharpens its claws when full of valour. Fourthly, its female nurses the kittens of any other females with a perfectly good will. Fifthly, its pupils change their shapes according to the hours of the day. Sixthly, its nose is always cool at the tip. Seventhly, it rejoices when one strokes its throat. Eighthly, it perishes in a place quite out of human sight, as if it will not to let man see its dying look, which is unusually ugly. Ninthly, it is very passionately fond of the *Matatabi*—not only does it eat it, but also it rubs its body with the roots, stems, and leaves of the plant, well knowing it is its superlative panacea.”—Kaibara, ‘Yamato Honzô,’ 1708, tom. xvi.

The *Matatabi* (*Actinidia polygama*) is a climbing shrub of the order Ternstroemiaceæ, which also comprises the tea-plant and *Camellia japonica*. As its pentapetalous flowers bear a certain resemblance to those of the celebrated Japanese plum (*Prunus Mume*), its blooming branches, intentionally deprived of the leaves, are often used in the art of flower arrangement and called summer Mume. Its fruit resembles the jujube, but with acrid taste, and is salted and eaten by mountaineers. Besides, the plant produces a sort of gall flattish in form, and tasting more acrid than the fruit. It is dried and sold by druggists under the name of *Matatabi*. The cat is so fond of it that a widespread proverb compares one's dotiness to the cat and *Matatabi*. When it is given the gall, it behaves as if suddenly possessed—caressing and rolling it about before its tasting, and drivelling and ejaculating during its eating. All its distempers, no matter how serious, are cured thereby. Moreover, the burning of the *Matatabi* is held to be the surest means of recalling a stray cat. It appears from the following quotation that a similar plant occurs in Ceylon:—

“In connexion with cats, a Singhalese gentleman has described to me a plant in Ceylon, called *Cuppa-may-niya* by the natives; by which, he says, cats are so enchanted, that they play with it as they would with a captured mouse; throwing it into the air, watching it till it falls, and crouching to see if it will move. It would be worth inquiring into the truth of this; and the explanation of the attraction.”—Tennent, ‘Sketches of the Natural History of Ceylon,’ 1861, p. 32, note.

I shall close this reply by noting that here we have an old usage of feasting a cat that has attained the bodily weight of one kwan (=8·281 lb.). Some folks still cling to the superstition that cats, when grown very old, acquire a demoniac power and do various mischiefs. Hence one uses to tell it how long he would like to keep it when he gets a cat in his house; when the term draws near its expiration, it is said to disappear of its own accord. KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

THE EIGHTEEN SEVENTIES: ‘PINAFORE’ AND TENNIS (12 S. i. 149).—‘H.M.S. Pinafore’ was first produced at the Savoy Theatre on the night of May 28, 1878, so it is obvious that the songs from it could not have been sung on board a German man-of-war in the spring of 1873.

The question of when lawn tennis was first played in some shape or form covers a very wide field of research, as will be gathered from a perusal of an exhaustive treatise on the game by C. G. Heathcote in the “Badminton Library” volume on ‘Tennis, Lawn Tennis, Fives, &c.’, as well as in Julian Marshall’s ‘Annals of Tennis,’ published by *The Field* office in 1873. It is recorded in Nichols’s ‘Progresses of Queen Elizabeth,’ for example, that

“when Queen Elizabeth was entertained at Elvetham in Hampshire by the Earl of Hertford, after dinner, about 3 o’clock, ten of his servants, Somersetshire men, in a square green court, before Her Majestie’s windows, did hang up lines, squaring out the form of a tennis court, and making a cross line in the middle; in this square they played, five to five, with handball, with bord and cord, as they tearme it, to the great liking of Her Highness.”

But, to quote Mr. Heathcote’s words:—

“For all practical purposes it may be said that the epoch of lawn tennis dates from no more distant a period than 1874, when Major Wingfield resuscitated it by the introduction of sphairistike.”

WILLUGHBY MAYCOCK.

The following is an extract from ‘H.M.S. Pinafore, or the Lass that loved a Sailor,’ written by W. S. Gilbert, composed by Arthur Sullivan, price 1s., London, Metzler & Co., p. 2: “First produced at the Opera Comique Theatre, on Saturday, May 25th, 1878, by the Comedy Opera Company (Limited), Manager, Mr. R. D’Oyly Carte.” See also ‘The Dramatic List,’ edited by Charles E. Pascoe, revised and enlarged edition (c. 1880), *sub nom.* ‘Barrington, Rutland.’

The first of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas was, I think, ‘Thespis, or the Gods Grown Old,’ produced at the Gaiety Theatre Dec. 26, 1871. See ‘Dictionary of National Biography,’ *sub nom.* ‘Gilbert.’

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

The first request to Gilbert and Sullivan for a light opera came from John Hollingshead, the result being ‘Thespis, or the Gods Grown Old,’ at the Gaiety Theatre Dec. 26, 1871. No other manager approached them until D’Oyly Carte in 1875 proposed they should again collaborate, and ‘Trial by

Jury' was produced at the Royalty Theatre. But the actual beginning of the Sullivan comic operas was in 1877, when D'Oyly Carte commissioned Gilbert and Sullivan to furnish him with another opera, and 'The Sorcerer' was produced at the Opera Comique. After a run of six months it made way for 'H.M.S. Pinafore,' May 25, 1878. TOM JONES.

The late Mr. Davenport Adams's useful 'Dictionary of the Drama,' of which vol. i. (A—G) only has been published (1904), gives, *s.v.* 'Gilbert,' 1878 as the date of 'H.M.S. Pinafore.' This agrees with my own recollection. I think 1873 is too early.

As for tennis, the 'Oxford Dictionary,' *s.v.* 'Lawn Tennis,' gives a quotation from *The Army and Navy Gazette* of 1874 (vol. xv. p. 154), which fixes the date of the game:—

"A new game has just been patented by Major Wingfield.... 'Lawn-Tennis'—for that is the name.... is a clever adaptation of Tennis to the exigencies of an ordinary lawn."

G. L. APPERSON.

All the authorities on operas and dictionaries of biography give the first production of 'H.M.S. Pinafore, or the Lass that loved a Sailor,' as May, 1878, but the dates vary. I think we may, however, take *The Times* as correct, May 25, 1878, the piece being played at the Opera Comique. It was originally called 'The Mantelpiece,' and readers may remember the lines from 'Bab Ballads':—

....the worthy Captain Reece,  
Commanding of the Mantelpiece.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

'H.M.S. Pinafore, or the Lass that loved a Sailor,' was produced at the Opera Comique Theatre by R. D'Oyly Carte, May 25, 1878, and ran for seven hundred nights.

Lawn tennis made its appearance in 1874. The first lawn tennis championship meeting was held at Wimbledon in 1877, and the first inter-university contest in that game took place at Prince's in 1881. G. F. R. B.

Lawn tennis was invented by my friend the late Col. Walter Wingfield of the Royal Body Guard, and succeeded "Badminton" in about 1873. HAROLD MALET, Col.

'H.M.S. Pinafore' was first performed on May 25, 1878, and ran for seven hundred nights. It seems unlikely that there could have been a previous play with the same title, but is it certain that the date of the letter is correct? If not clearly written, a mistake might easily be made between 1873 and 1878.

Lawn tennis was first introduced in 1874. It was then played on a court shaped like an hourglass, wide at each end and narrow in the middle, with some other variations from its present style. The shape of the court was altered, and it took its present form about 1877. H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

[MR. A. R. BAYLEY, MRS. E. E. COPE, MR. WM. DOUGLAS, MR. N. W. HILL, and ST. SWITHIN also thanked for replies.]

M. BELMAYNE, THE FRENCH SCHOOLMASTER (12 S. i. 29).—The recorded facts about John Belmain have been brought together by Prof. Foster Watson in 'Religious Refugees and English Education,' reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the Huguenot Society of London, 1911, pp. 8, 9. Belmain taught French to Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth. In 1546 he was granted an annuity of 40 marks during his life. He was made a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Edward VI., and a Free Denizen in 1551. In 1550 he obtained a lease for twenty-one years of the parsonages of Minehead and Cotcombe, co. Somerset, and in 1552 a lease of the Manor of Winchfield, Hampshire. Prof. Watson's references include *Archæologia*, vol. xii., mentioned by G. F. R. B.; J. G. Nichols's account of Edward VI. (presumably in his Roxburghe Club 'Literary Remains of Edward VI.'). Strype's 'Life of Cheke'; and Stevenson's Preface to the 'Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series, 1558-9,' p. xxv.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

CLERKS IN HOLY ORDERS AS COMBATANTS (11 S. xii. 10, 56, 73, 87, 110, 130, 148, 168, 184, 228, 284, 368; 12 S. i. 77).—It may interest readers of 'N. & Q.' to know that the Rev. Arthur Buckminster Fuller, a graduate of Harvard and a chaplain of a Massachusetts Regiment, after the Union forces had been driven back in their first attempt to storm the heights of Fredericksburg, in 1862, seized a gun and joined his regiment in the next charge upon the heights held by the Confederates, and was speedily killed. CHARLES E. STRATTON.

70 State Street, Boston.

DAVID MARTIN, PAINTER, 1737-98 (12 S. i. 166).—Information with regard to portraits by Martin of the family of Keir, or of the Bruces of Kinloch, may be obtained from the catalogues of the Society of Artists, of which he was a member, and of which during the years 1773 to 1775 he acted in the capacity of treasurer. E. E. BARKER.

The John Rylands Library, Manchester.

"HACKNEY" (12 S. i. 150).—The origin of the words "hackney" and "hackneyed" is ancient and obscure. Various countries appear credited with them, but one of the most ingenious derivations is drawn from the Middle Dutch, with *hacken* or *hakken* = a chop; the alternate lifting and dropping of the horse's feet in ambling, with the accompanying sound, being compared to the alternating movement of a pair of chopping knives in chopping cabbage or the like (although the late Prof. Skeat took it in the sense of jolting)—thus the horse, the coach, and even hired people have all fallen under the description of hackneys.

And so the word became known to convey the meaning to wear, weary, or exhaust by frequent or excessive use, as a horse. Thus Shakespeare, in 'Henry IV.,' has it:—

Had I so lavish of my presence been,  
So common hackneyed in the eyes of men.

Marvell wrote:—

"Both men, and horses, and leather being  
hackneyed, jaded, and worn out."

And Goldsmith says:—

"I always held that hackneyed maxim of  
Pope."

While a charming living writer, Mr. George A. B. Dewar, puts it thus:—

"The Sahara desert could no more be vulgarized by a beastfeast than the Pacific Ocean by an excursion boat. Still less can such places be hackneyed by writers. The Sphinx—how infinitely less it is than Sahara. Yet who can hackney the Sphinx?"

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

THE "FLY": THE "HACKNEY" (12 S. i. 150).—MR. ACKERMANN will find much information concisely conveyed in 'Omni-buses and Cabs,' by Henry Charles Moore (London, 1902). He says, at p. 182, that hackney-coaches were established in London early in the seventeenth century. At p. 189 is given a picture of a hackney-coach about 1680, and at p. 194 a picture of a hackney-coach about 1800. At p. 225 he says that about 1837 the first four-wheeled cab was placed upon the streets, being called a "covered cab." It carried two passengers inside and one on the box seat:—

"This cab was quickly improved upon, and the 'Clarence,' our much-abused 'growler,' was the result. Lord Brougham was highly pleased with the new vehicle, and in 1840 he instructed his coach-builder—Mr. Robinson of Mount Street—to make him one of a superior description. Hence the brougham."

On the same page is given a picture of the first four-wheeled cab. The old hackney-

coaches were generally discarded family-coaches.

At p. 204 Mr. Moore writes:—

"The origin of the word 'hackney' cannot be decided. In all probability it was derived from the old French word *haquenée*, which was applied to horses—and sometimes coaches—let on hire. The claim that Hackney was the first place where coaches could be hired, and gave its name to the vehicles, does not bear investigation."

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

MR. ACKERMANN may like to know that the use of the name of "fly" for a vehicle commenced long before that of "four-wheeler," for it arose in 1809 at Brighton when a carpenter employed at the Royal Pavilion Stables injured himself, and on his recovery made a seat on wheels to be pulled about on by a single horse. The Prince Regent saw it, and ordered another, and this was used by him and his friends in their larks at night, who named it a "fly by night." The carpenter at once sent the pattern to obtain more from London.

HAROLD MALET, Col.

The 'N.E.D.' says:—

"Fly—the name of a light vehicle, introduced at Brighton in 1816, and originally drawn or pushed by men; but a horse being soon employed the name was gradually extended to any one-horse covered carriage, as a cab or hansom, let out on hire. Local usage of the word varies; in some places 'fly' is confined to a 'four-wheeler'; but it is generally applied to a vehicle hired from a livery stable, and not plying for hire."

1847, Act 10 & 11 Victoria, c. 89, § 38:—

"Every wheeled Carriage....used in standing or plying for Hire in any Street....and every Carriage standing upon any Street, public or private....having thereon any numbered Plate required by this....Act....shall be deemed to be a Hackney Carriage."

A. R. BAYLEY.

[G. F. R. B. thanked for reply.]

THE TURKISH CRESCENT AND STAR (12 S. i. 189).—The Turkish badge was in use at least two centuries earlier than the taking of Constantinople in 1453. At the meeting of the British Association held at Leicester in 1907, I remember, Prof. Ridgeway maintained that this crescent has nothing to do with the moon, as is generally supposed, but represents an amulet of two claws placed back to back. He exhibited several such charms, I think, from his own collection. No doubt COL. POWLETT would find an abstract of Prof. Ridgeway's paper in the *Proceedings* of the Association.

CHARLES J. BILLSON.

The Priory, Martyr Worthy, Winchester.

At the meeting of the British Association held at Leicester in 1907 Prof. W. Ridgeway delivered a lecture on 'The Origin of the Crescent as a Mohammedan Badge,' in which he advanced the theory that

"primitive peoples were in the habit of wearing, as an amulet, claws or tusks of the most powerful and dangerous animals. These in time were placed base to base, and the crescent form resulted, and the Muhammadans therefore adopted a pre-existing symbol, and the connexion of the crescent with the moon is a later development."—*Report*, p. 649 f.; *Man*, vol. vii. p. 144.

W. CROOKE.

Here are jottings which will be helpful to COL. N. POWLETT.

The crescent and star

"were originally the symbol of Diana, the Patroness of Byzantium, and were adopted by the Ottomans as a badge of triumph"

When Constantinople was taken by Mahomet II. in 1453 ('The Flags of the World,' p. 119).

We must give tradition, under the care of Dr. E. C. Brewer, the credit of saying that

"Philip, the father of Alexander, meeting with great difficulties in the siege of the city of Byzantium, set the workmen to undermine the walls, but a crescent moon discovered the design, which miscarried; consequently the Byzantines erected a statue to Diana, and the crescent became the symbol of the state."

Dr. Brewer also records a legend to the effect that Sultan Othman saw a vision of a crescent moon which increased its span till its arms stretched from east to west. He adopted that hint of power as his emblem, and took the motto "Donec repleat orbem" ('Dictionary of Phrase and Fable').

ST. WITHIN.

According to Hammer, the crescent was first placed by Alaeddin Tekesh of Khovaresm (the territory between the Oxus and the Caspian Sea), a non-Ottoman ruler (about A.D. 1223), on his flags and tents; but the same device with the sun and the crown of Khosroës figured long before his time on Persian coins as symbols of those rulers' power over the sun and moon (French edition, i. 37). The author, however, does not state when the Ottoman Sultans adopted the crescent for their device and added the star.

L. L. K.

1589. Puttenham, 'Eng. Poesie,' ii. 117: "Selim, Emperour of Turkie, gaue for his deuice a croissant or new moone, promising to himself increase of glory and enlargement of empire."

A. R. BAYLEY.

The assertions referred to by COL. POWLETT will be found in 'Haydn's Dictionary of Dates' and similar books of reference. If COL. POWLETT will consult Rawlinson's 'Empires,' and examine especially the pictures of the coins, he will be able to trace the use of these symbols in the turband or head-covering of the sovereigns depicted on them. From which fact it would appear that these symbols of rise and growth were adopted by each successive race of conquerors on the defeat of the previous race.

FRANK PENNY.

JOANNA LA LOCA (12 S. i. 128).—Joanna, Queen of Castile, called by the Spaniards "la Loca," died at Tordesillas, April 13, 1555, aged 73, and was buried in [close to] the Cathedral of Granada, where is still to be seen her tomb, by the side of that of her husband, who was brought there from Burgos ('Biographie Universelle,' vol. xxi., 1818, *sub nom.* 'Jeanne, reine de Castille').

For confirmation of this see Murray's 'Handbook for Travellers in Spain,' by Richard Ford, ninth edition, 1898, pp. 360, 361, where Juana la Loca's monument and coffin, in the Capilla Real, attached to the Cathedral of Granada, are described. A footnote refers for interesting details of her to 'Cal. of State Papers,' edited by Bergenroth, vol. v., Appendix, London, 1862.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

SIR CHRISTOPHER CURWEN (12 S. i. 190).—The person knighted when Anne Boleyn was crowned must have been Sir Christopher Curwen of Workington, who was Sheriff of Cumberland in 1525 and 1534. His son Thomas was "educated in part" with Henry VIII. when Prince of Wales, and "at the dissolution of abbeys" was granted a lease of "the Abbie of furnes for 20<sup>ty</sup> one yeares." See J. F. Curwen's 'Pedigree of the Family of Curwen,' pp. 34, 35.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

GEORGE INN, BOROUGH (12 S. i. 90, 137, 175, 216).—In the appendixes to the Second Report of the Royal Commission on Public Records, vol. ii. part ii. (1914), p. 93, there is a contribution signed by Mr. F. W. X. Fincham, Superintendent of the Literary Search Department at Somerset House. In this article, which deals with certain classes of records in the Probate Registry, he remarks:—

"The Deposition Books of the Consistory and Commissary Courts often contain allusions to historical personages. The 'Responsa Personalia' might, I imagine, afford valuable historical

matter, containing as they do the actual signatures of the deponents. In one of them occurs that of Michael Drayton, the poet, in 1627. It is possible that Shakespeare's might be found amongst them, as he was sometimes involved in litigation. A fairly complete list of the ancient inns or hostleries of London might be constructed out of one of these series, especially in connexion with contracts of marriage. Thither it appears to have been customary for the contracting parties to resort with a troop of friends or chance acquaintances as witnesses, and there drink and make merry and plight their troth to each other. Some very curious pictures of those times are conjured up in this way."

This passage seems worth directing attention to in any discussion on old London inns.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187 Piccadilly, W.

ST. MARY CRAY: SUDCRAI (12 S. i. 166).—MR. R. C. STEVENSON might, perhaps, consult with interest 'Testamenta Cantiana' (p. 14); 'Bells of Kent' (p. 246 and *passim*); and, above all, the splendid collection entitled 'Topography of Kent' in the British Museum (MSS. Section). I take the liberty of recommending him the twenty-three volumes of 'Illustrations' (Add. 3253). He would do me a service if he were able to verify the following assertion in Mr. Philip Nelson's book: "There is in the church [of St. Mary Cray] a shield of Bowes and a merchant's mark dated 1562."

P. TURPIN.

The Bayle, Folkestone.

'LINES TO A WATCH' (12 S. i. 150).—I have had the following lines pasted inside the door of my long-cased clock several years, but I do not know the name of the author:—  
Could but our tempers move like this machine,  
Not urged by passion, or delayed by spleen,  
And true to Nature's regulating power  
By virtuous acts distinguish every hour,  
Then health and joy would follow as they ought  
The laws of motion and the laws of thought,  
Sweet health to pass the present moments o'er,  
And everlasting joy when Time shall be no more.

Ludlow.

H. T. BARKER.

The lines [*ut supra*] are by "Dr." J. Byrom, and appeared in *The Scots Magazine* for October, 1747.

It became the custom about 1780, when pair-cased watches were first introduced, to insert in the outer case a thin pad of velvet, muslin, or silk with fancy needlework of the initials of the owner worked in gold thread or hair from the head of his fair one. "Watch papers" formed an alternative pad, and these were sometimes cut to geometrical designs of more or less intricacy. Papers of this kind had a backing of bright-coloured

silk or satin to give the best effect to the perforation. During the prolonged frost of 1814, when the Thames was frozen, watch papers were printed there as a cheap novelty, and commanded a ready sale. They usually contained an advertisement of the watch-maker, and occasionally admonitory or sentimental verses in addition.

For examples of verses see W. H. Moore's 'The Old Clock Book' and Britten's 'Old Clocks and Watches and their Makers.'

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

CURRENCY NOTES (12 S. i. 147).—I find it a little difficult to see the point of the satire or criticism at this reference. If the legend were in the singular—"A Ten Shilling Currency Note is Legal Tender for the payment of any amount"—the absurdity would be obvious. But the statement, being in the plural, seems to me to be quite correct. Currency notes, whether one-pound or ten-shilling, are legal tender for the payment of any amount—if you have enough of them! What objection could LUCIS take to the statement that "sovereigns" or "half-sovereigns are legal tender for the payment of any amount"? The statement, like the legend on the notes, being in the plural, is perfectly correct.

G. L. APPERSON.

Another curiously worded legend is the shop sign occasionally to be seen: "Glass cut to any size." WILMOT CORFIELD.

COUNT LÜTZOW (12 S. i. 207).—MR. MARCHANT's sympathetic "Nachruf," or short memoir of Count Lützow, deserves, perhaps, a brief bibliographical memorandum to be added to it. The principal original works of this eminently patriotic author (who flourished from March 21, 1849, till January, 1916) are written in English instead of his native Chekh or Bohemian language (no doubt with the prospect of rendering them more accessible to wider circles), and appeared chronologically as follows: (1) 'Bohemia,' 1896; (2) 'History of Bohemian Literature,' 1899; (3) 'Prague,' 1902; (4) 'Lectures on the Historians of Bohemia delivered in 1904,' 1905; (5) 'Life and Times of John Hus,' 1909; and (6) 'The Hussite Wars,' 1914. But besides them, especial mention must be made of the classical English version of a celebrated book of devotion which has often been compared with 'The Pilgrim's Progress' of John Bunyan, and preceded it in its origin. I mean Count Lützow's English translation of J. Amos Komensky's (Comenius in his Latin name) great allegorical story, 'The

Labyrinth of the World and the Paradise of the Heart,' rendered from the Chekh or Bohemian original text (published in London by Dent, in 1905, among the "Temple Classics," having been finished by the translator on Dec. 10, 1900, at Zampach, as stated at the end of his Notes on the last page, p. 306). The first edition of Komenský's work appeared in 1631. A recent critical reprint, which lies before me (based upon an Amsterdam edition of 1663), was edited by Dr. Jan V. Novák, and bears the Chekh title, 'Labyrint Světa a Ráj Srdce' [i.e., 'The Labyrinth of the World and the Paradise of the Heart'] v Praze [at Prague], 1906 (pp. xvi+272). H. KREBS.

ALLSWORTH, ARTIST (12 S. i. 151).—This painter is W. Allsworth, who exhibited at the Royal Academy ten times between the years 1836-56, from the following addresses: 1836, 69 Pratt Street, Camden Town; 1838-44, 107 Park Street; 1848-53, 23 Gloucester Street; 1854-6, 8 St. James's Terrace, Camden Town. Nine out of the ten pictures exhibited in the Royal Academy were portraits. He also exhibited twice at the British Institution.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

W. Allsworth lived in Camden Town, London, during the first half of the nineteenth century. His work consisted largely of studies of everyday life. He belonged to the English School of Painters, and was an exhibitor at the Royal Academy and at the British Institution between the years 1836 and 1856. E. E. BARKER.

The John Rylands Library, Manchester.

CAPT. JOHN WARDE (11 S. viii. 509).—Capt. Warde states that he was summoned from Guisnes, 1544, for the attack on Boulogne—did he hold office there as lieutenant under Lord Sandys? In *Arch. Cant.*, xxx. p. 269, occurs the following reference to him: "The tilting helmet is thought to have belonged to a Captain John Ward who fought in the Battle of the Spurs." This helmet is in Hythe Church, where Warde was buried Jan. 31, 1601; he could not, however, have taken part in that battle, although the helmet may well be his, as the crest may be a wolf, although popularly the chapel where it hangs is known as the "Cat's-head Aisle."

An old house on the Bayle, Folkestone, has recently been pulled down, and some ceiling plaster panels were disclosed, one of which contained the arms of Warde—a cross flory. R. J. FYNMORE.

MATERIA MEDICA IN THE TALMUDIC AGE (12 S. i. 102, 122).—I must thank Mr. BRESLAR for his very interesting articles, which add a great deal to what is said on the subject in the work to which I referred in my former note. Wootton, however, does not profess to deal with the whole subject, but only with the pharmacy of the Bible, though he refers at some length to the later medical lore of the Talmud.

MR. BRESLAR's reference to sesame under *kikayoun* puzzles me. Sesame and croton are entirely distinct plants, yielding two very different oils. The Greeks knew the castor-oil plant (*ricinus*) as *κίκυ* (Herodotus) and as *κρότων* (Theophrastus); their name for sesame was the same as ours. The identity of the castor-oil plant with the "gourd" of Jonah, as our A.V. reads, is not by any means certain; I understand that Hastings rejects it, and it has always been in dispute. C. C. B.

MID-NINETEENTH-CENTURY LITERATURE FOR BOYS (12 S. i. 188).—There is a book which contains a considerable amount of the information asked for by MR. FRANK JAY. It is:—

"A Brief History of Boys' Journals, with interesting facts about the writers of boys' stories. By Ralph Rollington. Illustrated. (Copyright.) By H. Simpson, Grove Road, Leicester, England."

It was published in 1913. A copy can be seen here. R. A. PEDDIE.

St. Bride Typographical Library,  
Bride Lane, E.C.

OIL-PAINTING (12 S. i. 29, 95).—T. N. G. should not omit to consult John Burnet's "practical hints," published in four separate volumes by John Carpenter, Old Bond Street: 'Colour in Painting,' 1835; 'Composition,' 1836; 'Education of the Eye,' 1837; and 'Light and Shade,' 1838. These works are helpfully illustrated.

HAROLD MALET, Col.  
Racketts, Hythe, Southampton.

"BONIFACE," AN INNKEEPER (12 S. i. 168).—The following passages are in 'More Mistakes We Make,' compiled by C. E. Clark (1901):—

"The personal name 'Boniface' is erroneously applied to innkeepers through an orthographical vagary. The account to be given of this is, first, that the name means 'a doer of good' (*bonus, facio*), and in this sense was adopted by several Popes from 418 to 1404; next, as applied to licensed victuallers, that it is a modern word, so we continually read, derived from the name of the landlord in Farquhar's 'Beaux' Stratagem.' Fancy Farquhar's landlord being a *bonifacius*—the rascal; why, he was in league with highwaymen. Now,



Farquhar imagined nothing of the kind. What he meant to portray was a man of cheerful countenance, trimmed in jollity, and of Falstaffian proportions; and to emphasize this fact, as a reference to the 'Beaux' Stratagem' of 1707 clearly shows, the author wrote 'Bonnyface,' with two n's—a totally different word, and the correct spelling as well."

W. B. H.

Brewer's 'Dictionary of Phrase and Fable' mentions St. Boniface's cup:—

"An extra cup of wine (to the health of the Pope). Pope Boniface [there were, I think, nine of this title], we are told in the 'Ebrietatis Encomium,' instituted an indulgence to those who drank his good health after grace, or the health of the Pope of the time being. An excuse for an extra glass."

Can some memory of this have caused Farquhar to christen the innkeeper of his 'Beaux' Stratagem' Boniface?

A. R. BAYLEY.

MEMORY AT THE MOMENT OF DEATH (12 S. i. 49, 97, 177).—When 22 years of age I came very near being drowned, and, in fact, had lost consciousness, so that I had no recollection even of my rescuer having reached me. I had before that heard that the past events of one's life are generally recalled by people losing their lives by drowning, but had no such experience myself.

C. J. B.

Nagpur.

THE ROMANS IN KENT (12 S. i. 148).—The following may be useful:—

Archæologia Cantiana; being Transactions of the Kent Archaeological Society. London, 1858, &c. In progress.

Somner (William), A Treatise of the Roman Ports and Forts in Kent. Oxford, 1693.

Vine (F. T.), Cæsar in Kent. London, 1887.

Codrington (Thomas), Roman Roads in Britain. London, S.P.C.K., 1903.

All these books are in the British Museum.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

SIR JOHN SCHORNE (12 S. i. 4, 56).—In our earliest English drama we have two references to this saint, which are not without some interest.

John Heywood's 'The Four P.P.' opens with the Palmer giving a lengthy list of holy places he has visited. Amongst others he has been

At Saint Matthew, and Saint Mark in Venice;

At Master John Shorn at Canterbury;

The great God of Catwade, at King Henry

At Saint Saviour's;

The line in question should undoubtedly be punctuated:—

At Master John Shorn; at Canterbury;

If this is not done, there is no mention of St. Thomas in the whole speech, and it is impossible that the most famous of all English shrines should have been omitted

There is no connexion between Sir John Schorne and Canterbury. "At King Henry" is, of course, King Henry VI.

Later we have:—

And at Our Lady that standeth in the oak.

This must, I think, refer to Notre Dame de Montaigu in Brabant.

We are not surprised to find that "bilious Bale" has a scoff at so popular a saint as Sir John Schorne, and in that dull farrago 'King John' amongst the relics Sedition details is:—

The devil that was hatched in Master John Shorn's boot.

MONTAGUE SUMMERS.

TAVOLARA: MORESNET: GOUST (? LLIVIA) : ALLEGED SMALL REPUBLICS (12 S. i. 42, 129, 195).—See 11 S. vi. 48, 135. According to H. K. at the latter of these two references, Goust and Tavolara still existed as republics in 1912, "the population of Goust comprising 70 inhabitants (in 1902), that of Tavolara c. 180 (in 1907)."

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

## Notes on Books.

East and West through Fifteen Centuries, B.C. 44 to A.D. 1453. By Brigadier-General G. F. Young. In 4 vols.—Vols. I. and II. (Longmans & Co., 11. 16s. net.)

IT would be an easy matter to riddle this work with sarcasm. It bears only too many of the characteristics of hack-work. The writing is rough, often ungrammatical, often banal, and wearisome with the reiteration of half-a-dozen adjectives, of which the most tediously frequent is "capable." The opinions of Gibbon, his general interpretation of these strange and stormy centuries, suffer frequent and radical correction; but slabs from the 'Decline and Fall' crop up verbatim or nearly so in page after page. The classical scholar may be astonished to learn that Augustus died in a family residence of his at Nola on the coast of Dalmatia; and may desire to see some qualification of the statements made about the Roman toleration of all religions until such time as Christianity appeared. A foot-note to the mention of the Crucifixion: "The report to the emperor of this execution is still extant"—so much, and not a word more—is calculated to excite a very great desire for more explicit information or a somewhat derisive incredulity. If the author could but produce that document and satisfactorily authenticate it, what a large amount of recent controversy might be swept into oblivion! We do not notice Döllinger's name among the list of authorities consulted; a reference to his 'Fables respecting the Popes of the Middle Ages' might have afforded some correction to the remarks about Liberius. Much space is taken up with showing the struggle between the Catholic and the divers heretical forms of Christianity. We do not complain of that—far from it—but it is strange that with so much insistence on the matter Tertullian and Origen

should be brought in without mention of their deflection from the Catholic faith. The writer argues strenuously in favour of the equality among themselves of the five Patriarchs of the Church—whom he prefers to call Popes—indeed, it soon becomes clear that the refutation of the supremacy of the Roman See is a main thesis of the whole work; but he neglects to discuss in regard to this the appeal to Damasus to decide between two rival bishops at Antioch, nor in his admiring account of Leo the Great does he refer to the rescript of Valentinian on the subject of the dominion of the See of Peter.

Examples of this kind might be multiplied, and undeniably, by their frequency, leave on the mind an impression of insecurity, of superficiality; and we should not be astonished to find the professed historian casting the book aside as being hack-work, and not worth attention.

In which, however, that learned historian would be doing an injustice. For if, from the point of view of accuracy in minute detail, the book leaves a good deal to be desired; and if, what is more important, a failure to state the whole of the elements of a problem sometimes leaves the judgment proposed doubtful, it is, at any rate, written from a point of view far removed from that of the hack. It does not seem to us to bring a student's training to bear upon the huge welter of material to be dealt with; but it does bring a freshness, shrewdness, common sense, and cordial humanity which suggest, perhaps, a mind trained primarily for action, and which result in originality of judgment, and in some revision of relations and proportions over the whole field.

The merits and defects of the book come out most strongly in the eight or nine instances where the author invites us to revise the estimate which has commonly prevailed hitherto of certain periods and characters. We may say that, on the whole, we are in agreement with him. Tiberius has before this found defenders; but we do not remember any sketch of him in that sense which, alongside of the qualities of the emperor and the soldier, brings out so fully and effectively the qualities of the man. The account of Messalina—towards whom our author displays an indignant tenderness as having been basely slandered—is interesting and plausible. Another portrait which proves its effectiveness by the way it impresses itself on the memory is that of Gratian, who from the obscurity in which Gibbon left him is here drawn out into the light as the ideal Christian emperor. These are mentioned but as examples. The portraiture throughout the book is vivid, and more often than not conceived and rendered with some measure of acuteness and originality. But it is somewhat insufficiently documented, even for a popular work; and even where the grounds of the opinions expressed are indicated, this is done most often in so haphazard a fashion that the work appears less sound and more careless than it actually is.

This is particularly the case in regard to one of the main points which the author sets out to make—the general superiority, as to the wealth and stability of the Roman Empire, and the happiness and civilization of mankind, of the fourth century over the second. Constantine, Valentinian, Gratian, Theodosius, these ought to be the emperors who represent for us the zenith of the Roman Empire; not Trajan, Hadrian, and the Antonines. This is,

of course, a contention which, if accepted, would materially alter the common conception of the conditions which favoured the spread of Christianity, and the mode and results of its acceptance on the part of the State. We remember, for example, sundry pages from the pen of Prof. Kucken about the Christian religion being fundamentally a refuge for the weak and unhappy in a time of general misery and decline, which would require to be rewritten; and some recent views on the eschatology of the early Church would likewise have to be modified.

The account of the ten persecutions—considered as a scheme, and as to the way in which it is brought into connexion with the account of the general history of the first three centuries, is very good; but there is no sufficient criticism of the different opinions which have prevailed as to the trustworthiness of the traditions concerning the martyrdoms. There has been for some time a tendency to minimize these; this is lightly referred to in a foot-note, but should surely have been treated in some detail.

The notices of the buildings erected by the several emperors—and particularly the descriptions of the palaces of the Cæsars at Rome, and of the churches at Ravenna—are a distinctly good and valuable feature of the book; and a word of hearty praise of the photographs must not be omitted. The Appendixes, also, are well thought out and useful.

While the faults of this book are, as we have indicated, numerous and fairly obvious, we emphatically desire to close on a note of appreciation. It was a courageous thing to attempt such a task as this, and it was attempting a great service. These centuries, which lie waste and empty in the imagination of the great majority of well-read persons, contain a wealth of matter which is not merely fascinating to the leisured and curious, but also, politically and socially, profoundly instructive. To make it usefully available from the latter point of view the first thing to do is to give it substance, a familiar aspect, a scheme and sequence of intelligible and, at least, roughly correct proportion, and therewith to make the men and women live. This, if we have rightly understood him, was the author's design—and it would seem, alongside of this, to trace, somewhat in the spirit of an epic, the history of the spread of Christianity as the heaven leavening the lump of the world. We congratulate him both on having made the attempt and on having so largely succeeded in it.

#### FRENCH BOOKS AND AUTOGRAPHS.

LOVERS of France, of French literature and French cleverness, will find choice of many good items in the catalogues this month, even though those of quite first-class importance are to seek.

Mr. P. M. Barnard of Tunbridge Wells, who sends us a Catalogue (No. 107) of something over five hundred items, describes among them a large proportion of French works, especially in the way of erudite productions. Thus he has seven collections of Graux's divers essays on bibliographical matters and Greek and Latin texts, as well as a copy of the '*Recueil de travaux d'érudition classique*,' which was published in 1884 as a tribute to his memory (14s.). There are four examples of Claudin, and one of these is a

copy—offered for 20*l.*—of the large folio 'Histoire de l'Imprimerie en France au XV<sup>e</sup> et au XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle,' published 1900-4. We shall by no means have mentioned all the best French books in Mr. Barnard's collection if we add to these Jules Petit's 'Bibliographie des Principales Éditions Originales d'écrivains français du XV<sup>e</sup> au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle,' Paris, 1888 (1*l.* 10*s.*); a 'Bibliographie des ouvrages relatifs à Jeanne d'Arc,' Paris, 1888 (5*s.* 6*d.*); Nisard's 'Histoire des livres populaires ou de la littérature du colportage,' Paris, 1854 (16*s.*); and Renouard's 'Catalogue de la Bibliothèque d'un amateur,' Paris, 1819 (12*s.* 6*d.*). Mr. Barnard has besides three or four good examples of French binding.

Messrs. Dobell send us Part II. of the Catalogue of autographs which had been prepared by the late Bertram Dobell, and this contains, in the way of French items, a letter each of François d'Orléans, 1859 (3*s.* 6*d.*); Napoleon III., 1871 (8*s.* 6*d.*); M. Rodin, n.d. (1*l.* 1*s.*); and Zola, n.d. (7*s.* 6*d.*). A poem by "M. D. L. G."—said to be M. de la Grange Chancel—consisting of a "philippique" against the Regent during the minority of Louis XV., written out on 72 4to pp. of fine manuscript, is offered for 15*s.* In view of the correspondence in our columns on Stuart, Count d'Albanie, we may mention that a letter of 2½ pp. of John Sobieski Stuart's is here to be had for 3*s.* 6*d.*

Messrs. Sotheran & Co.—whom we have to congratulate on having, as a firm, attained the age of 100 years—issue as their Catalogue No. 761 a description of 532 works on Art and Archaeology, to which are added about 100 items in the way of Cyclopedias and Dictionaries, from the library of the late Baron de Reuter. Here the number of French works offers an embarrassingly large field for selection, including a copy of the splendid 'Musées Français et Royal,' published at the beginning of the last century (6 vols. atlas folio, 75*l.*); a large-paper copy of Racinet's 'Le Costume Historique,' 1888 (27*l.* 10*s.*); Prisse d'Avennes's 'L'Art Arabe,' 1877 (22*l.* 10*s.*); and Lenormant and de Witte's 'Élite des Monuments Céramographiques' (21*l.*); as well as, in the Dictionary section, a fine set of Larousse's 'Grand Dictionnaire Universel,' 1864-1907 (21*l.*). Not inferior in interest, if somewhat in price, are Froehner's work, 'La Colonne Trajane,' 1872 (12*l.* 12*s.*); Viollet-le-Duc's 'Dictionnaire Raisonné de l'Architecture Française,' 1873 (7*l.* 10*s.*); and Garnier's 'La Porcelaine Tendre de Sèvres,' 1889-91 (5*l.* 10*s.*); while any one who turns these pages over will be able to suggest several equally good substitutes for those we have given.

The American Book Company of Birmingham, in their Catalogue IX., give details of a good number of attractive French items. The most considerable is the fine 3-vol. edition by Le Duchat, published in 1741 at Amsterdam, of the 'Œuvres' of Rabelais—for which 8*l.* 10*s.* is asked; but we marked fifteen or sixteen other works as worth a collector's notice, and may mention from among them a copy of Walckenaer's 'La Fontaine,' 1822 (3*l.* 5*s.*), and one of the 'Contes et Nouvelles de La Fontaine,' in 2 vols. brought out in 1883 (3*l.* 5*s.*).

Mr. James Miles of Leeds (Catalogue No. 201) has three or four first-rate sets of important English publications, and a host of good minor works, especially in the way of North-Country

interest. The French works he has, though not numerous, are not unimportant. Here are 'Catherine de Médicis' (4*l.* 4*s.*), 'La Reine Marie Antoinette' and 'La Dauphine Marie Antoinette' (the last two together, 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*), in the "Goupil Series of Historical Monographs"; Hamilton's handbook on French book-plates, in Bell's "Ex-libris Series," now out of print (7*s.* 6*d.*); Froissart (Berners's translation) and Monstrelet (translated by T. Johnes) in 8 vols., Hafod Press, 1809-12 (5*l.* 5*s.*); and Urquhart and Motteux's translation of 'Gargantua' in Lawrence & Bullen's "Edition de Luxe" of 1892 (1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*).

The interesting list numbered 344 which we have received from Messrs. Maggs again offers a wealth of good matter from which it is not easy to make selection. We looked, we confess, rather covetously at the "Best Library Edition," brought out in Paris in 20 vols. (1856), of the 'Mémoires' of Saint-Simon, which costs no more than 9*l.* 9*s.*; nor would we scorn the 'Mémoires de la Reine Marguerite,' in the original edition of 1628, bound by Bedford, if in these pinching times we could spare 5*l.* 15*s.* from more strictly necessary objects to purchase it. Then there are seven sets of French engravings, of which the most expensive is Martin's 'Histoire du Vieux et du Nouveau Testament,' 1700 (22*l.* 10*s.*); but we would just as soon possess the three volumes of Tibullus, with engraved frontispiece and a dozen plates, which were published at Tours in the year 1795 (6*l.* 6*s.*). "Bocace, de la Généalogie des Dieux.... Translate en Francoys et nouvellement imprime a Paris par Jehan Petit," illustrated by 12 large and 25 small woodcuts, and published in 1531, is not dear for 42*l.*; nor is a sixteenth-century set of Plutarch's works (the Lives being in Amyot's translation) dear at 14*l.* 14*s.* Sicard's nine books of French songs, 'D'Airs, a Boire, et Serieux,' bound in 2 vols., Paris, R. Ballard, 1666-75 (18*l.* 18*s.*); a "grangerized" copy of Dr. Holland Rose's 'Napoleon I.,' extended from 2 to 6 vols. by means of plates (75*l.*); and Molière's 'Œuvres' in the first complete edition, 1682 (42*l.*): these must suffice as specimens of the good things from France which the collector will find tempting him at a distance through Messrs. Maggs's pages.

## Notices to Correspondents.

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

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

THE REV. J. FRANK BUXTON thanks PROF. STOCKLEY for the identification of the person wanted as Lord Macaulay.

COL. BULLOCK ("I will not cease from mental fight" &c.).—From Blake—"Prophetic Book: Milton."

MR. WILMOT CORFIELD.—Many thanks for cutting about the "Black Hole of Calcutta."

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 210, col. 2, near the beginning of paragraph about Mary, Queen of Scots, for "October, 1585," read "October, 1586."

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1916.

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Notices to Correspondents.

## Notes.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

(See *ante*, pp. 61, 101, 141, 181, 221.)

## VI.

RICHARD CHISWELL.

THE manuscript account of the travels of Richard Chiswell through Holland, Germany, and Italy in 1697 is preserved at the British Museum (Add. MS. 10,623). The party comprised Mr. Henry Mandrell, "going Chaplain to Aleppo," Mr. Jerome Rawstorne, Mr. Nat. Hill, Mr. Richard Payler, "Designed for Smirna," and the writer of the travels, then a young man of about twenty-three years of age.

Leaving London on March 5, 1696/7, the travellers arrived at Harwich on the 7th. Here they found the traffic with Holland so much increased and Harwich so greatly profited by the French war that Chiswell regards it as "one of the few townes in

England that does not care how long it lasts." The same day they set sail in the packet-boat *Eagle*, a vessel of about 80 tons and carrying four guns and about 50 persons; but they encountered contrary winds followed by a "stark calm," and finally a violent gale blew them back to Harwich, where they were forced to wait five days. On the 13th they tried again, but "mett with just the like fortune as before," and it was not until the 18th that they got safely across to Helvoetsluis, the sea running all the time "mighty high and hollow." At Helvoetsluis they observed a large yard and dock for building and careening men-of-war, seventeen of which, each carrying from 50 to 90 guns, lay ready for sea,

"but nither for neat building, largeness or strength [says Chiswell] are they comparable to oures, nor may they niver increase their Art to Rivall y<sup>e</sup> English Nation in y<sup>e</sup> Dominion of y<sup>e</sup> Seas."

Rotterdam was reached on March 24. Here the travellers much admired the fine brick-built houses, and visited an exhibition of pictures representing ships, flowers, &c., cut out of paper and framed:—

"a most exquisite piece of work, and y<sup>e</sup> more to be admired because nothing of y<sup>t</sup> Nature was ever made before, this being y<sup>e</sup> singular fancy of a gentleman of a very good estate (but a Melancholy person), so tho' great Summs have been offered to purchase them, it would not be accepted."

Delft was reached the next day in a boat drawn by a horse at a great pace along the canals, and from there the travellers proceeded in a "sort of waggon" *via* the Hague to Leyden, where they dined extravagantly dear. The Dutch as a race did not impress Chiswell very favourably:—

"Y<sup>e</sup> generality of the Nation [he writes], as Common Civility and good Manners is not their Pattent, so also strangers find it to their Cost y<sup>t</sup> over-reaching and exacting is a principal qualification and a Master peice in Holland."

At Amsterdam the Town Hall, not then finished, is described as a "magnificent pile"; and a visit was also paid to

"y<sup>e</sup> 2 Places of Correction for Robbers, Whores, &c., called y<sup>e</sup> Rasp and spin houses, which are well worth seeing, and y<sup>e</sup> designe has mett with y<sup>e</sup> desired effect, it being very apparent that this way of Punishment by Hard Labour and long restraint has had much better Success in y<sup>e</sup> Suppressing of Robbery, &c. than Our method of immediate Execution in England."

Each night at Amsterdam a bell was rung at 11 o'clock, and a quarter of an hour later the city gates were shut. Any one admitted after this hour had to pay 6d. to the poor. The fish market and the Dutch East India

Company's Dock and magnificent warehouses aroused the travellers' keenest interest, and after four days spent in exploring the city they resumed their journey by boat to Utrecht, which at that time was noted chiefly for its supply of nonconformist ministers to England. Nimuegen was reached by post-wagon on March 29, and lodgings were procured at the Red Lion; and on March 31 the travellers arrived at Cologne. Here "at y<sup>e</sup> very gates" the authorities were so uncivil as to search the travellers' portmantles, "notwithstanding the pass under King W<sup>m</sup>s owne hand, w<sup>ch</sup> both here and at all other Places of Note aforementioned was immediately demanded, and was no small occasion of y<sup>e</sup> Civill Treatment we mett with thro' all Germany except this place,"

the people constantly speaking of his Majesty as "Father of their Country and Preserver of y<sup>e</sup> Empire." Cologne itself, with its mean houses and narrow streets, did not greatly attract the travellers. Chiswell mentions the Dom and the Jesuits' College, and was much interested in certain "Mills\* artificially framed of wood and moored in y<sup>e</sup> middle of the River," which were worked by the current.

At Cologne the travellers hired a boat somewhat bigger than the barges plying between London and Gravesend, and were drawn up the stream, at times by men, at other times by horses, and the same evening they reached Bonn. Here they were miserably lodged, having only two small and very mean beds for five people. They could get no flesh, and the fish was so miserably dressed "with stinking Oyle" that the company preferred to sup on hard-boiled eggs and salad. Chiswell sustained himself with bread and wine, the former made into cakes and very white, the latter somewhat "small and eager"; and the next day they continued their journey in the direction of Mainz, the stages being Coblenz, Caub, and a small village where "our bed was straw." At Mainz for some reason they were not allowed to enter the town, and after noticing

\* An earlier traveller, Sir Richard Unton (1563), noted similar mills between Mainz and Oppenheim: "we sawe uppon this ryver...certain gryste mylles to the number of ii which were buylded in a grete boote which went from place to place to grynde corne, which went by the runynge of the ryver. Of these mylls ther ar dyvers uppon this ryver, they have uppon the oute sydes of the botes certain water whelles which are dryven by the course of the ryver, they lye at anker always when they grynde."—Unton's 'Diary,' printed in 'Papers of the British School at Rome,' vii. (1914), 102.

the bridge of boats across the river, they took boat again up the Main to Frankfurt. Here

"in y<sup>e</sup> same Inn w<sup>th</sup> Our Selves Lodged y<sup>e</sup> Prince of Dusseldorp &c. tiss called y<sup>e</sup> Rood House, and for largeness, good order and handsome entertainment Europe does not afford its fellow."

While at Frankfurt the travellers paid their respects to Mr. Stepney, the King of England's Envoy to the Elector of Saxony, and visited Mr. Whitcomb, Mr. Sherrard, and Mr. Jolliffe, "our countrymen." A day was spent in sightseeing, but the houses are described as meanly built and ancient, and the public buildings are dismissed with the remark that they are not worth a "particular description."

On April 8 coaches were hired for Venice at a cost of 8*l.* per man, to include all expenses for provision and lodging by the way, and the same day they commenced their journey in the direction of Augsburg. The country did not make for good travelling, but it seems to have been slowly recovering from the effects of the Thirty Years' War. Sir John Reresby, passing that way in 1667, found desolation and ruin everywhere. Whole districts had been converted into deserts, villages and towns were uninhabited, and a kind of hopeless depression had settled upon everything. Chiswell found the country to some extent under cultivation, but the roads very dirty and stiff; so that in the neighbourhood of Miltenburg Mr. Mandrell and Mr. Hill were overturned in a deep slough, "but not being hurt afforded great diversion." The peasants were settling down once more in the villages, and at this time were busy with their Easter festivities. The travellers were advised not to travel on Easter Day, as the Lutherans were strict observers of that festival, but in due course they continued their journey, and the next day arrived at Dinkelsbühl. They lodged that night at "another town" where the holiday season enabled them to see the

"German Commonalty's way of Dancing, w<sup>ch</sup> is so rude, noisy and w<sup>th</sup>out Order y<sup>t</sup> we were quickly tyred and wished Our selves farther off."

The journey was continued without delay, by bad roads, through cornfields and woods, to Donauwörth, and on April 14 the travellers reached Augsburg.

Here good entertainment was found at the Bunch of Grapes. The magnificent houses and clean large streets gave the travellers considerable pleasure:—

"I should prefer this city [writes Chiswell] for my residence before all others abroad. It gives place to no City in Germany nor possibly in Europe for its bigness,"



and the inhabitants are described as of "seeming good nature and free disposition." The government was then in the hands of magistrates, half Lutherans, half Roman Catholics; but this difference in religion, we are informed, created no animosity, the people intermarrying, and worshipping in the same places at different times. The inhabitants dressed in the French mode, but in fantastic style—"the women distinguishing between wives and maids and their quality also, but very plain and neat." Here the travellers saw

"a Hussar (a sort of Hungarian light Horse Man) who wore in his cap 7 long feathers, <sup>wh</sup>ch is a privilege those souldiers enjoy as an encouragement to them to be Brave, for how many Turks they can prove to have killed <sup>wh</sup>th their owne hands so many feathers are they allowed to carry, <sup>wh</sup>ch if they expect no more [says Chiswell] is a cheap reward."

Munich was reached on April 17. Chiswell notes that the Elector of Bavaria was not allowed to reside there—his eldest son, aged 6 or 7, attended by a few gentry, was in residence, and they made "but a mean Court." The houses are described as well built, and the streets regular and clean. They visited the Jesuits' College and Church, the Cathedral, and the Elector's Palace and Chapel, where wonderful relics were to be seen. Not long before their arrival a thief had broken into the

"Sanctum sanctorum and despoiled some of these Relics of their gold and jewells to a great Vallue, but he had no mind to <sup>y</sup>e holy movables, so left them behind."

The travellers left Munich on April 18 for Innsbruck. At Mittenwald their passes were strictly examined, and the next day

"Mr. Payler and selfe were almost killed upon the high road, <sup>y</sup>e Calash overturning close upon one of these precipices."

Innsbruck was reached on April 20, but before crossing into Italy Chiswell has some interesting remarks on Germany and the Germans which are worth noting. He found the people courteous and good-natured, free from malice and subtlety, and not such heavy drinkers as had been reported. Like many travellers of the day, he disapproves of their dangerous and unwholesome stoves, "which give such close and excessive heats allmost equall to a Bagnio." He objects also to their beds stuffed with fine feathers:—

"one you lye upon and such an<sup>o</sup> <sup>wh</sup>th a sheet covers you: being thus stewed up at first going to bed you sweet exceedingly, but before morning 'tis 20 to 1 if either one or if other side of <sup>y</sup>e Bed gets not great part of <sup>y</sup>e feathers and so falls off, leaving <sup>y</sup>e Pores open—dangerous to be perced by this Bleake air."

Leaving Innsbruck, the travellers crossed the Brenner without mishap, and reached Venice on April 26. At Coverlo on the way was a small but strong fort built across the narrow valley dividing the Bishopric from Venetian territory. Part of the garrison, with their wives and children, were quartered in a large cave in the mountain:—

"before <sup>y</sup>e mouth thereof (<sup>wh</sup>ch is directly over <sup>y</sup>e Fort and 30 or 40 yards from <sup>y</sup>e ground) juts out a Bellecony of Wood to <sup>wh</sup>ch they are drawne up and lett downe by a Rope, but only one at a time as their occasions require."

The entertainment on the road was on the whole good, but Italian inns had not improved since Balthasar Paumgarten described them at the end of the preceding century.\* At one village

"<sup>y</sup>e Bedds were so excessive nasty and full of Buggs etc. <sup>y</sup>e [we] were forced to take up <sup>wh</sup>ch hard Chaires for Lodging, and indeed [continues Chiswell] <sup>y</sup>e Inns in Italy (as wee found afterwards) in this particular are allmost intolerable."

At Venice they stayed at the "3 Kings," where they had good entertainment, and after visiting the chief places of interest, and inspecting the largest and most curious pair of globes "which perhaps the world affords," departed on May 5 for Padua by boat. Thence they proceeded by coach to Ferrara, then only a depopulated ruin. Here their arms were taken, and returned to them as they left the city. At Bologna horses were hired, "miserable dull beasts" they were, and on May 8 the travellers reached Florence. Here the noble buildings, large streets, fine gardens, &c., were admired. The Duke, it seems, at this time was obtaining immense sums of money from his subjects by monopolies—almost every commodity was farmed out, and practically nothing was allowed to pass into the city untaxed, even for personal use:—

"paper, tobacco, glass, ware, ice, nay the very wicker of flasks, are thus severely Hippoltoed, and notwithstanding our passes they hardly freed us from being searched in the gate-way, and everything the Earth produces payes a duty when brought to market."

Coaches were now hired to Livorno, where they stayed at "Mr. Horseys house" while waiting for a boat to carry them to the East. From here they visited Pisa and Lucca, the latter "a pretty, well-built, happy little town"; and later Mr. Payler and Mr. Hill embarked for Smyrna. On July 4 Chiswell himself sailed for Scanderon, where he arrived on the 29th.

The Italians he describes as wise, solid and cunning, temperate in drinking, frugal, civil

\* See ante, p. 144.



to strangers, but revengeful, jealous, and obscene. Their "habitt" was generally black, and they wore large bands and cloaks; others followed the French fashion, but in sad colours. They seem to have been great admirers of art, "but learning is almost lost among them, w<sup>ch</sup> themselves confess." The travellers found to their cost that "cleanlynes was none of their Tallent." It is interesting to note that at this time there seems to have been a fairly good supply of coaches in Italy. Earlier travellers in this century are often at pains to remark upon the dearth of coaches, but Chiswell strongly recommends their "calashes, which travel both night and day." This night travelling, too, was an innovation. Previously no one thought of travelling at night. For one thing, the roads were too unsafe to venture along them in the dark; and another reason for confining one's travelling to daylight was that many of the towns and villages through which one would have to pass closed their gates at sunset, and would neither admit travellers nor pass them out after that hour.

Chiswell's travels might almost be said to belong to the eighteenth century. By that time the novelty of travelling had begun to wear away. Communications had improved, tourists were specially catered for, and the element of surprise and adventure which makes sixteenth- and seventeenth-century travel so refreshing had, to a large extent, ceased to exist.

MALCOLM LETTS.

#### FIELDING AT BOSWELL COURT.

A CONTRIBUTOR to *The Gentleman's Magazine* of 1786, p. 659, subscribing himself "G. S. of Harley Street," narrates a somewhat far-fetched story concerning Henry Fielding (1707-54), the point of which centres about an allegation that

"some parochial taxes for his house in Beaufort Buildings being unpaid, and for which he had been demanded again and again, or, in vulgar phrase, dunned de die in diem...."

"G. S." states that Fielding's sister lived with him at the time the rate-collector made his fruitless calls; it may, therefore, be taken that he refers to the period of Fielding's widowhood, the time between Charlotte Fielding's death in November, 1744, and his re-marriage in November, 1747. On the strength of "G. S.'s" statement Fielding's biographers have invariably named Beaufort Buildings as the place of his residence; e.g., see Miss Godden's 'Memoir of Henry Fielding,' pp. 161-3 (Sampson Low, 1910),

where an illustration of "Beaufort Buildings, Strand, in 1725, by Paul Sandby," is appended. As Paul Sandby was born in 1725 he must have shown much precocity.

It has been my good fortune to examine the documents in *Walton v. Collier*, a case from Salisbury, tried in 1745. The details of the litigation I propose discussing later, but the point of immediate interest lies in the fact that the defendant, to avoid arrest, was ordered to find two sureties; whereupon

"James Harris of the City of Sarum in the County of Wilts Esquire and Henry Fielding of Boswell Court in the Parish of St. Clement Danes in the County of Middlesex Esquire came into the Court of our Lord the King at Westminster in their proper persons and became pledges and each of them by himself did become pledge...."

Possessed of this clue, I sought permission to investigate the original Rate-Books in the keeping of the Westminster City Council, from which, with the courteous help of the assistants in the Council's Record Department, the following information was abstracted:—

#### *The Accompts of the Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of St. Clement Danes.*

##### SHIER LANE WARD. BOSWELL COURT.

Year.	Rent.	Name.	Rates collected.		Arrears.
1744	45	Filden		15/-	
1745	45	Filden	£3 7 6	£3 7 6	
1746	55	{ Feilding, Esq. }	£3 7 6	£3 7 6	
1747	55	{ Henry Fielding, Esq. }	18/4	18/4	18/4
1748		No entry			

The following observations may be permitted:—

1. The record of this particular ward for 1743 is missing, but the name does not appear in that for 1742. A Sewer Rate was levied in 1743, but the Sewer Rate Books in the possession of the London County Council, to which I was granted access, do not give Fielding's name in 1743.

2. The rateable value of the property appears to have increased during Fielding's tenancy, the rate being collected sometimes quarterly, sometimes half-yearly. The marked differences in the yearly payments are owing probably to the hand-to-mouth parochial policy of the period, the rates being required sometimes for upkeep only, whereas at other times they had to cover constructional outlays.

3. The dates tally exactly with the surrounding facts. Fielding was living at Bath in 1744 when Charlotte Fielding died. She was buried in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields early in November, after which he would require a house for himself and children. Similarly he would determine his tenancy before the last quarter in 1747, when he re-married and removed to Twickenham.

4. I assume Old Boswell Court is meant by Boswell Court. It stood between Carey Street and Butcher Row, on part of the site now occupied by the Royal Courts of Justice. New Boswell Court lay just north of it, being joined thereto by a covered passage (see Rocque's 'Survey,' 1746). The Rate-Books show that among the other tenants of the Court were Mr. Thomas Lane, the then Chairman of the Middlesex Quarter Sessions, Mr. Serjeant Leeds, Mr. Serjeant Wynne (Fielding's neighbour), and Mr. Justice Wright. It was, therefore, a legal quarter of repute, and it is not uninteresting to note that with the exception of Mr. Lane, who had stables attached to his premises, no tenant lived in a more expensive house than Fielding.

5. Fielding was never in arrears with his rates; those who were are duly recorded under the fifth column. "G. S.," who doubtless meant well enough, was amusing himself and his readers at the expense of Fielding's reputation as a man of integrity—a course too many have followed. Furthermore, the officers of the Court would never have accepted Fielding as a surety for 400*l.* had he been an individual notorious for dodging rate-collectors. Although foreign to my present purpose, I may say that Fielding had to pay.

6. Beaufort Buildings stood on the site now known as Savoy Court, which leads direct to the Savoy Hotel. The directors, with commendable grace, have erected in the hotel approach a tablet commemorating Fielding's residence. The facts here brought forward make the statement legendary, but curiously enough the Rate-Books for Beaufort Street show that if the name of Fielding were obliterated, and that of Tobias Smollett inserted, the tablet would justify its existence.

7. Incidentally it may be noted that Fielding was not merely a surety in the case of Walton v. Collier; he appears to have acted as counsel also. The documents show that he drafted the demurrer on appeal from the Exchequer Court to the Exchequer

Chamber. With the exception of some legal manuscript in the writer's possession and in the Morrison Manuscripts, this appears to be the only piece of legal work extant by the great novelist before his appointment to the bench at Bow Street.

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

1 Essex Court, Temple, E.C.

MEMOIRS OF PATRICK MADAN.—I have come across recently the following curious tract:—

"Authentic Memoirs of the Life, Numerous Adventures and Remarkable Escapes of the Celebrated Patrick Madan.... By a Gentleman of the Inner Temple.... London: Printed for A. Milne, No. 202, High Holborn...." No date.

It has not been mentioned previously in 'N. & Q.' and it is unnoticed by Lowndes.

The hero of the biography, a son of Thomas Madan, "head gardener and park-keeper of a nobleman, near Carrickfergus," was born in Ireland on April 20, 1752, along with a twin sister. Proceeding to England in 1764, the pair achieved notoriety at an early age, Patrick as a gentleman of the road, Mary as a lady of easy virtue. He acted as a hired bully during the Wilkes Riots in 1768; he was suspected of being concerned in a famous murder committed by the brothers Kennedy. Before long his misdeeds brought him to Newgate. The accounts of some of the strange adventures described in the memoirs are corroborated elsewhere. Thus the attempt to break out of Newgate in October, 1771, and his sentence to death on July 6, 1774, are noticed in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, xli. 517; xlv. 330. His reprieve at the Tyburn gallows is described in 'The Newgate Calendar' by William Jackson (1818), v. pp. 146-7. His sentence to death for a second time on Dec. 9, 1780, is mentioned in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, l. 586.

For many years he was the leader of a gang of thieves, spending most of his life in gaol. He is said to have made two desperate attempts to escape from Newgate; he took part in a fierce riot in the Savoy prison. The second sentence of death being commuted on condition "that he should serve His Majesty as a soldier on the coast of Africa during his natural life," he was put aboard a transport at Chatham, bound for Senegal; but when the vessel touched at Portsmouth he made another dash for liberty. Being captured, he received 500 lashes, and afterwards was "conveyed to Haslar Hospital to be cured," from which place, however, he soon managed to escape. After a short spell of liberty he

was arrested in London, and appeared at the Old Bailey in April, 1782, charged with returning from transportation. From Newgate he was removed to the Savoy, where his biographer leaves him.

If only for its descriptions of the state of Newgate between the years 1770-80 the little book is interesting, and it is evidently based upon facts. The fair sister, Mary Madan, is said to have been a celebrated courtesan, whose *cher ami*, Lord S—, successfully interceded for the disreputable brother on several occasions. Patrick Madan must have been a notorious criminal in his day. What was the end of him?

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

"LEUCIANA."—On p. 177 of the 'Life of St. Declan of Ardmore' and the 'Life of St. Mochuda of Lismore,' edited by the Rev. P. Power, and published in October, 1915, by the Irish Texts Society, of London, the final note on the former 'Life' runs:—

"[96] TOMB. The word in the Latin text is 'Leuciana,' the meaning of which was unknown to the Bollandists, and apparently also to Du Cange. From other Irish 'Lives' (cf. St. Mochuda's) it is quite clear that *leviciana* is a tomb or cemetery."

Is it not a mediæval variety of *levitica*, in the sense of the burial-place of the *levites*, or "clerics," the "ordained" portion of the community? In the cemetery at Bayonne there is a special sepulchre for the clergy of that diocese. Or is it a Latinization from Gaelic *leoie*="ashes," *cineres*?

E. S. DODGSON.

GOSSIPS AND LIES.—In some parts of Derbyshire, when two or three women are seen standing at a door, they are said to be "hearin' one lig an' tellin' tow." To tell a "lig"—tell a lie. THOS. RATCLIFFE.

MAJOR JOHN FAIRFAX. (See 8 S. vi. 448; vii. 15, 58, 217.)—Some years ago I submitted a query respecting the above, and now, after a considerable lapse of time, I have found amongst some of my grandfather's papers the original commission of John Fairfax as a lieutenant of infantry. I give a copy of this *in extenso*, as it may possibly be of interest to some readers of 'N. & Q.' and is also an addition to the notes which have appeared at the above references. As to whether John Fairfax transferred, at a later date, to a cavalry regiment I have no other evidence than the particulars on the back of the miniature as previously given.

"The Honble John Cartier Esq<sup>r</sup> Governor of Fort William &c. Commander in Chief of all the

Forces Employed in the Service of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies in the Kingdom of Bengal and Provinces of Bahar and Orixa President of the Council of Fort William To John Fairfax Gentleman, Greeting—

[SEAL]

Edw<sup>d</sup> Baber Sec<sup>y</sup>

Reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty Courage and Good Conduct I do by these Presents Constitute and Appoint you John Fairfax Gentleman to be a Lieutenant of Infantry in the Service of the said United East India Company on the Bengal Establishment You are therefore duly to exercise as well the Officers as Soldiers in Arms under you and to Use your best Endeavours to keep them in good Order and Discipline and I do hereby Command them to Obey you as their Lieutenant. And you are to take Rank as such from the Twenty Fifth day of April One thousand seven Hundred and Sixty Nine. And you are to Observe and follow all such Orders and Directions from time to time as you shall receive from the Governor for the time being [illegible] Your Superior Officers according to the Rules and Discipline of War in Pursuance of the Trust hereby reposed in You.

"Given under My hand and the Seal of the said United East India Company in Fort William this Second day of July in the Tenth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the faith and so forth and in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy.

[signed] JOHN CARTIER

Register'd in the Secretary's Office

By Order of the Honble the President & Council

[signed] EDW<sup>d</sup> BABER Sec<sup>y</sup>.

CHARLES DRURY.

A QUESTION IN PROBABILITIES.—Several years ago there appeared in one of the reviews an able article. It aimed at proving, and I think did prove, that, while the ordinary gambler is a victim of his folly, he has a more even chance of winning at the tables of Monte Carlo than otherwise and elsewhere. But the writer advanced this proposition: that, while the chances of a coin, being tossed up, falling head or tail are equal, this equality of chances is undisturbed although the coin should fall heads up fifty times running. This I am much inclined to doubt. My reason is that, in calculating chances, all relevant facts should be taken into account; and the long recurrence of "heads up" is a relevant fact. I leave the inquiry to mathematicians.

It may be worth while to add that some coins, like the current penny of George V., are biased by the prominence of the head and the slight corresponding depression of the tail. A smooth Victoria shilling will produce even results.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

## Queries.

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

**PHOSPHORESCENT SPIDERS.**—In Japan and China some spiders are believed to emit phosphorescence, as is to be seen in the following quotations:—

"Some years ago it was rumoured there nightly appeared an *ignis fatuus* in Takayasu-gōri, prov. Kawachi, when five or six men, taking the cool of the evening in an open field, happened to see a light coming from a hill, alighting on a stubble, and recurring like a blowing fire. One of them, a youth, went nigh, drew his sword, and split it in twain; it fell on the ground, still continuing to glow. Under a torchlight they found it was a large spider, shaped as if a checkerboard was made into a sphere, with transverse stripes as yellow as gold-foil, whence issued the light not dissimilar to that of the fire-fly. A priest of Kawachi told me: 'Most of the *ignes fatui* are caused by spiders; what I personally observed was flying from a hill down into a field.' And the mountaineers of Yoshino say: 'Every time we catch a flying fire in these mountains, we invariably see it is nothing else than a spider of a ball's size, such occurrences being by no means rare.'" —'Kien-Ippitsu,' written in the eighteenth century, pp. 301-2, in the 'Zoku Enseki Jisshu,' vol. iii., Tokyo, 1908.

Terashima's 'Wakan Sansai Dzu,' 1713, tom. lii., speaks of the Japanese *Jorōgumo* (*Nephila clavata*) in these words:—

"It is variegated with yellow, black, green, and red colours, its beauty in appearance only adding to its uncanniness because of its being very poisonous. It is longer than the common spider, and has a slender waist and pointed abdomen, all its legs being long and black. Its thread is as sticky as birdlime, and yellowish of hue, which it weaves into webs suspended among the branches and under the eaves. As its body is brittle it readily crushes, and dies emitting blood when caught and beaten—this being the only spider with red blood. As it moves, it sometimes emits phosphorescence from the two spots by the pointed end of its abdomen, though it is never so continually glowing as that of the fire-fly. But the old one can give out a much larger light, sometimes met in the dark drizzly night. It is as large as a small bowl, round and bluish, and moving so slowly as to be unable to go a long distance or higher than the eaves. The phosphoric light of the night-heron [for which see 11 S. xii. 214] differs from this in the variability of its velocity and altitude."

And according to the Chinese encyclopædia 'Yuen - kien - lui - han,' 1703, tom. ccccxlix. :—

"During the period of Yuen-ho (806-20), one Su Tan went several tens of *lis* over Mount Fung-tsiuh, and beheld afar amongst the crags a large white light, which was brilliant and round, and ten feet in diameter. Thinking it was a sacred spot,

he approached it, but no sooner had he touched the light than he uttered a long shriek, and was instantly enveloped with webs so densely as to look like a cocoon. At the same time there ran towards him a black spider as huge as a basin. His servant cut open the webs with a sharp sword, but found him already dead with collapsed brain."

Are there any instances of such phosphorescent spiders recorded from beyond Japan and China?

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

'LA BÊTE DU GÉVAUDAN.'—I was asked once to get a French book called by this title, but found it was out of print. In the 'Life of Fanny Burney,' by Mr. Austin Dobson, p. 37, it speaks of: "that terrible Czarina who, according to Walpole, had even more teeth than the famous 'Wild Beast of the Gévaudan.'" What is this legend, and where is it to be found?

G. A. ANDERSON.

CHARLES LAMB'S FOLIO 'BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER.'—What is the history of this book from Lamb's death till its arrival in the British Museum?

G. A. ANDERSON.

POISONED ROBES.—Heracles was killed by a robe poisoned with the blood of Nessus. There are examples from India of similar cases in comparatively recent times. I am anxious for a reference explaining the possibility or impossibility of causing death by such means, and for an account of the poisons used.

EMERITUS.

ELIZABETH VERNON OF HODNET.—Can any reader oblige me with the following particulars respecting Elizabeth Vernon of Hodnet, Salop, who became the wife of Henry, third Earl of Southampton?—date of birth, place of burial, any description of her personal appearance.

GRATEFUL.

MONTAGU AND MANCHESTER.—Why did Sir Henry Montagu take the title of Earl of Manchester? *The Manchester Guardian* of March 16, 1916, referring to the present Duke of Manchester, says:—

"So far as one knows, neither he nor any of his house ever had the remotest connection with Manchester (if our Manchester should really be theirs, as it is generally taken to be), and how they came to choose the title is a mystery on which the usually garrulous pages of the peerages shed no light."

F. H. C.

FOURTEENTH-CENTURY STAINED GLASS.—I have a fragment of fourteenth-century glass depicting an archbishop with his right hand raised in the attitude of benediction. The hand is slightly turned inwards towards the

body, and on the first joint of the second finger a ring of cable pattern is shown. Is not this an unusual position for an episcopal ring? The work on the glass is very rough, and it is possible a mistake has been made by the artist as to both the pattern of ring and its position.

WILLIAM PEARCE, F.S.A.

Perrott House, Pershore.

#### ACTION ON WATER OF FROGS AND TOADS.

—In South Africa it was a common belief that frogs and toads purify the water in which they live, and apparently the belief is held in Great Britain also. What is the origin of this, and is there any justification for it?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

WARING.—Can any contributor tell me where I may find information about the Warrings, or if they formed any settlements in Yorkshire? I cannot find anything about them.

H. BEWLEY.

AUTHORS WANTED.—The British Museum and the Bodleian Library possess a book entitled: "Omar: or the Captive's Escape; an allegory. By a Citizen of Oxford. London, 1852." 8vo. Is it known by whom it was written?

E. S. DODGSON.

Oxford Union Society.

Who is the author of the poem which begins as follows, and where could a copy be obtained?—

Hard blew the wind, and far as eye could strain  
No living thing was left upon the main  
Save one poor, feeble, solitary bird,  
With plaintive scream upon the breezes heard.

(Mrs.) E. A. DODSON.

Wootton Rectory, Northampton.

#### LYKE WAKE DIRGE.—

This ae nighte, this ae nighte.

I shall be grateful for information concerning this "Lyke Wake Dirge." What is its date? In 'The Songs of the North' it is said to belong to the North of England. How should "nighte" and "lighte" be pronounced? I have been told that it is a Scots ballad, in which case these words would be pronounced, I should imagine, "nicht" and "licht." Where are there any notes on the ballad? I have found it in several collections, but without notes on it, except in one collection, which classed it among supernatural ballads, and said it voiced a belief common to Asiatic and European peoples.

R. L. RANKINE.

10 Raddlebarn Lane, Selly Oak, Birmingham.

[A reference to Sir E. B. Tylor's 'Primitive Culture,' vol. i. p. 495 (4th edition), may be useful.]

LARCKIN.—Larckin Gordon was assistant judge of Common Pleas, Jamaica, and one of the magistrates of Clarendon parish, Middlesex county, and died about 1785. He is believed to have been the son of a Jacobite named William Gordon who emigrated to Jamaica. Where did he get the curious name of Larckin? Is it Irish?

J. M. BULLOCH.

123 Pall Mall, S.W.

"PARTED BRASS-RAGS." — *Punch* for March 15, in recording Col. Churchill's remarkable speech in the House of Commons on March 7, when he advised the Government to make Lord Fisher again First Sea Lord, represents the former as saying that "they had 'parted brass-rags' over Gallipoli, it was true." The expression "parted brass-rags" seems to be due to *Punch*, as it did not appear in *The Daily Telegraph's* lengthy report of Col. Churchill's speech. The meaning is obviously that Col. Churchill and Lord Fisher had parted on bad terms; but what is the origin of the phrase in *Punch*?

J. R. THORNE.

GEORGE BYNG, M.P. FOR NEWPORT.—Who was this George Byng who represented Newport in the Isle of Wight from January to June, 1790? Was he the George Byng who afterwards represented Middlesex for over fifty years, and was Father of the House of Commons from 1832 until his death in 1847?

G. F. R. B.

MAJOR THOMAS DILKES OF THE 49TH FOOT.—I wish to obtain the date of his birth, and full particulars of his parentage. When and where did he die?

G. F. R. B.

AUTHOR OF SONG WANTED.—Who wrote the words to the song:—

In Cawsand Bay lying  
With the blue peter flying?

These are, I believe, the opening lines. I was told it was by Dibdin, but do not find it included in his poems.

N. W. HILL.

THE ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT.—What is the origin of the Garter motto encircling the badge of the Royal Sussex Regiment, and did the prefix "Royal" originate with this and other line regiments?

P. D. M.

DR. CHARNOCK'S LIBRARY.—Is anything known about the fate of the library of the late Dr. Richard Stephen Charnock, the well-known author, for many years a valued contributor to 'N. & Q.'? I am particularly interested in a book which he had in his collection, and of which I cannot discover another copy.

L. L. K.

**HERALDRY.**—Will any reader kindly inform me which family bore the following arms, *circa* 1720? Az., a lion passant gardant or, a chief ermine (Kent?), quarterly with Az., a dolphin nant or.

MARY TERESA FORTESCUE.

11 Smith Square, Westminster.

**REFERENCE WANTED:** "PLURA MALA NOBIS CONTINGUNT QUAM ACCIDUNT."—Where did Seneca say this?

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

**DRIDEN (DRYDEN).**—I shall be glad to know of any early instances of the surname Driden or Dryden. In which counties is the name common? A. B. BENSON.

Constitutional Club, W.C.

**WELSH PRIESTS EDUCATED ABROAD.**—Are any lists extant and obtainable of students from Wales educated at Douai, Valladolid, and the English College at Rome? Information will oblige.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

## Replies.

SIR ROBERT CAREY'S RIDE.

(12 S. i. 189.)

CAREY wrote an account of his marvellous ride, which was first printed in 1759 at Horace Walpole's suggestion. The book has been reprinted several times. There are numerous references to and side-lights upon the journey in many other books.

To understand the exact purpose of the ride and its circumstances certain facts must be alluded to. Early in March, 1603, Queen Elizabeth fell ill. It may have been grief for Essex or worry as to the succession. She could not endure the thought of a successor, but never once did she betray her real feelings. On Jan. 21, 1603, the Court had left Whitehall for Richmond. A sharp frost had followed a period of wet, and the Queen took cold and "kept her inner lodging." Sir Robert Carey was the Queen's kinsman, through Lady Mary Boleyn, who had married an immediate ancestor of Carey's, Anne Boleyn being Mary Boleyn's sister. Carey was brother, too, to the Queen's dear friend who had lately died, the Countess of Nottingham. He was a typical Elizabethan, then aged 43—the youngest son of Henry Carey, first Lord Hunsdon. He was of fine appearance, and "exceeded in

making choice of what he wore to be handsome and comely." He had done active military service, and had been a gentleman volunteer against the Spanish Armada. He had been member of Parliament for Morpeth, and must have journeyed over the North Road many times. In his 'Memoirs' he says: "I kept men and horses far above my rank, and so continued a long time." His cousin, Lord Suffolk, afterwards told James I. that "there was none in the Queen's Court that lived in a better fashion than he did." He had already been to Scotland and paid homage to James on a courtly errand. The King evidently liked him. Every one agreed that he was a good diplomatist. His one fault in Elizabeth's eyes was that he had married. His wife was the daughter of Sir Hugh Trevannion and widow of Sir Henry Widdrington. She had brought him Widdrington, a house in Northumberland. He made up this quarrel with the Queen after "a stormy and terrible encounter."

Carey knew that Elizabeth was ailing, and he hovered round her like a bird. The Privy Council on their side kept a watchful eye on him, knowing that his attentions to the Queen were not prompted by any special wish to prolong her life, but rather to be ready to play his own ambitious game should the Queen die.

"And hereupon I bethought myself with what grace and favour I was ever received by the King of Scots, whensoever I was sent to him. I did assure myself, it was neither unjust, nor dishonest for me to do for myself, if God, at that time, should call her to his mercy. Hereupon I wrote to the King of Scots (knowing him to be the right heir to the crown of England), and certified him in what state her Majesty was. I desired him not to stir from Edinburgh; if of that sickness she should die, I would be the first man that should bring him news of it."—'Memoirs,' 1808 ed., p. 118.

Carey had hurried to Richmond as soon as he heard of the Queen's indisposition, and found her "sitting low upon her cushions," heaving deep sighs and evidently very unwell. He kissed her hand and wished her a return to health. He goes on to say:—

"She took me by the hand and wrung it hard, and said, 'No, Robin, I am not well'.....and that her heart 'had been sad and heavy for ten or twelve days.'"

This interview took place at Richmond Palace on Saturday evening, March 19, 1603. From that day the Queen grew worse, refusing food and declining to go to bed. Meanwhile, as we have seen,



Carey had written to James and "certified him in what state" Elizabeth was. At the same time he arranged to have relays of horses along the whole of the North Road in case he himself should require them. In the Camden Society volume, Bruce's 'Correspondence of James VI. with Cecil and Others,' 1861, there is a letter quoted from the Hatfield MSS. which illustrates what was happening. It is partly in cipher:—

"Efter the date of this dispache you send me now, there was a gentilman direct from richmont the 19 of this instant at 2 hours efter diner, who arriued the night befor your packet lat, and had audience of 30 (King James) in his bed at 7 in the morninge; his credit was from Sir Robert Carie to giue 30 (King James) assurance that 24 (Queen Elizabeth) could not owltiwe thre dayes at most, and that he stayed only at court to bring to hem the first newes of her dethe, and had horses plased in all the way to mak hem speed in hes post."—"Correspondence of James VI.," pp. 48-9.

By Wednesday, March 23, the Queen had become speechless, and at six that night Whitgift the Archbishop was sent for, and remained with her for some hours. Carey stayed at the palace; and on going to his room on this critical Wednesday night he

"left word with one in the cofferer's chamber to call me, if that night it was thought she would die, and gave the porter an angel to let me in at any time when I called."

In the middle of the night this gentleman who had been so effectually tipped with "an angel" came to Carey's room to say that the Queen was dead. Instantly the Queen had passed away, the Lords of the Council had given directions that no one was to go in or out of the palace. The Comptroller of the Council knowing Carey's game, and meeting him at the gate in the middle of the night, endeavoured to put him off the scent by saying that the Queen was "pretty well," at the same time inviting him to come inside, thinking it would be safer to have such a swift rider locked within the gates. Carey, not fully perceiving what was being done, entered, and was then informed that he would not be allowed to leave. Now Carey's brother, George, second Lord Hunsdon, a Privy Councillor and an official of great importance at the Court, was lodged within the palace at that moment. Robert therefore woke his brother:—

"I went to my brother's chamber, who was in bed, having been over-watched many nights before. I got him up with all speed, and when the Council's men were going out of the gate, my brother thrust to the gate. The porter, knowing him to be a great

officer, let him out. I pressed after him, and was stayed by the porter. My brother said angrily to the porter, 'Let him out, I will answer for him.' Whereupon I was suffered to pass, which I was not a little glad of."

"I got to horse, and rode to the Knight Marshal's lodging, by Charing Cross, and there stayed till the Lords came to Whitehall Garden. I staid there till it was nine o'clock in the morning, and hearing that all the Lords were in the old orchard at Whitehall; I sent the Marshal to tell them, that I had staid all that while to know their pleasures, and that I would attend them if they would command me any service. They were very glad when they heard I was not gone, and desired the Marshal to send for me, and I should with all speed be dispatched for Scotland. The Marshal believed them, and sent Sir Arthur Savage for me. I made haste to them. One of the council (my Lord of Banbury that now is) whispered the Marshal in the ear, and told him, if I came they would stay me, and send some other in my stead. The Marshal got from them, and met me coming to them between the two gates. He bade me begone, for he had learned, for certain, that if I came to them, they would betray me.

"I returned and took horse between nine and ten o'clock, and that night rode to Doncaster. The Friday night, I came to my own house at Witherington, and presently took order with my deputies to see the Borders kept in quiet, which they had much to do: and gave order the next morning, the King of Scotland should be proclaimed King of England, and at Morpeth and Alnwick. Very early on Saturday I took horse for Edinburgh, and came to Norham about twelve at noon, so that I might well have been with the King at supper time: but I got a great fall by the way, and my horse, with one of his heels, gave me a great blow on the head, that made me shed much blood. It made me so weak, that I was forced to ride a soft pace after, so that the King was newly gone to bed by the time that I knocked at the gate. I was quickly let in, and carried up to the King's chamber. I kneeled by him, and saluted him by his title of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland. He gave me his hand to kiss, and bade me welcome. After he had long discoursed of the manner of the Queen's sickness, and of her death, he asked what letters I had from the council? I told him, none: and acquainted him how narrowly I escaped from them. And yet I had brought him a blue ring from a fair lady, that I hoped would give him assurance of the truth that I had reported. He took it, and looked upon it, and said, 'It is enough: I know by this you are a true messenger.' Then he committed me to the charge of my Lord Hume, and gave straight command that I should want nothing. He sent for his chirurgeons to attend me, and when I kissed his hand at my departure, he said to me these gracious words: 'I know you have lost a near kinswoman, and a loving mistress: but take here my hand, I will be as good a master to you, and will requite this service with honour and reward.'

"So I left him that night, and went with my Lord Hume to my lodging, where I had all things fitting for so weary a man as I was. After my head was drest, I took leave of my Lord, and many others that attended me, and went to my rest."—"Memoirs," 1808 ed., 124-9.

The following notes may be of interest. As to the route taken, Carey's own narrative supplies sufficient information for us to know the road. He does not say the precise route he took from Richmond to Charing Cross. He probably crossed the river at Brentford and came through Chiswick. Later in the day when he left London he would have gone by Stamford Hill, Tottenham High Cross, Edmonton, Enfield, Waltham Cross, Amwell, Ware, Buntingford, Royston, Caxton, and Huntingdon. This is verified in Ogilby's 'Itinerarium Angliæ.' Those acquainted with road history know that there is a North Road and a Great North Road. The former is the older, and follows the route taken by the old Roman road to Lincoln. Both roads run parallel for about the first sixty miles, and meet at Alconbury Hill, a little north of Huntingdon, and sixty-eight miles from London. In the documents unearthed about 1844 at Somerset House relating to the "Master of the Postes" in Elizabeth's time, the route to Berwick is clearly defined; it proceeded in continuation (after the places named above) to go through Stilton, Stamford, Grantham, Newark, Tookesford (Tuxford), Forby (Ferriby), Doncaster, Ferry Bridge, Wetherby, Boroughbridge, Northallerton, Darneton (Darlington), Durham, Newcastle, Morpeth, Belford, Berwick.

The reason why Carey made for Doncaster was because a branch of his own family lived there (see Hunter's 'Deanery of Doncaster,' vol. i.), and he could therefore count upon suitable hospitality and possibly better horses. The London-Berwick posts, in a petition to the Council during Elizabeth's reign, stated that on account of the great number riding over that road many of their horses were injured or were not paid for, while the constables, whose duty it was to see that horses were provided, were often ill-treated. See J. C. Hemmeon's 'History of the British Post Office,' p. 91.

Carey's second day's journey brought him to Widdrington. Here he had his own house, which we have seen came to him through his marriage (Aug. 20, 1593), at Berwick-on-Tweed, with Elizabeth, widow of Sir Henry Widdrington.

At Norham, where he next stopped, other members of the Carey family resided (see Jerminham's 'Norham Castle,' pp. 269-71). The Carey family long held official positions at Berwick-on-Tweed.

Even in these present days of macadamized roads Carey's journey would have been thought remarkable. Undertaken in Elizabethan days, it reveals almost superhuman endurance considering the short time occupied.

Three years later—in May, 1606—John Lepton of York undertook to ride on six consecutive days between York and London. He left Aldersgate first on May 20, and reached York before dark. Ben Jonson footed it to Edinburgh in June, 1618; and Taylor, the water poet, in his 'Pennyless Pilgrimage,' relates how in 1623 "he travailed on foot from London to Edenborough." In 1740 Thornhill, landlord of the Bell at Stilton, rode to London and back to Stilton (154 miles) in eleven hours, thirty-three minutes, and forty-six seconds.

I hope I may be forgiven if I say that one leading reason why I have endeavoured to reply to this query is that in the year 1884 I walked from this door to the post office in Prince's Street, Edinburgh. Before the days of motor-cars, and consequently changed conditions of road travel, a great bond linked up all those who had covered the journey between England and Scotland by road.

The manuscript of Carey's 'Memoirs' descended to Lady Elizabeth Spelman, wife of William Spelman of Wickmere, co. Norfolk (see *The Herald and Genealogist*, vol. iv.). Lady Elizabeth Spelman lent the manuscript to John, Earl of Cork, who transcribed it and issued it at Walpole's suggestion ('Royal and Noble Authors'). Lady E. Spelman died Jan. 11, 1748. Her will describes her as of St. James's, Westminster, and it gives valuable details hitherto overlooked of family portraits, including a group portrait of Sir Robert Carey and family, which, with other pictures, she left to "James Hamilton, Lord Viscount Limerick." The group portrait is doubtless the same as is referred to in Emily G. S. Reilly's 'Historical Anecdotes of Boleynes, Careys, &c.,' 1839. The picture was then in the possession of Lord Roden. The only portrait of Carey alluded to in the 'D.N.B.' is the one included in the Tapestries of the House of Lords. Of the various editions of Carey's 'Memoirs,' that issued in 1808 by Ballantyne in Edinburgh with Sir Robert Naunton's 'Fragmenta Regalia' is the pleasantest. Arber's reprint in the "English Garner" is very good, and has the additional value of notes by C. H. Firth.

The books in which Carey's ride is referred to, or which have illustrative notes, are very numerous. Although Lord Cork was the first to issue Carey's 'Memoirs' entire, Birch in his 'Historical View' had printed that part which related to the death of Elizabeth. It is a little aggravating that the latest volume issued of the Hatfield papers stops short of the Queen's death and Carey's ride by about one day. Whenever the next volume appears it will, no doubt, contain letters by Carey—which are known to be preserved at Hatfield, and which have not yet been printed.

Most important genealogical details of the Careys, with extracts from the Registers of Berwick and many other places, are to be found in *The Herald and Genealogist*, vol. iv. The two articles there printed give valuable extracts and important biographical details.

John Nichols's 'Progresses of James I.' has several references to Carey's ride. It is amusing to compare James's progress to the south, which lasted over a month, with Carey's ride of two and a half days; James left Edinburgh April 5, 1603, and reached London, May 7. He stayed with the Careys at Widdrington on Friday, April 8, and while there "slew two deer in the park."

The 'Domestic State Papers, James I.,' vol. i., contains the following, dated from Edinburgh, March 28, 1603:—

"Tidings of Queen Elizabeth's decease and of his majesty's proclamation were brought by Sir R. Carey on Saturday at midnight. The King thinks best of Master Secretary [Cecil] of any creature living. Will be glad to speak with him."

James knew quite well how much he owed to Cecil's counsels with Elizabeth in his (James's) favour.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187 Piccadilly, W.

See the first item, in Prof. Arber's 'An English Garner' (1903), of the volume entitled 'Stuart Tracts,' edited by Prof. Firth. This account of Queen Elizabeth's death is extracted from Carey's 'Memoirs' and is in the first person; but he gives few details of his celebrated ride. The first six pages of Prof. Firth's preface should also be read.

A. R. BAYLEY.

V. A. F. will find an account of the famous ride in 'The Memoirs of Robert Carey, Earl of Monmouth,' published by Alex. Moring, Ltd., the De la More Press, 1905.

G. C. C.

MRS. QUON (2 S. v. 8; 10 S. xi. 501; xii. 113, 470).—"Who was Mrs. Quon?" asked Q. N., writing to 'N. & Q.' on Jan. 2, 1858, and quoting Horace Walpole's letter to Montagu, dated May 19, 1756 (Toynbee, iii. 425); but his query has remained unanswered till the present day. Walpole wrote:

"I believe the French have taken the Sun. Among other captures I hear the King has taken another English mistress, a Mrs. Pope, who took her degrees in gallantry some years ago. She went to Versailles with the famous Mrs. Quon."

Mrs. Quon had earned her fame five years before when, on March 6, 1751, she played the part of Desdemona to the Othello of Sir Francis Blake Delaval, K.B., at an amateur dramatic performance at Drury Lane. See Genest's 'English Stage,' iv. 325; *Gent. Mag.* (1751), pp. 119-22, 136, 142; *The Ladies' Magazine*, ii. 169-70. Her name is spelt variously Mrs. Quon, Mrs. Quane, Mrs. Qualm. J. T. Kirkman in his 'Life of Charles Macklin' says of her acting:—

"Desdemona had all the native honesty and candour in her face that the poet meant to make an example of.... The native modesty of the character charmed the audience exceedingly."—I. 341-2.

Macklin seems to have been the producer of the play. Walpole declares that "the rage was so great to see this performance that the House of Commons literally adjourned at 3 o'clock on purpose" ('Letters' [Toynbee], iii. 37-8).

Mrs. Quon or Quane was Deodata Roach or Roache, eldest daughter of John Roach, merchant, of London, formerly Mayor of Fort St. George, whose will was proved Jan. 4, 1738/9. She was born *circa* 1731. After her father's death her mother married Baron Chambrier of Berlin. About the year 1742-3, when she was under the age of 12, a certain Richard Quane managed to entice her from the care of her guardian and married her in Paris to his son. This may have been Richard Quane, "an eminent banker in Paris," whose death in Dublin is announced in *The General Advertiser* on Jan. 4, 1752. Mrs. Quane (Walpole's "famous Mrs. Quon") died at Châtillon-sur-Loire, "much lamented," on Jan. 13, 1759 (*v. London Chronicle*, Feb. 15-17, 1759; *Grand Magazine of Magazines*, February, 1759).

Her younger sister, Elizabeth Roach, was much more famous than herself. For several years she was the mistress of Sir Francis Blake Delaval, whose wife, Lady Isabella Delaval, sought a divorce against her husband on this account in Doctors' Commons on Jan. 28, 1755. In September,

1758, she married Sir Henry Echlin, Bart., from whom she was soon separated, and became notorious for her indiscretions. The newspapers and magazines of the period seem to place her in the same category as Kitty Fisher.

Mr. John Robinson of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the editor of the 'Delaware Papers,' possesses (according to Hist. MSS. Com. 13 Report, Appendix, pt. vi. 202) a French MS. entitled 'An Account of the Family, Life, and Misfortunes of Miss Roach.' Perhaps this gentleman can give us some more particulars about Lady Echlin and her sister, Mrs. Quon or Quane.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

SONG WANTED (12 S. i. 189).—I heard the Rev. H. W. Bretherton sing this song as a schoolboy at Rugby about 1872.

PRIVATE H. W. FOWLER,  
3433, 23rd Royal Fusiliers.

France.

I append the first of eight verses. The title of the song is 'The Old Bachelor,' and I think it could easily be obtained through any music-seller. If not, I have no doubt Messrs. Pitman & Co., 20 Paternoster Row, E.C., would supply it for a few pence:—

When I was a schoolboy aged ten,  
Oh! mighty little Greek I knew,  
With my short striped trousers, and now and then  
With stripes upon my jacket too!  
When other boys to the playground ran  
I threw my old Gradus by,  
And left the task I had scarce begun:  
"There'll be time enough for that," said I.

WM. H. PEET.

This is the song called 'The Old Bachelor,' by Thomas H. Bayly (1797-1839), a well-known writer, many of his ballads being very popular in the Early Victorian period. There are nine verses to the song—eight concluding as quoted, but the ninth refrain is:—

"There's no time to be lost," say I.

If M.D. cannot procure a copy, I would lend mine if required. W. H. WICKES.  
16 Oakfield Grove, Clifton.

ROWLAND HILL (12 S. i. 189).—Surrey Chapel has not been demolished. It still stands at the corner of Charlotte Street, Blackfriars Road, but is known as the Ring—a boxing theatre and cinema palace combined. The Rev. Rowland Hill, who died in the parsonage house adjoining on April 11, 1833, was buried under the pulpit. The congregation migrated, under the pastorate of the late Dr. Newman Hall, to Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road, on

July 4, 1876. The Primitive Methodists took over the remainder of the lease of Surrey Chapel, and remained there until March 20, 1881. The chapel then ceased to be used for religious worship, and the remains of the Rev. Rowland Hill were removed on April 14, 1881, to Christ Church, where they now remain. Surrey Chapel was opened on June 8, 1783, built for a congregation of 2,500 persons, and Rowland Hill's ministry there lasted fifty years.

R. S. PENGELLY.

[MR. WILLIAM DOUGLAS—who mentions that Surrey Chapel before becoming "The Ring" was used for some years as an ironmongery store—and MR. ALAN STEWART thanked for replies.]

CHANELHOUSE: ION: ORMONDY: TWISDAY (12 S. i. 207).—Chanelhouse seems to be a common surname in the country round Ulverston. It, with the variants Chanonhouse, Chanonhowse, Channelhouse, Charnelhouse, occurs, according to Bardsley and Ayre ('Ulverston Parish Registers,' Ulverston, 1886), 109 times in the Ulverston Registers. It does not seem to be common elsewhere. A Wm. Channelhouse went from Pennington (where it seems to be the name of a locality—as Challin hose, Challin house, Chanan house, Chanen house, Channan house, Channell house, Chann house, Chanom house, Chanonehouse, Chanon house, Channonn house) to Cartmel to be confirmed, July 23, 1725 (Brierley's 'Pennington Registers'); and Hester Chanellhouse, daughter of John of Egton, was christened at Urswick, Oct. 29, 1650 (Brierley's 'Urswick Registers'). There is an interesting note on the name in Bardsley's 'History of Surnames,' in which he says that it is local, and derived from the house in Pennington which was the residence of the Canon of Conishead Priory, who undertook the parochial charge of the church at Pennington.

Ion is a less common name near Ulverston. It occurs only three times in the Ulverston Registers, and two of these have reference to people from Torver. There it is commoner and sometimes spelt Iyon. It occurs thirty-one times in the Parish Registers (Brierley's 'Torver Registers'), and four times in the Registers of Kirkby Ireleth (Brierley's 'Kirkby Ireleth Registers'). The name, however, seems more widely spread. Five persons of the name, all, it would seem, from Westmorland, have been members of this College, two of them fellows; and Bardsley ('Dictionary of Surnames') has found Ions in Cambridgeshire, London, and Cumberland, as well as at Ulverston.

Ormondy, or, as Bardsley and Ayre print it in the 'Ulverston Registers,' Ormandy, with the variants Ormendy, Ormaday, Ormaday, Ormundie, is found several hundred times in those registers. It is found six times in the Kirkby Ireleth Registers, and three times in those of Pennington. It is, according to Bardsley's 'Dictionary,' a local name, derived from Osmotherley, a township in the parish of Ulverston, which was formerly called Osmunderlaw; and he does not find it out of Lancashire.

Twisaday, with the variants Twiceaday, Twiceday, Twisedaie, Twiseday, Twysaday, is found thirty-three times in the Ulverston Registers. Henry Twisaday married Jenet Taylor at Cartmel, Feb. 21, 1655, but he was of Ulverston. It is, according to the 'Dictionary of Surnames,' a very old name in Furness, but Bardsley does not seem to have found it elsewhere. It is, like Monday and Friday, probably a form of the name of a weekday.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

These surnames do not appear to have been common in the Furness district at the time of George Fox, but they, nevertheless, appear in various localities, as the following extracts from Parish Registers of North Lancashire show:—

*Ion.* Over Kellet Register, 1652-1812 (three times).

*Twisaday.* Holdingham-in-Furness (once).  
Bolton-le-Sands, 1665-1736 (once).  
Cartmell Register (once).

*Ormonday.* Over Kellet Register, 1652-1812 (twice).  
Pennington - in - Furness, 1612-1702 (three times).  
Lancaster Parish Register, 1599-1690 (fifteen times).

*Chanelhouse.* Pennington - in - Furness, 1612-1702 (once).  
Urswick-in-Furness, 1608-1695 (three times).

All of the names seem to have passed, or to be passing, out of use. In a careful search of recent directories I could not trace the names of Chanelhouse and Twisaday, but the name Ormonday occurs at Barrow-in-Furness in 1913, whilst Ion occurs at Bolton, Blackburn, and Burnley in the current directories.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

As one born in Furness and interested in surnames I can safely say that the above names, with the exception of the second, if not peculiar to the district in question at the present day, were almost certainly so in the seventeenth century, the time referred to in your correspondent's query.

Chanelhouse, Chananhouse, and even Charnelhouse are of local origin; i.e., "at the chanon house"—the residence of the canon: M.E. *chanon*. The chanonhouse, from which the Furness surname is derived, is situated close by Pennington, near Ulverston, co. Lancs, and still nearer Swarthmoor. The farm which now occupies the site is known as Shannon-house. Here resided the Augustinian canon, from Conishead Priory, who was in charge of the parish of Pennington.

*Ion.*—This is almost certainly of baptismal origin, i.e., "the son of John." Perhaps it may be said that this belongs rather to Cumberland than to Furness. It is still common in both districts as a baptismal name for John.

Ormandy has an extremely interesting etymology. It is of local origin, i.e., of Osmotherley, a township in the parish of Ulverston. In the Coucher Book of Furness Abbey, c. 1300, p. 383, we find Walter de Osmunderlaw, the older form, which betrays the origin of the name. Even at the present day this name is hardly found outside Furness.

*Twisaday.*—The origin of this name is obscure, possibly a form of Tuesday, given to a child at the font from having been born on that day. Or it may have been a nickname (its pronunciation is Twice-a-day), from some peculiar habit of the person so designated. Anyhow, it is a peculiarly Furness surname.

For further information on these names, I would refer your correspondent to Bardsley, 'Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.'

H. W. DICKINSON.

In reply to MR. NORMAN PENNEY'S inquiry whether these unusual surnames are common in Furness, I may say that the last two are still to be found in the district. Neither can be said to be common, but I think that Ormandy is far more frequent than Twisaday. Of the other two I know no modern instance.

But all four names are very interesting, and perhaps a brief note upon them may not be out of place. (1) Chanelhouse is a locative or "spot" name. The first bearer of it was probably the custodian of that gruesome abode, or had his habitation hard by, and would be identified either as Tom-at-the-Charnelhouse or Tom-by-the-Charnelhouse. And so in time the name stuck to him and his family. (Cf. Attewell and Bythessea.) The name Spittlehouse (Spital-house), presumably of similar origin, is

found in places, though of course it is rare. In the reign of Queen Anne a William Charnelhouse was a silversmith in Gutter Lane, London, and he entered his trademark at Goldsmiths' Hall on June 10, 1703. (2) Ion is, I think, a contraction of the Welsh surname John. In sixteenth-century records I have found the name of Jones contracted into Ions. (3) The origin of Ormandy appears to be uncertain. I do not think it is connected with Ormonde, and am inclined to regard it as a phonetic variation of Ommaney (French *Aumonier*), the *d* being intrusive. (4) Twisaday (twice-a-day) is perhaps a burlesque rendering of Bisdee (Latin *Bis die*). Several well-known names have their burlesque satellites: thus Shakespeare has Wagstaff, Turnbull has Metcalf, Rushout has Inskip, Bacon has Hogsflesh, &c. H. D. ELLIS.  
7 Roland Gardens, S.W.

Ormondy is the only one of the above surnames which is at all common in the records of the Furness district, and, although not common at the present day, is still to be met with, especially in the Barrow district. An excellent series of historical articles dealing with the villages of the Furness district and their inhabitants is contained in the *Transactions of the Barrow Naturalists' Field Club*, vols. xii., xiii., and xvii.

PAUL V. KELLY.

Barrow-in-Furness.

[MR. N. W. HILL thanked for reply.]

VILLAGE POUNDS (12 S. i. 29, 79, 117, 193).—There is a pound in very good preservation within half-a-dozen miles of Charing Cross—at the south-east corner of Wimbledon Common. HERBERT MAXWELL.  
Monreith.

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA (*v. sub* 'Contributions to European Travel': 'Khevenhüller,' 12 S. i. 182).—The relics are not those of St. James, the brother of our Lord, but of St. James the Greater. Mr. John W. Taylor in 'The Coming of the Saints,' at p. 62, says:—

"The active belief in the legend or tradition of the Spanish mission of St. James appears to date from about 829 A.D., when the body of the saint was 'discovered' by Theodosius, Bishop of Tira..... But long before the supposed discovery—or rediscovery—of the body of St. James, we have evidence that the essentials of the tradition were held by Spanish inhabitants and Spanish writers. The summing-up of the Bollandists in the 'Acta Sanctorum' appears to be decidedly in favour of the thesis that the reputed Spanish mission of St. James is reliable and historical."

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

HANDLEY CROSS (12 S. i. 228).—It is certainly a fictitious name. For many years the belief was entertained that Cheltenham was the town which Mr. Robert Smith Surtees had in mind when he wrote 'Handley Cross.' A lengthy disquisition on the subject, signed by a writer who subscribed himself "The Mouse in the Corner," appeared in *The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* of Nov. 20, 1886, in which it was not only asserted that Surtees was staying in the vicinity of Cheltenham when he conceived the idea of his book, but further that he took for his prototype of Mr. John Jorrocks one Paul Crump, a welter-weight yeoman who hunted a pack of harriers, and resided in the "fifties" at Coomb Hill, near Tewkesbury. But quite recently, in a work entitled 'Northern Sport and Sportsmen,' by J. Fairfax Blakeborough, it is contended that Croft Spa, near Darlington, in the Hurworth country, is the original of Handley Cross; and as Mr. Surtees was himself a Durham man, it is more than probable that this hypothesis is well founded. On the other hand, however, Mr. Charles Fox, huntsman of the Blackmoor Vale Hounds, and at one time whipper-in to the Hurworth pack, while admitting that Mr. Surtees was familiar with Croft Spa, and, indeed, owned a fishing lodge near Neasham, a mile distant from that watering-place, recently expressed the opinion, in a sporting contemporary, that Handley Cross could not have been intended for Croft Spa, since the pump room of the latter does not boast of a "spacious vestibule" such as that described in 'Handley Cross.' Another correspondent—though on what grounds he based his belief I have no knowledge—insisted that Leamington was Handley Cross. Personally, nevertheless, I lean to Croft Spa; but there is much force in an observation made by Mr. Charles Fox that

"Mr. Surtees used a bit of this place, a bit of another; a bit of one country and a bit of another, to help him tell his story in his own inimitable way."

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

"PAT (MARTHA) ALEXANDER, TAVERN KEEPER" (12 S. i. 248).—I find I was in error in saying that Sarah Malcolm was executed at Tyburn. It is so stated in the late Major Arthur Griffiths's 'Chronicles of Newgate,' but he was wrong, and misled me. As a matter of fact, the woman was executed in Fetter Lane, Fleet Street, where many persons in those days suffered the extreme penalty of the law.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.



A SMOKERS' SUPERSTITION (12 S. i. 208).—The story I was told about this is as follows. Some soldiers, during a war, were in a supposed place of safety, and thought they would smoke. One of them, after lighting the cigarettes of two men, was in the act of lighting his own (with the same match) when he was shot dead by the enemy. The idea was that if the match had been extinguished after the second man had "lighted up," the third man would not have been seen and shot. The light lasted just that fraction of a second too long. Hence the superstition that it is unlucky to light three cigarettes with one match.

M. A. WIENHOLT.

10 Selborne Road, Hove.

In reply to the inquiry of PRIVATE BRADSTOW as to why smokers so consistently avoid the lighting of three smokes with one match, I beg to suggest that the underwritten is the origin of this practice.

During the Boer War it happened that three pals were taking a light from the same match, and the third had no sooner done so than he was picked off by the enemy. If the tale is correct, this happened two or three times afterwards, and doubtless such a coincidence would make no small impression, and would cause a local taboo on economy in matches. It is easy to see how soon such a practice would spread. At any rate, this is how a friend of mine, who is an officer, accounted for this universal practice of the smoker.

CLEMENT F. PITMAN.

8 Pilgrim's Lane, Hampstead, N.W.

"HARPASTUM": FOOTBALL (12 S. i. 165).—If we could conjure up from the dead two teams of players to give us an exhibition of "Harpastum," we might understand the rules and methods of the game. Till then we can know little about its precise details. But football it certainly was not. Misguided attempts have been made to show that it was identical with lawn tennis, or with polo! Bishop Cooper in the 1573 edition of his 'Thesaurus Linguae Romanae & Britannicae' defined "Harpastum" as "A fashion of great balles like to a foote ball." This is exactly what it was not. It was a small hard ball. The nature of the game has been discussed at length by several scholars. In *The Classical Review* for April, 1890, was a very interesting article on 'The Game of "Harpastum" or "Pheninda,"' by G. E. Marindin, who dealt with the subject again under 'Pila' in the third edition (1891) of Smith's 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.' In both places there is a

special warning against the attempt to regard the game as a kind of football:—

"He [i.e. Johann Marquardt] is also in error when he says that the players might *kick* the ball as well as throw it (he strangely cites as his authority Becq de Fouquières, though that writer quotes no passage to prove it). We must repeat that we cannot discover any trace of 'football' in Greek or Latin writers; and, further than this, Galen speaks of the exercise, in these games, to the muscles of the arms by throwing, but of the legs by running: had kicking the ball been within the rules, he would certainly have mentioned it."—'Dict. Ant.,' vol. ii. p. 424.

In the 'Real-Encyclopädie' of Pauly, Wissowa, and Kroll, which is indispensable to the classical student, there is an article of two columns (vol. vii., 1912, cols. 2405-7) on 'Harpastum,' with a short bibliography, which, of course, includes Marindin's paper in *The Classical Review*.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

May I draw attention to what I think is an error in L. L. K.'s interesting note?

Perhaps there is a misprint in the 1594 edition of Calepini 'Dictionarium Decem Linguarum,' from which he quotes. I refer to the statement that Calepino's

"Italian contributor boldly translates the word [Harpastum] as 'palla del calzo' (shoe-ball)."

In the 1625 edition of Calepini 'Dictionarium,' the Italian translation of Harpastum is *Palla del calcio*. *Calzo* and *calcio* are very far from being synonymous.

In Josephi Laurentii 'Amalthea Onomastica,' Lucæ, 1640, is:—

"Harpastum, pilæ genus, grossior pilâ paganicâ, tenuior folle, *pallon del calcio*."

In the second part of this book, entitled 'Onomasticum Italico-Latinum,' sub 'Lusoria,' p. 54, is "*Pallone al calcio, Harpastum*."

In John Florio's 'Queen Anna's New World of Words,' 1611, is:—

"Calcio, as Calce.....A kind of play used in Spaine and Italie like unto the play at Ballone."

Then under 'Calce' there appears, *inter alia*, "a kicke or winning blow—a yerke with ones heeles."

Reference to 'Vocabolario degli Accademici della Crusca,' Verona, 1806, shows that *Calzo* = *il calzare*, which, according to Baretti, 'Dizionario,' Livorno, 1828, means "shoes and stockings," whereas *calcio*, according to the 'Della Crusca' dictionary, means "a blow given with the foot" ("percosso, che si dà col piede"). The 'Della Crusca' dictionary also gives, as one of the meanings of *calcio*, a name of an

ancient game peculiar to the city of Florence, after the manner of a regulated combat, which is played with an inflated ball (*palla a vento*), and resembles the "sferomachia," Lat. *harpastum*, *harpasti ludus*, Gr. *σφαίρομαχία*. The same dictionary gives, s.v. 'Palla':—

"Batter la palla, nel giuoco del calcio, vale Dar principio al giuoco, con buttar la palla tra la baruffa."

*Palla* means a ball, while *pallone* means a large kind of *palla*, made of leather, and filled with air. Then there is *palloncino*, which means a small *pallone*.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

QUEEN ANNE'S "THREE REALMS" (12 S. i. 91, 152, 217).—I thank your correspondents for their answers to my query. The answers were the subject of a small wager which your correspondence was to decide. The answers contained in your issue of Feb. 19 last were fairly well divided as to whether the expression means Great Britain, France, and Ireland, or England, Scotland, and Ireland, but the additional answers appearing in your issue of March 11 convince me that I am wrong in thinking that the poet alluded to Queen Anne according to her style and dignity as Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland. I concur personally in the view expressed by B. B. that Queen Anne's reign over France was meant satirically. I think I have PROF. EDWARD BENSLEY'S support in this view, but his satire is almost as obscure as that of Pope.

TRIN. COLL. CAMB.

With regard to ST. SWITHIN'S reply at the last reference, it was Dr. John Radcliffe (1650-1714), the great Oxford benefactor, who at the end of 1699, after seeing William III.'s swollen ankles, said he would not have the king's two legs for his three kingdoms. This gave such offence that William never saw him again. Radcliffe had already offended Princess Anne by neglecting to visit her when sent for, and saying that her distemper was nothing but the vapours. See 'D.N.B.' xlviii. 130.

A. R. BAYLEY.

ST. SWITHIN, at the last reference, refers to the "uncourtier-like remark of gouty George III.'s physician: 'I would not have your Majesty's two legs for all your three kingdoms.'" The monarch to whom this remark was made was not gouty George III., but dropsical William III. The physician who made it, and who, as a consequence, lost his place at Court, was Dr. John Radcliffe. As William III. reigned before Queen Anne, the use of this expression by Dr. Radcliffe

shows that the idea of the three realms or three kingdoms was in vogue prior to the reign of the latter sovereign.

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE, M.D.

Was not Queen Anne the sovereign to whom the uncourtly answer was made, not George III., as said at the last reference; and the physician Dr. John Radcliffe, who by his wonted rough speech lost his Court patronage?

W. D. MACRAY.

RICHARD WILSON (12 S. i. 90, 158, 213).—Was the Richard Wilson, Esq., late a member of the British Parliament and a magistrate of the county of Tyrone (see second reference), the son of the Honourable Mrs. Wilson, who was the only daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Townshend, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lady Greenwich?

Miss Townshend certainly married Mr. Wilson of Tyrone. JAMES DURHAM, formerly Attaché in

H.M. Diplomatic Service.

Cromer Grange, Norfolk.

STUART, COUNT D'ALBANIE (12 S. i. 110, 156, 190).—"Claimants" periodically turn up in every land throughout the centuries, and since mankind is inclined to credulity, and loves nothing better than tales of the marvellous, we find a long procession of these shadowy potentates caressed and welcomed as genuine articles by wide circles of admirers and believers.

In the case of Perkin Warbeck, for instance, it is evident that many of our Tudor forefathers were cast in the same mould as their Victorian descendants, when the latter opened their purses and their hearts to that "unfortunate nobleman," Sir Roger Tichborne, or as those most respectable persons who at a recent date firmly held the doctrine of the re-incarnation of the last Duke of Portland in the shape of a worthy citizen of Baker Street.

Across the water more than one spurious Louis XVII., despite the awkwardness of clashing claims, was loyally received and revered by many of the Legitimist Party. The history of Russia in the eighteenth century describes with what enthusiasm multitudes greeted sham Tsars Ivan and Peter.

Readers of 'N. & Q.' need no reminder of Olive, "Princess of Cumberland," the Great Jennens Case, the "Countess of Derwentwater," and many another picturesque figure; and so long as we find committed to paper dogmatic assertions such as: "The

Count d'Albanie was Charles Edward Stuart, great-grandson of the Young Pretender," in face of the mass of evidence—quoted by Mr. PENGELLY—proving that he was nothing of the kind, it is pretty certain that other pretenders will emerge from time to time, and be heartily welcomed by enthusiasts.

H.

MR. PENGELLY's interesting reply does not mention Mr. Hugh Beveridge's 'The Sobieski Stuarts' (Inverness, 1909, pp. viii, 122, with four portraits), which gives, perhaps, the fullest account hitherto published of the mysterious brothers.

According to Mr. Beveridge, the only possible solution seems to be either that the brothers

"were the illegitimate grandsons of Prince Charlie by some Austrian lady (it will be noticed that they were very fond of Austria); or that in some way Admiral Allen was connected with the Royal House of Stuart."

MR. PENGELLY gives 1843 as the date of the earliest reference to their claims, but Mr. Beveridge notes several earlier references. Is it the case that the father, Lieut. Thomas Allen, "passed as the second son of Admiral Carter Allen"? In the obituary notice of his only brother John, appearing in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for September, 1853, p. 310, he is called "the youngest son of Admiral J. C. Allen."

Mr. Beveridge does not attribute to Charles the authorship of a volume: "Poems. By Charles Edward Stuart. London: Thomas Bosworth, 1869," pp. viii, 198; and I observe that it is not assigned to him in the British Museum Catalogue, but the internal evidence seems indisputable. Both the brothers had literary gifts of no mean order.

P. J. ANDERSON.

The University Library, Aberdeen.

CANON LAW (12 S. i. 209).—The following is a select list of the best books on Canon Law:—

Blunt, J. H. Book of Church Law. Revised by Sir W. E. Phillimore. 1905. 8s. net.  
Cripps, H. W. Law relating to Church and Clergy. 1886. 28s.

Lanslots, D. J. Canon Law. 6s.

Maitland, F. W. Roman Canon Law in the Church of England. 1898. 7s. 6d.

Ogle, A. The Canon Law in Mediæval England. 6s. net.

Phillimore, Sir R. Ecclesiastical Law of the Church of England. 1895. 30s.

Phillimore, Sir R. Principal Ecclesiastical Judgments delivered in Court of Arches. 1876. 12s.

Reichel, O. J. Manual of Canon Law. 2 vols. 1895-6. 24s. net.

Gives the law, with references to authorities for every statement.

Smith, S. B. Elements of Ecclesiastical Law. 3 vols. New York. 1893-4. 31s. 6d. net.

Smith, T. E. Summary of Law and Practice of Ecclesiastical Courts. 1902. 8s.

Tauntton, E. The Law of the Church. 1906. 25s. net.

A cyclopædia of Canon Law for English-speaking countries.

Whitehead, B. Church Law: a Concise Dictionary. 1899. 10s. 6d.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

MACK SURNAME (12 S. i. 165).—"Mack" is certainly not an exclusively Scots name. There used to be a restaurateur in Lisle Street, Soho, named Mack, who was a Frenchman.

J. M. BULLOCH.

123 Pall Mall, S.W.

CAPT. KANE WILLIAM HORNECK (12 S. i. 209).—G. F. R. B. will find an account of the Horneck family in *The Connoisseur*, vol. xxviii. 3 (No. 109, September, 1910), by Mr. H. P. K. Skipton, which may be of use to him. The Captain was the son of William Horneck (1684-1746), who became Director-General of the Engineers and served under Marlborough, and grandson of Anthony Horneck (1641-1696), a Canon of Westminster. Both were buried in the Abbey. The date of Capt. K. W. Horneck's birth is not given, but he was a Captain in the Engineers and married about 1749 Hannah Mangles (1727-1803), known in her day as "the Plymouth beauty," a youthful friend of Sir Joshua Reynolds in his native Devonshire. The latter painted a portrait of Capt. Horneck in 1748 (engraved by S. W. Reynolds), and a year or two later one of his wife, the original of which is, or was, at Barton Hall, the seat of Sir H. Bunbury, near Bury St. Edmunds. Capt. Horneck went to Antigua on duty in 1751, leaving his wife and children in England; by December of the same year he had resigned the service, and one authority asserts that he died in 1752. It is certain, however, that he reappeared later as "Lt.-Colonel in the Army of Sicily," and as certain that he died later—probably about 1755. The date 1792 mentioned in the query is obviously a mistake.

His widow and her two daughters, Mary and Catherine (afterwards Mrs. Gwyn and Mrs. Bunbury respectively), were famous beauties, and are frequently referred to in the annals of the time as intimate friends of Sir Joshua and his circle. Several portraits of these ladies by Sir Joshua and other artists are well known; and it is stated that in 1767, when engaged on the portrait of Miss Mary Horneck in Turkish costume, Sir Joshua became so enamoured of his subject.

that he fell on his knees and solicited her hand in marriage. This story is substantiated by her nephew, Sir H. E. Bunbury, so the authority is good.

The only son, "the Captain in Lace" of Goldsmith's verses, was born in 1750, and joined the 3rd Foot Guards in 1768.

The question of the origin of the various nicknames given to the three children is discussed in 'N. & Q.,' 4 S. ix. and x.

ALAN STEWART.

## Notes on Books.

*The Monumental Inscriptions in the Churches and Churchyards of the Island of Barbados.* Edited by Vere Langford Oliver. (Mitchell Hughes & Clarke.)

This careful piece of work, by a contributor to our columns whose name is well known to all students of West Indian history and genealogy, needs no recommendation at the hands of a reviewer. Only two hundred copies of it have been printed, and since it forms a record of originals exposed to more than ordinary perils, we hope that a good majority of copies will be securely housed where they may best prove of use.

The inscriptions copied come from the churches and churchyards, and it would appear that all of these, with the exception of a few of the most recent date, have been entered here. With them are about one hundred of the oldest Jewish inscriptions; but those in Dissenting chapels and in modern cemeteries have not been included. Hallett, Alleyne, Walrond, Haynes, Gittens, Clarke, Dottin, Phillips, Nicholls, Jordan—these are a few of the names which occur most abundantly and with interesting connexions. Edward Lascelles, merchant, the ancestor of the Harewood family, buried, in the years around 1700, three small children in a vault by St. Michael's Cathedral; the body of Nathaniel William Massey, Lord Clarina, lies within the Cathedral, but, except for the beginning, the lengthy inscription to his memory has all been worn away; there is an inscription there to the memory of Susan Barrett, daughter of Rich. and Martha Barrett, who died in 1665—is this a connexion of Elizabeth Barrett Browning?—and in All Saints' Churchyard is the rather pompous and self-justificatory monument of Sir William Gibbons, which may lead up to the remark that in general these inscriptions—making all allowance for the absence of the verses which, no doubt, give a certain eloquence to some of them—are singularly dreary and vapid productions. The most remarkable are, perhaps, those at St. James's, Hole Town. "To the Memory of Dames Christian and Jane Abel, successively the Consorts of Sir John Gay Alleyne," and to Mercy Alleyne.

Mr. Oliver has certainly not overburdened his pages with notes, being reasonably afraid of increasing overmuch the bulk of his book; but he quotes the Burial Register belonging to each inscription where he finds it, and here and there adds an explanation, as when he tells us—about an Alleyne who was drowned "whilst bathing in Bathsheba"—that Bathsheba is a cool retreat on

the Windward Coast, where the currents are dangerous; or tells us, concerning seven coffins deposited at first in a vault in the churchyard of Christ Church, that, because of mysterious movements in them after the vault had been sealed, they were removed and buried in another part of the churchyard; or, again, remarks on a curious device of stone, used on the Island 1670-90, having the inscription cut framewise in a border round a blank space, or a figure of skull and crossbones. Many of the monuments, especially those bearing coats of arms, are well executed, and were cut in England. Mr. Oliver, though he omits poetry and texts of Scripture, has inserted the name of the maker where he found it. A good proportion of the English work was done at Bristol.

The ravages of yellow fever come before us again and again—till one wonders how English families had the courage to settle in a place swept so often by such a scourge. A few cases of leprosy are also noted, it being reported as the cause of several deaths in the seventies of the last century. There are relatively numerous commemorations of deaths at sea.

A few mild instances occur of the unusual or ludicrous in decoration or wording. Thus the marble monument of the Trotmans has upon it Isabella and the pot of basil; Mrs. Rachel Phillips is lamented as having died in giving birth "to a son," her "first and only surviving child"; and "we all fade as a leaf" does not seem strikingly applicable to a person who died at the ripe age of 87.

The most interesting inscription, historically speaking, is that of Ferdinando Palaeologus, already discussed in our columns (10 S. vii.), which we cannot resist quoting in full—"Here lyeth"—in St. John's churchyard, that is—"ye body of FERDINANDO PALAEOLOGUS Descended from ye Imperial Lyne of ye last Christian Emperors of Greece Churchwarden of this Parish, 1655, 1656. Vestryman Twentye years."

Curious names, both Christian and surnames, may run to a score or two.

We noticed a few matters which need correction or comment. Thus, if *doloris* (p. 4) is correctly transcribed, it would seem to require [*sic*] to authenticate it; and so would *virutis* (p. 15). One or two cross-references have gone astray, and in the indications of the site of the several monuments in St. Michael's Cathedral the wording is sometimes a little puzzling.

There are a good map of Barbados, a plan of Bridge Town, and a full index of names; and we may add that the printing—which follows the different types used in the inscriptions—and the "get-up" of the book are excellent.

*Coronation Rites.* By Reginald Maxwell Woolley. "The Cambridge Liturgical Handbooks." (Cambridge University Press, 5s. net.)

THIS book is very well done. Within the compass of some 200 small pages it gives all that a student will want when first mapping out for himself the field of this subject, with quite as much in the way of detail as the general reader is likely to require, and a full bibliography of original documents and of treatises for those who desire to pursue the matter further.

The Eastern rite—which has, indeed, a more popular character, in spite of its magnificence, and shows a far more clear unbroken tradition

than any of the Western rites—is dealt with at greatest length, and we are glad to have in extenso the forms for the 'Prayer over the Chlamys' and the 'Prayer over the Crown,' both of which, and the latter in particular, are strikingly majestic and touching. The Western rites, in so far as concerns the words employed, do not, we believe, contain anything comparable to them.

Mr. Woolley discusses briefly the status of the crowned and anointed person—"persona mixta" as he (or she) is said to be, the point being whether or not coronation is to be considered as a sacrament conferring character. This, however, can hardly be, since it may be received more than once; and, in fact, normally the mediæval Emperors would be crowned three times. No doubt the long struggle between the Empire and the Papacy—the mutual jealousy of two rulers, each of whom claimed to be supreme in temporal affairs—contributed to the shiftiness of the theory underlying the rite, and in many cases, indirectly, to its decay. Austria alone of the States whose population is in general under the obedience of the Pope retains the rite, the two other Western countries which also retain it being England and Norway. Our own tradition in the matter, though some of it is chequered, reaches back to the tenth century, with two isolated instances yet further back. It would appear, however, that the earliest coronation known of a Western king was Visigothic—in Spain of the seventh century—and that the French and Anglo-Saxon rites may be considered as derived from it.

We must not omit to notice the four very interesting illustrations, nor yet the useful and carefully drawn-up index of forms.

By some unaccountable clerical mistake on the part of the reviewer, the Antiquarian Book Company of Birmingham was described in our last issue (p. 260) as the American Book Company. In order that the rectification may be quite clear we reprint the paragraph in question with the name amended:—

The Antiquarian Book Company of Birmingham, in their Catalogue IX., give details of a good number of attractive French items. The most considerable is the fine 3-vol. edition by Le Duchat, published in 1741 at Amsterdam, of the 'Œuvres' of Rabelais—for which *fl.* 10s. is asked; but we marked fifteen or sixteen other works as worth a collector's notice, and may mention from among them a copy of Walckenaer's 'La Fontaine,' 1822 (*3l.* 5s.), and one of the 'Contes et Nouvelles de La Fontaine,' in 2 vols. brought out in 1883 (*3l.* 5s.).

We have received from the office of the National Committee for Relief in Belgium (Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.) a copy of a striking poster drawn for them by M. Louis Raemaekers, the Dutch artist whose cartoons have become so famous. Any of our readers can obtain a copy free of cost by writing to the Hon. Secretary.

The drawing—in which the colours of the Belgian flag are used with extraordinary skill—represents a starving mother and child: the mother piteous and noble, the child startling in its expression of horror. The outline of the heads and the hair are heavily black; the mother's ragged cloak is red. Behind them rises and fades a deep yellow glare, which, perhaps, is meant to remind

us of the flames of burning cities, but may also symbolize what the Belgians say the yellow of their flag symbolizes—glory.

MR. MALCOLM LETTS would be very glad to hear of a copy of J. Beckmann's 'Litteratur der älteren Reisebeschreibungen,' 2 vols., Göttingen, 1807-10, as well as copies of any of the itineraries of early travellers issued in the "Bibliothek des Litterarischen Vereins zu Stuttgart." The latter are only issued to members, and the former is o.p.

The *Athenæum* now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

## Obituary.

RICHARD OLIVER HESLOP.

WE much regret to learn the death, which took place on March 4, at the age of 74, of our old correspondent R. Oliver Heslop of Newcastle. His ostensible vocation was that of an iron and steel merchant, connected with a long-standing firm in that city, but he also served for some years as Consul for the Netherlands, as a Justice of the Peace, and as an active member of the local Liberal Association.

He was, however, best and most widely known as an antiquary and historian. His researches in the archaeology of Newcastle and Northumberland brought real additions to knowledge, and to himself no small meed of recognition. He was for some time co-secretary with Mr. Robert Blair of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries; had been for the past few years President of the local Literary and Philosophical Society, and was elected a Fellow of the London Society of Antiquaries in appreciation of the services he had rendered to archaeology.

## Notices to Correspondents.

J. T. F. and DR. WILLCOCK.—Forwarded.

MISS GWENDOLINE GOODWIN ('Standish Family').—MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE writes to say that various books and pamphlets relating to this family and its individual members will be found in the Wigan Public Library. A list of these works is given in Part X. of the Catalogue of the Reference Library.

ADMIRAL CHRIST EPITAPH.—MR. J. B. WAYNE-WRIGHT notes an example of this epitaph—often discussed in our columns—on a slate tablet bearing the dates 1799 and 1802, erected to members of the Cundy family in the church of Lelant, Cornwall.

A TITHE BARN IN LONDON (see *ante*, p. 126).—MR. J. ODELL informs us that the barn in question was sold while he was living at Peterborough about twenty years ago. It was taken down, and the materials used in the building of Rothsay Terrace, Lincoln Road, Peterborough. He remembers the rumour of its going to London.

CORRIGENDA.—'Female Novelists,' *ante*, p. 215, l. 5, for 'Nana' read 'Anna'; l. 6, for "Howell" read "Howel."

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1916.

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Notices to Correspondents.

## Notes.

## A REAL KEATS.

(See *ante*, pp. 108, 237.)

As there are still thoughtless readers of Byron who believe with him that Wordsworth talked about flowers and not humanity, so there are Byron readers who believe with him that Keats was a snuffed-out weakling, also without thought of humanity, sensuous and self-pleasing. Keats had as much physical prowess with his weight-throwing as Byron with his swimming.

As to his real life—for which Byron had his usual irresponsible contempt, in

"No more Keats, I entreat: flay him alive; if some of you don't, I must skin him myself"; or his irrelevant pity (after Keats's death), in

"I would not be the person who wrote that homicidal article for all the honour and glory of the world"—

Keats, full of this real life, wrote (Oct. 27, 1818), when 23, on

"the life I purpose to myself. I am ambitious of doing the world some good: if I should be spared, that may be the work of maturer years—in the interval I will assay to reach to as high a summit in poetry as the nerve bestowed upon me will suffer. The faint conceptions I have of poems to come bring the blood frequently into my forehead. All I hope is, that I may not lose all interest in human affairs...."

Every one can say that Keats had the artist in him strong against the didactic; making him fear the literal, the peeping, the botanizing, the dissecting: he who anathematizes Newton for prying into Nature's laws:—

Do not all charms fly

At the mere touch of cold philosophy?

There was an awful rainbow once in heaven;

We know her woof, her texture; she is given

In the dull catalogue of common things.

Philosophy will clip an angel's wings,

Conquer all mysteries by rule and line,

Empty the haunted air and gnomed mine—

Unweave a rainbow.

And even as un-Keats-like a baronial builder as Scott was, soon after, to write:—

"I am no great believer in the extreme degree of improvement to be derived from the advancement of science; for every study of that nature tends, when pushed to a certain extent, to harden the heart, and render the philosopher reckless of everything save the objects of his own pursuit; all equilibrium in the character is destroyed."

Perhaps Keats would never have felt easy even under Wordsworth's confidence in all science finding its breath in higher poetry. But as to learning, knowledge, not to say philosophy, let him not be mistaken; he longed to know, he had the will to know, and to say, as a poet:—

When every childish fashion  
Has vanished from my rhyme,  
Will I, grey gone in passion,  
Leave to an after time  
Hymning and Harmony

Of thee [Milton], and of thy works, and of thy life;  
But vain is now the burning and the strife;  
Pangs are in vain, until I grow high-rife

With old Philosophy,  
And mad with glimpses of futurity.

And Milton it is whom he alludes to so often, as a guide in life: Milton and King Alfred. No weaklings, no whiners, these; nothing, if not workers.

If Keats in 1817 did write: "Oh, for a life of sensations"—by which did he mean more, intuitions?—"rather than thoughts"; then, in "sensations," was he pleading for imagination, as Campbell, against "proud Philosophy," teaching what



the rainbow is, in "thought," and not in "sensation":—

A midway station given  
For happy spirits to alight  
Betwixt the earth and heaven?

Anyway, in 1818, the next year, he wrote:—

"There is but one way for me: the road lies through application, study, and thought. I will pursue it; and for that end purpose retiring for some years. I have been hovering for some time between an exquisite sense of the luxurious and a love for philosophy."

And amidst

Divine melodious truth

come

Philosophic numbers smooth,

together with

Tales and golden histories  
Of heaven and its mysteries.

What then of his sensuous side? If one must bring Keats's letter to his brother:—

"How I like claret.... 'Tis [a] palate affair that I am sensual in.... It fills one's mouth with a gushing freshness—then goes down cool and feverless";

or even Haydon's story that Keats first put pepper on his tongue, the better to taste the dear wine; yet what may not one say or do for a pleasant fancy? and how deep in us lies the basis of a freak or even an indulgence? Othello boasted—even fantastically, Iago said; was he not brave? Hamlet, with fierce thoughts, had delight in trippingly spoken words.

In 'Endymion,' indeed, there is word of

him whose strenuous tongue  
Can burst Joy's grape against his palate fine;

and, then, later—if not latest, as we used to think:—

Still, still to hear her tender-taken breath,  
And so live ever or else swoon to death.

But that is not all. There are notes other than those often heard; even as a Milton's voice, he would say, is not all of the organ:—

Miltonian storms, and more Miltonian tenderness, s Keats's own line. And, in prose, thinking of that delicious artist as sensuous, in the way he himself felt:—

"Milton had an exquisite passion for what is properly, in the sense of ease and pleasure, poetical luxury; and with that, it appears to me he would fain have been content, if he could, in so doing, preserve his self-respect and feeling of duty performed; but there was working in him, as it were, that same sort of thing which operates in the great world to the end of a prophecy being accomplished. Therefore he devoted himself rather to the arduous than the pleasures of song, solacing himself at intervals with cups of old wine."

Here may be considered Keats's 'Nightingale' passage,

O for a draught of vintage....

—"Lines [says W. Rossetti] which seem a little forced into their context, and of which the only tangible meaning is that the luxury and dreamy inspiration of wine-drinking would relieve the poet's mind from the dull and painful realities of life, and assist his imagination into the dim vocal haunts of the nightingale."

But is that the meaning? It is "tasting of Flora," the goddess of flowers, "and the country green," "full of the true, the blushful Hippocrene"; of the fountains real, not fabled, and inspiring, with "dance and Provençal song": it is all that state of mind, in all that surrounding of imagination, when I shall see how beauty and truth are one:—

Away! away! for I will fly to thee,

Not charioted by Bacchus and his pards,

But on the viewless wings of Poesy.

The author of 'Lamia'—*Λαμία*, serpent, vampire—is all on the side of the siren, it has been said. Is he? She keeps Lycius from duty, from action. To her the philosopher

.... seems

The ghost of Folly haunting my sweet dreams.  
Browbeating her fair form, and troubling her sweet pride.

Shut, shut those juggling eyes, thou ruthless man!

.... Corinthians, see!

My sweet bride withers at their potency.

"Fool," said the sophist....

"Fool! Fool!" repeated he, while his eyes still Relented not, nor moved; "from every ill Of life have I preserved thee to this day, And shall I see thee made a serpent's prey?"

The lordly palace house is gone, passion withered, death judges pride and tramples on folly. It seems a tale told by a moralizer.

However, one must not press the words of the poet too far, as being a poet's judgment on life. For Keats at least warns us—going beyond himself, and speaking half-unadvisedly—that

"As to the poetical character itself.... it is not itself—it has no self—it is everything and nothing—it has no character—it enjoys light and shade—it lives in gusto, be it foul or fair, high or low, rich or poor, mean or elevated—it has as much delight in conceiving an Iago as an Imogen. What shocks the virtuous philosopher delights the chameleon poet.... A poet is the most unpoetical of anything in existence, because he has no identity.... It is a wretched thing to confess, but it is a very fact, that not one word I ever utter can be taken for granted as an opinion growing out of my identical nature."

Yet, doubtless, in 'Sleep and Poetry' it is he himself will pass from his lotus land into

a nobler life

Where I may find the agonies, the strife  
Of human hearts.

And this "humanitarian"—he of "terrier-courage," who, when a

"falsehood respecting the young artist Severn was repeated....left the room, declaring 'he would be ashamed to sit with men who could utter and believe such things,'"

who "could not live without the love of my friends," but who "would jump down Ætna for any great public good," who fought shy of even a Shelley's aristocratic patronage—he is not without an opinion on Isabella's brothers, in

Why were they proud? Because red-lined accounts

Were richer than the songs of Grecian years?

Why in the name of Glory were they proud?

For them the Ceylon diver held his breath;

And went all naked to the hungry shark;

For them his ears gush'd blood....

....for them alone did seethe  
A thousand men in troubles wide and dark.

He says:—

"My glory would be to daunt and dazzle the thousand jabberers about pictures and books."

Keats among the *décadents*! He whose longing was "to escape disquisitions on poetry, and .... criticisms." He knew how

Great spirits now on earth are sojourning.

And his spirit would be with him who, dwelling among the lonely hills, would utter words to awaken the sensual and the vain from the sleep of death; and who, learning from nature, would make the chief object of his influence the mind of man. "I am quite disgusted with literary men," said the young Keats, "and will never know another except Wordsworth."

W. F. P. STOCKLEY.

University College, Cork.

## THE WITCHES OF WARBOYS: BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE.

OF the works included in the following list, Nos. I. and II. are in the Bodleian Library; No. III. is in the British Museum; No. IV. is unknown; Nos. V. to XXVIII. are in my collection. I have abbreviated some of the titles, and omitted many short, though important references to these witches, in order to save space. It is very singular that few of the writers on this subject have been acquainted with the original pamphlets, except No. XII. (Gough), and perhaps No. V. (Boulton). Only one copy is known to have been sold, and that was in 1812. Cf. No. XXIII.

I. A true and particular observation of a notable piece of Witchcraft, practised by John Samuel the Father, Alice Samuel the Mother

and Agnes Samuel | the Daughter, of Warboise, in the Countie | of Huntington, Vpon fise Daughters of Robert Throckmorton of the same towne and Countie | Esquire, and certaine o-ther maid-seruants to the number of twelue | in the whole, all of them being in one house: Nouember 1589.

8vo, black-letter. No printer's name. (Worn and imperfect at the end.)

"Sig. B. The running title is 'The Arraignment and Execution of the Witches of Warboise'" ('Ath. Ox.').

See Nos. XII., XV., and XXVII.

II. The most strange and | admirable discouerie of the | three Witches of Warboys arraigned, con- | uicted and executed at the last Assizes at Huntington, | for the bewitching of the fise daughters of | Robert Throckmorton Esquire, and | diuers other persons, with sun- | drie Diuellish and grie- | uous torments: | and also for the bewitching to death of | the Lady Crumwell, the like hath not | bene heard of in this age. London Printed for Thomas Man and Iohn Winning- | ton, and are to be solde in Pater noster Row, | at the signe of the Talbot. | 1593.

4to, black-letter.

See Nos. XII., XXIII., and XXIV. Cf. XXIV. Entered to Newman, and not Man. Brayley says this was a reissue of No. I.

III. The most strange and | admirable discouerie of the three Wit- | ches of Warboys, arraigned, conuicted, | and executed at the last assises at Hunting- | ton, for the bewitching of the fise daughters of | Robert Throckmorton, Esquire, and diuers other | persons, with sundrie Diuellish and grie- | uous torments: | and also for the bewitching to death of | the Lady Crumwell, the like hath | not been heard of in this | age |. London: Printed by the Widdowe Orwin, for Thomas Man, and Iohn Win- | nington, and are to be solde in Paternoster Rowe, at the | Signe of the Talbot, 1593.

4to, black-letter. O in fours.

Cf. XXIII. Dedicated—

To the Right Worshipfull master | Edward Fenner, one of the Iustices of the | court of her Maiestie's bench.

To the Reader.

At length, though long first, gentle | Reader, this notable arraignment | and examinations of Samuel, his | wife, and daughter, for their sundry | witchcrafts in Huntington-shire | are come to view. It hath for spe- | ciall cause been so long deferd, as well that nothing | might escape vntoucht which they had done, as that eue | ry thing might bee thoroughly sifted, least it should passe | any way corruptly. These cares hauing perfected the | worke, it is now past the presse to your presence, | wherein I presume yee shall finde matter | as admirable as euer this age | afforded.

Hazlitt says: "This is a volume of high curiosity and is deserving of republication." This appears to be a revised issue or edition of No. II.

IV. A Lamentable Songe of Three Wytches of Warbos, and executed at Huntingdon.

Licensed to John Danter, Dec. 4, 1593. This is unknown, except by the entry in No. XXIV. PAYNE COLLIER in 'N. & Q.' 3 S. i. 501 (June 28, 1862), says: "We believe no such lamentable song is extant." Cf. No. XXIV.

V. A | Compleat History | of | Magick, Sorcery  
| and | Witchcraft; | Containing | ... II. A  
Collection of several very scarce and valuable  
TRYALS, of *Witches*, particularly that famous  
one, of the *WITCHES* of *Warboise*. . . . Vol. I.  
London. Printed for E. Curl. 1715.

2 vols. 8vo.

Attributed to Richard Boulton (fl. 1697-1724).  
Vol. I. chap. iii. pp. 49-152, and an engraved  
frontispiece 'The Witches of Warboise.' This is  
the only engraved illustration of the Witches I  
know of. The book is very scarce, and does not  
appear to be in the B.M. No. VI. is a criticism  
of the work, to which Boulton replied in 1722.

VI. An Historical Essay | concerning | Witch-  
craft. | By Francis Hutchinson, D.D. London  
MDCCLXVIII.

8vo.

Chap. vii. pp. 101-8. "Is an answer to the  
case of the Three Witches of Warbois, the execu-  
tion of whom is annually commemorated by a  
sermon at Huntington preach'd by one of the  
Fellows of Queen's Colledge in Cambridge; and  
their case is newly reprinted by the author of  
the 'Compleat History of Witchcraft.'"

See Nos. V., XI., and XXV.

VII. Second edition of No. VI. 1720.

See No. V., against which it was directed, and  
also No. XI.

VIII. Rawlinson's The English Topographer,  
1720, p. 77, includes the 'Witches of Warboys,'  
Nos. II., V., and VI.

IX. Anecdotes | of | British Topography |  
... London. MDCCLXVIII. [By Richard Gough.]

Pp. 206-7, "of a very ridiculous piece of witch-  
craft which is pretended to have happened in this  
County." A foot-note refers to Nos. V. and VI.

X. Memoirs | of the | Protectoral-House | of  
Cromwell. . . . By Mark Noble. . . . The Third  
Edition, with improvements. London: 1787.

2 vols. 8vo.

Vol. i. pp. 24-6, refer to the Witches of Warboys  
and the sermon preached annually at Huntington.  
An earlier edition, Birmingham, 1784, does not  
contain this reference.

The passage quoted by CUTHBERT BEDE in  
'N. & Q.,' 5 S. xii. 71, is from the second edition,  
1787, and not 1784 as he states. He probably  
copied it from Brayley, who is wrong.

XI. The Inanity [*sic*] and Mischief | of | Vulgar  
Superstitions | Four Sermons | preached at | All  
Saints' Church, Huntington, | on the 25th day of  
March, in the years 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795 | By  
M. J. Naylor, M.A. . . . To which is added, some  
account of the witches of Warboys. . . . Cam-  
bridge. MDCCLXCV.

8vo. Title, 1 leaf; dedication, 1 leaf; pre-  
face, 6 leaves; Sermons, pp. 11-98; The Witches  
of Warboys, pp. 99-129. Abridged. The pre-  
face is interesting.

See No. XXV.

XII. A Catalogue of the Books relating to  
British Topography. . . . bequeathed to the Bod-  
leian Library in the year MDCCLXIX, by Richard  
Gough, Esq., F.S.A. Oxford. MDCCLXIV.

Included in this bequest were Nos. I. and II.

HERBERT E. NORRIS.

Cirencester.

(To be concluded.)

HENRY FIELDING: TWO CORRECTIONS.—

1. In the interesting and exhaustive reprint  
of Fielding's *Covent Garden Journal* just  
issued at New Haven by the Yale University  
Press, the editor, Dr. G. E. Jensen of Phila-  
delphia, says in his Introduction, vol. i.  
p. 120, that the text is partly taken

"from photographs of the supplementary numbers  
found in the collection formerly owned by Mr.  
Austin Dobson, but now a part of the estate of the  
late Mr. John Henry Wrenn of Chicago."

This is a misapprehension. I never  
had but one copy of *The Covent Garden  
Journal*, which I employed for my essay  
on that paper, reprinted in 'Sidewalk  
Studies,' 1902, pp. 63-92, and which I was  
privileged to lend both to Mr. Saintsbury  
and to the late W. E. Henley. That copy is  
now in the London Library, to which I pre-  
sented it some time ago, and it is duly  
entered in their catalogue of 1913.

2. When editing Fielding's 'Journal of a  
Voyage to Lisbon,' in 1892 for the Chiswick  
Press, I stated in the final note that Fielding  
"landed at Lisbon on Wednesday, Aug. 14,"  
1754, and this statement was repeated at  
p. 187 of the enlarged "World's Classics"  
reprint of 1907. Watson (1807, p. 140)  
makes the date Aug. 10; and Lawrence  
(*'Life of Fielding,'* 1855, p. 349) says that  
Fielding "arrived at Lisbon about the  
middle of August." Coupling this with  
Fielding's own account that the day of his  
landing was a Wednesday (*'Journal,'* 1755,  
p. 194), I no doubt concluded that the  
Wednesday in question was Wednesday,  
Aug. 14. I am now informed by your  
correspondent MR. DE CASTRO that from  
the 'Ship News' of *The Public Advertiser*  
for Aug. 29, 1754, it appears that the Queen  
of Portugal, in which the novelist was a  
passenger, really reached the Portuguese  
capital on Tuesday, Aug. 6, thus abridging  
the length of the protracted voyage by eight  
days. On the following day, Wednesday,  
the 7th, Fielding went on shore. I may add  
that, in view of the Fielding letters which  
came to light not long since, the dates of  
the 'Journal' seem sadly in want of re-  
adjustment and co-ordination.

AUSTIN DOBSON.

MENAI BOATING CALAMITY COINCIDENCES.

—On Dec. 5, 1664, eighty-one passengers  
were conveyed in Talyfoel ferryboat from  
Carnarvon, and all drowned save one. The  
Abermenai boat on Dec. 5, 1785, conveyed  
fifty-four passengers and met with similar  
disaster—only one saved. Aug. 5, 1820, the  
Barras boat carried twenty-five persons,

and all were drowned with one solitary exception. The survivors in all cases bore the same name—Hugh Williams.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

CASANOVA IN ENGLAND. (See 10 S. viii. 443, 491; ix. 116; xi. 437; 11 S. ii. 386; iii. 242; iv. 382, 461; v. 123, 484; 12 S. i. 121, 185.)—With reference to my theory that the name Vanhel is a misprint for Vanneck (see *ante*, p. 122), I have received the following note from Dr. Tage E. Bull of Copenhagen:—

"Your conjecture concerning Vanhel = Vanneck is very probably correct, since a MS. receipt signed by Passano, and preserved in the Castle of Dux, bears the following marginal note in Casanova's handwriting: '..... in Shorter Court, Throgmorton Street, behind the roiale Exchange, chez Josua Gerard, Vanneck & Co, London.' It appears from this that Casanova had dealings with the firm."

I had hoped to discover some documents at the Public Record Office relating to Casanova's appearance before Sir John Fielding, but I am informed that all the old records of Bow Street were destroyed some time ago.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

THE REV. S. J. STONE'S HYMNS.—In the years 1882 and 1883, shortly after leaving Cambridge, I had the pleasure of doing some week-end work as a layman in the parish of St. Paul, Haggerston, London, E., under the late Rev. S. J. Stone, and became intimate with him.

One evening at his Rectory I asked him why his hymn 'The Church's one foundation' was spoilt by a false rime, which always offended such little poetic sense as I owned, viz.:—

Yet she on earth hath union  
With God the Three in One,  
And mystic sweet communion  
With those whose rest is won.

He told me that this was no fault of his, and that he had written:—

Yet she on earth hath union  
With Father, Spirit, Son,  
And mystic sweet communion  
With those whose rest is won;

but that the editors of 'Hymns Ancient and Modern' had altered his words owing to the fact that he had mentioned the Persons of the Trinity in the wrong order.

He further pointed out that in the last stanza of his famous hymn 'Weary of earth and laden with my sin,' the third line had been altered from "Like Mary's gift let my devotion prove" to "Myself, my gift, let my devotion prove," which appears an inadvisable alteration; also that both the text-mottoes of his hymns had been changed.

I asked him why he did not object, and he replied that so long as any of his writings were of use to the Church of Christ he did not care how they were altered.

He wrote another beautiful hymn beginning:—

Remember Me; show forth My Death  
Until Mine Advent be;

which the choir used to sing at St. Paul's, Haggerston, but which I have never seen reprinted in any popular hymnal.

His poems and hymns are to be found in a volume called 'The Knight of Intercession, and Other Poems,' published by Rivingtons in 1882.

TRIN. COLL. CAMB.

THE VERY REV. PATRICK F. BRANNAN. (See *sub* 'Military Executions,' 11 S. v. 318.)—As some doubt has been thrown on the use of mixed cartridges to avoid responsibility in these executions, and as at the above reference I cited a living authority for their use, I wish to say something further about him, now that he is no longer living.

The Very Rev. Patrick F. Brannan died at St. Joseph's Infirmary, Fort Worth, Texas, aged 68, on Jan. 29, 1916. He was the first Democratic Mayor of Weatherford, Texas, in 1872. After the death of his wife he entered St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, and was ordained priest. *The Fort Worth Record* says:—

"Among the first to enlist at the outbreak of the Civil War, he was then known as the youngest soldier of the Confederacy. His diminutive stature made it impossible for him to shoulder a musket, and he became known as the drummer boy of Company K, Fifteenth Alabama, Colonel James Cantey commanding. The Fifteenth Alabama was under constant fire from the battle of Cross Keys in June, 1862, until the close of the war at Appomattox Courthouse. Through it all young Brannan stood shoulder to shoulder with his more mature comrades."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"DAT GALENUS OPES," &c. (See 11 S. vii. 208, 273; viii. 37, 158.)—At the first reference Dr. ROBERT F. ARNOLD asked whether the origin of the following distich was known:—

Dat Galenus opes, dat Justinianus honores,  
Pauper Aristoteles cogitur ire pedes,

or

Sed vacuos loculos semper Homerus habet.

Another version of the couplet was quoted at the second reference from Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' but the earliest example that I could produce of line contrasting the profit to be made by Law and Medicine (to these the discontented Scholar nowadays would add "Technical Science")

with the poverty of other arts was from Franciscus Floridus Sabinus's 'Lectiones Subcisivæ,' the dedicatory epistle of which is dated April 28, 1539. He quotes in lib. i. cap. 1 :—

Dat Galenus opes, dat sanctio Iustiniana,  
Ex aliis paleas, ex istis collige grana.

In a communication that I received from DR. ARNOLD he agreed in thinking that the distich about which he asked must have had its origin in the Middle Ages, and that it would be very surprising if the author could be found.

I have since noticed that the leonine hexameters, "Dat...grana," are introduced in the 'Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum,' ep. 15 of part ii. (1517), the variants being "Galenus" (for this form compare the French *Galien*), "et" for the second "dat," and the mistaken "Justiniani." Eduard Böcking, in his valuable commentary on the 'Epist. Obsc. Virorum,' points out that the lines are taken from the 'Vocabularius Iuris,' mentioned earlier in the same letter. The article 'Ars' in that work concludes thus :—

"Et sunt quattuor scientie præ ceteris discende, scilicet

Theologia quæ est anime Leges quæ sunt egenis  
pabulum. remedium.

Decreta sublimatio hu- Et Phisica morbi sub-  
milium. sidium.

unde

Esurit ars, decreta tument, lex lucra ministrat.  
Pontifex [Böcking corrects this to *Pontifical*]

Moyses, thalamos Medicina subintrat.

Dat Galienus opes et sanctio Iustiniana.

Ex aliis paleas, ex istis collige grana."

The anonymous 'Vocabularius Iuris Utriusque' was composed after the accession of Pope Eugenius IV., 1424. See Böcking's 'Index Biographicus et Onomasticus' to his edition of the 'Epist. Obsc. Virorum.'

EDWARD BENSLY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY: THE MANSFIELD MONUMENT.—An interesting note on the monument in the North Transept is provided in the following letter, addressed by the second Earl of Mansfield to Sir William Hamilton at Naples :—

West Cowes, Aug. 29, '93.

DEAR SIR,—Your recommendation determined me at once to give the preference to Mr. Flaxman. I wrote to him in the manner you advised, desiring him to make a model and to submit it to your judgement and to purchase the marble at Carrara, informing him also that the money allotted for the monument would not exceed two thousand five hundred pound, and that I wished not to have more than three figures at most, but was anxious that they should be in the purest

and comeliest taste. As I have had no answer to my letter, which was sent the end of June, I begin to fear that it has miscarried, and should be much obliged to you if you would repeat the substance of it to Mr. Flaxman, and give him such further instructions as you think proper.

I am here with my whole family, and we all enjoy this comfortable retreat even more than we did last year. Tho it has nothing of the magnificence of the Bay of Naples, yet it has many beauties in an humbler style. The air is most refreshing, and sea bathing and constant sailing agree remarkably well with Lady Mansfield.

In less than a fortnight we shall return to Kenwood, where I am carrying on very extensive works, offices now absolutely necessary; and as Lord M<sup>d</sup> [Mansfield] had so frequently recommended to me the embellishment of Kenwood, I resolved that they should be upon a handsome plan. This draws on an addition to the house, &c. I had naturally an aversion to brick and mortar, but I doubt I am engaged now for life.

The improvement out of doors I shall delight in as that is a subject that in a degree, at least, I understand.

I purposely avoid politics as one can write with no freedom by the common post. We wait with anxious impatience for news from Dunkirk. Adieu, Dear Sir, our most cordial wishes ever attend you.

Yrs. most faithfully,

MANSFIELD.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

## 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.

MADAME ST. ALBAN: MISSING GAINSBOROUGHS (*v. sub* 'Grace Dalrymple Eliot,' *ante*, p. 233).—The suggestion in my *Life of Gainsborough* that Grace Dalrymple Eliot and Madame St. Alban were one and the same person is based only, as I state, on the note in Walpole, the accuracy of which is certainly impugned by MR. HORACE BLEACKLEY's quotations. But more important, as MR. BLEACKLEY says, is the fact that the portrait of Madame St. Alban has not been traced, and I should be grateful for any information concerning it, or of four other Gainsboroughs to which also I have discovered references. The artist's sitters in the autumn of 1782 included Lady Priscilla Burrell, whose husband Sir Peter Burrell (afterwards Lord Gwydyr) was the original purchaser of 'The Market Cart,' by Gainsborough, now in the National Gallery; Lady Stormont, afterwards Countess of Mansfield, and younger sister of the Hon. Mrs. Graham, whose portrait at Edinburgh is by many regarded as Gainsborough's

masterpiece; and the beautiful Duchess of Rutland. I can find no present trace of the portraits of any of these ladies, or of the full-length of Mrs. Sheridan (Miss Linley) which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1783. It has been supposed that this Royal Academy portrait is identical with the famous full-length of Mrs. Sheridan sitting under a tree, now in Lord Rothschild's collection, but I am able to show that the Rothschild canvas was not painted until 1785. It seems unlikely that all these portraits can have been destroyed, and if any of them exist their value must be great, both from the artistic and the auction-room points of view.

WILLIAM T. WHITLEY.

57 Gwendwr Road, West Kensington, W.

**CHURCH GOODS.**—(1) What is a "beadsmen's bell"? This expression occurs in the list of church goods of Hampshire under Alverstoke.

(2) What was a "beam of yron" (iron), which occurs under Bishopstoke? What was its use?

J. H. COPE.

Finchamstead, Berks.

**MAXSE AS A SURNAME.**—What is the origin of this surname?

J. M. BULLOCH.

**GEORGE MASON (1735-1806), MISCELLANEOUS WRITER.**—Where and when in 1735 was he born? What was the maiden name of his mother, whose second husband was Dr. George Jubb, Regius Professor of Hebrew at Oxford? The 'Dict. of Nat. Biog.,' xxxvi. 419 and xxx. 222, does not give the desired information.

G. F. R. B.

**ADAM NEALE, M.D., ARMY PHYSICIAN AND AUTHOR.**—I should be glad to obtain particulars of his parentage and the date of his birth. When and whom did he marry? The 'Dict. of Nat. Biog.,' xl. 137, does not give any information on these points.

G. F. R. B.

**MOSES GRIFFITH, COPPERPLATE ENGRAVER.**—Can any particulars be given of this illustrator of Thomas Pennant's 'Tour in Wales,' &c.?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

**PECHEY'S 'WHOLE WORKS OF SYDENHAM.'**—For purposes of collation I am desirous of ascertaining the whereabouts of a copy of the fifth edition of the above, which was published in or about 1711. Will any correspondent kindly communicate with me by letter?

GEORGE C. PEACHEY.

The Sick Asylum, Bromley-by-Bow, E.

**ERZERÚM.**—Can any Armenian scholar among the readers of 'N. & Q.' suggest a Haik origin of the first syllable of Erzerúm? This syllable occurs at the beginning of several town-names in Armenia, e.g., Erzincan. The Turkish spelling implies a Semitic origin of the same ("erz"=land, earth, in Hebrew and Arabic). The Persian rendering refers "erz" to a word "arz," sometimes asserted to be cognate with Latin *arx*, "citadel," and Greek ἀρκέω, to "ward off." The final syllable "rúm" evidently=Rome, and requires no elucidation.

N. POWLETT, Col.

**ANNOYANCE JURIES.**—Can any reader give particulars of these? The writer of a recent letter to *The Globe* speaks of them as having been "public institutions" in the early days of the nineteenth century.

H. MAXWELL PRIDEAUX.

Devon and Exeter Institution.

[The 'N.E.D.,' s.v. 'Annoyance,' says, "*Jury of Annoyance*: one appointed to report upon public nuisances," and gives the following quotation: "1754, Act 29 Geo. II. xxv. § 12: The Jury of Annoyance.....shall.....enquire into.....all bad pavements and all annoyances, obstructions and encroachments, upon any of the public ways."] ]

**BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SPANISH LITERATURE WANTED.**—According to *The Daily Telegraph*, March 18, 1916, it is hoped that a London University Chair for the study of the Spanish Language and Literature may soon be founded. Is there any handbook relating to Spanish authors similar to Prof. J. G. Robertson's little volume on 'The Literature of Germany'? What means exist of discovering who are the noted lyrical poets, dramatists, &c., of the last seventy years?

COUNTRY MOUSE.

**SIR HENRY CAVENDISH.**—Can any one tell me the ancestry of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish? He is stated by Burke (edition 1867) to have accompanied

"his kinsman, William, third Duke of Devonshire, into Ireland when his Grace went to that kingdom as Lord Lieutenant in 1737.....was created a baronet of Great Britain in 1755, and, dying 1776, was succeeded by his eldest son,"

whose wife was created in 1792 "Baroness Waterpark of Waterpark, co. Cork, with remainder to her issue by her husband." Sir Henry was the ancestor of all the Lords Waterpark and their descendants, of the Stranges (descendants of Lady Strange, wife of Sir Thomas Strange), of the Skottowes (descended from Catherine Cavendish, daughter of Sir Henry), of the Musgraves, Baronets of Waterford (descended from Deborah



Cavendish, daughter of the second Sir Henry), of the Lords Kilmaine (descended from Anne Cavendish, sister of Deborah), of the Okeovers of Okeover (descended from Eliza Cavendish, daughter of the third Lord Waterpark), and many others.

Can any member of these families explain how Sir Henry Cavendish was kinsman to the Duke of Devonshire? B. C. S.

ELIZABETH EVELYN.—I should be glad to find a place for this lady in the pedigree of the Evelyn family. In the Register of St. Vedast's, Foster Lane, occurs the following entry :—

"Mrs. Elizabeth Eveling buried in the Quire at the end of the Communion Table, 14 January, 1651."

Her will, which is dated Oct. 3, 1651, mentions :—

"My sister Hart, my father's picture set with diamonds, & my best Bible—neice Lady Elizabeth Gray, the Countess of Kent's daughter—neice Mrs. Anne Needum, Sir Robert Needum's daughter—cousin Mrs. Elizabeth Burch—cousin Mr. George Eveling, Sir Thomas Eveling's brother—Mr. William Adams, a cousin, of the Middle Temple—my cousin Mr. John Buckeridge—cousin Mr. Roger Buckeridge—cousin Mr. Edwards—cousin Mr. Joseph Snelling."

The will was proved by John Buckeridge, the executor, Jan. 16, 1651/2. He was living at Ware from 1651 to 1661, and was a son of Arthur Buckeridge, brother of the Bishop of Ely, his mother being a daughter of Robert Hitchcock of Marlborough, but I cannot make out how the relationship to the Evelyns arises. A. STEPHENS DYER.

207 Kingston Road, Teddington.

RADCLIFFE OF LEIGH: FAZAKERLEY.—In Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' 1858, the descent of John Nicholas Fazakerley is deduced from Alexander Radcliffe of Leigh, Lancashire. The family of Fazakerley claimed to be descended from the Derwentwater branch of the Radcliffes, and they certainly adopted the name and arms of the ancient Lancashire family of Fazakerley. Beyond one vague sentence in Baines's 'History of Lancashire' I can find no pedigree of the Radcliffes of Leigh; while Baines, in his account of the family of Fazakerley, does not mention the Radcliffe connexion. I should be extremely grateful if I could be informed where I may find the correct and detailed pedigree.

The 'D.N.B.' throws no light on the subject; nor do any other pedigrees of Radcliffe or Fazakerley.

MARY TERESA FORTESCUE.

11 Smith Square, Westminster.

JOHN PIGOTT OF THE 12TH REGIMENT.—In which regiment was Capt. John Pigott before being transferred to the 12th Regiment of Foot, which he left in 1780 on obtaining command of one of the six companies of Royal Invalids at Plymouth? In what year did he join the 12th Regiment?

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Can any reader tell me where the following quotations come from? :—

1. And thus 'twill be, nor long the day  
Ere we, like him, shall pass away.  
Yon sun that now our bosom warms  
Shall shine—but shine on other forms.....  
.....The tree whose bending branches bear  
The one loved name shall yet be there,  
But where the hand that carved it—where?
2. Wake! Wake to the hunting!  
Wake ye, wake! the morning is nigh.  
Chilly the breezes blow  
Up from the sea below.

FRANCES M. BUSS.

Where can be found the following?—

When I die

The name of England may be found  
Deeply engraven on my heart.

This is not a half-remembered adaptation of, or parody on, what Queen Mary said when she heard the news of the fall of Calais.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

MILAN: SAN BABILA.—This is a very old church, supposed by some to be the first built in Milan. It was erected on the foundation of a temple of Mithras, and its first dedication is said to have been to All Saints. As it was at Milan that Constantine subscribed his edict of toleration in 313, this may have been the first Christian church to be erected outside private houses (the first council against the Donatists was held at Rome in 313 "in domo Faustæ in Laterano"). The present dedication is to St. Babylas, martyr, Bishop of Antioch, and to the Three Boys, SS. Urbanus, Prilidianus, and Epolonius, his disciples, who shared his martyrdom about the middle of the third century. His body is said to have been brought to Cremona by the Crusaders. Are his relics still at Cremona, and if so, in what church there? Presumably some of them are in the church at Milan which bears his name. His feast is kept there on Jan. 24.

About ten years ago the church was "restored," and the "restoration" has resulted in a beautiful eleventh-century Lombard church, spoilt, however, by too modern decorations in the way of mosaic

and stained glass. Opposite the façade is a column surmounted by a lion, which was erected at the expense of the city in 1502. Is it known what event it commemorates?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

**SUPPOSED MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE.**—At Lancaster, in 1817, four men were hanged at the same time for the murder at Pendleton, near Manchester, of two female servants of a Mr. Littlewood. Their names were James Ashcroft, David Ashcroft, James Ashcroft, and William Holden (father, brother, son, and son-in-law). On the scaffold all protested their innocence, and joined in singing the well-known hymn

I'll praise my Maker while I've breath.

Regarding this crime the following statement has been published:—

"Twenty-six years elapsed, and then, when on his death-bed, a man named John Holden confessed that he was the real murderer, and that the four 'criminals' who had been suddenly cut off from this earth were innocent. Careful investigation followed, and it was proved that an awful miscarriage of justice had taken place."

When and where was the confession made? Who conducted the "careful investigation"? Of what did the "proof" of innocence consist? R. GRIME.

"AS DEAD AS QUEEN ANNE."—I should be glad to be informed as regards the origin of this expression. W. ROBSON.

13 Northcote Street, Stockton-on-Tees.

**HORSE WASHED WITH RICE.**—This story is told about several warriors in different parts of Japan. For example, in the sixteenth century, during the investment of the Lord Ise's Ookôchi Castle by Oda Nobunaga with fifty thousand troops, the latter ascertained from captives the castle to be always short of water. But from an elevation he often descried the besieged profusely applying water to washing their horses, and, moreover, he nightly observed the inner gate of the castle to be kept open, its inmates freely passing it from the inner ward to the outer, and vice versa. Thence he inferred they had a reservoir of plenteous water and a complete agreement subsisted in their minds; so he concluded a peace with the lord and raised the siege. Afterwards it transpired that, following the advice of the lord's counsellor Midzutani, they had used to pour rice over their horses to represent them as if being washed with water, and, instructed by another counsellor, Toyanoô, they had intentionally kept open the inner gate, and used to pass it to and fro

with lighted lanterns in their hands (Matsura, 'Bukô Zakki,' written in the seventeenth century, ed. Kondô, Tokyo, 1894, tom. i.).

According to Tomita's 'Hida Gofûdo Ki,' 1873, tom. xi., there was in Hida the so-called White Rice Castle, which name, the legend says, took its origin in its occupant, Ushimaru Settsunokami (c. 1334-5), having made his foes withdraw by distantly showing them the washing of his horses with rice. And Nagabayashi's 'Hôtsu Gunki,' 1749, tom. vii., attributes the same exploit to the then masterless soldiers who well defended against the Satsuma army the so-called Crane's Castle in the province Bungo in 1587.

It is very likely that some peoples other than the Japanese have tales of this pattern; but hitherto I have met but one somewhat allied story from China:—

"Tan Tan-Tsi (killed in 436) at the head of several brigades invaded Wei. When they became short of provisions, he caused his soldiers to measure sands throughout the night, telling quantities very loudly, and then to retreat after scattering over them a little rice. At dawn the enemy observed thereon his army had still abundance of grain, and refrained from pursuing it."—Chin Yoh, 'Sung-shu,' written in the fifth century, *sub* his 'Life.'

Can any reader kindly inform me of any other instance?

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

## Replies.

### DEATH WARRANTS.

(12 S. i. 49, 111, 157, 210.)

In my previous reply I expressly confined myself to "ordinary crime." *Beheading* never having been a punishment directed by statute to be awarded either by the Lord High Steward or any judge of assize for treason or felony, warrants for the beheading of traitors and felons have probably always passed the Royal sign manual. Peers, peeresses, and persons of rank have been thus specially dealt with for treason, and even for felony (as in the Earl of Castlehaven's horrible case, 3 St. Tr. 416-18), after an original sentence of death by hanging. The statute 54 Geo. III. c. 146, s. 2, provides that for high treason the King may "by warrant under the sign manual, countersigned by a Secretary of State," direct that the offender shall, instead of suffering the

punishment provided by that Act, be beheaded. And this section remains in force, not being repealed by 33 and 34 Vict. c. 23, s. 31.

A form of such special death warrant I cite below from S. P. Dom. Entry Book. 78. It is further worth remarking that the King still signs with his Royal sign manual the order for the reprieve of a capital convict.

I was guilty of a slight error in my former communication at p. 112. The Clerk of Assize delivers to the head warder, as representing the governor of the gaol, all orders respecting convicts (and separate forms are required for "penal servitude," "Borstal," and "criminal asylum" cases), except the order for execution. This he delivers to the Under-Sheriff. To the warder, however, he delivers the copy of the Calendar signed by himself, retaining in his office the duplicate signed by the judge.

The order for decapitation of a capital convict from S.P.D. Entry Book 78, fos. 32, 33 (original spelling retained), is as follows:—

"ANNE R.

"Anne by &<sup>a</sup> Defender of y<sup>e</sup> faith &<sup>a</sup> To Our Trusty and Welbeloved Sr Benj<sup>n</sup> Green & Sir Charles Warr<sup>t</sup> for Execution Peers, Kn<sup>ts</sup>, Sheriffs of our City of London & County of Midd<sup>x</sup>. GREETING Whereas Ew<sup>d</sup> Griffin late Lord Griffin being attainted by Outlawry of High Treason for assisting and adhering to y<sup>e</sup> Enemy of our dearest Brother King W<sup>m</sup> the third of Glorious Memory was in Easter Term last past brought before Our Court of Queen's Bench and there received sentence as being attainted of High Treason as aforesaid which by the Laws and Customs of This Our Realm is to be Drawn, Hanged & Quartered, for the Execution of which Sentence you have already received a Warrant from Us in Our said Court; yet the said Edward Griffin now remaining in Our Tower of London at Our Will and Pleasure & by the authority of Our Power Royal to be executed in such order & form as We think most convenient, and we, minding the Execution of justice, but being graciously pleased to have the manner of the Execution altered and changed for certain Considerations and Causes Us especially thereunto moving and in regard the said Edward Griffin was once a Peer of this Our Realm, We will and Command you our said Sheriffs of Our City of London and County of Middlesex to receive and take from the Lieutenant of Our Tower of London or his Deputy the Body of the said Edward Griffin and forthwith to cause Execution of him to be done and executed in such manner and form as thereafter is exprest and not otherwise, That is to say That you forthwith bring the said Edward Griffin to a scaffold by you to be erected for this purpose in some convenient place on Tower Hill and the Head of the said Edward Griffin then and there forthwith upon the Scaffold cause to be cut and stricken off and clearly severed from his Body. And this Execution to be done on Wednesday the 16th day of June instant, any Judgment, Law, Warrant or Commandment beforetime had or

made, ordained or given to the contrary notwithstanding; and hereof fail not as you will answer the same at your peril, And for so doing these our L<sup>rs</sup> [letters] signed with Our Own Royal Hand and sealed with Our Privy Signet shall be your sufficient Warrant and Discharge in that behalf.

"Given at Our Court at Kensington the 12<sup>th</sup> day of June 1708, In the Seventh year of Our Reign.

"By Her Majesty's Command,  
"SUNDERLAND."

My conclusion, upon the whole, would be that to carry into execution a sentence passed by any ordinary criminal tribunal pursuant to common law or statute, nothing under the Royal sign manual was necessary; but that where—either by a reprieve and pardon or by a commutation of the legal sentence into some other mode of punishment, whether extending to life or not—the sentence appointed by law was *varied*, a paper under the Royal sign manual has been the constitutional practice.

In a further note I will send you the modern reprieve form, and, if I can light upon it, the Execution Order under the remarkable provisions of 19 Geo. II. c. 34.

The form referred to by SIR HARRY POLAND at the last reference, as given by Blackstone (Appendix to vol. iv., Form IV.), agrees with the forms in the Record Office, of which there are many in the series H.O. 26/1, &c. None bear the Royal signature, though the King did sign the free pardons.

I find that a black seal was placed to the left of the Recorder's signature.

ERIC R. WATSON.

In view of the recent discussion on this subject the following extract from *The Morning Post* of March 31, 1899, is decidedly interesting:—

"A CRIME AND A SECRET STAIRCASE.

"During the work of enlarging the Royal Bull Hotel, Dartford, a hostelry dating back to the days of Wat Tyler, some interesting discoveries have been made. In 1773 a murder was committed at the house, and the body disappeared mysteriously. A skeleton now dug up 3ft. below the flooring of an old cellar leads to the belief that it is the remains of the victim of the tragedy. This week a secret staircase has been brought to light, and as this communicates by invisible doors in the walls of the cellar with the room in which the tragedy occurred, it strengthens the belief that the body was taken down the staircase and buried. The remains are much decayed, excepting the teeth, and these are in a fairly good state of preservation. A day or two ago a number of death warrants, bearing the signature of Portland, Minister of George III., were found in the panels of the walls (*sic*) in which the murder was committed. How documents of this character got into so strange a hiding-place is a matter for conjecture. One, dated June, 1798, is a good sample of how

warrants were prepared in those days. It reads: 'Whereas James O'Coigley, having been attainted of high treason, and had sentence passed upon him to be drawn upon a hurdle to the place of execution, and there to be hanged by the neck, but not until he is dead, but that, being alive, he shall be taken down and his bowels taken out and burnt before his face, that his head shall be severed from his body and his body divided into four parts, and that his head and body shall be disposed of as We think fit. And Whereas We think fit to remit that part of the sentence directing the burning of his bowels and dividing the body into four parts, Our will and pleasure is that he shall be drawn and hanged, and have his head severed from his body.'

Possibly some one acquainted with the locality can say how much truth there may be in this statement, and especially what has become of the documents referred to.

ALAN STEWART.

THE EMERALD AND CHASTITY (12 S. i. 125, 197).—The story of the royal Hungarian emerald appears in Fortunii Liceti 'Hieroglyphica, sive Antiqua Schemata Gemmarum Anularium,' Patavii, 1653, p. 437.

The story as given by Albertus Magnus is quoted, the reference being 2 'de Mineralibus,' c. 47. Sylvester Petrasanta ('de Symbolis Heroicis,' lib. 3, c. 4) is also mentioned as having read the story "apud autores non ignobiles." Neither the king's nor the queen's name is given. If, however, the former's name was Bela, he must have been Bela IV., since Albertus describes him as "Rex Hungariae, qui nostris temporibus regnat," and Bela IV. was the only king of Hungary of that name in the manhood of Albertus. According to Albertus, as quoted by Licetus, it was the king, not the queen, who was wearing the emerald when it broke in pieces. Although the words of Petrasanta are not given, he appears to attribute the emerald ring to the queen.

According to Betham's 'Genealogical Tables' Bela IV. married Mary, daughter of Theodorus Lascars, Emperor of Constantinople.

In the 'Liber Lapidum' or 'de Gemmis' of Marbodius is a poem (§ vii.) 'de Smaragdo,' in which is the following line (last but two):—

Fertur lascivos etiam compescere motus.

I am quoting from "Venerabilis Hildeberti . . . Opera . . . Accesserunt Marbodi Redonensis Episcopi . . . Opuscula . . . Labore et studio D. Antonii Beaugendre," Parisiis, 1708, col. 1645. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

FATHER CHRISTMAS AND CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS (12 S. i. 69, 173).—One of the best known of Jan Steen's pictures in the Rijks Museum at Amsterdam represents the Feast of St. Nicholas. The children of the family have been finding the presents hidden for them. One boy with his fist in his eye is crying, while his sister maliciously holds up his present, a birch rod in a shoe. A sympathetic grandmother in the background beckons to the boy while she lifts a curtain behind which something more attractive is hidden. Jan Steen, I believe, has a similar subject in other pictures.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

"BY THE SKIN OF HIS TEETH" (12 S. i. 167).—This phrase was not a "colloquialism with the translators of the epoch of James I.," as MR. LUCAS suggests. The 'Oxford Dictionary' points out that in the original form—"with," not "by"—it "is a literal translation from the Hebrew text of Job xix. 20; the Vulgate and Septuagint render the passage differently." The Geneva Bible of 1560, quoted in the 'Dictionary,' has: "I haue escaped with the skinne of my tethe." G. L. APPERSON.

LOCKER'S 'LONDON LYRICS': THE COSMOPOLITAN CLUB (11 S. xii. 482).—My query remains unanswered, but I am now able to answer part of it myself. Of the seventh edition of the 'Lyrics' (Isbister, 1874) Locker had a number of copies done up in blue and white paper boards, with a printed slip pasted in, which reads: "Presented to the Member of the Cosmopolitan Club." In a copy in my possession is added, in the author's autograph: "by Frederick Locker [J. A. Froude, Esq. No. 150." In the "Golden Treasury" edition (1904) Mr. Austin Dobson refers to this issue as being limited to 80 copies, and as containing the Doyle illustrations; the latter, as he informs me, because a copy in his possession is thus adorned. But I have inspected five copies of this issue, four of which are my own, and none are illustrated. Besides those absolutely presented to members of the Cosmopolitan Club, Locker evidently presented some to other friends, first tearing out the Cosmopolitan leaf. In Mr. Dobson's case he would appear not only to have torn out this leaf, but to have inserted a set of the Doyle cuts. In another copy, lately in the stock of Messrs. Maggs, there were distinct traces of the torn-out leaf, but the author had inscribed on another leaf an autograph presentation. In two out of the three

remaining copies the half-titles have been torn out as well as the extra leaf, but traces of the latter can be seen. In my third copy the half-title is intact, but there is no trace of the Cosmopolitan leaf. (It may have been soaked off, and thus left no trace.) All three of these copies may have belonged to members of the Cosmopolitan and had the inscriptions torn out when sold—a thing often done when persons sell presentation books. Unless it happens that Froude's copy was the last of the Cosmopolitans, over 150 copies must have been printed for the Club, and beyond that is the possibility that Locker provided further copies for occasional presents. A copy described in Mr. Edmund Gosse's Catalogue states: "Only 80 copies printed. On the fly-leaf is written in the author's handwriting, 'Arthur P. Stanley from Frederick Locker. 1874.'" The different wording from the Froude copy mentioned above shows that Stanley's was not a Cosmopolitan copy, though presented in the same year. It would be interesting to know the authority for "only 80 copies," the number also stated by Mr. Dobson, while Mr. Slater says "about 100." The Stanley copy is evidently not illustrated, or one might have assumed that Locker did up 80 with illustrations (in addition to the Club copies). Mr. Dobson, indeed, states (? on the authority of Mr. Slater) that two or three copies were printed on larger paper, and this is supported by the fact that one such copy was sold by Sothebys in 1895 and another (not the same copy) in 1898. Also I have a note of a third variant entirely printed on India paper, with Doyle's cuts, sold by Sothebys, March 27, 1900. Can any reader give any information about the Club, which was, presumably, a literary one? I am also trying to trace an edition of the 'Lyrics' published in 1873.

FRANCIS E. MURRAY.

258 Kew Road, Kew Gardens.

P.S.—Since I wrote the above MR. DOBSON has kindly allowed me to examine his copy. It proves to be exactly like the Cosmopolitan copies, except that (1) it does not contain the printed slip, and (2) it is illustrated with Doyle's cuts.

"BLIGHTY": "CUSHY" (12 S. i. 151, 194).—Your correspondents are right. "Blighty" comes from Arabic *vilāyat*, a foreign country (in India, Europe, or more particularly England), through the Indian adj. form *vilāyatī*, vulgo *bilātī*, and in soldiers' Hindustani *blatty*. There is in Calcutta, or was a few years ago, a

Blatty Bungalow, so styled in prominent lettering.

In this connexion may be mentioned a "cushy" wound, for a slight clean wound that does not permanently injure, and still gives the sufferer the honour and glory of having been wounded. This again seems to be soldiers' Hindustani from a Persian adjective *khush* (or strictly *khvush*), pleasing, pleasant, through a derived noun *khushī*, pleasure, pleasantness, commonly pronounced by Europeans "cooshy," the oo short and accentuated. R. C. TEMPLE.

AUTHORS WANTED (12 S. i. 10, 136, 218).—The lines quoted by MR. F. ARTHUR JANSON are probably of Scottish origin. In Chambers's 'Traditions of Edinburgh, 1846,' the following dialogue is given:—

- A. Good morning, good fellow.  
 B. I'm not a good fellow; I'm a new-married man.  
 A. Oh, man, that's guid!  
 B. Not sae guid as ye trow.  
 A. What then, lad?  
 B. I've gotten an ill-willy wife.  
 A. Oh, man, that's bad!  
 B. Not sae bad as ye trow.  
 A. What then, lad?  
 B. She brought me a guid tocher and a well-plenished house.  
 A. Oh, man, that's guid!  
 B. Not sae guid as ye trow.  
 A. What then, lad?  
 B. The house took a-fire, and brunt baith house, and plenishing, and gear.  
 A. Oh, man, that's bad!  
 B. Not sae bad as ye trow.  
 A. What then, lad?  
 B. The ill-willy wife was brunt in the middle o't! &c.

J. H. MURRAY.

Edinburgh.

(12 S. i. 209.)

Only a dream of the days gone by.

This is a song entitled 'A Dream of Peace,' the words by H. L. D'Arcy Jaxone, music by Ciro Pinsuti; sold at 265 Regent Street, London.

H. T. BARKER.

Ludlow.

[Our correspondent has kindly written out the words in full, and we have sent them to the querist.]

(12 S. i. 228.)

The *Sheffield Telegraph* of March 21 happens to print the following lines, which, it says, are by Dora Greenwell:—

We might all of us give far more than we do  
 Without being a bit the worse;  
 It's never the loving that empties the heart,  
 Nor giving that empties the purse.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

'GOD SAVE THE KING' (10 S. iii. 108).—W. B. H. asks for a reference to what appeared to be an authoritative announcement in the form of an official letter as to the proper rendering of the opening lines of the National Anthem. This has, apparently, remained unanswered. This question of the right version having been again raised at the London County Council, I had occasion to look into the subject, and came across the following letter in *The Times* of Dec. 20, 1901:—

Marlborough House, Pall-mall, S.W.  
Nov. 21, 1901.

GENTLEMEN,—I have submitted your two letters to the King, and I am commanded to inform you in reply that he is not prepared to decide which is the proper rendering of the National Anthem. No official declaration will, therefore, be made on the subject.

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS KNOLLYS.

The letter is addressed to Messrs. Bayley and Ferguson, and is, no doubt, that meant by W. B. H. The present version of "our gracious King" instead of "our lord the King" is a legacy from the accession of Queen Victoria (see 8 S. iii. 107).

J. HENRY QUINN.

Chelsea, S.W.

CLAVERTHOUSE (12 S. i. 169).—1. Mr. T. F. Henderson, in the 'D.N.B.,' s.v. 'Graham, John,' says:—

"Two women, Margaret Maclachlan and Margaret Wilson, were drowned on the sands of the Solway Firth for refusing to take the abjuration oath. They were sentenced on 18 April [1685] at a court where David Graham, Claverhouse's sheriff-depute and brother, sat as one of the judges; they were remanded by the Privy Council on 1 May, and recommended to the royal mercy, but they were nevertheless executed on 11 May. Whether they were executed because James, now King, refused to interpose, is unknown. The fact that the execution took place within the jurisdiction of Claverhouse, and that his brother was one of the judges at the trial, necessarily associated his name with the execution in popular tradition. Nor have the apologizers of Claverhouse recognized the exact circumstances of his relation to it. But for his quarrel with Queensberry, the issue of the special commission, and his omission from the new Privy Council, it would have been difficult to believe that he was not in some degree responsible for the execution. Napier has tried less to disprove the connection of Claverhouse with the execution than to show that it never took place at all; but a pamphlet published by the Rev. Archibald Stewart in 1869, 'History vindicated in the Case of the Wigtown Martyrs,' must be regarded as establishing the fact of the execution beyond all doubt. There is no evidence that the women were prosecuted directly or indirectly at the instance of Claverhouse; there is nothing to show that he was in the district while the case was under consideration or in suspense, and it is impossible to state whether he even knew anything of the case until

all was over. All that can be positively affirmed is that the act in accordance with which they were condemned to death was one which had his full approval, and that one of the judges was his brother who enjoyed his full confidence, and up till then had acted under his special directions; but apart from this there is the widest room for conjecture as to what Claverhouse did do or would have done."

And see Andrew Lang's 'History of Scotland,' vol. iii. pp. 384, 386-8, 396, for an interesting and vigorous account of the Wigtown martyrs. Margaret Wilson was 18 (or 23), Margaret M'Lauchlan or Lauchlison 63 (or, on the evidence of her own fellow-parishioners, 80).

2. 'D.N.B.' (xxii. 349) remarks:—

"The circumstances of Dundee's death [at Killiecrankie] allowed full play to the imagination of the Covenanters. No one had seen him shot, and he was supposed to have obtained a charm from the devil against leaden bullets; various accounts became current as to how he met his death; but that which ultimately found general acceptance was that he was shot by his own servant 'with a silver button he had before taken off his own coat' (Howie, 'God's Judgement on Persecutors,' p. xxxix). In accordance with this tradition Dundee is depicted by Scott among the ghastly revellers in 'Wandering Willie's Tale' as having 'his left hand always on his right spule-blade to hide the wound that the silver bullet had made.'"

Did Mr. Lloyd George remember this tradition when some time ago he referred to "silver bullets"? A. R. BAYLEY.

The following is the epitaph in Wigtown Church, and quoted in the appendix of 'The Cloud of Witnesses,' on Margaret Wilson:—

Murdered for owning Christ supreme,  
Head of his Church, and no more crime  
But her not owning Prelacy  
And not abjuring Presbytery,  
Within the sea, tied to a stake,  
She suffered for Christ Jesus' sake.

A. GWYTHER.

With reference to the alleged execution of two women by drowning on the seashore, see Paget's 'Puzzles and Paradoxes,' Blackwoods, 1874 (of which Andrew Lang wrote that it contained good reading), which refutes various barbarities attributed to Claverhouse.

LOUIS R. LETTS.

Dollis Park, Finchley.

An eloquent description of the incident referred to by MR. A. S. E. ACKERMANN, of Margaret Maclachlan and Margaret Wilson, suffering death for their religion in Wigtownshire in the flood tide of the Solway, will be found in vol. i. chap. iv. of Macaulay's 'History of England.' There is no reason to question the substantial accuracy of the description, though doubtless this atrocity



was not committed by the direct orders or under the personal supervision of James Graham, Viscount Dundee, but by subordinate officers, imbued by his spirit of animosity and cruelty towards all who differed from the political and religious principles he professed, and anxious to stand well with him by out-Heroding Herod.

It would be interesting to learn whence the idea of Lord Dundee having been killed by a silver bullet at the battle of Killiecrankie originated.

The description of his death supplied by Lord Macaulay in chap. xiii. of his 'History,' which is based upon contemporary records, indicates his death to have been caused by quite a chance hit. The little band of cavalry which he was leading hesitated ;

"Dundee turned round, stood up in his stirrups and, waving his hat, invited them to come on. As he lifted his arm his cuirass rose and exposed the lower part of his left side. A musket ball struck him,"

and he died in half-an-hour. It would be a marvel to discover that the bullet was not of lead.

F. DE H. L.

**FIRES AT ALRESFORD, HANTS (12 S. i. 209).**—The fires of 1440, 1644, 1689, and 1736 are mentioned in the 'Victoria History of Hampshire,' iii. 351, 352, and further information about them can probably be obtained by consulting the authorities which are there referred to in the foot-notes to the text. Possibly the first of these fires really occurred a little earlier than 1440. At any rate, the Winchester College Account-roll of 1438-9 (Mich. 17 H. VI.—Mich. 18 H. VI.) contains the following entry under 'Custus necessarii forinseci cum donis':—

"Et in expensis Johannis Cafyn et Ricardi Bole transeuncium ad Alresforde ad vices ad supervidendum et colligendum ferramenta et sklattis ibidem post combustionem Ville, vjd."

There had evidently been a fire which had burnt down buildings belonging to the College. John Cafyn was then our baker and brewer ("pistor et brasiator"), and Richard Bole our porter and barber ("janitor et barbitonsor").

Winchester College.

H. C.

"Collected within the parish of Pannall from house to house upon the 19<sup>th</sup> April 1690 for the poor sufferers of New Alresford in Hampshire the summe of seven shillings & one penny by Mr Moore Curate & the Churchwardens Rob. Winterburne & Jo. Holme."—MS. Parish Book of Pannall, Yorks.

Durham.

J. T. F.

**ST. NICHOLAS** (*v. sub* 'Father Christmas and Christmas Stockings,' 12 S. i. 69, 173).

—I should like to correct an error I made in my reply on Santa Claus and the story of St. Nicholas in old windows. As the Rev. W. A. Newman, Rector of Upper Hardres, kindly informs me, the painter of the thirteenth-century medallion in the latter church has correctly shown a building in the middle of the scene, representing the nobleman's house, the window of which the saint is opening, in order to put in the money.

By the way, I see in a new organ of mutual information, *The Link*, No. 2, February (edited by Max Bellows, Gloucester), an article on the same subject by Mr. A. J. de Havilland Bushnell, the author of 'Storied Windows.' It depicts a glass in the church of Triel on the River Seine (France). I quote the passage, leaving to the readers of 'N. & Q.' to help me in this matter:—

"In one scene, St. Nicholas is casting the dowry through the door of the room in which the nobleman is lying. But in the scene below are three women, who are apparently the three daughters. They, however, are not asleep, and their position and occupation are very puzzling. They are around a golden vessel, shaped like a font, on which is the form of a seeming dead man, whose head lies in the lap of one of the women. Out of the vessel a living child is rising. Can any one explain this scene, or tell me of another window in which it is to be found?"

PIERRE TURPIN.

**ARMS OF MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD (12 S. i. 249).**—The arms given by Mr. H. I. HALL are those of the College, though Landon blazons them: Or, a chevronel per pale gules and azure between two others of the same counterchanged ('Archæologia Oxoniensis,' part iv. p. 195). He allows that the technical blazon of the coat is not free from difficulty. The shield with which Mr. HALL has seen the College coat impaled is probably that of the see of Rochester: Argent, on a saltire gules an escallop or. Walter de Merton was Bishop of Rochester, and impaling his arms with those of the see, he would give the dexter, as the place of honour, to the latter. The coat should be ensigned with a mitre, and the arms would then be those of the founder, not of the College.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

The founder obtained licence to bestow the manors of Malden and Farleigh on his House of Scholars from the feudal lord Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, in 1262—confirmed by Gilbert de Clare in 1264.

The founder, according to a common custom, adopted as his arms those of Clare,

but with a difference. The arms of Clare were: Or, three chevrons gules; which, impaling those of De Burgh, all within a bordure sable, guttée or, constitute the coat of Clare College, Cambridge, to-day. The founder modified them thus: Or, a chevronel per pale gules and azure between two others of the same counterchanged. These arms he imparted with the estates to his College, and these are the proper Merton College arms to-day.

Often, however, the Merton shield is represented as parted per pale, and combining the above arms with those of the see of Rochester. The former then are on the sinister side of the shield, the latter (Argent, on a saltire gules an escallop or) the dexter. This shield would then represent the arms of Walter de Merton when Bishop of Rochester. A. R. BAYLEY.

[MR. H. J. B. CLEMENTS thanked for reply.]

THE EFFECT OF OPENING A COFFIN (11 S. xii. 300, 363, 388, 448, 465; 12 S. i. 91, 113, 192).—I wish to add a few lines to what I contributed earlier. When Mrs. Rossetti's coffin was opened in October, 1869, the persons present at the cemetery were Charles Augustus Howell and Dr. Llewellyn Williams. Howell was at that time a general factotum to D. G. Rossetti. Much about him may be found in W. M. Rossetti's 'Family Letters of D. G. Rossetti.' See specially the letter of D. G. Rossetti to his brother printed under the date Oct. 13, 1869.

A 'Narrative' of the opening of what was presumed to be Milton's coffin was written by Philip Neve, and published by T. & J. Egerton, Whitehall, in August, 1790. George Daniel had a copy of this pamphlet which had formerly belonged to George Steevens, to Bindley, and to Richard Heber. It was copiously annotated, and it made the subject of a chapter in George Daniel's 'Love's Labour not Lost,' 1863, pp. 89-104. The Catalogue of the sale of George Daniel's library in 1864 has reference to it (Lot 1120).

There is a rare pamphlet which I have not been able to see which may, however, be recorded here:—

"A narrative of the sacrilegious impiety of John Lamb, sexton, and W. Bilby, gravedigger, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, in robbing the coffins in the vaults of the said church. With frontispiece. 1750."

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187 Piccadilly, W.

There is an account of the opening of the tomb of Job Charnock in Calcutta on Nov. 22, 1892, in Hyde's 'Parochial Annals of Bengal' (p. 32). It is perhaps too long to quote here, but at a depth of 6 ft. "the mortal part of the Father of Calcutta himself" was, "after just two hundred years of burial," revealed to the extent of the largest joint of, probably, a middle finger and "a bone of the left forearm." They were replaced, and no attempt was made to uncover "the rest of the skeleton, perhaps perfect."

The Rev. H. B. Hyde was present on the occasion as the incumbent of the senior chaplaincy of the parish. Not long afterwards he told me personally in Calcutta of the episode. He concludes his account in the 'Annals' thus:—

"With the bones of the famous pioneer's hand ..... before the writer, and the strange and solemn statement of his epitaph just above them that he had laid his mortal remains there himself—*ut in spe beate resurrectionis ad Christi judicis adventum obdormirent*—he felt strongly restrained from examining them further."

Traces of the decayed coffin-lid were also noticed.

WILMOT CORFIELD,  
Calcutta Historical Society.

In the latest volume of his ably condensed and exhaustive 'Churches of Norfolk' Mr. T. Hugh Bryant tells of an instance of grave-opening which is of importance because of the very early date to which the disturbed burial must be referred.

The paragraph (on p. 171 of the volume just issued under the auspices of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society) runs thus:—

"At St. Mary the Virgin, Gissing, a bronze fibula and buckle were found during the excavations necessary for making the railway in August, 1849. They were about seven feet below the surface, and rested on the breast of a human skeleton, quite perfect, but [it] fell to pieces after being exposed to the air."

It is a thrilling thought that the Norfolk navvies had an opportunity, such as many an antiquary would have been grateful for, of gazing on the undisturbed form of a pre-historic man.

And yet one's awe and wonder die down when the story of St. Cuthbert—so vividly told in a recent number of 'N. & Q.'—is recalled. For it seems more than possible that the early British saints were in touch with the wearers of fibulae, and that of such were their converts in Britain, as we know that St. Patrick appealed in Ireland to men of the same type. Therefore—hard though it be for the ordinary mind to grasp the

dea—the saint of Lindisfarne and the man whose buckle was buried with him may have lived in the same century, if not in the same year.  
Y. T.

Under this heading no one has yet noted a method of preservation not due to the art of the embalmer, viz., the conversion of an entire body, under certain conditions, into adipocere. When this curious change has occurred the corpse does not crumble to dust on exposure to the air, but retains its firm wax-like consistency.

Frank Buckland has much to say about adipocere, which he states to be of the same chemical nature as spermaceti. He relates that he discovered many examples of the substance during his gruesome examination of more than three thousand coffins in the vaults of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, when searching for the body of John Hunter in 1859 ('Curiosities of Natural History,' Fourth Series). He tells how human remains are thus often preserved for centuries in the state of mummies, also that he examined one case in which the whole body had been converted into adipocere in twelve years.

I am drifting from the exact subject of the heading, but I should like to be allowed to add the following quotation from the pen of William Pinkerton:—

"Many curious and startling stories could be told of the antiseptic nature of bogs. Thus, a few years ago, some turf-cutters found the body of a man in an Ulster bog; so well was this body preserved that an active constabulary officer notified the coroner, and summoned a jury to hold an inquest on the corpse, which, from its skin dress, had probably been dead not less than 300 years."

CHARLES GILLMAN.

Church Fields, Salisbury.

SARUM MISSAL: HYMN (12 S. i. 229).—This hymn appears to have been written by Adam of St. Victor. It contains many Biblical allusions, packed together with marvellous skill, most of them being types of the resurrection. The lines cited by ARDEA refer to the escape of David, when he fled from Saul to Gath, and was afterwards the master of Ziklag (1 Sam. xxvii.); to the scapegoat of Lev. xvi., "sent away for Azazel into the wilderness"; and to the sparrow (if such it were) of Lev. xiv., which was set free, after being dipped in the blood of the slain bird. All of these were regarded as foreshadowing the victory of Christ.

A collateral reference may be made to a sermon by Henry Melvill of Lothbury, in which he compares with the scapegoat

that young man (St. Mark xiv. 51-2) who left the linen sindon in the hands of his captors, and fled: an incident otherwise unexplained.  
RICHARD H. THORNTON.

For "David arreptitius" see 1 Sam. xix. 18, and for the escaping sparrow (*passer* in the Vulgate), Lev. xiv. 7. The Missal was brought out by F. H. Dickinson, not "Dickson."  
J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

The text of this hymn, with full notes, is given in Archbishop Trench's 'Sacred Latin Poetry' (1864 ed., p. 165), and also in Wrangham's 'Liturgical Poetry of Adam of St. Victor' (1881, vol. i. p. 80). For further particulars about English translations, &c., cf. Dr. Julian's 'Dictionary of Hymnology' (1907 ed., p. 1305).  
L. L. K.

DAVID COMPIGNE, CLOCKMAKER (12 S. i. 47, 97, 117, 172).—With reference to the notes in recent issues of 'N. & Q.' concerning David Compigne, clockmaker, the following particulars gleaned from the local records of the city of Winchester may be of interest, especially as they help to elucidate the question by H. C., *ante*, p. 172, as to whether Compigne was a clockmaker or a grocer.

In the 'Winton Proposal Book, 1704-13,' the following occurs:—

"Ye 16th November, 1705. Also to be proposed to the same Assembly That David Campigne & — Gorle be admitted to use the Trades of a Watchmaker and Clockmaker within this City and no other.  
Agreed. Trades each of them paying for a fine, the Sum of Tenn Pounds, they giving such Security as shall be recognized by the Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty of this City."

In the 'Ledger Books,' which record the leases granted by the city corporation to various persons, are several leases granted to David Compigne, and from these leases it can be proved that there were two persons of this name: one a clockmaker, and the other a grocer, the latter being the son of the former. In the 'Eighth Ledger Book,' pp. 162-4, are the particulars of three leases, dated June 22, 1741, relating to property in and near the High Street, Winchester, granted to "David Compigne, watchmaker"; while in the 'Ninth Ledger Book,' pp. 17-19, we find these leases were renewed under date Sept. 7, 1756. Then in the 'Tenth Ledger Book,' pp. 26-7, these same leases were transferred on Feb. 23, 1774, to "David Compigne, grocer"; and in these leases it is stated that David Compigne, watchmaker, was the father of David Compigne, grocer.

It is interesting to observe, in confirmation of H. C.'s note, that in the first excerpt given above the name is written Campigne, while in the leases it is given as Compigne.

The original records from which I have obtained the foregoing information are housed in the Winchester Public Library and form part of the local archives of this ancient city.

A. CECIL PIPER, City Librarian.  
Winchester.

**POWDERED GLASS** (12 S. i. 169).—The following extract is from Christison's 'Treatise on Poisons,' 1836, p. 569:—

"It is a common notion that pounded glass is an active poison. There is no doubt, indeed, that it does possess some irritant properties even when finely pulverized, for it titillates and smarts the nostrils and inflames the eyes. There is also little doubt that when swallowed in fragments of moderate size, especially if the stomach is empty, it may wound the viscera. But it is in this way only that it has any action when swallowed, and even then its effects are by no means uniformly serious. It can have no chemical action on the stomach; it cannot act through absorption, as it is quite insoluble; and when finely pulverized, it cannot easily wound the villous coat of the alimentary canal, on account of the abundance of the lubricating mucus.

"Accordingly, Mr. Lesauvage ascertained that 2½ drachms of the powder may be given to a cat at once without hurting the animal,—that in the course of eight days seven ounces might be given to a dog without any bad consequence, although the period chosen for administering it was always some time before the meals,—and that even when the glass was in fragments a line in length, no symptoms of irritation were induced. Relying indeed on these results, he himself swallowed a considerable number of these fragments, and did not sustain any injury.....Caldani likewise, an Italian physician, after some experiments on animals, gave a boy fifteen years old several drachms of powdered glass, without observing any bad effects; and at his request Mandruzzato repeated his experiments on animals, and himself swallowed on two successive days two drachms and a half each day, without sustaining any injury."

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Powdered glass has been classed among poisons, but, properly speaking, it is not one. I have known it to be given to animals as a vermifuge. All the same, I should not advise your correspondent to take it in quantity, or, for that matter, at all. For, as William Ramesey says in his treatise 'Of Poysons':—

"Glass, they say (which they number among Poysons), Corrodes the Belly and Intralls, and thereby causeth Death. But, they may as well say splints of Bones, Needles, Pins, or other sharp thing is Poyson, because they also, many times, perforate the Intestines being swallowed, and Destroy the party."

However finely powdered, glass would be likely enough to irritate the stomach and bowels, and taken in quantity its weight alone might cause perforation, as I have heard of heavy earths doing when taken, as they used to be, as tonics. C. C. B.

I have heard in Derbyshire of powdered glass being given in some way to a person's domestic animals out of spite, with the intention of killing them, but not exactly as poison; and I have heard of a man's donkey being treated in this way so that it died. But I never heard any one say how the pounded glass was administered to the animal. The glass, as I understand, was not done to powder, but finely pounded, and so set up an irritation which caused death. This was one of the many queer methods of "spiting" a person; and such things as spiting were more common years ago than they are now. In Sheffield it was called "rattening."

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

Sir Thomas Browne includes the belief that glass is poisonous among vulgar errors. See 'Pseudodoxia Epidemica,' bk. ii. chap. v. § 2.

DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

**MACAULAY'S PRINCE TITI** (12 S. i. 207).—In answer to CYRIL, the one-volume edition of Croker's 'Boswell,' in my copy, dated on the title-page 1866, contains, between pp. x and xi of the preliminary matter, an interpolation (pp. 3 to 14) of 'Answers to Mr. Macaulay's Review of Mr. Croker's Boswell.' On p. 11, after quoting Macaulay's words, the second (answering) column reads:

"Answer. Here is a pretty round assertion of a matter of fact. 'The History of Prince Titi, whether written by Prince Frederick or Ralph, was certainly never published!' Now, unfortunately for this learned Reviewer, we have at this moment on our table the

"Histoire | du | Prince Titi. | A (llegorie) R (oyale). | Paris chez la Veuve Oissot, Quai de Conti | à la Croix d'Or.

"And not only was it thus published in Paris, but it was translated into English, and republished in London, under the title of

"The | History | of | Prince Titi, | A | Royal Allegory. | Translated by a Lady.

"What say you to that, Mr. Reviewer? Is not this, to say the least of it, 'a scandalous inaccuracy,' and is not he who falls into such a mistake as this entitled to no confidence whatever?"

There are four further paragraphs in continuation, but the above gives the more important details.

I suppose these pages of 'Answers' are not in all copies of the issue from which I

quote, as I possess also an elaborately extra-illustrated and enlarged copy of the same (1866) volume, in which the additional pages are not given. F. J. HYTCH.  
Crouch End.

"BLIZARD" OR "BLIZZARD" AS A SURNAME (11 S. ix. 290, 396, 437, 456; x. 14, 58).—At the fourth reference I ventured to suggest that this name was derived from the personal name of Bles and the mediæval term *assart*, but at the last reference it was stated that the word was derived from *bligh* and *ard* meaning "milk-hill." Since then a well-known antiquary has kindly permitted me to look over some abstracts of title-deeds from the township of Over-Kellet (which was included in the great forest of Lonsdale), and amongst these I noticed an indenture of Dec. 7, 6 Chas. (1630), in which a field is called "Assard." This name is clearly the mediæval *assart* the *t* having become a *d*. In the year 1818 the same field is named again and is then called "Azard." By that time the *ss* had been changed to a *z*. Here we have documentary evidence of the formation of the terminal *zard* from a word, in ordinary use during the Middle Ages, which does not require any assistance from the Celtic *ard*, a hill.

W. H. CHIPPINDALL, Col.

Kirkby Lonsdale.

RICHARDSON, c. 1783 (12 S. i. 128).—A great deal of information respecting most families of this name is to be found in a MS. at the Bodleian, Oxford, compiled by a Mr. Richardson of Ipswich at the end of the nineteenth century. The Society of Genealogists (of 5 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.) also possesses much information. If Mr. GARDNER cares to write direct to me, I might be able to give him some help. There were some Johnson *v.* Richardson Chancery suits in the latter half of the eighteenth century, which might possibly refer to his family. (Rev.) T. C. DALE.

115 London Road, Croydon.

EPITAPHS AT NORTH HINKSEY (12 S. i. 26).—In his report on the recent restoration of Hinksey Church the Vicar stated that

"the memorial stone of the parents of the famous physician of the 17th century, Thomas Willis, was found at a level of about a foot below the existing chancel floor."

It is mentioned in Lysons's 'History of Berkshire,' p. 293, published 1813, and Murray's 'Handbook for Berks, Bucks, and Oxon,' 1860, p. 66.

In 1635 Thomas Willis and William Fynmore were churchwardens. Murray also

mentions an epitaph in the churchyard to Richard Spindlove, 1825: "All that was mortal of a *Blue*"—this epitaph in full will be found in 'N. & Q.,' 2 S. iii. 379. Spindlove is described as "an independent freeman of the city of Oxford." Does this still exist? R. J. FYNMORE.

"REMAINDER" (12 S. i. 206).—Since the day of Thomas Tegg the word has been almost solely applied to bound copies of any work sold by the publisher or a remainder dealer at a much reduced price, when the regular sale at published price has ceased. This trade in "remainders" has a romance of its own that can never be given to the public because it would not be possible to find a publisher sufficiently courageous. In the eighteenth-century Trade Sales held at the Chapter and Globe coffee-house a very large number of "remainders," in the form of copies in sheets, were sold, and James Lackington ('Memoirs,' 1791, p. 224) tells us:—

"When first invited to these Trade Sales, I was very much surprised to learn that it was common for such as purchased remainders to destroy one-half or three-fourths of such books, and to charge the full publication price, or nearly that, for such as they kept in hand; for a short time I cautiously complied with this custom. But I soon began to reflect that many of these books so destroyed possessed much merit and only wanted to be better known. . . . From that time I resolved not to destroy any book, . . . but to sell them off at half, or a quarter, of the publication price."

This pre-dates R. B. P.'s interesting reference, but I anticipate that still earlier instances of the use of the word in this sense could be found. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

GERALD GRIFFIN (12 S. i. 190).—He wrote a novel entitled 'The Collegians,' on which that at-one-time much admired play 'The Colleen Bawn' was founded.

ST. SWITHIN.

HERALDRY (12 S. i. 188).—The arms in question are those of the Priuli family of Venice, which included three Doges (Lorenzo, 1556; Girolamo, 1559; and Nicolò Antonio, 1618), as well as two cardinals, ambassadors, and generals. LEO C.

"TERRA RODATA" (12 S. i. 149, 238).—Bardsley, 'Dict. Eng. and Welsh Surnames,' art. 'Royd, Royds,' goes into this very fully, and gives three quotations from Poll Tax, West Riding of Yorkshire, 1379, viz: Johannes del Rode, p. 154; Adam de Roides, p. 161; Johannes del Rodes, p. 292; which may satisfy your inquirer.

H. W. DICKINSON.

5 Salisbury Road, Wimbledon.

GENNYS OF LAUNCESTON (12 S. i. 126, 193, 249).—According to the pedigree I have of this family, John Gennys of Plymouth married Catherine, daughter of John Edgecumbe of Plymouth, at Charles Church, May 4, 1706, and she was buried there Feb. 28, 1759. The widow of their grandson, John Gennys of Whiteleigh Hall, who was Mary, daughter of Jacob Acworth Pownoll, married after 1781 some one of the name of Collins. Who was he?

A. STEPHENS DYER.

207 Kingston Road, Teddington.

"JERRY-BUILDER" (11 S. xii. 482; 12 S. i. 19).—In reference to the above word, I can confirm C. C. B.'s letter to the effect that it was in common use in the early sixties, and I have just come across a reference to it in a local paper, *The Porcupine*, dated Jan. 12, 1861, as follows.

A correspondent had written to the editor complaining of the wretched building conditions in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, and inquiring why the Borough Engineer did not control buildings more thoroughly. The editor in a reply points out that the locality quoted was outside the borough, therefore not subject to the Borough Engineer's control; but he goes on to say:—

"The evil arises from the uncontrolled system of Jerry-building which our correspondent describes, and which prevails to a large extent within the boundaries of the town."

A. H. ARKLE.

Elmhurst, Oxtou, Birkenhead.

The mention of the port of Liverpool as the earliest home of this word suggests that perhaps, instead of being derived from a personal name, the word is merely a corruption of the well-known nautical word meaning *temporary*, viz., "jury," as jury-rigged, jury-mast, &c. Is it not probable that a retired mariner, finding his new residence of less permanent construction than he expected, would refer to it as a "jury-building," or as "jury-built"?

R. FREEMAN BULLEN.

Bow Library, E.

Although it may seem impertinent to hope to succeed where so many have failed, T. G. will find many meanings attaching to the words "gerry" and "jerry" (excrement is one of them) which indicate how the name "jerry-builder" came to be coined.

Baumann's 'Londonismen' gives an interesting reference to Harman, which I have had no opportunity of verifying; and I think Copland and Dekker might be searched with advantage.

BEE.

## Notes on Books.

*A New Account of East India and Persia, being Nine Years' Travels, 1672-1681.* By John Fryer. Edited with Notes and an Introduction by William Crooke. (Hakluyt Society.)

This volume contains first the four concluding chapters of 'The Present State of Persia,' which relate to the climate, country, habitations, cities, and means of travel; to the social organization, the court, and army of the Persians; to their books, religion, philosophy, science, and methods of justice; and, finally, to their more remarkable manners and customs. These contain some of Fryer's most telling disquisitions and observations, as well as several fairly good stories ramblingly related. With his shrewd unsparing line of judgment; his relish for the outer aspects of the people and the land—in particular, his admiration for the good air—and his seventeenth-century inability to seize the finer side of Mohammedanism, those who have read the two former volumes are already acquainted. The editor prints a few pages of 'Additional Notes' relating to these.

Following the 'Persia' are the two letters which constitute 'A Farther Discovery of India,' and the closing account of the return to England. The former has some interesting, though confused references to Chitor, with a "Draught" of the city walls and gates, transmitted by an English gunner, to illustrate the military operations under Shah Jāhān, and also a description of the comet of 1680. The author's interesting 'Table of Principal Things' is reproduced; and there are a good list of authorities and an Index, which, as far as we tested it, is satisfactory.

*The Identification of the Writer of the Anonymous Letter to Lord Monteagle in 1605.* (Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., 4s. 6d. net.)

THIS anonymous monograph sets out reasons for believing that the person who handed to Lord Monteagle the letter supposed to have led to the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot was one William Vavasour, servant to Francis Tresham. Part of the evidence offered is contained in five facsimiles of handwriting; part is circumstantial. We are bound to say that the evidence from handwriting seems to us precarious; on the other hand, the circumstantial evidence is weighty, and does indeed appear to fasten on Francis Tresham as the author, and his man William Vavasour as the enactor of the counter-plot, of which the letter was the great feature. It is argued that the official story left out the most interesting and important detail, viz., that the plot had been revealed before the letter was written or delivered; and that the Monteagle incident, involving an unusual and mysterious visit on Monteagle's part to his house at Hoxton, was merely a device to make the revelation public in the least embarrassing or dangerous manner. Vavasour's escape, when several of the serving-men of the conspirators were executed, and that in spite of Coke's having called him "deeply guilty"; and the extraordinary consideration shown to Tresham in the Tower, point, indeed, to some obligation under which the Government lay towards them both; and that Vavasour should have been the man trusted by Tresham with the



main task seems likely enough in the light of the fact that it was he to whom Tresham turned, when on his death-bed, to write a letter to Salisbury, which he had painfully at heart, retracting an accusation made against the Jesuit, Father Garnet. It is rather a pity this interesting monograph is not better written, and put together with more care as to clearness and arrangement.

It is a melancholy, but great and proud pleasure to read the stately tribute of so famous a poet as M. Émile Verhaeren to Rupert Brooke, which forms the first item of this month's *Fortnightly*. These verses surround the young poet's name with the simple, magical beauty of the scenes in which he died, and of his burial. Mr. Wilfrid L. Randall discusses the art of Henry James, and, having an obvious familiarity with it, is also rather obviously infected by it. Henry James is, perhaps, one of those few writers who need no expounding to those readers who have a taste for them, and who cannot be expounded to those without that taste. Still, we recognize that a certain number of pages on this topic are due to itself by every review that counts. Mr. W. H. Mallock gives us the first instalment of a study of 'Democracy and Industrial Efficiency,' and Mr. Edwin Pugh contributes some academic considerations called 'The Cowardice of Warfare,' the point of which is not as clear as it might be. 'The Parliamentary Bar and What it Does,' by Mr. J. H. Balfour Browne, is an entertaining and informing paper upon a subject to which probably few readers have given much attention, and is, therefore, unusually fresh and welcome. We may also mention Mr. James Milne's 'The Spirit of France,' and 'The Teachings of the Napoleonic War' (again a first instalment), by Politicus. Mr. Robert Crozier Long's paper on 'What's Wrong with the War?' is the most impressive of the articles which deal immediately with the European crisis.

*The Nineteenth Century* for April has a long article on Shakespeare from the pen of Mr. S. P. B. Mais under the somewhat cryptic title, 'Our Greatest Privilege and our Greatest Achievement.' It contains several good notions, several "superior" criticisms and expressions of admiration, a fairly thorough discussion of Shakespeare's personal characteristics and limitations as inferred from the plays, and apt quotations from previous studies on this inexhaustible theme. A clever piece of work, it must be confessed that it, nevertheless, hardly satisfies. Rowland Grey's study of 'Charlotte Brontë and Belgium' naturally turns chiefly on 'Villette' and the recently published letters to Constantin Heger. It is curious that, in commenting on the characters in 'Villette,' Pauline is not mentioned. Dr. Hagberg Wright contributes an article of unusual interest in a translation—the first into English verse—of a Russian *byliny*, or lay from a folk-epic, with a page or two of explanatory introduction. The earliest collection of these lays, he tells us, was made in 1619 by an Englishman, Chaplain to the British Embassy at Moscow, and is now in MS. in the Bodleian. Prof. J. H. Morgan once more describes what he has seen and heard at the front—this time 'With the French Armies'; and very vivid, instructive, and moving are the things he has to tell. Sir Harry Johnston has a paper on 'Kilimanjaro,' the scope of which is geographical and historical as well as immediately

political. The rest of the number is taken up with the problems of the day—Bishop Bury's article 'Concerning Prisoners of War' being, perhaps, the one which is likely to be of most use to the future historian.

THE editor of *The Cornhill* is to be congratulated upon the April number. It is full of good things. Of the ten items three are character sketches, and the trio—Catherine Gladstone, 'Festus' Bailey, and Henry James—is in itself a curious one to contemplate. Mrs. Gladstone's vivid and joyous personality is well set before the reader by her daughter's pen; and so is the abounding family life of which, in her earlier womanhood, she was the mainspring. Mr. Edmund Gosse's study of 'Festus' and its author is an essay worth noting for reference. Everybody who reads must know at least something about 'Festus,' but few can be expected to read the work itself; Mr. Gosse's estimate of it and his account of Bailey are exactly what the general reader of the present day requires on the subject. Mr. Arthur C. Benson's 'Henry James' is a very characteristic performance, and as such may provoke a smile; but his limpid egoism serves in this case effectively to focus an attractive portrait. We much enjoyed Judge Parry's 'The Passing of the Indictment,' one of his best pieces. Mr. Boyd Cable in 'A Night Patrol' is well up to his average, and how good that is readers of *The Cornhill* already know. There is, however, one paper to which we would draw special attention—the account by a Rhodesian Rifleman of his share in the great war. Many of the details are unexpected and instructive, as when the writer tells us that his nerves, shattered by his terrible adventures as one of a scouting party, were restored by a blow in the back from the case of a shell; but, apart from these, it is one of the strongest and most touching narratives of a soldier's own experiences that we have seen, and given, too, with admirable simplicity, rapidity, and energy, as well as with an unusual and delightfully unliterary skill. Our readers are not likely to overlook the curious notes, put together with comments, in the Archdeacon of Northampton's 'Aubrey and Shakespeare'; nor yet to miss 'Chloroform: a Poem,' by Mr. Greville V. T. Cooke. This last is not easy to criticize as to its verisimilitude, which seems to us a little doubtful on the score of its divers abstract conceptions; as poetry it is chiefly remarkable for three or four poignant lines—phrases rather—set here and there in the midst of the abstract aforesaid.

*The Athenæum* now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

## Notices to Correspondents.

L. L. K. and DR. WILLCOCK.—Forwarded.

'ON THE BANKS OF ALLAN WATER,' *ante*, p. 168. —MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE quotes from vol. iv. of 'Scots Minstrelsie' a passage stating that the Allan (cf. Strathallan) is a Perthshire tributary of the Forth, and that the air, though because of this usually brought under the Scottish category, is not in reality Scottish.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1916.

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Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

(See *ante*, pp. 61, 101, 141, 181, 221, 261.)

VII.

JOHANN DAVID WUNDERER.

WUNDERER's manuscript diary of his travels in Denmark, Russia, and Sweden in 1589-1590 is still in the possession of a family at Frankfort, who received it from one of his descendants. It remained unpublished until 1812, when it was printed by Fichard in the "Frankfurtisches Archiv für ältere deutsche Litteratur und Geschichte," ii. 168-255. It is also noticed at length by Adelung in his "Uebersicht der Reisenden in Russland bis 1700," 1846, vol. i. pp. 427-50, and again more briefly in Hantzsch's "Deutsche Reisende des sechzehnten Jahrhunderts," 1895, pp. 110-14.

Wunderer shows himself to have been an intrepid and curious traveller. He was not altogether free from the prejudices of his age, but on the whole he strikes one as a clear-headed and observant man recording what he saw rather than what he heard. His travels took him into countries little visited at this time, and his diary must be reckoned among the most interesting records of sixteenth-century travel which have come down to us.

He left his native town of Strassburg in the autumn of 1588, and travelled by way of Hamburg to Rostock. Here he spent the winter, studying law and history, and at Whitsuntide of the following year he reached Copenhagen, where he saw Christian IV. in his Council Chamber, and travelled through Denmark. In the island of Hveen he found Tycho Brahe, and gives a curious and interesting description of the Castle of Vraniburg with its observatory, where the great astronomer was busy with his researches. Wunderer was interested in the astrolabes and other mathematical instruments, and was also much pleased with a clock which played selections from the psalms. In one of the rooms was a printing-press, and below the castle was a spring from which water was conveyed to the apartments. The castle itself stood in spacious pleasure-gardens well supplied with fruit and flowers. Wunderer also visited the tombs of the Danish kings at Roeskilde, and then returned across the Sound to Rostock, where he spent the winter and completed his studies.

In the spring of 1590, in company with Konrad Dasypodius, also a native of Strassburg, he set out on a lengthy journey to Russia. The travellers crossed Pomerania at some risk, the country being then overrun by bands of lawless Wends, and visited Dantzic, where they admired the Rathaus and the Artushof. On the coast of Samland Wunderer found a quantity of amber thrown up by the sea, and gives an interesting and detailed account of the appearance of this resinous substance. He relates that in the autumn the sea throws up the amber in great quantities, at which time certain people were specially employed, at considerable risk to themselves, "propter accessum et recessum maris," to gather up the amber in nets and shovels and bring it to land.

"In many stones [he says] are found flies and snails and small sea creatures which prove that the amber is at first in fluid form like resin or rubber, and then solidifies until it becomes as hard as stone."

No one else was allowed to collect the amber as it was appropriated by the authorities, who paid a large tribute in respect of it each year to the King of Poland.

The travellers now reached Braunsberg, where they got into serious trouble with the Jesuits on account of their Lutheran faith. The Head of the Order, learning that the travellers were not Papists, enjoined them to remain in the town until they were converted. Wunderer and his companion replied that God had long since converted them, but they thought it wise to leave immediately for Königsberg. Before they had got far they discovered that six horsemen had been sent after them, and they were forced to make a considerable detour in order to avoid pursuit. At Königsberg the travellers visited the University, where were countless rare and beautiful books and an *instrumentum mathematicum*, by means of which it was said to be possible to see into the future, and which, had Wunderer made use of it, might well have caused him to omit Riga from his itinerary. Leaving Königsberg, the travellers crossed the "great river" (Niemen) and reached the district of Samogitia, travelling through barren wildernesses said to be peopled with evil spirits and ghosts which appeared even in broad daylight. The inhabitants of this uninviting country lived without faith or creed, and not only worshipped beasts, monsters, and serpents, but also had the power, by the Devil's agency, of transforming themselves into wolves and bears, Satan being very mighty among them. Neither Wunderer nor his companion came across any apparitions; but the travelling was very bad indeed, the wagon turned over twice and finally broke up, and three times Wunderer and his companion lost their way. Of the people themselves there was little in their habits to suggest that they were in league with anything but poverty and want. Their houses were little better than huts, and resembled "bird-cages" or "mouse-traps." In the wall near the floor was a long four-cornered opening which served for entrance, exit, and to admit light and air. Elsewhere were smaller openings, with dried nets made from wild beasts' skins to serve in place of glass. The huts were roofed with trunks of trees and bark. The inhabitants are described as tall of stature, but hideous to behold, their understanding meagre and their dress scanty. They wore long smocks without folds, or long cloaks made of skins or coarse cloth, small hats of "Hungarian" shape, and shoes of bark. The women were

even more scantily clad than the men, going almost naked, with a sack round the body tied over one shoulder, like gypsies.

The travellers now entered Lithuania and arrived at Vilna, a town which is described as three times as large as Dantzic, where they found such a concourse of barbarians and strange people as could scarcely be found in any other town in Christendom. Here were Muscovians, Turks with bright-coloured garments, Jews, Tartars, Armenians, Scythians, Indians, Icelanders and Lapps, all busy trading and bartering, some with costly raiment from the East, others bringing gold and silver and precious stones. The town itself stood open day and night, but after sunset the entrances to the main streets were closed with turnpikes, and all strangers were closely watched. The travellers saw the place where, in 1581, a number of Russians holding certain singular beliefs had been burnt at the stake, and visited twelve churches and places of worship, for Lithuanians, Poles, Armenians, Turks, Jews, and Germans respectively.

Leaving Vilna, they passed through a barren waste, which had been subject years before to Ivan the Terrible, and crossed the Russian frontier to Pskoff. This town, which was said to be about the same size as Rome and about as strong, was the only town in Muscovy which was fortified with walls. Wunderer states that the houses were all of wood and numbered as many as 41,568! Here he attended a Russian Church service which displeased him greatly, nor was he impressed by the Russian people themselves. He describes them as tall and strong, with long beards, but cruel and indolent. The condition of the women seems to have been wretched. They received little respect, and were overworked and seldom seen. At Pskoff Wunderer saw the Czar Feodor as he was leaving church in state, and describes his dress and equipage. The latter was a magnificent coach covered in red satin, enriched with gilded pictures, and drawn by five white Turkish horses with gold and satin trappings. At each wheel stood a nobleman clad in red satin. The Czar himself wore a long cloak covered with precious stones, a high pointed fur cap, also bejewelled, and red satin boots worked with gold. Wunderer also describes the dress, manners, trade, and social life of the Russians. Of their laws (as one would expect from a student of jurisprudence) he writes at considerable length, giving extracts from the "*ordinationes Joannis Basilii Magni Ducis Moschoviæ Anno 1546 intro-*

ductæ." Many of the more ordinary offences were punished by fines, but the treatment of murderers and robbers was drastic in the extreme. They were tied to stakes, their legs were broken with iron bars, and they were then left to die.

But what is perhaps most singular in the account of Pskoff is the description of two stone figures of gods set up many years before outside the town, and still worshipped by the inhabitants—idols, so Wunderer was told, who were known as "Ussladt" and "Corsa." Ussladt was represented as holding a cross, Corssa as standing upon a snake with a sword in one hand. Of these deities Ussladt was a kind of Northern Comus, the god of pleasure and mirth, while Corssa, Chors, or Chorsch was the Bacchus of the Slavs, the god of drunkenness and wine. He was often represented as wearing a wreath of hops and holding a cup in his hand, or sitting astride a cask.

The description of these idols at Pskoff puzzled Adelung and may well surprise us. Wunderer states that he saw them and heard their names, which must have been perfectly familiar to the inhabitants, and it must be left for others more learned than I to carry the matter further. But for this reference, however, one would scarcely have expected to find the old pre-Christian Slav religion alive and even flourishing in Russia at the close of the sixteenth century.

From Pskoff the travellers might well have been expected to visit Moscow, but here the description of Russia ceases abruptly. It is possible that Wunderer was conscious of the suspicion with which every foreigner who did not travel as an ambassador or a merchant was regarded in Russia at this time. He gives us no reasons for his movements, but merely states that he left Pskoff with a number of merchants who were bound for India. The company travelled through marshes, forests, across barren wastes and wildernesses, often in great danger from bison,\* towards the East, meeting no other travellers by the way except a few merchants from Cairo and Calicut travelling to Novgorod, each riding in a small coach covered with red leather and drawn by white horses.

At length Wunderer and his companions arrived safely on the banks of the Don, "which water," he tells us, "divides Europe and Asia," and here he seems to have

changed his plans. He parted from his companions, and struck first eastwards and then north by a route which it is almost impossible to follow. He arrived after weeks of sledging on the shores of the Arctic Ocean—a land of midnight sun where Wunderer and his companion suffered much from the intense cold, as well as from the inhabitants, a hideous folk who lived under the earth and clothed themselves in the skins of wild beasts. In order to get away as speedily as possible from these miserable people, the travellers procured small carts drawn by reindeer, and, after travelling westward through the country of the Finns (who are described as poor, simple folk), they reached the Norwegian fortress of Wardöehuus, "lying on the Great Ocean opposite Iceland," where night lasted for only one hour.

From here Wunderer seems to have undertaken a voyage westward, for he speaks of seeing, towards midnight, "in der Thyl Insel," Mount Hekla burning like a will-o'-the-wisp in the night. There is, however, nothing to show that the travellers actually visited Iceland, and we next find them again at Wardöehuus, whence they reached Stockholm, a town with but few stone houses, but strongly fortified, and a great market for fish, skins, and metals. Wunderer then sailed by way of Abo, the capital of Finland, to Narwa, whence he continued his journey by land to Riga.

"This town [says Wunderer] is a most famous seaport and the capital of Livonia. It is strongly fortified with high walls, blockhouses, and wide ditches, and is protected on the west by the Däna, a mighty river."

Here he made the acquaintance of the Letts, and seems to have acquired a smattering of their language, for he gives the Lord's Prayer fairly correctly in Lettish. He also gives a long and curious account of their burial customs, the habit being to pour dregs, which had been specially collected in a goblet, upon the corpse, after which they carried it out and buried it in the nearest wood. With the dead were buried an axe, two copper coins, a piece of bread, and a pot of light beer. The people themselves he describes as poor, barbarous, heathen folk living as serfs, and subsisting upon sour milk, black bread, and dried uncooked fish. They slept on the hard earth, holding it for shame to make use of beds. In stature they were strong and big, albeit clumsy, dull-witted, and much given to sorcery. At night they would transform themselves into wolves and cats, riding off

\* Wunderer found these animals also in the neighbourhood of Königsberg, where they appear to have roamed in a wild state down to the eighteenth century (Adelung, i. 429).

on goats' backs through the air to their devil-dances in the forests, of which, says Wunderer, many wonders are related. As regards clothing, they were somewhat scantily clad in furs and wore shoes of bark. At Riga he saw many Lapps, and relates a number of wonderful things about their magical juggling with the wind and weather. Mariners desiring a favourable wind would purchase from a Lapp wizard a rope containing three or four knots. By undoing the first knot a good slow wind was obtained, the second knot liberated a stronger wind, the third a lucky wind, but woe betide the seaman who undid the fourth knot: it released *naufragium*, and ship and mariners were driven to destruction.\*

At Riga our travellers got into serious trouble with the Stadtrat. Acting under pressure from the King of Poland, but against the wishes of the Lutherans, the Council had admitted into the town a number of Jesuits and handed over an Evangelical church for their use. The citizens, under the leadership of a preacher named Paul Oderborn, rose against the Council and the Jesuits, and Wunderer was so embittered that he joined the malcontents. As a result of this he was haled before the Council as a seditious person and a Russian spy, and was condemned to death, but eventually he was offered his freedom, provided he left the town without delay.

He accordingly made arrangements to depart, and on Sept. 23 he boarded a Lübeck ship bound for a German port; but fresh troubles awaited him. Soon after leaving land the ship ran into a storm of such violence that the captain, unable to cast anchor or launch the boats, gave up all hope of saving the ship, and recommended the crew and passengers to seek help from God. All was confusion on board, some praying, crying, or singing psalms, others ready to jump into the sea, while the howling of dogs and the bleating of a number of sheep added to the uproar. "He who cannot pray," says Wunderer, "let him go to sea; he will learn God's might and power and His unspeakable majesty." The ship, however, was not lost. After a while the storm abated, and on Nov. 1, 1590, Wunderer landed safely at Tramiündt "in porta Lubecensi" at 11 o'clock in the morning. At Rostock he

bought a horse and provisions, and rode by way of Berlin, Wittenberg, Leipzig, Nuremberg, and Stuttgart to Strassburg, where he arrived on Nov. 26 in good health.

"For which [says he] be God praised and blessed, who has preserved me hitherto in my travels and affairs; may He likewise support me in my journey heavenward. Amen."

MALCOLM LETTS.

## THE WITCHES OF WARBOYS: BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE.

(See *ante*, p. 283.)

XIII. The Most | Strange and admirable Discovery | of | Agnes and Alice Samuel, | and | Cicely Burder | (the three witches of Warboys), | who were | arraigned, convicted, and executed, at the last Assizes at | Huntingdon, | for | Bewitching the five daughters | of | Robert Throckmorton, Esq. | and divers other persons, | with | Sundry devilish and grievous torments: | and also | For bewitching to death | of the | Lady Cromwell, | with | An account of their behaviour at the | Place of Execution | The like hath not been heard of in this Age. | Wakefield: | Printed by R. Hurst, at the Star-Office, for Lane, | Newman and Co. Leadenhall street, London; | and R. Swindell, Dewsbury.

No date, but c. 1800. Title and pp. 36. Front engraving 'Witchcraft,' inserted not found in B.M. A copy was for sale in A. R. Smith's Catalogue, 1878.

XIV. Gleanings in England...By Mr. Pratt. 1803. 3 vols. 8vo.

Letter IV., dated Feb. 2, 1801, vol. iii. pp. 43-59. refers to the Huntingdon sermon and Queens' College.

XV. Huntingdonshire. By Edward Brayley. Vol. vii. of the "Beauties of England." London, 1808. 8vo.

Pp. 503\*-508\* and 363 refer to the sermon. The list of books at the end of the volume refers to No. 1., and gives title and date 1589, and says this, which is the original account, was published in 8vo, black-letter, and reprinted in 4to, 1693, London, under the new title of "The most strange and admirable Discoverie of the Three Witches of Warboys...4to, 1693, Lond." The titles of both are inaccurate, and evidently not copied from the original editions, but from Gough. The date 1693 should read 1593.

XVI. Topographical and Statistical Description of the County of Huntingdon, by George Alexander Cooke [1802-10], pp. 55-61 and 92.

Also in Brit. Topog. Part 32. Huntingdon and Rutland (c. 1808). From No. XV.

XVII. [Huntingdon Witchcraft in Warboys.] *Gent. Mag.*, 1829, part ii. pp. 513-14.

Reprinted "Gent. Mag. Lib.": 'Popular Superstitions,' 1884, p. 232. (Also mentioned in *Gent. Mag.* September, 1817, p. 212.)

XVIII. The History of Huntingdon....By R. C. [Richard Carruthers.] Huntingdon. 1824. Pp. 151-61. From No. VI., abridged.

\* It may be interesting to note that as late as 1670 a captain who was becalmed in the Gulf of Finland went ashore to purchase a wind from a Lapp wizard. The fee was 10 kroner and a pound of tobacco (Harris, 'Navigantium...Bibliotheca,' ii. 461, quoted in Bates, 'Touring in 1600,' p. 75).

XIX. Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft by Sir Walter Scott. 1830, and various later editions.

Letter VIII. refers to the Witches of Warboys. CUTHBERT BEDE in 'N. & Q.', 5 S. xii. 70 (1879), pointed out an error—Sir Samuel Cromwell for Henry. Morley's 4th edition, 1893, has the same mistakes, pp. 193 and 197. These are Sir Walter's mistakes, and he appears to have consulted only No. VI.

XIXa. Witchcraft in England. [*The Mirror*, July 24, 1830, refers to the "Warbois" case, pp. 88-9.]

XIXb. Narratives of Sorcery and Magic, from the Most Authentic Sources. By Thomas Wright. . . . Second edition 1851.

2 vols. 8vo.

The Witches of Warboys, vol. i. pp. 254-76.

XX. History | Gazetteer and Directory | of the | County of Huntingdon. | Huntingdon: Printed and published by James Halfield. 1854. Pp. 108-12 and 539. From No. VI.

XXI. Witch Stories. Collected by E. Lynn Linton. London. 1861.

8vo.

The Witches of Warbois, pp. 226-41. Source, No. V.

XXII. The Registers of the Stationers' Company. By J. PAYNE COLLIER, 'N. & Q.', 3 S. i. 402 (May 24, 1862).

Includes the entries of Nos. II. and IV. Of No. II. the writer says, "No other record of these witches, that we are aware of, has descended to our times"; but see No. XXV., where CUTHBERT BEDE pointed out his error in 'N. & Q.'

XXIII. Bibliographical Collections and Notes, 1474-1700. . . . By W. Carew Hazlitt. 1882.

Refers to No. II. or III., and says: "The form in which this tract is entered in the Stationers' Registers (Arber, ii. 299) is rather curious and unusual." In 'Notes, 1867-76,' p. 289, Hazlitt records a sale of a copy: "Skegg, in 1812, Brand's copy, with a portion of the title in MS. 4l. 2s."

XXIV. Transcripts of the Registers of the Company of Stationers. By Prof. Edw. Arber. 1875-6. Vol. II. 299.

30 Junij. [1593].

Thomas Newman } Entred for their copie,  
John Wynnyngton }  
th[e] arraignment Judgement and execucon of three wyches of Huntingdonshire, beinge Recommended for matter of truthe by Master Judge ffenner, Vnder his handwrytyng shewed in a Court or Assemblie holden this Daye accordinge to th[e] ordonances of the Company. The note vnder master Justice ffenners hand is Layd vp in the wardens' Cupbord.

Cf. Nos. I., II., III., and XXII. Nos. II. and III. have Thomas Man, not Newman, in imprints. Idem, p. 303.

4 Decembris. John Danter. Entred for his copie vnder th[e] [h]andes of the wardens a lamentable songe of three wyches of Warbos, and executed at Huntingdon.

See No. IV.

XXIVa. Witches of Warboys. By A. S. Jones.—*Canadian Monthly*, xii. 52. 1877. Poole.

XXV. The Witches of Warboys and the Huntingdon sermon against Witchcraft. By CUTHBERT BEDE. 'N. & Q.', 5 S. xii. 8, 70-71 (July 26, 1879).

C. B. corrects PAYNE COLLIER's statement (No. XXII.) that "no other records of these witches are known" by referring to Nos. X., XI., XV., and XVIII.; but does not mention the early pamphlets. See also 'The Huntingdon Sermon on Witchcraft,' by CUTHBERT BEDE, in 'N. & Q.', 3 S. ix. 33 (Jan. 13, 1866).

XXVa. Three innocent persons executed at Huntingdon for witchcraft.—*Hunts County News*. 1886.

XXVI. Legends and Traditions of Huntingdonshire. By W. H. Bernard Saunders. London. 1888. 8vo.

Chap. xvii. The Witches of Warboys. Abridged from Nos. VI., XV., and XVIII.

XXVII. Dictionary of National Biography. 1889, and reissue 1908, vol. xviii. p. 319, sub 'Fenner, Edward' (d. 1612).

"In 1593 he tried three witches in Huntingdonshire, and a pamphlet account of this trial was published." Cf. this date with No. I.

XXVIII. Side-Lights on the Stuarts. By F. A. Inderwick, Q.C. 2nd ed., 1891.

8vo.

P. 133 refers to the three witches of Warboise from Hutchinson, p. 26.

XXVIIIa. The Warboys Witches.—*The Peterborough Advertiser*, Sept. 13, 1913.

HERBERT E. NORRIS.

Cirencester.

## LYDIA WHITE.

(See 7 S. viii. 209, 277, 351.)

LYDIA WHITE, the last of the Blue-Stockings, is also, perhaps, the least familiar to the modern reader. Indeed, her name was almost forgotten until little more than a decade ago, when Sir William Robertson Nicoll and Mr. Clement Shorter rescued her from oblivion by making public confession of their adoration. Since then the late Mr. W. P. Courtney in 'Eight Friends of the Great' has made her the subject of an elaborate monograph, including many of the most accessible contemporary references. Still, the information that we possess is by no means adequate. The exact date of her death does not appear to have been ascertained, nor the place of her burial. No obituary notice has been quoted, and we do not know when she was born or how old she was when she died. Nothing has been told of the days of her youth.

For a glimpse of her girlhood we are indebted to the famous John Wilkes. In his 'Address Book' (Add. MSS. 30,892), a document of wonderful interest, her name occurs twice over amidst a remarkable catalogue of fair dames, a clear testimony that its owner valued her friendship. "White, Miss Lydia, at Stephen White's, Miskin, near Cowbridge," is the first entry.



"White, Miss Lydia, at Stephen White's, Miskin, near Cowbridge, or Queen's Parade, Bath," runs the second. On May 13, 1780, Wilkes repeats the following little dialogue in a letter to his daughter from Bath:—

"'Why, you are as old again as I am, Mr. Wilkes,' said Lydia. 'Had you been a French girl, Lydia, you would have said, I am as *young* again as you are, Mr. Wilkes.'"

In another letter written to his friend William Sharpe of Newport on June 7, 1788, Wilkes pays a compliment to her personal appearance:—

"I gave one [*i.e.*, a medallion] to the pretty Lydia White of Bath, with the following lines, which I transcribe almost trembling for you, and you only—

Afric's black son in chains before you see,  
As you have oft fair England's progeny,  
But twined with flowers we scarcely would be free."

*Gent. Mag.*, lxxiv. pt. i. 520.

The original letter is in the possession of Mr. A. M. Broadley.

A careful search through Wilkes's 'Diary' (Add. MSS. 30, 866) might show that "the patriot" dined in Lydia's company occasionally when he paid a visit to Bath.

The last unfamiliar reference that I find among my notes is contained in 'The Private Correspondence of a Woman of Fashion,' by Harriet Pigott, i. 200-1. It describes a dinner party given by one Mrs. A——r in Paris in January, 1815:—

"The *blue*, the *very blue*, Lydia W——e was really the representative of art by the side of beautiful nature. She has all the swell of independent fortune, with the coldness of mediocrity of talent; unlike those literary females who moved in the original Blue-Stocking Club of Mrs. Montague [*sic*], and in the circle, never to be surpassed in *mental* grace, of the Duchess of Devonshire, where talented women were appreciated, who in their turn knew how to appreciate the genius of men;—where shone in native lustre the expansive mind of Fox, and the buoyant, careless, patriotic Sheridan, and where the personal powers of conciliation cast a magic spell over all. Really some of these very modern English *blues* have a presumption, an affectation of intellectual superiority, that is quite fatiguing to uninspiring persons of plain useful common sense. This blue spinster is said to feel her own literary loneliness, and to be industriously courting Hymen's chains. It was edifying to see how dextrously the fair Lydia contrived to manoeuvre her person into a chair between the Generals B——s and R——y, flirted her fan, held her head on one side, and played off all the graces of a vain young belle of eighteen."

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

\* Does this give the clue to her age? Was she 27 in 1780, and thus born in 1753, dying at the end of 1826 or the beginning of 1827, in her 76th year?

## INSCRIPTIONS IN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, ST. JOHN'S WOOD ROAD.

(See *ante*, pp. 145, 204.)

### WEST GALLERY.

\*37. Lieut.-General Charles Morgan, many years Senior Officer on the Bengal Establishment, H.E.I. Co., d. Mar. 21, 1819.

\*38. Eliza, w. of Lieut.-General Alexander Kyd, d. Jan. 22, 1819, a. 56. Lieut.-General Alex. Kyd, H.E.I.C.S., Chief Engineer Bengal Establishment, b. in North Britain, Mar. 14, 1754; d. in London, Nov. 25, 1826.

39. Col. Patrick Douglas, H.E.I.C.S., d. Mar. 16, 1821, a. 62. Jane, his wife, d. Aug. 20, 1840, a. 7(3). Isabella Douglas, his sister, d. Oct. 13, 1820, a. 65.

40. George Charles Holford, Esq., youngest son of John Josiah Holford, Esq., of York Place, in his 40th year, after three years' gradual decline passed in Italy, and six months after his return to England, d. at his residence, Heron Court, Richmond, Surrey, Feb. 15, 1844. John, his infant son, d. Oct. 16, 1835. Erected by his widow.

41. Admiral Sir John Lawford, K.C.B., d. Dec. 22, 1842, a. 83. Anna Maria, his widow, d. June 24, 1853, a. 95.

42. The Rev. Thomas Stephens, LL.D., of this parish and of Southfield Park, Kent, d. Aug. 19, 1832, a. 78.

Inter spem curamque, timores inter et iras,  
Omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum.

Arms: Per pale or and (vert), a chevron engrailed counterchanged between three chevrons proper. On an escutcheon of pretence: Gules, on a chevron arg., between 3 — or, 3 (martlets?).

### EAST GALLERY.

43. Col. Sweny Toone of the E.I. Co.'s Military Service, b. at Finglass, co. Dublin, Director of the E.I. Co. in England, married in 1787 Sarah Frances, dau. of Francis Gray of Lehen, Cork, Esq.; d. at Keston Lodge, Kent, Dec. 2, 1835, a. 89. His two youngest daus., Carolina Jemima, b. Jan. 16, 1799, d. Jan. 31, 1815; Frances Henrietta, b. Aug. 21, 1796, d. Dec. 27, 1818. His two youngest sons d. in Bengal: Henry at Calcutta, Mar. 31, 1811, a. 18; James at Ghazepore, Nov. 30, 1822, a. 21. Sarah Frances, his wid., b. at Cork, July 24, 1763; d. Jan. 31, 1848, at Keston Lodge.

Arms: Arg., on a fesse sable three mullets of the field. In chief an Eastern crown gules between two torteaux, and in base an eagle's head erased of the second. Impaling barry of six arg. and az., in chief three torteaux.

\*44. William Ruddiman, Esq., M.D., formerly of Madras, d. Jan. 20, 1826, a. 71. Erected by his son Thomas.

\*45. John Tunno, Esq., of Devonshire Place, d. May 15, 1819, a. 73. Erected by his son. [A portrait bust.]

### BEHIND THE ORGAN.

\*46. Sophronia Rebecca, wid. of Lieut.-General G. Stibbert, d. Oct. 18, 1815.

47. Maria Anna, w. of Thos. Hayward Budd of Bedford Row, Esq., d. April 25, 1819, a. 40.

T. H. Budd, d. July 14, 1829, a. 50. Erected by their children.

48. Sir Thomas Baucutt Mash, Kt., late of St. James's Palace, d. Mar. 11, 1840, a. 71. Erected by his children.

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G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.

17 Ashley Mansions, S.W.

"STATEROOM" = A PASSENGER'S CABIN.—

There are, apparently, two derivations involved in the word "stateroom." The first, of course, which denotes an apartment of state in a palace or mansion, presents no difficulty. The source of the second has already become obscure, but an American lady lately directed me, I think, to its true origin. On the chief Atlantic and Pacific liners the term is applied to a passenger's cabin without any distinction of class, though the bare mention of the stateroom of a third-class passenger is apt to cause a stranger to knit his brows.

It appears, however, that the name arose naturally in America during the nineteenth century, or even earlier, when sailing ships and river craft on the Mississippi were wont

to have the various cabins allotted to passengers designated by the names of the different States of the Union, as Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, and so on, instead of numbering them as at present, the name having no reference to any comfort or luxury which the room might possess. This American practice came into vogue, there can be little doubt, from the custom formerly prevailing in English hotels and taverns of naming the principal apartments according to their scheme of decoration, as the Paradise, Angel, Lion, Garter rooms: a custom which was commented on in these columns at 10 S. ix. 488; x. 11, 55, 95, 135, where instances of its occurrence are given in the works of Shakespeare, Goldsmith, and Charles Dickens. N. W. HILL.

"TO BOX THE FOX."—I have not seen this curious expression mentioned in any book of reference. I was surprised to find that P. W. Joyce, in his 'How We speak English in Ireland,' had not heard of it, and does not mention it. He was, however, born in Limerick.

It means "to rob an orchard," and it may be peculiar to co. Dublin, where forty years ago every boy knew its significance. That it is still understood, and probably practised, is evident from the reply I got from a Dublin lad the other day, when I questioned him. The phrase is of respectable age, and has found its way into literature. Kane O'Hara brought it into his burletta 'The Golden Pippin,' written in 1771. O'Hara was not a Dublin man, but, according to O'Donoghue, 'The Poets of Ireland,' was born in co. Sligo. He was, however, educated in Dublin, and John O'Keeffe, in his 'Recollections,' published in 1826, says of another of his productions, 'Midas,' published in 1764, that it was "made up of Dublin jokes and bye-sayings." That the expression puzzled the London players, and probably the audience, is shown by the following amusing account which O'Keeffe gives of a performance he witnessed of the opera in London:—

"The first time I saw O'Hara's 'Golden Pippin' in London, I was much surprised at a most ridiculous mistake made by a very pretty young lady who played Iris; in her song of 'Told by the Porter and the Page' are these words:—

I box'd the fox this morn, said she,  
And from th' Hesperian Dragon's tree  
Hik'd it to her majesty.

"At the words 'box'd the fox,' she clenched her delicate white fists, squared her neat elbows, and assumed an attitude for which Iris would have been commanded by Juno to withdraw from the court of Olympus. O'Hara being an Irishman,

and the piece written in Dublin, he used 'box'd the fox,' which is the term there for robbing an orchard."

Borrow in 'Wild Wales' uses a somewhat analogous expression, "to box Harry." At a small village inn he is unable to get a proper dinner, so he says to the landlady: "I will have the bacon and eggs with tea and bread and butter, not forgetting the pint of ale; in a word, I will box Harry." The hostess says: "I suppose you are a commercial gent."

Borrow goes on to explain that commercial travellers in a small way, instead of having the usual commercial dinner, owing to insufficient salaries, contented themselves with a beefsteak or mutton chop, or tea and bacon and eggs, the regular dinner of commercial gentlemen being "fish, hot joint and fowl, pint of sherry, tart, ale and cheese, and a bottle of old port at the end of it."

The former were said to "box Harry." The omniscient Borrow offers no explanation, a very unusual proceeding for him—so the phrase probably floored him.

Both expressions imply deceit. In the first instance the owner of an orchard would be, from long experience, a wary creature, hence a fox. To "box" or "trap" the dangerous animal would be the first object of the marauder; but this scarcely goes far enough to explain the saying. "Boxing Harry" is equally obscure; it seems more redolent of 'Tom and Jerry' than commercial dinners, *vide* the scene at Temple Bar in 'Life in London.'

J. H. MURRAY.

Edinburgh.

"MARKING-STONE" in 1786.—On p. 122 of vol. i. of "Zoriada: or, Village Annals. A Novel. In Three Volumes." (London: Printed for T. Axtell, Royal Exchange, 1786), these words occur:—

"Aye, sir, said Martha, looking very arehly, you know better than that comes to. It is not for such a poor body as I to throw a marking stone."

The Dictionary defines "Marking stone, an earthy stone used for marking cattle, &c."; but quotes specimens from the years 1545 and 1676 only. Here we see it in use, at least in the moral sense, at the end of the eighteenth century. Is it known who wrote 'Zoriada,' or the French version which exists in the British Museum, published in London in 1787? In some details of wording it reminds one of W. Toldervy's 'History of Two Orphans.'

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

'THE MANCHESTER COURIER.'—As this is the first provincial daily newspaper of considerable standing to suspend publication temporarily owing to the European war, it should be of interest to place the fact on record. Friday, Jan. 28, saw the last issue, and in an advertisement the proprietors frankly state the cause for their decision. The first number of the paper is dated Saturday, Jan. 1, 1825. It was then a weekly with Sir Robert Peel as its "patron." It became a daily on Monday, Jan. 4, 1864, celebrating its jubilee in 1914.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.L.

## 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.

SIR ROBERT MANSEL, KT., of Margam and Penrice, Glamorganshire, was Admiral of the Narrow Seas, and Vice-Admiral of the Fleet, the first Vice-Admiral ever appointed in England. This was about the year 1600. Shortly before his death in 1656 he resided at Greenwich, but I cannot find out where he was buried. Can any readers enlighten me?

The 'Dictionary of National Biography' states that Sir Robert Mansel married the half-sister of Francis Bacon. Under the heading 'D'Oylie' it is stated that Elizabeth Bacon, Francis's half-sister, married Thomas D'Oylie (see also Strype's 'Annals,' 8vo ed., vol. i. part ii. f. 210). G. T. Clark, Mansell, and others, no doubt copying from each other, all say Sir Robert Mansel married the half-sister of Francis Bacon. On examination this seems to me to be hardly possible.

Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon, and half-sister to Francis, was born about 1554, and in 1573, when Robert Mansel was born, would be 19 years old, and if they married when he was 25, say in 1598, she would then be 44: hardly a likely union! I think this Elizabeth must have married Thomas D'Oylie, as is stated.

It is more probable that Nicholas, the eldest son of Sir N. Bacon, born about 1542, and married before 1572, who had six children, the youngest a daughter Elizabeth, born about the same year as Sir R. Mansel, was the father-in-law of the latter. And if this be correct, then Francis Bacon would be half-uncle to Elizabeth. Perhaps the relationship with Sir R. Mansel, a renowned sailor

from early youth, may have enabled Francis Bacon to glean so much information re winds, tides, and ships as he displays in his 'Naturall and Experimental History of Winds,' &c. (Englished by R. G., 1653).

It is possible that the Great Fire of London may have wiped out all traces of Sir R. Mansel's burial and burial-place. Still, there may be information available, and if so, I should be glad to be favoured with it. Could any readers oblige?

ALEX. G. MOFFAT.

Swansea.

**EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY VIRGINIAN LETTERS.**—I am preparing for publication a large group of letters written by a prominent citizen of the Virginia Colony in the years 1732 to 1738, to merchants and others in England, in connexion with the exportation of tobacco to England and the importation of negroes from Africa.

I desire very much to know whatever is to be known about the persons in England to whom the letters are addressed or who are referred to in them. Available information of this character will be incorporated in the publication.

The writer of the letters is Mr. John Carter, eldest son and executor of the will of Robert Carter of Corotoman, Lancaster County, Virginia.

The names referred to are: William Dawkins, London; Micajah & Philip Perry, London (and also Alderman Perry, it being difficult to determine whether this is a proper name or the official title of Micajah Perry. A ship is mentioned named the Micajah and Philip. These gentlemen had in their custody funds of the Carter estate pending the decision of a case in the Court of Chancery); Robert Cary, London; Edward Tucker; Edward Athawes, London; Hayward, Rider & Chambers, Madeira; — Lock & — Dash, tobacco buyers; John Pemberton; Foster Cunliffe, Liverpool; Edward Moseley; How & Kelsick; Richard Stark; Serjeant Parker, who is asked to interest the Lord Chancellor in arbitrating a matter of dispute (one is irresistibly reminded of Serjeant Snubbin's intimacy with My Lord Chancellor!); "one Lerico, Butler of the Middle Temple"; a number of masters of vessels—Capts. Dove, Newham, Micou, Golding, Denham, Thomas Bolling, Halsal; Admiral Haddock—referred to as commandeering the crew of a trading vessel in anticipation of a possible "attempt of the Spaniards against Georgia."

The letters reflect that intimate and cordial relationship with the Mother Country which great numbers of us here now are glad to recall in our sympathy with her present struggle against German absolutism and brutality. We believe, as we pray, that victory will crown her struggle, and that there are many years yet to come of unrestrained and helpful intercourse across the seas between mother and daughter.

JAMES F. PLUMMER,

Rector, Immanuel Parish.

Glencoe, Maryland, U.S.A.

**'GAME PRESERVERS AND BIRD PRESERVERS': MORANT.**—I recently bought a book with this title by Major George Francis Morant, 1875, pp. 209. The author states that his observations were made in India and South Africa, and later "in the wildest part of the highlands of Scotland," where he had the sole right of shooting over 100 square miles of country.

Could any of your readers tell me anything of this book or its author? Did it ever evoke any comment? and where were the "100 square miles of country" over which he had the sole right of shooting?

HUGH S. GLADSTONE.

**HYMN TUNE 'LYDIA.'**—Can any reader kindly give me information about a hymn-tune called 'Lydia,' probably used first by the Dissenters, and later by the Established Church?

E. K. LIMOUZIN.

**'MEMOIRS OF FELIX NEFF.'**—I should be glad to know the author and date of publication of a book with the above title, probably a religious work.

E. K. LIMOUZIN.

**SPALDING PRIORY: ANGIERS.**—In 1074 Spalding Priory became a cell of the Abbey of St. Nicholas, Angiers. If a French antiquarian or historical society has published any works relating to Angiers which may be useful in preparing a history of Spalding, I shall be glad of the information.

A. K. MAPLES.

Spalding.

**GERMAN HELMETS: F.R.**—What do the letters F.R. mean on some of the German helmets now being exhibited in this country?

F. H. C.

**J. F. SMITH.**—Where can I find the best biography of this novelist? Has a complete list of his works been published?

R. GRIME.

[MR. RALPH THOMAS has much to say about Smith and his novels in his articles in 11 S. x.]

'ROMOLA.'—I should be grateful for light on any of the following points in this book:—

1. "Athens, or Setine, as the sailors call it" (chap. vi.).—I cannot find the latter name anywhere; is it still in use?

2. "It was the fashion of old, when an ox was led out to sacrifice to Jupiter, to chalk the dark spots, and give the offering a false show of unblemished whiteness" (chap. xxv.).—What classical author gives this pious fraud?

3. "Piero accepted it very much as that proverbial bear that dreams of pearls might accept an exceedingly mellow 'swan-egg'" (chap. xxviii.).—Is this a reference to some old nursery rime?

4. Were the prophetesses Camilla Rucellai and the Suora Maddalena (chap. xxxvi.) historic persons?

5. Where can I get information about the Company of San Jacopo del Popolo (chap. xlii.), and the Companies of Discipline (chap. xliii.)?

6. .... "play the part of Capo d'Oca, who went out to the tournament blowing his trumpets, and returned with them in a bag."—Where can I find him?

7. Where is there an account of the establishment of the Scotch Archers as the royal bodyguard at the French Court? Scott says in 'Quentin Durward' that they were enrolled in the reign of Charles VI.

C. B. WHEELER.

MENDELSSOHN'S 'SONGS WITHOUT WORDS': A RECENT ARTICLE.—I am in search of an article on 'Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words"' which appeared in a periodical about fifteen or eighteen months ago. A specimen copy was sent to me, and, lying about, was destroyed by a charwoman. I do not remember the name of the periodical, whether it was a new journal or a new volume of an old one. It had no cover, might cost a copper or two, and was about the size of *The Saturday Review*. As far as I remember, it was a literary paper. The article described each of the songs, and gave a characteristic heading for each.

(Dr.) A. D. STEWART.

48 Kent Road, Glasgow.

PORTRAIT WANTED.—Portrait of a lady playing a guitar, by Buck; probably sold by auction at 5 Hammersmith Terrace, between January and March, 1885. Information as to its present whereabouts would be thankfully received by

S. MARTIN.

Public Library, Ravenscourt Park, W.

ANNE CLIFFORD, COUNTESS OF CUMBERLAND, and successively Countess of Dorset and Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery.—As a lineal descendant of Anne Clifford, and being engaged in collecting any notes of interest in regard to her, I shall be grateful to any reader for details of interest relating to her; for information as to copies or extracts of her diary, or as to objects of interest, such as plate or jewellery, belonging to her, or any matters relating to her father and mother, the Earl and Countess of Cumberland.

ARTHUR F. G. LEVESON-GOWER.

Athenæum Club.

AUTHORS WANTED.—Will some correspondent tell me where the following poem of three stanzas can be found? The first stanza is:—

AMINE'S SONG.

Softly, oh, softly glide,  
Gentle music, thou silver tide,  
Bearing, the lull'd air along.  
This leaf from the rose of song.  
To its port in his soul let it float,  
The frail, but the fragrant boat:  
Bear it, soft air, along.

It may occur in one of Lord Lytton's novels.

EDMUND GILES LODER.

Leonardslee, Horsham, Sussex.

1. When Duty whispers low, "Thou must,"  
The youth replies, "I can."
2. Die to the old, live to the new,  
Grow young with each to-morrow,  
Or drag with thee, till life shall end,  
A lengthening chain of sorrow.

These latter lines are said to be a translation from Goethe by the late Prof. J. S. Blackie, but I have been unable to trace them in Goethe.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

[1. Emerson, 'Voluntaries,' III. (Bell's edition, 1900, vol. iii. p. 434.)

2. This seems to be a somewhat paraphrastic rendering of

Und so lang' du das nicht hast,  
Dieses: Stirb und Werde!  
Bist du nur ein trüber Gast  
Auf der dunklen Erde.

'West-östlicher Divan, I. Selige Sehnsucht.')

HOBY: 'POULETT, c. 1600.—Who was Sir Edward Hoby, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Poulett, third Marquis of Winchester (Collins's 'Peerage')? The only Sir Edward Hoby I know of as living then was the famous Sir Edward of Bisham (1560-1616), who married (1) Margaret Carey, daughter of Lord Hunsdon; (2) Catherine, daughter of Sir John Danvers, and whose natural son, Peregrine, succeeded him at Bisham. Sir Edward married Margaret

Carey about 1590 (she was born in 1564). I have not by me the exact date of the marriage. A later Sir Edward Hoby (1634-1675) married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Styles of Little Missenden. He married but once.  
CHARLES HOBY.

SCOTTISH HERALDRY: WORKMAN'S 'BOOK OF ARMS.'—Nisbet, in the preface to his 'System of Heraldry,' written in 1722, refers to certain manuscripts and books of blazons of which he made use. Among these was Workman's 'Book of Arms,' which he describes as follows:—

"James Workman's Illuminated Book of Arms, who was herald in the reign of King James VI., which book I frequently refer to by these letters (W. MS.), which book I had from the ingenious Mr. Henry Fraser, Ross Herald."

Has this work of James Workman been published, and if so, when and by whom?

JOHN G. EWING.

373 Field Av., Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.

## Replies.

### EMPLOYMENT OF WILD ANIMALS IN WARFARE.

(11 S. xii. 140, 186, 209, 463; 12 S. i. 74, 94.)

IN HAITON'S 'Histoire orientale ou des Tartares'—which was originally composed in 1307 according to Michaud, 'Biographie universelle ancienne et moderne,' Paris, 1857, tom. xviii. p. 612, and retranslated into French in Bergeron's 'Voyages faits principalement en Asie dans les XII., XIII., XIV., et XV. Siècles,' à la Haye, 1735, col. 71—we read thus:—

"Les peuples de Hotchtay pourroient bien entrer par le chemin nommé Lederbent, dans le pays de Carbanda, pendant six mois l'année seulement, à savoir pendant l'hiver; mais Carbanda fait faire de certains fossés et retranchemens dans un endroit nommé Ciba: où il tient, surtout pendant l'hiver, un bon nombre de combattans, pour les garder, et en défendre l'entrée aux Ennemis. Les peuples de Hotchtay ont plusieurs fois tenté de passer secrètement par ce chemin; mais toujours inutilement. Car dans une certaine plaine, nommée Mouza, il y a en hiver de certains oiseaux grands comme des phaisans, qui ont un fort beau plumage, et sont nommés Seyserach. Quand il vient quelques étrangers dans cette plaine, d'abord, ils s'en volent, et passent dessus les retranchemens.....ce qui sert d'avertissement aux troupes préposés, pour garder ces retranchemens, que l'Ennemi approche, et les fait tenir sur leurs gardes."

It is needless to cite in this connexion the geese that warned the Romans of the ambuscade of the Gauls. Equally familiar to

the Japanese is the following story, which I here translate somewhat abridged from Tachibana no Narisne's 'Kokon Chomon Shû,' finished in 1254, part xii. :—

"The illustrious commander Minamoto no Yoshiie (1042-1108), after his triumph over Abe no Sadatau, with whom he had waged a war for twelve consecutive years, visited Prince Udji and recounted to him his own exploits. The very renowned savant Ooe no Masafusa (1041-1111), after listening to his narrative, soliloquized that he was a very sagacious soldier, yet ignorant of the art of the general. One of Yoshiie's servants happened to overhear this, and reported it to him on his exit. Contrarily to the servant's expectation, he took the remark perfectly well, solicited Masafusa to become his instructor, and assiduously applied himself to the study of strategy. Years after, when he was attacking the fortress of Kanazawa, one day he happened to see a flying group of wild geese lower near a paddy-field's surface, but turned away in confusion all of a sudden. This sight at once put him in mind of a theorem Masafusa had taught him: 'Over the site of an ambuscade, wild geese would fly in disorder.' He ordered his army to surround the place, and surprised three hundred enemies to rout, which brought about his victory. Later on, he used to speak thankfully, 'I should have been certainly lost, had I not received the lesson from Masafusa.'"

Haiton's work quoted above, col. 29, contains this legend:—

"Il arriva un certain jour, que Changius [Genghis], se trouvant avec un très petit nombre des siens, alla au devant de ses Ennemis, qui étoient supérieurs de beaucoup.....Les Tartares voient leur Empereur couché parmi les morts, n'eurent plus d'espérance, et prirent la fuite.....Changius se releva et se mit à courre, et se cache dans quelques buissons, pour échapper à une morte certaine. Les ennemis étant revenus de leur poursuite dans leur camp, et cherchant ceux qui étoient cachés, et depouillant les morts; il arriva qu'un certain oiseau, nommé par plusieurs Bubo, vint se reposer sur le buisson, où étoit caché le grand Cham. Ceux voians cet oiseau perché sur ce buisson jugèrent qu'il n'y avoit personne, et le laissèrent; conjecturant que s'il y avoit en là quelqu'un, cet oiseau ne s'y seroit pas reposé.....et cet oiseau, qui après Dieu avoit été cause de la délivrance de leur Empereur, a été depuis en si grande vénération parmi eux, que ceux, qui peuvent avoir de la plume de cet oiseau, s'est un fort heureux; et la portent avec beaucoup de révérence sur leur tête."

In his 'The Province of Shantung,' in *The China Review*, vol. iii. No. 6, p. 368, 1875, A. Fauvel says:—

"The magpies are much protected by the Tartars. One day, says the legend, the miraculous son of the goddess Fegula, the founder of the Manchu dynasty, was fighting against the Chinese, and being defeated and his army destroyed, he sat down on the battlefield waiting for death. His mother sent a magpie, which perched on his head. The enemy took him for the trunk of an old tree, and so he was saved. In recognition of this service the Manchurian dynasty protects the magpies by severe laws."



Perhaps this is merely a variant of the legend of Genghis, it being highly probable that Haiton's Bubo is nothing other than the magpie. An older miracle of this sort is related by Washington Irving thus:—

"[Mahomet's flight to Medina.] They [the prophet and Abu Beker] left Mecca while it was yet dark, making their way on foot by the light of the stars, and the day dawned as they found themselves at the foot of Mount Thor. Scarcely were they within the cave, when they heard the sound of pursuit..... And here the Moslem writers relate a miracle, dear to the minds of all true believers. By the time, say they, that the Koreishites reached the mouth of the cavern an acacia tree had sprung up before it, in the spreading branches of which a pigeon had made its nest and laid its eggs, and over the whole a spider had woven its web. When the Koreishites beheld these signs of undisturbed quiet, they concluded that no one could recently have entered the cavern; so they turned away, and pursued their search in another direction."—*Life of Mahomet*, chap. xiii.

According to Chang Hwai's 'Kün-kwoh-chi,' written during the Tang dynasty (618-906), quoted in the 'Yuen-kien-lui-han,' 1703, tom. cccclix., the ancient Chinese had the "Godly Spider's Shrine" erected beside the "Well of Jeopardy" at Yung-Yang, where, a tradition says, Han-Tsu (247-195 B.C.), the first one of the Han emperors, had been preserved by a spider's web covering the mouth of the well he had been hiding in. Still more in agreement with Mahomet's legend, a Japanese story is told of Minamoto no Yoritomo (1147-99), the founder of the military government, who is said to have been rescued by a spider setting its web over the hollow in a tree, his temporary concealment after his loss of a battle, as well as by two pigeons issuing thence when a bow was thrust in it by a scrutinous searcher ('Gempei Seisui Ki,' apparently written in the thirteenth century, tom. xxi. chap. i.).

On the other hand, instances are not wanting of the near presence of a bird having ruined an army. Thus the Japanese fortress of Kōnodai is said to have fallen in the first moon, 1564, because of a stork wading a rivulet behind it, having thereby disclosed its fordableness to the foes (Bakin, 'Satomi Haken Den,' 1814-41, tom. li.). Formerly, when the Orang Sabimba were much prospering in the island of Battam, they were so repeatedly ravaged by pirates that they gave themselves to despair, abandoned their ancient habits, and became a totally uncultivated people, ever wandering in the forest.

"To prevent any longing to return to the comforts of civilization from again exposing them to plunder, slavery, or death, the whole tribe made a vow that they should never again form ladangs

[clearings or plantations in the forest], live a settled life, or even eat the domestic fowl, the crowing of the cock having sometimes betrayed their dwellings to the pirates."—J. R. Logan, 'The Orang Binua of Johore,' in *The Journal of the Indian Archipelago and Eastern Asia*, vol. i. p. 296, Singapore, 1847.

Not much remote from my residence there stands Mount Shōgun, which, legends say, was fortified by the warrior Hinata Gentoku in the fourteenth century, several places and objects being pointed out in his remembrance to this day. Until about ten years ago, the inhabitants thereabout customarily abstained from keeping the barndoor fowl, saying that they were much hated by the warrior's spirit; but it would seem far more reasonable to attribute this usage to their ancestors' aversion to their dwellings being betrayed by the crowing cock. Indeed, even in recent years, I have myself detected many a very out-of-the-way residence in these mountains by seeking after whence the cock's crows proceeded. Yet another tradition has it that even nowadays the ravens cannot breed near the former estate of Gentoku, because, while he was defending the fortress against Masashige's army, one day he mistook an approaching multitude of ravens with the feathers glittering in the sun for the overpressing assailants brandishing swords. Instantly he concluded himself entirely hopeless, and ended his life with his own hands.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

PENGE AS A PLACE-NAME (*vide sub* 'Anerley,' 12 S. i. 228).—MR. S. HODGSON'S reproduction of the Rev. Edmund McClure's explanation of "Penge" has caused me to wonder whether the scholarly author of 'British Place-Names in their Historical Setting' is still of the same opinion as that which he expressed in 1910 (p. 182). Mr. McClure's explanation is as follows:—

"In a copy of a Westminster charter of 1067 ('B. M. Charters') we have 'Penceat Wood in Battersea Manor,' which seems to be the same as 'se wude the hatte Penge,' i.e., the wood called Penge belonging to Battersea, according to an almost contemporary charter of 957 ('Cart. Sax.,' iii. 189). In a charter of 1308 we have 'Penge in parochia de Badricheseye.' It is possible, therefore, that Penge is the worn equivalent of Penceat = chief wood, the *ceat*, as in the *Letcet* of Lichfield, being softened to *che=ge*..... This derivation, which explains an early obscure form, is both startling and suggestive."

*Penceat* is a ghost-word. Mr. McClure was misled by his eagerness to identify a "Celtic" survival. As the charter is an English one I

would prefer to syllabize thus: "pence at wood," and I would assume that *c* was or is a mistake for *g*. Hence the 1067 charter should read *\*penge æt wude*, i.e., *Penga æt wuda*, or Penge by the wood.

Before abandoning the O.E. standpoint Mr. McClure might have investigated, say, half-a-dozen forms of place-names in *-enge*: *-ænge*; e.g., Benges and Genge, Fenge and Senge, Tenge and Wenge. These places severally occur in the counties of Berks, Essex, Devon and Bucks. For their documentation reference might be made to the 'Calendarium Inquisitionum post Mortem, Edward I. et II.,' pp. 255, 151, 256, 217, 110, 54.

The tenth-century form should be *\*Pænga* (gen. pl.). The etymon of that is *\*Pæging-a*, i.e., belonging to the Pægingas or sons of Pægo. For the name cp. Förstemann, p. 200. The palatalization of *g* in *Pænga* took place before 1086.

The remarks on the allied form "Ginge" made by Prof. Skeat in his 'Place-Names of Berkshire,' 1911, p. 67, are illuminating:—

"The oldest recorded form of Ginge is Gæging (better Gæginge), Birch, C. S. iii. 257; whence the later forms Gainge, id. iii. 173, Gaing, iii. 67, and Geinge, i. 506. The second *g* in Gæging was a mere glide, like *y* in *paying*, and so was easily lost. The original form must have been Gæginga, gen. pl., from Gægingas, nom. pl., referring to the 'sons (or family) of Gæga.'"

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

NEWCOME'S SCHOOL, HACKNEY, AND LORD CHANCELORS HARDWICKE (12 S. i. 148, 217).—Some information as to the education of certain eminent men at Hackney School is, I think, contained in the following advertisement in my possession:—

"Hackney School, Furniture and Effects.—By Mr. Hoggart, on the Premises, at Clapton, near Hackney, on Monday, the 23rd August, 1819, and following days, at Twelve.

"The Whole of the Household Furniture, Linen, Books, and Effects of Hackney School House; including portraits of the following distinguished characters educated at this establishment, viz., the Dukes of Devonshire and Grafton; Lords Robert Cavendish, George Cavendish, Southampton, Stamford, Dover, and Hardwick; Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Mr. Pelham, &c."

The building materials were sold on Oct. 11 and following days of this same year.

MR. ALDRED is no doubt familiar with the fine aquatint view of Hackney School by Reeve.

E. E. NEWTON.

Hampstead, Upminster, Essex.

Mr. Morland, who sent a scholar from his school at Hackney up to Caius in 1721, is Benjamin Morland, who became High Master of St. Paul's School on June 23, 1721, and

who remained in that position until his death on Oct. 9, 1733, aged 80 (R. B. Gardiner, 'Registers of St. Paul's School'). He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in March, 1707. I have failed to discover any record of the school or university at which he was educated. I am not clear, either, as to his parentage, but from his will and codicil at Somerset House I have obtained some information as to his descendants. The will was executed in 1729, the codicil in 1730. The testator appointed his friend Henry Dry of Lincoln's Inn and Seth Partridge, citizen and goldsmith, his son-in-law, as his executors and trustees.

Mention is made in the documents of Mary Morland (a widow) and of Margaret Roddall, and also of his daughters, Sarah Partridge, Lydia Newcome (who is seen from the codicil to have died in or before 1730), Elizabeth Morland, and Hester Morland. Reference is also made to his grandchildren, Peter, Benjamin, and Lydia Newcome.

The father of these three children is identified from the following details of an extract from 'Familie Minorum Gentium,' vol. iii. p. 1044: Lydia, daughter of Benjamin Morland, schoolmaster at Hackney, married in March, 1714, Henry Newcome, LL.D., of Hackney, schoolmaster, who died Oct. 23, 1756. Mrs. Lydia Newcome died in 1730, aged 44.

I believe I am correct in thinking that Benjamin Morland was a brother of Samuel Morland, F.R.S., of Bethnal Green, at whose school Lord Hardwicke was educated (v. Harris's 'Life,' pp. 14-22). If so, who were their parents? Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give me any more information concerning the early career of Benjamin Morland?

MICHAEL F. G. McDONNELL.

JOHNNIE FOSTER: ST. ANDREW'S: LAY VICARS (12 S. i. 214).—Your correspondent MR. W. A. FROST has added valuable information concerning the actual title and status of this popular musician. His rebuke of my statement with reference to the ritual at St. Andrew's, Wells Street, is not merited. At the time to which I was alluding (1856-7) All Saints', Margaret Street, was still in course of building, and was not completed before 1859 or later.

L. G. R.

Bournemouth.

Is not MR. FROST in error in stating that "there was an Abbot of Canterbury" [Cathedral]? Was not the head of Christ Church Priory the Prior?

H. S.

THE KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS AND THE 20TH REGIMENT (12 S. i. 248).—Is not S. mistaking the 25th (The King's Own Borderers) for the 20th (The Lancashire Fusiliers, formerly The East Devonshire Regiment)? Both regiments have "Minden" among the honours on their colours. One of the sobriquets of the 20th was, and I suppose still is, "The Minden Boys"; another, "Kingsley's Stand."

"The last honourable title was given to the regiment in consideration of its conspicuous bravery at Minden, August 1st, 1759, where it repulsed every charge of the enemy. It formed part of the brigade commanded on that occasion by General Kingsley. On this occasion the regiment was posted near some gardens, from which the men took roses to adorn their hats during the battle. Ever since, the regimental custom of wearing 'Minden Roses' in the caps on the anniversary of that day has been maintained."—'Nicknames & Traditions in the Army,' 3rd edition, published by Gale & Polden, Chatham, 1891.

See also 'The Regimental Records of the British Army,' by John S. Farmer, 1901, in which is:—

"Bibliography.—'Historical Record of The 20th, or East Devonshire Regiment,' 1688-1848. Illustrated. [London: Parker, 1848.]

"'Orders, Memoirs, &c., connected with The 20th Regiment.' By Lieut. F. W. Barlow, 2nd Batt. 20th Regiment. [Minden Press. 1868.]

"'History of the 20th Regiment.' 1688-1888. By Lieutenant and Quartermaster B. Smyth, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers. [London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. 1889.]

In the same book the bibliography of The King's Own Scottish Borderers refers to 'Records of The King's Own Borderers, or Old Edinburgh Regiment,' by Capt. R. T. Higgins (London, Chapman & Hall, 1873).

With regard to "Kingsley's Stand," I may add that in 1756, three years before Minden, General William Kingsley had been appointed Colonel of the 20th, so that he had his own regiment in his brigade.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

A REGIMENTAL LOVING-CUP: 14TH HUSARS (12 S. i. 229).—This "bowl" has very little association with Napoleon; it belonged to his brother Joseph Bonaparte, and is called by the officers of the 14th, its possessors, "The Emperor."

It was taken from Joseph's carriage, which he had left in his flight from Vittoria, June 21, 1813. Whether it was taken in the first instance by the 13th or the 14th Light Dragoons is not clear.

If Mr. BULLOCH will refer to 10 S. vii. 313, 357, 393, 434, he will find much concerning the silver "article" about which he inquires.

At the first and third references I mentioned Capt. Doherty as commanding the squadron of the 13th which pursued King Joseph's carriages, and quoted a letter from Col. Brookfield, who was in the regiment over thirty years ago, to the effect, *inter alia*, that "Doherty was a regular 13th name for two generations."

In the Army List of 1811 the name occurs three times in the regiment: viz., Major Patrick, Capt. Joseph, and Lieut. George Doherty. The first had the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army.

The three officers appear in the List of 1816, Patrick having been commissioned lieutenant-colonel June 4, 1813, and colonel (rank in the army) June 4, 1814. He had also been appointed a Companion of the Bath, and been awarded a medal with one clasp for the battles of Vittoria and Orthes.

If the 'Historical Records of the 13th,' quoted at the last reference, are correct in saying that the squadron sent in pursuit of the carriages was led by Capt. Doherty, this officer must have been Joseph Doherty, whose commission as captain was dated March 19, 1807.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE thanked for reply.]

SHAKESPEARE AND PATRIOTISM (12 S. i. 184).—In his article under this head Mr. GORDON CROSSE says that nowhere, except possibly in 'Love's Labour's Lost,' does Shakespeare mention the conflict which culminated in the defeat of the Armada. I should like to know whether anybody but the late Samuel Butler has ever seriously held that the Armada was the occasion of Sonnet CVII. :—

Not mine own fears, nor the prophetic soul  
Of the wide world dreaming on things to come.

Butler's defence of this theory occurs in his 'Shakespeare's Sonnets Reconsidered,' and it is very plausibly argued. Certainly he makes his suggestion appear much more likely than the commonly held opinion that the sonnet refers to the death of Queen Elizabeth. It is largely upon this sonnet that Butler bases his theory of the early origin of the series, though he argues this larger question also very plausibly on other grounds. His "reconsideration" does not seem to have been taken very seriously by Shakespearean scholars (a fact for which he is, no doubt, partly himself to blame), but his book is one of the most interesting and stimulative that I know on the subject, and his views are at least as worthy of consideration as those of some writers who have secured a wider attention.

C. C. B.

'LA BÊTE DU GÉVAUDAN' (12 S. i. 267).—The reference in my memoir of Fanny Burney has its origin in the following passage of a letter dated Oct. 8, 1765, from Horace Walpole to Miss Anne Pitt (Toynbee edition of the 'Correspondence,' vi. 319):—

"The wild beast of the Gévaudan is killed, and actually in the Queen's antechamber at Versailles, where it was exhibited to the foreign ministers and *nous autres étrangers*. It is a very large wolf to be sure, and they say has twelve teeth more than any of the species, and *six less than the Czarina*."

The italics are mine.

There are other references to the Beast in the same volume of Walpole; and there is a picture of it in *The St. James's Chronicle* for June 6-8, 1765. AUSTIN DOBSON.

"MARKSMAN" (12 S. i. 208).—This was H. C. Folkard, died July 22, 1914. I believe an obituary notice of him appeared both in *The Times* and *The Field* at the time of his death. He published under his own name 'The Sailing Boat,' third edition, 1863, and 'The Wild-Fowler,' fourth edition, 1897.

WM. H. PEET.

MID-NINETEENTH-CENTURY LITERATURE FOR BOYS (12 S. i. 188, 257).—Mr. Harold Simpson, of 85 Colton Street, Leicester, in *The Publishers' Circular*, March 25, 1916, gives an interesting account of the late Mr. E. Harcourt Burrage, who died at Redhill on March 5, 1916, aged 77. Mr. Burrage was a very prolific writer of boys' stories, his first being 'Harry Power' in *The Young Briton*, 1870.

WM. H. PEET.

ILLUSTRATIONS TO J. C. HOTTEN'S EDITION OF 'GERMAN POPULAR STORIES' (12 S. i. 208).—"The Ruskin Grimm, 1848," is evidently a mistaken date. Ruskin's Introduction to Mr. Hotten's one-volume edition is dated "Denmark Hill, Easter, 1868." The plates are undoubtedly etched on steel in facsimile of the original Cruikshanks. Who was the etcher I do not know, but on p. xiii of the Introduction Mr. Ruskin says:—

"The illustrations of this volume are almost the only exceptions I know to the general rule. They are of quite sterling and admirable art, in a class precisely parallel in elevation to the character of the tales which they illustrate; and the original etchings, as I have before said in the Appendix to my 'Elements of Drawing,' were unrivalled in masterfulness of touch since Rembrandt (in some qualities of delineation unrivalled even by him). These copies have been so carefully executed that at first I was deceived by them, and supposed them to be late impressions from the plates (and what is more, I believe the master himself was deceived by them, and supposed them to be his

own); and although, on careful comparison with the first proofs, they will be found no exception to the terrible law that literal repetition of entirely fine work shall be, even to the hand that produced it—much more to any other—for ever impossible, they still represent, with sufficient fidelity to be in the highest degree instructive, the harmonious light and shade, the manly simplicity of execution, and the easy, unencumbered fancy, of designs which belonged to the best period of Cruikshank's genius."

Mr. Hotten

"had at first thought of reproducing it [the book] in two volumes the same size as the originals; but it was Mr. Ruskin's wish that the new edition should appeal to young readers rather than to adults, and the present convenient form was decided upon."

F. J. HYTCH.

Crouch End.

REFERENCE WANTED: "PLURA MALA NOBIS CONTINGUNT QUAM ACCIDUNT" (12 S. i. 269).—The following is from the 110th Epistle of Seneca: "Scies plura mala contingere nobis quam accidere."

A. GWYTHYR.

[Several other correspondents thanked for supplying this reference.]

OTHELLO: GABRIEL CHAPUYS'S TRANSLATION (11 S. xii. 460; 12 S. i. 16, 212).—Writing at a distance of about three hundred miles from my reference shelf, I regret to be unable from memory definitely to locate the desired translation, but if MR. MAURICE JONAS will consult the following lists at the British Museum, he will doubtless track the version for himself, in the foreign Shakespeareana:—

Hubbard and Knapp. Catalogue of Works of Shakespeare, original and translated. Boston, U.S. 1878-80. Folio.

Mullins and Dent. Catalogue of the Shakespeare Memorial Library. 1872-6. 2 vols., 8vo.

Shaw (A. C.). Index to the Shakespeare Library at Birmingham. 1900-3. 3 vols., 4to.

Cohn (Albert). Shakespeare Bibliographie.... [English and foreign.] 1886. 8vo.

All of these, and 152 others on the subject (see pp. 601-2), are fully described in the 'Shakespeare Bibliography.'

WM. JAGGARD, Lieut.

There is a copy of Chapuys's translation of Cinthio's 'Moor of Venice' in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. I know of no other copy. There is none in the British Museum.

L. L. K.

DARWIN AND MUTATION (12 S. i. 229).—The letter of Darwin to G. Bentham inquired for will be found in 'More Letters of Charles Darwin,' vol. i. p. 379. The date is Nov. 25, 1869.

C. RAVEN.

"COAT AND CONDUCT MONEY" (12 S. i. 189).—Coat and conduct money is often mentioned in the "Domestic Series" of the 'Calendar of State Papers' of the reign of Charles I. The first reference is in the volume for 1639, and gives an account of the raising of fifty men by the Deputy Lieutenant of Anglesey, for which he received "coat and conduct money according to the directions of the Council."

"In the business concerning the pressed soldiers of Herefordshire and their conductor [writes a Mr. Morgan in a letter to Sir Dudley Carlton, dated April, 1639] I can say nothing of my own knowledge, for I am a stranger to that country; but being on my journey to London from my own house in Brecknockshire upon Saturday in Easter week, and lodging at the town of Ross, the innkeeper told me that the pressed soldiers of Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire had lain in Ross, as they were being conducted towards their place of rendezvous, that they were all proper men, well clad, and demeaned themselves civilly there, but as for his own countrymen of Herefordshire, that they were for the most part a naked, poor-conditioned people, and of the meanest sort. He also stated that 400*l.* was levied upon the country, and the soldiers only coated. That on their way to Ludlow, at or near the town, the soldiers being discontented for want of fit clothing or diet, and their conductor thinking to suppress their murmurings, they fell upon him, and hurt him, and many of them had run away. How true this is I know not, but if the disorder happened in or near Ludlow, the judges there or other public officers of the town may give a just account to the Lords, both of the condition of the soldiers and their habit."

The practice of raising money for martial services was "utterly unlawful, especially for coat and conduct, which the last year was very chargeable, and as yet in no sort repaid to them." The deputy lieutenants in this case plead that some course should be taken to remove the unlawful charges, as a "blemish lies upon our reputations," and they trust that his Majesty "will not only vindicate our reputations and justify our actions, but cause due reparation to be made for the affront and dishonour done."

In another letter, dated April 17, 1640, from the Deputy Lieutenant of Hertfordshire, the writer says:—

"Finding that we were to press men of better quality, greater understandings, and out of the trained bands, which have traditionally held themselves privileged from press, and in this country have grown cunning and bold in their conceived rights, we thought it necessary to resolve upon the way by which we should compel to their duties by a lawful authority such as should refuse, whereupon examining our deputations we found no power at all by any words therein to raise money for pressing, coating, cloathing, paying, conducting, or delivering of men out of our own hands, or for pressing carters or taking horses for ammunition;

and though the last year, his Majesty then being in the field, we did upon command impress some soldiers of able bodies for service, but such as the country were willing to give their money to purge from amongst them, yet we hope and humbly pray that our zeal to his Majesty's service and that act may not be a prejudice to us in our now not trespassing against the Petition of Right, to which his Majesty was pleased to give his royal assent, and by which the charges laid upon the people in the counties by lords lieutenants, deputy lieutenants, and commissioners for musters are declared to be against the laws and free customs of the realm."

Cases of lieutenants being committed to the Fleet for refusing to pay coat and conduct money and for refusing to assess the payment are also given; they are to be examined

"in such sort as that they may be brought *ore tenus* in to the Star Chamber, or otherwise that an information may be so speedily preferred against them in that court for such their refusal as that they may be brought to a sentence this next term if it may be possible."

The term "coat and conduct money" seems to have been first used in 1626 ('N.E.D.'). To wear the king's coat = to serve as a soldier. The subject is not mentioned in the 'Calendar of State Papers' after 1640, and may then have been allowed to lapse, but I do not find any record of this, though I should perhaps explain that my search through the 'Calendar of State Papers' has not been in any way exhaustive. ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

"MONTABYN": MEANING WANTED (12 S. i. 189).—The *chapeau Montabyn* or *chapel de Montauban* is thus described by John Hewitt in 'Ancient Armour and Weapons in Europe' (Oxford and London, 1860):—

"A steel hat called a 'chapel de Montauban' is named in this century [fourteenth], but it probably differed only from the other casques in the place of its manufacture. Froissart in 1392 describes the King of France journeying with a 'single chaperon' ornamented with a chaplet of pearls upon his head, while the arms were carried behind him by his pages. One of the pages 'portoit sur son chef un chapel de Montauban, fin, cler et net, tout d'acier, qui resplendissoit au soleil.' This head-piece is afterwards called 'le chapel d'acier.'"

Maurice Maindron in 'Les Armes' (Paris, 1860), at p. 160, says:—

"Sans compter la cervelière dont l'usage se prolonge, il faut citer le *chapel de fer* ou *chapeau de Montauban*, à timbre rond, à grands bords plats ou rabattus, formant une espèce de cloche."

In so "recent" a French dictionary as Cotgrave's (1650) "*chapel*" = *chapeau*.

ERIC WATSON.

36 Claverton Street.

"PARTED BRASS-RAGS" (12 S. i. 268).—It is a custom in the navy for two men in a gun's crew, or otherwise, to have a common supply of rags and other cleaning material; if they quarrel sufficiently badly to dissolve partnership, they are said to "part brass-rags." Hence it becomes a colloquialism in the navy for a severe quarrel.

Perhaps, in return, MR. THORNE can give the origin of the expression—which I have only heard in use in the navy—"like the Dutchman's anchor, at home," used when you are asked for an article which you possess, but have not with you at the time.

A. G. KEALY,  
late Chaplain, Royal Navy.

"Parting brass-rags" is, or was a few years ago, a "lower-deck" expression used when two friends "fall out."

The term "raggy" is lower-deckese for "chum"—blue-jacket "pals" being wont to share their "cleaning-rags"—and it forms the subject of a pathetic little ballad in 'A Gun-Room Ditty-Box,' by G. Stewart Bowles (1898), one of the verses running thus:—

'E wos a-tryin' to clear the nets,  
Layin' acrost the line.  
Tryin' to worry 'em clear o' the screw,  
Workin' with 'arf of 'is leg stuck through:  
Lowered the nets an' 'lowered 'im, too,  
Raggy, ah, raggy o' mine.

G. B.

[MR. HOOLE and LIEUT. JAGGARD thanked for replies.]

BRITISH HERB: HERB TOBACCO (12 S. i. 48, 136).—MR. PIERPOINT is correct in stating that rose-leaves are used in the preparation of tobacco for the Indian hookah. Jaffur Shurreef ('Qanoon-e-Islam,' trans. G. A. Herklots, Madras, 1863, Glossary, p. lxxxii) gives a receipt which provides that to 4 *ser*s (about 8 lb.) of tobacco leaves should be added 4 *ser*s preserved apples, raisins  $\frac{1}{2}$  a *ser*, conserve of roses  $\frac{1}{2}$  a *ser*; pound well and keep buried in an earthen pot for three months before use.

The term *goracco* or *guraccu* which MR. PIERPOINT mentions is derived from Sanskrit *guda*, Hindi *gur*, coarse sugar, and Telugu *āku*, a leaf; the proper form in Canarese and Telugu begin *gudāku*.

W. CROOKE.

In a MS. book of recipes about 250 years old I find the following:—

"An excellent Tobacco prescribed to the Lady Marchionness of Dorchester, and found by her of good virtue for great paynes in the head and when there is obstructions of the nerves.—July 17th, 1686.

"Take Sage flowers, Rosemary flowers, Cow-slip flowers, and Bettony flowers, of each a like quantity, dry them; put to them some Virginia Tobacco, what quantity you please, mix yem altogether, put in some drops of Spirit of Amber what you think good, according to the proportion of ye rest."

The recipe does not say whether the mixture is to be taken as a decoction, or if you are to "put it in your pipe and smoke it," but I take it as to be smoked.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Southfield, Worksop.

THE NEWSPAPER PLACARD (11 S. xii. 483; 12 S. i. 13, 77, 129, 230).—Two placards of evening newspapers stick in my memory: one when an Archbishop of Canterbury (Tait, I think) was dying:—

Health of the Archbishop.  
Latest Betting.

The other:—

Death of Mr. Bradlaugh.  
Scorcher's Finals.

J. J. FREEMAN.

FOLK-LORE AT SEA: THE RABBIT IN BRITAIN (12 S. i. 66, 154, 235).—It is a mistake to suppose that "the introduction [of the rabbit] into Scotland and Ireland dates from the nineteenth century." Without going into details it will be sufficient to say that there is documentary evidence of its presence in Scotland at least as early as the fifteenth century. It was mentioned in Aberdeen in 1424; in many of the isles of Orkney it was abundant before 1529; and about the same date it was plentiful on the margins of the Firth of Forth. In Ireland it was mentioned in the twelfth century, and at the end of the thirteenth century conies and their warrens appear to have been familiar.

JAMES RITCHIE.

Edinburgh.

MR. HOWARD S. PEARSON's useful note renews my regret that I did not mention, in my reply, the fact that on a robe removed from St. Cuthbert's body at one of its exhumations, there is round the bottom a decorative border of rabbits. Bishop Forrest Browne, who refers to this in his 'Recollections,' dates the fabric 1085-1104, and says it was woven by Arabs in Sicily (see p. 406). I suppose this relic is still on show in the Cathedral Library at Durham. Dr. Browne numbers rabbits among various wild creatures associated with St. Cuthbert, actually or in legend.

Many local names which seem to refer to rabbits are really memorial of royalty. Coney Street, York—pronounced Cunny by



those who know—is Kingsway, and not the road of the rabbit. I hope I have not already told the readers of 'N. & Q.' that an enterprising café-keeper, who called his house after the street, once attempted to draw customers by displaying a placard headed by a hare! ST. SWITHIN.

WARREN HASTINGS (12 S. i. 148, 211).—Information respecting the places at which Warren Hastings resided while his trial was pending will be found in 'The Private Life of Warren Hastings, First Governor-General of India,' by Sir Charles Lawson, Kt., published in the latter half of 1895, and perhaps a recapitulation of that information may prove of some interest to readers of 'N. & Q.'

The ship Barrington on which the great man returned home from India left the Hugli River on Feb. 7, 1785, and on June 13, 1785, reached Plymouth, whence starting the afternoon of that day he posted by leisurely stages, sleeping at Exeter, Woodyeates Inn, and Staines, and arriving in London June 16. After paying some official and private visits he set out on the 17th to meet Mrs. Hastings, who was then staying or living at Cheltenham, and they seem to have met at Maidenhead Bridge, where "they staid all night" and returned to London the next day. There is no record as to the place where he then took up his abode, but it is stated that after a visit to Tunbridge Wells he rented a furnished house in St. James's Place for a time, and subsequently another furnished house in Wimpole Street, whence he made excursions to Cheltenham, Bath, and other places, on one occasion going to Churchill in Oxfordshire, his birthplace, and to Daylesford in Worcestershire, where he endeavoured to persuade Mr. Knight, the owner of the Daylesford estate (grandson of Jacob Knight, who purchased the estate in 1715 from Samuel Hastings, the great-grandfather of Warren Hastings), to part with it for a sum considerably in excess of its market value, but failing to achieve his purpose he

"bought a very pleasant little estate of 91 Acres in Old Windsor called Beaumont Lodge, a *modus agri non ita magnus, hortus ubi*, &c., exactly answering Horace's wish."

A week after Warren Hastings landed at Plymouth, the proceedings leading up to the impeachment commenced by a notice given in the House of Commons by Edmund Burke that "he would at a future day make a motion respecting the conduct of a gentleman just returned from India"; and two and a

half years afterwards, viz., on Feb. 13, 1788, the memorable trial commenced in Westminster Hall, which terminated on April 23, 1795, in his acquittal of all the sixteen charges of high crimes and misdemeanours preferred against him.

In the second year of his trial Warren Hastings sold his estate at Old Windsor for 4,300*l.*, and he bought for 8,000*l.*, ostensibly on behalf of Mrs. Hastings and in her name, the lease of a large house at the Oxford Road end of Park Lane, overlooking Hyde Park, then known as No. 1 Park Lane, from John, 2nd Viscount Bateman, which that peer had taken in 1773 for ninety-one years from Lord Grosvenor of Eaton. He resided in this house (long known after his occupation as Hastings House) during the remaining six years of his trial and during the negotiation for the purchase of the Daylesford estate. The house had a handsome stone entrance porch. In 1797 he determined to retire altogether to Daylesford, which he had, in 1788 or 1789, prevailed upon Mr. Knight to sell to him for 11,424*l.*, and an annuity of 100*l.* a year for himself and his wife secured upon the estate; and the lease of the house in Park Lane, with the fixtures and effects, was sold to Neil, 3rd Earl of Rosebery, who in 1808 sold it to the 11th Duke of Somerset, who left it at his decease in 1855 to the 12th Duke, who bequeathed it to his eldest daughter, Lady Hermione Graham, by whom or by whose son Sir Richard Graham it was sold in 1890 to Mr. George Murray Smith of Messrs. Smith & Elder, the publishers, in whose family the lease continued until two or three months ago, when the house, known in recent years as 40 Park Lane, was pulled down to make room for the pile of flats which is being erected on the site between North Row and Oxford Street with frontage in Park Lane.

F. DE H. L.

There was a metal tablet attached to the walls of No. 40 Park Lane, now razed. It is to be hoped another, suitably worded to record the site of the house where Warren Hastings lived, will be erected in due course upon the new building. CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

REV. JOHN GASKIN (12 S. i. 190).—John Gaskin, fifth son of Joseph Gaskin of Salford, Lancashire, gentleman, matriculated from St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, Oct. 10, 1827, then aged 21, and graduated B.A. in 1831, proceeding to M.A. in 1835 (Joseph Foster, 'Alumni Oxonienses, 1715-1886,'

vol. ii. p. 513). He was successively Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity in Oldland, and Kingswood, Gloucestershire, 1833; Chaplain of the Union and House of Industry, and Curate of St. Paul's, Bedford; Perpetual Curate of Elstow, Beds; and Rector of St. Cuthbert's, Bedford, 1849, until his death April 25, 1852 (*Gent. Mag.* June, 1852, p. 632). He published 'A Memoir of . . . Mrs. S. Budgett . . . including extracts from her letters and journals,' 12mo, London, 1840; 'Doctrinal and Practical Sermons on Miscellaneous Subjects,' 8vo, Bristol, 1844.

DANIEL HIPWELL.

84 St. John's Wood Terrace, N.W.

"PARAPET" = FOOTPATH (12 S. i. 190).—The 'N.E.D.' gives it as used in "Chester, Liverpool, and the district from Crewe to Lancaster, but disappearing eastward." I think, from my own observation, that this is substantially correct. It is frequently used in Chester. In a debate in the Town Council last December, Alderman — said :—

"If a fall of snow occurred, they wanted each householder to see that it was swept from the house fronts into the street, and the parapets made decent for passers-by."—*Chester Courant*, Dec. 22, 1915.

JOSEPH C. BRIDGE.

Chester.

"Parapet" is used in the sense of a footpath in North Wales. I have heard it used thus in Rhyl and the neighbourhood.

M.A.OXON.

## Notes on Books.

*A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.*—(Vol. X.) *Turndun—Tzrid*. By Sir James A. H. Murray. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 2s. 6d. net.)

THIS section completes the letter *T*, and, accordingly, has subjoined to it a preface to the letter as a whole from the pen of Dr. Craigie. We learn that in respect of the number of words beginning with *T* comes fourth in the alphabet, after *S*, *P*, and *C*. It needs not much reflection to realize that this group comprises a large proportion of highly interesting words, whether we look to those of English or to those of French, Latin, or Greek origin. We learn that the entries under *T* run to 27,514; and that the illustrative quotations average just about four apiece. Among the names of those to whom the editors are indebted for assistance on special points in this part of the great Dictionary, we noticed our contributors Sir Willoughby Maycock, Canon Fowler, "Q. V.," and the Rev. C. B. Mount. A worker who has been engaged upon this letter almost continuously from 1881 to 1910, arranging and sub-editing three sections of it, and then revising the whole, is the Rev. W. B. R. Wilson of Dollar. Something short of half of the section before us had been seen in type by Sir James Murray, whose lamented death

took place last July; and much of the remainder had been put together and considered by him. The unfinished work was completed by the staff of the Scriptorium under the editorial supervision of Dr. Craigie.

"Turndun," the word with which the section begins, is native Australian, denoting the instrument perhaps more familiar by its name "bull-roarer." From this to the end of *Tu*—the great majority of the words are of French or Latin derivation, the stem "turn" itself furnishing several points of great interest. Thus there are two good quotations from Trevisa, where the Septuagint appear as "the Seventy Tournaris (torneres or turneres)"; and soon after comes the meaning "a three-year-old seal," to be followed by the historical sense of "turner" as a Scotch twopenny piece—a sense in which "turnover" was also erroneously used. "Turnip" furnishes an excellent and entertaining article. The compilers have not missed the sixteenth-century "turnkind," an unsuccessful attempt to english "transubstantiation." We naturally looked with expectation to "turnpike"—one of the most important historical words in the section—and found it all one could wish.<sup>33</sup> In regard to the second element in the word the Dictionary, we note, does not profess to say exactly what was originally meant by it—suggesting that, to begin with, the "pike" was a vertical construction. "Turnsole" is another interesting word, well illustrated; we marked "turpentine" as particularly good, close-packed with information; two curious words—though of very different quality—are "turpeth" and "turpid." The latter odd formation is quoted three times from Rose's translations from Virgil and Ovid (1866), but is also found (1623) in Cockeram. "Turquoise" has a long history of many forms; that now in common use was adopted, we are told, before 1600, though, alongside of it, "turkis" and one or two other forms held their own for a while—"turkis" itself being found in Tennyson. From a *London Gazette* of 1679 comes: "Lost . . . a Ring with a large Turquoies of the Old Rock, very good colour." Under "turret" we have a note on the etymology of the slightly earlier distinct word "torret" (summit of a hill), which is to be considered an adaptation of O.F. *turret*, hill. The dates of first appearance of many of these words are interesting. Thus "tussore" silk seems to have been found as occurring first in 1619; and one of the oldest—if not the oldest word—here is "tush" for "tusk" (c. 725). "Tush" is also quoted from Bond's 'Gothic Architecture' (1905) in the sense of "tuss"—"one of a series of bricks or stones forming a projecting course for the attachment of an additional structure." The latter is explained by Raine in 1834, but no quotation for the word is given between that date and 1412; it seems an attempt to fish a word directly up out of the remote past. "Tutor" is noteworthy, especially in its university senses, the history of which is succinctly given. "Tutenag" (with an extraordinary conglomeration of forms working out to "toothanegg"); "tutsan"; "tutoyer" (quoted first from Dennis, 'Plot and No Plot,' 1697); and "tuyere," with the old-fashioned childish word for nosegay, "tuzzy-muzzy," may illustrate the rest of *Tu*.

The *Tw*-words are mostly English, and many of them of obscure and it may be presumed of echoic or onomatopœic origin. "Tweedledee,"

and "Tweedledum" are duly chronicled as "two things or parties, the difference between which is held to be insignificant," but Alice's "Tweedledee and Tweedledum" are severely ignored. The conversion of *élu* into "tweeze" and the derivation thence of "tweezer" make a very good little group of entries. In "Come and kiss me sweet and twentie" what does "sweet and twentie" mean? The Dictionary seems to take "and twentie" as intensive, which surely spoils the little word-play in it. There are one or two examples of slang, which we confess to having found much older than we had supposed; thus "twig" = to understand, seems to go back as much as a century. "Twilight" is good; so is "twin," including as it does all sorts of curious matters, such as "seven twin-mountains," and "twin earthquakes" as a scientific expression. We looked for the "Great Twin Brethren," but, amid many things less worth mention, looked in vain! It seemed, too, that the mass of folk-lore relating to twins might have been indicated. A curious fact is noted about "twine"—that in O.E. it is only found as a rendering of *L. byssus, bissus*, probably through association of this with *bis*, twice. A quaint word which has steady authority is "twink"—thus Toldervy (1756) says: "I can tell you in the twink of a bedstaff," which seems its classic idiom. Under "twingle" is an amusing "Hunnish" custom as thus: "Howell (c. 1645), 'Lett.' II. lv. 'German mothers... put... into a cup of Rhenish... sometimes a little living Eel, which twingling in the wine while the child is drinking so scares him that many come to abhor... wine all their lives after.'" In the twinkling of an eye" would surely have been most impressively illustrated by the famous passage in 1 Cor. xv. "Twinter," a two-year-old cow, ox, horse, or sheep; "twirler," a curved piece of wood set with small mirrors and turned about by a string as a decoy for larks; and the many uses and combinations of "twitch," bring us on to the article "two," where we have perhaps the most massive piece of work in the section—taking its compounds into consideration.

The *Ty-* words are largely of foreign derivation and interest. "Tympanum" and its cognates; "tyrant," and derived words; and the numerous offshoots from "type," are the most bulky. By the way, we did not find the rather important phrase "true to type" under the last of these. One of the most interesting words in this part is "typhoon." We suspect that few people can see it without some hasty recollection of the giant Typhon, buried beneath Etna—a mistaken association, however, for "typhoon" represents two different words, both of them Oriental, the Hindu *tūfān* and the Chinese *tai fung*. It seems odd that "typhus" in the seventeenth century should have been used for "pride, haughtiness," as from *typhos*, smoke, vanity. "Tuscan," "Tyrrhenian," "Tzigane," "Tyrian"—the quotations do justice to the ample associations of these, though, to be sure, we missed the "grave Tyrian trader, from the sea"; and we might multiply examples of suggestive words of the kind, "Tyburn" and "Tycoon" occurring to mind as we write. But this notice has already somewhat overrun the space which should be allotted to it; we can but conclude by congratulating the editors of the Dictionary, as we have done many times before.

FOR frontispiece the April number of *The Burlington Magazine* has a reproduction of a picture in the possession of Mr. H. Harris—a 'St. Catharine of Alexandria,' somewhat unattractive at first glance, and attributed by Mr. Roger Fry to Bartolomeo di Giovanni, a minor Florentine painter. Mr. Lionel Cust contributes an account of 'A French Artist in Italy in the Eighteenth Century,' being a selection of the critical opinions of Charles Nicholas Cochin, the distinguished engraver and draughtsman, who published notes on his Italian tour in 1758. These extracts illustrate the criticism of a practising artist, and are of interest in regard to several Italian painters (Tintoretto, for example, and Carpaccio) whose fame has, since been more firmly established in this country by Ruskin. Two early woodcuts recently acquired by the British Museum are described and reproduced by Mr. Campbell Dodgson: 'St. Nicholas of Myra' and 'St. Anna, selb dritt,' the former being of considerable power, the latter of slight value artistically. Mr. E. G. Gundall reproduces the five Turner water-colour drawings of Fonthill Abbey exhibited in the Royal Academy of 1800, and executed from different points of a charmingly varied landscape. These were probably commissioned by William Beckford, the owner of Fonthill, but have since found their way into various hands. Mr. G. F. Hill in 'Christus Imperator' notices Mrs. Strong's new study of certain aspects of Roman art, and especially her exposition of the rôle played therein by the Divus Augustus, and the influence of that rôle as continued by the central figure of Christian art, namely, that of a central dominating figure in frontal representation. This system Mrs. Strong contrasts with the Greek system. The number also contains a reproduction of the new late-period De Hooch in the National Gallery.

### Notices to Correspondents.

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

ADMIRAL CHRIST EPITAPH (see *ante*, p. 280).—MR. PENRY LEWIS writes that there is an example in the churchyard of St. Issels, near Saundersfoot, Pembrokeshire, date 1858.

WAHAB FAMILY (see *ante*, p. 247).—MR. E. E. BARKER suggests that the information required may be obtained from the 'History and Genealogy of the Family of Wauchope,' by James Paterson (Edinburgh, 1858).

FRANCES M. BUSS ("And thus 'twill be, nor long the day," &c.).—We have received two or three answers giving the reference for this. It is from 'The Ingoldsby Legends'—"The Knight and the Lady," in the second half of the poem.

D. J. O'SULLIVAN ('Johnnie Armstrong's Last Good Night').—This is Scotch, not Irish. See Scott's 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,' vol. i., p. 330 (Blackwood, 1902), or Child's 'English and Scottish Ballads,' 1861 ed., vol. vi. p. 40 (Sampson Low), 1905 ed., p. 415 (Nutt).

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1916.

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Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

SHAKESPEARE'S SCHOOLMASTERS.

THE late Arthur F. Leach, to whom Englishmen owe so great a debt of gratitude for the unravelling and—in many cases—the re-discovery of the origins of their ancient schools, has made two interesting identifications in his article on 'Shakespeare's School' in *The Journal of Education* for January, 1908. These he repeats in the 'Victoria County History of Warwick,' ii. pp. 331-2, as follows, where, speaking of Stratford-upon-Avon Grammar School, he says:—

"The next entry of a Master was in 1477-8, and is of great interest. 'Richard Fox, master of grammar, and also bachelor, at this time of Stratford, was received into the brotherhood of the gild, and made a fine for 6s. 8d.' (Holy Cross Gild Reg. fol. 107). There can hardly be a doubt that this was the man who became Prime Minister (viz. Lord Privy Seal) of Henry VII., bishop of divers sees, eventually of Winchester, and founder of Corpus Christi College (Oxon). The entry also fills a gap in the life of Fox."

Apparently Foxe would have been about 30 years of age at this date; and the

hypothesis seems a reasonable one. But the second identification is much more questionable. To quote Mr. Leach again:—

"The first appointment of a schoolmaster on the new terms [viz. on the reception of the Jolyffe endowment] was made on Monday after June 24, 1482 ('Stratford Mun.,' iii. 420), when the gild granted to sir William Smyth, clerk, 'a priestly service' on the condition that he would conduct a free grammar school.... The gild accounts for 1483-4 show 6s. 8d. received from sir William Smyth, clerk and grammar scholar, while the register records his reception as 'sir William Smyth, bachelor in arts, master of grammar.' This William Smyth, there can be little doubt, was the distinguished civil servant and statesman of that name who... when Bishop of Lincoln, founded Brasenose College, Oxford."

But according to the Rev. J. Harvey Bloom's little pamphlet, entitled 'The Ancient Free School of the Gild of the Holy Cross, Stratford-upon-Avon, commonly called King Edward VI.'s School,' p. 8, in the year 1483-4 the soul of Master William Smith, "Clerico et Scolaris Gramatico," was prayed for (P.A. 96); while William Smith or Smyth, the pious founder, was not made a bishop until 1493, and did not die before 1514. The schoolmaster may possibly have been akin to the bishop; for Churton, the latter's biographer, complains that—during Smyth's episcopate—the cathedral of Lincoln was "peopled with persons of the name of William Smyth." But the name is and was a common one; and it is noticeable that in Mr. Leach's last book, 'The Schools of Medieval England' (1915), p. 243, although he mentions the Stratford schoolmaster by name, he does not proceed to identify him with the bishop.

It is practically agreed upon all hands—including Sir Sidney Lee, sanest of biographers—that, in accordance with the time-honoured tradition, William Shakespeare attended the Grammar School of his native town. There probably the poet learned his "little Latin and less Greek" (although many of us to-day would be glad to be so well equipped in any branch of learning as he evidently was in the classics), and suffered the bitter discipline of the ferule. He probably entered the school in 1571 and left it in 1577, or in 1578, when he had arrived at 14—the legal age for apprenticing. At any rate, the end of 1582 saw him a married man.

Shakespeare's first schoolmaster would appear to have been one Walter Roche, but, as Mr. Leach says ('V. C. H. Warwick,' ii. 335), "only while he was being initiated into the first elements among the 'petties.'" This Walter Roche

was probably the Devon Probationary Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxon, of 1558, who became B.A. in the following year, when he is entered as from Lancaster. As he appears to be identical with one of the two C.C.C. Choristers of 1552, he would probably have attended Magdalen College School in the early part of his career, in accordance with the provisions of his founder, Bishop Foxe, as expressed in the Corpus Statutes. (See Boase's 'Register of University of Oxford,' i. pp. xxii, 240; and President Fowler's 'History of C.C.C.,' pp. 387, 429.) Roche was appointed by the queen to the rectory of Clifford Chambers on Nov. 4, 1574, which he resigned on Jan. 20, 1577/8. But he continued to live in Stratford, where "Mary daughter to Mr. Walter Roche, minister, was baptized 11th of Sept., 1575." In 1582 the chamberlains refer to "a tenement in the tenure" of Mr. W. R. (v. Mrs. C. C. Stopes's 'Shakespeare's Warwickshire Contemporaries,' 1907, p. 244). And with reference to this Sir Sidney Lee, in his book 'Stratford-on-Avon,' 1904, p. 131, writes:—

"Tiled roofs were characteristic of such [viz. stone] buildings, but at times an owner of conservative tendencies would insist on the superiority of thatch, like Walter Roche, who moved into a house in Chapel Street in 1582, and replaced the tiles with thatch."

Mr. Leach says (in 'V. C. H. Warwick' and *Journal of Education*, March, 1908) that in 1573 another master had come, a Mr. Hunt. He writes:—

"Though the chamberlains were bound to do the repairs for the school, they made him pay 6s. 11d. 'towards the repayinge of the schole windowes.' Window-repairing on an extensive scale is one of frequent occurrence in school accounts and of frequent dispute between schoolmasters and governing bodies. The turbulent youth of the day seem to have broken the windows systematically at 'barring-out' of the master on going home for the holidays—a sort of saturnalia often fulminated against, but never put down till our milder age."

To Mr. Leach the master in question was probably George Hunt, a Merchant Taylors' schoolboy, who took his B.A. degree from Magdalen College, Oxon, on April 27, 1573, aged 20, and became a Fellow in 1575. He conjectures that he spent the two years from Michaelmas, 1573, between taking his B.A. degree and becoming a M.A. and Fellow, as master at Stratford. And he goes so far as to say:—

"It is hard not to believe that poor Mr. Hunt was the original of Holofernes. Is not his very name suggested, when Holofernes enters talking of a hunt, 'very reverend sport, truly'?"

The conjecture, however, is perhaps not so wild as that which sees in the pedant of

'Love's Labour's Lost' a caricature of the accomplished Italian scholar John Florio. But the Stratford master was not this George Hunt, who was the son of John Hunt, yeoman, an early Reformer and a confessor under Queen Mary (v. Foxe's 'Acts and Mon.' under year 1588, and Dr. Macray's 'Register of Magdalen Coll., Oxon,' new series, ii. p. 194). The Stratford master used to be called by writers on Shakespeare's education "Thomas Hunt"; and Halliwell-Phillipps identifies him with the curate of Luddington of 1584, in which year he was suspended for open contumacy (v. 'Outlines,' ii. 364, note 299). This is repeated by Sir S. Lee in 'A Life of Shakespeare,' second edition, 1898, p. 13, and in his 'Stratford,' &c., 1904, p. 175; but the name and dates have been corrected in the 1915 edition of the author's 'Life of William Shakespeare,' which forms so worthy a memorial of English scholarship and of the tercentenary of the poet's death. For the actual Stratford master was, undoubtedly, not George or Thomas, but Simon Hunt, who may have been the Oxford B.A. of April 5, 1569 (v. Boase, *ibid.*, 269). Mr. J. W. Gray ('Shakespeare's Marriage,' 1905, p. 108; and v. Mrs. Stopes, *ibid.*, 244) prints the appointment in October, 1571, of Simon Hunt, B.A., from the Bishop of Worcester's register—licences to teach in the parishes of his diocese being at that time issued by the Bishop. Hunt appears to have left in 1575, for, according to Mr. Leach ('V. C. H. Warwick,' 335), "the accounts rendered 14 March, 1575/6, show 'paid to the serjeantes for a schole master that came from Warwick 3s.,' and are probably expenses connected with his coming to be interviewed." Mr. Hunt's successor must remain unidentified, for, unfortunately, we do not know who was the master at Warwick at this time.

The next master at Stratford mentioned by name is Mr. Jenkins, who, to judge from the accounts, probably came at Lady Day, 1578. Mrs. Stopes (*ibid.*, 245), under 1578, gives an entry by the chamberlains: "Paid to Sir Higgis, Schoolmaster, 10*l.*: item, to Mr. Jenkins, Schoolmaster, his half year's wages, 10*l.*" This Thomas Jenkins may have been the Thomas Jenkyn, or Jenkyns, who took his B.A. degree from Hart Hall, Oxon, on March 3, 1575/6; or, more probably, because he is styled Mr. rather than Sir, the Thomas Jenkins, or Jenkins, B.A. April 6, 1567, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxon, who took his M.A. degree on April 8, 1570. This man, apparently, had on June 4, 1572, been granted a lease of "Chawser's



Howse" at Woodstock, with licence to underlet it (*Journal of Education*, March, 1908). It appears from a receipt in the possession of Robert Wheler that on July 9, 1579, Thomas Jenkins departed from this school "on receiving 6*l.* from John Cottom of London, by whom he was succeeded in the mastership" (Tercentenary vol. 'S.-on-A. Grammar School,' 1853, and J. W. Gray, *ibid.*, 108).

This change in the mastership is confirmed by Mr. Leach from an entry in the Worcester Episcopal Register for Sept. 28, 1579, when "there issued a licence to teach boys—*licencia erudiendi pueros*—in the town of Stratford to John Cottam." Mrs. Stopes informs us that Jenkins was a married man, for the parish register states that "Thomas, son to Mr. Thomas Jenkins, was baptized 19 Jan., 1577." And both Mrs. Stopes and Mr. Leach see in Jenkins the prototype of Sir Hugh Evans in 'The Merry Wives.' Such adventurous identifications are as fascinating as they are unprovable. It may be so, and, again, it may not be so.

We ask and ask. Thou smilest and art still,  
Out-topping knowledge.

It seems safer, if possibly not so exhilarating, to follow modestly in the footsteps of 'Sir Sidney Lee, who, for instance, in his learned and cautious treatment of the difficult problems connected with the Sonnets, has proclaimed himself one of the company of Browning rather than of Wordsworth.

John Cottam, Cottom, Cotton, Colby, apparently stayed as master until 1582-3; and Mrs. Stopes (*ibid.*, 245) identifies him with John Cotton, B.A. May 8, 1568, of the Oxford Register—but her dates should read June 19, 1566, and the name John Cottamme or Cottetamme—which certainly looks like our man (Boase, *ibid.*, 262).

The schoolmaster-usher "Sir Higges," mentioned under 1578, often occurs in the Stratford registers. He signs that of 1603 as "William Gilbard als. Higges, minister"; and was in the habit of winding the clocks of the town, and of saving the charges of a notary to his friends by writing their wills. He was certainly twice married, and had several children; and in the parish registers he is described under three titles—in 1578 he was "curat"; in 1587, "asistant"; and in 1611 "minister (vicar)." In the last-named year he died (*v.* Mrs. C. C. Stopes's 'Shakespeare's Warwickshire Contemporaries,' p. 235; and Archdeacon G. Arbuthnot's paper on 'Shakespeare's Burial' in *The Treasury Magazine* for April, 1916, p. 60).

Reading through Mr. Leach's last book, 'The Schools of Medieval England,' which, unfortunately, he never lived to revise, I have noticed three small slips unmentioned by Mr. A. G. Little in his exhaustive review of the work in *The English Historical Review* (xxx. No. 119, pp. 525-9). At the top of p. 117, Alexander Neckam, author of 'De Naturis Rerum,' is said to have been born at St. Albans in September, 1157, on the same night as Richard I. was born at Windsor, his mother being wet-nurse to the king. But Richard was born at Oxford in his father's palace of Beaumont.

At the bottom of p. 241 it is said that "the business of the town [viz., Stratford-on-Avon] had in the fifteenth century shifted away from there [viz., the College of the Trinity by the old church] southwards towards where the 'birth-place' now is, and the school followed the business."

Here "northwards towards where the remains of New Place (the scene of Shakespeare's death) now are," would appear to be more accurate.

At the top of p. 252 Mr. Leach writes of Henry VI.

"..... making his quondam tutor and chastiser Duke of Warwick, the first duke in England not of royal blood."

But it was not Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (1382-1439), who was created duke, but his only son and heir, Henry de Beauchamp (1425-45), by his second wife, Isabella, widow of his cousin Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester. In consideration of his father's merits Henry was created premier earl by patent, April 2, 1444, and Duke of Warwick three days later.

A. R. BAYLEY.

#### WHO WAS HOLOFERNES?

THE editor of 'Love's Labour's Lost,' in the "Arden Shakespeare," considers, with some care, various hypotheses concerning the original of Holofernes in 'Love's Labour's Lost.' He mentions John Florio, to reject that possibility, as indeed seems inevitable; Rombus (from Sir Philip Sidney's 'The Lady of May'); Pedantius, the hero of a Cambridge Latin drama; and our old friend Master Tubal Holofernes, Rabelais's "famous doctor of divinity," who taught Gargantua the alphabet, "taught him so diligently, too, that he could say it backwards," though it is true that this useful feat "took him five years and three months."



Mr. Hart, however, does not even notice the suggestion made by Mr. Quick—which he borrowed, so he tells us, from Mr. Lupton—in his edition of Richard Mulcaster's 'Positions,' that Shakspeare may have modelled Holofernes on the first Head Master of Merchant Taylors'.

In his Appendix (p. 304) Mr. Quick urges three scraps of evidence: Armado's speech in Act V. sc. ii., which is alleged to contain an echo of a favourite phrase of Mulcaster; the fact that Shakspeare despised schoolmasters; and lastly the hypothesis that Shakspeare regarded Mulcaster as a "typical schoolmaster," and also, which is reckoned to have edged his malice, as a professional rival, since Mulcaster admittedly emphasized the importance of training his pupils to present dramas, and not seldom had the privilege of producing his scholars in stage plays before the Queen.

A slenderer case surely could hardly exist. Mulcaster was a unique and original, by no means a "typical," schoolmaster; a scholar of no small repute, declared by a co-temporary to be "one of the best Hebrew scholars of his age" (and Hebrew scholars were not common in England in the sixteenth century); a man who valued his descent from an old landed Cumbrian family. This by no means completes the tale of his unusual merit. He was a man of rare sense, sympathy, and many-sided aptitudes; the first writer, in English, on economic topics, the first schoolmaster and educator who based pedagogic science on the study of psychology and economics, though neither of these had a name in his day, nor for many years after him; a man so observant of social and political conditions, and so sagacious and statesmanlike in suggestion, that he demanded the "sorting of wits," so that, while individual "bent" should receive the maximum possible consideration, the capacities of the population should be equated to the community's vital needs; and who, finally, was the author of that telling phrase, "There be many good means to live by beside the book" (chap. xxxvii.). Such a man was the very last person to be considered a "typical" schoolmaster, or to be chosen, by Shakspeare of all people, to serve as original for the pedantic, vulgar, ignorant, foolish Holofernes; or to be compared to the stock "hedge-schoolmaster" of the literature of the sixteenth century. 'The Positions,' lengthy as it is, and concerned though it be with learning and education, is remarkable, in a literary age which

scattered quotations with a lavish hand, for its freedom from Greek and Latin phrases; whereas Holofernes cannot open his mouth without emitting some Latin tag, filched from one or other of the stock mediæval grammarians, still in use, Priscian or Donatus; or from Mantuanus, whose works had become a school text.

For too many generations Mulcaster's wisdom lay buried beneath Time's dust, and his treatise—surely the most suggestive and stimulating book on education in our speech—was disastrously forgotten and neglected. Mr. Quick, when he exhumed and published it, did weary pedagogues and the community at large a rare service; but when we contemplate his suggestion that Shakspeare—who must have known Mulcaster personally—deliberately, and out of professional jealousy, pilloried him as Holofernes, it is difficult to decide whether he handles most hardly our greatest schoolmaster or our greatest dramatist.

G. E. H.

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#### PHILIP JAMES BAILEY.

BORN APRIL 22ND, 1816.

THIS year we have the two important celebrations of the tercentenary of Shakspeare's death, April 23rd, 1616, and that of Cervantes, nominally on the same day—though, as every one knows, there was a difference of ten days between the English and Spanish calendars. In the midst of the commemorations of these twin stars of glory, shedding their brilliant light through all the ages, a lesser light should not be forgotten, and Philip James Bailey should be gratefully remembered for having given us his poem 'Festus.'

In spite of some adverse criticisms, 'Festus' at once became popular, and Mr. Edmund Gosse, in *The Cornhill* for the present month, tells of the warm reception an early example had in America, where the treasure was passed from hand to hand, long passages being transcribed; in fact, pending the arrival of other copies from England, the volume was lent to friends until it was quite worn out. The enthusiasm was the same among many young men here, and our late editor, Joseph Knight, was of these: he could repeat all the best passages from memory, in the same way as he could recite the whole of 'Paradise Lost.' In talking to me shortly before his death, he said:

"'Festus' will some day have a good revival." The poem to all who know it is full of the joy of youth, for the author began writing it when he was only 20, and for three years he worked on it—years full of joy in the happy things of life, "youth and love and sunshine," of walking "among the sunbeams as with angels," and, joined with these, of the

True bliss to be found in holy life;  
In charity to man; in love to God.

One can imagine the pride with which his father opened the precious book on the 27th of April, 1839, and found that the result of the three years' labour of love was dedicated to him:—

My Father! unto thee to whom I owe  
All that I am, all that I have and can.

The author of 'Festus,' like the poet Rogers, had the means to produce the poem with every advantage of paper and print. The handsome post 8vo volume is plainly bound, but with gilt edges, and bearing as its publisher the historic name of William Pickering. The young poet modestly suppressed his own name; and it was only gradually that it became known. Among those who have praised 'Festus' are Lytton, James Montgomery, Ebenezer Elliott, and Tenhysen, the last-named writing to Fitz-Gerald: "There are really very grand things in 'Festus.'"

Bailey's life was an uneventful one. He had a great sorrow in his early days, his first marriage being unhappy. By this marriage he had a son and daughter; the son, to whom he was deeply attached, did not long survive him. In 1863 he married for his second wife Anne Sophia, daughter of Alderman George Carey of Nottingham. The marriage was a most happy one, Anne Carey being his early love. Miss F. C. Carey describes her to me as tall and good-looking, beloved by all her friends:—

"They were devoted to each other; she was just the wife for him, for she enjoyed society, and forwarded all his interests. It was a great loss to him, and to us, when she died in 1896. It was very pathetic to see him bereft of her daily presence."

His house, a very pleasant one, was only at a distance of five minutes' walk from theirs, with a very fine view looking over the Trent valley. Other nephews and nieces also lived in Nottingham, and formed an affectionate family circle. The husband of one niece, Mr. Forman, is the present proprietor of *The Nottingham Guardian*. Thus the closing years of the poet's life were very

peaceful; mostly, when weather allowed, he would spend his days in his lovely garden, filled with flowers—for a gardener and his wife, who had already served in the family, were his faithful housekeepers—while he would go to his nieces with the letters he loved to receive, or for anything he might require. It was always a delight to him to meet those associated with literature, and he would often refer with special pleasure to two visits he had had paid to him: one by Sir Robertson Nicoll, to whom he spoke much of his old connexion with Nottingham Dissent; the other by Mr. Gosse, who in *The Fortnightly* for November, 1902, gave "a careful account of the gradual growth of 'Festus,' with an excellent estimate of Bailey's worth and significance as a poet" ('D.N.B.,' Second Supplement, vol. i. p. 79).

Bailey was a man to bring around him hosts of friends, of handsome presence and a winning personality, dignified, yet full of geniality, and with a hearty infectious laugh. No one could approach him without feeling the fascination he exercised, while any praise of 'Festus' was warmly and modestly appreciated. Knight, who frequently met him at Westland Marston's Sunday evenings, has described his head as being like that of "a benevolent old Norseman," and the portrait I have of him in my library, presented to me by his niece, well bears out this description. Knight, who was learned in all the editions of 'Festus,' stated in *The Athenæum* of the 13th of September, 1902, that "in later editions some crudities are rectified, and some metrical advance is recognizable"; but my own love for the first edition will never change.

Few poems lend themselves more to quotation than does 'Festus.' We are still looking to the time when

Earth shall live again, and, like her sons,  
Have resurrection to a brighter being:  
And shall waken....  
....to a new life!  
Another race of souls shall rule in her;  
Creatures all loving, beautiful, and holy.

"Good-bye for a little while," were the poet's last words as he peacefully passed to his rest on the 6th of September, 1902; and the last words in 'L'Envoi' to 'Festus' come as a benediction for our centenary note:—

Peace to thee, world! Farewell! May God the  
Power,  
And God the Love, and God the Grace, be ours!

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

A CIPHER OF NAMES.—The following cipher of names, by which King James II. and his party spoke of persons and things during the Irish War, 1689-91, may be worth preserving in 'N. & Q.' It occurs in a thin folio volume of autograph letters addressed to Sir Robert Southwell, Secretary of State for Ireland, and, so far as I am aware, has not hitherto been printed. I append an exact copy from the original, which is now in my possession:—

## A CYPHER OF NAMES.

The King ... ..	M <sup>r</sup> Wiseman
The Queene ... ..	M <sup>rs</sup> Wiseman
Lord Treasurer... ..	M <sup>r</sup> Crowne
My Lord Sunderland ...	M <sup>r</sup> Winter
My L <sup>d</sup> Hallifax... ..	M <sup>r</sup> Dangerfield
My L <sup>d</sup> Clarendon ... ..	M <sup>r</sup> Tankard
My L <sup>d</sup> Peterborough ...	M <sup>r</sup> Millbanke
My L <sup>d</sup> Mulgrave ... ..	M <sup>r</sup> Cheeseman
My L <sup>d</sup> Churchill ... ..	M <sup>r</sup> Farewell
My L <sup>d</sup> Arundell ... ..	M <sup>r</sup> Serious
My L <sup>d</sup> Godolphin ... ..	M <sup>r</sup> Barkley
My L <sup>d</sup> Dover ... ..	M <sup>r</sup> Booth
My L <sup>d</sup> Tyrconnell ... ..	M <sup>r</sup> Wijnn
Duke of Ormond ... ..	M <sup>r</sup> Rook
My L <sup>d</sup> Primate... ..	M <sup>r</sup> Hunt
My L <sup>d</sup> Grannard ... ..	M <sup>r</sup> Greene
The Church of England ...	M <sup>r</sup> North
The Parliament of England ...	The Chessheere men
The Privy Counsell of Ireland	Y <sup>e</sup> Kentish men
The Judges In England ...	Y <sup>e</sup> Norfolk men
The Judges In Ireland ...	Y <sup>e</sup> Leinster men
The Roman Catholics ...	The Oxford men
Popery ... ..	Fanaticisme
England ... ..	Kent
Ireland ... ..	Barbados
My Lord chiefe Justice Davis	M <sup>r</sup> Proude
S <sup>r</sup> Richard Reijnolds ... ..	M <sup>r</sup> Sharpe
M <sup>r</sup> Lynden ... ..	M <sup>r</sup> Liinch
My L <sup>d</sup> chiefe Justice Keateing	M <sup>r</sup> Fillpott
M <sup>r</sup> Johnson ... ..	M <sup>r</sup> Dancer
M <sup>r</sup> George ... ..	M <sup>r</sup> Dullman
My L <sup>d</sup> chiefe Barron ... ..	M <sup>r</sup> Lawlesse
M <sup>r</sup> Hartstong ... ..	M <sup>r</sup> Sober
M <sup>r</sup> Worth ... ..	M <sup>r</sup> Patience
The Irish Primate ... ..	S <sup>r</sup> Paule Keycord
The Bishop of Clogher ... ..	S <sup>r</sup> Tho. Allworth

ERNEST H. H. SHORTING.

Broseley, Shropshire.

SUSSEX WINDMILLS.—Lovers of the Sussex downland in the neighbourhood of Lewes will learn with regret that the recent storm has demolished that familiar landmark, the "six-sweep mill," which stood on the high ground, south of the railway, between Lewes and Falmer. These old windmills are fast disappearing. Within recent years those at Kingston and Malling, both of which were within sight of the "six-sweep mill," have been destroyed. Would it not be possible for steps to be taken by local societies to repair such mills as remain, and ensure their preservation for future generations?

Their utility may be a thing of the past, but their picturesqueness is undoubted, and their loss is certainly much to be regretted.

P. D. M.

"TAPER."—The following is worth putting on record in the columns of 'N. & Q.'

At Wirksworth, Derbyshire, on March 25, 1916, a decision by the Board of Trade as to the meaning of the word "taper," included in the schedule of reserved occupations in the textile trade, was communicated to the military tribunal. The employer of a tape weaver claiming exemption had stated that "taper" was a term unknown in the local textile industry, and the dictionary meaning was "a small wax candle." The decision of the Board of Trade was that "taper" is a synonym for "sizer" or "flasher," and that a tape weaver is not in a certified trade.

F. H. C.

### Queries.

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

A SHAKESPEARE PORTRAIT.—In his diary, on Jan. 17, 1822, Thomas Moore records at Paris an interview with the celebrated French tragedian Talma (1763-1826):—

"Talma mentioned a portrait of Shakespeare on a bellows, which had fallen by accident into his hands, and which he considers authentic: several inscriptions on it from Shakespeare, in the orthography of his time."

The meeting took place in the actor's dressing-room at the theatre—the reason, I suppose, that the bellows were not seen by Moore, or we might have had the advantage of his own opinion on this curiosity. If it was in existence in 1822, it is possible there may be some one who can disclose its present whereabouts, a matter of decided interest. Any information on this point will be welcome.

HUGH SADLER.

SATYRS' DANCE.—Has the dance of the satyrs in 'Winter's Tale,' IV. iii., a classical origin, and is its significance known to folk-lorists? Was it a common feature in May or Midsummer revels? M. D. H.

SOPHIE DOROTHEA OF HANOVER, mother of Frederick the Great.—Could any reader tell me where she was buried?

F. S. FLINT.

11 Douglas Road, Canonbury, N.

**JULIAN HIBBERT, PRINTER.**—I shall be glad to have more information about a certain Julian Hibbert, who designed some uncial Greek type in 1827 and 1828, and produced it in two little books which are now quite rare: 'The Book of the Orphic Hymns' and 'Plutarchus and Theophrastus on Superstition.' The Preface of the final volume is extremely amusing, and he ends it by consigning "all Greek scholars to the special care of Beelzubul." I have tried to find out something about him, but he seems to be, with the exception of a very short notice in Bigmore and Wyman's 'Bibliography on Printing,' entirely unfindable. His press was at 1 Fitzroy Place, Kentish Town, and the types that he used were destroyed after these two books were issued.

A. MERIC.

**A MENSAL CHAPELRY.**—What is the meaning of this term? Dunoon was until after the Reformation a mensal chapelry of the Bishops of Argyle.

G. H. CAMERON,  
Archdeacon of Johannesburg.

P.O. Box 1131, Johannesburg.

[The 'New English Dictionary,' s.v. 'Mensal,' after defining *mensal land* as "land set apart for the supply of food for the table of the king or prince," adds: "In Scotland and Ireland before the Reformation applied to a church, benefice, etc., appropriated to the service of the bishop for the maintenance of his table. Also similarly used in the modern Roman Catholic church in Ireland." Among the illustrative quotations is this from Carlisle's 'Topog. Dict. Scot.,' 1813: "Hoddum, in the Shire of Dumfries; formerly a Mensal Church to the See of Glasgow."]

**ST. GEORGE MUMMING PLAY.** (See 10 S. vi. 481; vii. 30.)—Extracts from various versions of the old mumming play of 'St. George' were quoted at the above references.

Can any one interested give further and fuller quotations—complete versions if possible?

Versions from Scotland and the north of England would especially be welcomed.

F. GORDON BROWN.

5 University Gardens, Glasgow.

**JACOB EDWARD TAVAREZ.**—He was, I believe, Mayor of Bayonne, France, and there is a full-length portrait of him in the Town Hall there, with peruke and knee-breeches, &c., the dress of the aristocracy of that time. Any information about him will oblige me.

FREDERICK LAWRENCE TAVARÉ.

22 Trentham Street, Pendleton, Manchester.

**'DAVID COPPERFIELD.'**—1. What is the rime to which Mrs. Micawber alludes when she says: "I now know less of [Mr. Micawber's life] than I do of the man in the south, connected with whose mouth the thoughtless children repeat an idle tale respecting cold plum porridge" (chap. xlii.)?

2. "What is that which goes round and round the house, without ever touching the house?" If the answer to this is, as David supposed (chap. xxxiii.), "the moon," it would be hard to find a feebler riddle.

3. What were the "extraordinary boxes, all corners and flutings, for sticking knives and forks in, which, happily for mankind, are now obsolete" (chap. xxxviii.)?

4. Who wrote 'The College Hornpipe' whistled by Mr. Micawber (chap. xii.)?

5. Who wrote the song 'When the Heart of a Man is depressed with Care' (chap. xxiv.)?

6. What was the date of Miss Linwood's Exhibition of pictures worked in silk (chap. xxxiii.)?

7. Whence comes the line "It may be for years, [and it may be for ever]" (chap. xxxvi.)? C. B. WHEELER.

[6. See 10 S. vii. 281, 392.]

**AUTHOR WANTED.**—Who is the author of the expression "the violet of a legend," which occurs twice as a quotation in Black's 'Guide to Sussex' (1871)? BEROKE.

[Tennyson, 'Will Waterproof's Lyrical Monologue,' Third Part, stanza i.]

**WRIGHT FAMILY ARMS.**—Required, name of book containing arms of the Wrights of Grendon, Northants; Halstead, Leicester; and Stainby, Lincs. R. A.

**PICTURE WANTED: TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.**—Either shortly before or upon the end of this trial, which occupied 188 days between April, 1873, and Feb., 1874, there was published an autotype representing the Court of Queen's Bench, crowded with individuals familiar to the public in the inquiry. The print measured about 13 by 9 in., and had a separate key to about 150 names—the portraits being generally very correct. It must now be very scarce. I have seen only two copies in the last thirty years. Part of the lettering ran, "Published at the office of the great Tichborne picture proprietors, 35 Walbrook." From what original painting was the print taken, who was the artist, and where is it now? It was probably of considerable size.

W. B. H.

**BOWING IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—When the Speaker and Chaplain bow three times to the vacant chair on their entrance to the House of Commons, previous to prayers, and when the Chaplain bows three times, walking backwards, on leaving the House, is this the survival of bowing to the Host when Parliament met in St. Stephen's Chapel after the Dissolution? If so, on whose authority is this statement?

ST. STEPHEN.

**'THE GHENT PATERNOSTER.'**—In going over some old letters, &c., I have come across a fragment which is so applicable to the present day that I am anxious, if possible, to obtain the complete text. It is entitled 'The Ghent Paternoster,' and refers to the notorious Duke of Alva. The fragment is in my own handwriting, and has evidently been copied from some semi-illegible original, but as to when, where, or whence I copied it, I have no recollection. It would probably be in the sixties or seventies of last century. I append a copy of it as it stands in my MS. Perhaps some one amongst your readers may be able to fill up the blanks or say where the original is to be found.

Our Devil who dost in Brussels dwell,  
Curst be thy name in earth and hell.  
Thy kingdom speedily pass away  
Which hath blasted and burned us many a day.  
Thy will never more.....  
In heaven above nor.....  
Thou takest daily our.....  
Our wives and children.....  
No man's trespasses thou forgivest;  
Revenge is the food on which thou livest.  
Thou ledest all men into temptation.  
Unto.....  
Our Father in heaven.....  
Grant that this hellish.....  
And with him.....  
Who make murder.....  
And all his savage.....  
Oh! send them back to the Devil their father  
Again! again!

C. S. B.

**THE DRAGON-FLY.**—Can any reader kindly inform me how and when this English word came into existence? Am I right in presuming it to have originated in a fancied resemblance, both in shape and character, of this insect and the dragon?

That some Chinese of old had somewhat of such an assimilation is palpable from this passage:—

"Once upon a time a huge dragon moulted its skin on a bank of the Lake Tai-hu. From the interstices of its scales and scutes some peculiar insects issued, which within a while turned to red dragon-flies capable of causing their captors to suffer from intermittent fever. Thence people nowadays call

a red dragon-fly Lung-kang (Dragon Scute) or Lung-sun (Dragon's Grandson), and avoid to injure it."—An anonymous 'Mau-shin-tseh-chau,' written about the fourteenth century.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

**VENETIAN COIN INSCRIPTIONS.**—I have been informed that on some of the coinage minted in the Venetian dominions of the fifteenth century there are mottoes such as "Fides Incorrupta," &c. As I am not able to consult any numismatic authorities just at present, perhaps some reader of 'N. & Q.' would kindly oblige with a reference to any examples.

G. J., F.S.A.

Cyprus.

**DRAWING OF FORT JEROME AND H.M.S. ARGO AND SPARROW.**—I have an old water-colour drawing of 'Fort Jerome, St. Domingo': in the background are H.M.S. Argo, 44 guns, and Sparrow, 16 guns. I am anxious to know the probable date, and the connexion between the place and these two ships.

A. J. FISHER.

Royal Societies Club.

**COVERLO.** (See 'Contributions to the History of European Travel: Richard Chiswell,' *ante*, p. 263.)—Where was this place, at which "was a small but strong fort built across the narrow valley, dividing the Bishopric from Venetian territory"? Modern maps do not show it.

Which bishopric is meant, that of Trento or that of Brixen?

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

**ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH, FLEET STREET.**—In 'Old and New London,' vol. i. p. 60, there appears a view of the above after the fire in 1824. Can any reader inform me from what picture or print it was copied?

WALTER H. WHITEAR.

Chiswick.

**COLOUR-PRINTING MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY.**—I have a small cardboard box, which apparently originally contained needles, the cover of which bears a coloured scene which appears to represent the Prince Consort on a black charger. The background is a park or gardens, with a gay crowd, the ladies in crinolines, the men in frock coats, waving their hats in salutation. In the box is a packet of needles inscribed: "H. Walker's Ridged Eyed Needles, Patent dated May 19th, 1858." I do not know if this is contemporary with the box itself, the decoration of which is very similar to Baxter's colour-printing process. Any information will be welcome.

P. D. M.

ADELAIDE NEILSON.—There appears to be some mystery connected with the birth of this beautiful and talented actress. Is it known who her father was? One account relates that he was a Spaniard and an artist. Mr. Joseph Knight, in his monograph of her in the 'D.N.B.' says "many portraits of her have appeared in magazines and other publications." A complete iconography would be welcome. Can the readers of 'N. & Q.' supply it?

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

RICHARD CARRUTHERS, ARTIST.—Is anything known of an artist of this name? I possess a portrait in oils by him of Sir Charles Price, first baronet of Spring Grove, date of painting about 1800. It was engraved by Charles Turner in 1819.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

[Richard Carruthers, according to Mr. Algernon Graves's 'Royal Academy of Arts,' vol. ii., showed twelve pictures at the Academy between 1816 and 1819. That of Alderman Sir C. Price was No. 267 in the exhibition of 1817.]

A 'HISTORY OF MASONRY.'—I have a volume with this title which professes to be the history of Masonry from the Creation to the present time. It is "the third edition. Edinburgh, printed by William Auld, 1772." I wish to know if it is a reliable compilation. It has also a collection of songs, prologues, epilogues, &c. The author is not given, but at the end of section 'Masonry in Britain' is printed "John Locke."

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

FOLK-LORE: CHIME-HOURS.—A recent experiment in clairvoyance that chanced to be successful evoked the comment from an observer in a Norfolk village that the experimentalist must have been "born in chime-hours." What are "chime-hours"?

MARGARET W.

THE "JENNINGS PROPERTY."—In connexion with this one-time famous trial—or rather trials—a mass of interesting genealogical details relative to the Jennings and allied families was, I know, collected. These were especially abundant in the early attempts to recover the property. It is a pity that all this information should have been lost; but I can find no published details. Do such exist?

Bristol.

BRIANUS DE REDE.—Can any reader say who was Brianus de Rede? He lived in 1139. Where did he live, and are there any descendants?

W. D. R.

## Replies.

### THE HISTORY OF AN "INÉDITE" ENGLISH LETTER OF VOLTAIRE.

(To be sold at the Red Cross Sale at Christie's on Friday, April 28.)

(11 S. v. 388; vi. 15.)

"Pro captu lectoris habent sua fata libelli," wrote Terentianus Maurus about A.D. 100, in a 'Carmen de Litteris, Syllabis, Pedibus et Metris,' of which this line 1286 is perhaps the only one ever quoted, except by Prof. Saintsbury. Letters, too, have their fates, and the one written by Voltaire, of which a portion is here offered in facsimile, has met an unusually perverse fate—less in attracting than in eluding readers. With an almost Voltairean irony, it has remained *inédite* long after being published in part and whole, fragmentary as it is. On Aug. 3, 1888, I purchased at Sotheby's Auction Rooms lot "164, Voltaire, A MS. (in English), 6 pp. 4to," for one guinea. This was printed verbatim, with a commentary by myself, in *The Athenæum* of Aug. 6, 1892. I should mention that Messrs. Sotheby have lately informed me that the letter was the property of Thibaudeau, the well-known autograph dealer, who became a bankrupt before his death, and I have been unable to ascertain its provenance.

Soon after I learnt from Prof. Churton Collins's 'Voltaire in England' (1886), and Mr. Archibald Ballantyne's 'Voltaire's Visit to England' (1893), supplemented by Prof. Lucien Foulet's later researches, that part of the letter had been quoted by Warburton in the notes to his edition of Pope's works (London, 1751, vol. iv. pp. 38 and 170), in both of which notes he gives the date of the letter as Oct. 15, 1726.

On Sept. 20, 1892, practically the whole *Athenæum* article appeared, under the title of 'Une Superbe Lettre inédite de Voltaire en Anglais,' in M. Octave Uzanne's review *L'Art et l'Idée* (p. 179). This agreeable surprise was from the pen of M. Ch. Hettier, to whom I had sent a copy of *The Athenæum*. In 1905 M. Hettier, then President of l'Académie Nationale des Sciences, Arts, et Belles-Lettres de Caen, republished in the *Mémoires* of the Academy his translation—but this time accompanied by the English text. Although he must have had *The Athenæum* article before him for this purpose, he made no allusion to its previous publication either in that journal or in *L'Art et l'Idée*, and he only states that the original belonged to an



English autograph collector named *Sieversworth*!

This attracted the attention of M. Gustave Lanson, who hailed it in the *Revue d'Histoire littéraire de la France* (1905, p. 719) as one of the best pieces of Voltaire's English correspondence, and subsequently in his definitive edition of 'Les Lettres Philosophiques' (1909) went more fully into detail concerning it.

The English text of the letter next appeared, with my permission, in the late Prof. Churton Collins's second edition of his book, published in 1908 under the title of 'Voltaire, Montesquieu, and Rousseau in England,' but he made no allusion to its previous publication in *The Athenæum*. This journal, in its review of the book on April 18, 1908, compliments the author on "a newly discovered letter from Voltaire," from which it quotes a long passage of "the new material," oblivious of the fact that it had already appeared in its own columns.

The full text of the part of the letter in my possession which was published in *The Athenæum* of Aug. 6, 1892, and which, written on two sheets of quarto paper, begins at p. 4, is as follows:—

the best poet of England, and at present, of all the world. j hope you are acquainted enough with the English tongue to be sensible of all the charms of his works. for my part j look on his poem call'd the essay upon criticism, as superior to the art of poetry of horace; and his rape of the lock *la boucle de cheveux* that is a comical one, is in my opinion above the *lutrin de despreaux*. j never saw so amiable an imagination, so gentle graces, so great variety, so much wit, and so refined knowledge of the world, as in this little performance.

now my dear Tiriôt after having fully answered to what you asked about English books, let me acquaint you with an account of my for ever cursed fortune. j came again into England in the latter end of july very much dissatisfied with my secret voyage into France both unsuccessful and expensive. j had about me only some bills of exchange upon a jew called *Medina* for the sum of about eight or nine thousand french livres, reckoning all. at my coming to london i found my damned jew was broken. j was without a penny, sick to death of a violent agie a stranger alone, helpless, in the midst of a city, wherein j was known to no body, my lord and my lady bolingbroke were in the country. j could not make bold to see our ambassador in so wretched a condition. j had never undergone such distress; but j am born to run through all the misfortunes of life. in these circumstances, my star, that among all its direful influences pours allways on me some kind refreshment, sent to me an english gentleman unknown to me, who forced me to receive some money that j wanted. an other London citizen that j had seen but once at paris carried me to his own country house, wherein j lead an obscure and charming life since that time,

without going to london, and quite given over to the pleasures of indolence and of friendship. the true and generous affection of this man, who soothes the bitterness of my life brings me to love you more and more. all the instances of friendship in dear my friend Tiriôt to me. j have seen often my lord and my lady Bolingbroke. j have found their affection still the same, even increased in proportion to my unhappiness. they offered me all, their money, their house; but j refused all, because they are lords, and j have accepted all from Mr. faulknear, because he is a single gentleman.

j had a mind at first to print our Poor Henry at my own expenses in london, but the loss of my money is a sad stop to my design: j question if j shall try the way of subscriptions by the favour of the Court. j am weary of courts my tiriôt. all that is King, or belongs to a King frights my republican philosophy, j won't drink the least draught of slavery in the land of liberty.

j have written freely to the abbot desfontaines it is true, and j will always do so, having no reason to lay myself under any restraint.\* j fear, j hope nothing from your country. all that j wish for, is to see you one day in london. j am entertaining myself with this pleasant hope. if it is but a dream, let me enjoy it, don't deceive me, let me believe j shall have the pleasure to see you in london, drawing up the strong spirit of this unaccountable nation. you will translate their thoughts better, when you live among em. you will see a nation fond of her liberty, learned, witty, despising life and death, a nation of philosophers, not but that there are some fools in england, every country has his madmen. it may be, french folly is pleasanter, than english madness; but by god english wisdom and English Honesty is above yours. one day j will acquaint you with the caracer of this strange people, but tis time to make an end of my english talkativeness. i fear, you will take this long epistle for one of those tedious english books that I have advised you not to translate. before j make up my letter, j must acquaint you with the reason of receiving yours so late. 'tis the fault of my correspondent at Calais master *dunoquet*. so you must write to me afterwards, at my lord bolingbroke's house london. this way is shorter and surer. tell all who will write to me that they ought to make use of this superscription.

j have written so much about the death of my sister to those who had writ to me on this account, that j had almost forgotten to speak to you of her. j have nothing to tell you on that accident but that you know my heart and my way of thinking. j have wept for her death and j would be with her. Life is but a dream full of starts of folly, and of fancied, and true miseries. death awakes us from this painful dream, and gives us, either a better existence, or no existence at all. farewell. write often to me. depend upon my exactness in answering you when i shall be fixed in london. write me some lines in english to show your improvement in your learning. j have received the letter of the marquess of Villars, and that which came from turkey by marseille.

j have forgot the romance which you speak of. j dont remember j have ever made verses upon

\* The portion of the letter shown in the facsimile opposite is here printed in italics.

to lay my self under any restraint. i fear, i hope  
nothing from your country all that i wish for,  
is to see you one day in london. i am entertaining  
my self with this pleasant hope if it is but a  
dream, let me enjoy it. don't <sup>un</sup>deceive me, let me  
believe i shall have the pleasure to see you in  
london. [Drawing up] the strong spirit of this  
unaccountable nation. you <sup>will</sup> ~~must~~ handle their  
thoughts better, when you live among em.  
you will see a nation fond of <sup>th<sup>r</sup>e</sup> liberty, learned,  
witty, despising life and death, a nation of  
philosoph<sup>ers</sup>. not but that there are some fools.  
in england every country has <sup>its</sup> madmen it may  
be french folly is pleasanter, than english madness.  
but by god english wisdom and english honesty  
is above you<sup>r</sup>. one day i will acquaint you  
with the <sup>ch</sup>aracter of this strange people but  
tis time to <sup>put</sup> ~~make~~ an end of my english talk =  
tiveness. i fear, you will take this long

this subject. forget it, forget all these deliriums of my youth. for my part j have drunk of the River lethé. j remember nothing but my friends.

In my original comments upon this letter I noted that Thieriot, who was a lifelong friend and correspondent of Voltaire, was called by Grimm in his 'Mémoires' (1772) a "literary peddler" (*colporteur littéraire*), and was the first addressee of all Voltaire's 'Lettres sur les Anglais.' He died in 1772, over 80 years of age, thus predeceasing Voltaire (d. May 30, 1778, aged 84) by more than six years. At Thieriot's death Voltaire took steps successfully to reclaim the prodigious number of letters he had written to Thieriot. The name of Voltaire's sister, whose death is alluded to, was Marguerite Catherine (Marie), wife of Mignot, *Correcteur de la Chambre des Comptes*, and the mother of Madame de Fontaine and Madame Denis, the niece who figures so prominently as Voltaire's housekeeper and companion at Cirey, Ferney, and "Les Délices." Madame Denis was a clever woman (for all the somewhat spiteful portrait painted of her by Madame d'Épinay) capable of writing a comedy ('*The Coquette*'), and of sharing with the great Lekain, the chief rôles in her uncle's 'Zaire' when privately produced at the Délices. After Voltaire's death she, with the assistance of his secretary Wagnière, negotiated the sale of her uncle's library to Catherine of Russia for 135,398 livres (about 5,415*l.*). Having lived all her life with the wittiest man in Europe, she ended it at 68 by wedding *en secondes nocés* the dullest, Duvivier, aged 48, known as the Extinguisher.

The "Jew called Medina" is identical with the Jewish banker Acosta, who, as Wagnière reports the story from Voltaire's own lips thirty years later, met the presentation of the bill of exchange drawn upon him with the staggering confession: "Sir, I am very sorry I cannot pay you; for, in the name of the Lord, I went into bankruptcy three days ago." "My damned Jew" behaved as generously as his "broken" state allowed, and King George II. (perhaps "the English gentleman unknown to" Voltaire), having heard of his embarrassment, sent him a hundred guineas.

Sir Everard Faulkner (or Fawkner) has had such full justice done him in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' by Voltaire himself, and in Mr. Archibald Ballantyne's and Prof. Churton Collins's books that it is unnecessary here to do more than mention that from a Turkey or Levant merchant he became in turn the English

Ambassador at the Porte, Postmaster-General (and the subject of one of George Selwyn's jokes about robbing the mail, when gambling at White's), secretary to the Duke of Cumberland on his Fontenoy campaign, Voltaire's lifelong correspondent, and dedicatee of the poet's tragedy of 'Zaire.' It was probably through his connexion with the Levant Company, with which Voltaire had dealings, that he first became known to Voltaire.

"Our Poor Henry" alludes to the publication by subscription of the London quarto edition of 'La Henriade,' elsewhere fondly alluded to by Voltaire as his *fil*s and his *bâtard*, and stigmatized by the brilliant *improvisatore* Rivarol as "a skinny sketch, a skeleton epic, lacking muscle, flesh, and colour."

Another paragraph of *The Athenæum* article deals with the villanies and ingratitude of the Abbé Desfontaines, which are set out in all their disgraceful details in chap. xxxv. of Mr. James Parton's 'Life of Voltaire' (vol. i. pp. 397-413).

In 1913 appeared Prof. Lucien Foulet's book, 'Correspondance de Voltaire, 1726-9,' reviewed in *The Athenæum* on Jan. 3, 1914. Prof. Foulet is of opinion that the letter was written to Thieriot on Oct. 26, 1726, and was sent back to England at Voltaire's request, so that Pope might see Voltaire's eulogy of his poem. He contends that it was handed to Bishop Atterbury, who was living in Paris in exile in 1723, and had made Voltaire's acquaintance before he was lodged in the Bastille. Morice, Atterbury's son-in-law writes to the latter on March 5, 1727, that extracts from the letter had "been shewn to our Twickenham friend, who could not but be pleased with them" ('Miscellaneous Works of Bishop Atterbury,' 1790).

Last stage of all. The letter is to be included in Christie's Red Cross Sale on Friday, April 28 (lot 2691). Voltaire, the lover of England, could desire no better destiny for it. Surely either the British Museum or the Bibliothèque Nationale should be its ultimate resting-place. For Voltaire was the true founder of the Entente Cordiale, and, great-hearted cynic that he was, has uttered in this very letter words of generosity which in themselves seem to herald an alliance between the two great nations; and to-day his spirit would add to his eulogy: "a nation of soldiers and comrades with France and her sons and daughters."

A. FORBES SIEVEKING,  
12 Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.

"COFFER" AS AN ARCHITECTURAL TERM (*v. sub* 'A Coffin-shaped Garden Bed,' 12 S. (i. 193).—M. PIERRE TURPIN suggests that "coffer" is "an architectural term, meaning an oblong panel of ornamental character." I did not know that the panel was necessarily "oblong," but as the 'N.E.D.' was referred to I looked that up, and find the following for "coffer":—

"A sunk panel in a ceiling or soffit of ornamental character, usually decorated in the centre with a flower or the like."

The 'Dictionary of Architecture' describes "coffer" as

"A panel of any regular geometrical form, deeply recessed from the plane of a soffit, whether level or curved."

That description would include an "oblong" panel, but I have no recollection of seeing a coffered ceiling or soffit with any but square panels.

WM. WOODWARD, F.R.I.B.A.  
Church Row, Harnstead.

"SWADDY" (12 S. i. 228).—In 'Slang and its Analogues,' by John S. Farmer and W. E. Henley, one of the meanings given of "Swad" (also "Swadder, Swadkin, Swadgill, and Swaddy") is "a disbanded soldier (Grose)," to which is added "now-a-days a militiaman." None of the quotations given, except perhaps the first, points distinctly to a soldier, none at all to a "disbanded soldier," or to a "militiaman." On referring to 'A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue,' 3rd edition, 1796, and Pierce Egan's edition, 1823, I find that Grose has only "Swad, or Swadkin. A soldier. *Cant*."

In his 'Provincial Glossary,' new edition, 1811, Grose has "Swad, siliqua, a cod [*i.e.* a pod]; a pease-swad: used metaphorically for one that is slender." This is reproduced by Nares in his 'Glossary,' but pronounced incorrect by Halliwell and Wright in the edition of Nares, 1872.

Jamieson, in his 'Dictionary of the Scottish Language,' says that "Swad" is a north of Scotland cant term for "soldier." See also the 'English Dialect Dictionary,' Barrère and Leland in 'A Dictionary of Slang, Jargon & Cant,' 1890, give: "Swaddy (popular), an opprobrious name for a soldier; in old cant *swad, swadkin*." They add:—

"It is possible that it owes its origin to the cant term *swadder*, a pedlar, alluding to soldiers tramping about with a knapsack like a pedlar's pack, or to the provincial *swad*, a sword."

To the quotations given in some of the dictionaries may be added an extract from "Bardolph and Trulla. In Imitation of

Horace and Lydia. By W. Vernon, a private Soldier in the Old Buffs":—

Trulla, while I thy love enjoy'd,  
Nor any of the swads beside,  
With you might toy and kiss;  
Not George himself in all his state,  
And all his pow'r, was half so great,  
Nor tasted half such bliss.

A foot-note says, "Swad, a cant Word for a soldier." Bardolph's rival is a drummer, "Spruce Tom, the son of Serjeant Kite." This song, dated "Winchester, Nov. 2," is in *The London Chronicle*, Dec. 1-3, 1757, or vol. ii. p. 533. This William Vernon is mentioned in Allibone's dictionary as the author of 'Poems on Several Occasions,' London, 1758. The 3rd The Buffs (at one time called The Old Buffs), by origin a London regiment, is one of the few which have the privilege of marching through the City with drums beating and colours flying. It may be inferred that the word "Swad" (soldier) was used in England over one hundred and fifty years ago, probably much earlier.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"Swaddy" comes from an older substantive, "swad," which also meant a soldier. It originally meant a disbanded soldier, but later was used to describe a militiaman. With the disbanding of the militia the word seems to have fallen into comparative disuse, though in a barrack town I know one of the "calls" was, up to recent years, parodied as follows:—

The sergeants' wives get puddings and pies,  
The poor old swaddies get none.

The word is opprobrious in character, but it would appear to have arisen through the disorderly behaviour of disbanded soldiers and militia.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Hotten's 'Slang Dictionary' (1865) supplies:—

"Swaddy, or Coolie, a soldier. The former was originally applied to a discharged soldier, and perhaps came from *shoddy*, which is made from soldiers' and worn-out policemen's coats."

It may signify a toiler—a "swotter." To "swot," which is used at Harrow for to work hard, is said by Hotten to have originated at Sandhurst; it was due to the Scotch pronunciation of "sweat" by one of the professors. We are referred to 'N. & Q.' vol. i. p. 369.

ST. SWITHIN.

SONG WANTED (12 S. i. 227).—If my memory serves me rightly, the name of the song asked for was 'The Dustman's Wife.' I remember hearing it often as a boy, but do not think I ever heard the name of the publisher.

A. BURLS.

JOHNSTONE OF LOCKERBIE (12 S. i. 248).—I am afraid the pedigree of this house previous to being merged in that of Douglas of Kelhead (1772) cannot now be recovered. It is stated in the report on the Buccleuch papers by the Historical MSS. Commission (vol. i. part i. p. 67) that the seal of Mungo Johnstone of Lockerbie remains attached to a "letter of Slains" about 1569. There is no record of the date when the chief of this powerful Border clan infest a cadet of his family in the lands of Lockerbie; but mention of successive lairds occurs in connexion with several episodes in the murky annals of the sixteenth century.

For instance, in 1534 Lady Dacre reported to her husband, English Warden of the Marches, that William Johnstone of Lockerbie and John Bell of Cowsett Hill had lain in wait at Lockarfoot for "Rowe Armestrange, Red Dande's son," chased him through Blackshaw, and killed him in Caerlaverock mire.

"Andro Johnnestoun in Locirbe," probably the son and heir of the aforesaid William, is mentioned as responsible for seven men, besides his servants and tenants on the twenty pound land of Turmour and Mantorig, in a bond of assurance entered into by the chiefs of Johnstone, Maxwell, and Douglas of Drumlanrig, some time between the years 1581 and 1587. In the same document Mungo Johnstone in Lockerbie is returned as responsible for eight men; and in or about 1592 "young Mongo of Lokarbie" was murdered and his house burnt by "swme of the Couchwmes, vtherwayes callit Jhonstons."

It is by these and similar incidents of feud and crime that the history of many cadet families on the Border may be traced. I would refer MRS. FORTESCUE to the late Sir William Fraser's 'Annandale Family Book of the Johnstones' for further information about the Johnstones of Lockerbie.

Monreith.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

THOMAS MINERS (12 S. i. 227).—It is difficult to see how the Thomas Miners who was living in Rome in 1577, and who claimed to be a nephew of Cardinal Pole, can have been in such relationship. According to the 'Visitations of Sussex,' p. 89, Sir Richard de la Pole, who married Margaret, Countess of Salisbury (the eventual heiress, after her brother Warwick's death, of George, Duke of Clarence), had issue: (1) Henry, Lord Montacute; (2) Reginald, Cardinal; (3) Geoffrey, Sir; (4) Ursula, wife of Henry, Lord Stafford; (5) Arthur.

Lord Stafford had eight sons and six daughters, but although one of the former was called Thomas, there is no reason to suppose that he at any time went under an assumed name. It is true that he was a good deal on the Continent, living at various times in Venice, Warsaw, and Paris. He was, however, beheaded, quartered, and boiled in 1557 for his seizure of Scarborough Castle, so could not have been the man who was living in Rome twenty years later. Two of Lord Stafford's sons, Myles and George, were outlawed after Northumberland's rebellion in 1572, but both died in France. E. STAFFORD.

10 Moreton Place, S.W.

HERALDRY (12 S. i. 269).—The arms inquired for are ascribed by Burke and Papworth to the family of Kent of Thatcham, Berks, and of other counties. They were disallowed to Thomas Kent of Avington, Berks, by E. Ashmole, Windsor Herald, at the Visitation of 1666. The arms quartered with Kent are apparently those of Fisher, described by Papworth as Azure, a dolphin embowed naiant or.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

AUTHORS WANTED (12 S. i. 247).—

2. Οὐ μῦθος ἄλλα λόγος. — Clement of Alexandria. J. P. STILWELL.

MRS. QUON OR QUANE: MAJOR ROACH (12 S. i. 272).—The reference to her parentage hardly does justice to the memory of her distinguished father. I have gathered together the following notes from the Madras Government Records, Wheeler's 'Madras in the Olden Time,' and Mrs. F. E. Penny's 'History of Fort St. George,' in order to supply the omission. John Roach was in the military service of the Hon. East India Company. In 1708/9 he succeeded Capt. Seaton in the command of the Fort St. George garrison and of the Company's troops on the Coromandel coast. In 1711 there were local disputes as to boundaries with the country powers, and the Rajah of Gingee was practically blockading Fort St. David with a small army. Capt. Roach had only about 250 Europeans and Portuguese half-bloods at his disposal; but he engaged the enemy, and by the skilful disposition of the force at his command he obtained a decisive victory. It was the first trial of strength between European troops and the soldiers of the country powers, whose fighting qualities were an unknown quantity. Again in 1717 the Nabob of the Carnatic was

pursuing a course of blackmailing by sending small forces against the Company's villages and demanding money as the price of retirement. Governor Collett of Fort St. George consulted with Capt. Roach as to possibilities, and finally dispatched him with his 250 soldiers against the marauding enemy. After a fight, which lasted six hours, with a force which was four or five times larger than his own, Roach defeated the enemy at a place called Trivatore. For this he was promoted Major, and received other marks of appreciation from the local Government and the Court of Directors. In 1716/17 Major Roach married Adeodata Wheatley at St. Mary's, Fort St. George (*Genealogist*, vol. xx. 58). She died in July, 1719, and was buried at St. Thomas's Mount (J. J. Cotton's 'Inscriptions'). If there was a second marriage, it did not take place at St. Mary's according to the Company's rule; consequently no record of it has been found. After his first wife's death he was at his own request transferred from military to civil work and admitted as a merchant. In consideration of his former good services he was allowed to retain his command of the garrison, in case his military assistance should be again required; but this without pay. In 1727 he was admitted a member of the Governor's Council, and in 1732 he ranked next to the Governor. In or about 1730 he got into trouble with the local Government for abetting a young woman to run away from her lawful guardians and take refuge in his house. The offence was regarded seriously by the Government of Fort St. George, and Major Roach was fined 300 pagodas. In 1735 he went home, leaving his reputed wife and children in charge of the St. Mary's Vestry as their guardians and trustees. Later in the year a passage home was granted to her in the name of Mary Roach, and presumably the children, in one of the Company's ships. In 1738 he died.

A reference to his will shows that he left the residue of his estate in trust for the benefit of the two children "commonly called Deodata Roache and Elizabeth Roache," to be paid to them on marriage or on arriving at the age of 21 years; and provided that until one or other of these events the children should be allowed yearly for their maintenance 100*l*. What happened to the girls afterwards is a sad story, and is hardly worth dragging into the light of day. It was not the result of poverty. The story of their father's effort to provide for them and his gallant conduct

at Fort St. David and Trivatore is worth remembrance. Major Roach was a brave and determined soldier, who on two notable occasions upheld the honour of his country on the field of battle against superior numbers.  
FRANK PENNY.

POWDERED GLASS (12 S. i. 169, 297).—This was long believed to act as a poison, and was even known as "succession powder"; over a hundred years ago experiments in varied form were made showing that it is harmless. Details are given in Dr. Cabanès's 'Les Curiosités de la Médecine,' pp. 146-8. The belief lingers in the Orient; for instance, "powders" of finely pounded glass were in evidence at a murder trial in Agra reported in *The Times*, Dec. 19, 1912, p. 5.  
ROCKINGHAM.

Boston, Mass.

FOURTEENTH-CENTURY STAINED GLASS: EPISCOPAL RING (12 S. i. 267).—Ecclesiastics, in common with other people in the fifteenth century, wore their rings on the first joint of their fingers. The custom was introduced into England by Margaret of Anjou, and it lasted for about a hundred years.

In New College Chapel, Oxford, the memorial brass of Thomas Cranley, 1417, Archbishop of Dublin, shows the ring at the first joint of the second finger; and on that of John Yong, 1526, in the same chapel, a ring is depicted on each finger and thumb, and all on the first joint. He was titular Bishop of Callipolis.  
E. BEAUMONT.

Union Society, Oxford.

REAR-ADMIRAL DONALD CAMPBELL (11 S. xi. 401).—As a result of further search, I find I can now answer my own query. Donald Campbell, whose seniority as Admiral is June 14, 1814, died, aged 67, at sea on his flagship Salisbury, Nov. 11, 1819, when Commander-in-Chief at the Leeward Islands station. He was buried in the Garrison Church at Portsmouth, Feb. 3, 1820, and mention of the obsequies is to be found in *The Hampshire Telegraph* and *The Times* of the 7th and 8th of that month. A tablet to his memory is in the Garrison Church, erected by his son Lieut.-Col. Henry Dundas Campbell, who has also placed in the church a memorial tablet to his mother, Margaret Harriot Campbell, who died on Jan. 17, 1831, aged 65 years; as well as one to his infant son Donald. Admiral Campbell was born in Islay in 1752. I shall be grateful for any further information about him or his family.  
A. H. MACLEAN.

14 Dean Road, Willesden Green, N.W.



THE SECOND WIFE OF JOHN MOYLE OF EASTWELL, KENT (12 S. i. 189).—I fear the pedigree which states that the above lady was "a daughter of Sir Robert Drury of Essex" is in error, for I know of no Sir Robert of that county, and although there have been a number of knights of the name of Robert, the one living at the time indicated was of Hawstead, in the county of Suffolk. None of his daughters, however, married John Moyle, unless it was as a widow; but of this I cannot be certain. It looks, however, like a confusion of the names Darcy and Drury. And I might here point out a similar error which occurs in Lysons's 'Derbyshire,' p. 272. Under "Sutton-on-the-Hill" it says: "Bassano's volume of church notes mentions the tomb of Margaret, Lady Sleigh, daughter of Sir Richard Drury." This is incorrect. It should be Darcy, and not Drury.

CHARLES DRURY.

12 Ranmoor Cliffe Road, Sheffield.

COTTERILL: CONNEXION WITH THE CONTINENT (12 S. i. 229).—I cannot say where the *Cotterilli* dwelt, but that they were a tribe or people, and not merely a species of savage soldiery (see Du Cange), may, I think, be rightly inferred from a passage in chap. viii., bk. ii., of Girald de Barry's 'Description of Wales,' "How this nation is to be overcome." It is not to be done, he says, "by the counsels of the people of Anjou and the Normans . . . [but] . . . by the natives of the [Welsh] marches, inhabited by the English. . . . By such men were the first hostile attacks made upon Wales. . . . For the Flemings, Normans, Coterels, and Bragmans are good and well-disciplined soldiers."

About thirty-three years before Girald wrote this, there was in "Herefordshire in Wales" a certain Walter Coterel receiving fixed alms of 60s. 10d. from the sheriff (Pipe Roll 5 Hen. II.). In Shropshire, too, at about the same time, and in Glamorgan at a later date, other Coterels were to be found.

AP THOMAS.

LEITNER (12 S. i. 48, 133).—I do not know why it should be supposed that the distinguished Oriental scholar Gottfried W. Leitner should have borne a fictitious name. I was introduced to him in the early sixties of the last century by a mutual German friend, who at that time was tutor in Mr. de Bunsen's family at Hanover Gate, Regent's Park. He was appointed to a chair at King's College, London, and remained there until he went to India.

L. G. R.

Bournemouth.

DISRAELI AND MOZART (12 S. i. 167).—If Mozart was a Jew, it seems remarkable that he should have been made a Christian so early. Was he not born on Jan. 27—the feast day of St. John Chrysostom, and baptized the same day with the names John Chrysostom Wolfgang Amadeus? I quote from memory.

S. G. OULD.

REV. ROWLAND HILL (12 S. i. 189, 273).—Rowland Hill was born at Hawkstone, near Shrewsbury, 1744, and died at his house in the Blackfriars Road, London, April 11, 1833. On April 19, according to his own request, he was interred in a brick vault beneath the pulpit of Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars. A suitably inscribed slab was placed over the grave, and in front of the organ gallery a marble memorial was accorded a conspicuous position. Owing to difficulties in the renewal of the lease of the building, the congregation removed in 1881 to a new chapel, which had been erected in the Westminster Bridge Road through the untiring efforts of their minister, the Rev. Newman Hall. At the base of the Lincoln Tower of the new building, known as Christ Church, a vault was prepared to receive the remains of Rowland Hill, and here they were reinterred at 6 o'clock in the morning of April 14, 1881. The coffin was found to be still in the best possible preservation, and the inscription thereon was then copied as follows:—

The Rev. Rowland Hill  
Obit April 11, 1833,  
in his 89th year.  
Minister of Surrey Chapel  
nearly fifty years.

Over the grave was deposited the same slab of black marble which covered it in Surrey Chapel. On the wall of the tower above the grave was also placed the inscribed memorial, surmounted by his medallion, taken from the organ gallery of the old chapel. The following are the inscriptions:—  
(Slab over grave)

Sacred  
to the memory of  
the Revd. Rowland Hill, A.M.,  
Obit 11th April 1833,  
in his 89th year.

On the slab is also carved the following achievement:—

Crest: A tower surmounted with a garland.  
Arms: Ermine, on a fesse a castle triple-towered; a martlet for difference.  
Motto: Avancez.

(Tablet on wall)

To the memory of the late  
Revd. Rowland Hill, M.A.,  
formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, and for  
half a century the zealous, active, and devoted  
minister of Surrey Chapel. This Tablet is erected

rather in token of the grateful recollections of a revered pastor by his bereaved and mourning congregation, than as a tribute suitable to the worth of one—the imperishable monuments of whose labours are the names written in Heaven, of the multitudes led to God by his long and faithful ministry. His mortal remains were interred in Surrey Chapel on the 19th day of April, A.D. 1833.

He was born on the 23rd of August, 1744, and died on the 11th of April, 1833.

Re-interred here April 14th, 1881.

The last line has, of course, been added to the original inscription.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

GEORGE KNIGHT, ARTIST (12 S. i. 227).—I should like to ask whether this is one of the three sons named George Knight of James Forster Knight, Esq., The Manor House, Blandford, co. Dorset: the dates of their birth were July 8, 1749, Feb. 10, 1753, and April 1, 1756. As so many members of the family were painters of pictures, I think the said George Knight may be one of these three, though I lack any confirmation of the conjecture, and should like to know what became of the three George Knights, and whether any of them married and left descendants.

FRANCIS KNIGHT.

I bought two unframed marine views by this painter from a picture-dealer in Southampton Row in 1890. I understood that he was then still busy with his brush. The shop, I believe, still exists.

L. L. K.

GUNFIRE AND RAIN (12 S. i. 10, 56, 96, 170).—The following passage reveals early theorizing on the subject. It is derived from pp. 164-6 of

A Rational Account  
of the  
Weather.

By John Pointer, M.A.  
Rector of Slapton, in the  
County of Northampton, and  
Diocese of Peterborough.

London:

Printed for Aaron Ward, at the *King's Arms* in *Little-Britain*. MDCCLXXXVIII.

"Whatever might be the Cause of *Great Rains* in former Ages I shall not pretend to determine, but since the Invention and Firing of so much Gun-powder, in Times of War, (of which we have had the Experience in this last Age more than ever) I cannot but think that the Elements are much alter'd, and that we have had Greater Rains of late years than ever were known in former Ages; and therefore I cannot but attribute these *Great Rains* to the vast Quantities of Sulphur and Nitre occasion'd by the continual explosions of such prodigious Quantities of Gun-powder in Time of War. For these great Quantities of

Sulphur and Nitre arising from the Explosion of Gun-powder (besides the ordinary Quantities of Sulphur and Nitre arising from the Exhalations out of the Pores of the Earth, together with the constant Vapours arising from the Seas and Rivers) do naturally produce great Rains of themselves, or else Thunder and Lightning continually attended with Great Rains, and that not only immediately but for several Days and Weeks after. Which plainly shews there is a natural Disposition in Sulphur and Nitre to produce Rain, and any one knows that Sulphur and Nitre are dissoluble in Water, and when they are embodied in a Watry Cloud; or however, it is a Matter of Fact that Rain is the constant Concomitant of Thunder and Lightning which are caus'd by Sulphur and Nitre. We may call to mind (some of us) that Great Rains were in the Time of the late *Civil Wars*. We may easily remember the continual Wet Years we had during the late twelve Years Campaign in *Flanders*, besides those occasion'd by Wars likewise in several other Parts of the World at the same time. We may still more easily remember the Wet Summers during the late Wars in *Poland* and *Italy*, &c., when at one single Siege there were at least 5,000 Bombs fir'd off, many of them 500 lb. Weight, and 10 lb. of Powder generally used in firing off each single Bomb. The great Quantities of Powder exploded in the aforesaid Wars must needs surely alter the Elements and be the Occasion of more than ordinary Rains. For nothing can be the material Cause of Rain but Sulphur and Nitre, and the more the Clouds are supply'd with this Matter, the more the Earth will be supply'd with it, and consequently by a reciprocal Motion of Ascension and Descension we may (I think) reasonably account for the unusual Temperature of the Air, and the Unseasonableness of the Weather."

ARDEA.

SARUM MISSAL: HYMN (12 S. i. 229, 296).

—The three lines quoted are taken from Adam of St. Victor's noble Sequence for Easter. They are translated by Dr. J. M. Neale:—

David after madness feigned,  
Scapegoat, now no more detained,  
Ritual sparrow, all go free.

They are taken as types of the Resurrection ('*Mediaeval Hymns and Sequences*,' 3rd ed., p. 120).

Archbishop Trench, '*Sacred Latin Poetry*,' 3rd ed., p. 170, annotates:—

"*Arreptilius*=*arreptus* furor. The word occurs in Augustine, '*De Civ. Dei*,' ii. 4. The allusion is to 1 Sam. xxi. 14, where, instead of the '*Vidistis hominem insanum*?' of the Vulgate, an older Latin version must have had *arreptilium*, as is plain from Augustine, '*Enarr. I<sup>a</sup> in Ps. xxxiii.*,' where he expounds at length the mystery of David's supposed madness, and of the prophecy which was herein of Christ, of whom the people said, '*He is mad, and hath a devil*.'...*Et passer*.—The allusion is not to Psalm xi. 1, but to Lev. xiv. 49-53."

C. S. TAYLOR.

Banwell.

CUCKOO IN FOLK-LORE (11 S. xii. 182, 230, 250, 287, 350).—Formerly the Japanese believed that to hear the first song of the cuckoo while in an outhouse was calamitous, whereas it was lucky when heard in a plantation of *Colocasia antiquorum*: therefore every noble family made it a usage to keep in the outhouse this vegetable, planted in a pot (Onos, 'Kazan Zōdan,' 1741, tom. iv.). The cuckoo in question is *Cuculus polycephalus*, not the British species, *C. canorus*, which latter also occurs in Japan, but has no significant folk-lore attached to it.

In Abbott's 'Macedonian Folk-Lore,' 1903, pp. 290-91, we are told:—

"There lived once two brothers, who were very jealous of each other and were constantly quarrelling. They had a mother who was wont to say to them: 'Do not wrangle, my boys, do not wrangle and quarrel, or Heaven will be wroth against you and you shall be parted.'

"But the youths would not listen to their parent's wise counsels, and at last Heaven waxed wroth and carried off one of them. Then the other wept bitterly, and in his grief and remorse prayed to God to give him wings, that he might fly in quest of his brother. God in His mercy heard the prayer and transformed the penitent youth into a *gyon*."

"The peasants interpret the bird's mournful note *gyon!* *gyon!* as Anton! Anton! or Gion! Gion! (Albanian form of John)—the departed brother's name—and maintain that it lets fall three drops of blood from its beak every time it calls. Whether the alleged bleeding is a reminiscence of Philomela's tongue cut off by Tereus, it is impossible to say with certainty.

"Bernhard Schmidt compares the name of the bird (ὁ γκιών, or γκιώνης) with the Albanian form (γιορνέ or γιον), and refers to Hahn's 'Tales' for an Albanian parallel, in which the *gyon* and the cuckoo are described as brother and sister."

Of the same pattern are the subjoined Japanese folk-tales:—

"This story has been handed down among the inhabitants of Nanao, prov. Noto. The cuckoo was transformed from a blind man who had killed his younger brother. The latter used daily to dig a yam-root and give the former its best part to eat. One day the blind man, who was naturally very suspicious, thus thought within himself, 'Surely what my brother himself eats must be peerlessly delicious, even the refuse that he gives me daily being so palatable.' So he killed him, ripped his stomach, but found only real wastes therein. He went mad from excessive remorse, and was turned into a cuckoo. Henceforth at the beginning of every summer, when the yam sets about to sprout, it calls its dead brother very dolefully: 'Ototo koishi, imo hotte kuwaso. Ototo koishi, hotte nite kuwaso,' which means, 'Come, brother, I shall dig and feed you with yam-roots. Come, brother, I shall dig and boil for you yam-roots.'"—Fuji Gyōja, 'Hokuroku Zakkyō,' xvii. in the *Oosaka Mainichi Shimbun*, July 23, 1908.

"In the district of Iwade this tale is popularly told. Of two brothers, the younger made it his custom to provide the elder daily with the choice-middles of yam-roots, contenting himself with their savourless ends. The elder, notwithstanding, was incessant in plying him with the allegation that he reserved for himself the nicer parts. This made the younger unremittingly weep, and eventually turned him into a cuckoo. Even after the metamorphosis, the bird would not abate its endeavour to clarify itself by its cries, 'Gan kī, gan kī' ('I eat the ends only, I eat the ends only'). But, to prove its innocence completely, it has daily to utter such cries altogether forty thousand and eight times. Should its single cry be mocked during the process, all its preceding cries would lose their power; then the bird must recommence its racking cries, which force it to expectorate blood. Hence he is considered a very sinful man who imitates the cuckoo's cry. Its occasional utterances, 'Gih, giah' [cf. 'Gyon! Gyon!'] of the Macedonian folk-lore quoted above], are said to be caused by its retching, manifesting its readiness to show what poor food it has taken to any sceptic."—Takagi, 'Nihon Densetsu Shū,' 1913, p. 260.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

QUOTATIONS ON DEATH (11 S. xii. 161, 231).—The 1913 edition of 'Cassell's Book of Quotations,' in a note on p. 638, says: "Pompa mortis magis terret quam mors ipsa" "occurs in Seneca's 'Œdipus,' l. 126; but the passage Bacon seems to have had in mind is 'Stultitia est timore mortis mori' (Ep. 69)." At p. 856 the above-mentioned edition recognizes only as an Italian proverb the sentiment "Peior est bellum ipse belli," which is from Seneca's 'Thyestis,' l. 572 (see King's 'Classical and Foreign Quotations,' 1904, No. 2061).

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

'ANECDOTES OF MONKEYS' (12 S. i. 166, 232).—I am very much obliged to MR. PEET and to other of your correspondents who have kindly sent me cuttings from a second-hand bookseller's catalogue containing (presumably) the book I was in search of. I have thus been enabled to obtain the 'Apology addressed to the Travellers' Club; or, Anecdotes of Monkeys,' published by John Murray in 1825. But, alas! it cannot be the book I am in search of, for though it contains numerous and humorous "anecdotes of monkeys," it does not comprise the two extremely pathetic ones of "sailor monkeys" that are in my mind—one of a monkey who threw itself overboard because it had lost its mate, and the other who similarly committed suicide because it had been punished or neglected by the captain and sailors for some breach of discipline.

The strange part of the thing is that I should have hit so nearly upon the title of the book and the time of its publication, and yet it is not what I wanted. Still, notice in 'N. & Q.' is shown to be better than most advertisements—so I may get it yet.

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL (12 S. i. 61, 101, 141, 181, 221, 261, 301).—It would be well not to leave unnoticed the travels of Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Bentham, K.S.G., 1757-1831, more particularly in Russia, 1779 onwards to 1788. He travelled, too, beyond the Urals to the confines of China, but that is outside the scope of the notes. See 'D.N.B.' and 'Life' by his widow, 1862.

H. W. DICKINSON.

COLLINS: ASYLUM AT ISLINGTON (12 S. i. 247).—The house referred to by MR. BRESLAR was probably Fisher House in Lower Street, Islington. It was standing as late as the year 1806. (See Cassell's 'Old and New London,' vol. ii. p. 262.) M.D.

MONTAGU AND MANCHESTER (12 S. i. 267).—The Manchester from which Sir Henry Montagu took his title is Godmanchester, in the county of Huntingdon, about ten miles from Kimbolton Castle.

G. W. E. R.

## Notes on Books.

*Shakespeare's Industry.* By Mrs. C. C. Stopes. (Bell & Sons, 7s. 6d.)

LIKE most books this is unequal, but it abounds in interest. No scholar's work on Shakespeare can but be valuable, and Mrs. Stopes has that rare and precious form of scholarship—a first-hand acquaintance with contemporary documents. By this means she has added—considerably added—in previous volumes to the sum total of our knowledge of Shakespeare's environment, his family and probable associates, and his times. We see with regret that she fears that this collection of essays may be the last outcome of her lifelong service in the cause of Shakespearian learning. Whether this be so or no, nothing should take from her the knowledge of work, worth doing, done, even at the cost of a life of "laborious days." One discovery alone should repay her for all the toil spent in the making of the present volume—that of the incident of the drowning of a Katharine Hamlet at Tiddington (*not* Teddington), near Stratford, when Shakespeare was about 16 or 17, and when at the inquest the question was raised of the propriety of granting Christian burial. The original of Ophelia in other versions, be it noted, does not seek death by drowning. Was it then a haunting memory that gave such moving quality to the verse in which Gertrude tells of Ophelia's end, with its

lingering (so inappropriate in the mouth of a queen) on the local names of flowers—

But our cold maids do dead-men's fingers call them?

The "cold maids" in the Alcester country near Stratford talk of "dead-men's fingers" still.

Another very happy instance of the working of Shakespeare's youthful memories may be furnished, Mrs. Stopes suggests (following Gervinus), in the mental atmosphere of 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' with its medley of royalty, fairy land, hunting, and the acting of "rude mechanicals," recalling the famous festivities of Leicester's entertainment of Elizabeth at Kenilworth Castle, a fascinating theory in the nature of things incapable of proof.

Perhaps the most interesting part of this volume is the bringing together of material used in some form or other by the creator of 'Hamlet' and 'Macbeth.' The Amleth of Saxo-Græmaticus and his French translator, Belleforest, is a fine figure of the heroic age, who also feigns madness, and, when sent out to be in the kitchen among the servants, sharpens the points of some faggots he has gathered together, "to make pointed javelins," as he says, "to avenge the death of my father." Gruoch, the original of Lady Macbeth, "was a faithful and liberal daughter of the early Scottish Church. Her charitable gifts were many. On one of her gifts of land to the Priory of Loch Leven was a well, which has ever since been venerated by her name as Gruoch's Well."

Mrs. Stopes thinks that Shakespeare went directly to Belleforest for his 'Hamlet' material, and, in addition to Holinshed, consulted Stewart's 'Chronicles'—not printed until 1858—before writing 'Macbeth.' It may be so, but it seems more likely that in the case of 'Hamlet,' at least, he depended on an old play, now lost, by Kyd or in Kyd's vein, and that the ghost was suggested by this play or some other drama of revenge. Mrs. Stopes's assertion that "in every case in which Stewart differs from Holinshed, Shakespeare follows Stewart," is very telling; but this is a point where opinion can have no finality, since so much other literature that was accessible to the dramatist has been destroyed. While dealing with the subject of 'Hamlet' we should like to protest very strongly against Mrs. Stopes's desire to alter the received text of the play in order to satisfy a romantic prepossession as to the figure of the Prince of Denmark. It is definitely set down that he was 30 and that he was fat. We are not prepared to argue about the age at which a man is most likely to fall into Hamlet's brooding ways; but certainly there is no physiological canon that lays down that habits of reflection must necessarily co-exist with leanness. It is, in part, these prepossessions which make Mrs. Stopes so unsure as a critic. Yet, though in general the critical faculty has been denied her, she has wonderful flashes of insight. What can be more admirable than her summing-up (p. 6) of the vexed question of Shakespeare's learning, or her dictum that the poet introduced "a new reverence for women upon the English stage," or the apt lesson she draws (p. 205) from the simplicity of the furnishing of the Elizabethan stage?

And so in giving thanks, as at this time, for the master's "copious industry," let not the "copious industry" of others be forgotten.

*Surnames of the United Kingdom: a Concise Etymological Dictionary.* By Henry Harrison. —Vol. II. Part XIV. (Eaton Press.)

THIS new instalment begins with "Taphouse" and ends with "Tinckler." It thus includes the relatively large number of forms derived from Thomas and Timothy as well as those which come—directly or indirectly—from Thor and from Theobald. Surely it is a mistake to translate Timothy as "honoured of God" rather than "god-fearing," "honouring God," as we used to be taught to render it. Among curious and interesting names we noted Tenniel, which, Mr. Harrison says, is probably to be assigned to a French village-name, *Theniou*, itself a dialectal variety of *chêne*, oak tree; Terry and its divers forms, which are to be referred to Theodoric; Tew, a Celtic word meaning fat, plump; Tearle = stern; Timpany, a harper; and Tatchel, a diminutive of Eustace. Nicknames—Threadgold, for an embroiderer; Thewless, virtueless; Tassel = tercel, a hawk, for example—occur fairly frequently in this section, which contains, perhaps, rather more than the average of picturesque detail.

#### SHAKESPEARIANA—WITH A FEW ELIZABETHAN BOOKS.

THE copy of the Fourth Folio with the Droeshout portrait in eighteenth-century calf which Messrs. Maggs are offering for 95*l.* is the most considerable of the Shakespeare items which recent catalogues have brought to our notice; but there is a fair number of good things of a lesser order described by different booksellers. Thus Messrs. Henry Hill & Son (Catalogue No. 124) have an interesting copy of the Valpy edition of the plays in 15 vols. (1832, 2*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*); a copy of the edition of 1793 by Johnson and Steevens, also in 15 vols., 1*l.* 10*s.*; and, for the same price, the reprints of the textbooks supposed to have been used by Shakespeare which were brought out in 1864. Mr. Reginald Atkinson (Catalogue No. 19) has a copy of the facsimile edition of the First Quarto Plays, published 1881-91, under the supervision of the late Dr. Furnivall (13*l.* 13*s.*); and one of the 'Works' printed from the text of the First Folio by the late J. Churton Collins, 1*l.* Mr. C. Richardson of Manchester (Catalogue No. 79) has an interesting item in Edward Capell's 'Notes and Various Readings to Shakespeare' (1779-80). This is in three 4to volumes, and contains a curious bibliography of sources whence Shakespeare may be considered to have derived his stories; the price is 5*l.* 10*s.* The most important of the Shakespeare items described by Messrs. Dobell (Catalogue No. 252) is the facsimile of the First Folio for which Sir Sidney Lee is responsible, and which appeared in 1902, 4*l.* 10*s.*; and another good copy is that of the Edinburgh edition of 1883, in 8 vols.—No. 346 out of an issue of 550—which follows the text of the first edition and is illustrated by etchings. This is described by Messrs. Myers (Catalogue No. 211), and is offered for 1*l.* 10*s.*

Messrs. Maggs, in their most recent Catalogue (No. 345), offer two engravings of Edmund Kean in the character of Richard III. The better of the two is a mezzotint by C. Turner after J. J. Halls, 1814, and represents the actor in Act IV.

sc. iv. It is printed in colours, and costs 21*l.* The other is the caricature in colours by G. Cruikshank which depicts Kean in the character of Richard, standing on a volume lettered "Shakespeare," and supporting on his back a building, "Whitbread's Entire," 12*l.* 12*s.* Messrs. Maggs have also a pair of stipple engravings by R. Thew and J. P. Simon after Peters, illustrating 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' (1793, 15*l.* 15*s.*); and another by P. Simon after Peters's illustration of Act III. sc. i. of 'Much Ado about Nothing.'

To these we may add a few books of Elizabethan interest. Mr. Richardson has a good copy of the edition of Marlowe brought out by Pickering in 1826, 3*l.* 3*s.*; 15 vols. of the Spenser Society Publications (1867-74, 3*l.* 10*s.*); and the 'Declaration of the Demeanour and Carriage of Sir Walter Raleigh as well in his Voyage as in and thence his Returne,' which we cannot resist mentioning, though its date, 1618, falls just beyond our period. The copy is described as uncut, a bit stained, full polished calf gilt by Tout, and is to be had for 5*l.* 5*s.* Mr. Reginald Atkinson has an Elizabethan MS. of heraldic interest, showing eleven designs of arms, Queen Elizabeth's and Leicester's among them, about 6 in. square, each of which is described at length in a contemporary hand, 3*l.* 3*s.* He has also a complete set in 13 vols. of the Early English Drama Society's Publications, 1905-6, including the extra volume of Lost Tudor Plays, 8*l.* 15*s.* Messrs. Dobell offer for 5*l.* 5*s.* a copy, bound by Bedford, of the rare edition of Drayton's poems printed by "W. Stansby for John Smethwicke"; and there is some Elizabethan interest in a collection, in 4 vols. of English Prologues and Epilogues from Shakespeare to Garrick, published in 1779, for which they are asking 1*l.* 15*s.* From Messrs. Hill's Catalogue we may mention a third collected edition of Spenser's 'Works' (1679, 2*l.* 15*s.*), and also a copy of Langbaine's 'English Dramatick Poets' (1691, 2*l.* 2*s.*).

The *Athenæum* now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

#### Notices to Correspondents.

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."

FRANCES M. BUSS ("Wake! wake to the hunting," *ante*, p. 288).—MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE writes that these verses are by Bishop Reginald Heber and to be found in his 'Poetical Works' (Murray, 1841), p. 362, under the title, 'The Rising of the Sun.' They have been set to music by Henry Smart (Novello, 1*l.* 4*d.*).

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1916.

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Notices to Correspondents.

## Notes.

## 'THE STANDARD.'

THE story of the founding of *The Standard* is unique in the history of the British press, for it is the only instance in which an evening paper has been the forerunner of a morning paper taking the same title. *The Times*, in its notice of the suspension of *The Standard* on the 17th ult., says truly that "in a sense it began in the seventeenth century," for it was the offshoot of *The St. James's Chronicle*, "which first appeared in 1671," an independent Whig organ which, after getting into trouble more than once with the Government, came into the hands of Charles Baldwin. Baldwin was a member of a journalistic family, for his grandfather had been a newspaper proprietor, while his father, Edward Baldwin, was proprietor of *The Morning Herald*, which also on his death became the property of his son Charles.

*The St. James's Chronicle* was published three times a week, one of its chief features

being its strong opposition to Roman Catholic emancipation. The opponents of this measure, recognizing the ability with which the paper was conducted, sent a deputation of their leading men to Charles Baldwin, to persuade him to start an evening paper which should advocate an uncompromising resistance to the Roman Catholic claims. Charles Baldwin, a keen man of business, slyly told them that, if they were so attached to Protestant principles, he would be willing to co-operate with them, provided they would lodge with his bankers a sum of 15,000*l.*; he would then start a daily evening paper which should strenuously and perseveringly advocate the cause of Protestantism, and no less strenuously oppose the Roman Catholics. This proposal they were not then prepared to accede to; but after a lapse of twelve months another deputation, consisting mainly of the same gentlemen, waited on Baldwin with the same view, and, there being no other way, the money was forthcoming, and Baldwin promised that the paper should be published within a week. Thus in 1827 *The Evening Standard* was founded.

The first editor was Stanley Lees Giffard, brother of Sir Ambrose Giffard, and father of the veteran Lord Halsbury. He had been editor of *The St. James's Chronicle*, and was just the man for the position, being a Protestant to the backbone. He was in the prime of life, 39 years of age, and full of enthusiasm and zeal. His ability in the cause was so highly appreciated by the then Duke of Newcastle that he made him a present of 1,200*l.* In begging his acceptance of it the Duke said it was a practical expression of his admiration of the masterly article which had appeared in the *Standard* of the previous evening. James Grant, who relates this, states that, "although Giffard accepted the gift, it is due to his memory [he died in 1858, 'D.N.B.,' xxi. 296] to say that he did not apply the money to his own individual use." Giffard had for his sub-editor for the first twelve months Alaric Watts,\* who was succeeded by William

\* Alaric Watts had been formerly editor of *The Leeds Intelligencer*, and, for a short time, of *The Manchester Courier*. He was, unhappily for himself, too fond of newspaper ventures, and will be best remembered as one of our minor poets. His 'Lyrics of the Heart' are full of beauty. He had a great admiration for *The Athenæum*, and every week came to the office while the paper was being published, so as to obtain an early copy, waiting patiently until the newsvendors who crowded at the counter had been served. His genial manner is to me a pleasant memory.



Maginn.\* With two such men as Giffard and the brilliant writer Maginn the power exercised by the paper became great, and its circulation increased. Attempts were made in those days to influence the press, on the part of those in authority, which would not now for a moment be tolerated. Not long after *The Evening Standard* had been established the Duke of Wellington, in a peremptory tone, commanded the editor to take a particular course both in that paper and in *The Morning Herald*, of which Giffard was also editor. James Grant, who knew Giffard well, states that "he never spoke of this incident but with the greatest indignation at the conduct of the Duke in thus seeking unduly to influence the press."

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

(To be continued.)

### 'CYMBELINE': THE SOURCE OF THE "WAGER INCIDENT."

LORD CROMER, in his interesting review, in *The Spectator* of Jan. 29, 1916, of the new life of Shakespeare by Sir Sidney Lee, incidentally raises the interesting problem of the source of the "wager incident" in 'Cymbeline' when he says:—

"But it is perhaps less well known.... that 'Cymbeline,' though mainly based on a story of Boccaccio, perhaps—although Sir Sidney Lee thinks to a very slender extent—owed its origin to an English work published in 1603 and bearing the amazing and amusing title of 'Westwards for Smelts,' &c."

I shall endeavour to show as shortly as possible that this hypothesis is quite untenable, and that the only source that is possible is the ninth tale of the second day of Boccaccio's 'Decameron,' although whether direct or by means of some translation or adaptation it is a difficult matter to determine.

The earliest known edition of 'Westwards for Smelts' is of the year 1619-20, although Malone asserts there was one in 1603.

The date of 'Cymbeline' is put by various commentators of Shakespeare between the

years 1604 and 1611. Shakespeare was dead in 1620, so if the earliest edition of 'Westwards for Smelts' was that which is now the only known one, of 1619-20, he could not have been acquainted with it. If Malone is correct in his assertion of an edition in 1603, Shakespeare might have seen it, but even then it can hardly have been the source of the "wager incident" in 'Cymbeline.'

'Westwards for Smelts,' which is a very free "bourgeois" rendering of the 'Decameron' tale, contains, indeed, the incident of the wager, which is common also to 'Cymbeline,' as well as to many other tales; but it does not contain the incident of the villain being concealed in a chest, the incident of the "birth-mark," or the description of the bedchamber, &c., all of which occur in both 'Cymbeline' and the 'Decameron.' It is evident that these incidents were not derived from 'Westwards for Smelts,' but either directly or indirectly from the 'Decameron.'

The earliest known English translation of the 'Decameron' is that of 1620, although certain of the tales previously appeared in Painter's 'Palace of Pleasure' of 1567-8, and in other works of about the same time. There were, however, several French translations of it prior to the time of Shakespeare, which he might have known, even supposing he had no acquaintance with the original.

But, besides 'Westwards for Smelts,' there is another version of this particular tale of the 'Decameron' which Shakespeare might have known. "This mater treateth of a mercantes wyfe that afterwards went lyke a man and became a great lorde, and was called Frederyke of Jennen afterwarde." The imprint runs "Imprinted in Anwarpe by me, John Dusborowhige, dwellinge besyde ye Camer porte in the yere of our Lorde God a. MCCCCC and XVIIJ."

There is no copy of this in the British Museum, which possesses, however, one of another edition (undated), consisting of 18 leaves, a small quarto, adorned (?) with several very rude woodcuts. This is bound together with five other tracts, all of which are printed by different printers, but all dated 1560, to which year the authorities attribute also the 'Frederick of Jennen.'

This "chap-book" version of the 'Decameron' tale, for it is really not a translation, does not appear to be taken direct from it, but to be a close rendering of an old German "folk-tale" of the year 1489 called 'Von vier Kaufmännern' ('Of Four Merchants').

\* Maginn was the original of Thackeray's Capt. Shandon. In 1830 he established *Fraser's Magazine*, his gallery of literary portraits being its most popular feature. These portraits, drawn by Maclise, with Maginn's notices, edited by Prof. Bates, were reproduced in a handsome quarto volume in 1873, and published by Chatto & Windus. This is now out of print and very scarce. In 1885 Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. published Maginn's *Miscellanies in Prose and Verse*, in two volumes.

I have been unable to see this, but, from the analysis of it given in Von der Hagen's 'Gesammtabenteuer,' 1850, vol. iii. p. ciii, it is obvious that the English tale of 'Frederick of Jennen' is translated from it.

In both the German and English versions we have the following incidents common to the 'Decameron' tale and 'Cymbeline': the wager on the wife's chastity; the concealment of the villain in the chest, the taking of the jewels, &c., from the room, and the birth-mark, "a black wart on the left arm." The husband is unwilling to believe in his wife's infidelity merely by the production of the jewels, &c., and demands further proof, and is satisfied by the description of the birth-mark.

So far these versions have analogy with 'Cymbeline,' but neither contains the incident, common to both Boccaccio and Shakespeare, of the description of the furniture, &c., of the bedchamber, which could only have been derived by the latter from the 'Decameron,' either directly or indirectly.

It may be convenient to set out the correspondences between the incidents in the 'Decameron' and 'Cymbeline' which only occur there, and not in 'Westwards for Smelts' or 'Frederick of Jennen.'

*In the 'Decameron.'*

(For convenience I quote from the translation by J. M. Rigg.)

"So the lady suffered the chest to remain in the room, and when the night was so far spent that Ambrogiuolo [Mr. Rigg by a clerical error has Bernabo] thought she must be asleep, he opened it with some tools with which he had provided himself and stole softly out. There was a light in the room so that he was able to form an idea of its situation, to take note of the pictures and everything else of consequence that it contained, and to commit the whole to memory.... He looked about for some mark that might serve him as evidence that he had seen her in this state [i.e., nude], but found nothing except a mole which she had under the left breast, and which was fringed with a few fair hairs that shone like gold...."

Ambrogiuolo then goes to Bernabo, and tells him that he has won the wager,

"and in proof thereof he first of all described the appearance of the room and the pictures, and then displayed the articles belonging to the lady which he had brought away with him, averring that she had given them to him. Bernabo acknowledged the accuracy of the description of the room and that the articles did really belong to his wife, but objected that Ambrogiuolo might have learned the characteristic features of the room from one of the servants and have come by the things in a similar way, and therefore unless he had something more to say he could not justly claim to have won the bet. 'Verily,' rejoined

Ambrogiuolo, 'this should suffice, but as thou requirest that I say somewhat further I will satisfy thee. I say then that Madam Zinevra, thy wife, has under her left breast a mole of some size around which are perhaps six hairs of a golden hue.'"

*'Cymbeline,' Act II. sc. ii.*

In Iachimo's speech we have :—

But my design's  
To note the chamber: I will write all down—  
Such and such pictures; there the window—such  
Th' adornment of her bed; the arras, figures,  
Why, such and such;—and the contents o' the  
story—

Ah, but some natural notes about her body, &c.  
And when he takes off her bracelet he sees

On her left breast  
A mole cinque-spotted, like the crimson drops  
I' the bottom of a cowslip.

And a few lines further on :—

No more. To what end?  
Why should I write this down, that's riveted,  
Screwed to my memory?

Then in Act II. sc. iv. we have the description by Iachimo of the bedchamber, and Posthumus says :—

This is true;  
And this you might have heard of here, by me  
Or by some other.

And again, after a further description of the room by Iachimo, Posthumus says :—

This is a thing  
Which you might from relation likewise reap,  
Being, as it is, much spoken of.

And a little further on :—

The description  
Of what is in her chamber nothing saves  
The wager you have laid.

And again where Philario says to Posthumus,

Have patience, sir,  
And take your ring again; 'tis not yet won:  
It may be probable she lost it; or  
Who knows if one o' her women, being corrupted,  
Hath stolen it from her?

For a fuller discussion of the various tales on the subject of a wager on a wife's chastity, I may perhaps be allowed to refer to my 'The Decameron, its Sources and Analogues,' D. Nutt, 1909. A. COLLINGWOOD LEE.

Waltham Abbey.

EMENDATIONS OF SHAKESPEARE.

In the following notes the references to acts and scenes are to the Globe edition of Messrs. Macmillan.

'Tempest,' III. iii. 103 :—

But one fiend at a time,  
I'll fight their legions o'er.  
As the reference in the mind of the writer is certainly to the Gadarene demoniac we ought to read *legion* in the singular. On the other hand, in 'Richard II., II. i. 202,

*letters patent* (as in the *Globe Shakespeare*) should be *letters-patents*.

'Tempest,' IV. i. 182.—For "filthy mantled pool" read "filth-ymantled." Cp. Milton's "star-ypointing pyramid" in his lines to Shakespeare.

'Measure for Measure,' II. iv. 80:—

As these black masks  
Proclaim an *enshield* beauty ten times louder  
Than beauty could displayed.

The italicized word here does not seem correct. It does not occur elsewhere in Shakespeare, and should in any case be *enshielded*. I would suggest *inshelled*, which occurs in 'Coriolanus,' IV. vi. 45:—

'Tis Aufidius

Thrusts forth his horns again into the world,  
Which were inshelled when Marcius stood for

Rome,

And durst not once peep out.

'L. L. L.,' I. ii. 180.—Should not Shakespeare have added here, after Samson and Solomon, "Yet was Adam so led astray, and he was in Eden"? Compare in Howell's 'Familiar Letters' (issued 1655): "'Tis a powerful sex. They were too strong for the first, the wisest, and the strongest man that ever was."

'L. L. L.,' IV. ii. 15:—

"As it were, in *via*, in way, of explication; *facere*, as it were, replication, or rather *ostentare*, to show, as it were, his inclination."

After *facere* "to make" has clearly dropped out.

'L. L. L.,' V. ii. 68:—

So *perlaunt-like* would I o'ersway his state  
That he should be my fool and I his fate.

No one has guessed this riddle. The obvious suggestion "*potent-like*," where "*potent*" = potentate, as elsewhere in Shakespeare, will occur to every one, and has of course been made. It does not quite satisfy the conditions, though not unlike the corrupted word. Perhaps "*planet-like*," though further from the word in the text, goes better with "o'ersway" and "fate." Shakespeare has many allusions to the influence of planets on human destiny.

'M. N. D.,' II. i. 251:—

Quite over-canopied with *luscious* woodbine.

This is obviously wrong, both in metre and meaning. Shakespeare uses "*luscious*" only once elsewhere, applied to locusts as food. Read *lush*, which he uses elsewhere of grass.

'Merchant of Venice,' I. ii. 17:—

"I can *easier* teach twenty what were good to be done, than be one of the twenty to follow my own teaching."

Should not *easilier* be read, which is much more correct, and could *easilier* be corrupted to the present reading than vice versa?

'All's Well,' IV. iii. 163:—

"Monsieur Parolles, the gallant militarist—that was his own phrase—that had the whole theoric of war in the knot of his scarf, and the *practice* in the chape of his dagger."

Should we not write *practic*, as in 'Hen. V.,' I. i. 51, where "*practic*" and "*theoric*" are again contrasted? But in 'Othello,' I. i. 24-6, we again find "bookish theoric... mere prattle, without *practice*." There also perhaps *practic* should be written. It is worth while to observe that *militarist* is not a Shakespearian word, and the author here half apologizes for using it. It occurs in 'The Raigne of K. Edward III.,' but not in a Shakespearian passage of it (III. iii. 174).

'Twelfth Night,' II. v. 43:—

"The lady of the *Strachey* married the yeoman of the wardrobe."

This famous crux has so far defied solution. I think possibly I may have chanced on the word that has been corrupted into *Strachey*. The old word "*achatrie*" or "*acatrie*" (afterwards "*caterie*") meant "provisions," and there was an official, the Serjeant of the Achatric or Caterie. He might well be coupled with a lady of the Wardrobe. Here the words "lady" and "yeoman" are purposely misplaced. A certain John Haynes, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, was Serjeant of the Caterie to the Queen, and with his brothers Groom of the Chamber and Yeoman of the Guard.

'1 Hen. IV.,' II. i. 10:—

"Robin *ostler*."

This should be printed with small o, "Robin *ostler*"; cp. elsewhere "William cook" ('2 Hen. IV.,' V. i.), "Thomas tapster" ('Measure for Measure,' I. ii. 115), and so always.

'1 Hen. IV.,' IV. i. 98:—

All plumed like estridges that *with* the wind,  
Baited like eagles having lately bathed.

Here *with* evidently makes nonsense. A verb is clearly wanted; so read *vie*. It is quite in Shakespeare's manner to use "*vie* the wind" instead of "*vie with the wind*."

'Henry V.,' III. vi. 31:—

"By your patience, Aunchient Pistol."

As Fluellen speaks, this should be *Py*; and so *pritch* for "bridge" in line 3.

'Titus Andronicus,' III. ii. 62:—

How would he hang his slender gilded wings  
And buzz lamenting *doings* in the air!  
Poor, harmless fly....

It is easy to see that "*doings*" cannot be the right expression. Why not "*dronings*"? But this is not a Shakespearian word.

C. R. HAINES.

Petersfield.

(To be concluded.)

#### WATER TOURNAMENTS AT ESTAVAYER.—

In a little volume of eighty odd pages, entitled '*Us et Coutumes d'Estavayer*,' by Jos. Volmar, Estavayer, imp. Butty, 1905, there is an account of "*Les Joutes*," the water tournament, which formerly took place at Estavayer on the "*dimanche des Brandons*," the first Sunday in Lent. The account gives a passage from the fourth MS. volume (year 1728) of the '*Annales pour servir à l'histoire d'Estavayer et des lieux circonvoisins*,' by Dom Jacques Philippe Grangier (1743-1817), partly published (1 vol. 8vo) in 1905, and in the possession of the Grangier family. I have abridged Dom Grangier's luxuriant prose. Up to less than a century before the time when he was writing there were tournaments held at Estavayer in the bay of the lake from La Rochette to the rock where the shooting butts are set. (Since the lowering of the water-level this bay has become dry land; the rifle range is still there.) Every man married in the past year had either to joust himself or find a substitute for 10 florins (40 batz). There were generally eight fishing boats, decorated with bunting, and manned by young men of the town, each commanded by a joustier who stood in the prow, armed with a buckler and lance. To the accompaniment of drums and fifes, the flotilla rowed to the bay, where songs were sung and the boats made various evolutions, after which the actual jousting began. Whoever was pushed into the lake had to swim ashore (the water cannot have been more than 4 or 5 ft. deep at the most) and his boat had to leave the fight, while the victorious crew turned to seek another enemy. The last joustier remaining was proclaimed victor and made a jubilant entry into the town. The origin of the jousts is unknown. They are mentioned in the '*Manuel du Conseil*' in 1682, and were abolished in 1731, after a serious fire had broken out in the house of Jean Maret, one of the joustiers, said Jean Maret having come home very drunk from the dinner which ended the day. So the 10 florins due from

the newly married men (substitution seems to have become the rule, as the water is cold on the first Sunday in Lent) were reduced to 5 which went to buy leather fire-buckets (*anguettes*).

There are or were similar jousts held on the Marne and on the Garonne. The latter, I think, were described some years ago in an illustrated article in one of the American magazines.

D. L. GALBREATH.

Montreux.

SIR WILLIAM DRURY, LORD JUSTICE OF IRELAND.—When one meets with an error in such a valuable work as the '*N.D.B.*,' it is as well to make a note of it, and there is no better medium for recording it than in the pages of '*N. & Q.*' In the article on Sir William Drury, Lord Justice of Ireland, it is stated that "on the death of Edward VI. he was *one of the first to declare for Queen Mary*." This conclusion is probably arrived at from the fact that, along with others, a Sir William Drury was "with Mary at Kenninghall" in 1553 when word was brought to the Council with Lady Jane Grey at the Tower of London to this effect ('*The Chronicle of Queen Jane and Two Years of Queen Mary*,' p. 5); but this Sir William would be the knight of Hawstead, who received his knighthood in 1533, and who became a member of the Privy Council of Queen Mary. He was uncle to the other Sir William, who was only 26 years of age at the accession of Mary, and was not knighted till 1570. Besides, in 1553 he was probably on the Continent, as we are told that in that year he did good service in France.

In addition to this he was apparently unknown to the Queen, for in the year 1557 he was the bearer of a letter of recommendation from the Duke of Savoy to Mary, wherein he is described as "the bearer William Drury, whose service to their Majesties in the war is deserving of employment and remembrance."

Thus the facts of his youth, of his being on the Continent at the time, his not having then been knighted, and being unknown to the Queen, point to the improbability of his having been "one of the first to declare for Queen Mary." On the other hand, his uncle, Sir William of Hawstead, was with Mary, received an annuity as a reward for his services, and was made a Privy Councillor.

Sir William, the Lord Justice, was wont to say that "the soldiers of England had always one of these three ends to look for: to be slain, to beg, or to be hanged." It is more than likely he said this from bitter

experience, for he certainly suffered much through the parsimonious and niggardly spirit of Elizabeth, having the greatest difficulty in obtaining from her the means of keeping himself and his army from absolute starvation, even after having spent his own money on his sovereign's and country's welfare. The Queen did, however, pay the expenses of his funeral from her own purse.

CHARLES DRURY.

12 Ranmoor Cliffe Road, Sheffield.

FOLK-LORE: REMEDY FOR "WASTING."—At Magdalen Laver in Essex I received a cure for wasting in young children that I communicated to a learned member of the Faculty of Medicine, but of which he has not availed himself: to tie the cast hackle of a snake round the baby's body. Is the remedy known?

MARGARET W.

IRISH FLAG DAY.—St. Patrick's Day (March 17) was this year declared to be "Irish Flag Day," when many thousands of small flags were sold about the streets of London and elsewhere as buttonholes for charitable purposes connected with Irish soldiers. But I see in the daily press that a question has been raised as to whether the emblem upon these flags does rightly represent the Irish insignia in the British crown, either as a component part of the arms of the United Kingdom or as a badge. The principal point seems to have been that the harp shown on the flag is represented as *uncrowned*.

There is a very interesting letter from Lord MacDonnell in *The Morning Post* of March 24, which sets out, as the result of an appeal to the College of Arms, what is the proper rendering both of the arms of Ireland and of the badge of Ireland, and Lord MacDonnell maintains the correctness of what was done in the matter of these flags. Of course, everybody with any knowledge of heraldry, or who has taken any interest in regal armorial insignia, will agree with the opinion vouchsafed from the Herald's College as to what is the proper representation of the arms and of the badge of Ireland; but there may be those for whom it will be an advantage if Lord MacDonnell's letter is enshrined in the pages of 'N. & Q.' I omit the introductory part of it.

"The appeal of the organizers of the St. Patrick's Day sale was made on behalf of Irish soldiers of all Irish divisions, without distinction of religious or political creed or class. These organizers were warned that the use of the uncrowned harp on the Irish flag might be objected to, and on their behalf I sought to obtain the most authoritative information as to what the

flag really is. I need not repeat here what I related yesterday in my letter to your contemporary *The Daily Express* as to the steps I took in order to make sure that the flag purposed to be sold on the London streets on St. Patrick's Day should be free from objection. Since then I have learned, through the courtesy of one of the Heralds of the College of Arms, that the Earl Marshal, and not the Admiralty (as I had erroneously understood), was the proper authority to decide on this flag question. Accordingly I have to-day consulted the Garter King of Arms upon it. The result, expressed in the Herald's words, is this:—

"1. That the arms (and therefore the flag) of Ireland is a gold harp with silver strings on a blue ground.

"2. That the badge of Ireland is a crowned harp; that this badge is "one of the ornaments of his Majesty's State"; in other words, is one of the King's badges, and, like other parts of the King's personal heraldic insignia, cannot be used for other purposes without his consent."

"This fully authoritative statement confirms what I have already written on this subject. May I venture to surmise that the Duchess of Abercorn has confused the quartering of the Royal Standard with the King's Irish badge (a crowned harp, as the English badge is a crowned rose, and the Scotch badge a crowned thistle)?

"But the badges are purely personal insignia and entirely unconnected with the quartering which, when detached, forms the flag. The Irish quartering of the Royal Standard has never, from the earliest times, exhibited the crown. The present Standard, with the badges, included in the Royal insignia, was fixed at the time of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland by Order in Council, which I was permitted to read at the College of Arms, and it would be entirely wrong to introduce the crown into it, and therefore wrong to introduce the crown into the flag. Indeed, any such tampering with the flag would be a flagrant invasion of the King's prerogative.

"Yours, &c., "MACDONNELL.

"3 Buckingham Gate, March 23."

I would like, however, to point out to Lord MacDonnell that the "Irish flags" that were issued last month, as I have seen them, represent an uncrowned harp on a green ground, so that, so far as I can see, they are correct neither as part of the Imperial arms (which are on an azure field), nor as a badge, being *uncrowned*.

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

KILIMANJARO.—A London magazine in giving recently an illustration of this mountain, fell into an error in stating that its first ascent was made by Meyer in 1889. The Rev. Charles New, who in 1861 went to Africa as the representative of the United Methodist Free Church Conference held at Manchester under the presidency of Mr. C. Cheetham of Heywood the previous year, gives among other illustrations in his 'Wanderings in Africa' (a portly volume of

over 500 pp., with map of the route taken by him through the continent) one of the above mountain from a sketch made by himself. He also devotes about 30 pp. of the book to a description of two ascents of it, in the second of which he succeeded in reaching its snow-capped summit. Mr. New (who was a corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society) laboured in Africa several years, and died there in 1875.

W. A.

Wigan.

**MYLOR EPITAPHS.**—To-day (Feb. 10, 1916) I copied the following in Mylor Churchyard, near Falmouth:—

1. In | memory of m<sup>r</sup> | Joseph Crapp : ship | wright who died y<sup>e</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> of | Nov<sup>br</sup> 1770 Aged 43 years | Alass Fiend Joseph | His End war Allmost Sudden | As thou the mandate came | Express from heaven | his foot it Slip And he did fall | help help he cries & that was all.

2. We have not a moment we can call our own. | In memory of | Thomas James. | Aged 35 Years. | Who on the Evening of the 7<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> | 1814 on his return to Flushing from | St. Mawes, in a Boat, was Shot by a Cus | tomhouse Officer and Expired in a | few hours after.

Official zeal in luckless hour laid wait,  
And wilful shot the murd'rous ball of fate.  
James to his home (which late in health he left)  
Wounded returns—of life is soon bereft.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

### 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.

**ATTEMPT TO DRAIN THE FLEET, PORTLAND, IN 1635.**—Peter Mundy, traveller (11 S. xii. 278, 302), visited Portland in 1635. He says:—

"I went to the Peninsula of Portland, about 2 miles from the Towne [Weymouth]. It is almost an Island, only a narrow Beach extending six miles in length almost by the mayne, and Joyneth with it neere to Abbotsbury. Betwene the said beach and the Land the sea runneth up Neere 6 miles as aforesaid, somewhat broad within, although att the passage not  $\frac{1}{2}$  a stones Cast over..... This indraught which cometh about by the Easter end of Portland was in hand to bee dreyned to make Pasture Land, whereon was spent great sommes of money in makeinge of sluices, trenches, etts. Inventions to keepe the Tide from coming in, as also to lett out what is within. But as yett all is to litle purpose. This was in July, 1635. The main sea soaking through the beach all alonge, it is sayd they will proceed afresh."

Can any reader help me to corroborate Mundy's statement? Hutchins's 'History

of Dorset' contains no mention of any such attempt, nor do any of the numerous works on Dorset that I have consulted. I have referred the question to two learned Dorset antiquaries, who have made inquiries for me, but with no result.

Mundy's consistent truthfulness is so remarkable that he must have had some foundation for his explicit statement.

R. C. TEMPLE.

Hotel Windsor, Victoria Street, S.W.

**CRUIKSHANK AND WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.**

—I have in my possession a cutting of a caricature of Westminster School which looks as if it were from a newspaper, as some printing on the reverse side shows through. It is pasted on a card, so that I cannot say what is on the reverse side. The picture portrays Dr. Busby holding prayers, with a rod labelled "Dr. Busby" by his side. Eight boys are seated in two rows, and at the back of the nearest row are five books entitled 'School for Scandal,' 'D. Giovanni,' 'Coleman's Broad Grins,' 'Beggars Opera,' and 'The Slang Dictionary.' Through the central casement at the back of the picture his "Satanic Majesty" is watching the proceedings. The letterpress underneath the picture, in two columns, is as follows, but the cutting being frayed, one or two ends are missing:—

"Westminster School,  
Where his Satanic Majesty is said to see—

School-boys acting prayers at morn,  
And naughty plays at night!

—very correct picture of their daily employment, which we should think likely to render them bright ornaments of society—if not here, at least elsewhere;—our hero has evidently his eye on them, and is enjoying the *cooling* reflection of introducing them among his own connexion, where, doubtless, they will meet with a very *warm* reception. The 'Usher of the Black Rod' seems to be one of his chief allies, and from his appearance we should think he's well qualified to play *first fiddle*. We hope, in charity, Mr. Cruikshank may never meet with 'him hereafter, for, if he does, we think it more than likely he will get a 'Rowland' for his 'Oliver.'"

Is this caricature well known, and can any one tell me when it was produced, and where the cutting is likely to have appeared?

URLLAD.

ANNE BOLEYN was educated, in the manner of the times, in the household of some nobleman. There she fell in love with some gentleman. In consequence she was returned to her own people. Can your readers give me any information as to who was the nobleman, and who was the lover?

Torquay.

COURTENAY DUNN.



**COPLEY AND MRS. FORT.**—In the Wadsworth Athenæum of this city hangs a portrait, on whose back is written: "John Singleton Copley, R.A., Portrait of Mrs. Seymour Fort, from the Morgan Collection." It has frequently been called the finest Copley in America. The picture was obtained through Dowdeswells, London, in 1902. Is there any record of its exhibition? and who was Mrs. Seymour Fort? and where can some account of the Morgan Collection be found? FORREST MORGAN.

Hartford, Conn.

**ACCIDENTAL LIKENESSES.**—I have before me a photograph that shows a remarkable likeness to a human face in one part of it, which likeness I believe to be wholly accidental, and to have arisen out of some fault in the plate. Such resemblances have often been noticed in natural rocks, sections of pebbles, &c., and I should be glad to hear of any notable instances of a like kind, including any cases of accidental dark spottings on photographic prints—which would, of course, appear light on the negatives. I should suppose that such defective plates are usually at once discarded, but should be glad to know of examples, and of ways of accounting for them. The appearance above referred to resembles a good deal that of the rough surface of a patch of lichen, or that of a piece of stone or metal roughened by corrosion.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

**RALPH, BISHOP OF MEATH 1726-31.**—A friend has been kind enough to give me the maternal ancestry of this prelate, which is as follows: "He was son of George Lambert by Alice his wife, daughter of Ralph Smyth of Ballynacash, co. Antrim (see Smyth of Gaybrook in Burke's 'Landed Gentry of Ireland'). He was born in co. Louth, and matriculated at Trin. Coll., Dublin, June 13, 1681, aged 15."

But who was George Lambert?

D. K. T.

**EXEMPTION FROM INCOME-TAX.**—Can any one inform me as to whether priests of the Church of Rome are exempted in England, as they are in this country, from paying income-tax? KATHLEEN WARD.

Killiney, co. Dublin.

**"GUN-CASES."**—Could anybody kindly tell me the exact meaning and derivation of "gun-cases" (as applied to trousers)? The 'N.E.D.' gives only a judge's tippet as a special meaning. E. K. LIMOUZIN.

**AUTHORS WANTED.**—Who wrote the poem entitled 'The Legend of St. George,' commencing:—

"St. George for Merrie England!"

Was once our battle-cry,  
and in what publication did it appear?  
There are seventeen stanzas. A. & B.

.....Pour out all as plain

As downright Shippen or as old Montaigne.

Hazlitt twice gives this quotation in 'The Spirit of the Age': first in the article on 'Mr. Brougham,' and again in that on 'Mr. Cobbett.' Who was Downright Shippen?

WM. H. PEET.

[There is a life of William Shippen (1673-1743)—"a pioneer of constitutional opposition"—in the 'D.N.B.']

Will some reader of 'N. & Q.' say where the following lines come from?—

There is no death;  
Ever near us, though unseen,  
The dear immortal spirits tread.  
There are no dead.

The first line reads the same as from the well-known stanza by Longfellow, but only the first line. J. MACKAY WILSON.

Currygrane, Edgeworthstown.

**THOMAS SHERIDAN THE YOUNGER**, graduated B.A. at Dublin, 1739. — According to the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' "on 28 Nov., 1758, the University of Oxford 'incorporated' him as Master of Arts, and that of Cambridge did likewise on 16 March, 1769." It would appear from Foster's 'Alum. Oxon.' that he was incorporated B.A. at Oxford, Nov. 28, 1758, for there is no mention of M.A.; and his name is not to be found in the list of Cambridge graduates. What is the authority for Sheridan's M.A. degrees at Oxford and Cambridge? G. F. R. B.

**THE REV. WILLIAM THOMAS**, Rector of Ubley, Somerset.—When and whom did he marry? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' lvi. 197, does not give the desired information.

G. F. R. B.

**"OLD GAMEL."**—In the Staffordshire Pipe Rolls, A.D. 1130, it is recorded that Liulf de Aldredeslega was fined 20 marks, 10 deerhounds, and 10 hawks for the murder of one Gamel.

Was this Gamel the Domesday owner of Alditheley (Audley), stated in the pedigree of the Sneyd family to be father of Adam de Alditheley, and grandfather of Liulf de Alditheley? and was Liulf de Aldredeslega the same person as Liulf de Alditheley? If so, the murder would have been that of a

grandfather by a grandson. Or was the murdered man Gamel de Tettesworth of Alderley, near Leek, co. Stafford?

Tradition has it that the murder took place at a spot known as Solomon's Hollow, near Leek, and, sixty years ago, men who were returning from Leek market would not cross the hollow for fear of seeing "Old Gamel," and stayed the night at an inn on the Leek side of the valley. In Domesday Alderley in Cheshire is spelled Aldredeslega, whilst Audley, near Newcastle, is spelled Aldidiley.

It appears from this evidence that Liulf de Alditheley and Liulf de Aldredeslega were two different persons.

Moreover, it is difficult to believe that Gamel, the Domesday owner of Aldidiley, was living up to 1130. Alderley is close to Solomon's Hollow, the place which tradition associates with the murder, whilst Audley is fifteen miles distant. I shall be glad of any information on these points.

G. A. S.

TEMPLE GROVE, EAST SHEEN.—There is an account of this estate in the 'Victoria History of Surrey' (vol. iv. p. 71), which concludes as follows:—

"It was bought by Sir Thomas Bernard, who rebuilt the Jacobean front of the house. The old front can be so described from a picture of it, and from the date 1611 preserved internally. Sir Thomas sold it about 1811 to the Rev. William Pearson for a school for boys. It continued as a well-known preparatory school till 1907, when the school was removed to Eastbourne, and the estate given over to builders."

Who painted the picture referred to, and where is it now? On Oct. 1, 1812, John Harris of St. Paul's Churchyard, London, published a print of the back of the house from the grounds, which was "engraved by Shury from a Drawing by J. F. Neale for the Beauties of England and Wales," on which the building is described as "the Seminary of the Revd. Wm. Pearson." If the original drawing is still extant, I should like to know where it is.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

BROWN FAMILY IN SCOTLAND.—I am anxious to trace a family of this name in Scotland, a member of which, William Brown, in the seventeenth century emigrated to Virginia, where he left numerous descendants. A very distinguishing mark amongst these latter is that many of them have what are called "stiff fingers," that is, the fingers are lacking the first joints of the hands, and the fingers, although of normal length, cannot be bent at the first joint.

About ten years ago there appeared in a stock paper published in Chicago an advertisement from a William Brown in Scotland. A member of the Virginia family wrote to him, and found that not only had they a common ancestor, but that he also had the same family trait.

The address of this William Brown in Scotland has been lost. I shall be grateful for his address, or that of any other member of this family who has this very characteristic peculiarity.

E. HAVILAND HILLMAN, F.S.G.

4 Somers Place, Hyde Park, W.

"SCRIBENDA ET LEGENDA": REFERENCE WANTED.—Richard Ford, in his 'Handbook of Spain' (ed. 1845, vol. i. p. 138), writes of Wellington's dispatches:—

"'Eodem animo scripsit quo bellavit et dum scribebat legenda scribenda perficiebat.' The iron energy of his sword passed like Caesar's into his didactic pen, and inscribed on tablets of bronze more enduring than the pyramids the truth."

Whence comes his quotation, or is it Ford's adaptation of Pliny's fine sentiment (Epist. vi. 17):—

"Equidem beatos puto quibus deorum munere datum est aut facere scribenda aut scribere legenda; beatissimos vero quibus utrumque?"

It looks more like a quotation, but I have quite failed to trace it.

W. H. CLAY.

"A LA CAROLINE."—What is the meaning of this phrase? It occurs in a letter dated June 25, 1786, written by a member of my family. The context is:—

"We leave this to-morrow for Strasbourg (where we have left two more of our sons at an Academy there), where we shall remain till the latter end of July, and from thence proceed to Mannheim, Mayence, Francfort, Hesse Cassel, Brunswick, where I propose putting my third son, who is likewise an officer, à la Caroline there to remain three or four years, and we return home by," &c.

F. M. M.

BILLS OF MORTALITY.—A volume containing them from 1593 to 1758 was sold by Mr. Sotheby by auction, Feb. 25, 1822, and was bought by Evans, the printseller. What has become of them? XYLOGRAPHER.

RYDER OR RIDER: SKYNNER.—I should be glad to receive from any reader of 'N. & Q.' information respecting (1) the parentage and ancestry of Thomas Ryder or Rider, who was in the East India Company's service about the middle of the eighteenth century, and became a Director of the East India Company. His daughter Frances

married, Aug. 17, 1758, Rev. Thomas Amyand, third son of the celebrated surgeon Claudius Amyand. Was he in any way connected with Sir Dudley Ryder, Knt., who became in 1754 Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench?—and (2) the parentage and family of the Right Hon. Sir John Skynner, Knt., Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer 1777-86.

F. DE H. L.

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN BALCHIN.—Information wanted as to his parentage and connexion with other Balchins. His monument in Westminster Abbey states that he was born 1669, died 1744. Answers may be sent direct to (Mrs.) H. E. MALDEN, 17 Rose Hill, Dorking.

## Replies.

### "LA BÊTE DU GÉVAUDAN."

(12 S. i. 267, 315.)

In the year 1765 this famous animal spread terror throughout the Cevennes and all through France. It appeared first in December, 1764, at St. Flour in Provence, and on the 20th of that month it was alleged that the beast had devoured a little girl who was looking after cattle near the town of Mende.

No two accounts of the animal appear to agree. Ridiculous exaggerations were printed, and a most amazing amount of nonsense was circulated and believed to be true in connexion with its ravages. We must not forget that the scene of its encounters was a mountainous part of Central France, and people living in hilly countries are more prone to be superstitious than those who dwell on the plains.

Horace Walpole wrote (from Arlington Street) on March 26, 1765, to Lord Hertford, saying:—

"We are extremely amused with the wonderful histories of your hyena in the Gévaudan; but our foxhunters despise you: it is exactly the enchanted monster of old romances. If I had known its history a few months ago, I believe it would have appeared in 'The Castle of Otranto.'"

Walpole was as highly diverted by "La Bête" as he was by the Cock Lane Ghost or by the Dragon of Wantley. The attitude of the two countries (France and England) towards "La Bête" may be compared. The French were terrified, and lost their heads, and the English found in the stories

which reached them a source of endless fun and amusement. Walpole's reference to "our foxhunters" probably had its source in a letter which appeared in a magazine at the time, and in connexion with the matter, signed by "an English fox-hunter." This contained an amusing account of what would happen if the lions "of his Majesty's collection in the Tower" were to escape into Epping Forest, when

"half-a-dozen hearty country squires, who perhaps had served a campaign or two in the militia, with a pack of staunch foxhounds to lead them to their game, would presumably give a good account of them."

The argument was intended to show that a tremendous fuss was being made over the capture of an animal which would easily be disposed of in England by any gamekeeper and his gun. In a pretended letter from Paris headed 'Wonderful Intelligence,' it was stated very humorously in the English newspapers:—

"The wild beast that makes such a noise all over Europe, and after whom there are at least thirty thousand regular forces and seventy thousand militia and armed peasants, proves to be a descendant on the mother's side from the famous Dragon of Wantley, and on the father's side from a Scotch Highland Laird. He eats a house as an alderman eats a custard. With a wag of his tail he throws down a church; as he passed the convent of St. Anna Maria, and was smelling a grape vine on the wall, he unfortunately became flatulent, by which means the whole fabric was laid in ruins and one hundred and fourteen souls perished. He was attacked on the night of the 8th instant, in his den, by a detachment of fourteen thousand men under the command of the Duc de Valiant; but the platoon firing, and even the artillery, had only the effect of making him sneeze; at last he gave a slash with his tail by which we lost seven thousand men; then, making a jump over the left wing, made his escape. He unfortunately made water as he passed, by which five hundred grenadiers were drowned in the puddle; but ten thousand horse and seventy-two thousand foot are in full march to reinforce the army."

Elsewhere another paragraph was printed in similar vein in the London papers:—

"Yesterday, about ten in the morning, a courier arrived [in London] from France, with the melancholy news that the wild beast had on the 25th instant been attacked by the whole French army, consisting of one hundred and twenty thousand men, whom he totally defeated in the twinkling of an eye, swallowing the whole train of artillery and devouring twenty-five thousand men."

One Scottish newspaper, unable to appreciate these humours, preferred to associate the animal with the number 666, and the Apocalypse and "the scarlet lady" were dragged in.

In France "La Bête" was taken very seriously. A proclamation was posted up all over Languedoc:—

"By the King and the Intendant of the Province of Languedoc. Notice is given to all persons that His Majesty being justly affected by the situation of his subjects, now exposed to the ravages of the wild beast which for four months past has infested Vivarais and Gévaudan, and being desirous to stop the progress of such a calamity, has determined to promise a reward of six thousand livres to any person or persons who shall kill this animal. Such as are willing to undertake the pursuit of him may previously apply to the Sieur de la Font, sub-deputy to the Intendant of Mende, who will give them the necessary instructions agreeably to what has been presented by the ministry on the part of His Majesty."

On Jan. 9, 1765, an entire troop of French light horse was dispatched under Capt. Duhamel in quest of the animal, and on this occasion the Bishop of Mende said a solemn mass, and the consecrated Host was elevated in the cathedral, which was thronged by the devout for the entire day.

The most absurdly exaggerated stories were related of the "beast." We are told that it

"tore the entire cheek off one boy, and gobbled it up before him. It rises on its hind legs and leaps upon its prey, which it seizes by the neck or throat, but is afraid of horned cattle, from which it runs away."

On another occasion it was said to have snapped a woman's head off at one bite.

The career of "La Bête" came to an end on Sept. 20, 1765. On that day M. Antoine de Beauterne, who had come from another part of France on purpose to slay the beast, shot him in the eye at about fifty paces distant. The animal was finished off by Reinhard, the Duke of Orleans's game-keeper. Beauterne set out for Versailles with the body, in order to present it to the King. Walpole wrote to Lady Hervey from Paris on Oct. 3, 1765, saying:—

"Fortune bestowed on me a much more curious sight than a set of princes: the wild beast of Gévaudan, which is killed, and actually in the Queen's antechamber. It is a thought less than a leviathan and the Beast in the Revelations..... In short, Madam, now it is dead and come, a wolf it certainly was."

On the same day Walpole wrote to John Chute:—

"In the Queen's antechamber we foreigners and the foreign ministers were shown the famous beast of the Gévaudan just arrived, and covered with a cloth, which two chausseurs lifted up. It is an absolute wolf, but uncommonly large, and the expression of agony and fierceness remains strongly imprinted on its dead jaws."

The work which MRS. ANDERSON refers to, called 'La Bête du Gévaudan,' was written by M. Élie Berthet and published in Paris first in 1858 (5 vols.), with a second edition in 1862. A poem on the subject, widely read at the time, was called 'Sur la Bête monstrueuse et cruelle du Gévaudan.' It was written by Baron de R——, a certain "gentilhomme de Picardie." It may be found in *Le Journal Encyclopédique* for Oct. 1, 1765. Two most admirable articles upon "La Bête" appeared in English magazines: the first in *Household Words*, Nov. 20, 1858, and the second in *The Argosy*, vol. iv. pp. 54-62. Larousse's 'Grand Dictionnaire' also has some very interesting details under the heading 'Bête du Gévaudan.'

It is interesting to know that in 1632 the same part of France was terrorized by a monster of a similar kind to "La Bête." Particulars of this will be found in

"Récit véritable du monstrueux et effroiable dragon oecis en une montagne du Hault Auvergne, par J. de La Brière, natif de Cervières en Forest, joute la lettre escripte de Beaufort, par le seigneur dudit lieu, syndic de la noblesse d'Auvergne." 1632, in 8vo.

This is referred to in 'Bibliographie des Traditions et de la Litt. Populaire de l'Auvergne,' par H. Gaidoz et Paul Sébillot, Clermont-Ferrand, 1885.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187 Piccadilly, W.

The beast was a very large and terrible wolf, as tall as a young calf, which, after many thrilling episodes, was killed on Sept. 21, 1765. Many details about the reputed havoc and the chase are to be found in the Archives of the Puy de Dôme; they have been repeatedly used in provincial publications. See 'Congrès archéologique de France,' 1858, p. 21; *Bulletin de la Société d'agriculture de la Lozère*, 1872, xxii. p. 91; 1884, xxxv. p. 189. I have also seen a very rare book on the subject, printed by the author himself, a village priest, but I do not remember the exact title.

S. REINACH.

Saint Germain en Laye.

CHANELHOUSE: ION: ORMONDY: TWISA" DAY (12 S. i. 207, 273).—The Patent Roll of 1411 records "Twysontheday," showing that "Twisaday" is the proper spelling and meaning (11 S. x. 146). This surname is in the present 'P.O. London Directory' (Court Section).

TOM JONES.

THE COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON'S COLLECTION OF HYMNS (12 S. i. 247).—It would appear that there is no absolute proof that any edition before that of 1780 was collected by Lady Huntingdon. Her biographer says that her brother-in-law, W. W. Shirley, assisted her in the compilation of that edition.

Before the issue of the authorized book of 1780 the Countess allowed her preachers to make their own collections if they so desired. Thomas Maxfield's 'Collection,' containing hymns "never before published," appeared in 1766, 1768, and 1778; the 'Collection' by Herbert Taylor and W. Jones (to which Cowper and Newton contributed) in 1777; as did the 'Collection' for Cumberland Street, Shoreditch, and others.

Hymn-books to be used in the Countess of Huntingdon's chapels were issued at Lewes, 1764; Bristol, 1765; Bath, 1770; Edinburgh, no date; Gainsborough, 1778; but they were all issued for local use only.

Further information will be found in Julian's 'Dictionary of Hymnology.'

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

The date of the earliest collection of hymns of the Countess of Huntingdon's connexion was 1764. There is no proof that she herself collected the hymns appearing in any edition earlier than that of 1780. There were five editions between those of 1764 and 1780; but none of them has the word "enlarged," or anything to that effect, as part of its title, though the numbers of hymns vary in the different editions. See Julian's 'Dictionary of Hymnology.'

RUVOCA.

TUBULAR BELLS IN CHURCH STEEPLES (11 S. xi. 250, 307, 408, 460; xii. 251).—The following particulars may be useful to MR. F. T. HIBGAME.

In *Church Bells* of Dec. 16, 1892, Harrington, Latham & Co., Fleet Works, Coventry, have an advertisement where they style themselves "Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of Tubular Bells," and at that time they had already supplied over two hundred sets. They quote the price for the usual size of eight to be 160*l.*, while larger sizes of the same number vary from 210*l.* to 260*l.*

'Kelly's Directory for 1907' states that St. Mary's Church, Caterham, Surrey, consecrated in 1866, has a tower with spire containing eight tubular bells.

St. Mary Magdalen's, Holmwood, in the same county, erected in 1838 and since enlarged, also contains eight, the gift of A. E. Miles, Esq., in 1903.

Should your correspondent write to Messrs. Harrington & Co., they would probably give him fuller information and be able to state the date when the first peal (or more correctly ring) was supplied.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Bedford.

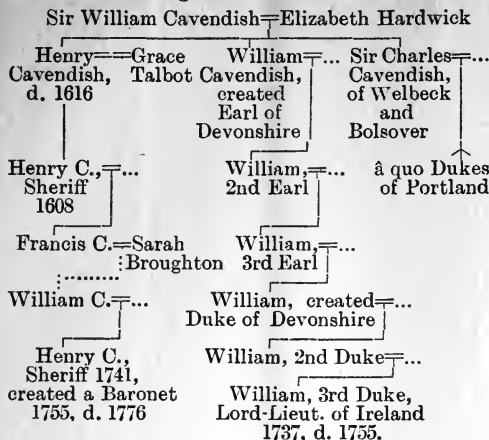
SIR HENRY CAVENDISH (12 S. i. 287).—Sir William Cavendish, who married Elizabeth Hardwick, known as "Bess of Hardwick," had by her three sons, the second of whom was created Earl of Devonshire and was ancestor of the Dukes of Devonshire. The third son was Sir Charles Cavendish of Welbeck and Bolsover, from whom are descended, in the female line, the Dukes of Portland. The eldest son was Henry Cavendish of Tutbury, who married Grace Talbot, third daughter of George, Earl of Shrewsbury (his stepfather). The marriage took place at Sheffield at the same time that his sister Mary was married to his bride's brother, Gilbert Talbot, who succeeded as seventh Earl of Shrewsbury. The entry in the Parish Church Registers is as follows: 1657/8, 9 Feb. "Gilb'tus Talbott & Maria Cavendish & Henricus Cavendishe & dña Gracia Talbott."

Henry Cavendish died in 1616, and is stated to have left no issue by his wife Grace Talbot, but Lysons says ('Mag. Brit. Derbyshire') there was a natural son born to him, baptized Henry, who was Sheriff of the county of Derby in 1608. And in 'Old Halls, Manors, and Families of Derbyshire' the following further particulars are given: The above last-named Henry was father of Francis, who married Sarah Broughton and was father of Henry, Sheriff in 1741, and created a baronet in 1755, dying in 1776. (The subject of the query.) He was twice married. By his second wife, Catherine Prittie, he had James, whose son James was at the siege of Seringapatam. By his first wife, Anne Pyne, he was father of Henry, the second baronet, who married Sarah Bradshaw, which lady was raised to the peerage as a Baroness in 1792 (Baroness Waterpark). The son of the baroness, Richard, became second peer in right of his mother, and the third baronet in right of his father.

Now Burke gives the father of Sir Henry as William, and not Francis as stated above, and this may be correct, for from the sketch pedigree appended it seems as though the author of 'The Old Halls' had missed a generation.

From this brief pedigree the relationship of Sir Henry Cavendish and the third Duke

of Devonshire may be deduced thus: his great-grandfather (or more likely his great-great-grandfather) was brother to the great-great-grandfather of the third Duke of Devonshire, and consequently Burke was correct in calling him "kinsman."



CHARLES DRURY.

12 Ranmoor Cliffe Road, Sheffield.

In answer to B. C. S., we are told by G. E. C. in his 'Complete Baronetage,' vol. v. creations 1707-1800, under 'Cavendish, cr. 7 May, 1755, afterwards.....Barons Waterpark,' that Sir Henry Cavendish, first baronet, who went to Ireland with his kinsman, the third Duke of Devonshire, was the eldest son of William Cavendish of Doveridge, co. Derby, by Mary, daughter of Timothy Tyrrell of Shotover, co. Oxon; and, in a foot-note, that this William was descended from Henry Cavendish of Doveridge, illegitimate son of Henry Cavendish of Chatsworth, co. Derby (d.s.p. legit. Oct. 12, 1616, aged 67), the elder brother of William, first Earl of Devonshire.

LIONEL CRESSWELL.

The Hall, Burley-in-Wharfedale, Yorks.

[F. DE H. L. thanked for reply.]

DR. DONNE'S COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON (12 S. i. 227).—In "The Muses' Library" edition of Donne's poems (1896), ii. p. 219, the editor, Mr. E. K. Chambers, says:—

"[She] was by birth Elizabeth Stanley, daughter of Ferdinando, fifth Earl of Derby, and wife of Henry Hastings, fifth Earl of Huntingdon. She was married in 1603, and died in 1633. There is an epitaph upon her by Henry Carey, Viscount Falkland. In 1600 her mother married as her second husband the Lord Keeper, Sir Thomas Egerton. Lady Derby was a daughter of Sir John Spenser of Althorpe, and a kinswoman of the poet Spenser....It seems to me probable that

Lady Huntingdon is the subject of the following passage of a letter from Donne to Sir H. Goodyere. The 'other Countess' is obviously Lady Bedford. The letter was written during Donne's residence at Peckham in 1605-6. 'For the other part of your letter, spent in the praise of the Countess, I am always very apt to believe it of her, and can never believe it so well, and so reasonably, as now, when it is averred by you; but for the expressing of it to her, in that sort as you seem to counsel, I have these two reasons to decline it. That that knowledge which she hath of me was in the beginning of a graver course, than of a poet, into which (that I may also keep my dignity) I would not seem to relapse. The Spanish proverb informs me that he is a fool which cannot make one sonnet, and he is mad which makes two. The other stronger reason is my integrity to the other Countess, of whose worthiness, though I swallowed your opinion at first upon your words, yet I have hid since an explicit faith, and now a knowledge: and for her delight (since she descends to them) I had reserved not only all the verses, which I should make, but all the thoughts of women's worthiness. But because I hope she will not disdain that I should write well of her picture, I have obeyed you thus so far, as to write: but entreat you by your friendship, that by this occasion of versifying, I be not traduced, nor esteemed light in that tribe, and that house where I have lived. If those reasons which moved you to bid me write be not constant in you still, or if you meant not that I should write verses: or if these verses be too bad, or too good, over or under her understanding, and not fit, I pray receive them, as a companion and supplement of this letter to you.'

A. R. BAYLEY.

When Selina Hastings, Countess of Huntingdon (1709-91), died in London on June 17, 1791, there were in existence sixty-four chapels and a college (this latter was transferred from Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, in 1905, to Cambridge, and is remarkable for the number of men it has sent into the foreign mission field). In 1910 there were forty-four churches and mission stations under twenty-six ordained pastors.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

ORDER FOR THE ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN (12 S. i. 248).—No such order is mentioned in Sir John Sandys's 'History of Classical Scholarship,' where the account given of the change is this:—

"Early in the sixteenth century it was assumed in England that the Italian method of pronouncing the Latin vowels was right. Erasmus describes the Italians as recognizing the English pronunciation of Latin as being the next best to their own. Even as late as 1542 the vowels were still pronounced at Cambridge in the Italian manner. But the Reformation made it no longer necessary for the clergy to use the common language of the Roman Church; and, partly to save trouble to teachers and learners, Latin was gradually mispronounced as English. The mischievous change probably began in the grammar schools, and



then spread to the Universities. Coryat, who visited Italy and other parts of Europe in 1608, found England completely isolated in its pronunciation of long *i*."—Vol. ii. p. 233.

On the other hand, Stephen Gardiner, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, issued a famous edict, dated May 15, 1542, 'De Pronuntiatione Linguae Græcæ et Latinae,' by which all who recognized his authority were forbidden to assign to Greek or Latin letters "sonos ab usu publico præsentis seculi alienos." The decree is given in full by Strype, 'Ecclesiastical Memorials,' vol. i. Appendix, No. cxvi., and by C. H. Cooper, 'Annals of Cambridge,' vol. i. pp. 402, 403. It was directed against the attempts of Cheke to reform the pronunciation of Latin and, especially, Greek. (See Mullinger, 'The University of Cambridge,' part ii. pp. 54-63.)

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

CLEOPATRA AND THE PEARL (12 S. i. 128, 198, 238).—It seems strange that Dr. George Harley, who experimented most carefully and scientifically on pearls, should have his conclusion as easily upset as C. C. B. seems to think it has been. It is quite possible, I suppose, that the fine pearl worn by a queen might differ from those made use of in the British pharmacopœia.

ST. SWITHIN.

CLAVERHOUSE (12 S. i. 169, 293).—It is not surprising that the odium attached to a penal code of atrocious severity should come to be focused upon Claverhouse, whose duty it was to administer justice according to that code in his sheriffdom of Wigtown. I am not concerned to defend his memory here and now; but in regard to his personal responsibility for the execution by drowning of the "Wigtown Martyrs"—Margaret Mac-lachlan and Margaret Wilson—it is but fair to take into account, not only the circumstances of this particular case, but also the fate of a multitude of other innocent women who were tortured and executed as witches about this period, and in the same district, without the slightest protest upon the part of the public. The tragedy on Wigtown Sands in 1685 positively pales before the horror of innumerable others enacted on the shores of Solway. I shall cite but two examples.

On April 2, 1659, ten women were tried for witchcraft before two judges at Dumfries. Nine were pronounced guilty and condemned to death. The verdict on the tenth was "not proven"; nevertheless she

was sentenced to be banished from the parish. Eight ministers were appointed by the Presbytery to

"attend the nine witches, and that they take their own convenient opportunity to confer with them; also that they be assisting to the brethren of Dumfries and Galloway the day of the execution." The victims of this inhuman law were taken to the public place of execution in Dumfries, bound to stakes, strangled, and burnt to ashes.

Again, in 1698, ten years after the glorious Revolution, Elspeth M'Ewen was charged before the kirk-session of Dalry with having "a pin in her kippelfoot" (*i.e.*, in the end of a rafter in her house) by means whereof she could draw milk from the cows of her neighbours. She could also interfere with the supply of eggs from their poultry. One damning piece of evidence against her was that the minister's horse, which was sent to bring her up for trial, trembled when she mounted and sweated drops of blood! Poor Elspeth stood no chance after that; she was convicted as a witch and sent to prison at Kirkeudbright, where she was made to suffer such torture that she prayed to be put to death. Nothing could be simpler; she had but to confess her guilt, which she did, and forthwith the helpless woman was burnt to death, no doubt with ministers of religion "assisting."

No multitude of blacks will make one white, nor does the frequency of judicial butcheries like these palliate the hideous injustice of the doom of the "conscientious objectors" at Wigtown; but it modifies the relative iniquity thereof. Not upon Claverhouse and other officers, whose duty it was to administer the law, should the chief obloquy be laid, but upon the king who sanctioned—the ministers who devised—the Parliament that enacted—the Church that promoted—these fiendish statutes.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY VIRGINIAN LETTERS (12 S. i. 309).—The Admiral Haddock referred to was doubtless Admiral Nicholas Haddock, who died 1746, and was buried at Leigh, Essex. He distinguished himself at the battle of Vigo, 1702, and at Cape Passero, 1718. In 1738-41 he was protecting British commerce against the Spaniards, during which time he captured two prizes of the value of two million dollars. From this service he was invalided home. He was promoted Vice-Admiral, and at the close of his career became Admiral of the Blue; his portrait was included in the

collection of celebrated naval officers at Greenwich Hospital. He represented Rochester in Parliament in 1731, and again in 1741. An account of the Haddock family is given in 'Historical Notes on Southend-on-Sea,' &c., by J. W. Burrows (pp. 82-91).  
G. H. W.

**TIGERS' WHISKERS** (11 S. xii. 481; 12 S. i. 37, 118, 234).—In the article 'Tiger' in Balfour's 'The Cyclopaedia of India,' 1885, vol. ii. p. 878, naming for references only four authorities (Brown's 'Cochin-China,' Jerdon, Blyth, Rice), we read thus :—

"The whiskers are supposed to constitute a deadly poison, and are carefully burned off the instant the animal is killed; but in some parts of the south of India they are supposed to endow their possessor with unlimited power over the opposite sex."

" Aussitôt qu'un tigre a été tué on s'empresse de lui brûler tous les poils de la moustache. L'on a peur que quelque malintentionné ne prenne ces poils pour en composer des poisons. Ces poisons sont de deux sortes, le plus simple et le moins redoutable est la cendre même des poils : elle fait tousser, mais ne paraît pas mortelle. Quand on veut obtenir un poison mortel, on insère un de ces poils dans une pousse de bambou. Le poil se transforme en une espèce de chenille velue dont on prend, suivant les uns les poils, suivant les autres les excréments, que l'on brûle et que l'on fait boire à son ennemi."—Landes, 'Notes sur les Mœurs et les Superstitions des Annamites,' in 'Cochinchine Française, Excursions et Reconnaissances,' vol. i. No. 8, p. 356, Saigon, 1881.

"Ching Sze-Yuen, a Taüst sage, made it his custom to go on a tiger's back. On being asked by his friend Kù Yin how to cure his tooth-ache, Ching instructed him to warm a tiger's whiskers and insert them in the hollow of the afflicting tooth, giving him some whiskers just plucked from his tiger. Thus it became known that the tiger's whiskers make up a very excellent odontalgic."—Twan Ching-Shih, 'Yü-yang-tsah-tsu,' written in the ninth century, tom. xvi.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

**JAMES SCOTT, ENGRAVER** (12 S. i. 248).—The place of his birth is not definitely known, but it is believed to be London. The year of his birth is 1809. His name and those of E. Scott and B. F. Scott are often met with on prints. James Scott's sporting subjects and portraits are of considerably greater merit than his domestic prints.

He executed six plates after Prentis, viz., 'The Prodigal's Return,' 18 in. by 23 in., published 1840; 'A Day's Pleasure,' 18 in. by 23 in.; 'The Man,' 'The Spirit,' both 14 in. by 11½ in., published 1845; 'Family Devotion,' 'Morning,' 'Evening,' both 21 in. by 26 in.

The rarest of his engravings are: 'Boys Bathing' and 'Boys robbing an Orchard,' both after Morland; 'Breaking Cover,' 'The Death,' both after Reinagle; 'The Age of Bliss,' after John Russell.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

"FAT, FAIR, AND FORTY" (12 S. i. 10, 53, 97).—The witticism attributed to Douglas Jerrold about exchanging a wife of 40 for two of 20 is at least as old as 'Der Pfarrer von Kalenberg,' which belongs probably to the end of the fifteenth century, and was translated and adapted to English ideas about 1510. There a loose-living parson, being required to replace his youthful housekeeper with a woman of 40, chooses as her equivalent "two of 20." See Herford, 'Literary Relations of England and Germany in the Sixteenth Century,' p. 275. MALCOLM LETTS.

**FUNERAL BISCUITS** (12 S. i. 247).—It was usual for wine to be provided for guests who came to a house in order to go with the family to a funeral. With the wine, cake, biscuits, &c., were served, and the biscuits were often about three inches long by one inch broad, and were also called "finger biscuits," either from their general form or from being easily held in the fingers. Several years ago, the late Canon William Fowler, Vicar of Liversedge, Yorkshire, went to see a parishioner who had been dangerously ill and was thought to be dying. The Vicar found the sick man sitting up in bed and munching away at something with apparent relish, so congratulated him on being so much better and able to enjoy food :—

"Why, you see, Mr. Fowler [said he], my wife she thought I were baan to dee [going to die], an' I thought I warrant. However, she gate [got] a few fewneril biscuits like, an' I'm heitin' em."

"Like" is used as a sort of expletive with no definite meaning. J. T. F.

These biscuits, done up in packets with a small sheet of verses, were given to all the guests invited to funerals in Derbyshire villages seventy years ago. After a death, in all but the poorest houses, when the laying-out woman had performed her offices, she was sent to do the "bidding" to the funeral of relations and near friends. Her next duty was to order the funeral biscuits at the confectioner's—as many packets as there had been biddings, as well as a quantity of loose biscuits which, from their shape, were also known as "finger biscuits." The loose ones were set out in the middle of

the house-place on a table on a large white dish, along with bottles of cowslip or other home-made wine. It was a matter of pride to have this guest-table well laid, generally covered with the best white cloth in the village. Chairs were set all round the room by the walls, and as the guests arrived the bidding woman took them to seats, and another helper served out a glass of wine and a biscuit to each. Outside, in the street or the yard of the house, another table was set. The coffin when brought out from an inner or upper room was placed on the table, on which was a basket filled with sprigs of box. A basket filled with packets of "funeral biscuits" was taken to each guest. The packets contained four or six biscuits neatly done up in white paper by the baker, each fastened with black wafers, and having inside or outside a copy of verses similar to the one given by MR. SPARKE. These packets were carried in the hand to the graveside and then home, because all could not return to the house of feasting at the end of the "burying." The sprigs of box were dropped on the coffin as each guest stepped round to take "the last look." A certain printer whose office I used to haunt did a large trade in printing and supplying confectioners with the verses, who in turn submitted them for choice to their customers when these were ordering "funeral biscuits."

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

THE KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS (12 S. i. 248, 314).—In 'Minden and the Seven Years' War,' by Sir Lees Knowles, S. will find a special chapter devoted to the six British regiments which were engaged at Minden.

L. M. H.

ANNE CLIFFORD, COUNTESS OF CUMBERLAND (12 S. i. 310).—This interesting lady was not Countess of Cumberland, but of Dorset, and of Pembroke and Montgomery. She seems to have claimed the Barony of Clifford in right of her father, but not the Earldom of Cumberland. Her life occupies more than three columns of the 'D.N.B.,' and Mr. G. F. R. Barker, who wrote it, gives many references to other lives, some of considerable length, and as many as twelve references to 'N. & Q.' Her father's life (George Clifford) occupies four columns in the 'Dictionary,' and her mother's (Margaret Clifford) another column. A full answer to MR. LEVESON-GOWER's request for information would occupy several pages of 'N. & Q.' Her name occurs in all books about Westmorland or South-West Yorkshire. I find I have nine references to her in the first volume of

my 'Flemings in Oxford' (Oxford Historical Society, vol. xlv.). I have always felt the greatest interest in her, but have in many years' research not got to the end of what is to be found out about her in the articles above mentioned and the references contained in them.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

Her will is given in *Archæologia Æliana*, New Series, vol. i. (1857), p. 1, in a biography written by the Rev. James Raine, jun., M.A. The paper is entitled 'Anne, Countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery.'

BROWNMOOR.

By an unaccountable slip in my query, ante, p. 310, I asked for information respecting Anne Clifford, Countess of Cumberland. Anne Clifford, it is needless to remark, was never Countess of Cumberland, although she inherited the Barony of Clifford, which descended in the female line.

ARTHUR F. G. LEVESON-GOWER.

Athenæum Club.

ELIZABETH EVELYN (12 S. i. 288), who died in 1651, was the daughter of Sir John Rivers of Kent and granddaughter of John Rivers, Lord Mayor of London. She married George Evelyn of Everley and West Dean, Wilts (1581-1637), and had four children: Sir John of West Dean; George, who died young; Arthur, who was a prominent Roundhead and Governor of Wallingford; and Elizabeth, who married Sir James Tyrrell of Essex. Her granddaughter married Robert Pierrepont and became the mother of three Earls of Kingston. "My sister Hart" refers to Jane Evelyn, the fourth daughter of John Evelyn of Godstone, and sister of George. She married (1) Sir Anthony Benn, Recorder of London; and (2) Sir Eustace Hart, Knt. "Niece the Lady Elizabeth Gray, the Countess of Kent's daughter," should be great-niece. Jane Evelyn's daughter by Sir Anthony Benn, Amabella, married Henry Gray, ninth Earl of Kent. "Niece Mrs. Anne Needum, Sir Robert Needum's daughter." John Evelyn ('Diary,' Sept. 17, 1657) speaks of Sir Robert Needham as "a relation of mine." I should much like to know the connexion. "Cousin Mr. George Eveling, Sir Thomas Eveling's brother." He was the son of Thomas Evelyn of Long Ditton, and half-brother of Sir Thomas Evelyn. He resided at Huntercombe in Buckinghamshire.

H. MAYNARD SMITH.

**MATERIA MEDICA IN THE TALMUDIC AGE:** "KIKOYOUN" (12 S. i. 102, 122, 257).—Will you please permit me to thank your valued correspondent C. C. B. at last reference for his kindly observations, and also to endeavour to clear up a very obscure passage in Biblical exegesis arising directly out of the excellent comments made by C. C. B.?

The *kikoyoun* in Jonah iv. 6 to 10, rendered "gourd" in the R.V., is now recognized by the united confirmation and testimony of many eminent writers and travellers in ancient and modern times (including such distinguished exegetes as Rabbi David Kimchi *in loco*, who quotes from the Talmud and from the Responsa of the Gaonim in favour of regarding the *kikoyoun* as an "illon" or tree; and Rashi, who considers it was a tall umbrageous kind of shrub, as a particular variety of the *Ricinus communis*, or castor-oil plant. The authors of the Septuagint, in transcribing *kikoyoun* as κολλοκύνθη, and those of the Vulgate in translating it into *hedera* or ivy, were betrayed by the initial difficulties of the text. They were confronted with the question of height and shade, but, with their limited knowledge of plant and tree life, they could scarcely do any better. Neither the ivy, which is a very slow-growing shrub, nor the *Lagenaria vulgaris*, or "bottle-gourd," a genus distinct from the *Cucurbita*, or "pumpkin" tribe (though it attains to a height of 7 ft.), comes within the essential limit of the problem, in not being liable to rapid denudation by parasitical insects. Now travellers in the East, like Niebuhr, Bochart, Michaelis, and Volney have remarked the beautiful climbing tree known as the *Palma Christi*, or castor-oil plant, a variety of the *Ricinus communis*, known to Hippocrates and Dioscorides, who refer to it as *kiki* and *κροτών*; or Herodotus, who names it *σιλίκυπριον* or the "Silicyprian plant from which the oil called *kiki* is extracted"; and to Avicenna, who quotes from Dioscorides thus:—

"Ricini autem nomen accepit a similitudine quæ est illius semini cum ricino animali. Arbuseula est parvæ ficus altitudine, foliis platani, truncus ramisque cavis in calami modum, semine in uvis asperis. Ex eo oleum kikinum exprimitur, cibis quidem ineptum; sed alias et ad lucernas et emplastra utile."

This description corresponds in certain particulars with the "wild sesame," and with the "croton," shrubs that do not attain lofty dimensions, the sesame never exceeding 4 ft., the croton rarely attain-

ing more than 15 ft. in height. Moreover, the *Ricinus*, sometimes called the *Pentadactylus*, is infested by parasites that batten on its branches. Niebuhr mentions that there is a plant or tree known to the Arabs as *Elcheroa*, with very large leaves, that only lives about four months in the year. Michaelis tells us that this tree, identified also by Rumphius as the *Ricinus* or *Palma Christi*, is frequently despoiled by a species of black caterpillar, the *toulangas* of Jonah.

"These are produced," he states, "in great quantities in the summer-time, during a gentle rain. They eat up the leaves of the *Palma Christi*, and gnaw its branches to the pith, in a single night."

Now if we follow Fuerst, who derived the root of *kiki* and *kikoyoun* from the same old obsolete stem of *kook*, to purge, and venture likewise to suggest that the *youn* of *kikoyoun* is a terminal of magnitude, or extension (of which other examples abound in *higgoyoun*, *rahoyoun*, *appeeryoun*, *nissoyoun*, *riffyoun*, and in 2 Sam. xxi. 20, where *ish modoun* may be rendered "a man of mark," from *modod*, to measure; compare therewith *ish novoun*, a man of supreme judgment, *avaddoun*, *kishroun*, &c., in which *oun* is the intensive terminal), we are not very far then from the heart of the problem in selecting the tall and magnificent flowering shrub called *Palma Christi* as the tree under which Jonah sought shelter from the fierce rays of the sun, and which, owing to the rapacity of the *toulangas*, was destroyed in "a couple of nights"; reading *shaybein loyello* (between the night), when it grew; *uvvein loyello* (and between the night), when it disappeared, instead of the Massoretic *shaybin* and *uvvin*; in which course we are somewhat confirmed by the French School, who wisely left *kikoyoun* untranslated, but rendered the beautiful passage, "shaybein loyello hoyo, uvvein loyello ovoid," by "il est venu en une nuit, et en une nuit il a péri."

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney, N.E.

"AS DEAD AS QUEEN ANNE" (12 S. i. 289).—This saying seems to have been in use very soon after the death of the Queen. 'A Ballad on the Duke of Marlborough's Funeral, August 9, 1722,' printed in Lady Pennyman's 'Miscellanies,' 1740, has the line:—

He's as dead as Queen Anne the day after she dy'd.

See 'N. & Q.,' 7 S. xi. 444. It is curious that Swift, in the first of his dialogues of 'Polite

Conversation,' printed in 1738, but written a good many years earlier, makes Queen Elizabeth the symbol. "What news, Mr. Neverout?" says Lady Smart; to which comes the reply: "Why, Madam, Queen Elizabeth's dead." French equivalents (see 7 S. ii. 458; iii. 14) are "Henri Quatre est sur le Pont Neuf," "C'est vieux comme le Pont Neuf," and "ça, c'est de l'ancien Testament!"

G. L. APPERSON.

DEATH WARRANTS (12 S. i. 49, 111, 157, 210, 289).—MR. ERIC R. WATSON says at the last reference that in capital cases the Clerk of Assize delivers an order for execution to the Under-Sheriff. I have been Clerk of Assize on the South Wales circuit for over a quarter of a century, and have never signed nor delivered to an Under-Sheriff an order for execution.

In this I follow the custom of my predecessors in office. I cannot speak for the custom on circuits other than my own.

STEPHEN COLERIDGE.

The Ford, Chobham.

BARONETAGE (12 S. i. 229).—In the 'Complete Baronetage,' edited by G. E. C. (the late George Edward Cokayne), vol. i., 1900, pp. xiii, xiv, the eighteenth-century Baronetages mentioned are:—

"1720.—'The Baronetage of England,' etc., by Arthur Collins' [the well known editor of Collins' 'Peerage']. 2 vols., 8vo."

"1727.—'The English Baronets'....[edited by and] printed for Thomas Wotton. 3 vols., 12mo."

"1741.—'The English Baronetage....[with] an account of such Nova Scotia Baronets as are of English families now resident in England' [edited by and] printed for Thomas Wotton. 4 vols. (the third vol. being in two parts...), 8vo. This is the same work, but greatly enlarged, as the one next above. Its editor, in the preface, acknowledges his obligations to 'Arthur Collins, Esq., the author of the "Peerage of England,".... This work, which contains numerous monumental inscriptions, etc., is still 'the fullest source of information upon many of the families which it commemorates.'

"1769.—'A New Baronetage of England, or a genealogical and historical account of the present English Baronets,' printed for J. Almon. 3 vols., 12mo.

"1771.—'The Baronetage of England containing a genealogical and historical account of all the English Baronets now existing,' etc., with 'an account of such Nova Scotia Baronets, as are of English families,' by E. Kimber and R. Johnson. 3 vols., 8vo. This is an abridgement of Wotton's valuable work (1741) which (in a meagre form) is here continued up to date."

Then follows, 1801-05, 'The Baronetage of England,' by the Rev. William Betham, 5 vols., 4to.

Regarding Thomas Wotton, a foot-note says that he

"possessed the best materials which then existed, and even now exist for such a purpose—the collections made by Peter le Neve, Esq., Norroy [1704-27]. These, as far as they relate to the 'Baronetage,' are now in the library of the College of Arms."

Another foot-note says that

"Collins is often credited with being the actual author of this work [the 1741 'Baronetage'], an error which obtained great circulation from the well known Sir Egerton Brydges having stated in the preface to his valuable edition (1812) of Collins' 'Peerage,' that Arthur Collins 'reprinted and completed, in 1741 in 5 vols., 8vo, his incomplete Baronetage of 1720,' to which [erroneous] statement Brydges adds (most justly) that this Baronetage of 1741 is 'an admirable work.'"

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE thanked for reply.]

SUPPOSED MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE (12 S. i. 289).—The famous "Pendleton Murder" was one of the chief criminal "sensations" of 1817. I possess a pamphlet entitled:—

"A Correct Report of the Trial of William Holden, James Ashcroft the elder, James Ashcroft the younger, David Ashcroft, and John Robinson for the Murder of Margaret Marsden and Hannah Partington; and for Robbery in the dwelling-house of Mr. Thos. Littlewood at Pendleton.....Taken in short-hand by George Taylor, solicitor....."

"Manchester: Printed and Published by J. Pratt, 23 St. Mary's-Gate."

It contains the following MS. marginal notes in a contemporary hand:—

"I was present at the above awful scene [i.e., the execution at Lancaster Gaol] and saw the men come upon the platform, and in short the whole demeanour of the unhappy men until they were turned off. Wm. Hickery."....."I was so convinced of their guilt that it counterpoised the feelings I otherwise must have experienced on seeing them executed, more especially as they were the first persons I had ever seen ex<sup>d</sup>. W.H."

In another pamphlet entitled 'Lancaster Castle: its History and Associations,' by J. Hall (Lancaster, printed and published by W. Ireland; London, Whittaker & Co., Ave Maria Lane, 1843), which appeared twenty-five years after the crime, there is an account of the execution, pp. 51-2. The author tells us:—

".....there was very great excitement in the country, for a long period, in consequence of the very general report of their innocence.....The poor fellows continued to declare their innocence to the last moment.....At this execution, nothing could exceed the excitement—which was kept alive upwards of twelve months—every one being quite satisfied of the innocence of the culprits; however, the grave has closed over them—the searcher of hearts only can adjudicate."

According to 'The Newgate Calendar,' by A. Knapp and Wm. Baldwin, 1828, iv. 215-9, the three Ashcrofts and William Holden

"had for several years subsisted by plunder and gaming; for although brought up to the trade of weavers they had long declined seeking their livelihood on an honest pursuit of their business. James Ashcroft, the elder.....had formerly been in the Methodist connexion, but had been expelled .....for immoral conduct. He was quite a fanatic, and was fully persuaded that.....he could work miracles, and that, having once attained the perfection of grace, he could never again fall; consequently, he imagined he could offend Heaven with impunity.....there was not a man in the country who read the evidence against them who did not rejoice in their conviction and punishment."

Joseph Nadin, Deputy Constable of Manchester, apprehended the prisoners. He was a much hated person in his day, and his connexion with the case probably helped to ensure sympathy for the Ashcrofts. Cf. Samuel Bamford's 'Life of a Radical' and Archibald Prentice's 'Hist. of Manchester.' There is an account of the case also in 'Celebrated Trials....' Knight and Lacey, 1825, vi. 243-52. Sir Richard Richards, who tried it, was an able judge, and the evidence against the accused was very strong.

I should advise MR. R. GRIME to write to *The Manchester City News*, which used to contain a local 'Notes and Queries' column, if, as I hope, that excellent journal still exists. HORACE BLEACKLEY.

[We are glad to be able to say that our Manchester contemporary still flourishes.]

## Notes on Books.

*Athenæum Subject Index to Periodicals* :—

*Theology and Philosophy.* 1s. 6d. net.

*European War.* 1s. 6d. net.

*Sports and Games.* 6d. net.

*Economic and Political Sciences.* 1s. net.

*Education.* 1s. net.

*Fine Arts and Archaeology.* 1s. net.

*Music.* 6d. net.

*Science and Technology.* 2s. 6d. net.

*Preventive Medicine and Hygiene.* 6d. net.

*Language and Literature.* 1s. 6d. net.

(*Athenæum* Office, Bream's Buildings.)

THE latest of *The Athenæum Subject Indexes* to Periodicals for 1915, 'Language and Literature,' is the third in point of size, the two larger ones being 'Science and Technology' and the 'European War.' In all ten have now been published, and this gives an opportunity for glancing at the general value of the new Index, which is stated to be "issued at the request of the Council of the Library Association." Both *The Athenæum* and the Association deserve warm congratulations and encouragement on having under-

taken a task so huge and arduous, and, from the publisher's point of view, so thankless. When Poole's invaluable 'Index' came to an end some years ago it was dealing with fewer than forty periodicals. Fletcher and Bowker's, which took up the work later, was courageous enough to index a hundred more. But the present undertaking goes far beyond their modest aims, and actually indexes at any rate the most important articles in some four hundred periodicals, including a number of weekly journals of a literary, technical, or general character, as well as the monthlies and quarterlies. The list of publications indexed is probably an eye-opener to many persons unacquainted with the extent of current periodical literature, although it embraces very few foreign periodicals, except a fair number of American origin.

Whatever we may say here by way of criticism (and it is not much) will be said in the most friendly spirit, and in the hope of inducing others to help, by means of financial or practical support, in making this very promising Index a still more comprehensive work of reference to the immense stores of information and learning that lie half-unused in the world's periodicals. We should like to see more foreign periodicals indexed, especially such works as the *Revue Celtique*, *Romania*, *Americana*, *Germania*, and *Anglia*; and more attention paid to the transactions of learned societies, both at home and abroad, and to the scientific and technical journals, the enormous number of which can be realized by a glance at the list of periodicals taken in by the Science Library at South Kensington, or by any good university library. Articles are continually appearing in these publications of much higher importance in their particular branches of investigation than the majority of those in the better-known periodicals, although their interest is, of course, limited to a comparatively small circle of readers. Thus under 'Numismatics' we missed the journals of the Royal and the British Numismatic Societies; nor do we find that of the British Archaeological Association. Local antiquarian societies also, like the Essex Field Club, are constantly publishing articles which deserve to be recorded; for example, there is a report, on the scale of a comprehensive monograph, recently issued by the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia, on Grimes' Graves. This body of work is not included in the Index. Under 'Mountaineering' we find the Royal Geographical Society's journal, but not *The Alpine Journal*—a serious omission. Under 'Sport,' *The Scottish Field* is quite as well worth including as our *English Field*. The *Chicago Dial* ought certainly to be indexed in the literary section. There also the periodical collections of essays and studies issued by the English Association might well have been included. The only way to get such sources adequately opened up would be to enlist the services of students interested in special subjects. It would, perhaps, be enough if attention were called to items of peculiar importance, without any attempt to index such publications exhaustively. It is true that many articles of this class eventually appear in book-form; but this does not alter the case for their admission, since a great many of those included—for instance, the Shakespearian papers of Mrs. Stopes, and several essays by James Huneker—have already so appeared.



It is questionable whether the method adopted of bringing out the Index in class sections is the most convenient. It is, of course, understood that when these are collected into a volume the arrangement will be in one alphabetical order. But there are drawbacks to even the temporary adoption of the present plan, the most obvious being that we have to wait some time for any particular section in which we are interested. Then, again, it is often uncertain in what section we must look for a given subject. At first we thought the valuable articles in *The Athenæum* on Perceval had been omitted; but we found them noted under 'Arthurian Legends,' although Sir Gawayn, who is more correctly Arthurian than Perceval, has a heading to himself. We find the Stone Age in the 'Language and Literature' section; articles on health, disease, hygiene, &c., not in the Dewey order, but under 'Economic and Political Sciences'; and Bibliography and Library Science—admirably indexed, by the way—under 'Language and Literature.' A serious difficulty arises from the classification of persons under the subjects in which they distinguished themselves, every list containing references to many obituary and other bibliographical or critical notices. Thus the list on 'Economic and Political Sciences' gives articles on the piratical Nutt brothers, on T. P. O'Connor, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the politician and merchant J. W. Jagger, the journalist Denis Crane, Sir Hamar Greenwood, M.P., Judge D. P. Hatch, John Hay, Mlle. Ivanitzky, and Lord Strathcona, with many more. Doubtless, these are all correctly classified; but it is hard to call upon the consultant to solve a problem in classification before he can find any reference. How is he to know that piracy is a branch of 'Economic Science'? We may be permitted to hope that the other method, continuous indexing, will be adopted in future instalments. This will probably save labour to the indexer, will certainly save greatly on the cost of combining the consecutive sections, and, we think, will spare the reader trouble. Two excellent features are the Author Index and the brief analytical notes inscribed in many entries not sufficiently explained by their titles.

In work of this peculiar kind, to avoid misprints and errors of arrangement would be superhuman. Yet we have detected exceedingly few. Mr. D. Rhys Phillips has been made a doctor on p. 17 of the latest section, where we also notice trifling errors of accent, &c., like Bédier, Hablôt K. Browne, Merimée (for Méréimée), and Sevastopool. On p. 28 of this section it ought to have been recognized and explained that the additional numbers of *The Spectator* recently published by Sir J. G. Frazer, as the "result of a renewed search among the papers of *The Spectator Club*," were not genuine papers by Addison or Steele, but admirable imitations by the scholarly editor.

*The Quarterly Review* for April opens with a paper entitled 'Philosophy and Theism,' by Prof. J. A. Smith, being a discussion of the several positions taken up in recent works, on the one hand by Prof. Ward and Mr. A. J. Balfour in their defence of Theism, and on the other by Mr. Bernard Bosanquet, who maintains that religion "neither needs nor establishes any external or isolable God." Prof. Smith's concluding paragraph is rather amusing in its cheerful

invitation to a despairing reader to "await further contributions, or perhaps a judicial summing up." Mr. Ernest Young has a good and well-timed account of the Boy Scout Movement, which, we hope, will be widely read by those engaged in education. Prof. A. V. Dicey's 'Thoughts on the Parliament of Scotland' is more in our own line. As he justly says, the Parliament of Scotland has not hitherto received the attention which its history deserves. These pages may serve as a good introduction to the study. Sir Home Gordon on 'W. G.' writes pleasantly upon a pleasant subject, though with a touch of aloofness—obviously fitting—but such as two years ago it would have been difficult to imagine in any one competent to discourse on matters so sacrosanct as cricket and a cricketer. Sir Archibald Geikie gives us a good example of the kind of classical essay he has made his own, product of a careful and scientific investigation of the *terrain* in question, combined with keen observation of its peculiar beauties and of its relations with the world outside, and informed by a vivid and—so to say—concrete reading of his author. This time it is 'Horace at his Sabine Farm.' Mr. Humphry Ward's article, on the recently published Granville Correspondence, is one of the most interesting in the number, perhaps for the very reason that the correspondence itself is entertaining and informing without being of first-rate importance. Mr. Ward quotes judiciously from Lady Bessborough's letters, and, in fact, is particularly good on the ladies who figure in the book.

The remaining papers deal with the problems of the moment, and two of them have in addition great scientific and historical interest: these are Prof. E. P. Stebbing's discussion of the importance of the forests of Finland, and Prof. F. J. C. Hearnshaw's survey of compulsory military service in England.

## Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

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

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.

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."

BARON BOURGEOIS, Mr. F. W. CRAWFORD, and C. H. S. M.—Forwarded.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1916.

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## Notes.

LAWYERS EMPLOYED BY  
WINCHESTER COLLEGE  
DURING THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

THE old Account-rolls of Winchester College usually contain, under the heading *'Feoda'*, a record of the officials, chiefly lawyers, whose services were remunerated by an annual fee. At 11 S. xii. 496, I happened to quote the entries under that heading for the year 1415-6; and this led to my receiving privately from another contributor, who is collecting information about the practices of mediæval lawyers (cf. 11 S. xii. 400), the suggestion that I should compile a list of the lawyers whom the College employed during the fifteenth century. Hence the subjoined list, which is offered in the hope that it may be of interest to others as well as to my friend H. C.—N. Among the names occurring in it are those of six men who eventually reached the judicial

bench. But I have not limited the list strictly to lawyers. It includes all the persons who are mentioned in the Account-rolls under *'Feoda'* down to the year 1500-1. As I occasionally refer in my notes to P.C.C. wills, I ought to explain that these references are derived from the British Record Society's Index; it seemed useful to add them, but I have had no opportunity of examining the contents of the wills.

1. 1394-5, William Pope, steward (*"senescallus Collegii"*; *"tenens curias et supervidens rectorias et maneria"*); fee, 4*l.*, last paid in 1403-4 (roll of 1404-5 missing).

2. 1398-9, John Dekene, steward of Downton, Combe (*i.e.*, Coombe-Bissett), and Eling manors; fee, from 26*s.* 8*d.* to 40*s.*, not paid after 1403-4.

3. 1398-9, Mr. John Peyngeston (Penkston, Penxton), *"advocatus"*; in and after 1405-6, advocate in the Consistory Court, Winchester; fee, 13*s.* 4*d.*, last paid in 1407-8 (roll of 1408-9 missing).

4. 1398-9, Mr. Thomas Hurseley, notary; fee, 13*s.* 4*d.*, last paid in 1418-9 (rolls of 1419-20 and 1420-1 missing).

5. 1398-9, John Sutton, attorney in the Common Bench; fee, 6*s.* 8*d.* in 1398-9 and 13*s.* 4*d.* later, last paid (with extra *"reward"* of 3*s.* 4*d.*) in 1406-7.

6. 1399-1400, Thomas Banke (Banks, Bang), attorney in the Exchequer; fee, 6*s.* 8*d.*, last paid in 1423-4. Probably identical with Thomas Banke, who became baron of the Exchequer in 1424 (Foss, *'Judges of England'*). For a like promotion, see No. 69 below; and in connexion with such promotions see Inderwick's remarks about the early barons of the Exchequer in his *'Introduction'* to *'Calendar of Inner Temple Records'*, i. xxxix.

7. 1400-1, Richard Wallop, counsel (*"consiliarius"*); no fee recorded; mentioned in 1405-6 with note *"nil: obiit,"* and lastly in 1406-7 with note *"nil adhuc."* Presumably not the same as No. 27 below.

8. 1403-4, Walter Holmes, attorney in the Common Bench; fee, 6*s.* 8*d.*; not mentioned in 1405-6 (roll of 1404-5 missing). Cf. No. 14 below.

9. 1403-4, John Broughton, counsel (*"jurisperitus existens de consilio Collegii"*); fee, 13*s.* 4*d.*; in 1406-7, *"nil quia decessit."*

10. 1403-4, William Stokes, counsel; fee, 13*s.* 4*d.*; in 1405-6 became steward of the College manors in Middlesex and Berks; fee, 26*s.* 8*d.*, last paid in 1412-3.

11. 1405-6, John Champflour, counsel; styled "squyer" in 1405-6; fee, 20s., last paid in 1407-8 (roll of 1408-9 missing).

12. 1405-6, Thomas Trovey, clerk of accounts and lands at 40s., and for next two years at 20s. a year; again in 1417-8 and onwards at 26s. 8d.; and last paid (13s. 4d.) in 1423-4. The office of clerk of accounts was paid for under "stipendia servientium" in and after 1423-4, Thomas Ferroure being paid that year 26s. 8d.

13. 1405-6, John Fromond, steward ("senescallus terrarum Collegii") for Hants and Wilts at 5*l.*, and in and after 1414-5 also for Middlesex and Berks with the fee increased to 6*l.* 13s. 4d.; but until 1414-5 he regularly declined the fee, receiving (as the roll of 1410-1 states) "nil quia nil voluit recipere." He died in November, 1420. See 11 S. xii. 294, 433.

14. 1405-6, Thomas Holmes, attorney in the King's Bench (cf. No. 8 above); fee, 6s. 8d., raised in 1407-8 to 13s. 4d. In 1409-10 he is mentioned as "nuper attornatus Collegii," and a reward of 20*d.* was given to his clerk.

15. 1407-8, William Byngham (Bengham), attorney in the Common Bench; fee, 6s. 8d. (with a reward of 3s. 4d.) in 1407-8, and afterwards 13s. 4d., last paid in 1424-5 (roll of 1425-6 missing).

16. 1407-8, John Hals, counsel ("jurisperitus," "consiliarius"), and in and after 1413-4 "sergeant" or "serviens legis"; fee, 13s. 4d. (with extra reward of 6s. 8d. in 1411-2), last paid in 1421-2 (roll of 1422-3 missing). He became serjeant in 1413 (Pulling's 'Order of the Coif'), and was appointed a judge of the Common Pleas in 1423 and of the King's Bench in 1424 (Foss). The Account-roll of 1431-2 contains, under "Custus forinsecus cum donis," the entry: "In v lagenis vini rubi emptis et missis ad Hals justiciarium domini Regis et ad Torcopeler existentes Wynton in festo Translationis sti Swyththuni, iijs. iiij*d.*" As to Torcopeler, see 'Turcopolier' in the 'N.E.D.," "the commander of the turcoples or light-armed soldiers of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem."

17. 1407-8, William Wawayn and Thomas Broun, clerks to John Wakefeld, attorney (in the Common Bench) of William Perot and Alice his wife when vouched to warranty in the suit between the College and Thomas Camoys as to the manor of Eling, Hants. (Cf. Kirby's 'Annals,' 17.) The clerks were paid "nil adhuc" in 1407-8, but afterwards a fee of 13s. 4d., last paid in 1412-3. As to Thomas Broun, see No. 26 below.

18. 1409-10, Thomas Emory, attorney in the Common Bench; no fee mentioned, and the entry struck out.

19. 1409-10, John Mist (Myst), auditor of accounts of bailiffs and farmers; fee, 13s. 4d., last paid in 1418-9 (rolls of 1419-20 and 1420-1 missing).

20. 1409-10, John Gyles, steward's "locum tenens" in Hants and Wilts; paid, this year and next, 13s. 4d.

21. 1409-10, Robert Ticchefeld, clerk of lands and accounts; fee, 20s., and later usually 40s., last paid in 1416-7. For his successor see No. 12 above.

22. 1410-1, Henry Kesewyk, "sollicitator Collegii in curiis [or curia] domini Regis"; usual fee, 13s. 4d., but sometimes with a reward, e.g., of 26s. 8d. in 1411-2. Died in 1420. See 11 S. xii. 496.

23. 1410-1, William Faukener (Fauconer), counsel; fee, 20s., not paid after 1411-2. The will of one William Fauconer, of Kingsclere, Hants, was proved P.C.C. 1413. Cf. 'Vict. Hist. Hants,' iv. 260, 261.

24. 1413-4, Richard Wyot, counsel; fee, 20s., last paid in 1418-9 (rolls of 1419-20 and 1420-1 missing).

25. 1413-4, John Broun, attorney in the Common Bench; fee (only this year), 6s. 8d. Perhaps really the same as No. 26.

26. 1414-5, Thomas Broun (Brown), attorney in the Common Bench; fee, 6s. 8d., last paid to him as attorney in 1443-4; but see No. 40 below. Perhaps late clerk to John Wakefeld, see No. 17 above.

27. 1421-2, Richard Wallop, steward; fee, 5*l.*, last paid in 1429-30. Presumably not the same as No. 7 above.

28. 1421-2, John Arnold, notary; fee, 6s. 8d., only this year, but roll of 1422-3 missing.

29. 1421-2, Edmund Nyngge (Nenge), auditor; fee, 13s. 4d., last paid in 1428-9; but in 1424-5, when he acted, not as auditor, but as clerk of lands, he got 30s. for  $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the year, under "stipendia servientium."

30. 1423-4, Mr. Robert Heete, notary; fee, 6s. 8d. Fellow of the College; died February, 1432/3. See 11 S. ix. 466; xii. 313.

31. 1424-5, Walter Cordray, auditor; fee, 13s. 4d., last paid in 1426-7 (roll of 1427-8 missing).

32. 1428-9, Robert Colpays, attorney in the Common Bench; fee, 10s., but in and after 1433/4 13s. 4d. "ex speciali gratia," last paid for part of 1445-6 (see roll of 1446-7). He founded an obit which was first kept at the College in 1446-7.

33. 1428-9, Thomas Warf (Quarfe, Querfe), attorney in the Exchequer; fee, 6s. 8d., last paid in 1441-2.

34. 1429-30, William Chamburleyn, counsel; fee, 13s. 4d., last paid in 1443-4.

35. 1431-2, Thomas Haydock, steward; fee, 5l., last paid in 1450-1. Probably the Thomas Haydock who acquired Greywell manor, Hants, in 1444. See 'Vict. Hist. Hants,' iv. 77.

36. 1433-4, Mr. William Calverhull, notary; fee, 6s. 8d.; succeeded in 1453-4 by No. 43 below, but served again in 1461-2 (rolls of 1462-3 and 1463-4 missing). Fellow of the College; he styled himself (in our Register O) William Balton *alias* Calverhull.

37. 1433-4, John Langport (Lampport), auditor; fee, 13s. 4d., last paid in 1468-9. Served also as clerk of accounts from 1428-9 to 1450-1 at stipend of 40s.

38. 1443-4, Robert Glowceter, attorney in the Exchequer; fee, 6s. 8d., last paid in 1459-60 (roll of 1460-1 missing).

39. 1444-5, Michael Skillyng; office not stated, but probably counsel; fee, 13s. 4d., last paid in 1461-2. He lived at Lainston (see 'Vict. Hist. Hants,' iii. 445).

40. 1444-5, Thomas Brown, clerk to the Chief Justice of the Common Bench, paid 6s. 8d. "pro consiliis et favoribus suis impensis." This payment does not recur after 1452-3. Probably identical with No. 26 above.

41. 1446-7, — Rampston (Ramston), attorney in the Common Bench; fee, 6s. 8d. (with 3s. 4d. for half of previous year), last paid in 1452-3.

42. 1449-50, Thomas Wellys (Welle), counsel; fee, 6s. 8d., raised next year to 13s. 4d.; became steward in 1451-2 at 5l., last paid in 1487-8 (roll of 1488-9 missing). See 11 S. xi. 222.

H. C.

Winchester College.

(To be concluded.)

# 'THE STANDARD.'

(See *ante*, p. 341.)

WHEN Peel in 1845 resolved to pass his Maynooth Bill to give a grant to the Roman Catholic College, he knew well the storm with which the proposal would be received. What Macaulay described in fierce scorn as "the bray of Exeter Hall" was heard resounding every day and night. Peel, therefore, took care to secure Giffard's influence, and succeeded in inducing him not to oppose the measure either in *The Morning Herald* or *The Standard*. Giffard was converted, upon the ground that the

measure was indispensably necessary for the peace of Ireland. Peel, however, did not show much gratitude; for when he brought in his Bill for the abolition of the Corn Laws, he failed even to pay Giffard the compliment of apprising him of his intention, and Greville, in his diary on the 5th of December, records how the whole town had been electrified on the previous day by an article in *The Times* which announced that Parliament would be called early in January in order that the total repeal of the Corn Laws might be proposed:—

"Nobody [writes Greville] knew whether to believe it or not, though all seemed staggered, and the more so because *The Standard*, though affecting to disbelieve *The Times*, and treating it as a probable fiction, did not contradict it from authority, as might naturally have been expected if it had been untrue."

The year 1845 was a prosperous one for the daily press, being the year of the great railway mania; the newspapers were inundated with long advertisements of prospectuses of new companies. *The Morning Herald* benefited to such an extent that the paper had to be extended to twenty pages, and the net profit amounted to 3,000l. a week. This induced Baldwin to spend lavishly, paying increased sums to his contributors, by which both his papers derived advantage. At that time there was great competition among the daily papers as to which should be the first to publish news from India, and Baldwin kept a vessel stationed at Calais with steam up to receive the dispatch from his courier, who had brought it through France from Marseilles. At times the French Government would vexatiously stop the courier for acting contrary to French regulations.

On the 21st of January, 1846, appeared another competitor for early intelligence. On that day *The Daily News* was started, with Charles Dickens as editor. After nineteen days, however, he had had quite enough of editing a daily paper, and for three months the paper struggled on, finding great difficulty in keeping afloat. Dilke\* was called in to the rescue; his first act was to reduce the price from fivepence to twopence halfpenny, and his next to arrange for the paper to obtain the earliest news. The appearance of *The Daily News* was a good thing for Baldwin, for it caused the old feud between *The Times* and *The*

\* Dilke was at the time editing his own paper, *The Athenæum*, and in order to devote his whole time to *The Daily News*, he appointed T. K. Hervey to the editorship of *The Athenæum*.

*Morning Herald* to be patched up; and Walter, who had until then excluded *The Morning Herald* from the system of Continental expresses which he had magnificently organized, and in which he had allowed *The Morning Chronicle* and *The Morning Post* to participate, now invited Baldwin to share in the arrangement. Baldwin, seeking further to reduce expenses, arranged with Dilke to have *The Daily News* supplied with the news from India at the same time as his own papers; but the arrangement did not work satisfactorily, and its termination was announced in the paper on the 28th of October in the same year. *The Daily News*, being left to contend single-handed against all the other papers, was obliged, owing to the great additional expense thus incurred, to increase its price to threepence.\*

The great prosperity brought to *The Morning Herald* and *The Standard* by the railway mania was soon to end; in the October of the following year, 1847, came the gigantic collapse. In Dasent's 'Life of Delane,' vol. i. p. 49, it is recorded how *The Times* exposed the mania, although by so doing the proprietors suffered "a vast pecuniary loss through the stoppage of advertisements, but the gain to prospective investors must have been incalculable." *The Times* had on November 17th, 1845, published an elaborate analysis of the competing

schemes, which showed there were over twelve hundred projected railways seeking to raise in the aggregate over five hundred millions of money. When the crash came, the failure of company after company caused ruin in thousands of homes. One of the largest advertisement agents of the time has since told me that the debts on their books at the time of the panic swallowed up the entire profits the firm would have gained had all gone well. These long advertisements were not so profitable to the Government as the smaller ones, which got hustled out of the papers for want of space, as the advertisement tax was the same—one shilling and sixpence—on each. Curiously enough, Justin McCarthy, usually so accurate, writes in his 'History of Our Own Times,' vol. iii. p. 239: "There was a considerable duty—sixpence, or some such sum—on every advertisement."

Not only did *The Morning Herald*, during the railway mania, gain large sums from its advertisement columns, but the sale also increased. During 1845 the daily average was 6,400—the highest it had attained since 1837, when the average was 6,600 daily. In the panic year 1847 it dropped to 4,800, and by 1854 it had fallen to 3,700. Its great rival *The Times*, however, for those years showed a considerable increase of sales: in 1837 its daily average was only 10,700, while in 1845 it had reached 25,900; in 1847 the sale was 29,000, in 1852 it exceeded 42,000. The death of the Duke of Wellington in that year added considerably to the sale; on the 15th of September, the day after his death, *The Times* contained a full memoir of twenty-one columns. The sale of *The Morning Herald* for the same year was over 4,100, not 3,200 as given in the return made to Delane ('John Delane,' by Dasent, vol. i. p. 153). In 1854, the year of the war in the Crimea, the sale of *The Times* exceeded 51,000 daily. It was during that year that a series of attacks on the Court, and especially on the Prince Consort, appeared in the press, and Greville states: "*The Morning Herald* and *The Standard* poured forth article after article, and letter after letter, full of the bitterest abuse and all sorts of lies." "The attack began in *The Daily News* and *The Morning Advertiser*, particularly the latter." Disraeli was very angry about it, writing to Lord Henry Lennox: "I am disgusted with the silly *Herald* and the stupid *Standard* mixing themselves up in the mud. There were plenty of scavengers among the *canaglia*" (Monypenny, vol. iii. p. 530). I well remember the ridiculous

\* 'The Papers of a Critic, selected from the Writings of Charles Wentworth Dilke' (Murray, 1875), gives a full account of the trouble with *The Morning Herald*, in which Dilke states that "there must have been treachery or concert somewhere." Dilke, however, was not to be beaten. He fought bravely on, and often his Continental and Indian news was in advance of the other papers, which would copy his dispatches. To trap them in this, he would at times slip in some words of his own, and my father, who took an active part in pushing the sale and the advertisements, has told me how Dilke would enjoy a hearty laugh at their exposure. I may give an instance of Dilke's success in obtaining early news. The 22nd of February, 1848, was the day when the French Revolution broke out in Paris, and Louis Philippe and his family had to escape to England. I have a letter of the following day, dated from Southampton, thanking my father for the copies of *The Daily News* he had sent of that date, "containing the important intelligence from France, which was the first paper to arrive with the news," and adding that "steps had been at once taken to inform the principal bankers and merchants in the town." Dr. Lardner was at the time the Paris correspondent of the paper, to whom, no doubt, Dilke addressed his hearty thanks. Dilke's agreement with *The Daily News* terminated in the April following, and Mr. Wills, in his farewell letter in the name of the staff, wrote: "Without your energy and consummate skill, *The Daily News* would have died a few months after its birth."

rumours that prevailed at the time, and how the assertion was positively made that the Prince had been committed to the Tower. Delane offered to take up the cudgels in defence of the Court, but, after consultation with the Prince, it was considered best not to take any notice, so *The Times* remained all but silent. That this was the wisest course is shown by the fact that the Earl of Aberdeen,\* on the 17th of January, 1854, was able to write and to congratulate the Queen "on the commencement of a change with respect to the newspaper attacks upon the Prince," and referred to "a very sensible letter in *The Standard* of last night signed D. C. L." (Beresford Hope).

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

(To be concluded.)

## EMENDATIONS OF SHAKESPEARE.

(See ante, p. 343.)

'Romeo and Juliet,' III. v. 178-80 :—

Day, night, hour, tide, time, work, play,  
Alone, in company, still my care hath been  
To have her match'd.

The first of these lines can be made to scan by making *hour*, like "fire," &c., a dissyllable, but it is plain that the words go in couples, and that consequently something has dropped out, unless "time" or "tide" be ejected, and the three or four lines here be divided differently. I suggest

Day, night, *sun*, *shower*, tide, time, work, play,  
where *sun* might have dropped out, and *hour*  
been naturally substituted for *shower*.

'Romeo and Juliet,' III. v. 222 :—

An eagle, madam,  
Hath not so green, so quick, so fair an eye  
As Paris hath.

How can Paris's eye be said to be green, even if an eagle's can, though the latter is brown? The epithet is comically applied to the eyes of Pyramus ('M. N. D.,' V. i. 342). I would substitute *grey* for green, as in 'Venus and Adonis,' 140 :—

Mine eyes are grey and bright and quick in turning.  
But we do find in 'The Two Noble Kinsmen,' in a very Shakespearian passage, "O vouchsafe with that thy rare green<sup>†</sup> eye, which never yet beheld thing maculate, look on thy virgin." Possibly in our passage, as the Nurse is speaking, it may be an intentional absurdity.

\* 'Letters of Queen Victoria,' vol. iii. pp. 7, 8.

† Meaning, however, "fresh," "youthful."

'Julius Cæsar,' I. ii. 38 :—

Cassius,  
Be not deceived : if I have *veil'd* my look,  
I turn the trouble of my countenance  
Merely upon myself.

Here the word *veil'd*, i.e. lowered, is more appropriate. Though the other spelling may well have stood for both words, it would be ambiguous to retain it nowadays.

'Julius Cæsar,' III. i. 174 :—

Our arms in strength of *malice*, and our hearts  
Of brothers' temper, do receive you in  
With all kind love.

For "malice" read *allies*.

'Hamlet,' III. iv. 169 :—

For use almost can change the stamp of nature,  
And either....the devil or throw him out.

Here Shakespeare, or his printer, has set us a fine missing-word competition, which has proved a pretty field for the exercise of ingenuity. The earliest guess was "master," which wrecks the metre. Other suggestions are *curb*, *chain*, *quill*, *lay*, *charm*, *foil*, &c., while some prefer an antithesis to "throw out," e.g. *throne*. My contribution is *cheat*, for we find the expression in 'L. L. L.' IV. iii. 288.

'Hamlet,' IV. i. 40 :—

And let them know, both what we mean to do,  
And what's untimely done,....  
Whose whisper o'er the world's diameter....  
Transports his poison'd shot, may miss our name.  
Here there can be little doubt but that we should fill the gap with *that calumny*, a subject on which Shakespeare is always eloquent and vehement.

'Othello,' IV. ii. 55 :—

A fixed figure for the time of Scorn  
To point his slow *unmoving* finger at.

This, the reading of the Quarto, seems better than that of the Folio, which is followed in the 'Variorum Shakespeare' and by so many other authorities. The apparent contradiction between the two words *slow* and *unmoving*, which has led to many forced explanations, seems to be best removed by taking "unmoving" to mean "that cannot be removed."

'Macbeth,' I. vii. 7 :—

But here upon this bank and *shoal* of time  
We 'ld jump the life to come.

For *shoal* a contributor to 'N. & Q.' on July 7, 1888, suggested *shore*. I would prefer *shelf*, which is used in '3 Hen. VI.,' V. iv. 23, though this is perhaps not a Shakespearian passage. But *shoal* is used only once elsewhere, namely, in 'Henry VIII.' (III. ii. 436).

C. R. HAINES.

Petersfield.



SIMANCAS MSS.: DR. NICOLAS SANDER: DR. OWEN LEWIS.

In his 'Calendar of... State Papers.... Simancas,' vol. iii. p. 119, in a note on a letter from Don Juan de Idiaquez to Don Bernardino de Mendoza, dated May 28, 1581, the late Martin A. S. Hume says:—

"There is in the Paris Archives (Simancas, K. 1448) an extremely eulogistic report upon the career and qualities of Dr. Sanders, in connexion with the suggestion to raise him to the cardinalate. It is sent by the agent of the Duke of Savoy in Madrid to Don Juan de Idiaquez, and is undated, but was probably written shortly before this letter."

The only document in K. 1448 addressed by the Savoyard Ambassador to Idiaquez is No. 156, and is in favour of Dr. Owen Lewis, and belongs to the year 1587 or later. It is endorsed, in very bad handwriting, as follows:—

"Informatione della persona di Mons<sup>re</sup> Audoen, prelado Inglese, data al Ser<sup>mo</sup> S<sup>ro</sup> Duca di Savoia dal vescovo di Vasone, monaco cartusiano, supplicandosi S. M<sup>a</sup> di favorire esso Mons<sup>re</sup> Audoen con Sua San<sup>a</sup> per il Cardinalato, se così la M<sup>a</sup> Sua reputa essere servizio suo."

The "vescovo di Vasone" was William Chisholm, Bishop of Vaison (formerly Bishop of Dunblane), whose biography may be read in the 'D.N.B.'

The document in the Bibliothèque Nationale numbered K. 1448, No. 156, is enclosed in an envelope, on which is written in a nineteenth-century hand:—

"Madrid. 1587? (In fine?)

"L'Ambeur de Savoie, Alessandro Costantino?\* a Juan de Idiaquez. Informazione della persona di Mons<sup>re</sup> Anboino, prelado Inglese, &c. Original, non signé ni daté. Italien."

On this envelope "Anboino," which is a misreading of Audoen, has been corrected in pencil to "Andorno," and the same hand has added below "Sanders."

Hence Major Hume's mistake; but it is an unpardonable one, for he cannot have looked inside the envelope. The document, which is in praise of Audoen Ludovico, *i.e.*, Owen Lewis, who died Bishop of Cassano, Oct. 14, 1595, speaks of the happy memory of Mary, Queen of Scots. As it has not been calendared, it may be very briefly summarized here.

Owen Lewis, it says, was born in a part of Great Britain where the English language was not spoken. He had been professor of

canon and civil law in England and at Paris, and afterwards at the University of Douay, where he had been Regius Professor for seven years. He afterwards became Vicar-General of Cambray and Archdeacon of Hainault. Sent to Rome on business by the Archbishop, he was nominated Referendary of both Signatures by Pope Gregory XIII. At this time he obtained from the Pope the foundation of the English Colleges at Rome and Douay. Afterwards he was Vicar-General of Cardinal Charles Borromeo at Milan, after whose death he returned to Rome and became Secretary of the Sacred Congregation of Bishops.

Speaking of him, the late Dr. T. F. Knox, in 'The First and Second Diaries of the English College, Douay,' at p. ciii, writes:—

"Clement VIII. had determined to include him in the next promotion of Cardinals. This is a fact which Dr. Champney testifies he had himself heard from the mouth of Cardinal Borghese, afterwards Pope Paul V. Dr. Owen Lewis was a man of great learning, ability, and experience in ecclesiastical affairs. He had been one of the vicars general of St. Charles Borromeo at Milan, and the saint is said to have died in his arms. Sixtus V. on the nomination of Philip II. of Spain made him Bishop of Cassano. Clement VIII. appointed him one of the apostolic Visitors of the city of Rome."

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

'KING EDWARD III.': HERALDIC ALLUSION.—This play, attributed by some to Shakespeare, contains a beautiful occult heraldic allusion, which has apparently baffled the commentators.

In Act IV., sc. iv., Edward, Prince of Wales, addressing Audley, says:—

Now, Audley, sound those silver wings of thine, And let those milk-white messengers of time Show thy time's learning in this dangerous time. The late Dr. Furnivall describes this as "an absurdly inconsistent and mixed metaphor," and asks, "Are the silver wings Audley's moustachios, or words of ancient wisdom, or what?"

The silver butterfly was the badge of the Audley family, derived from the original arms, three butterflies argent, subsequently changed for a fret. The badge appears over the tomb of Bishop Audley, Salisbury Cathedral, 1524.

Had the Elizabethan dramatists friends in the College of Arms? The Earl of Southampton's family, the Wrythes or Wriothesleys, were members of that learned corporate body, and the Earl of Essex was acting Earl Marshal during the attainder of the Howards.

ALFRED RODWAY.

Birmingham.

\* Alessandro Costantino was not ambassador of the Duke of Savoy, but merely an informal agent.

EXECUTION OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.—In the 'Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts relating to English Affairs existing in the Archives and Collections of Venice, and in other Libraries of Northern Italy,' vol. viii. p. 255, edited by H. F. Brown, London, 1894, there is the following passage, translated from the Italian, to which Mr. J. E. L. Pickering, the librarian here, has been good enough to call my attention:—

*Giovanni Dolfin, Venetian Ambassador in France, to the Doge and Senate.*

"March 13, 1587.

"The Ambassador of England and the English Agent, the day when they went to Bellièvre to give an account of the death of the Queen of Scotland, being unable to obtain an audience of the King, presented to the Secretary a letter from the Queen addressed to His Majesty; in this letter the Queen laments bitterly that, after having signed the warrant, and given it to Davison to keep merely because she intended in this way to satisfy the demands of her subjects, but not to make use of it, he was so rash as to have overstepped his commission. She shows herself very sorry for the result, and would make public demonstration of that grief. The Ambassador declared that the Queen had caused Davison to be arrested, and had deprived him of his office; while she herself had taken to her bed owing to the great grief she suffered through this untoward event."

The date given above is about five weeks after the execution.

What follows is interesting, but too long to copy for 'N. & Q.' There is also an "Extract from a Letter from Mons. de L. Aubespine, Ambassador of his Most Christian Majesty to the Queen of England," which is interesting; and I should like also to refer to the Preface, xvi *et seq.*

M. de Bellièvre was Minister of Finance in Paris, and he was sent over to England, where he arrived on Dec. 21, 1586, on a special embassy to endeavour to save the life of the Queen of Scots, who had been convicted and sentenced to death in October, 1586; and, having failed in his mission, he left London in January, 1587.

The 'Dictionary of National Biography,' vol. xvii. p. 221, states that "Elizabeth, in a letter to James (now, by his mother's death, undisputed King of Scotland), expresses 'extreme douleur' for the 'miserable accident' that had befallen," &c.; but no reference is made to the letter she sent to the King of France. Froude, vol. xii. p. 350, says, "To France the Queen had sent the same defence of herself which she had offered to Scotland," &c.; but the terms of the letter to France had not been given, as far as I can ascertain, anywhere until the publication of the 'Calendar of State

Papers' from which I have made the above extract.

Pray permit me to take this opportunity of correcting a slip I made *ante*, p. 210, in stating that the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots, was in 1585, instead of 1586, as the date is important.

HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temple.

SIR JOHN LADE. (See 11 S. x. 269, 316, 357, 394).—The following paragraphs relating to the father and mother of this once famous person (which I take from *The Public Advertiser*) are not without interest:—

Monday, April 23, 1759.—"Sir John Lade, M.P. for Camelford, Cornwall (who lately broke his leg through his horse falling on him while hunting), died on Saturday last at Capt. Godwin's, Plumstead, Kent."

Monday, May 14, 1759.—Advertisement of the sale of Sir John Lade's horses, hounds, pointers, &c.

Thursday, Aug. 2, 1759.—"Yesterday Lady Lade, relict of Sir John Lade, M.P. for Camelford, was brought to bed of a son and heir at his house in Hanover Square."

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

A FORMALITY AT OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.—In some of the editions of the 'Sermones tredecim' of Michael de Hungaria, *as, e.g.,* in the one with the press-mark IA. 49290 in the British Museum, and published probably about 1490, there is a supplementary sermon at the end, evidently from the pen of an Englishman, as it contains, besides several English sentences, the following allusion to a certain formality to be observed by the "magister in theologia" when commencing to lecture "in the schools of Oxford and Cambridge":—

"Reverendissimi, Sicut noverunt homines scole que [qui] fuerunt Oxonie vel Cantabrigie, quando magister in theologia debet incipere ponit primo [pileum] in cathedra[m] et tunc ponitur pillium [sic!] super caput ejus. Deinde leget unam lectionem, et post lectionem lectam disputabit unam questionem."

The preacher proceeds to explain the symbolic meaning of this formality. The cap, according to him, represents the crown of thorns, and the lectio the seven words on the Cross.

L. L. K.

THE LAST OF THE DORSET FIDDLERS.—The following paragraph from *The Clevedon Mercury* of July 5, 1913; though somewhat belated, is perhaps worthy of repetition in 'N. & Q.':—

"The death has occurred at Dorchester of Mr. Harry Bailey, the last of the old Dorset fiddlers, who used to take part in the rustic junkettings described by Mr. Thomas Hardy in his novels.

Bailey took part in several of Mr. Hardy's plays, including the performance of 'The Mellstock Quire' in London. Deceased was a shoemaker by trade. In the olden days no country dance was complete without 'Fiddler Bailey.'"

PENRY LEWIS.

Quisaisana, Walton-by-Clevedon, Somerset.

### 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.

**HORN CROSS CLOSE.**—Do any readers of 'N. & Q.' know the word "horn cross" as applied to a close of land, and with special reference to ecclesiastical boundaries? In the parish of Romsey in Hampshire, about two miles and a half from the Abbey Church and old nunnery, are two pieces of ground so named. Both, before the Reformation, belonged to the nunnery, and both are situated upon rising ground, within a mile of each other, with the "Tadburn Lake" running in the valley below.

Asked the origin of this word, without any of the foregoing information, a learned friend replied:—

"Horn Cross means the cross marking a corner of a boundary, as opposed to a cross in a line. The word 'horn' is pure Anglo-Saxon for corner, and the term Horn Cross was popular with our early ecclesiastics because, in the Hebrew Bible, the Hebrew word for 'horn' was used for a corner of a boundary. In Derbyshire such crosses are sometimes called 'chairs,' e.g., 'the Abbot's Chair,' which is merely a modern corruption of the Anglo-Saxon word *cētre*, a corner."

In the case of the horn cross closes at Halterworth and Woodley, we may safely take it that they at one time marked the boundaries of the nunnery lands. I do not say when because, although the word is Saxon, I think it also continued into mediæval times. The purpose of the crosses was to mark the line of the ancient ecclesiastical parish boundaries. The crosses that I have seen were from three to five feet long by four by three. Hampshire is, of course, not a stone country; nevertheless, I am not at all sure that a search might not find the socket stones of some of the crosses.

At Croyland, in Lincolnshire, in the year 1389, the King ordered a commission and all parties to meet at the stone cross upon the Briggedyke to determine the "metes and boundaries" of the Abbey lands. They began at a place called Kenulph's Stone, in which place a certain cross of stone had been

erected by Abbot Kenulph, A.D. 716, and built as one of the ancient "metes." The head of this cross had been broken and destroyed, but the foundation stone was still lying there undisturbed. In view of this it was thought proper that two crosses—one of wood and one of stone—should be erected on the spot. They went on about one mile to the north, and decided that a "cross should there be erected as one of the metes"; then on to a place named Oggot, known as one of the metes, and it was ordered to erect a cross there of stone or wood. And so on until

"the said perambulation being completed, and new crosses and new landmarks being established.....", The same authority adds:—

"It is most likely that the crosses at Halterworth and Woodley near Romsey marked the boundaries of King Edgar's charter of extension. But remember that a horn cross could only be at the corner of the boundaries."

King Edward the Elder is supposed to have founded Romsey Abbey in 907, and in 966 King Edgar "renewed the privileges of the nunnery," and granted them an extension of land in Romsey Extra. The charter is still preserved among the Saxon charters.

F. H. S.

Highwood.

**OYSTER TABLES.**—In Hutchins's 'History of Dorsetshire,' vol. ii. p. 63, is an account of a Mr. Henry Hastings, one of the Keepers of the New Forest, who lived in the times of King James and Charles I. This gentleman, the second son of the Earl of Huntingdon, was conspicuous as a sportsman, and, inheriting the estate of Woodlands in Dorsetshire from his mother, used to reside in his lodge in the New Forest during the hunting season. The account of his mode of life in his lodge is very curious, surrounded as he was with all the implements and animals of the chase. There is a note in this account of his having an

"oister table, which was in constant use twice a day all the year round, for he never failed to eat oysters both at dinner and supper, with which the neighbouring town of Pool supplied him."

William Gilpin, in his 'Remarks on Forest Scenery,' 1791, vol. ii. p. 22, gives a full description from Hutchins's history of this "memorable sportsman."

The only time that I have met with such a table was in the Elizabethan house of a fine old sportsman, and there it was in use immediately after the shooting days throughout the season. In description this was a plain deal round table at which six or eight "guns" stood. At the centre was a well,

and on a post in this the barrel of oysters was placed. To assist in opening was a hollow in place of plates; and the well received the shells. Is any earlier use of such a table known? If not, Mr. Hastings seems to have been the originator. From all I can hear, there cannot be many in use at the present time.

HAROLD MALET, Col.  
Racketts, Hythe, Southampton.

WORDS OF SONG WANTED.—Can any one give me the words of an Oxford festal song (circa 1860) in which occurs the line:—

Wondrous are these Hearts of Men.

DORCHESTER.

AUTHOR AND CONTEXT WANTED OF the line:—

In short measure Life may perfect be.

DORCHESTER.

Greywell Hill, Winchfield.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. Now welcome Whitsuntide was come,  
And boys with merry hearts  
Were gone to visit dear mamma,  
And eat her pies and tarts.
2. Lone in my room, my eyes are dim,  
Only from fear of harm to him;  
Naught else I fear, and hope is strong  
He will come back to me anon;  
And all my plaints to gladness rise,  
And into songs are turned my sighs.  
(A translation.)

H. P. H.

The source of the following lines (no doubt incorrectly remembered) is desired:—

[When England's wronged] and danger's nigh,  
God and the soldier is the cry;  
When war is over and wrong is righted,  
God is forgotten and the soldier slighted.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

['Cassell's Book of Quotations,' by W. Gurney Benham, cites, s.v. Francis Quarles, p. 261:—

Our God and soldier we alike adore,  
When at the brink of ruin, not before;  
After deliverance both alike requited,  
Our God forgotten, and our soldiers slighted.]

"WHEN THE WOLF."—Can any one inform me where these lines come from?—

When the wolf in nightly prowl  
Bays the moon with hideous howl.

Then, as far as I can recollect (it is sixty years ago that I heard it quoted):—

Bolts and bars make no resistance,  
Females shriek and no assistance.  
Silence, or you meet your fate.

A. GWYTHYR.

[John O'Keeffe's song 'The Wolf,' music by Shields. Included in Boosey's 'Songs of England.']

THE FORD, CHOBHAM.—Can any one give me any information about the history of this house, formerly called St. Julien or St. Julian? It appears to have been originally monastic, having a fish-pond as old as the building. The land as far as Chobham, I believe, belonged to Chertsey Abbey down to Henry VIII., and its name suggests a possible attachment to Chertsey. My title-deeds go no further back than 1830. The house is manifestly of great age, but its origin and history seem entirely lost as far as local records or traditions are concerned.

STEPHEN COLERIDGE.

The Ford, Chobham.

WALTER NEEDHAM (1631?-91?), PHYSICIAN AND ANATOMIST.—I should be glad to ascertain particulars of his parentage, and whether he ever married. The 'D.N.B.' xl. 164, fails to give me the information that I seek.

G. F. R. B.

PHILIP THICKNESSE, LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF LANDGUARD FORT: "GRATIS" SCHOLAR.—According to the 'D.N.B.' lvi. 132, "after going to Aynhoe School [he] was admitted a 'gratis' scholar at Westminster School." What was a "gratis" scholar?

G. F. R. B.

PORTRAIT OF CHARLES TOWNE.—I have before me a stipple portrait of Charles Towne, the animal painter, size of paper 8 in. by 5 in., with a facsimile of his autograph signature; published by Fisher, London, 1824. From the general appearance of the print, I think it probably appeared in some such serial as *The European Magazine and London Review*. Unfortunately, I am not able to refer to the volume for 1824. The names of the painter and engraver are not stated, as is usual on their illustrations. I shall be glad if any of your readers can assist me.

EDW. RIMBAULT DIBDIN.

Walker Art Library, Liverpool.

"ASCANIUS, or the Young Adventurer, containing an Impartial History of the Rebellion in Scotland in the Years 1745, 1746. London, 1746."—Is the authorship known?

A. PARDOE.

Legislative Library, Toronto.

[See 3 S. vi. 349; 4 S. iii. 440.]

POLLARD, PORCELAIN PAINTER.—Was the celebrated painter on Swansea porcelain named Pollard descended from Sir Hugh Pollard mentioned in Pepys's 'Diary'?

Pollard used a crest occasionally—a raven (?).

G. ARTHUR STEPHENS.

JOHN HAMILTON MORTIMER, R.A.—As the Life I am writing of this extraordinary, but almost forgotten, artist is now far advanced, I shall be grateful if any readers possessing letters or unpublished information regarding him, his friends, or his works, will kindly forward particulars to 'N. & Q.' or to me direct.

GILBERT BENTHALL.

205 Adelaide Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W.

CORONATION MUGS.—When were they first made in this country? Specimens in salt-glaze with reference to the coronation of George IV. are extant, and not uncommon; but is there any trace of an earlier manufacture?

L. G. R.

Bournemouth.

[See 8 S. x. 436, 524; xi. 91.]

PARAPHRASES OF SHAKESPEARE.—What works of Shakespeare, if any, have been paraphrased into English later than the Elizabethan?

M. SOPOTE.

MR. SCOTT AND MR. SARTORIUS.—An exquisite illustrated edition of Somerville's 'The Chase,' engraved by Mr. Scott from paintings by Mr. Sartorius, appeared in 1817, and was reprinted subsequently by Tegg. Information on the illustrators will oblige.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

["Mr. Scott" is probably John Scott, b. Newcastle 1774, d. 1827 or 1828, for whom see "D.N.B."] Four generations of Sartorius were well-known animal painters. Notices of them will be found in the 'D.N.B.'; and of Francis Sartorius and his son John N. Sartorius, the most important of them, in Bryan's 'Dictionary of Painters and Engravers.' The one authority on the subject is Sir Walter Gilbey's account of them in *Baily's Magazine*, January and February, 1897.]

BARBOR: PORTRAIT OF SWIFT.—A friend of mine has an engraving of Swift which resembles the frontispiece likeness of Swift in Lord Orrery's 'Remarks' on that author.

It has the same Latin inscription under it from Pliny's Epistles: "Civis aliquos virtutibus pares et habemus et habebimus, gloria neminem. B. Wilson fecit 1731." Underneath are the words: "This is taken from a profile in crayons by Mr. Barbor, which belonged to Dr. Mead."

I should be much obliged for any information about "Mr. Barbor." Was he an artist?

J. A. LEEPER.

12 Belmont Avenue, Donnybrook.

[The late EDWARD SOLLY at 5 S. iv. 309, citing Wilde's 'Closing Years of Dean Swift's Life' as his authority, states that "the crayon profile by Barbor" was in 1849 "in the possession of Joseph Le Fanu, Esq., of Dublin." MR. SOLLY says it was engraved by Wilson in 1751 (not 1731).]

IDENTIFICATION OF MANUSCRIPT.—In a late fourteenth-century list of books belonging to the College, among a number of theological and philosophical books occurs one with the title 'Ad amantem,' as it is read by one palaeographical expert, or 'Ad amentem,' as it is read by another. The manuscript is further identified by the addition to the list of the first word on the second leaf, "secundo folio," which is *facere*. I am afraid the quest is hopeless, but it would be interesting if any one could suggest what the book is which appears in such incongruous surroundings.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

"AVIATIK."—Is this word of German or Russian formation? Has it a generic or specific sense?

N. W. HILL.

FINLAY, WHITE, AND RIXON FAMILIES.—George Finlay, admitted a Freeman of Dublin, "by grace especial," Michaelmas, 1780; churchwarden, St. Auden's, 1791; married Susannah White of Lucan, 1766-7; buried Dec. 25, 1805, in St. Kevin's Churchyard, Dublin. Susannah had a cousin or aunt Dorothea White, married John Rixon (Wrixon) of Mooretown, 1770. Ancestry desired, also origin and meaning of the name Rixon.

E. C. FINLAY.

San Francisco.

## Replies.

LILIAN ADELAIDE NEILSON.

(12 S. i. 329.)

SUCH mystery as enshrouds the birth and parentage of this beautiful and gifted actress, who died, after a few hours' illness, in Paris on Aug., 14, 1880, is due to the conflicting statements which her many biographers have placed on record, both before and after her death, and which may be briefly summarized.

In *The Theatre* of April, 1879, Portrait No. XVII., which dealt at some length with her theatrical career, commenced as follows:

"It was in the ancient city of Saragossa—interesting alike from its historical associations, the architectural beauty of many of its buildings, and the wealth of olive groves and vineyards which surround it—that Lilian Adelaide Neilson first saw the light. Her father was a Spanish artist, her mother an Englishwoman of gentle birth. The scenes amidst which her early life was passed were directly calculated to stir her imagination. During the greater part of that period, her parents resided in Italy, the picturesque haunt of art, song, and romance."

*Truth*, in its issue of Aug. 19, 1880, just after her death, stated that "she was born in the neighbourhood of Leeds, of an English father and a gipsy mother."

'The Cyclopædia of Names' (Fisher Unwin), which forms the final and supplementary volume of 'The Century Dictionary,' states as follows:—

"Born at Leeds, Yorkshire, March 3, 1848; died at Paris, France, Aug. 14, 1880. A noted English actress. Her real name was Elizabeth Ann Brown, and her mother having subsequently married a Mr. Bland, she was known as Lizzie Bland."

The nearest approach to the true facts is probably contained in *The Theatre* of October, 1880. The editorship of that now defunct publication had by this time passed into the hands of the late Clement Scott, who was probably as familiar as any one living with the poor girl's past, and this is what he then wrote:—

"The brief memoirs that have already appeared of the life and career of the beautiful but unfortunate Lillian Adelaide Neilson teem with inaccuracies and misstatements. According to one this gifted lady 'first saw the light,' &c. [see *supra*]. *Bêtises!* There is not a word of truth in the story; she was neither Saragossa born nor gipsy-bred. Nor did she visit Italy with her parents.... All this is pure invention. Little of romance was connected with the early life of this strange girl. To tell the truth, she was the illegitimate daughter of a very handsome Spaniard and an Englishwoman, and was born in the year 1849 at a little village some few miles out of Bradford in Yorkshire. From the father she obtained her beauty; from her mother the North Country accent that never deserted her, and occasionally marred the purity of her diction and elocution. A terribly hard life was in store for the poor child, who came into the world as if she was a burden. Now as a nurse-girl, now as a 'filler' at a woollen factory, the actress of the future found life hard enough, until one day when, at the age of 16, she discovered the secret of her birth, and fearing any longer to be an incumbrance on those between whom she was an object of anxiety, she ran away from home heart-broken and found some kind of refuge in the world of London. Here her sorrows seemed suddenly to end. She was educated by a generous and kindly disposed gentleman well known to fame, who gave her the first start in life, and in the year 1864 she married Mr. Philip Henry Lee, the eldest son of a Northamptonshire parson squire, who, with his good wife, were devotedly attached to their son's wife. Here, down at the quiet vicarage of Stoke Bruern, Adelaide Neilson passed the happiest days of her life, idolized by the villagers, taking a part at the Sunday school, and forgetting in her new home the cares and troubles of her Yorkshire life. The marriage did not, however, turn out happily, for in the year 1876 Miss Neilson obtained a divorce from her husband in the Supreme Court of New York, the husband and wife being both naturalized American citizens, and held property there. Being under

an engagement to Mr. Max Strakosch, Miss Neilson was unable to confirm the divorce in this country, but she fully intended to do so had she been spared."

I have quoted the above textually, but it would seem that Clement Scott must have got a little mixed with his dates, for if, as he states, Adelaide Neilson was born in 1849, she would have been only 15 at the time he fixes as that of her marriage, whereas in the previous passage he puts her age at 16 when she ran away from her Yorkshire home to London.

In a further long article on Adelaide Neilson's dramatic career, which appeared in *The Theatre* of the following month (November, 1880), the writer says:—

"Through the misstatements with regard to her origin—which, with a pardonable desire to stand well with the public, she allowed to be put forth—the truth asserted itself, and the claim to have been born at Saragossa—assumed, at first, half in banter—is a matter of little moment."

Speaking of her first advent to London, Mr. George R. Sims, who knows most things about many people, in a recent instalment of his interesting life in *The Evening News*, wrote that Adelaide Neilson "passed her first night in the Great City on the benches in the Park." A writer in a weekly contemporary, however, took exception to this, and described how an officer in the Carabineers found her lying on a bench in St. James's Park, took compassion on her, accommodated her with a bed in his chambers, and subsequently had her trained for the stage. The officer in question was, I believe, the late Capt. Percy Hewitt.

On her stage career it is unnecessary to dwell in detail. It is fully and faithfully recorded in many publications. One biographer says she first played Juliet with a strolling company in a Yorkshire village; another, that at the age of 15 she first appeared as Julia in 'The Hunchback' at the Theatre Royal, Margate. Her début in London was certainly as Juliet at the Royalty in July, 1865, and though she attracted but little attention on that occasion, the character was one in which her chief laurels were subsequently earned.

She died a wealthy woman. *Truth* of Aug. 26, 1880, put her fortune at 30,000*l.*, half of which was made during her visit to America, whence she had returned just before her death. She left her mother the interest of 3,000*l.* during her life, and at her death the capital was to be divided amongst other relatives. To Mr. Joseph Knight, her old friend, she left 1,000*l.*, and



a similar sum to Mr. Compton, who had been acting with her in America; and the remainder to an old friend as residuary legatee, the "old friend" being, I believe, Mr. Clement Scott. But in a foot-note to E. L. Blanchard's 'Reminiscences,' edited by Clement Scott, and published in 1891, the writer says:—

"It would be unjust to her memory not to mention that the fortune of several thousand pounds which she left behind her was to be devoted to succouring the unfortunate and afflicted in the profession which she loved so well.

"The Trust Fund has since been administered by three trustees: Henry Irving, J. L. Toole, and C. S."

Her body was brought to England and buried in Brompton Cemetery.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

Adelaide Neilson, otherwise Elizabeth Ann Brown, was born at Leeds, Yorkshire, on March 3, 1848. She died at Paris on Aug. 15, 1880. Portraits of her will be found in the following:—

Hollingshead, 'Gaiety Chronicles' (1898), p. 95.

*Illustrated London News* (1880), vol. lxxvii. p. 212.

*Lamp* (1904), vol. xxviii. p. 280 (as Viola).

*Theatre* (1879), New Series, vol. ii. p. 156, photograph.

*Theatre* (1880), Series 3, vol. ii. p. 255, photograph.

Whyte, 'Actors' (1898), p. 156 (four views).

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

SCOTTISH HERALDRY: WORKMAN'S 'BOOK OF ARMS' (12 S. i. 311).—The work referred to is an illuminated heraldic manuscript, forming a volume in quarto, preserved in the Lyon Office, Edinburgh. It appears, from internal evidence, to have been compiled about the years 1565-6 by an unknown hand. A note at the beginning states that it belonged to James Workman, herald painter, in 1623, to Joseph Stacie in 1654, and afterwards to Henry Frazer, Ross Herald and painter. It consists of two parts, the first containing the arms of foreign sovereigns, Scottish kings, queens, and peers, and a few Highland chiefs. The second and more important part contains 741 shields of arms of the minor barons and gentry of Scotland.

In 1881 the late R. R. Stodart, Lyon Clerk, published a sumptuous work in two volumes folio, entitled 'Scottish Arms, being a Collection of Armorial Bearings, A.D. 1370-1678, reproduced in Facsimile from Contemporary Manuscripts.' Therein

he gave a very full description and analysis of the Workman MS., and facsimile reproductions in colour of 214 shields of arms and 8 achievements. It may be of interest to MR. EWING to know that the arms of Ewing are given as: Argent, a chevron embattled azure, ensigned with a banner gules, charged with a canton of the second, thereon a saltire of the first, all between two stars of five points in chief and the sun in his splendour in base of the third, charged with a crescent of the first.

I should add that Mr. Stodart dealt in his work with a number of other heraldic MSS. besides Workman's.

Monreith.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

This MS. is in the custody of the Lyon King of Arms, Edinburgh, and has never been published as a whole. The late Mr. R. R. Stodart, however, in his large work on 'Scottish Arms,' has reproduced 222 of the 741 shields which are contained in it. The MS. fell into the possession of James Workman, who was Marchmont Herald and Herald Painter to the Lyon Office in 1597, and he put his name on it; but this was done more than thirty years after the execution of the book, with which Workman had nothing to do. As a matter of fact, it was probably prepared as a book of everyday reference for the Lyon Office by Sir Robert Forman, who was Lyon King of Arms from 1555 till 1567. For an account of this and other Scottish armorial MSS. see Sir James Balfour Paul's 'Heraldry in relation to Scottish History and Art' (Edinburgh, 1900).

J. B. P.

THE CULTUS OF KING HENRY VI. (12 S. i. 161, 235).—At Caversham, in Berks, was venerated as a relic the dagger with which the king is said to have been killed in the Tower. Pilgrim signs represent the king crowned, with a ball surmounted by a cross in the left hand and a sceptre in the right hand (see *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries, Second Series, vol. xii. p. 227, and *The Illustrated Archaeologist*, vol. i. p. 245). He was venerated in the churches of Boughton Monchelsey, Burmarsh, and Smarden in East Kent; in West Kent at Lewisham ('Testamenta Cantiana,' by Arthur Hussey, p. xiv).

If I remember rightly, Mr. N. J. Westlake, in his important work on 'The History of Design in Painted Glass,' alludes to certain glass with the image of St. Henry VI. I have not the books at hand to make sure of it.

PIERRE TURPIN.

THE FAMILY OF JENKINSON, BARONETS OF HAWKESBURY AND EARLS OF LIVERPOOL (12 S. i. 208).—MR. DENNY will find in vol. vii. p. 78 n., 'Victoria History of Lancs,' mention of an old view of the market-place of Preston, which appears in Fishwick's history of that town (p. 417);

"showing a large timbered house on the south side, with a smaller one adjoining it to the east. The large house had the initials <sup>I A</sup> and the date 1629 carved over a doorway. The builder was John Jenkinson, who by his will directed the completion of the house, leaving it to his widow, Anne, and his daughters Grace and Elizabeth."

There are to be seen at the Probate Registry at Chester, as perhaps MR. DENNY knows, a considerable number of Jenkinson wills.

JOHN LIVESEY.

'LOATH TO DEPART' (11 S. xii. 460; 12 S. i. 14, 33).—When I sent my query (first reference) I had not seen a second passage in Henry Teonge's 'Diary' in which mention is made of 'Loath to Depart.' The date of the first is June 3, 1675; that of the second June 20, when H.M.S. Assistance was about to leave Deal:—

"Wee drink a health to all our friends behind us, in a good bowle of punch.... And now may you see our mornefull ladys singing *lacrimae*, or *loath to depart*; whilst our trumpets sound—*Mayds where are your harts*, &c. Our noble Capt. (though much bent on the preparation for his voyage), yet might you see his hart full of trouble to part from his lady and his sonn and heire; whoe though so younge, yet with his mayd to leade him by his dading sleeves, would he goe from gun to gun, and put his finger to the britch of the gun, and cry Booe; whilst the mother, like a woman of greate discretion, seemes no whit troubled, that her husband might be the lesse so. But our leiuetenant's wife was like weeping Rachell, or mornefull Niobe; as also was the boatswaine's wife: indeede all of them like the turtle-doves, or young pignons, true emblems of mourning. Only our master's wife, of a more masculine spirit, or rather a virago, lays no such grieve to her hart; only, like one that hath eaten mustard, her eys are a little redd.

Σινάπι παρα το συνεσθαι τους ὄπας."

It appears that the captain

"intended to set the women all on shoare at Deale; but finding no convenience there of a coach, he carries them to Dover," where "by 6 in the morning all our ladys are sent on shoare in our pinnace; whose weeping eys bedewed the very sids of the ship, as they went over into the boate, and seemed to have chosen (might they have had their will) rather to have stuck to the syds of the ship like the barnacles, or shell-fish, then to have parted from us. But they were no sooner out of sight but they were more merry; and I could tell with whom too, were I so minded.

"As soone as the boate was put off from the ship, wee honour their departure with 3 cheares, 7 gunns, and our trumpetts sounding. They in the interim (as farr as they could see us, holding up their hands with Eola, saying *Vale longum*!) doe close the devotions not as of olde the hethens used—*Dii Deae; omnes, &c.*! but Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, be with you all! But soone forget us."—Teonge's Diary, pp. 12-15.

It appears strange in these days that the women should have been allowed to be on board a man-of-war (the Assistance frigate of fifty-six guns, p. 3) from June 3, possibly earlier, to June 21, i.e., between the Thames (Long Reach) and Dover.

In Chappell's 'Old English Popular Music,' new edition, revised by H. Ellis Wooldridge, 1893, vol. i. p. 102, s.v. 'Loth to depart,' the music is given, but

"the words proper to this tune have not been discovered, but those of the following example might be sung to it:—

## II.

Deuteronomia, 1609.

Sing with thy mouth, sing with thy heart, like faithfull friends sing loath to depart: Though friends together may not alwayes remaine, yet loath to depart sing once againe."

Touching Σινάπι παρα το συνεσθαι τους ὄπας, I am indebted to PROF. BENSLEY and another correspondent for the substitution of *σίνεσθαι* for *συνεσθαι*, and for the meaning here of *παρά*, i.e., "along of." Thus the passage, corrected, means that *σίνάπι* was so named "along of" or because of its hurting the eyes.

Probably Teonge had in his mind a passage in Athenæus, 'The Deipnosophists,' Lib. IX. cap. ii., or in Casaubon's editions, p. 367A:—

σίνάπην δὲ, ὅτι σίνεται τοὺς ὄπας ἐν τῇ ὀδμῇ. In Schweighauser's edition, 1801-7, the Latin version is: "Sinapy vero (vel sinapi) nominatur, quoniam σίνεται τοὺς ὄπας (laedit oculos) olfactu."

Presumably the fanciful derivation is *σίν* from *σίνεται*, and *απ* or *απν* from *ὄπας*.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

'MEMOIRS OF FELIX NEFF' (12 S. i. 309).—In the British Museum Catalogue of Printed Books there are fourteen items under "Neff (Felix)." Almost any one of these may be the book MR. LIMOUZIN is in search of; but it is probably William Stephen Gilly's 'A Memoir of Felix Neff, Pastor of the High Alps; and of his Labours among the French Protestants of Dauphiné,' &c., London, 1832, 8vo. For these particulars you must look in the Catalogue under

Gilly, where you will find that the Museum has also the third edition, London, 1833; the sixth edition, London, 1855; an Appendix to the fourth edition, 1835, 12mo; and 'Views in the High Alps to illustrate the Memoir of Felix Neff by Dr. Gilly,' 1840, fol.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

I have a copy of a little book, 'Life of Felix Neff, Pastor of the High Alps,' third edition, printed at Norwich, and published by the Religious Tract Society in 1839. The subject of this memoir was a pastor of the Protestant communities, descendants of the Waldensians, in the Alpine valleys about Briançon in Dauphiny, and died in 1829. The author's name is not given.

H. HAMILTON FOX.

[THE REV. W. A. B. COOLIDGE and MR. W. H. PEET thanked for replies.]

LUMPKIN (12 S. i. 229).—I told myself that this name was a diminutive of Lambert, and I am glad to find confirmation in Bardsley's 'Dict. of English and Welsh Surnames.' It says:—

"Lumpkin—Bapt. 'the son of Lambert,' from the nick. Lamb and dim. Lambkin. No doubt a variant of Lambkin or Lampkin. Philadelphia 5."

ST. SWITHIN.

MACAULAY'S PRINCE TITI (12 S. i. 207, 297).—This subject was much discussed in 6 S. ix. and x., and in the latter volume, at p. 70, there is a long reply by MR. EDWARD SOLLY, which pretty nearly exhausts it. On one point, however, he would seem to be wrong. He says that Ralph may have had something to do with the French book published in 1736; but in the 'D.N.B.' life of Ralph it is said that he had no connexion with the Prince of Wales until long after that date.

Barbier, 'Dict. des Œuv. Anon.' mentions two Paris editions of the 'Histoire': Pissot, 1735, 2 vols. in-12; and Veuve Pissot, 1752, 3 vols. in-12. I have a copy of the 3-vol. edition. Each volume is dated 1736. The first is entitled "Histoire du Prince Titi. A. R.: à Paris, chez la veuve Pissot." The second and third have in addition "Tome Second" and "Troisième"; and of the first the approbation is dated November, 1735, that of the other volumes 1736.

It certainly seems very unlikely that the 'Memoirs' of the Prince, by himself or by Ralph, were ever published, and one is inclined to doubt whether T. G.'s note, referred to *ante*, p. 207, may not have arisen from a confusion between the 'Histoire' and the 'Mémoires.'

Godalming.

J. F. R.

'ROMOLA' (12 S. i. 310).—1. "Athens or Setine."—Can this latter name be from *ἐς Ἀθήνας*, as Stamboul from *ἐς τὴν πόλιν*, and Spalato from *ἐς Παλάτιον*?\*

2. A reference, presumably, to Juvenal, 'Sat.' x. 66:—

Duc in Capitolia magnum  
Cretatumque bovem.

The scholiast on this passage quotes from Lucilius:—

Cretatumque bovem duc ad Capitolia magna.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

7. MR. WHEELER will find a full account of the Scottish Archers at the French Court in the two volumes by the Rev. William Forbes Leith, S.J., entitled 'The Scots Men-at-Arms and Lifeguards in France from their Formation until their Final Dissolution, A.D. 1418-1838' (Edinburgh, 1882). J. B. P.

ANNOYANCE JURIES (12 S. i. 287).—A reference to the Act cited in the editorial note shows the time of the creation of this body, and the reason for its being formed, 29 Geo. II., cap. xxv. § 10, begins thus:—

"And whereas the obstruction of the public ways and passages in Westminster, and other annoyances and offences committed therein, are greatly owing to the want of a sufficient power to compel persons to take upon them the office of Jurymen to present nuisances and other offences committed in Westminster, and to the want of an easy method of recovering the amerciaments set by such Jury, be it therefore enacted.... that the said dean or high steward or his deputy, the two chief burgesses of Westminster, and the other burgesses for the time being or any five of them... shall and may, and they are hereby required, twice in every year to issue out their precept.... to the High Bailiff of Westminster.... to impanel and return eighty substantial householders and traders residing and dwelling.... in Westminster.... and out of the persons so impanelled, summoned, and returned the said dean, high steward, &c.... shall, at a Court to be held for that purpose, nominate and appoint so many as they shall think proper not exceeding forty-eight.... and the several persons so nominated and appointed shall be called *The Annoyance Jury*, and shall take an oath.... That (I) will diligently enquire and make true presentment to this Court of all such publick annoyances and other offences that shall be committed in Westminster."

§ 11 provides a 40s. penalty on any one refusing to execute the office of a jurymen, and § 12 provides that

"The Jury of Annoyance to be appointed as aforesaid shall subdivide themselves into smaller

\* I now see that Gibbon, chap. lxii. last note, writes: "From the *ἐς τὴν Ἀθήνην* we have formed our own barbarism of Setines."

bodies, not being less than twelve in each body.... strictly to inquire into, and present to the said Court.... upon their own view and knowledge, all defective and bad pavements and all annoyances in, obstructions of, or encroachments upon, any of the publick ways or passages within the said city or liberty [and after notice given to the offenders] shall amerce the person or persons.... causing or suffering such annoyances, &c.... in such sums as they shall think proper."

The "Jury of Annoyance" were not to be "abused" or "insulted" or "obstructed" in the execution of their office, under pain of a 40s. fine.

§ 14 imposed on this Jury the duty of inspecting weights and measures. § 15 limited the "householder's" or "trader's" liability to serve as a member of the "Annoyance Jury" to one year out of four.

§ 17 empowered "fines and amerciements" to be levied by distress and sale, and in default of satisfaction authorized the imprisonment of the offender. § 18 gave "fines" to the Overseers "in aid of the poor rate," and "amerciements" to the High Bailiff in the proportion of one half (for his personal use) and to the Court of Burgesses as to the other half, for meeting "the necessary charges" of the execution of the Act.

It would be interesting to ascertain how long this "Annoyance Jury," thus created in 1756, remained in existence, and how far it fulfilled its purpose.

I fancy I remember reading somewhere that Westminster had to try a great many experiments in local self-government without much success until quite modern times.

W. S. B. H.

THE ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT (12 S. i. 268).—The old 35th Regiment was originally raised by Arthur Chichester, third Earl of Donegal, at Belfast in 1701, for service in King William's wars. It had orange facings, and, as a special mark of the favour it received from William of Orange, was known as "The Orange Lilies." It was brought on to the British establishment in 1702 for over-sea service, taking part in various expeditions, including Cadiz, the West Indies, Spain, Gibraltar, &c. On coming home it was stationed in Ireland continuously for forty-eight years. It afterwards had a good deal of service in America, from the beginning of the Seven Years' War, when it went to Nova Scotia, and did brilliantly in Canada and in the American colonies.

It received its first county title in 1782 as the Dorsetshire Regiment, on what grounds is not now known. In 1805 its title was changed to the Sussex Regiment.

The 35th served for the second time in the West Indies; then in Italy and the Italian islands, especially in Malta, whence it returned home in 1818. In 1820 it again went to the West Indies, where it remained until 1832. On returning home in that year its orange facings were changed to blue, and the prefix "Royal" added to its county title.

The principal badge of the Royal Sussex consists of a silver feather rising from behind a gilt Maltese cross, with the star and motto of the Garter in gilt and enamel in the centre. The silver feather represents the white feather long worn by the regiment as a trophy of Wolfe's celebrated victory in Canada. The Sussex played a conspicuous part in the struggle on the Plain of Abraham, and during the fight had a terrible combat with the famous French grenadier regiment of Royal Roussillon. The Maltese cross recalls the honours won by the regiment in the capture of Malta; while the star and motto of the Garter are incorporated as being the badge of the late Royal Sussex Militia.

Comparatively few line regiments bear the coveted title of Royal, and these have generally received it from some personal connexion with, or special service to, the sovereign. No such reason is given in the case of that of the Royal Sussex, and it is consequently suggested that the title originated with the Royal Sussex Militia, which corps greatly strengthened the 35th when they fought under the Duke of York in Holland in 1799.

A 'Historical Memoir of the 35th Royal Sussex Regiment,' by Richard Trimen, late Captain 35th Foot, was published at Southampton in 1873.

G. YARROW BALDOCK, Major.

FOURTEENTH-CENTURY STAINED GLASS (12 S. i. 267, 335).—In old paintings no hard-and-fast rule seems to have been observed as to the number of rings or the fingers for them, as the following will show: 'St. Francis blesses Assisi' (Giotto)—bishop with ring on second finger; 'Virgin and Child' (Moretto)—bishop with ring on first of right hand and third of left; another by same with no ring; 'St. Laurence consecrated Deacon' (Angelico)—Pope with no ring; 'Pope Sixtus II.' (Botticelli)—no ring; 'Pope Soter' (Botticelli)—rings on first and second of right hand; 'Pope Julius II.' (Raphael)—rings on first, third, and fourth of right hand, and first and third of left; 'Pope Leo X.' (Raphael)—no rings; 'Cardinal Dovizi da

Bibbiena' (Raphael)—rings first and third of right hand, fourth of left; 'A Canon and his Patron Saints' (Gerard David)—bishop with ring on third of right hand, another with rings on first and third of right hand; 'Archbishop Warham' (Holbein)—no rings; 'Pope Paul III.' (Titian)—ring on third of right hand; 'Lubeck Altarpiece' (Memling)—bishop with rings on third of right hand, thumb, first, and second of left hand.

MARQUIS DE TOURNAY.

The following is taken from R. A. S. Macalister's 'Ecclesiastical Vestments' (1896), p. 123:—

"The evidence of the monuments is conclusive on two points. First, that the episcopal ring proper was only one of a large number of rings worn by the bishop, the others being probably purely ornamental and secular; second, that it was worn on the third finger of the right hand, and *above* the second joint of that finger, not being passed, as rings are now, down to the knuckle. It was usually kept in place with a plain guard ring. The (episcopal) ring was always a circlet with a precious stone, never engraved, and it was large enough to pass over the gloved finger. The stone was usually a sapphire, sometimes an emerald or a ruby."

A. R. BAYLEY.

DERBYSHIRE INSCRIBED STONE (11 S. i. 29).—Seysse, a village on the Rhône below Geneva.

Cross keys are arms of Bishops of Geneva.

D. L. GALBREATH.

Montreux, Switzerland.

JOHNNIE FOSTER: ST. ANDREW'S: LAY VICARS (12 S. i. 134, 214, 313).—L. G. R. says that in 1856-7 All Saints', Margaret Street, was still in course of building, and was not completed before 1859 or later. I was quite aware that the present All Saints' was consecrated on May 28, 1859, but it stands on the site of Margaret Chapel, which was famous as an advanced church before St. Andrew's was built. The latter was consecrated on Jan. 28, 1847. The district of All Saints' was formed in 1849, and the Rev. W. Upton Richards, minister of Margaret Chapel, was made its first incumbent. His predecessor, Mr. Oakeley, had joined the Church of Rome.

Margaret Chapel was pulled down in 1850, but the building of the new church was delayed through lack of funds. Meanwhile, the services were held in a temporary All Saints' Chapel in Titchfield Street; and were afterwards (in 1855) removed to a new one in Margaret Street, which I believe still exists behind the houses on the south side, and is used by the All Saints' Sisterhood.

Hence it is literally true that there was an All Saints', Margaret Street, whilst Foster was still at St. Andrew's, for he left in 1856. His choir had assisted at the last service in Margaret Chapel on April 8, 1850.

As H. S. thinks that Canterbury Cathedral had no Abbot, I would direct his attention to the following statement in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' ('Abbot'):—

"In conventual cathedrals, where the bishop occupied the place of the abbot, the functions usually devolving on the superior of the monastery were performed by a prior."

I imagine, therefore, that the Archbishop of Canterbury was at least nominally the Abbot of his cathedral.

Some may have supposed from my last communication that every cathedral of the old foundation except Hereford has lay vicars choral at the present time; but there are two exceptions, viz., York and Lincoln. At the former the choirmen are called "song men," and at the latter "lay clerks"; and at neither place are they on the foundation. I remember reading some years ago that the Chapter at Lincoln had bought out the lay vicars, though how this could be done, unless they had an Act of Parliament to legalize it, I do not know; for the lay vicars could not surely sell property in which they had only a life interest. I am quite ignorant as to how and when the change was brought about at York; but it is admitted that at one time there were thirty vicars choral, and that now there are only five—all of them in priests' orders, and performing the duties of minor canons.

At the modern Cathedral of Truro the titles of priest vicars and lay vicars are used, and I suppose because they are used—with more reason—at Exeter, for it was from the diocese of Exeter that the new one of Truro was taken.

W. A. FROST.

St. Paul's Cathedral.

CHARLES LAMB'S FOLIO 'BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER' (12 S. i. 267).—"The book was sold at Sotheby's in 1870, with five other folios, for eight shillings and sixpence."—Lucas's 'Life of Charles Lamb,' vol. ii. p. 313.

WM. H. PEET.

JOHN PIGOTT OF THE 12TH REGIMENT (12 S. i. 288).—He was gazetted Captain 12th Foot Dec. 26, 1778. He appears to have been promoted from the 59th, in which regiment he was a lieutenant with seniority Dec. 25, 1770.

ASTLEY TERRY, Major-General.

48 Combe Park, Bath.

HYMN-TUNE 'LYDIA' (12 S. i. 309).—See Houldsworth's edition of Cheetham's 'Tune-Book,' p. 60, No. 58, where it is arranged in F, in common time, and attributed to "B. Cole"; also the Appendix of 'Old Methodist Tunes' at the end of the new 'Methodist Hymn-Book, with Tunes,' edited by Sir Frederick Bridge, No. 6, p. 874, where it is given in E flat, in  $\frac{3}{4}$  time, and attributed to "T. Phillips." It is a fine swinging C.M. tune, and I well remember its being sung in the church here, accompanied by an effective band in the west gallery, before 1840, when the first organ displaced the band. I know nothing about Cole or Phillips.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

This tune was written by Thomas Phillips, 1774-1841, and appears to have been first printed in Book I. of the second volume of Walker's 'Companion to Dr. Rippon's Tune-Book,' 1828. Subsequently, it appeared in a volume of tunes edited by William Hawes, 1836, to serve 'The Mitre Hymn-Book,' an Episcopalian hymn-book.

The fine old tune 'Arabia,' anonymous in Walker, was also written by Thomas Phillips. W. Hawes included this in his collection, assigning it to Phillips; and I possess further evidence of this tune being the composition of the said T. Phillips.

A. PAYNE.

71 Downs Park Road, Hackney Downs, N.E.

I have a copy before me (a relic of younger days) of Westrop's 'Carmina Sacra' (100 Sacred Songs). It is at present without a title-page or any other indication of the date of its publication, but family recollection gives the date of its purchase as somewhere in the sixties of the nineteenth century.

In this publication the tune 'Lydia' is on p. 29, and is set to the hymn 'Come let us join our Cheerful Songs.' The composer's name is given as "Phillips," to whom also is attributed another tune, 'New Sabbath.'

Whether this composer is identical with either of those persons named Phillips mentioned in Grove's 'Dictionary of Music' there appears nothing to indicate.

If E. K. LIMOUZIN is unable to obtain a sight of Westrop's book, I will willingly send you a copy of the tune for your correspondent.

W. S. B. H.

The tune 'Lydia' is said to have been composed by Henry Phillips. Some say it should be by Wm. Arnold, but this may arise from its having been published first by W. Arnold, about 1800. His tunes were

frequently called by Biblical names, such as 'Job,' 'Nehemiah,' 'Aaron,' 'Sarah,' &c.

The tune came into general use on the compiling of the 'Union Tune-Book' in 1837 by Clarke and Cobbin.

R. H.

This tune was composed by Phillips, and is to be found in 'Melodia Divina,' published by J. Hart, 109 Hatton Garden, London.

H. T. BARKER.

Ludlow.

This can be found in the 'Union Tune-Book,' and is evidently of the early part of the nineteenth century and of "Dissenting" origin. I believe the composer's name is given as "Sprowston," but not having the book by me I cannot be sure of this latter.

W. MANN.

31 Wellesley Road, Chiswick, W.

This is a very old tune, I believe. In the 'New Wesleyan Hymn-Book,' published 1904, the tune is given to hymn No. 6 in the Appendix of Supplementary Tunes. The composer's name is T. Phillips, but he does not appear in Grove, Julian, or Lightwood.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

[MR. E. ALLISON PEERS thanked for reply.]

"TREFIRA SARACIN" (12 S. i. 168, 238).—Under the name *Tryphera Sarracenica*, a description of this drug, its composition and its cures, may be seen in the works of the most illustrious Doctor John Mesua, printed in Venice, MDLXXXI., folio, p. 111:—

"Tryphera græce est dicta delicata, latine Sarracenica, quia a Sarracenis inventa."

Its basis seems to have been Myrobalans originally, but the name probably stood for various compounds at different times and in different places.

HUGH SADLER.

Your correspondent has not yet been told where to look for information about this nostrum. Cf. Nicolas Lemery's 'Pharmacopée Universelle' (fifth edition, Paris, 1763), p. 755, under 'Tryphera Sarracenica.'

L. L. K.

WARING (12 S. i. 268).—There are pedigrees of the Waring family in the Visitations of Warwickshire, London, 1633, and Shropshire, and in the 'Staffordshire Pedigrees' published by the Harleian Society. The Warwickshire family are said to be descended from the house of Warren of Pointon in Cheshire. I find no mention of any branch of the family in Yorkshire.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Killadoon, Celbridge.



**DRAKE'S DRUM** (12 S. i. 247).—This hardly amounts to a "patriotic phrase," surely. The drum itself is now at Buckland Abbey, the seat of Sir Francis F. Elliott-Drake, Bart., pictures of which residence, including the drum, appeared in *Country Life* of March 11. An engraving of it also figures as one of the illustrations in 'The Family and Heirs of Sir Francis Drake,' by Lady Elliott-Drake, which engraving was moreover reproduced in the book of the play 'Drake,' by Louis N. Parker, published by John Lane. With regard to the history of the instrument reliable information is scanty. Corbett, in his 'Drake and the Tudor Navy,' surmises that this drum was beaten when the great navigator's body was consigned to the deep; and there is a legend that Drake may yet be summoned by a beat of the drum, should England ever be in danger. Perhaps, however, it will be safer to rely on Sir John Jellicoe.

Sir Henry Newbolt's song, to which W. C. J. alludes, consists of three verses, which I cannot well reproduce, without his authority, for copyright reasons. Suffice it to cite one which bears on the legend:—

Drake he was a Devon man an' ruled the Devon Seas

(Capt'n, art tha sleepin' there below ?)  
Rovin', tho' his death fell he went wi' heart at ease,

An' dreamin' all the time o' Plymouth Hoe.  
Take my Drum to England—Hang at by the shore,  
Strike it when your powder's runnin' low;  
If the Dons sight Devon, I'll quit the Port o' Heaven,

And drum 'em up the Channel as we drumm'd 'em long ago.

There is a musical setting to this song by Sir V. Stanford in his 'Songs of the Sea,' and another by W. H. Hedgcock.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

The tradition attaching to Drake's drum is that, in the event of England being in peril, the drum will sound an alarm, and Drake will rise from his watery grave to fight again for England. Twice, it is said, since Drake passed away has the drum sounded. Once his spirit found a tenement in Blake, who avenged the insult of the Dutchman who sailed up the Thames with a broom at his masthead, and afterward carried a whip at his own, as a sign that he had driven the Dutch from the English seas. The second time his spirit was summoned, Nelson arose and secured to England the supremacy which she has never since lost.

Drake's drum, which has been made famous by Sir Henry Newbolt in his stirring poem, was carried by Sir Francis

Drake on board the Pelican on his memorable voyage round the world, 1577-80. It hangs in Buckland Abbey, near Plymouth, the seat of Sir Francis Drake. It measures 17½ in. high, and 16 in. in diameter.

Two drums, exact reproductions of the original, were presented by the ladies of Devon to H.M.S. Devonshire, when she was first commissioned. W. G. WILLIS WATSON.  
Exeter.

**HENRY DETHICK** (11 S. ix. 485).—To the account of Henry Dethick, quoted from Dr. Venn's 'Biographical History of Gonville and Caius College,' and supplemented by Mr. JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT's note, it may be added that in Robert Turner's 'Epistolæ,' Cologne, 1615, pp. 51-4, is a letter written from Rome to Henry Dethick at Liège. There is no date, but the year is presumably 1580, as Turner gives the news of the capture of Elvas by the Spaniards. One of the chief topics of the letter is the death of Christopher Owen (Ouoënus):—

"illa spes Angliæ, gloria Oxonij, ornamentum Romanæ scholæ, angelus Anglus.....ille parvus homo, magnus Theologus."

"Lugent omnia [says Turner], Roma extinctum suum lumen, schola deformatam suam gloriam, Anglia exclusam suam spem, Societatis Patres translatum suum angelum, amici ereptam suam suauitatem."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SPANISH LITERATURE** (12 S. i. 287).—The following books retrospectively are excellent guides:—

'History of Spanish Literature.' By Prof. James Fitzmaurice-Kelly, in Heinemann's "Short Histories of the Literature of the World."

'Lectures on Chapters in Spanish Literature.' By same author.

'Elementary Handbook Spanish Literature.' By H. Butler Clarke.

'Spanish Literature in England of the Tudors.' By John Garrett Underhill, in "Columbia University Studies in Literature."

'Spanish Influence on English Literature.' By Martin S. Hume.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

[MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE thanked for reply. A reply by MR. HUMPHREYS to follow.]

**LATTON FAMILY** (11 S. xii. 400; 450; 12 S. i. 79).—Much information may be obtained from the following sources: Ashmole's 'Berkshire,' vol. i. p. 126, and vol. iii. p. 330; Atkins's 'Gloucestershire,' see Painswick and Cirencester; Mantell's 'Topographical Hist. of Surrey,' vol. ii. pp. 360 and 362; Manning's 'Hist. of Surrey' (1809), vol. ii. part ii. p. 753.

Dr. Mantell states that Burwood Park, in the parish of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey,

was the property of John Latton, Esq., who died there at the age of 83, on Nov. 15, 1727; and at a short distance from Burwood is Burhill (now the golf club and links), which also belonged to Mr. Latton, and was sold by him to Peter de la Porte, Esq., who bequeathed it to General Johnson. This General Johnson, Colonel of the 33rd Regt., had married Roberta, the youngest daughter of John Latton, Esq. Whose son was he, and was he related to Peter de la Porte? He bore for arms Argent, a chevron sable between three lions' heads coupé gules, crowned or; and for crest, on a wreath arg. and gu., a lion's head coupé gules, crowned or, between two ostrich feathers argent; as borne by Archdeacon Johnson, the founder of Uppingham School, 1592.

#### CURIOUS.

THE BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA (12 S. i. 108, 175).—In "*Zoriada: or, Village Annals. A Novel. In Three Volumes.* London: Printed for T. Axtell, Royal Exchange. 1786," one finds, vol. i. p. 112:—

"as I am alive, a prison with the dead and dying, lying before it, this must be the black hole at Calcutta; the savages, they never attempted to put her there."

and vol. iii. p. 159:—

"but, whether, she had perished in the black hole, or fled with her husband, and fell a victim to famine was unknown."

I hope to send to '*N. & Q.*' some reasons for believing that '*Zoriada*' was written by William Toldervy. Many details suggest at least close imitation of his '*Two Orphans*,' and some of them deserve a place in the word-books. E. S. DODGSON.

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY PLATE (12 S. i. 248).—Patrick Robertson seems to have been admitted to incorporation in 1751. A tea-urn made by him is in the Edinburgh Museum, dated 1778-9; this would probably have the Tower mark of a castle, and a thistle as the assay master's mark, in addition to the maker's mark and the date-letter on it. Edinburgh used the thistle as the Standard Mark after 1759; before that date the assay master's initials were used. The initials P. R. could stand for Patrick Robertson. The Hall Mark, a castle with three towers, has been in use since the fifteenth century. The Duty Mark of the sovereign's head was added from 1784 to 1890. The marks on your correspondent's piece of silver should read like this: P. R., castle, thistle, date-letter.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE

### Notes on Books.

*Holywell Priory and the Site of the Theatre, Shoreditch.* (L.C.C., 2d., double number.)

THE London County Council is to be congratulated upon the addition to its collection of pamphlets on Houses of Historical Interest in London of Part XLIII., entitled '*Holywell Priory and the Site of the Theatre, Shoreditch.*' The Priory was one of the numerous ecclesiastical establishments which were set up in the City and suburbs of London in the Middle Ages. Fitzstephen, the monkish chronicler, counted 13 churches belonging to convents, besides 126 lesser parish churches; and Stow in his time (1525-1605) counted, in and about London, within a radius of four miles, 139 parish churches. The Priory of Holywell was thus named on account of its immediate proximity to an ancient well which was in existence at the beginning of the twelfth century. The precise date of the foundation of the Priory is not known, but is fixed at about 1128.

It was in the close neighbourhood of these religious houses that the monks, on holy days, performed their miracle plays and sacred dramas, whilst the early examples of less serious plays and comedies were, for the most part, acted in booths and open court-yards of inns, the audience being accommodated in the galleries surrounding the yard. The sole survival of the galleried inn in London is the George in the Borough, but only a small portion of the original remains. It is unfortunate that no definite information is available which could enable us to connect the Priory at Shoreditch with the acting of plays, such as was the case at Clerkenwell, since on a portion of the site of Holywell Priory the first London theatre was afterwards erected.

On the dissolution of the monasteries the Priory shared the fate of other religious houses and was dissolved. Five years later the northern portion of the precincts was granted by the King to a Henry Webb, a gentleman of the Court, the property eventually reaching the possession of Giles Allen in 1576.

It was about this time that James Burbage, at one time a joiner, but afterwards a player in the Earl of Leicester's company, conceived the idea of erecting a building for the performance of the drama. He accordingly rented from Giles Allen a portion of the property on a twenty-one years' lease, and built thereon the first London playhouse.

Mr. W. W. Braines, who is responsible for the research work connected with this important subject, is to be congratulated on the interesting way in which he has managed to compress, within so short a compass, the main facts of the history of both the Priory and the Theatre. This little book will be well received by those interested in old London, and it is doubly welcome at this time of the Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebrations, as it was at this playhouse that Shakespeare undoubtedly performed on several occasions previous to 1599. We must, however, confess to a little disappointment on finding that the position of the theatre and the other house in its immediate vicinity, the Curtain, has not been more precisely defined.

OUT of sixteen papers *The Fortnightly Review* for May gives four to literature and one to a quasi-historical study of men and manners. This last is by Mr. T. H. S. Escott, has as its centre Disraeli's Marquis of Abergavenny, and furnishes some lively passages of Victorian political gossip. 'Two Unpublished Essays by A. C. Swinburne' form the most remarkable of the literary items. The one is on Marlowe in relation to Greene, Peele, and Lodge, and is, Mr. Edmund Gosse informs us, the last finished prose composition of Swinburne's. It is genuine Swinburne—his vituperative power, not indeed at its highest known vibration, but energetic and characteristic none the less: his view of Marlowe what we already know: his discrimination of merit, as so often, less striking but far more interesting than his hurling about of opprobrious adjectives. The other is a critical monograph on Thomas Nabbes, which should certainly be made a note of by students of the sub-Shakespearian drama. Mr. W. J. Lawrence, in a most interesting paper on the Elizabethan theatre, shows good reason—against most stage antiquaries—for believing that towards the second quarter of the seventeenth century the public theatres, competing with the more luxurious private houses, began to be entirely roofed in. Mrs. Carmichael Stopes adds to her many services to the memory of Shakespeare what she calls a clearing away from it of cobwebs—the old, more or less discreditable traditions, that is, which, picturesquely perhaps, but unfairly, hang about the common notion of him. In one particular (and this expression is not meant to exclude the rest) we feel pretty sure she is right: it was indeed a crass stupidity to misrepresent poor Thomas Whitington's 40s. "in the hand of Anne Shakespeare" as having necessarily been a loan to her—and not, as common sense and experience suggest, a deposit with her. Mr. Arthur Waugh writes on 'The New Realism' with a sympathetic eloquence which is attractive, but without sufficient backbone of theory—which circumstance makes his remarks less profitable than they might have been.

THE new *Nineteenth Century* ranges over many fields, and contains one article which should be of capital interest to readers of 'N. & Q.'—the admirable account, that is, given by the Dean of Wells of the data available for reconstructing the early career of John Cumin, Archbishop of Dublin. Historical scholars of no mean standing have rather hastily put Cumin down as a monk of Evesham Abbey, whereas there is abundant evidence to show that he was a busy man of the world, very active with Emperor and Pope on his King's behalf for many years before his consecration as Archbishop. 'Fighting in Flanders in 1793-4' is the diary of Charles Hotham of the Coldstream Guards—a very full and careful and keen account of military operations in which the writer took part, on the interest of which it is hardly necessary to expatiate. These pages are contributed and prefaced by Mrs. Stirling. Mr. P. P. Howe writes in a lively strain on aspects of Germany and of warfare generally as presented, a few years later on, to Crabb Robinson at Frankfort-on-Main. Lord Cromer, taking Prof. Vaughan's recent work as a basis, has a vigorous article on Rousseau, which is valuable as adding to the academic estimate of Rousseau's significance for civilization that of a trained man of the world. Not that there seems to be any great definable difference between

the two. We should think a good number of readers will turn first, as we did ourselves, to Sir Oliver Lodge's paper on 'A Classical Death Phantom.' We fear they will meet with a disappointment.

THE *May Cornhill* opens with an article by Lady Wilson upon 'The Crown Prince of Germany.' The writer saw something of the Prince in India, and travelled with him on a P. & O. liner from India to Port Said. There is a charming little episode illustrating his sympathy with children, and his "unaffected kindness and great simplicity" are mentioned with praise; the rest of his portrait is chiefly remarkable for such stupidity, flightiness, and inconsequence as must be truly maddening to those about him. Admiral Sir Albert Markham gives a welcome sketch—though hardly a complete one, even judged as an outline—of the late Sir Clements Markham. Mr. G. W. E. Russell has a vigorously written and interesting paper on 'Miss Jenkins and the Duke,' intended to correct impressions possibly made by Dr. Fitchett's article on the same subject in the *January Cornhill*. The tendency is to belittle Miss J. and to throw ridicule on the rather heavy admiration which has been expressed in some quarters for the curious relations between these two strangely assorted persons. The difficulty about the line of minimizing the esteem due to Miss J. is that the Duke thereby becomes more incomprehensible than ever. On the war the principal article is Mr. J. R. M. Macdonald's description of an English hospital in France for the French wounded; and there is an attractive English version, in irregular rhythm and rime, of a young French soldier's account of the charge of Notre Dame de Lorette, where he was wounded, written out in this fashion by Evelyn St. Leger.

*The Athenæum* now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

## 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.

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.

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

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1916.

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Notices to Correspondents.

## Notes.

## ‘THE STANDARD.’

(See *ante*, pp. 341, 363.)

IN 1857 Baldwin had to part with his papers, and they were purchased by James Johnstone, of the firm of Johnstone, Wintle, Cooper & Evans. Johnstone had no knowledge of newspapers, so he took as his counsellor John Maxwell, who in later years married Miss Braddon. Maxwell would frequently talk to me of the part he took in advising Johnstone, whom he earnestly urged to obtain the properties even although at a considerable cost; and accordingly the two papers, *The Morning Herald* and *The Standard*—copyright, plant, presses, and type—were acquired by him for 16,500*l*. Under Maxwell’s advice changes were rapidly made, and on the 29th of June, 1857, the first morning issue of *The Standard* took place, the price being reduced from fourpence

to twopence, and the four pages being enlarged to eight.

The first offices were in three old Queen Anne houses in Shoe Lane, and there was no attempt at style, either inside or out. I remember going to see Johnstone there; his room was approached by a flight of old-fashioned stairs, while the room itself was devoid of carpets, and the writing-table and few chairs were old and worn. At first there was a mortgage upon these buildings held by the Conservative party, and Mr. W. G. Bell, in ‘Fleet Street in Seven Centuries,’ relates how

“the paper printed paragraphs forwarded from the party head-quarters, and these as a rule appeared immediately following the leading articles, until (so the story runs) there came a day when the mortgage was paid off, and the astonished Whip received his paragraph back with a curt line from the then editor, Capt. Hamber, that he would see his ‘Dear Blank’ da—dangling at a rope’s end before he would print more of his contributions.”

Johnstone, in running the two papers, exercised great economy; the news columns were the same, although the leaders were different, and the papers, while voicing the same opinions, were supposed to be entirely independent. It was a case of “Oh! no! we never mention her,” and *The Standard* became popularly known by the nickname of “Mrs. Gamp,” while *The Morning Herald* was “Mrs. Harris.” Johnstone handed over the entire business department to D. Morier Evans, one of his partners in the accountancy firm, and, on his advice, on the 4th of February, 1858, the price of *The Standard* was reduced to one penny, while *The Morning Herald* remained at the old price of fourpence. As I shall have no more to say about the latter paper I will only note its quiet departure on the 31st of December, 1869, after an existence of eighty-nine years.

On the 11th of June, 1860, an afternoon edition of *The Standard* was issued, still known as *The Evening Standard*. Johnstone, with his usual acuteness, found the right editor in Capt. Hamber. The young man had been at Oriel with G. J. Goschen,\* while Lord Robert Cecil and Ward Hunt were keeping their terms elsewhere. My friend Mr. Escott, who was for years on the staff, and to whom I am indebted for much personal information besides that in his ‘Masters of Journalism,’ published by Fisher Unwin, 1911, describes Hamber as having “a

\* Created Viscount, 18 Dec., 1900; died 7 Feb., 1907.

certain personal magnetism which made him a leader of men," and as having "in his best days united great intellectual quickness with many political opportunities and with wide social popularity." Among the writers who, under Hamber, helped to make *The Standard* were George Painter, whom he encouraged to write "in a vein more humorous than the paper generally indulged" (Matthew Arnold "had spoken in his essays about the 'young lions of Peterborough Court'; Painter's little burlesques of their style were headed 'The Gaily Bellograph,' and, so their writer flattered himself, reproduced something of Maginn's humour"); Alfred Austin, who in 1869 won real distinction for *The Standard* as well as for himself by the exhaustive circumstantiality with which, on its appearance, he refuted in several columns Mrs. Beecher Stowe's\* 'The True Story of Lady Byron's Life,' under the title of 'Lady Byron Vindicated'; Thomas Adolphus Trollope, who, at Austin's suggestion, was appointed Italian correspondent; and Lord Robert Cecil, who "contributed a few political slashers," though it was Percy Greg who did "most of the hard hitting." There was also H. E. Watts, formerly editor of *The Melbourne Argus*, who "emphatically advocated Colonial Preference and an Imperial Tariff." This was "long before the ideas were officially recognized at any of the Conservative head-quarters."

A veteran of the Hamber days still survives in Mr. Francis Bowater. We find in *The Printers' Register* of April 6th a letter from him stating that "had *The Standard* lived a few months longer, I should have completed a service on that paper without a break of sixty years."

On the outbreak of the American Civil War *The Standard* at once took the side of the South, and, in addition to its leading articles, had a series of letters over the signature of "Manhattan" which were even more fiercely anti-Federal. These letters were talked about by every one, and "sent up the circulation of the paper by leaps and bounds."

In 1868 came the collision between the two Houses over Gladstone's Irish

Church Bill; and Hamber, enjoying as he did the personal friendship of Disraeli, felt himself to be all-powerful, and would brook no interference in his conduct of the paper, making "fiercer demands than ever of no quarter to the enemy in the war against Gladstonianism." Johnstone felt that, if the paper was to render service to the party, its conductor must take counsel with the party managers as well as ask for information from them, but Escott relates that "Hamber point blank refused the proposal of anything like supervision by, or even co-operation with, any Conservative official from Parliament Street." So "one October morning in 1870 Johnstone's solicitor called upon Hamber at his Chiswick house with an intimation of his services being no more required." Johnstone then made overtures to the Conservative head-quarters for cementing the traditional connexion between the party and the paper, and his son was appointed editor, with Sir John Gorst to supply the defects of his political experience.

The new editors were fortunate in starting in 1870, for it was a year of prosperity for the paper. The Franco-German War increased its sale; and, moreover, Sir Henry Brackenbury's diary appeared in its columns, while on one or two occasions that writer watched, on behalf of the paper, the progress of the struggle from the battle-fields. *The Standard* took no side in the war, but in its comments held the balance equally between the two combatants. G. A. Henty, beloved of boys, was one of its war correspondents, and contributed to it in various ways. He had a small room to work in, at the top of the old Shoe Lane house. He would do a hearty laugh when I called upon him, and said "I could not see him for the smoke." He was never without a small brier pipe in his mouth, from which the smoke would issue in volumes, for he was not a quiet smoker. Another of *The Standard* war correspondents well known to me was Col. Knollys; he had a very high opinion of the Austrian soldier, and told me, after his return from the Austrian manœuvres, that he was the finest in Europe. The paper has always sought to stand high in the matter of war news, and during and since the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-8 the names of its war correspondents include J. A. Cameron, who was killed in the Sudan, and Prof. Palmer, who was murdered by the Arabs.

In 1874 there was a "Conservative Reaction," when Disraeli came into office with Lord Derby as Foreign Secretary and Lord Carnarvon as Colonial Secretary. Sir John

\* *The Athenæum* of the 4th of September, 1869, refers with "indignant sorrow" to "the great scandal, suspected by none," which had just been published. Strangely enough, a sympathetic review of Mrs. Stowe's 'True Story' appeared in *The Times*, the authorship being attributed to Mrs. Norton. This, *The Athenæum* of the 30th of October states, is indignantly denied by Mrs. Norton, she declaring her antagonism to its sentiments.

Gorst's\* criticism of Carnarvon's Colonial policy brought about his dismissal from the editorship of the paper, and W. H. Mudford, whose father had been editor of *The Courier*, was appointed to succeed him. Mudford was fitted in every way to carry on the traditions of the paper, being full of courage, energy, and firmness of purpose. Over each department he exercised absolute and entire control, and among his first moves was the perfecting of the arrangements for the supply of foreign news. He adopted Delane's plan of having headed articles, as well as occasional leaders, from writers not on the staff. In 1880 he published Gladstone's Irish Land Bill while it was yet in the hands of the Government printers; and Lord Beaconsfield, when he published 'Endymion' (a key of which appeared in 'N. & Q.' for Dec. 18, 1880), so favoured *The Standard* that it was able to give a detailed account of the novel a week before the earliest review copy had been sent out.

The paper under Mudford, and since, has always had a high reputation for its reviews of books. It was often chary of praise, so that when praise was bestowed it was known to be well merited. The prominence given to literature is shown by the fact that on the occasion of the dinner to George Smith, the founder of the 'Dictionary of National Biography'—6th of June, 1894—two columns were devoted to an account of the proceedings. On the 22nd of November, 1879, John Thadeus Delane died, and it is gratifying to read in Dasent's 'Life' of him that, "of the many obituary notices of him, that in *The Standard*—which was, we have heard, from the pen of the present Poet Laureate [Alfred Austin]—was perhaps the best." Thus were all the old hard knocks between the rivals forgotten, and a just tribute paid to the greatest editor of the nineteenth century. The knocks and the vulgar abuse, as was unfortunately common with most of the press in bygone times, had indeed been hard. Now, happily, though attacks on rivals may be severe, they are

free from vulgarity, and a courtesy is generally shown that in the past would not have been possible. Never in the whole history of our press has there been anything to compare with the tribute paid to Lord Burnham on the occasion of his 80th birthday on the 28th of December, 1913.

Mudford remained editor of *The Standard* until 1900, Johnstone having, on his death in 1878, by his will confirmed his appointment as manager for life at an income of 5,000*l.* a year. On his retirement he handed the editorship to his second in command, George Byrom Curtis. In 1904 the paper was acquired by Mr. C. Arthur Pearson; and it was then run by a limited company under his chairmanship. Finally it passed to Mr. Davison Dalziel, M.P., who was responsible for its policy until the appointment of a receiver in March last.

One rejoices to see that the older paper *The Evening Standard* continues on its prosperous way. On the day after the suspension of *The Standard* it had reached its 28,602nd number.\* May it continue long to flourish! and we may surely look forward to a day when our old friend *The Standard* may have a big revival in a morning issue, and once more enjoy all the vigour of years gone by.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

P.S.—My friend MR. PEET kindly supplements my foot-note on p. 342, *ante*, with the information that Messrs. Chatto & Windus issued in 1890, at the price of 3*s.* 6*d.*, a crown octavo edition of Maclise's 'Gallery of Literary Characters,' which contains much additional matter by William Bates—"one of the cheapest books I know."

#### LAWYERS EMPLOYED BY WINCHESTER COLLEGE DURING THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

(See *ante*, p. 361.)

43. 1453-4, Mr. William North, notary; fee, 6*s.* 8*d.*, last paid in 1459-60 (roll of 1460-1 missing); described himself in Register O as LL.B., of Corton, Sar. dioc. Identical with a Scholar elected in 1420 (Kirby, p. 46).

44. 1453-4, Thomas Vaus, attorney in the Common Bench; fee, 6*s.* 8*d.*, last paid in 1479-80 (roll of 1480-1 missing).

\* Sir John Gorst died on the 4th of April of this year, aged 80. In *The Daily Telegraph* of the following day Mr. T. P. O'Connor gives an account of the career of this "political free-lance," who was "a disappointment to the world, and still more to himself," a man "of promise rather than of achievement, of great possibilities, and of small results." Of his pluck there could be no question. When, on his mission to the Maoris, his printing office was attacked and his type turned into bullets, and himself given notice to quit the country within three weeks or it would go ill with him, Sir John refused to budge until he got official instructions to do so.

\* The last issue of *The Standard*, Thursday, March 16th, is numbered 28,631, so that the numeration has evidently been reckoned from the older paper. The slight difference in the number is to be accounted for by the fact that on certain holidays the evening papers are not published.



45. 1453-4, John Yevan, counsel; fee, 6s. 8d., last paid in 1456-7. Will of John Yevan, of St. Lawrence, Winchester, proved P.C.C. 1457.

46. 1464-5, Mr. William Branche, notary; fee, 6s. 8d., last paid in 1473-4. Fellow of the College, LL.B.

47. 1464-5, William Sawndrys, attorney in the Exchequer; fee, 6s. 8d., last paid in 1469-70, the entry being struck out in 1470-1.

48. 1464-5, John Hamond, counsel; fee, 6s. 8d., last paid in 1469-70. Cf. No. 64 below.

49. 1464-5, Nicholas Hervy, counsel; fee, 13s. 4d., last paid in 1469-70.

50. 1470-1, Thomas Fawkes (Faux), auditor; fee, 13s. 4d., last paid in 1487-8. Had previously served as clerk of accounts from 1451-2 to 1469-70 at stipend of 40s., raised in 1453-4 to 66s. 8d.

51. 1471-2, — Jaye; office not stated, but probably counsel; fee, 6s. 8d., raised in 1475-6 to 13s. 4d.; became steward in 1489-90 at 5*l.*, last paid for part of 1492-3. Probably Richard Jay, serjeant-at-law, 1485 (Pulling), whose will was proved P.C.C. 1493.

52. 1472-3, — Calkott, attorney in the Exchequer; fee, 6s. 8d., last paid in 1479-80 (roll of 1480-1 missing).

53. 1472-3, — Wyndesor (Winsor); office not stated, but probably counsel; styled "generous" in and after 1475-6; fee, 13s. 4d., last paid in 1479-80; but he is mentioned in the roll of 1481-2 as present at divers refections which Warden Baker gave in London, while there in Nov., 1481, on a matter pending between the tenants of the Prince of Wales ("domini principis") and the College tenants as to the heath in Harmondsworth. Probably Thomas Wyndesor of Stanwell, Middlesex, whose will was proved P.C.C. 1485, and whose Hampshire properties included the manors of Millcourt (Binsted) and Bullesdons (Bramley) (see 'Vict. Hist. Hants,' ii. 487, iv. 142). His son Sir Andrew, who was created Lord Windsor of Stanwell in 1529 (G. E. C.'s 'Peerage'), had become a Bencher of the Middle Temple before 1500 (Ingpen's 'M. T. Bench Book,' 122).

54. 1474-5, Mr. William Gylyott, notary; fee, 6s. 8d., paid also in 1475-6 and for latter half of 1477-8. Scholar, 1462; Second Master, 1469-71; Fellow, 1504/5.

55. 1475-6, Thomas Wode (Woode); office not stated, but probably counsel; fee, 6s. 8d., last paid in 1484-5 (rolls of 1485-6 and 1486-7 missing). Probably Thomas Wood, serjeant-at-law, 1485; [king's serjeant,

1488; judge of the Common Pleas, 1495; and Chief Justice, 1500 (Foss); knighted, 1501 (Shaw); will proved P.C.C. 1502.

56. 1475-6, — Frowyke; office not stated, but probably counsel; fee, 6s. 8d., last paid in 1490-1. Probably Thomas Frowyke, son of Sir Thomas Frowyke, K.B. (who died in 1485); of the Inner Temple; serjeant, 1496; judge of assize in the western counties, 1501; Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (in succession to Sir Thomas Wood) and knighted, 1502; died (will proved P.C.C.) 1506 ('Calendar of Inner Temple Records,' i. xl; 'D.N.B.,' xx. 293). The Account-roll of 1481-2, under 'Custus necessarii cum donis,' contains the entry: "Et in refectione data londoniis domino Thome Frowyke militi, filio eiusdem, mro. Wynsor, mro. Gyan, Thome Bertelett, Howberd et aliis cum eis mense Aprilis, viijs. vjd."

57. 1476-7, Mr. Robert Knyte (Knyght), notary; fee, 6s. 8d. Fellow of the College, LL.B.; vacated fellowship during 1477-8.

58. 1479-80, Mr. Thomas Aschborn (Ashburn), notary; fee, 6s. 8d. Fellow of the College, LL.B.; died during 1516-7, and was then succeeded as notary by Mr. Thomas Erylsman, the Head Master.

59. 1481-2, Mr. Thomas Dalamar, Kt. (Miles); office not stated, but perhaps counsel (one Thomas Dalamare was admitted at Lincoln's Inn in 1457-8, see 'Black Books of L.L.,' i. 32); fee, 20s., last paid in 1484-5 (rolls of 1485-6 and 1486-7 missing). An entry in the roll of 1464-5, under 'Custus necessar. forins,' runs: "Et in datis Thome Dalamar nomine rewardi pro laboribus suis circa perquisicionem manerii de Hallond, xls." (cf. Kirby's 'Annals,' p. 182); and in the same year "Robertus Dalamar de Aldarmeston, etatis ix annorum in festo sti martini in hieme," was admitted Scholar. The will of Sir Thomas Dalamar was proved P.C.C. 1492, and he is mentioned, as of Aldermaston, in 'Visitations of Berkshire,' i. 29, and 'Visitations of Hampshire,' 42 (Harl. Soc.). He does not seem to be mentioned in Shaw's 'Knights.'

60. 1481-2, John Vaus (Vauce, Vaws), attorney in the Common Bench; fee, 6s. 8d., last paid in 1489-90. Cf. No. 44 above.

61. 1481-2, Robert Caxton, attorney in the Exchequer; fee, 6s. 8d., last paid in 1490-1.

62. 1487-8, John Kyngsmyll; office not stated, but certainly counsel; fee, 20s.; became steward in 1492-3 at 5*l.*, last paid in 1503-4. Scholar, elected in 1470 (birth-place not stated in Register of Scholars; but when he took Scholar's oath on Jan. 13,

1472/3, he was described in Register O as of Basingstoke); afterwards (1473-8) Scholar and Fellow of New College, Oxford ('Liber Succ. et Dign.'): of the Middle Temple; serjeant, 1494 (being then a Bencher of his Inn); king's serjeant, 1497; judge of the Common Pleas, 1503 (Ingpen's 'M.T. Bench Book,' 120); died in or about 1509 (Foss); will of John Knyngesmill, gent., of Frefolke, Hants, proved P.C.C. 1509. In the Kingsmill pedigree, as printed in 'Visitations of Hampshire' (Harl. Soc.), 2, 3, the place-name "Freibock" probably stands for Freefolk.

63. 1487-8, Mr. John Newport; office not stated, but certainly counsel; fee, 6s. 8d., raised in 1489-90 to 13s. 4d., and in 1504-5 to 26s. 8d., last paid in 1518-9 (roll of 1519-20 missing). Scholar, elected in 1466, as "de Suberton, filius tenentis de Huntburne"; afterwards (1472-6) Scholar and Fellow of New College, Oxford ('Liber Succ. et Dign.'): of Lincoln's Inn, admitted February, 1478/9 ('L.I. Admission Registers,' i. 21); serjeant, 1510 ('Black Books of L.I.,' i. 161); will of John Newport, serjeant-at-law, of Soberton, Hants, proved P.C.C. 1521. At Soberton, where he owned the manor, one of the church bells is inscribed "orate pro animabus Johannis Newport et Elizabeth uxoris eius" ('Vict. Hist. Hants,' iii. 259, 267).

64. 1487-8, Mr. — Hamonde (Hamon); office, not stated, but probably counsel; fee, 6s. 8d., last paid in 1491-2. Cf. No. 48 above.

65. 1489-90, John Fesaunt, auditor; fee, 13s. 4d., last paid in 1500-1; succeeded next year by John Wily. John Fhesaunt was clerk of lands at 40s. in 1470-1.

66. 1489-90, Mr. — Hayes (Hayce); office not stated, but probably counsel; fee, 6s. 8d., not paid after 1490-1.

67. 1490-1, J. Adams, attorney in the Common Bench; fee, 6s. 8d., not paid after 1491-2.

68. 1491-2, Mr. — Froste; office not stated, but probably counsel; fee, 13s. 4d., raised in 1493-4 to 26s. 8d.; became steward in 1504-5 at 5*l.*, and so remained until 1528-9, when succeeded by Mr. Wyntersalle. "Item ij olle deaurate vocate le quart pottes ex donacione mri Froste" (Inventory of "jocalia," &c., of June 10, 19 H. VIII., 1527).

69. 1491-2, Edmund Deny, attorney in the Exchequer; fee, 6s. 8d., last paid in 1512-3 (roll of 1513-4 missing). Probably Edmund Denny, clerk in the Exchequer, who became King's Remembrancer in 1504, and a baron of the Exchequer in 1513 (Foss); will proved

P.C.C. 1520. For a like promotion, see No. 6 above.

70. 1492-3, John Whetham, attorney in the Common Bench; fee, 6s. 8d., last paid in 1501-2 (roll of 1502-3 missing). H. C. Winchester College.

## THE REPULSE OF THE TURKS FROM VIENNA.

THE BRIT. MUS. CAT. 9079, d. 13, is a letter, there ascribed—I do not know on what grounds—to Arthur Whitebrook, probably a relative, perhaps grandson, of Sir John Whitebrook of Water Newton, Hunts, and, like the latter, obviously a Catholic recusant. The details it contains relative to the repulse of the Turks from Vienna justify wider dissemination of its information.

A True Copy of a Letter. A. Whitebrook  
From an English Gentleman in the Emperor's Army, to an English Officer in Holland, concerning the Total Rout of the Turks, by the United Forces of the Christians, Commanded in person, by the Emperour, the King of Poland, and Duke of Lorain.

I cannot express myself in words suitable to the great deliverance it hath pleased God to give the Nation, and Empire of the Germans, from the Cruelties and Barbarities it groaned under, by the Savage Violences of Turkish Infidels, in Conjunction with a worse sort of men than themselves, who outwardly pretend a Belief of the Blessed Jesus, when at the same time, their power, Industry, and council tends to no less than the Total Extirpation of Christianity, and the setting up its common Enemy Mahumetism; under the same notion of the old Rebels in England (viz. for the True Protestant Religion). There being in the Hungarian Nation two Sects of Protestants, viz. Lutherans, and Calvinists: the latter of which, claiming the said Epithet under the Banner of the Horrid Imposture and great Idol of the East (Mahomet). I could do no less than make this little short Reflection, because it to me seems a Remark of so near a Parallel with some practices in my own Country, the Respect I bear to it, would not suffer me to be silent in the said particulars.

The King of Poland, with a Royal Army attending him, arrived at our Camp, the Emperour having caused all necessary Provisions, to be made for his Royal Majesties Reception, before which, several considerable Reinforcements, were arrived, being part of the Auxiliary Troops of the Empire, of which great Numbers are on their March from all the Remotest parts of the Empire: immediately after his Majesty of Poland was arrived a great Council of War was held in the Emperours Tent; which being ended, prayers were publicly offered throughout the Camp, for a Success upon the Endeavours of the United Arms, of the Christians against the Turks and Infidels, which being ended, immediately the whole Army, by Order, was on its March towards the Enemy; who lay in siege before Vienna according to common Computation 150,000 strong at least: the Army marched in three Batallias,

The Body Commanded by the Emperour in person; the right wing by his Majesty of Poland, and the left by his Highness of Lorain, in which posture we marched with all imaginable Silence towards Vienna: The City having at the same time notice that we were approaching, and as soon as we came to discern the Enemies League, the City gave us a Signal, which in half an hours time was seconded with a Resolute sally; in which many Thousands of the Turks were slain, with very small loss on the Christians Side.

The Turks seeming to be in great Consternation upon the sight of the unexpected numbers of the Christian Army, before the said Salley was ended, part of Our Army under his Highness of Lorain were engaged and soon after the Grosse of both Armies, the dispute being for severall hours very sharp and hot; but in the end it so pleased God that our Arms prevailed against the Infidels we having killed above thirty Thousand on the spot, and taken near half as many Prisoners and all their Artillery and Baggage which were very great and numerous and Totally broke the whole Army of the Turks, which our Horse continue to pursue with great slaughter, and all this was done by the Assistance of the Almighty with inconsiderable loss on the Christians side, and it is the opinion of most of our Experienced Commanders here in Camp, that very few of the Turks will Escape of being taken or killed. The Enemy being fled divers of our Officers went into the City and great numbers of the Citizens came to view our Camp, their countenances bespeaking they had been neither in fear of the Enemy nor any want of necessary Provisions. We are now busied in destroying the Enemys works about the City; and in my next I may give you a more particular Account of the whole Affair: in the meantime be pleased to accept of this, as from your much Obliged and

Faithfull Friend  
and Servant

Imperial Camp, near A. WHITEBROOK.

Vienna Aug. the 31<sup>th</sup>

London Printed by

E. Mallet.

The date is obviously "Old Style," since the junction of Sobieski with the Duke of Lorraine took place on Sept. 9, 1683. On the 11th the signalling with rockets occurred, and on the following day the Turks were routed.

MARGARET WHITEBROOK.

24 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

"VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORIES": A CRITICISM.—Surrey is one of the few counties whose "Victoria History" is now complete, and it must with great regret be noted that there is much reason to believe that serious inaccuracies have crept into some pages of the parochial histories, inaccuracies the more deplorable inasmuch as they appear—in some instances at all events—to have been easily avoidable, had the authors taken the trouble to master ordinary sources of information.

I do not profess to have gone through the work parish by parish, but strange mistakes

in the account of localities with which I happen to be well acquainted can but lead me to infer that similar carelessness may have been displayed in other instances, detracting largely from the value of the volumes as a work of historical importance.

On p. 190, vol. iv., for instance, the name and title of the lord of the manor there in question are both given incorrectly.

On p. 214, vol. iii., the writer says "the stone quarries are the most striking industrial part of Merstham," when, as a matter of fact, hardly any of the once famous building-stone has been quarried within the memory of man; and for "stone quarries" should probably be read "lime-works," a very different industry. It would look as if the author had not even visited the spot. In the same parish "The Gables" is stated to be "the seat of Mr. —," whereas in truth the small house in question is a villa-residence in the village street of a rental value of about 40l.

The manor of Chilvertons is mentioned, and a court is stated to have been held for it in recent years. This is not the case; nor was it "bought by Mr. Watson in 1905."

Alderstead is quoted as having been united to Merstham in the year 1843. The date is wrong; it should be 1825.

The School Board did not "enlarge the National School," but built new schools on another site.

On p. 484, vol. ii., Mr. Maberly, a rather well-known personage in his day, has had his name disguised as Makerly.

In Nutfield parish no mention whatever is made of South Hale, the most ancient, and in some respects probably the most interesting, building in the parish.

These notes are made with the sincere hope that in future volumes of the "Victoria" series greater care will be taken to ensure that accuracy which may fairly be expected in a work whose inception seemed to guarantee that it should possess so essential a quality. H.

LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU IN SERBIA.—May I call attention to a letter of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's to the Princess of Wales (afterwards Queen Caroline, wife of George II.), written from Adrianople, April 1, O.S., 1717, as being singularly appropriate at present, showing as it does the oppression of the Serbian peasantry by the Germans and Turks?

Lady Mary was provided with an escort of German and Turkish janissaries, and says:—

"We crossed the deserts of Servia, almost quite overgrown with wood, though a country naturally fertile, and the inhabitants industrious; but the

oppression of the peasants is so great, they are forced to abandon their houses and neglect their tillage, all they have being a prey to the janissaries, whenever they please to seize upon it. We had a guard of five hundred of them, and I was almost in tears every day to see their insolences in the poor villages through which we passed.

"After seven days' travelling through thick woods, we came to Nissa (Nish), once the capital of Servia, situate in a fine plain on the river Nissava, in a very good air, and so fruitful a soil, that the great plenty is hardly credible. I was certainly assured that the quantity of wine last vintage was so prodigious, they were forced to dig holes in the earth to put it in, not having vessels enough in the town to hold it. The happiness of this plenty is scarce perceived by the oppressed people. I saw here a new occasion for my compassion. The wretches that had provided twenty waggons for our baggage from Belgrade hither for a certain hire, being all sent back without payment, some of their horses lamed, and others killed, without any satisfaction made for them. The poor fellows came round the house weeping and tearing their hair and beards in the most pitiful manner, without getting anything but drubs from the insolent soldiers. I cannot express to your R. H. how much I was moved at this scene. I would have paid them the money out of my own pocket, with all my heart; but it had been only giving so much to the Aga (chief officer of the Turks), who would have taken it from them without any remorse."

GWENDOLINE GOODWIN.

Snaithfield, Ecclesall, Sheffield.

**EPITAPH IN BRIGSTOCK CHURCHYARD, NORTANTS.**—Near the west wall of the churchyard, and opposite the church tower, is a polished granite stone, surrounded by short iron railings, which has on it a quaint verse I have never previously seen in any other burial-ground. I give the inscription exactly as recorded.

Elizabeth Viccars Coursens  
the beloved wife of

John Henry Coursens

Born Oct. 7<sup>th</sup> 1836—Died April 30<sup>th</sup> 1872

Gone for a minute, my love  
From this room into the next.  
I too shall go in a minute.  
What time have I to be vexed.

also

John Henry Coursens

Born Nov. 14<sup>th</sup> 1833—Died June 6<sup>th</sup> 1898

Over the river, faces I see  
Fair as the morning, waiting for me  
Friends and companions, safe in the vale  
Watch for the boatman, look for the sail  
Bearing the loved ones over the tide  
Into the harbour, close to their side.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Bedford.

[Our correspondent has perhaps not recognized the first stanza as an adaptation of the last couplet of Stanza XXVI. of Tennyson's 'The Grandmother'—"my love" being substituted for "my son."]

**AN ALL-NIGHT POLLING.**—An instance of this may, perhaps, be of sufficient interest to obtain record in the pages of 'N. & Q.'

A letter from the Vice-Chancellor to Lord Grenville, dated Oxford, Dec. 13, 1809, runs as follows:—

"The poll for the election of a Chancellor of the University, which commenced at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and was continued without adjournment through the whole of the night, and of this day, has just now closed, when the numbers were found to be

LORD GRENVILLE 406 | LORD ELDON 393 |  
D. OF BEAUFORT 238

Your Lordship has accordingly been declared duly elected."

Though the contest was one of exceptional importance, yet as it was a two days' poll, it would hardly seem necessary (especially as there was but a limited number of electors) to have kept open all through the intervening night—a winter's one.

R. B.

Upton.

**POLYDORE MORGAN.**—At 10 S. ix. 183 I stated that Thomas Morgan's nephew of this name "was ordained priest from the English College at Rome." It seems that he was actually ordained in Paris, for on March 30, 1579, a licence was granted to him to receive all orders, without letters dimissory, at the hands of the Bishop of Paris or his suffragan ('Archivio Vaticano,' Arm. XLII. vol. xxxvii. f. 483, No. 200).

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.

**GREENHURST.**—In the 'Extracts from a Seventeenth-Century Note-Book,' now appearing in *The Genealogist*, mention is made of one Greenhurst in these words:—

"Md. that all that is written at this side is extracted out of Greenhurst his booke made at the visitation, 1623."—*Genealogist*, xxx. 190.

Also;—

"This above is extracted out of Greenhurst his booke of Armes made at the Visitation, August the second, 1623."—*Ibid.*, 269.

The Visitation alluded to must have been one of Kent, but so far I have been unable to trace Greenhurst or his book. I shall be greatly obliged if some one will enlighten me.

KEITH W. MURRAY (Portcullis).

College of Arms, E.C.

THE UNITIES OF TIME, PLACE, AND ACTION.—Books of reference generally inform us that Aristotle was the originator of the Dramatic Unities. Will any one be so kind as to quote any passage in Aristotle's works which defines these?

N. POWLETT, Col.

[The derivation of the doctrine of the "Three Unities" *telle quelle* from Aristotle is an ancient mistake. Aristotle, in the 'Poetics,' insists at length on the importance of Unity of Action—see, for example, chapters vii. and viii. Unity of Time has been deduced from 'Poet.,' v. 4:—

ἐτι δὲ τῷ μήκει ἢ μὲν [i.e., τραγῳδία] ὅτι μάλιστα περᾶται ὑπὸ μίαν περίοδον ἡλίου εἶναι ἢ μικρὸν ἐξαλλάττειν, ἢ δὲ ἐποποιία ἀόριστος τῷ χρόνῳ

Unity of Place is nowhere mentioned; it can only be said that the conditions of dramatic representation at Athens caused it to be fairly generally observed there. Our correspondent will find the whole matter discussed in Prof. Butcher's 'Aristotle's Theory of Poetry and Fine Art.')

'PHILANDER AND SACHARISSA.'—I should be glad to know the author of "Philander and Sacharissa. A Novel. To which is added, An Elegy on Mr. Addison," London, John Noon, 1724.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

The University of Sheffield.

OLD FAMILY CHURCH LIVINGS.—I am anxious to obtain information and additions to the following list of the patronage and close connexion with the Church maintained by our old families.

Charlton Musgrove, Wincanton, Somersetshire, has been held by members of the Leir family since the year 1617, and the rector in 1903, Rev. Randolph Leir, was a direct lineal descendant of the Rev. Richard Leir, who held the living in the reign of James I. During the whole long period of 286 years (with the exception of a short interval in Puritan times) the benefice has been held by members of the same family, who have thus been rectors and landowners in the same place for close upon three centuries.

Farnborough, Wantage, Berkshire, had been held by members of the Price family since the year 1606, and the last rector of the family, the Rev. Edmund Price, who died in 1872, was a direct lineal descendant of the Rev. John Price, rector and patron, who held the living in the reign of James I. During the whole long period of 266 years (with the exception of a short interval in 1733) the benefice had been held by members of the same family, who had thus been rectors, patrons, and landowners in the same place for 267 years, when in 1873 the patronage passed out of the Price family.

Rose Ash, South Molton, Devonshire, the patronage of which has been and still is held by the Southcomb family, has been served by them for more than two centuries, the Rev. E. D. Southcomb being rector in 1915.

Muckleston, Market Drayton, Staffordshire, has been served by rectors of the Hincheliffe family for more than 165 years.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

THOMAS FULLER: "MAN IS IMMORTAL TILL HIS WORK IS DONE."—According to 'Cassell's Book of Quotations,' p. 447: "This line appears in Ethandune (1892) (James Williams, D.C.L.), but its source was inquired for, without success, in 'N. & Q.,' as early as the year 1878." It is a quotation which is more often made from the pulpit, and I have just heard that Thomas Fuller (1608-61) has, in one of his works (which I know not), the following passage, in describing Bede's death:—

"Thus God's children are immortal whilst their Father hath anything for them to do on Earth, and Death cannot overcome and kill them till first they have finished their testimony, which done, they willingly die, like silkworms when their web is ended and they are comfortably entombed in their own endeavours."

Can any of your readers tell me in which of Fuller's books this passage occurs, which seems to be the germ of the quotation?

R. A. POTTS.

RICHARD DACRES, who died about the year 1766, was Attorney-General at Gibraltar. He had a brother William, of Gloucester Street, Holborn (who died about the year 1775), a brother John, a sister Winifred (who married — Evetts), and a sister Jane (who married — Lewis). Can any one tell me where I may obtain genealogical information connecting this family with the Dacres of Cumberland? and can any one tell me where, when, and to whom John Dacres was married?

J. A. FORSTER.

Croslands Park, Barrow-in-Furness.

ROBERTSONS AND DUNDASES OF RICHMOND.—Who was Margaret, the second wife of William Robertson, surgeon at Richmond? Their daughter, Isabella Robertson, married in 1775 David Dundas, surgeon at Richmond, who was created a baronet; their son, William Robertson, was the maternal grandfather, of W. J. BERNHARD SMITH, Temple, who in 'N. & Q.,' Jan. 25, 1851, offered to give information about the family. In *The Scottish Antiquary, Northern Notes and Queries*, 1886, C. Robertson Manning, F.S.A.,

Diss Rectory, Norfolk, asked for information re Robertsons of Richmond, but in replies thereto there is nothing to show who Mrs. Margaret Robertson was before her marriage. I have indirect evidence that her name was Berry.

R. S. MARSHALL.

Cal. W. S. Club, Edinburgh.

**AUTHOR WANTED.**—Where may be found the line :—

A man may sin securely, but never safely ?  
[? or, safely never.]

I have a notion that it is from Ben Jonson.

P. T. CRESWELL.

57 Esmé Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham.

**WELLINGTON AT BRIGHTON AND ROTTINGDEAN.**—In 'Notes on Sussex Churches' (Hove, 1908) at p. 37 Mr. Frederick Harrison, writing of St. Nicholas's, Brighton, says :—

"There is a monument, in good imitation of Decorated work, to the memory of the great Duke of Wellington, who used to worship in this church, and was a pupil of the Vicar of Brighton, the Rev. Henry Michell."

In 'The South Downs,' recently published by the L.B. & S.C. Railway Company, at p. 57 it is stated that among the pupils of the Rev. Thomas Redman Hooker, D.D., Vicar of Rottingdean from 1792 to 1838, "were the Duke of Wellington, Cardinal Manning, and Bulwer Lytton."

For how long and in what years was Wellington a pupil (1) of Mr. Michell and (2) of Dr. Hooker ?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

**BISHOPSGATE, HALFMOON STREET, GOTHIC ARCH.**—In some of the illustrations of Sir Paul Pindar's House the adjoining archway giving entrance to Halfmoon Alley or Street is shown as being in the style of the early fourteenth century. Is this a fragment of a building of that period ? Two inferences are suggested. Either Sir Paul Pindar in building on this site allowed the arch to remain, or transported it from some early London building, as its style and dimensions were suitable for his purpose.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

**"HONEST INJUN."**—What is the origin of this expression ? It seems to be much used both in speech and in articles of modern date.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

**HAINRICH.**—Who was Sam. Theoph. Hainrich, a Hungarian artist, painter of a portrait of an old servant of William Penn, the Quaker, about 1734 ?

ALBERT COOK MYERS.

Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, E.C.

**ARMORIAL BEARINGS SOUGHT.**—Just before Christmas (11 S. xii. 503) I put in a query as to some armorial bearings. I got most of them in replies, but a few are still wanting, and I should be glad if any one can supply them. They are as follows: De Credonia, thirteenth century; Sir Wm. de Fandles (Spaniard), thirteenth century; Murdach, *temp.* Henry II.; Whitchester or Whytchestre, fifteenth century.

I am also seeking the arms of Sudgrove, fifteenth century; FitzPeter, fifteenth century.

G. H. PALMER.

Heywood Park, White Waltham, Berkshire.

**ROBERT LUCAS DE PEARSALL, MUSICAL COMPOSER.**—The 'D.N.B.' xlv. 158, states that "his mother was Elizabeth Lucas, from whom he inherited his musical taste." I should be glad to learn the particulars of her parentage. By the same authority he is said to have left a widow and children at his death. When and whom did he marry ?

G. F. R. B.

**"BEVERE."**—A London and North-Western engine, built in 1869 and scrapped several years ago, bore the name "Bevere." Can any one tell me the meaning and origin of this name ? The Company are unable to give any information on the subject.

J. H. HOBBS.

19 Tremadoc Road, Clapham, S.W.

**AUTHOR WANTED: THE LOBSTER.**—Which author made the grotesque blunder of referring to a lobster as "the Cardinal of the Deep" ?

W. H. WALLACE.

11 Grafton Street, W.

**EDWIN EDWARDS, ETCHER.**—Can any particulars be imparted about him ?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

**REFERENCE WANTED.**—Where does Arthur Young say that "the magic of property turns sand to gold" ?

J. D. W.

**ELIZABETH BEHARRELL.**—Can any one say if there was any descendant of Elizabeth Beharrell, widow, living at Peterborough in 1783 with her two daughters, Rebecca and Ann Beharrell ?

R. D. GARDNER.

**A CHURCH BELL AT FARNHAM IN DORSET.**—Mr. E. C. Moore, of the Pitt-Rivers Museum, at Farnham by Blandford, has tentatively read "*Ora Mater pia*" as the inscription on a bell in the tower of the Church of St. Laurence, Farnham, which is described as being beautifully green, possibly cast in the fourteenth century, and very



difficult of access. Have others read those letters otherwise, or better? Does that formula occur elsewhere on mediæval bells in honour of St. Mary? The other bell in that tower was cast in 1732, by Tosier of Salisbury.

E. S. DONGSON.

9 Kingston Road, Oxford.

## Replies.

### ST. GEORGE MUMMING PLAY.

(12 S. i. 327.)

MR. F. GORDON BROWN will, I think, find a copy of this play in "Everyman's Library" (London, J. M. Dent & Sons). Reference should also be made to *The Gentleman's Magazine*, June, 1830; 'The Vindication of Christmas,' 4to, 1653; 'Christmas Mummers in Dorsetshire,' by J. S. UDAL, in *Folk-Lore Record*, vol. iii. pt. i.; and W. Sandys's 'Christmas Carols' (London, 1833).

I have in my note-book a copy of 'The Peace Egg, or St. George's Annual Play for the Amusement of Youth' (Preston, printed by J. Harkness, 31 Church Street, n.d.), and a curious and interesting copy made by me from a MS. used by some Cornish performers in the latter half of last century. The players of this Cornish version—which I subjoin—went from house to house and performed in the open, borrowing a mat "for the Turkish knight to die on" if the ground were damp.

The libretto is from a MS. in the possession of John D. Enys (1905), who got it from Mylor. The original is written by a very illiterate man; but I have followed it closely for fear of a wrong conjecture. For the same reason I have kept the *lines* of the original.

#### P. 1.

##### 'A PLAY FOR CHRISTMAS.'

*William Solomon first part.*

Rume rume Galants rume Give me a rume to rime  
for in this house i mine to shew some of my past time

Now gentlemen an Ladys it is christmas time  
i am a blade that knew my trade all people doth  
a dear me i will swager an banter an i will drive  
the town be fore me if i am naked or if i am prict  
i will give aman an answer the very first man or  
boy i mits my soard shall be is fencer be hind the  
doar

thare lye a score pray Git it out if you can sur  
i walke away have nothing to pay an let in the  
swagering  
man sur

#### *John Rowe part the second.*

hare comes i ould father Christmas welcom or  
welcom not  
i hope ould father Christmas will never be forgot  
ould father Christmas a pair but woance a yare  
he lucks like an ould man of 4 score yare

#### *Penty Landin part the third*

hopen the doar and Lat me in i hope your faver  
i shall wind wether irise or wether ifoll i will do my  
endeavour to please you all

#### P. 2.

St. George is at the doar and swear he will com in  
with soard an buckler by is side i fear he will  
purs my  
skin i now he is no fool i now he is some stoute  
why he  
will say more by wan inch of candle than ican  
performe  
White ten pound born out and if you would not  
believe  
What i say let the king of eagipt com in and clare  
the way

#### *Wm. Williams King of Egipt Fouth*

here am i the king of eagipt Ho plainly doth apare  
St. George he is my only son my only son an hear  
walk in St George and boldly act thy part let all  
the  
royal family see the royal act

#### *F Rowe 12\**

here comes i ould belzey bob upon my shoulder  
i cary my club and in my hand a dripen and ham  
not i a hansam good looking ould man

#### P. 3.

##### *Henry Crossmans part 5*

Hear come's I son George from England have I  
sprung sum  
of my worndras works now for to begin first into  
a Closat  
I was put then into a Cave was lock I sot my foot  
upon a  
Rockhe stone their did I make my sad an grievus  
mone  
how many men have I slew and rund the fireche  
dragon  
thru I fought them all Courragesly and stil got  
of thire  
victory England's right England admorroration now  
ear  
I drow my bloody weepion ho is the man that doth  
be fore me  
Stand I will cut him down with my Courageus  
hand

##### *Penty Landin 6*

Hear come's I the Turkish Knight came from the  
Turkish  
land to fight I will fight sun George that man of  
Courrage  
and if is blood is hot soon will I make it could

\* Altered: qu. 12 or 13. It is clearly out of place. Probably the numbering was intended to show the sequence of the parts, of which this was omitted in the proper place, and inserted on a blank space on p. 2 of MS.

*Henry Crossman 7*

Thee come so far a way to fight such man as I,  
I will cut  
thy dublats ful of Hylent hols and make thy  
buttens fly

*Penty Landin 8*

I am a man of valour I will fight untill I die sun  
George thou  
never will face me but away from me will fly

*Henry Crossman 9*

ha proud Turk what wilt will thou tell me so with  
threting words and threting oath's drow thy sord  
and  
fight drow thy pees and pay for satisfaction I will  
have be  
fore I go a way

*Penty Landin 10*

no satisfaction sholl you have but in a moment's  
time  
I will bring thee to thy grave

*Henry Crossman 11*

thee bring me to my grave I will fight with thee  
no pardon sholl you have so drow thy sord and  
fight  
for I will concour you this night

*P. 4.**Solomon 12*

o docter docter wat is thy fee this champion for  
to rise the  
site of him doth trouble me to see how dead he  
lies

*W. Williams 13*

full fifty ginues is my fee  
and money to have down but sunes tis for is  
majesty i will do  
it for ten pound i have alittle botle in the wrest-  
bond of my  
britches that goes by the name of halycompane  
shall make  
this goodly champion rice and fight again are jack  
take a little  
of my drip drop pour it up in the tiptop arize  
jack slash  
and fight again behould this mortal now reving  
be tis by  
my sceel and strength the fick see which make  
this goodly  
night revive and bring is aged father now alive  
awacke thou  
lustros knight also and i will take thee by the  
hand an try  
if thou canst go

*P. Langdon 14*

What places is are what seems appare whare ever  
itorn  
mine eye tis all around in chantin ground and  
soft delusions  
rise floury mountins mosy fountins what will  
veriety  
surprize tis on the alow walks we walks an  
hundred ecos  
round us stock from hils to hils the voices tost  
rocks rebounding  
ecos resounding not one single words was lost

*Henry Crossman 15*

behold on yander risen ground the bour that  
woander ever  
ending ever bending glades an glades shades an  
shades runing  
on etarnall round

*P. Langdon 16*

o pardon pardon st george one thing of thee icrav  
spair  
me my life and i will be thy constant slave

*H. Crossman 17*

yes proude torke but arise and go in to thy on  
land and tell  
What a bould champin there doth in England  
stand had it ben  
a thousand or ten thousand such men as thee i  
would fight for to  
mentain grait britans right great britians right  
iwill mentain  
and fight free for England wance again.

*P. 5.\***Wm. Solomon*

as i gist stiping out of my bed in hearing this my  
honly son  
was dead o cruel christan what ast thou don  
thou ast ruin'd me  
and killed my only son

*Henry Crossman*

he was the first that chalins'd me and how cani  
deny to see  
the turkish dog stand up and i folldon and die

*William Solomon*

i will seek the bouldest champin in my relam  
this cruel  
christans blood to overwealam o help me sampo  
help me was  
thare ever a man in greater need to fight like a  
sowlyar  
make thy hart to bleed

*John Rowe*

are am i sampo i will slafter the man that spilt  
my master  
blood and with my body i will make the oashen  
flood

*Wm. Solomon*

o docter docter is there nary docter to be found  
or to be had this  
night can cuer this bloody wound and make him  
stand up right

*Wm. Williams*

o is thare a docter to be found or to be had this  
night can heal  
this mans bloody wound and make him stand up  
right

*Wm. Solomon*

pray ware ast thou travled

*Williams*

i have travled to London garmenay scotland an  
spain by  
all my rich fortun safe returned to england again

*Solomon*

what canst thou cure

\* This page is the third on a sheet. The other sheets are written on one side only, so that each sheet has only 2 pp. It was probably omitted, and afterwards inserted.

*Williams*

i can cure the hich the stich the pox the gout all  
deses and  
compleases if any man as got a scolin wife my  
balsom will  
her cure take but one drop of this upon my life  
she will never  
scoal no more.

## P. 6.

*Wm. Williams 19*

Hear am I the bloody Warer o have I spent my  
time  
in bloody Wor slash cornary dam the Ribals carse  
sholl I  
wolk ones twose thrise over the dark with out  
hat stookin  
shart shall I bow dack to every drunkard or poud  
sot no  
by this Etarnal sord in hand the man that is not  
fit to dye is  
not fit to live stand delever push your pikestaf  
by the Hye  
way hoop that man's neck is not very big that  
fears a little  
rope I pray M<sup>a</sup> doldorty git me gud shir for  
supper for I main  
to have gud shir tis not your fether fowl nor  
Apple pyes I main  
as your chised ches crids nor crym I cant eat none  
ad it ben a  
bit of a roceen pig I might have a chance to pic  
a bone all I  
leve and all I lack in come my man jack and  
carrid all away  
in my nap sack.

*Wm. Solomon 20*

Hear comes I little man John with a sord in my  
hand and if  
any man offend me I will make him to stand I  
will cut him  
and slash him so smoll as the flys and send him  
to jemecka to  
make Appel pyes

*Wm. Solomon 21*

Hear am I the King of France King Henry I har  
is Rising  
a Army a gaanst France but let him come I will  
thonder him  
back he can not me with stand my milk wite  
corls\* my rid  
caps my yellow fethers deccar my resoralson stout  
and bound  
the Crown I will not spear I am the Kink of France  
and with my sord I will advace

*Penty 22*

My master sent me onto you ten ton of gold that  
is due  
to him and if you dont send him is tribut home  
some he in  
France land you see.

*Wm. Solomon 23*

†Go tel your master that he is yung and of  
tender years not  
fit to come within my degree and I will send him  
Three  
Tennas bols that with him he may larn to play.

\* The word has been altered and blotted.

† On this ballad fragment see Child's 'Eng. and Scot. Pop. Ballads,' No. 164, 'King Henry Fifth's Conquest of France.'

## P. 7.

*Penty Landin 24*

Hark hark wot soding vads my ears the conquars  
a porch I  
hear tis Henrys march tis Henry tune I now he  
comes he comes  
victorus Henry comes with obboys Tropats fifes  
and drums send  
from a far and sound of war foll of grief and every  
wind from  
walk to walk from shade to shade from strim to  
poolin strim  
comvaid thrue all the minglin of the groove thrue  
all the minglin  
tracks of love tyrnin burnin changin Rangin full  
of grfe and full  
of woe impashent from my Lords return

*Henry Crossman 25*

Whot nuse whot nuse my lovely Page whot nuse  
have you  
brought onto me I have brought such nuse from  
the King of  
France that you and he will never agree for he  
says you am  
young and of tender years not fit come in your\*  
degree and he  
will send you three tinnes bolts that withthem you  
may  
Learn to play

*Henry Crossman 26*

From yender march King Henry with all my  
gallent company now I have taken upon me a  
char  
ge to govern those poor ants that the may wolk  
more  
large and gether in there wonts that the may wolk  
more safe and bring home thire relife and keep  
that  
wich I have from every Idol Theft but now the  
King  
is hear I will bow down lowe my knee all those  
that  
ventered hear is subjeck unto me god bless the  
Roral King and send him a long to reain and  
joy in  
everything and free him from all pain i an my  
men and mine my Ants and all I have I command  
them the her mine and so the King god save.

*Wm. Solomon 27*

O pardon pardon King Henry ten Ton of gould  
i will pay to thee and the finest flour that is in  
all france to the  
rose of ingland i will give free.

## P. 8.

*P. Langdon 28*

hear am I bing bing ho in an alter of to swing  
ho did the  
batle folter o corced was the day that first i went  
to sea to  
fight the french and then to run away now are i  
stand with  
sord in hand and now i will fight any man

\* Altered from "my"—should be "his."

*H. Crossman 29*

here am i vornal bould took six ships and lead  
 the spanyard  
 could took shear of thare castle and port below  
 made the proud  
 spanyards look dismel and yalow but we was not  
 danted  
 a toll untill their come a boll and took us in the  
 goll  
 and Queback foll from our hands the first brod  
 side the frinch did fire the kild our English men  
 so free we keeld ten thousand of the Frinch the  
 rest of them the rund away o as we march to the  
 Frinch gates with drums and Trumpets so merely  
 o then  
 be spock the old king of France lo he foll on his  
 bended  
 knee prince Henry I one of his gollent Company  
 I soon  
 forsook bold London Town we went and took  
 the spani  
 sh crwn the spanish crwn we soon then won and  
 now  
 we have shoud you all our fun

*30*

Gentlemen and ladies all your sport is don i can  
 no longer  
 stay remember still S't george will bear the sway  
 gentleman  
 and lades all i hope you will be free for to subscribe  
 a little  
 part to pay the docters fee

*31*

here comes i that never come yate with a great  
 head and  
 little wit if you please to throw in my hat what you  
 think fit.

THURSTAN PETER.

Redruth.

In *T. P.'s Christmas Number*, of either 1913 or 1914, there is given a short version of the play, under the heading of 'An Old Mummings' Play.' In *The Manchester City News*, Jan. 10, 1914, an article entitled 'A School Party of 1861' gives a description of the play as performed by the scholars of the Manchester Mechanics' Institute, and incorporates various excerpts from the play. The play is performed every year at Alderley Park, the seat of Lord Sheffield, and one family has acted in it for the last hundred years. This family, of the name of Barber, should be a trustworthy authority for the local version, though Lord Sheffield himself is said to act as critic and censor, and has the reputation of being "letter perfect" both in the words and "business." Finally, I shall be glad to lend your correspondent a printed version, occupying 8 pp. small octavo, which I picked up at St. Helens about fifteen years ago. It was evidently intended as a textbook for the youths of the district. It may be of interest

to note that I have seen the play enacted in my present neighbourhood until about 1899, and fragments of it may still be heard in conversation here.

ARTHUR BOWES.

Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.

PATRICK MADAN (12 S. i. 265).—I am able to furnish MR. HORACE BLEACKLEY with the following notes of this worthy, culled from the Old Bailey Sessions Papers and the Record Office Criminal Entry Books.

At the July Sessions of the Old Bailey, 1774, he was, together with Michael Brannen, capitally convicted before Sir George Nares of "the highway" in respect of Dobbs and Beckenham, but was respited at Tyburn on 19 Aug. following, owing to the avowal at the "fatal tree" of one Amos Merritt that he had no hand in the crime for which he was about to suffer. Brannen's sentence was commuted to transportation for life. At the same July Sessions Madan, with Patrick Crockhall, was acquitted, also before Sir George Nares, of the highway robbery of John Wills, and on three other indictments.

In consequence of Merritt's confession (of the robbery of Dobbs and Beckenham), Madan, although found to be wearing Beckenham's coat when taken, received, after a further respite, a free pardon (cf. S. P. Dom. En. Book 91, f. 367, A. R. 1774, p. 169). Michael Brannen was again convicted of "the highway" at the July Sessions, 1779, and this time he suffered. He must have returned from transportation.

Patrick Madan next figures in the Sessions Papers on a truly extraordinary charge. In May, 1780, he is charged, together with Joseph Hawes, with larceny in a dwelling-house—to wit, the Clerkenwell New Prison, where he was confined. The prosecutor was one Thomas Pearce, who was "something in the Mercery Branch." He picked up two light women, who took him to see an alleged "brother" of one of them in the prison. They went round among the felons, the prosecutor standing treat in spirituous liquors—contrary to the statute.

Some familiarities were put to the prosecutor in cross-examination, which he denied, and he was also asked if he knew anything of a 40*l.* reward. Baron Perryn—one of the fairest judges of his time—stopped the case, and Madan and his companions were acquitted.

As a sidelight on prison life, in the eighteenth century, this little trial should interest MR. BLEACKLEY (cf. a robbery in the same

prison, September Sessions, 1781, H. Jones and T. Davis).

We next hear of Madan at the December Sessions, 1780, when, with John Bailey and W. Cheetham, he was capitally convicted of privately stealing from the person to the value of 33*l.* 18*s.*, but was respited. He was acquitted at the same sessions of larceny in a dwelling-house.

On the trial of Thomas Limpus, September, 1783, for returning from transportation, evidence was given of several "transports," including Madan, being shipped off in October, 1782, on board the *Benkiesa*, to Goree, where the Governor was most unwilling to receive them, as he lacked victuals for his troops. The "transports" left the island at the time it was ceded to the French.

I do not seem to have any note of Madan after this date, or of his conviction for returning from transportation. Frequently as he appears to have stood in the dock, his record will not in this respect compare with those of his contemporaries in crime, Patrick and Thomas Nowland. ERIC R. WATSON.

Inner Temple.

ILLUSTRATORS OF GOLDSMITH (11 S. xii. 160).—Here are names of artists I have been able to decipher on the drawings of my own copy of Goldsmith's 'Works,' of the same edition as MR. ANEURIN WILLIAMS's (with Introduction, notes, and a Life of O. G. by J. F. Waller, LL.D., R.I.A., printed in London by Cassell, Petter & Galpin): Percy Justyne, W. J. Allen, L. Gilbert, H. Anelay, R. P. Leitch, T. Morten, and T. H. Wilson.

This is, however, a very incomplete list, as it accounts for but 49 of the 103 illustrations, not to mention the engrossed headings of chapters and the framing of every page.

Many of the drawings, indeed, are signed—but with initials (A. W., T. S., R. L., and J. T. B.). The majority have been engraved by J. Cooper. It is to be noticed that Pannemaker has contributed three of the finest engravings (pp. xxix, 161, and 169), in which are displayed once more the famous master's skill and ability.

I have dared to send this rather poor reply, after having waited for a better one to be published, as I fear this interesting query might be forgotten. It would be strange that such a recent publication (MR. WILLIAMS dates it from the fifties or the sixties) should be so unknown in its most notable features.

JOHN TH. ROBY.

Montreal.

FOLK-LORE AT SEA: THE RABBIT IN BRITAIN (12 S. i. 66, 154, 235, 317).—The rabbit was in Orkney long before 1502. In the King's Rental of that date (Peterkin's 'Rentals,' No. 1) tenants of links and farms in the islands of Sandey, Papey-Westrey, and Burrey, and in the parishes of Sandwick and Deernes on the Mainland, paid rent in "cunnings" or *cuniculi* and "cunningis skinnis" or *pellium cuniculorum*, at the same rate as had been paid *antiquitus*, viz., 114 rabbits and 1,314 rabbit-skins in all.

There is no Old Norse word for rabbit, the modern Icelandic being *kanína*, Danish *kanin*. The 'Orkneyinga Saga' relates that in 1155 the earl went at *veiða héra*, to catch hares, in a "small island" (?). As hares do not frequent small islands, and as there was no Old Norse word for rabbits, possibly rabbits were meant by *héra*.

ALFRED W. JOHNSTON.

Chelsea.

THE COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON'S CHAPELS (12 S. i. 247, 352).—Several early chapels of the body that was financially supported by the Countess of Huntingdon are still used for public worship, although of these some have passed from the possession of the Connexion to other ownership.

The Tabernacle at Norwich, in which James Wheatley preached, is still standing, I believe. It was built on Timber Hill in 1751, and the ministrations of Wheatley, William Cudworth, and Mr. Silverthorne led to extraordinary riots between Nov. 25 and Dec. 17 of that year. The opposition to the new Evangelicalism, which was identified with Whiggism, was organized by the Jacobite "Hell-Fire Club," which met at the Blue Bell on Orford Hill, and extraordinary processions were organized, wherein the persons of the Blessed Trinity were symbolized in a revolting fashion, and in which a coffin was carried to the house where Mr. Silverthorne lay dying, and thence to Castle Hill and the Dikes, where it was burnt.

In 1754 a second Tabernacle, now used by Baptists, was erected at Fornett End. For the congregation there Cudworth wrote his preface to a printed sermon on St. Luke xii. 32, in that year. On the morning of March 25, 1759, he preached there in person, and was followed in the afternoon by Mr. John Wesley. Local tradition, in the congregation, affirms that Mr. Wesley was requested to refrain from further ministrations there, and certain asperities in his 'Journal' would indicate that his visit to Fornett End was not entirely free from occasions of irritation.

I should be interested to hear of the fate of the congregation that worshipped with Stephen Dixon at Barton-in-Fabis in 1747, but of it I fear every record, save my own, is lost.

If your correspondent F. K. P. desires to form a complete list, I would suggest that that 'Index to the Life and Times of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon,' which was published by the Wesleyan Methodist Historical Society, would aid him very materially. The address of the Secretary to the Connexion is Holborn Hall, E.C. He is certainly possessed of the information desired, and has always aided me in my researches. Probably he would welcome interest evidenced by inquiries.

J. C. WHITEBROOK, Second Lieut.

St. Stephen's Church, Rochdale, was opened on Jan. 12, 1812, and is still used by the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion. It was in 1810 that the Rev. J. K. Foster began to gather a congregation in the above town. He served as minister there for sixteen years after the opening of the chapel, leaving to become the first Classical Tutor, and afterwards the President, of her Ladyship's College at Cheshunt. The above chapel has been without a pastor since the Rev. A. G. Bradford left in 1914, and the question of closing it has been under consideration.

F. WILLIAMSON.

**RADCLIFFE OF LEIGH: FAZAKERLEY (12 S. i. 288).**—The connexion between Radcliffe and Fazakerley arose from the marriage of Alexander Radcliffe of Leigh with Alice, second daughter of William Fazakerley of Kirby or Kirkby, near Liverpool. This marriage took place in Leigh Church on Oct. 8, 1654. Alexander Radcliffe was buried in Leigh, Oct. 23, 1700, having survived his wife some eleven years. They had numerous issue. The fourth son, John Radcliffe of Millgate, Wigan, who died in 1700, and was buried, Nov. 22, at Wigan, was grandfather of Thomas Radcliffe of Ormskirk, who in 1767 took the surname and arms of Fazakerley, pursuant to the will of his cousin Nicholas Fazakerley.

The Radcliffes of Leigh were settled in that town for at least six generations, and are not yet quite forgotten there. The pedigree was entered in Dugdale's 'Visitation of Lancashire,' p. 238 (Chetham Society publications), commencing with "Richard Ratcliffe of Leigh in Pennington, co. Lancaster," who was probably the Richard Ratcliffe buried at Leigh, May 16, 1587. The family dis-

appeared from Leigh, apparently on the death, unmarried, in 1718, of Alexander Radcliffe of Pennington, grandson, through the eldest surviving son, of the Fazakerley marriage. His will is proved at Chester, May 17, 1718. Numerous descendants of the Leigh Radcliffes through the above-named John of Millgate, Wigan, still, I believe, exist.

In what way the Radcliffes or Ratcliffes of Leigh were descended from the great house of Radcliffe of the Tower I do not know. I have a note—though I fear of no particular value—that Richard, the first of the line named by Dugdale, was possibly identical with Richard, third son of Sir William Radcliffe of Ordsall, who died in 1568, aged 66. This appears to me to be a more likely source of origin than the Radcliffes of Derwentwater, but I am unable in any way to vouch for it. W. D. PINK.

Public Library, Leigh, Lancashire.

Valuable information relating to the Radcliffe family (the whereabouts of which is not generally known) is to be found in the "Bibliotheca Jacksoniana," at Tullie House, Carlisle. There is a volume of Memoranda relating to the Radcliffe Family; three volumes of Radclyffe Tracts; and a pedigree in the collection. There are also several books relating to the Derwentwaters, the most important of which, from the point of view of your querist, is 'Collections illustrative of the Genealogy, History, and Estates of the Family of Radcliffe, Earls of Derwentwater... in 1716,' 3 vols., compiled by Richard James Bell, 1850. The contents of this book are more comprehensive than the title-page, the information extending to the Rebellion of 1745, and the articles to a later date than 1850. These are actual collections, not printed volumes.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

In Dugdale's 'Visitation of Lancashire, 1664-5' (Chetham Society's Publications), there is the pedigree of Alexander Radcliffe, who married "Alice, daughter of William Phosakerley of Kirkeby, co. Lancaster." The same 'Visitation' also contains the pedigree of Alexander's brother-in-law, Nicholas Fazakerley of Kirkby.

W. H. PINCHBECK.

Why not consult something a little more modern than Baines? The 'Vict. Hist. of Lancashire,' vol. iii, p. 54, and Dugdale's 'Visitation of 1664,' pp. 109 and 238, will help. See also 'N. & Q.,' 11 S. v. 196.

R. S. B.



SIR JOHN SCHORNE: ENGLISH PILGRIMAGES (12 S. i. 3, 56, 258).—Those interested in the question may see in the Victoria and Albert Museum Library a study by H. Watling on 'Master John Schorne: his Effigy in Stained Glass in an Unknown Locality,' 1889 (D 304). In the quotation from John Heywood's 'The Four P.P.' I should be pleased to know what is intended by the holy places "at Saint Matthew.... the Great God of Catwade....at Saint Saviour's."

Was the pilgrimage to St. James in Compostella as well known in England as in France? In our country, many a village had a house used by the pilgrims as a hostelry and bearing the name of the saint, so that it should be possible to trace "pilgrims' roads" to Spain.

PIERRE TURPIN.

"LIKE THE DUTCHMAN'S ANCHOR, AT HOME" (v. sub "Parted brass-rags," 12 S. i. 317).—Surely this phrase involves the same idea as that in the meaning of "Dutch" (see 'The Oxford Dictionary') :—

"characteristic of or attributed to the Dutch : often with an opprobrious or derisive application, largely due to the rivalry and enmity between the English and Dutch in the 17th century."

The examples given in 'The Oxford Dictionary' are Dutch auction, bargain, concert, courage, gleeke, nightingale, uncle, comfort, consolation, defence, feast, palate, reckoning, widow. To these I can add "Dutch tandem," heard in the West Country, which applies to a person driving a single horse with another tied to the tail of the cart. Do not the phrases "I'm a Dutchman" and "a Dutchman's breeches," also explained in 'The Oxford Dictionary,' arise from a similar application to the Hollander?

F. BADEN FULLER.

Lincoln's Inn.

'GAME PRESERVERS AND BIRD PRESERVERS': MORANT (12 S. i. 309).—Reviews of this book appeared in the following papers: *Scotsman*, Aug. 13, 1875; *Inverness Courier*, Aug. 12, 1875; *Academy*, Aug. 21, 1875; *Bell's Life*, Aug. 28, 1875; *Pall Mall Gazette*, Aug. 28, 1875; *Glasgow Herald*, Aug. 26, 1875; *Western Times*, Aug. 21, 1875; *Bristol Times*, Sept. 2, 1875; *Nature*, Sept. 9, 1875; *Land and Water*, Sept. 25, 1875; *British Mail*, Oct. 30, 1875; *Morning Post*, Oct. 28, 1875; *Sporting Gazette*, Jan. 15, 1876. Major Morant was also the author of 'Profitable Rabbit Farming,' 1889; 'Rabbits as Food Supply,' 1883; and 'How to Keep Laying Hens,' 1898. WM. H. PEET.

'DAVID COPPERFIELD' (12 S. i. 327).—1. As I remember the nursery rime to which Mrs. Micawber referred it ran :—

The man in the moon  
Came down too soon,  
And missed his way to Norwich.  
He came by the south,  
And burnt his mouth  
By eating cold plum porridge.

J. O. Halliwell in his 'Nursery Rhymes of England,' printed for the Percy Society, 1842, p. 24, gives it thus :—

The man in the moon,  
Came tumbling down,  
And ask'd his way to Norwich.  
He went by the south,  
And burnt his mouth,  
With supping hot pease porridge.

7. The line "It may be for years, and it may be for ever," occurs twice in 'Kathleen Mavourneen,' asongascribed to Mrs. Crawford and set to music by F. N. Crouch. The air, some may remember, made an excellent waltz-tune. The song runs :—

Kathleen Mavourneen ! the grey dawn is breaking,  
The horn of the hunter is heard on the hill;  
The lark from her light wing the bright dew is shaking ;

Kathleen Mavourneen ! what, slumbering still ?  
Oh ! hast thou forgotten how soon we must sever ?  
Oh ! hast thou forgotten this day we must part ?  
It may be for years, and it may be for ever ;  
Oh ! why art thou silent, thou voice of my heart ?

Kathleen Mavourneen ! Awake from thy slumbers,  
The blue mountains glow in the sun's golden light ;

Ah ! where is the spell that once hung on thy numbers ?

Arise in thy beauty, thou star of my night.  
Mavourneen, Mavourneen, my sad tears are falling,  
To think that from Erin and thee I must part !  
It may be for years, and it may be for ever ;  
Then why art thou silent, thou voice of my heart ?

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

1. Here is the nursery rime which dwelt in Mrs. Micawber's brain as it dwells in mine :—

The man in the moon came down too soon,  
To ask his way to Norwich ;  
The man in the south he burnt his mouth  
By eating cold plum porridge.

2. It does not appear to me that the riddle which has "the moon" for answer is less brilliant than many others which are supposed to have amused our ancestors. Take this which is solved by "a star" : it is more poetical than the one quoted in 'David Copperfield,' but no less stupid :—

I have a little sister, they call her peep, peep ;  
She wades the waters deep, deep, deep ;  
She climbs the mountains high, high, high ;  
Poor little creature, she has but one eye.

6. Miss Linwood exhibited her needlework pictures in 1776 and 1778 at the Society of Artists, and from 1798 to 1841 both in London and the country. See 'D.N.B.' ST. SWITHIN.

3. Towards the end of the eighteenth century what are known as "knife-boxes" were on almost every sideboard. These contained partitions into which were dropped knives, forks, and spoons, after being cleaned when the meal was over. Usually these boxes were in pairs, and these are very greatly valued by collectors of antique furniture. No old Chippendale sideboard is really complete without them. Nowadays, however, the insides have usually been transformed into receptacles for stationery. These boxes are "extraordinary" for their beautiful lines and variety of design.

I enclose a rough sketch which will, no doubt, recall to the mind of your correspondent specimens of these old knife-boxes, which he must have often met with adapted for various household purposes.

F. BRADBURY.

[Drawing forwarded.]

4. 'The Colledge Hornpipe' whistled by Mr. Micawber was composed by Grobe.

5. The allusion is obviously to the song  
If the heart of a man is depress'd with cares,  
The mist is dispelled when a woman appears,  
which comes from Act II. sc. i of Gay's 'Beggars Opera,' though whether Markham sang it to Linley's original music, or to Dr. Pepusch's music composed for the Lyceum revival in 1821, there is no evidence to show. WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

7. The words "It may be for years, and it may be for ever," form the penultimate line of each verse of the song 'Kathleen, Mavourneen,' written by Mrs. Julia Crawford, and first published in *The Metropolitan Magazine* (London, 1830-40).

R. GRIME.

[Many thanks to other correspondents who have kindly sent answers. Miss Linwood's exhibition of needlework was fully discussed at 10 S. vii. 281, 392, to which, *ante*, p. 327, we referred the querist.]

HANDLEY CROSS (12 S. i. 228, 275).—SIR WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK's reply is reproduced at length in *The Field* of April 8 last, and, with it, a reprint of a note on the same subject by "Shotley," which originally appeared in the same newspaper in August of last year. This last-mentioned note should not be overlooked by anybody who is

interested in the question involved, but it is far too long to be quoted in these columns. It is worth while, however, to point out that "Shotley," who knew Surtees personally, tells us that the latter lived at Hamsterley Hall, in the extreme north of the county of Durham, and that the name "Handley Cross" is taken from that estate, there being to this day a high bridge over a brook, between the lodge and the house, which is always called Handley Cross Bridge. Which particular town it was that Surtees intended to describe under that name is a different question. ALAN STEWART.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SPANISH LITERATURE WANTED (12 S. i. 287, 378).—The best short history of Spanish literature is that written by James Fitzmaurice-Kelly, and issued in 1898 in the series of "Short Histories of the Literatures of the World," edited by Edmund Gosse (Heinemann). This volume has at the end a good Bibliographical Appendix, classified so as to correspond with the chapters of the book. Chap. xii. deals with the 'Nineteenth Century,' and chap. xiii. with 'Contemporary Literature.' As an alternative to Fitzmaurice-Kelly's book there is H. Butler Clarke's 'Spanish Literature: an Elementary Handbook' (Sonnenschein, 1893). Chap. xx. of this excellent book deals with 'The First Half of the Nineteenth Century,' and chap. xxi. with 'Contemporary Literature.' At the end is an 'Alphabetical Index of Authors and Editions recommended for a Course of Spanish Reading,' followed by an 'Alphabetical List of a Few of the Principal Authorities on Spanish Literature.' In Duruy's French series "Histoire des littératures étrangères" there is a compact little volume by Jacques Claude Demogéot. Botta's 'Handbook of Universal Literature' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), a useful book very little known in England, contains a brief sketch of Spanish literature at pp. 295-334. The above can be supplemented for the nineteenth and present centuries by Gustave Hubbard's 'Histoire de la littérature contemporaine en Espagne' (1876), and Boris de Tannenberg's 'La poésie castillane contemporaine' (1892). For novelists there are Vezinet's 'Les maîtres du roman espagnol contemporain' (1907); and Fitzmaurice-Kelly's essay, at the end of his 'Chapters on Spanish Literature' (Constable), on 'Modern Spanish Novelists.' James Kennedy's 'Modern Poets and Poetry of Spain,' published by Longman as far back as 1852, is still of considerable use as a supplement to Ticknor's great 'History of Spanish Literature.' A. L. HUMPHREYS.

SIR ROBERT MANSEL, KT. (12 S. i. 308).—The following is an extract from the 'History of Maunsell, or Mansel, and of Some Related Families,' compiled by Robert George Maunsell, published at Cork, 1903, p. 23:—

"Robert (Mansel), Sir, Knt., of Norfolk, entered the royal navy under the immediate patronage of his relative, the Lord High Admiral, Lord Howard of Effingham, Earl of Nottingham. He was captain of the 'Mer Honour,' and was knighted by the Earl of Essex for conspicuous bravery at the battle of Cadiz, when the Spanish fleet was destroyed in that harbour by the intrepid attack of the English, A.D. 1596. He was most successful in defence of the English coast, and was in high favour with Queen Elizabeth. King James, in 1604, appointed him Treasurer of the Navy for life, and in 1618 Vice-Admiral of England. In November, 1599, he fought a duel with Sir John Hayden, both being described as Knights of Norfolk. In course of a long and desperate struggle Sir John's left hand was cut off. It is still preserved in the museum at Canterbury. In early life Sir Robert spelt his name Mansfield, but later reverted to Mansell. See his letters to his wife's nephew, Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy; see also account in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1853, vol. 39; and also Campbell's 'Lives of British Admirals.' He married, first, Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Nicholas Bacon; and secondly, Ann, maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth, and dau. of Sir John Roper, Knt., but had no issue by either wife."

Robert George Maunsell is wrong about Queen Elizabeth: it should read "maid of honour to Anne of Denmark." The marriage took place at Denmark House, and was one of the great events of the season.

A new and revised history of the Maunsell or Mansel family is being written—and will, it is hoped, be published at the end of this year by Messrs. Routledge & Sons—in which the portrait of Sir Robert Mansel will appear.

At the sale of the Huth Library at Christie's, about two years ago, a 'Life of Sir Robert Mansel' was sold, and I am anxious to trace who bought it, as I should like to see it.

The Sir Nicholas Bacon mentioned in the above is of Stifkey, Norfolk.

ALFRED SYDNEY LEWIS.

Library, Constitutional Club, W.C.

Some of the Bacon pedigrees state that the half-sister of Francis Bacon whom Sir Robert Mansel (or, as frequently styled, Mansfield) married was Jane, the second or third daughter of the Lord Keeper Sir Nicholas. She was widow of Sir Francis Wyndham, Justice of the C.P., who died in 1592. This does not seem improbable. The exact date of Sir Robert Mansel's birth does not appear, but I have seen it placed as early as 1565. He was third son of Sir

Edward Mansel of Margam; his eldest brother, Sir Thomas, who was created a baronet in 1611, was married at Chelsea, May 30, 1582, so could hardly have been born later than 1560. All we know for certain as to the date of Sir Robert's marriage is that it took place before 1604. He took a second wife in 1617 in the person of Anne, daughter of Sir John Roper. On March 15, 1617, Chamberlain wrote to Carleton:—

"On Tuesday Sir Robert Mansell married his old Mistress, Roper, one of the Queen's ancient maids of honour. The wedding was kept at Denmark House at the Queen's charge, who gave them a fair cupboard of Plate besides many good and rich presents from other friends."—*S. P. Dom.*

The old sailor seems to have had a liking for elderly wives. His exact age at death is not on record, but he certainly lived to a very advanced age. Administration was granted to his widow, June 20, 1656. He left no issue. I have not discovered his place of burial.

W. D. PINK.

Winslade, Lowton, Newton-le-Willows.

It is noteworthy that in his correspondence in 1600 with Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy (a magistrate for Norfolk and many years his senior), who had married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon of Redgrave, son of the Lord Keeper, Sir Robert signs himself "your most assured loving friend and affectionat uncle."

A. R. BAYLEY.

THE "FLY": THE "HACKNEY" (12 S. i. 150, 254).—The word "fly," as applied to a conveyance of some sort, must go back to an earlier date than 1816 or 1809. I have in my possession a note in the handwriting of the famous Lord Eldon (preserved in an album which formerly belonged to his niece) in which he refers to a "coach called a Fly" in 1766. I give the story (for the sake of the word), though it may have appeared in print:—

"When I came up from School to London in my way to Oxford, I travelled in a Coach called a Fly, which occupied in our Journey about three days and two Nights—On the Outside were painted the Words 'Sat Cito, si sat bene.' I had a fellow Traveller, a Quaker, who desired his Friends in the Coach to stop a few Minutes at Tuxford—He said he had slept there about two Years before, and had forgot to give the Chambermaid any Thing. We stopped, and he said to the Chambermaid, 'My dear, I forgot to pay thee two Years ago what I ought to have given thee—here is Six Pence for thee.' I said to my fellow Traveller, the Quaker, 'Friend, thou hast neither attended to the "Sat cito," nor, "sat bene." These Latin Words made a strong Impression on my young Mind, and when, in after

Life, I was so often, I trust unjustly, charged with Delay, my Consolation was 'Sat Cito si sat bene.' This took place in 1766."

G. E. P. A.

According to other quotations in the 'N.E.D.,' a fly meant a wagon or country cart in 1708, and a public passenger vehicle later on. Thus, *e.g.*, Burke mentions the Grantham fly in 1774, Sir Walter Scott the Hawes fly in 1816; and I have the copy of a public document, dated 1764, before me in which "a pocket-book left behind by a passenger in the Birmingham fly" plays an important part.

L. L. K.

**FREEZING TO DEATH** (*v. sub* 'Memory at the Moment of Death,' 12 S. i. 49, 178, 234).

—There would seem to be no doubt that freezing to death must be a comparatively painless death. I froze my toes some years ago, while tobogganing, and was unaware of it until I took off my shoe and walked across the room, when the unusual noise on the boards attracted my attention.

Shepherders in this country are frequently frozen to death in the winter storms. Recently I heard of one who had become unconscious, and whose faithful dog wandered off until he met with another sheep outfit, and, by his strange behaviour, led some of the men back to his master. The poor fellow recovered consciousness, and lived long enough to tell them that it had seemed to him as if he were in some town where there were numbers of restaurants, with all kinds of good food, but that in some unaccountable way he could never actually get anything to eat. In his story there was every indication of all absence of pain. The thawing out hurts fearfully. E. DRAY.

Douglas, Wyoming.

**ADJECTIVES FROM FRENCH PLACE-NAMES** (11 S. ix. 21, 94, 171, 358; xi. 116).—In addition to those given may be noted *Stavicois* from Estavayer.

D. L. GALBREATH.

**JOHN LEWIS, DEAN OF OSSORY, 1717-83** (11 S. x. 428).—His first wife, Catherine, daughter of Rev. Geo. Villiers, died April 4, 1756. His second wife was Charlotte, daughter of Admiral Cotterell, who survived him. By his first wife he had two sons and one daughter, and by his second wife one son and two daughters. The eldest surviving son, Villiers-William, assumed the surname of Villiers on the death of his uncle, Rev. Geo. Villiers (who claimed to be Viscount Purbeck), June 24, 1774; he married in 1780 Matilda, daughter of Lord St. John.

G. R. B.

## Notes on Books.

*Virgil's "Gathering of the Clans," being Observations on 'Æneid.' vii. 601-817.* By W. Warde Fowler. (Oxford, Blackwell, 3s. 6d. net.)

IN that book on Mysticism by which, five or six years ago, Miss Evelyn Underhill first captured her circle of readers, there is a passage—designed, we believe, to elucidate meditation—about the effect of gazing, and gazing immovably, upon some object—say a flower—till, isolated from the rest of creation, it expands as it were to the horizon, opens up to the sight undreamed-of depths, and becomes invested with all sorts of significance, strangeness, and charm. No doubt the enhancement is partly subjective, an effect, quasi-hypnotic, of his own concentration upon the observer; but there seems no reason to doubt that it also arises from a really better—because more detailed and more prolonged—perception, and a really fuller comprehension of the object itself. Something like this is not perhaps exactly novel as a method of appreciation, especially where it is a question of characterizing the limited output of a minor author; but we do not remember often detecting it employed upon a selection from the text of a classic, and seldom anywhere in a more delightful example than that afforded by this book.

Isolating from the context of the 'Æneid' Virgil's description of the Italian princes and their array, who 'gathered together to oppose the Trojans, Mr. Warde Fowler has gazed so steadily upon every detail of these strong and delicate pictures, and searched so deep into their meaning, that the figures of Mezentius and Lausus, of Virbius and Turnus and Camilla, and all the rest of the pageant have at length revealed themselves, and the intention of their author, to him in a stateliness and richness, and, above all, in a living vigour, such as, we think, not many readers of the 'Æneid' have hitherto found in them. As he justly says, scholars will find that he has not wasted space by setting down what can be found in well-known commentaries.

There is little textual criticism, but Mr. Warde Fowler has, in our opinion, made good one rather important point, and thereby demolished the rather absurd deductions as to Virgil's social and political opinions which have been made from the line

*Pila manu sævosque gerunt in bella dolones*

in its present position. He proposes to transfer this, with the five lines immediately following it, from the description of Aventinus to that of Ufens, where "gerunt," which without a subject is supposed to illustrate Virgil's contempt of the common folk, would then have a nominative easily understood from "armati" two lines above. We think the three or four reasons brought forward by Mr. Fowler sufficient to settle the matter.

The introductory pages furnish a delightful interpretation of Virgil's difficulties, and his design in thus setting forth the glory of the tribes and the leaders of Italy, together with an illuminating comparison between this "catalogue" and the catalogues of Homer and of Milton. It is curious that a theme which, in the oldest of the three poets, makes the dullest reading of the whole 'Iliad,' and in the second is lifted fully to the general level of interest of the whole, should, in the latest of these three great epics, have inspired some of the most glorious and pealing verses that their author ever penned.

To return for a moment to the group of lines to be transferred. Mr. Warde Fowler professes not to understand "sic regia tecta subibat." What is the objection to taking them as descriptive of the chief's custom? He would enter even the royal palace clad in his grisly lion's skin—i.e., he never laid it aside.

The Notes tempt to endless discussion: and not the least interesting are those which, with abundance of explanation and illustration, clear away common misapprehensions. Such are the remarks about the gates and "temple" of Janus, and about the error of taking Juno as the wife of Jupiter. A very instructive conjecture is that which sees in the Roman *Triumphator* and his apparel an adapted survival of the war-chariot and dress of an Etruscan chief, and derives the Jupiter of the Capitol from these, not these from the statue. As examples of that interpretative functioning of concentrated attention, we may mention the comments on

Te nemus Angitia, vitrea te Fucinus unda,  
Te liquidi flevire lacus,

together with the appendix on Virgil's hemistichia, and the comments on "florentes" in the portrait of Camilla.

Upon Camilla Mr. Fowler seems to have gazed so long that he may be said to have fallen in love with her: though, if it is less ardently admiring, his "visualization" of the several chiefs is at least equally vivid, and illustrated by learning as copious and as gracefully introduced.

We must also express our satisfaction at the two or three tributes which these pages contain to the learning and acumen of Henry Nettleship.

It has become a commonplace to speak of books as affording diversion from the anxieties of the war: and it is probable that by this time many people have perforce grown sadly nice and exacting as to this. Not every diversion proposed is effective. Therefore we would put on record our having found this little book the most invigorating and refreshing that has been in our hands for many weeks. No doubt a predilection for Virgil on our part has something to do with it; nevertheless, we would recommend this 'Gathering of the Clans' even to those readers who have not yet made any particular acquaintance with Latin literature, and still more to those with whom a former familiarity has grown a little dim.

IN *The Burlington Magazine* for May, the remarkable picture of 'The Annunciation,' by Masolino, discovered by Mr. Berenson fourteen years ago in the collection of Earl Wemyss, is reproduced for the first time, and serves as a handsome frontispiece for the number. Sir Martin Conway has an article on Jacquemart de Hesdin, and attributes to him the miniatures of a Book of Hours in the Brussels Library (No. 11,060) which Mr. Roger Fry some years ago considered to be by Beauneveu. Extremely beautiful reproductions of Jacquemart's work accompany the article. A set of sixteenth-century vestments, recently separated and presented to various exhibitions by Sir Charles and Lady Waldstein, are described and illustrated by Mr. C. E. Cecil Tattersall. They were shown at the Victoria and Albert Museum two years ago. Mr. G. F. Hill continues his 'Notes on Italian Medals,' and Mr. G. Leland Hunter describes some Scipio tapestries now in America, especially those made in Brussels after designs by Giulio Romano.

Some examples of prehistoric art are discussed by Prof. Baldwin Brown, and illustrations are supplied of engravings on the roof of Altamira cave, in Northern Spain, and other carvings. The history of painting in India has of late received much attention from European critics, and Signor Raphael Petrucci, in his article on Rajput painting, reproduces several illustrations to the 'Mahabharata' and 'Ramayana.'

THE Shakespeare Tercentenary is being celebrated at the John Rylands Library by an exhibition of the poet's works, as well as those of his principal contemporaries. The Catalogue we have received shows how interesting is the collection. Mr. Guppy's prefatory note is a tempting invitation for a visit, for not only are early and original editions of the poet shown, but "the actual editions of the principal works which Shakespeare undoubtedly had around him upon the shelves of his library, since they are the works from which he drew the foundation-plots and other material employed by him in the composition of his own plays." There is also a selection of works of "more general interest with which Shakespeare was certainly familiar," and a collection of school-books in use in Shakespeare's day. The copy of the First Folio in the possession of the Library is of special interest, as it was used by Lewis Theobald. The Catalogue contains a short biography, a chronological table of events, a list of writers included in the exhibits, and a selection of works for the study of Shakespeare. A portrait and sixteen facsimiles are supplied. The Catalogue, which forms a valuable souvenir, can be had for a shilling from Messrs. Longmans or Mr. Quaritch.

*The Athenæum* now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

## Notices to Correspondents.

C. A. B. Folkestone ("Pop goes the weasel").—The origin and meaning of this phrase were pretty fully discussed in our Tenth Series at iii. 430, 491; iv. 54, 209; vii. 107. The "weasel" was explained as—among other things—a weasel-purse; a tailor's implement; "vaisselle," i.e. plate; and as the animal—"Pop goes the weasel" being a dance with a figure which might be compared with the "popping" of a weasel into its hole. At the third reference were printed in *extenso* the words of a song having this phrase for title; but these hardly give the impression of being its origin. No conclusion was arrived at.

THE HON. KATHLEEN WARD ('Exemption from Income Tax,' ante, p. 348).—MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE writes from Bolton that on inquiry at the local Income Tax Office he is told that priests of the Church of Rome are not in England exempted from the payment of this tax.

F. S. ("Oh, that we two were maying").—The words are Kingsley's—in 'The Saint's Tragedy.' There is more than one setting.

MR. A. H. MACLEAN.—A long note on Charles Lamb's "One H—" by MR. J. ROGERS REES will be found at 11 S. viii. 201.

F. DE H. L.—Forwarded.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1916.

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Notes.

'REVENGE FOR HONOUR':

GLAPTHORNE'S PLAY ATTRIBUTED TO CHAPMAN.

IN 1654—twenty years after Chapman's death—was published "Revenge for Honour, A Tragedie, by George Chapman. London, Printed for Richard Marriot, in S. Dunstan's Church-yard, Fleetstreet." It is included in both the modern collections of Chapman's plays (Pearson, 1873; R. H. Shepherd, 1874 and 1889); and, although many critics have expressed doubts of its genuineness, it always finds a place in discussions of his dramatic work.

That Chapman's authorship has been doubted is not surprising. The style of 'Revenge for Honour' is totally different from that of any of his authentic plays, and

shows the most palpable evidence of the influence of his later contemporaries. The free use of lines with feminine endings makes Fletcher's influence the more obvious, but Massinger's is equally apparent on a closer study of the play. It would indeed be remarkable should Chapman, towards the close of his life, have changed his methods for those of the new school. Yet there are those who seem to feel no hesitation in assuming that he did so. It is strange to find so careful a critic as Dr. Stoll using 'Revenge for Honour' as the text for a disquisition upon the 'Influence of Fletcher on Chapman'\* without the faintest allusion to any suspicion of its genuineness.

In 1653 (the year before the publication of 'Revenge for Honour') a play entitled 'The Paraside, a Revenge for Honour,' printed for the same publisher, was entered in the register as by Henry Glapthorne†. The most conspicuous feature of the play published as Chapman's is the murder of Almanzor, Caliph of Arabia, by his son Abrahen. The play entered as Glapthorne's had a similar title, it had parricide for its theme, and it was printed for the same publisher. There is, therefore, good prima facie evidence to support the suggestion of Fleay‡ that the two plays are identical.

Although Fleay is convinced of their identity, and is equally convinced that Chapman did not write the extant play, for some reason or other the natural inference that its author was Glapthorne does not commend itself to him. After mentioning that it was entered in the Stationers' Register by Richard Marriot on Nov. 29, 1653, as Glapthorne's, and issued by him in 1654 as by George Chapman, he continues:—

"How any one can attach the slightest value to such attributions of authorship is a puzzle to me. Yet Mr. Swinburne says, 'That it is the work of Chapman I see no definite reason to dispute, and not a little room to suppose that it may be.' But Chapman's writing for the stage ceased in 1608.... I can only say that there is no author known to me to whom I can assign it, and that I dare not imitate the rashness of those who set value on Marriot's statement."

Sir Adolphus Ward ('History of English Dramatic Literature') and Prof. Macneile Dixon ('Cambridge History of English

\* See Appendix II. to his 'John Webster.

† An earlier play called 'The Parricide,' acted by the Prince's Company, is mentioned in Sir Henry Herbert's licence-book under date May 27, 1624. There is not the slightest evidence to connect this with the play under discussion.

‡ 'Biographical Chronicle of the English Drama,' vol. ii. pp. 326-7.



Literature') both refer to the possibility of Glapthorne's authorship without committing themselves to a decision; while Prof. Schelling ('Elizabethan Drama'), though of opinion that "the play is possessed of more motion than any drama of Chapman's," considers it to be "of a general excellence beyond the reach of Glapthorne." It requires, however, no very close study of Glapthorne's acknowledged work to show that it is his.

Glapthorne's dramas — or rather the dramas published under his name and recognized as authentic — are five in number: 'Argalus and Parthenia,' published in 1639; and 'The Hollander,' 'Wit in a Constable,' 'The Tragedy of Albertus Wallenstein,' and 'The Ladies Privilege,' published in 1640. All of these plays were written between 1634 and 1640. He has also left us a collection of 'Poems' published in 1639; some lines 'On the Death and Poems of his most deare friend Master Thomas Beedome,' 1641; and 'White-Hall, a Poem,' written in 1642, and published in the following year with 'Elegies' on the deaths of Francis, Earl of Bedford; Henry, Earl of Manchester; and Mrs. Anne Kirk. A single reading of these productions has furnished me with the evidence of Glapthorne's authorship of 'Revenge for Honour' here presented.

Turning first to the prologue to the play, we find that "our Author" bewails the impossibility of satisfying the "several phantasies" of the playgoing public of his day. "Hard and severe," he says—

Hard and severe the task is then to write  
So as may please each various appetite.

The same complaint, in much the same sort of language, is made in the prologue to 'The Ladies Privilege.' Again it is "our Author" who speaks, and here he asks:—

How shall we then  
Please the so various appetites of men?

I have spoken of Massinger's influence on the author of 'Revenge for Honour.' This is very noticeable in the measured, argumentative rhetoric of the speeches of Mura and Tariifa in Acts II., III., and IV. It is even more apparent in parts of 'Argalus and Parthenia,' 'Albertus Wallenstein,' and 'The Ladies Privilege,' where Glapthorne not only imitates Massinger's style, but not infrequently borrows his characteristic metaphors and turns of expression. But, apart from these imitations, there is another respect in which Glapthorne resembles Massinger, and that is in his habit of self-repetition. He repeats himself almost as frequently as

Massinger does, and a great deal more flagrantly. Two of the more conspicuous of these repetitions are noted in Pearson's edition of his works, where it is pointed out that a passage seven lines in length, beginning with the words,

Time shall depend like summer on your brow,  
which appears in Act III. of 'The Hollander,' is reproduced verbatim in Act III. of 'The Ladies Privilege'; and that a sixteen-line elegy 'Upon the Death of his Sister, Mrs. Priscilla Glapthorne' (Pearson, ii. 212), is made to do service again (as an elegy for Parthenia) at the end of 'Argalus and Parthenia.' Even a superficial examination of his work has been sufficient to disclose several other repetitions of the same kind. Two 'Epithalamiums,' of sixteen and twenty-two lines each respectively, and the first ten lines of a love-song, all printed among the 'Poems' (Pearson, ii. 189, 190, and 193), have also, with a few verbal differences, been introduced into the play last named. This being so, if 'Revenge for Honour' is Glapthorne's we need not be surprised to find that it contains lines that are also to be found in 'The Ladies Privilege.' At the beginning of Act II. sc. ii. of 'Revenge for Honour' we find:—

*Caropia.*...The amorous Turtles, that at first  
acquaintance  
Strive to expresse in murmuring notes their loves,  
Do, when agreed on their affections, change  
Their chirps to billing.

*Abilqualit.* And in feather'd arms  
Incomparse mutually their gawdy neckes.  
and in Act I. of 'The Ladies Privilege':—  
The modest Turtles which

In view of other more lascivious Birds  
Exchange their innocent loves in timorous sighes,  
Do when alone most prittily convert  
Their chirps to billing; and with feather'd armes  
Encomparse mutually their gawdy neckes.

This alone, taken in conjunction with the external evidence to which I have referred, should be conclusive of Glapthorne's authorship. But I will add a few parallels with other passages in the play \* :—

1. ...who though she be not clad  
In Persian silks, or costly Tyrian purples.  
I. i. 289.

*Mars* did not wooe the Queen of Love in Armes,  
But wrapt his batter'd limbs in Persian silks,  
Or costly Tyrian purples.  
'Argalus and Parthenia,' I. i. 9.

\* The editions used are Pearson's edition of Chapman's 'Dramatic Works,' 1873, in 3 vols. (vol. iii.), and his two-volume edition of Glapthorne's 'Plays and Poems,' 1874. References to the plays are by act and scene (or act alone), followed by the page of the volume upon which the passage quoted occurs.

2. 'Tis a fate, Sir,  
Which I must stand, though it come dress'd  
in flames,  
Killing as circular fire. III. i. 319.  
Would he were here, and arm'd with sulphurous  
clouds,  
Like *Joe* embracing *Semele* in fire,  
This hand should snatch thee from his circular  
flames.  
'Argalus and Parthenia,' II. ii. 24.
3. 'Twil bring death with't  
Sure as stifling dampe. III. i. 319.  
White truth  
Flies from the ranckorous poyson of your  
breath,  
As from a stifling dampe  
'The Hollander,' I. 91.
4. Methinks the horror of the sound should fright  
To everlasting ruine the whole world,  
Start nature's Genius. III. i. 321.  
And with unusuall harshnesse of the sound  
Deafen the genius of the world.  
'The Ladies Priviledge,' I. 102.  
What rumor's this, that on the tongue of  
fame  
Flies like a prodigy? as if it came  
To fright the Genius of the world with feares.  
'Anniversary on the Death of  
Mrs. Anne Kirk,' vol. ii. p. 256.  
...sooner thinke  
To charm the Genius of the world to peace  
When earthquakes have affrighted it.  
'Argalus and Parthenia,' V. i. 63.
5. I know the love thou bear'st Prince Abilqualit  
Makes thy big heart swell as 't had drunk the  
fome  
Of angry Dragons. IV. i. 336.  
And with a juyce, more poysonous than the  
fome  
Of angry Dragons.....  
'Argalus and Parthenia,' II. ii. 29.
6. You're a Tyrant,  
One that delights to feed on your own bowels. IV. i. 336.  
....you are such,  
So merciless a tyrant, as doe love  
To feede on your owne bowels.  
'Albertus Wallenstein,' IV. i. 61.
7. (Abrahen to Caropia.)  
Sing out, Angel,  
And charm the world (were it at mortal  
diff'rence)  
To peace with thine enchantments. V. i. 349.  
(Albertus to Isabel.)  
There's not an accent issuing from your lips,  
But has the power, should thunder speak, to  
charm  
To peacefull quiet the affrighted world.  
'Wallenstein,' I. iii. 26.
8. ....as precious  
As the prime virgins of the Spring, the violets. V. ii. 351.  
The early Violets....are not alone  
The Spring's prime Virgins.  
'The Hollander,' I. 91.

9. No, she shall not;  
Nor you, until this body be one wound,  
Lay a rude hand upon me! V. ii. 353.  
Even when his body seem'd but all one wound.  
'Wallenstein,' I. i. 14.

The Iron Souldier that i' th' rage of warre  
Nere wept, when all his body was one scarre.  
Lines 'On the Death of Francis, Earl  
of Bedford,' vol. ii. p. 251.

The following characteristic words and  
expressions of Glaphthorne's may also be  
noted:—

*Masculine*.—This is an adjective for which  
Glaphthorne shows a marked partiality. In  
'Revenge for Honour' we have "masculine  
honour" (301, 329), "masculine temper"  
(322), "masculine perfections" (348), "mas-  
culine courage" (354). Elsewhere in his  
works we find masculine temper—courage—  
fancy—virtue—wit—rage.

*Riot on*—assault, use violence to:—

His violent wrath, breaking through his allegiance,  
May riot on your person.

'Revenge for Honour,' III. i. 318.

But pray declare, my lord,

Why you thus riot on my guiltless self.

'Argalus and Parthenia,' II. ii. 24.

....should your fury riot on my life,

'Twould not affright me.

'Wallenstein,' IV. i. 60.

*Marble*—grave, tombstone:—

....we will have him shortly, 't shall go hard else,  
A tenant to his marble.

'Revenge for Honour,' III. i. 324.

When you in peace are shrowded in your marble

*Ibid.*, IV. i. 331.

Why then should death,  
(If I were now creeping into my Marble)  
To me be terrible?

'Wallenstein,' V. ii. 79.

....my Ancestors, whose dust  
Would 'a broke through the [?] their] Marbles, to  
revenge  
To me this fatal injury.

'The Ladies Priviledge,' IV. 141.

....a brave Epitaph

Grav'd on thy marble.

'Wit in a Constable,' IV. i. 211.

Heavie as thy cold Marble.

'Elegy on Sir Robert Ayton,' vol. ii. p. 208.

*Whiteness*—purity, chastity. This occurs  
three times in 'Revenge for Honour':—

....the truth.

He owes his own affection and your whiteness.

III. i. 320.

And now I would not but this devil Prince

Had done this act upon Caropia's whiteness.

III. i. 323-4.

....'twas a rape  
Upon my honour, more then on her whitenesse..

IV. i. 331.

and in 'Wallenstein':—

I have no other but my Virgin whitenesse

Left to uphold my fame.

I. iii. 26.

and 'The Hollander':—

So chaste, the pure untainted Doves may envy  
Her unstain'd whitenesse. I. 80.

It is customary to speak but slightly of Glapthorne's qualities as a dramatist, and it is therefore not without some amusement that one finds more than one critic disposed to assign to 'Revenge for Honour' a high place among Chapman's works. The writer of the memoir of Chapman in Pearson's edition of his plays says that "as far as interest of plot and variety of characters are concerned" it "ranks first in order of merit of all Chapman's dramatic compositions." The praise sounds excessive, but, however inferior the play may be to Chapman's dramas judged purely from a poetic standpoint, it seems to me to be deserved. 'Revenge for Honour' is indeed an admirable tragedy of its kind. Though certainly one of the most sanguinary of "Tragedies of Blood" (for of the six chief characters all but one meet with a violent death), it has a well-constructed plot full of surprising, but not unnatural, developments leading up to a quite unforeseen conclusion. It is sad to reflect that the establishment of its proper place amongst the works of one of the least esteemed of minor dramatists is calculated to deprive it even of such measure of attention as, through the dishonesty of its seventeenth-century publisher, it has hitherto received.

H. DUGDALE SYKES.

Enfield.

## STORIES OF THE SWARMING AND ASCENSION OF FISHES.

IN Henri Cordier's 'Les Voyages en Asie en XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle du bienheureux frère Odoric de Pordenone,' Paris, 1891, p. 188, we meet this text:—

"En ce pays [le royaume de Campe] treuve on grande merveille; car toutes manières de poisson que on treuve en la mer vient en ce pays si que on ne voit riens en cette mer fors que poissons. Et vient chascune espèce de poisson par lui, et demeure trois jours droit à rive, et puis s'en va cette manière de poisson. Puis vient une autre génération et fait ce meismes, et *sic de aliis* jusques à tant que tous y sont venus une fois ou en l'an tant seulement. Et quant on demande à ceaulx du pays dont ce vient et que ce monte, ilz disent que ces poissons viennent faire révérence au roy de ce pays."

From the following quotations it will be manifest that congenial beliefs were held by the olden Japanese and Chinese:—

"Tema, an islet a little distance off the coast of the province Idzumo, has an old shrine of the god Sukunabikona no Mikoto. Every last night

of the year innumerable cuttlefish swarm thereabout, which fishermen busy themselves in netting. It is their opinion that every cuttlefish that has already done obeisance to the god is marked with black lots on its back, but every one caught on its way to the shrine has no such dots. The Chinese say that annually late in the spring a multitude of carps, some black and some yellow, arrive from the sea and several rivers at Lun-mun (lit., Dragon's Gate), to compete with one another to ascend the very high cataract. Those which have accomplished the feat are turned into dragons, but the unsuccessful ones retreat each with a mark set on its forehead. It should seem quite inexplicable that the Japanese cuttlefish are marked only after their visit to the shrine, whereas the Chinese carps are marked when they have proved unable to ascend the waterfall."—Kurozawa, 'Kwaikitsu Dan,' 1653.

"In the eighth moon every year, crabs become possessed in their abdomen of a spike—a genuine rice spike about an inch long, which they carry eastwards as their presents to the sea-god. Before the delivery of the presents they should never be eaten."—Twan Ching-Shih, 'Yü-yang-tsah-tsu,' written in the ninth century, tom. xvii.

"The Chinese work 'Han-shi' gives this account: 'Late in every autumn, when the rice ripens, crabs come out of their holes, each seizing a spike of rice, and go to render homage to their chief. Uninterruptedly for many days and nights, they run towards the river Yang-tsze, bubbling and foaming in their mouths, and grow somewhat bigger on their entrance to it. Thence they set forward towards the sea, becoming of still greater size upon entering it. Somebody says they carry rice to the sea-god, and, should you open their belly in the eighth moon, you could find in it a rice spike about an inch in length.'—Aoki, 'Kon-yô Maroku,' written in the eighteenth century, in the 'Hyakka Setsurin,' vol. iv. p. 163, Tokyo, 1891.

In Lin Hung's 'Shan-kia-tsing-kung,' written in the Sung dynasty (961-1279), quoted in the 'Yuen-kien-hui-han,' 1703, tome ccccliv., crabs are thus lauded:—

"Very insignificant in the scale of creation as they are apparently, they seem to have instinctively the sense of respect because of their doing duty to their chief with the offering of the rice spike kept in their belly."

There is no doubt that these errors arose from the Chinese confusion of the crabs' eggs with the rice spikes. For the details of similar multitudes of land crabs annually carrying on their periodic seaward march, and their especial palatableness after their entrance to the sea, v. De Rochefort, 'Histoire Naturelle et Morale des Iles Antilles de l'Amérique,' Rotterdam, 1665, pp. 255-7.

To the above-quoted text of Odoric, Cordier gives this note:—

"Pauthier fait ('Marco Polo,' p. 577, note) la remarque. . . . Cette histoire des poissons, racontée si naïvement. . . . expliquerait peut-être l'origine du nom de *Cyamba* ou *Ciampa* donné à ce pays, car dans la langue télingana, de la côte du Coromandel,

le poisson se nomme *Champa*.' M. Abel des Michels écrit ('Luc Van tiên,' p. 66, note): 'Dans la province de Thái Nguyên (Tong-king) est un golfe où se trouve un grand rocher, au pied duquel un jeu de la nature a formé trois degrés assez hauts, et disposés comme les marches d'un escalier. D'après une croyance populaire, l'on verrait tous les ans, à des époques déterminées, plusieurs espèces de poissons s'y réunir et lutter à qui bondira par dessus. Ceux qui seraient assez heureux pour arriver jusqu'au degré de plus élevé seraient, après y avoir séjourné un certain temps sans prendre aucune nourriture, transformés en animaux terrestres. A ces époques fixes, connues des habitants, un grand nombre d'entre eux s'y rendraient pour ramasser les poissons qui, ne pouvant franchir les trois degrés, se brisent la tête contre le rocher.' Il s'agit d'ailleurs dans tout ceci d'un fait naturel transformé en légende, de la monte de certains poissons pour faire leur frai. Peut-être ce poisson est-il l'alose, le *sam lai*, si recherché dans l'Extrême Orient, qui pénètre dans les fleuves en mai et retourne à la mer en septembre . . ."—Pp. 194-5.

This Tongkinese belief is evidently a duplicate of the above-mentioned Chinese opinion, which runs as follows in its original records:—

"Chang Hwa's 'Poh-wuh-chi,' written in the third century A.D., states that annually near the end of the spring the crowds of carps as well as 'yellow-fish' \* come to the bottom of the cataract of Dragon's Gate and vie with one another to ascend it. After all, no more than seventy-one fishes are able to effect the ascension. On the safe arrival of each of them at the head of the falls, it would suddenly become rainy and stormy, and a spontaneous fire would burn out its tail to turn it into a dragon. Another book, 'Sin-shi-san-tsin-ki,' written in the fifth century, relates that, out of the assemblage of large carps beneath Dragon's Gate, only a few are metamorphosed to dragons after ascending it, whereas the majority of several thousands that has been unable to do so remains as fish, each marked on its front and stripped of the branchial arches."—'Yuen-kien-lui-han,' tom. ccccxvii.

"It is commonly said a carp could turn itself into a dragon, which should appear not necessarily true. Indeed, this fish is endowed with a mystic nature enabling it to leap an unusual distance both in rivers and in lakes. Now the fall of Dragon's Gate is so high and precipitous as to be utterly insurmountable to all manners of fishes; yet a carp can ascend it, whence the popular belief in its dragonish metamorphosis. Hsi Shin [at the close of the first century] said: 'Every third moon of the year, the *wei*-fish [a sturgeon] ascends the river, and is turned into the dragon, should it succeed to pass over the torrent of Dragon's Gate.' But he did not mention the carp in this connexion. In the 'Tang-yun,' published in 750, we are told, 'Mount Fung, otherwise named Mount Lun-mun (Dragon's Gate), stands in Fung-chau. A huge fish, after ascending it, is trans-

formed into a dragon, but in case it is incompetent to the task it repeatedly strikes its forehead against the rocks, and gives out much blood, making all the water red.' It does not specify the carp neither. Hence we should understand the popular opinion to be groundless."—Sie Chung-Chi, 'Wu-tsh-tsu,' c. 1610, tom. ix.

Notwithstanding this learned refutation, the Chinese idea of the carp's transformation was early introduced to Japan, where, having given birth to many a legend and folk-lore, it remains to this day much swaying the mind and usage of the people. So they deem the carp as a symbol of promotion. On the fifth day of the fifth moon, festivity is observed in honour of male children; every family possessed of any such plants about its house a flag figured with a huge carp ascending a waterfall, a happy expression of the parental hope that the child should grow a distinguished man. Down to the period of Genroku (1688-1703), there existed the so-called Dragon's Pond on a hilltop in the province Oomi. Tradition says that several times a carp leaped out of it, clambered to the summit of a rock south-east thereof, struck it repeatedly with its tail until the latter was torn asunder, and then, becoming a flying dragon, it ascended to heaven (Sôgawa, 'Oomi Yochi Shiryaku,' finished in 1734, tom. lxxix.). And, though now apparently devoid of any attaching legends, the standing of a dragon-god's shrine in the so-called Carp's Fen near the Temple of Kasuga at Oohara, prov. Yamashiro, points to a similar association having given rise to it (Byakue, 'Sanshû Meiseki Shi,' 1702, tom. x.). For the account and explanation of the allied Chinese, Japanese, and Indian belief in the metamorphoses of snakes into dragons, see my article on 'The Origin and Development of the Dragon' in *The Taiyô*, vol. xxii. No. 1, p. 178, Tokyo, January, 1916.

However, the carp is not the only Japanese animal held to be capable of ascending to heaven. Thus, we read as following in Kikuoka's 'Shokoku Rijindan,' written in the eighteenth century, tom. ii. :—

"In the sea of Neyaura, which is situate on the boundary line of the two provinces Echigo and Dewa, there is to be seen a tall, round, gigantic rock more than 600 feet in diameter. It is called *Neya no Hokotate* (Erect Spear of Neya). Popular tradition says, should any hermit-crab climb up to its top, it would be thereby enabled to ascend to heaven. But of course the goal is so unattainable that all that try it fall down from the midway as is evident from a vast heap of their empty shells as numberless as the grains of sand."

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

\* Chinese, Hwang-yü. This is a sturgeon, *Acipenser manchuricus*, Basil, according to O. F. von Möllendorff (*Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, New Series, vol. xi. p. 111, Shanghai, 1877).

## STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi., xii.; 11 S. i.-xii., *passim*;  
12 S. i. 65, 243.)

### PIONEERS AND PHILANTHROPISTS

(continued).

#### ELIZABETH FRY.

London.—A marble statue of Mrs. Fry, placed at the top of the staircase, beneath the dome at the Old Bailey, was unveiled by the Countess of Dudley on May 21, 1914. The Lord Mayor of London, who was present, disclosed the fact that the donor was Miss Fletcher. The statue is the work of Mr. Alfred Drury, R.A., and represents the great prison reformer in simple Quaker dress and wearing a close-fitting bonnet. The ceremony of unveiling was performed, on the anniversary of Mrs. Fry's birth, by her great-niece, and many other of her family connexions were present. On the polished pedestal is inscribed:—

Elizabeth Fry  
1780-1845,

followed by Browning's appropriate lines:—

One who never turned her back,  
But marched breast forward,  
Never doubted clouds would break,  
Never dreamed, though right were worsted,  
Wrong would triumph.  
Feld, we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better;  
Sleep to wake.

At the sides are bronze panels depicting in relief scenes of Mrs. Fry's prison work.

Barking, Essex.—Elizabeth Fry is buried in the little graveyard contiguous to the Friends' Meeting-House. The only memorial is a small stone about 2 ft. high, which marks the resting-place of her husband and herself. It bears the following laconic inscription:—

Joseph Fry  
died 1861,  
aged 84.  
Elizabeth, wife of  
Joseph Fry,  
died 1845,  
aged 65.

(See 10 S. x. 150.)

#### SAMUEL GURNEY.

Stratford, Essex.—On Sept. 30, 1861, an obelisk, erected by subscription to the memory of Samuel Gurney, the banker-philanthropist, in the Broadway, was unveiled by Mr. John Davis, J.P., of Cranbrook Park. It is constructed of grey granite, is 42 ft. high, and was designed by John Bell, and executed by the Cheesewring Granite Co.

Two sides of the base contain drinking-fountains, the water flowing from groups of lilies sculptured in white marble. On the west side is inscribed as follows:—

In remembrance of  
Samuel Gurney  
who died the 6th of June 1856.

Erected by his  
fellow parishioners and friends, 1861.  
"When the ear heard him, then it blessed him."

Barking, Essex.—Mr. Gurney was laid to rest in the Friends' Burial-Ground, his grave being next to that of his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Fry. On the small headstone is inscribed:—

Samuel Gurney,  
died 1856,  
aged 69.  
Elizabeth Gurney, 1855,  
aged 70.

(See 10 S. x. 150.)

#### THOMAS GUY.

Southwark.—On the south side of St. Thomas's Street stands Guy's Hospital. In the centre of the quadrangle opposite the main entrance gates is a statue of the munificent founder. It is of bronze, the work of Scheemakers, and represents Guy standing erect and clad in a livery gown. His head is bare, and in his right hand he holds a scroll. The statue was placed in position in 1734. On the front of the pedestal is inscribed:—

Thomas Guy  
Sole Founder of this Hospital  
in his Lifetime  
A.D. MDCCXXII.

On the opposite side are Guy's arms—On a chevron three fleurs-de-lis between three tigers' heads crowned. On the east and west sides are represented in relief Christ healing the impotent man, and the parable of the Good Samaritan.

Thomas Guy was interred in a vault in the chapel within the precincts of the hospital. Over his grave a marble statue, the work of the elder Bacon, was placed in 1779 at a cost of 1,000*l*. The figure of the founder is again shown clad in his livery gown. With one hand he essays to raise an emaciated figure from the ground, and with the other he points to a second figure being carried on a litter to the hospital which is shown in the background. On the pedestal is inscribed:—

Underneath are deposited the remains of Thomas Guy, Citizen of London, Member of Parliament, and the sole Founder of this Hospital in his lifetime. It is peculiar to this beneficent man to have persevered, during a long course of prosperity and industry, in pouring forth to the

wants of others all that he had earned by labour or withheld from self-indulgence. Warm with philanthropy and exalted by charity, his mind expanded to those noble affections which grow but too rarely from the most elevated pursuits. After administering with extensive bounty to the claims of consanguinity, he established this asylum for that stage of languor and disease to which the charity of others had not reached; he provided a retreat for hopeless insanity, and rivalled the endowment of kings. He died the 27th of December 1724, in the eightieth year of his age.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

(To be continued.)

LETTER OF WARRANT FROM QUEEN ELIZABETH TO SIR THOMAS SMITH AND DR. WILSON, FOR PUTTING TWO OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK'S SERVANTS TO THE RACK (MS. Cotton. Calig. C. iii. fol. 229, Orig.).—The following letter of warrant from Queen Elizabeth, permitting the torture to be applied to the Duke's servants Barker and Banister, is somewhat curious. It is remarkable that the body of the letter is in the handwriting of Lord Burghley.

"ELIZABETH R. By the Quene.  
"Right trusty and welbelovyd we grete yow well, and fyndyng in the traytorovs attempts lately discovered that nether Barker nor Bannister the Duke of Norfolks men have uttered ther knolledg, nother will discover the same without torture; forasmuch as the knolledg herof concerneth our suerty and estate, and that they have untruly alreedy answered, We will and by warrant herof authoriss you to procede to the furder examynation of them uppon all poynts that you can thynk by your discretions mete for knolledg of the truth. And, they shall not seme to yow to confess playnly ther knolledg, than we warrant yow to cause them both, or ether of them, to be brought to the rack: and first to move them with feare thereof to deale playnly in ther answers, and if that shall not move them than yow shall cause them to be putt to the rack, and to find the tast therof untill they shall deale more playnly, or untill yow shall think mete. And so we remitt the whole procedyng to your furder discretion, requiryng yow to use spede herin and to require the assistance of our Lieutenant of the Toure.

"Gyven under our signet the xv<sup>th</sup> of Septemb 1571

To o<sup>r</sup> trustie and right well beloved Counsellors S<sup>r</sup>, Thomas . . . yth K<sup>t</sup>, and to o<sup>r</sup>, . . . tie and well beloved Doctor . . . son one of the Masters of our Requestes.

[Indorsed]

Received at the Towir the xvj, daie of 7<sup>or</sup>, at eleven of the clocke in the fore-noone 1571."

This extract is taken *verbatim et literatim* from

"Original Letters, illustrative of English History: including Numerous Royal Letters from Autographs in the British Museum, &c. By Henry Ellis, F.R.S., Sec. S.A., Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum," vol. ii. p. 260, second edition, First Series.

That the torture was applied seems certain. Two days subsequent to the date of this Letter, Sir Thomas Smith writes thus to Lord Burghley from St. Katherine's, respecting Barker's, Banister's, and the other examinations:—

"I suppose we have gotten so much as at this time is like to be had: yet to-morrow do we intend to bring a couple of them to the Rack, not in any hope to get anything worthy that pain or fear, but because it is so earnestly commanded to us. As for Barker, I thynk he hath and will confess so much as his wit will serve him; and yet, as it appeareth, hath been the most doer betwixt the Duke and other foreign practisers. Banister is somewhat obstinate, but little he knoweth. We send you his, Barker's, Higford's, and Charles's examinations more than you have had already. I pray you trust that to-morrow we will do what we can do."—*Ibid.*, p. 261.

HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temple.

THE "PENNY-A-LINERS" OF 'THE DAILY CHRONICLE' CORNER.—The demolition of the corner of the advertisement office of *The Daily Chronicle*, as part of the scheme for the widening of Fleet Street, recalls the fact that it was once the favourite rendezvous of the now practically extinct "tribe" of "penny-a-liners." Many have long since passed away, and the few survivors have become thoroughly "respectable journalists," or are devoting themselves to more serious branches of literature. It was, in fact, the multiplication of news agencies and the development of the telephone service which gave "lining" its final death-blow. One of the most progressive news agencies of the present time was founded by two of the more serious members of the "tribe" at the corner. On stormy and rainy days the "tribe" generally took refuge in the City News Rooms, near Ludgate Circus, which was managed by a Mr. Walker and his two very pleasing daughters. It was the real "Bohemia" of those days, and an opportunity was afforded there for having "forty winks" during the daytime without extra charge. The "copy" of the day was generally written within its walls. The chief messenger of the "tribe" was a one-eyed man, who was once a professional singer. The "silver-toned tenor," as he



was generally nicknamed by his patrons, after delivering the "copy" entrusted to him, often adjourned to the tap-room of a tavern in one of the courts, which was provided with a piano, and entertained his patrons with a choice selection from his repertory. This included the principal tenor song of 'Dorothy,' some favourite solos of 'The Lily of Killarney,' and, when drink was plentiful, 'Let Me like a Soldier Fall.' Phil May was one of the "silver-toned tenors" greatest admirers, and on "dark days," when none of the "liners," "copy" appeared in the newspapers, often provided him with money for a night's lodging. Some of the most sensational murders and crimes of the period were first investigated by the "liners" of *The Daily Chronicle* corner, and the Sunday newspapers without the "liners" copy would indeed have been like "fishes out of water."

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

36 Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

OWEN BRIGSTOCKE. (See 10 S. ii. 86, 237; iii. 452.)—The latter part of the inscription on the monument in the nave of Gloucester Cathedral, mentioned by Mr. G. R. BRIGSTOCKE, reads as follows:—

Owenus Brigstocke  
de Llechdonny in comitatu  
Caernarthen armiger prædictæ  
Elizabethæ nepos hoc grati animi  
monumentum (executore recasante)  
proprijs sumptibus rexit.  
MDCLXXIX.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

Gloucester.

PEPYS'S 'DIARY': EDITORS.—James Yeowell, first sub-editor of 'N. & Q.,' was foster-parent to many literary enterprises, as well as producing several original books of interest. In 1853 he was engaged preparing the 1854 edition of Pepys's 'Diary,' and noted in his diary:—

"1853, March 15. Cunningham informed me that Mr. Colborne paid Lord Braybrooke 3,000*l.* for Pepys's Diary. Mr. Cunningham received 20*l.* per volume for his notes."

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

ROWLAND HILL: MS. DIARY.—In the manuscript room of the Shrewsbury Public Library there is a very interesting diary of the Rev. Rowland Hill in his own handwriting from March, 1773, to December, 1776, giving a list of sermons he preached at the different towns and villages he visited.

H. T. BEDDOWS,

Shrewsbury.

Borough Librarian.

## 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.

A FAMILY TRADITION: ADDISON.—I am anxious to verify a tradition in one branch of the family of Addison. Lieut. James Addison was gazetted to H.M.S. *Arrogant* in 1780, and, after fighting in "Rodney's Victory," fell on a prize ship, the *Glorieux*, in 1782.

His father is reputed to have used an estate in Warwickshire (?) for the equipment of a privateer, and he and the ship and all hands were lost, either in battle or storm. The estate was thrown into Chancery, and eventually divided between the Crown and Haslar Hospital.

Corroboration of this story might come from Warwickshire, or from Letters of Marque (if there is a record of these documents), or from the records of Haslar Hospital.

JAMES ADDISON.

'A SIMPLE STORY.'—Wanted, the name of the author, and the date and place of publication, of a story with this name as its running title. My copy has been rebound, and lacks this important information and its title-page, but the printing suggests the early nineteenth or late eighteenth century. On the first page is the MS. date of 1854, when my mother received it as a present from one of her sisters (both long since dead). The heroine is a Miss Milner, while two Jesuit priests, Dorriforth and Sandford, play important rôles in it, as do also a Lord Frederick Lawnley and a Sir Edward Ashton. The last words are printed in large type—"A Proper Education"—so that this might be the sub-title of the book. There are 55 chapters and 310 pp.

W. A. B. COOLIDGE.

Grindelwald.

EDWARD HENRY PURCELL, grandson of Henry Purcell, the great English musician, was organist of St. John's, Hackney, in 1764. I should be glad to ascertain the date and place of his death, and if he left any descendants.

G. F. R. B.

WILLIAM BROMLEY CHESTER, M.P., represented Gloucestershire from May, 1776, to his death on Dec. 12, 1780. I am anxious to obtain information concerning his parentage, career, and marriage.

G. F. R. B.

**CHAPPEDELAINE.**—Members of the Norman family of Chappedelaine are believed to have settled in England at the time of the French Revolution. Can any readers of 'N. & Q.' inform me whether there are any of this name now in the British Isles? H. A. L.

Paris.

**"CORREI."**—Sir Walter Scott's 'Coronach' from 'The Lady of the Lake,' canto iii., is given in the fourth book of Palgrave's 'Golden Treasury.' Annotating 'correi,' in the line "Fleet foot on the correi," the editor says it means "covert on a hillside." Is this correct? Jamieson, in the 'Scottish Dictionary,' defines the term as "a hollow between hills; or rather, a hollow in a hill"; while Scott himself descriptively says in one place: "The graves of the slain are still to be seen in that little corri, or bottom on the side of a burn." One does not readily associate graveyards with "coverts." THOMAS BAYNE.

**'THE TALE OF THE RAVEN AND THE BLACKBIRD,'** by the author of 'The Blackbird's Song,' second edition, London, R. Barnham, 1715. Who was this author?

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

The University, Sheffield.

**"LAUS DEO": OLD MERCHANTS' CUSTOM.**—Could one of your readers furnish us with a folio neatly abstracted from a very old ledger with the words "Laus Deo" at the top? We are told that in olden times it was the custom "reverently to head each folio" with those Latin words.

W. H. BROWN.

Birmingham.

**HERALDS AT FUNERALS.**—Could you tell me if Heralds ever now attend the funerals of those entitled to arms, and make the proclamation of rank, &c., as was done in other days? When is the last recorded case? Is there a known reason for the general abandonment of the practice? Can those who (lawfully from the point of view of the Heralds' College) are entitled to it, practically exercise the right to the attendance of the Herald?

C. H. M.

**RICHARD WHITFORD (1511).**—The will of the above, described as clerk of Sion, Middlesex, is indexed as appearing in Register Fetyplace, fol. 5 (P.C.C.). Has this will been printed? He was doubtless the uncle of the devotional writer of the same name and monastery, the translator of the 'Imitation,' author of the Jesus Psalter, &c.

A. STEPHENS DYER.

207 Kingston Road, Teddington.

**"HAVE": COLLOQUIAL USE.**—How far back is it possible to trace the present-day use of the verb "to have" as meaning "to take" or "to consume" (food, drink, tobacco, &c.)? This way of speaking, now so common, is, I fancy, of quite recent growth. How well one knows the sound of the Cockney ordering his lunch at a cheap restaurant, and invariably beginning with the formula "I'll have," or rather "Ah'll hev," this or that. The earliest examples of this usage that I can find in the dictionaries are:—

1876. George Eliot, 'Daniel Deronda,' xlviii.: "He was glad to think that it was time to go and lunch at his club, where he meant to *have* a lobster salad."

1887. Rider Haggard, 'Jess,' xxiii.: "*Have* another egg, Jess?"

My inquiry has been suggested by certain entries, which puzzled me for a moment, in a kind of war journal ('A Day in the Trenches') published in *The Spectator* of April 15 under the title of 'Observing: an Average Day':—

"I *have* some very strong tea in a thermos, and a marmalade sandwich. Then a cigarette. Feel rather well.....We *have* cigarettes together..... *Have* a pipe.....*Have* another pipe."

CHARLES LLEWELYN DAVIES.

10 Lupus Street, Pimlico, S.W.

**DIEGO ORTIZ.**—Froude, in his 'Reign of Elizabeth' (chap. xxiv.), cites from "MSS. Simancas" the narrative of Don Diego Ortiz, an emissary in Ireland of King Philip II., without giving a date. This narrative is not among those which have been calendared by the late Major Hume.

Perhaps some correspondent of 'N. & Q.' will be kind enough to give a more definite reference for the narrative, and at the same time to identify the narrator.

One of the same name was a musical composer, who was *maestro di cappella* to the Viceroy of Sicily in 1565.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

**HYMN-TUNE 'PRESBURG.'**—The words of this hymn ('Go to Dark Gethsemane') are by James Montgomery (1771-1854), and the tune for it in the original edition (No. 103) was adapted by W. H. Monk from the tune set by Chr. Tye to chap. xii. of his 'Actes of the Apostles,' published in 1553 ('Hymns Ancient and Modern,' Historical Edition, 1909). Why was the name 'Presburg' chosen for it in 'The Hymnal Companion,' edited by Jos. Thos. Cooper (Revised Edition, 1877)? The composer's name in this is given as "C. E. Bach." L. L. K.

"DESCENDANTS' DINNERS."—I should be grateful for any information respecting "Descendants' Dinners." The first recorded instance appears to have taken place about 1630, according to a rare broadside in the British Museum, entitled 'A Congratulatory Poem upon the Noble Feast made by the Ancient and Renowned Families of the Smiths.' The poem, which consists of 174 lines, describes a Smith banquet held at Drapers' Hall. All, from the "mighty lord" who presided, the knights, a "glittering train of esquires," and hundreds of wealthy citizens, down to "worthy persons of domestic trades bringing up the rear," were Smiths.

Another instance on record is a Feast of the Wright Families held at Founders' Hall in Lothbury, previous to 1659; when Mr. Wright, a merchant of London, was "one of ye first Stewards to this Nominall Feast of Wrights." A Feast of the Marshalls appears to have taken place at the Cock in Fleet Street on Nov. 13, 1679; and it seems to have been quite a common practice some two hundred years ago to invite all branches of the family to meet on a certain date at a popular hostelry. LEONARD C. PRICE.

"M. A. E." : WHO WAS SHE ? (A.D. 1864.)—In the Bodleian Library, but apparently not in the British Museum, there is a book of viii and 72 pp. entitled "A Few Short Poems, by M. A. E. Oxford, 1864." On the title-page there are four verses from 'The Christian Year' of J. Keble. The Preface, dated "Oxford, Feb. 1864," shows that the writer was a lady. The first 19 pp. contain 'Edith; or, The Sorrows of War.' The ninth poem is about "Joe Pullen's Tree. Written on hearing that it was doomed to destruction, 1847." The next is about the Rev. N. J. M., who died July 5, 1858. Who was Miss or Mistress M. A. E. ?

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

ALTARS OF ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST.—Where could one find illustrations or descriptions of a series of altars as used in the various cults from Druidical times to the present day ? Are they given in any work on comparative religion ?

H. BROTHERTON.

GARBRAND.—I am interested in a picture representing the portrait of a lady with high, dressed hair. It has the appearance of being connected with Gainsborough's school, and is signed Garbrand, 1776. I wish for some particulars about this painter and his works.

PIERRE TURPIN.

R. S. CHARNOCK. (See *ante*, p. 286, and also 10 S. iii. 262.)—Having regard to my biographical notice of Charnock at the earlier reference—the only one that has appeared—I should like to know where his "library" was. The few books he could have had where he died could hardly be referred to as a "library."

RALPH THOMAS.

HARLINGTON, MIDDLESEX.—Any information relating to interesting local events occurring in Harlington (a small village near Hounslow) during the eighteenth century, folk-lore, &c., or directions towards obtaining such information, will oblige. AITCHO.

'CHAITIVEL.'—Where can a translation into English of this old French *lai* be found ?

T. N.

## Replies.

JULIAN HIBBERT, PRINTER.

(12 S. i. 327.)

JULIAN HIBBERT's greatest service to the press was not as an amateur typographer, but as the financial backer of the obscure and poor men who, in the first four decades of the nineteenth century, conducted the desperate battle for the freedom of the press. It is largely owing to Hibbert's wealth and generosity that the fight was at last successful, and the foundations of the present newspaper press were established. Julian Hibbert was a man of good family, whose wealth was derived from the West Indies. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and was all his life a scholar and a student. Mr. W. J. Linton, in his 'Memories,' describes him as "a prose Shelley with the same gentleness of nature and chivalrous zeal against wrong." Hibbert became a Radical and an atheist, and threw himself into the fight in support of Richard Carlile, who was many times convicted for selling Thomas Paine's works and other prohibited books. He not only wrote 'Theological Dialogues' for Carlile's journal, *The Republican*, issued in 1819, but contributed largely to his financial needs. Hibbert started by sending him a cheque for 1,000*l.*, and then gave 1,000*l.* to fit up Carlile's shop, which stood at the corner of Whitefriars Street and Fleet Street (No. 162). It was here that so many ingenious expedients were adopted to prevent the Government from obtaining evidence against the person who actually sold the incriminated books and pamphlets. At one

time the purchaser turned a handle on a dial to indicate the book he wanted, put the money through a sliding panel, and the book shot down through a wooden spout without his being able to see who had supplied him. Later on, in 1831, Mr. Henry Vizetelly relates, in his 'Glances Back through Seventy Years,' vol. i. p. 69, that he found an empty shop, into which a basket was lowered by a cord. He called out the name of the pamphlet he wanted, put the money in the basket, and it was drawn up, being lowered again with the pamphlet.

In spite of these precautions Carlile served sentences amounting to nine years. His wife took his place, and was also sent to prison. She was followed by her sister, and by seven of Carlile's shopmen in succession between 1821 and 1824. Mr. G. J. Holyoake tells us, on Carlile's authority, that Julian Hibbert contributed in all 7,000*l.* towards the expenses of this fight, including the maintenance of the families of the victims and the defence of the prisoners in the courts.

One of Carlile's shopmen who went to prison for twelve months in April, 1823, was James Watson, who had come from Malton in Yorkshire to volunteer on hearing that Carlile and his wife had both been sent to prison. Watson, who afterwards became one of the most respected of the Chartist leaders, is described by Mr. W. J. Linton as "of the old Puritan type, a brave specimen of the honest and intelligent British workman." He was working subsequently to 1823 as a compositor on Carlile's *Republican*, when he was attacked by cholera, which led to typhus and brain fever. Julian Hibbert took Watson from his modest lodgings to his own house at 1 Fitzroy Place, Kentish Town, and nursed him there for eight weeks. Watson declared that Hibbert had saved his life, and in his 'Memoir' (edited by Mr. W. J. Linton) he wrote:—

"After my recovery Mr. Hibbert got a printing press put up in his house, and employed me in composing, under his directions, two volumes, one in Greek and the other in Greek and English."

This is the press as to which A. MERIC writes. Hibbert had special founts of type cast in uncial Greek, in which the two books mentioned were printed. I suspect that it was here that Hibbert commenced to publish in 1826 'A Dictionary of Modern Anti-Superstitionists,' "compiled by a searcher after truth." The late Mr. J. Mazzini Wheeler, who published a 'Biographical Dictionary of Freethinkers,' says that Hibbert's Dictionary "evinced great scholarship and research," but was conceived on a too ex-

tensive scale, and in 128 pp. (all that was issued) only reached the name of "Annet."

In 1831 Hibbert, being in ill-health, gave his press and types to James Watson, who about this time became interested with Henry Hetherington in the establishment of an unstamped newspaper entitled *The Poor Man's Guardian*. In order to hamper and obstruct the sale of Radical publications their publishers were required to pay a newspaper stamp of 4*d.* on each copy. Hetherington issued his newspaper in defiance of the authorities, and in three and a half years more than five hundred men and women were sentenced to imprisonment in various parts of the country for selling it, Hetherington himself being twice sentenced to six months'. A Victim Fund was established, and once more Julian Hibbert came forward with his purse to finance the movement, which ended in 1834 in the surrender of the authorities and the triumph of the democratic press.

Julian Hibbert never partook of animal food, but, according to 'The Annual Register,' lived in "a rigid and abstemious manner." 'The Annual Register' for 1833 gives an account of his appearance at the Old Bailey on Nov. 28, 1833, as a witness for the defence. He came there on subpoena, but objected to be sworn on the Bible as he was an atheist. This very edifying dialogue took place between him and Mr. C. Phillips, counsel, who asked him if he knew what the term "atheist" meant:—

*Witness:* It means a man that does not believe in the existence of God.

*Mr. Phillips:* And do you mean to say, sir, that you are such a person?

*Witness:* Yes, sir. (Disapprobation manifested by every individual in court.)

*Mr. Phillips:* Witness, I will not disgrace myself by asking you another question.

The witness then retired amidst the strongest manifestation of disgust and execration from all present.

Within two months, on Jan. 23, 1834, Julian Hibbert died. His personal estate was sworn under 8,000*l.*, but he had some landed property which went to his sister. He directed that his body should be given to an anatomical school, and that no one should wear mourning for him. He bequeathed 492*l.* to Richard Carlile's printers to clear off a debt which Carlile owed them. He left 500*l.* each to Henry Hetherington and to James Watson. He was 33. A portrait of him was engraved in Mr. Holyoake's journal, *The Reasoner*, for July 1, 1855. Richard Carlile died on Jan. 10, 1843.

R. S. PENGELLY.

12 Poynder's Road, Clapham Park, S.W.

There are several references to Julian Hibbert in the early literature of the Chartist and of the Radical pre-Chartist movements. 'The Memoir of James Watson,' by W. J. Linton, contains, I believe, the longest account of him. There are also references to him in the Place MSS. at the British Museum (Add. MSS. 27,791, folios 247, 248). Hibbert was, in 1831, one of the founders of the National Union of the Working Classes, in which many of the working-men who launched the People's Charter seven years later associated for the first time. After Hibbert's death his press became the property of his friend James Watson the Chartist, and it is to the influence of Hibbert, presumably, that the typographical excellences of the numerous pamphlets published by Watson are due. They certainly contrast very agreeably with the other ephemeral literature of the time.

JULIUS WEST.

3 Boscastle Road, N.W.

ANNE BOLEYN (12 S. i. 347).—DR. COURTENAY DUNN does not give us any authority for the statement that Anne Boleyn was educated in the household of "some nobleman," where she fell in love with "some gentleman," but it is probably not a fact. There is very little reliable information in existence about Anne's early life, and the date of her birth, her age when she first went to France, whether she was older or younger than her sister Mary, are all disputed and much-debated questions, as will be seen on reference to the appendix to Paul Friedmann's *Life of Anne Boleyn*. The divergent evidence is critically examined in this work, and if we can accept Mr. Friedmann's conclusions as probably the most reliable, Anne Boleyn was born in 1502 or 1503 at Hever in Kent. In 1514 (being then only 11 or 12) she went to France with Henry's sister, Mary Tudor, on the occasion of the marriage of the latter to Louis XII. In 1522 she returned to England. Louis died the year after his marriage, and was succeeded by Francis I., whose queen Claude apparently took Anne under her guardianship, educated her, and kept her at the French Court till she returned to England. Beyond the fact that she mostly resided with her father, who held a Court appointment at the Royal Palace at Hampton Court, the events of her life from 1523 to 1526 are not precisely known. But, says Mr. Friedmann, "whatever her good qualities may have been, modesty did not hold a prominent place among

them. Sir Henry Percy was not the only man with whom she had an intrigue. Thomas Wyatt, her cousin, although already married, was her ardent admirer."

Sir Henry Percy (afterwards Earl of Northumberland, and one of the peers who tried Anne) was then a student of Court manners and customs, a wild, impetuous young gentleman, living with Cardinal Wolsey. Though affianced to Lady Mary Talbot, he desired to get out of the engagement in order to marry Anne Boleyn. The Cardinal, however, would not hear of it, and sent him home to his father. Possibly Percy is the lover to whom DR. DUNN alludes, but to get at anything reliable about Anne's pre-nuptial life is not easy, and as Mr. Friedmann, after devoting two volumes to her, observes, "it has still to be written."

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

AUTHOR AND CONTEXT WANTED (12 S. i. 369).—

And in short measures life may perfect be is by Ben Jonson. It ends the 'Strophe or Turn' in the third section of his 'Pindaric Ode on the Death of Sir H. Morison,' No. lxxxvii. in 'Underwoods.' The Strophe, which begins:—

It is not growing like a tree,  
is included in Palgrave's 'Golden Treasury,' and, presumably, in other anthologies. Tennyson liked it ('Alfred, Lord Tennyson: a Memoir,' i. 73). EDWARD BENSLEY.

This is not quite correctly quoted from Ben Jonson's fine little lyric, in his 'Underwoods':—

It is not growing like a tree  
In bulk, doth make Man better be,  
Or standing long an oak, three hundred year,  
To fall a log at last, dry, bald, and sere:  
A lily of a day  
Is fairer far in May,  
Although it fall and die that night,  
It was the plant and flower of Light.  
In small proportions we just beauties see;  
And in short measures life may perfect be.

G. L. APERSON.

[Thanks to several other correspondents who have kindly supplied this reference.]

THOMAS HOLCROFT'S DESCENDANTS: MARSAC (12 S. i. 168).—Surely MR. COLBY is wrong in speaking of Major Marsac as a descendant. I have always heard that his mother (sometimes known as the Comtesse de Marsac) married Thos. Holcroft after his birth. I believe there is a reference to him and his mother in Hazlitt's 'Life of Holcroft,' but I have not the book to refer to. This wife of Holcroft is buried in Marylebone

Churchyard, under date 1785. The mystery attaching to the origin of Major Charles Marsac, or Marsack, and how he was able to amass a fortune in India, within a period of about ten years, which allowed of his purchasing Caversham Park from Earl Cadogan "on the nail" at a luncheon party given by the Earl, would be very interesting to clear up. I have already gleaned a great deal of information about him through 'N. & Q.' and perhaps we may arrive at still more.

The name of Marsac is certainly derived from Marsac in the south of France. Was there ever a family of this name settled in England?  
G. J., F.S.A.  
Cyprus.

**SUPPOSED MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE** (12 S. i. 289, 358).—*The Manchester Courier*, quoted in *The Times* on Feb. 22, 1843, stated that on Feb. 9 an old man, aged 74, named John Holden, the uncle of the man who was hanged, living at a very disreputable place called Egypt, on the right-hand side of the road between Leigh and Chowbent, finding himself on the point of death, confessed to two women, whom he called to his bedside for the purpose, that he was the perpetrator of the murder. On the following day the old man died.

A few days later (Feb. 28) *The Times* inserted the following:—

"The paragraph which has gone the rounds of the newspapers, stating that a man named Holden, recently deceased at Egypt, near Chowbent, Lancashire, had confessed before his death to two women that he was one of the perpetrators of the horrid murder at Pendleton in 1817, is entirely a fabrication, no such confession having been made. We have seen a letter from John Pemberton, the constable of the place, who, after making every inquiry from the two women referred to, and other parties, states that not the slightest grounds existed for such a statement, and the whole affair must have been another of the number of fabricated truths with which the Manchester Anti-Corn Law League abounds."

The letter from the constable to which *The Times* refers is as follows. It was printed in *The Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser*, Feb. 25, 1843, p. 6, col. 7:—

MURDER TWENTY-SIX YEARS AGO.  
DEATH-BED CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

To the Editor of the 'Manchester Courier.'

SIR,—In the *Manchester Courier* of the 18th instant, is a paragraph which has been copied into the *Globe* of Tuesday 21st, and which paragraph contains an account of a man who died at a disreputable place called Egypt, between Leigh and Chowbent, and who, finding himself at the point of

death, called to his bedside two women, to whom he confessed that he was the perpetrator of the murder committed at the house of Mr. Littlewood, at Pendleton, on Sunday the 26th of April, 1817, and for which murder the Asherofts and William Holden were executed at Lancaster, in the September following. Sir, as constable of the township mentioned above, I wish to inform your readers that the statement is incorrect. I have made every inquiry in connection with the subject, and the two women referred to positively deny that any such statement was ever made. Besides, the man's name was *Thomas* and not *John*, as stated; he was *brother* and not *uncle* to the William Holden who was executed; he was not *sixty* years of age, and it is stated that he was *seventy-four*; it is also stated he died at Egypt, the *fact* is he resided at Egypt, which is on the Leigh and West-boughton Road, until a few weeks previous to his death, when he removed to a place called Howbridge, in the said township, which is Chowbent within Atherton, where he died on the 9th instant. Requesting you will have the goodness to insert this letter, you will oblige yours,

JOHN PEMBERTON.

Chowbent, Feb. 23, 1843.

[This statement, which appeared in the last week's *Courier*, reached us from three different sources, each being quite consistent as to the material facts with the other. We cheerfully give insertion to the above letter, and hope that everything therein stated may turn out to be true; but we, nevertheless, consider it our duty to make further inquiries into the matter.—Ed. C.]

I do not find any further correspondence in later issues of the *Courier*, so the matter ended here.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187 Piccadilly, W.

**ROCHARD, ARTIST IN WAX PORTRAITS** (12 S. i. 208).—François Rochard was born in France in 1793. He received in London society the nickname of "Mahogany Rochard" from the peculiar dull red he was so fond of using in the face. Both he and his brother were clever painters, and their miniatures are dainty in execution, accurate in drawing, but a little hot in effect. He died in 1858, his brother Simon, also a clever miniature painter, having died about eight years before.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

**MACK SURNAME** (12 S. i. 165, 278).—There was a Col. Joseph Mack in the Hungarian army in 1848-9. He was born in Budapest, and died in exile in the United States in 1868.

L. L. K.

**"LA BÊTE DU GÉVAUDAN"** (12 S. i. 267, 315, 350).—On p. 315 Mr. AUSTIN DOBSON says a picture of the beast appeared in *The St. James's Chronicle* for June 6-8, 1765. This picture was reproduced in 'The Pictorial Press: its Origin and Progress,' by Mason Jackson (Hurst & Blackett), 1885.

ARTHUR BOWES.



JOHN HAMILTON MORTIMER, R.A. (12 S. i. 370).—MR. GILBERT BENTHALL is to be congratulated on undertaking the Life of Mortimer, whose work is very little known outside of a few book-illustrations. When the history of English eighteenth-century art is written, Mortimer will be appreciated. He was a pupil of Thomas Hudson, who was practically the father of the eighteenth-century English school of portraiture. I have most of Mortimer's etchings, and about thirty of his drawings. He was the master of William Blake, and some of his drawings in my collection go far to prove that he must have had great influence on his pupil.

There is a fine portrait of Mortimer in the Diploma Gallery of the Royal Academy, attributed to Richard Wilson. There is also in the same gallery a portrait group by Mortimer of himself, Joseph Wilton, R.A., and a lad named Thury, who used to sweep out the rooms of the Royal Academy at Somerset House. The gallery is closed during the war, but I have photographs of both pictures which, together with any information that I can give, will be placed at the disposal of MR. BENTHALL if he will communicate with me. There are descendants of Mortimer living, and I think I shall be able to find their addresses.

JOHN LANE.

The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.

BOOKWORMS: REMEDIES AGAINST THEM (11 S. xii. 138, 185, 208, 268, 308, 330, 370).—May I return to this subject, because I made it a matter of conscience to give the advice of putting cedar-oil on precious old books? Now, as I turn over the leaves of *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, I find this quoted from a communication to *The Times* by M. A. Herbert Safford:—

"My practice is to periodically wash the backs with soap and warm water, and at once to rub in neat's-foot or porpoise oil; the books are improved in appearance, and the cracking of the edges of the book is stayed."

It was used by the correspondent of *S. and D. N. and Q.* to his complete satisfaction.

P. TURPIN.

'THE STANDARD': EVENING PAPERS (12 S. i. 341, 363, 381).—It is not quite accurate to say that *The Standard* "is the only instance in which an evening paper has been the forerunner of a morning paper taking the same title." The history of *The Edinburgh Courant*, which came to an end in 1886 after a continuous existence of 168 years, furnishes another instance. It was set on foot in 1718 as *The Edinburgh Evening Courant*, and continued to bear that title until January,

1860, when, on its first appearance as a morning journal, the word "Evening" was dropped. Oddly enough, the original title was restored in November of the same year, the editor giving this explanation:—

"The slight anomaly involved in retaining the 'Evening' part of our title is counterbalanced by other considerations of convenience, and will be pardoned in a country where such trifles have never weighed against the advantage of retaining identity of description and form."

Of course, it may perhaps be claimed that the *Courant* was never really an evening paper in the strict sense, and that the word was inserted merely to differentiate the journal from a still earlier *Edinburgh Courant*. It may be pointed out, however, that when the paper was for sale in 1871 the advertisement stated that "the *Courant* was established in 1718, under the editorship of Daniel Defoe, as an evening paper."

The *Courant* had a chequered and highly interesting career, and its story is told very fully in William Norrie's pamphlet 'Edinburgh Newspapers, Past and Present' (1891), and in Couper's 'Edinburgh Periodical Press,' vol. ii. (1908).

M. GRAHAM.

Cathcart.

AUTHORS WANTED (12 S. i. 348).—The lines about "Downright Shippen" are from Pope's 'Imitations of Horace,' Satire I. Book II. v. 51-2. Shippen was sent to the Tower for saying, in 1717, that a paragraph in the King's Speech seemed rather calculated for the meridian of Germany than of Great Britain. Landor, in his 'Moral Epistle' (1795), called Shippen the one exception to

Walpole's well-inform'd advice,

Shake but the money, all men have their price.

But Landor or his printer misspelt the name "Shippen."

STEPHEN WHEELER.

Oriental Club, Hanover Square.

[Several other correspondents thanked for replies.]

THE WITCHES OF WARBOYS (12 S. i. 283, 304).—In John Camden Hotten's 'Handbook to the Typography [&c.] of England and Wales' [1863] is:—

2190. Nicholson (Rev. Isaac) against Witchcraft: Account of Anne Izzard, Witch of Warboys, &c., 8vo, 1808.

W. B. H.

SHAKESPEARE'S SCHOOLMASTERS (12 S. i. 321).—"M. Simon Hunt major" matriculated at the University of Douay when Dr. Thomas Stapleton was Rector (see Knox, 'Douay Diaries,' at p. 276).

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

"A LA CAROLINE": COLLEGIUM CAROLINUM (12 S. i. 349).—This was a foundation of the prodigal Duke Charles (1735-80) in 1745; in 1862 it was transformed into a Polytechnikum, and a new building erected, which was completed in 1877. The college was formally a high school, famed for its good teaching, and known in French-speaking circles, that means in better German society, under the name of "La Caroline."

S. REINACH.

Saint-Germain-en-Laye.

The "Carolina" was evidently a school or college at Brunswick. This explains the sentence: "Brunswick, where I propose putting my third son, who is likewise an officer, à la Caroline, there to remain three or four years." The name is derived from the prince who founded the establishment.

S. DE R.

'ROMOLA' (12 S. i. 310, 374).—1. Since writing the answer at the latter reference I have consulted Prof. Bury's edition of Gibbon, and find that he adds the remark *Setines* comes from *σρά(ς) Ἀθήνας*.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

7. A good account of the Scottish Archers in France will be found in John Hill Burton's 'The Scot Abroad,' vol. i. p. 47 (Edinburgh and London, William Blackwood & Sons, 1864).

T. F. D.

"JERRY-BUILDER" (11 S. xii. 482; 12 S. i. 19, 299).—I beg leave to make the suggestion, based on the well-known *r-l* interchange, that the original form of this word was "Jelly-builder." "Jelly" has, of course, already been used with the implication of instability, lack of solidity. Perhaps some one with the necessary leisure would organize a hunt for this suggested original form.

HY. HARRISON.

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY VIRGINIAN LETTERS (12 S. i. 309, 354).—When copying the inscriptions in Leigh Church and Churchyard in 1896 I tried in vain to find any record relating to Admiral Nicholas Haddock. I believe, however, that I located his tomb, from which all traces of an inscription have disappeared. Philip Benton ('History of the Rochford Hundred') has preserved the following:—

"In memory of Lydia Haddock, who died March 22, 1732, aged 19, also Francis Haddock, who died November 22, 1735, aged —, also Nicholas Haddock, Esquire, Admiral of the Blue, who died Sept. 26, 1746, aged 60."

Benton also records the following achievement: Crest, A demi-swan, wings expanded. Arms, Argent, a cross sable, in the first quarter a fleur-de-lis of the second.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

WRIGHT FAMILY ARMS (12 S. i. 327).—I have in my possession an old manuscript volume illustrated with coats of arms in colours of most of the families of Wright in the United Kingdom, arranged under counties, and dedicated to Sir Nathan Wright, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, compiled by

"Jere: Wright, Arm. Painter and Author of this Collection, Dwelling in Little Brittain, son of John Wright, Attorney in the Common Pleas and of Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, Gent. and come out of Northampton." (Dated 1700.)

The arms described of the Wright families of Northampton, Leicester, and Lincolnshire are as follows:—

Northampton:—

"In a feilde or, uppon a Pale gules, a Crosse Crosslett Bottonie fitchie Argent. On a chief Azure, three Beazants. Crest, a Falcon's Head erased proper."

Leicester, Lincolnshire, London, and elsewhere:—

"Azure, three Martlets, within a Bordore double Treasure Counter Norie, Argent. Crest, a Martlet as ye last."

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPS: "LUCIFER" MATCH FACTORIES (12 S. i. 149).—The diseases in these trades seem classical examples in preventive medicine; with proper care, as in France to-day, they become virtually extinct. Information is readily accessible, e.g., in the following: 'Dangerous Trades,' ed. T. Oliver, 1902 (hereinafter referred to as No. 1); 'Handbuch der Arbeiterkrankheiten,' ed. T. Weyl, &c., 1908 (No. 2); 'Les Maladies Professionnelles,' J. L. Breton, 1911 (No. 3); 'Wiener Arbeiten aus dem Gebiete der Sozialen Medizin,' ed. L. Taleky, 'Internationale Uebersicht über Gewerbekrankheiten,' 1912, &c. (No. 4); *American Labor Legislation Review*, June 1912, (No. 5), which has at pp. 369-417 a bibliography of 'Industrial Hygiene'; 'Occupational Diseases,' W. G. Thompson, 1914 (No. 6); 'Industrial Medicine,' in thirty-ninth annual meeting American Academy of Medicine, 1914-15 (No. 7). The later books and articles can be found by consulting the annual volumes of 'Index Medicus' under heading 'Hygiene and Diseases of Occupations.'

"Phossy-jaw" and match-making have an illustrated sketch, probably sufficient for inquirer, at pp. 344-56 of No. 6 as above. Match-making is treated at pp. 415-33, and elsewhere as indexed, in No. 1. Phosphorus by countries is in No. 4, 1912, iii. pp. 47-50; 1913, iv. pp. 49-51. Illnesses and hypotheses therefor are in No. 2, pp. 225-38, 744-5. "The use of white phosphorus is now wholly abandoned in France," v. No. 3 at p. 79.

Chimney-sweep's cancer is in No. 1, at pp. 808-13 and elsewhere; it is noted also in No. 5, p. 212, and is reviewed at length in No. 4, 1912, ii. pp. 63-81, which gives the "literature" at pp. 77-9, 64-6; its history during the last 160 years is sketched in No. 2, pp. 779-80, and is treated at pp. 456, 462; see also No. 7, at pp. 7-8, 92-3; No. 6, at p. 59. "At present the disease is rarely or never seen" (p. 28 in 'Cancer: its Study and Prevention,' H. C. Taylor, 1915).

The periodicals devoted exclusively to cancer are many, the most recent being *The Journal of Cancer Research*, which can be had from the Cambridge University Press. The inquirer may be interested in 'A Review of the Advances in our Knowledge and Treatment of Cancer in the Past Thirty Years' in *The Medical Record*, New York, 1915, lxxxviii. pp. 1-4. Two famous novels treating on cancer are 'Lena Wies' and 'Ein Bekenntnis' by Theodor Storm.

ROCKINGHAM.

Boston, Mass.

THE COLOUR OF MEDIEVAL WAX SEALS (12 S. i. 248).—In an old recipe for the manufacture of Spanish wax or sealing-wax, which was used in London as early as the middle of the sixteenth century, and ultimately took the place of the ancient and more durable beeswax, we find: for black wax, add lampblack; for blue, smalt; for white, whitelead; for yellow, orpiment (see Rev. J. Harvey Bloom's 'English Seals,' 1906, p. 9).

A. R. BAYLEY.

VILLAGE POUNDS (12 S. i. 29, 79, 117, 193, 275).—A pound still exists at King's Langley, Herts. It is situated about 80 yards off the main street, on the road leading to Bovingdon, just opposite a drawwell. It is square in shape, measuring 220 inches each side; is enclosed by wooden railings, and has a wooden gate on the east side, which is kept locked. The person who keeps the key lives in a cottage close at hand, and he informed me that the pound had not been used for a number of years. Two holly bushes of considerable size have grown

up inside the railings, whilst the railings themselves have a somewhat neglected appearance.

At Handborough, Oxon, a pound used to stand almost opposite the church and close to the roadside. It was pulled down about fifteen years ago, the property sold, and a house built on its site, which is at present occupied by Mr. W. Hollis. I was informed that the pound was built of stone, and had a wooden gate on the road side.

Another formerly existed at Bampton, Oxon, up New Inn Lane, almost opposite the house now occupied by Major Lushington. It was pulled down from twelve to fifteen years ago, and a garden now covers the place where it stood.

At Windover, Bucks, on the road past the railway station leading to the Chiltern Hills, and on the right-hand side, is a chalky road called Smith's Lane. A few yards up this lane a refuse heap will be noticed, and there the pound used to stand. I have not been able to ascertain any further particulars regarding it.

At Swanbourne, Bucks, one formerly stood up a lane leading into the road to Winslow; and I hope to give further particulars of this later.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Stansfield House, Bedford.

ALLEN and FERRERS: SHELDON FAMILY (12 S. i. 84, 156).—MR. DE COLEFEFER, in his notes on the Sheldon family, makes what is a very common mistake. Beoley, Worcestershire, is not to be identified with Bewdley, which is in another part of the same county. In Beoley Church there are some very fine monuments to the Sheldon family, including one to Ralph, who died in 1613; it was he who built the Manor House at Weston, to which the family subsequently removed. Another Ralph, a great-grandson of the last-mentioned, was born at Beoley, Aug. 4, 1623 (see Chambers's 'Biographical Illustrations of Worcestershire,' pp. 208-10). He was a great genealogist, and left many valuable MSS. (which he had acquired from a son of Augustus Vincent, Windsor Herald) to the College of Heralds. He died in 1684.

In the Sheldon Chapel of Beoley Church is a beautiful early eighteenth-century stone altar, said to have been presented by one of the Popes to the Sheldon family, who were Roman Catholics. The late Mr. J. A. Chatwin of Birmingham remembered the time when the Roman Catholics conducted services in the Sheldon Chapel. As it is an integral part of the parish church, there were constant quarrels between the owners of the chapel and the rector. But I am not sure

whether the Sheldons were responsible for these services, or whether it was some subsequent owner of the Hall. It is possible that the Beoley monuments might throw some light on the pedigree.

According to Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' 1846, Ralph Sheldon, who married the heiress of the Rudings, had seven sons, of whom William, the eldest, *d.s.p.*, and was succeeded by Ralph, the sixth son, who married Philippa Heath. The Visitation pedigree as well as the Plowden pedigree state that William did not die *s.p.*, but had a daughter Katharine, who married Edmund Plowden (1517-84), the great lawyer, who was buried in the Temple Church.

Beoley Church is well worth a visit for the sake of the Sheldon monuments and the stone altar, but except for these the church is of little interest. It would doubtless be better known were it more accessible, but there is a railway station at no great distance, the name of which I forget.

GEORGE H. CAMERON, Archdeacon.  
Johannesburg.

ERZERÚM (12 S. i. 287).—I take the following from Canon Taylor's 'Names and their Histories,' which seems to supply all the necessary data in regard to the derivation of this place-name:—

"When the neighbouring town of Arzek was taken by the Seljuk Turks in 1043 the inhabitants fled to the fortress of Carana, which acquired the name of *Arzek-el-Rum*, 'Roman Arzek' (afterwards Erzerum), to distinguish it from the old Arzek, which became a Turkish city. The district round Erzerum was the last fragment of the Eastern Empire which held out against the Turks, and hence it acquired the Turkish name *Arzi-rum*, meaning the 'lands of the Romans,' from *aruzai*, 'lands,' the plural of *arz*, an Arabic loan-word which means 'land.' The names of the town and the pashalik were naturally assimilated."

Thus the latest Russian conquest gains an added significance in the eyes of those acquainted with its past history.

N. W. HILL.

POISONED ROBES (12 S. i. 267).—Perhaps the following may be of use to EMERITUS:—

"From the testimony of the Learnedst and most Credible Authours extant; We see there are divers Poysons which may externally hurt us; As, by the poysoning of Darts, Swords, and other Instruments of War, the Bodies of Men may be not only Infected, but wholly destroyed. Nay, and as *Ardoynus Lib. 1. De Venenis, Cap. 8. Guaynerius Cap. 22. De Venenis, Pouzelus Lib. 7. Cap. 2.* And others abundantly manifest, even Cloathes and other necessaries, have been infected; and by shaking hands with their Enemies, some have found out a way to poyson them by certain Unguents, Oyles, and the like, And so to

Infect their Spurs, Stirrups, Bootes, Saddles, as that they shall thereby be Destroyed. But these are merely Fancies, and no wise agreeable to reason that any should have to do with such virulent Poyson, and not to be infected themselves....Or, that Poyson should penetrate through other Vestments to the Skin, as *Scaliger* attests *Exercit. 186.* One to be poysoned by treading on a *Spider* affirming the venom of that Creature penetrated the sole of his shooe, and so getting to the Heart suffocated him. I say, these and the like Storyes are merely Fabulous, not to be Credited, and rather to be attributed to the Subtilty, Craft, and Malice of the Devill, and his Imps, Witches, Conjurers, and the like, who by *Gods* permission are indeed suffered to use and practise many such Feats upon the Bodies of Men, mentioned by *Nicol. Florentinus, Sum. 4. Tract. 4. Cap. 5. Guaynerius, Cap. 1. et 2. De Venenis, Grevinus, Lib. 1. De Venenis, Cap. 1. Mathiolus in Præfat. in 6. Dioscori, &c.* But that such Mischiefs are to be done by natural means, is not to be Credited."—William Ramesey, 'Of Poysons' (1660), pp. 14, 15.

C. C. B.

BRIANUS DE REDE (12 S. i. 329).—W. D. R. may like to know of Robert Rede, parson of the church of Broghton Asteley (? Broughton-Gifford) in 1380 (Assize Roll No. 1492, 4 Ric. II., Wilts, m 19 d).

There was also a family of Rede at Salisbury in earlier times (*vide* Chancy. Inq. p.m. Edw. III., File 5, No. 2, new reference). Richard [?] le Rede (jurymen), was of Cholderton later (*vide* 'Feet of Fines for Wilts').

In 1565 Thomas Reade of "Lurgarsale," co. Bucks, conveyed the manor of Mayden Winterbourne Shrewton (May 20) to Henry Brouncker of Melksham.

If your inquirer thinks there is a clue here, he may care to correspond with me direct.

JOHN WATSON TAYLOR.

Artillery Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

FOLK-LORE: CHIME-HOURS (12 S. i. 329).—I should say that three, six, nine, and twelve were so called, inasmuch as they were the hours when airs were played on chiming clocks in various parts of the country. Some towns still maintain these gracious monitors, but most places emulate the timing sounds of Westminster. "Chime-hours" hardly belong to folk-lore.

ST. SWITHIN.

MOSES GRIFFITH, COPPERPLATE ENGRAVER (12 S. i. 287).—Moses Griffith, topographical draughtsman, was born in Carnarthenshire, April 6, 1749, and became the servant of Pennant, the antiquary. Travelling with his master, he picked up some knowledge of drawing, improved by study in the school of the Artists' Society in 1771, and was ultimately employed by Pennant, first as

draughtsman, later as an engraver also. He made some of the drawings for Pennant's 'Journey from Chester to London,' 1782, and ornamented the margins of his 'Tour in Wales,' vol. ii. His works have little art merit. They are washed in rather heavily with Indian ink, and very slightly tinted. He accompanied his master on all his journeys, and on receiving his "manumission" retired to Wales, where he published, in 1781, some etchings, his first attempts, as supplemental plates to the 'Tour in Wales.' He was living in 1809.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

In Whitford Church (Flintshire) tomb (? now destroyed) with inscription written by David Pennant :—

"In memory of Moses Griffiths, an ingenious self-taught artist, who accompanied Thomas Pennant, the historian, in his tours, whose work he illustrated by his faithful pencil. Died November 11th, 1819, aged 72." (See *Lancashire and Cheshire Naturalist*, August, 1915, pp. 163-5.)

J. ARDAGH.

A SHAKESPEARE PORTRAIT (12 S. i. 326).—Sir Sidney Lee in his 'Life of William Shakespeare' (1915), p. 534, note, says :—

"At the end of the eighteenth century 'one Zinke, an artist of little note, but grandson of the celebrated enameller of that name, manufactured fictitious Shakespeares by the score' (*Chambers's Journal*, Sept. 20, 1856). One of the most successful of Zinke's frauds was an alleged portrait of the dramatist painted on a pair of bellows, which the great French actor Talma acquired. Charles Lamb visited Talma in Paris in 1822 in order to see the fabrication, and was completely deluded. (See Lamb's 'Works,' ed. Lucas, vol. vii. pp. 573, *seq.*, where the Talma portrait, now the property of Mr. B. B. MacGeorge of Glasgow, is reproduced.)"

A. R. BAYLEY.

In Mr. E. V. Lucas's edition of the Works of Charles and Mary Lamb, vol. vii. Letters (1821-34), pp. 574, 575, there is a full account, in a letter of C. Lamb's dated Sept. 22, 1822, and in Mr. Lucas's notes, of the "bellows" portrait of Shakespeare by Zinke, an artist of little note, but a grandson of the celebrated enameller of that name, and who manufactured fictitious Shakespeares by the score. There is a reproduction of the portrait, which, with Lamb's letter, is now in the possession of Mr. B. B. MacGeorge.

R. A. POTTS.

This forgery, painted on a pair of bellows, is described in my small work 'Shakespeare Frauds: the Story of Some Famous Literary and Pictorial Forgeries,' issued a few years ago.

WM. JAGGARD, Lieut.

TREASURY NOTES (12 S. i. 249).—The overprinting in Arabic, &c., appears on those notes which have been sent out to foreign theatres of war to pay our soldiers, so that the natives would understand the purport of these "scraps of paper," and accept them without question, in payment for goods supplied, &c.

ALBERT WADE.

I have not seen any myself, but have been told that some of these notes have their equivalent value in piasters marked on, in printing or MS., in Arabic characters.

L. L. K.

HOBY : POULETT, c. 1600 (12 S. i. 310).—It would appear from a reference to the 'Notes and Queries' column of *The Evesham Journal* (Nos. 384 and 385) that Sir Edward Hoby was a son of Sir Thomas Hoby by his marriage with Elizabeth Cooke, afterwards the wife of Lord Russell. The notes in *The Evesham Journal* are based on information supplied by the Vicar of Bisham, and, according to these, the second wife of Sir Edward Hoby was Elizabeth (not Catherine) Danvers.

C. U. C.

ACTION ON WATER OF FROGS AND TOADS (12 S. i. 268).—I have never heard of frogs purifying water, but when I was shooting in India in the hot weather my old Binjara shikari, when we were short of water, took us to the river-bed, and after examining several pools chose one in which he said the water was safe, as there were fish in it. We drank the water without any ill effects. I always thought the fish purified it by eating the animalcula in it.

R. BULLOCK, Col.

Nuthurst, Chiddingfold, Surrey.

PICTURE WANTED : TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT (12 S. i. 327).—In answer to W. B. H. I beg to say I have a copy of the autotype, and key, representing the Court of Queen's Bench during the trial of the Tichborne claimant, published at the office of the Great Tichborne Picture Proprietors, 35 Walbrook, 1873-4. They might have the picture.

E. C. WIENHOLT.

10 Selborne Road, Hove, Sussex.

MAXSE SURNAME (12 S. i. 287).—I would suggest that this surname, spelt also variously "Maxie" and "Maxey," derives from the township of Maxey in Northamptonshire.

S. D. C.

COPLEY AND MRS. FORT (12 S. i. 348).—A Morgan collection was sold by auction at New York, in or about 1886.

S. DE R.

RYDER OR RIDER: SKYNNER: AMYAND (12 S. i. 349).—While I can give your correspondent no exact answer to his query, the following remarks may be of interest, and possibly of some assistance to him.

Amyand House, Twickenham, Middlesex, was for many years the home of the Haggards, of which family Sir H. Rider Haggard is a distinguished member.

The house, dating back to the reign of Queen Anne, and perhaps earlier, contains some handsome chimneypieces of that period, although the once extensive park, now largely covered by bricks and mortar, is only perpetuated in our memory by Amyand Park Road and Rider Terrace.

I myself first saw the light at Amyand House, and the rustle of its ancient trees still haunts my ears, while the charm of its old-world garden is yet remembered in my dreams.

G. B.—L.

JOHNSTONE OF LOCKERBIE (12 S. i. 248, 334).—All evidence points to the Johnstones of Lockerbie being descended from the Johnstones of Elsiefields. "Gavin of Johnston," of Elsiefields, and of Esbie, cadet of Johnston of Lochwood, died c. 1485, and had by his wife, Mariota Scott, at least two sons. Archibald, the elder, died in 1480, but his son Gavin carried on the line of Elsiefields. William Johnstone of Marjoribanks, the younger son, was the grandfather of William Johnstone of Lockerbie. The name of the father of this younger William is uncertain, but it appears to have been Thomas. It is possible that male descendants of the Johnstones of Lockerbie exist, but the main line of that family ended with two coheiresses in the eighteenth century.

There is a printed pedigree of the Lockerbie Johnstones in 'The History of the Johnstones,' by C. L. Johnstone, recently published. I am afraid Sir William Fraser's 'Book of the Johnstones' does not give any detailed account of the Lockerbie branch. That book deals almost exclusively with the main branch of the house of Johnston, now represented by Mr. Hope-Johnstone of Annandale, and it gives practically no information of any value concerning the cadet branches of Wamphray, of Westerhall, of Corrie, of Elphinstone, or of Elsiefields. If Mrs. FORTESCUE cares to write to me on any particular point, I shall be happy to try and help her, as I have a good many notes on the Scottish Border house of Johnston collected over several years.

F. A. JOHNSTON.

56 Queen's Gate, S.W.

## Notes on Books.

*Two Pioneers of Romanticism: Joseph and Thomas Warton.* By Edmund Gosse. Warton Lecture on English Poetry, VI. (Published for the British Academy by Humphrey Milford, 1s.)

THIS is one of the most delightful, and should prove one of the most useful, of Mr. Edmund Gosse's interpretative studies. Joseph and Thomas Warton are not to the casual reader inspiring figures in the army of poets, and yet, like the bicycle-scouts to whom Mr. Gosse very aptly compares them, they were the inconspicuous and soon-forgotten, but authentic forerunners whose arrival heralded a numerous marching army—one which had set its face in a new direction.

It was they who first denied the soundness of the poetic theory which, in England, culminated in Pope; they first insisted that imagination, sensibility, "enthusiasm," were as truly factors in great poetry as "discernment" and "moral wisdom" embellished with elegant classical images. Joseph Warton would allow the palm of supremacy to three English poets only—Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton—in days when to set these above Pope was to write oneself down not only an ass, but a vulgar ass.

A very interesting fact about the brothers is their having come to their opinions so early in life, but yet not out of a naïve and inspired ignorance—rather out of an unusually thorough familiarity with poetry, united to keen sensibility of the romantic, the "enthusiastic" order. They had, as we know, the courage of their opinions, and bore, in some degree, the brunt of their generation's contempt; but they did not, after all, fail of comfortable worldly advancement, a fact which, if it shows that their originality lacked energy and staying power, seems to indicate also that the energy of the classical tradition was stagnant, if not on the wane, in the general lettered public of their early middle age.

Some of the most noteworthy of Mr. Gosse's remarks in this lecture are those at the beginning, where he points out the folly of assuming—as is so commonly done—that the poetic pleasure taken by a past generation in work which has for us no attractiveness argues in that generation an actual want of taste and faculty for poetry, a sort of reprehensible "impossibility." This point is skilfully and tellingly illustrated by comparing the Wartons and their immediate predecessors with the young men of our own day, and the writers on the one hand from whom they are beginning to move away, and those who, on the other, claim their latest allegiance.

*Some Studies in the Topography of the Cathedral Close, Exeter.* By Ethel Lega-Weekes. (Exeter, Commion.)

THIS is a splendid piece of antiquarian work, and for thoroughness could hardly be surpassed. Unfortunately, it refers to a subject of limited extent and of limited interest—for it does not include the Cathedral—and it will appeal to a limited public. There is only a short, formal preface, and no conclusion. The writer plunges at once into details, and stops abruptly when the details are finished, merely adding a very good



Index. But the details are exhaustively handled. Miss Lega-Weekes shows herself thoroughly at home with such different subjects as dedications to St. Martin (p. 16), the orientation of churches (p. 18), the derivation of strange words (p. 21), and the history of tobacco pipes (p. 100). The accounts of Annuellars and of St. Katherine's Chapel may be referred to as specimens of excellence as well as interesting investigation. But it is a reviewer's privilege to suggest and to criticize. There ought to be a table of the numerous MSS. of which use is made, with their localities. It is not usually considered necessary now to reproduce all their contractions and marks of contraction, as Miss Lega-Weekes does in making extracts from them. When a table of printed authorities is not supplied, such books as Lyndewode's 'Provinciale' (p. 93) and Butler's 'Lives' (p. 124) should have place, date, and edition added. On p. 39 we think that *mensa* is not "table," but altar-slab.

*The Psalms of Penitence.* A Metrical Rendering. By Seymour R. Cox. (Chapman & Hall, 1s.)

THIS is an attractive and skilful version, which keeps all through at the level of eloquence, and rises now and again to real poetry, as may be seen in the second line of the following stanza from Ps. vi. :—

Faint 'neath the galling burden of my grief,  
I pour my long repentance in Thine ears,  
The suffering spirit's sole and sad relief  
My night-long tears.

This form of stanza is kept throughout, and we are inclined to think it proves hardly adequate to convey the peculiar poignancy of 'Miserere' and 'De Profundis'—being too flowing and facile, while it also tends to make all the seven psalms appear more nearly alike than they actually are. But we agree that some other reader may dismiss this criticism as mere cavilling. The turning anew of phrases which in the English versions everybody has by heart is often happy—thus, in Ps. xxxviii., we noticed :

Be Thou my Daysman, answer Thou for me !  
in Ps. li. :

This heavenly breath of Thine take not away ;  
in Ps. cxxx. :

But no : to bring us to the fear of Thee  
Thou dost forgive.

It is always instructive and deeply interesting to see anything which is at once sublime and very familiar in a new reflection, if this be in any measure a worthy one, and as such we would commend Canon Cox's work to the attention of our readers.

*Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, Manchester.*  
—Vol. III. *January to March.* (Manchester, the University Press ; London, Longmans, and Quaritch, 6d. net.)

WE are glad to know that the war has caused no decline in the number of readers at the Library, for, while there have been fewer male readers, ladies have so increased in numbers that additional accommodation is required, and this will be afforded when the new building is completed. The appeal for books to found the new library at Louvain is renewed, and the hope is expressed that the library "will be richer and more glorious than its predecessor." An excellent beginning

has been made, but much more remains to be done if the work of replacement is to be entirely successful.

The additions to the Library during the past year number 3,060 volumes. The MSS. include 'The Original Record of the Royal Receipts and Expenses in Ireland for the Year of 20 James I., 1622, in 4 vols., and a volume of the fifteenth-century 'Cartulary of Fountains Abbey,' which was lost sight of for a long time, and was unknown to Dugdale, Dodsworth, and the later editors of the 'Monasticon Anglicanum.' Dr. Vaughan, one of the governors of the Library, is congratulated upon the completion of his laborious work, 'The Political Writings of Rousseau.' *The Bulletin* also includes Dr. Rendel Harris's lecture, 'The Origin of the Cult of Apollo,' and that by Dr. Elliot Smith on 'The Influence of Ancient Egyptian Civilization.'

WE have received the following from the Secretary of the Society of Genealogists of London :—

"The Society of Genealogists of London (5 Bloomsbury Square) has decided to compile a register of genealogical queries, and will be glad to receive details of such problems.

"Those who wish it will be placed in communication with genealogists interested in the same family."

*The Athenæum* now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

## Notices to Correspondents.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

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.

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."

MISS M. A. AUTY, MR. HORACE BLEACKLEY, LENTON HALL, MRS. SWINNERTON HUGHES, and MR. W. H. PEET.—Forwarded.

A CHURCH BELL at FARNHAM in DORSET (*ante*, p. 389).—MR. E. S. DODGSON writes: "*The Oxford Chronicle* of May 5, 1916, contains the revised reading of this bell which I received on May 1 from Mr. E. C. Moore.....It is + *Ora mente pia*. He reads on the other bell 'Wm Tozier 1732 Mr Clutterbook.'"

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1916.

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## Notes.

## JOSEPH AND DAVID WILLIAMS.

It is a noticeable fact that upon the Restoration stage we find more than one pair of actors with the same name, a coincidence which now and again has caused no little difficulty and error among several of our theatrical annalists. Sometimes the performers in question were brothers. Such was the case with Robert and James Nokes\* of D'Avenant's company, and Robert and William Shatterel of the King's House. Sometimes they do not appear to have been related. The widespread blundering that muddled Mrs. Mary Lee (Lady Slingsby) with Mrs. Elizabeth Leigh, wife of Antony Leigh, and Mrs. Anne Quin (Gwin) with Nell

Gwyn, I have recently corrected in my annotations on Mrs. Behn (vol. i. pp. 438-40). These were important instances, and we have yet another in the frequent confusion of the celebrated Joseph Williams with David Williams, an actor of very different rank. Here, however, the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' to which the late Mr. Joseph Knight contributed a list of the rôles played by Joseph Williams, lends us good aid. It is the more worth while to clear up a dubious point mentioned in that account.\*

Mr. Knight, duly noticing that there were two actors of the same name, has:—

"An actor called David Williams was with Williams at Dorset Garden during many years. It is difficult to distinguish one from the other, and it is possible that some characters assigned Williams in the foregoing list, now first given, belong to his namesake."

In Dryden and Lee's 'Oedipus' (1679) the Ghost of Laius has in the Incantation Scene of Act III. a sonorous and important speech of some thirty lines, but he hardly speaks again save to call on Oedipus from within, although in Act V. the phantom is seen to ascend "by degrees, pointing at Jocasta," and anon it "vanishes with thunder," crying, "Jocasta, Oedipus!" Knight—I think with reason—assigns this rôle, small as it is, to Joseph Williams as the Mr. Williams of the printed cast. The fearful denunciation pealed by the apparition to old Tiresias, upon which the whole tragedy turns, though comparatively brief, demands great force and power in the delivery, and to have given such lines to an indifferent elocutionist would have endangered the success of the play. If we accept this, then the Mr. Williams who acted Alcander, an attendant lord, a quite minor rôle, will be David Williams.

Mr. Knight also drew attention to a passage in Genest:—

"Genest supposes him [Joseph Williams] to have made his first appearance at Dorset Garden in 1673 as the Second Gravedigger in 'Hamlet.' It is doubtful, however, whether he was the Williams who played that part."

It may, I think, be almost certainly shown that he was not. Genest, basing upon a quarto 1703 'Hamlet' with a printed cast, gives a revival of Shakespeare's tragedy at Dorset Garden in 1673. This is, however, quite unwarrantable. The 'Hamlet' quartos of 1676, "As it is now Acted at his

\* It should be remarked that Knight erroneously ascribes 'The Revenge; or, A Match in Newgate' (Betterton's adaptation of Marston's 'The Dutch Courtezan'), to Mrs. Behn. He also writes by a slip 'A Match at Newgate.'

\* James Nokes was the famous comedian, the original Sir Martin Mar-All and Gomez. Robert died before 1673.

Highness the Duke of *York's Theatre*," 1683, 1695, "As it is now Acted at the Theatre Royal, by their Majesties Servants," 1703, all give precisely the same printed cast: Claudius, Crosby; Hamlet, Betterton; Horatio, Smith; Marcellus, Lee; Polonius, Noake; Laertes, Young; Rosincraus, Norris; Guildenstern, Cademan; Fortinbrass, Percival; Ostrick, Jeuan; Barnardo, Rathband; Francisco, Floyd; Ghost, Medburn; Two Grave makers, Undril, Williams; Gertrard, Mrs. Shadwel; Ophelia, Mrs. Betterton.\* An earlier casting (Downes) gives Betterton as Hamlet; Henry Harris, Horatio; Lilliston, King; Richards, Ghost; Lovel, Polonius; Dixon, Rosencranz; Price, Guildenstern; Underhill and Dacres, Grave makers; Mrs. Davenport, Queen; Mrs. Saunderson,† Ophelia. Genest, for his dating 1673, wholly relied upon deductions from Downes, a fatal mistake when, as a well-known critic has so truly and aptly said,

"through slovenliness of arrangement the '*Roscus Anglicanus*' is positively honeycombed with error. It is the perspective of the thing that is wholly wrong. In other words, the events related mostly took place, but seldom in the sequence indicated."

There is no reason to date this revival of '*Hamlet*'—in which Crosby played the King; Smith, Horatio; and Williams, the Second Gravedigger—a whit earlier than the winter of 1675. In this case it is more than improbable that Joseph Williams could have played so minor a part, which, accordingly, may be certainly assigned to his namesake.

The Lee who acted Marcellus was no doubt John Lee, the husband of Mrs. Mary Lee (Lady Slingsby). He disappears from the bills after 1677, and was dead in 1680. (See my edition of Mrs. Behn, vol. i. pp. 438-9.)

In 1679 we find David Williams as Achilles in Dryden's '*Troilus and Cressida*'; Joseph Williams is Aeneas. In the autumn of the same year David acts Quintus Pompeius in Otway's '*Caius Marius*'; Joseph is Sylla. In the spring of 1680 David Williams plays Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, in Crowne's '*The Misery of Civil War*.' In the autumn of 1681 he is given the same rôle, Richard Plantagenet, heir of the House of York, pretender to the crown, in '*Henry VI.*' Part I. In February, 1682, he appears as the Duke in Otway's masterpiece, '*Venice Preserv'd*.'

Incidentally it may be remarked that a certain measure of Joseph Williams's success was no doubt owing to the premature retirement of Smith, which left an open field for his talent. When Smith reappeared in 1695 as Scandal in '*Love for Love*' (produced April 30), Williams during rehearsals seceded with Mrs. Mountfort to Drury Lane. Cibber explains their defection as owing to the fact that they were not allowed "to be equal sharers with the rest." He also adds: "The industry of Williams was not equal to his capacity, for he loved his bottle better than his business." The ostensible reason for this desertion was, it is true, a pecuniary dispute, but I am inclined to suggest that, in Williams's case at any rate, a purely personal pique may have had something to do with his action.

MONTAGUE SUMMERS.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HISTORIES OF IRISH COUNTIES AND TOWNS.

(See 11 S. xi. 103, 183, 315; xii. 24, 276, 375.)

### PART VII. H—K.

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Letters from Harold's Cross. By N. J. Burton. Dublin, 1850.

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History of Harperstown, in '*History of Co. Wexford*,' Vol. V. By P. H. Hore, M.R.I.A. 1900-11.

#### HOOK TOWER.

History of Hook Tower, in '*History of Co. Wexford*,' Vol. IV. By P. H. Hore, M.R.I.A. 1900-11.

#### HOWTH.

Plan for Harbour. By W. Dawson. Dublin, 1805.

A Day at Howth (Descriptive and Historical Sketch). By J. Huband Smith, M.R.I.A. Dublin, 1853-7.

The Cromlech on Howth. By Sir Samuel Ferguson. Dublin, 1861.

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\* Jevon died Dec. 20, 1688; Nokes in 1692; Medburn was entangled in the meshes of Titus Oates's vile plots, and died in Newgate, March 19, 1679.

† Afterwards Mrs. Betterton.

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See Killarney.

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See Killaloe.

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#### KILSARAN.

**History of Kilsaran Union of Parishes in co. Louth**. By Rev. James B. Leslie, M.A. Dundalk, 1908.

#### KILVARNET.

See Ballysodare.

#### KING'S COUNTY.

**The Midland Septs and the Pale: an account of the Early Septs and Later Settlers of the King's County, and of Life in the English Pale**. Chapter on the King's County, and the Slieve Bloom. By Rev. F. R. Montgomery Hitchcock, M.A. Dublin, 1908.

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**History of the Ely O'Carroll Territory, or Ancient Ormond, situated in North Tipperary, and North-Western King's County, Ireland**. By Rev. John Gleeson. Dublin, 1915.

See Clonmacnoise.

#### KINSALE.

**Council Book of the Corporation of Kinsale, from 1652 to 1800**. Edited by Richard Caulfield. Guildford, 1879.

**St. Multose Church, Kinsale, as it was, as it is, and as it ought to be**. By Rev. J. L. Darling. Cork, 1895.

#### WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

79 Talbot Street, Dublin.

(To be continued.)

# MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS AND HERALDRY IN SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

## BAKER MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTION.

THE late Mr. Thomas Henry Baker of Salisbury, in 1902-3, carefully transcribed (*verb. et lit.*) all the memorial and monumental inscriptions remaining at that time in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury—600 in number. The MSS. consist of two tall folio volumes, of 126 and 57 closely written pages respectively. To these he added in *trick* (each in its proper place) all the arms emblazoned upon the monuments, &c., whether in the glass of the windows or upon the marble, stone, or metal of the monuments.

Vol. i. has as addenda some fifty additional inscriptions "rescued from Time's unceasing onslaught," and which had disappeared at the time of his survey in the above years. As these MSS. are not likely to be printed or even made accessible to students in a library, and, moreover, may find a home across the sea, I have copied for the benefit of subscribers to 'N. & Q.' an index to the inscriptions, distinguishing those showing arms by an asterisk before each name:—

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*Ashley	*Chapman	Essex
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#### VOL. I. (continued).

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H. B. W.

"STRAFE."—It seems to me, as it may to others, that vigorous protest should be raised against this expression, which has suddenly sprung into vogue in England. The present can scarcely be the time when it is desirable to anglicize any German word, in particular one used so freely by a hostile nation, and which might, in truth, be well retained for Teutonic consideration only. Many people also appear strangely ignorant of its meaning—such is, at any rate, my experience. Let us hope the objectionable intruder may soon pass from our conversation, and employment by our newspaper press.

Junior Athenæum Club.

CECIL CLARKE.

## ST. LUKE'S, OLD STREET: BIBLIOGRAPHY.

—This is one of the many minor parishes in London still wanting an historian or topographer. Its interest is sufficient for a small volume, although as a separate parish its record only commences with the Act of Geo. II., c. 21, which made the outgrowth of Cripplegate—all the parish of St. Giles's outside the City wall—into a detached parish, under the name of St. Luke's, Old Street.

The only printed history is a scarce and singular work, 'The Historie of Eald Street, now called Old Street, with Memoranda of the Parish of St. Luke and of the Chartreuse.'

This is a small 4to, printed and issued by Messrs. Adams & King at 30 Goswell Street in a series of "typographic leaves" or single pages, showing different sizes of type, styles of borders, colours of inks, &c. The complete work consists of half-title; title; dedication; preface, 2 pp.; 12 pp. of matter, and colophon one page. There are neither signatures, pagination, nor indication of date, but a considerable period elapsed between its commencement and finish, as changes in the title of the firm and its address occur in the imprint on each leaf. The text, probably written by the publishers for each leaf as required, is carefully gathered from familiar sources.

I cannot trace any work on the church; and the other important public building, the Lunatic Asylum, has only occasioned pamphlets on its administration, commencing in 1754, with frequently reissued 'Reasons for the Establishing and further Encouragement of St. Luke's Hospital,' &c., 1766, &c.

The Debtors' Prison in Whitecross Street, demolished nearly fifty years ago, has been described by Renton Nicholson and similar writers, but I have failed to trace any volumes or pamphlets on its history.

The association of the Ironmongers with the parish in the administration of the Mitchell Estate, &c., is fully dealt with in John Nicholl's 'Account' and T. C. Noble's 'Brief History of that Worshipful Company.' A quantity of memoranda by Nicholl, together with a MS. work by Noble,

"A Short Account of St. Luke the Evangelist and St. Luke's Day: a chapter to be added to the Brief History of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers, London," are before me.

Select Vestry scandals and corrupt management of the parish schools provided a number of pamphlets, broadsides, and handbills in 1755 and 1760, the most important item

being 'Parish Corruption in Part Display'd, or a Narrative of Some Late Transactions in St. Luke's Parish,' &c. In 1826 some other local agitation produced a broadside:—

"To be sold by auction on Tuesday, April 17th, at the Rookery in the Parish of St. Rook in the County of Neithersex, the situation of Vestry Clerk," &c.

The places of entertainment were fruitful of handbills. The Peerless Pool is described in Warwick Wroth's 'London Pleasure Gardens'; the Charlybeate Spring or Baths of St. Agnes-le-Clair is not so well known; and still less familiar is the Royal Albert Saloon, 11 Ironmonger Row, which from 1840 was a Showmen's Hall and Subscription Theatre. I have a brief reference to some theatre in Whitecross Street, but its literature is not known to me.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

ANAGRAM: "MONASTERY."—Here is a curious anagram. I know nothing of its origin, but the allusion to "Dan my Senator" seems to point to the time when O'Connell was M.P.:—

"How much there is in a word!" says I. "*Monastery* makes *Nasty Rome*; and when I looked at it again it was evidently *More Nasty*, a very vile place, or mean *sty*." Ay, *Monster*, says I, 'have I found you out?' 'What Monster?' says the Pope. 'What Monster?' says I. 'Why, your image *Stone Mary*.' 'That,' says he, 'is *My One Star*, my pride, my treasure.' Says I, 'You should say *My Treason*.' 'Yet *No Arms*,' says he. 'No,' quoth I, 'you rely on quieter means, which go better as long as you have *No Mastery*—I mean *Money Arts*.' 'No,' says he again, 'those are *Tory Means*, and Dan my Senator will baffle them.' 'I don't know,' says I, 'but I think one might make no *Mean Story* out of this one word *Monastery*.'"

G. W. E. R.

#### CARDINAL NEWMAN: HIS BUST IN OXFORD.

—On May 2, 1916, a bust of bronze was set up in the garden of Trinity College, Oxford. Its pedestal, of stone, bears the inscription:—

John Henry  
Cardinal Newman  
1801-1890

The bust itself bears on one side the words:—

A. Broadbent Sculptor 1915

and on the other:—

Presented by D. La Motte Esq. M.A.

This speaking likeness looks across the lawn, towards Wadham College, and stands beneath the rooms of Tommy Short, who was Newman's tutor when he was an undergraduate of that college. EDWARD S. DODGSON.

Oxford Union Society.

ROBIN HOOD BIBLIOGRAPHY. (See 9 S. viii. 263; 10 S. v. 468; viii. 70, 295; 11 S. v. 29, 94, 296; viii. 203, 297, 313, 378; ix. 498; x. 170, 236; xii. 190.)—The two following have Bewick cuts:—

"Robin Hood's Garland: Being a Complete History of all the Notable Exploits performed by him and his Merry Men. In which is given a Preface; containing a more full and particular Account of his Birth, &c., than any hitherto published. York: Printed by and for Thomas Wilson and Son, High Ousegate. 1811."—18mo, pp. iv, 106.

"The History of Robin Hood. Embellished with cuts. York: Printed by Thomas Wilson and Son, High-Ousegate. 1812. (Price One Penny.)"—32 mo, pp. 30. Similar cuts to preceding.

Note also:—

*Journal of Forestry*, vol. iii. p. 190; v., 1881, pp. 385-9 and 457-72.

*Lancashire and Cheshire Naturalist*, vol. vii., 1914, pp. 50-51.

'London's Forest' (Perceval), 1909, pp. 66-7.

'Forests of England' (Brown), 1883, pp. 17-18.

J. ARDAGH.

ANDRIA.—Reuter, on April 18, conveyed to us the news of the destruction by fire of the ancient cathedral of this see, in which Iolanthe of Jerusalem, second wife of the Emperor Frederick II., was buried in 1228. According to Baedeker:—

"His third wife, Isabella of England, who died at Foggia in 1241, was also interred in the Cathedral of Andria, but the monuments of these empresses have long since disappeared, having been destroyed by the partisans of Anjou."

This Empress Isabella, who was daughter of King John, has a notice in the 'D.N.B.' For St. Richard of Andria see 11 S. x. 329.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

"FOR ONE'S SINS."—The jocular use of this expression is noticed by the 'N.E.D.', which cites Geo. Borrow, 1842. An instance occurs in the 'Early Diary of Frances Burney,' 1773: "Had I been for my sins born of the male race" (vol. i. 203, ed. 1889).

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

SOUTHAMPTON ROW, MARYLEBONE.—A public-house called the Pontefract Castle stands at the south-western corner of Chapel Street at its junction with the Marylebone Road, and on the stuccoed side of the premises facing the latter the words "Southampton Row" appear, in old-fashioned letters in high relief. Mr. James Wilson, the Town Clerk of Marylebone, courteously informs me that there was a Southampton Row there for quite fifty years, to the year 1857, when it was incor-

porated with the Marylebone Road. This Southampton Row was the name indicating the houses on the north side of the thoroughfare, and extended from Chapel Street to the Edgware Road. The site in question formed a portion of the estate of the late Mr. Benjamin Bond-Cabbel.

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

### 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.

ITALIAN OPERA IN ENGLAND.—I have been requested by Dr. Tage E. Bull of Copenhagen to ask the following questions:—

1. When were the following Italian operas performed in London for the first time?—(a) 'La Merope,' by Da Ponte, music by Fr. Bianchi, about 1799; (b) 'La capricciosa corretta,' by Da Ponte, music by Martini, about 1795 (?); (c) 'Aci e Galatea,' by (?), music by Fr. Bianchi, about 1795 (?); (d) 'Isola del piacere, or the Island of Pleasure,' by Da Ponte, music by Martini, about 1795 (?); (e) 'Armida,' by Da Ponte, music by Bianchi, about 1795 (?).

2. What is the title of the cantata which Da Ponte and Bianchi composed together for the wedding (April 8, 1795) of the future King George IV., and when was this cantata produced?

I shall be obliged if readers of 'N. & Q.' can answer them.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

MEDLEVAL ALABASTER PANEL.—In 1746 Stukeley, in his 'Palaeographica Britannica,' illustrated an English mediæval alabaster panel, depicting the head of St. John on a charger, beneath which is a seated and bound figure of Christ, flanked by St. Peter, who wears a tiara and carries a church, and St. Paul, who holds a book and a sword. Above these are St. Catherine, who holds a wheel and sword, and St. Margaret, who holds a cross. Above St. John is a vesica, containing his soul, supported by two angels, emerging from clouds. This panel has apparently been lost sight of since the date of the publication of Stukeley's work, and it would be of much interest if any reader could afford any information which would lead to the discovery of its present location.

PHILIP NELSON.

Beechwood, Calderstones, Liverpool.

W. B. HULME, ESQ., HALIFAX, N.S.—I have a portrait of this gentleman on metal in naval uniform, holding in his hand a plan of a fort. I should be interested to know something more about his history, his connexion with Halifax, and if he has left any descendants.

JOHN LANE.

The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. "This world is but a thoroughfare full of woe."

2. "The insupportable fatigue of thought."

3. "Those that are perfect men do not easily give credit to every tale."

4. "The most unhappy man of men."

5. "Greatest of losses on the lone peak slain of Alp-like virtue."

6. Who "saw life steadily and saw it whole"?

7. What is it that "imagination boggles at"?

C. J. HOLLIS.

Holy Trinity Vicarage, Worthing.

[6. Sophocles, as described in Matthew Arnold's sonnet 'To a Friend':—

But be his

My special thanks, whose even-balanced soul,  
From first youth tested up to extreme old age,  
Business could not make dull, nor passion wild;  
Who saw life steadily and saw it whole;  
The mellow glory of the Attic stage,  
Singer of sweet Colonos, and its child.

7. Is our correspondent thinking of ll. 230 ff. in Browning's 'The Ring and the Book,' 'Giuseppe Caponsacchi'?—

The Jews who needs must, in their synagogue,  
Utter sometimes the holy name of God,  
A thing their superstition boggles at....."]

JOHN RANBY, F.R.S., SERJEANT-SURGEON.—According to the 'D.N.B.' xlvii. 267, he was the son of Joseph Ranby of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. I should be glad to ascertain the date of his birth, and the maiden name of his mother.

G. F. R. B.

CHARLES BADHAM, M.D., F.R.S., Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Glasgow, married Margaret, daughter of John Campbell, and cousin of Thomas Campbell the poet. Two of his sons, Charles Badham and Charles David Badham, figure in the 'D.N.B.' vol. ii. pp. 386-8. Did the Regius Professor have any other children? If so, I shall be glad to learn some particulars of them.

G. F. R. B.

ARCHDEACON EDMUND PRYS'S 'SALMAU.'—Can any musical reader identify authorship or origin of the collection of twelve Welsh hymn-tunes in the earliest edition of his versified Psalms?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

**BRIGGS COLLECTION OF PICTURES.**—Can any of your readers tell me anything of a Mr. Briggs who lived at Cheltenham some time between 1830 and 1850, and owned a collection of pictures that were described as among the "lions" of the town? He is said to have been connected in some way with a daughter of Gainsborough. When did he die? And what became of his pictures, some of which are said to have been very fine?  
CHELTONIAN.

**SONG IN GOLDSMITH'S 'SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.'**—At the end of Act II. Tony Lumpkin *exit*, singing:—

We are the boys  
That fears no noise

Where the thundering cannons roar.

From what song is this an excerpt?

J. H. LESLIE, Major.

31 Kenwood Park Road, Sheffield.

**"GALOCHE": "COTTE."**—What is the game of *galoché* which is mentioned in 'L'Enfant Espion,' one of Alphonse Daudet's 'Contes de Lundi,' p. 29?

"Mais le plus amusant de tout c'était encore les parties de bouchon, ce fameux jeu de *galoché* que les mobiles bretons avaient mis à la mode pendant le siège..... Lui ne jouait pas, bien entendu; il faut trop d'argent; il se contentait de regarder les joueurs avec des yeux !

"Un surtout, un grand en cotte bleue, qui ne misait que des pièces de cent sous, excitait son admiration. Quand il courait, celui-là on entendait les écus sonner au fond de sa cotte."

What was the form of the garment that the big lad wore? A *cotte* is suggestive of a skirt, otherwise I might have pictured the player in a blouse.  
ST. SWITHIN.

["Cotte" is a regular word for a workman's or peasant's overall.]

**THELMA: CHRISTIAN NAME.**—Can any reader give me particulars of the Christian name Thelma? It does not appear in Miss Yonge's classic upon 'Christian Names.'

CHARLES PLATT.

60 Stapleton Road, S.W.

**AUTHOR WANTED.**—In the 'Eton Latin Grammar,' ed. 1855-60, there is a rule: "Exosus, perosus, &c., accusativum exigunt"; and the example is: "Astronomus exosus ad unam mulieres." Who was the astronomer, and whence is the quotation?

H. MOORE.

64 Curzon Street, W.

**JOHN MILLER, M.P. FOR EDINBURGH FROM 1868 TO 1874.**—Biographical information desired; year of death specially asked for.

T. P. G.

**JULIUS CÆSAR ON "SUDDEN DEATH."**—Julius Cæsar is said to have remarked that "to die suddenly and unexpectedly would be most preferable to him." It may be worth while to ascertain from Cæsar's writings his *ipsissima verba* confirming this statement.

H. KREBS.

**ENGLISH CARVINGS OF ST. PATRICK.**—One of the medallions on the stone vaulting of the Benedictine Abbey of Milton, in Dorset, represents St. Patrick surrounded by sprigs of shamrock. The carving is of the fourteenth century. Another medallion in the same line represents St. Dunstan, who visited Dorset. Is any earlier sculptured image of St. Patrick to be found as forming an original part of an ecclesiastical building in Great Britain?

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

Oxford Union Society.

**SHAKESPEARE'S FALCON CREST.**—Is there any reason why Shakespeare should have had a falcon for his crest? It is curious that he should twice casually refer—in 'Love's Labour's Lost,' II. i., and again in 'The Merchant of Venice,' I. ii.,—to the name Falconbridge. There was a William Fawconbrigg, Fawconbrugge, in Coventry in the fifteenth century (Coventry Leet Book, 249, 319, 352).

M. D. H.

Coventry.

**CATHOLICS UNDER ELIZABETH.**—Is there any evidence of those concerned in the Marian burnings, especially of the burning of the bishops, being tried for murder under Queen Elizabeth?

G. B. VAUX.

Carshalton Rectory, Surrey.

**CHARLES LAMB AND JOHN LOCKE.**—In his essay 'Imperfect Sympathies' Lamb speaks of "three male Quakers, buttoned up in the strictest non-conformity of their sect." Had he in mind a phrase of John Locke's ('Conduct of the Understanding,' ed. T. Fowler, p. 11): "Here is one muffled up in the zeal and infallibility of his sect"?

L. P. IBBOTSON, Private.

Athlone.

**"AGNOSTIC" AND "AGNOSCO."**—Shortly after the decease of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, of South African fame, appeared a statement, by some collector of his *obiter dicta*, that, on being asked what his religious views were, he replied: "Agnosco, *I do not know*." I should be grateful if any one possessing first-hand information on this matter would say if this statement is founded on fact, or not. I have always hoped that it is not, because such a *lapsus Latinitatis* seems improbable in one who founded scholarships

for the advancement of learning. At any rate, this saying, true or false, has acquired considerable vogue, and is to be met with in the correspondence of persons with pretensions to culture; and the meaning therein conferred on "*agnosco*" appears to have superseded the signification of that verb according to Latin dictionaries. This strange error is to be found even in Dr. Brewer's '*Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*,' s.v. '*Agnostic*.' One wonders how the compiler of that work would have construed Dido's confession: "*Agnosco veteris vestigia flammæ*." N. POWLETT, Col.

**TOUCHING FOR LUCK.**—In a Birmingham factory, on the appearance of a sailor, the hands crowd round the visitor and touch him "for luck." Can any one supply a parallel case or comment? There is nothing on the subject in the index to '*The Golden Bough*,' nor in Brand and Ellis's '*Popular Antiquities*' (ed. W. C. Hazlitt, 1905). I can only think of Matthew ix. 21 and xiv. 36. Touching for the King's Evil is, of course, given in both the works of reference named; and Sir James Frazer quotes the Macleod touch. CHARLES SAYLE.

## Replies.

### DEATH WARRANTS AND PARDONS.

(12 S. i. 49, 111, 157, 210, 289, 358.)

SIR HARRY POLAND has truly stated at a former reference that the King did not sign the Recorder's Warrant, of which Blackstone sets out the correct form.

But I am not sure that at some period he did not sign the "dead warrant" of which we constantly read in '*The Ordinary of Newgate, His Account*,' from its earliest publication by the Rev. Paul Lorraine in Queen Anne's time; in the examinations of Ford and Cotton, Ordinaries of Newgate during the latter half of George III.'s reign, by Parliamentary Committees and Commissions; and in Edward Gibbon Wakefield's rather lurid '*Thoughts on Capital Punishment*.'

True, searching among the MS. lists of those "Condemned to Dye" preserved at the Record Office, I have as yet met no royal signature, but I have met this in a criminal petition:—

"The Dead Warrant will be signed by the Lords Justices (regents in George I.'s absence) tomorrow morning, for my execution on Monday next."—S. P. Dom. Geo. I. 23, No. 53, 14 Sept., 1720.

The HON. STEPHEN COLERIDGE states that on the S.W. Circuit he does not use an Order for Execution. The Clerk of Assize on the N.E. Circuit does, however, and it runs, after the usual formal parts, thus:—

"Whereas, at this present sessions of gaol delivery, A. B. is and stands convicted of murder, It is thereupon ordered and adjudged that the said A. B. be taken back to the prison where he was last confined before his trial, and there to a place of lawful execution, and that he be hanged by the neck until he is dead, and that his body be buried in the precincts of the prison in which he shall have been last confined.

"JOHN DOE,  
"Clerk of Assize."

Anciently, and until recently, as SIR HARRY POLAND has reminded me, pardons had to pass under the Great Seal, but the use of that has for some time been discontinued, as also in the case of Commissions of Assize.

I transcribe a very recent pardon signed by His Majesty in respect of an offender whose order for execution I myself wrote out, when recently assisting in the Clerk of Assize office on the N.E. Circuit:—

GEORGE R.I. [The King's own Sign Manual.]

GEORGE THE FIFTH by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, To our Justices of Assize for the North-Eastern Circuit, The High Sheriff for the County of York.

The Governor of Our Prison at Leeds and all others whom it may concern. Greeting!

WHEREAS — was, at the Assizes, Leeds, on the 15th March [1916], convicted of murder and sentenced to death

NOW KNOW YE that We, in consideration of some circumstances humbly represented unto Us, are Graciously pleased to extend Our Grace and Mercy unto the said — and to grant unto him Our Pardon in respect of the same on Condition that he be kept in Penal Servitude for Life.

Our Will and Pleasure therefore is that you do give the necessary directions accordingly;

And for so doing this shall be a sufficient Warrant.

Given at Our Court of St. James's the tenth day of April 1916 in the Sixth year of Our reign

By His Majesty's Command  
HERBERT SAMUEL.

I find that this form is in almost identical language with that used in previous centuries. The royal seal is in the left-hand margin of the first paragraph, below a ten-shilling stamp.

The "Dead Warrant" was a list of those who, on the Recorder's report to His Majesty having been considered in Council, it was decided must suffer. The Ordinary, in full canonicals, brought it down to the condemned hole, and duly acquainted each

man, woman, and child of his or her fate.

The scene of ribaldry which ensued in the boys' part of Newgate, when the Ordinary communicated the royal clemency, has been very graphically described by Wakefield and others.

ERIC R. WATSON.

"VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORIES" (12 S. i. 386).—No one is more conscious of shortcomings in these than the editors are. But I do not plead guilty to all H.'s criticisms. Lord Hylton very kindly supplied a great deal of valuable information—more than the plan of the Histories allowed me to use—and I could not have gone to a better source. It was from him that I got the date of the amalgamation of Merstham and Alderstead. If he or I made a miscopying of a date, it is a pity. It is not said in the History that the "manor" of Chilvertons was bought by Mr. Watson. Our information that a Court had been held was positive. It is plainly inferred that the School Board built the present schools. The stone quarries are undoubtedly the great historical feature of industrial Merstham. It is not fair to suggest that they have been confused with the lime-works, when the latter are mentioned separately. Both are more fully described in the Industries' Section. Finally, this editor at least has visited every parish in his county (generally several times), except one, and that one is not Merstham. He is not aware now who was responsible for making Baron Hylton a Viscount. He can only hope that he or she merely anticipated the action of the prerogative of the Crown. He cannot continue this correspondence.

EDITOR 'V. H. SURREY.'

RESEMBLANCES BETWEEN SEMITIC AND MEXICAN LANGUAGES (12 S. i. 70, 234).—Is it possible to understand Dr. le Plongeon's assertion as intended to be something in the way of a striking illustration of a certain similarity between the rather little known Maya and the old Semitic languages? In itself the affirmation is, of course, far from being accurate. Both of the quoted sentences are real riddles for the linguist—the first "Eli, Eli," being a mixture of Aramaic and Hebrew; the second a grammatical puzzle, according to Hastings's 'Dictionary of the Bible.'

As for Capt. Marryat's theory, the lost tribes of Israel seem to have originated a lot of nations quite different one from another. I remember reading seriously given explanations about the Saxons being really

Isaac's sons. In the Middle Ages Ireland was said to have been filled, in old times, by Jewish people coming either from Palestine or from Egypt. In the sixteenth century Giles Fletcher, LL.D., wrote an 'Essay upon some Probable Grounds that the Present Tartars are the Posterity of the Ten Tribes of Israel' (see 'D.N.B.,' xix. 301).

I should suggest to MR. W. L. KING to study the article on 'Maya' in the 'New Catholic Encyclopedia'; I have not it at hand, but, if my memory is not wrong, it was a really interesting one.

Shall I add that phonetic assimilation is a dangerous method, even when used with a perfectly good English pronunciation? When Mrs. Baker G. Eddy tells us that "Adam" may be read "a dam," it means only a personal feeling, quite respectable indeed.

P. TURPIN.

ANNE CLIFFORD, COUNTESS OF DORSET, PEMBROKE AND MONTGOMERY (12 S. i. 310, 356).—Her Diary is in the MS. Department, British Museum. I found some of her letters in the State Papers, and sent them to *The Athenæum*, June 2, 1894. These were also printed in my book 'British Freewomen,' fourth edition, p. 136.

Some little information about her relatives may be gleaned from the article 'Sir Andrew Dudley and Lady Margaret Clifford' in my volume 'Shakespeare's Environment,' p. 247.

I know that there are two people engaged in writing the life of this lady.

C. C. STOPES.

"COAT AND CONDUCT MONEY" (12 S. i. 189, 316).—May I add the following extract from Grose's 'Military Antiquities,' 2 vols., 1801, to my recent reply about "Coat and Conduct Money"?—

"About the time of Henry VII. we meet with a regulation that somewhat respects quarters [this being the subject of the chapter]: this is a coat and conduct money; the first was, as has before been observed, a species of clothing, probably for recruits; the money for which was advanced by the county wherein they were raised, or such other as was directed by the king or his privy council; conduct-money was an allowance for subsistence, to and from the army, according to the number of days the soldiers had to march; a day's march was sometimes estimated at twelve and sometimes fifteen miles; both the coat and conduct-money was occasionally advanced by the different counties wherein the troops were quartered."

Notes at foot of p. 342:—

"1280. is charged for coote and conduyt money in Cardinal Woolsey's warrant, anno 14 Henry VIII. by Thomas Magnus Clerk, for the king's army going to Scotland."



"In the paper-office there are divers letters from the deputy-lieutenants of counties, respecting the marching, quartering, and paying new-levied troops in the year 1627: in one from the deputy-lieutenants of the county of Surrey, coat money appears to have been settled at 12s. 6d. Six hundred men were, it is said, coated at that rate; the conduct-money was 8d. per diem, accounting twelve miles for a day's march."

"Anno 1640, conduct-money was settled by King Charles I. at 8d. per diem, and a day's march at not less than fifteen miles."

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (12 S. i. 348).—

There is no death!

The lines given in the query are incorrectly quoted. They are as follows:—

And ever near us, though unseen,  
The dear, immortal spirits tread,  
For all the boundless universe  
Is life:—there are no dead.

This is the last verse—of sixteen—of a poem by J. L. McCreery, of Iowa, U.S.A. It was printed, under the title 'There is No Death,' in a collection of his poems published as 'Songs of Toil and Triumph.' J. T. T.

(12 S. i. 369.)

H. P. H.'s first quotation, beginning:—

Now welcome Whitsuntide was come,  
is the third verse of 'Phaeton Junior; or, the Gig Demolished,' in Dr. Aikin and Mrs. Barbauld's 'Evenings at Home' (fourteenth evening).  
EDWARD BENSLEY.

When England's wronged and danger's nigh.

I first heard this quatrain just after the close of the Indian Mutiny, when there was some dissatisfaction in the army over the treatment of the troops, and it was said to have been found written on one of the walls of Cawnpore. I never heard an author mentioned. It ran, as I heard it:—

When wars are rife and danger's nigh,  
God and the soldier is the cry;  
When wars are o'er and matters righted,  
God is forgotten, and the soldier slighted.

H. A. ST. J. M.

Similar lines, indicating the different estimation in which our soldiers and sailors were wont to be held in peace and war, are not infrequent. The following verse is said to have been made and sung on board Hawke's fleet, after the Battle of Quiberon Bay:—

Ere we did bang Mounseer Conflaus,  
You sent us beef and beer;  
But now he's beat we've naught to eat,  
For you have naught to fear.

T. F. D.

(12 S. i. 389.)

Man may securely sin, but safely never,  
is the last line in No. 11, 'Epode,' of BEN JONSON'S 'The Forest.' Jonson gives the line as a quotation, introducing it as "this sentence." He was adapting, or rather inverting, an aphorism which is found in more than one passage of Seneca:—

Scelus aliqua tutum, nulla securum tulit.

'Hippolytus,' 161.

and "Tuta scelera esse possunt: secura non possunt."\* ('Epistolæ,' 97, 13, or 11, the sections being numbered differently in different editions). Seneca's words express in epigrammatic form a saying of Epicurus (see Diogenes Laertius, x. 151), which was quoted a few lines earlier in the same epistle as "Potest nocenti contingere ut lateat, latendi fides non potest." Menage, in his commentary on Diogenes Laertius, compares Proverbs xxviii. 1. EDWARD BENSLEY.

Man may securely sin, but safely never,

is the closing line in Jonson's great 'Epode' sung to Deep Ears,' in 'The Forest,' 1616. It was written long before, as this very line is quoted in 'England's Parnassus,' and the whole poem, duly signed, appears in Robert Chester's 'Love's Martyr,' 1601. We owe these discoveries to Mr. Crawford.

L. I. GUINEY.

Oxford.

BRITISH HERB: HERB TOBACCO (12 S. i. 48, 136, 317).—The composition described at the first reference as having been supplied to the Amicable Club of Warrington, in the years 1789-97, was probably British Herb Tobacco, for which a patent was granted in 1766 (No. 842) to the Rev. John Jones of Limpsfield, Surrey. According to the specification of the patent, the ingredients were betony, coltsfoot, wild lemon thyme, wild rosemary buds, lavender flowers, eyebright, and marsh trefoils, in various proportions. Minute directions are given as to the time when these plants are to be gathered, and the leaves of betony and coltsfoot are to be dried on hurdles made of hazel, precautions being taken to exclude the light in the case of the betony. The patentee claims that this mixture, when smoked, has "been found of great use in strengthening the stomach, nerves, and eyes." The specification is curious, and is worth printing in full, but

\* It should be noted that the words "secura non possunt," wanting in our MSS. of Seneca (in one they are added by a late hand in the margin), were supplied by Muretus.

your space is valuable. I inquired in what I thought was the proper quarter whether the Rev. John Jones was rector of Limpsfield, but I received no reply. Perhaps one of your readers who possesses local knowledge may be able to supply the required information.

R. B. P.

THE "JENNINGS PROPERTY" (12 S. i. 329).—The nearest approach to such a book as that which your correspondent requires is as follows:—

"The Jennens Case. Statement of Facts in connexion with the Pedigree of William Jennens, Esquire (deceased), with notes relating to the Pedigree of the Persons in Possession of the Estate of the Deceased. 1874." Printed for J. C. Jennens, 25 Great Sutton Street, Clerkenwell, London, by Huxtable & Co., 34 St. John's Road, London, E.C.

This book contains an 'Account of the Death of William Jennens' from *The Gentleman's Magazine*, July 19, 1798.

An important book in connexion with the matter is:—

"The Great Jennens Case, being an Epitome of the History of the Jennens Family, compiled on behalf of the Jennens Family by Messrs. Harrison and Willis." Sheffield, 1879.

On p. 2 of this book it states that

"at least seventeen cases [relating to the Jennens family] have come before the Courts:—three distinct claims by the Martin family, four distinct claims by Joseph Jennings' family, five distinct claims by Elizabeth Jennings' family, two distinct claims by Henry Jennens' family, and three distinct claims by Edward Jennings' family."

In 'Curiosities of the Search-Room,' 1880, pp. 249-51, there is given a précis of the case of Jennens v. Bowater and others, which was heard in 1878.

Lot 436 of Sir Thomas Phillipps's sale, which took place at Sotheby's on June 17, 1908, consisted of

"Extracts from the Wills of the Jennens or Jennings families from 1588, with the names of all relatives mentioned in each will."

Many readers will remember the valuable catalogues issued by the late James Coleman of 9 Tottenham Terrace, White Hart Lane, Tottenham. Mr. Coleman made a special corner in Jennens items (deeds, wills, &c.), and there frequently appeared in his catalogues the following notice:—

"To all Jennens, Jennings, Jenyns, and Jenins families.—Mr. Coleman has published two Pedigrees with notes and references, with the sincere object of showing to the various claimants the exact position all the (yet) claimants bear towards each other, and also the positions the usurpers of the Jennens Properties bear towards all the (yet) claimants. He has reduced the price to 2s. 7d. for the two together, and will send them direct to any person (post free) on receiving full address, &c. &c.

.....N.B. All persons writing to him in relation to the Great Jennens cause are desired to send addressed and stamped envelopes for reply. Tottenham, Jan., 1893."

Numerous Jennings wills are printed in Brown's 'Somerset Wills,' vol. iii.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187 Piccadilly, W.

The late James Coleman, formerly of High Street, Bloomsbury, and afterwards of White Hart Lane, Tottenham, was much interested in the Jennings case, and had a large collection of deeds, documents, and pedigrees connected therewith. Among some of the pamphlets he issued were two pedigrees of the families of Jennings, Howe, Lygon, Hamer, Beauchamp, &c., issued in 1869 at 2s. 6d.; and another containing wills and long lists of baptisms, marriages, and burials of the Jennings family from many registers, ranging from 1560 to 1800, issued in 1871 at 15s. 6d.

Mr. Coleman died in 1910, after which the business was carried on by his daughter. It is just possible that Mr. Marcham of 129 High Road, New Southgate, London, N., may have the above-named pamphlets relating to the Jennings case, or know where they are to be found. Has B. searched the British Museum? E. A. FRY.

PENGE AS A PLACE-NAME (12 S. i. 228, 312).—Though agreeing with MR. ANSCOMBE in rejecting the form *Penceat* as negligible in the derivation of "Penge," I do not think he has found the true etymon in the unrecorded personal name *Pænga* (originally *Pæging-a*). Most writers on Anglo-Saxon nomenclature consider there are already far too many place-names explained as due to the patronymic *ing*, the following being instances in which that suffix has been introduced by assimilation, so as to obliterate the origin of the designation: Abington, Allington, Billingsley, Edington, Itchington, which derive respectively from Aebbandun, Ellendun, Bilgesley, Ethandun, Icenantun; while in Ingham the prefix is nothing more or less than the old Norse *eng*, a meadow. Hence it would be most unwise to quote Penge as an example of patronymic origin. I gave at 11 S. v. 97 the probable etymon of this word as A.-S. *pynca*, a point, which would be a very appropriate name for an outlying portion of Battersea, to which parish Penge is even at the present day territorially attached; and the late PROF. SKEAT, who took part in this discussion, did not, as a matter of fact, offer any opposition to the above view. Moreover the Scotch place-

name "Pinkie" is, apparently, merely a variant of Penge, which by virtue of the Northern dialect has kept nearer to the original form.

The occurrence of the form *Penceat* in the charter of 1067 is, doubtless, attributable to the attempt of a Norman scribe to express the Saxon pronunciation of Penge, for in the charter of King Edwy of 957, quoted in McClure's 'British Place-Names,' the locality in question is alluded to as "se wude the hatte Pœnge" (the wood known as Penge), which instance might have served to direct Mr. McClure to the earlier spelling of the name. The following quotation from a monograph by Messrs. A. Giraud Brown and R. E. G. Kirk, 'The Early History of Battersea' (Surrey Archaeological Collections, 1891), is here useful as indicating the liberties which Norman ecclesiastics often took with the orthography of Saxon names:—

"First of all, it is doubtful if the Commissioners were authorised in spelling the name [Battersea] with a P. The name had been written with a B for nearly four centuries previously, and has generally been so written ever since Domesday was compiled; but it has been seen that the letter P is occasionally used in charters of the Norman period. It may be that the Normans, not understanding the name, attempted to identify it with a name they did know, Patrick; but their attempt to alter the spelling finally failed."

See also my own remarks *re* 'Hocktide,' a word whose derivation had not been previously accounted for, at 10 S. xii. 514.

N. W. HILL.

Dogmatic statements will not help us in the elucidation of a difficult name like Penge, which probably goes back to the earliest period of the Anglo-Saxon settlement. The reference in the charter of the year 957 to *Pœnge* shows that the origin of the name had by then become obscure. Your correspondent says: "The tenth-century form should be \*Pænga (gen. pl.). The etymon of that is \*Pæging-a, *i.e.*, belonging to the Pægingas or sons of Pago." Our ancestors did not put personal names in the genitive plural unless they were followed by a local name; and Pago is not an Anglo-Saxon form at all.

In charters and other deeds written in Old English (as distinguished from Latin) the normal method of dealing with personal place-names ending (nominatively) with the "sons" suffix *-ingas* was to put them in the dative plural, *-ingum*. Thus in King Ælfred's Will we have "æt Beadingum and æt Beadinga-hamme"—which illustrates

both regular formations. It is the same with the earliest recorded form of Pangbourne, which occurs in a (presumably genuine) charter dated A.D. 844 as "at *Peginga-burnan*" and "*Pægeinga-burnan*." In my opinion the original form of Penge was probably—not certainly—æt *Pengingum*, *i.e.*, "at (the estate of) the Peng(a) Family," the personal name in that case doubtless being a nickname from the normal Old Kentish form, \**pengan*, of A.-S. *pyngan* or *pingan*, to prick. An inflective form of this verb, by the way, in all probability is the real origin of the substantive "pang."

HY. HARRISON.

HYMN-TUNE 'LYDIA' (12 S. i. 309, 377).—Perhaps it may be possible for an expert to supplement what has been said of this tune with some account of another—or, perhaps, the same revised—entitled 'New Lydia.' In days when the rural parish churches of Scotland had no instruments to support the service of praise, the precentor in the lateran, having matters largely at his own disposal, occasionally liked to give his congregation a genuine taste of his quality by drawing upon his sovereign resources. One performer of this class once or twice a year chose 'New Lydia' for his solo, giving it forth with extraordinary vigour and obvious appreciation of its musical value. The recollections from a somewhat remote boyhood are to the effect that the tune was rather florid, full of slurs, grace notes, and so forth, while the last line of each stanza was sung twice with a variation of movement. A full account of this picturesque composition would be welcome.

THOMAS BAYNE.

THE KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS (12 S. i. 248, 314, 356).—I am obliged by the answers to my query, but I am not mistaking the King's Own Scottish Borderers for the Lancashire Fusiliers. The K.O.S.B. keep Minden day, and wear roses in their caps on the anniversary. What I wished to know was whether the red tuft on their caps was granted in memory of the rose gardens. They are the only Scottish Minden regiment, and shared in the advance through the gardens. S.

ENGLISH PRISONERS IN FRANCE IN 1811 (11 S. xi. 66, 116).—Thomas Rainsford, who had held commissions in the 8th Regiment of Foot and also in the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, was a prisoner in France for eleven years. He was in 1816 appointed Provost Marshal at St. Helena, where he died, April 6, 1817. F. V. R.

THE TURKISH CRESCENT AND STAR (12 S. i. 189, 254).—Anglo-Indian ladies wear such "amulets," sometimes made of tigers' claws, but does Prof. Ridgeway explain when the star was added to the crescent? Since sending my reply I have had an opportunity to consult the book 'Insignia Turcica,' by Paulus Pater, a Hungarian author quoted by Hammer. The author reproduces statements by Franciscus Menenius and Ezechiel Spanhemius, both based on a letter written by Justus Lipsius to Busbequius (in 'Questionibus Epistolicis,' Lib. i. Epist. 16), in which the following passage occurs:—

"Adsentior Tibi, vir nobilissime, illam semilunam Turcarum, quod Genti solemne militie signum, quasi Romanis Aquila est, originem a Byzantinis habuisse. Vidi apud te primum, et postea complures numos æneis, in quorum parte una media esset, cum inscriptione BYZANTION."

The Hungarian author gives what purports to be illustrations of such Byzantine coins, showing the "falcata luna cum stella," as Spanhemius calls the sign; but I have not been able to find any photographic reproductions of similar coins in Mr. Wroth's standard work on Byzantine coins in the British Museum. The crescent and star occur on two coins in the Museum from Alexandria, but they are separated from each other by another device.

L. L. K.

'THE GHENT PATERNOSTER' (12 S. i. 328).—The original and translation are given in a note to chap. ix. of pt. iii. of Motley's 'Dutch Republic' (1888 edition, Bickers & Son, at p. 543). JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

LOCKER'S 'LONDON LYRICS': COSMOPOLITAN CLUB (11 S. xii. 482; 12 S. i. 291).—There is an account of this club in 'Anthony Trollope, his Work, Associates, and Literary Originals,' by T. H. S. Escott, 1913.

W. B. H.

ELIZABETH EVELYN (12 S. i. 288, 356).—In expressing my thanks to MR. MAYNARD SMITH, I regret I cannot reconcile his explanation with the following, which I have since discovered in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, second series, vol. iii. p. 243:—

"Elizabeth Evelyne of St. Foster's (Vedast), Foster Lane, London, spinster. Sententiæ pro valore test. 10 July, 1652, inter John Buckenridge the exor. of 1 part, and Sir John Evelyn, Knt. (brother of the defunct), Dame Jane Hart (sister of the defunct), Sir John Evelyn the younger, Knt., and Arthur Evelyne, sons of George Evelyn, decd. (brother of the defunct.), and Elizabeth Foster, da. of ..... Foster, decd. (sister of the defunct.), of the other part (209 Bowyer)."

On referring to the pedigree of the Evelyn family on p. 329 of vol. iv. of the same publication, I find George Evelyn of Godstone had two daughters bearing the name Elizabeth: the eldest daughter, who was baptized at Kingston, May 16, 1583, and married Sir Edward Engham of Godneston, co. Kent, Kt.; and the eighth daughter, who is said to have died unmarried in 1623. There is, apparently, some confusion here. Seaborne Buckenridge, the nephew of the executor of Elizabeth Evelyn's will, married Sarah, daughter of John Pierrepont, who after his death became the wife in 1704 of Joseph Pember, attorney, of Billiter Square. Who was this John Pierrepont?

The Buckenridges were related through the Bainbriggs to the Maynards of Walthamstow and the Dyotts of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, both of which families appear to have been connected with that of Evelyn. Mary, daughter and heir of Sir John Maynard, is stated to have married a William Adams, probably the same who is mentioned as a cousin and of the Middle Temple in Elizabeth Evelyn's will. A. STEPHENS DYER.

207 Kingston Road, Teddington.

THE NEWSPAPER PLACARD (11 S. xii. 483; 12 S. i. 13, 77, 129, 230, 317).—Newspaper placards are even more ephemeral than newspapers, and in ordinary circumstances it would be futile to argue about them. But I think there can be no doubt that MR. FREEMAN's memory has misled him in regard to the evening newspaper placard which he quotes:—

Death of Mr. Bradlaugh.  
Scorcher's Finals.

All the authorities in such matters I have consulted confirm my own recollection that the only sporting tipster on any evening or morning newspaper who used the name of "Scorcher" was engaged on *The Sun*, and on no other newspaper. As Mr. Bradlaugh died on Jan. 30, 1891, and *The Sun* did not start until June 27, 1893, this contents bill could not have been issued.

R. S. PENGELLY.

"AVIATIK" (12 S. i. 370).—*Aviatik* appears to exist, as a word, only in the Baskish language, if one does not look beyond Europe. In that language it means: (a) "from the trunk, or beam of timber," or "from the column, or pillar," in which case it may be connected with Latin *abies*; (b) "from the nest, or cage," in which case its origin is Latin *cauea*. Its *v* is pronounced *b*; and *tik* is the separative or

ablative postpositive case-ending—equivalent to Latin *a, ab, de, e, ex*—which sometimes becomes *dik*. There are many dialects in Baskish, and the spelling is irregular.

The arbitrary string of letters *aviatik*, lately used in speaking of aircars, or flying-machines, of a certain kind, appears to be the unhappy invention of some fanciful French journalist, and will never flourish, any more than “aviator,” “aviation,” &c., having no root or stem to keep it alive. To connect it with Latin *avi*, bird, is impossible, by the rules of the Roman language. The Latin word *volatio*, flying, includes the motion of all creatures which fly by Divine right, or nature, and does justice to bats, insects, and certain sorts of fish, as well as being applicable to the artificial, or imitative, flight of men and women. That is the proper term for “the Latin races,” but for Englishmen such words as “fly,” “flier,” “flight,” “flying,” are clear enough and shorter. Why should we deviate from good English in favour of false Latin?

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

Oxford Union Society.

MID-NINETEENTH-CENTURY LITERATURE FOR BOYS (12 S. i. 188, 257, 315).—I think the name of George Mogridge (“Old Humphrey”) should find a place in this list. Such books as his ‘Tales in Rhyme for Boys’ certainly gave me great pleasure more than fifty years ago. Doubtless his writings would be dubbed “goody-goody” by present-day readers, but that is a matter of opinion. There was a moral enforced by every story he told, and his influence on the children of his day must have been tremendous. His output was considerable—at the end of the ‘Memoir’ published after his death the list of his published works occupies six pages. George Mogridge was born at Ashted, near Birmingham, Feb. 17, 1787, and died at Hastings, Nov. 2, 1854. His grave is in All Saints’ Churchyard, and over it a suitable memorial has been placed by the Committee of the Religious Tract Society “to mark their high estimate of his character and works.” (See 9 S. x. 195.)

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

A CHURCH BELL AT FARNHAM IN DORSET (12 S. i. 389, 420).—The inscription “Ora Mente Pia Pro Nobis Virgo Maria” is recorded as on a bell at Pleshey, Essex, with the well-known trade-stamp inscribed “William ffounder me fecit.” This founder was probably William Dawe, and there are two birds (daws?) on the stamp. His date was

c. 1400 (Downman, ‘Ancient Church Bells,’ 1898, p. 48; Stahlschmidt, ‘Church Bells of Kent,’ 1887, pp. 24-7).

The “Ora Mente” inscription is also at Chertsey and at Wotton, both in Surrey (Stahlschmidt, ‘Church Bells of Surrey,’ 1884, pp. 142, 79), and doubtless elsewhere.

The stamp of William the founder is recorded for Essex, Herts, Kent, Norfolk, Somerset, Suffolk, Oxfordshire, Surrey, and Sussex, but as it was apparently used by another William after his death, it affords no very close indication of date. There is a bell bearing this stamp in Magdalen Tower, Oxford, built c. 1480. Many founders’ stamps and letters went on from generation to generation in the same foundry.

Durham.

J. T. F.

SONG WANTED: ‘THE DUSTMAN’S WIFE’ (12 S. i. 227, 333).—I think the song MR. BURLS mentions was called ‘The Dustman’s Wedding,’ which described the adventures of a certain “Hookum Snivvy, who wore short gaiters,” at the wedding of his friend Joe Buggins. The last time I heard it was at the Old Coal-Hole (Judge and Jury) in the late fifties.

It was sung to the tune of ‘Billy Taylor.’ I do not know who the publishers were, if it ever was published, but I do not think the authorities would allow it to be sung at any of the music-halls at the present day.

ALFRED MASSON.

‘The Dustman’s Wife’ was published by B. Williams, 11 Paternoster Row, London. The outside illustrated cover reads: “Written by G. W. Hunt”; but within it is superscribed: “Written and composed by E. W. Hunt.” The first line of the song runs:—

O, once there liv’d in Bethnal Green.

A copy of the song is among G. W. Hunt’s compositions in the British Museum Library.

A. H. MACLEAN.

14 Dean Road, N.W.

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY PLATE (12 S. i. 248, 379).—The mark P. R. repeated is of course irregular, as there should be the “castle” and the “thistle” if the piece is of Edinburgh make; the period could be best judged by the style of the work. Patrick Robertson was admitted as a goldsmith in 1751, and was working certainly up to 1778.

May I take this opportunity of saying that the authoritative book on English Hallmarks is ‘English Goldsmiths and their Marks,’ by Charles James Jackson, F.S.A., Macmillans, 1905?

W. B. S.

REFERENCE WANTED (12 S. i. 389).—In "Travels during the Years 1787, 1788, and 1789," Arthur Young, under the date of Nov. 7, 1787, writes of the country between Dunkirk and Rosendael that there

"are a great number of neat little houses, built with each its garden, and one or two fields inclosed of most wretched blowing *dune* sand, naturally as white as snow, but improved by industry. The magic of *property* turns sand to gold."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

For "the magic of property turns sand to gold," see Arthur Young's 'Travels in France,' p. 109, Miss Betham-Edwards's edition, 1892. It was whilst he was at Dunkirk, Nov. 7, 1787, that Arthur Young wrote the above.

A. GWYHER.

RICHARD WILSON (12 S. i. 90, 158, 213, 277).—Since Richard Wilson, the friend of Lord Eldon, has been identified with the magistrate of Tyrone, thanks to W. H. B. and EDITOR 'IRISH BOOK LOVER,' it should be possible to ascertain the date of his death. Where did it take place, and was he ever married to Lord Rodney's daughter? In *The Bon Ton Magazine*, i. 278 (September, 1791), there occurs the following paragraph, which is obviously copied from some newspaper, probably *The Morning Post* or *Morning Herald*:—

"Old Dick Wilson has been much enfeebled since his marriage. He has, by the advice of his apothecary, retired to the sea-coast....." As I have stated previously, he eloped from Bath with a daughter of Lord Rodney in April, 1789.

I regret that I cannot answer the question of MR. JAMES DURHAM, *ante*, p. 277, but the following biographical information, taken from *The Town and Country Magazine*, xxi. 195-6, may be of some assistance:—

"Mr. W[il]son is the son of an officer who resided near Dublin. His father's fortune was rather narrow, but he shared it most liberally with his son, to whose education and appearance in life he paid every attention. On leaving school he was entered as fellow-commoner in the University of Dublin, where he was generally disliked, from the vanity and puppyism that marked his character; and notwithstanding the pains taken with his education, he attained but a very superficial knowledge of literature, and never applied himself to the study of any profession.

"Soon after his father's death he found himself reduced to ways and means for a livelihood, his expenditure having been profuse; and was forced to leave his native country and seek his fortune in England.

"Gaming appeared to him the most eligible mode of obtaining support; and, for the purpose of becoming an adept, he formed connexions with those whom he considered most capable of instructing

him. Among these was the late [William] Brereton, of Drury Lane Theatre. His acquaintance with this gentleman was rather unfortunate. They quarrelled; Brereton challenged, and Mr. W[il]son refused to accept the defiance, alleging that his antagonist, being on the stage, was not a gentleman. Brereton, enraged at this insult, instantly dispatched a letter to his namesake and relation at Bath, the celebrated George Brereton of fighting memory, who, on receiving it, came post to London, determined to make an example of W[il]son."

Then follows a description of how George Brereton flogged Wilson at "a coffee house under the Piazza," and how the pair subsequently fought a duel (April, 1777), in which Wilson was wounded. Cf. *St. James's Chronicle*, April 17-19, 1777; *Rambler's Magazine*, vii. 199.

"In the course of some time W[il]son resolved upon trying a matrimonial scheme, and having found a woman to his purpose entered the hymeneal noose. By this match he acquired competency, and having made Bath his headquarters soon formed a circle of genteel acquaintance."

The account concludes with a description of Wilson's elopement from Bath in 1789 with Lord Rodney's daughter, who is said to have been "scarce seventeen." Wilson's age is given as 45.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

CHURCHES USED FOR ELECTIONS OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS: WHALLEY (11 S. xii. 360, 404, 430, 470, 511; 12 S. i. 38).—MR. RICHARD LAWSON, at the third reference, says, after quoting a passage from the 'Journal of Nicholas Assheton,' "The date of the entry is Sept. 4, 1617, and the church referred to is Whalley Abbey in Lancashire."

Is the latter statement quite beyond cavil from any prowler in the minutiae of history? There were two churches in the Whalley of 1617, the Conventual and the Parochial; and though the former was not demolished until some forty-five years (between 1661 and 1665) later than that date, yet as the Abbey demesne was purchased by Richard Assheton and John Braddyl in 1553, and the Abbey itself was soon afterwards reduced to a welter of ruins, it seems to me that the election referred to was more likely to have been held in the Parish Church hard by, and this notwithstanding the entry that the officers "alighted at the Abbey, and presently after went to church." Promenading through a stone quarry, to which the Abbey was then irreverently reduced, would be a more undignified procedure for pompous State officials than walking along a few yards of level road. This may be but an inferential detail, but of such truly is history manufactured. J. B. MCGOVERN.  
St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.



SIR ROBERT MANSEL, KT. (12 S. i. 308, 398).—There is a short memoir of Sir Robert Mansel, by G. T. Clark, under the title 'Some Account of Sir Robert Mansel, Kt., and of Admiral Sir Thomas Button, Kt.,' Dowlais, 1883. It is stated that Mansel was born about 1573 and died in 1653, leaving no issue; his place of burial is not stated, but mention is made of a portrait at Penrice in Gower. There is some doubt about his wives: the author mentions Jane, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon; Miss Roper; Ann, daughter of Sir John Ralph; and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon. He states that the will of Sir N. Bacon of Stiffkey, June 4, 1614, refers to "my brotner Mansell," and that "the lady who was Sir Robert's wife in 1620, and who fought his trade battles (in connexion with the glass monopoly) so gallantly, was Elizabeth, Lady Mansel."

I may add that the last volume of the Calendar of the Hatfield MSS. (Hist. MSS. Commission) contains a number of Mansel's letters on naval affairs. RHYS JENKINS.

FOLK-LORE AT SEA: THE RABBIT IN BRITAIN (12 S. i. 66, 154, 235, 317, 394).—May I thank the many contributors who have so kindly helped me by replies as to hares and rabbits and the ill-luck they bring (I specially owe thanks to ST. SWITHIN)? and may I note that I have another example of their being regarded in folk-lore as things to be avoided, and equally dreaded? In County Leitrim it is believed that "an 'expecting woman' who meets either a hare or rabbit can only avoid the worst possible luck by tearing off a bit of her chemise and throwing it away."

This form of averting evil is well known in Mourne, where I have known it to be practised over an "over-looked" child who is still alive. Y. T.

ACCIDENTAL LIKENESSES (12 S. i. 348).—A large number of illustrations depicting freak photographs will be found in the volumes of *The Strand Magazine* under 'Curiosities.' The following may serve as examples:—

'Photo of a Plank of Poplar cut in the Mountains of Western Virginia,' shows a human face in the markings of the wood.—Vol. xiii., 1897, p. 478.

'The Maids of Bute,' a photograph of rocks on the northern side of the island of Bute which appear to represent two women sitting on the hillside.—Vol. xvi., 1898, p. 600.

'Not Clouds, but a Cauliflower Head'; this has the appearance of the "head" of

ordinary brewer's wort in an active state of fermentation.—Vol. xxviii., 1904, p. 116.

'Not a Terrible Monster,' but an Angora cat eating a piece of meat on the kitchen floor.—Vol. xxviii. 1904, p. 240.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Plate IX. of R. H. Lock's 'Rubber and Rubber Planting,' Cambridge, 1913, is a picture of the canker of *hevea* bark. However, the outstretched root, together with the fungus, forms a most gruesome image of a dying negro, his head swathed in white rags, supporting himself at the foot of the tree.

H. V. HOPWOOD.

An engraving in my possession, published by H. Humphreys, Castle Square, Carnarvon, is thus inscribed:—

"Singular Rock, by the road side, ten miles from Carnarvon, and three from Beddgelert. It is called Pitt's Head, because it bears a sportive resemblance to the head of that celebrated statesman."

JOHN T. PAGE.

'KING EDWARD III.': HERALDIC ALLUSION (12 S. i. 366).—MR. RODWAY'S suggestion as to the "milk-white messengers of time" is interesting, but hardly satisfactory. The preceding expression "Sound those silver wings of thine" seems to refer to the old man's silvered cheeks. If so, "those milk-white messengers of time" must be a further reference to his grey hairs. In my note on the passage I have illustrated it by Lodge, 'Wounds of Civil War,' p. 4 (Hunterian ed.):—

Vpon whose reuerend head  
The milke-white pledge of wisdom sweetly spreads.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

THOMAS FULLER: "MAN IS IMMORTAL TILL HIS WORK IS DONE" (12 S. i. 388).—The quotation given by MR. R. A. POTTS is from Fuller's 'Church History of Britain,' book ii. century viii. 18, 'Bede's Last Blaze, and the Going-out of the Candle of his Life, A.D. 734.' As MR. POTTS'S quotation is not quite exact, I quote it from James Nichols's edition of 'The Church History of Britain,' third edition, London, 1842, vol. i. p. 151:—

"Thus, God's children are immortal while their Father hath any thing for them to do on earth: and death, that beast, cannot 'overcome and kill them, till first they have finished their testimony,' Rev. xi. 7; which done, like silkworms, they willingly die when their web is ended, and are comfortably entombed in their own endeavours."

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

[PROF. BENSLEY and MR. W. H. PEET thanked for replies.]

## Notes on Books.

*The Self-Discovery of Russia.* By J. Y. Simpson.  
(Constable & Co., 6s. net.)

MR. SIMPSON is inclined slightly to apologize for a tone of "dogmatism" in the passages of this book which deal with foreign affairs; and then takes occasion to remark that the passages in question are based upon conversations he has been privileged to hold with one or two of the highest Russian authorities. Such indications of unusual opportunity, and the fact that a great proportion of the material which makes up the book has quite clearly been gathered at first hand, prompt the wish that the author had seen fit to construct a more thoroughgoing and connected account of what he knows. We must not, however, be ungrateful for what he has here given us; and those who are "reading up" Russia, or putting together a library of works on the great nation whom we have so recently begun to appreciate, should make a note of this work.

The first essay is upon the organization and the multiple activities of the *Zemstvos* in the present war: a good and clear account of one of the most remarkable national developments of which there is any record.

'Some Economic Problems' and 'Russia and Constantinople' are, perhaps, the two essays which have the most direct interest for English readers. It would seem to be of the first importance that the feeling which animates Russia in respect to Constantinople should be well and widely known, accurately and sympathetically understood among us; and Mr. Simpson has no small contribution to make towards this. He quotes largely from the work of Prince Eugène Trubetzkoy, one of the leaders of Russian popular thought and aspiration, who on the subject of Constantinople develops not merely the political and economic argument—which, doubtless, to most Western political thinkers appears the main and serious part of the matter—but also the argument from the new and vivid consciousness of the Russian people, in which they see themselves charged with a religious mission of liberation to the whole of Europe. A few years ago there might have appeared to be nothing more in this than ignorance and fantasy; but a nation which, at one stroke, and disregarding pecuniary loss, can free itself from what seemed a hopelessly inveterate canker, may claim respect, not only for those political aims which the materialist allows to be natural and proper, but also for national ideals which the ordinary Western financier or diplomatist can but regard as an amiable madness—if, indeed, they are genuine. Mr. Simpson has a good deal that is interesting to say about the prohibition of vodka. 'The Future of Poland' also furnishes a useful popular statement of the factors in an immense problem. Interspersed are one or two sketches of scenes in the Russian lines, and there is also a good chapter on religion in Russia, where, in addition to the general statements about Russian religiousness which have been repeated now to wearisomeness, there are welcome details given as to the recent history and the actual position of the Russian Orthodox Church.

*Ancient Liturgical MS. discovered in Exeter Cathedral Library.* By Ethel Lega-Weekes.  
(Reprinted from *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries*, April, 1916.)

THE REV. R. W. B. LANGHORNE, Sub-Librarian of Exeter Cathedral Library, is the discoverer of the remains of an old manuscript of a liturgy, which consists of eight strips of parchment, 12 in. by 2 in. or 12 in. by 4 in., together with a number of small scraps—making eighteen pieces in all. They had been used for lining the backs of the volumes of 'Works' of Galen. Miss Ethel Lega-Weekes, being asked to examine the "find" and give an opinion upon it—its discoverer lacking the requisite leisure—has come to the conclusion that the MS. is Continental work of the last quarter or so of the ninth century, which, it may be taken, was brought into England by Leofric, who came in 1042. Miss Lega-Weekes has identified twenty-four of the collects, &c., which (incomplete) appear on the fragments, and is of opinion that their variety points to the MS. having been a plenary Missal, such as began to be written about 900.

Miss Lega-Weekes is so competent to form an opinion that, in the absence of present opportunity to investigate the matter directly for ourselves, we can only say that her account of the matter appears to us very probable, and that we should expect to see it confirmed by further expert work. There are portions of the MS. which she has not been able as yet to identify, and this, in her opinion, leads to a hope that we may here possess a clue to very early sources, whence possibly we may get some light on the problem of the Sarum Missal. This little brochure should certainly receive the attention of students.

## MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS FROM THIS MONTH'S CATALOGUES.

MR. FRANCIS EDWARDS'S latest Catalogue (No. 363) describes a miscellaneous collection of rare books, and includes a number of tempting items, especially under the headings 'Architecture' and 'Italian Art and Literature.' Under the former is offered for five guineas a copy of Viollet-le-Duc's 'Dictionnaire Raisonné de l'Architecture Française,' 10 vols., with three thousand engravings from the author's drawings; under the second from among nearly forty works we may mention 5 vols. of the original editions of Crowe and Cavalcaselle's works on the subject, the 'History of Painting in Italy from the Second to the Seventeenth Century,' 1864-6, and the 'History of Painting in North Italy,' 1871, which, together with a second edition of the 'Early Flemish Painters,' are to be had for 7l. Under the subheading 'Rome' will be found a series of over one hundred copperplate views of the antiquities of Rome by Rossini, 2 vols., folio, 1820-23 (9l.); and under the sub-heading 'Dante,' the folio volume of Stradanus's illustrations, preface by J. Addington Symonds, 1892 (4l.). There are several important works on natural history and science: e.g., King and Partling's 'Orchids of the Sikkim Himalaya,' 3 vols., 1898 (8l. 10s.); and vols. 11 to 20 (10l. 10s.), and vols. 5 to 10 (11l.), of the *Transactions of the Zoological Society*, containing together nearly one thousand plates. Those who are interested in costume may like to

'hear of a copy of Detaille's 'L'Armée Française,' the subscribers' edition, in 2 vols., folio, published 1885-9 at 32l.—here 12l. 10s. Mr. Edwards has also 'The Mariner's Marvellous Magazine, a Series of Thirty Chap-Books,' enclosed in a cloth "cabinet," 1809 (3l. 10s.); the six volumes of *The Tomahawk*, 1867-70 (2l.); a copy of Ozanam's 'Œuvres,' 1855, 5 vols. (16s.); and a first collected edition of Syngé's works in 4 vols., brought out six years ago (3l. 10s.).

Messrs. Myers & Co. send us a lavishly illustrated catalogue (No. 212) describing some 260 choice items, several of which are of first-class importance. They have nearly thirty examples of fine binding, mostly of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, both French and English, including some of the work of Charles and Samuel Mearne. Our American readers will find a good deal to interest them here, and particularly two original MS. military maps used by Leslie in the War of Independence, the one (1777) showing the country between Baltimore and Philadelphia, a relic of the battle of Brandywine (45l.); the other connected with the battle at Briar's Creek in 1779 (15l. 15s.). There is also a first edition of Capt. John Smith's 'The Generall Historie of Virginia,' &c. (15l. 15s.); and, catalogued under 'America' because of the accounts of voyages and settlements which it contains, Robert Fagie's 'Cosmography'—a very rare and curious book—to be had for 8l. 8s. Guicciardini's 'I Paesi Bassi,' first edition, Antwerp, 1567 (4l. 4s.); the report of the disputation or private conference with the Jesuit Father Campion in the Tower, black-letter, 1581 (2l. 2s.); Holbein's 'Imagines Mortis' in the first Cologne edition, 1555 (2l. 2s.); the Elizabethan 'Book of Homilies,' black-letter, 1574 (3l. 3s.); and Nicholay's 'Navigations, Peregrinations, and Voyages, made into Turkie,' translated out of the French by T. Washington the younger, 1585 (3l. 5s.), may be mentioned as examples of sixteenth-century printing; to which may be added Jugge's second illustrated edition (black-letter) of the New Testament (5l. 5s.). The greatest treasures, however, which Messrs. Myers offer here are the 'Horæ'—a Hardouyn, printed on vellum, no date, but the Almanack 1509-24 (115l.); a French fifteenth-century MS. on vellum, with numerous miniatures and borders (250l.); and a Dutch MS., also on vellum and of the fifteenth century (85l.).

Messrs. Sotheran's Catalogue No. 763 continues their list of the books from the late Baron de Reuter's library, giving particulars of philosophical works and of books of Oriental and classical interest. Under all three divisions we have a very good set of books offered at moderate prices. Thus we noticed under 'Philosophy' Hartenstein's Kant (5l. 15s.); the great edition of Hegel brought out in the thirties and forties of the last century by his friends (9l. 9s.); and Prantl's 'Geschichte der Logik im Abendlande,' 1855-70 (5l. 5s.); among Oriental works the French version of Moses Maimonides, 'Le Guide des Égarés' (3l. 3s.) and a fine copy of Mohl's French translation of Firdausi in the 1837-78 edition, 7 vols., royal folio (12l. 12s.); and in the long list of useful Greek and Latin classics the Stallbaum Plato, 21 parts in 12 vols. (3l. 3s.); a complete set of the Athenian Society's publications (10l. 10s.); and the 7 vols. of Jebb's Sophocles (2l. 15s.).

Mr. George Salby's Catalogue No. 6 gives particulars of over one thousand books relating to Anthropology and Archaeology. He has some good sets of publications of societies, e.g., the Egyptian Exploration Fund, first to thirty-second memoir, 32 vols. (25l.); and the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, from 1880 to 1913, 33 vols. (24l.). His most imposing item, which costs 140l., is Kingsborough's 'Antiquities of Mexico,' 1830-48, 9 vols., imp. folio, containing about one thousand plates, illustrating the remains of ancient Mexican civilization collected in the various great libraries of Europe. As a whole this Catalogue might serve as a useful summary of the anthropological and archaeological work of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Mr. James Miles of Leeds has sent us his Catalogue No. 202, from which we select the following for mention: Whitaker's 'History of Richmondshire,' with the Turner plates, 1823 (8l. 8s.); a copy of 'The Annual Register,' 1758 to 1828, 72 vols. (2l. 10s.); a manuscript on Glove-making, evidently written by an expert with a view to publication, early nineteenth century (2l. 2s.); and Pine's Horace and Virgil (Horace with error corrected), 3 vols. in all, the Virgil being bound as 1 vol. (4l. 4s.).

Messrs. James Rimell's Catalogue of Books on Applied Art (No. 242) contains some highly interesting things. Under the heading 'Illumination' they describe two good 'Horæ'—an early MS., probably Flemish, with 3 full-page miniatures, and many red and blue capitals, in Gothic letters on vellum (12l. 12s.); and a fifteenth-century French example (25l.). We noticed several attractive works in the 'Military' and 'Naval' sections; under 'Costume' a copy of Vecellio, 'Habiti Antichi et Moderni'—the second edition of 1598 (8l.); a selection of Catalogues well worth attention; and a copy of Buck's 'Antiquities,' which they offer for 18l. 18s.

We received an unusually large number of catalogues this month, and hold several over for our next notice.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN are bringing out on June 1 the first part of 'A Bibliography of British Ornithology from the Earliest Times to the End of 1912, including Biographical Accounts of the Principal Writers and Bibliographies of their Published Works,' by Messrs. W. H. Mullens and H. Kirke Swann. The work will be completed in six bi-monthly parts, price 6s. net each.

*The Athenæum* now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

## Notices to Correspondents.

BROWNMOOR ("Till May be out cast not a clout").—This saying is often quoted as "Cast not a clout," &c. See 10 S. v. 388, 433, 474, 493.

MR. H. S. GLADSTONE and MR. MCPIKE.—Forwarded.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1916.

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Notices to Correspondents,

## Notes.

THE BASINS GIVEN BY HENRY VI.  
TO WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

DURING the visits which he paid to Winchester between (say) 1440 and 1452, Henry VI. marked his affection for Wykeham’s College by several splendid gifts to the Chapel. One of these gifts was a pair of silver-gilt basins, each of which bore in its centre the arms of England and France, and had, engraved upon its rim, an inscription in mediæval Latin verse. The object of this article is to elucidate the meaning of the latter part of the inscription, which aimed at letting posterity know the date of the gift.

The basins themselves probably went back to the melting-pot about the year 1553, when Edward VI.’s commissioners seized and

carried off the College plate. But a copy, a slightly faulty copy, of the inscription upon their rims has been preserved in the inventory of “Jocalia et Vasa argentea,” begun by Heete and continued by others in our old Register, the ‘Liber Albus.’ The entry runs thus:—

“Item j par Pelvium de Argento deaurato cum Armis Anglie et francie in medio ex dono xpianissimi Principis Regis Henrici vj<sup>ti</sup> In quarum circumferencijs sculpuntur versus. viz; *Principis Henrici dedit aurum gratia sexti: En formata suo munere vasa duo; Trans mundi metas sua felix splendeat etas. Cunctis mille quater x tot xj quater, ille. Annus erat domini. bis suus x ter et: j. lux fuit undena tunc dupla Novembria plena. Et ponderant ix lb. viij unc. et ij quartron. de pondere troie prec. lb. cum factura lxs. Summa xxixli. iij s. ix d.*”

It would appear from this entry that the inscription on the basins consisted of six lines of verse, that every verse had its own self-contained jingle, and that the author’s idea had been to produce a couple of triads, each composed of two hexameters with a pentameter between them. The second triad was to record the date of the gift by indicating (1) the year of our Lord—in the fourth line, which (as it stands in the entry) does not scan; (2) the King’s own regnal year—in the latter part of the fifth line; and (3) the very day, which (as the sixth line shows beyond dispute) was a day in the month of November. Before stating my own view as to what date was thus to be indicated, I will mention the view which has long been regarded as correct. It is expressed in a note which was appended to the original entry by Charles Blackstone, who flourished as a Fellow of the College during the second half of the eighteenth century, and his note is this:—

“Through the inaccuracy of the writer, one o t e hexameters and one of the pentameters (in which is described K. Henry 6<sup>th</sup>’s gift of two silver basins on the page immediately preceding) are embarrassed and unintelligible in their present form. But on examination of a MS. in the British Museum, the true reading has been discovered, and is as follows: viz.,

Principis Henrici dedit aurum Gratia sexti,  
En formata suo munere Vasa duo.  
Trans mundi metas sua felix splendeat etas.  
Cunctis mille quater, X tot, V, I quater, ille  
Annus erat Domini; bis suus X, ter II, I.  
Lux fuit undena tunc dupla Novembria plena.

“The meaning is A. Domini 1449. Anno Regni 27. The Society is obliged to the Rev<sup>d</sup> Dr Chandler, Fellow of Magd. Coll. Oxon., for his explanation.”

As Kirby stated in his ‘Annals’ of the College (p. 194), the Dr. Chandler of Blackstone’s note was Richard Chandler, the

classical antiquary and traveller ('D.N.B.' x. 40). Kirby accepted Chandler's rendering of the verses as a restoration of "the true reading," but somehow failed to reproduce it correctly. He omitted the third line ("Trans mundi," &c.), and made the fifth even less like a decent pentameter than Chandler had left it, printing it:—

Annus erit Domini: X bis, ter II, I.

I have no knowledge of the British Museum manuscript which Blackstone mentions, and if any reader can give information about it, I would beg him to do so. But, whatever the contents of that manuscript may be, it is plain, for a very simple chronological reason, that Chandler's amendment of the verses must be rejected. We know from the sixth line that the King's gift was made on Nov. 22, when (twice 11 being 22) the November day had become double the 11th. But Nov. 22, 1449, occurred, not (as Chandler and Blackstone would seem to have supposed) in the 27th year of Henry VI.'s reign, but in the next regnal year, the 28th. That fact is fatal to Chandler's emendations.

Kirby, indeed, though he purported to follow Chandler, avoided his blunder by treating the basins as given on July 16, 1449, while the 27th H. VI. (which ended on Aug. 31, 1449) was still current. July 16, 1449, is the recorded date of another gift which the College received from Henry, a tabernacle of gold with precious stones and images of the Trinity and the Virgin in crystal. But to say, as Kirby does, that the basins were given at the same time as the tabernacle, is to give a quite unjustifiable go-by to the sixth line of their inscription. And here it should be mentioned that there is no foundation for Walcott's statement ('Wykeham and his Colleges,' p. 140) that the inscription occurs in the College Account-roll ("computus") of 1449.

A problem is certainly presented by the fourth and fifth verses, as they appear in the inventory. The fourth verse is capable of meaning 1454 ( $m + cccc + xxx + x + iiii$ ), whereas, if "ter et" ought to be construed as if it were "et ter"—and it is difficult to see how it could be otherwise construed sensibly—then the fifth verse means the 23rd H. VI., which began on Sept. 1, 1444.

In order to solve the problem satisfactorily, the first step should be to ascertain in what year or years the King was at the College in November, and this imposes no very laborious task. Two pages of the 'Liber Albus' are devoted to an elaborate record

of the occasions when Henry attended service in our Chapel. Its author must have been deeply imbued with the "cult" that formed the subject of MR. MONTAGUE SUMMERS's recent article (*ante*, p. 161). He was not content with specifying the days upon which these royal visits happened: future generations would yearn to hear—and it was his privilege to tell them—the particular services, whether vespers or mass, which Henry had blessed with his saintly presence. If any faith can be put in this unknown author's record, there was only one visit which was paid in November, and that was paid on St. Cecilia's Day, 1444. St. Cecilia's Day falls on Nov. 22. Therefore we are already at the year, the month, and the day to which the fifth and sixth lines of the inscription invited our attention. The record of the visit is as follows:—

"Item Anno domini millesimo cccc<sup>mo</sup> xliiij<sup>to</sup> in festo sancte Cecilie Virginis idem xpianissimus Rex Henricus sextus interfuit in hoc Collegio utrisque vespers atque misse in qua preter oblationem suam cotidianam obtulit centum nobilia ad ornamantum summi altaris ibidem: contulitque notabilem auri summam scolaribus et choristis in eodem videlicet vij<sup>i</sup>. xiijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>.: qui insuper ex habundancia affluentissime gratie sue privilegia libertates et franchises ejusdem collegii confirmavit et amplavit: quare dignum est ut eius in eodem perhennis memoria iugiter habeatur. Et obtulit xiijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>."

The foregoing record mentions a gift of money for the adornment of the high altar, but does not say how the money was used. Let us see, however, what can be learnt from the Account-roll of 1444-5 (Sept. 26, 23 H. VI.—Oct. 2, 24 H. VI.), when John Parke and William Nygthyngale were the Bursars:—

".....Et in Expensis factis circa familiam domini Regis venientis ad Collegium xxj et xxij diebus Novembris, vs. Et in Datis Roberto Derby clerico Prioris sancti Suthuni ludenti in Organis in choro in presencia domini Regis diebus supradictis, iijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. Et in Datis Blakeney clerico Secretarii domini Regis pro scriptura in missali Summi altaris Collegii memorandi sive note de largissimis donacionibus et beneficiis per dominum Regem Collegio factis et ostensis diebus predictis et aliis diebus precedentibus, xxd. .... Et in Expensis Johannis Parke et Johannis Holden equitancium london. in mense Maii pro pelvibus argenteis ex donacione domini Regis erga adventum Regine ad Wynton. cum xvjd. solutis pro j equo conducto eodem tempore pro predicto Johanne Parke, et vij<sup>d</sup>. pro emendacione selle Custodis preste predicto Johanni Parke eodem tempore, vijs. jd. ob. .... Et in pane vino et carnibus bovinis expensis circa familiam domine Regine ijo die Maii in Aula Collegii, iijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. .... Et in datis famulis Wynne de civitate london. pro eorum expensis adducentibus pelves argenteas et deauratas ex donacione domini Regis ad Collegium in mense Septembris, iijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. ...."—Custus necessarii forinseci cum donis."

So we have the story complete enough for our purposes. On Nov. 22, 1444, Henry vowed a hundred nobles (say 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) for the Chapel altar; and most of the money was eventually spent in procuring from Wynne, a London goldsmith, a pair of basins which, according to the inventory, cost 2*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* At the time when the vow was made, the Marquess of Suffolk had recently left England to escort to this country the King's bride, Margaret of Anjou, who had been betrothed to him (Suffolk acting as his proxy) on May 24, 1444, in St. Martin's Church at Tours. She arrived at Portsmouth on April 9, 1445, and, after the marriage at Titchfield on April 23,\* was at Winchester on May 2 in the course of her journey to Westminster to be crowned. The King's vow having (as it would seem) been conditional upon the safe arrival of the Queen, he now fulfilled it. Parke rode to London in May to bespeak the basins, and they were delivered at the College in the following September.

Having ascertained the facts, we must apply them to the fourth and fifth verses which Chandler sought to amend. I would suggest this reading:—

C junctis millē quater, x tot et i quater, ille  
Annus erat Domini: bis suis x, ter et i.

The only change here made is the substitution of "et" for the second "x" of the inventory. But that change has a twofold effect: the verses become historically correct; they also become capable of scansion—of such scansion as would satisfy the fifteenth-century poet. "Mille," though not declinable in the classics, has its second syllable lengthened by him, to show that it is in the dative; and the second syllables of "quater" and "suus" are short before "x," because "x" is to be pronounced as if it were "ex."

The reason why the scribe wrote "x" in error for "et" may have been that the verses were being dictated to him. The "et" of his "ter et j" is badly written, and possibly Blackstone mistook it for "ii." Kirby had no luck with his handling of the King's visit in November, 1444. He assigned some of its above-mentioned incidents to 1442 (p. 192), and others to 1445 (p. 193); we have already seen how he dealt with its chief incident, the gift which furnished the Chapel altar with a pair of silver-gilt basins.

H. C.

Winchester College.

\* I take this date from 'D.N.B.' xxxvi. 140; but cf. xxvi. 59, where April 22 is the date given.

## "PAMPHLET":

### THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD.

EXPLANATIONS of the origin of the purely English word "pamphlet" have differed widely, and those of Dr. Johnson and the 'N.E.D.' can by no means be reconciled.

According to the 'N.E.D.' the word "pamphlet" is derived apparently from

"a generalized use of *Pamphilet* or *Panflet*, a familiar name of the 12th c. Latin amatory poem or comedy called '*Pamphilus, seu de Amore*' (in O.F. *Pamphilet*, M. Du. *Panfet* [sic, *panflette*]), a highly popular opusculum in the 13th c. Cf. the familiar appellations of other small works similarly formed with dim. -*et*, e.g., *Catonet*, the Distichs of (pseudo-) Cato, *Esopet*, the Fables of *Esop*, etc.... Hence in 17th-18th c. adopted in French and other langs."

No proof is given of the supposed "generalized use." '*Pamphilus*' has nothing in common, either in matter or in form, with any of the earlier pamphlets. The poem is not known to have been called anything but '*Pamphilus*' in England.. Chaucer and Gower both thus allude to it.

For his earliest instance of the adoption into French of the English word "pamphlet," Littré cites Bayle, under the date of 1704.. France, in all probability, was the first country on the Continent to adopt the word.

The writer of the article 'Pamphlet' in the 'N.E.D.' seems to have had some misgivings about his definition, for he appends a long note to his article, from which it appears that, in the inventory of the Library of the Louvre (*temp.* Chas. V. and VI.) dispersed by John, Duke of Bedford, the poem is termed '*Pamphilet*,' and that the Middle Dutch writer Van Assenede's '*Floris ende Blancefloer*' mentions '*Pamphilus*' as '*Panflette*' (not '*Panfet*'). The writer then goes on to add:—

"To connect the work [*'Pamphilus*'] with our 'pamphlet,' we have to suppose that here also, as in France and the Low Countries, it was familiarly termed '*Pamphilet*' or '*Panfet*' [sic *Panflette*], and that this name was in course of time extended to other opuscula produced or circulated 'in pamphlet form,' i.e., as small detached works. This transference of sense must have been complete before 1340."

But was '*Pamphilus*' produced in pamphlet form? I wish to submit to the readers of 'N. & Q.' a new theory, with some evidence in support of it.

J. Morgan (the writer's Christian name has not survived) published a collection of old pamphlets in 1732, entitling his book '*Phoenix Britannicus*.' On p. 553 there is a letter by William Oldys, the antiquary and Norroy King-of-Arms, about whom the



older series of 'N. & Q.' contain a great deal of information. Oldys's letter is entitled:—

"A Dissertation upon Pamphlets and the undertaking of 'Phoenix Britannicus' to revive the most excellent among them. In a letter to a Nobleman. From the original MS." After an introductory paragraph Oldys continues:—

"And, First, for the *Derivation* of the word *Pamphlet*. I should think it little discredited by what some *Etymologists* and those who torture words into Confessions of what they never were guilty, have, thro' the Confinement of themselves to some opprobrious signification censoriously suggested thereof. That one linguist having found a word which will illustrate the adaptness of these writings to the vulgar Consultation of the Populace, would derive it from Πάν and Πλήρω, as filling all places, which all vulgar and popular Things have the Property of doing [Minshen's 'Guide to Tongues,' Fol. 1627]. Another Original, no less specious, has been offered me by an ingenious Friend, from Πάν and φλέω, which by a Grammatical Turn, reaches to the Analogy of *Sound* and, by a Rhetorical Twist, to the plausible sense of *influencing all Parties*. But others, considering the subject of Pamphlets in a more copious and unbiassed Latitude, as having branched into all other Parts of Science, besides *Religion and Politics*, from the first Appropriation of the Name, and before their Engagement in Controversy could draw upon them any prevailing *Sobriquet* to their Disparagement, have, with less Partiality, concluded of these Tracts, whose Contents, therefore, as well as Dimensions, are so generally engaging to all Writers and Readers, so much more suited to every Body's Purchase, that the name is more properly derivable from Πάν and φλέω, as if they were a Kind of Composition beloved by, or delighting all People [Icon Libellorum, in Pref.].

"But, notwithstanding this favourable Derivation, I should not be for going to Athens after one, or seeking it in any other of the more ancient Languages, seeing that Word *Pamplier* for *Paper* [?], in one more Modern, more probable to me (as it seemed before to one of our most industrious *Glossographers*) for this of *Pamphlet* to be derived from [Skinner's 'Etymologicon Ling. Ang.' Fol. 1671] the last Letter of the first Syllable being interwoven by *Epenthesis* to mollify the Sound; and the last Syllable substituted as a noted Term of Diminution in many Languages [Ib. in Voc. Let. and Sir Hen. Spelman's 'Gloss.'] with the same Difference of Interpretation as between *Charta* and *Chartula*, or *Papyrus* and *Papyrulus*. Thus, also, in French, the Diminutive of the Word *Livre*, for a Book itself, is *Livret*; and thus, in English, we have *Aglet*, *Amulet*, *Bracelet*, *Chaplet*, *Corslet*, *Eaglet*, *Gafflet*, *Hamlet*, *Howlet*, *Oilet*, *Pallet*, *Pullet*, *Ringlet*, *Rivulet*, and Twenty more with like Terminations to the same Sense."

There is a reprint of this dissertation on p. 98 of vol. iv. of Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes,' from which the above passage has been omitted. In the course of his next paragraph Oldys continues:—

"Thus I find, not a little to the Honour of our Subject, no less a Person than the Renowned

King *Ælfred*, collecting his Sage Precepts and Divine Sentences, with his own Royal Hand, into *Quaternions of Leaves stitched together* [Sir John Spelman's 'Life of Ælfred the Great,' p. 205], which he would enlarge with additional *Quaternions* as Occasion offered; yet seemed he to keep his Collection so much within the Limits of a *Pamphlet*-Size (however bound together at last) that he called it by the Name of his *Hand-Book*, because he made it his constant Companion and had it at Hand wherever he was."

Pamphlets preceded printing, and thus also paper. But Alfred the Great carries us even farther back than the Middle Ages. The early printed pamphlets, curiously enough, were all in "quaternions of leaves," and consisted of so many sheets in quarto, each sheet containing 4 leaves or 8 pages.

Stephen Skinner's 'Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae,' published in 1671, contains the following:—

"PAMPHLET, Mins [heu] deflectit à Πάν & Πλήρω q.d. Ιδέμληθω, quod sc. Stultorum plena sunt omnia, & talium librorum multitudinem mundus aestuat, ingeniosus, credo, quam verius. Mallet deducere a *Pampilet*, vel contractè *Pamphlet*, dim. Belg. *Pampier* (i.e.) Charta addito spiritu, hoc autem *Pamphier*, per Epenthesis [indecipherable] m. ortum est à Lat. Papyrus [? Pampinus] q.d. Chartula seu Papyrulus (i.e.) Charta seu Libellus vilis."

Randle Cotgrave's 'French Dictionary' (ed. 1650) contains the following: "*Pamphier*; m. ere; f. Of, or belonging to a Vineleafe; also bearing onely leaves." In the same column Cotgrave gives also: "*Pampre*; f. A Vine leafe, or Vine leaves, a young Vine branch full of leaves."

Littré does not cite *Pamphier*, but cites *Pampe* as follows:—

"*Pampe* (pan-p'), s.f. Feuille du blé, de l'orge, etc. (ce mot n'est pas du langage botanique)—Hist. XIII<sup>e</sup> S. Un plain panier de penpes de roses à faire eau de rose. Du Cange, pampa. II. XIV<sup>e</sup> S. Pampes de jeunes roses, Menagier ii. 5.—Étym. Lat. Pampinus, avec changement de genre (voy. *Pampre*)."

and also: "*Pampre* (pan-pr'). Tige de vigne couverte de feuilles." Quotations follow, then:

"2<sup>o</sup>. Feston de feuilles de vignes et de grappes de raisin, qui sert d'ornement à la colonne torse.

The same etymology, from *pampinus*, follows.

French was the language of the Court in the Middle Ages. If we remember that the mediæval English terms for "pamphlet" were also "panfletus," "paunflet," "panflete," &c., we at once note the sound of the French *pampe* in them ("pan" for *pam*).

Correcting Oldys's authority, Skinner, and deriving the word "pamphlet" from *pampe*

or *pampre* in lieu of *pampier*, we can, if the theory of an added diminutive is accepted, explain the word as a small collection of leaves, as opposed to the larger collection of leaves forming a bound book. Or if, with Dr. Johnson and his authority Pegge, we instead add on "filet"—a thread—to *pampe*, the word "pamphlet" still means a collection of leaves threaded together in lieu of a bound book.

Pamphlets were never bound, and even when given covers, the latter were made of blue paper. Hence our modern word "blue-book."

This theory, based as it is on the actual appearance of the ancient pamphlets, seems to me to have far more probability than that of the 'N.E.D.' J. B. WILLIAMS.

### SHERWOOD FAMILY:

#### SIXTEENTH-CENTURY RECUSANTS.

THERE is no necessity to set out again an account of the martyr Blessed Thomas Sherwood, as to whom see Dom Camm's 'Lives of the English Martyrs,' and 'The Catholic Encyclopædia.'

William Sherwood was committed to the Queen's Bench prison for recusancy, June 15, 1577, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment, Jan. 23, 1580/81, and was still in the Queen's Bench on the following July 31, after which he disappears. He may have been the father of the martyr, who was a Londoner.

Elizabeth Sherwood, a widow, "committed by Doctor Stanhoppe for her recusancie," was sent to the Marshalsea before June, 1582, and was still there in the following March. She was in the White Lion, Nov. 30, 1586, and was still a recusant Sept. 30, 1588, at which time she had a son who was a seminary priest. She may have been the mother of the martyr.

There were two John Sherwoods alive at this time. One became a scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1561; B.A. May 13, 1563, Fellow 1565, and M.A. April 21, 1567; and supplicated for the degree of Med.B. and for licence to practise medicine in March, 1571/2. He arrived at the English College at Rheims from Douay, April 26, 1580; and about Oct. 9, 1580, was admitted to a licence and to a doctorate in medicine by the University of Rheims, in the house of the Dean of that faculty, after having held two learned disputations and read one of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates in the presence of the Chancellor and of doctors

of the same faculty and others. Described as a brother of the martyr, he set out for Rome, Aug. 27, 1581, and returned from thence in bad health, Oct. 22, 1584, and went to Paris, Feb. 11, 1584/5, with the intention of joining the Jesuits, which, however, he never did. Anthony à Wood ('Fasti,' i. 274) gives the date of his incorporation at Oxford thus:—

"July 9 [1596], Joh. Sherwood doct. of phys. of the University of Rheims. He was about this time an eminent practitioner of his faculty in the city of Bath, being much resorted to by those of the Rom. Cath. religion, he himself being of that profession. He died in Feb., 1620, and was buried in the church of St. Pet. and Paul in that city."

Another John Sherwood arrived at Rheims, June 11, 1580; received minor orders from the Bishop of Châlons-sur-Marne at Rheims, March 24, 1581; the sub-diaconate at Soissons in September, 1581; the diaconate, also at Soissons, in June, 1582; and the priesthood at Laon in the following March; and was sent on the English Mission May 4, 1583. He is said in the 'Concertatio' to have been imprisoned.

Richard Sherwood arrived at Rheims from Douay, June 10, 1581. He seems to have gone away again, and to have converted the future martyr Edmund Genings, then a boy of 14, who arrived at Rheims Aug. 12, 1583. He himself returned to Rheims, Dec. 14 in that year, and was ordained deacon by Cardinal de Guise, March 31, 1584. He left for England, being then a priest, Aug. 2 following. One Mr. Sherwood was in the Tower of London in September, 1586. On Oct. 23, 1586, Richard Sherwood, *alias* Carleton, a seminary priest of Rheims, was committed to the Wood Street Counter by Mr. Justice Yonge after having been twice examined at the Guildhall, and three or four times at the judge's house. He was still there in December, 1586, but was soon after released and banished, as he was regarded as being "meet to make a stale to take byrds of his kynd." On June 6, 1603, he arrived at the English College, Douay, from Rome, and left for England the same day.

There were two Henry Sherwoods.

One, described as a friar, was imprisoned in the Gatehouse at Westminster, and was discharged thence "in respect of extreame sickness and upon bond tyll April," 1582. As we hear no more of him, it is to be presumed he died before that date. The other, a draper, was committed to the Marshalsea, Feb. 11, 1581/2, and was still there in July, 1585. On Aug. 27, 1587, he arrived at Rheims in bad health after nearly seven

years' imprisonment. He was ordained priest at Laon, June 11, 1588, and left for Paris on the following Sept. 28.

All the above seem to have been Londoners.

Philip Sherwood, a priest of the diocese of York, who had formerly held a benefice in the diocese of Durham, was at the English College, Douay, from 1570 till he returned to England, March 19, 1575/6. He was subsequently imprisoned at Hull, and exiled in 1585, and died abroad in or before 1588.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

SOME IRISH FAMILY HISTORIES. (See 11 S. vii. 483; viii. 124, 173, 213, 335, 403; ix. 24, 66, 223, 263.)—

Coghill.—'The Family of Coghill, 1377 to 1879. With some sketches of their maternal ancestors, the Slingsbys of Scriven Hall, 1135 to 1879.' By James Henry Coghill. Small 4to. Cambridge (U.S.), 1879.

Coppinger.—'History of the Copingers or Coppingers of the County of Cork, Ireland, and the Counties of Suffolk and Kent, England.' By Walter Arthur Coppinger. Manchester and London, 1884.

O'Sullivan More in 'Thoughts on the Early Ages of the Irish Nation,' &c. (1790).

'Irish Names: Family and Personal.' By Rev. J. J. MacNamee. 24 pp. Dublin, C.T.S. of Ireland.

Numerous references to Irish family history are scattered through the pages of 'N. & Q.'

J. ARDAGH.

'ARYMES PRYDEIN VAWR.'—In its applicability to the circumstances of to-day C. S. B.'s query, 'The Ghent Paternoster' (*ante*, p. 328), reminds me of an ancient Welsh poem printed and rendered by W. F. Skene in 'The Four Ancient Books of Wales,' 1868, No. 7, ii. 123. This poem, the 'Arymes Prydein Vawr' or 'Prognostication of Prydein the Great,' is hopefully attributed to Golyddan, the court bard of Cadwaladr the Blessed (+664), and is preserved in the 'Book of Taliessin,' a MS. written early in the fourteenth century and now in the Hengwrt collection at Peniarth.

In Welsh *allman* (pl. *allmyn*, *ellmyn*) means any foreigner; but the adj. *allmaeneg* means High Dutch, German. Line 142 of the poem runs:—

Nyt a hont Allmyn or nen y safant  
Hyt pant talhont seith weith gwerth digonsant,  
Ac agheu diheu y gwerth eu cam.

That is: The Germans shall not go from the places they stand on | Until they shall have paid seven times the value of what they did | And until Death shall scatter to the value of their wrongdoing.

There are six mystical references to the Germans, and as many as twelve to the English, of whom it is said, in l. 191, that they are at anchor on the sea continually:—

WRTH AGOR AR VOR PEUNYD.

Layamon, a writer of the reign of King John, tells us, in his 'Brut' (ed. Sir F. Madden 1847, ii. 446), about the treachery of the Kaiser towards King Arthur, and reveals his opinion of the German warrior in the following sentences:—

"So soon as the Germans landed at Totness they slew the folk there; they drove away the churls that tilled the land there; they hung the knights who defended their country; all the good wives they stuck with their knives; all the maidens they killed cruelly; and they burnt all the clergymen alive. They felled castles, ravaged the countryside, burnt the churches, and drowned the sucking children in the water."

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

SIR WALTER SCOTT: AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER.—To those interested in the details of Scott's life, the following unpublished letter from Lockhart to one of his most intimate friends offers a puzzle not easy of solution. As to the date of the letter there is absolutely no room for doubt or question. It is perfectly clearly written. Lockhart became editor of *The Quarterly Review* in 1825, and settled in London shortly afterwards, and in November of that year he had heard that Constable's London banker had "thrown up his (Constable's) book."

From 1817 onwards Scott had been liable to spasms in the stomach, and one occasion in 1819 he was so ill that he sent for his sons to take leave of them. But in 1826, prior to the date of this letter, he had made an enjoyable trip to Belgium, and on his return had been fêted and lionized in London, and was apparently in the best of health. Neither in his own nor in Mrs. Hughes's Diaries, nor in Lockhart's 'Life,' is there any reference to this illness, whilst the financial difficulties had been on the ebb and flow for more than a dozen years:—

MY DEAR — Milton, Lanark, Nov. 5, 1826.

Your wife and you will be glad when I tell you that my daughter is to be married (I think probably at Easter) to a worthy young friend of ours, who is just taking possession of an estate of some 10,000*l.* a year in this shire—John Nisbett of Cairnhill. You may remember his excellent father and also his mother, *née* Isabella Scott of Millenies.....I shall be in London again very speedily. Next week I shall be with Sir Peter in Edinburgh, and then move towards my desk....

I fear we are too likely to have bad news about poor Sir W. Scott; for by last accounts his state was such that the doctors entertained hardly the least hope of his recovery—*Liver*—brought on by hunting in the sun!

This will not only, if it be so, involve us all in great sorrow, but me in great and anxious care. His worldly matters would in fact be in inextricable confusion, were he thus cut off, and I believe all he had would be sold. Nothing but the house at Abbotsford and one farm entailed—utter ruin in short.

Ever affly yours,

J. G. LOCKHART.

L. G. R.

"CLAP-TRAP."—This word, in the sense of a trap to catch applause, is found in Bailey, 1727-31. The 'N.E.D.' gives also instances, 1788, 1799. A very good one occurs in Davies's 'Life of Garrick,' 1780, vol. ii. p. 76 :—

"He had entirely dropt that anxious exertion at the close of a speech, both in look and behaviour, which is called by the comedians a clap-trap."

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

"ENTIRE."—Since I initiated a discussion (8 S. ix. 265) on brewers' use of this word over public-houses—which showed that the word had become useless—"entire" has disappeared after the names of the brewers.

RALPH THOMAS.

## Queries.

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

TWO ANONYMOUS NOVELS.—I have two English novels founded on Canadian history, both written in the first part of the nineteenth century, and both anonymous. Perhaps some readers of 'N. & Q.' could tell me the names of the authors.

Of the first I have only the French translation by Philarète Chasles, published at Paris in 1833. Here is the full title :—

"Bellegarde, ou L'enfant indien adopté. Histoire canadienne, traduite de l'anglais, avec une introduction par Ph. Chasles." 2 vols., 8vo. Paris, Ch. Gosselin, 1833.

Following the introduction by Philarète Chasles, there is a French translation of the preliminary reflections of the English author, unsigned, but dated "Londres, septembre 1832." In those few pages the English author handles roughly Mrs. Trollope, criticizing her book 'Domestic Manners in America.'

The other novel bears the following title :—

"The Canadian Girl, or The Pirate of the Lakes: A Story of the affections. III." 716 pp., 8vo, n.p., n.d.

The 'Catalogue of Books of the Legislative Library of the Province of Ontario,' on

Nov. 1, 1912, gives as the author of the book Mrs. Bennett. But I never saw it mentioned anywhere else among the works of Mrs. Agnes Maria Bennett, who died in 1805.

ÆGIDIUS FAUTEUX.

Bibliothèque Saint-Sulpice, Montreal.

[The French 'Bellegarde' is a translation of 'Bellegarde, the Adopted Indian Boy. A Canadian Tale,' 3 vols., London, Saunders & Otley, 1832. The preface is unsigned, and the British Museum Catalogue gives no indication of authorship.]

MIRROR GHOSTS.—Sir David Brewster in his 'Letters on Natural Magic' (1868, pp. 124-5) mentions a certain Mrs. A. who when preparing to go to bed one night about eleven o'clock, and sitting before the dressing-glass arranging her hair, in a drowsy state of mind, but fully awake,

"was suddenly startled by seeing in the mirror the figure of a near relation who was then in Scotland and in perfect health. The apparition appeared over her left shoulder, and its eyes met hers in the glass. It was enveloped in grave-clothes, closely pinned, as is usual with corpses, round the head and under the chin, and, though the eyes were open, the features were solemn and rigid. The dress was evidently a shroud."

The apparition was as distinct as any reflected reality could be, but when Mrs. A. turned to look for the figure, there was nothing visible in the room.

I should like to know whether any of your readers can cite other instances of ghosts seen in mirrors, and all communications on this subject would be gladly received.

I append the address to which they should be sent.

FRANK HAMEL,

Author of 'Human Animals,' &c.  
Coptic House, 8 Coptic Street, W.C.

RIVER BRENT.—1. Can any reader give me a reference to the passage descriptive of the River Brent, "the most romantic little river....," by the late Ford Madox Brown, in connexion with a view of it, at Hendon, painted by himself?

Is the precise locality of the view painted, or the present owner of the picture, known?

2. Where is the poem on the River Brent written by the late Alexander Ramsey to be found?

CHAS. W. JACOBS.

Trevaylor, 180 Fernhead Road, Maida Hill, W.

"SHE BRAIDS ST. CATHARINE'S TRESSES."—If any one of your many readers could tell me anything about the expression "She braids St. Catharine's (or St. Barbara's?) tresses," I should be much obliged. It is said to refer to, and to describe, a "maiden" as contrasted with a "matron."

J. R. CRAWFORD, Vicar.

Narborough Vicarage, Norfolk.

JOHN PAINE OR PAYNE, of Mount Pleasant, Dinahely, co. Wicklow, married Mary Francis, daughter of a clergyman of co. Wexford. She was born c. 1790. Can any one give me further information about husband or wife?

E. C. FINLAY.

1729 Pine Street, San Francisco.

CORONATION AND ROYAL MEMORIAL MUGS AND BEAKERS. (See *ante*, p. 370.)—Ot what monarchs of the house of Hanover do these exist previous to Queen Victoria? Are there any of the Stuart kings or princes, or any commemorating the birth of Edward VII. as Prince of Wales?

P. BERNEY-FICKLIN.

Tasburgh Hall, Norwich.

AUTHORS WANTED.—I shall be glad to learn who wrote the poems beginning respectively:—

1. I climbed the dark brow of the mighty  
Hellvellyn:  
Lakes and mountains beneath me gleamed  
misty and wide.

2. They tell upon St. Bernard's Mount,  
Where holy monks abide.

G. A. ANDERSON.

[1. Scott's 'Hellvellyn.']

Where do the lines come from which stand at the head of one of the chapters of 'Middlemarch' and embody George Eliot's teaching?—

Our deeds still travel with us from afar,  
And what we have been makes us what we are.

G. B. VANE.

[Mr. Gurney Benham in 'Cassell's Book of Quotations' gives these lines as George Eliot's own.]

"SEA-BORD" AND "SEA-BORD."—Are not these terms distinct, with clearly defined and separate meanings? Thus the former may stand for a committee of admirals or of Trinity House. "Sea-board," too, may be used for the table rations of one at sea, who might be termed a "sea-boarder." Seamen on a coasting voyage speak of ships away on the "sea-board," meaning water-borne on the broad table of the open sea, the offing, a term analogous to the coachman's term "the off side."

But the word "sea-bord" seems to be an abbreviation of "sea-border," as "seamerge" is an abbreviation of "sea-margin," both meaning sea-coast. Thus the "sea-bord" of England, geographically speaking, is its "border," save where the Welsh and Scotch borders intervene. Carlyle has written "sea-bord," and given it his sanction with this meaning; and the two terms

appear as distinct as do the two words "boarder" and "border." The first meaning of the French word *bord* is border or fringe, and it is in this sense that we have here adopted it in English.

I should like the opinion of philologists on this point, because, in a recent article, having intentionally, and, as I thought, advisedly, referred to the "Atlantic sea-bord" of the United States of America, this was corrected (?) for me in the press to "the Atlantic sea-board," and this seems to have the sanction of 'The Oxford Dictionary,' and, in my modest judgment, without sufficient authority.

HUGH SADLER.

ELIZABETH WEST, THIEF.—In the 'Memoirs of Patrick Madan' (see *ante*, pp. 265, 393), p. 26, there is a reference to "the famous Miss West," who in 1776 is said to have been "conducted to the New Gaol in the Borough." This was Elizabeth West, a very notorious pickpocket of the period, concerning whom I have seen many paragraphs in contemporary newspapers. Unfortunately, it is impossible to copy everything of interest that one encounters when upon another quest, but I have preserved the following:—

*Public Advertiser*, March 21, 1776, contains two paragraphs about the famous Miss West, who was taken into custody for picking pockets. The charge was not proved. It is stated that "she has escaped twenty times."

*Public Advertiser*, Oct. 17, 1776, contains an account of the examination of Mrs. Elizabeth West at Bow Street for robbing Mr. Wilson. She was committed for trial.

*Public Advertiser*, Oct. 19, 1776, contains an account of Miss W[est's] discharge at the Sessions House.

*The Morning Post*, Aug. 21, 1782, contains a paragraph about "the notorious Miss West of London," where it is said that she has been "imprisoned at Newcastle."

*The Gentleman's Magazine* of April, 1783 (vol. liii. pt. i. 364), has the following obituary notice:—

"At Hampstead Miss West, the accomplice of Barrington, and many years celebrated under the appellation of 'the modern Jenny Diver.' She has bequeathed to her two children near 3,000*l*. The eldest of these was born in Clerkenwell Bridewell, and some weeks after removed with the mother to Newgate, she being sentenced to a year's imprisonment for picking a gentleman's pocket in a room over Exeter 'Change, while the body of Lord Baltimore was lying in state there."

Lord Baltimore's body lay in state at the Exeter Exchange at the end of January, 1772.

Perhaps MR. ERIC R. WATSON, who has made such extensive researches amongst the Sessions Papers and Record Office Criminal Entry Books, can give us further information about this famous pickpocket.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

RICHARD PARRY, divine, "son of Hugh Parry, was born in Bury Street, St. James's, London, in 1722" ('Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xliii. 383). Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' supply me with the full date of Parry's birth, and the maiden name of his mother?

G. F. R. B.

MAJOR PARSONS was father of John Parsons, M.D., Reader in Anatomy at Oxford University. According to the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' he was a Major "of the Dragoons, who resided principally in Yorkshire" (xliii. 405). I should be glad to ascertain the Christian names and the regiment of Major Parsons, the particulars of his marriage, and the date and place of his death.

G. F. R. B.

RICHARD RELHAN, JUN.—Wanted any information respecting him, his life or death. His father was the Rev. Richard Relhan, the famous botanist, Chaplain of King's College, Cambridge, who died in 1823.

R. HEFFER.

Saffron Walden.

AUTHOR WANTED: LINES ON SPRING:—

It's a sense of renovation, of freshness, and of health,

A casting-off of sordid care, a carelessness of wealth,

A burst, a gasp, a gurgle, a wish to shout and sing,  
As, filled with joy and gladness, we hail thee,  
gentle Spring.

A. D.

OLD MS. MUSIC IN PARIS.—According to a Hungarian author, there is a statement in the *Revue de l'Orient* for July 28, 1889, that a fourteenth-century MS. in the Paris Bibliothèque Nationale contains "une riche collection d'airs nationaux magyars, dont la date est antérieure à l'arrivée des Bohémiens en Hongrie."

I cannot find the *Revue* in the British Museum, nor any mention of the MS. in question in the Index to the first thirty volumes of the well-known *Notices et Extraits*. Could any reader kindly inform me where else I could look for information about this MS.?

L. L. K.

ENLISTMENT AS A BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

—In transcribing the "Return of all men of the 92nd Regiment of Infantry who served in the Battle of Waterloo, or in any of the actions that immediately preceded it" (P.R.O., W.O. 12; 9332), I find, as far as I have gone, that in every case where the birth of the soldier is given (and they are recorded where he enlisted under the age of 18), the day of the week and month coincides with the similar day in the year of his enlistment. Can any reader tell me whether the birthday was calculated by the authorities as coinciding with the enlisting day? Or was it a practice for boys to 'list on their birthdays'?

I may add that one must look to the regimental pay lists (class W.O. 12) of the period to get the names of the rank and file who were wounded in battle, though not fatally so. The fatal casualties are contained in the Casualty Registers in class W.O. 25.

J. M. BULLOCH.

'AMUSING AND INSTRUCTIVE FABLES IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH.'—The Bodleian Library possesses

"Amusing and Instructive Fables In French and English. Divided into Sections; and The two Languages answering almost *verbatim*, for the greater Convenience of LEARNERS. The Whole illustrated with Copper Plates. Design'd principally for SCHOOLS. The THIRD EDITION, Carefully Corrected and Improved. LONDON: Printed for S. HARDING, at the Bible and Anchor on the Pavement in St. Martin's-Lane, 1747."

It is bound up with "Part II. Second Edition," of the same press and date. The Catalogue of the British Museum, and the 'Bibliotheca Britannica' of Robert Watt, do not mention this work. By whom was it written, and when did it first appear? The editor, or author, speaks of himself in the Preface in the singular number, and of "the beauty and excellency of *Esop's* Fables." In the second part the woodcut on p. 8 is signed "F. H. fecit"; nineteen others are marked "W. P."; and the rest are unclaimed.

E. S. DODGSON, M.A.

KNIGHTHOOD AND COAT ARMOUR.—I should be glad to know if it is compulsory, when knighthood is conferred, for the recipient to register his arms and crest, or, should he not already possess any, to obtain a grant from the Heralds' College. I have come across some instances of Knights whose arms and crest are not recognized by the Heralds' College.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.



## Replies.

### PARISHES IN TWO COUNTIES.

(11 S. ix. 29, 75, 132, 210, 273, 317, 374; xi. 421.)

HAVING recently become possessed of a copy of 'The Population Gazetteer of England and Wales' for 1861, by C. H. Coke, I find that the returns of parishes then in two counties are given. From this table I have compiled a list of all such parishes existing previous to the Registration Act of 1836. In the book is the following note:—

"When the same word occurs as the principal name of places in different counties, the alphabetical order of the county settles the priority of insertion, and in all such cases a departure from a strict alphabetical arrangement has been deemed allowable."

This arrangement is also here followed, for I notice that, so far as parishes are concerned, the usual rule is to place the county which contains the larger population of a parish first in order. After examining some old county maps I have marked with an asterisk \* the county in which the principal village, township, or hamlet, including the parish church, was situated. Where a town or village appears to extend into both counties, or the church and village are in different counties, the sign † is used to indicate the county in which the church is situated.

Having also examined recently published gazetteers, I have for convenience arranged all such parishes under the counties in which they are at the present time situated. It should, however, be stated that the parish now only in one county is frequently much smaller in area than the old parish extending into two counties. This has been brought about in several ways, viz.: (1) The part of the parish formerly extending into a second county still remains in that county, having been converted into another parish or added to an adjoining parish in the second county. (2) The original parish has been split up into three or more parishes, and the boundaries of these adjusted, so that each is entirely in one county. (3) Parts of the parish in an adjoining county have all been transferred, so as to be in one county only. (4) Parishes still retaining the same name in both counties, but distinguished by the cardinal point, such as East and West, from each other.

There were no parishes in more than two counties.

### COUNTIES IN ENGLAND.

#### Bedfordshire.

Caddington.—Herts and Beds.†  
Studham.—Beds\* and Herts.  
Whipsnade.—Beds\* and Herts (entered in census as under Beds only).

#### Berkshire.

Colehill.—Berks\* and Wilts.  
Hungerford.—Berks\* and Wilts.  
Sonning.—Berks† and Oxon.  
Stratfield Mortimer.—Berks\* and Hants.

#### Buckingham.

Ibstone or Ipstone.—Bucks and Oxon.†  
Ickford.—Bucks\* and Oxon.

#### Cambridge.

Outwell.—Norfolk† and Cambridge (now two parishes of the same name in each county).  
Papworth St. Agnes.—Cambridge and Hunts.  
Upwell with Welney. (See under Norfolk.)

#### Cheshire.

Barthomley.—Cheshire\* and Stafford.

#### Cornwall.

Boyton.—Cornwall\* and Devon.

#### Derbyshire.

Scropton (Foston and Scropton).—Stafford and Derby.\*

#### Devon.

Axminster.—Devon\* and Dorset.

#### Dorsetshire.

Hampreston.—Dorset\* and Hants.

#### Durham.

Stockburn.—Durham\* and York.†

#### Essex.

Helion Bumpstead.—Essex\* and Cambridge.

#### Gloucestershire.

Welford-upon-Avon.—Gloucester and Warwick.  
Weston-upon-Avon.—Gloucester and Warwick.

#### Hampshire.

Bramshaw.—Hants† and Wilts.  
Steep.—Hants\* and Sussex.  
Strathfield (or Stratfield) Saye.—Hants\* and Berks.  
Whitsbury.—Wilts\* and Hants.

#### Herefordshire.

Richards Castle.—Salop and Hereford.†

#### Hertfordshire.

Royston.—Herts† and Cambridge.

#### Huntingdonshire.

Ramsey (or Ram's Island).—Hunts\* and Cambridge.  
Stanground or Standground.—Hunts\* and Cambridge.  
Winwick (near Oundle).—Northants and Hunts.

#### Kent.

Lamberhurst.—Sussex\* and Kent.

#### Lancashire.

Mitton.—York and Lancashire (now consists of Great Mitton in Yorkshire, Little Mitton in Lancashire and other parishes. Part of the township of Clitheroe, Lancashire, was in this parish).

Rochdale.—Lancashire\* and York.

Whalley.—Lancashire\* and York (formerly a populous parish in mid-Lancashire, but since divided. The present Whalley parish has only a small population).

*Leicestershire.*

Appleby.—Leicester and Derby† (detached part).  
 Claybrooke.—Leicester\* and Warwick.  
 Hinckley.—Leicester\* and Warwick.  
 Packington.—Leicester† and Derby (detached parts).  
 Ravenstone.—Leicester and Derby\* (detached parts).  
 Theddingworth.—Leicester\* and Northampton.

*Lincolnshire.*

Crowle.—Lincoln\* and York.

*London County.*

Deptford St. Paul (founded 1730).—Kent† and Surrey.

*Monmouth.*

Cwm-yoy.—Monmouth\* and Hereford.

*Norfolk.*

Outwell. (See under Cambridge.)  
 Rushford.—Norfolk\* and Suffolk.  
 Thetford St. Cuthbert.—Norfolk\* and Suffolk.  
 Thetford St. Mary Magdalene.—Norfolk and Suffolk.  
 Upwell with Welney.—Norfolk and Cambridge.  
 (Upwell is now two parishes of the same name in each county. Welney and West Welney are parishes in Norfolk.)

*Northamptonshire.*

Luddington-in-the-Brook.—Northants† and Hunts.  
 Luddington-in-the-Wold (Lutton).—Northants and Hunts.  
 Thrapston.—Northants\* and Hunts.  
 Thurning.—Hunts† and Northants.

*Nottinghamshire.*

Blyth.—Notts\* and York.  
 Finningley.—Notts\* and York.  
 Misson.—Notts\* and York.

*Oxfordshire.*

Broughton Poggs.—Oxon\* and Gloucester.  
 Cropredy.—Oxon\* and Warwick.  
 Culham.—Oxon\* and Berks.  
 Kingsey.—Bucks\* and Oxon.  
 Lewknor.—Oxon\* and Bucks.  
 Oxford, St. Aldate.—Oxon† and Berks.  
 Oxford, St. Mary Virgin.—Oxon† and Berks.  
 Whitchurch.—Oxon\* and Berks.

*Rutland.*

Stoke Dry.—Rutland\* and Leicester.

*Shropshire.*

Bucknell.—Salop\* and Hereford.  
 Drayton in Hales (Market Drayton).—Salop\* and Stafford.  
 Ludford.—Salop\* and Hereford.  
 Sheriff Hales.—Salop and Stafford.\*  
 Whitchurch.—Salop\* and Cheshire.

*Somerset.*

Exmoor.—Somerset and Devon. Church at Simons-bath, Somerset.

*Staffordshire.*

Bobbington.—Stafford† and Salop.  
 Burton-on-Trent.—Stafford\* and Derby.  
 Clifton Campville.—Stafford\* and Derby.  
 Croxhall.—Derby\* and Stafford.  
 Mucclstone or Muxton.—Stafford\* and Salop.  
 Pittingham.—Stafford\* and Salop.  
 Tamworth.—Warwick and Stafford.†

*Suffolk.*

Brandon.—Suffolk\* and Norfolk.  
 Bures St. Mary.—Suffolk\* and Essex.  
 Haverhill.—Suffolk and Essex.  
 Mendham.—Suffolk\* and Norfolk.

*Surrey.*

Alfold.—Surrey\* and Sussex.

*Sussex.*

Broomhill.—Kent and Sussex.\*  
 Frant.—Sussex and Kent.

*Warwickshire.*

Ilmington.—Warwick\* and Gloucester.  
 Merevale.—Warwick\* and Leicester.

*Westmorland.*

Burton in Kendal.—Westmorland\* and Lancashire.

*Wiltshire.*

Chilton Foliat.—Wilts\* and Berks.  
 Maiden Bradley.—Wilts\* and Somerset.  
 Shalbourn.—Berks and Wilts.\*  
 Stourton.—Wilts\* and Somerset.  
 Tollard Royal.—Wilts\* and Dorset.

*Worcestershire.*

Old Swinford (Stourbridge).—Worcester\* and Stafford.  
 Overbury.—Worcester and Gloucester.  
 Stoke Bliss.—Hereford† and Worcester.

*Yorkshire.*

Mitton. (See under Lancashire.)

## COUNTIES IN WALES.

*Carmarthenshire.*

Llanfallteg.—Carmarthen and Pembroke (now two parishes, East Llanfallteg in Carmarthen and West Llanfallteg in Pembroke).  
 Llangan.—Carmarthen\* and Pembroke (now two parishes, East Llangan in Carmarthen and West Llangan in Pembroke).

*Carnarvonshire.*

Beddgelert.—Carnarvon† and Merioneth.

*Denbighshire.*

Eglwysfach.—Denbigh\* and Carnarvon.  
 Erbistock.—Denbigh† and Flint (detached part).  
 Gresford.—Denbigh† and Flint (detached part).  
 Llandrillo-yn-Rhôs.—Carnarvon (detached part) and Denbigh† (includes most of Colwyn).  
 Llanfihangel - Glyn - Myfyr.—Denbigh and Merioneth.  
 Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant.—Denbigh and Montgomery (now two parishes, North Llanrhaiadr in Denbigh and South Llanrhaiadr in Montgomery).  
 Llanrwst.—Denbigh\* and Carnarvon.  
 Wrexham.—Denbigh\* and Flint.

*Flintshire.*

Bangor.—Flint\* (detached part) and Denbigh.  
 Bodfary.—Flint\* and Denbigh.  
 Nannerch.—Flint\* and Denbigh.  
 St. Asaph (Llanelwy).—Flint\* and Denbigh.

*Merioneth.*

Mallwyd.—Merioneth and Montgomery.

*Pembrokeshire.*

Kilrhedin.—Carmarthen and Pembroke\* (now two parishes, East Kilrhedin in Carmarthen and West Kilrhedin in Pembroke).

*Radnor.*

Glasbury on Wye.—Brecon and Radnor.†

## PARISHES ACROSS ENGLAND AND WALES.

*Cheshire.*

Doddleston.—Cheshire\* and Flint (detached part).  
Malpas.—Cheshire\* and Flint (detached part).

*Denbighshire.*

Llansilin.—Denbigh\* and Salop.

*Herefordshire.*

Brampton Bryan.—Hereford\* and Radnor.

*Monmouthshire.*

Bedwas.—Monmouth\* and Glamorgan.  
Machen.—Monmouth\* and Glamorgan.

*Montgomeryshire.*

Churchstoke.—Montgomery\* and Salop.  
Hyssington.—Montgomery\* and Salop.

*Radnor.*

Old Radnor.—Radnor\* and Hereford.  
Presteigne.—Radnor\* and Hereford.

*Shropshire.*

Alberbury.—Salop\* and Montgomery.  
Ellesmere.—Salop\* and Flint.  
Llanymynech.—Salop† and Denbigh.  
Lyddham.—Salop\* and Montgomery.  
Worthin.—Salop\* and Montgomery.

The above list does not include a number of ecclesiastical districts in two counties, formed early in the nineteenth century from portions of old parishes which were in different counties, but lying opposite on each side of county boundaries.

The following cities, municipal boroughs, and census towns were in two counties in 1861:—

*Cities.*

Bristol (Gloucester and Somerset), Oxford (Oxford and Berks).

*Municipal Boroughs.*

Cardigan (Cardigan and Pembroke), Great Yarmouth (Norfolk and Suffolk), Ludlow (Salop and Hereford), Newmarket (Cambridge and Suffolk), Stalybridge (Cheshire and Lancashire), Stamford (Lincoln and Northants), Stockport (Cheshire and Lancashire), Sudbury (Suffolk and Essex), Tamworth (Warwick and Stafford), Thetford (Norfolk and Suffolk), Warrington (Lancashire and Cheshire).

*Other Census Towns.*

Redditch (Worcester and Warwick), Tunbridge Wells (Kent and Sussex).

Perhaps to this list London ought to be added as being until lately in Middlesex and Surrey, but the city and municipality was in the former county only.

A. WEIGHT MATTHEWS.

60 Rothesay Road, Luton.

LILIAN ADELAIDE NEILSON (12 S. i. 329, 370).—Most persons who read the interesting communication of SIR WILLOUGHBY MAXCOCK will agree with him that the beautiful actress has not been fortunate in her biographers. The best account that I have seen is the late Joseph Knight's monograph in the 'D.N.B.' but even he does not reveal many things that one would like to know. Without undue curiosity, one may seek for information concerning the "very handsome Spaniard" who was her father, and desire further particulars about Philip Henry Lee, her husband. According to Mr. Knight it was an "unhappy marriage," and it appears to have spoilt her life just at the period when, according to the late Clement Scott, "her sorrows seemed suddenly to end." The time, perhaps, has not yet come when a biography of Adelaide Neilson can be written, and discreet reticence may have to be observed when the task is undertaken; but after making allowance for the cruel experiences of her early career—with the knowledge that any error of her later life was due to her matrimonial misfortune—enough of romance will remain to make her story one of the most fascinating in the history of the stage.

Is Clement Scott wholly fair in stating that it was from her mother that she obtained her "North-Country accent"? Would it not be more true to say that it was from her youthful environment? Joseph Knight says that she was "the daughter of a somewhat obscure actress named Brown," but he does not inform us that the mother was a Yorkshire woman. Perhaps Adelaide Neilson's histrionic gifts were inherited. The account in the 'D.N.B.' tells so much that the obituary notices do not speak of that I will quote a portion of it:—

"She was born at 35 St. Peter's Square, Leeds, on March 3, 1848, lived as a child at Skipton, and subsequently worked as a mill hand at Guiseley. Her father's name is unrevealed. Before she was 12 years of age she used to recite passages from her mother's play-books. At the parish school of Guiseley she showed herself a quick child and an ardent reader. She then became a nurse girl, and on learning the particulars of her birth grew restless, and, ultimately, under the name of Lizzie Ann Bland, made her way secretly to London. Her early experiences were cruel, and remain unedifying. During a portion of the time she was behind the bar of a public-house near the Haymarket, where she had a reputation as a Shakespearian declaimer. She was first seen on the stage in 1865 at Margate as Juliet. Lizzie Ann Bland then blossomed into Lilian Adelaide Neilson, a name she maintained after a marriage contracted about this time with Mr. Philip Henry Lee, the son of the rector of Stoke Bruerne, near Towcester, from whom she was divorced in 1877.

Her first appearance in London was made as Juliet at the Royalty Theatre in Dean Street in July, 1865, her performance being witnessed by a scanty audience, including two or three theatrical reporters or critics, whom it profoundly impressed. .... As a tragedian she has had no English rival during the last half of this century. Her Juliet was perfect, and her Isabella had marvellous earnestness and beauty. In Julia also she has not been surpassed."

When a small boy I saw her in London as Lady Teazle in 'The School for Scandal' in the summer of 1878. Joseph Knight says, "In comedy she was self-conscious, and spoilt her effects by over-acting," and, naturally, I am not competent to criticize her performance, but its memory remains with me to this day. In the famous scene where she is discovered in Joseph Surface's room owing to the fall of the screen, no more haunting picture of innocent shame and contrite sorrow was ever revealed by a woman's face. HORACE BLEACKLEY.

Clement Scott, in 'The Drama of Yesterday and To-day' (1899), vol. ii. pp. 220-30, gives the *true story* of Adelaide Neilson, "written by a friend who knew her from childhood." William Winter, the dramatic critic and a personal friend, also tells her story in 'Shadows of the Stage' (1892-5), vol. ii.; while his critical estimate of her acting as Imogen and as Juliet in vol. i. contains some striking pen pictures.

To the list of portraits from the American Library Association Index, *ante*, p. 372, should be added:—

Scott, 'Drama of Yesterday and To-day' (1899), vol. i. p. 410, four photographs.

Winter, 'Other Days' (New York, 1908), p. 284.

Winter, 'The Wallet of Time' (New York, 1913), vol. i. (as Imogen, from an unpublished photograph in the collection of the author). HUGH HARTING.

SUSSEX WINDMILLS (12 S. i. 326).—The mill mentioned by P. D. M. was destroyed on March 28 last. Mr. A. S. Cooke, in his 'Off the Beaten Track in Sussex' (Hove, 1911), at pp. 224-5 writes as follows:—

"Windmills in Sussex are mostly of three patterns. First, tower-mills substantially built of brick or stone, octagonal or round, and generally lofty. They are very picturesque by reason of a railed platform, supported on brackets at the first floor. Usually crowned with what may be termed a spiked helmet of copper, they stand bravely up, with a military air about them, reminiscent of mediæval watch-towers.....

"The second type is the hooded or 'bonnet' mill, like that on the Down at Rottingdean. In both these types only the cap or hood revolves, by means

of the graceful and clever contrivance of a fan-wheel, thus keeping the sails in 'the eye of the wind' automatically.

"The third, and perhaps the most usual shape, are called 'Smock mills,' because they resemble the once almost universal and, happily, still familiar garment or overall worn by country folk.....

"If it were standing now, you could see from Kingston Hill the mill in which Richard, King of the Romans, younger brother to Henry the Third, took refuge at the battle of Lewes, barring the door and defending it awhile. At length, amid derisive cries..... he surrendered to Sir John Bevis."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

LEITNER (12 S. i. 48, 133, 336).—During the years 1893 and 1894 I saw a great deal of Dr. G. W. Leitner, who often called upon me in Fleet Street when on his way to and from the India Office, and I visited him and his wife at the Oriental Institute and Mosque at Woking; and I never heard the slightest hint that "Leitner" was not his real name. I have refreshed my memory by turning up an article, 'Recollections of a Great Linguist,' which I wrote in *The Liverpool Daily Post* (April 14, 1899) just after his death. So far as I know, the best contemporary account of this wonderful Hungarian and his works appeared in an obscure weekly in 1893. This article begins: "Gottlieb William Leitner, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, is almost another Mezzofanti. He reads, writes, and speaks twenty-five languages."

HY. HARRISON.

"TO BOX HARRY" (*v. sub* "To box the fox," 12 S. i. 307).—This expression receives some illustration from a passage in that rather notorious book 'The English Spy,' by Bernard Blackmantle, London, 1826, where it accompanies a plate of 'The Bagmen's Banquet at the Bell Inn, Cheltenham':—

"Who takes *port*?" inquired the chairman. 'I must *sherry* directly after dinner, gentlemen,' said one. 'What,' retorted the company, 'boxing the wine bin! committing treason by making a *sovereign* go farther than he is required by *law*. Fine him, Mr. Chairman."

At 9 S. ix. 449, a correspondent suggested a meaning of "box Harry" analogous to the ancient phrase "dining with Duke Humphrey." W. B. H.

DRIDEN: DRYDEN (12 S. i. 269).—'Patronymica Britannica,' by M. A. Lower, gives the following account of the supposed origin of this name:—

"As in the oldest records the name is spelt Dreyden, Driden, &c., it is fair to presume that it is of local origin, although the place itself is not ascertained. Mr. Arthur, in his 'Etymological Dictionary of Family and Christian Names,'

however, gives quite another etymology, namely, 'Welsh, drwydwn, broken nose.' According to Evans, Jonreth, surnamed Drwydwn, the father of Llewelyn, was the eldest son of Owain Gwynedd, but was not suffered to enjoy his right on account of that blemish! Who Jonreth was, or when he lived, Mr. Arthur does not inform us, though we cannot but regret that in a two-fold sense his nose was thus 'put out of joint.'"

The name does not appear in Hitching's 'References to English Surnames in 1601.' This is an index giving 19,650 references to surnames contained in the printed registers of 778 parishes during the first year of the seventeenth century. It would appear, therefore, that the name of Driden or Dryden was not common at that date.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

'THE STANDARD' (12 S. i. 341, 363, 381, 414).—I am told that Mr. Dasent has been misinformed as to the name of the writer of the article which appeared in *The Standard* on Delane's death. It was written by Mr. T. H. S. Escott, and not by Alfred Austin.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

It may be interesting to record that the establishment of a steamship at Calais by Baldwin for the Indian mail of *The Morning Herald* was rivalled by that of a steamship at Boulogne for a similar purpose. When I was staying at Boulogne, as a small boy, during the summer of 1849, there was a very smart steamship stationed there to convey an Indian mail across the Channel. This vessel, the Ondine, was commanded by Capt. Jenkins, at whose house we were lodging, and whose son was my playmate. If I remember right, the owner was Mr. Churchward, and *The Morning Chronicle* was the newspaper for which the mail was carried. The Ondine had succeeded a steamship named the Undine; and it was still working in 1851 when I passed through Boulogne on my way home from Paris.

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

Les Cycas, Cannes.

SIR ROBERT MANSEL (12 S. i. 308, 398, 438).—I have not seen it for many years, but I have a very strong impression that the hand preserved in a bottle of spirits of wine in the Museum at Canterbury (see *ante*, p. 398) was formerly labelled as that of Sir Edmund Verney, who was killed at Edgehill.

B. B.

When I visited Canterbury Museum some years ago I inspected the relic described as "the dissevered hand of Sir John Heydon." There was with it a long manuscript entitled 'Report of Sir Robert

Mansfield,' giving a detailed report of this strange duel. The little Catalogue by John Brent, F.S.A., dated 1875, contains a reproduction of the document. From the proceeding letterpress I gather that the hand and accompanying manuscript were presented to the Museum probably about 1822 by Mr. Daniel Jarvis, a doctor of medicine, resident at Margate.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY VIRGINIAN LETTERS (12 S. i. 309, 354, 415).—It would seem that the arms which are mentioned at the last reference as borne by the family of Haddock (of Wrotham Place, Kent; see Hasted's 'History of Kent,' ii. 236) belonged properly to the family of Haydock of Greywell, Hants; see *ante*, p. 363; 'Vict. Hist. Hants,' iv. 77; 'Visitation of Hampshire' (Harl. Soc.), 11; 'Grantees of Arms' (Harl. Soc.), 119; Burke's 'Armory' (1884), 472. According to Le Neve, these arms were assumed, without right thereto, by Admiral Sir Richard Haddock, a native of Leigh, Essex, who was knighted in 1675 ('Le Neve's Knights,' Harl. Soc., 300). Sir Richard Haddock, who became Comptroller of the Navy, was returned M.P. for Aldburgh in 1678/9, and for Shoreham in 1684/5, and died, *æt.* 85, on Feb. 26, 1714 (Le Neve, 'Monumenta Anglicana,' iv. 291). His eldest son was Admiral Nicholas Haddock, who died on Sept. 26, 1746, "vice-admiral of the blue, member for Rochester [1734 and 1741], and late commander of the Mediterranean fleet" (*Gentleman's Magazine*, xvi. 497); his wife having predeceased him on Nov. 22, 1735, when he was Rear-Admiral of the White (*ibid.*, v. 682). Their eldest son, Nicholas Haddock, became M.P. for Rochester in 1754, and died at Wrotham on July 19, 1781 (*ibid.*, li. 394).

H. C.

AN EPIGRAM BY JULIUS CÆSAR SCALIGER (12 S. i. 67, 130, 193).—Referring to the famous epigram supposedly written by Scaliger, I find the following in 'Menagiana,' Paris, 1741 (vol. iv. p. 96):—

"Magnus liber, magnum malum.—Cela est bien vrai : Par exemple, le Recueil des Poésies de Scaliger le Père est un gros volume in-octavo, cependant il n'y a guère de plus méchant livre ; à peine y trouve-t-on quatre ou cinq épigrammes qui puissent passer à la montre. En voici une de celles-là que je dis. C'est sur les Gascons qui prononcent le *v* comme le *b*, et le *b* comme le *v* :—

Non temere antiquas mutas Vasconia voces,  
Cui nihil est aliud vivere quam bibere."

ÆGIDIUS FAUTEUX.

Bibliothèque Saint-Sulpice, Montreal.

: WILLIAM BROMLEY CHESTER, M.P. (12 S. i. 408), of Cleve Hill, co. Gloucester, was only son of the Rev. Francis Bromley, D.D., Rector of Wickham, Hants. His father matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, June 19, 1721, as "son of William Bromley of Bagginton, co. Warwick." He himself was baptized at Wickham, July 20, 1738, and matriculated at Christ Church, Jan. 27, 1757. He married, April 20, 1765, Elizabeth Lucy, only child of Richard Howe Chester, and heir of her uncle Thomas Chester of Almondsbury and Knole Park (M.P. for Gloucestershire, 1734 till his death in 1763). Upon his marriage he took the additional name and arms of Chester. He was M.P. for Gloucestershire from May 6, 1776, till his death, Dec. 12, 1780, aged 42. His widow, who died Jan. 9, 1799, bequeathed the manors of Almondsbury, Barton Regis, &c., to her cousin Thomas Master of the Abbey, Cirencester, who afterwards represented Gloucestershire from 1784 to 1796.

W. D. PINK.

FAMILY OF JOHN WALKER (11 S. xii. 101).—A search among the Chancery Proceedings at the Record Office reveals that, in addition to the names already mentioned, the Very Rev. John Walker, D.D., Archdeacon of Hereford, left two other sons, viz.: John and William. The first named appears to have been the eldest of his family, while Mrs. Walker speaks of the latter as her youngest surviving child, who, she indicates, was born in 1737. I shall be glad to know if the eldest son John left any issue.

A. H. MACLEAN.

14 Dean Road, Willesden Green.

EDWIN EDWARDS, ETCHER (12 S. i. 389).—Edwin Edwards, landscape painter in water-colours and etcher, born 1823 at Farningham (Kent), died 1879 in London. After 1861 he took up etching, on which his reputation chiefly rests. His works appeared at the Royal Academy and at the Dudley Gallery. Amongst his best productions are a series of etchings of English inns. The following water-colour paintings of Edwards are especially commended with regard to their light- and shade effect: 'Beneath the Chestnut-Trees,' 'The Harbour of Lynmouth,' 'Sunrise before the Rain,' 'The Cathedral Church of Lincoln,' and other views of England (cf. Bryan's 'Dictionary of Painters and Engravers,' illustrated edition in 5 vols., 1903, and H. W. Singer's 'Allgemeines Künstler-Lexicon,' in 6 vols., Frankfurt, 1895-1906).

H. KREBS.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SPANISH LITERATURE (12 S. i. 287, 378, 397).—It should, perhaps, be pointed out that while the 'History of Spanish Literature' (1898), by Prof. Fitzmaurice-Kelly, in the Heinemann series, is almost certainly the best for the general reader, the same scholar published in 1913 a 'Littérature Espagnole' (Paris, Armand Colin), which, unlike the earlier French edition (1904), is an entirely fresh work, and which, together with the bibliography issued separately, incorporates the additions made to our knowledge of Spanish letters during a particularly active period of fifteen years.

H. O.

CLEOPATRA AND THE PEARL (12 S. i. 128, 198, 238, 354).—Sr. SWITHIN thinks Cleopatra's pearl might differ from those used in medicine. Possibly, but it would still consist mainly of calcium carbonate, the residuum being organic, and therefore presumably insoluble, matter. The best pearls, I gather from Chambers, are the freest from organic matter, and therefore are the most soluble. The same authority says that three varieties of pearls, British, Australian, and Cinghalese, were found on examination to have an identical composition. The pearls used in medicine, says Quincy, were preferably the Oriental ones, especially those from Persia, "reckon'd the best." I believe the size and shape of the pearl are the most important considerations in determining the value.

C. C. B.

SIR JOHN SCHORNE (12 S. i. 3, 56, 258, 396).—The body of St. Matthew, brought from the East in 930, is venerated in the crypt of the Cathedral of Salerno. This magnificent church, erected by Robert Guiscard in 1070 and restored in 1768, is dedicated to the Evangelist. The shrine has been for many centuries, and still is, a famous place for pilgrimage. It is worth noting that at the end of the south aisle is the chapel with tomb of Pope St. Gregory VII.

With regard to Catwade I find I have a note as follows: "Catwade Bridge is in Samford Hundred, in the county of Suffolk, where there may have been a famous chapel and rood (Gifford)." This is too vague to be entirely satisfactory. Unfortunately, I have omitted to mark the reference. It will be interesting to learn if there exist any further allusions to Catwade and its rood.

St. Saviour's is mentioned by Weever:—

"In September, the same yeare, viz., an. 30 Hen. 8, by the speciall motion of great Cromwell, all the notable images, vnto the which were



made any especial pilgrimages and offerings, as the images of our Lady of Walsingham, Ipswich, Worcester, the Lady of Wilsdon, the rood of grace of our Ladie of Boxley, and the image of the rood of Saint Saviour at Bermondsey, with all the rest, were brought vp to London, and burnt at Chelsey, at the commandment of the foresaid Cromwell, all the Jewels and other rich offerings to these, and to the shrines (which were all likewise taken away, or beaten to peeces) of other Saints throughout both England and Wales were brought into the King's Treasure."—Edit. 1631, p. 111.

The shrine of St. James Major at Compostella, which ranks amongst the holiest spots of Christendom, was, I think, in former days as much frequented by English pilgrims as by those of any other nationality. It will be remembered that the Wife of Bath had been "In Galice at seint Jame."

MONTAGUE SUMMERS.

'A SIMPLE STORY' (12 S. i. 408).—The author of 'A Simple Story' was the fascinating and popular actress Mrs. Inchbald, and it was published in London in four volumes in 1791. There have been many editions of this romance, as well as of her other novel, 'Nature and Art.'

Mrs. Inchbald also wrote many plays. She was the daughter of John Simpson, a farmer near Bury St. Edmunds, where she was born in 1753; and she died in 1821 at Kensington House, London, which has long since been pulled down. She bore an irreproachable character, and was a devout Catholic.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

'A Simple Story' was written by Mrs. Elizabeth Inchbald. It was sketched as early as 1777, but was not completely written until 1790, and not published until the following year. The first four editions were all published by Messrs. G. G. & J. Robinson, Paternoster Row, London, between the years 1791-9, each in 4 vols.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

The authoress of 'A Simple Story' was Elizabeth Inchbald. It was published in 4 vols., 12mo, in 1791, and has been frequently republished. My copy is in Bentley's well-known collection of "Standard Novels," and is dated London, 1833. The title-page reads: "A Simple Story | by | Mrs. Inchbald." The same volume contains her less-known novel 'Nature and Art,' first published in 1796, 2 vols., 12mo.

L. A. W.

Dublin.

[B. B., R. B., PROF. BENSLY, MR. W. A. FROST, and W. B. H. also thanked for replies.]

TAVOLARA : MORESNET : GOUST (? LLIVIA) : ALLEGED SMALL REPUBLICS (12 S. i. 42, 129, 195, 258).—At the last reference MR. WAYNEWRIGHT writes: "See 11 S. vi. 48, 135." These two contributions assert the existence of "Goust in the Pyrenees" and "Tavolara, an island off Sardinia," as actual republics. In the first MR. WAYNEWRIGHT puts the population of "Goust" at 140, and that of Tavolara at about 60. In the second H. K. assigns to Goust 70 inhabitants (in 1902), and to Tavolara about 180 (in 1907).

Taking the greater number in each case, and allowing an average of five per family, we arrive at 28 men and 28 women in Goust, and 36 men and 36 women in Tavolara. If we take the smaller numbers, viz. Goust 70 and Tavolara 60 inhabitants, we arrive, taking five to a family, at 14 men and 14 women in Goust, and 12 men and 12 women in Tavolara.

These figures are, I should think, sufficient to throw much doubt on the existence—either now or ever—of these alleged republics.

Tavolara, as a very small island, forming a minute bit of the kingdom of Italy, is easily found off the coast of Sardinia; but where is Goust? Neither MR. WAYNEWRIGHT nor H. K. gives it any place except "in the Pyrenees." In what map is Goust to be found? And what books of authority describe Goust and Tavolara and their republican status?

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

JOSEPH BRAMAH (12 S. i. 166).—A diligent search for a portrait of Bramah was made in 1862 by Samuel Walker of Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, who was at that time executing a drawing (afterwards engraved) of a group of scientific men of the nineteenth century. He was unsuccessful, although he had the assistance of Mr. Bennet Woodcroft, F.R.S., then head of the Patent Office, who was a well-known authority on portraits of inventors, and whose collection is now in the South Kensington Museum. Mr. Walker felt that Bramah was too important a man to be left out of the composition, so he adopted the ingenious expedient of representing him in conversation with another member of the group, and standing with his back to the spectator. It is quite probable that a portrait of Bramah was painted, and exhibited in due course at the Royal Academy, as was then the general custom with persons of eminence. A couple of days' work on the old Royal Academy catalogues might settle this point; but even

if a portrait were found, it would be very difficult to ascertain its present whereabouts. Bramah's second son, Francis, died at Wargrave, Berks, on Dec. 15, 1840, aged 55; and I had a slight acquaintance with a clergyman, a member of the Bramah family, who, about fifty years ago, was a curate of St. James the Less, Liverpool.

R. B. P.

"JERRY-BUILDER" (11 S. xii. 482; 12 S. i. 19, 299, 415).—The question of the origin of this expression was raised in a contemporary some twenty-two years ago, and the solution then supplied (and, so far as I know, uncontested) was as follows:—

"In the early part of this [nineteenth] century the firm of Jerry Brothers, builders and contractors, carried on business in Liverpool, and earned an unpleasant notoriety by putting up rapidly built, showy, but ill-constructed houses, so that their name eventually became general for such builders and their work, first in Liverpool, and afterwards through the whole of this country. The equivalent for 'jerry-builder' in America is 'Buddensiek.' A builder of this name used to run up flimsy apartment-houses in New York. A row of these buildings collapsed before they were completed, burying several of the workmen under the ruins. Buddensiek was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment."

The circumstance of more than one of your correspondents having alluded to the expression as being of common use in Liverpool goes far to support the theory of its origin which I have quoted.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

HARLINGTON, MIDDLESEX (12 S. i. 410).—An account of this village may be found in Walford's 'Greater London,' i. 198 (1894), where it is described as a small straggling village of no great interest, except for the fact that Dawley Court (destroyed in 1773) once stood within its bounds, and was the residence of the great Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, in the eighteenth century. But before his time the house belonged to the Bennet family, one of whom, Henry Bennet, was a member of the "Cabal" Ministry. When in 1663 he was raised to the peerage, he chose the titles of "Viscount Thetford and Earl of Harlington"; but, to his disgust, the Herald's College omitted the "H" by mistake in making out the patent. This was not discovered until too late for any alteration, so Earl of "Arlington" he had to be, and the street named after him south of Piccadilly is "Arlington" also still. These titles are now merged in the Dukedom of Grafton.

ALAN STEWART.

Any one visiting the churchyard of SS. Peter and Paul, Harlington, will notice near the south porch a huge yew, having a girth of about twenty feet. A very interesting custom was connected with this tree. In the eighteenth century it used to be clipped at certain intervals into unnatural and peculiar shapes. Early in the nineteenth century, however, this custom was abandoned.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

FOURTEENTH-CENTURY STAINED GLASS (12 S. i. 267, 335, 375).—In 'The Church of our Fathers,' vol. ii. pp. 140-42 (Hart and Frere's edition), Dr. Daniel Rock states that a bishop's pontifical ring was worn on the last finger but one of the right hand, and not passed over the second joint—that is to say, it was worn on the middle phalange. It was made to fit loosely so that it would slip over a thick silk glove; and a smaller ring, placed between it and the finger-tip, played the part of a keeper. Besides the pontifical ring, some, if not all, bishops had a thumb-ring which found place on the first joint of the appropriate member.

"Archbishop Chicheley's figure, in Canterbury Cathedral, shows the thumb-ring and the pontifical one, and both are at the middle, not bottom, of the finger."

The custom of displaying rings otherwise than near the knuckles as at present was fashionable among lay-people in Tudor times. It is rather wonderful that the mode has not been revived, especially as it must have been rather inconvenient.

ST. SWITHIN.

FAMILY PORTRAITS MENTIONED IN WILLS (11 S. x. 427).—Dame Katherine Raynsford, widow of the L.C.J. Raynsford, in 1698 bequeathed to her grandson Richard Buckley "her picture of the late Lord Justice Hale, and her largest picture of her late husband, Sir Richard Raynsford" (this is now in Lincoln's Inn Hall); and to her granddaughter Mrs. Ann Griffin

"her picture of her said husband sett in gold with the diamonds sett about it, and that picture I desire her to keep together unalloyed in memory of him."

There are several portraits of Judge Raynsford's family at Audley End, Essex, the seat of Lord Braybrooke—one painted by Lely and another by Kneller.

General Rainsford of Soho Square, who died 1809, mentions in his will a picture in his drawing-room painted by Stewart, and another portrait in his dining-room.

F. VINE RAINSFORD.

ROBERT LUCAS DE PEARSALL, MUSICAL COMPOSER (12 S. i. 389).—In *The Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1856, a memoir of Pearsall appeared. Here his mother is referred to as "Elizabeth Lucas of Bristol, one of the family to whom the Back Hall, in that city, still belongs."

Pearsall wrote a long account of his family in the Vicar's Register at Bitton (in 1837, when he sold Willsbridge House). Here he states that he

"married at St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, Harriet Eliza, the daughter of William Arnfield Hobday of London, gent. He has issue by his wife, the said Harriet Eliza, three children, namely:—1. Robert Lucas, now aged 16, and a cadet in the Imperial Military Engineer College at Vienna. 2. Elizabeth Still, now living at Carlsruhe in the Duchy of Baden, Germany. 3. Philippa Swinnerton, now living at the same place. All three were christened at Oldland."

The son died in early manhood. The elder daughter married in 1839, at Paris, the Hon. Wyndham Stanhope, afterwards Earl of Harrington (the present Earl, "the Father of Polo," is Pearsall's grandson). The younger daughter, still living, married Mr. John D. Hughes.

HUBERT W. HUNT.

2 Upper Byron Place, Clifton, Bristol.

NEWCOME'S SCHOOL, HACKNEY, AND SAMUEL MORLAND (12 S. i. 148, 217, 313).—In the 'Diary of Ralph Thoresby,' under date Aug. 3, 1712, we read:—

"In my return [from Hackney] I made Bethnal-green my way, that I might take leave of Mr. Samuel Moreland, a pious and ingenious gentleman, who teaches young gentlemen; he gave me an autograph of his kinsman, the famous Sir Samuel Moreland."

Later on, under date May 28, 1714, Thoresby writes:—

"I walked thence to Hackney, to visit the pious Mr. Mathew Henry....and returned by Bethnal-green to visit Mr. Moreland, F.R.S. and nephew to Sir Samuel."

Sir Samuel Morland was a younger son of Thomas Morland, Rector of Sulhamstead Bannister, Berks.

Thoresby mentions also visits to Mr. Newcome, the Vicar of Hackney, whose father he had known at Manchester.

RHYS JENKINS.

"CORREI" (12 S. i. 409).—This, which is usually written "corrie," is the English phonetic rendering of the Gaelic *coire*, a cauldron or kettle. In topography it is used metaphorically, and is the regular term for a circular or cup-shaped hollow among mountains, as distinguished from a glen or

ravine. In Galloway most of our hill-names remain in the original Gaelic, which lingered as the vernacular of the uplands till the middle of the sixteenth century. But there is a singular exception in the name of a fine wild corrie on the east side of Cairnsmore of Fleet (2,331 feet), which is known as the Howe (Hollow) o' the Cauldron.

No deerstalker would confound a corrie with a glen or a strath or any other natural feature among the hills. In Constable's edition of 'The Lady of the Lake,' 1820, the foot-note explains the term thus: "Or corrie, the hollow side of a hill, where game usually lies."

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

"Correi" = Gaelic *coire*, originally signified "boiler" or "cauldron." A pot-shaped hollow in a hill acquired this appellation in Scottish Gaelic. No such transference of meaning appears to exist in Irish. The word has nothing to do with "covert," except in so far as a hollow in itself affords cover to game. The title of a certain Gaelic story is 'Coire na Síthe' = 'Fairy Hollow.' 'The Lady of the Lake' contains a more correct spelling of this word, viz., "Coir nan Uriskin," "The Goblin Cave."

N. POWLETT, Col.

The definition of "correi," more generally spelled "corrie," as a "covert on a hillside," is undoubtedly erroneous. See the 'N.E.D.' *sub voce*, where the word is derived from the Gaelic *coire*, meaning cauldron, kettle—hence a circular hollow. The definition in the Dictionary is: "The name given in the Scottish Highlands to a more or less circular hollow on a mountain side." T. F. D.

"BEVERE" (12 S. i. 389).—Sir Richard Moon, for many years the famous chairman of the London and North-Western Railway, resided at Bevere, a village on the Severn, two miles above Worcester. Hence, no doubt, the name of the locomotive which excited MR. HOBBS'S curiosity.

W. H. CLAY.

Reform Club.

"HONEST INJUN" (12 S. i. 389).—The expression is common in America, especially in the West, where I knew it to be current over thirty-five years ago. I believe the origin to be as follows:—

Indians are proverbially treacherous and given to lying; hence one would say in dealing with them, and in reply to a statement of theirs, "Honest Indian?" Hence, too, it became a colloquialism amongst

whites when hearing a promise or remark that one might doubt, the meaning being, "Are you in earnest?" "Do you really mean it?"

C. CORNER.

Royal Societies Club.

J. S. Farmer, in his 'Americanisms, Old and New,' privately printed 1889, says this is an exclamation of address, employed very much as "old man" is familiarly used in England when the person addressed is by no means of mature age. Though the reference to Indian honesty was at first a sarcastic allusion to the red man's thievish propensities, now, when used as a form of address, nothing derogatory is implied.

It smacks very much of J. Fenimore Cooper, but I am unable to trace it. Mr. R. H. Thornton does not mention it in his 'American Glossary,' 2 vols., London, 1912. I have never heard it used in the sense implied by Farmer, but usually as a playful oath to keep a promise.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

## Notes on Books.

*The Supernatural in Tragedy.* By Charles E. Whitmore. (Cambridge, Harvard University Press; London, Milford, 7s. 6d. net.)

A CRITICAL essay on the uses of the supernatural was meditated by Coleridge for several years, and even promised by him to the readers of 'Biographia Literaria.' His brilliant and erratic mind, alas! never brought the project to fulfilment, and Mr. Whitmore in this study for the Harvard Doctorate is largely a pioneer. His aim is twofold: to show how the tragedians of Greece, Italy, France, and England in ancient and modern times have introduced the supernatural, "and, on the basis of this historical study, to discuss the dramatic and æsthetic value of their methods."

We notice here that Germany is omitted, and thus we fail to get any account of the two parts of Goethe's 'Faust,' which would occur to most cultivated readers as important documents on the subject. Mastery, however, of the large field which Mr. Whitmore has taken is a sufficient business, and we are grateful to him for putting before us in historical sequence a multitude of plays, and explaining their merits and defects. But, like another American thesis, on disguise in the drama, which we reviewed *ante*, p. 99, this one is hampered by its limited point of view. At the end some tentative suggestions are put forth as to a new theory of tragedy to be derived from the supernatural. Such a theory would be more reasonable than one founded on the use of disguise; but frankly we should not expect to learn anything from it. With Aristotle the truly tragic character is a good man failing δι' ἀμαρτιαν τὴν αὐτοῦ. The supernatural merely emphasizes for that man his error. It brings home his sin with a force beyond human means, or it explains it and justifies his suffering when the day for repentance

is past. But conscience may do this without superhuman intervention. The supernatural is not, as Mr. Whitmore hints, essential in a perfect expression of the tragic spirit in drama; it is, for instance, absent from 'King Lear.'

A ghost or divine appearance, whether subjective or objective, we should naturally take as a personification of Nemesis. Mr. Whitmore begins otherwise by noticing an essay of Lafcadio Hearn which leads us little beyond the old tag: "Primus in orbe deos fecit timor." But, of course, it is generally true that "the supernatural terror.... may be defined as the dread of some potentially malevolent power, of incalculable capacity to work evil," and that to work its full effect it must be indefinite and exhibited within a brief compass. It must also fit in with the plot as a constituent force, with an actual influence on the characters, and here, with the American zeal for classification, Mr. Whitmore makes two classes, the "intrinsic" use of the supernatural and the "decorative." The division is crude, and in some cases leads to unsatisfactory results. The discussion of Æschylus is excellent, but when we come to Sophocles, and still more when we come to Euripides, we feel the defects of Mr. Whitmore's method. We learn that "Sophocles is far more concerned with creating effective theatrical situations than with attaining a due relation of supernatural to plot." We should prefer to say that Sophocles deals with problems more intricate than those of Æschylus, and therefore requiring a more elaborate scrutiny into human character. Philoctetes, for instance, is loyal and guiltless; yet he is condemned to years of suffering. His is not a character in which  $\kappa\acute{o}\rho\omicron\varsigma + \dot{\iota}\beta\beta\epsilon\iota\varsigma = \acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\eta$ . He is outside the Æschylean formula.

On Euripides we are referred to a German scholar, and Verrall's views are sharply criticized. Mr. Whitmore has a good word for Athena in the 'Iphigenia in Tauris,' which is, indeed, an essentially romantic piece, with some of the elements of a fairy-tale; but he demolishes to his own satisfaction much of the reputation of Euripides. Regarding a citation of Lucian used by Mr. Norwood as evidence for his rationalization of the 'Bacchæ,' Mr. Whitmore writes: "Lucian has as much bearing on the state of thought in the fifth century B.C. as the editorial page of the New York *Sun* has on the mental habits of the Elizabethans."

Lucian wrote an approximation to good Attic, and was largely concerned with the figures of Attic drama. Are we then to suppose that the New York *Sun* in any part of its esteemed columns approximates to the style of the Elizabethans or is daily deep in Shakespearian characters? We can hardly treat with patience a writer who says of Euripides: "As a matter of fact, his reputation was largely due to his skill in packing moral observations into quotable iambs, and had often little enough to do with any opinion of his ability as a dramatist."

We should be glad to have the name of the ancient Athenian who handed down this "matter of fact," and must decline to consider Euripides as merely incompetent. Doubtless his art was contaminated by rhetoric, as was that of Seneca, who is fairly revealed here as a frigid and ineffective purveyor of the supernatural. Yet Seneca had a long influence, and some trace of his rhetoric may yet linger in the Ghost of 'Hamlet,' whose elaborate explanations always give the present writer a

disturbing sense of unreality, even when, as recently at His Majesty's, they were uttered by a fine, deep voice. In 'Hamlet,' the Ghost starts the whole action; but the play would have been the same if Horatio had been a spectator of the murder and told Hamlet of it. Yet we should have lost an apparition most subtly conceived and introduced, as Mr. Whitmore shows. The extreme cold is an effective touch which was used by Mrs. Oliphant in 'A Beleaguered City' to make her ghosts more impressive. In 'Macbeth' without the witches the chief character would be a mere common murderer for gain, and no doubt Shakespeare was influenced by the views of King James. Sources and topical points Mr. Whitmore occasionally neglects. The vision of Caesar in 'Julius Caesar' is very largely from Plutarch, and so not "a wholly novel handling of the revenge-ghost"; while in 'The Libertine' of Shadwell Coleridge detected a copy of the old Spanish play 'Atheista Fulminato,' which was the first really dramatic treatment of the 'Don Juan' legend. The summary of English influences and traditions is well done, the importance of 'Loirine' and 'The Spanish Tragedy' being duly recognized; and we find under 'The Modern Revival' just appreciations of the skill of Maeterlinck and Mr. W. B. Yeats. In 'Shanwalla,' seen last year in London, Lady Gregory introduces a ghost which is seen by one person only, but has an important part in the action. These Irish plays show, indeed, a notable renaissance in the supernatural after the rapid follies of 'The Castle Spectre.'

At present we have little that can be called serious drama on our stage, and, as Mr. Whitmore truly remarks, "we prefer the surfaces of things to their depths." On the other hand, the supernatural has of late years attracted an immense amount of attention from serious thinkers, and we note that it has a vogue on the most popular stage of to-day—the dramas of the cinematograph. Here mechanical means can produce the most satisfying ghosts so far as presentation is concerned. But in recent plays we have seen conscience is pictured not so often by an isolated supernatural figure recalling the sense of crime to the guilty man as by a momentary repetition of the actual scene in which, some time before, he performed the crime, or began to take the wrong road towards it. In either case the effect is business-like as well as decorative, and represents, in fact, what we started with as a basic idea—the embodiment of Nemesis or conscience, as the reader prefers to put it.

*Bibliographical List of Books, Pamphlets, and Articles connected with Barnsley and the Immediate District.* Compiled by Frank J. Taylor. (Barnsley, Public Library Committee.)

COMPILED as a handbook to the exhibition of local literature which was held to celebrate the completion of twenty-five years' work on the part of the Public Library, this brochure certainly deserves a longer than ephemeral existence. It comprises two lists, the one consisting of classified alphabets of authors and publications, the other being an alphabet of Barnsley printers, whose several works are arranged in chronological order, the earliest date thus recorded being 1809, the year in which C. Greaves printed 'Sermons on Different Subjects,' by S. Horsfall.

The catalogue is a pretty full one as it stands, showing a good body of matter under each class,

and we are told that it does not claim to be complete, owing to the short time in which it had to be put together. Some of the entries do not carry on their face the nature of their connexion with Barnsley, and it might be a good plan, when an extended edition is published, to annotate them as a few have already been annotated. Collectors of local histories will, no doubt, make a note of this bibliography.

*Records of Flixton.* By A. A. Toms, Vicar of the Parish. (London and Bungay, Richard Clay, 2s. 6d.)

THIS is a careful compilation—chronologically arranged—of the most interesting facts connected with Flixton, near Bungay in Suffolk. Flixton has legendary associations with Boadicea, and, as the name indicates, with St. Felix, and, moreover, furnished the site for a rude wooden church erected about 700. The principal centres of its later history were the Augustinian nunnery, known as Flixton Priory (disestablished and appropriated by Wolsey), and Flixton Hall, built in the early seventeenth century by John Tasburgh, to whose family—themselves Roman Catholics—the priory lands had been granted in 1547. Mr. Toms has collected a number of amusing personal details, as well as setting out the main facts connected with the place. A few good illustrations are provided: one is a photograph of the Capt. Boycott of etymological fame, who, between 1887-97, was the agent of the Flixton estate, belonging now to the Adair family.

*Scandinavian Names in Norfolk: Hundred Courts and Mote Hills in Norfolk.* By Walter Rye. (Norwich, Roberts.)

THIS brochure is to be taken in connexion with the writer's 'Popular History of Norfolk,' in which is set out the theory that there was a Scandinavian settlement in Norfolk before the arrival of the Romans. The first part consists of a list of some twenty names of Norfolk villages, extended by cognate place-names derived from books and records, and having added a list of Norfolk place-names compared with names still in use in Denmark. The second part consists of a list of the Norfolk Hundred Courts, annotated with remarks—largely conjectural—as to the sites where these were held.

*The Athenæum* now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

## Notices to Correspondents.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

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.

MR. E. C. MOORE.—Anticipated *ante*, p. 420.

H. K. ST. J. S.—Forwarded.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1916.

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## Notes.

## FOREIGN EDITIONS OF

## DR. EDWARD BROWNE'S 'TRAVELS.'

For some years past I have been making notes of the various editions (especially foreign translations) of Dr. Edward Browne's 'Travels,' and Mr. MALCOLM LETTS's excellent articles on 'Seventeenth-Century Travel in Europe' in the last volume, and his equally admirable 'Contributions to the History of European Travel' in the current volume of 'N. & Q.,' lead me to think that the subjoined bibliographical and other particulars may prove to be of some interest.

The first book published by our author was a 'Discourse of the Original Country, Manners, Government, and Religion of the Cossacks,' a translation issued anonymously in London in 1672, which Dr. Browne, in his next book, owns to having "caused to be printed in English."

The next book was his 'A Brief Account of Some Travels in Hungaria,' and elsewhere, published by Benjamin Tooke in London, 1673, 4to. A French translation of this followed the next year, and a reprint of this appeared in the second volume of A. A. Barba's 'Métallurgie' in 1751.

Then came Browne's 'An Account of Several Travels through a Great Part of Germany in Four Journeys,' also a quarto volume, published by Tooke in 1677.

The copies of both these quartos having been sold, the same "bookseller hath thought fit to reprint them together" in a folio volume, with the author's additions, and "adjoining another Journey through the delightful Country of Lombardy." On the title-page this is described as "the second edition with many additions." Its abridged title is 'A Brief Account of Some Travels in Divers Parts of Europe.' The original title-page had the imprint "London, Printed for Benjamin Tooke . . . MDCLXXXV."; that of a reissue, "London, Printed for Benjamin Tooke, and are to be sold by Thomas Sawbridge . . . 1687."

The book became very popular, and was translated into Dutch, and from Dutch into German. The English text itself was republished in Dr. J. Harris's 'Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca' in 1705 and 1744.

The only Dutch translation I have so far seen is the one made by Jacob Leeuwe Dirckx and published at Amsterdam in 1696, with plates engraved by J. Luyken, which, with two exceptions, differ from those of the English editions. Some of them are a great improvement from an artistic point of view, as, e.g., the one representing the Elector's bear-garden at Dresden. The number of the plates differs in the various copies offered for sale in modern Continental booksellers' catalogues. It was evident to me that there must have been an earlier Dutch edition, because the German version published at Nuremberg in 1686 was, according to the title-page, translated from the Dutch, and has Luyken's plates. On inquiry I am told by Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, the well-known second-hand bookseller at The Hague, that the first Dutch edition was published in 1682; it has also plates, he informs me, by Luyken, but they differ from those of the 1696 edition, which I doubt, as the plates in the German edition of 1686 agree with those of the later Dutch edition, though signed by another artist. Other German editions offered for sale are those of 1685 (offered in a catalogue with a copy of the 1686 edition),



1711, and 1750, but I have not seen any of these. The German bookseller's 'Zuschrift' in the 1686 edition is dated Nuremberg, Dec. 6-18, 1685.

The Dutch and German translators have taken considerable liberties in rendering the English text, and have made numerous additions. Some of the dates, too, have been altered, or added in an arbitrary way. Thus, *e.g.*, according to the translations the travels were begun in 1668 and completed in 1673, and the traveller left Schemnitz on June 13, 1671, when we know that he was there only once, in 1669. All the evidence as to dates may be found in the English author's letters to his father, published by Simon Wilkin in the first volume of Sir Thomas Browne's 'Works' (London, 1836).

As regards dates, dealing with the journey from Venice to Genoa first, the author, in his 'Travels,' states that he left "the ancient City of Padua in the Two Thousand, Seven Hundred and Eighty Fifth Year after its first Foundation, according to their own compute"; but this is a mistake, as according to one of his own letters to his father he left that city on April 15, 1665, and according to the historian of the city, P.R. Giuseppe Cappelletti ('Storia di Padova,' 1874-5), it was founded in 1179 B.C., which for the year 1665 would give the year 2844 *ab urbe (Padua) condita*.

With respect to the other journeys, Dr. Browne left Norwich on Aug. 14, 1668, and reached Vienna on or about Nov. 19 of the same year. The circular tours from Vienna to the mining towns of Upper Hungary and back, from Vienna into Styria, &c., to Friuli and back, the trip from Vienna to Larissa and back, and, finally, his return journey from Vienna to England *via* Hamburg, coming to an anchor in Margaret Road on Christmas Day, were all made in 1669. The only other journey described in his book, that from Cologne to London *via* modern Belgium, was made in 1673, as stated in the book itself.

The accounts of the journeys described in the 1673 edition were translated into Hungarian from the French version of 1674, and published by the late Stephen Szamota, fully annotated, in a collection of 'Ancient Travels in Hungary and the Balkan Peninsula, 1054-1717' (Budapest, 1891). According to him, Dr. Browne's description of his journeys is not only the longest, but also the most interesting in the collection.

It is therefore a great pity, we may add, that Browne did not leave a record of what

he saw in other parts of Europe. Many of his original sketches and some of his rough notes—several of them unpublished—are preserved in the MS. Department of the British Museum in two volumes marked Add. MSS. Nos. 5233 and 5234.

L. L. K.

### BORDEAUX IN 1739.

THE letter here transcribed is addressed by Ephraim Chambers, F.R.S., to Thomas Longman. It forms part of a collection of MSS., letters, &c., illustrating the history of Canonbury Tower, where the writer died the following year.

Bordeaux July ye 26th

DEAR SIR

N.S. 1739

I Wonder how it happens, I have been so long without writing to you: Yours of the 23d. of March lyes still by me unanswered. I know not where to lay the fault: My heart, I know, had no part in it: nor can I tax my memory w<sup>th</sup> the least remissness on y<sup>r</sup> account—Till ye truth can be clear'd up, give me leave to congratulate you on Mrs. Longmans recovery, on ye new Chateau, on ye quick sale of Cyclepedia, and on divers other articles of comfortable importance contain'd in y<sup>r</sup> last, none of w<sup>ch</sup> but deserved a letter of Compliment a-part, especially Mrs. Longman's escape, w<sup>ch</sup> alone merited twenty. I thank Dr. Shaw, as well as y<sup>r</sup> Self, for ye Share each contributed to it. The good designs, also, w<sup>ch</sup> you have formed in my behalf, claim my best acknowledgements, be the Success of 'em what it will.

You see by my date y<sup>t</sup> I am at ye fountain of claret: yet you are not immediately to Conclude I drink nothing but Nectar and Ambrosia, I have no where met worse Wine y<sup>n</sup> here: And tho we have chateau-margoo for 8 sous a bottle, & Grave & Pontai Wines for 5 or 6, the liquer chiefly drunk here, at this season, for pleasure, is small beer. A bottle of this costs as much as two of wine; & it would not be dear, were it half so good as y<sup>r</sup> common table-beer at London. Here is also some Bristol & Hull beer, but this is too potent for French Noddles, who are forced to Drink it with double ye quantity of Water. I suppose you are now busy among y<sup>r</sup> Builders! 'Twill be a trouble some time to you; but 'tis a trouble which a Man will hardly have above once in his life. The Prettiest country-houses I have seen in France, are here about Bordeaux: But they belong chiefly to ye English & Dutch Merch<sup>ts</sup>. For as to ye chateaux of ye French, they are poor Things. One hardly sees anything y<sup>t</sup> deserves ye name of a Gentlemans seat in all France, unless it be a few near Paris, belonging to ye Princes of ye blood &c w<sup>ch</sup> are rather consider'd as Palaces, than as Country seats. Yet ye French have all their Country houses: scarce a Burgher, or even Villager but has his little *maison de campagne*. Round all ye great Cities in ye South of France, these swarm beyond all belief. 'Tis computed, there are not less y<sup>n</sup> 40 thousand in ye single neighbourhood of Marseilles. Yet these are none

of 'em inhabited, nor are they built for dwelling houses. Their only use is on acct of the *Racotte* or crop. For ye Lands of France, you may please to observe, are not possess'd, like those of Engl'd, by Country gentlemen, and Farmers who live upon 'em: but by the inhabitants of Towns & Villages. Not a shop-keeper, or handicraft, scarce a Cobler but has a little Estate in Land, consisting of at least a Vineyard, with sometimes a bit of arable. There are many thous'ds of these *Biens* or Estates w'ch are not worth above half-a-crown p. ann. a-piece. But to ye better sort of 'em, there is also belonging a little house, w'th a Garden & a barn. Hither, then, do ye owners repair in July, to over-see ye reaping and threshing of their corn, & in September, to gather & press their Grapes: After w'ch they shut up their doors, & rarely go near 'em, unless to make Collation. The reason of all this is resolvable into ye humour of ye French, who cannot bear to be alone. Solitude & Silence are desolation and death to 'em. Their only pleasure is to Shine in ye Eyes of others, and where there is no person to admire their witt, their person, or their dress, they are undone. Hence it is, that their country people cannot live, like ours, dispersed in single houses and Farms; but their Peasants and Farmers either get into ye Cities near at them, or they form towns and Villages among 'emselves: From these ye plough-man goes out daily w'th his team, and the shepherd w'th his flock, in ye morning, and return w'th 'em at Night, to Shelter within the walls. Tis for ye like reason y't you find their Gentry, rather than live Solitary in their Own Chateaux, will pig into any little hole in a neighbouring town, and let their Country houses go to ruin.

The French are a people born for society, & have cultivated ye art of being agreeable in it, beyond all other People. Tis almost ye only art they do study; As, in reality, to this are reducible almost all ye pleasures they enjoy. Their own Families afford 'em no Entertainment: As soon as a French man is up in a Morning, he throws himself out of doors, & quarters himself on ye public at least till noon. The first crowd he can thrust his head into, he is happy. In Towns & Villages where there are no houses of rendezvous to repair to, He posts himself at ye corner of some street, with his back to ye Wall, till some other person comes by in ye same circumstances. These fall into chat, and are soon joyn'd by two or three more: Thus by degrees is formed what they call a *Calotte*, w'ch is gaining & losing in bulk till twelve o'clock, when ye assembly breaks up, & all repair to dinner. They set long at table, and after rising make their parties at Cards, w'ch employ 'em till supper; After w'ch is ye fine time for walking: Accordingly they sally out in ye dusk, men & women, linked arm in arm, and walk, talk, make love, sing & dance till past midnight.

Englishmen who come into France are apt to think ye Country uninhabited; because they do not everywhere meet with houses dispersed, as in England. A man will frequently travel eight or ten miles without seeing anything like a house. When he quits one town or village, he may generally take his leave of mankind till he arrives at ye next. Yet is France, taking one part w'th another, better peopled than England. In reality it swarms with Inhabitants: every country town & Village is a fruitful beehive, where a multitude

of people is crouded into ye least compass. Their towns make no figure: a scurvy place seemingly not comparable to one of our worst market-towns, shall contain three times as many Inhabitants. Pezenas, a Village where I lived some time, w'ch does not stand on much more ground y'n Colney-hatch, contains, I dare say, more people than St. Albans. In Languedoc & Provence One every where meets with miserable holes in ye clefts of Mountains, & rocks, w'ch for Inhabitants would outnumber some of our Shire-towns.

The reason is, y't the french live close: They croud as near one another as they can get. Their streets are so narrow, y't an Ass loaden w'th Wood will clear 'em from end to end, & drive every soul in a-doors: And their houses are so high y't you generally have four or five families over one another's heads. For a single family to have a whole house, is a thing hardly known, except among people of ye first rate. Every story is intended for a separate family, and has all Accommodations accordingly. Hence it is that their towns are very dirty, & in winter very-dark & Cold. But they think all this more than atoned for, by their being cool, & keeping out of ye Sun in Summer. This is certainly ill judged: for ye closeness & crookedness of ye streets, if it keep out ye sun, keeps out ye Wind, & prevents y't free-Ventilation of ye air w'ch would cool 'em: so y't they lose as much by their contrivance as they gain, & make their mansions unpleasant into ye bargain. This they seem to be growing sensible of; so ye most of ye towns built of late, are in another tast, quite open & airy. As ye old ones decay, they will all be reformed to this model; But it will be many ages first: For ye French Towns are almost im-mortal. They are built excessively massive & Solid, most of 'em of Free-stone; so that they defy both time & fire. Their ordinary houses will stand four or five hundred years. The Walls and everything about them are treble ye strength & thickness of ours; and the timber is in proportion: indeed, it needs it, considering ye load it has to sustain; for the Floors are all paved, up to ye very Garrets. The Worst article in them is ye Windows, Which are rarely glazed. In ye Lyonnais & Dauphiny they are generally paper'd, W'ch is said to be done in favour of ye Manufacturers of gold & silver stuffs, & brocades w'ch abound here. Tis pretended, y't ye light of a glass window dazzles, and disturbs ye Workman. But if this were all, I do not see why ye houses of ye Nobility should have no other y'n paper windows. But 'tis still worse in most other Provinces, where you have neither glass nor paper, nor anything to defend you but wooden *volets*, or shutters: So y't you must either sit in the Dark, or w'th y'r windows open to all Weathers.

I Propose to set out tomorrow for Rochel(le), & Nantes, in my way to Paris. I have been here five weeks, W'ch is much too long, occasion'd by a mistake in a remittance of Money to Me. This has thrown me into ye very hottest, & worst part of ye year for travelling. But my motions will not be very quick, nor my journeys long. The banks of ye Loire, when once I can reach 'em, will yield me Shelter & refreshment. There will be no great Vintage this year, in these parts: The Frost about Bordeaux, and ye Hail in most other provinces have made great slaughter among ye vines.

Remember me to all Friends. My best wishes are with Mrs. Longman. Forget not to make

my compliments to all who ask after me, & especially to Mrs. Berrisford. I know not what is become of Dr. Shaw, nor how to direct to him.

I am, Dear Sir,  
Your ever affectionate Friend & humble Servant,  
EPH. CHAMBERS.

P.S.—I know not whether I shall have opportunity for writing to you again before I reach Paris. You may direct to me thus: Mons'r Martin, Marchand Flamand, au Café de Battiste, vis à vis la Comédie Française, Fauxbourg St. Germain à Paris—pour faire tenir à Mons'r Chambers gentilhomme Anglois.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

### PHILIP JAMES BAILEY.

(See *ante*, p. 324.)

In *The Academy* for May 11, 1901, appeared a letter from me which resulted in reviving my personal recollection of Philip James Bailey, the author of 'Festus.' It was as follows:—

To 'The Academy.'

SIR,—The common belief that P. J. Bailey had ended his career far back in the nineteenth century was, I confess, shared by me until three years ago, and it is only lately that I knew he has just completed his 85th birthday. My enlightenment in regard to his long life dates back from a call I made on an aged printer or compositor who now inhabits a certain almshouse at Gloucester, and was formerly employed at Nottingham (as he told me) to set up the type for the poet's 'Festus.' I listened to his resuscitation story (as it appeared to me at the time) incredulously; but the printer Shepherd was quite positive—and his memory apparently unailing—that 'Festus' Bailey still lived.

It may interest some people to hear that the poet was travelling in Italy thirty years ago, and happened to be living for a few days in the Villa Belvedere at Castellammare di Stabia, near Naples, during the great eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 1872. He occupied a bedroom next door to mine; and being in a weak and nervous condition of health, his wife sought for my assistance to administer restoratives to him when the roar and fury of the volcano had caused him to show signs of faintness.

It was only after the event that I learned the name of my neighbour the poet, whose 'Festus' I had read and admired as a youth more than 20 years before. Since the poem was published in 1839 vague memories of its many merits have sadly outlived it.

I quote 'L'Envoi' of 'Festus' as it rings almost prophetically of the author's lingering old age:—

Read this, world! he who writes is dead to thee;  
But still lives in these leaves....  
A few bright seeds; he sowed them—hoped them  
truth;

The autumn of that seed is in these pages.

Also the opening words put into the mouth of the Deity have found realization:—

Eternity has snowed its years upon them;  
And the white winter of their age is come.

WILLIAM MERCER.

I append copies of two letters which I received from the poet. The earlier appeared in *The Bath Chronicle* of Sept. 18, 1902:—

'FESTUS' BAILEY, LL.D.

To the Editor of 'The Bath Chronicle.'

SIR,—The death of 'Festus' Bailey, at 86 years of age, brings to my memory the letter I wrote to *The Academy* on the 11th May, 1901, wherein I recounted the manner of our chance meeting in 1872 at Villa Belvedere, Castellammare, near Naples, 30 years before. His acknowledgment was very gracious, and perhaps might please your readers, as it certainly did me, so I place it at your disposal. What he alludes to as "a nearly fatal mishap" possibly a future biographer may be able to relate. His visit to Italy apparently proved "a chapter of accidents," and was followed (as he writes) by "another narrow escape" at Whitby, in Yorkshire:—

The Elms, Ropewalk, Park, Nottingham,  
20th May, 1901.

Dear Mr. Mercer,—Be kind enough to accept the thanks of 30 years, or thereabouts, in what may be called "deferred annuities." But although I had several times met your name in connexion with literary matters, I could not be certain in the absence of an address, and my name might be utterly unknown to yourself, along with the circumstances which by a nearly fatal accident, or rather mishap, brought us together at the same table at Castellammare. My wife always gave me to understand that, though in the midst of momentary confusion, it was you who had the promptitude to send without a moment's delay for the nearest medical man. On his arrival he immediately ordered the application of refrigeratives, and accordingly, as there was no ice to be had, but plenty of snow, my head was soon enveloped in manifold bandages of that candid element, and so effectually that you would be scarcely surprised to see very considerable relics of that welcome restorative. Our journey, after my recovery, was continued to Sorrento; but the picturesque cliffs, the orangeries, and possibly the saddening associations of the place, though all more or less interesting, could not remove my desire to return home. At Venice we met Sir F. J. Reed, in St. Mark's Place, along with several of his family, which was a pleasant reunion for Mrs. Bailey. Then followed Paris, London, Nottingham, and Whitby (another narrow escape), but I must not tire you. Receive again my warmest thanks for kindnesses while I live, and for the kindly spirit which dictated your communication to *The Academy*.

Believe me, always faithfully yours,

(Signed) PHILIP JAS. BAILEY.

Later on the venerable poet sent me the last edition of 'Festus,' "to make me re-acquainted

with my old favourite in a newer form," as he described the gift.

Lastly, Mr. Bailey sent me his own photograph, which I treasure among my jewels always.

WILLIAM MERCER.

P.S.—Since writing above, I learn that when Mr. Bailey was at Castellammare he was suffering from a sunstroke, aggravated by the great eruption of Vesuvius in 1872. His accident (alluded to by him in his letter) at Whitby, consisted of his being carried away by the tide in swimming, when exhausted.—W. M.

The other is reprinted from *The Western Daily Press* of Bristol, Sept. 16, 1902:—

'FESTUS' BAILEY, LL.D.

SIR,—The reviewer of the poem of 'Festus' in *The Standard* of 8th inst. erroneously writes that the last edition was published in 1889. I think the following letters of the author will controvert the statement thus made:—

The Elms, Ropewalk,  
Park, Nottingham, 7th June, 1901.

Dear Mr. Mercer.—Do not look out for any old copy of 'Festus.' There is a new edition now in the press. As soon as it appears (I expect in a few weeks) it will give me great pleasure to make you re-acquainted with an old favourite in a newer form.—Believe me always truly yours,

(Signed) PH. J. BAILEY.

I duly received a further letter from Mr. Bailey, dated seven days later, containing this paragraph:—

"I have received a copy of 'Festus,' and will despatch the same to-morrow, with the inscription you refer to."

Accordingly this very latest edition (1901) is now in my possession, together with an admirable inscribed photograph of the venerable poet.

Those curious to learn the motive of Mr. Bailey's kind gifts to me will find its origin in a letter which I wrote, to *The Academy* dated 11th May, 1901.

His reply to the same repaid my poor services to him 30 years ago a hundredfold. However, such marks of regard are the salt of our lives as we slowly sink below the horizon ourselves.

WILLIAM MERCER.

Netherley Hall, Mathon, Malvern, 10th September, 1902.

These letters concluded our direct correspondence. WILLIAM MERCER.

PISCINA.—I think it likely that many besides myself have sometimes wondered what could be the connexion between a fishpond and the water-drain found in our ancient churches and now commonly called a piscina. The sense-connexion is not shown in the 'N.E.D.,' where the earliest quotation for the ecclesiastical use of the term is of the date 1793. The Middle English term was "lavatory," as appears in four quotations

under that word in the 'N.E.D.' Durandus, who died about 1333, says: "Prope altare . . . collocatur piscina seu lauacrum . . . in qua manus lauantur" ('Rationale,' lib. i. cap. i. sect. 30). It was used for the ceremonial washings of the priest's hands at certain times before, during, or at the end of the mass, which times were different in the various rites. It was also used for the rinsing of the chalice after the priest had consumed the ablutions. Hence it is that we sometimes find only one drain and sometimes two, and where there are two the one specially intended for the priest's hands is sometimes larger, and projects from the face of the wall. The Roman term is *sacrarium*, and the same word is used in the Hereford and some copies of the *Sarum Missal*. Thus in Hereford, after the ablutions, "eat ad sacrarium et lavet manus"; and in a missal quoted by Martene ('De Ant. Eccl. Ritibus,' lib. i. cap. iv. art. xii., end of Ordo xxii.): "Postea lavet manus ad piscinam dicendo: Lavabo inter innocentes," &c. Thus we see that the words "piscina," "lavatory," and "sacrarium," all denote the same thing.

And now for the sense-history of "piscina," as it suggests itself to me. It means: (1) A fishpond. (2) Any pool of water; it is used eighteen times in the Vulgate Bible for pools, including the *probatica piscina*, or sheep pool of Bethesda. (3) Anything made to hold a large quantity of water, particularly the great fonts in the baptisteries of St. John Lateran, Pisa, Ravenna, &c., capable of holding ten or a dozen adult persons. The application of the term to fonts would be promoted by the idea expressed by Tertullian: "Nos pisciculi secundum  $\epsilon\chi\theta\acute{o}\nu$  nostrum in aqua nascimur." Indeed, Optatus expressly gives this mystical reason for the font being called piscina. The same term was early applied to a basin on the south of the altar in which the priest washed his hands before the eucharistic rite (Smith and Cheetham's 'Dict. Chr. Ant.,' under 'Piscina'). It was also applied to holy-water basins, some of which were, and are, as large as our fonts, or larger. I forget where it was that I once saw a very large one, in which there were sculptured fishes at the bottom of the water. (4) From these large receptacles for water to be used for sacramental or ceremonial ablutions, the term would easily pass on to the small perforated basins in niches that we so constantly see in our ancient churches, the lineal descendants of the much larger basins used in earlier times, as our fonts are of those

of the earliest type, which were the immediate successors of rivers and natural pools.

Since writing the above note I have remembered one important link in the chain of evidence that I had omitted, namely, the baptismal tanks in the Coptic churches, sunk below the floor-level, *e.g.*, at Old Cairo. And in the Basilica of St. Stephen, by the Tomba dei Pancratii, near Rome, is a square baptistery with a sunk font in the centre, for baptism by immersion (Murray's 'Rome,' 1894, p. 415). These baptismal tanks may well have been called "piscinæ."

J. T. F.

Durham.

JANE AUSTEN'S 'PERSUASION.'—In the Preface to 'Persuasion' in J. M. Dent & Co.'s edition of Miss Austen's novels, edited by R. Brinley Johnson (I quote from the third edition, 1893), there is this reference to the cancelled chapters:—

"But she afterwards wrote chapters x. and xi. as we now have them, which are thus the latest, and certainly not the least brilliant, part of her works."

I do not know what other editors have said about these chapters, but in 'Jane Austen, her Life and Letters: a Family Record,' by W. and R. A. Austen-Leigh, 1913, exactly the same mistake is copied from J. E. Austen-Leigh's 'Memoir,' p. 157:—

"The tenth and eleventh chapters of 'Persuasion,' then, rather than the actual winding-up of the story, contain the latest of her printed compositions."

In the 'Memoir,' too (1906 edition, pp. 167 and 180), the "Cancelled Chapter" is called "Chap. X," and at the end of it is the statement: "Then follows Chapter XI., *i.e.*, XII. in the published book." Of course, what really follows in the published book is chap. xxiv., and the new chapters are chaps. xxii. and xxiii.

G. E. P. A.

SMUGGLERS' HELL-FIRE CLUBS.—During the eighteenth century on the south-west coast of Scotland, in the numerous places where contraband trade was carried on, the smugglers formed Hell-Fire Clubs, which served as a sort of trust to buy back goods seized by the authorities, to arrange future business, and to rejoice after a successful coup ('The Minister of Dour' and 'The Back o' Beyont,' by S. R. Crockett). The clubs probably took their name from the fires lit by sympathizers to aid the landing of cargoes, the meetings being held in ruined castles or caves near the seashore; the

clubs existed in Ayrshire, Galloway, and Fife (Chambers, 'Traditions of Edinburgh,' 1869, p. 70; Rogers, 'Social Life in Scotland,' vol. ii. p. 411; Trotter, 'Galloway Sketches').

In the parish of Dundonald, the centre of the smugglers' activity, these fires were regularly lighted; recent writers connect them with the Beltane or Beltein fires. In the parish church was the gallery known as the "smugglers' loft," where these traders sat on the Sabbath with their wives, "highly respected by all the worshippers" ('Social Life in Scotland in the Eighteenth Century,' Graham, 1899, vol. ii. p. 262).

I am indebted to MR. R. M. HOGG for much help. Any further information will be welcomed.

J. ARDAGH.

35 Church Avenue, Drumcondra, Dublin.

PEMBROKESHIRE FARM-NAMES.—Odd instances of peculiar names in this respect are the following: Dumping Dale, Addle Pits, Frog's Hole, Frog's Hall, Pig's Parade, Slow-worm's Nest.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

ERASMUS SAUNDERS, WINCHESTER SCHOLAR, who entered the College from Ewell, Surrey, aged 12, in 1547, was the second son of William Saunder, Esq., of Ewell, one of the Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Goods, 1553, High Sheriff of Surrey, 1556, by Jane his wife, daughter and coheir of William Merston or Marston of Surrey, and widow of Nicholas Myne or Mynd of Norfolk (Kirby, 'Winchester Scholars,' p. 127; Berry, 'Surrey Genealogies,' p. 42). He proceeded to New College in due course, but vacated his Fellowship, presumably as a Protestant, in Cardinal Pole's visitation of 1556. He married Janet, daughter and heir of William Barret of Tenby, and became Mayor of Tenby in 1577 (Dasent, 'Acts of the Privy Council,' x. 147, 166). He was in the Fleet as a Papist in 1579, 1580, and 1583, and was still in prison as a recusant in 1592 (Styrye, 'Annals,' II. ii. 660; 'Catholic Rec. Soc. Publ.,' i. 60; ii. 223, 229; 'Cal. Cecil MSS.,' iv. pp. 267, 272). In the last year he is described as of Ewell, and as of the parish of St. Bridget in the ward of Farringdon Without, London. He had a son named Nicholas, who lived at Trenollet in Carmarthenshire.

On Dec. 18, 1592, one Erasmus Sanders or Sander of the diocese of Norwich left the English College at Rheims for the English College at Douay, and in the January following matriculated at the university

there. He was again at Rheims from April 15 to 25, 1593, when he returned to Douay ('Records of the English Catholics, Douay Diaries,' pp. 248, 249, 250, 280). Probably this was another son.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

CASANOVA IN ENGLAND. (See 10 S. viii. 443, 491; ix. 116; xi. 437; 11 S. ii. 386; iii. 242; iv. 382, 461; v. 123, 484; 12 S. i. 121, 185, 285.)—In a letter to the Senator Francesco I. Morosini, brother of Francesco II. Lorenzo Morosini, procurator, one of the Venetian envoys to England in 1763, Casanova says:—

"Please tell your august brother that I have seen him in Paris in the beginning of June, 1793, without having been able to approach him, and that upon my arrival in London on the 14th of the same month I have heard of him."—'Casanova's Correspondence,' published by Ravà and Gugitz, Munich, 1913, p. 97.

June 14, 1763, took on a Tuesday, but Casanova, in his 'Mémoires' (Garnier, vi. 343, 353), says he arrived in London "towards evening" on the Monday, i.e., June 13.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

### 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.

'VANITY FAIR.'—How many issues were there of the first edition of 'Vanity Fair'? Most booksellers, speaking of the first issue, say that "it contains the woodcut of Lord Steyne which was suppressed in later issues." It is certainly incorrect to say the woodcut was suppressed in all but the first issue. I have a copy in the exact state in which it was purchased on publication by my grandfather, which contains everything except the rustic letters.

ASTLEY TERRY, Major-General.

Bath.

WRIGHT: PAYNE: WILDER.—In 1634 arms were granted to Wright (of London, Northampton, and Surrey) similar to arms on a tomb erected to Judge Gore in Tashinny Churchyard, co. Longford, Ireland. Alexander and Capt. John Payne, who settled in Longford, were related to General Sankey. Samuel Payne, a grandson, married Catherine Wilder about 1735.

I shall be glad of information about the descendants of any of the above.

E. C. FINLAY.

1729 Pine Street, San Francisco.

ELI COMYN OF NEWBOLD COMYN.—He lived *temp.* Edward III. What were his arms? Whom did he marry? And if his wife was an heiress, what were the arms of her family? I shall be glad to have particulars of any quarterings to which Eli Comyn was entitled.

R. VAUGHAN GOWER.

Boughton Colemers, Matfield, Kent.

'WANTED A GOVERNESS.'—I shall be glad to learn who wrote some clever verses thus entitled, and describing the qualifications the applicant should possess. The opening lines are:—

A governess wanted—well fitted to fill

The post of tuition with competent skill—

In a gentleman's family highly genteel.

Superior attainments are quite indispensable.

The verses date evidently from the forties of the last century.

B. B—T.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—The following lines are part of some noble verses on those who have fallen in their country's service. I shall be glad to have the words of the whole poem, and to learn who wrote it:—

Where shall England find her own?

The desert places are her sanctuaries;

The five lands and the seven seas

Shall answer for her when the trumpet is blown.

WILLIAM PEARCE.

Perrott House, Pershore.

Browsing the other day in an old volume of 'N. & Q.' I came across (5 S. ix. 129) a request for the authorship of a quotation to which, apparently, no reply was offered. The quotation is so singularly appropriate just now that I am tempted to repeat the query R. C. A. P. asked thirty-eight years ago.

Who is the author of the lines,

Instead of useful works, like Nature's, grand,

Enormous cruel wonders crush the land?

W. E. WILSON.

Hawick.

PICTURES BY GEORGE ROBERTSON.—On Feb. 1, 1788, John & Josiah Boydell of 90 Cheapside, London, published five large line engravings after a series of pictures painted by George Robertson, shortly before his death, in the neighbourhood of Iron Bridge, Shropshire, the engravers being James Pittler, Wilson Lowry, and Francis Chesham. These somewhat scarce prints are thus inscribed:—

1. "A View of the Iron Bridge taken from the Madeley side of the River Severn, near Colebrook Dale in the County of Salop. This Bridge was



erected in 1779. It is the first that was ever made of Cast Iron only. The abutments are stone and cover'd with plates of Iron. The Road over the Bridge is 24 feet wide, the span of the Arch is 100 feet and 6 Inches, and the height from the Base line to the Center is 40 feet, the weight of the Iron employed in the whole Bridge is 378 Ton and a half. All the principle [*sic*] parts were erected in the course of three Months, without the least obstruction in the navigation of the River."

2. "A View of Lincoln Hill, with the Iron Bridge in the Distance. Taken from the side of the River Severn."

3. "An Iron Work for Casting of Cannon, and a Boreing Mill. Taken from the Madeley side of the River Severn. Shropshire."

4. "The Inside of a Smelting House, at Broseley, Shropshire."

5. "A View of the Mouth of a Coal Pit near Broseley, in Shropshire."

Can any of your correspondents kindly inform me in whose possession the original pictures now are?

ERNEST H. H. SHORTING.

Broseley, Shropshire.

BANDELLO IN SPANISH, 1584.—I should be extremely grateful if any of your readers could give me any information respecting an edition of Bandello in Spanish printed in Madrid, and dated on the first leaf 1584. English bibliographers ignore this book, although it is of great Shakespearian interest, containing as it does the story of Romeo and Juliet. This 1584 edition seems unknown even to Spanish bibliographers, only a later edition (1589) being chronicled in Salvo's bibliography of Spanish books. Bandello's version served Lope de Vega for his play of 'Castelvines and Monteses,' no doubt adapted from the Spanish translation. I should like to know if a copy of this book can be seen in any public library, and am desirous of obtaining a list of early editions of it.

MAURICE JONAS.

PORTRAIT OF SIR GEORGE DOWNING.—As is well known, the elder Sir George Downing was a member of the first class (1642) that graduated at Harvard College. Is there in existence a portrait of him? And if there is, where is it, and in whose possession?

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

PIN-PRICKED LACE PATTERNS.—I am told that old pillow-lace makers worked from designs pricked on skin or parchment with pins in several degrees of fineness, made specially for the purpose. Is this so? and are such old patterns or prickings preserved in districts where pillow-lace is made? The lace-makers worked, no doubt, from designs; but were the designs headwork, or from

cleverly arranged pinpricks? One old lady seen at work with the lace pins or bobbins was understood to imply that she worked from what she had in her head, and varied the patterns from fancy.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

PLAYING CARDS SIXTY YEARS AGO.—In Buckle's 'Life of Disraeli,' vol. iv. p. 87, is a letter dated July 13, 1857, to Mrs. Brydges Williams. In it, referring to the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, Disraeli recalls the fact that General Anson, the Commander-in-Chief in India, had long been considered the finest whist-player in Europe. He proceeds thus:—

"Some were doubting whether Anson had sufficient experience: the native army in revolt, the ancient capital of Hindostan in the possession of the rebels, and the Great Mogul declared Sovereign! I said that for my part I had confidence in George Anson because he had seen the Great Mogul so often on the ace of spades that he would know how to deal with him. All the world laughed very much, and Mrs. Anson sent off the joke to the General."

What was it that he had seen on the ace of spades?

H. D. ELLIS.

Conservative Club.

'A WORKING-MAN'S WAY IN THE WORLD.'—I should be deeply obliged to any of my fellow-readers who could enlighten me concerning the author of this work. It was published anonymously in London somewhere about 1870.

PAUL STANISLAUS.

Leeds.

[The late MR. W. E. A. AXON stated in 'N. & Q.' for Feb. 20, 1869, that the book was published in 1854, and that the author was Charles Manby Smith.]

LATIN CONTRACTIONS.—In some Admiralty accounts of 1627 I find the following:—

Sma tot<sup>us</sup> expoitort.

Sma Onens ut supra  
et remanet clare.

What are the two words "expoitortū" and "Onens"? The first is expenditure—the second receipts.

In a certificate of the names, qualities, &c., of residents in a Cornish parish chargeable to the Poll Bill (no date, but apparently late seventeenth or early eighteenth century), following the name of the head of the family, his wife and children, frequently come such entries as "P<sup>li</sup> one maideservant 20s. wages," or "P<sup>li</sup> his mother and sister." The writing is very clear, and there seems no likelihood of misreading. I shall be grateful for an extension of "P<sup>li</sup>."

YGREC.

**FLEMISH MOTTO.**—What was the Flemish motto of the old Counts of Flanders?

'Burke' says that our family is the only British family that has a Flemish motto—that of the Counts of Flanders; but 'Burke' has lost trace of what it was.

I have searched the Cambridge University Library in vain for it.

E. HYACINTH. TOTTENHAM,  
Vicar of Shepreth.

**THE LUMBER TROOP, FETTER LANE.**—Will some reader kindly refer me to any work describing the purposes and history of this convivial society? It had its Troop Hall at the Falcon Tavern, Fetter Lane.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

**ROBERT SOUTHEY.**—According to the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' liii. 284, "his mother, Margaret Hill, belonged to a good Herefordshire family." I should be glad to know where this Herefordshire family was seated, and the names of both her parents.

G. F. R. B.

## Replies.

### "DESCENDANTS' DINNERS."

(12 S. i. 410.)

A GATHERING of persons of the name of King took place at the Rummer Tavern in Whitechapel on May 29, 1703. Admittance was by ticket costing 2s. 6d. The ticket, a copy of which is before me, has on it the royal arms, and sixteen different coats of arms of persons named King, including those of Bromley, co. Kent; Midhurst, co. Sussex; the following counties—Essex (2), Bucks (2), Lincolnshire, Suffolk, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and Berks; likewise King, Bishop of London and Chichester; King, Lord Kingston in Ireland; King of London; King, Alderman of Coventry; King, Rouge Dragon, Pursuivant of Arms; and King of Weston Patrick, Hants, &c. It is thus inscribed:—

"A General Meeting of the Surname of King, being Appointed to be Held at Mr. John King's, at the Rummer Tavern in White-Chappel, London, on Saturday the 29th of this Instant May, 1703, being the Anniversary in Memory of the happy Restoration of King Charles the 2d. and the Royal Family. You are earnestly desired to be there by Twelve of the Clock precisely, by your most humble Servants, Robert King, Gent., James King, Herald Painter, John King, Vintner, Stewards. Pay for the Ticket 2s. 6d. and bring it for your Admittance."

An illustration of the ticket appeared in *The English Illustrated Magazine* for April, 1901, in an article on 'Proclamations and Broad-sides.'

A modern instance is that of the dinner of Barlow families held at the Hotel Cecil on Dec. 14, 1906, Sir Thos. Barlow, the famous physician to the Royal Household, being in the chair. The main object of the gathering was to compare notes as to the family tree, and to collect funds in order that the common pedigree might be traced; but no details were given of the convivial function to any one who was not a Barlow. References to the banquet appeared in the press at the time, the more interesting accounts being in *The Daily News* of Dec. 13, and *The Daily Chronicle* and *The Daily Express* of Dec. 15.

In August, 1906, the Shaw family held a great picnic in New Jersey; and in the previous year some hundreds of members of the Watson family gathered for a picnic at Watertown, U.S.A.

I have other references to such reunions, but, owing to a recent move, cannot place my hands upon them just now.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

Thornhill, Hermon Hill, Wanstead.

There is mention of one of these gatherings in a sermon, a print of which is in the British Museum Library:—

"The Gregorian Account or the Spiritual Watch. A sermon preached to the Society of the Gregories dwelling in and about the city of London, and assembled in the Church of St. Michael, Cornhill, June 19th, 1673. By Francis Gregory, D.D., Rector of Hambleton, in the County of Bucks, one of his Sacred Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. London: Printed by E. Flesher, for Richard Royston, Bookseller to his most Sacred Majesty. 1673."

Prefixed to the sermon is an Epistle Dedicatory

"to my esteemed friends, Capt. Jeremie Gregory, Citizen and Goldsmith of London, and Mr. Philip Gregory, Citizen and Mercer, Stewards of the Gregories Feast, the 19th of June, 1673, and the rest of that Loving Society."

What could be gathered concerning this particular family function was printed in 1908 in *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, vol. xxi. 130-33, appended to a paper, 'Notes on the Society of Gregorians.' W. B. H.

See 1 S. x.; 3 S. iii.; 8 S. ix. and x.; 11 S. ix. At one reference the Smith gathering is mentioned as occurring about 1630.

Some of the family associations were not only for feasting, but for benevolent purposes to assist poorer brethren of the same name, similar to county associations. Many gatherings took place in the U.S.A.; for instance,

in 1881, Palmer: in 1904, Lewis; in 1907, Fogg. Of the Howe family a meeting was proposed for U.S. and Canada, and it is said 8,000 were expected.

In Scotland was there not a Buchanan Society or Club—also one for the clan Lindsay?

I also remember hearing of the Bassetts and Ellises or Evanses having family meetings.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

The great Smith banquet will be found referred to at 1 S. x. 463.

A banquet by members of the King family apparently took place on May 29, 1703. This was referred to by MR. DANIEL HIPWELL at 7 S. vii. 488. A photographic reproduction of the card of admission to the latter was given in *The English Illustrated Magazine* (p. 88) for April, 1901. I took descriptions of the seventeen coats of arms with which the card was ornamented. These are at the service of your correspondent, if desired.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL: WUNDERER (12 S. i. 301).—Near the end of his interesting account of J. D. Wunderer's diary, MR. MALCOLM LETTS quotes the traveller's reflection on the storm, "He who cannot pray, let him go to sea; he will learn God's might and power and His unspeakable majesty." The first part of this was a proverbial saying.

No. 2785 in Binder's 'Novus Thesaurus Adagiorum Latinorum' is

Qui nescit orare, vadat ad mare.

This is taken from O. W. Schonheim's 'Proverbia illustrata et applicata in usum Juventutis illustris,' Leipzig, 1728.

In J. J. Grynaeus's 'Adagia,' 1629, p. 776, the saying is found in the form

Qui nescit orare, ascendat mare.

It is one of forty-two proverbs which are given at the end of the book and described as "turbam quandam proverbiorum e mediis triviis petitam."

The story of the Lapp wizard selling mariners winds in a knotted rope is a curious parallel to the passage in the 'Odyssey,' x. 19 sqq., where Odysseus receives from Æolus a bag of winds fastened by a silver cord. In the elaborate German commentary of Ameis (10th ed., 1895) there is a bare mention of the fact that the Lapps gave seamen bags and skins with winds enclosed

in them; but the late Prof. J. E. B. Mayor, in his commentary on 'The Narrative of Odysseus,' 1873, pp. 132, 133, has a characteristic and delightful note, in which he draws on Agatharchides, Eratosthenes, Suidas, Tzetzes's commentary on Lycophron, Hippocrates, Apollonius of Tyana, Gervase of Tilbury, and other authorities. Burton might have swelled the list:—

"And nothing so familiar (if we may belecue those relations of Saxo Grammat. Olaus Magnus, Damianus A. Goes) as for Witches and Sorcerers, in Lapland, Lituania, and all ouer Scandia, to sell winds to Mariners, & cause tempests, which Marcus Paulus the Venetian relates likewise of the Tartars."—'Anatomy of Melancholy,' 2nd ed., 1624, part. i. sect. 2, memb. 1, subs. 2.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

BOOKWORMS: REMEDIES AGAINST THEM (11 S. xii. 138, 185, 208, 268, 308, 330, 370; 12 S. i. 414).—Correspondents interested in this subject could not do better than read 'Les Insectes ennemis des livres: leurs mœurs—Moyens de les détruire,' by C. Houlbert, Docteur-ès-Sciences, which was published by Picard & Fils at Paris in 1903. It is quite an exhaustive study of the subject, and contains an 8-page bibliography.

More recently Mr. William R. Reinick, Chief of the Department of Public Documents in the Free Library of Philadelphia, has published an interesting brochure on 'Insects destructive to Books.' This was originally printed in *The American Journal of Pharmacy*, and the first part of it was reprinted in *The English Mechanic* for March 24, 1911.

THOMAS WM. HUCK.

38 King's Road, Willesden Green, N.W.

'KING EDWARD III.': HERALDIC ALUSION (12 S. i. 366, 438).—The suggestion of an heraldic allusion fails to alleviate the intrinsic absurdity of this expression in its context. And it seems plain that what is meant is what is called in the next line "those milk-white messengers of time": to wit, Audley's grey locks. Accordingly, I think we must take "wings" to be simply a misprint for "strings," as was long ago suggested by Delius.

Even with this correction, the conceit is a poor thing. Nor is it the author's own. It appears to be borrowed from a religious poem by William Hunnis, printed, with the title 'Gray Heares,' in Farr's 'Select Poetry of the Reign of Q. Elizabeth,' pp. 158-9, and beginning,

These heares of age are messengers,

Which bidde me fast, repent, and pray:

where "messengers of age" corresponds to "messengers of time" in our play. The

third stanza may be quoted in full, as it explains why Audley is so quaintly bidden "sound" his "silver strings":—

They be the stringes of sober sound,  
Whose musicke is harmonical:  
Their tunes declare a time from ground  
I came, and how thereto I shall.  
Wherefore I ioie that you may see  
Upon my head such stringes to be.

I should like to take this occasion to remind another doubtful reading in our play. In II. ii. 102 the King announces his warlike determination with the words

Lets with our coullours sweete the Aire of Fraunce.  
"Sweete" has justly been questioned. Capell proposed "sweep," Delius "beat." I believe the author wrote "floute" (or "flowte"). Cf. 'Macbeth,' I. ii. 49:—

Where the Norweyan banners flout the sky  
And fan our people cold;

and 'King John,' V. i. 72:—

Mocking the air with colours idly spread.

WALTER WORRALL.

THE EFFECT OF OPENING A COFFIN (11 S. xii. 300, 363, 388, 448, 465; 12 S. i. 91, 113, 192, 295).—Fresh details have come to my notice on this subject, and I send them as a further contribution to the discussion.

Bishop Bossuet, the eminent French divine, died in Paris in 1704, and was buried in his own cathedral at Meaux. On Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1854, the leaden coffin that contained the body of Bossuet was opened. The head was found to be covered with four folds of linen, and these being cut away with a pair of scissors, the features were then shown. They were much less changed than might have been expected, considering that a century and a half had elapsed since the burial. The head was leaning a little to the right, like that of a person asleep. The mouth was open, the eyes closed, the nose was somewhat fallen in, the hair white. The skull had been sawn across, to allow of the removal of the brain and the placing in the opening some aromatic substance. An artist who was present took a sketch of the face. When it became known that the features of the celebrated bishop could be seen, a number of persons hastened to the cathedral. After mass had been performed, the crowd walked round to view the features, and in the evening the coffin was replaced in the vault (Willis's *Current Notes*, December, 1854).

Another case which I have come across may be found in a pamphlet entitled:—

"Some Reflections on the Causes and Circumstances occasioned by an account of a Body

found entire and imputrid at Staverton in Devonshire, eighty-one years after its interment, in a letter to the Society of Navy Surgeons, with an attestation of the fact, and of a similar state of three Bodies discovered 14 years since in St. Martin's, Westminster. By J. Kirkpatrick, M.D. London, 1751."

I take the details as graphically given in the pamphlet:—

"In the Beginning of February last [1750], a Vault was opened in the Church of Staverton, about three miles from Totnes, in the County of Devon, being the Burying-place of the ancient Family of the Worths. In this was found a single wooden Coffin, which being opened out of Curiosity, discovered the Body of a Man entire and incorrupt. His Flesh solid and not hard, his Joints flexible, as if just dead; which appeared in moving his Shoulder and Elbow Joints, and every Joint of his Fingers. His Fibres retain their natural Elasticity, and likewise his Flesh; all which appeared by drawing out the Skin upon his Throat, and by making Impressions with our Fingers upon his Thighs and Belly, which immediately returned to their former Fullness, and Extension. The Body never was embalmed, as there is not the least Sign of any Incision, and the Bowels seem to be still entire. His Beard is black, and about four Inches in length, and his Flesh not at all discoloured in any Part. The Body was carefully wrapt up in a Linen Sheet, over which was a Tar-cloth, or something like it; a Piece of each you have here inclosed for your greater Satisfaction. The Vault was opened, as I mentioned before, in February last, in order to drain off the Water, which was nine Feet deep, tho' the Coffin did not swim, having a Weight upon it to keep it down. The Tar-cloth was very much torn, and likewise the Sheet; so that when I saw it, which was full two months after, Part of it had lain exposed to the Air all that Time, and the other Part under Water and Mud: The whole was so dirty, that I was forced to have Part of it washed, in order to see distinctly what it was. A Gentleman was with me, who had seen it when first opened, and declared it had not suffered the least Alteration during the two months. We found, by the Parish Register, that the last Person who had been buried in the said Vault, was one Simon Worth, in the Year 1669. An old man who lives in the Parish, says, that the said Gentleman, whose Body this is supposed to be, died in France or Flanders, and was brought over to be interred in the Burying-place of his Ancestors. There are many Bones and Pieces of Coffins quite rotten in the same Vault, which they say is dry in Summer, and full of Water in the Winter. As the upper Part of the Head, and the Eyes are under Water, I can give you no Description of them; the Lips are sound, and some of the Teeth loose. It is not my Business to enquire into the Causes, which produced such an extraordinary and uncommon Effect."—P. viii.

The matter attracted a good deal of attention in the scientific world at the time of the discovery, and in the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society, vol. xlvii. pp. 253 ff. (1753), there is a correspondence printed by Thomas Stack, M.D., F.R.S., which contains letters from John Huxham,

M.D., of Plymouth and Mr. Tripe, surgeon at Ashburton. I give two extracts from several pages which are printed in the *Philosophical Transactions* at the reference given above:—

*Extract of a Letter from Dr. Huxham to Dr. Slack, dated Plymouth, June 29, 1750.*

"I think the inclosed account is very extraordinary. You may depend upon it, that it is altogether true. Mr. Tripe is a very ingenious and observing surgeon at Ashburton near Staverton. Besides, I have had it from several other persons of great probity and honour."—P. 253. (Read July 5, 1750.)

"Simon Worth Esq.; whose corps this is, died at Madrid, and was sent home in the manner described, and so buried. His wife's coffin, who was buried in the same vault two years before, and two of his children about 11 years after (as appears by the register) were quite rotten. The oaken coffin, pitch-cloth, and water, seem greatly to have contributed to the preservation of this body. His coffin was found very sound.

I am, Sir,

Your very affectionate  
obliged humble servant.

May 21, 1751."

J. HUXHAM.

P. 256.

In Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes,' vol. ii. pp. 685-96, there is printed a correspondence between the Rev. W. Cole and Dr. A. C. Ducarel. On p. 696 there is a long paragraph which gives details of this exhumation, although there is some discrepancy as to the date.

Kirkpatrick's pamphlet goes on with its narrative as far as it affects the exhumations at St. Martin's, Westminster:—

"And here, as well to corroborate the preceding History from Staverton, as to make it probable, that the Pitch-Cloth was not the grand Antiputrescent in that Instance, we shall insert a Relation, given to five members of the Medical Committee (by the present Grave-digger of St. Martin's, Westminster,) of the Condition of some Bodies interred there in the last Century; which have been seen, and whose Preservation can be attested by many Witnesses of undoubted Veracity and Repute, now living in Westminster. Mr. Ogle, a very creditable and worthy Inhabitant, who had been Church-Warden, who saw those Bodies, and took off some green Worsted, which connected the great Toes of one of them, was also present, and confirmed the Grave-digger's Account.

"About fourteen Years ago John Leigh, the Grave-digger belonging to the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, broke up the Ground before the Door of the Work-house in the Church-yard, which had not been broke up before in his Memory, tho' his Father and himself, who is now pretty aged, and lives in the said Church-yard, have been the Parish Grave-diggers 53 Years. He then and there found three entire Coffins, which were made of Firr, the two large ones clumpt with iron Clamps, as Chests and Boxes sometimes are. In one of the Coffins was a fat broad-faced Man, greatly resembling the Pictures

of King Henry the Eighth, the Body perfect and soft, seeming like one just dead. The Lid of the Coffin had been glewed together length-ways, and was pressed down by the Weight of the Earth upon his Nose, which was impaired a little by it. His Beard was about half an Inch long, the Winding-Sheet the Body was wrapt in was a Crape Winding-Sheet, tied with black Ribbons, and the Thumbs and Toes were tied with the like. It appeared by the Date on the Lid of the Coffin, he had been then dead seventy-two years. The Date was composed with small Nails, as were also the Figures of an Hour Glass, a Death's Head and Cross-Bones. In the second Coffin was found, in the same entire State, the Body of a Woman, in a white Crape Winding-Sheet, which looked like a Corpse just dead, but which, by the Date on the Coffin, had been interred sixty-four Years. The third Coffin contained a male Child, appearing as perfect and beautiful as Wax Work, with the Eyes open and clear, but no Date could be discovered on the Coffin; tho' it must have been interred a long Time, that Ground not having been broke up before, in this Grave-digger's, nor in his Father's Memory. In either the Man's or Woman's Coffin was found a dry Nosegay of Flowers, or a \*Winter Nosegay, as he termed it, in part composed of Bay Leaves, and which appeared like a Bunch of Leaves and Flowers, that had lain among Linen about a Year. Mr. Leigh concluded by saying, there was a large Number of Inhabitants now living in St. Martin's Parish, who saw those Bodies, and that the Coffins are at this Time entire in the public Parish Grave, tho' the Bodies were greatly altered within twelve Hours after they were first exposed. He says they were interred in a dry gravelly Soil, at the Depth of about 18 Feet, tho' Mr. Ogle thinks it might be some Feet less."—P. 25.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187 Piccadilly, W.

Was not Sir Thomas Browne the first to notice and analyse the substance called adipocere? In 'Urn Burial' he gives the following account of it:—

"In a hydropical body, ten years buried in the churchyard, we met with a fat concretion, where the nitre of the earth and the salt and lixivious liquor of the body had coagulated large lumps of fat into the consistence of the hardest Castile soap, whereof part remained with us."

In the very interesting study by MR. HUMPHREYS (*ante*, pp. 91, 113) there is nothing on King Arthur. His body was found A.D. 1177, as is related by Giraldus Cambrensis, by the author of the 'Eulogium Historiarum' (ii. 363), and in the 'Polychronicon' of Ralph Higden, a monk of

"\* This Appearance reflects a considerable Probability on our Conjecture of the Causes that might concur to the Preservation of the Body at Staverton; and not the less for our making that Conjecture, before we had the least Intimation of the imputrid State of these Bodies at St. Martin's."

Chester. I quote from the translation of this last book (MS. Harleian 2261):—

"The body of Kyng Arthur was found this tyme at Glaston betwene ii beriales of ston in the churche yerde, putte depe into the erthe in an holowe oke, and was translate into the churche and put into a beryalle of marbole, conteynge in the seide olde beryalle a crosse of led havynge this wrytyng in hit: 'The noble Kyng Arthure with Guenera his secunde wif lyethe beryede here in the yle Avalon.' The boones of theyme were so distincte that ij partes of the beryalle towarde the hedde contenede the boones of Arthure, and the thrydde parte towarde the feete concludede the boones of his wife, where thre yelow heres of the same woman were founde noothynge chaungeade in coloure by moisture of the erthe, and a monke of that place takynge theyme gredily in hys honde, thei were redacte sodenly into powdre."

I should recommend the 'Polychronicon' to persons who are tired out with the poor fancy of our modern books of fiction. These "hundred thousand stories" are, really, an inexhaustible mine of wonderful tales.

PIERRE TURPIN.

STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES (11 S. viii. 444).—King William's Statue on College Green, Dublin:—

Inchoatum

Anno Dom. Mdcc.

Antonio Percy, Equite aurato prætore

Carolo Forrest

Jacobo Barlow } vicecomitibus

Absolutum

Anno Dom. Mdeci.

Marco Ransford, Equite aurato prætore

Johanne Eccles

Radulpho Gore } vicecomitibus

(From Gilbert's 'History of Dublin.') See also Harris's 'History of Dublin City.'

F. V. R.

ELIZABETH EVELYN (12 S. i. 288, 356, 435).—With the information first supplied by MR. DYER, my identification seemed certain, for I assumed that the pedigree of the Godstone branch in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* was correct. He has, however, shown that I was wrong, by printing an extract from another volume which proves that the Elizabeth he is in search of was a spinster. Turning back to the *Miscellanea* (correct reference, IV. ii. 337), it will be noted that the father of the two Elizabeths was John, and not his son George Evelyn. The second Elizabeth is stated to have died unmarried in 1623. This, I think, is a mistake easily accounted for. Bray's pedigree merely says "unmarried in 1623." In 1623 the Heralds visited Surrey, and Elizabeth was returned in her father's family as unmarried. MR. DYER can verify this from

the Harleian Society's publications of the Visitations. I think, then, we may conclude that his Elizabeth was the eighth daughter of John Evelyn of Kingston, sister-in-law to the lady I formerly suggested, sister of Sir John Evelyn, Kt., of Lee Place, and aunt of Sir John Evelyn, Bart. of Godstone. Can MR. DYER tell me the connexion between the Evelyns and Sir Robert Needham?

H. MAYNARD SMITH.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (12 S. i. 369, 432):—

When England's wronged and danger's nigh.

Are not all these quotations mere variants of the Lombard proverb "Passato il pericolo [or, punto], gabbato il santo" ("When the danger is past, the saint is cheated")? It is quoted by Rabelais ('Pantagruel' iv. 24). Other variants are: "The river past, and God forgotten"; "The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be"; and I have heard one referring to the ingratitude of patients to their doctors, once they have been cured.

DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

(12 S. i. 428.)

7. See the concluding lines of C. S. Calverley's 'The Cock and the Bull,' a parody of the style of 'The Ring and the Book':—

It takes up about eighty thousand lines,

A thing imagination boggles at:

And might, odds-bobs, sir! in judicious hands,

Extend from here to Mesopotamy.

The original in Browning of the second line was evidently the passage quoted in the editorial note.

A Swiss doctor was once heard describing life in the Neapolitan slums in the words, "It boggles description." The phrase almost deserves the honour of naturalization.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

[MR. J. B. WAINWRIGHT also thanked for reply.]

ITALIAN OPERA IN ENGLAND (12 S. i. 428).

—Grove gives the date of the performance of (a) 'La Merope' as 1799, at the King's Theatre, London. He also says with reference to (c), 'Aci e Galatea,' that Haydn's diary contains a favourable account of Bianchi's 'Aci e Galatea,' which he heard in London in 1794.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

JOHN RANBY, F.R.S. (12 S. i. 428).—I published a full account of this surgeon in *The West London Medical Journal* for April of this year. This *Journal*, price 1s., is published by Adlard & Son.

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE, M.D.



BRITISH HERB : HERB TOBACCO (12 S. i. 48, 136, 317, 432).—In 'A Dictionary of Terms Used in Medicine and the Collateral Sciences,' by Richard D. Hoblyn, 1835, p. 210, under 'Quack Medicines' is :—

"British Herb Tobacco. The basis of this is Coltsfoot. This appears to have had a very ancient origin, for the same plant was smoked through a reed in the days of Dioscorides, for the purpose of promoting expectoration, and was called by him *βηγλον* [*sic*=*βήχλον*], from *βήξ*, tussis,—whence 'Tussilago.'"

The quack medicines given by Hoblyn are, as he says, "some of the most important of these preparations, taken from the 'Pharmacologia' of Dr. Paris."

Perhaps this "British Herb Tobacco" was the preparation patented by the Rev. John Jones (last reference). One can scarcely think it possible that the members of the Amicable Club of Warrington (*ante*, p. 48) would smoke a medicine, and that costing nearly twice as much as tobacco.

Is there not a reference to some kind of British Herb Tobacco in the following lines ?—

Who Knaster loves not, be he doomed to feed  
With Caffres foul, or suck Virginia's weed.  
At morn I love segars, at noon admire  
The British compound, pearly from the fire.

They occur in a poem by Dr. John Ferriar, which is at or near the end of his 'Illustrations of Sterne,' &c., 1768, a poem "written to rally a particular friend on his attachment to German Tobacco and German literature." I am not quoting direct from Ferriar, but at second hand from 'Cheshire Gleanings,' by William E. A. Axon, Manchester and London, 1884, pp. 282-5. I suppose that

The British compound, pearly from the fire, means "The British compound (whatever it was) which had been burnt to a white ash in the pipe."

Such habit as there may have been of smoking a medicinal preparation of colts-foot, &c., may account to some extent for the prevalence of spittoons in smoking-rooms up to some years ago—utensils now passing into oblivion. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

In the several communications upon herb tobacco I do not observe any allusion to the fact of its contemporary use. Herb tobacco is still to be bought of the herbalists. The shop of Mr. Lowry at 445 York Road (nearly opposite the end of Wandsworth Bridge) is a case in point. Since discovering this, I have used herb tobacco, in a mixture with "returns," &c., and have found it welcome

enough. It has the soothing influence which your smoker desires above all things, while the reduced quantity of nicotine inhaled accounts for a diminution of that lassitude from which many smokers suffer.

EDWARD SMITH.

Wandsworth, S.W.

"LAUS DEO" : OLD MERCHANTS' CUSTOM (12 S. i. 409).—In the ledger of Sir William Turner, president of the Associated Hospitals, each page is headed with this pious ascription. *Vide* 'The Story of Bethlehem Hospital,' p. 215. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

It would be interesting to know whether the alleged custom really existed. The explanation I have heard given was that these reverent old merchants headed each folio of their ledgers with the letters L. S. D., which did not mean "Laus Semper Deo," but pounds, shillings, and pence.

GEO. W. G. BARNARD.

Norwich.

I do not remember seeing the words "Laus Deo" written at the beginning of a ledger, but some years ago, when we were destroying a number of old account-books belonging to our firm, I noticed that many of them had written on the first folio the letters :

L. G.

I.

M. T.

I asked my father what these letters meant, and he told me that they stood for "In God Is My Trust."

BENJ. WALKER.

Langstone, Erdington.

VILLAGE POUNDS (12 S. i. 29, 79, 117, 193, 275, 416).—As these references comprise village pounds no longer in use, or even in existence, may I be allowed to mention one that formerly existed in the village of Symondsbury, near Bridport, in Dorset ?

I remember once, when a small boy, seeing a donkey impounded in it; and on passing by again in a few days I found the donkey lying dead on the ground, evidently having succumbed from starvation, as the ground—a small square on one side of a field next the road—was quite bare. The owner had not redeemed it, and the villagers were probably restrained by an exaggerated fear of the law from venturing to throw in any grass or hay. Surely the local hayward must have failed in his duty ! I fancy the law would now compel the impounder to feed the animal, or empower him to sell it if not reclaimed within a certain time.

I remember to this day the horror and disgust I experienced at the sight, and my anger at, as I thought, such legalized cruelty.

That is the only dead donkey that I have ever seen, with the exception of one in Fiji, which died after a few days' illness.

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

At Bramley, near Basingstoke, there is a fenced-in pound on a patch of waste ground at the side of the lane leading to the station—the lane being crossed by the Great Western branch line from Reading to Basingstoke. Some will remember the old Five Bells public-house in the village (close to the church gates), since converted into a villa; and they may also have a vision of smock-frocked villagers sitting on benches outside that hostelry, enjoying their "cup" of ale on Sunday evenings, while the rest of the inhabitants were at service in the church close by. But all that is changed, and some years since, when the licence of the Five Bells was transferred to the newly built Railway Hotel, near the station, at the other end of the village, there was current a rustic pleasantry that at the new premises beer would be "sold by the pound."

M. S. T.

"STATEROOM" = A PASSENGER'S CABIN (12 S. i. 307).—The story related to MR. HILL by an esteemed fellow-countrywoman of mine has long been current in this country, and occasionally goes the rounds of the American newspapers. It is disconcerting to find it taken seriously in 'N. & Q.' As originally applied to vessels, a state-room meant the room of a captain or superior officer. Here are some examples not hitherto quoted:—

"The Seas ran so high, that they broke over them several times, into the State Room where their Graces [the Duke and Duchess of Dorset] were in Bed."—*Pennsylvania Gazette*, Aug. 7, 1732, p. 1.

"This Fellow [an Indian named Witness].... took a broad Axe and went into his Master's State-Room [on the brigantine Recovery], where he was fast asleep, and made a Stroke at him."—*New England Weekly Journal*, Feb. 18, 1734, p. 2.

"The Captain order'd it so, that he might lye in the Cabin, to oblige me, and that I should have the State-Room for my own Use."—W. Seward, *Journal*, 1740, p. 19.

"Thomas Debuke master.... Declared that he left Lisbon the fifteenth of January last and that his mate William Eagleston was taken down with the Small Pox about Ten days before he Sailed that he kept him Confined in the State Room on the Larboard side."—April 5, 1745, 'Boston Record Commissioners' Reports' (1887), xvii. 105.

"London, Feb. 13. On the 18th, for certain, will be launched... the Royal George.—She.... is fitted and decorated in a very extraordinary and beautiful manner, by the most able carver and painter in England, particularly her cabins and state rooms in basso-relievo."—*Boston News Letter*, May 26, 1756, p. 2.

"Mr. Parsons and lady rode with me to the harbor [Boston, Mass.], where we.... went on board the Lady Juliana, a prize ship of 400 tons, taken by one of our privateers, bound from Jamaica to London. The cabins and state-rooms were spacious, her carvings elegant, and her cargo very valuable."—June 17, 1776, M. Cutler, in 'Life, Journals, and Correspondence' (1888), i. 55.

Early examples of the term in this sense are given in the 'N.E.D.' from Pepys (1660), *The London Gazette* (1694), and Smollett (1748). The transference in meaning from an officer's room to a passenger's room was simple and inevitable, the only questions being when and where that extension took place. The earliest extract in the 'N.E.D.' is from Harriet Martineau, 1837. This is belated, since on March 22, 1821, Adam Hodgson, then on his return to Liverpool from New York, wrote:—

"It is again midnight; but as we have 19 passengers, and as I cannot write in my state-room, I avail myself of a quiet moment, which can only occur when all are in bed, to write my journal."—'Letters from North America,' 1824, ii. 328.

Soon after the close of the American Revolution, John Adams was appointed the first American Minister to England. He was then in Europe, and was shortly joined by his wife. In a letter dated July 6, 1784, Mrs. Adams gives an interesting account of ocean travel at that time, saying in part:—

"Our accommodations on board are not what I could wish, or hoped for. We cannot be alone, only when the gentlemen are thoughtful enough to retire upon deck, which they do for about an hour in the course of the day. Our state-rooms are about half as large as cousin Betsey's little chamber, with two cabins in each. Mine had three, but I could not live so. Upon which Mrs. Adams's brother [a namesake, but not a relative] gave up his to Abby [a daughter of John Adams], and we are now stowed two and two. This place has a small grated window, which opens into the companion way, and by this is the only air admitted. The door opens into the cabin where the gentlemen all sleep, and where we sit, dine, &c. We can only live with our door shut, whilst we dress and undress. Necessity has no law; but what should I have thought on shore, to have laid myself down in common with half a dozen gentlemen? We have curtains, it is true, and we only in part undress, about as much as the Yankee bundlers."—'Letters of Abigail Adams,' 1848, p. 161.

Here then, in 1784—less than a decade after the appearance of an American "State," and nineteen years before the

Mississippi came into the possession of the United States by the Louisiana Purchase (1803)—we find the term apparently applied to a passenger's cabin. Indeed, it is possible that the term was so used in the passage from Cutler (1776). But, however that may be, the explanation given by the American lady has no basis in fact.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

WELLINGTON AT BRIGHTON AND ROTTINGDEAN (12 S. i. 389).—There may not be much risk of misapprehension, but perhaps it is worth while to point out that the statements quoted by Mr. WAINEWRIGHT respecting the early education of the Duke of Wellington at Brighton and Rottingdean relate, not to the first Duke, but to the second. The first Duke of Wellington was educated elsewhere; Lord Douro, afterwards the second Duke, was placed, as a small boy, under the care of the Vicar of Brighton. It seems that he was also a pupil of the Vicar of Rottingdean, together with Bulwer Lytton and Cardinal Manning. The three were very nearly of the same age. The statements, no doubt, are true enough—not of "Wellington," but of the second Duke.

B. B.

I have a note that the Wellington memorial is in the chantry of St. Nicholas's Church, Brighton, and that it consists of a stone cross 18 ft. high. Will some one kindly provide a copy of the inscription?

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

"ERZERUM" (12 S. i. 287, 417).—In my query I asked for some Armenian etymology of the name in question, being acquainted with both the Turkish and Persian orthographies for the same, and the Arabic word presumably introduced by the Osmanli conquerors.

I venture to remark on Canon Taylor's explanation of "Erzerum" as follows:—

1. The word "Arzek" is a Persian diminutive of "Arz," a Persian equivalent (probably) of Latin "Arx." How came the Arabic definite article "el" to be joined to "Arzek"? Such hybrids are not common.

2. The plural of the Arabic "Arz" is "Arāzi," not "Aruzai."

Much confusion has arisen on account of the use of English z for two quite distinct letters in the Turkish and Persian orthographies respectively.

N. POWLETT, Col.

CORONATION MUGS (12 S. i. 370, 448).—I have seen a number of Coronation mugs, but none earlier than the Coronation mug, or rather cup, of George IV., which bears impressed "George III." above a crown, and below the crown "Workshop, 1821." It is of brown ware, salt-glazed inside and outside, stands 3 in. high, and the same in mouth-diameter. Such mugs or cups were made for all Midland towns at the potworks at Brampton, Swinton, Derby, and, no doubt, Nottingham, and they are somewhat rare.

More common are memorial mugs in white pottery, and one I have has on it in transfer—all in capitals:—

To the memory of

His late Majesty

King George the IV.

Born Augst. 12, 1762

Ascended the throne Jan. 21, 1820

Publicly proclaimed Jan. 31, 1820

Departed this life June 20, 1830

Aged 68 years

That is on the right side of the mug. On the opposite side is a picture of the King, the bust set in a half scroll of roses, thistle, and what seems to be intended for shamrock, and flowers shaped like the harebell. It appears to be one of the kind made for public-houses, and holds about a pint.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

[Should not the date of accession be Jan. 29?]

OYSTER TABLES (12 S. i. 368).—These existed in the reign of Edward VI.

Strype, writing of the orders for taking down altars in the year 1550, says in his 'Memorials of the Reformation':—

"But the Papists now called the communion-table, most irreverently, an *oyster board*. So did Dr. Weston, and White, afterward Bishop of Lincoln."

White was at that time Warden of Winchester College.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

TEMPLE GROVE, EAST SHEEN (12 S. i. 349).—An excellent descriptive account of Temple Grove, written by Mr. W. L. Rutton, F.S.A., will be found in *The Home Counties Magazine*, ix. 128, 311 (1907), with three illustrations from old prints, dated respectively 1798, 1812, and 1818, as well as two photographs taken in more recent years. The first illustration, which is, no doubt, the print referred to in the quotation from the 'Victoria History of Surrey' as showing "the Jacobean front," was reproduced from a view of 'Lord Palmerston's, E. Sheen,' which, Mr. Rutton tells us, is bound up in "the invaluable interleaved copy of 'Manning and Bray's Surrey'" (1814) at the

British Museum, vol. xxi. The 1812 picture is the one "engraved by Shury from a drawing by J. F. Neale," mentioned by MR. WAINEWRIGHT. The 1818 print shows a view of the garden front, and, though described in the reduced magazine copy merely as "From an old print," was, on all copies taken direct from the original plate, "most respectfully dedicated to the Rev. Dr. Pearson, the Rev. Dr. Pinckney, and the several Noblemen and Gentlemen educated in this establishment." This last plate is now in the custody of Messrs. Graves & Co., who may possibly be able to give some information about it.

The Rev. H. W. Waterfield, the present head master of Temple Grove, Eastbourne, has kindly shown me yet another old print, described as 'Temple Grove, East Sheen, formerly the residence of Sir William Temple: Garden View in 1810.' It appears as an illustration in Anderson's 'History of the Parish of Mortlake,' p. 32 (1866). He tells me, moreover, that he has never seen, or heard of, any oil or other old paintings of the house or grounds.

ALAN STEWART.

EMENDATIONS OF SHAKESPEARE (12 S. i. 365).—It is suggested that in 'Julius Cæsar,' III. i. 174 :—

Our arms, in strength of malice, and our hearts  
Of brothers' temper—

for *malice* we read *allies*.

But that is surely impossible. For hardly in our day has *alli'es* become *allies*.

Wordsworth's 'Toussaint l'Ouverture' (c. 1802) had, of course :—

Thou hast great *alli'es* ;  
Thy friends are exultations, agonies,  
And love, and Man's unconquerable mind.

And Crabbe's 'Tales of the Hall' (v.), even some twenty years later—on the workhouse, Where shame and want, and vice and sorrow meet, Where frailty finds *alli'es*, where guilt insures retreat.

It is hardly necessary to say that Shakespeare heard only *alli'es*. Six times he uses the word :—

I say it is the queen and her *alli'es*  
That stir the king against the duke my brother.

'Ric. III., I. iii. 330.

So *ibid.*, II. i. 30 ; III. ii. 103 ; V. i. 16.

And so

You to your land and love and great *alli'es*.  
'A. Y. L., V. iv. 195.

Against acquaintance, kindred, and *alli'es*.  
'1 Hen. IV., I. i. 16.

W. F. P. STOCKLEY.

Cork.

JOHN HAMILTON MORTIMER, R.A. (12 S. i. 370, 414).—I have read with great interest the communications of MR. GILBERT BENTHALL and MR. JOHN LANE, but it is only an act of justice to join in friendly combat with the latter when he says that J. H. Mortimer's work "is very little known outside of a few book-illustrations."

Are the superb mezzotints after this artist by John Dixon, Dunkarton, and Valentine Green (to mention no others) so utterly unknown? Have the remarkably fine stipples, line engravings, and etchings by Burke and Ryland, John Hall and Woollett, Robert Blyth and Samuel Ireland, no longer a place in our collections? These questions, in happier times, could be conclusively answered by a single visit to the Print Room of the British Museum.

However, these and many other obscure points will perhaps be made clear in MR. BENTHALL'S Life of Mortimer, on which long-delayed undertaking I heartily echo MR. LANE'S congratulations.

WALTER NOEL.

JOHN MILLER, M.P. FOR EDINBURGH 1868-74 (12 S. i. 429), was son of James Miller, builder, of Springvale, Ayr, and was born July 26, 1805. He was in practice as a civil engineer from 1825 to 1849 or 1850, being engaged for the Edinburgh and Glasgow, the North British, and Great Northern Railways. He constructed many viaducts. He was F.R.S. Edinburgh. He married in 1854 Isabella, daughter of Duncan Ogilvie, a merchant of Perth. There is a notice of him in the *Proceedings* of the Institution of Civil Engineers, lxxiv. 286-9. He died May 7, 1883.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Leamington.

"HAVE": COLLOQUIAL USE (12 S. i. 409).—The use of the word "have" for "consume" is older than the instances quoted from George Eliot and Rider Haggard. It often occurs in Thackeray and Dickens. "'Have a drop,' said he to Pen" ('Pendennis,' chap. iii.). "'Let's have 'nother bottle,' cried Mr. Winkle" ('Pickwick,' chap. viii.). *Cum multis aliis*.

Again, in 'Cranford,' chap. iv.: "We had pudding before meat." In 'Emma,' chap. xii.: "My dear Emma, suppose we all have a little gruel."

An earlier instance is to be found in Boswell's diary of his tour to the Hebrides with Johnson: "She proposed that he should have some cold sheep's-head for breakfast" (Oct. 22, 1773).

B. B.

An earlier instance is in Charles Dickens's 'Oliver Twist' (1838), chap. xxvii., where Bumble discovers Charlotte and Noah Claypole in the oyster-supper scene: "'Have another,' said Charlotte. 'Here's one with such a beautiful delicate beard!'"

Does not the use in the Marriage Service, "Wilt thou have....?" fall within a like category of meaning? W. B. H.

This colloquial use of "have" is essentially a shade of the ancient signification of the word defined in 'The Oxford Dictionary' (B. I. 14) as:—

"To possess by obtaining or receiving; hence, to come or enter into possession of; to obtain, receive, get, gain, accept, take; to have learned (from some source); to take (food, drink),"

the illustrative quotations to which date back to *a.* 1000. The amplitude of this definition well illustrates the chameleon-like character of the verb "have," which must have been one of the most difficult words tackled by the Dictionary workers.

The colloquial use in the shade of meaning illustrated by MR. LLEWELYN DAVIES is, however, much older than he imagines. In the second of those wonderful dialogues in Swift's 'Polite Conversation' (printed 1738, but written earlier), Lady Smart, at the dinner-table, says to Lady Answerall: "Madam, will your Ladyship have any of this Hare?" And when the ladies go to their tea, the same speaker, in the opening words of the third dialogue, says: "Well, Ladies; now let us have a Cup of Discourse to ourselves."

G. L. APPERSON.

Brighton.

ENGLISH CARVINGS OF ST. PATRICK (12 S. i. 429).—If the carving certainly represents St. Patrick, and if the foliage be certainly meant for shamrock, and the work be of the fourteenth century, that is very remarkable, for the legend of the shamrock seems not to be found earlier than about A.D. 1600. See Adamnan's 'Life of St. Columba,' Oxford, 1894, p. xxxiii.; Smith and Wace, 'Dict. Chr. Biog.,' iv. 206; *Journal of Royal Soc. Ant. Ireland*, Fifth Series, vi. 211, 349.

J. T. F.

Durham.

"GALOCHE": "COTTE" (12 S. i. 429).—If ST. SWITHIN has access to vol. xlv. (July to December, 1902) of *L'Intermédiaire*, he will find a vast deal of correspondence on the subject of "Le jeu de bouchon, jeu de galoches," which was based on Adolphe Daudet's allusion thereto, cited by

ST. SWITHIN. Suffice it here to give a brief summary. One of the first answers came from "Erasmus," who wrote as follows:—

"Si Alphonse Daudet a dit réellement que le jeu de bouchon avait été introduit à Paris pendant la guerre de 70 par les mobiles Bretons, il a commis une plaisante erreur. Je jouais au bouchon en 1840, avec tous les gamins de mon âge! Dès que les Parisiens ont eu des bouchons et des gros sous, ils ont joué à ce jeu que Daudet appelle je ne sais pourquoi jeu de galoches; et, par les mémoires du temps, nous savons qu'il était la distraction favorite avec les barres des prisonniers de Saint-Lazare, et du Luxembourg, sous la terreur."

In the course of a subsequent letter "An Den" wrote à propos of the word *galoches*:—

"C'est donc une expression locale désignant ce qu'à Paris on appelle le jeu de bouchon. Je crois que le nom de galoches vient des palets (quoits) dont on se sert dans le jeu; il me semble bien me souvenir que ces palets sont appelés 'galoches.'"

All the savants who contributed to the correspondence in its early stages seem to have regarded the two games as identical until towards its close "E. T." wrote as follows:—

"A Arlon et dans les environs le jeu de bouchon et le jeu de galoches constituent deux jeux bien différents."

"Le jeu de bouchon est fort connu: on met sur un bouchon planté verticalement quelques sous qui forment l'enjeu; puis, à tour de rôle, chaque joueur, placé à une distance convenue, vise avec une grosse pièce de monnaie le bouchon qu'il cherche à renverser. Il devient propriétaire des sous tombés les plus proches de la pièce de monnaie avec laquelle il a atteint le but. Les autres sous sont remplacés sur le bouchon, et le jeu continue."

"Au jeu de galoches voici comment on procède. Une grosse pierre est placée au centre d'un terrain dégarni; sur cette pierre est disposée une pierre beaucoup plus petite, de la grosseur d'un poing environ, à la garde de laquelle est commis un des joueurs. Chaque joueur, à tour de rôle, cherche, à l'aide d'une pierre, à faire tomber la pierre dont je viens de parler. S'il parvient à la chasser de son support, il s'élance vers son propre projectile, sur lequel il met le pied, et se sauve avant que le gardien ait remplacé le but sur son piédestal. Si le gardien réussit à le toucher après que le petit édifice est reconstitué, c'est lui qui devient gardien à son tour."

There appear from the correspondence in *L'Intermédiaire* to be many varieties of the game under different names; for example, "baculot," "bigarelle," "tinecadet," "guichemay," "cristinoli," "piteau" (Breton for the Spanish *pito*), "bille," "pirlit," &c.

Cotte means simply blue canvas working trousers. WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

## Notes on Books.

*Records of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters.*  
—Vol. III. *Court Book, 1533-1573.* Transcribed  
and edited by Bower Marsh. (Printed for the  
Company.)

On the 8th of May last year we noticed the second volume of the Records of the Carpenters' Company, and now we have to congratulate Mr. Marsh on giving us a transcription of the Court Book for 1533-73. The original consists of 268 paper folios, strongly bound in a modern leather binding, and contains the minutes of the meetings of the Court in the handwriting of the Beadle of the Company for the time being, whose duty it was to enter these records of the proceedings. The most important Beadle of this period was John Fitz John, who fills 100 pages spreading over nearly seven years; he was a man of unusual clerical attainments, and during his later years styled himself Clerk. During the 30 years actually covered by this volume memoranda are given of the meetings of 360 Courts of the Company. The official year ran from September to September. The Court was composed of the Master and Wardens, assisted by some half-dozen members of the craft who had already held office. It is remarkable how scanty was the education of the leading men in the Company. Of eighteen Masters, seven only could write their names; two probably could do no more, while of the other five, three held the position of Surveyor, for which ability to write and keep accounts would be absolutely necessary. Mr. Marsh suggests that in this want of education lay the main difference between the greater and the lesser Companies of this period, "and this consideration goes some way to reconcile opinion to the continued restriction of all high civic office to the members of the former."

The most important function of the Court was the framing of new ordinances. Among these was one directed against the dealing in timber between "forren and forren." The chief offenders seem to have been women, who bought for their husbands direct of the importers by river "at the water-side." Nearly 20 years earlier (March 8, 1546/7), "the Assistants had gone in a body to seek redress for this grievance at the Guildhall, and two days after had admonished five members of the Company with regard to their wives' conduct. At this period the fees received for allowing outsiders to buy timber formed an important item in the Company's income, and thus led to the framing of this ordinance."

Questions of precedence were regarded as of much importance in Elizabethan England, and of course figure among the business of the Company. Thus regulations were enacted as to the order in which the Assistants should take their places at dinner in the Hall, as to their going to burials, or waiting officially on the Lord Mayor; and on the 6th of May, 1571, a special regulation was passed on the important matter of the supplying of napkins, "by which at quarter-days the Livery may be distinguished from the mere Yeomanry: the napkins are to be collected by the second Warden, and washed by the Beadle's wife," but the Livery themselves were to pay for the luxury. The Company made sure that the dinners should be paid for, as on the dinner days the Livery had to pay "ij' vj<sup>d</sup>

a man," whether their wives or they themselves were present or not. For financial reasons the dinners had to be suspended for four years, but not much economy resulted from the resolution passed in November, 1559, that there should be no meat served on quarter-days, and payment should be made of *iiij<sup>d</sup>* without meat, for the accounts show that the members received both the money, reduced it is true, and the meat.

The Company systematically once a year on "search day" viewed all their house property, serving their tenants with notices as to repairs. One good lady was found to be troublesome, and we will immortalize her in 'N. & Q.' Cicely Burdon, widow of the Beadle Burdon, who had occupied a tenement at "the Hall," still remained in it three years after her husband's death, and refused to move. The Court was puzzled what to do. A promise of a large "reward" was made if she would quit by Christmas, but in the following February she was still there, and "the youngest Warden" was deputed to arrange for her departure at Lady Day. The "youngest Warden" was successful, and she received her "reward" on her departure.

Much of the time of the Court was taken up with disciplining the members as well as settling disputes. During the years of servitude the conduct of apprentices was mainly the affair of their masters, and only misconduct of a serious character would come before the Court. In August, 1572, John Griffiths signed a confession that he had embezzled from his master to the amount of *5*l.* 1*l.* 6*d.** Punishment was long in coming, for it was not until the following February that the culprit "was whipped openly in this Hall in the presence of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants, and of divers apprentices of this Company." John Griffiths was twenty-two at the time of his whipping.

Some of the more prominent members of the Company took part in public work, and Jupp and Pocock's "Historical Account," pp. 165-83, makes reference to James Nedam, who for a considerable period was employed exclusively in the royal service, in which he acquired a large fortune. He founded a family that for many generations held its place amongst the landed proprietors of Hertfordshire. His first public appointment was in November, 1526, as gunner at the Tower, from which he became one of the King's Carpenters, and on the 4th of October, 1532, Clerk and Surveyor of the King's Works. In 1539 Nedam was appointed to plan the works for the defence of the Thames, and the same year was charged with the preparations for receiving Anne of Cleves at Dover. He died at Boulogne Sept. 22, 1544, and is buried in Our Lady's Church there. There is an inscription to him in Little Wymondley Church.

During the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth the Company furnished its due number of soldiers. The great changes in religion leave but one faint trace—"when, in the Protestant revival under Edward VI., part payment for the unexpired years of an apprentice takes the form of a 'bible book of the best making.'" Another record of outside interest is the "discord and debate" between William Sylvester, carpenter, and John Brayne, grocer (the father-in-law of James Burbage, and grandfather of Richard Burbage), over the erection of a stage for plays at the Red Lion in Stepney, July 15, 1567.



We come across some curious names: Godhelp, Greentree, Holdycars, Kowthbodom, Littleheire, Oryed, Pentecoste, Proudllove, Rowghtbottell, Sly, Toe, Ylburd.

The contents of the work bear witness to the great care Mr. Marsh has bestowed on its compilation. The volume is uniform with its predecessors, and beautifully printed on hand-made paper by the Oxford University Press, the number of copies being limited to 250.

*The Fortnightly Review* for June begins with a poem by Mr. Thomas Hardy to Shakespeare. It has a certain *curiosa felicitas* of diction; but we cannot find it in ourselves to like the comparison of the Swan of Avon to a "bright-pinioned" bird. Mr. Mallock continues his academic study of 'Democracy and Industrial Efficiency,' and 'Politicus' his analysis of the teachings of the Napoleonic War. Mr. Edmund Gosse makes a clever, delightful picture out of the shadowy figure of Catharine Trotter, girl-playwright, blue-stocking, and admirer of Locke at the end of the seventeenth century. Mr. Arthur A. Baumann contributes an essay on Disraeli in his "meridian"—commenting on Mr. Buckle's fourth volume of Disraeli's 'Life.' We liked Dr. Marie Stopes's Japanese fairy-tale or parable of the carver; we can hardly say quite as much of Mrs. John Lane's 'Pot-pourri,' which somewhat disappointed our expectations. Of the papers on the affairs of the day we may mention Mr. Charles Dawbarn's 'Some French Fighters,' portraits of the foremost French generals, and 'The Sinn Fein Rising,' which, over the signature "Judex," pleads for mercy towards the misguided insurgents.

Most of *The Nineteenth Century* is devoted to a consideration of the problems of the day, and that in a group of very noteworthy papers by men who can make a good claim to be heard. The first article in our own line is Prof. Joseph Delcourt's 'Shakespeare and the French Mind.' This is extremely interesting, and instructive too, for, though there is much in French literature to impress upon us the strong native difference between the English and the French turn of mind, it does not perhaps sufficiently come home to most of us, and any lengthy reflection upon the strangeness which the French find in Shakespeare makes the difference strike one over again as itself something new and strange. Mr. Charles Dawbarn, in the article which follows Prof. Delcourt's, illustrates it from another side—that of the several attitudes of Englishmen and Frenchmen as to the practical conduct of affairs. Both papers are shrewd, suggestive, and entertaining; the latter, since it deals with some misconceptions current between allies in war, of serious import also. Mr. A. C. Benson, Master now of Magdalene College, Cambridge, has a paper on 'Education after the War,' in which, we think, despite much goodwill towards reform, and many wise counsels, he continues, implicitly, the mistaken English tradition, which undervalues the real importance of knowledge as knowledge. Mr. Douglas Ainslie is an enthusiastic and attractive, if not very lucid, expositor of the teachings of Benedetto Croce; and Prof. J. H. Longford gives us the text—with comments thereon—of the Imperial Rescript of 1882, which forms the code of the Japanese soldier.

*The Cornhill* is rarely, and perhaps never, negligible, but we cannot say that this June number will be remembered by us as a number to be treasured. The thing we like best in it is Mr. Max Beerbohm's 'Enoch Soames,' which is entirely absurd, several pages too long, and considerably better at the beginning than at the end; but is, at the same time, so wittily written and so clever in detail, that it does just as well with its faults as without them. Dr. Dearmer describes Ypres as it is now; Lieut. E. H. Young tells of what happened when the Germans forced the passage of the Danube at Semendria in October, 1914; Bennet Copplestone's 'Letter from Big Peter,' entitled 'With the Grand Fleet,' contains a good story of a naval encounter; and Mr. Jeffery E. Jeffery, in 'The New Ubique,' has also put together some fine material. 'The Breadsides in Holland,' by Mr. I. I. Brants, shows us the true complexion of Dutch neutrality. There are besides two poems: one, in Italian, 'Italia Nuova, 1915,' by Mr. Horatio Brown, with an English version by Lord Dundas, and the other a character sketch by Mr. Guy Kendall, entitled 'Mopsus.'

*The Burlington Magazine* for June has for frontispiece a reproduction of a hitherto unknown picture by Rembrandt—a 'St. Peter,' recently purchased by Mr. Herbert Cook, and now in Sir F. Cook's gallery at Doughty House, Richmond. The work is signed, and dated 1633. Mr. F. M. Kelly sends the first instalment of an article on Shakespearian dress, and deals in this number with doublet and hose—a subject which he has treated learnedly in the present volume of 'N. & Q.' (ante, p. 162). Mr. Roger Fry writes on Rossetti's water-colours of 1857, and describes, with illustrations, some of those recently acquired by the Tate Gallery. Mr. Herbert Cescinsky in 'Thomas Chippendale: the Evidence of his Work,' discusses critically some of the accepted beliefs regarding the celebrated craftsman and his work. This article is followed by an account of the monograph of Herr Andreas Lindblom of Stockholm on a group of altarpieces executed for Swedish churches by Herman Rode. The exteriors of the wings of the triptych in the church of Salem, Södermanland, are reproduced as a full-page illustration in colour.

*The Athenæum* now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

## Notices to Correspondents.

MR. A. LEWIS.—Forwarded to CHELTONIAN.

HIC ET UBIQUE.—No reply received.

MR. C. E. GOODWIN.—Yes, the legend is that of St. Christopher: it may be found in many works of reference, e.g., 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' and in 'The Golden Legend.'

OXFORD GRADUATE ("Praise from Sir Hugh").—Is not this a reminiscence of "Approbation from Sir Hubert Stanley is praise indeed" (Thomas Morton, 'A Cure for the Heartache,' V. ii.)? See Bartlett's 'Familiar Quotations,' p. 457.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1916.

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## Notes.

## HENRY VI. AND WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

In a former article (*ante*, p. 441), while attempting to tell the story of Henry VI.'s visit to Winchester in November, 1444, I relied partly upon the record of the King's visits which occupies two pages of our 'Liber Albus,' and which, though it was evidently written all at one time, and therefore several years after some of the events which it narrates, has hitherto been treated as a thoroughly trustworthy document. Its author, who had, I am sure, every desire to be a faithful chronicler, adopted such an air of precision whenever he mentioned a date, that one cannot be surprised at the general acceptance which his statements have met with in our local histories. Nevertheless, as will here be shown, several of his dates will not stand a critical examination. In order to elucidate his chronology, I propose to deal in turn with each of the royal visits recorded by him, first setting out what he says, and then adding some comments which may perhaps be helpful to any one who is interested in this King's itinerary.

*The King's First Visit (? 1441).*

"Memorandum quod primus adventus serenissimi principis Henrici sexti ad istud Collegium fuit penultimo die mensis Julii videlicet die Sabbati Anno domini millesimo cccc<sup>mo</sup> quadragesimo et Anno eiusdem domini Regis xix<sup>o</sup> : quo die interfuit primis vespersis et in crastino misse et secundis vespersis et obtulit xlii. iiid."

Our author's endeavour to fix the date of this visit is unsatisfactory. He says that the King arrived on Saturday, July 30, 1440, 19 H. VI. July 30, 1440, was in fact a Saturday, but the regnal year was then the 18th, and not the 19th, which did not begin until Sept. 1, 1440. If he really meant July 30, 1441, 19 H. VI., then the trouble is that that day was not Saturday, but Sunday.

In these circumstances the true date of the visit must remain uncertain, unless it can be obtained from other documents. Our Account-rolls, though they do not throw complete light upon the problem, seem to indicate that the visit occurred in 1441. For, while no trace of a royal visit is to be found in the roll of 1439-40, the roll of 1440-1 (Mich. 19 H. VI.—Mich. 20 H. VI.) contains three separate entries about such a visit. The first of them mentions the receipt of the King's oblation, and the other two relate to the expense of an entertainment in the College hall :—

"Oblaciones—Et de Roberto Vypport Sacrista Collegii h<sup>o</sup> A<sup>o</sup> pro diversis oblacionibus in capella cum xlii. iiid. oblati pro domino Regem et xvid. pro cera in obitibus domini W. Lewes [Lawes] et Henrici Casewyke [Kesewyk]—xliiis. iiid. ob."

"Custus Aule—... Et solut. pro vi ulnis panni linei continentis in latitudine secundum estimationem iii quarteria pro tuellis pro panibus portandis in adventu domini Regis ad Collegium, precium ulne viid., iiii. viid."

"Custus necessarij forinseci cum donis—... [last entry :—] Et in expensis factis in adventu domini Regis viz. in carnibus bovinis cum iiiiis. pro vino pro jantaculo militum generosorum et aliorum, viis. viiid."

These entries do not state the day or days upon which the King was at the College, and the Hall-books of 1439-40 and 1440-1 are missing. It may be that the "primus adventus," as our author calls it, occurred on Saturday, July 29, 1441, but that is merely my tentative suggestion.

*The Second Visit (1444).*

"Item Anno domini millesimo cccc<sup>mo</sup> xliiio in festo sancte Cecilie Virginis," &c.

This passage of the record was fully set out in my previous article, where an account was given not only of Henry's visit on

Nov. 21 and 22, 1444, but also of Margaret of Anjou's arrival at Winchester on May 2, 1445. Our author ignores the coming of the Queen, and the Account-roll of 1444-5 contains nothing which establishes that the King then came with her to the College.

Walcott (p. 136) says that Henry "was again received at Winton" in 1442, and therefore treats the visit of November, 1444, as the third. See also Milner's 'Winchester,' i. 303, and Kirby's 'Annals,' 192. For this alleged visit in 1442, which our author does not countenance, these writers perhaps relied on the following entry in the Account-roll of 1442-3:—

"Et in datis Johanni Tresilian valetto corone et Thome Chamberlayn garcioni chamere domini Regis venient. ad collegium cum Episcopo Sar. xv<sup>o</sup> die Novembris pro amicitiiis suis habendis, xlii. iiiid."—*'Custus necessarii.'*

That entry by itself, however, scarcely establishes a visit of the King in person.

#### *The Third Visit (? 1446).*

"Item idem xpianissimus Rex Anno domini millesimo cccc<sup>mo</sup> xlv<sup>to</sup> Et anno regni eiusdem Regis xxliii<sup>to</sup> interfuit die dominica videlicet in festo Sancti Cuthberti in mense Septembris in hoc Collegio utrisque vespere atque misse: quo die ex gratia sua dedit Collegio optimam Robam suam una excepta furratam cum furrura de sables ad dei laudem et honorem beatissime marie Virginis. Et obtulit xlii. iiiid."

Here again difficulty about date arises. The feast of St. Cuthbert's translation is kept on Sept. 4, which fell in 1445 on a Saturday, and not (as our author states) on a Sunday. It was a Sunday in 1446 (25 H. VI.). There is no reference to this September visit in the Account-roll of 1444-5, and both the roll and the Hall-book for 1445-6 are missing.

Though the date of the visit may be uncertain, Henry's gift of his second-best robe is duly recorded in the inventory (in the 'Liber Albus') under 'Vestimenta Aurea':—

"Item unum vestimentum de panno aureo vocato cloth of tyssue factum de toga quam xpianissimus princeps Rex Henricus sextus dedit Collegio habens unam casulam et unam capam et paruras pro tribus albis et duabus amictibus [et] duas stolas et tres fanellas factas de dicta toga, habens insuper duas tuniculas factas de panno consimili empto per Collegium."

The conversion of the royal robe into sacerdotal vestments is referred to in the Account-rolls:—

"Et solutum Thome Savage pro panno aureo empto ad sectam Toge Regis nuper date Collegio pro capa fienda, xxxlii. iiiid."—*'Custus Capelle,'* 1447-8.

"Et in solutis Willelmo Tolond pro le Orfayres pro capa et vestimentis fiendis de Toga data per dominum Regem et pro factura, in parte solucionis maioris summe, cum xviiiid. solutis Bawdewyn vectori pro cariagio eorumdem cape et vestimentorum, cis. vid."—*'Custus Capelle,'* 1448-9.

#### *The Fourth Visit (1447).*

"Item idem illustrissimus princeps Anno domini millesimo cccc<sup>mo</sup> xlv<sup>to</sup> Et anno regni eiusdem Regis xxv<sup>to</sup> in festo sancti Johannis de Beuerlaco videlicet septimo die maii contingente in dominica interfuit utrisque vespere atque misse in hoc collegio: quo die similiter ex gracia sua dedit collegio viii. xlii. iiiid. Et obtulit eodem tempore ad vices, xlii. iiiid."

Our author is wrong again. May 7 (the feast of St. John of Beverley) fell in 1446 on a Saturday, not on a Sunday, and the regnal year was then the 24th, not the 25th. The true date of the visit was Sunday, May 7, 1447 (25 H. VI.), as is evident from the Account-roll of 1446-7 (Oct. 1, 25 H. VI.—Nov. 30, 26 H. VI.), which contains the following entries under 'Custus forins. cum donis':—

"Et in expensis factis inter generosos et alios de Famulia domini Regis venient. ad Collegium vii die maii. vis. vid. Et in expensis factis circa magistrum Willelmum Wanflett Electum Wynton., magistrum Willelmum Say, Danyell, tres alios armigeros de familia domini Regis, Vicecustodem Oxon., Radulphum Lye, Blaeman precentorem de Eton., Boston precentorem de Collegio regali Cantubrigie, Digleys, Crosby et alios generosos ac familiares eorumdem venientes ad Collegium mense maii ad diversas refecciones, xxxii. iij. Et solut. pro expensis duorum equorum magistri Gawfridi Hardgrave Vicecustodis Oxon. stancium in hospicio in Villa per iiiij<sup>or</sup> dies et noctes eodem tempore, iiis. vid."

The company on this occasion therefore included Waynflete, now Bishop-elect of Winchester in succession to Cardinal Beaufort, who had died on April 11, 1447. William Say, another of the guests, was a former Scholar of the College who became Dean of St. Paul's in 1457.

Here mention may be made of a very humble gift which the College gave to the King during 1447-8:—

"Et in solutis Johanni Norton carpentario laboranti in fabricando quoddam ligneum instrumentum pro altari de la closett domini Regis per ii dies, capit per diem iiiid. et prandium, viiid."—*'Custus Capelle.'*

Perhaps ecclesiologists will be able from this description of the instrument to say what purpose it was intended to serve.

H. C.

Winchester College.

(To be concluded.)

## THE CITY CORONER AND TREASURE-TROVE.

THE following paragraphs set a legal problem which may be of interest to readers of 'N. & Q.'

Excerpt from 'Annual Return, for 1915, to the Corporation of the City of London, by Dr. Waldo, His Majesty's Coroner for the City of London and ancient Borough of Southwark':—

"In my last Return (for 1914) I called the attention of your Corporation, at some length, to the alleged discovery in the City of treasure-trove consisting of Tudor ornaments made of gold and of jewellery set with precious stones of considerable value. At the same time, *inter alia*, I pointed out the fact that treasure-trove unearthed in the City of London, or in the ancient Borough of Southwark, belonged not—as is usually the case in other districts—to His Majesty the King, but by Royal grant to the Lord Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London; also, that the charters mentioned were confirmed by the Insuperimus charter, in Latin with seal attached, of the 24th June, 15 Charles II. (1664), which had been examined by me in the chart room at the Guildhall. I also quoted Sir Thomas Hardy's translation of this charter, which says: 'We do give and grant to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, and their successors, treasure-trove in the City of London, or the liberties thereof, &c. On presentation of my Return, being consulted as to procedure, I suggested that your County Purposes Committee, who are considering the matter of the treasure-trove, should forthwith obtain the assistance of the City Police in view of the importance of obtaining direct evidence as to the exact spot where the treasure had been found. At the same time it seemed to me not unlikely that the Police might also discover the whereabouts of some of the treasure, not infrequently in such cases disposed of by the finder or finders. On the report of such finding to the Coroner in whose district the treasure lies, it becomes his duty to call a jury and make inquiry, and on proof of intentional concealment the concealers lays himself open to prosecution, fine, and imprisonment. This duty was specifically assigned to the Coroner by Edward I. in the year 1276,\* and re-imposed in Section 36 of the Coroners Act of 1887, and is still in force.

"So far as I know, the Police have not yet moved in the matter. At present, the major part of the treasure is still in keeping at the London Museum, Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W.†

\* "By the statute of 4 Edw. I., it was enacted that 'a Coroner ought to inquire of treasure that is found, who were the finders, and likewise who is suspected thereof'; and 'that may be well perceived where one liveth riotously, haunting taverns, and hath done so of long time; hereupon he may be attached for this suspicion by four or six or more pledges, if they be found' (Hawkins)."

† "A coloured plate of fifty-two of these ornaments is given in the Ladies' Supplement of *The Illustrated London News*, July 18, 1914, with the following note appended: 'This collection of

while a smaller portion of it was seen by me in 1915 on view in the Gem and Gold Ornament Room of the British Museum, Bloomsbury, W.C.,\* with the following legend inscribed on the cabinet in which the treasure is contained:—'English jewellery found in London representing part of a Goldsmith's stock—the greater portion of which is in the London Museum—given by the Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1914. The objects marked A. to E., evidently from the same find, were previously acquired. 17th century.'

"The suggestion has recently been made that I should hold an inquest on the trove, in answer to which I have explained to your County Purposes Committee that this cannot be done so long as the treasure lies outside my district and jurisdiction. Neither have I any power to order those in possession to return the treasure to the City, from whence it has undoubtedly been removed without any notice whatever to me as City Coroner. Under existing circumstances—failing the voluntary delivery of the treasure—it is open to your Corporation to bring a civil action in the Chancery Division against the Trustees of the London and British Museums for the recovery of the trove. As already pointed out by me, this can be done short of any inquest having been held in a Coroner's Court.† Personally I am inclined to think that under all the circumstances of the case the better course for your Corporation to adopt would be, without further delay, to bring a civil action in order to decide once and for all whether the ornaments in question are technically treasure-trove, and if so, who are the rightful owners thereof. It has been held in the Courts that no Coroner has any power to inquire as to the title of treasure-trove, which alone can be decided by the Judges in the High Court."

J. W.

## FIELDINGIANA.

### I. MISS H—AND.

YOUR correspondent H. K. St. J. S. communicated (10 S. v. 446) a 'Poem by Fielding addressed to Miss H—land,' reproduced from the Rev. Samuel Rogers's 'Poems on Various Occasions,' published at

jewels and unmounted stones was discovered in 1912, in London, under the floor of a cellar, at a depth of sixteen feet from the present surface. The box which had contained them was completely decayed, and only the brass handle and a few shreds of wood remained. The "find" is of great archaeological value, as it probably represents part of the stock of a jeweller of the time of James I. With the jewels were several religious objects in crystal, which were probably of a somewhat earlier date—that is, the late sixteenth century. This collection was purchased through the Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, P.C., M.P., one of the Trustees of the London Museum, and can be seen in the Gold Room at Stafford House."

\* "The British and London Museums are to be temporarily closed on March 1, 1916."

† "See City Coroner's Annual Return for the year 1914, p. 26, line 8."

Bath in 1782. It occurs in vol. i. p. 291, and in a foot-note Mr. Rogers states that "the piece is not printed in any edition of Fielding's works." Your correspondent, accepting this statement, inquired as to the genuineness of the authorship; but he had been misled by Rogers, since the verses do in fact appear on p. 114 of vol. i. of Fielding's "Miscellanies," 1743. That they emanated from Fielding is therefore beyond question. The lines are here reproduced from the 'Miscellanies,' as the text differs slightly from Mr. Rogers's:—

TO MISS H.—AND AT BATH.

*Written extempore in the Pump-Room, 1742.*

'Soon shall these bounteous springs thy wish bestow,

'Soon in each feature sprightly health shall glow;  
'Thy eyes regain their fire, thy limbs their grace,  
And roses join the lilies in thy face.

But say, sweet maid, what waters can remove  
The pangs of cold despair, of hopeless love?

'The deadly star which lights th' autumnal skies  
Shines not so bright, so fatal as those eyes.

'The pains which from their influence we endure,  
Not Brewster, glory of his art, can cure.

The chief difference in the texts is the semi-suppressed name of the lady in whose honour they are written. Rogers, or rather the friend who communicated the poem to him, says they are addressed to "Miss H—land"; Fielding says to "Miss H—and." Though trivial to the eye, the discrepancy becomes important in any attempt at identification. Have we not here a portrait of the lady who twelve months later became the wife of Robert Henley, 1708-72, one of the leaders of the Western Circuit when Fielding joined it in 1740, who was appointed Recorder of Bath in 1751, and reached the Woolsack as first Earl of Northington?

I am prompted to this suggestion by the words of Lord Campbell ('The Lives of the Lords Chancellors,' vol. v. p. 178, 1846):—

"The smart junior barristers used to pass their vacations at Bath, a custom that entirely left off when I first knew the profession. Young counsellor Henley was there, the gayest of the gay, and distinguished himself among the ladies in the pump-room in the morning, as well as among the toppers at night. Here he formed a rather romantic attachment.... There was at Bath, for the benefit of the waters, a very young girl of exquisite beauty, who, from illness, had lost the use of her limbs so completely that she was only able to appear in public wheeled about in a chair. She was the daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Husband, of Ipsley, in Warwickshire.... Henley, struck by the charms of her face, contrived to be introduced to her, when he was still more fascinated by her conversation. His admiration soon ripened into a warm and tender attachment, which he had reason to hope would be reciprocal. But it seemed as if he had fallen

in love with a Peri, and that he must for ever be contented with sighing and worshipping at her shrine—when suddenly the waters produced so effectual and complete a cure, that Miss Husband was enabled to comply with the custom of the place by hanging up her votive crutches to the nymph of the spring, and to dance the 'minuet de la cour' at the lower rooms with her lover. Soon after, with the full consent of her family, she gave her hand to the suitor who had so sedulously attended her.... The marriage ceremony was performed in 1743 at the chapel in South Audley Street."

The "glory of his art" was the popular Bathonian physician, Thomas Brewster, born 1705, who graduated M.D. Oxford in 1738. Fielding referred to him in 'Tom Jones' (xviii. 4) as attending with Dr. Harrington on the philosopher "Square" Brewster, as stated by Mr. Rogers, was known in literary circles as the translator of Persius. Both Henley and Brewster were subscribers to Fielding's 'Miscellanies.'

## II. "ONE OF THE MERRIEST GENTLEMEN IN ENGLAND."

As 'Tom Jones' draws to a close, Partridge makes known the occupations he had followed and the vicissitudes he had experienced after quitting Little Baddington, "where he was in danger of starving with the universal compassion of all his neighbours" (ii. 6), until the occasion when, as barber, he attended Jones (by that time a man and a recruit) at the inn where the soldiers dined while marching from Hambrook to Worcester (viii. 4). Recounting his modes of life to Allworthy (xviii. 6), Partridge says:—

"Well, Sir, from Salisbury I removed to Lymington, where I was above three years in the service of another lawyer, who was likewise a very good sort of a man, and to be sure one of the merriest gentlemen in England."

### Mindful that

"one day Mr. Fielding observed to Mrs. Hussey that he was engaged in writing a novel, and that he intended to introduce into it the characters of all his friends" (J. T. Smith's 'Nollekens and his Times,' vol. i. p. 125),

I sought to identify this particular Hampshire acquaintance. I consulted *inter alia* the privately printed 'Records of the Corporation of the Borough of New Lymington in the County of Southampton,' extracted by Charles St. Barbe, Esq., 1848. 'Tom Jones' was published in 1749, and on examining the list of Free Burgesses of that period I found among the sixteen burgesses incorporated in 1745 the name of Mr. John Knapton, and on a later page it is recorded that the Town Clerk in 1744 was Mr. Odher Knapton.

Those acquainted with Fielding's journalistic work would instinctively pause by the name of Knapton. Messrs. J. & P. Knapton were well-known publishers in Ludgate Street, and Fielding makes several friendly references to them, in particular in *The Champion* of June 17, 1740, and in *The True Patriot* of March 25, 1746. See also 'Henry Fielding and the History of Charles XII.,' by Prof. Wells of Beloit, Wisconsin, U.S.A., in *The Journal of English and Germanic Philology*, vol. xi., 1912.

Learning that the Knapton family were still resident in Lymington, I approached Capt. A. L. R. Knapton, R.N., who was so good as to write:—

"Odber Knapton was my great-great-grandfather. He was baptized at Christchurch, 11 August, 1696, and buried at Lymington, 20 November, 1746. He appears to have been appointed a Free Burgess of Lymington in 1718, and was Mayor 1727-8, and later Town Clerk. John Knapton and his brother Paul were first cousins of Odber Knapton. I am afraid I have no record as to the characteristics of Odber Knapton, but I have a portrait of him, and his face is certainly humorous-looking. There is no mention of any other member of the Knapton family being a lawyer about that time."

When Mr. Odber Knapton visited London would not the publishers, in their desire to entertain and delight their Lymington cousin, invite Fielding to their circle? And Fielding, travelling the Western Circuit—would he not meet Odber Knapton at Winchester Assizes? And as there is internal evidence in the 'Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon' that Fielding had visited the Isle of Wight on a previous occasion, may he not have taken ship from Lymington, where he would meet the merriest gentleman in England "on his native heather"?

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

1 Essex Court, Temple.

**HEROES OF WATERLOO.**—The compilation of a Roll of Honour for the battles of Quatrebras and Waterloo is rather a difficult matter, and your readers may like to know how to set about it. The lists of officers or men who were killed in action or who died of wounds are contained in the Casualty Registers at the Public Record Office (class W.O. 25). Certain of these registers also give the names of the officers wounded. If you want to discover the names of the wounded rank and file, you have to consult the monthly pay lists of the period (class W.O. 12), while the names of all the rank and file (sergeants excepted) who took part

in the battle are contained in the 'Supplementary Pay List' issued under the War Office circular of July 31, 1815, and charged on the quarterly pay list for the period ending Sept. 24, 1816. J. M. BULLOCH.  
123 Pall Mall, S.W.

#### THE MOUNT, WHITECHAPEL.—

"On Saturday last the Earle of Middlesex and Sir Kenelme Digby, in disguised habits, were busily viewing of the new Fortifications at Mile-End Green and Whitechapel, but, being known by some there present, they were apprehended and brought before the Lord Mayor of London, who committed them both to the Counter."

This excerpt from 'England's Memorials,' Monday, Nov. 14, 1642, is one of the earliest references to the Mount that remained until the early nineteenth century. Its site to-day is marked by Turner Street, but the London Hospital stands on a piece of ground described in June, 1748, by Robert Mainwaring, its surveyor, as "the mount field or Whitechapel mount."

Its original measurements are said (Emerson, 'How the Town Grew,' cited by Mr. Hale, 'East London Antiquities,' p. 104) to have been 239 ft. long by 182 ft. broad at the base. These dimensions do not suggest any specific purpose; presumably it was a large enclosed camp, with earthworks, to command the approach to the City, but the best illustration available suggests other intentions in design and later uses.

The oblong folio view of the London Hospital in 1759, engraved by Chatelain and Rowe, has on the right the stepped end of a cliff or hill, surmounted by trees of considerable growth and a summer-house. Its height rising above the roof of the Hospital may be estimated to be 50 ft. It probably extended east in a decreasing spur, which was cut away when the site was cleared for the Hospital; but it is obvious that this was more than the fortifications, ramparts, or mounds hurriedly thrown up at the suggestion of Fairfax in 1642.

The most probable explanation that occurs to me is that this mount was a dust or ash hill largely founded by carted debris from the Great Fire of 1666, but constantly augmented and extended, much as the mountains of Battle Bridge grew until their final clearance. It will be recalled that the greater part of the Fire debris was removed to the outskirts of the City; some thousands of loads must have been shot in the marshy fields at Horseferry, and Mountfield would be even more convenient. When its removal was desired, the City Lands Committee announced ("Guildhall, 14 March, 1801," printed in



*The Oracle* of March 19) that they would meet on Wednesday, March 25, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive proposals for the purchase of, and carrying away within a time to be limited, the earth, rubbish, and soil composing Whitechapel Mount. The fact that it consisted of something saleable and that it was not necessary to ask for tenders for its removal confirms my suggestion that it was a cinder or dust heap of value, and had it survived another thirty years Mr. Boffin's bower might have been at Whitechapel instead of Maiden Lane.

The slightly higher levels of the pavement between the New Road and the Hospital are the last traces noticeable to-day.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

THE COMMON HANGMAN. (See 1 S. xi. 13, 95, 252; xii. 293; 2 S. xi. 151, 256, 314, 445; 4 S. ix. 136; 5 S. vi. 26; 10 S. viii. 244, 335, 353, 376; x. 167; 11 S. i. 265; ii. 477.)—The two following paragraphs from *The Public Advertiser* concerning Edward Turlis, who, I believe, was public executioner from May, 1752, until April, 1771, show that his office was no sinecure during the tempestuous period of the Wilkes agitation :—

"Turlis, the Common Hangman, was much hurt and bruised by the mob throwing stones at the Execution of three Malefactors at Kingston."—Wednesday, April 20, 1768.

"On Friday a tradesman, convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury, stood in and upon the Pillory in High St., Southwark, and was severely treated by the Populace. They also pelted Turlis, the executioner, with stones and brickbats, which cut him in the head and face in a terrible manner."—Monday, March 6, 1769.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

A BEREAVED PARISH.—In his recent visitation-charge the Bishop of Ely described the remarkable position which, early in 1914, the parish of Hundon, in West Suffolk, occupied. It was without a church, without a vicar, and without a bishop! The church was burned down; the vicar had died; and the parish had passed from its old diocese of Ely into the newly created one of Ipswich, whereto no bishop had yet been consecrated.

CYRIL.

MORTLAKE: J. E. ANDERSON'S SURREY PRINTS.—The late J. Eustace Anderson, author of the 'History of Barnes,' and other work of local and historical interest, has bequeathed his Surrey prints to the parish of Mortlake, leaving it to the Vestry to decide what should be done with the gift. The Vestry has formed a small committee, with power to frame and hang as many of these

pictures as possible, and suggested to this committee that the Trustees of the Wigan Institute, Mortlake, should be asked to give space in that building for as many as they can conveniently hang upon the walls of the great hall and other rooms. The gift was very much appreciated by the Vestry, and the gratitude of the parish has been recorded.

J. A.

## 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.

### WHO WAS RABSEY CROMWELL ALIAS WILLIAMS ?

#### A RELATIVE OF THE PROTECTOR.

I SHALL be grateful for help in establishing the identity of this lady. Her name does not occur in any Cromwell pedigree known to me, all of the references in Marshall's 'Genealogist's Guide,' in 'N. & Q.,' and in the records of the Heralds' College, &c., having been examined.

She married twice. Her first husband was Philip Morgan of Stanwell, Middlesex, gent. (will pr. 1621, P.C.C.). He owned three parsonages in Pembrokeshire, lands in Stanwell, and a farm and grange called Cannon Moore, near the city of Hereford, which he left to his brother Robert Morgan and the latter's wife Ellinor. Philip left a daughter Elizabeth, and his widow Rabsey proved his will, wherein she is named executrix.

She married secondly, before 1625, William Smithsby, Esq., Keeper of the Privy Lodgings, &c., at Hampton Court from 1628 until he was expelled by Oliver Cromwell. In the Smithsby pedigree at the Heralds' College, dated 1634 and signed by Wm. Smithsby, she is described as "Rabsey, da. of... Cromwell als. Williams of Huntingdonshire." Smithsby and his wife connived at the escape of Charles I. from Hampton Court, and afterwards saved what they could of the King's possessions (see my note at 7 S. xi. 263, 322). Rabsey died in 1659, and her husband in 1660, shortly after his reinstatement as Keeper by Charles II. Wm. Smithsby's will (pr. 1662, P.C.C.) mentions Rabsey's first husband. Rabsey had ten children by her second marriage; the youngest, likewise named Rabsey, born at Hampton, died unmarried, aged 80, and left a will (pr. 1720,

P.C.C.) wherein she bequeathed legacies to the Protector's daughter Frances Russell, and a number of the latter's descendants; the Protector's granddaughter, Lady Elizabeth Frankland, was executrix. Rabsey Smithsby the younger was receiving a pension from Queen Mary at the time of her death. William Smithsby's brother Thomas was "saddler to King Charles" (1635), and had a son Thomas, who was Keeper of the Privy Seal under the Commonwealth, dying in 1655.

It appears, therefore, that some of the Smithsby's were Royalists and others the reverse, like the Cromwells, and they suffered or prospered accordingly. It is clear, moreover, that Rabsey the elder must have been a near relative of the Protector.

Finally I would ask if any one can throw light on the name of Rabsey, sometimes spelt Rabsy or Rabsha, which does not occur in any list of names hitherto consulted.

G. H. F. NUTTALL, Sc.D., F.R.S.  
Magdalene College, Cambridge.

FRANCIS BACON: "LORD BACON."—In Sotheby's catalogue of a recent sale, a number of books were catalogued under Francis, Lord Bacon. In view of the many warnings against the error of describing Sir F. Bacon as Lord Bacon, it is somewhat bewildering to find this "howler" perpetuated in a place where one looks for accuracy and correctness. In the 'D.N.B.' he is described as Francis Bacon, first Baron Verulam and Viscount St. Albans. Is there any early authority for the description "Lord Bacon," as, for instance, a title-page of an early edition of his works, or a contemporary usage of a peer's surname with the title, interchangeably with the strict legal denomination?

REGINALD ATKINSON.

Forest Hill, S.E.

[Bacon's editor, MR. JAMES SPEDDING, contributed at 4 S. vi. 177 a very interesting article on this subject, in the course of which he said: "There can be no doubt that 'Lord Bacon' is a title which never belonged to him at any time of his life, either by law or custom.....When and by whom it was first given him, I do not know; but it seems to have become familiar by the middle of the seventeenth century." Some instances are then cited, the first being 1654.]

MORRIS. (See 11 S. viii. 68 and 156.)—Could your correspondent W. M. add anything further to the account of William Morris, who died in 1790? I understand Lord Collingwood went to sea in one of the ships of which he was master. X. Y. Z.

KERRY PLACE-NAMES.—1. On July 22, 1580, Sir Nicholas White, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, writes to Lord Burghley (P.R.O., S.P. Ir. Eliz., vol. lxxiv. No. 56) as follows:—

[haven whitesand]  
"In the Irishe Ventry is called *coon fyntra*, which is as moche to say as whitesand havon, because the strande is white sande full of white shelles, and Dingill havon is called in the Irishe [haven ox red]  
*coon edaf deryck*, which is as moche to say as red ox havon, and toke that name of the drownynge of an ox in the havon at the first comynge over of Englishmen from Cornewall, which brought some cattell with them."

In Murray's 'Handbook to Ireland,' 1912 ed., at p. 529, Ventry is derived from *Fionn Traigh*=white strand.

What is the proper form of Coon Edaf Deryck?

2. Sir Nicholas White goes on:—

"One of the eldest of [the Burgesses of Dingle] tolde me that, sone upon the conquest of Englishmen in Irland, a gentelman named de la Couson was Lord of that Towne and bylded it, whose issue in many yerres after failing, the Towne eschated to the house of Desmonde, and by that reason it is called at this day Dengill de couse."

According to Murray's 'Ireland,' *loc. cit.*, the name of Dingle in Irish is Daingean-in-Chuis, i.e.,

"The fortress of O'Cush, an Irish chief, or, as some assert, the Castle of Hussey, an Anglo-Norman settler."

I should like further particulars about de la Couson, O'Cush, and Hussey.

3. Sir Nicholas, continuing, says that they "went to see the fort of Smerycke, v myles from the Dengill to the westwards.....The thing itselfe is but the ende of a rocke, shooting oute into the bay of Smerycke under a long cape, whereon a merchant of the Dengill called Piers Ryce, abowtes a yere before James Fitz Morice's landing, bylt a prety castell under pretence of gayning by the reasort of strangers thither afisshinge, when, in very trouthe, it was to receave James at his landing. And because at that instant tyme a shipp leaden with Capten Furbussher's [i.e. Frobisher's] new founde ryches hadpned to perishe upon the sandes nere that place (whose carcase and stores I saw lye there), carying also in his mynde a golden Imagynacion of the comynge of the Spaynardes, called his bylding *doune enoyr*, which is as moche to say as the golden doune."

I believe the Irish is Dun-an-oir, i.e., golden fort. The Italians called it Castel dell' Oro.

4. Sir Nicholas proceeds:—

"The auncient name of the bay in the Irishe tonge is the havon of Ard Canny, composed of these words *Ard* and *Canny*. *Ard* signifieth height, and *canny* is deryved of a certen devoute man named Canitius, which upon the height of the cliffapers at this day a litle hermitage for himselfe to live in contemplacion there, and so it is as

moche to say as Canicius is height. And afterwards by the Spaynardes it was called Smerycke, by whate reason I know not."

This last statement is very strange. It is generally supposed that Smerwick is St. Mary Wick. It certainly is not Spanish.

5. There is a parish in County Limerick called Ardkenney or Ardcanny, eight miles west of Limerick, which is probably named from St. Canice or Kenny or Kenneth; but I find no trace of this name near Smerwick Harbour. There is an ancient hermitage called Gallerus there. Perhaps Sir Nicholas means this. Who was Gallerus?

JOHN B. WATNEWRIGHT.

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR.—It is becoming a fairly common practice to address Mayors of provincial towns as the "Right Worshipful." I believe they are entitled as a matter of courtesy to "Worshipful." I shall be glad to know if the former is correct.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

WALTER TITLEY is described in 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' lvi. 419, as the "son of Abraham Titley, a Staffordshire man." I should be glad to ascertain where Walter Titley was born in 1700, and any particulars of his mother.

G. F. R. B.

QUOTATION FROM POPE.—Tod, in his 'Annals of Rajasthan,' gives the following from "the story of Hercules put into doggerel by Pope":—

He whom Dejanira  
Wrapp'd in the envenomed shirt, and set on fire.  
What is the reference? EMERITUS.

ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HADDOCK (1686-1746).—When, where, and whom did this distinguished admiral marry? The 'D.N.B.' is silent on the point. His only daughter married Samuel Holworthy of Elsworth Park, Cambs.

L. E. TANNER.

2 Little Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

PACE-EGGING.—At Eastertime bands of boys go round to the houses at Grasmere pace-egging (? peace-egging or paste-egging). They have a short play that they act and sing. Can the words and music be obtained? And what is the origin of the custom? With the money they collect, I am told, they buy eggs that they dye different colours, and then roll down slopes to see which one will be the last to break its shell.

DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

[Mr. F. GORDON BROWN gave at 10 S. vii. 30 numerous extracts from his copies of the "Pace-egg" play. See also 5 S. iv. 511; 9 S. iii. 249, 334.]

GREGORY GOOSTREE.—On the back of a drawing by J. H. Mortimer, R.A., is inscribed: "... Gregory Goostree, Paddington Churchyard... 24<sup>th</sup> Jan'y, 1776.... £200:00:00...."

Was this person in any way connected with Goostree's Club, Pall Mall, the rendezvous of Wilberforce and Pitt?

Was he a relative of Thomas Goostre (or Goostrey), solicitor, of Sherrard Street, Golden Square, and later of Missenden Abbey, Bucks, whose daughter married William Selby Lowndes of Winslow?

GILBERT BENTHALL.

205 Adelaide Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W.

GORGES BRASS.—I have seen in an antique shop in Chelsea a brass bearing the inscription:—

"Henry Gorges | Esq<sup>e</sup> onely childe | of Richard Lord | Gorges who dyed | y<sup>e</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> of Aprill | 1674 in ye nyneteenth<sup>h</sup> | yeare of his age."

This is surrounded by an ornamental border, with death's heads in the corners.

If any one can say from what church this brass came, its restoration could probably be effected.

H. L. L. DENNY.

3 Lincoln Street, Chelsea, S.W.

THE COLOURS OF DRAGONS.—Have the several colours—red, blue, green, yellow—assigned to dragons in legends, in heraldry, in art, &c., any definite significance? If so, what, in each case, is it? RENIRA.

WILLIAM MILDMAY, HARVARD COLLEGE, 1647.—He is generally stated to have been a son of Sir Henry Mildmay of Graces, Little Baddow, Essex. This is a mistake, as I have recently discovered that he was the eldest son of Sir Henry Mildmay of Wanstead, Essex, who was a grandson of Sir Walter Mildmay, the founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Hence it is particularly interesting to find that we had at Harvard a direct descendant of the founder of John Harvard's college. But beyond his parentage I have been unable to find any information at all about William Mildmay. Did he marry? If so, whom? Where did he live? Where and when did he die? Was he identical with the William Mildmay who matriculated (as a fellow commoner) at Emmanuel College at the Easter term in 1641, but left without taking a degree? (See Venn, 'Book of Matriculations and Degrees,' 1913, p. 464.) Any information that your correspondents can give will be greatly appreciated.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

**ROBINSON FAMILY.**—I should be glad to ascertain the connexion or relationship which existed between Luke Robinson, M.P. during the Commonwealth (born 1610), of Thornton Riseboro', or Luke Robinson, M.P. for Hedon, Yorkshire (died 1773), and the family of Robinson, now Marquess of Ripon. I have proof that such connexion existed, but after long-continued search I cannot trace the date, &c.

LUKE N. ROBINSON.

Clover Lodge, Dilke Street, Chelsea, S.W.

**HENLEY, HERTS.**—In Nichols's 'History of Leicestershire' I find that the member of a certain family is mentioned as having married a lady of Henley, Herts. I do not know of such a place, neither have I been able to find it in any county history. Can any of your readers give me information?

JOHN THICKBROOM.

35 Allison Road, Hornsey, N.

**R. S. CHARNOCK'S BOOKS.** (See *ante* p. 410.)—Very well. If he has left so few books that they did not deserve the name of a "library," may I modify my query and ask, Does anybody know what has become of the few books he has left? L. L. K.

**FAZAKERLEY: MEANING OF NAME.** (See *Ante*, pp. 288, 395.)—Can any reader give the meaning of this name, whether of persons or places? I see at the latter reference there occurs the spelling Phosakerley.

M.A. OXON.

**MEDIEVAL LATIN.**—Is there any Latin-English Dictionary which gives special attention to words found in documents, say from the tenth century onward?

JOHN PATCHING.

Lewes.

**"CONSUMPTION" AND "LETHARGY": THEIR MEANING IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.**—During a recent visit to the Church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, while inspecting the parish register, I was impressed by the number of deaths recorded therein during the period 1650-1750 as the result of lethargy and consumption.

Phthisis and tuberculosis are known to have prevailed in England since the fourteenth century at least; but, inasmuch as Milton's death appears in the register as due to "consumption," while his biographers attribute it to fever and gout, the natural inference is that "consumption" formerly denoted the gradual breaking-up of the system. "Lethargy," too, to which Defoe is here said to have succumbed, must at that date have had a less restricted meaning than

at the present day, when it is defined as a "prolonged and unnatural sleep." In none of the definitions of these complaints in the 'N.E.D.' can I find information as to what these words exactly denoted in the seventeenth century.

N. W. HILL.

**R. BRERETON, ARTIST.**—I have a picture of horses and children signed "R. Brereton, 1860" (? 1840). I shall be glad to have some particulars of the artist.

R. VAUGHAN GOWER.

[Robert Brereton, according to Mr. Algernon Graves's 'Royal Academy,' exhibited there 'Children of John Costazzi, Esq.,' in 1841, and 'Master Townsend' in 1843.]

**PUCK FAIR.**—What was this? In the Casement trial one of the witnesses stated that the town of Killorglin is locally known as Buck. On this a correspondent of *The Yorkshire Post* declares that it is a misprint for Puck, as Killorglin was, and perhaps still is, the scene of the once-famous Puck Fair, at which a "Puck," or he-goat, was placed on a platform in the middle of the fair. The writer is unable to explain the origin or significance of the custom.

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

## Replies.

### GENNYS OF LAUNCESTON AND PLYMOUTH.

(12 S. i. 126, 193, 249, 299.)

THE family of Gennys or Gennis has been represented in Cornwall from a remote period, and records dating from the thirteenth century contain references to members of the family. The town of St. Gennys, on the west coast of Cornwall, south of Dizzard Point, is where the name is first found. At that period family surnames, as now established, were not generally in use, individuals being known by the name of the town or place where they lived, and it is for this reason we find members of the Gennys family, from 1272 to 1346, described as John de Seintginas, Robert de St. Gennis, Symon de St. Gennys, &c. Gradually the local designation of the individual disappeared, and about the middle of the fourteenth century the name of the town or place became the surname of the family. The earliest notice of this transition and fixity of surname in connexion with the Gennys family occurs in a deed dated at Bodmin,

Sept. 2, 1312, Richard Genes being one of the parties mentioned as holding land at Penbuge, near Bodmin, from one Reginald Lowys.

Nearly all the earliest references to members of the Gennys family are concerned with individuals who were connected with the Church, and in the ancient Bishops' Registers are recorded the institutions of members of the family as deacons and rectors to the benefices of, amongst others, Otterham in Cornwall, and Mary-Tavy and Hittisleigh in Devon.

In the De Banco Rolls for 1396 there is recorded a suit in which it is stated that one William de Hillescote leased certain lands in East Hillescote to Thomas Genes. Hilscoth is in the parish of North Petherwin in Cornwall, some five miles from Launceston, and this record therefore shows that one branch of the family of Gennys was resident in that neighbourhood more than a century before they appeared at Launceston.

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the family had largely increased, and branches are found in many of the parishes throughout Cornwall. The neighbourhood of Launceston appears to have been the district in which they chiefly resided. The first mention of the name in this locality occurs in the records of the borough when, in 1532, one Jone Gennys held a house in the town from the corporation; and in 1534 William Genys, one of the Canons of Launceston, acknowledged the Royal Supremacy.

The records of the corporation indicate that the family held a foremost position among the burgesses, the office of Mayor of Launceston having been held for nine separate years between 1584 and 1667 by members of the family.

Towards the close of the sixteenth century a branch of the family is found to have settled at Plymouth, and on the peninsula lying to the west of Plymouth Sound. Within the latter area are the parishes of Shevioc, Antony, St. John's, Rame, and Maker, and in the parish registers are found numerous entries connected with the Gennys family. It is also to be observed that Mount Edgcumbe, the seat of the ancient family of the same name, is situated in the north-east corner of the peninsula, and documentary evidence is forthcoming showing at least one intermarriage between the families of Gennys and Edgcumbe, as well as other transactions connected with the tenure of land. Nicholas Gennys, grandson of Nicholas Gennys, Mayor of Launceston in 1641, was Mayor of

Plymouth in 1703; and the family is still represented in the neighbourhood by Mr. J. C. Henn-Gennys of Whiteleigh House, this property having been acquired through the marriage in 1750 of John Gennys, M.D., of Plymouth, to Christiana, the daughter and coheir of Nicholas Docton of Whiteleigh, Plymouth.

It has not been found possible to prepare a connected pedigree of the Gennys family from an earlier date than the beginning of the sixteenth century, as all the references obtained in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, consequent upon the absence of consecutive records, are of a disconnected and fragmentary nature.

GERTRUDE THRIFT.

79 Grosvenor Square, Rathmines, Dublin.

"SPIRITUS NON POTEST HABITARE IN SICCO" (*v. sub* 'Authors of Quotations Wanted,' 11 S. iv. 488).—Over four years ago a correspondent wrote from Copenhagen under the signature B.: "I have seen this dictum attributed to St. Augustine, but I could not find it in his 'Opera,' even with the aid of an *index locupletissimus*. Can any one tell me where it hides?"

The French form occurs in "a jolly chapter of Rabelais," i. 5, "En sec jamais l'ame ne habite." Commentators—for example, Mr. W. F. Smith in the notes to his translation—quote

L'ame jamais ne se contient,  
Ainsi que lisons, en sec lieu.

'Le Nef des Fols' (1497).

and refer to St. August. "Decret." ix. 32, 2. On turning to the 'Decretum,' Par. ii. Caussa xxxii. Quæstio ii. sect. ix., in the 'Corpus Juris Canonici,' Cologne, 1779, tom. i. p. 383, we find an extract introduced as from St. Augustine, "in libro Quæstionum veteris et novi Testamenti, c. 23," to which the editor has added in square brackets, "imo Hilarius Diaconus c. an. 380." Towards the end of this extract are the words "Anima certe, quia spiritus, in sicco habitare non potest; ideo in sanguine fertur habitare." The 'Liber Quæstionum veteris et novi Testamenti,' generally attributed to the deacon Hilarius (No. 31 of that name in Smith and Wace's 'Dictionary of Christian Biography'), is printed in the Appendix to vol. iii. of the Benedictine edition (Paris, 1679) of Augustine, col. 41, *sqq.* The passage quoted is in col. 50, and runs as above, except that *spiritus* is followed by *est*, and there is no *habitare* after *fertur*. This then was the hiding-place of the quotation for which B. was

searching. For the theory expressed by Hilarius's words one may compare Deuteronomy xii. 23, "sanguis enim eorum pro anima est"; Empedocles's line,

Αἷμα γὰρ ἀνθρώποις περικάρδιόν ἐστι νόημα,  
and Cicero, 'Tusculan Disputations,' i. 9, 19, with John Davies's note. On the other hand, Tristram Shandy's father was shocked at

"the very idea of so noble, so refined, so immaterial, and so exalted a being as the *Anima*, or even the *Animus*, taking up her residence, and sitting dabbling, like a tadpole all day long, both summer and winter, in a puddle,—or in a liquid of any kind.....he would scarce give the doctrine a hearing"—'Tristram Shandy,' II. chap. xix.

But "*Anima certe, quia spiritus est. in sicco habitare non potest,*" has a further interest for the student of literature. Was not this in Coleridge's mind when he defined Swift as "*anima Rabellaisii habitans in sicco*" ('Table Talk,' June 15, 1830), even though at the same time he may have recollected the unclean spirit walking through dry places in St. Matthew xii. 43?

EDWARD BENSLEY.

GARBRAND (12 S. i. 410).—Caleb J. Garbrand, who appears to have been exclusively a portrait painter, contributed twenty-four pictures to various exhibitions between 1773 and 1780. Six of these exhibits were hung at the Society of Artists, ten at the Free Society of Artists, and eight at the Royal Academy. His Academy pictures were all dispatched from 1 Cecil Street, Strand. The following is a list of his contributions to the Academy exhibitions:—

- 1775. Portrait of a gentleman.  
Portrait of a young lady.
- 1776. Portrait of a young gentleman.
- 1777. Three portraits in oils.
- 1778. A lady in masquerade; Kitecat.  
A philosopher, three-quarters.
- 1780. Portrait of a lady.  
Portrait of a lady.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

There exists at Ewell in Surrey, Garbrand Hall, an important house surrounded by considerable grounds, including a lake fed by "The Springs" opposite the main entrance gate, which is surmounted by a big dog, and was much noticed by those passing through the village on their way to the races on Epsom Downs. It was occupied by Mrs. Torr, whose daughter married the late Sir William Bell; and maybe the name of the house has some association with Garbrand the painter.

F. W. R. GARNETT.

Wellington Club, S.W.

TOUCHING FOR LUCK (12 S. i. 430).—Oddly enough, the parallel case demanded by your correspondent is furnished by a paragraph in *The Evening News* of May 26:—

#### THE LUCKY TOUCH.

A Queer Custom Which Puzzles Jack in Yorkshire Towns.

Touch a sailor for luck!

"Wherever we go in Yorkshire towns," said a sailor on leave to the *Yorkshire Evening Post*, "we encounter girls who tap us for luck! In York, Bradford, Halifax, it is just the same as in Leeds.

"Even kiddies will run across the street to touch us. Do we mind? Oh, no."

A first class artificer, who was on board the *Triumph* when she was torpedoed, said the custom, which was confined to Yorkshire, started at a Hull party, where a woman touched a sailor's collar and then said: "Just for luck!" From Hull the practice seems to have spread to all parts of Yorkshire.

"A sailor," he said, "is supposed to be lucky, and it is considered lucky to touch him on his collar, the white stripes of which indicate the victories of the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar. Some of our fellows who come to Yorkshire lose their tempers because of the frequency with which they are 'tapped' in the streets."

I have some faint recollection of having met with this before, in the dim past. Perhaps a search through the indexes of 'N. & Q.' would result in some trace of it.

EDWARD SMITH.

Wandsworth,

Incidents that occurred at the celebration of the *Lupercalia* in ancient Rome illustrate the belief in the utility of touching for luck. Plutarch, in his 'Life of Cæsar,' c. 61, describes what was done by expectant and speculating matrons on the occasion. He introduces the experimental ventures when speaking of the friction that arose between Cæsar and the tribunes, Flavius and Marullus. This is the passage:—

"It was the festival of the *Lupercalia*, about which many writers say that it was originally a festival of the shepherds, and had also some relationship to the Arcadian Lyceæ. On this occasion many of the young nobles and magistrates ran through the city without their toga, and for sport and to make laughter strike those whom they meet with strips of hide that have the hair on: many women of rank also purposely put themselves in the way and present their hands to be struck like children at school, being persuaded that this is favourable," &c.

THOMAS BAYNE.

See 'Little Dorrit,' chap. xviii. :—

"Mr. Chivery.....had on sundry Sunday mornings given his boy what he termed 'a lucky touch,' signifying that he considered such commendation of him to Good Fortune preparatory to his that day declaring his passion and becoming triumphant."

G. W. E. R.



"Touching or striking hands for luck was once a common practice. An understanding or bargain having been arrived at by two persons, each extended a hand, palms together. If a sailor or soldier came home to a village on furlough, all his friends hastened to touch or strike hands with him for luck. It was not an ordinary hand-shake. I noted this on several occasions after both the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

"AGNOSTIC" AND "AGNOSCO" (12 S. i. 429).—If Cecil Rhodes, in respect of religious opinion, said, "*Agnosco*, I do not know," is it necessary to charge him with the error of making *agnoscere* = ἀγνοεῖν? May we not understand the phrase in another sense? One of the forces of *agnoscere* is certainly to allow, admit, acknowledge (Ovid, 'Met.' xiii. 27, and "me non agnoscetis duces?" Livy, vi. 7). Why, then, should not Rhodes have meant, with a subtle play on the words, "I admit that I do not know"—"The subject is too profound for the grasp of my understanding"? True, Rhodes founded scholarships at Oxford, but not, surely, as implying any idea of his own scholarly powers, but from his love of his old university.

S. R. C.

Canterbury.

It is quite probable that Cecil Rhodes may have made such a mistake as translating *agnosco* ("I recognize") by "I do not know"; but it is curious that the mistake should have been continued. The origin of the word "agnostic" (from ἀγνοωστος) is, I believe, this:—Huxley, at a meeting for the formation of the now defunct Metaphysical Society, held at Sir James Knowles's house on Clapham Common one evening in 1869, suggested the name "agnostic." He took it from St. Paul's mention of the altar to the "unknown God." See 'The Oxford English Dictionary,' "Agnostic."

A. GWYTHYER.

Windham Club.

Whether Cecil Rhodes ever perpetrated the *bêtise* mentioned in the query *I do not know*; but surely it is no more an absolute necessity for pious founders to be exact scholars than it is for one who drives fat oxen to be also fat. In 1870, at Umkomas, Rhodes certainly endeavoured to keep up his classics; and in October, 1871, he started for Colesberg Kopje in a Scotch cart drawn by a team of oxen, carrying a pick, two spades, several volumes of the classics, and a Greek lexicon. In 1881, when 28, he

at length passed the ordinary examination at Oxford for the B.A. degree; and Marcus Aurelius is recorded to have been his constant companion.

Dr. Brewer would, apparently, have construed the unhappy Dido's famous confession in precisely the opposite sense to that usually given by classical scholars.

A. R. BAYLEY.

ALTARS OF ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST (12 S. i. 410).—The book which will most assist Mr. BROTHERTON is 'La Messe, Études Archéologiques sur ses Monuments,' Paris, 1883. The first volume of this fine and scholarly book is largely devoted to the history of altars. Pp. 93-240 contain a very full historical essay, beginning with "origines," and followed by chapters dealing with every aspect of the subject, and ending with a useful analytical table. Beyond this, and much to the point, there is a series of illustrations of altars of all periods reproduced in a sequence of magnificent full-page plates, numbered 23 to 89. On each full page there are several altars represented, and in all there are some hundreds of exact reproductions and descriptions.

Next in importance is a work just issued by the Clarendon Press, 'The Chancel of English Churches,' by Francis Bond. The first fifty pages of this book consist of an historical treatise upon the Christian and Jewish altars, with very many illustrations, drawn chiefly from English sources. The book has excellent bibliographical notes. Dr. Cox's 'English Church Furniture' (1907) has seventeen pages packed full with valuable information. It includes a list of places where altar-slabs are found to survive. Sir St. John Hope issued in 1899, through the Alcuin Club, a small work with thirty-six illustrations of altars taken from illuminated manuscripts of the tenth to the sixteenth centuries.

Sir James Frazer's 'Pausanias' contains much valuable information regarding pagan altars. There is a separate index volume to this great work, and it has two alphabets: one to the translation and the other to illustrative notes. Both indexes contain many references to pagan altars. I advise Mr. BROTHERTON to consult the chapter on 'Rites and Ceremonies' in Tylor's 'Primitive Culture,' and also to look at 'Comparative Religion, its Adjuncts and Allies,' by Louis Henry Jordan, 1915. This last-named new book is an analysis of the chief books upon comparative religion, and it is of the greatest value to students.

Wilkinson's 'Ancient Egyptians' (Birch's edition) has about a couple of pages upon the subject of Egyptian altars. Viollet-le-Duc's 'Dictionnaire de l'Architecture' has many beautiful illustrations of altars and careful descriptions of them. Similarly Parker's 'Glossary of Architecture' deals with English examples. I append notes of a few papers of historical interest which may supplement the above more important books.

'The History of the Christian Altar.' By Edward Bishop.—*Downside Review*, July, 1905

'Dictionnaire d'Archéologie Chrétienne et de Liturgie.' By Cabrol.

'A Brief Historical Inquiry into the Introduction of Stone Altars into the Christian Church.' By J. Blackburne. Cambridge, 1844.

'The Archaeology of the Christian Altar in Western Europe.' By A. Heales. London, 1881.

'On Wooden Altars.' By C. R. Baker King. 1909.

'The Altars recently found in the Roman Camp at Maryport.' By J. C. Bruce.—*Arch. Æliana*, N.S., vol. vii.

'On the Discovery of Roman Inscribed Altars at Housesteads.' By John Clayton.—*Arch. Æliana*, vol. x.

'Notices of the Roman Altars and Mural Inscriptions presented by Sir G. Clerk.'—*Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scotland*, vol. iii.

'Inscription on an Altar found at Chester.' By E. Halley.—*Royal Soc. Phil. Trans.*, xix.

'Description of a Roman Altar found in the Neighbourhood of Aldston Moor in Cumberland.' By Rev. S. Weston.—*Arch.*, vol. xvii.

'Observations on the Corbridge Altars.' By Daines Barrington.—*Arch.*, iii.

'Observations on Episcopal Chairs and Stone Seats; as also on piscinas and other appendages to altars still remaining in chancels.' By Charles Clarke.—*Arch.*, xi.

'On a Roman Altar discovered in restoring the Parish Church of Gainford in 1864.' By Rev. H. M. Searth.—*Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. xxii.

'Roman Altars preserved at Rokeye and the Roman Stations at Greta Bridge and Piersbridge.' By H. M. Searth.—*Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, xliii.

'On an Altar Stone found at Coldingham in 1877.' By James Hardy.—*Berwickshire Nat. Club*, vol. viii.

'L'Altar Chrétien.' Par Didron.—*Annales Arch.*, iv. p. 238, &c.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187 Piccadilly, W.

Illustrations and descriptions of altars used in the various cults from the Druidical times to the present day are to be found in F. S. Dobbins's 'Story of the World's Worship,' published by the Dominion Co., Chicago, 1901. Henry Moses in 'A Collection of Vases, Altars, Pateræ, Tripods, Candelabra, Sarcophagi, &c.,' published by J. Taylor, London, 1814, also gives a short résumé of the subject with illustrations.

Bruce's 'Lapidarium Septentrionale; or, A Description of the Monuments of Roman

Rule in the North of England,' published by Bernard Quaritch, London, 1875, and Lysons's 'Magna Britannia,' vol. iv. Cumberland, give descriptions of Roman altars. A recent book on altars is Wright's 'Some Notable Altars in the Church of England and the American Episcopal Church,' 114 full-page plates, New York, Macmillan Co., 1908.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

SHAKESPEARE'S FALCON CREST (12 S. i. 429).—There is a note to the following effect in a work entitled 'The Story of the Life of William Shakespeare,' by J. C., which I picked up some years ago at Stratford-on-Avon:—

"In the College of Arms two *drafts* of a grant of coat armour proposed to be conferred on John Shakespeare, one in 1596 and the other in 1599, are still preserved; but although some of Shakespeare's descendants assumed these arms, it is not known that they were ever really granted.—The shield and cote of arms: in a field of Gould vpon a bend sable. a speare of the first, the point vpward hedded argent; and for his creast or cognizance a falcon with his wynges, displayed standing on a wrethe of his coullers, supporting a speare armed hedded or and steeled *sylyver*, fixed vpon a helmet with manteltes and tasselles, as more playnely *maye* appear depicted on this margent."

It would seem from this that the Bard's right to inherit the crest from his father is open to question.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

Next to the eagle the falcon is the noblest of birds in the demesne of armory. There was formerly a Falcon King of Arms, so named from one of Edward III.'s royal badges; and she represents an honourable and national pastime, the peculiar province of the noble and the gentleman. As the poet's surname had originally a martial significance, implying capacity in the wielding of the spear, and the bird might be considered a symbol of true gentility, and Shakespeare himself was evidently a past master in the gentle art of falconry, the assigning to him (or to his father on his motion) of this particular crest seems singularly happy.

The achievement assigned to Shakespeare by Garter is a famous example of canting heraldry. Garter's words are:—

"Gold, on a bend sable a speare of the first, and for his crest or cognizance a falcon, his wings displayed argent, standing on a wreath of his colours, supporting a speare gold, steeled as aforesaid."

The Shakespeare falcon, which presumably shakes the tilting-spear, is innocent of bells, jesses, or vervels, and is turned into a cock-bird by Garter. The falcon is, of course, the female peregrine, as may be seen in

treatises on the pastime, and in the works of Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, and Dryden. The male peregrine, or tercel-gentle, is smaller by a third than the female. But, as the Right Hon. D. H. Madden has shown in "The Diary of Master William Silence," Homer's falcons are males, though his translator—George Chapman—restores them to their proper sex; in Latin *falco* and *accipiter* are both masculine; and Dr. Johnson, Scott, Tennyson, and William Morris all tend to make the falcon a member of their own sex.

A. R. BAYLEY.

Perhaps there is less reason for a "falcon" crest in the case of Shakespeare than in that of Hawkwood the free-lance, called *Acuto* by the Florentines.

I upset this old fancy by discovery (thanks to Lisini, the Siena archivist) of several letters sealed in green wax by Hawkwood's real crest, viz., an *arpia* with woman's head, and wings extended; above it the word "Fortuna" is inscribed. See the review in *The Athenæum* of Temple Leader's 'Life of Hawkwood.'

WILLIAM MERCER.

MACK SURNAME (12 S. i. 165, 278, 413).—The Rev. John Mack, a Baptist minister at Margate, and later at Clipstone, Northamptonshire, was born at Glasgow, Aug. 16, 1788, and died at Clipstone Nov. 5, 1831. He was a friend of Robert Hall and other well-known Nonconformist ministers of that day. His son, Mr. William Mack, was founder of the large publishing firm at Bristol. Of other sons, James died in America, and John in India.

JOHN T. PAGE.

THE "FLY": THE "HACKNEY" (12 S. i. 150, 254, 398).—Permit me to correct my remark, *ante*, p. 254, as to the date of the origin of "fly." G. E. P. A. is quite right in saying that for its first use we must go back to an earlier date than 1809; for in my 'Annals of the Road,' 1876, p. 12, I quote 1754 as the year when a company of merchants in Manchester started a new vehicle called "The Flying Coach," as it was advertised to arrive in London in four and a half days after leaving Manchester. In 1757 the Liverpool merchants followed with their "Flying Machine on Steel Springs"; while from Sheffield and Leeds came, in 1784, their respective "Fly Coaches," doing their eight miles an hour. Your correspondent will like to know that Lord Eldon's story of "Sat Cito" appears at p. 21 of my 'Annals.'

As for "hackney," Mr. Moore, in his "Omnibuses and Cabs" (quoted by Mr.

WAINEWRIGHT, p. 254), considering this term to be of French origin, agrees with my remarks at p. 5 of my 'Annals,' though I now am of opinion that Prof. Skeat, in his 'Etymological Dictionary,' where he plumps for Hackney in Middlesex, formerly Hackene, and spelt Hakeneia in 1199, must be right. The "coche-à-haquenée" of France cannot beat 1199. The "coche-à-hacquenée" may be of French origin, but "hackney," as a term for a horse, may well be English.

HAROLD MALET, Col.

Racketts, Hythe, Southampton.

Littre derived the old French words *haquet* and *haque*, a horse, from the German *hacke*, to which the Dutch *hacken*, noted by Mr. J. LANDFEAR LUCAS (*ante*, p. 254), is doubtless related; but Littre apparently accepted as correct Diez's derivation of Fr. *haquenée*, Span. *hacanea*, and Ital. *acchinea*, from the Ger. *hacke*+Eng. *nag*, a conjecture that now seems preposterous. The English *hack* is simply an abbreviation of the word *hackney*, and has nothing to do with the German *hacke*.

The late PROF. SKEAT showed (see 10 S. viii. 465; ix. 11, 52, 91) that the old English *hakenei*, a horse, resulted from an Anglo-Latin adjectival form *hakeneius*, meaning belonging to Hackney, and traced the word back to 1292, a date some two hundred years earlier than its Continental equivalents. As Hackney had long been famous for its horses, cattle, fairs, and races, he had no doubt whatever that this metropolitan district gave rise to the name of the horse. Skeat was also of opinion that Fr. *haquenée*, being a feminine noun, must have owed its gender to derivation from Latin *Hakeneia*, the district of Hackney; but what appears more likely is that the English word was taken over bodily by the French, and was turned into a feminine in that language phonetically.

N. W. HILL.

While the history of the "fly" is under review it may perhaps be of interest to note that a small variety of it, which obtained for a time a great popularity at Torquay, became extinct a few years ago. It was a light vehicle suitable for hilly roads, and went by the name of "midge." The fares for these conveyances, if I remember rightly, were slightly less than for the larger "fly."

At Newquay (Cornwall) another kind of trap is much in fashion, termed a "jingle"; but this is a two-wheeled vehicle.

R. B.

Upton.

MIRROR GHOSTS (12 S. i. 447).—I heard the following story about twenty years ago. My informant had learnt it from a friend, who was also a friend of the lady who saw the ghost. One evening Lady G., when staying at Rufford Abbey, had dressed for dinner. Her maid had already left the room, and she stood alone before the dressing table, giving a few final touches to the diamonds she had put on. As she did so, she suddenly observed in the mirror before her that a man in the habit of a monk was standing behind her, gazing over her shoulder. The sight gave her a shock. When she related what she had seen, after she went downstairs, she was told that the monks of Rufford had not worn the dress which she described. Nevertheless, she was so nervous that she left the Abbey on the following day. Some little time after it was discovered from old documents that a monk of an order which wore the costume she had seen had visited Rufford and died there.

Probably the present owner of the place could say whether there was in reality any modern foundation for the story, or whether it is an old tale made new. M. P.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (12 S. i. 428).—

1. This worlde is but a through-fare fulle of woe is by Chaucer (in 'The Canterbury Tales,' as well as I can remember), and the remainder of the distich is,

And we beene pylgrymes passyng to and froe.

A. SMYTHE PALMER.

Eastbourne.

['The Knight's Tale,' ll. 2849-50.]

4. The most unhappy man of men is Toussaint L'Ouverture, in Wordsworth's sonnet beginning,

Toussaint, the most unhappy man of men!

C. C. B.

HYMN-TUNE 'LYDIA' (12 S. i. 309, 377, 434).—In the answers to the query as to the hymn-tune 'Lydia' at the second reference, I notice in one case, at least, an incorrect statement relative to 'The Union Tune-Book.' This work first appeared in 1837. A reference to the preface or advertisement will show that Mr. John Peck was the man engaged as musical editor, not Thomas Clark, and not J. T. Cobbin.

In 1842 a new and revised edition was issued, and for this Thomas Clark's services were engaged to re-harmonize the tunes—he and J. T. Cobbin writing many fresh tunes for the work.

In 1854 a continuation, bringing the number of tunes up to 483, was issued. This was under the superintendence of J. T. Cobbin.

In 1879 a supplement, edited by John Hullah, was issued, last tune No. 687. This contains that remarkably fine tune 'Canons Ashby,' by J. Hullah, written, I believe, for the 'Book of Praise Hymnal.'

As to William Arnold of Portsea and his tune 'Lydia,' I am fully aware there is one of that name in his collection of Original Tunes. But this tune not having been recognized by Episcopalians, I considered it was quite out of the running.

Mr. J. T. Lightwood, in his 'Hymn-Tunes and their Story,' p. 284, states that prior to the issue of Dr. Allon's 'Congregational Psalmist' in 1858, the Congregational churches for twenty years had been subsisting on the old 'Union Tune-Book.' This, however, is incorrect. Dr. Allon's own congregation were using 'The Psalmist'—a collection of four hundred tunes—of which parts i. and ii. appeared in 1835; part iii., 1838; part iv., 1842. The compilers and proprietors of this fine work were John Haddon, Thomas Hawkins, Thomas Overbury, and Edward Smith. An arrangement between the 'Psalmist' proprietors and Dr. Allon as to a new work was almost completed, but it fell through. Then Dr. Allon issued his 'Congregational Psalmist.'

In addition to 'The Psalmist,' claiming the attention of Baptist and Congregational churches, I may mention Dr. Waite's 'Hallelujah,' 'The Standard Tune-Book,' containing some very fine tunes by Dr. Gauntlett and others, and 'The Comprehensive Tune-Book.' There were others in town and country. In some localities MS. selections were in use, culled from Jarman, Jordan, White, and other composers of local fame. So 'The Union Tune-Book' did not reign supreme, as Mr. J. T. Lightwood intimates.

I will just state here that, having known 'The Psalmist' for over sixty years, I am fully acquainted with its defects; I also know its great excellence. The late Dr. Allon, the late Rev. T. T. Lynch, and others have borne testimony to the fine quality of many of the tunes therein. But Dr. Allon's book and 'The Bristol Tune-Book' contained tunes for the new measures scattered about the new hymn-books, and these were important factors in the overthrow of 'The Psalmist' and 'The Union Tune-Book.' I well remember it frequently being said, "There are two chapels in London, at any

rate, where 'The Psalmist' is fully appreciated: Union Chapel, Islington, and Mornington Crescent Chapel, Camden Town." And I also remember, as a boy, hearing at the Old Gravel-Pit Chapel, Hackney, Samuel Wesley's fine tune 'Thyatira' sung (352 'Psalmist').

One may search the modern hymnals from one end to the other and not find this tune's equal, much less its superior. There is a massive grandeur in it well-nigh irresistible. But it belongs to a class no longer acceptable to the editors of modern hymnals.

71 Downs Park Road, N.E.

A. PAYNE.

**THE KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS** (12 S. i. 248, 314, 356, 434).—The following information may be of interest to your correspondent S. The six Minden regiments are the Suffolk, the Lancashire Fusiliers, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, the Hampshire Regiment, and the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry). Of these regiments the Lancashire Fusiliers, the old 20th, are associated, I think, the most closely with the battle. They are called frequently "the Minden boys," and they have a "Minden March" and a "Minden yell." The story of the roses, which they gathered in the gardens and wore on the day of the battle, is well known, and in recent years they have been authorized to bear on their colours the red rose, which, although it cannot be said that the roses worn in the battle were red, records the association of the regiment with Minden, and also with the county of Lancashire.

The K.O.S.B. keep also Aug. 1, Minden Day, and wear roses in their caps on the anniversary. I am unable, however, to find evidence that the red tufts, to which your correspondent alludes, have any reference to the day. Moreover, those tufts are, I believe, of quite recent date. A well-known officer and historian of the Lancashire Fusiliers, who has met many officers of the K.O.S.B., tells me that a former commanding officer of the K.O.S.B. informed him that until a battalion of that regiment met the 2nd Battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers in Devonport some years ago, his regiment had never worn roses on Minden Day, and that they wore them then for the first time by way of chaff. Athletic sports, too, were held on that occasion as usual by the Lancashire Fusiliers, but the battalion of the K.O.S.B., side by side with them, did not hold any such sports. If that be so, the red-tuft theory seems to lack confirmation.

I was present with my friend, the above-mentioned officer, on Sunday, Aug. 1, 1909, at the 150th celebration of the Battle of Minden. We were the only Englishmen there, and our story of the roses was not known to our hosts, who were much interested in it, with the result that the Landrat of Minden sent me some red-rose trees, which are now blooming in my garden at home.

LEES KNOWLES, Bt.

Westwood, Pendlebury.

**ACCIDENTAL LIKENESSES** (12 S. i. 348, 438).—Among accidental likenesses in natural scenery the following deserve mention :—

1. The striking likeness to the profile of a human face presented by the cliff in which the Overton hills end, just above Frodsham, in Cheshire. It is best seen as you go from Chester by rail.

2. Perhaps even more remarkable than this, though not so well known, is the likeness to the Duke of Wellington (some, I believe, say to William III.) shown by a rock overlooking the Lledr Valley on the right hand, just beyond the first bridge over the Lledr on the way to Dolwyddelan. The face is seen looking upwards as if in sleep. In this connexion one cannot but recall the finest of Hawthorne's 'Twice-Told Tales' ('The Great Stone Face'), and the moral it carries.

3. Different in kind from the above, but equally worthy of note, is the close resemblance to a serpent's head, half seen above the sea, presented by the western extremities of the Great Orme's Head and Puffin Island, as viewed from the Lavan Sands. To this likeness, no doubt, the Great Orme owes its name.

The resemblances of cloud-scenery are an endless subject; but I may mention two instances that have left permanent impressions on my mind. The stranger of the two was the silhouette of a singularly noble face of the Greek type formed by the projecting edge of a dark cloud on the disc of the setting sun above Anglesey. The effect was that of a cameo, black on red, indescribably beautiful. The other was the figure of a huge lion with open jaws, formed by a cumulus cloud, that once followed my train from Banbury to Reading, changing shape a little, but retaining the likeness nearly the whole way. An incipient influenza that proved severe must have made me morbidly impressionable, for impressed I was almost to the point of terror.

C. C. B

I quote the following examples from Speight's 'Nidderdale,' 1894, where he is speaking of Brimham Rocks. At p. 426 is a striking representation of "The Dancing Bear." At pp. 427, 428, he says:—

"The resemblances to natural and artificial objects are often most striking. There we have the Elephant Rock, the Porpoise Head, the Dancing Bear.....the Boat Rock, showing the bow and stern completely, &c."

"Close to the Rocking Stones are the appropriately named Oyster-shell Rock, and the Hippopotamus's Head.....and Boar's Snout.....Further south are the Frog and Tortoise Rocks, the latter representing from one point of view a capital resembling to a tortoise creeping up the face of the crag towards the imaged frog.....a good imitation of a cannon.....the Yoke of Oxen, Mushroom Rocks, Druid's Oven, Dog's Head, Telescope," &c.

At p. 451 is a striking view of the remarkable rock called "Gladstone's Head," Madge Hill.

I do not know whether any of the above rocks have been "touched up" by the hand of man; if they have, there must have been some accidental resemblance in the first instance to suggest the idea.

J. T. F.

Durham.

FATHER CHRISTMAS AND CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS (12 S. i. 69, 173, 291).—I have ascertained that the child's book to which I referred at the first of these pages was 'The Christmas Stocking,' by the authors of 'The Wide, Wide World,' 'Queechy,' 'Dollars and Cents,' &c. The copy I had was published in London by James Nisbet & Co. in 1854, and I think the work had made a transatlantic appearance earlier than that. Santa Claus is spoken of as a giver of gifts. All the treasures found in little Carl Krinken's stocking—made in England and hung up in America—tell him stories, and in that due to the hose itself we are in its native isle, and we have a fragment of mumming play with Father Christmas in full fig. His hair and lengthy beard were white; he was crowned with yew and ivy, and carried a staff adorned with holly-berries. Brown and long was his robe, dotted about with white to imitate snow. He said:—

Oh! here comes I, old Father Christmas, welcome or not,

I hope old Father Christmas will never be forgot,  
Make room, room, I say,  
That I may lead Mince Pye this way.

Pp. 243-4.

I fancy that the name Carl Krinken indicates German influence on the imagination of the authors. ST. SWITHIN.

JULIUS CÆSAR ON "SUDDEN DEATH" (12 S. i. 429).—This remark is not to be found in Cæsar's own writings, but is recorded by Plutarch ('Vit. Cæs.,' cap. 63), who tells us that, when Cæsar, on the night before his assassination, was dining with Marcus Lepidus, the question was raised as to which kind of death was the best. Cæsar, who had been busy signing letters, interposed, and, before any one else could answer, said, "One unexpected" ('Ο ἀπροσδόκητος).

A sentiment closely akin to this appears to be attributed to him in the life by Suetonius, cap. 86, namely, that it was better "insidias undique imminentes subire semel quam cavere semper." But the text is unfortunately in a corrupt state.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

See Plutarch's 'Lives,' englished by Sir Thomas North ('Julius Cæsar'):—

"And the very day before [the Ides of March] Cæsar, supping with Marcus Lepidus, sealed certain letters as he was wont to do at the board: so talk falling out amongst them, reasoning what death was best: he preventing their opinions, cried out aloud, 'Death unlooked for.'"

A. R. BAYLEY.

Enumerating incidents that occurred before the assassination, Plutarch says:—

"The day before, when Marcus Lepidus was entertaining him, he chanced to be signing some letters, according to his habit, while he was reclining at table; and the conversation having turned on what kind of death was the best, before any one could give an opinion he called out, 'That which is unexpected.'"—Long's version, c. 63.

In his 'Cæsar, a Sketch,' p. 521, Froude states the matter thus:—

"The same evening, the 14th of March, Cæsar was at a 'Last Supper' at the house of Lepidus. The conversation turned on death, and on the kind of death which was most to be desired. Cæsar, who was signing papers while the rest were talking, looked up and said, 'A sudden one.'"

THOMAS BAYNE.

[H. PARR also thanked for reply.]

OLD FAMILY CHURCH LIVINGS (12 S. i. 388).—The diocese of Chichester furnishes many instances of livings which have been held by members of the same family for many years. Thus in the case of the parish of Salehurst, for nearly three centuries prior to 1878 no incumbent was appointed (with the possible exception of two non-resident vicars during the minority of the patron's nominee) who was not a relative either of his predecessor or of the patron. The Rev. Stephen Jenkin, who died Vicar of Salehurst in 1827, was a descendant of the Rev. William



Hopkinson, who was instituted to the living in 1572, various members of the allied families of Lord, Ashe, and Jenkin having held the living during the whole of the intervening period, with the exception of about twelve years. The living of Northiam was also held with only a very brief interval (1676-96) by members of the families of Frewen and Lord from 1583, when the Rev. John Frewen was instituted, down to the death in 1914 of the Rev. John Octavius Lord, who had held the living since 1856. The present Vicar, the Rev. A. Frewen Aylward, can claim kinship with the Frewen family. Brede is another parish in which the cure of souls has resembled an heirloom. For over a century and a half the living was held by members of the family of Horne, one of whom was the famous George Horne, Bishop of Norwich, whose 'Commentary on the Psalms' was formerly a very widely read work.

LEONARD J. HODSON.

Robertsbridge, Sussex.

The living of Chagford, Devon, has been in the gift of the Hayter family since 1660; and nearly all the rectors have been Hayters or relations of that family.

W. CURZON YEO.

Richmond, Surrey.

THE "JENNINGS PROPERTY" (12 S. i. 329, 433).—Mr. Coleman's collection relating to Jennings has been dispersed. I have some of the MSS., two pedigrees issued, and some of the pleadings in Chancery. Lot 436 in Philipps's sale, referred to by Mr. HUMPHREYS, was purchased by Messrs. Walford Brothers of New Oxford Street.

There are before me the following: 1. In Chancery, 1868, Baylis v. Howard: Answer of Defendant, Frederick, Earl Beauchamp. 2. Ditto. Answer of Defendant, the Hon. Mary Howard. 3. Ditto. Bill of Complaint. 4 and 5. Plaintiffs' and Defendants' affidavits (with Writ Office stamp on them). 6. 1860, Bill of Complaint in Jennings v. Henry Beauchamp, Earl Beauchamp, and others, and a MS. copy of same. 7. 1862, Wigham v. Jennings: Answer of Defendant, Samuel Jennings.

Mr. Williams of Brighton very kindly gave me a large mass of original papers connected with Acton in Suffolk, but they have no bearing on the cases. I have seen a document concerning Humphrey Jennings of Birmingham written about 1700, and may still have it. I believe it was an abstract of title, though I cannot be sure now.

F. MARCHAM.

53 Chalk Farm Road, N.W.

Some months ago a large number of deeds were sold at Hodgson's, and I have since heard that they formerly belonged to James Coleman. At a sale held previously I found in a parcel a number of printed pedigrees of the Jennens family, together with the following:—

"A History of the Family of Jennings and its Variants (from 1575), compiled by James Colemans [? name, but evidently Coleman], 1866, neatly written on 163 pp. of an exercise book, with pedigrees."

This work was ordered by several persons, for which reason I communicated with the gentleman who bought it from me with a view to rebuying it; but, although he declined to sell it, he expressed his willingness to have a copy of it made. If any of your readers would like his name and address, I should be pleased to forward it.

REGINALD ATKINSON.

97 Sunderland Road, Forest Hill, S.E.

"SHE BRAIDS ST. CATHERINE'S TRESSES" (12 S. i. 447).—This is a Euphuistic translation from the French. Nearly all French dictionaries give "*coiffer sainte Catherine*" as a provincial and figurative phrase for "*rester fille, ne pas trouver à se marier*." But they do not explain why St. Catherine should have been selected from among the many virgin martyrs as the patroness of involuntary spinsterhood.

Perhaps a legend similar to that of St. Wilgefortis may have attached itself in some parts of France to St. Catherine.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"St. Catharine of Sienna, 1380.—When marriageable, she refused the importunity of her parents to wed, and having cut off her hair to keep her vow, they made her a kitchen maid."—Hone's 'Every-Day Book,' vol. i. p. 530.

"And thou, what dost thou know of the Sainte Catherine, little foolish one?" cried her father.

"Jacqueline wriggled her head free and shrieked: 'But it is true, true what I say, and me I know well what it means the Sainte Catharine. It is my Mémé who told me, she claims to coif her all the "old girls." Voilà!'"—'An English Girl in Paris,' p. 233.

R. J. FYNMORE.

[No; the saint was Catherine of Alexandria. The expression is said to come from the sixteenth or seventeenth century. According to the received French tradition it became the custom, in certain churches in France in which there was a statue of St. Catherine, to dress the head of the statue afresh for the saint's feast-day, and this service was rendered by young women between the ages of 25 and 35 who were unmarried. There is a modern saying that at 25 a maid puts a first pin into St. Catherine's head-dress; at 30 a second; at 35 the *coiffure* is finished. See Larousse, 'Dictionnaire.']

WARING (12 S. i. 268, 377).—There was a family of this name residing in Danby and adjacent dales in the N.E. Riding of Yorkshire in the first half of the last century. *Vide* pp. 61-166 of

Unhistoric Acts.  
Some Records of Early Friends  
In North-East Yorkshire.

By  
George Baker.  
1906.

Published by Headley Brothers, 14 Bishopsgate Street, E.C., London.

Mr. John Gilbert Baker of 3 Cumberland Road, Kew, may be able to give Mr. BEWLAY further information.

GEORGE MERRYWEATHER.

Highland Park, Ill., U.S.A.

PARISHES IN TWO COUNTIES (11 S. ix. 29, 75, 132, 210, 273, 317, 374; xi. 421; 12 S. i. 450).—Stamford is a municipal borough in three counties, viz., the soke of Peterboro', Lincolnshire, and Rutland. M. W.

PICTURE WANTED: TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT (12 S. i. 327, 418).—I learn that the name of the artist who painted this picture was O'Bryen Lomax. W. B. H.

## Notes on Books.

*Calendar of the Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office.*—Edward III. Vol. XVI. A.D. 1374-7. Prepared under the superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records. (H.M. Stationery Office.)

THE text of this volume was prepared, under the supervision of Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte, by Mr. M. C. B. Dawes, who, with Mr. A. E. Stamp, made the Index.

These last three years of Edward III. were a time of gloom. In 1374 the French dominions of the Crown, with the exception of Calais, Bordeaux, and Bayonne, were lost; and in 1376 the Black Prince died, in the midst of the struggle between the Good Parliament and the corrupt ministers of the King. The crown, the barons, the Commons, the Church, all were at variance; and the disturbance, uncertainty, and gloom which prevailed—together with the course through it all of men's private affairs, and of the vicissitudes of trade—may be traced in these documents. Those relating to the French War are principally commissions to the principal men of the seaboard counties for the guarding of the coast against threatened invasion. A few days before the King's death such a commission was sent to the Bishop of Exeter, there being a rumour abroad that the French were about to land, and especially to attack the city of Exeter. The unquiet state of men's minds in respect to religion, and the restiveness of the English Government under Papal attempts to control ecclesiastical business, are illustrated several times. Thus, in 1375, the Sheriff of Sussex is to look into the matter of the Pope's interference at Bosham;

the new Abbot of St. Augustine, Canterbury, the new Archbishop of Dublin, the new Bishops of Salisbury and of Winchester, receive their temporalities only after having renounced all words prejudicial to the King and his crown contained in the Papal Bull; and in February, 1377, there is a note of the agreement between the King and the Pope as to collations to benefices. Under date Feb. 23, however, we get a threatening mandate to all ecclesiastical persons to bring before the King's Court all bulls, instruments, or processes concerning the lands belonging to the cathedral church of Exeter—matters in which some of the canons seem to have been promoting interference on the part of the Apostolic See.

Two particularly interesting series concern Oxford: one the Priory of St. Frideswide, which was in difficulties; the other, and more important one, the University, which, as every student of its history knows, was during this period a centre of considerable turbulence, and had to be taken in hand from outside. The matters dealt with in these pages include the disputes between the Chancellor and the masters and bachelors in theology on the one hand and the faculties of law on the other, for which a commission of five bishops had been appointed. There arose also a minor disturbance over one Friar John Wolferton, a Dominican, whom the University authorities had banished. We have here the *Inspecimus* of the ordinances made by the bishops; and a further commission to certain doctors and bachelors of the University to deal with yet another outbreak, which is described as causing a "scandal" and "terror."

Those who are interested in the history of St. Katherine by the Tower will find here a good series of documents relating thereto; and for the history of London generally this volume offers a good deal of noteworthy material.

In the way of references to interesting persons we must mention four documents relating to Chaucer. In regard to one of them there has occurred an unfortunate mistake: the Index, under Chaucer in a separate entry, mentions a John Chaucer, the King's Esquire, but in the text referred to the name is given as Geoffrey. The other three Chaucer documents are the grants to Geoffrey Chaucer of the keeping of the lands of a minor and of the keeping of the rent and the marriage of another minor, and the permission to him, as Controller of the Customs, to appoint a man as his deputy, seeing he himself is often otherwise occupied on the King's service. We have the full statement of the dower of Joan, widow of the Black Prince; and may mention with this three or four pardons to members of the King's household for the loss of pieces of the King's plate in their keeping, which give fairly good lists of precious objects belonging to the King. Under April 2, 1377, occurs the gift of "the mazer cup called 'Edward'" and thirty-nine other mazer cups to the Friars Preachers at Childermelangele."

The number of deeds of violence of which this volume contains record, and in particular of the wrongdoings of clerics or quasi-clerics, is considerable, and speaks for the tumultuousness of the times. One William Danyell confessed to a series of robberies set down in detail, of which one can only wonder that he remembered them and his profits from them so well. Other important and interesting series of facts illustrated

here are those which form part of the troublous history of Ireland; those pertaining to laws and charters, such, for example, as the *Inspeximus* of the charter granted to the burgesses of Tenby; and those pertaining to the wool, cloth, and corn trades.

We may close this notice with the mention of a few odd facts by way of curiosity. As we know, hermits sometimes made it their work in life to keep bridges in repair; here we have a grant (June 14, 1376) of pontage for one year to the hermit William de Raby, for the repair of "le Petypount" by Oxford. In November, 1374, a commission was appointed in Northumberland to inquire into the carrying away by certain evildoers of "a great fish called a 'whal,'" found upon the coast of the river of Warnet, and pertaining to the King as wreck. Under date Feb. 5, 1375, is an *Inspeximus* of the will of that Michael, Bishop of London, who, with all good precautions as to the holding of keys and the deposition of securities, bequeathed a chest containing one thousand marks to stand in the treasury of St. Paul's, and serve as a sort of emergency fund from which any poor man might borrow up to 10*l.*, and persons of higher standing up to higher amounts.

These few notes must suffice; their main purpose is to give our readers some indication of the fascinating wealth of detail which this particular 'Calendar' contains—being itself neither the poorest nor the richest which we have recently had the pleasure of looking into.

*A Mediæval Burglary.* A Lecture delivered at the John Rylands Library on Jan. 20, 1915, by T. F. Tout. (Manchester, University Press; London, Longmans, and Quaritch, 1*s.* net.)

THE burglary in question was perpetrated in April, 1303, by one Richard Pudlicott—a ruined Flanders merchant, it would seem—who contrived to break into the "treasury" or storehouse in the crypt under the chapter-house of Westminster Abbey, where the King's valuables were kept. How he effected this cannot be told with certainty, there being two conflicting accounts of it, but of these the more likely is the one which connects both the Keeper of the King's palace at Westminster and some of the brethren of the Abbey with the audacious enterprise. The story has come down in considerable and highly interesting detail, but we will not take off the edge of it by setting it forth, desiring, as we do, to recommend it to the direct attention of our readers. It is not absolutely a new discovery, as students of the period know; but it is here related by Prof. Tout in the light of his latest work upon the subject, and also with uncommon liveliness and charm. Moreover, it is used by him as the occasion for giving an exceedingly clear and easy outline of part of the methods and conditions of the administration of government at this period. Those who have followed Prof. Tout's recent investigations know that he is engaged upon the relations between the Royal Household and the Offices of State with regard to the general management of the country, and has traced a much greater importance in the activities of the Household, and especially of the Wardrobe, than had hitherto been recognized. It was to the Department of the Wardrobe that the King's treasure, in the keeping of the Westminster Benedictines, belonged; but at the date of the burglary the business of this Department was being transacted

from York, whither Edward I. and his household had removed for the period of the Scotch war.

The Westminster palace was in the keeping of John Shenche, who held that office, together with the Keepership of the Fleet Prison, in right of his wife. His deputy suffered for complicity in the burglary, but, strange to say, he himself escaped, though he seemed no less deeply implicated, retained his post, and, as records belonging to subsequent reigns show, handed it on in due course to John Shenche, his son. Our readers may remember a mention of this personage which cropped up in a review of a Calendar in our own columns at p. 191 of our last volume.

The proceedings against the numerous persons accused of being concerned in the burglary tailed off, during a period of about two years, from considerable keenness and severity to comparative indifference, and Prof. Tout takes occasion to remark how characteristic of mediæval man was this want of exactness, this failure to finish a thing up. He might certainly bring forward a number of examples of the same kind of thing from the France of the early fourteenth century, where, if ferocity against an accused person did not have its whole way fairly soor, an affair was as likely as not to peter out. Reflecting upon this, however, we found ourselves wondering whether mediæval character had any more to do with this than mediæval circumstance. The laboriousness of all kinds of business in the absence of time-saving machinery, and with division of labour comparatively rough and inadequate, must have tried men's patience sorely, especially in those offices where business tended to accumulate. Mediæval and modern man seem to be alike intolerant of tediousness, only their methods of escape therefrom are different.

This brochure, which has the further advantage of being beautifully printed, is illustrated with a plan of Westminster Abbey and Palace and two photographs: one from a rough drawing, with which a chronicler, whose MS. is in the British Museum, has illustrated his account of the outrage, and another in the same MS. depicting the—almost contemporary—attack upon Boniface VIII. at Anagni, by the men-at-arms of Philip le Bel. Both are sufficiently amusing.

*The Athenæum* now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

## Notices to Correspondents.

A. C. (Stratford), MR. JOHN LANE, and MR. G. H. ROWBOTHAM.—Forwarded.

MR. R. PHILLIPS.—The word "meend" or "mynde" was discussed at 11 S. vii. 363, 432.

REV. J. B. MCGOVERN ('Milton and Dante').—Milton, 'Samson Agonistes,' 486-7; Dante, 'Inferno,' I. 60.

MR. J. B. WAINWRIGHT.—MR. CHARLES S. BOOG is much obliged for the answer about the Ghent Paternoster

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 457, col. 2, 'Family Portraits mentioned in Wills,' l. 5, for "Buckly" read "Buckby."

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1916.

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## Notes.

## HENRY VI. AND WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

(See *ante*, p. 481.)

*The Fifth Visit (1448/9).*

"Item idem illustrissimus princeps Anno domini millesimo cccc<sup>mo</sup> xlviii<sup>o</sup> Et anno regni eiusdem Regis xxvii<sup>o</sup> in festo Sancti Wolstani Episcopi interfuit in hoc Collegio utrisque vespere die dominica, sed non misse quia exhibuit presenciam suam in ecclesia cathedrali sancti Swithuni in missa prope intronizationem Reverendi patris et domini Domini Willelmi Waynflete Episcopi Wynton. nuper magistri informatoris scholarum huius Collegii: In crastino vero in die lune in festo sanctorum Fabiani et Sebastiani martirum Idem metuendissimus dominus interfuit alte misse predictorum sanctorum in hoc collegio, quo die dedit huic Collegio unum calicem de auro: Et xli. in auro pro uno pari foliarum ordinandarum de eodem auro. Et ultra ex sua magna gracia dedit [liis. iiii. pro una pietancia habenda inter socios et scolares in festo purificationis beate marie extunc proximo [sequente]. Et obtulit xliis. iiii." (The words here put within brackets have been inked in again by a later hand, to remedy the fading of the original.)

The occasion of this visit was Waynflete's enthronement, which occurred, according to our author, on St. Wulfstan's Day, being a Sunday, in 1448, 27 H. VI. St. Wulfstan's Day is Jan. 19, and fell on a Sunday in 1448, under the old style whereby the year ended on March 24: in other words, our author means Jan. 19, 1448/9, which was in fact a Sunday and in 27 H. VI. In the 'D.N.B.' life of Waynflete (lx. 85, 86) his enthronement seems to be assigned to Jan. 19, 1447/8 (which was a Saturday), but our author's date, as just explained, is clearly the correct one; for the following entries are in the College Account-roll of 1448-9:—

"Et in exenniis datis Domino Episcopo Winton tempore Installacionis sue xix die mensis Januarii, ut in precio x agnellorum ii xii<sup>is</sup> caponium et xii copulis cuniculorum cum viiis. iiii. pro diversis victualibus pro eodem et domino Rege providendis, xxxviis. viid. Et in exenniis datis Domino Regi tempore eiusdem installacionis, ut in precio ii edorum [kids], ii Phesautes, xii Partarychis et xvii pullis, ix. viid. ob. Et in jantaculo dato Prepositis Eton. et Cantebri., Johanni Saye, Haydocke et aliis venientibus cum eis in Aula Custodis una cum expensis factis circa dominum Episcopum Bathon. et magistrum W. Saye pernactantes et expectantes per iii dies et noctes in Collegio et alios venientes cum eis ut in Frumento Brasio et aliis victualibus et focalibus pro cameris eorumdem, et pro expensis factis circa diversos generosos de domo Regis scilicet Ouedale, Warbelyngton et alios jantantes in Collegio eodem tempore Installacionis Episcopi, iiii. xliid. ob. Et in datis Johanni Payne pro laboribus suis habitis in ecclesia in presencia domini Regis, cum vid. datis pro cerotecis [gloves] datis Henrico Abyndon pro consimilibus laboribus eodem tempore Installacionis Episcopi, iis. iid."—"Custus necessarii," &c., 1448-9.

John Saye, who is mentioned in the foregoing record, became Speaker of the House of Commons in February, 1448/9 ('Rot. Parl.' v. 141-2). For his career see the 'D.N.B.' l. 387.

The chalice which the King gave on Jan. 20, and the cruets which were the outcome of his further gift of 10*l.*, are described in the inventory. The cruets bore two Latin hexameters which one can hardly read without a smile:—

"Item i Calix de Auro ponderans xx unc. troie cum ii Fiolis de Auro ponderantibus xiii unc. iii quattron. di. id. q. troie, prec. unc. dict. fiol. cum factura xxxs.: summa xxli. xviii.: uterque ex dono xpianissimi principis Regis Anglie Henrici VI<sup>ti</sup>. In quibus Fiolis sculptuntur versus. *Rez erat istarum dator H. sextus foliarum cum foliis calicem dedit ob xpi genetricem.* Et Calix valet [blank]."

The cruets were bought of John Wynne, the London goldsmith who was mentioned in my previous article, and 7*l.*, the balance

of the price, was still due to him in July, 1451, when (as the Hall-book of 1450-1 shows) a younger Wynne, a relative of his, was accepted as a Commoner at the College. The debt was then gradually discharged by setting off against it the boy's commons (at 8d. a week) and some other expenses for him which the College bore (see 'Custus Capelle,' 1450-1 to 1453-4). The beauty of this arrangement was that a reduction of the boy's holidays meant also a reduction of the debt.

### *The Visits in June and July, 1449.*

The record of these visits, which occurred while Parliament sat at Winchester, from June 16 to July 16, 1449, presents no chronological difficulty, and I will therefore epitomize it by saying that the King attended some of our Chapel services on the following days:—

On St. Alban's Day, Sunday, June 22: on St. John the Baptist's Day, June 24, when Waynflete officiated: on SS. Peter and Paul's Day, Sunday, June 29, when Beckington, Bishop of Bath and Wells, feasted the whole College "lautissime": on the Octave of SS. Peter and Paul's, and on the next day, being the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, when Mass was celebrated by John Stafford, Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor of England, assisted by Waynflete, William Askew (Bishop of Salisbury), and Adam Moleyns (Bishop of Chichester and Keeper of the Privy Seal)—the Clerk of the Rolls, the Clerk of Parliament, and the Clerk of the Hanaper\* were present, and Stafford gave the Scholars 40s. "pro refectiōe": on Relick Sunday, July 13: and finally on July 16, when the King "obtulit Deo, beate marie et summo altari unum tabernaculum de auro," which is described in the inventory as:—

"Item i tabernaculum de Auro cum lapidibus preciosis et ymaginibus sancte trinitatis et sancte marie in Cristallo ex dono illustrissimi principis Regis Henrici VI<sup>ti</sup>."

The Account-roll of 1448-9 makes abundant reference to these visits. This roll, which has already been mentioned in connexion with the visit in January, 1448/9, has been deprived of its heading, but its date is well established by internal evidence, and it concludes with the credit balance of 100l. 7s. 4d. with which the roll of 1449-50 begins.

\* These offices were then held by Sir Thomas Kirkeby, Sir John Fawkes, and Sir Robert Monter.

### *Two Later Visits (1451, 1452).*

"Item alia vice idem dominus noster Rex interfuit divinis officiis videlicet vespers processionem et misse in h<sup>o</sup> Collegio dominica in Ramis palmarum, eodem die magistro Thoma Chaundeler Custode istius Collegii post nonam coram eodem domino Rege et populo sermonem faciente. Et obtulit xiiis. iiijd. Et ultra ex sua magna gracia dedit summo altari dicti Collegii in auro c.s., Officium istius diei exequente custode istius collegii.

"Item idem dominus noster xpianissimus Rex ultima vice fuit in hoc collegio in festo Translacionis sancti Swithuni in utrisque vespers eiusdem sancti sed non in missa quia exhibuit presenciam suam in ecclesia sancti Swithuni. Et obtulit idem Rex, vis. viiij."

Our author does not specify the years in which these two visits occurred. But it would appear from the Account-rolls that one of them (that which he treats as the King's last visit) occurred on St. Swithun's Day, Thursday, July 15, 1451, and the other, which was really the final visit, on Palm Sunday (April 2), 1452.

The roll of 1450-1 (Sept. 26, 29 H. VI.—Sept. 25, 30 H. VI.) contains the following notices of a royal visit:—

"Oblaciones—Et de Roberto Vyport Sacrista Collegii pro oblacionibus hoc anno cum vis. viiij. oblati per dominum Regem," &c.

Under 'Custus necessarii':—

"Et in exennio dato Episcopo Winton in mense julii viz. in hayronsewys, xvd. Et in expensis Thome Sampson equitantis pro le kedys [kids] habendis erga adventum domini Regis, vd."

Brief as these notices are, they seem to indicate a visit in July, and I therefore infer that this was the visit which our author assigns to St. Swithun's Day. The Palm Sunday visit is clearly disclosed by the Account-roll of 1451-2:—

"Oblaciones—Et de domino Roberto Vyport Sacrista Collegii pro Oblacionibus hoc Anno cum xiiis. iiijd. oblati per dominum Regem," &c.

Under 'Custus necessarii':—

"Et in datis Famulo mri Willelmi Say venientis ad Collegium ad monendum Custodem de Adventu domini Regis erga dominicam in Ramis palmarum, xxd. Et in expensis Fyscher equitantis ad Suthwyke et Portysmowthe pro Piscibus habendis et emendis pro domino Rege, xiid. Et in expensis factis circa diversos Generosos de Familia domini Regis venientes in Collegium dominica in Ramis palmarum ut in pane et servisia et aliis victualibus, xs. viiij."

Under 'Custus Capelle':—

"Et solum Nicholao Wheler laboranti circa Feretrum fiendum pro corpore Dominico imponendo [for making a bier for our Lord's body to be laid on] erga Dominicam in Ramis palmarum in presenciam domini Regis, iiid."

Thomas Chandler was Warden of the College when Henry came in 1451 and 1452, Robert Thurnern, who had been Warden during the earlier visits, having died on Oct. 30, 1450. The King does not seem to have come again after 1452. His mind gave way entirely in July or August, 1453, and with his recovery the Wars of the Roses began, and his happier days were over.

The phrase "dominus noster," which is used twice in the concluding paragraphs of our record, seems to show that it was written while Henry was still on the throne; and it is evident that its author was interested chiefly with the religious aspect of the visits, the King's attendances at divine service, his oblations, and splendid gifts to the Chapel altar. Consequently, if one may hazard a guess as to who the author was, I should say that he was probably Robert Vyport, the Fellow of the College who served as Sacrist from Michaelmas, 1440, until his death on Jan. 30, 1459/60. He is entered in the Register of Fellows as:—

"Robertus Vyport de nova Sar., Sar. dioc., admissus xxx<sup>o</sup> die mensis Marcii anno supradicto [11 H. VI., 1433]. Obiit a<sup>o</sup> domini m<sup>o</sup>cccc<sup>o</sup>lix<sup>o</sup> in festo batilde."

He had been elected Scholar here in 1420, and was aged 16 by Dec. 19, 1422, when he took the Scholar's oath (Register O). So he was about 53 years old when he escaped by death such sorrow as he might have felt at Henry's deposition.

H. C.

Winchester College.

## WILLIAM TOLDERVY AND THE WORD-BOOKS.

(See *ante*, p. 88.)

'THE HISTORY OF TWO ORPHANS,' in 4 vols., by William Toldervy (London, 1756), is remarkable as showing the state of the English language in the year after Samuel Johnson published his 'Dictionary'; as containing at least eight songs with the musical notation, some of which is that of Mr. Wm. Howard and Mr. Maze, and specimens of various English dialects; and especially as having provided the longest list of English words with a good number of illustrative quotations. To these might usefully be added these ninety-six items. ("D." stands for the 'New English Dictionary'.)

*All-accomplished*, iv. 184....; where the modest, and all-accomplished landlady, Mrs. Rogers, was...., invited to sit down,

*All-directing*, iv. 60. 'In the name of all-directing heaven,

*All-encouraging*, ii. 48...., save the interposition of all-encouraging hope.

*All-fours*, iii. 165. Why *Bowsprit*, ...., dost not thee remember his causing us to have a dozen a piece for playing at *All-fours* aboard the *Somer-set*, ....? ....166....don't you haul in my time by your tales of *all-fours*; the officer served you right, by giving you dozens;

*All-merciful*, iv. 60...., and endeavour to obtain some forgiveness of all-merciful heaven.' (The D. quotes it from 1585 only.)

*Arpent*, i. 134...., that I understand as much as any of 'em; for I am sure my master was reckoned a very cliver man, and every body said I was an *arpent* lad. ii. 37....; for, being, what she called, naturally *arpent*, .... iv. 22.... for he is an *arpent* sarvant for all he's a *Scotchman*, and knows all the *tawne*;

*Athout*, i. 174...., but pray don't learn any mischief *athout* doors, for I am sure you'll never meet with none within.

*Attainment*, iv. 123. How *Heartley* came to the attainment of these printed papers, (The D. has it from 1549 and 1715 only. It may be "attainment" misprinted.)

*Authorative*, iv. 170...., this *Chousewell* gave unto *Humphry Copper* half a crown's worth of punch, and the following authorative note: (The D. quotes it only from the year 1645.)

*Az*, iii. 111....; and now you may ax as many questions as you please.' (Cf. pp. 7, 21, and 157 of vol. i. of 'Zoriada,' London, 1786.)

*Bardolphian*, i. 81. When the tears very seasonably rolled over his *Bardolphian* cheeks. iv. 134....; and, looking very attentively at the paper, got his *Bardolphian* nose almost to the end of the cravat,

*Barefootedness*, i. 74...., many worthy gentlemen are become egregious sufferers, both by the barefootedness of their horses, and the loss of their hares;

*Beard-cutting*, i. 155...., to the noble business of beard-cutting and dressing of wigs,

*Bed-gown*, i. 120....; no night-cap fattened with perspiration, fetid bed-gown, or greasy sack, were appendages to the bodies of these agreeable women;

*Bedstick*, i. 71. I can tell you in the twink of a bedstick,

*Betrayment*, iv. 181....and he was so far depraved as to promise the betrayal of his friend: (The D. does not show its use between 1863 and 1548.)

*Betty*. See *ante*, p. 88.

*Bilboe*, iii. 166....; I would have bilboed you myself;

*Bow-arm*, i. 214...., but, as to cutting of a pair of breeches, throwing of the steel bar, or moving the bow arm, you must not contend with me; (The D. assigns no date to its use.)

*Breath-pipe*, iii. 5. O, stop my breath-pipe, Sir!

*Bungy*, ii. 35...., that it was customary for that personage to be bungy, (if we may use the words of *Ruffier* on the abbey-day, and when *bungy*, to be very officious. (It seems to mean "too fond of the beer-barrel".)

*Butter'd ale*, i. 116...., where the exciseman proposed having what in that country is called *butter'd-ale*, which the parson agreed to, and each had a pint-full made hot.



*Carbonadoed*, iii. 198....you deserve to be carbonado'd, [sic] (It is not in the D. after 1655.)

*Cascade* (verb transitive), ii. 184....; he cascaded second-hand october down my back;

*Ceylonian*, ii. 172 (in the song). The fragrance of all the Ceylonian Meads?

*Clumpish*, iii. 175. With clumpish looks, hard words, and secret nips, (Quoted from Sir Philip Sydney.)

*Cock-eye*, iii. 165. 'Why d...n your cock eye, said another sailor,

*Coffee-room*, iii. 95...., and walked about the coffee-room while it was read: (It is not in the D. between 1828 and 1712.)

*Cole*, iv. 102....; he gave her the *cole*, and she tipped him a clout;

*Coppier*, i. 15....; but being a lad of some capacity, he was employed as a coppier, (In ii. 57 and 164 we find "copyer." The D. does not record "coppier.")

*Cork-cutter*, iv. 100...., and she received it for a linen handkerchief, at a cork-cutter's door, (This is not in the D. between 1836 and 1709, although it quotes "cork-cutting" from this volume.)

*Cross-posts*, iii. 41....a letter that came by the cross posts (which was invented by that ingenious, sensible, and good man, Mr. Allen, of *Prior-park*, near Bath).... (The D. has specimens from 1750 and 1880 only.)

*Cultured*, ii. 18. Our cultur'd gardens, and our grateful kine" (The D. does not exemplify this sense between 1855 and 1746.)

*Daisied*, iv. 207. The *drawing-room dance* was copied upon the *daisied green*! (The D. gives it from 1611, 1720, 1883 only.)

*Docility*, i. 107....: I believe that I am as much set by for my docity, as most ladies maids,

*Dog-wheel*, i. 107...., what is the use of that round-about thing which is behind the door in the kitchen? 'Why, that, ma'am, is what we call a dog-wheel, for roasting of meat, replied the butler; and if you had been down stairs a little sooner, you would have seen that black dog turn it round.'

*Duck-winged*, ii. 132....and that dook wing'd cock is of the Woldridge breed: moind haw upright he treads,....

*Endamage*, i. 119....: 'You see, lawyer, notwithstanding you have taken great pains to endamage me,

*Flout*, iv. 54. I have borne the flouts and sneers of many upon this account; (It is not in the D. between 1837 and 1728.)

*Gravel-walk*, i. 102....: in the middle of the gravel-walk which led from the mansion-house, (This compound is not in the D.)

*Halesome*, i. 108....; the halesome mower was bending a course to his peaceful cottage, (It is not in the D. between 1813 and 1597.)

*Hollier*, iv. 94. It was here that he met with a *hollier*, 95...., and among them stood the aforesaid *hollier*, 103....; remanded back the seller of stolen goods, reprimanded the *hollier*, applauded the honest sailor, (This spelling is not noted in the D.)

*Horn-carrier*, iv. 214. (for I'll be hang'd if ever I'll be a horn carrier)

*Horse-hire*, iv. 128...., after defraying the whole expence of eating, drinking, horse-hire, medicines, &c. (The D. ignores it between 1887 and 1646.)

*Huddle on*, iv. 148...., he huddled on his cloaths; (It is not in the D. between 1820 and 1709.)

*Hummer*, i. 70. *Tom* was one of those numerous hummers, (The D. quotes it not in this sense, as "deceiver," before 1763.)

*Humming*, iii. 54...., had been so very busy with a barrel of humming ale, (The D. does not show this sense between 1894 and 1732.)

*Ill-looking*, iii. 62...., met an ill-looking fellow with the green bag in his arms; (Not in the D. between 1821 and 1722.)

*Jar*, iv. 215. No domestic jars are known in these peaceful families; (In the D. not quoted between 1848 and 1670.)

*Jemmy-stick*, iv. 25....; and, what is now-a-days called a little *jemmy* stick, employed his hands. (The D. cites it from 1753 only.)

*Knock under*, i. 78....; knock under,...., you are not half a match for him.' (The D. does not quote it between 1684 and 1782.)

*Laureal* (= *Laureat*, perhaps a misprint), ii. 172, song. Let Bards persevere in their Praise of the Great, And the Laureat in Sack toast the King and the State.

*Liker*, iii. 76....! and, I would observe to you, youngster, that if you continue to use such language to me, I shall tip you a liker, and soon make you sick of the lay;

*Matrimony*, iii. 209....; pray what do you think of the matrimony of *Nightley*, with whom we dined to-day? (The D. has no instance in this sense after 1673. Can it mean, like "matrimonio" in Castilian, "married couple"?)

*Mrs.* (for Miss), i. 9 (and elsewhere). *Mrs. Rachael Honeyflower*, their sister, was at this period a maid, i. 13....; and with him boarded the maiden lady *Mrs. Rachael Honeyflower* before-mentioned.

*Mort*, iv. 25....: for I have heard Sir *Gilbert* my father say, that he is paid a *mort* of money for cloaths in *Lunnun*.

*Mortarman*, i. 17. 'Prithee fellow; its one of thy lies, replied the mortarman, (The D. has it only from 1659.)

*Muddy-headed*, iii. 27.... that muddy-headed fellow shan't do it, (The D. illustrates it from the years 1642 and 1815 only.)

*Mumpish*, iii. 141. 'Come, you mumpish son of a b...h, (The D. quotes it only from 1846 and 1721.)

*Music-man*, ii. 173. (for the music-man was a taylor too)

*Nutmeg-water*, ii. 93...., struck a bottle of nutmeg-water off the shelf.

*Oaves*, iii. 18...., and all the rest of the porsons, I mean them as bin agest church and stete, bin a parcell a oaves. (This plural, formed like "loaves," does not occur before 1858 in the D.)

*Orange-barrow*, iv. 24...., and his wig in the form of those who attend the orange-barrows near *Paddington* and in *St. George's-Fields*. (It is not in the D.)

*Over-a-nunst*, ii. 57. Thou build a stage over-a-nunst my door?

*Pard*, ii. 165...., that they would carry the pitiful *Pard* into a small pond. (The term is applied to a man. Is it the Welsh sound of *bará*?)

*Pistolean*, *Pistolian*, i. 78 ..... a fig for thy *Pistolian* forehead: 'ii. 183. 'Prithee, have done with thy pistolean bombast,

*Pot-valiant*, iii. 66. (who had been pot-valiant the preceding evening).... (The D. has it but thrice, namely, from 1641, 1771, and 1845.)

*Quills*, ii. 184...., I'll wind quills for the weavers,

*Regulating*, iii. 163...., and the whole examination of, and charge laid against *Humphry*, before a regulating captain; (This term occurs on p. 182 of vol. ii. of 'The Woman of Honor,' London, 1768.)

*Ring*, iv. 157...., who had stood as the timorous hare does with open ears upon an hillock after her first ring, (Not before 1810 in the D.)

*Sally up*, ii. 199. *The tuneful bells are sally'd up*. (Quoted in "an extract from *Cambria*, a poem, written by our truly-respected friend, Mr. *Rolt*." This work of Richard Rolt appeared in 1749, in London.)

*Serve in*, i. 52...., and tea being served in, i. 69...., when dinner was served in; iii. 183....: when the dinner was served in; iv. 26. Supper was served in, (Not in the D. before 1827.)

*Snacks*, iv. 51...., we will all go snacks in the winnings; (Cf. 'The Humourist,' by Thomas Gordon, 1725, vol. ii. p. 22: "for the Sake of going Snacks.")

*Stage-play*, ii. 155.... to behold a theatric entertainment, commonly called a stage-play; (Cf. 'Zoriada,' iii. 6.) iv. 123. In his hand *Humphry* carried the identical towel that he fought with at the stage play; (It is not in the D. between 1843 and 1693.)

*Step* for (=approach), iii. 101 (and elsewhere). 'Step (said the manager to the officer) for this Mr. *Snip*,

*Strawberry-coloured*, iv. 196. In an open chaise, drawn by a pair of strawberry coloured horses, (The D. has not reached this point.)

*Susception*, iv. 189...., but those whose susceptions are adequate to their task!

*Tape*, iii. 111. 'Call for some *tape* first, said the woman, or I am dumb, I assure ye.' 'What d'ye mean by *tape*?' cried *Copper*. 'Read that list,' answered she, taking a dirty paper out of her bosom, in which was written the following words: "*Tape, glim, rushlight, white port, rasher of bacon, gunpowder, slug, wild-fire, knock-me-down, and strip-me-naked*".... Accordingly *Humphry* sent for some gin for the woman, and beer for the watchmen;

*Thingamy*, iii. 196.... and were so highly delighted with the humour of Mr. *Thingamy* what d'ye call 'em, Mr. What is it,

*Toddy*, iv. 95....; and *Copper* insisted on his drinking a little *toddy*: (Not before 1786 in the D.)

*Tongue-discipline*, iii. 63...., and gave *Copper* some tongue discipline,

*Trick* (= neat, smart), iii. 173. That married had a trick and bonny lass, (Quoted from Sir P. Sydney. Not after 1630 in the D.)

*Twink*, i. 71. I can tell you in the twink of a bedstick, (Dr. W. W. Skeat mentioned it under "Twinkle.")

*Uncle* (=pawnbroker), iv. 113. The next week carried the new cloaths, which they bought at *Bath*, to their *uncle's*, (if *Humphry's* expression may be used)

*Up-a-daisey*, ii. 24. 'Up-a-daisey, said Miss *Bella*, (This is said to be common in Somerset, for instance at *Pill*.)

*Usquebaugh*, i. 122...., which shook down from a shelf below a bottle of usquebaugh, ... 140...., enjoy themselves with his green and yellow usquebaugh.

*Versal*, iii. 111...., and now am reduced to the state of a beggar owing to the *biggest*, most *notoriously*, *scandalously* rogue, as breathes in the *versal* world, (Cf. p. 302 of 'Visiting my Relations,' by Mary Ann Kely, London, 1851: "there's them two boys has had nothin all this versal day....")

*Vexatious* (= vexed), iv. 106...., *Heartley* grew vexatious with himself for having parted with the watch,

*Vibrate*, iv. 167....: and as this strange news had vibrated about the town,

*Vulgaria* (= plain English), i. 182...., an adept in that sort of vocal harmony, which, in *vulgaria*, is called psalmody;

*Waggish*, iv. 130. But, O fortune! what a waggish damsel art thou!

*Wastive*, ii. 13. A blessing greater far than wastive wealth.

*Watch-cobler*, i. 177. 'Good! ha, cried a great greasy watch-cobler,

*Westwardly*, iv. 76. After steering their course *westwardly* for a few days,

*Woollen-head*, iii. 31...., but proving to that woollen-head justice,

*Woundy*, ii. 183....: I'll tell you the business, tho' I am woundy dry, and should say it better, if you'd let me have half a pint of the same october.—This word occurs on p. 44 of vol. i. of 'Rebecca' (Uttoxeter, 1808), which has been discussed by Mr. CECIL CLARKE and others in 'N. & Q.'

Since these notes were compiled the quotation containing *twink* has entered 'The Oxford Dictionary.'

The British Museum does not contain a copy of this novel. That in the Bodleian collection lacks the title-page, and all preceding p. vii in the initial 'Contents.' The author tells us on p. 145 of vol. iv. that he was a friend of Christopher Smart ('D.N.B.' 1722-71), some of whose verses he quotes on p. 142 of that, and p. 34 of the third volume, as also on the title-page of vol. ii. Robert Watt, in his 'Bibliotheca Britannica' (Edinburgh, 1824), says that these volumes cost 12s. Each contains 216 pp. In the 'List of Books published in November' on p. 549 of vol. xxvi. of 'The Gentleman's Magazine. For the Year 1756,' under the heading 'Poetry, &c.,' one finds: "38. The history of Two Orphans, 4 Vols. By Wm Toldervy. 2s Owen."; and on p. 441 of vol. lvi., for 1786, there is the brief obituary note: "At Ludlow, W. Toldervy, esq." Was the latter the same gentleman? Did he write 'Zoriada' (London, 1786)? Was this published after his death? The French version (London, 1787) bears the title 'Zoraïde,' suggesting that the name ought to be *Zoraida*, as in 'Don

'Quixote.' I propose to publish a list of interesting words which occur in 'Zoriada,' and of some of the many points in which it resembles 'The History of Two Orphans.' The latter commemorates 230 celebrities, and contains clear indications that Toldervy had at least one collaborator. We remark, as in 'Zoriada,' the frequent use of the word "smart."

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

The Oxford Union Society, Oxford.

JAMES THE NOVELIST'S 'FISHERMAN OF SCARPHOUT.' (See 6 S. ix. 369, 432, 517.)—I find that a question about this short story by G. P. R. James was asked in 'N. & Q.' in 1884, and was never properly answered. In 1836 James published a collection of short stories and articles under the title of 'The Desultory Man,' and one of the stories was 'The Fisherman of Scarphout.' Some, I believe, appeared for the first time, whilst others were reprinted from periodicals. This collection has never been reprinted in England; and I was unable to find a copy when, a few years ago, I was gradually making a collection of all James's novels and short stories, of which there has never been any uniform edition. I therefore had to be content with an American reprint by Harper, and I had also, in the case of some of the novels, to be content with the slightly abridged versions in the "Railway Library." In the case of the two, however, which were most badly abridged—viz., 'The Stepmother' and 'Rose d'Albret'—I managed to find original editions; and I have now the whole, uniformly bound. This, possibly, is the only complete set in the world, and I may give a list of the works at some future time.

W. A. FROST.

"O BEATA SOLITUDO, O SOLA BEATITUDO."—In the course of a query about Paolo Avitabile, that appeared at 10 S. i. 188, MR. JULIAN COTTON said that these words were inscribed by the general over the portèr's lodge of the Castello Avitabile at Agerola, near Amalfi, and asked for their source. He noted that they bore a certain resemblance to Giordano Bruno's "In tristitia hilaris, in hilaritate tristis." In *L'Intermédiaire* for April 10 of the present year a correspondent quoted the same words, "O beata," &c., which he said were attributed to St. Bernard. On May 10 (vol. lxxiii. col. 412) it is stated that the saying does not occur in St. Jerome or St. Bernard, but in a sixteenth-century Latin poet, Cornelius Muys (in Latin, Musius), who was born at Delft in 1503, and died at Leyden in 1572. The following lines

in rime are quoted from his 'Solitudo, sive vita solitaria laudata, et alia poemata,' Antwerp, 1566:—

O beata solitudo,  
O sola beatitudo,  
Pis secessicolis!  
Quam beati candidati,  
Qui ad te volant alati,  
Porro ab mundicolis!

Cornelius Muys, according to the accounts in Albertus Miræus's 'Elogia illustrium Belgii Scriptorum' and Valerius Andreas's 'Bibliotheca Belgica,' was put to death, under circumstances of revolting cruelty, by Lumæus (=William de la Marck). The phrase "O beata solitudo, O sola beatitudo," would seem to have been suggested by St. Augustine's:—

"Est itaque secundum Platonicos, sublimium deorum vel beata æternitas, vel æterna beatitudo: hominum vero infimorum vel miseria mortalitas, vel mortalitas misera: dæmonum autem mediorum vel misera æternitas, vel æterna miseria."—*De Civitate Dei*, ix. 13, 2.

But is it absolutely certain that Muys originated and did not borrow the words?

EDWARD BENSLEY.

TOM JONES AND HIS SWORD.—It was fore-ordained that Jones's trials should culminate in his arrest and imprisonment on the charge of murder, and to bring this about it was, of course, necessary that he should be armed. The introduction of Northerton, with the consequent quarrel with Jones, had a threefold purpose: to furnish Jones with a sword, to bring Jenny Jones back into the story, and to reintroduce Partridge. The good lieutenant knew that the code made it necessary that Jones should fight Northerton, but he took it for granted that Jones knew enough of the code to await the proper time and place. But the fact was Jones knew nothing at all of the matter, and having bought a sword from the serjeant, he dressed himself and went in search of his adversary. Had he not been but lately hit on the head with a bottle, he might have realized that Northerton, having been put under arrest, would have been deprived of his sword, and Jones could not expect to fight a duel with an unarmed man, in the dark, without witnesses. However, he was relieved of this embarrassment by the earlier escape of the prisoner. But the object of the author is accomplished, and Jones secures a weapon in the seventh book, which he is not permitted to use until the sixteenth.

Jones had his sword at his side when the Man of the Hill was attacked, but, instead of using it, he takes an old broadsword from

the wall and sallies forth with that (viii. 10). When Jones rescues Mrs. Waters from Northerton, he uses his oaken stick as a weapon (ix. 2). When attacked by the landlord at Upton, he relies again upon the cudgel, as well as his fists (ix. 3). When the highwayman attacks him, he vanquishes him with his hands, and only stands with his sword drawn when his antagonist is helpless on the ground (xii. 14). He relies wholly on his fists in the contest with Nightingale's footman, and his efficiency compels the admiration of the defeated man. It is only when Fitzpatrick strikes Jones, and draws his own sword, that the hero is permitted to put his weapon to its predestined use.

FREDERICK STOEVEY DICKSON.

New York.

ANAGRAM. (See *ante*, p. 427.)—"Flit on, cheering angel"—Florence Nightingale.

G. W. E. R.

"HICKORY" AS AN ADJECTIVE.—Brigham Young in 1855 (see my 'American Glossary') said: "If there are any Gentiles, or hickory 'Mormons,' write it down." A hickory Mormon was evidently one whose attachment to the system was weak. I now find that in 1824 William Cobbett called Joseph Gurney "a sort of hickory Quaker" (*Weekly Register*, Aug. 14, col. 420). He probably picked up the phrase during his second visit to the United States. The word, as thus used, is not noticed by Bartlett, and has escaped the vigilance of the 'N.E.D.'

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

'THE LAST CHRONICLE OF BARSET': AN INCONSISTENCY.—Had Archdeacon Grantly's son Charles any children? Charles was married to a certain Lady Anne, and it is said, chap. xxii. :—

"Charles Grantly and Lady Anne had no children, and the heir of all the Hartleups was too august to have been trusted to the embraces of her mother's grandfather. Edith, therefore [Henry's child], was all that he had in that generation...."

But in chap. lxxviii. we read that the aforesaid Lady Anne used to bring Mr. Harding cheap presents from London, "of which he did not take much heed,—of her he rarely said a word, or of her children, to either of his daughters."

It seems to be a case of the author nodding. Considering the method of his working, it is astonishing how correct and consistent in side details Anthony Trollope's work usually is.

PEREGRINUS.

## 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.

### PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION FOR QUEENSFERRY, &c., DISTRICT OF BURGHS, 1754.

IN James Aikman's 'History of Scotland,' vol. vi., 1829, p. 615, foot-note, is a copy of "an advertisement":—

"Queensferry, 16th January, 1754. The magistrates and town council of Queensferry being this day convened, and taking into their serious consideration the many dismal effects that follow upon the canvassing and pothering for votes in several boroughs, with a view to the ensuing general election of members of parliament, such as the raising and fomenting of animosities, grudges, and feuds among neighbours whose happiness, in a great measure, depends upon their mutual peace and good-will: the corrupting the consciences, and debauching the minds of severals by bribes and excessive drinking; taking them off their proper callings and the ordinary means of providing for their families; and habituating them for some time to a luxurious and riotous manner of life, to the endangering of their health and the weaning of their affections from their ordinary business; besides the loading of the candidates with an intolerable expense, and thereby exposing such of them as succeed to a violent temptation of somehow or other getting themselves reimbursed; and as the members of this town council are already resolved upon colonel George Haldane as the gentleman they propose should represent them in the next parliament, they make this public intimation, that such as are concerned in knowing it may save trouble and expense to themselves, as the council is determined to admit of no further solicitations or potherings on that head. Signed in name and by desire of the council, by James Murray."

Col. George Haldane, younger, of Berecrofts, of the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards, was elected May 9, 1754. Whether there was a contest or not, of course the Blue-book of Members of Parliament does not say. Aikman gives the "advertisement" as "a singular trait....probably unique in the history of burgh electioneering."

Apparently the election was in the hands of the magistrates and town council of Queensferry, or they were the most powerful body, although Stirling, Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, and Culross were associated with Queensferry in this District of Burghs.

Comparing the state of representation of Ireland with that of Scotland between 1793 and 1800, Dr. T. Dunbar Ingram, in his 'History of the Legislative Union of Great

Britain and Ireland,' 1887, p. 43, says, concerning Scotland:—

"With respect to the boroughs, everything that bore even the semblance of popular choice had long been done away with. The election of members was vested in magistrates and town councils that had constituted themselves into self-elected bodies, and had deprived the people of all participation in the privilege."

As to Queensferry and the other burghs, the same Haldane, then a captain in the 3rd Foot Guards, had represented the constituency in the 1747-54 Parliament. He was appointed Governor of Jamaica early in 1758. Perhaps there was a contest in 1754, and the Governorship was a reimbursement for "intolerable expense."

Can it have been that each burgh of the District took its turn in electing the member? In the Blue-book of Members of Parliament, in the return of 1747 as to this District of Burghs, Culross stands first, and Queensferry last; and in that of 1754, Queensferry stands first, and Culross last.

In this Blue-book this District of Burghs appears, 1741 under Fife; 1747 under Perth; 1754 under Linlithgow; 1761 under Stirling.

Perhaps SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, or some other learned Scotch correspondent, will give us the benefit of his knowledge as to this curious "advertisement," and the constituency to which it refers.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

WILLIAM AMES, M.A.—Who was he? He was the author of the following:—

"The Saints Security, against Seducing Spirits or, The Anointing from the Holy one The best Teaching. Delivered in a Sermon at Pauls before the Lord Major [*sic*], Aldermen, and Commonalty, of the City of London, upon the Fifth of November, 1651. By William Ames, M.A. .... London, .....1652."

Neither the epistle dedicatory nor the sermon itself throws any light on the question of authorship. On the verso of the third leaf of the epistle dedicatory is printed: "December 4. 1651. Imprimatur Joseph Caryl."

The celebrated Dr. William Ames (1576-1633), though he expected to do so, never came to New England; but his widow (whose maiden name was Joan Fletcher, not "Sletcher" as stated in the 'D.N.B.'), two sons (not one, as stated in the same place), and a daughter, arrived here in 1637. The widow died here in December, 1644, the daughter married here, but the two sons, both of whom were students at Harvard College, returned to England in 1647 or 1648. John, the younger, did not graduate;

but William graduated A.B. in 1645, though taking no higher degree, became minister at Wrentham on Feb. 1, 1650, and there "departed this life on July 21 89 and in the 66 yeares of his age." In his 'Harvard Graduates,' i. 109, Sibley says: "In the Catalogue of the British Museum and in other catalogues it [the above sermon] is incorrectly entered under the name of the author's father." As Sibley wrote in 1873, he could not have referred to the present printed British Museum Catalogue, where the sermon is entered under "Ames (William), M.A., Minister of Wrentham."

Is this attribution correct? For two reasons it may be questioned. First, is it likely that a young man who had been preaching less than two years would have been "called to this publike service," as the epistle dedicatory has it? Second, our Harvard William Ames, as already stated, received only the A.B. degree from Harvard, and, so far as is known, did not receive a degree from any other university.

If these objections are valid, who was the author of the sermon? Perhaps some of your correspondents can throw light on this question.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

DICKENS FAMILY: PORTSMOUTH RESIDENCES.—When the family left 387 (now 393) Commercial Road, Mile End, Landport (the birthplace of Charles Dickens), in 1812, they went to reside at 16 Hawke Street, Portsea. This house was discovered by F. G. Kitton, who spared no trouble in locating it ('The Dickens Country,' 1905). B. W. Matz, in his introduction to the memorial edition of 'The Life of Charles Dickens,' by John Forster, 1911, states that the number was 18 Hawke Street—quoting F. G. Kitton as the authority. Apparently, this is a misprint, for, according to Kitton, a lady who resided at No. 8 Hawke Street distinctly remembers the Dickens family living at No. 16. The Portsmouth Corporation have of late tabulated a number of houses and buildings of interest for the benefit of visitors; it is therefore essential that there should be no room for doubt. Has any further information relative to this matter been obtained?

F. K. P.

"How NOT to do it."—On re-reading 'Little Dorrit' I find in the description of the ways of the Circumlocution Office this now familiar phrase. Are we indebted to Dickens for it, or was it one in then current use?

E. BASIL LUPTON.

37 Langdon Street, Cambridge, Mass.

HALES : STEVENS : KENRICK.—Can any reader throw further light on the identities of the several persons mentioned in the following notes ?

S. Burn, in his history of Henley-on-Thames, 1861, mentions a Subsidy Roll circa 1550 (162/288 ?) which includes the following :—

Anne Hales in ready money in the hands	
of John Stevyns	... xx <i>li</i> .
John Stevyns in goodes	... xv <i>li</i> .
Rychard Kenrycke in goodes	... vi <i>li</i> .

It is thought that Anne Hales might be the wife of Sir James Hales.

From Betham's 'Baronetage,' &c., we have the following descent :—

Sir James Hales, = ..... ? dau. and heiress of  
ob. 1555. Thomas Hales  
of Henley, Oxon, Esq.

William Hales, succeeded = Elizabeth, dau. of  
to Tenterden, Kent. Paul Johnson  
of Fordwich, Kent.

Elizabeth Hales = Robert Kenwrick of King's  
Sutton, Northants.

The John Stevyns above may be the John Stevyns, jun., of Henley in the Subsidy Roll 161/195 of 1524, and son to the John Stevyns mentioned in the same paying subsidy on *xli*., the last being he who is recorded in the Henley Corporation books as a capital burgess and constable in 1535. He seems to have appeared suddenly at Henley, and nothing more is known of him. The other, the younger John Stevyns, *alias* Stevens, in his turn calling himself the elder, died in 1568, and in his will mentions a daughter Margaret Kendrecke.

His widow Joane, maiden name unknown, died in 1581, and among her six children given in her will also mentions this daughter Margaret, and John, Grace, Anne, and Elizabeth Kendrecke, probably children of Margaret, though not described as such.

Nothing is known of their subsequent history. From the rarity of the name at that time in the South of England, and the proximity of Henley to Reading, there is the possibility of a connexion between the families of the two towns and those named in the above notes—a connexion extending to the Kenwicks of King's Sutton, Northants.

The John Stevyns who died 1568 had a great-grandson Richard Stevens, who lived for a time at Cottisford, Oxon. He was amongst those disclaimed in the Oxfordshire Visitation, 1634—Harleian MS. 1557, in the Society's publication of the Visitations,

vol. v.; but there it is noted of him: "Cons., Entred at Thame, and to perfect at London." The Herald's College have no record of this incident.

In the long roll of arms, the new series of *The Genealogist*, vol. xxvii., quotes the following from Harleian MS. 5869 :—

"To Mr. Richard Stephens at the Saracen's Head by the Mercers' Chapel, 1634: Per chev. az. and arg., in chief two falcons rising or. Crest: a demi-eagle displayed or, wings sa."

These are a little different from the arms granted in 1694 to Richard Stevens of Cottisford's great-nephew, Serjeant Stevens of Culham Court, Berks: Party per chev. vert and arg., in chief two falcons or, jessed and belled of the second. Crest: on a wreath a demi-falcon displayed or. Cf. those of Stevens of Minsterly, Salop, and of Tregony, Cornwall. See *Transactions Salop Arch. Soc.*, vol. vi.

There was a Thomas Stevens, arm., M.P. for Ludlow, 1477.

The arms of the Salopian Stevenses are almost identical with those of the Gloucestershire Stevenses. C. Ellis Stevens published privately a pedigree of these at New York in 1904, but I have seen no critique of its pretensions by an able genealogist.

Has any family claimed the Richard Stephens of *The Genealogist's* roll of arms, or is there a possibility of his being the same as the Richard Stevens of Cottisford ?

Lastly, is there any possibility of the John Stevyns, constable of Henley 1535, being connected with the Salopian Stevens family ?

HENRY J. H. STEVENS, Lieut. R.E.  
The White House, Eynsham, Oxon.

FACT OR FANCY ?—1. That an Englishman's house is his castle.—How much legal justification is there for this saying—especially since the additions to the statutes during the last decade ?

2. Gravel *v.* clay.—It is very generally said that a gravel soil is more healthy to live on than a clay one. Are there any substantial reasons for this—especially bearing in mind modern building regulations ?

3. Church bells and rheumatism.—Is it still believed (and if so, where) that grease (? applied externally) from a church bell is a cure for rheumatism ?

4. Horse's eyes.—I have heard the statement that a horse's eyes magnify the objects seen ; that thereby a man appears as a giant to a horse, whence it comes to pass that a man can dominate a horse. The theory



seems to break down in the case of what are known as "buck-jumpers"—possibly their crystalline lenses are abnormally flat and do not magnify enough. If so, spectacles might cure them of their antics! But even if a horse's eyes do "magnify," they must have this effect on all objects in proportion, so that one horse would appear to another as larger than a man.

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

**LARGEST BAG OF GAME FOR A DAY'S SHOOTING.**—In Daniel's 'Rural Sports,' 1812, vol. iii. p. 88, it is stated that

"in Germany, during the month of October, 1797, Prince Lichtenstein, and Eleven other Gentlemen, killed in one day, when they were out *fourteen hours*, 39,000 pieces of game; it was of all sorts, but chiefly *Hares* and *Partridges*."

Has this statement ever been corroborated? The figures are so gigantic that one wonders whether an extra 0 may not have crept in!

It would also be interesting to know, in comparison, what is the largest bag of pheasants ever made in this country in a single day; 3,012 pheasants have, I know, been killed by eight guns in one day—in Scotland in November, 1911—but I believe this total has been eclipsed in England. Can any of your readers inform me?

HUGH S. GLADSTONE.

"LOKE."—At Sprowston is an alley named Blake Loke, and at Cromer another termed simply Loke. What is a "loke"?

M. W.

**ROBERT BURD GABRIEL, D.D.**—This divine was Rector of SS. Peter and Paul's, Harlington, from 1789 to 1805. He presented a silver paten to the church in 1790, and repaired and altered the structure, when "there were a great many Brasses and inscriptions taken away." There is a legend lingering in the village that he was obliged to vacate the living through some action of a "rackety" son. He is then said to have become Rector of Hamworth. Anything definite regarding the cause of his departure, also date of his demise, will be welcomed by

AITCHO.

**REV. JOSEPH RANN.**—Information is sought as to ancestry and parentage of Rev. Joseph Rann—born 1732, died 1811. He was sometime Vicar of St. Mary's, Coventry. He published an edition of Shakespeare, with notes, in 6 vols., 1786-91. He is believed to have belonged to a Birmingham family. Any biographical or genealogical particulars would be esteemed.

R. CHESLETT.

105 Gipsy Hill, S.E.

"THREE A PENNY COLONELS."—Some years ago an ecclesiastic, suffering, apparently, from *odium parochiale*, designated the churchwardens of a neighbouring parish as "three a penny colonels." The gentlemen so described were retired military officers. Can any one explain this phrase? It may have been evolved from the inner consciousness of the individual above mentioned, but it may contain some literary allusion, or be a quotation. N. POWLETT, Col.

**AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.**—Who was the author of the following: "He who gives his life for king and country leaves naught undone that man can do"?

H. W.

**CORRECT DESIGNATION OF WAR MINISTER.**—Which is the correct expression—"Secretary of State for War" or "Secretary of State at War"?

E. WEST.

[See 11 S. ix. 326, 374, 415.]

'ONCE A WEEK.'—This periodical began July, 1859. Will some one kindly tell me the date of its discontinuance? W. S.

[See 8 S. vi. 472, where MR. E. WALFORD stated that *Once a Week* "lived a month or so short of twenty-one years."]

## Replies.

HARLINGTON, MIDDLESEX.

(12 S. i. 410, 457.)

THE village of Harlington and the country immediately surrounding it have been the scenes of much that has become history. The noble families of the Berkeleys, the Tankervilles, Arlingtons, and De Salis, Lord Uxbridge and Lord Bolingbroke, have all been closely associated with Harlington and the neighbourhood. The less-known families of Monemouthe, Harpeden, Lovell, Roper, Bird, Longwerth, and Coppingar are found represented in its chronicles. Thomas Fuller, the famous author of 'The Worthies,' lies buried close by at Cranford. Joseph Trapp, D.D., the first Professor of Poetry at Oxford, and an author famous in the eighteenth century, was presented by Lord Bolingbroke to the living of Harlington in 1733, and he is buried there.

By far the most humanly interesting facts regarding Harlington can be found in 'My Life and Recollections,' by the Hon. Grantley F. Berkeley, 2 vols., 1865. Berkeley was a famous sportsman. He admits that his

education was on the system of Pierce Egan's 'Life in London,' with results accordingly. It will not be forgotten that it was Berkeley who felled James Fraser, the publisher, with a blow because a maiden work of his had been savagely reviewed by Dr. William Maginn in *Fraser's Magazine* for August, 1836. Berkeley also wrote 'The Reminiscences of a Huntsman,' and both books contain good stories of Harlington and the neighbourhood.

The first volume of Grantley Berkeley's 'My Life' should be consulted by your correspondent. Much of Berkeley's youth was spent in the open with a gamekeeper, about one hundred and twenty years ago:—

"Among other things he taught us to apply to a gun the sexual distinction of 'she,' and to drink beer at the Coach and Horses, a public-house that then stood on the verge of Harlington Common. We also had a footman named Reece to take charge of us, but both he and the gamekeeper shared our libations. They certainly took care that we should not drink too much, knowing that in such an event discovery would take place, and their discharge follow as a matter of course; but that was the only restraint they exercised on our inclinations.

"All day we were together fishing, shooting, setting traps for vermin, rat-hunting—in short, seeking sport wherever it was attainable. We very fortunately got into no scrapes, and enjoyed ourselves immensely.....

"Such was my daily life; my mornings and evenings being passed under the strict surveillance of my nurse, my dear Mary Oldacre, who, as the daughter of the famous old hunter Tom Oldacre, was probably not averse to a liberal amount of indulgence in my sporting predilections, at least with hounds."—Vol. i. pp. 101-2.

The newspapers of the eighteenth century abound with stories of the highwaymen of the neighbourhood. Many of these have been told in the various chronicles of crime which exist. Berkeley came on the scene when these stories were all fresh in every one's memory:—

"In these days Hounslow Heath was as celebrated for highwaymen as it was for its plovers' eggs. Its lonely commons, thick furze bushes, thorns, and wide extent, running as it did to Hatton, Harlington, and Hampton commons, and so on to Bagshot Heath; and its intersection by the Thames, the Mole, and other smaller streams, made the pursuit of a malefactor on a fast horse very difficult, the latter of course well acquainted with all the galloping paths between the furze bushes, while his pursuers, if there were any mounted, would be riding at random, and in the dark blundering over every impediment.

"The vicinity of Hounslow Heath to London also rendered it a convenient place for the nightly occupation of villains of all descriptions, who, either from necessity or a love of adventure, liked to 'clip purses' and to resort to violence as a relief to the more peaceful and less exciting pur-

suits of the day. Nor was the occupation of these highwaymen confined to the lower classes, for even a dignitary of the Established Church was found on the heath collecting tithes in rather a promiscuous way. Thus, the archives of the British Museum tell us that the 'Lord Bishop Twydsen, of Raphoe,' a member of the old Kentish family of that name, was found suspiciously out at night on Hounslow Heath, and was most unquestionably shot through the body. A correspondent of *The Gentleman's Magazine* asks the question—"Was this the bishop who was taken ill on Hounslow Heath, and carried back to his friend's house, where he died of an inflammation of the bowels?"—Vol. i. pp. 212, 213.

Another story typical of many is as follows:—

"Mr. Mellish was shot through the back of his postchaise near the little, in those days solitary, inn on the confines of Hounslow Heath, or, more properly speaking, on Harlington Common; and the maid-servants travelling from London to Cranford House were also stopped on the heath and robbed; but on the thieves depriving Mary Oldacre, afterwards my nurse, of her watch, by which she set immense store, she cried so that they relented, and gave it her back.

"In those days, Cranford House, with its manors of Cranford le Mote, Cranford St. John, Harlington, and Harlington-cum-Shipeston, was as isolated and lonely a place as it is possible to conceive; and it was my father's custom to drive down from London with four long-tailed black horses, that took two hours to get over the twelve miles, on a Saturday night, and to remain at Cranford till Monday morning. On one of these occasions he was accompanied by his sister, Lady Granard, and they arrived at Cranford on the afternoon of Saturday, bringing with them no additional servants, but trusting simply to the maids in charge of the house."—Vol. i. pp. 217, 218.

A ghost haunted the Berkeleys' house, and was seen by Grantley Berkeley and his brother. A full account may be found in chap. viii. The ghost

"was dressed, or seemed to be dressed, as a maid-servant, with a sort of poke bonnet on, and a dark shawl drawn or pinned tightly across her breast. On my entrance she slowly turned her head to look at me, and as she did so, every feature ought to have stood forth in the light of the fire, but I at once saw that there was beneath the bonnet an indistinctness of outline not to be accounted for.

"Holding the door open with my left hand with the right against the post, I addressed to my brother, who was behind me, simply the word "Look." As I uttered this, the figure seemed to commence gliding rather than proceeding by steps, slowly on, up the kitchen towards the fireplace, while I lowered my right arm from the post, and turned to let my brother in, then closed the door, locked it, and put the key into my pocket."—Vol. i. p. 209.

I may say that Cranford House was originally a house of the Knights Templars, and subsequently became vested in the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. In 1618 it was bought by Elizabeth,

widow of Sir Thomas Berkeley, from the coheirs of Sir Roger Aston. It became the Berkeleys' Dower House.

I will now refer to various authorities for the documentary study of the history of Harlington.

First in importance for the systematic records of the parish is the Rev. Herbert Wilson's 'Eight Hundred Years of Harlington Parish Church,' published by Lucy & Birch, Uxbridge, 1909. This is an excellent little volume, containing a mass of valuable information upon the architecture of the church, the bells, the plate, the Registers, inscriptions, inventories, &c. It has also about twenty-five illustrations, including reproductions of numerous monuments of the Lovell and De Salis families and a Monemouthe brass. It contains two illustrations of the old yew tree—one a reproduction of an uncommon print, showing the yew clipped in 1729, and another showing its natural growth at the present time. The annual clipping of this yew in Whitsun week was for long a village function which attracted numbers from a distance. The last clipping was in 1825. Mr. Wilson's book has no index, but otherwise is most meritorious.

Daniel Lysons's 'Middlesex Parishes not described in the Environs of London' has a long chapter upon Harlington, and from this most subsequent writers upon the place have drawn. Lysons gives extracts from the Registers and from Domesday Book, also a good many bits of family history.

Edward Walford's 'Greater London,' vol. i., has several pages devoted to Harlington, giving a most readable epitome of much interesting matter. It has three illustrations of Harlington Church.

James Thorne's 'Handbook to the Environs of London,' 2 vols., 1876, compresses into a few columns the essential facts in the history of the parish. Thorne's book should be reprinted. There is none better for those who visit places in the home counties and wish to know their history.

The P.C.C. wills contain the following relating to the parish of Harlington:—

Ambrose Coppinger, 1604 [42 Harte].  
Isaacke Amye, 1627 [97 Skynner].  
Giles Besouth, 1623 [24 Swann].  
Henry Farrington, 1617 [38 Weldon].  
Azaria Fuller, 1607 [73 Huddelstone].  
Robert Huick, 1581 [13 Davey].  
Hugh Zullely, 1570 [29 Lyon].  
Robert Aubrey, 1488 [14 Welles].  
Dame Jane Garryshe, 1552 [13 Powell].  
Hugh Glasyer, 1558 [17 Welles].  
Christopher Litton, 1505 [40 Holgrave].

A year or so ago Mr. F. Marcham of Tottenham issued a list of Middlesex Deeds which he had for sale. Those which related to Harlington were as follows:—

March 25, 1596. Ambrose Fysher of Harlington and Anne his wife and William Geale of Harmondsworth. Land in the common fields.

The Manor of Harlington with Shepstone, Aug. 4, 1629. A certificate of the number of acres in Harl. held by John Tayler, Robert Combes, George Byran, in behalf of their wives (Joane, Rebecca, and Eliz.), and by Anne Fisher. Partition.

Feb. 18, 1633. Robert Durant of Hessel, co. Kingston upon-Hull, and Nathaniel Durant of Woxbridge, co. Midd. Land in common fields of Harlington and Hessel. Sigs. of first two parties.

Robert Combes the elder of Harlington. Copy will dated Aug. 28, 1654.

Manor of Harlington with Shepeton, July 2, 1664. Adm. of Elizabeth Monke, widow.

Same Manor, April 25, 1674. Adm. of Ezekiel Monk, brother and heir of Elizabeth Draper, wife of Luke Draper (on her death).

Rebecca Combes of Harlington, widow. Copy will dated Nov. 24, 1674.

The Manor, Dec. 31, 1679. Adm. of Robert Coombes on surr. of Katherine Winchester, of Isleworth.

The Manor, April 20, 1688. Adm. of John Adman by William Hutchins of Ickenham, his guardian, on death of William Adman, his father.

Robert Coombes of Harlington. Copy will dated Jan. 29, 1691.

The Manor, April 21, 1693. Adm. of George Palmer on death of Anne Palmer.

The Manor, Dec. 2, 1700. Adm. of Anne Coombes, widow, on surr. of Rebecca Jenny, widow, who was adm. on surr. of Richrd. Sparks.

The Manor, May 25, 1705. Mortgage of John Tickner of Heston and Richard Coombes.

The Manor, May 21, 1706. Adm. of John Adman of Ickenham on death of his kinsman William Hutchins.

Robert Combes of Harlington. Copy will dated Oct. 27, 1710.

The Manor, Jan. 7, 1711. Adm. of Elisha Combes (bro. and heir) on death of Robt. Combes.

Ann Combes of Harlington, widow. Copy will dated Aug. 29, 1711. Dau. Anne, the wife of John Palmer, &c.

Elisha Combes of same. Copy will dated Oct. 16, 1718.

Lease for a year, July 5, 1778. Deborah Crow of St. Luke, Mdx., spinster, and John Springham of same, and Thomas Strong of S. Giles w/out Cripplegate. The White Hart, &c.

Marriages at Harlington, 1540-1812, extracted from the Parish Registers, may be found printed in Phillimore's 'Middlesex Parish Registers,' vol. i., 1909. The Charities Reports, vol. ix. and vol. xxviii., contain a quantity of interesting details of Harlington charities. There were Lady Pointz's Charity and Lord Ossulston's, and by another gift the bellringers were given a piece of land to provide a leg of pork for ringing on Nov. 5. The land was called

Pork Acre. Portfolio 212 of P.R.O. Court Rolls contains several relating to Harlington. In 1857 Mr. H. O. Myers published 'A Lecture upon the Village of Harlington.' This I have not seen. Newcourt's 'Reperitorium' and the Rev. G. Hennessy's Supplement to it give lists of vicars. There are some notes upon sepulchral brasses at Harlington in B.M. Add. MS. 32,490. See also Add. MSS. 18,976 and 19,003-9.

It is an interesting fact that the street in the west of London so well known as Arlington Street should really be Harlington Street. When Henry Bennet, who lived at Harlington, read of his new dignity as announced in *The London Gazette*, he found that through some mistake he had been made Earl of Arlington instead of Harlington. It is supposed that some scribe of the *Heralds' College* was not so attentive to his *h's* as he should have been.

The history of Dawley, a fine house close to Harlington, is full of interest. Lord Uxbridge is said to have built a wall round it a mile long "to keep out the smallpox." Pope visited Bolingbroke at Dawley, and Voltaire did the same. A poem called 'Dawley's Farm' appeared in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1731. Pope wrote to Swift from Dawley when staying with Bolingbroke:—

"I now hold the pen of my Lord Bolingbroke, who is reading your letter between two haycocks; but his attention is somewhat diverted by casting his eyes on the clouds—not in admiration of what you say, but for fear of a shower.....Now his lordship is run after his cart I have a moment left to myself to tell you that I overheard him yesterday agree with a painter for 200*l.* to paint his country hall with trophies of rakes, spades, prongs, &c., and other ornaments, merely to countenance his calling his place a farm."

This is confirmed in a letter by Lady Luxborough, Lord Bolingbroke's sister:—

"When my brother Bolingbroke built Dawley, which he chose to call a farm, he had his hall painted in stone colour, with all the implements of husbandry placed in the manner one sees, or might see, arms and trophies in some general's hall; and it had an effect that pleased everybody."

*The Home Counties Magazine* for 1912 has an informing article upon Hounslow Heath, and there is a reference to the church living of Harlington in the same magazine for 1900.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187 Piccadilly, W.

Your correspondent should see 'Eight Hundred Years of Harlington Parish Church,' by the Rev. H. Wilson, M.A., published in 1909, and the references to books and documents consulted in connexion therewith given in the work; also 'The History of the Ancient Town of Uxbridge,' edited by Geo.

Redford, A.M., and Thos. Hurry Riches, 1818. A reprint of the original edition was issued in 1885.

The yew tree on the south side of Harlington Church is of wide reputation, and the annual clipping thereof in Whitsun week was for a long time a function which attracted residents in the neighbourhood. The last clipping was in 1825. The old tree is still in a flourishing condition, or was when I last saw it two or three years ago. An illustration of the tree as it appeared in 1729 is given in Mr. Wilson's book, and a copy of the same old print, but on a larger scale, may be seen in *The Picture Magazine*, vol. iii. p. 30.

In this connexion I may mention that a few years ago, when it was proposed to convert the old burial-ground belonging to Uxbridge—a township and chapelry in the parish of Harlington—into a recreation ground, I copied all the inscriptions therein. They remain in manuscript.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

Hermion Hill, Wanstead.

HYMN-TUNE 'PRESBURG' (12 S. i. 409).—The tune of this name, set to the words "Go to dark Gethsemane" in 'The Hymnal Companion' (London, 1877), and there attributed to C. E. Bach, is set to the words "Now the labourer's toils are o'er" in 'The English Hymnal' (London, 1906), and is there called "Pressburg (Nicht so traurig)," and is attributed to Freylinghausen, 'Neues Geistreiches Gesangbuch,' 1714.

A different 'Presburg' is set to the words "God, Thou my King," in 'The European Psalmist' (London, 1872). This tune is attributed to Joh. Schop, 1641. A different "Nicht so traurig" is set to the words "Bread of Heaven" in 'Hymns Ancient and Modern' (London, 1904).

There seems to be no method in the naming of hymn-tunes, and very little care taken as to their ascription.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

CARDINAL NEWMAN: HIS BUST AT OXFORD (12 S. i. 427).—I see a letter dated from the Oxford Union Society referring to a bronze bust of the Cardinal, now placed in the garden of Trinity College, and signed by Broadbent, sculptor, in 1915. I once dined as guest of Robinson Ellis at Trinity College. My old friend the Rev. T. Mozley (see my account of his death in *The Athenæum* for June 24, 1893), for many years resident in Cheltenham, decorated his hall with a marble bust of Newman, whose sister was Mozley's first wife.

WILLIAM MERCER.

PLAYING CARDS SIXTY YEARS AGO (12 S. i. 468).—Obviously General Anson had seen the portrait of the Great Mogul many a time and oft on the ace of spades, that particular "duty" card having been so embellished in the best packs—i.e., the "Mogul packs," as they were termed—long prior to sixty years ago. Indeed, the design formed the subject of an action in the High Court of Chancery as far back as 1742. A motion was made by the plaintiff, Blanchard, to restrain the defendant, Hill, from making use of the Great Mogul as a stamp upon his cards, he maintaining that he had invented the mark, and consequently had the sole right to use it. He lost his case, however, Lord Chancellor Hardwicke holding that he knew no instance of restraining one trader from making use of the same mark with another. (See 6 S. xi. 472 and 9 S. v. 292.)  
WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

PENGE AS A PLACE-NAME (12 S. i. 228 (v. sub 'Anerley'), 312, 433).—I gather from MR. N. W. HILL's assertion that the "A.-S. *pynca* is an appropriate name for an outlying portion of a parish," that "Pinkie" in Scotland, which he equates with "Penge" (an outlying portion of Battersea), falls under the same category. It is a far cry from Penge to Pinkie, and I wonder from which of the two place-names it was that MR. HILL derived the clue to the unique meaning he assigns to both. No phonetic reason is given for equating Pinkie with Penge. It may be admitted that *nc* in *pynca* might become *nch* at a pinch, but an *inch* is not an 'inge.

I equate "Penge" with the nearer "Panga," and those readers who have consulted the late Prof. Skeat's book on 'The Place-Names of Berkshire' (1911), p. 17, will remember that he derived the name of the river Pang thus: \*Paginga > "Paginga" > \*Payinga > \*Painga > "Panga." The first form quoted does not date from 844, as MR. H. Y. HARRISON says, but from 833 or 834. The second form quoted occurs in 957.

I regret that MR. HILL did not consult Prof. Skeat. He would have found that \*Paginga did not originate with myself, and that it is postulated by documentary evidence. Moreover, he would not have come to the conclusion that it would be "most unwise to quote Penge as an example of patronymic origin."

Dogmatic statements that are incorrect will certainly not help any one to surmount the difficulties that are evoked by guessing

the source of a place-name beforehand. But statements that are dogmatic are not necessarily incorrect, and in his anxiety to avoid dogmatism MR. HARRISON has unconsciously become self-contradictory. At the beginning of his reply he says that Penge "probably goes back to the earliest period of the A.-S. settlement." At the end he derives Peng- "from the normal Old Kentish form, \**pengan*, of A.-S. *pyngan* or *pingan*, to prick." But *pyngan* is not A.-S. It is derived thus: *pung-ere* (Latin, to prick) > O.E. \**pung-ian* > *pyng-an*, to prick. So, if MR. HARRISON is correct, our ancestors must have borrowed the Latin stem *pung-* as soon as they arrived. But there is another difficulty: in Old Kentish *y* did not yield place to *e* for four hundred years after the A.-S. settlement—not till the ninth century, in fact, *vide* Prof. Wright, 'O.E. Grammar,' § 112, note 1, and § 132.

We are dealing with an Anglo-Saxon P-word, and that should excite the suspicion of every investigator who is unwilling either to be led by appearances or to take his cues from the accidental similarities of resultants. Initial *p* is not O.E. The poem of 'Beowulf' has not a single *p*-word in it; v. Prof. Sedgefield's Indexes to his edition (1910), pp. 251, 292. In Moritz Heyne's Index to his edition of 1879 this fact is emphasized on p. 233 by the giving of the three *-p*-words which occur in 'Beowulf' as deuterothermes. Consequently, when MR. HARRISON assures us that "Pago" is not an A.-S. form "at all," he is quite right: it is neither Saxon nor Angle. The Angles and the Saxons were not the only Germanic tribes to settle in the Britannias. The O.E. for *Pāgo* is *Bōga*.

MR. HARRISON remarks that "our ancestors did not put personal names in the genitive plural unless they were followed by a local name," and for that faulty reason he rejects \*Panga > "Penge." But when the scribe of the 957 charter wrote "se wude þe hatte Penge," what he had in mind was *Penge-wude*, and that postulates an earlier \*Pænga-wudu. *Pænge-wude* signifies *se wude þe hatte Pænge*, just as "Theobalds Road" signifies "the road called Theobald's."

The place-names "Genge" and "Penge" are derived as follows:—

\*Gæginga > "Gæginge" > "Gainge" > Genge.  
\*Pæginga > "Pæginge" > "Penge" > Penge.

Cp. Prof. Skeat with respect to Genge and Pang, pp. 67, 17. The *P* and the palatalization of *-ng-* in "Pænge" are Kentish, i.e., Jutish; and West Saxon *æ* was regularly

represented by *e* in that dialect; cp. Wright, 'O.E. Grammar,' §§ 183, 54, note 1. How strongly marked a feature the palatalization of *-ng-* is in Kentish will become evident at once to all who will glance at Hythe in the county map. That town is ringed round by a number of little places in "*-inge*": sc. Hawkinge, Lyminge, Ruckinge, and Sellinge; and there is also a marsh there called Denge.

I am quite satisfied that Prof. Skeat's research and conclusions about "*Pang*" are sufficiently exhaustive, and that the *pang* that MR. HARRISON derives from the Latin *pungere* is as unreal as the Peningas. MR. HILL's proposition opens up a wide and unbounded prospect; but "*shadows, clouds, and darkness rest upon it.*" With Prof. Skeat's book open before me I am reminded of the pun that Gregory the Great made when a locust settled on a page he was reading at some place about three days' journey from Rome, on his way to Angleland. Gregory saw an omen in *locusta*, and evolved the command therefrom—in *loco sta*.

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

COLOUR-PRINTING MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY (12 S. i. 328).—The picture on the box is probably one of Baxter's needle-box prints, which were made for the decoration of boxes of needles. Baxter began to ornament such boxes and packets of needles about 1850, and they were very popular during the forties and fifties of last century. The packets of the needles were decorated with a print, and the lids of the boxes themselves are frequently found with a Baxter print thereon, varnished over. See 'The Picture Printer of the Nineteenth Century,' by C. T. C. Lewis, London, 1911.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

ST. GEORGE MUMMING PLAY (12 S. i. 327, 390).—There are many published versions of this play. I have two Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Midland chapbooks, and one printed in Ireland (there are others in the north and south counties); two manuscript Derbyshire and Notts versions written from memories of the play as acted seventy years ago; and several fragments which have portions of 'The Owd Tup' and 'The Owd Hoss' mixed up in the text. 'The Owd Hoss' was a favourite play amongst "farmer joskins" for many years at Christmas-time, but I have not met with it for nearly twenty years. The lads went from house to house with one of their number made up as a horse, carrying on his shoulders a horse's head with the inside

replaced by his own head—the horse's head cured with the skin on, and the lower jaw hinged so that it could by pulling a string be clashed against the upper jaw. The whole thing was intended to frighten maids and make men merry, as the fortunes of a well-bred horse were told from his prime to his death—a rough mixture of language but a curious play, which I have never seen printed except in the form of a song sold at wakes, "*statts*," and fairs.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

A version is printed in *Journal of American Folk-Lore*, 1909, xxii. 389-94. The words were taken down by a pupil at a school in St. Louis "from the recitation of her father, who had taken part in the play as a boy in the rural community of Broadway, Worcester-shire, England, at least thirty-five years ago."

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

THE LUMBER TROOP, FETTER LANE (12 S. i. 469).—See *The Attic Miscellany* for April, 1791, which gives a full history to that time, and *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, vol. xxvii. (in a paper on 'Some Old-Time Clubs and Societies'), for a summary of its career to the sale of its properties in 1859, accompanied by reproductions of two illustrations, 1790-95. References in 'N. & Q.' are 4 S. v. 340; 6 S. vi. 448, 490; vii. 16. See also 'D.N.B.,' *sub nom.* Richard Taylor (1781-1858).

W. B. H.

[MR. G. L. APPERSON thanked for reply.]

'WANTED A GOVERNESS' (12 S. i. 467).—Grove's 'Dictionary' states that the words are by George Dubourg, and the music by John Orlando Parry; also that the success of the song (published in 1840) induced Parry to devote himself wholly to comic singing.

J. S. S.

WANTED—A LADY HELP.

A lady help wanted—genteel and refined, Obliging and cheerful, industrious, kind; To take charge of six children—the eldest eleven, The youngest a baby (a *little* help given). The requirements are English, and music, and Latin, French, German, and painting on canvas and satin. One expert with her needle it's hoped, too, to gain In all kinds of work, whether fancy or plain. An orphan or destitute lady would find In return for her services *treatment most kind*, With ten pounds per annum, if equal to fill The above-mentioned station with competent skill. Reply by return, for so many would come Without any pay for "a good Christian Home."



I cut the above somewhat similar lines from some paper forty years ago, but I do not know who wrote them. At the Birmingham Assizes, in December, 1908, I heard the late Lord Alverstone inquire: "What is a mother's help?" and counsel replied: "It is a name for what used to be known as a lady help, my lord." A. C. C.

RICHARD WILSON, M.P. (12 S. i. 90, 158, 213, 277, 437).—Were there two Richard Wilsons who were members of Parliament, or only one? I think two, but both were more or less—or professed to be—friends of Lord Eldon, and both appear to have been of Whig politics, and connected with the legal profession.

1. "Richard Wilson, Esq." (no place of residence or other means of identification given in the 'Official Return of Members of Parliament'), was M.P. for Barnstaple, 1796-1802, and contested the borough in 1790 and in 1802. He is described in the 'Royal Kalendar' for 1797 as of "Datchet, Berks"; in the subsequent issues to 1802 inclusive as of "Datchworth Lodge, Herts." His town residence is given in 1798 and 1799 as "St. James Street," in the later issues as "Queen Square, Westminster." In 1797 and 1798 (but not in the other editions) he has "LL.D." appended to his name. In the 'Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors' (published 1816 by H. Colburn), from which W. B. H. quotes, it is definitely stated that he was a magistrate for Tyne and author of two pamphlets: one (in 1798) a letter to Lord Chancellor Loughborough on the subject of his Bill of Divorce, the other (in 1807) 'Correspondence with the Right Hon. W. Elliot and the Right Hon. G. Ponsonby (respectively Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant and Lord Chancellor of Ireland) relative to the Persecution of the Roman Catholics.' The 1808 pamphlet, from which the EDITOR OF THE 'IRISH BOOK LOVER' quotes, seems to have escaped the notice of the compiler of the Dictionary. John Taylor, as quoted by MR. BLEACKLEY, says that he was "an early friend of the great Lord Eldon," and he himself in the pamphlet last referred to claims the Chancellor as "an old friend." The Dictionary tells us that he "was bred to the bar, and practised some time in the Court of Chancery."

2. "Richard Wilson, Esq.," was elected M.P. for Ipswich in 1806, and was defeated in 1807. In the 'Royal Kalendar' for 1807 he is described as Principal Secretary to the Lord Chancellor (who then was Erskine) and a Commissioner of Bankrupts, his town residence being Lincoln's Inn Fields. He

appears to have been Secretary to Eldon from 1801 to 1806, and to have been retained in office by Erskine, but not to have resumed his connexion with Eldon on the latter's return to the Chancellorship in 1807. Joshua Wilson, in his 'Biographical Index of the House of Commons, March, 1807,' states that he was related to Lord Eldon, under whom "he enjoyed an honourable situation, and was also with Lord Erskine for a few months"; also that he "inherited a considerable fortune from the late Lord Chedworth." His name appears in the lists of the Commissioners of Bankrupts annually from 1803 to 1831, the commission ceasing on the establishment of the new Bankruptcy Court in January, 1832. I think there can be no doubt that he was the Richard Wilson, "many years an eminent solicitor in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and formerly Secretary to Lord Eldon," who died June 7, 1834, in his 75th year ('Annual Register,' 1834, p. 229). If so, he can hardly have been "identical with the 'Dick Wilson' who eloped with" Lord Rodney's daughter in 1789, and is stated then to have been 45 years old. It is, however, a curious coincidence that both should have been more or less closely connected with Eldon, and that the M.P. for Ipswich should have first appeared as a candidate for Parliament at the general election following his namesake's last appearance as a candidate at Barnstaple. MR. DURHAM suggests that the M.P. for Barnstaple was the son of Charles Townshend's daughter, but Prof. Pollard, in the 'D.N.B.' says that the M.P. was the husband of this lady, who was divorced from him in 1798, the year of the Divorce Bill which was the subject of Wilson's letter to Loughborough.

By the way, MR. BLEACKLEY, in his original communication (*ante*, p. 90), says that the Wilson about whom he inquires flourished "at the beginning of the eighteenth century"; if so, he must have been a very old rake at the date of his elopement (1789). We are still wanting the date of death of this Richard Wilson. Can any reader supply it? ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

"BEVERE" (12 S. i. 389, 458).—The origin of the name of "Bevere" on a London and North-Western Railway engine is very simply explained.

Bevere is the name of a small district about three miles from Worcester, and in the sixties of last century Richard (afterwards Sir Richard) Moon lived at Bevere Manor. Later on, I believe, he was chairman of the Board of Directors of the London and North-Western Railway.

The name Bevere has generally been regarded as a corruption of Beaver "eye" or Beaver Island. There is an island in the Severn at Bevere, to which the inhabitants of Worcester fled when the Danish forces of Hardicanute plundered the city.

In an alms record in Claines Church, in which parish Bevere is situated, the place is called Beverley, which, if the original name for Bevere, would mean Beaver Meadow.

F. RONALD JEFFERY.

Worcester.

"MAN IS IMMORTAL TILL HIS WORK IS DONE" (12 S. i. 388, 438).—It is interesting to note that this line, which has been the subject of much inquiry in 'N. & Q.', occurs in James Williams's 'Ethandune,' in the sonnet on 'Hoon'—interesting inasmuch as Hoon (or Horn) has just received a new importance from the great sea fight, which (*The Times* tells us) will be hereafter known as the Battle of Horn Reef.

Here are the closing lines of the sonnet :—

Nought shelters in thy anchorage to-day,  
Save brown-sailed cobsles of the Zuyder Zee,  
Of all thy warehouses scarce standeth one.

Strong life was thine the while thy citizens

Upbuilt the house of freedom in thy fens.

Man is immortal till his work is done.

Horn witnesses to-day, in view of such a success against such odds, that the fame of the power and heroism of the British navy is "immortal"—and will be so "till its work is done," and the "house of freedom" upbuilt.

S. R. C.

Canterbury.

ANNE CLIFFORD, COUNTESS OF DORSET, PEMBROKE AND MONTGOMERY (12 S. i. 310, 356, 431).—To the bibliography of records of this lady should be added the 'Northern Worthies' of Hartley Coleridge, which includes a life of the Countess among other famous persons of Yorkshire and Lancashire, written, too, in the best taste.

EDWARD SMITH.

Wandsworth, S.W.

WELLINGTON AT BRIGHTON AND ROTTINGDEAN (12 S. i. 389, 476).—The Wellington monument in St. Nicholas's, Brighton, has been removed from the chancel to the west door. The inscription is :—

In Memoriam  
Maximi Ducis Wellington  
Hæc domus sacrosancta  
Qua ipse adolescens Deum colebat  
Reedificatur.

Full details of the monument and its erection are given in Erredge's 'History of Brighthelmstone,' pp. 85-7. Directly after

Wellington's death, H. M. Wagner, the Vicar of Brighton, called a public meeting and proposed the restoration of the church as a memorial. The vicar claimed that his grandfather's pupils included the young Arthur Wellesley. Obviously, a Vicar of Rottingdean, first appointed there in 1792, could not have taught the Duke, who entered the army in 1787.

H. DAVEY.

Montpelier Road, Brighton.

The Wellington monument which now stands in the extreme south-east corner of the north aisle of St. Nicholas's Church, Brighton, is not a cross, but a structure something like a wedding-cake, 18 ft. high, surmounted by a four-cornered canopy containing an image of St. George. The base is hexagonal and has the inscription :—

"In Memoriam | hæc sacrosancta domus | Maximi  
Ducis Wellington | qua ipse adolescens | Deum  
colebat | reedificatur."

There is no date. There is some sort of inscription on a bronze scroll running round the marble pillar that supports the upper portion on the inside, but owing to the bad light and the cramped space it is impossible to read it without a ladder.

Henry Michell, M.A., was Vicar of Brighton from 1744 to 1789. In spite of B. B.'s dogmatic denial it is, I think, obvious that the statements quoted by me refer to the Iron Duke.

JOHN B. WAINRIGHT.

[According to Erredge the inscription round the shaft is "Assaye. | Torres Vedras. | Vittoria. | Waterloo."]

"HONEST INJUN" (12 S. i. 389, 458).—That the vulgar pronunciation "Injun" is not recognized in the 'N.E.D.' is, I suppose, the fault of the present writer. It has been known for generations, perhaps since the earliest days in this country; but my notes run it back only a century. Here are a few examples :—

"I take this opportunity of informin you the business of this county [Montgomery, Tennessee]. The people of Tennessee is antious to have orders commanded out for us to march against the injuns on the Wabash."—Letter of Col. John Cocke, in *Salem Gazette*, Aug. 28, 1812, p. 1/2.

"Old Major Bridger, in his peculiarly quaint and sensible way, dropped the sentiment: 'Better not go fur. There is *Injuns* enough lying under wolf skins, or skulking on them cliffs, I warrant!' .....Circling and intermingling to confuse all aim, affecting retreat seemingly to break up their array, and by some ravine, gulch, cañon, or thicket to appear on fresh and better vantage-ground, they approximate ubiquity, and fill the terse description of the veteran Bridger, 'Where there ain't no Injuns, you'll find 'em thickest.'"—Mrs. M. J. Carrington, 'Ab-Sa-Ra-Ka,' 1868, pp. 83, 183.

"The inducements, at these rates, to any one anxious to visit the plains, and see a live buffalo, and perhaps a 'live injun,' ..... were certainly very tempting, as the full expense of the above trip, at the regular rate of fare, would not have been short of seventy dollars."—D. B. R. Keim, 'Sheridan's Troopers on the Border,' 1870, p. 76.

"A few weeks afterward I met Beaver [Black Beaver, a Delaware Indian] again, and asked him if he had appropriated his money to a good purpose. He replied yes; that on his arrival at home he had given his friends a 'big feast,' which lasted several days, and consumed all his money. He added, 'I'ze big Injun now, captain.'"—General R. B. Marcy, 'Border Reminiscences,' 1872, p. 346.

The expression "honest Injun" has long been in familiar use in this country—jocosely among grown-up people, seriously among boys. I have never seen an explanation of its origin, but offer the following guess.

Whether rightly or wrongly, treachery and dishonesty have from the earliest times been associated with the Indian, and he was regarded as beyond the pale of ordinary treatment. He was hunted with dogs, and bounties (popularly called "scalp-money") were offered for his scalp, there being a regular scale of prices, and the popular feeling was expressed in the saying: "The only good Indian is a dead Indian." This feeling lasted in each community just so long as the Indian continued to be a factor. In short, an "honest Indian" was regarded as an impossibility, or, at least, as a *rara avis*.

If a man makes an out-and-out denial, it is in ordinary cases assumed that he is speaking the truth. But truthfulness is a late development, and a boy's denial is received with caution. If I say to a boy, "Did you do so-and-so?" and he replies, "No," I may be doubtful and then ask, "Honest?" He replies, "Honest." If, still sceptical, I further ask, "Honest Injun?"—as much as to say, "Are you speaking the truth as an honest Indian should?"—and he replies "Honest Injun," I feel confident that he is speaking the truth, for that expression is the boy's equivalent to a Bible oath. ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

ROBERT SOUTHEY (12 S. i. 469).—The following, from William Howitt's 'Homes and Haunts of the British Poets,' 1847, though not directly supplying an answer, may assist:—

"[Southey's] mother's maiden name was Hill, and she had a half-sister, a Miss Tyler, with whom Southey was a good deal in his boyhood. He has left us a very minute account of his connexions and his early days..... This Miss Tyler was rich and handsome, and lived..... in Walcot Parade,

Bath [afterwards in Terrill Street, Bristol]. On Southey's father's death, 'Miss Tyler and his uncle, the Rev. Herbert Hill, now became Southey's main stays.' He married in Sept., 1795, and at once accompanied his maternal uncle, Hill, who was chaplain to the Factory at Lisbon; being absent from England about six months."

Howitt seems to refer to Southey's 'Life and Correspondence' as his authority.

W. B. H.

PARISHES IN TWO COUNTIES (11 S. ix. 29, 75, 132, 210, 273, 317, 374; xi. 421; 12 S. i. 450, 499).—There are some errors and omissions in the useful table at the penultimate reference. In Lancashire it is not Little Mitton but Aighton that is in the parish of Mitton in Yorkshire. In addition the township of Ireby is in the Yorkshire parish of Thornton in Lonsdale. In Cheshire the parish of Barthomley includes the township of Barterley in Staffordshire. The Cheshire townships of Wirswall, Marbury, and Norbury are in the parish of Whitchurch in Shropshire.

J. J. B.

SUSSEX WINDMILLS (12 S. i. 326, 453).—It is very sad to see the picturesque old Sussex windmills left to decay and destruction. Mr. A. S. Cooke, in his 'Off the Beaten Track in Sussex,' says at p. 244:—

"Clayton Mills are the only ones now existing on the north escarpment, since Wilmington Mill was burned down, and, alas! these too have ceased working! One is a Tower, the other a 'Smock' Mill. Constable sketched the Tower Mill. In his day the other mill had not arrived! It was moved or brought from the Dyke Road in Brighton, and re-erected here."

In *The Saturday Review* of Oct. 16, 1915, in an article 'Autumn on the Sussex Downs,' the writer states that an old shepherd at Clayton told him that he recollects when the lower mill was put up:—

"Brought all the way from Brighton; they tried to get it up the hill with horses, and they broke the tackling every time, 'cause they snatched, ye see; so they had to get oxen, ever so many pairs, and they drewed it up as steady."

I think this shepherd must be a pretty old man to remember this, and I should be very glad if any of your readers can tell me the date of the removal of this mill.

My uncle told me many years ago of the removal of a mill, and it may have been the Clayton Mill, for he made exactly the same remarks about the horses and oxen.

There is no doubt about the fact that mills were bodily moved from one position to another about Brighton. In the Brighton Pavilion there is an original drawing showing the removal of the old windmill from Belle

View Fields (now Regency Square) to the Dyke Road, two miles, on March 28, 1797, by eighty-four oxen, lent by the local farmers. The oxen are in six rows of fourteen in each row.

The Bear Road Mill also was removed from another position to that site some sixty years since. H. A. C. SAUNDERS.

ANECDOTES OF MONKEYS (12 S. i. 166, 232, 338).—Nassau Senior's 'Biographical Sketches' (Longman), 1863, ends up with a chapter of 'Anecdotes of Monkeys.' It is a very slender affair. Waterton's 'Natural History Essays,' Buckland's 'Curiosities of Natural History,' G. J. Romanes's 'Animal Intelligence,' and Jardine's 'Naturalists' Library,' vol. xxvii., all contain anecdotes of monkeys. In 1859 Cassell issued an anonymous volume, 'The Natural History of Monkeys,' and in 1848 a similar class of compilation appeared, entitled 'The History of Monkeys.' A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187 Piccadilly, W.

"ENTIRE" (12 S. i. 447).—Brewers have not yet removed all the signs bearing this term. I have seen it outside various inns within recent years in the locality of Southampton, Reading, and Liverpool.

WM. JAGGARD, Lieut.

### Notes on Books.

*The First Editions of the Writings of Thomas Hardy and their Values.* By Henry Danielson. (Allen & Unwin, 2s. 6d. net.)

A LITTLE work which, in some 40 well-printed and well set out pages, gives a careful description and collation of the first editions of all Mr. Hardy's works, together with a bibliography of the two collected editions which have thus far appeared. The present values of the various works, and a few notes as to the place and method of first appearances, as to the fortune of the several books at auction-sales and a few other matters are added in each case. No doubt the values will change from one decade to another: at the present moment none of the prices recorded is sensational, and the highest are given for those lighter works which are of interest to the collector rather than the man of letters. The most valuable from this monetary point of view would appear to be 'Desperate Remedies'; Mr. Danielson thinks that a good example of the first edition would fetch from 30*l.* to 35*l.* Next come the first editions of 'A Pair of Blue Eyes' and 'Under the Greenwood Tree,' which might fetch from 10*l.* to 15*l.* in a good copy.

We are given interesting information as to where the original MSS. of some of the works are to be found. Of these 'The Dynasts' and 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles' are in the British Museum; 'A Group of Noble Dames' (incomplete) is in the Library of Congress, Washington; 'Jude the Obscure' in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge;

'The Mayor of Casterbridge' in the Dorset County Museum, Dorchester; 'Poems of the Past and the Present' at the Bodleian; 'The Trumpet-Major' in the possession of the King at Windsor; 'Wessex Poems' in the Birmingham Art Gallery; and 'The Return of the Native' in the library of Mr. Clement Shorter.

*York Pewterers.* Being a List of all those Pewterers who were Freemen of the City of York, or of the Pewterers' Guild of York, or were apprenticed to Freemen. 1272-1835. By Howard H. Cotterell. Reprinted from *The Link*. (Gloucester, John Bellows, 3s. 6d.)

THE main body of this monograph consists of a list of the names of York Pewterers—as described on the title-page—arranged alphabetically, and having appended to them dates, and notes of any information discovered concerning them. We are inclined to think that a chronological arrangement would have been more interesting and more useful. It would have been convenient to see at a glance in which half-century, and by how much, the pewterers were increasing or decreasing in number; and also to have together the groups of contemporary names.

Still, this criticism apart, we must congratulate our correspondent upon having brought to a conclusion, and to completion, a bit of historical research which is certainly of value. It seems improbable that anything will be found to be added to it in the way of names, or much in the way of personal information concerning the pewterers themselves. The earliest of them was one William de Ordesale, who obtained his freedom in 1347/8; there are seven or eight more entries before 1400, and the largest number belong to the seventeenth century. The names which fill the greatest space are Bousfield (1567-1689), Cooke (1588-9-1652/3), Loftus (1661-1714), Richardson (1539-1668/9), and Rodwell (1677-1734/5). Three or four women's names occur as those of freewomen, to whom also apprentices were bound. Not many particulars of biographical interest are forthcoming: we learn that several of the pewterers attained to being City Chamberlains; that in 1599 a William Cooke was refused the freedom because he had not submitted an essay piece; and that a George Lockwood—who may not have been a pewterer, and has no date attached to him—once presented a mould to the Company; but there is not much else in the way of gossip detail. Mr. Cotterell gives a separate list of the Searchers for bad ware chosen by the Company from 1665 to 1760, extracted from the York Pewterers' Company's Book of Ordinances, &c.

The brochure is a thin crown 4to—of which only 100 copies have been issued—is composed of 16 leaves of hand-made paper printed only on one side, so that the other may be used for notes, and is most attractively "got up."

*Manual of Gloucestershire Literature. Biographical Supplement.* Part II. By Francis Adams Hyett and Roland Austin. (Gloucester, printed for the Subscribers by John Bellows.)

THE second part of the Biographical Supplement, of which we reviewed the first part *ante*, p. 79, is chiefly remarkable for the careful, we might perhaps even say exhaustive, bibliography of George Whitefield. This is a solid piece of work, which must have consumed a great amount of time and energy, and its whereabouts should be made a note of by those

who are interested in the great preacher. It runs to nearly seventy pages, and deals with over four hundred items. About three-quarters of these are classified under separate subject-headings, and an index is given to all the titles and periodicals mentioned. There are, lastly, two chronological lists, the one of Whitefield's general works, the other of his sermons. Southey and Warburton have been competently tackled; and one of the best articles in the volume is that on the Parliamentary general Massey.

Another good and lengthy entry is that under Hannah More, in which, however, we looked in vain for any mention of the Hannah More Hall at Bristol, which seems in itself as well worth recording as could be a chapter or paper about the author, and besides must have been the occasion of a certain amount of journalistic writing which belongs to the subject of Hannah More's bibliography.

One or two of the modern items are somewhat more meagre than we might have expected. Thus there should have been some note of the two or three well-known books which Prof. Lloyd Morgan has to his name, and a note also of his late and his present positions in Bristol University; and it would have been just as well to give the married name of Amy Sedgwick. A slight notice of a person may sometimes prove not only of little use, but actually, by its very defects, misleading. However, as we began by observing, it is the modern notices which are thus in some places defective; justice on the whole has been done to the Gloucester worthies of the past.

Subjoined to the main alphabet are a few pages of Addenda to Part I., a table of Persons and Families, and one of Localities, and an index of authors referred to.

### BOOKS ON IRELAND AND IRISH LITERATURE.

ONE of the best books of Irish interest described in recent Catalogues is O'Hanlon's 'Lives of the Irish Saints,' which, in 10 vols., runs from January to October 21. This is to be found at Mr. Charles Higham's, and to be had for 6l. (Cat. 544). Messrs. Heffer of Cambridge (Cat. 145) have several works worth attention on the part of students of the Irish language, thus:—Vols. I.—XVI. of the Publications of the Irish Texts Society, of which early volumes are exceedingly scarce (with the revised edition of Vol. III., the set comprises 17 vols., and is offered for 8l. 18s. 6d.); Standish O'Grady's 'Silva Gadelica,' a collection of tales in Irish, edited from MSS. and having translation appended, 2 vols., 3l. 10s.; from the "Grimm Library" Kuno Meyer's 'Voyage of Bran' (1l. 11s. 6d.), 'The Cuchullin Saga in Irish Literature,' stories compiled and edited, with Introduction and notes, by Eleanor Hull (1l. 5s.), and L. W. Faraday's 'Cattle Raid of Cualnge' 15s.; some half score monographs by Kuno Meyer; Wood-Martin's two books on pre-Christian Ireland; and a goodly number of others.

In the way of modern Irish literature we noticed that Mr. Horace Commin of Bournemouth (Cat. 58) has a copy of the collected works of W. B. Yeats in 8 vols. (1908), of which the price is 2l. 17s. 6d.

The political and social works relating to Ireland are fairly numerous, and among them not the least interesting are the tracts described by Mr. P. M.

Barnard of Tunbridge Wells (Catalogue 108). The earliest are two black-letter pamphlets of the year 1653, concerning the claims of the 'Irish Adventurers,' and the 'Arrears of Officers and Souldiers for the Settling and Planting of Ireland.' There are two connected with the Popish Plot in Ireland; several relating to political, industrial, and religious affairs at the beginning of the nineteenth century; a copy of 'The Ulster Tragedy' and of 'Mackdermot's Ghost'; and eight examples of Dublin printing from 1725 to 1756, bound together in an octavo volume.

Mr James Commin of Exeter (Catalogue 323) has, among other books on our subject, a copy of W. Carleton's 'Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry' (1864), 15s., and O'Kelly's 'Macariæ Excidium, or the Destruction of Cyrus; being a Secret History of the War of the Revolution in Ireland,' edited, with notes, illustrations, and memoir, by J. C. O'Callaghan (Dublin, 1850), 8s. 6d.

From the dozen or so books on Mr. Henry Davey's list (Cat. 54) we may select for mention 'The State of the Protestants of Ireland under King James's Government' (1692), 5s. 6d.; and G. V. Sampson's 'Statistical Survey of the County of Londonderry, with Observations on the Means of Improvement' (1802), 6s. 6d.

Mr. Murphy of Liverpool (Catalogue 205) has a copy of Henry Grattan's 'Speeches,' in 4 vols., edited by Grattan's son (1822), 1l. 1s.; and also four or five good Irish pamphlets of the turn of the seventeenth to the eighteenth century. Other works of which we made a note are 'Correspondence of W. Pitt and C., Duke of Rutland' (1842), 4s., in the Catalogue (357) of William George's Sons of Bristol; and a copy of 'Vindiciæ Hibernicæ' (Philadelphia, 1819), offered for 3s. 6d. in that of Mr. J. Thomson of Edinburgh.

The *Athenæum* now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

### Notices to Correspondents.

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

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

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.

BATH.—Forwarded to COL. FYNMORE.

ATHENÆUM CLUB.—Forwarded to MR. ALBERT MATTHEWS.

CORRIGENDA.—*Ante*, p. 487, col. 2, ll. 29-30, for "Daingean-in-Chuis" read Daingean-*ui*-Chuis.—P. 495, "Hymn-Tune 'Lydia'": Cobbin's initials should be J. I., not "J. T."

# TWELFTH SERIES.—VOL. I.

## SUBJECT INDEX

[For classified articles see ANONYMOUS WORKS, BIBLIOGRAPHY, BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED, EPIGRAMS, EPIITAPHS, FOLK-LORE, GAMES, HERALDRY, MOTTOES, OBITUARY, PICTURES, PLACE-NAMES, PROVERBS AND PHRASES, QUOTATIONS, SHAKESPEARIANA, SONGS AND BALLADS, SURNAMES, and TAVERN SIGNS.]

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