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NOTES AND QUERIES:

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FOR

LITERARY MEN, GENERAL READERS, ETC.

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

TWELFTH SERIES.—VOLUME III

JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1917.

L O N D O N :

PUBLISHED AT THE

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By J. EDWARD FRANCIS.

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JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

WE regret that the first words of 'N. & Q.' for the year 1917 should have to speak of death—this time closely touching ourselves. John Collins Francis passed away, after a brief illness, on the afternoon of Wednesday, Dec. 27, in his 79th year. Much of his life, as our readers know, had been connected with 'N. & Q.' His interest was not commercial, but that of the enthusiast. Though death has taken heavy toll of his contemporaries, there are yet many left who can testify to the warmth with which he recognized good service done in the subjects nearest his heart, and, in particular, to his keen enjoyment of noteworthy contributions to our own columns. To him the correspondents of 'N. & Q.' appeared always as a "band of brothers"; and it was one of his best pleasures to feel himself one of them. His own contributions are numerous. Those from 1877 to 1908 he collected in a volume entitled 'Notes by the Way,' which was published in 1909, and includes also biographies of Joseph Knight and Joseph Woodfall Ebsworth. Some twenty years earlier had appeared his 'John Francis, Publisher of *The Athenæum*: a Literary Chronicle of Half a Century,' a history of the paper from its foundation to the death of his father in 1882. For a year or two he took a close and direct interest in the editing of 'N. & Q.,' but the chief interest of his later years was his projected *Life of Norman MacColl*, editor of *The Athenæum*, and he presently retired from his other occupations in order to devote himself to it. The last piece of his work to appear in our columns was the recent article on *The Morning Post* (October, 1916), which testifies not only to his continued affection for 'N. & Q.' and his willingness to take much trouble in giving us of his best, but also to his unflagging interest in the history of journalism and kindred matters. In his death there disappears yet another link between the intellectual life and activity of the twentieth century and the stalwart group of publishers, writers, and thinkers who made the great books and the great journalism of the second half of the nineteenth century.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1917.

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THE CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHARD EDWARDS, 1669-79.

PREFATORY NOTE.

WHILE editing the Diaries of Streyntsham Master (1675-80) for the Indian Records Series, in 1911, I had occasion to draw largely upon the MS. records of the old John Company, preserved at the India Office. In the course of my researches, I was struck by the enormous number of private letters addressed to one of the Company's subordinate officials, Richard Edwards. He was a factor and merchant in Bengal, and appears to have been on friendly terms with all his contemporaries in the various commercial settlements, as well as with many of the Company's senior servants both in Bengal and Madras. He was a methodical man, and filed the letters he received, and also kept copies of some of his own replies. Had all his correspondence escaped the ravages of time, there would doubtless have been enough matter to fill several bulky volumes. As it is, in spite of many gaps, there yet remain some four hundred documents in a more or less readable condition. These are preserved in the series known as Original Correspondence (O.C.), whence I have transcribed them with the kind permission of the India Office authorities. I have given the spelling and, to modern eyes, eccentric use of capitals, just as they occur in the originals; but for the convenience of present-day readers I have written out abbreviations, have adhered to the current use of the letters

i and j, u and v, &c., and have inserted punctuation marks when necessary for the sense. I have also inserted within square brackets suggested letters or words where the MS. is torn or defaced.

The value of this correspondence lies in the fact that it presents a vivid picture of the life led by Anglo-Indians in Bengal in the seventeenth century, and it is possible to obtain from the letters for a decade of that century an intimate knowledge of the members of the little English communities, their rivalries and animosities, their mode of living, and their endeavours to shake the pagoda tree.

No other such series of letters exists, to my knowledge, and consequently all students of Anglo-Indian history owe a debt of gratitude to Streymsnam Master, while Governor of Fort St. George (1678-81), for their preservation. Edwards's death occurred while the Governor was making a tour of inspection in Bengal, and he at once ordered all his papers to be collected and placed under lock and key at Balasor, whence a portion of them eventually found their way to England.

RICHARD EDWARDS c. 1646-79.

Of the parentage and early life of Richard Edwards little has been discovered. He was the youngest son of Thomas Edwards, who died before 1664, leaving three sons and at least four daughters. The few details of the family that have come to light are found in the will of the eldest son, Thomas Edwards junior. From this we learn that in 1664 Richard Edwards was a minor, that 50*l.* had already been spent on his apprenticeship, and that the balance of 500*l.* bequeathed to him by his father was to come to him at the age of 21. In 1664 the testator is described as "of the Inner Temple, London," and in 1667, when he became security for his brother Richard, as "of Kingston, Surrey." The second son Joseph was apparently of age in 1664, as he was appointed one of the executors to his brother's will, and was to receive possession of certain lands devised him by his father in Flint and Denbigh. Joseph Edwards outlived Thomas, whose will was proved on April 18, 1672.

Three of the sisters of Richard Edwards married respectively Robert Holt, William Street, and Christopher Tomlinson. Abigail was unmarried at the date of her brother Thomas's will.

It would seem that Richard Edwards entered the East India Company's service on attaining his majority, and that he invested part of his patrimony in goods accounted suitable for the Indian market. His career while in the Company's service (1667-79) is briefly as follows.

On Oct. 18, 1667, he was elected a writer at a salary of 10*l.* per annum, his brother Thomas being one of his securities in 500*l.* In December a passage was ordered for him in the Blackamore, commanded by Capt. Price. In this vessel sailed John Smith and John Vickers, both also newly elected servants of the Company. Madras was reached on Sept. 8, 1668, and those writers destined for Bengal, among whom was Edwards, were almost immediately sent on to Balasor.

In 1668 the factories in Bengal were managed by a Council residing either at Balasor or Hügli, and subordinate to the agency at Fort St. George, Madras. The Company's ships anchored off the port of Balasor, whence their cargoes were conveyed up the Hügli to the town of that name by "country ships," since few of the English commanders could be induced to face the perils of "the braces" and the unknown dangers of the river. Besides the two chief factories of Balasor and Hügli, there were smaller factories at Kāsimbāzār, Patna, and Dacca, in each of which was a "Chief," a "Second," and sometimes a "Third," with one or two juniors as assistants.

After spending a few months in Balasor, Edwards was transferred to Kāsimbāzār, the Company's silk depot. Here he and Thomas Jones, "young men and inexperienced in the country," were, for a time, the only officials in residence. Edwards's conduct earned him the commendation of John March, his superior, and in consequence his salary was doubled by the Court of Committees.

Beyond the statement that he was acting as "Third" (or warehouse-keeper) at Kāsimbāzār, there is no further official notice of Edwards until October, 1674, when he became involved in a scandal with a native woman. Relations were already extremely strained between the English and the local governor on account of the death of Raghu, a native cash-keeper, whose end was said to have been accelerated by a punishment inflicted by Matthias Vincent, Chief of Kāsimbāzār factory. In consequence, the Council at Balasor were anxious, at all costs, to avoid further friction, and on receipt of the news of Edwards's backsliding they wrote as follows:—

"Wee are sorry to reade of the unhappy Accident that hath befalen Mr. Edwards, and Considering the ill Custome of late practised against Christian Strangers, we should have been glad that You had taken up that business for him, though it had been for rs. 1000, fearing besides the future trouble wee may have, that wenever

the Business is terminated, we shall be enforced to pay at least so much; we shall write about it to Dacca, but have hopes that Bulchund [Bal Chand Rāi] if he can will bring the business well off."

Apparently, the local authorities were placated by a substantial present of money, but Edwards was henceforth regarded with less favour by his superiors in office.

In October, 1676, when Streynsham Master made a tour of inspection of the Company's factories in Bengal, he sent Edwards to Rājmahāl in charge of bullion to be coined at the Mughal mint, and instructed him to "make a step over to Maulda," twenty miles distant, and report upon the commodities obtainable there.

Accordingly, on Dec. 6, 1676, Edwards wrote to Kāsimbāzār giving "an Account of Maulda, the Scituation and Trade thereof." This account was drawn up in a concise and businesslike way, and the report was so satisfactory that it led to the establishment of a centre of trade at Mālda. It was probably to the commercial acumen then displayed that Edwards owed his promotion in the following year.

Previous to his visit to Mālda, he had served his time as writer and factor, and had "sealed new Indentures" as a merchant, one of his securities being his brother-in-law Christopher Tomlinson. He now received the munificent salary of 30*l.* per annum. In June, 1677, he was appointed "Second" (or accountant) at Balasor, but was detained for some time at Kāsimbāzār, awaiting the arrival of Edward Knipe to supply his place. In September an urgent summons came from Hūgli, the head factory, requiring Edwards to be sent immediately to take up his new post ("where the many deaths" from an epidemic then raging had "made him necessary"), and Edmund Bugden, whom he succeeded, was ordered to give him "all the light" he could regarding accounts at Balasor. This "light" must have been very imperfect, judging by Edwards's failure as a bookkeeper.

For some time Edwards continued to carry out his new duties more or less successfully, but in December, 1678, he incurred the anger of his superiors, and was sharply reprimanded by Matthias Vincent, then head of affairs in Bengal. John Smith (who had been dismissed the Company's service in disgrace), Edmund Bugden, and Edwards had all been concerned in a cargo of goods and the ship that carried it. Smith was anxious to escape from Bengal, and Edwards connived at the sale of the vessel without Bugden's concurrence. Smith effected his

flight, and Bugden made his complaint against the proceeding. Edwards's credit suffered, and he was henceforth under a cloud. He became careless in the performance of his duties, and, in consequence, numerous letters were sent from Hūgli in February, 1679, and the succeeding months, reproving him for his "neglectfull way of Correspondence" and his failure to forward a monthly statement of accounts.

In August, Streynsham Master, who had succeeded to the post of Agent and Governor of Fort St. George, paid a second visit of inspection to "the Bay." He arrived at Balasor on the 20th, and immediately set to work to examine Edwards's books. These were found to be "behind hand in great disorder and confusion," and "such gross Errours to the prejudice of the Honble. Company as we presume cannot be paraleld in any place." Excuses were of no avail, but, having reprimanded the culprit, the capable administrator proceeded to give directions "how to rectife" the accounts, "that soe they being once put into a Method and order to be understood, you may keep up with them accordingly."

The instructions "for the ordering and methodizing the Company's business and the punishments to be imposed upon failure therein" were clear and minute, and the threat of the loss of a quarter's salary, with the probability of dismissal should he again offend, spurred Edwards to attempt to reform his ways. But his strength was fast failing, and on Oct. 30 it was reported that he was "very ill." On Nov. 4 he signed the "Accompt cash" for October. This showed a balance of Rs. 8236.15.7, but his assistants wrote that

"Richard Edwards disownes to have any Cash in his hands, and they having demanded of him where it is or how disposed of, he returned this answer—that by reason of his indisposition, which renders him uncapable of examining his papers and Accompts, he could not at present give any Accompt thereof."

There was, moreover, a postscript "signed by Richard Edwards only," stating that,

"being at present very much indisposed," he "intreats the suspension of Censure till upon the first returne of his health, when he shall not faile to give a more satisfactory accompt."

There was no "returne of health" in store for Edwards. He died two days later, "about 11 a clock" on Nov. 6, 1679, and "his chamber dore and all other places wherein he hath any concernes" were at once sealed up by Matthew Sheppard and John Byam, his subordinates.

On Nov. 17 the Governor, Streynsham Master, wrote to the Council at Hūgli:—

"I am sorry for the death of Mr. Richard Edwards, and by the letter thence of the 4th, signed by himselfe, fear the Honble. Companys cash will fall short, for it is not likely, as indisposed as he was, that above 8000 Rs. could be wanting and he or they that signed with him not know what become of it, espically considering that when I was there, myselfe with Mr. Mohun examined the Accompt cash and the cash in the chest, and found the mōny in the chest to be something more then there should be by the Ballance of the Accompt; and since that, there has been two months Accompts of cash duly sent thence, so that this I suppose can be noe new error as is implied in the letter of the 4th. But Mr. Byam and Mr. Sheppard have done very prudently to clear themselves by writing that letter whilst Mr. Edwards lived."

On the 28th Master wrote again, directing that an inventory should be taken of Edwards's effects, but if there were not sufficient time to do this before the departure of the ships for England, then,

"before some sufficient witnesses, to open all his chambers, clossets, chests, Boxes, and scretories [escritoires, desks], that they may see what there is, and then lock and seale them up againe with severall seales, and take a view of his papers, if from thence they can collect where he hath any thing to satisfy the many demands that we now heare are made upon his estate."

A month later, on Dec. 23, 1679, Master reached Balasor on his way back to Madras, and on the following day

"the outcry, or publike sale, was made of Mr. Edwards his goods, which lasted from morning to night, and there was much left unsold, he having more lumber then any man has been knowne to have of his quality or standing; and there was monys found scattered amongst his papers and other things here and there, a little in silver and gold of severall countrys, which made it evident that he was a careless and a vaine man.

The sale of his goods this day	amounted unto	..	..	Rs. 2049.15.00
Silver mony and plate	..	..	..	1492.14.09
Gold coyne, Buttons, &c.	..	..	..	964.13.00
				Rs. 4507.10.09

Besides four horses, four chests copper and many other things remaining to be sold, all which it is supposed will pay what he run out of the Companys cash."

The horses and "other things," including some "dear" (deer), were sent up to Hūgli and there sold, except his "unsound Arabian horse," which fetched Rs. 50 at Balasor. The "outcry" realized Rs. 3168 8 an., exclusive of one horse which was retained as a present for the Nawāb at Dacca.

On Jan. 5, 1681, the Court of Committees wrote to Fort St. George:—

"Wee take notice of Mr. Edwards death and the Vanity of his life, and desire your further care

to see the Company fully righted out of what he left behind him."

But, since no further claims were made against the deceased, it is to be presumed that the sum produced by his effects covered his liabilities.

As to the fairness of Streynsham Master's strictures on Edwards, those who have the patience to wade through his correspondence will be best able to judge. If he accumulated "abundance of lumber," he at the same time acquired a large circle of friends, and his kindly nature is evidenced throughout his intercourse with all whom he knew.

From the outset of his life in India he seems to have been hampered by debt. He expected golden and quick returns for his investments, and contracted loans which crippled his resources and evidently estranged him from his family. His love of fashionable clothes, his desire to live up to his position, his constant endeavours to find some profitable investment to eke out his scanty salary—all this comes out in his letters, and few will be found to disagree with Robert Freeman that his "well breeding and good disposition and Curtuous Cariage toward all men cannot but win All mens affections," whether of his own time or of the present day.

[Authorities.—'Court Minutes,' vols. 25a, 26; 'Letter Books,' vols. 4, 6; 'Factory Records: Hugli,' vols. 1, 4, 5, 7; 'Fort St. George,' vols. 16, 28; 'Kasimbazar,' vol. 1; 'Balasor,' vol. 1; 'Miscellaneous,' vol. 3a; 'O. C.' Nos. 3255, 3264, 3368a, 3765, 4142, 4676, 4678; 'Diaries of Streynsham Master,' ed. Temple, *passim*.]

R. C. TEMPLE.

(To be continued.)

POEM BY M. P. H. LOYSON.

(See 12 S. ii. 219.)

In the notice of *The Fortnightly Review* for September, the Editor of 'N. & Q.' comments upon Sir James G. Frazer's very free translation of M. Loyson's "concentrated and fiery lines." I have tried to make a more metrically and literally close version, which I venture to submit to the judgment of the Editor and readers of 'N. & Q.':—

"POUR UN CHIFFON DE PAPIER."

Par Paul Hyacinthe Loyson.

Pourquoi cette trombe enflammée
Qui vient foudroyer l'univers ?
Cet embrasement de l'enfer ?
Ce tourbillonnement d'armées
Par mille milliers de milliers ?
—C'est pour un chiffon de papier.

Pourquoi ce petit peuple infime,
Plus grand que Rome par le cœur,
Au salaire du déshonneur
Préférant un risque sublime,
S'est-il élancé le premier ?
—C'est pour un chiffon de papier.

Pourquoi la Reine des Empires,
Dès que le crime fût béant,
Pour amener les océans
N'eut-elle qu'un seul mot à dire :
"A moi, mes enfants, ralliez !"
—C'est pour un chiffon de papier.

Tous, tous tes peuples, ô Justice,
Dressés contre le Scélerat,
Pourquoi portent-ils au combat
L'avidité du sacrifice,
L'enthousiasme du charnier ?
—C'est pour un chiffon de papier.

Et quand la bataille est finie,
Quand les étoiles font l'appel
Des héros tombés face au ciel,
Pourquoi la sereine agonie
De ces regards extasiés ?
—C'est pour un chiffon de papier.

FOR A SCRAP OF PAPER.

For what this whirlwind, all a-flame ?
This thunderstroke of hellish ire,
Setting the universe a-fire ?
While millions upon millions came
Into a very storm of war ?
—For a scrap of paper.

For what this people, small in space,
Greater in heart than erst was Rome,
Sublimely risked the wreck of home
And spurned the wages of disgrace ?
So rushed it foremost to the war ?
—For a scrap of paper.

For what the Empress of the Sea ?
Soon as the crime had come to light,
Called on her ocean-sons to fight,
And her one word : " Rally to me !"
Sufficed to bring them to the war ?
—For a scrap of paper.

For what do all just peoples show
Avidity to peril life,
Enthusiasm in the strife
Against the homicidal Foe
And his accursed deeds in war ?
—For a scrap of paper.

For what, when victory is won,
And fallen heroes face the sky,
Serene in all their agony,
Will stars, that call them up, look on
The ecstasy of finished war ?
—For a scrap of paper.

EDWARD BRABROOK.

Langham House, Wallington, Surrey.

'ZORIADA' (A.D. 1786) AND THE WORDBOOKS.

"Zoriada: or, Village Annals. A Novel" In Three Volumes.

*How many a rose is born to blush unseen,
And waste its Sweetness in the desert Air.*

London: Printed for T. Axtell, Royal Exchange. MDCCCLXXXVI."

is the title of a romance which was added to the Bodleian Library on Dec. 21, 1911. Vol. iv. of "Bibliotheca Britannica; or, A General Index to British and Foreign Literature. By Robert Watt, M.D." (Edinburgh, 1824), records: "Zoriada.—1786. Z.; or the [*sic*] Village Annals; a Novel. Lond. Axtell, 3 vols. 12mo. 7s. 6d." There is no copy of it in the British Museum. There, however, one sees "Zoraïde, ou annales d'un village, traduit de l'anglois. 3 tom. Londres, 1787": a fact which shows that it attracted some readers when it was a novelty. Having noted, since "The History of Two Orphans. By William Toldervy" (London, 1756) came to the Bodleian Library, on Feb. 29, 1916, that the two works resemble each other in so many details that we may guess the later 'Zoriada,' to be also the work of Toldervy, probably published posthumously, I purpose in a subsequent article to tabulate some of them. Here I have enlisted 170 words from 'Zoriada,' some of which did not find a place in 'The Oxford English Dictionary,' hereinafter signified by D., as in my note in 'N. & Q.,' 12 S. i. 503. They may give a clue to the identity of the author. T. means Toldervy.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF 170 WORDS NOTED IN 'ZORIADA.'

Acquiescing, ii. 147...., the moment Edmund had made his acquiescing bow, (D. not before 1842.)

Adventuring, ii. 1. The adventuring hero of this formidable scene gave himself up for lost; (D. not 1796-1677.)

All-conquering, iii. 101...., I am so close an imitator of this all-conquering East-Indian. (D. 1667 only.)

All-subduing, ii. 23.... sharing my title and fortune with the all-subduing stranger; (D. illustrates it not.)

Argufy, i. 121...., or suppose we cannot see, because we cannot argufy? (D. 1751, 1771, 1800, 1865, 1876.)

Armed chair, i. 37...., and the stranger was soon introduced into a dressing room, where, seated in an armed chair,...., was Mrs. Withers. (D. not 1795-1693.)

Arrow, ii. 27...., lodged an arrow in the breast of innocence. (D. not 1854-1751.)

Attaching, i. 170...., every soft and attaching grace was lighted up in her countenance: (D. not before 1813.)

Attracting, iii. 54....; your innocence, and good humour are most attracting, (The D. takes it from 1661, 1753, and 1790.)

Band of music, ii. 98...., Zoriada consented to be of the party, and a band of music accompanied them. (In D. 1766 only.)

Banditti, i. 63...., or to join hands with a banditti of which he was a member. (D. in this sense 1706, 1799, 1826 only.)

Beams (Latter), i. 63. My heart revolted at the idea of life upon the latter beams;

Beflounce, ii. 89....; her apron was beflounced; (In D. 1884 only.)

Be-wild, i. 21. I ran like be-wild to *ax* her a few questions, (It may be a misprint for "bewildered," which Toldervy uses in 'The Orphans,' i. 10. Or is it for "be-willed"?)

Black Hole, i. 112...., this must be the black hole at Calcutta; the savages, they never once attempted to put her there. iii. 159....; but, whether she had perished in the black hole, or fled with her husband....was unknown; (Not in D. between 1816 and 1758. See 'N. & Q.' 12 S. i. 108, 175, 379.)

Blind side, iii. 3....; for he did so *veigle*, and so get on the blind side of me, (D. not 1884-1711.)

Blouzed, iii. 143...., when Martha, all blouzed and blown about, (D. not 1847-1766.)

Blow up, i. 141...., and make a merit of blowing up his designs with his friends at the village. (D. not [III. 27] after 1742 in this sense.) Cf. i. 150....take care to lay your train with such judgment, as not to leave it in the power of either wisdom or accident to blow it up.

Blowed, ii. 89....; her hair was blowed about her ears,

Box away, iii. 3....; whereas the good people of low degree can box away their anger. (D. has "box it out.")

Brace, ii. 45...., with a pendant flying at our stern, and a brace of horns. (D. has not this combination.)

Break hands, i. 147...., and broke hands for ever with a brother he loved, to live in retirement... (Not D. Mr. J. L. Glenn, a Rhodes Scholar of Exeter College, tells me that this expression survives in South Carolina, and, he believes, in the adjoining States of North America. I have heard that it was known lately in South Australia.)

Busy, iii. 57....; and here are holes and caverns enough to busy them both. (D. not fully in this sense of "distract.")

Calash, ii. 159...., and catching up a calash, which happened to be by her on the sofa, (D. gives specimens from 1774 and 1791.)

Cast of features, iii. 51...., but her features had so serious a cast. iii. 79. The captain returned to dinner, but with a cast of features, Mrs. Quinbrook was a stranger to. iii. 139...., would amuse himself, ..., with discovering from their cast of features, and turn of expression, (D. gives "cast of feature," 1816.)

Cavee, i. 19....; I would have put in a *cavee* here, (for *cavat*.)

Cherub, i. 43...., and providence having blessed us with two cherubs, a son and a daughter. (D. not 1814-1705.)

Circulating library, ii. 92...., and read very many equally entertaining and instructive novels, which she obtained from a circulating library, in the town of Plymouth, (D. quotes it from 1775 and 1783 only.)

Clap, ii. 121. Mrs. Withers was for clapping him in her arms. (D. not after 1450.) Cf. ii. 10....; for though he could have clapped his cloven foot behind, and passed himself off upon the lady,

Concerts, ii. 36....; she told his lordship there would be a chasm in their village parties, and that they should greatly miss him in their concerts; (Not D. 1855-1768.)

Confine, iii. 66. I will, replied Zoriada, write to him, and confine him for the security of our mutual happiness to comply with my request, (Not D. after 1742 in this sense of "*compel, bind*.")

Conjuration, i. 15....; but when I think how like conjuration it is, to have no one clue to the who she is, i. 118...., and lodge the whole conjuration, as she called it, before Mr. Crosby. i. 130....; with your plots and your conjurations, and your creepings, and your whisperings, iii. 36....of some great castle, full of unhappy women, drawn into your snares like the conjurations of former days, and, moreover, I do believe you are something of a conjuror, and bewitched us all. (In the first and the last instances it seems to be an ignorant person's way of saying "conjurings." It occurs on p. 213 of vol. 2 of 'The Life and Adventures of Sir Bartholomew Sapskull' (London: 1768.) The D. does not exemplify it adequately from the eighteenth century.)

Consuming, ii. 57...., that I read the service of the church over the consuming pile,

Correspondent, iii. 77....between two amiable, intelligent, and correspondent minds, (D. not 1798-1678 of p. 2 of vol. 2 of the said 'Sapskull'.)

Counterplot, ii. 72...., to endeavour to counterplot them, (D. not 1887-1711.)

Creepings, i. 130....; with your plots and your conjurations, and your creepings, and your whisperings,—open and above board is the conduct for my money, (Cf. T. iii. 83. "This brought a watchman; but Copper, being more than a match for a couple of these sort of guard-men, he soon bestowed on this what *Humphry* called his *creepings*." (The D. does not give it between 1840 and 1736.)

Declaredly, ii. 105...., and he declaredly dreaded the period of theirseparation. ii. 155.... a contest that had revenge declaredly for its motive. (Not D. 1844-1748.)

Definish, i. 81...., to be able to definish their propensities; (The D. calls it "obsolete, rare"; and brings it only from Chaucer, whom T. quotes, iii. 159, 184; iv. 208.)

Depository, i. 56...., the hermitage, the hallowed depository of the dead; ii. 49...., we are now within sight of the depository of our wealth, (D. not 1840-1750. On the bookshop at 116 High Street, Oxford, there is this superscription: "Clarendon Press Depository." In vol. iii. 139 we find, "that this repository of the dead might have been set to Gray's pencil.")

Diamond (Rough), iii. 139....there was not a good or a great character in existence, that he could not point out in the rough diamond around his demesne; (Not D. 1890-1700. Here it is used collectively.)

Dinner patron, i. 132...., and the nephew of this *Dinner patron* of his, happening to come into the county for a few weeks at this period, (Where can we find another example of this term?)

Dire, iii. 127. The first use, said Zoriada, I will make of the dire riches I am mistress of, shall be to recompence my worthy friends...

Discomposure, ii. 82...., you will be able to account for my discomposure; ii. 99. She returned, in visible discomposure, (D. not 1828-1741.)

Disconsolation, iii. 120...., and the Hermit shook his head in profound disconsolation, (D. not 1840-1755, nor later.)

Dish, iii. 97....: will you have the goodness to give me a dish of coffee? (T. uses it. The D. has it from 1855 and 1679 only.)

Dole, i. 16...., mending my usual dole of stockings;

Dressing-room, i. 37...., and the stranger was soon introduced into a dressing room, ii. 11.... and on their adjourning to her dressing room, accompanied by Lord Drew, Mrs. Leland, and Martha, iii. 46...., was much surprised on being introduced into the dressing-room, to find her attended by two lovely girls, his cousins. iii. 124. Zoriada consented, and the Doctor retired to the dressing room, where she promised to join him; iii. 127...., hurried her into her dressing room, where Doctor Withers tenderly received her. (Not D. 1803-1683. It has apparently the sense of a reception-room adjoining a bedroom.)

Drop in, ii. 35...., until he had dropped in at Heath-house, (D. not 1850-1754.)

Drops, i. 6...., recollected she had put some drops in the front pocket, iii. 6. Zoriada begged a few drops; (In the sense of medicine not D. 1810-1728.)

Ductile, i. 143...., the parson's mean and ductile soul waiting to catch its colour of action... (D. not 1835-1765.)

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

(To be continued.)

[We cannot agree with our correspondent so far as he implies that all the words in his list which appear in the 'N.E.D.' need further illustration.]

FIELDING AND RICHARDSON ON THE CONTINENT.

In 1810 Anna Lætitia Barbauld wrote a *Life of Fielding* for the "British Novelists." The lady obviously knew nothing of her subject, save what Murphy had told her, and this she garbled. Murphy had said that Fielding "was remarkable for tenderness and constancy to his wife," and this Mrs. Barbauld changes to, "though he might not be a very faithful, he was a very affectionate husband." One wonders at this until we read that

"any portion of learning in a woman is constantly united in this author with something disagreeable. It is given to Jenny, the supposed mother of Jones. It is given in a higher degree to that very disagreeable character Mrs. Bennet in 'Amelia.' Mrs. Western, too, is a woman of reading. A man of licentious manners, and such was Fielding, seldom respects the sex."

There, the secret is out, for Mrs. Barbauld was a woman of reading. In another place she tells us that Fielding's works "are not greatly relished by foreigners," while on the Continent Richardson is popular. For this

she gives no figures, no proof of any kind, yet for over a century it has been repeated by others as something obvious. Fielding's popularity in England is conceded, but it is insisted that really to understand him one must be born within sound of Bow Bells.

Blackwood's Magazine for March, 1860, contains an article—'A Word about Tom Jones'—in which the anonymous writer finds much that is ill and little that is good in Fielding's work, and paraphrases Mrs. Barbauld thus: "While in France and Germany we find men willing enough to welcome Goldsmith, Sterne, or Richardson, they never at any time welcomed Fielding." Yet this writer knows his Fielding so little that he refers to Mrs. Waters as "Lucy," thus confusing the reputed mother of Jones with the ill-reputed mother of the Duke of Monmouth.

To take another long jump, we find Prof. William Lyon Phelps saying in *The Bookman* (New York) for December, 1915, that "one reason why Richardson was so much more popular on the Continent than Fielding was because Richardson lost nothing in translation; Fielding lost irreparably." Here is another editor of Richardson giving fancies for facts. That Prof. Phelps knows Richardson, we may take for granted; but he could not have known that Fielding wrote an admiring criticism of 'Clarissa' in *The Jacobite Journal*, or he never would have written: "Richardson's opinion of Fielding we know from his letters; Fielding's opinion of Richardson, apart from his first novel, is not preserved, which is just as well, for it was probably unfit for publication." After all, would it not be as well to reduce these loose statements to figures? Let me give Fielding's record, and let some devotee of Richardson give the record for his favourite.

'Joseph Andrews' was published in 1742, and within fifty years thereafter there were nineteen editions printed in Great Britain and Ireland, but in the same period there were twenty editions on the Continent.

'Tom Jones' appeared in 1749, and in the next half-century thirty-five editions were published in Great Britain and Ireland, while the Continent produced forty-six.

The first edition of 'Amelia' was dated 1752, and by 1802 only nine editions were printed in Great Britain and Ireland, against fifteen on the Continent. The second edition of 'Amelia' was dated in London in 1775, while there were eight foreign editions during that period.

But does this leave anything for the other side to do? If these figures prove anything

at all, they prove a greater popularity abroad than at home, and Fielding's popularity in England has never been questioned. If we were to take the second half-century for comparison we should find the figures quite as unfavourable for Richardson; there would be more English than foreign editions of Fielding, but fewer editions of Richardson with which to compare them.

Did Fielding, I wonder, anticipate all this when he wrote: "They found the limits of nature too strait for the immensity of their genius, which they had not room to exert without extending fact by fiction"?

FREDERICK S. DICKSON.

215 West 101st Street, New York.

SAPPHO: A SUGGESTION.—

Ἑσπερε, πάντα φέρων ὅσα φαίνολις ἐσκέδαο' Αἴως,
φέρεις δῖν, φέρεις αἶγα, φέρεις μάτερι παῖδα.

Farnell ('Greek Lyric Poets'), p. 167.

"Ὀῖν and αἶγα cannot mean lamb (*ἀμνος*) and kid (*ἐριφος*); nor does the coming of daylight separate the young from their dams, since all go to pasture together: so that δῖν and αἶγα are not to be construed with μάτερι, as seems to be usually done, and the meaning must be that Evening (undoing the work of Morning) brings back the flocks to the homestead, and (a human touch) the shepherd-boy to his mother—a pretty little picture, such as a Welshman would delight in putting into an *englyn*.

Farnell remarks (p. 341) that *αποιον*, found in one of the authorities after the last φέρεις, led Bergk to adopt the reading *ἀπύ*; and he seems willing to believe that Sappho, after emphasizing Morning as the separator, might have spoken of Evening, the reuniter, as *taking away* (*ἀποφέρειν*) the daughter from the mother. This, with all respect to two learned men, is nonsense, which is not relieved by the reference to Catullus (lxii. 21), where the context is different. *Αποιον* must be a corruption of *ἀπ' οἴων*, and instead of a distich we are in presence of a stanza—no doubt the first of a series:—

1. Ἑσπερε, πάντα φέρων ὅσα φαίνολις ἐσκέδαο' Αἴως,
2. φέρεις δῖν, φέρεις αἶγα, φέρεις ἀπ' οἴων
3. μάτερι παῖδα.

1. Hex. Heroic: — — — | — — — | — — — | — — — | — — — | — — —
2. Iambel: — — — | — — — || — — — | — — — | — — —
3. Adonic: — — — | — — —

where the metre of 1-2 is—except for the omission of an iambus—identical with that of Hor. Epod. 13 (Archilochian). Line 2,

as commonly edited, has no intelligible metre.

Whether this simple emendation has occurred to anybody else, I do not know, not being within reach of a good classical library.

Before it presented itself to me, I had put the lines, in an idle moment, into hexameters.—provoked by a Cornish version which seemed to me to be inaccurate; and whether my conjecture is accepted or not, they are at least true to my conception of Sappho's meaning:—

Hesper, cuncta ferens quot lucifer abstulit Eos,
Fers et ovem et capram, genetrici fers quoque natum.

WALTER J. EVANS.

Green Hill, Carmarthen.

DREAM FOLK-LORE.—I find that the dreams of village people who have relations serving in the war, or missing, are commonly believed to afford intelligence regarding the absent men. Even when the dreams of a family contradict each other there seems to be no difficulty in accepting their evidence.

That the mental preoccupations of waking hours may influence visions of the night is not recognized.

D. M.

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.

GENERAL WOLFE.—I am compiling a record of relics relating to this intrepid soldier, and certain officers who served under him in the campaign in North America, 1757-60. There are, undoubtedly, many interesting items other than those already published, if one could but learn of their whereabouts.

It is to get into touch with them that I trespass upon the kindness of your readers in the hope that they will send me any particulars known to them. My investigations show how widely such items are distributed, and how increasingly difficult it will become to locate and collate them as time goes on.

In view of all that Canada has done and is doing, I earnestly appeal to your readers to assist me in making as complete as possible a work which should prove of some historical importance, depicting as it will, by means of reproductions, the portraits of men who accomplished great things for our country, their homes, their letters, and many other military and personal items as they were in those times.

From support already received, I venture to hope that the collection of illustrations with descriptive notes will prove interesting, representative, and successful.

A. O. WOLFE-AYLWARD.

Quebec House, Westerham, Kent.

DE LA POLE: POOLE.—Can any one give information concerning the direct descent of Capt. Edward Poole of Weymouth, Mass., from Sir William de la Pole, Baron of the Exchequer, knighted in 1296, and died about 1329? Through which one of the three sons of William has the American branch descended, and where may I obtain the complete English genealogy?

BERTHA L. SHAW.

University Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE.—George III.'s consort was often lampooned as mean. Was she ever accused of insobriety? The type of an engraved medallion-token in my cabinet suggests that this was so.

F. P. B.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN.—Can one of your correspondents please furnish me with the Indian for "the Morning Star"? It is, I believe, a hyphened word beginning *Wabun*.

C. R. I.

RIME ON ST. THOMAS'S DAY.—Have any of your readers come on anything parallel or similar to the following?—

Than Thomas' Day,

All men must say,

There's no day that is shorter.

When that is past,

Slow first—quick last,

The days do what they oughter.

C. H. S.

WILL OF NATHANIEL KINDERLEY.—Prolonged and diligent search has failed to find the will of Nathaniel Kinderley, the Engineer of the Fens, who died at Saltholm, between Stockton and Durham, in 1742. A Probate Registry official suggests that the will never was proved, but ranked as a title deed, and that it is now in some muniment box, the owner of which is unaware of the inquiries that have been made. Are there examples known of wills of that period being unproved?

E. F. W.

CALDERON.—In 'El Magico Prodigioso' ('The Wonder-working Magician'), Cyprian seizes a figure in a cloak, thinking he has Justina, but on removing the cloak he discovers that he has a skeleton in his arms. This device is, I believe, used by Calderon twice elsewhere. Can any reader indicate the plays in which it occurs?

GWENT.

SOUTHEY.—I am preparing for publication a work entitled 'The Early Life of Robert Southey (1774-1803).' I should be grateful to any of your readers who might supply me with new information concerning Southey, or help me to locate any unpublished letters or other documents touching him that may remain in the hands of private persons.

WILLIAM HALLER.

Columbia University, New York.

EDWIN WAUGH ILLUSTRATIONS.—I shall be grateful for information regarding the ownership of the original sketches by Caldecott, Houghton Hague, Partington, and Morton, illustrating Waugh's works published by John Heywood, Manchester.

R. J. GORDON,

Rochdale.

Librarian and Curator.

JOB HEATH'S POSSET CUP. (See 10 S. iii. 468.)—Having recently discovered this posset cup in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, I find new curiosity stimulated concerning the family of the Heaths. It was acquired by the authorities of the Museum in 1893 on the death of Prof. J. O. Westwood, who at that time was the owner of it. On Nov. 4, 1880, he delivered an address to the Royal Archaeological Institute on the subject. (Cf. *Journal of the Royal Archaeological Institute*, vol. xxxviii p. 100, where a picture of it is given, with full description of its colourings and technical decorations, &c.) Its uniqueness appears to lie in the inscription round the upper portion of the vessel, which reads "Job Heath 1702." The letters and figures are about 1 in. to 1½ in. in height; the cup itself is 4½ in. high, and 6½ in. in diameter. Connoisseurs in ceramics will perhaps be able to tell us whether lettering of this size extending all round the cup denotes the name of the maker or that of the recipient. The learned Professor appears to have assumed it was that of the former, and added that "it bears the hitherto unrecorded name of the ancestor of some of the most celebrated manufacturers of ceramic articles in England." He acknowledges himself indebted to Llewellynn Jewitt's 'Ceramic Art of Great Britain' for many of the details relating to the cup. I am informed there is mention made of it also in 'Early English Pottery,' by T. E. Hodgkin, p. 25.

What I am primarily seeking is an explanation of the late Professor's remark touching the descendants of this Job Heath and their connexion with ceramic art, and this with a view to supply some gaps in my incomplete genealogical tree of a family

in which I have for years been interested. The facts in my possession were communicated to me by members of this family, notably the late Richard Heath, well known in the world of literature, to whom they were imparted by his uncle Job Heath, the great-grandson of the Job Heath who, I shall endeavour to show, was the recipient of the cup. The line of descent is as follows—it is a case of eldest sons through four generations: Job Heath, b. (?); d. Aug. 7, 1757; occupation unknown before 1721; after, a gunsmith in City of London or vicinity. Job Heath, b. 1721; d. Jan. 24, 1773; a London cordwainer. Job Heath, b. March 24, 1750; d. Nov. 6, 1825; ditto. Job Heath, b. Aug. 5, 1782; d. Sept. 24, 1869; ditto. Job Heath, b. Nov. 29, 1812; d. May 15, 1881; ditto. There is no instance of a potter along this line. It goes without saying that the Job Heath who was the recipient of the cup (or if so be the actual maker of it) may have had brothers. I am in possession of the names of his sisters. He and they *may* have been the children of a yet undiscovered Job Heath who was a potter in 1702, but all other Job Heaths who flourished in the seventeenth century (save one) were dead before that date (so far as I can find out). Job Heath of the second generation *may*, of course, have had brothers and sisters. I cannot trace them. Of the three next generations I have complete family records. There is not a potter among them.

The question is: Is the Job Heath whose name is on the cup identical with the first in the line above. I venture to assert that he is, for the following reason. Long research has convinced me there were only *two* persons of this name living in Great Britain in 1702. There was a Job Heath of Berkswell, co. Warwick—will, proved Sept. 23, 1719, is in Probate Court, Lichfield; described as yeoman and husbandman; dated Aug. 5, 1718; "aged and infirm"; signs with mark "I"; no son is mentioned, only widow and his daughter's child (a girl). It is difficult to believe he was either the maker or recipient of the cup in 1702. Still he may have been. Now the Job Heath at the head of the line above given is described, in memoranda of his life in my possession, as of patriarchal age at the date of his death in 1757. He could not have been born much later than 1680; and perhaps this cup was a presentation on his reaching legal maturity in 1702. Strange, if he was the maker, that no other ware with his name on it has ever been found—*sic* Prof. J. O. Westwood. I have also evidence that

between 1711 and 1721 he frequented Alcester, co. Warwick, and that two of his sisters married into Warwickshire families. These were Mrs. Sarah* Bliss and Mrs. Sarah* Dallaway of Henley. A third married a John Savage; a fourth, Bird of —. During these years there were at least two potters of the name Heath carrying on business, in the "Potteries" so called or near by: Josh. Heath of Shelton, and Thos. Heath of Lane Delph, Fenton. Was this Job a near kinsman of theirs? And, if so, were they not more likely to be makers of the cup than he?

I have found only three other persons of this name in the seventeenth century: 1. Job Heath of Cheddleton, Staffs, b. (?); will proved March 4, 1623/4; a joiner; no son mentioned; two daughters. 2. Job Heath of Atherstone, Warwick, b. (?); letters of administration granted to widow, April 23, 1701; probably farmer. 3. Job Heath, buried Dec. 2, 1691, at Berkswell; no other information.

Like an old theological treatise dated 1591 in the possession of a member of my family which contains signatures of several of the more early Job Heaths (one dated 1695, another 1730, another 1733), the cup must have been a family heirloom and highly prized. I am in hopes that this article may be seen by members of the Heath family who can throw light upon the darkness, and especially by those gentlemen of the name of Heath who are now on the list of members of the English Ceramic Society. Perhaps one or other of them can tell us *inter alia* who the father of this Job Heath was.

JOHN W. BROWN.

BRAMDEAN.—In 'Rural Rides,' vol. ii. p. 90, William Cobbett remarks: "I had never seen Bramdean, the spot on which, it is said, Alfred fought his last great and glorious battle with the Danes." This is the only mention of Bramdean I have ever come across which gives that information; I should be pleased to hear if it can be corroborated by any reader of 'N. & Q.'

HUBERT GARLE.

Bramdean, Alresford, Hants.

HYPHENATES.—Why are the American Germans and pro-Germans (?) called thus? I see they are referred to in the papers of the Fatherland as "Bindestrichler," which is a translation of the English name for them.

L. L. K.

* One or other of these baptismal names is probably a copyist's error.

Replies.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(12 S. ii. 3, 43, 75, 84, 122, 129, 151, 163, 191, 204, 229, 243, 272, 282, 311, 324, 353, 364, 391, 402, 431, 443, 473, 482, 512, 524.)

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA (continued).

1st Foot Guards (12 S. ii. 163, 229).

THE regimental promotions will be found in Sir F. W. Hamilton's 'Origin and History of the First Grenadier Guards,' 3 vols., 1874.

Richard Ingoldsby commanded a brigade at Fontenoy, where he was wounded, but was dismissed the service for refusing to obey orders during the battle (Dalton). Query, brother to Thomas Ingoldsby, who was M.P. Aylesbury, February, 1730, to 1734; and grandson to Sir Richard Ingoldsby, K.B., who was M.P. for the same, 1661 to 1681.

John Duncombe, colonel 8th Marines, March 11, 1743, till Dec. 1, 1747.

John Buncombe retired April 22, 1742.

John Pitt, third son of the celebrated Governor Thomas Pitt, M.P., retired after 1743, and d. June 23, 1750, having been M.P. for Hindon, May, 1720, to 1722; Old Sarum, January, 1724, to 1727; Carnelford, 1727 to 1734; Governor of Bermudas, 1727 to 1737; A.D.C. to the King (and brevet-colonel) in 1723 and 1741 (200*l.*).

Thomas Inwood, d. March 25, 1747, on the full-pay list of the regiment, having also been Deputy Ranger of Enfield Chase for some years.

Benjamin Huffam retired after 1743.

John Jeffreys, brigadier-general, May 31, 1745; colonel of the newly raised 10th Marines, Dec. 31, 1740, till cashiered for making false musters, August, 1746.

Daniel Houghton, brigadier-general, June 5, 1745; Lieutenant-Governor of Pendennis Castle till he d. Sept. 12, 1747; "probably father of Daniel Houghton, the well-known African explorer" (Dalton). Was Major-Gen. Daniel Houghton, who fell at Albuera, his grandson?

John Price, colonel of the new 57th Foot, Jan. 13, 1741; of the 14th Foot, June 22, 1743. He d. just before Dec. 1, 1747; Deputy-Governor of Berwick and Holy Island in 1737, till death.

James Browne d. April 8, 1743.

John Laforey, brevet-colonel, Nov. 20, 1745; colonel 6th Marines, Dec. 1, 1747, till broke, Nov. 10, 1748; Governor of Pendennis

Castle, August, 1749, till he d. October, 1753. There was a Laforey of Antigua baronetcy, 1789 to 1835.

Hon. Thomas Herbert, fourth son of 8th Earl of Pembroke, was elected Mayor of Wilton, September, 1732; M.P. for Newport (Cornwall), February, 1726; Equerry to the King, March, 1735; Paymaster of Gibraltar, all till his death, unmarried, Dec. 26, 1739.

Peregrine Lascelles, major-general, March 27, 1754; lieutenant-general, Jan. 16, 1754; colonel (58th, afterwards renumbered) 47th Foot, March 13, 1743, till he d. March, 1772, aged 88.

James Long, colonel (new) 55th (afterwards 44th) Foot, Jan. 7, 1741; colonel 4th Marines, Jan. 5, 1743, till he d. June, 1744.

Lord Henry Beauclerk, lieutenant of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners (500*l.*), February, 1727, to April, 1740; colonel 59th (afterwards 48th) Foot, March 14, 1743; of 31st Foot, April 22, 1745, till he retired, May 8, 1749. Of Wingfield, Windsor Forest. Born Aug. 11, 1701; M.P. Plymouth, November, 1740, to 1741; Thetford, December, 1741, till he d. Jan. 5, 1761; defeated candidate for Marlow, April, 1732.

John Lee, third son of Sir Thomas Lee, 2nd Bart., M.P., of Hartwell, Bucks, married, July, 1739, a daughter of Sir Thomas Hardy, Kt.; was M.P. Malmesbury, 1747 to 1754; Newport (Cornwall), 1754, till he d. 1761; seated at Risely, Beds. Can any one give the exact date of his death?

Charles Russell became second major of the Coldstream Guards (and brevet-colonel), Nov. 21, 1745; first major thereof, Dec. 1, 1747; colonel 34th Foot, Dec. 17, 1751, till he d. shortly before Dec. 2, 1754. Query, son of Major-Gen. Richard Russell, who was lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Foot Guards, Nov. 24, 1729, to 1735?

Lord George Beauclerk, b. Dec. 26, 1704; A.D.C. to the King and brevet-colonel, May 30, 1745; colonel of 8th Marines, Dec. 1, 1747; of 19th Foot, March 15, 1748, till death; major-general, March 18, 1755; lieutenant-general, Jan. 25, 1758; temporary commandant at Gibraltar, 1749; Lieutenant-Governor there, 1751; Governor of Landguard Fort, Dec. 25, 1753, till death; Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, January, 1758, to March, 1767; pension of 400*l.* a year from September, 1756; m. Margaret Bainbridge; and was M.P. Windsor, December, 1744, to 1754, and March, 1768, till he d., *s.p.*, May 11, 1768.

Alexander Dury was the lieutenant-colonel of the Guards who m., July 23,

1753, the youngest daughter of Edmund Turner of Stoke, Lincs. He was made brevet-colonel, Oct. 5, 1747; major-general, Feb. 4, 1757; lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, April 27, 1749, till death; and was wounded and drowned in the unfortunate affair at St. Cas, on the coast of France, Sept. 11, 1758.

Hon. William Herbert, Groom of the Bedchamber, April, 1740, till death; paymaster to the garrison of Gibraltar, March, 1740 (*v.* his brother Thomas, see *ante*); A.D.C. to the King, and brevet-colonel, May 31, 1745; colonel of 6th Marines, Feb. 21, 1747, till Dec. 1, 1747; father of 1st Earl of Carnarvon.

Richard Hemmington, who retired Nov. 5, 1755, was one of the four Grooms of the Privy Chamber to George I., 1714 to 1727; and one of the four Gentlemen Ushers of the same (200*l.*) to George II., 1727 till 1756.

Charles Rambouillet retired April 12, 1743.

Sir Edward Bettinson retired April 23, 1743.

Edward Carr was lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, Sept. 30, 1758, to May 5, 1760; major-general, Feb. 13, 1757.

Gideon Harvey, killed at Fontenoy, April 11, 1745.

Wm. Courtenay resigned Feb. 20, 1744.

Francis Gibbon d. May 9, 1740.

Samuel Mitchell retired Nov. 29, 1745.

John Rivett retired April 19, 1743.

Francis Hildesley, wounded at Fontenoy, resigned Sept. 8, 1756; was a Gentleman Usher, Quarterly Waiter (100*l.*), to the Princess of Wales in 1734 till 1758.

Joseph Hudson, major-general, June 25, 1759; lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, June 12, 1765, to May 9, 1768; A.D.C. to the Duke of Cumberland, November, 1746; A.D.C. to the King and a Gentleman Usher, Quarterly Waiter in Ordinary (50*l.*), to the King in 1748 till 1756; and a Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber (200*l.*), 1756 till 1766 or 1767, when succeeded by Wm. Hudson.

Capt. Robert Greenway retired July 25, 1747, and was a Gentleman Usher, Quarterly Waiter (100*l.*), to the Dowager Princess of Wales in 1755 till 1758, and the same, Daily Waiter (150*l.*), 1760, till H.R.H. d. February, 1772.

Richard Battie (*sic* in Hamilton, instead of Rattue) d. Aug. 26, 1747.

John Parker, wounded at Fontenoy; colonel 82nd Foot; April 8, 1758, till disbanded, 1763; major-general, Feb. 25, 1761; colonel 41st Foot (Invalids), Sept. 6, 1765,

till he d. at Twickenham just before Aug. 5, 1770.

John Wilson exchanged to major of (Barrell's) 4th Foot, April 20, 1743; fought at Culloden, 1745; lieutenant-colonel of 48th Foot, March 26, 1748, to Oct. 15, 1754; only surviving son of Capt. John Wilson. (26th Foot, A.D.C. to Gen. Mackay at Killiecrankie; served throughout Marlborough's campaigns). B. 1703; m. Elizabeth, only daughter of Christopher Williams of Havedwen, co. Carmarthen.

W. R. WILLIAMS.

(To be continued.)

A TARTAR'S BOW (12 S. ii. 469).—Surely the quotations from Shakespeare and Bacon mean nothing more than that the Tartars were exceedingly expert bowmen, and could turn in their saddles and shoot their arrows behind them as easily as they could in front. See Marco Polo ("Everyman" edition), p. 130:—

"When these Tartars come to engage in battle, they never mix with the enemy, but keep hovering about him, discharging their arrows first from one side and then from the other, occasionally pretending to fly, and during their flight shooting arrows backwards at their pursuers, killing men and horses as if they were combating face to face. In this sort of warfare the adversary imagines he has gained a victory, when in fact he has lost the battle; for the Tartars, observing the mischief they have done him, wheel about, and, renewing the fight, overpower his remaining troops and make them prisoners in spite of their utmost exertions. Their horses are so well broken-in to quick changes of movement that, upon the signal given, they instantly turn in every direction."

Also Giles Fletcher's 'Account of Russia' ('Hakluyt's Voyages,' "Everyman" edition), ii. 316:—

"Their maner of fight or ordering of their forces is much after the Russe maner. . . . save that they are all horsemen, and carie nothing els but a bowe, a sheafe of arrowes, and a falcon sword after the Turkish fashion. They are very expert horsemen, and use to shoote as readily backward as forward."

There is an illustration of a Tartar horseman with his bow and arrow in 'Some Russian Saints, Heroes, and Sinners,' by Sonia P. Howe, 1916, p. 91, taken from Ides's 'Three Years' Travels from Moscow to China,' 1706. MALCOLM LETTS.

In my opinion there is nothing in the quotation from 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' that would lead one to think that Shakespeare meant the Tartar's arrow returned to the bowman. It would have to be an arrow of an ingenious design that would extricate

itself from the wound, especially if the barbs got lodged, and return to its place of departure like a boomerang. The two passages from Bacon's writings are, I believe, only allusions to the Tartar's trick in battle to sham retreat and then turn round in the saddle and send back a volley of arrows upon the deluded foe pursuing them. In both quotations it is the bow that shoots back, and nothing is said about the arrow.

L. L. K.

Col. H. Walrond, in 'Shakespeare's England,' ii. 379, says:—

"Bows are either made entirely of wood, whether of one piece or more, or are composite, *i.e.*, fashioned out of horn, wood, and sinew; the latter kind is used by Orientals, and is much the more powerful. Of this fact Shakespeare seems to have been aware,"

and then quotes the passage, 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' III. ii. 100-101.

A. R. BAYLEY.

SEIZE-QUARTIERS (12 S. ii. 447).—I think your correspondent T. F. D. will find that armigerous *descent* has everything to do with a claim to "seize-quarters," and that the mere fact of having sixteen great-great-grandparents all armigerous will not of itself confer that right.

The following attributes given in Sloane Evans's 'Grammar of British Heraldry' (1854), p. 183, as those of a "Gentleman of Blood and Ancestry" (*generosus*), will, I think, illustrate this:—

"He must be of *five* steps of worshipful gentility" [which I take to mean armigerous], "claiming lineal descent from *Atavus, Proavus, Avus*, and *Pater*, on the Father's side, and as much on his Mother's line."

And he gives a general reference to "Gwillim." In Guillim's 'Display of Heraldry' (1724, "the sixth and best edition," as the booksellers say), Part II. p. 272, *s.v.* 'The Privileges of the Gentry,' appear these words:—

"For the Protection and Defence of this Civil Dignity they have three Laws: the first, *Jus Agnationis*, the Right or Law of Descent for the Kindred of the Father's Side: the Second, *Jus Stirpis*, for the Family in general: the third, *Jus Gentilitatis*, a Law for the Descent in Noble Families, which *Tully* esteemed most excellent; by which Law a Gentleman of Blood and Coat-Armour perfectly possessing Virtue was only privileged. To make that Perfection in Blood, a lineal Descent from *Atavus, Proavus, Avus*, and *Pater*, on the Father's Side was required; and as much on his Mother's line; then he is not only a Gentleman of perfect Blood, but of his Ancestors too."

Is not this what is understood by "seize-quarters" ?

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

"TO WEEP IRISH" (12 S. ii. 328, 456).—This expression, as Mr. E. S. DODGSON points out at the former reference, is not noticed by the 'N.E.D.' under 'Irish.' An earlier example, however, can be given than "To weep Irish, or feign sorrow," which he quotes from 'Scholæ Wintonensis Phrases,' by Hugh Robinson (1584 ?-1655):—

"He make thee to forget Bishops English, and weep Irish; next hanging there is no better reuenge on *Martin*, than to make him crie for anger; for there is no more sullen beast than a he drab."—[John Lyly], 'Pappe with an hatchet' (1589), vol. iii. p. 410 in R. Warwick Bond's edition of Lyly's Works; p. 35 in Petheram's reprint of the tract.

In the passage just quoted, "to weep Irish" clearly does not mean "to feign sorrow."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

FIVES COURT, ST. MARTIN'S LANE: TENNIS-COURT, HAYMARKET (11 S. iv. 110, 155, 176, 231).—The conclusion came to five years ago was that the Fives Court in St. Martin's Street, Leicester Fields, was destroyed before February, 1820.

Grose's 'Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue,' revised and corrected by Pierce Egan, has in the third edition, printed in 1823:—

"Fives Court. A place distinguished (in addition to the game of *fives*) for sparring matches between the pugilists. The combatants belonging to the prize-ring exhibit the art of self-defence at the Fives-Court with the gloves; and it is frequently at this Court where public challenges are given and accepted by the boxers. The most refined and fastidious person may attend these exhibitions of sparring with pleasure; as they are conducted with all the neatness, elegance, and science, of Fencing. Admission 3s. each person. It is situated in St. Martin's St., Leicester-fields."

J. J. FREEMAN.

Shepperton-on-Thames.

MITAN (MITAN), ENGRAVER (12 S. ii. 450).—No doubt James Mitan, 1776-1822. Redgrave describes him as being apprenticed in 1790 to a writing engraver, entered as a student of the Royal Academy, and eventually becoming distinguished as a line-engraver. Besides book-illustration, he engraved Leslie's 'Slender and Anne Page.' He competed in architectural designs for a bridge over the Mersey, as also for the proposed Waterloo monument.

HAROLD MALET, Col.

There were two engravers of the name of Mitan about the period asked for: James-born 1776, died 1822, and S. Mitan, his brother and pupil, who engraved for Messrs. Ackermann.

A. G. KEALY.

James Mitan (not Mittan), the engraver, was born in London on Feb. 13, 1776, and died on Aug. 16, 1822. Further information may be obtained from the 'D.N.B.' vol. xiii.; *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1823, ii. 86; 1843, ii. 104; Redgrave's 'Dictionary of Artists'; and the Royal Academy Catalogues.

E. E. BARKER.

HEADSTONES WITH PORTRAITS OF THE DECEASED (12 S. ii. 210, 277, 377, 459).—Recently, when copying the inscriptions in Beckenham Churchyard, Kent, for the Society of Genealogists of London, I found the portraits of William Atkinson and Anna Sophia his wife, who died respectively in 1907 and 1905.

H. W. P.

When visiting Arno's Vale Cemetery, Bristol, many years ago, I saw such a medallion portrait—above the grave of a well-known doctor, if I remember rightly.

ARTHUR MEE.

THE "OLD BRITISH DOLLAR" (12 S. ii. 448).—In China the Mexican dollar has long been in circulation among the Europeans, and also to a great extent among the Chinese at the coast towns; its nominal value is 2s. 1d., just half that of the American dollar. In 1866 an issue of British dollars coined at Bombay appeared in Hong-Kong. These coins are still current at Shanghai and other ports. In 1895 a new trade dollar for Hong-Kong and the Straits Settlements was struck, on account of the scarcity of Mexican dollars; and in 1903 a fresh dollar was issued for the Straits. Its value is just half that of the United States coin.

N. W. HILL.

FISHING-ROD IN THE BIBLE OR TALMUD (12 S. ii. 308, 450).—The invention of the internal combustion engine rendered the flying machine practicable, and in like manner the invention of a long, strong, and fine cord, free from knots and joins, rendered rod-fishing practicable.

The early fishing lines were made of hair, hide, or fibre, both coarse and full of knots, and absolutely useless as "running tackle." You can play a large fish on a hand-line, but not on a rod and fixed line.

There could be no rod-fishing until a line was evolved to run true and evenly through the rod rings without knot or kink, as these cause a sudden jerk and check, that smashes rod or line. *Me miserum.*

Fishing "with a worm at one end and a rod at the other" could only have been used for small fish or sport, neither of which was of much account then.

If rods had been in popular use we should certainly find them among the ideographs of such a "fishy" land as Egypt; but whilst fish, nets, and hooks abound, the nearest approach to a fishing-rod is the whip.

Native tribes of to-day do not use a rod, neither does the sea fisherman who plies for the "pot." Theirs is the primitive style and also effective. I have often used the "throw stick," mentioned by MR. BRESLAR, at Aldeburgh, but this can in no sense be termed a fishing-rod, as it is only an expedient for those who cannot throw out the line by hand to a sufficient distance, which is a little beyond the second breaker. Those who can swing a line with six hooks some 60 yards or more without catching the last hook in the calf of their leg scorn a "throw-stick."

H. A. HARRIS.

"FAUGH-A-BALLAGH" (12 S. ii. 350, 416).—Perhaps the following extract is worth quoting:—

"Napier's inaccurate statements, with regard to Batorosa, and afterwards in connexion with the siege of Tarifa, are probably responsible for the error sometimes made of attaching the soubriquet [*sic*], 'Faugh-a-Ballaghs' (Clear the ways), to the 88th or the 89th instead of to the 87th, to which alone it is historically applicable."—'The Life and Campaigns of Hugh, First Viscount Gough,' by Robert S. Rait, 1903, i. 55 note.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

MARAT: HENRY KINGSLEY (12 S. ii. 409, 475).—The very interesting article by Prof. Morse Stephens, cited by SIR WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK at the latter reference, appeared in *The Pall Mall Magazine* of September and October, 1896. The author deals severely with Carlyle's account and description of Marat in his 'French Revolution.' The refutation of the Warrington Academy legend and others is in the September number of the magazine, p. 83. The article has ten illustrations, half of them from prints in the British Museum, and all, I think, authentic.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

CYPRUS CAT (12 S. ii. 427).—The note on this subject reminds me that when I was in the wholesale stationery trade many years ago we used to sell to trunk-makers a so-called "Cypress" paper. We also called it "Cypress," not "Cyprus"; and, I think, we connected it with the cypress of the poets, on account of its most lugubrious colour. But the curious point is that the trunk-makers always called it "typhus paper," and, really, I was never surprised, for it had an uncanny resemblance to a plague-spotted skin. I trust it is now extinct.

HOWARD S. PEARSON.

PLATE-MARKS (12 S. ii. 450).—The forks are most probably not solid silver ones. Had they been so the law would compel them to bear assay marks.

The date of manufacture of silver faceted forks bearing similar marks is *circa* 1820-30. Probably these were made in Sheffield and struck from dies by some cutlery firm for Savory, then marked with his name.

A. B. Savory & Sons are now defunct, but were existing a generation ago, their address then being Cornhill, London. A member of this firm was, I believe, Lord Mayor of London some years since—Sir Joseph Savory. T. BRADBURY.

These marks mean that the forks were made by Savory & Son of Cornhill (afterwards The Goldsmiths' Alliance); the *GS*, I fear, implies that they are plated on german-silver; the *S*. may mean Sheffield, or anything, and the cross and triangle a trade-mark or mere fancy mark. I can give an exact opinion if COL. PARRY cares to show me one. W. B. S.

[MR. JOHN E. PRITCHARD thanked for reply.]

J. SHERIDAN LE FANU'S WORKS (12 S. ii. 450).—There has been no complete edition of Le Fanu's work since that by Downey & Co. in 1895-9. In addition to the books mentioned by the Editor, Macmillan published 'House by the Churchyard' and 'Uncle Silas' in 1899 at 2s. each, and these—like all his other books—are now out of print. ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

PORTRAITS IN STAINED GLASS (12 S. ii. 172, 211, 275, 317, 337, 374, 458, 517).—The sub-joined cutting gives a modern instance, in Elham Church, near Folkestone, Kent:—

"The Church.—Many well-educated Canadians are deeply interested in Elham's fine old Parish Church. One of the stained-glass windows is especially attractive to them, as some of the figures represent such departed men as Gladstone, Lord Beaconsfield, Carlyle, and Lord Salisbury. This window was, we believe, designed and produced by a former Vicar (the Rev. S. Wodehouse)." —*The Herald*, Folkestone, Dec. 2, 1916.

R. J. FYNMORE.

STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA IN THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION HALL (12 S. ii. 448).—This statue was sculptured by Mr. F. J. Williamson, and was unveiled by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (the late King Edward) on May 24, 1889. A full account, with photograph, of the statue, and of the unveiling, will be found in *The British Medical Journal* for June 1, 1889.

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE, M.D.

BULL-BAITING IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL (12 S. ii. 447).—If by "baiting" EMERITUS means the worrying or exciting of a tied-up animal, I do not know that there is any record of such a pastime being countenanced in the Peninsula; but if he wishes for accounts of ring-fights between men and bulls, very few travellers in the lands which revel in them fail to supply something of what is needed in their printed experiences. Ford's 'Gatherings from Spain,' chaps. xxi., xxii., may be read with profit.

ST. SWITHIN.

CONSTABLE FAMILY (12 S. ii. 410).—Though only indirectly relating to his question, possibly your correspondent may be interested to know that on a plain tablet affixed to the south pier of the west arch in Watford Church, Northamptonshire, is inscribed:—

Philip Constable
Died 20 June 1824
aged 59 years.

JOHN T. PAGE.

AN ARTIST'S SIGNATURE: THACKERAY AND 'PUNCH' (12 S. ii. 468).—MR. RICHARD H. THORNTON is certainly right in saying that Thackeray "contributed much to *Punch* in its earlier days, and all of this has not yet been identified"; but the novelist's signature to illustrations is usually considered to have been limited to a pair of spectacles. It was because of this well-known signature that I submitted in 'N. & Q.,' 7 S. xii. 301, that it is in the legend attached to one of Thackeray's undoubted *Punch* drawings in the opening number for 1851, that the germ is to be found of one of Leech's most famous cartoons, depicting 'The Boy who chalked up "No Popery," and then ran away.' This date, it will be seen, is later than that assigned by MR. THORNTON for the severance of Thackeray's connexion with *Punch*. The novelist's explanation was that

"The biographer of Jeames, the author of the 'Snob Papers,' resigned his functions [as a "member of Mr. Punch's Cabinet"] on account of Mr. Punch's assaults upon the present Emperor of the French nation, whose anger Jeames thought it was unpatriotic to arouse."

It was not in 1850, however, but on Dec. 27, 1851, that there appeared Leech's cartoon 'A Beggar on Horseback; or, The Brummagem Bonaparte out for a Ride,' to which MR. THORNTON refers. If this cartoon were the direct cause of Thackeray's severance from *Punch*, it would correspond with Anthony Trollope's statement in his "English Men of Letters" volume (p. 89): "Thackeray ceased to write for *Punch* in

1852, either entirely or almost so"; and it would dispose of the assertion confidently made in Herman Merivale and Frank T. Marzials's "Great Writers" volume (p. 162): "In 1850, if we except one later flicker in 1854, Thackeray's long connexion with *Punch* died out." The whole subject, indeed, is of interest to every Thackerayan, and deserves full elucidation.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

The artist whose drawings—chiefly of animals, birds, and fishes—appeared for many years in *Punch* was Capt. H. R. Howard, and not Thackeray. His original signature was a hieroglyphic of three Manx legs, but he subsequently adopted that of a trident, and continued to do so for some fifteen years. He died in 1895. Full particulars of his work will be found in Mr. Spielmann's 'History of *Punch*.'

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

The very last of Thackeray's contributions to *Punch* was in 1854, vol. xxvii. p. 113. It was 'A Second Letter to an Eminent Person.' The authority is Mr. H. Spielmann's 'History of *Punch*' (Cassell, 1895).

W. A. HIRST.

NAMES OF THE MOON (12 S. ii. 429, 478).—In the Eastern Counties I have heard of the hayselling moon, harvest moon, hunter's moon, and herring moon; and I think the months were July, August, September, and October.

FRANK PENNY.

TO PLAY "CROOKERN" (12 S. ii. 470).—As an old Crewkernian I am greatly interested in Mr. UDAL's question concerning the custom at Stalbridge for the inhabitants to play "Crookern" on the Ring on Easter Monday. But during the half-century I have been associated with the little town—and I have for years been a student of its folk-lore and old customs—I have never heard of any game peculiar to it which in any way represents "Hunting the Buck."

The etymology of the word Crewkerne has baffled wiser heads than mine, and even Pulman, the author of that wonderful local history, 'The Book of the Axe,' cannot do more than offer suggestions upon the expressed ideas of Collinson and Barnes. Hill, in 'The Place-Names of Somerset,' takes us a step beyond. Collinson divides the word into "Cruca earn," "the residence of the hermitage at the Cross." "Very pretty," is Mr. Hill's remark. But, incidentally, I may say that Crewkerne had its Cross-tree

Street, and has its Hermitage Street to this day. Mr. Barnes suggests "Carw Coryn," "the stag brook"—a feeble association, perhaps, with "Hunting the Buck." Mr. Hill thinks that Crewkerne, Crockercombe, Cricket St. Thomas, and other places in Somerset are best accounted for as originating in a Norse name Krokr, said to mean a big strong man. Perhaps he hunted the buck! I shall look forward with the greatest pleasure to some reader of 'N. & Q.' giving me something new about my native town and the "moon dousters."

W. G. WILLIS WATSON.

Exeter.

THE SIGHT OF SAVAGES (12 S. ii. 410, 536).

—It is no doubt the case that the sight of savages is exceptionally keen, though it must not be taken for granted that this faculty is due solely to the fact of their being in a savage state. Keen sight would seem to depend on environment, training, and mode of life. Sailors are accustomed to scan the horizon, and it is astonishing how quickly they will "pick up" a sail or other object at sea which a landsman would hardly notice. Doughty, in his 'Wanderings in Arabia Deserta,' remarks upon the keen sight of the Bedouins, who are continually on the watch for the appearance of any possible danger in the desert. "Plainsmen," like the Red Indians of North America, are also remarkable for the quickness of their vision, as may be read in the works of authors like Ruxton and Col. Dodge. Savages and others also owe their keen sight, in part at least, to the fact that they are unable to read or write, and have never strained their eyes. They are in fact in the happy position of those

Not with blinded eyesight poring
Over miserable books.

The writer of an interesting article on deer-stalking in a well-known Ross-shire forest—published in *The Cornhill Magazine* a year or two ago—tells how the head stalker there retained his keen sight till quite an old man, this having been, he asserts, largely due to his being unable to read or write.

T. F. D.

MEWS OR MEWYS FAMILY (12 S. ii. 26, 93, 331, 419, 432).—I have to thank A HAMPSHIRE MAN for further elucidating the Mew family history, and also for kindly amending sundry statements made in my reply at 12 S. ii. 331, though a reference to the several sources available when I was compiling it shows I had given the different excerpts correctly. In Woodward and

Wilks's 'History of Hampshire,' vol. ii. p. 78, is the following:—

"Sir Henry Mildray was fortunate in escaping the ruin of such confiscation, through the estates of Twyford and Marwell having been purchased for, and settled upon, his wife Jane (or Anne?) and her heirs, according to the will of her father Sir Leonard Holiday, in 1595 Sheriff, and in 1605 Lord Mayor, of London."

A communication *re* 'Lord Mayors,' by MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A., is given in 'N. & Q.,' 1 S. xi. 271. He says:—

"Sir Leonard Holliday, Lord Mayor 1605, when the Gunpowder Treason was discovered, was buried in the church of St. Michael, Basinghall. His arms were—Sable, three helmets argent, within a bordure of the second."

In reply to M. M.'s query (12 S. ii. 433), I will quote the following excerpts from a communication at 11 S. iii. 105:—

"Dr. Peter Mew(s), Bishop of Bath and Wells 1673, and of Winchester 1684-1706, born at Caundle Purse 25 March, 1618/19, was the son of Ellis Mew(s) by his marriage with a daughter of John Winniffe of Sherborne, and sister of Dr. Thomas Winniffe, sometime Bishop of Lincoln. His ancestry has not hitherto been traced."

TEMPLAR further says:—

"Peter Mewe of Caundle Purse died before 6 March, 1597/8, having had issue at least four sons; [and later adds] One of the elder sons of Peter Mewe of Caundle Purse was probably father of Ellis Mew(s) and grandfather of the bishop."

JOHN L. WHITEHEAD.

Ventnor.

"SWANK" (12 S. ii. 408).—The incident appears to be a variant of one related in an evening newspaper about a year ago, the letters there used forming "Swakfowly": a cryptogram not very difficult to read with the help of the hint which accompanied the query.

W. B. H.

"ST. BUNYAN'S DAY" (12 S. ii. 129).—This name may be due to a dim perception of a traditional designation. In 'The Abbot,' chap. xv., Scott makes Adam Woodcock, the jovial falconer of Castle Avenel, swear "by St. Martin of Bullions." To this he appends the foot-note: "The Saint Swithin, or weeping Saint of Scotland. If his festival (fourth July) prove wet, forty days of rain are expected."

In the course of centuries the saint's personal name may have gradually gone out of use, while that of his abode has retained an imperfect hold and become what we see. This, of course, is only a suggestion, but it seems worth while to offer it as possibly explaining a distinctly curious appellation.

THOMAS BAYNE.

MOTHER AND CHILD (12 S. ii. 190, 316).—While puzzling over how to present properly the readily demonstrable physiological impossibility suggested in the query, I struck the trail leading to 'Fœtal v. Maternal Impressions' in the *Journal of the Missouri State Medical Association*, August, 1916, xiii. 391-6. In this Dr. Pohlman presents professorial, practical, and personal views with such cogency that it is hard to stop quoting with the following only:—

"The greatest difficulty in discussing the doctrine of maternal impression has come from trying to show how impossible such a teaching is rather than in analysing the evidence which gives birth to the myth" (p. 393).

After going into such evidence at length, he concludes (p. 396):—

"Maternal influence, therefore, does not make out a case. The strongest arguments it can bring are its antiquity, its ubiquity, and its iniquity,"

for elaboration of which the reader must be referred to the magazine, accessible in London and elsewhere. The most interesting part is

"a pseudo-hypothesis of my own which is scientifically reasonably sound, although it may appeal to you as very absurd" (p. 393); and at p. 396:—

"My proposition covers all the facts, whereas theirs does not. You cannot prove that a child is sensitized chemically to the mother, but you can prove that the mother is sensitized to the child."

This theory seems strongly corroborated by the recent great advances in knowledge of the effects of the internal secretions (for instance, as set out in Dr. W. B. Bell's latest book), according to which the woman's mind is the sum-total of these. The effect of the temporary secretion, indirectly from the fœtus, is to make her mind open to impressions which ordinarily would be slurred over.

A few references to recent matter are: 'Being Well-Born' (M. F. Guyer, 1916, pp. 159-62, 'Myth of Maternal Impressions'); 'Maternal Impressions. Belief in their existence is due to unscientific method of thought. No evidence whatever that justifies faith in them. How the superstition originated' (the editor, Paul Popenoe, in *The Journal of Heredity*, November, 1915, vi. 512-18); and what is called a groundwork of the recent investigations on the material side of the subject: 'A Study of the Causes underlying the Origin of Human Monsters: Third Contribution to the Study of the Pathology of Human Embryos' (F. P. Mall, 1908).

More in our line, and apparently a real contribution to the folk-lore of the subject

in general, is Mrs. Elsie C. Parsons's work among the Zuñi Indians. In her 'Zuñi Inoculative Magic' (*Science*, Sept. 29, 1916) is:—

"Birthmarks and malformations are accounted for by the Zuñi as due to parental, for the most part paternal, carelessness during the pregnancy, the result of the expectant father taking part in a ceremonial, or hunting rabbits or prairie-dogs or other animals, or killing a snake."

Her 'A Few Zuñi Death Beliefs and Practices' in the American *Anthropologist*, 1916, xviii., at p. 248, gives:—

"On his children's account a man should at no time kill a snake, but were he to kill one during his wife's pregnancy, the child would be spotted like a snake and would die."

Analogy might be drawn between this matter and the much-disputed "couvade"

ROCKINGHAM.

Boston, Mass.

BIBLE AND SALT (12 S. ii. 390, 478).—Burns's example may be cited with regard to the carrying out of this observance. The incident is described by the late Principal Shairp ('Burns' in "English Men of Letters," chap. v.) as follows:—

"It was not till about the middle of 1789 that the farm-house of Ellisland was finished, and that he and his family, leaving the Isle, went to live in it. When all was ready, Burns bade his servant Betty Smith take a bowl of salt, and place the Family Bible on the top of it, and, bearing these, walk first into the new house and possess it. He himself, with his wife on his arm, followed Betty and the Bible and the salt, and so they entered their new abode. Burns delighted to keep up old-world *freits* or usages like this."

W. B.

TINSEL PICTURES (12 S. ii. 228, 296).—I knew nothing about these until last August, when I saw some at Southsea; but tinsel portraits I have known since I was a boy, and have been and am still interested in them. Except the Jonathan King collection in the London Museum I know none. There are a few, in what I may call the Ralph Thomas collection, in the Print Room, British Museum—at the end of vol. x., I think. The collection of Mr. May, the theatrical costumier, was formerly to be seen at his shop in Covent Garden, but I do not know what has become of it. I am constantly seeing specimens in provincial towns, as at Southsea. At Farnham, Surrey, I have noticed one in the doorway of a shop, and year after year have observed the deterioration of the tinsel and the colours, the effect of its being exposed to the sun.

I have a few examples, but never made a point of collecting, chiefly because to be kept satisfactorily they require frames, or some device that will prevent the tinsel, or tinsel, being flattened by pressure. Tinsel may have come in before, but I think it was introduced about 1830, and its use was eventually carried to such an extent that no part of the print was left uncovered with tinsel, or plain silk or satin, except the face: even the hands were covered with tinsel gauntlets.

There is an interesting interview with W. G. Webb in *The Pall Mall Budget* for July 28, 1889, p. 947, in which he describes the rise and fall of tinsel. I have been lately trying to get that number of the *Budget* without success.

The manufacture of tinsel has been a lost art for many years, though I believe some of the steel dies still exist. The difficulty now is the way to make the paper lining adhere to the tinsel; without this lining the "dots," &c., will not stick to the paper.

RALPH THOMAS.

Notes on Books.

Shakespeare's Handwriting. A Study by Sir Edward Maunde Thompson. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 10s. 6d. net.)

IN 'Shakespeare's England' many of our readers have already become acquainted with an essay on Shakespeare's signatures by Sir E. M. Thompson. Out of the researches to which that essay first gave occasion the present work has developed, and whether in the end the majority of Shakespearean students accept or reject the conclusions here arrived at, this monograph will remain of the first importance, and of great usefulness also for the paleography of the period. Let us say at once that a careful perusal of it has gone far to convince us that the conclusions should be accepted.

There is—as students of English literature know—a manuscript play in the British Museum, by Anthony Munday, which bears additions to the original text in five different hands. It is a pleasure to remember that the first suggestion that one of these five hands was that of Shakespeare was made in our own columns. This was in 1871 (4 S. viii. 1), in a contribution by Richard Simpson, who a year later (4 S. x. 227) received the support of James Spedding. These writers relied largely on that curious *flair* which enables us all to some degree, and the more experienced or better gifted in this respect to a surprising degree, to recognize the handwriting of individuals, however closely conformable to a general type or, on the other hand, blurred by accident or carelessness. Like the *flair* which enables small children to pick out the seedlings which are going to produce double flowers, it works somewhat inexplicably, but, more often than not, quite true: yet its decisions, in a case like that before us, certainly require the justification of

minute analysis, of the consideration of every discernible peculiarity, before they can be pronounced safe. It is just this minute analysis that Sir Edward Thompson offers us here—performed with the last degree of exactness and with very happy intuition, so that these comparisons, letter by letter, stroke by stroke, may be recommended as interesting reading even to those who have no special liking for palæography.

The addition in question consists of 147 lines, which form a scene between the London apprentices, in an insurrection against aliens intruding into the City, and Sir Thomas More. The speech put into More's mouth, it will hardly be denied, has the peculiar persuasive mingling of good sense, lofty appeal, and fine, sonorous, but simple rhythm, by which the good counsellors in all Shakespeare's plays are characterized. The speech comes at the end of the fragment; the earlier lines are exclamations of the mob-leaders and protests from unacceptable persons in authority. The excellent colotype facsimile enables us to follow Sir Edward Thompson's contention that words for the wranglers were written at full speed—dashed off, we might suppose, with a sympathetic restlessness, whereas in More's long speech the writer settled down to stronger, more deliberate thought, to calmer and more strictly chosen words, and his hand, in compliance with his mind, wrote a better formed and ampler sort of script. The legend of the never-blotted line does not in this passage receive quite literal confirmation; three lines, and here and there a word, are erased. Yet, taking the MS. as a whole, it is a first draft which denotes a very prompt and steady flow of invention a simple, forthright method of work—to be contrasted, for example, with such a method as that of Balzac.

It is the last page that, as to the general impression it makes, comes nearest to the signatures; and, to complete his grasp of the correspondence between the two, we would suggest to the student—by way of exercise—to compare them from the easier and perhaps more ordinary point of view. The expert has more often to determine, from a script of known authorship, whether a given signature is genuine, than to determine the authorship of a given script from nothing but a signature. Let it be assumed that More's speech is genuine Shakespeare, could we, upon the ground of that, decide in favour of the signatures being genuine? It seems to us—judging from the facsimiles before us—that we could.

There remains some difficulty as to the date of the play 'Sir Thomas More.' Dr. Greg, who had put it at 1592 to 1593, argues now for a later date, and believes that the attribution to Shakespeare is thereby rendered impossible. But most negative conclusions about Shakespeare seem to us, considering how fragmentary is our knowledge of his life, to be highly questionable. Short of a proof that the whole MS. of 'Sir Thomas More'—additions and all—belongs to a period later than the end of 1615, the shifting of its date within possible limits may indeed make the attribution somewhat more or somewhat less probable, but at the unlikelyest will leave an ample margin of possibility.

In illustration of the main theme we are given a usefully clear statement as to the contemporary fashion in handwriting—the English script being gradually ousted by the Italian, and the two

being intermixed in the hand of the same writer.—We have also the latest explication of the signatures, in which some former errors are corrected; and an account of everything known or reasonably conjectured as to how and what Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon was taught in the matter of handwriting. Sir Edward Thompson is secure of great and widespread interest in this valuable piece of work, and no less, we think, is he secure of at least a general provisional agreement on the part of students of his subject.

The Fortnightly Review begins the year with a poem entitled 'Before Ginchy,' by Mr. E. A. Wodehouse, 2nd Lieutenant Scots Guards. It gives us war at its grimmest—not only in what it works upon the bodies of the fallen, but also in what it works in the souls of the living. As verse the poem is unequal: as a conception and interpretation it is fine enough to be unforgettable. Dr. Dillon in 'Germany and the Entente Powers' gives forcible and reasonable warning as to the conduct of the War. Politicus, starting out with the statement that "the present war has proved the failure of democracy in war," after some analysis of the situation and its causes, proceeds to give advice upon almost all its factors. We do not ourselves think that comparisons between modern democracies and those of ancient Greece or of Italy in the later Middle Ages are particularly fruitful. The practical suggestions seem to us the strongest part of this article. Of a like pressing importance, and worth equal attention, are 'The New Government,' by Auditor Tantom; 'Man-Power and Sea-Power,' by Mr. Archibald Hurd; and 'Holland's Last Chance,' by Y. Mr. W. S. Lilly contributes a charming article on Ovid, which is more in our own line. As we might expect from this writer, he holds the balance well between a sympathetic understanding of the pagan view of life, with its various elements of attractiveness, and a just estimate of the changes wrought by Christianity. 'Bucharest when the War Came' is a brilliant—a more compact than usual—example of those pictures of the Near East which Mr. W. F. Bailey (who here again has collaborated with Miss Jean V. Bates) furnishes in such goodly number for the pleasure and instruction of many readers. Mr. E. Lipson has our hearty sympathy in his 'Agriculture after the War.' He will not expect from us very profound criticism as to his agricultural methods; but we are heartily with him in his advice to us to look again—for good example and precept—into the economic theory of the Middle Ages. We have often admired the excellent practical counsels of Miss Edith Sellers: we should like to recommend her paper here, 'Quarts *versus* Noggins,' to the careful consideration of all who have the drink question at heart. Prof. Gerthwohl on 'The Octopus of German Culture' is not only informing and vigorous, but highly amusing. His account of the thesis which won a German Ph.D., *maxima cum laude*, a few years ago must be read and pondered to be believed. Is it not curious to mention Heine as the second supreme literary artist of Germany, and to make a point of his being Parisian in sympathy, and not to mention that he was a Jew? 'Initiative,' by Mr. Gilbert Frankau, is a good story. In 'The Super-Parent and the Child,' by Statist, we have, for the most part, a repetition of counsels which have been already often put forward; but the

writer does good service in his main contention, that the War has made education a matter of most vital urgency. We were grateful to Mr. John B. C. Kershaw for summing up his article on 'Economic Aspects of the War' with so much hopefulness. The general trend of the number—and it is well it should be so—is extremely grave.

THE new *Nineteenth Century* contains no fewer than four articles of psychological (under which word we would include psychical) interest. Mr. J. A. Hill and Sir Herbert Stephen discuss the question of communication with the dead, the one *pro*, the other *contra*. It seems to us that they both leave the matter as they found it, though each argument is interesting, and Mr. Hill's provides also some curious illustrations. Mr. Harold F. Wyatt writes on 'If a Man die, shall he live again?' and, while he rejects religious dogmas and the idea of any revelation having been made to man on this subject, he seems to think that a life after this is more probable than not. His article is to be continued. Mr. F. I. Paradise on 'Does the National Mission interpret the National Soul?' makes some highly disputable statements, and, on the whole, strikes us as but a superficial interpreter. Dr. Grundy entitles his paper 'Political Psychology: a Science which has yet to be Created,' and thereby, we think, commits himself to adherence to a scheme of thought which will soon undergo radical modification, if not more. But the paper itself is one of the best worth attention in the number. The broad interest of the articles on current topics is reconstructive: it is thus with Dr. Shadwell's 'Ordeal by Fire'; Mr. J. A. R. Marriott's 'The Problem of the Commonwealth' (a weighty and well-reasoned contribution); Mr. W. J. Malden's 'The Greater Agriculture'; 'The Nobler Politics before Us,' by Mr. George A. B. Dewar; and, above all, in Lord Sydenham's important discussion of Indian affairs and his indication of the kinds of reform with which we should meet the development of real danger. Two papers of great interest as showing foreign points of view are Countess Zanardi Landi's 'The Only Hope for Austria'—a decidedly revolutionary production; and 'Germany and South America: a Brazilian View,' by Señor Edgardo de Magalhães. 'The Reward of Labour: an Eirenicon,' by Mr. W. S. Lilly, has the usefulness, by no means to be undervalued, of an academic view of a burning topic. Major Kenneth Bell is refreshing and diverting, after the sober consideration of so many problems, in his 'Joys and Sorrows of a "Town Major" in France.' Mr. W. G. FitzGerald on 'President Wilson's Dream' is at once sound and lively. Sir John Macdonell discusses a matter of greater moment than might at first sight appear—'The Lawyer's Place in the Modern State.'

IN the January *Cornhill* there is a very effective bit of fiction by Mr. William Hope Hodgson entitled 'The Real Thing: "S.O.S." It describes the dash of a great liner a hundred and seventeen miles against the wind to save another liner on fire, punctuating the long onward rush with the talk between the wireless operators on the two vessels. That and Mr. Edmund Gosse's 'Battlefields of the Ourcq' are the two papers out of this number which have fixed themselves most firmly in our memory. Mr. Gosse imprints on the mind for ever his vision of the waving little

tricolour flags which like flowers, now thick set, now sparse, mark the spots where a soldier lies buried. Lieut. W. E. de B. Whittaker gives a vivid account of a journey into and back out of Germany between July 27 and Aug. 5, 1914. We noticed one good detail about the management of the German army: the men, at the start, were made to wear their new boots of undressed leather, carrying in their kit their old ones, in order that the new boots might be broken in and grow comfortable before it came to fighting, and also that when wearied with marching they might have the old ones to change into for relief. Sir Charles Lucas contributes an article on Augustus Lord Howe and Roger Townshend—'Two Monuments in Westminster Abbey'; and the Dean of Norwich writes pleasantly about Gray and the bicentenary of his birth. There is also the first chapter of a serial by Maud Diver, in which appear a subtly disagreeable young lady and a nice-minded and agreeable one; but we pricked up our ears on learning that the nice one had just been "going through a course of massage and magnetic healing." Mr. Boyd Cable tells an incident of the first Christmas of the Old Contemptibles, and Dr. Fitchett writes with his accustomed eloquence on 'The War in Perspective.'

A list of 'N. & Q.' correspondents who are serving with the forces will appear in our issue of January 20. Names may still be sent in.

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.

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."

MRS. WEINHOLT and "LET THE DEAD SCAW."
—Forwarded.

MR. W. FLETCHER.—We think an application to a good second-hand bookseller would be the quickest way of obtaining the work desired.

CORRIGENDA.—12 S. ii. 540, col. 2, in the paragraph announcing Sir Richard Temple's contribution 'The Correspondence of Richard Edwards, for "the lovely picture they give of the Anglo-Indian life of the period" read *the lovely picture, &c.*—12 S. ii. 538, col. 1, l. 8 from foot, for "Cuenca" read *Cuenca*.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1917.

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Notes.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO WORCESTER
A CENTURY AGO.

THE following is a copy of a diary kept by Capt. Joseph Roche, R.N., of his journey by post-chaise or private carriage from Liverpool to Worcester on Oct. 11-21 of some year during the wars with Napoleon. The year, I think, from internal evidence, was 1809,* in which King George III.'s jubilee was kept, but was certainly the year in which "the new Bridge" at Shrewsbury was being built. Capt. Roche (not yet, however, a captain he entered the Navy in 1806 only and was probably a midshipman) was accompanied by an escort or detachment of cavalry and by a companion whom he does not name, but who may have been the officer in command of the cavalry. He nowhere states what the object of the journey was, but from the presence of an escort it must have been on official business. The diary fills a small octavo notebook inter-

leaved with blotting paper, and several sentences are left incomplete and pages left blank, showing that the writer intended to finish it at leisure. I imagine that it was continued in another book which has disappeared, and probably to the end of the journey. Some of the correspondents of 'N. & Q.' may be able to throw a light on the references to people and places, and on the omissions. What, for instance, was "the new Church built in the Gothic taste," at Worsley, or Manchester, or where? It was apparently at the same place as "Mr. Gilbert's" "very smart brick House."

DIARY.

Friday, the 11th of Oct. Began our march from Liverpool about 12. The Road to Prescot is what they call extremely good being paved all the Way but I do not account it very much so—there are so many Coal Carts go this Road that if it were not paved it would soon be torn to Pieces. Dined at Prescot (8 M.) about 2 o'clock. It is a neat Market Town, near it is . . . * the Seat E. of Derby—there is scarce anything worth seeing which I suppose is the Reason the old lady refuses Stranggar.† Set off and got to Warrington by ½ p. 4—the Road most part paved—on the Entrance of the Town passed by an elegant Brick House built by Mr. Tho. Patten, a Proprietor of the Copper Works. The Foundation of the House is of the Dross of Copper. Warrington is 10 M. f. Prescot, 18 f. Liverpool—it is a large populous Town and the new Houses very neat. There is an Academy here—founded much like a College—it is chiefly for Presbyterians—the young Vaughans were educated here. I had a letter from Mr. Armstrong to Rev. Mr. Enfield, Professor of Languages, he shewed me the little there was to be seen—a tolerable Library, fine Prospect from the Leads, and a small neat Room which each Student has to himself. He furnished us with the Card‡ of the Academy. We walked about the Town, there is a fine Stone Bridge over the River Mersey, the first—returned to the Red Lion, supped and went to Bed.

Saturday 12th. We did intend to take a Boat from hence quite up to Manchester and to leave our Horses here, but hearing the Boat was at Worsley§ and that we must send a Man for it and thinking we should be tired of going 20 Miles in a Boat, besides there was a more essential Reason, I did not think I had Money enough to carry us to Shrewsbury—for it would have cost about two Guineas, so I thought I might as well work my Horses and save the Money. We left Jack's Trunk and my Portmanteau thinking to return the same Way as they told us the Road through Northwich was very bad—we breakfasted and marched off about 9 o'clock. The Road was very sandy and heavy—turned off to the left at 16 M. f. W., that is we got out and walked to Worsley wh. was about 1½ Mile out of the Road up a bad Lane and met the Cavalry on the March 4 Miles farther. When we got to the Inn at

* Omitted in original.

† Illegible. ‡ (?).

§ ? Waveley (indistinct).

[* In 1809 Oct. 11 fell on a Wednesday; it fell on a Friday in 1805 and 1811.]

Worsley, we were told we must either send or go to Mr. Gilbert's, Steward to the Duke, for a Ticket to see the Works. To save Time we went ourselves to Mr. Gilbert's, a very smart brick House on rising* Ground commands a View of the Canal—within sight is a large Moor or quick Sand, We got a Note—sent it to the Workmen; waited some time; at last the Boat is ready. Candles brought we embarked in a long narrow Boat adapted for the Purpose. We entered....†

Sunday 13th. Breakfasted, it rained so hard the whole Morning that we did not stir out till after Dinner, took a Walk down to the Bridge to see the great Flood. The Water came down at a great Rate and had overflowed its Banks. The Houses* on the other Side the River....* are called....† we crossed another Bridge only for Foot Passengers made of Wood. We went into the new Church built in the Gothic taste, it is very neat withinside, the Pews of Wainscot with the Owners' Names—round this Church is a Square of Houses likewise built in the Gothic Style—it stands very pleasant in Point of Prospect. We walked thro' all the Streets and truly Manchester may be reckoned the....†.

Monday 14th. Went to look at the River—was very glad to see the Waters had subsided somewhat—breakfasted—found the Bill very exorbitant, told the Fellow of it before all his Servants. I wish there was some other House besides this Bull's Head, the Fellow must have a bad Heart—he hates a Dog—was glad to leave the Fellow's House—set off at 10—the Road very sandy all the Way, the late Rains made it better for travelling—in some Parts it was overflowed but in none so high as to come into the Carriage. It was not without some Debates that we concluded of going the Northwich Road, however I wrote to Mrs. Dale at the Red Lion at Warrington to send the Trunk, etc., to the White Lion at Chester. We found the Road much like that f. W., but on the Whole it was the shortest and best way from Manchester to Chester. We just stopped at Mairn‡ to water the Horses near a large neat brick House belonging to Squire Brookes—and a few Miles farther a White House standing very low belonging to....† and a little farther on is a very large noble brick House with Offices at the Back, the Seat of the late....† Lady....† now lives in it the present....† being a Minor about 8 years old—the Estate is worth 12000 a year which will be drawn by the time he is of age.

About 2 o'clock we got to Northwich, it is 20 M. f. Manchester, 12 f. Warrington and 17 f. Chester. We put up at the Crown where we met with a good Dinner and droll Landlord. Directly after we had dined we went to see the Salt Pits—we entered the Place where it was drawing up, sorted and weighed. We put a Jacket over our Clothes and went down with a Man in one of the Buckets 30 Yds. the first Shaft—then 22 Yds. to the Bottom. When I got down I was agreeably struck with the Novelty of the Place a fine high Roof—with large long rows of Pillars glittering like Diamonds presented itself—with a Door at the Top where we were lowered down. This Pit is 52 Yds. from the Surface of the Earth, it is 20 ft. high, and contains $\frac{3}{4}$ of an Acre of Ground. The Sides, Roof, etc., is quite smooth

and were as if worked with a Chisel. They begin at top to break off large Pieces and work down. The Pillars are 10 ft. by 5 but are not equi-distant. This Place must have a fine Appearance when illuminated. The Men work Task* 2/4 pr Ton which they do with Ease in a Day sometimes 2/6. This Rock Salt may be bought here for 8d.* a Bucket on Condition of paying the Duty w. is 3.1 the Piece* for the Rock Salt pays £6 per Ton Duty and the Pit pays annually £22,000, it belongs to Mr. Blackburn of Liverpool. The Town also paid last Year £82,700 Duty for Salt. There is one Pit which extends two Acres, the Pillars are regular but the Earth having in some Places given way: some People think it dangerous to go down tho' there are many men still employed in it. The White Salt is much preferable to the Black, but there is a great Deal of stone mixed with both sometimes. The White runs clear a long Way but narrow, it....† The Salt Springs....†

I ordered the Men a Crown which they always come and drink at the Inn. The Truth is tho' they work hard, subsist till Night on Bread and Butter Milk, they have a good hot Supper; they may be very healthy but I do not think they appear to be strong. In the Evening we went to see a Company of Strollers. The House was very good and the Performance especially the Females not very bad. George Barnwell was played by one Martin who has a genius for painting both‡ for‡ spouting in which I cannot say he shines. There was a little Boy about 8 Years old who astonished us by playing upon a Spiratto (or improved Duleimer) exceeding fine, he has a surprising Ear, can play 2 or 3 Tunes and can learn one in a Minute, his Father is a great Genius and Jack of all Trades very sober and industrious and has taught his Boy to play much better than himself. The young Genius does it with so much Ease and Pleasure that it is thought he would make a great Figure in the musical World if he were put under the Hands of an able Master, but the Father seems very fond of him and says they do very well in the Country—sufficient to maintain themselves. Would not punish ourselves by staying the Entertainment of the Mock Doctor but crawled Home. The Girls who acted were not very handsome—su(?) atrag mo nuome.‡

Tuesday 15th. Breakfasted, had just cash to pay the Bill, forced to exclude the Fille de C. which I fancy she so resented as to lay a Spell upon us, for we had just got out of the Town when we found the Screw of the Spring had given way—whilst we were repairing this by lashing it to the ear* espied a much greater Misfortune, alas one of the Balir‡ Necks was broken all the Wood Part and the under Iron only held by the upper Plate. This compelled us to return to our facetious Landlord—we walked and Thomas drove the Carriage sitting in the Boot.

It was a rainy Day so we comforted ourselves on being home and the Pleasure of a Dance that Night.

Wednesday 16th. Did not get up till $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9—breakfasted, then I waited on my pretty Partner Miss Filkin, found her Father, instead of a Physician, a small Apothecarie's Shop, made a

* (?) † Omitted.

‡ (?) indistinct.

* (?). † Omitted ‡ Illegible.

§ Illegible, but apparently a quotation from some foreign language.

short Visit and set off at 12—parted good Friends with the Fille de Chambre. The Road to Chester was excessive heavy and a little hilly within 3 Miles it is roughly paved—passed over the Race Ground a few Miles f. Northwich avoided a high Hill and sandy Road by taking a small Tract to the left. I thought we were to go thro' a Forest but alas it was a Common, Rabbit Warren—where we saw them running about. It was past 4 when we got to Chester, called for our Dinner directly—by the time we had done it was dark, walked out saw a female Elephant—saw it lay down—took a game at Billiards it being too dark to see the Town. It was now the Fair Time, and abounded with Plenty of....* Walked soberly and righteously to Supper, wrote Journal du Tems† and retired to Rest.

PENRY LEWIS.

(To be continued.)

THE NAMING OF LOCOMOTIVES.

DURING the régimes of William Stroudley and R. J. Billinton, the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway maintained an excellent system of locomotive nomenclature, one of the virtues of which, in my opinion, was that it served to emphasize the inherent beauty of some of the Surrey and Sussex place-names: such names, for instance, as "Dorking," "Broadwater," and "Aldingbourne"; "Ditchling," "Chiddingfold," and "Imberhome." Times are changed with the Brighton Company; but the practice of naming engines still flourishes on the London and North-Western and Great Western Railways, and a notable example of its popularity at the present day is afforded by the case of London and North-Western engines Nos. 372 and 956. Before the War, these engines were named "Germanic" and "Dachshund" respectively: they are now "Belgie" and "Bulldog," the old name being struck through with a red line, and the new name surmounting the old one on a separate name-plate.

Literature is well represented on the London and North-Western. "Shakespeare," "Milton," "Wordsworth," "Tennyson," "Scott," "Thomas Carlyle," "Charles Dickens," are all on the register of past and present names; and in 1913-14 a batch of thirty appeared, ranging from the author of 'The Decline and Fall' to the author of 'Alice in Wonderland.' It is, perhaps, reasonable that "Charles Wolfe," "Thomas Campbell," "Felicia Hemans," and the like, should find snug places in this series, to the exclusion of such distinctive classics as De Quincey, Hazlitt, Borrow,

Browning, Meredith, and others that might be mentioned. But it is not clear why "Thomas B. Macaulay" should be preferred to "Lord Macaulay"; and "Robert L. Stevenson" might have been generously expanded into "Robert Louis Stevenson." As for "G. P. Neele," author of a volume of London and North-Western "Railway Reminiscences," his admission to such good society is evidently by way of a graceful compliment on the part of the Company.

The Waverley Novels also have contributed their quota to the London and North-Western and Great Western lists, particularly the latter; and it is interesting to note that on both railways 'Redgauntlet' appeared as two words, "Red Gauntlet." I wrote to Crewe and Swindon on the subject, and am curious to know whether my recommendation has had effect.

To appreciate an engine-name, one need not always have regard to its original signification. Long years ago, a town in Wiltshire gave its name to a dukedom; with the result that nowadays the name "Marlborough" probably suggests dukes rather more readily than it suggests Wiltshire. Wiltshire must hide her diminished head: the name "Marlborough" has, so to speak, enlarged its area of significance. In turn, this dukedom gives its name to Great Western engine No. 4111; and forthwith the name "Marlborough," by its very bestowal, becomes a personal possession of the locomotive, and an expression of its identity. To the engine-lover, the magic name of "Marlborough" will conjure up visions, not of dukes merely, but also of Great Western No. 4111. The dukes must hide their diminished heads: once again the name "Marlborough" has enlarged its area of significance.

There is, however, a variety of nomenclature—much in vogue on the Great Western—which tends to gainsay this comfortable theorizing. Such names as "County of Monmouth," "City of Bristol," are hardly names at all in any true sense. By no legitimate stretch of imagination can a locomotive be called a county or a city: it can be called *after* a county or a city, which is a different matter altogether. "Herefordshire" or "Hereford" may be a fit and proper name for an engine; but "County of Hereford," "City of Hereford," involve a hopeless incongruity. The eldest son of the Dukes of Beaufort takes his title (presumably) from a cathedral city in the West; yet we are not advised that he ever subscribes himself "City of Worcester."

* Omitted.

† *Sic.*

One gathers, however, from Mr. A. J. L. White's very interesting article in the booklet 'Great Western Railway Engines, 1914,' that the Company knew precisely what it was about in the matter of these "Counties" and "Cities"; that, in fact, the naming of locomotives is really quite a utilitarian affair—at Swindon. The "City" class of engine was introduced in 1903,

"and from this time may be said to have commenced a system of naming successive batches and types of engines with the view, first, of securing ready identification, and, later on, of helping in a scheme of standardization which it was desired to accomplish. The names appropriated to the 'Cities' were chosen after cathedral and other cities through which the Company's line runs; moreover the common word 'City' was employed advisedly to indicate a type."

Further on the writer remarks:—

"Although, perhaps, the naming, in addition to the numbering, of engines is not really necessary, there is a good deal to be said in favour of it. Certainly it has one outstanding feature to commend it, viz., that it serves as an aid to memory. Numbers are more or less difficult to carry in mind, and it is an interesting fact that, so far as Great Western engines are concerned, the names of individuals and of types constitute a facility of reference which means much where time is concerned—and time is money. For instance, in the locomotive shops one hears frequently requests for such and such a part for a 'Knight,' a 'Star,' or a 'County,' and the men are able to identify immediately what is wanted."

So that at Swindon an engine-name is a mere label, a mere identification mark, a convenient means to a commercial end.

Meanwhile, I shall continue of the opinion that a fine engine-name is a worthy end in itself. And I shall go still further, and shall maintain that for a due appreciation of the delicious resonance of "Aldingbourne" no "programme" whatever is needed, no hamlet in West Sussex, nor even a six-coupled radial tank-engine, resplendent in livery of olive-green. It is its own complete justification. and while it may serve many a useful purpose, it is likewise a thing of beauty—which is more to my own purpose.

J. H. HOBBS.

'ZORIADA' (A.D. 1786) AND THE WORDBOOKS.

(See *ante*, p. 5.)

Eccentricity, iii. 8....; but, when you suffer fancy to take the reign (*sic* for "rein"), all is error, violence, and eccentricity; (Not in D. before 1794.)

End (To an), iii. 73.... would I have lived months and months to an end...., without calling upon you? (Not D. 16 after 1717.)

Endangered, i. 189...., as the endangered safety of her dear Doctor Withers; (D. not 1846-1692.)

Enlivener, iii. 54. You shall, said Zoriada, be the enlivener of my days; (In D. not 1821-1774.)

Entablature, iii. 137...., and the inscription, intended for the entablature. (D. not 1834-1718.)

Equality of mind, ii. 130...., and Zoriada, with her usual equality of mind, betrayed neither pleasure or pain at the news: it was this equality of mind...., that stung him to the soul; (In D. from 1647 and 1711 only.)

Exceptionable, i. 169.... he was a dissipated, a daring, and a most exceptionable being. (D. only 1754 and 1813, of persons.)

Fall down, iii. 94. I will inform myself if a cutter, or any other small vessel can be hired to fall down after the Indiaman. (In the D. not quoted with reference to the British Channel.)

Familiarised, iii. 46...., the little girl was so far familiarised that she began to chat with him; (Cf. 'Fanny Seymour,' p. 61. D. not 1774-1711.)

Fish for, i. 153...., to fish at all points for intelligence. (In D. not 1806-1752.)

Fish out of, i. 23...., for this is the sum and substance of every thing I could fish out of her. (Not in D. 1866-1770.)

Flinty-hearted, i. 85...., whilst her flinty hearted keeper was revelling in all the *délices* of existence. (D. not 1845-1626.)

Fluster, i. 24...., might happen to have an inkling to understand what the fluster at Heath Farm could mean. (In D. omitted 1848-1728.)

Flutter, ii. 20...., are worthy to put your lordship into such a flutter and taking. (Not D. 1818-1780. A "Lord Flutter" occurs on pages 100 and 101 of 'The History of Fanny Seymour.' London: 1769. She was an orphan.)

Fortepiano, iii. 27. Lord Drew set (*sic* as elsewhere) down to a forte piano. (The D. has no earlier dates than 1769 and 1771.)

Garter-blue, i. 3...., and on the rail of a chair, ... by a garter blue ribband, hung a lute. (D. not before 1789.)

Get at, iii. 32...., when he could get at them. (D. before 1833, only from 1771.)

Get on, iii. 3....; for he did so *veigle*, and so get on the blind side of me. (Not D. in this combination.)

Gimera:k. i. 109....; for except a power of learned gimera:ks, as your *globuses*, and the like, she has not a bad mark about her. i. 111. How the devil, said he, did all these learned gimera:ks, as you very properly call them, come here? (Not D. 1843-1748, with this epithet.)

Go on with, iii. 125.... to see how it goes on with those we love, is far more comfortable. (D. from 1634, 1662, 1725, 1737, 1884; but in the sense of "continue." Here it means "to fare, succeed.")

Gospel-truth, iii. 23...., as so many gospel truths,

Heart-breaking, ii. 118...., O heart-breaking illusion, said she. (D. not 1885-1711.)

Heart-cheering, i. 56...., I will fly, with honest Martha, to this heart-cheering spot. (D. only 1644.)

Heart-reviving, iii. 135....; which was received only two days before their personal confirmation of this heart reviving report. (Not D.)

Heart-searching, ii. 112. Oppressed by reflections of a most heart-searching kind, iii. 86. What does this heart searching present lead to? (D. not 1863-1708.)

Hedge-stake, ii. 3...., here are our friends sure enough, with pitch-forks, hedge-stakes, and all the weapons of defence, (Not D. 1843-1602.)

Heroics, i. 166...., she is ignorant of life, and far gone in the heroics of sentiment. ii. 98. *A string of Sentiments and Heroics*. iii. 83...., Captain Mims, with false heroics, came to spend his afternoon at Doctor Withers's, (Not D. 1847-1754.)

High-flyer, i. 181....; but if once you will condescend to take leave of these high flyers, (Not D. 1858-1694.)

High-learned, ii. 114. Martha, to please her beloved lady subscribed with her lips to all her high learned tenets; (Not D.)

Hope (Live upon), ii. 26...., I must nevertheless persevere, and...., live upon hope, ii. 113...., and live upon hope of seeing her again... (The D. hops over this phrase.)

Horseback, i. 163.... you seem to be seeking to verify the old proverb, set a beggar a horseback — (D. quotes this from 1667 and 1809. It occurs in *The Daily Mirror* of March 30, 1916.)

Horse-pond, i. 194. Half a dozen strong fellows and a horse-pond being the ugly idea that presented itself to his imagination, (Cf. T. i. 113; iii. 33; iv. 72. D. not 1843-1746.)

Improbable, ii. 98.... this solemn treaty, which, though it sprung from the dictates of an untangled mind, was to him a kind of earnest of an improvable approbation. (Not D. in this sense of "un-provable, incapable of proof.")

Indiaman, i. 153...., and on board the Indiaman that brought her over (It occurs in other parts of the novel, e.g., iii. 94, 129, 133. D. not 1844-1772.)

Indulged, i. 11.... if indulged sorrow...., destroys your existence. (D. not 1831-1736.)

Inexplicability, ii. 60...., where all is mystery and *inexplicability*. (D. not before 1804.)

Instructively, i. 7. Doctor Withers instructively made his best bow; (Not D. 1875-1719. It may be a misprint for "instinctively.")

Join hands with, i. 63...., or to join hands with a banditti of which he was a member. iii. 10. Is it possible, said Zoriada, that any of my sex can join hands with him that sheds blood? iii. 69....; and I will never more join hands with it. (D. from 1886 and 1603 only.)

Kitchen (Tea-), ii. 67...., that, *volens volens*, would have a thing shaped exactly the same as our tea kitchen, placed on the table before her,

Lights, iii. 110...., not merely to confirm our faith,...., but as lights for their future conduct. (Not D. 1793-1748.)

Likelier, iii. 11...., and has much likelier taken this step from the example of the fashionable world, (Not D.)

Line, iii. 68.... a belief that your private line is not so eligible as a man of title; (Apparently for lineage. D. not 1849-1725.)

Livelinesses, i. 122....; there are many little livelinesses, called gallantries, that gentlemen think it their duty to pay the ladies, ii. 38....; your livelinesses, sir, were to yourself, (D. not this plural.)

Lover-like, iii. 61. No lover-like intimacy was ever more in the great sublime style, (D. not 1808-1748.)

Madam, i. 159...., and asked him if her lady-madam Zoriada, was gone hence. i. 173. Condescend to answer me one question madam, are you not engaged to Captain Mims? i. 193...., to take care of Madam Zoriada, ii. 7....; and that the doctor was set forth on horse-back to look for madam Zoriada, (Not D. in this sense of "unmarried lady." Cf. "Mrs." for "Miss" in T.)

Made, iii. 38. If she but lives, cried she, I am a made woman again,

Manœuvrings, iii. 18...., Martha having published all his manœuvrings, (D. not before 1787.)

Marking-stone, i. 122. Aye, sir, said Martha, looking very archly, you know better than that comes to, it is not for such a poor body as I to throw a marking stone; (D. 1545 and 1676. It is said to be used still at Carlisle. See 'N. & Q.' 12 S. i. 308.)

Medicated, iii. 90. The Doctor gave instant orders for a medicated bath, (D. not in this combination.)

Miltonize, i. 156. Lord Drew adopted her taste and sentiments;....; and *miltonized* and sublimed every object around them: (D. not before 1893.)

Minutes (Long), i. 136. The nobleman told the hours which he affirmed moved that day by the long minutes,

Misjudging, iii. 157....; weak, misjudging man, not to be well aware that... (D. not 1788-1598.)

Music-room, iii. 27...., I have a music room, and one or two well tuned instruments; (Cf. T. i. 85, where, however, the building is not so called. Not D. 1842-1692.)

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

(To be continued.)

"VAILING THE HAT."—Edward Lewkenor of Denham in West Suffolk died of smallpox in December, 1634, "nondum 21." Though so young, he left a daughter of three months, who in course of time married Horatio Townshend of Raynham. I suppose that she carried her father's portrait with her to Raynham, for in March, 1904, it came up to Christie's to be sold, with about two hundred other Raynham portraits. It fetched 35*l.*, and now hangs at Blo' Norton Hall, the property of Prince Frederick Duleep Singh. Edward Lewkenor's funeral sermon was preached by Timothy Oldmayne, minister of Denham, and was afterwards published. In speaking of the young man's "humble and courteous carriage and demeanour towards all," he gives as evidence of it "the hat gently veiled and the hand of respect and love reached forth." A few years ago, when printing some extracts from this sermon, I suggested that "veiled" was a printer's error for "raised." But from your recent notice (12 S. ii. 499) of a new section of the 'N.E.D.' I learn the needlessness of this suggestion, for the word "veiled" had as a second meaning that of "lowered."

As I get the 'N.E.D.' by the volume and not by the section, I do not know what examples of "vail" in this sense are given. But it is curious that practically the same sense can be got from the word in this case, whether you wrongly take it to represent "raise" or rightly take it to mean "lower." That, of course, is due to the fact that when you take off your hat to bow, you may raise it or lower it, according to the fashion of the day. If we had no other way of knowing how they bowed in the seventeenth century, yet we should know it by this use of the word "vailing." I think about forty years ago a fashion of bowing came in which might certainly be called "vailing the hat," but which could hardly be called "gently vailing" it, for it was banged down to the knee with all the force possible, as if one was trying to fell an ox. I believe that this fashion has had its little day and is now gone out.

S. H. A. H.

"TO TOUCH FOR. . . ."—The phrase "to touch (a person) for" (money, &c.), in the sense of "to get something out of a person," with implication of some craftiness, I had supposed to be quite a recent birth of slang; but the 'N.E.D.' carries it back to 1760. I have recently noted a coincidence which invests the phrase with an antiquity not only respectable, but venerable. In colloquial Latin *tangere* (*aliquem aliqua re*) is used in the same way. See Plautus, 'Epidicus,' 705, *istam ob rem te tetigi triginta minis* (I touched you for, did you out of, 30 minae). Cf. also the anonymous line quoted in Cic. 'de Or.', ii. 64, § 257; *tangere hominem vult bolo* (for a good haul), Plaut., 'Poenulus,' 101; *are militari tetigero lenunculum*, 1286; *bene ego illum tetigi*, 'Pseudolus,' 1238.

Analogous is a phrase in 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' cap. xx., which seems to have been missed by the 'N.E.D.' The needy scholar, describing his methods of raising the wind, says:—

"The moment a nobleman returns from his travels . . . I strike for a subscription . . . If they let me have a dedication fee, I smite them once more for engraving their coat-of-arms at the top."

H. K. ST. J. S.

THOMAS DE QUINCEY'S STAY IN EIFIONYDD, SOUTH CARNARVONSHIRE.—Detailing retrospective impressions of a visit to North Wales after a lapse of eighteen years, interesting particulars are given in the fascinating 'Autobiography' appertaining to rural Llanystumdwy. In recalling past memories De Quincey erroneously concluded

that the parish alluded to—Eifionydd—was in Merionethshire. It is in South Carnarvonshire. He stated his having spent four months in Wales—July to November, 1802. Light has incidentally been thrown on certain incidents by investigations directed towards substantiating recorded annals and supplying omissions in detail and personalia. The Rev. Henry Hughes, Brynkir, South Carnarvonshire, an authority on religious antecedents and facets of history bearing on this part of the principality, has been at especial pains to verify information as to the exact sojournable spot in a lengthy, luminous sketch on 'De Quincey, Wales, and Methodism,' appearing in *Y Drysorfa* (The Treasury), July, 1900.

After translating some memorabilia *in extenso* from undoubted attestations circumstantially ascertained, he unhesitatingly affirmed the place to be Glanllynau—a farmhouse not only tallying with De Quincey's description, but in near proximity to the Cambrian line of railway, a short distance from Afonwen Station, on the journey to Criccieth, and within the parish of Llanystumdwy. Following up the thread of discovery, the narrator declared the name of the farmer and host. Evan Owen was then 59, and his wife five years younger, both zealous Calvinistic Methodists. They had a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

CONTESTED LONDON LORD MAYORAL ELECTIONS.—As, despite much prefatory muttering in the City, there was no contest for the 1916-17 Lord Mayoralty, there can be recalled, without fear of its being drawn into a precedent, what is probably the earliest journalistic account of such an occurrence. In *Dawks's News-Letter* of Oct. 1, 1698, it was recorded that

"On Thursday (according to Custom) commenced the Election for a Lord Mayor of the City of London: The Candidates were Sir Francis Child, Sir Richard Levit, and Sir Peter Daniel, but upon view, the Majority, by Hands in the Hall, was declared for Sir Francis and Sir Richard; however a Poll was demanded by Sir Peter, which was readily granted, which began at five a-clock the same Afternoon, which still continues, so that we cannot judge how it will go, the Common-Hall being to return Two out of the Three to the Court of Aldermen, out of which they are to make choice of One of them to be Lord Mayor of this City for the Year ensuing."

In his next issue *Dawks* was able to give the result, stating that the poll which had opened on the Thursday

"continued until Seven a-Clock on Saturday night, at which time the Books were shut up by joint consent, and the number of the Poll cast

up, which was as followeth, Sir Francis Child 1860, Sir Richard Levit 1680, Sir Peter Daniel 1816; but it being too late then, they Adjourned till this day (October 4,) where being met upon the Hustings, they declared Sir Francis Child to be duly Elected."

The incoming Chief Magistrate was evidently determined even to enhance the popularity thus proved, for, when he returned to the City on Lord Mayor's Day, after being sworn at Westminster,

"in Cheapside he had proper Speeches made to him by Persons upon 4 several Pageants, which have been laid aside for several Years,"

these apparently including

"a curious new Pageant, on which was the Representation of a Goldsmith's Shop, with Men at work, and a person representing St. Dunstan, who is the Patron of the Goldsmiths, who made a Speech therefrom."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

Queries.

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

ENGLISH COLLOQUIAL SIMILES.—For some time past I have been collecting material for a book on 'Intensifying Similes in English,' *i.e.*, proverbial phrases such as these: "As black as night," "As open as day," "As clear as the sun," "As pale as the moon," "As merry as a grig," "As mad as hops," &c. It is, of course, absurd that a work of this kind should be undertaken in a non-English country, far away from English libraries and English-speaking surroundings, but present conditions make it unavoidable. I have now brought together some 10,000 quotations, comprising some 3,000 such similes and matter bearing upon them; but much is still left in a rather unsatisfactory state owing to the following causes:—

(i.) In existing collections, such as Hazlitt's 'Proverbs,' Lean's 'Collectanea,' &c., similes are given without any context, which in many cases makes it impossible to ascertain their sphere and application. There is, *e.g.*, in Lean the phrase "as hot as pepper." Who or what can be thus hot? A kitchen, a woman's temper, or a highly spiced dish or drink?

(ii.) In many cases the meaning is tolerably clear, but my information con-

cerning the period during which a simile has been used is unsatisfactory. In Ray's 'Proverbs' there is the simile "as sick as a cushion," which is also used by Swift in his 'Polite Conversation,' but no later instance has as yet been found. Was the phrase already obsolescent in the beginning of the eighteenth century? On the other hand, "as hard as nails" is now a very common simile, but it does not seem to be recorded before the middle of last century. Is no earlier instance known? (Similes with "doornail" are known many hundred years earlier.)

(iii.) It is often extremely difficult to understand what has given rise to a particular simile. Why is an extremely angry person said to be "as mad as hops" or "as mad as a wheelbarrow"? And why has the "cushion" been taken as a type of sickness? "As nice as a nanny-hen" is a phrase given by the 'Slang Dictionary.' What is a "nanny-hen"? The word does not seem to be known to any other dictionary.

(iv.) In some cases I have reason to suspect that the form given by collectors is a spurious one. "As plain as a juggem ear" in Hazlitt is a case in point. The word "juggem" puzzled me very long, until I discovered that the phrase must be quoted from Bohn's 'Handbook of Proverbs,' p. 320 (ed. 1855), where we read: "As *plum* as a juggem ear, *i.e.*, a quagmire, 58." When transcribing this for his book Hazlitt must have had his eye on the preceding line: "As *plain* as the nose on a man's face." Hence the misquotation. But the matter does not end there. At p. 57 of Bohn's 'Handbook' (58 must be a misprint) there is: "As *plum* as a *jugglem* ear." This is also found in Ray, 1768, and probably also *ibid.*, 1678, and no doubt is a misprint for "juggle-mear" or "juggle mear," which is the form given by Lean, who nevertheless also copies Bohn. In the same way "nanny-hen" may be the result of misquotations or misprints.

As the works of reference at my disposal in most cases give little or no information, I must appeal to the readers of 'N. & Q.' for their kind help. I shall be very much obliged for information concerning the correct form, the meaning and application, the origin, and the frequency in modern English, of intensifying similes. References to the 'New English Dictionary,' the 'Dialect Dictionary,' Farmer and Henley's 'Slang Dictionary,' and the back volumes of 'N. & Q.' are not solicited.

To begin with, I should be grateful for notes concerning the following forty similes:—

1. As innocent as Moses in the bulrushes.—Used by Vachell. Known elsewhere?

2. As good as gold.—Instances earlier than 1845.

3. As good as pie.—Some American instances known. Does it occur in British English also? Does it always refer to good behaviour?

4. As holy as a horse.—Instances known from 1530. Is it found later?

5. As innocent as a devil of two years old (Swift, 'Polite Conversation').—What is the exact force of the phrase? Is it known elsewhere?

6. As bad as Jeffries (Wise, 'New Forest,' 1863).—Is this a proverbial phrase current in Hampshire? Does it refer to Judge Jeffreys of the Bloody Assizes?

7. As honest as the skin between one's brows.—Instances later than 1643? It is used in the 'Ingoldsby Legends.'

8. As true as the needle to the pole.—Modern instances?

9. As true as a gun (Ben Jonson).—Later instances? An American writer has "As true as a gun barrel."

10. As true as touch (Spenser).—Any later instances?

11. As true as flint.—Known before 1847?

12. As true as a dog.—Used by Baring-Gould. General currency? How old?

13. As honest as the day.—How old?

14. As common as the town sewer.—Opprobriously of a woman. Is this at all used?

15. As common as Coleman Hedge (7 S. ix. 387, 454).—Any instances later than 1650. Is the form "As common as Coleman Street" actually known?

16. As common as the hedge.—Meaning? Instances earlier than 1690 and later than 1725?

17. As lecherous as a monkey (Shakespeare); As hot as monkeys (Shakespeare); More wanton than an ape (1601).—Similar references to monkeys before or after the Elizabethan period?

18. As lecherous as is a sparwe (Chaucer).—Known elsewhere?

19. As false as the first snake (Phillpotts).—Known elsewhere?

20. A falsehood black as Styx (Thackeray).—Modern usage?

It must be added that facts and statements as to individual usage are preferred to the most ingenious conjectures.

T. HILDING SVARTENGREN.

Västerås, Sweden.

(To be continued.)

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES WEARING ROBES ON THE BENCH.—Has it ever been the practice for stipendiary magistrates in London or the country to sit in wig and gown, and if so, when did the practice end? Do any magistrates now sit in robes? And is there any objection to the adoption of the practice by a magistrate or his deputy?

E. S. B.

JOHN HENRY NEWMAN: "BAUGHTON," SICILY.—I have in my possession a letter dated "Worcester, 18th December, 1833," written by my uncle, Ewen Henry Cameron, to his sister. He was at the time articulated to his uncle, Archibald Cameron, a Worcester solicitor, and was the second son of the Rev. Charles Richard Cameron, Incumbent of St. George's, Donnington Wood, Salop. Can any one explain the following words?—

"Will you have the goodness to tell my father that we have lately heard from Mr. Newman that he is in Sicily for the sale of Baughton, and that he should be glad to know what debts he [my father] has paid, and what he is aware of being due, independently of legacies, &c. The latter particulars he had better send here, and we will forward them after adding what we know on the subject."

It seems clear from the allusion to Sicily that Mr. Newman must have been John Henry Newman; I can, however, find no other evidence that his visits to Sicily were for business purposes, or, indeed, that he owned any property there. "Baughton" is an English name, and the assumption is that if he owned any property there or was the executor of any one who owned such property, the name must have been given to it by its English owner.

GEORGE H. CAMERON,

Archdeacon of Johannesburg.

Box 1131, Johannesburg.

ROGER HANDASYDE, M.P. for Huntingdon, March, 1721/2, to April, 1741, and for Scarborough, June, 1747, to April, 1754. Where can I obtain information about him? When did he die?

G. F. R. B.

ISAAC PENINGTON, LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.—Was he ever knighted? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' xlv. 296, states that "soon after 6 June, 1649, he was knighted by the Speaker of the Commons on the recommendation of the House." In Shaw's 'Knights of England,' vol. ii. p. 221, however, it is distinctly stated that "the Bill did not pass the House, and the ceremony was not performed." Which authority is correct?

G. F. R. B.

LIEUT.-COL. LEWIS (BAYLY) WALLIS. (See 12 S. ii. 474.)—Sir Nicholas Bayly, who, as mentioned, married Caroline Paget (by whom he was ancestor of the present Marquis of Anglesey), was married twice. His first wife died in 1766. His second wife was Anne Hunter, who outlived her husband (he died in 1782), dying May 18, 1818, when at Millfield, Surrey, aged 79. By the second marriage Sir N. Bayly had a son who in

1796 was gazetted lieutenant-colonel of the 95th Regiment of Foot. In 1800 Albany Wallis, the solicitor and friend of D. Garrick (*vide* 'Garrick's Friends,' 12 S. ii. 307), died, and left practically the whole of his large estate to Lady Bayly, with reversion to her son Lieut.-Col. Lewis Bayly on condition that the latter took the surname of Wallis. I am anxious to have some details of this Lieut.-Col. Lewis (Bayly) Wallis, particularly the date of his death.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

I know not flesh is holier than flesh,
Nor blood than blood more choicely qualified,
That scorn should live between them.

I am anxious for literary purposes to know the author of the above lines, and should be grateful for information.

REGINALD BARRATT.

God girt her about with the surges.

The first line of a song sung at Edinburgh on the occasion of Mr. Massie's visit. C. S.

WILLIAM OF ORANGE INSCRIPTION.—A medical gentleman in Norwich possesses a curious carving representing William of Orange in a floreated framework, embellished with oranges, and with the following inscription:—

WELEKOM O HOGE VORST VINT REIS MET
VREDE TRIT VOORT VADERLAN ALS U
VOORSATE DED.

This Flemish inscription seems to have a letter or two missing, but has been translated:—

"Welcome, O High Prince, find rest with peace. Step forth for the Fatherland, as thou didst aforesaid."

Both the carving and the words are interesting. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' suggest any origin for this memento, or any better rendering of the inscription?

JAMES HOOPER.

92 Queen's Road, Norwich.

EWALD: SIR JOHN CUTLER.—Quoting from Lord Beaconsfield's early speeches, Alexander Ewald, the author of 'The Earl of Beaconsfield and his Times,' published in 1884, cites these enigmatic words: "You remember, gentlemen, the story of Sir John Cutler's hose." I should like to know the point of the sarcasm. What is the literary appraisal of Ewald's work? I have already formed high opinions of it, though only on the threshold.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney, N.E.

STOCKER FAMILY.—I should be glad if any correspondent could throw light on the connexion, if such existed, between the Stockers of Colyton and Sidmouth and those of London, who came originally from Eaton Socon, Beds. The earliest record I have of Stockers at Colyton is of 1646, and I am still of opinion that they came from Sidmouth (only a few miles away), where there were Stockers just a century earlier: I believe these came to Sidmouth from Sherborne and Poole, or possibly from Basingstoke, and if so can probably claim to be offshoots of the Beds family, for the Sherborne, Poole, and Basingstoke Stockers use the arms, either singly or quartered, of Sir Wm. Stocker, 1485, who certainly belonged to the Beds family.

John Stocker was seized and imprisoned at Bremen when on an embassy to Prussia, whereupon the Government of that day, as stated in Patent Rolls 1453/24/5, immediately acted as follows:—

"Commission to Thomas de Scales, Kt., Wm. Yelverton, and the Prior of Bishops Lynn, reciting that Mastr Thomas Kent, clerk to the Council, and John Stocker, citizen and merchant of London, sailing of late on an embassy of the King to Prussia, were taken by men of Lubeck and brought to Lubyk and there imprisoned, and some of that town, to wit Henry —, George Lang, and others, came to Bishops Lynn with certain of their goods and are still there, and the King by letters patent, by advice and consent of the Council, appointed the Mayor and Aldermen of Bishops Linn to enquire touching all men of Lubyke in the said town, and to arrest and keep them safely till further orders," &c.

This embassy is mentioned in Palgrave's 'Antient Kalendars' and Rymer's 'Fœdera.'

CHARLES J. STOCKER STOCKER.

"IN COMMENDAM."—Would any reader kindly give the origin of this phrase? It looks like the first words in some old legal formula.

T. LLECHID JONES.

Llysfaen Rectory, Colwyn Bay.

[First instance of phrase in 'N.E.D.' dates from 1658. Use without "in" quoted from 1563-87; the quotation—from Foxe—would lead one to think earlier examples might well be found. "Commenda" is Med. Latin for "depositum," something held in charge. Used of a benefice held by a clerk—or also a layman—till the proper incumbent was forthcoming; and of a benefice of which the revenues went for life to some lay person.]

FOLK-TALE: THE KING AND THE FALCON.—In a well-known folk-tale a king is accompanied by his faithful falcon, which dashes the cup from his hand as he is drinking from a spring. The king in his anger kills the falcon, and discovers afterwards that the water is poisoned. I shall feel obliged for a reference to this tale. EMERITUS.

CARDINAL GALLI: PORTRAIT BY VELASQUEZ.—In an account of the King of Rumania's collection of pictures given in *The Times* of Dec. 8, 1916, at p. 7, it is stated that "There are two, if not three, works by Velasquez, one a splendid portrait of Cardinal Galli." This was presumably Marco, Cardinal Galli, who died July 24, 1683.

When was this portrait painted and where? Has any reproduction of it been published? If so, where and by whom?

What was the precise relationship between this Cardinal Galli, and the more famous Tolomeo, Cardinal Galli, Secretary of State to Gregory XIII.? As to this latter see 11 S. xi. 279. I am anxious to know whether any portrait of Tolomeo, Cardinal Galli, is in existence.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

'REMINISCENCES OF A SCOTTISH GENTLEMAN.'—In 1861 there was published by Arthur Hall, Virtue & Co. the very interesting 'Reminiscences of a Scottish Gentleman,' by "Philo Scotus." The author was Philip Barrington Ainslie, who was born in Edinburgh in 1785.

The 'Reminiscences' are brought down to 1825, when the author, then engaged in business in Liverpool, concludes:—

"If that which I have related meets with approval, I will proceed forward, and resume the relation of interesting public events, and much connected with my personal comfort and experience during my subsequent residence of twenty-four years in Scotland."

I am anxious to know if the promised second instalment of these 'Reminiscences' has ever seen the light.

F. G. B.

WHITE HART SILVER, DORSET.—Can any of your readers kindly tell me whether the White Hart Silver (a fine imposed by Henry III. on Dorset) is still paid into the Exchequer as it was in his day? Any information regarding this query will be welcome.

(Miss) M. CRAIG.

22 Taylor Road, Wallington, Surrey.

WASP - STINGS.—When in the United States in 1910 I was seriously informed by a credible person that, so long as a person holds his breath, a wasp cannot sting him. My informant declared that he had put this to the test on several occasions and had never been stung, saying that he had seen the sting of the wasp slipping off his finger when the insect attempted to sting him. He admitted that he had not tried handling a wasp without holding his breath, to find out whether the wasp could then sting him.

Many kinds of stinging insects are in America popularly called wasps. Of course in this country wasps may safely be allowed to crawl on one with little chance of their stinging unless they are ill-treated. I should be glad of information on the foregoing subject.

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

WALL STREET, NEW YORK.—I am told that the name of this well-known financial district came from a wall constructed in the early days against intrusion by Indians. I should like to know if this is so, and some details of the matter.

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN.—Not the least curious of Hotten's publications was a well-printed and bound volume of 120 pp.:—

"Ah, Happy England. A forecast of a general lament, a Poem in 5 acts, by Empton Edward Middleton, Poeta Deo, Author of [&c.]. London (For the Author) John Camden Hotten, Picadilly, 1871."

I do not think it was ever included in Hotten's printed list of publications, but the following samples of its author's riming powers may show that it was something of a literary curiosity:—

Poets and princes own a common P.

But cross and crook must form the Poet's T.

She faints; attendants or some ancient toad—eh?
Remove her quickly, leaving you the goad eh?

Is any other instance known of Hotten publishing "for the Author"?

W. B. H.

'THE MESSIAH': FIRST PERFORMANCE, DUBLIN.—Can any reader give the composition of the orchestra which played 'The Messiah' at the first performance in Dublin in 1742? I have been told that only two or three brass instruments were used, while the wood instruments, especially the oboe and bassoon, were employed in large numbers.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE,

CITY GATES.—1. When and by whom was the gate of Calais, which appears in Hogarth's well-known picture, built and removed?

2. Why were churches at city gates (as at Bishopsgate, Aldgate, and Aldersgate, London) dedicated to St. Botolph?

H. C. FANSHAWE.

72 Philbeach Gardens, S.W.

SILHOUETTES.—I have several by Miers of opposite Exeter Change, Strand. What was the process of production? And are they now obtainable?

H. T. BARKER.

Ludlow.

HEART IN HAND.—Has this symbol ever been traced to an origin? It was the sign of the Fleet marriage (*Num. Chron.*, 3rd Series, xi. 97, No. 5), and occurs on an engraved "Love Token" in my possession, c. 1800; also on one of Spence's tokens (*Atkins*, p. 123, Nos. 516, &c.), a few years earlier. It does not appear on seventeenth-century tokens, nor do I find it as an inn sign.

F. P. B.

RYSLEY.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' supply a description of the arms of the Rysley family, some members of which were resident in Cambridgeshire in 1411?

R. HEFFER.

Saffron Walden.

Replies.

THE DOMINICAN ORDER.

(12 S. ii. 510.)

So great and glorious is the Order of St. Dominic; so honourable its long roll of saintly and heroic names, around many of whom has grown up a several library; so varied and romantic its history; so noble its missionary enterprises in mediæval Europe, in the New World, in Japan; that in a brief space I can only hope to indicate just a few modern English books which deal with the Black Friars, their literature and traditions.

A very useful little brochure is 'The Dominicans: Letters to a Young Man on the Dominican Order,' translated from the French of Père Duchaussoy, O.P., by the Very Rev. Bede Jarrett, the present Provincial, edited by the late Very Rev. Fr. John Procter. This further has a bibliography, 'Some Works in English by Dominican Writers.' 'The Spirit of the Dominican Order,' by Mother Frances Raphael, O.S.D., will be found extraordinarily interesting, as giving many details of the daily life, the observances, the active and contemplative work of the Order. Both the above are published by Messrs. R. & T. Washbourne. The same authoress has written a 'Life of our Holy Father St. Dominic' (Longmans, Green & Co.), and as "the spirit of an Order to be studied *au fond* must be traced first to its Founder from whom it has its being," this study, too, is of no small value and importance. Perhaps the best modern biography of St. Catherine of Siena, "the Holy and Seraphic Mother," is that by Prof. Edmund Gardner. Her 'Divine Dialogue'

has been translated by Algar Thorold; and 'St. Catherine of Siena as seen in her Letters,' edited by Vida Scudder (London, 1905), may be consulted. A recent publication is 'St. Catherine of Siena: her Life and Times,' by C. M. Antony (Burns & Oates), a work highly to be recommended. 'The Flower of the New World' (1899) is an account of St. Rose of Lima by F. M. Capes. There is a life of the same saint in the series "The Saints and Servants of God," edited by Father Faber of the Oratory (London, 1847). This is a paraphrase of 'Rosa Peruana: Vita Mirabilis et Mors Pretiosa S. Rosæ a Sancta Maria,' by Leonard Hansen (1725). Beautiful and sympathetic sketches of St. Dominic, St. Catherine, and St. Rose may be found in Edward Hutton's 'Studies in the Lives of the Saints' (Constable, 1902).

The learning of the Order found its culmination and glory in the genius of St. Thomas Aquinas, whose life has been written by many authors. For those who cannot have access to the original a translation but recently begun of the 'Summa Theologica' is being made by the Fathers of the English province. Amongst the greatest names of the Order stands that of the "Universal Doctor," the most erudite of the Schoolmen, "Master of the Masters," "magnus in magia, maior in philosophia, maximus in theologia," Albert of Cologne. His life has been translated by the Rev. F. H. Dixon (Washbourne). 'St. Catherine de Ricci: her Life, her Letters, her Community,' by F. M. Capes (Burns & Oates), is made doubly valuable owing to its preface, a 'Treatise on the Mystical Life,' by the late Father Bertrand Wilberforce, O.P. The mystical writings of the Blessed Henry Suso have been completely translated into French by Père Thiriot, in two volumes (Paris, 1899). English versions of the autobiography and 'The Little Book of Eternal Wisdom' are easily to be procured. 'Short Lives of the Dominican Saints' (Kegan Paul) is, I believe, unfortunately out of print. I have found the "Penny Lives of Dominican Saints and Blessed," published by the Catholic Truth Society of Ireland, useful and of interest.

It is worth noting that the Dominican Office and Mass differ considerably from the Roman rite. The Dominican liturgy is extremely dignified and magnificent, and when seen at such a church as S. Maria sopra Minerva in Rome, at St. Thomas's Priory, Hawkesyard, or at Haverstock Hill, its beauty and solemnity are very apparent.

Although St. Dominic was a Spaniard, the origin of the Order was in France, and the friars' Mass retains many of the peculiarities of the Southern French ceremonial. In low mass the gifts are prepared beforehand, the priest ascending the altar, laying out the corporal, blessing the water, mixing the chalice, and then covering all with the pall and veil. He opens the Missal, and puts back the amice with which his head has been clothed:—

“ambabus manibus caput discooperiat, et capitium decenter aptando, secreto ac humiliter orans dicat: Actiones nostras,* quaesumus Domine, aspirando praeueni et adiuuando prosequere....”

He immediately descends to begin Mass. The shortened *Confiteor* is used, and he does not beat his breast at *mea culpa*. On ascending to the altar the Relic prayer is omitted. At the Offertory he recites the words which appear in the Latin rite at the Communion: “Quid retribuam... Calicem salutaris.” At the Communion the arrangement is: ‘Pax Domini,’ ‘Agnus Dei,’ ‘Haec sacrosancta commixtio.’ He kisses the chalice, and gives the Pax to the assistant, “tenenti pallam, uel imaginem pacis.” Again the breast is not struck at the ‘Agnus Dei.’ In common with the Carthusians, Carmelites, and the Sarum use, the hands are outstretched at the ‘Communicantes’ and at the ‘Anamnesis’ (“Unde et memores”). At High Mass, moreover, there are several particular ceremonies which occur in the Limoges Missal.

‘The Dominican Tertiary’s Daily Manual’ (Kegan Paul), edited by the late Fr. Procter, gives the Dominican ‘Little Office of Our Lady,’ together with many commemorations of Saints and Blessed of the Order. Compline, which is often sung at Haverstock Hill, may be found in the Rev. F. F. Purcell’s ‘Dominican Compline Book’ (Browne & Nolan). ‘The Rosary and Dominican Calendar,’ published each year by Mr. S. Walker of Hinckley, is an admirable guide for the layman. Those who wish to enter more fully into details of Dominican life and thought should directly study the ‘Book of the Constitutions,’ with its exegesis, Marchese’s ‘Diario Domenicano,’ Cardinal Cajetan’s commentary on the ‘Summa,’ and the works of the principal Dominican philosophers, theologians, canonists, and historians.

Very inadequately I have now mentioned a few of the many reliable and simpler

volumes dealing with the Order. If any further information, historical, liturgical, mystical, or biographical, is required, I shall be happy to supply all such details as lie in my power to give.

MONTAGUE SUMMERS, F.R.S.L.

C. F. Palmer’s ‘Life of Cardinal Howard’ (London, 1867) gives a special account of the English Dominican Province.

Dora Greenwell’s book on ‘Lacordaire’ (Edinburgh, Edmonstone & Douglas, 1867) contains a considerable amount of information on the foundation of the Third Teaching Order of St. Dominic. Père Lacordaire founded this order in France about 1850, where it is now regarded as a special province of the Dominican Order. He also founded a number of colleges in France, but these have ceased to be directed by Dominicans since the persecution in 1903.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

THOMAS GRAY (12 S. ii. 285, 397, 526).—MR. MCGOVERN is quite mistaken in thinking that there are no memorials of Gray at Cambridge. There is a good bust of him in the Hall at Pembroke, and certainly two portraits, one as a young man and one painted later in life, in the Common Room, besides a silhouette of him in the Master’s Lodge. The Master also has in his keeping Gray’s commonplace book in three MS. volumes, which contain the ‘Elegy’ and other poems in his handwriting. These were bequeathed to the College by his friend Stonehewer. There are also various MSS. and some of his note-books in which he recorded his meteorological and nature observations, in the College Library. May I, as an old Pembroke man, assure your correspondent that Gray is far from being forgotten at Pembroke, and that every tradition about him is carefully preserved? His rooms, too, which a few years later were occupied by the younger Pitt, are well known, and were those on the first floor in the south-west corner of the Inner or Ivy Court. In the Fitzwilliam Museum there is an interesting portrait of him as a small boy, while on the outside of the window of his rooms at Peterhouse can still be seen the iron framework to which he attached his fire-escape. It is well known that the false alarm carefully engineered by the undergraduates of Peterhouse, which caused him hurriedly to descend his escape into a bath placed at the bottom, was the cause of his removing to Pembroke.

LAWRENCE E. TANNER.

Savile Club, W.

* “Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings.”

FRANÇOIS, DUC DE GUISE (12 S. ii. 507).—De Thou gives a detailed account of the wound suffered by the Duke of Guise in 1545, when the French were making unsuccessful attempts to recover Boulogne, captured in the previous year by Henry VIII.:

“Interea crebra inter nostros et Bononiæ præsidarios quotidie certamina conserebantur: in quibus Fr. Lotaringus Aumalius, Claudii Guisiani filius, graviter vulneratus est, accepto infra oculum dextrum hastæ in maxilla ictu, fractaque hasta cum cuspis cum sesquipedali trunco in vulnere remansisset, non tamen tanta successatione ex equo præcipitari potuit; tandem in hospitium relatus trunco educi constantissime tulit, nulla, quæ doloris acutissimi sensum proderet, voce emissa, et præter chirurgorum spem ex tanto vulnere convaluit.”—‘Historiæ sui Temporis,’ Lib. I. cap. xxvii.

In Book XX. chap. ii. of the same work an account is given of the reduction of Calais in January, 1558, by the Duke, with an army of Swiss, Germans, and Frenchmen, but nothing is said of his having been wounded on this occasion.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

DR. ROBERT UVEDALE (12 S. ii. 361, 384, 404, 423, 447, 467, 527).—The escutcheon which was snatched from Oliver Cromwell’s hearse by Robert Uvedale was lent by the late Rev. Washbourne West to the exhibition at Westminster School at the commemoration of the bicentenary of Busby’s death, Nov. 18, 1895. G. F. R. B.

GENERAL BOULANGER: BIBLIOGRAPHY (12 S. ii. 261, 491).—May I alleviate the dryness of bibliographical enumeration with a little story about the book listed as: “Anonyme. Le général Boulanger. Réflexions et Pensées extraites de ses papiers et de sa correspondance intime”? The beauty of this work—very good reading indeed—consists in the fact that it contains not a word of anything ever written or said by the General. The author was, in fact, that irrepressible practical joker, Paul Masson, attaché à la Bibliothèque Nationale, ancien magistrat, who introduced himself to an astonished public as “Membre Honoraire de l’Académie d’Hippone” and “Commandeur du Nichon—Istikhar, &c., &c.” When the volume came out a long notice of it appeared in *Le Temps*, the solemn anti-Boulangist paper, the writer pretending to believe the extracts were genuine. A hot protest from Marcel Habert ensued; the Boulangist press fumed, summonses flitted about, but I have it from Masson’s publisher, my friend Albert Savine, the only reply vouchsafed was to alter the cover and to bring out the second

issue as ‘Réflexions et Pensées d’un Faus-saire.’ P. Masson’s ‘Pensées d’un Yoghi,’ ‘Projet de Loi sur le Duel,’ ‘Les Trains-Éperons,’ &c., are immense fun. A native of Strasburg, he got drowned near that city on a holiday visit. His friends declined for months to lament the sad event, feeling sure Masson could only be joking and would turn up again.

I append seven more titles:—

J. Ermerius. Een Laaste Woord. Haagsche Stemmen. No. 44. Gravenhage, 31 October, 1891, in 8o. Pièce.

Dr. Chassagne. Élections Législatives, 1893. Les Quarante Mortels du Boulangisme. Paris, 1893, in 8o.

A. Vallet de Bruignières. L’Étoile filante; Grandeur et Décadence du Général Boulanger. Paris, 1893, in 8o.

Dr. Chassagne. Les Grandes Élections de 1893 et le Panamo-Boulangisme actuel. Paris, 1893, in 8o.

Pierre Denis. Le Mémorial de Sainte-Brelade. Paris, 1894, in 12.

Georges Belz de Villas. L’Éillet Rouge. Souvenirs du Boulangisme. Paris, 1899, in 12.

Th. Cahu. Les Amants d’Ixelles (Georges et Marguerite). Paris, 1904, in 12.

HENRI VIARD.

22 Rue de Belleville, Paris.

[Our correspondent’s corrected proof of his former article (12 S. ii. 491) returned to us after it had appeared. The following corrigenda are required:—

J. Ermerius, &c.—Delete entry.

Saint-Ernan.—Read *Saint-Ernan*.

A. L. A.—Pourquoi nous aurions. Read *aimons.—Ibid.* Août. Read *Avril*.

Robert d’Arcy.—Read *Ascyse*.

Constantin von Boste.—Read *Bosse*.

Charles du Hemme. Le général Boulanger et le parti républicain.—Read *le parti républicain national*.]

VERDIGRIS (12 S. ii. 470).—Verdigris is found in practice to be decidedly contagious and readily communicated from one coin to another, some blends of bronze being especially susceptible to this dread scourge; but to produce “the patina much valued” by numismatists” by this process would be impossible during the lifetime of any collector. Verdigris is loathed, not loved, by numismatists, a canker which, small-pox-like, eats away the features of our cherished F. D. C.s.

Certain woods and varnishes must be avoided in the manufacture of coin cabinets, as they give off volatile essences favourable to the chemical formation of verdigris.

Unwittingly, I have marred many a perfect coin and token through being addicted to the vice of smoking, as where an atom of cigarette ash fell and remained there a speck of verdigris formed. To cover a copper or

bronze coin with verdigris is all too easy' but this is not patina.

The recipe for patina is similar to, but far more lengthy than, that of the Oxford gardener for making a lawn: "You rolls 'em and you cuts 'em, and you cuts 'em and you rolls 'em for a hunderd years."

H. A. HARRIS.

The diacetate of copper (verdigris) is prepared commercially by exposing sheets of copper to the action of acetic acid, produced from the fermenting marc of grapes. The copper becomes encrusted with the crystalline salt, which is removed and pressed into cakes. Pieces of cloth moistened with acetic acid are sometimes substituted for the grape marc.

Verdigris is decomposed by water into a soluble subsesqui-acetate, and an insoluble tribasic acetate.

A. R. BAYLEY.

"DUTTYONERS" (12 S. ii. 509).—Evidently meant for "tuitioners"; I have not met with the word, but it is regularly enough formed from "tuition" in the sense of "guardianship of a child." Is MR. T. W. HALL sure that he has read the MS. correctly?

HENRY BRADLEY.

Oxford.

Perhaps for "tuitioners" (=tutors or guardians), a likely-sounding word, although I have never met with it.

A. E. S.

Does this word represent "tuitioners," formed on the analogy of "petitioner," "executioner," &c.? In the 'Oxford Dictionary' we find "tuitionary." Your correspondent omitted to say in what part of Britain the deed in question was done. To know that detail might help us to decide.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

The Union Society, Oxford.

"CARRSTIPERS": "CORRELL": "WHELP-ING" (12 S. ii. 488).—"Whelp" was alluvial mud, used instead of plaster. The work at "Pettie's kiln" was in fact "wattle-and-dab" (or "daub"). The water in part of the Humber near Hossle is known locally as "Hessle whelps." A "water-whelp" is a dumping made with flour and water. In his recently published 'Highways and Byways in Nottinghamshire,' Mr. J. B. Firth writes (p. 362):—

"At Littleborough, if you have good fortune, you may see the *Ægir*. This is the bore, or wall of water, which rushes up the Trent during the spring-tides, followed by a series of waves known as 'whelps,'

holding much mud in suspension. See also the 'E.D.D.' vol. vi. p. 449.

A. C. C.

"STAIG" (12 S. i. 68, 116).—As it is always important to hear Sir Walter Scott on a matter of exclusively Scottish interest, it may still be appropriate to cite his use and explanation of the word "staig." In 'The Pirate,' chap. xiii., he makes Triptolemus Yellowley, Factor in the islands for the Earl of Zetland, give this account of the repulsive dwarf kept in the service of Norna of the Fitful Head:—

"Well, sirs, he started at first, as one that heareth that which he expects not; but presently recovering himself, he wawls on me with his gray een, like a wild-cat, and opens his mouth, whilk resembled the mouth of an oven, for the deil a tongue he had in it, that I could spy, and took upon his ugly self altogether the air and bearing of a bull-dog, whilk I have seen loosed at a fair upon a mad staig."

In a foot-note the author defines "staig" as a "young, unbroken horse," which exactly corroborates the statement made in the review of the Strathearn volume.

The extract thus given and the authoritative definition have a twofold significance. In the first place, the speech ostensibly represents the practice of Kincardine, the Factor's native county; and, secondly, Scott's application of the term shows how he found it used in Southern Scotland.

THOMAS BAYNE.

SARUM MISSAL: MORIN, ROUEN: COPY SOUGHT (12 S. ii. 489).—This 1514 edition is described from the imperfect copy in the British Museum in W. H. J. Weale's 'Bibliographia Liturgica' (London, 1886), p. 183. But no other copy seems to have been known to that writer. An imperfect copy of an edition of 1515 by the same printer is in the Stonyhurst Library. Weale (Index, p. 283) mentions many editions of the Sarum Missal printed at Rouen by Morin, dating from 1492 to 1519.

W. A. B. C.

Grindelwald.

A LOST POEM BY KIPLING (12 S. ii. 409, 475, 495).—Under the title 'A Lost Kipling Poem' Prof. E. S. Meany inquired for this in *The Century* for January, 1909, stating that Mr. Kipling himself had forgotten about it; and in the same magazine for April, 1909 (lxxvii. 471, 958), a correspondent printed 'The Foreloper,' "from a clipping which he made from a newspaper several years ago." Under the title 'The Voortrekker,' the poem was printed by Mr. Kipling himself in his 'Songs from Books,' New York, 1912, pp. 93-4. It contains fourteen lines, and differs somewhat from the earlier newspaper version.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, Mass.

FELLOWS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES (12 S. ii. 469, 518).—The following list gives some particulars of the Fellows mentioned, viz:—

William Sheldon, elected 1769. Died 1781. Of Weston, Warwick.

John Motteux, elected 1770. Died 1844. London merchant.

Major William Cooper Cooper (not William George Cooper), elected 1838-9. Died 1898.

ARTHUR W. GOULD.

COLONELS AND REGIMENTAL EXPENSES (12 S. ii. 529).—It would appear that the practice referred to was in vogue during the time of the Stuarts, but I am not able to give definite dates. An account of the system is to be found in Sir S. D. Scott's 'The British Army: its Origin, Progress, and Equipment,' pp. viii + 612, London, Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., 1880, pp. 447-9. To quote Sir S. D. Scott, the system was briefly as follows:—

"The pay of the soldier was divided into 'subsistence' and 'off-reckonings.' The gross pay of a private Foot-Guardsman was 10*d.* a day, or 5*s.* 10*d.* a week. Privates of other foot regiments, 8*d.* According to Fox's arrangement [Sir Stephen Fox, Paymaster-General], the private of the Foot-Guards received 4*s.* a week in cash as subsistence. With that he had to diet himself, and that was all he actually received. The residue of his weekly pay, viz., 1*s.* 10*d.*, was reserved as off-reckonings, and applied to the following purposes:—

	s.	d.
One day's pay to Chelsea Hospital	0	10
2 <i>d.</i> in the £ to Paymaster-General..	2	6
½ <i>d.</i> a week to Surgeon	2	2
½ <i>d.</i> a week to regimental paymaster	2	2
	7	8

"The remainder over and above these deductions was called net off-reckonings, and was the property of the Colonel, out of which he was bound to provide clothing under the King's regulations. The soldier's annual account would stand thus:—

	£	s.	d.
Pay	15	4	2
Deduct subsistence, 4 <i>s.</i> a week ..	10	8	0
	4	16	2
Deduct stoppages	0	7	8
Leaving net off-reckonings	4	8	6

"Thus 4*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* would remain in the hands of the Colonel from each private in his regiment, and as by the 30 Car. II. (1678) the cost of the clothing of a Foot soldier was settled at 2*l.* 3*s.*, a very considerable profit must have accrued to him. It must not be supposed that the difference between 2*l.* 3*s.* and 4*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* came net into the Colonel's hands. There were other charges that devolved on him—package and carriage of the clothing, commission to the agent, &c. Hats are

not included in the 2*l.* 3*s.* Knapsacks and great coats were apparently supplied by the Government. Then there were soldiers' necessaries, which must have come out of the off-reckonings."

Much curious information on this subject will also be found in Grose's 'Military Antiquities,' vol. i. p. 314.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

SONS OF MRS. BRIDGET BENDYSH (12 S. ii. 391, 456).—MR. A. R. BAYLEY is not quite correct in saying at the second reference that Waylen gives no issue of Thomas Bendysh. He writes, 'The House of Cromwell,' p. 107:—

"His [Thomas's] first wife was the mother of his only son, Ireton, a young man of great promise, whose early death was much lamented."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

BINNESTEAD IN ESSEX (12 S. ii. 391, 494).

—I beg to thank for replies to above query. My aim in inquiring was to try to discover if the annals of this parish contain the marriage of my great-great-grandmother, daughter of Thomas, eldest son of Mrs. Bridget Bendysh. My great-grandfather George Bettiss, born 1742, was, I believe, her son, but I cannot find records of his baptism or his parents' marriage. I have three portraits on one canvas, said at the National Portrait Gallery to have been painted by Jonathan Richardson about 1730, of a father, son, and daughter. They have been identified as the above Thomas, who died in the West Indies; his son Ireton Bendysh, said by Noble to have died in 1730, "unmarried and greatly lamented, as in person, temper, and breeding he was a very amiable young gentleman"; and the daughter, whose marriage I wish to discover. F.

AMERICANISMS (12 S. ii. 287, 334, 414, 496).—I have often been struck by a form of expression which seems now to have taken a firm hold in America. During the past few weeks I have had to read some six or eight American books—chiefly novels—and find it of very frequent occurrence in all of them. It consists in the omission of "should" or "would" in such sentences as "She was always afraid lest he meet with some accident."

Here are a few examples taken at haphazard:—

"H. insisted that he keep back and use his influence only as a last resort."

"I proposed that I merely take the data for each eclipse."

"H. proposed that C. supply them."

"Their tired horses made it imperative that they keep on."

And in a work—not a novel—by a Professor of Literature:—

“Finally Sir W. proposed that each man write on a slip of paper a name,” &c.

This peculiarity seems worth noting; perhaps some of your readers can throw light on the genesis of it.

JOHN MURRAY.

50 Albemarle Street, W.

In his ‘Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words’ Halliwell duly enters “cricket,” and defines it as “a low stool.” This seems to be the sense in which it is used by Sir Walter Scott in ‘Kenilworth,’ chap. x. When he makes Wayland Smith settle to describe his career for Tressilian, he writes thus:—

“So saying, he approached to the fire a three-footed stool, and took another himself, while Dickie Sludge, or Flibbertigibbet, as he called the boy, drew a cricket to the smith’s feet, and looked up in his face,” &c.

It may be surmised that Sir Walter thus uses the term as being appropriate to Berkshire, with which he was specially concerned at the moment.

Jamieson in the ‘Scottish Dictionary’ gives the “crackie” mentioned at the last reference, and wonders, like Mr. HOPE, if it has its name through being intimately associated with housewives’ “cracks.” He seems to indicate that its use is limited to the counties of Berwick and Roxburgh. Whether the range is wider or not, there are certainly districts in the Scottish Lowlands in which the word is never heard.

THOMAS BAYNE.

PORTRAITS IN STAINED GLASS (12 S. ii. 172, 211, 275, 317, 337, 374, 458, 517; iii. 15).—Few windows, probably, contain more authentic portraits than that given to St. John’s College, Cambridge, by Mrs. Charles Taylor in 1910, in memory of her late husband, for twenty-seven years Master of the College. This window, which is in the College Chapel, shows, in addition to Dr. Taylor, the following distinguished members of the College: T. Clarkson and W. Wilberforce, Prof. E. H. Palmer, Dr. Kennedy of Shrewsbury, Bishop George Selwyn and Henry Martyn, the poet Wordsworth, J. Herschel and Adams the astronomers, Lord Palmerston and Lord Chief Justice Denman.

A correspondent at ii. 517 mentions the portrait in glass of John Harvard at Emmanuel. That of Peter Sterry in the same College chapel also deserves mention. Sterry is numbered among the Cambridge Pla-

tonists; and he is severely handled in ‘Hudibras,’ III. ii. 215-30, where it is said that Oliver, in consequence of the “furious hurricane” that raged at his death, was generally believed

To founder in the Stygian ferry,
Until he was retriev’d by Sterry.

See Zachary Grey’s note.

W. A. C.

In Birchanger Church, Essex, there is one of a former vicar named Hatch.

M.A. OXON.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (12 S. ii. 471).—The lines in Fielding’s ‘Amelia’ are taken from the Duke of Buckingham’s ‘Rehearsal,’ Act III. sc. ii., p. 81 in Arber’s reprint. They come at the end of a speech of Prince Pretty-man’s, and their correct form is:—

The blackest Ink of Fate, sure, was my Lot.
And, when she writ my name, she made a blot.
[Exit.]

EDWARD BENSLEY.

(12 S. ii. 529.)

I have always heard that the lines: “Charms and a man I sing,” &c., were written by the late James Kenneth Stephen, author of ‘Musæ Etonenses,’ who died in 1892.

A. GWYTHER.

Windham Club.

A NAVAL RELIC OF CHARLES I. (12 S. ii. 487).—The gun referred to must be one that is now in the Rotunda at Woolwich. In the excellent Catalogue of that Museum it is noticed as follows:—

No. 17. A brass demi-Culvering of the time of Chas. I.

On the chase is a crown with an anchor and a rose, a trident and staff:—

Carolus Edgari sceptrum stabilivit aquarum.
Charles established Edgar’s sceptre on the waters.

On the reinforce the inscription:—

Moujtjoye Earl of Newporte M^r Generall.
And then:—

John Brown made this piece ANO. 1638.
Length 9 ft. Calibre 44 inches Weight 20 ewt. 23 lbs.

There is no reference in the Catalogue as to its having been in the Park, but I have a note I copied from Col. Cleveland’s ‘Notes on Royal Regiment of Artillery,’ which is:—

“King Charles 1st directed this [referring to the Rotunda gun] to be cast, and it was placed in St. James’s Park and emphatically called The Gun.”

The diameter 4.4 inches would make it rather less than a 12-pounder. A whole-culverin, whose bore varied from 5.20 inches to 5.50 inches, was roughly computed as 18-pounder.

Your correspondent's account of the estimate for engraving guns for a complete ship armament is very interesting, but I can hardly imagine that estimate to have been carried out with over one hundred costly cannon of this description, all of bronze. (Bronze is invariably meant when speaking of brass ordnance, as the latter material was too soft to be employed by itself for cannon-founding.) It rather appears that this gun was a rare and choice example, and placed in the Park of St. James on account of its high-class workmanship. It is also of a suitable size and light enough (only 1 ton) to be employed as a gun for land service.

The Turkish gun that supplanted it (1803) in the Park is certainly less historic—and, it may be added, very much less artistic. What claim to appearance (on account of extreme length) it originally possessed, is lessened by its having been shortened by at least 5 feet at the muzzle. Like most Eastern weapons, it is uninteresting in outline.

VICTOR FARQUHARSON.

SIR WILLIAM TRELAWNY, 6TH BART. (12 S. ii. 508).—He became lieutenant R.N. in September, 1743; master and commander, May 10, 1754; post-captain, April 9, 1756; was captain of the *Peregrine* sloop in 1757. (Cf. Court and City Registers, &c.)

W. R. W.

Charnock says in *Biographia Navalis* that the first information he has of him is as a lieutenant in September, 1743, and the next of April 9, 1756, when he was promoted to be captain of the frigate *Port Mahon*. He held various commands after that as captain, and in 1766 was appointed Governor of Jamaica, where he died Dec. 11, 1772.

A. G. KEALY,

Chaplain, Royal Navy, retired.

AUTHOR AND TITLE WANTED: BOYS' BOOKS c. 1860 (12 S. ii. 330, 397, 475).—William Clark Russell, retiring from the merchant service in 1866, commenced his literary career by writing a tragedy in verse, which was produced at the Haymarket Theatre the same year (1866), but was not a success. Later, becoming a journalist, he contributed articles on sea topics to the leading journals. In 1868 he served as editor of *The Leader*, and in 1871 he contributed to *The Kent County News*. He, however, soon settled down to writing nautical tales of adventure, which was henceforth his chief occupation, and in 1875 his first novel, 'John Holdsworth, Chief Mate,' appeared, followed in 1877 by his most popular work, 'The Wreck of

the Grosvenor.' In 1880 he became a member of the staff of *The Newcastle Chronicle*, and later for a short time was editor of *Mayfair*. Accepting the offer of a position on *The Daily Telegraph* in 1882, he was a regular contributor to that paper, under the pseudonym of "A Seafarer," for about seven years. From that time, until his death in 1911, he seems to have been solely occupied with the production of his novels. Further information relating to him might be obtained from the 'D.N.B.' second Supp. vol. iii., 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' and Allibone's 'Dictionary of Authors.'

E. E. BARKER.

This author was a young man of 16 in 1860, and his first piece of literary work was a play, produced at the Haymarket Theatre in 1866, which proved a failure. Neither the 'D.N.B.' nor Chambers's 'Dictionary of English Literature' mentions the following facts: His first novel was published under his own name, by Low, in 1867; it was in three volumes, and entitled 'The Hunchback's Charge: a Romance.' A collection of criticisms entitled 'A Book of Authors' appeared from the house of Warne in 1871. This also was published with his name on the title-page. In 1872 he issued 'Perplexity' and 'The Surgeon's Secret,' under the pseudonym of Sidney Mostyn, and in 1873 'Kitty's Rival' and 'Which Sister?' In December, 1874, 'Jilted; or, My Uncle's Scheme,' came out anonymously, as did the first edition of 'John Holdsworth, Chief Mate,' by the author of 'Jilted,' in September, 1875. The same pseudonym as above was again used in 1878 for 'Little Loo,' a story of the South Sea, and as late as 1891, when he was well known and popular, for 'Curatica; or, 'Leaves from a Curate's Note-Book.'

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

In reply to T. F. D.'s query I find, upon the authority of Mr. Marston, that the late W. Clark Russell was writing when 23 years of age. Before then he had published works, through Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. But the first sea story was not issued until 1875, and was entitled 'John Holdsworth, Chief Mate.' Mr. Russell died in November, 1911.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

GEORGE TURBERVILLE (12 S. ii. 470).—T. F. Kirby's 'Winchester Scholars' gives:—
"1551. George Turberyll (14). Whitechurch, Bristol Dio. Sch. N.C. Fell. 1561-2. Ad studium juris. Then Secer. of Embassy to Russia. Author of poems."

A. R. BAYLEY.

NAMES OF THE MOON (12 S. ii. 429, 478; iii. 16).—The late Vincent Stuckey Lean in his 'Collectanea,' vol. i. p. 385, gives:—

The harvest moon: that of September.

The hunter's moon: that of October.

La luna sole de' Zingari.

The reference appears to be Giovanni Torriano, 'Piazza Universale di Proverbi, or a Commonplace of Italian Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases' (It. and Eng.), London, 1666.

The last of the three means much the same as "Macfarlane's lantern" at the second reference). For "Mac-Farlane's boat (*i.e.*, lantern)" see Scott's 'Waverley,' 1830 edit., vol. ii. p. 75, chap. ix. See also Note 1 on p. 81.

In Johnstone's abridgement of Jamieson's 'Dictionary' "boat" is also spelt "bowet" and "bowat." ROBERT PIERPOINT.

The full moon nearest Sept. 15 is the harvest moon; the following moon is the hunter's moon. J. P. STILWELL.

AUTHORS WANTED (12 S. ii. 489).

"A lie travels round the world while Truth is putting on her boots."

Is there any evidence of the saying being of an earlier date than Mr. Spurgeon, who certainly said it some thirty or forty years ago? It seems eminently characteristic of his style. G. T. P.

Godalming.

(12 S. ii. 509.)

MR. ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN will find the equivalent of "God is on the side of big battalions" in one of the letters of Madame de Sévigné. Possibly research will overthrow her claim to be the first writer to make such an obvious remark.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

EMPLOYMENT OF WILD BEASTS IN WARFARE (11 S. xii. 140, 186, 209, 463; 12 S. i. 74, 94, 311; ii. 454).—The fighting oxen, or *bakkeleyer*, mentioned in Astley's 'Voyages and Travels' (1746) as used by the Hottentots, were probably a cross between the Cape buffalo and ordinary cattle. The latter's chief use is to draw the ponderous transport wagon through the desert sands, for which as many as sixteen are usually required. They possess no fighting qualities whatever. The Cape buffalo, on the other hand, in his natural state is a peculiarly pugnacious creature, and with a very formidable pair of horns which at the lower ends are flattened over the frontal bones. He can only be approached by a safe shot with

a good rifle, as he will make straight for a vehicle or human being when he perceives either, and do all the mischief he is capable of. I do not think there are any fighting oxen in South Africa at the present day.

N. W. HILL.

SHEPPARD OR SHEPHERD FAMILY OF BLISWORTH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (12 S. ii. 391, 477).—The following is the inscription on a mural tablet in the Parish Church of Blakesley, near Towcester, Northamptonshire:—

"In memory of Samuel Sheppard Esq. of Blisworth in Northamptonshire, Who departed this life Oct. ye 22nd, 1759. Aged 47 years. He was a most Affectionate Husband A Tender Father A good Master and A sincere Friend, Who married to his last wife Anne second daughter of Sir James Clarke, Knt. of East Moulsey in ye County of Surrey, who is left to lament his Death, and an only son, Samuel Sheppard a minor.

"And near this place lieth interred the body of Lucy Sheppard wife of Mr. John Sheppard of Blisworth And eldest daughter of Lewis Eye Esq. of this parish and mother to the above Samuel Sheppard Esq. She departed this life June ye 26th 1758 aged 75 years."

F. H. MENTHA, Vicar.

Blakesley Vicarage, Towcester.

'JONATHAN WILD, THE GREAT' (11 S. ii. 261; 12 S. ii. 442).—I am much interested in, though as yet unconvincing by, the reasons given by Mr. J. PAUL DE CASTRO for disagreeing, from internal evidence, with my suggestion of six years since, that Henry Fielding was the hitherto unsuspected author of the two articles in *Mist's Weekly Journal* of June 12 and 19, 1725, within a month of Jonathan Wild's execution at Tyburn, giving a satirical account of the notorious thief-taker. The late Mr. Andrew Lang—no mean critic on such a point—wrote to me, after reading my contribution to 'N. & Q.,' "Aut Henricus, aut Diabolus"; and, going over it again very carefully now, I feel I cannot but say the same.

This much is certain: Fielding was particularly well acquainted, when writing 'The History of the Life of the Late Mr. Jonathan Wild The Great,' with the ins-and-outs of Newgate at the time his hero was imprisoned there. The knowledge of Blueskin, Jack Sheppard's close associate, shown in Book III. chap. xiv., may have been merely traditional, for that unworthy was a well-known character; but it is not the same with Roger Johnson—"a very GREAT MAN," according to Fielding, just as Wild was "a great man," according to *Mist's* author. The latter, whoever he was, can scarcely but have seen the special mention of Johnson and his association with Wild in *Parker's Penny Post* of

May 10, 1725, with other references to their association in *The British Journal* for May 1, 8, and 22—the last containing an account of the thief-taker's trial, as that of the 29th did of his execution. That Fielding, among so many imagined characters in 'Jonathan Wild, the Great,' should have dealt so strikingly with this decidedly real one, causes me the more to feel that he had a sufficiently intimate acquaintance with the criminal intelligence of the spring of 1725 to enable him to write the *Mist* articles, and so keenly to interest him as to bring him to weave certain of his memories of it into his great satiric work of many years later, continuing therein the line of thought and style of argument he had developed in the days when he commenced author.

While on the subject, I may suggest that it would be of great interest to collect the various references in our literature, biographical included, to Fielding's presentation of Wild. I quote one as an example, and that from the 'Croker Papers' (vol. i. p. 340), giving Wellington's very frank opinion of Napoleon Buonaparte as a man:—

"For my part I could see no magnanimity in a lie; and I confess that I think one who could play such tricks but a shabby fellow. I never believed in him, and always thought that in the long-run we should overthrow him. He never seemed himself at his ease, and even in the boldest things he did there was always a mixture of apprehension and meanness. I used to call him 'Jonathan Wild the Great.'... The truth was, he had no more care about what was right or wrong, just or unjust, honourable or dishonourable, than Jonathan, though his great abilities and the great stakes he played for threw the knavery into the shade."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

"DONKEY'S YEARS"=A VERY LONG TIME (12 S. ii. 506).—This is not a new piece of slang. I have heard it for at least forty years in Wiltshire, though not in London.

B. B.

"ROSALIE"=BAYONET (12 S. ii. 506).—The Patron Saint of Bayonne is its first bishop, St. Léon, martyr.

E. S. DODGSON.

FOREIGN GRAVES OF BRITISH AUTHORS, &c.: CHURCHILL AND CAMPBELL (12 S. ii. 172, 254, 292, 395, 495).—In reply to the query raised, *inter alia*, by MR. JOHN T. PAGE at the last reference, I am glad to say, Yes. There is a mural monument in St. Mary's Church, Dover, to Charles Churchill, the poet. It is fixed on the south wall of the church, a little to the east of the door

on that side (south), and bears the following inscription:—

In memory of | ye late celebrated poet | Mr
Charles Churchill | who died at Boulogne in |
France Ætatis 32 and | was buried in y^e town |
Nov^r. 1764.

The rich and great no sooner gone
But strait a monumental stone
Inscribed with panegyric lays
Such fulsome undeserved praise
The living Blush, the Conscience Dead
Themselves appall'd that truth is fled
And can it be that worth like thine
Should smoulder undistinguished sleep
At very thought the muses weep
Forbid it gratitude and Love
O for a glow like his to prove
How much regretted Honest Bard
Accept this shadow of Regard.

T. Underwood ye

Impartialist

Erected June 1769.

A Line taken | from his Epistle to Hogarth
At ye sole expense | of ye above T. Underwood—
The above is exactly as I transcribed it from
the monument itself, when visiting Dover,
1903-4.

G. YARROW BALDOCK, Major.

South Hackney, N.E.

Notes on Books.

Journal of the Folk-Song Society, No. 20, being the Third and Last Part of Vol. V. (London, printed privately for the Members of the Society.)

THE first group of songs, seven in number, consists of Narrative and Historical Ballads and Ditties. Three versions of 'Sir Hugh' are given, all collected in Somerset and by Mr. Cecil J. Sharp. All three are interesting; in many places, indeed, corrupted into absurdity, but also preserving the rarer threads of the legend. Thus the second version says the little boy saw his mother plucking chicken in the Jews' kitchen—a sorcerer's trick to entice him in; and the first version concludes with the mysterious words:—

All that will shine like any fine gold
Against the morning sun—

the remains, as the editor points out, of some description of the light which shone from the murdered child's body. Another good song in this group, in two versions, is 'Sir William Gower,' better known as 'William Glen'—the tale of a murderer who brought disaster on his ship, and having confessed was cast into the sea. Here he is driven to confession by the ghost of an innocent man who suffered for the crime—an unusual feature.

Of the four Songs of Country Life and Custom, the first was noted down by Mr. Cecil Sharp from the singing of a man of 96, also in Somerset; there is some confusion in it, and the tune in part seems to be a variant of 'Lochaber no more.' There are three versions of a good carter's song, and three Padstow May songs which, from the point of view of folk-lore, form the most

considerable contribution to this number. Those who are interested in the Padstow May performances or analogous customs should make a note of it. The ceremonies are carefully described, and the editor discusses them in a good note, with ample references to the literature of the subject, supplying as well an appendix which gives other versions of the songs, and deals with the meaning and origin of 'Ursula Birdhood.' Miss Broadwood inclines to identify "Ursula," according to Schade, with the Earth-mother—the many-named goddess of fertility—and to see in "Birdhood" a reminiscence of the "Flügelhaube" of Nebalennia or Nerthus, the Earth-mother of Northern Europe. The whole essay—though tentative and suggestive—is carefully documented, full of detail, and of real value towards the elucidation of an interesting problem.

The Forfeit Songs include five versions of the 'Twelve Days of Christmas,' 'A Shoulder of Mutton jumped over from France,' and a singing game, 'Sir Roger is dead,' noted down from children in Derbyshire.

Delightful sections are the two composed of Sailors' Chanties, collected by Mr. Cecil Sharp and Mr. Harry E. Piggott respectively. Mr. Piggott adds to his version of 'Rio Grande' a pleasant note upon Mr. John Perring the singer, who, after service in the Army and as a sailor, became a coal-lumper at Dartmouth, and then, though over sixty years of age, went back to the Army again on the outbreak of the War, and is serving at this moment in Home Defence. His gifts and his cleverness as a singer are remarkable. Mr. Sharp has noted two versions of the curiously charming 'Whip Jamboree.' Mr. Piggott, again, has a delightful windlass chanty, 'Heave away, my Johnny,' and a hauling chanty, 'A Handy Ship,' of which we can easily believe what he tells us, that the effect of it when sung is extraordinary.

The section on Cornish Carols—Mr. Piggott's work also—gives a fresh version of the words of the 'Cherry-tree Carol'; and on the well-known carol 'A Virgin Unspotted' Mr. Frank Kidson contributes a good note which contains a Yorkshire version of the tune, and the version to be found in John Arnold's 'Compleat Psalmody,' published in 1750.

Our readers will gather that we have found much that is both curious and valuable in this number. It is satisfactory to know that, despite the many preoccupations and hindrances occasioned by the War, this study is still being kept alive and vigorous.

Obituary.

FREDERIC BOASE.

WE have to record—with great regret—the death of yet another old and valued correspondent of 'N. & Q.'—Frederic Boase, who died at St. Leonard's-on-Sea in his 74th year. His name has appeared several times in the volume just concluded, as a contributor of biographical detail for the elucidation of the eighteenth-century Army List. Our readers will hardly require to be reminded that it is as a student of contemporary biography, especially as regards the second half of the nineteenth century, that Mr. Boase was chiefly distinguished. His 'Modern English

Biography' is, indeed, truly a feat in its kind, accomplished as it has been single-handed, and in a succinct and telling style of his own. It is a permanent memorial of him which will be of value as long as the social history of this country is of importance to anybody. The original work, published between 1892 and 1901, consisted of three volumes; and Mr. Boase was at work on a supplement of three volumes more, of which the first two have already appeared. We are glad to learn that the third is so nearly complete that his executors will be able to add the last details and publish it. Mr. Boase's contributions to 'N. & Q.' bear witness, however, to a further range of interest, principally, though not solely, in bibliography and literature proper. By profession he was a solicitor, and had been for more than a quarter of a century Librarian of the Incorporated Law Society in Chancery Lane, a post from which he retired in 1903. He was a brother of the Rev. C. W. Boase of Exeter College, Oxford.

GEORGE THOMAS SHERBORN.

WE are sorry to learn that our old correspondent, George Thomas Sherborn died on the 3rd inst., at the age of 84. By profession he was a monumental mason, and for many years had charge of the monuments in Westminster Abbey. He had great natural gifts as a linguist, and had made himself a proficient classical student, besides reading French, German, and Italian with ease—in all these self-taught. The variety of topics on which he wrote to us shows that he made this facility subserve scholarly interests of no mean range.

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.

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.

W. R. W.—The history of the "Peccavi" pun was fully discussed at 11 S. vii. 226, 290; viii. 30—the first article being by Mr. Walter Woolcott of New York, the two others from the pen of Sir W. Lee-Warner.

MR. ALAN STEWART.—Many thanks. The earlier reply was duly received, and appeared at 12 S. ii. 537 (Dec. 30).

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 6, col. 2, l. 34, read "—1678. Cf." not "of."

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1917.

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Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

ST. BARBARA, V.M.

A SILVER statuette of this saint bears, in one hand a palm branch, in the other a small tower. This is the cherished possession of a naval mess at Portsmouth, and the request that I would explain the symbol of the small tower, and the reason why St. Barbara has been reputed as patroness of soldiers and sailors, led me to search such books as would throw light on the topic.

The acts of this saint have been so overloaded and depraved by fabulous details that some writers have doubted her existence. Thus Baring-Gould ('Lives of the Saints,' xv. 25) says that it matters very little which account of her date and sufferings is accepted, as "she is a wholly mythical personage." Much the same might be said for our accepted patron St. George of Cappadocia, whose acts are equally interlarded with fable. One may conclude that, as a rule, mediæval romances were built up on some foundation of fact. Their admirers did these saints a very poor service when they buried such facts under the wildest fiction.

It will be necessary to give the outline of St. Barbara's life, and I purposely draw this from a book which gives the legend, as accepted in the Middle Ages, both of the Life and of the Translation of St. Barbara. It is 'Historie plurimorum sanctorum noviter laboriose collecte et prolongate,' printed at Louvain in the house of John of Westfalia, A.D. 1485 in October. In this collection Barbara, Virgin and Martyr, has the place of honour as the first of the noble band.

In the times of the Emperor Maximian there was a certain man, Dyoscorus by name, very rich, but a pagan. He had an only daughter named Barbara. He made a high tower and there shut her up, that she might not be seen by man on account of her eminent beauty. Some of the nobles suggested to him that she should accept a husband. When her father told her this, she begged him not to compel her. Before going away for a long journey her father gave directions for a bath to be built over a spring beneath the tower where Barbara had been secretly baptized, giving minute directions how the work was to be carried out. Barbara, finding that the building was to be lighted by only two windows, directed the builders to make a third, and carried her point in spite of their remonstrance. When her father returned he was surprised that his order about the two windows had been disobeyed, and asked his daughter, "How do three give light more than two?" She replied, "I have done well, for three give light, but two obscure it." And pointing to the windows, she said, "This designates the Father, this the Son, this the Holy Spirit." Her father, filled with rage, drew his sword and would have run her through, but at her prayer the rock opened, enclosed her, and cast her out on the mountain-side. Near that spot were two shepherds feeding their sheep, one of whom betrayed her hiding-place, and when she cursed him, his sheep were turned into locusts. Her father, thus discovering her, dragged her down the mountain by her hair, and shutting her up in a cell, carefully guarded, told the President, Marcian. The examination, confession, and tortures of the saint, her spiritual consolation by visions, and certain miraculous interventions are of a familiar type. At last she was sentenced to death by decapitation, her father undertaking the office of executioner. Before reaching the place, the saint offered a prayer to Christ, of which the last petition was

"Grant to me Thy servant that whoever makes mention of Thy name in memory of me on the

day of my martyrdom, Lord, remember not his iniquities, for Thou knowest, Lord, that we are flesh."

Then came the voice of the Lord to her saying:—

"Come, my fairest and choicest. Rest on the couch of thy Father who is in heaven. This request of thine is granted to thee by Me."

She was beheaded by her father with St. Juviana, who had just confessed her faith in Christ. Their bodies were claimed by Valentine, a venerable man, who laid them *in loco solis*, meaning Nicomedia, capital of Bithynia, where many miraculous cures were wrought. As her father descended the mountain, fire came down from heaven and burnt him up, so that not even his ashes were found. She suffered on December 4.

So much for St. Barbara's Passion. Towards the end of the same work, we find her "Translation." This record fixes the date of the martyrdom, December 4, A.D. 227,* when Barbara was 15 years old. Her soul was transported to heaven by exulting angels with immense praise and glory. Valentine, a priest, prepared a mausoleum, and laid the virgin body and the head in it, preserved with sweet spices. The pagan inhabitants of the city, seeing the frequent prodigies and miracles wrought by the merits and prayers of the holy virgin, procured a casket of wonderful workmanship, constructed of gold and precious stones, and, placing the virgin's body in it, suspended it by four golden chains in a certain temple of the same city (Nicomedia), and kept a circle of lamps burning round it. A body of Christian soldiers, having taken arms to bring to the Faith rebels and infidels, after a battle in which they suffered heavy losses themselves, took this city, through which running as soldiers do in search of gain, as well wounded as whole, they entered the temple with no intention of praying, but hoping to find treasure. A wonderful thing then happened. All the Christians who were wounded or injured were at once healed. Wondering at the cause of this blessing, they noticed the suspended shrine, and seeing an old man, a heathen priest, sitting near, who was expecting nothing but his own death, heard from him of the virgin's miraculous powers. Thereupon they brought in the bodies of all Christians who had been slain in the battle, and they were at once restored to life. Forgetting their victory, they were overwhelmed with joy at this spiritual treasure, and, carrying it to

Rome, laid the body in the Cemetery of Calixtus, where many bodies of saints repose. Afterwards Charles the Great, Emperor of the Romans, with the Pope's consent translated the holy body to Piacenza, and on February 12 laid it in the Monastery of St. Sixtus, which Charles's sister Angilberta had founded, but the Pope retained the head for himself. Many others, however, claim that they have the sacred body or the head, perhaps taking *per sinodechen* (read *synecdochen*) a part for the whole.

After this follow the particulars of various miracles wrought by St. Barbara. A few will suffice. A certain painter was at work on her history, but when he came to the place where sheep were turned into locusts, he forgot the appearance and shape of such little beasts (*bestiolarum*), and it was at a time when none could be found. So he knelt down devoutly, and asked St. Barbara to enlighten him, and while he was still praying a locust came hopping before him. When he had thoroughly noted its shape, he went on with his picture, and shut up the model in a box. Any one looking at the picture might think the locusts were alive, but, when the painter went to look at the locust again, though the box was shut, it had disappeared.

In the Acts of St. Barbara are several miracles concerning soldiers, and deliverances of those in peril by land and water. A soldier, who was so devoted to this saint that he used to fast upon her eve and keep her day as Sunday, fell into the hands of his enemies, who cut off his head. His horse ran back home, sprinkled with blood. The horrified family called a priest, furnished with the Eucharist, and after searching awhile came to the spot where the head lay severed from the body. The head, addressing the priest, begged him to join it to the body, for "by the merits of the blessed Barbara it shall be made whole." This was done. The soldier made his confession, received the Sacrament, and when peace had been made rested happily in the Lord. This and many like miracles, continues the narrator, the Lord wrought through the merits of St. Barbara; for many, as one reads, having been condemned to death by a secular trial, being hanged, broken on the wheel, beheaded or killed by robbers, who had been devoted to her in life, could not die without true contrition, pure confession, holy Communion, and Extreme Unction. There are many stories, also, of her devotees being delivered from death, as a Premonstratensian monk, who riding near Louvain got out of his

* This is nearer the date of Maximinus I. than of Maximianus I.

depth in a stream. A fair damsel appeared and led his horse to a place of safety. When he asked to whom he was indebted for this rescue, the lady replied:—

"I am Barbara, servant of our Lord Jesus Christ. You have often offered me grateful devotions, and therefore you cannot perish, God by His grace granting this favour, so long as you continue your devotions to me."

The monk after this increased his attentions. Afterwards he became abbot of his monastery, and, always remembering this miracle, incited others to her service. On one occasion she held up a good man who had been condemned and hanged, and thus saved his life; on another, a merchant who had fallen overboard was kept from drowning till he was picked up.

The cultus of St. Barbara was widely spread on the Continent, and nowhere more than in Germany. Erembold, Abbot of St. Bavon, Ghent, at the beginning of the eleventh century brought some of her relics from Rome, which were preserved in this Abbey till the Calvinistic desecrations of the sixteenth century scattered them abroad (Ghesquier, 'Acta SS. Belgii,' ii. 561, 573, 579-83). Mrs. Jameson ('Sacred and Legendary Art,' ii. 103-12) gives five copies of the most beautiful works of art painted in her honour, chiefly in Italy. The book in one of its editions may easily be referred to. St. Barbara's Church in Mantua was visited and described by good Tom Coryate of Odecombe ('Crudities,' p. 121). He highly commends the church, but does not mention the altarpiece. The Church of Evroult-de-Montfort, Normandy, is dedicated to her. Dr. Husenbeth ('Emblems of Saints,' second edition, pp. 21, 22) devotes a full page to the artistic representations of this saint, to which I can add two: 'Das Passional,' [1480] folio xlix, and 'Icones Sanctorum,' p. 177.

The traces of St. Barbara's cultus in England are few. St. George, being accepted as our patron, would not well brook a female rival. Mrs. Arnold-Forster ('Church Dedications') assigns only one existing church to her—Ashton-under-Hill, Gloucestershire—and that is claimed by some for St. Andrew. Just as in Mainz there was a *Sacellum* dedicated to St. Barbara in one of the hospitals ('Aurea Moguntia,' p. 227), so probably in some East Anglian churches she may have had a chapel or altar. For Husenbeth notices her figure on roodcreens at North Walsham, Barton Turf, and Filby in Norfolk, at Yaxley in Hunts, and in a window at East Harling, Norfolk,

which, according to Lewis's 'Topographical Dictionary,' must have been part of the ancient stained glass removed to East Harling Church from the dilapidated mansion of Harling Hall. A further proof of her cultus in the East of England is given by the church bells of that district. The most interesting, I think, of these is the third at Hempstead, Essex, bearing the quaint and, perhaps, unique inscription in black letter: "barbara: sirenum: melos: dulcedine: vinco," with crosses and medallions. The founder is one John Tonne, a Frenchman, it is supposed (Antoine), the date about 1542. This bell, with its four fellows, was thrown to the ground when the Hempstead tower fell in 1882, but, being uninjured, is still chimed for service. There is another group of mediæval bells in Norfolk and Suffolk which bear on them Barbara's name. The foundry is doubtful, probably at Norwich or Lynn. The third in St. Clement's, Norwich, has in bold capitals of Lombardic type: "Sancta Barbara pro me Deum exora"; the fourth in St. George's, Tombland: "O sidus celi fac Barbara crimina deli." These two legends are repeated on several other bells in Norfolk and Suffolk. It will be sufficient to refer those interested in the subject to the manuals, on these two counties by Mr. John Lestrangle and Dr. Raven respectively. Other inscriptions in Suffolk, partly from other foundries, are: "Sancta Barbara, ora pro nobis." "O Virgo [sometimes Martir] Barbara, pro nobis Deum exora."*

The devotion to St. Barbara, in these two counties particularly, may be accounted for by the constant business interchanges between them and the Netherlands through the wool trade. St. Barbara is said by Mrs. Jameson to be patron saint of armourers and gunsmiths; of firearms and fortifica-

* Among the bells founded by Charles Aubry and Antoine Pelletier is one in the Church of Airvault, Poitou, dated 1776, of which the inscription begins "Barbara vocor" (Jos. Berthelé, 'Recherches pour servir à l'histoire des Arts en Poitou,' 1889, pp. 385-7). In his notes on this dedication the author quotes the popular saying:—

Quand l'orage tombera,
Sainte Barbe me gardera.

He adds: "On donna même le nom de *Sainte Barbe* aux magasins à poudre sur les vaisseaux." He notes a bell at Saint-Aubin-le-Cloucq cast by Henry in 1814, inscribed: "Sancta Barba (sic) intercede pro nobis. J'ai été nommée Barbe par mademoiselle Jeanne-Gabrielle." See further for inscriptions and bas-reliefs on French bells dedicated to St. Barbara *Bulletin monumental*, t. xxiv. 255-7, and t. xxix. 342, 352, 363.

tions. She is invoked against thunder and lightning, and all accidents arising from explosions of gunpowder. According to Husenbeth, artillerymen, architects, and firework-makers revere her. She is one of the tutelary saints of Ferrara, Guastala, and Mantua, being commonly associated with the Blessed Virgin Mary, as in Raphael's well-known 'Madonna di San Sisto.' The particulars of her legend easily account for the extensions and limitations of her patronage, and for her popularity with classes of men whose occupations and callings were especially perilous. We are content now to pray—"Ex subita et improvisa morte Libera nos, Domine."

The hymns, sequences, and other metrical compositions in honour of St. Barbara are numerous. Mone ('Hymni Latini Med. Ævi') gives ten, and refers to many others in his third volume, pp. 212-22, but they deal with the facts of her life, her martyrdom, or the bliss of heaven, without carrying one at all to the scenes where her intercession was held to prevail.

I have also examined a good many of the hymns edited by Guido Maria Dreves, S.J., with the same result. Take, for instance, 'Historiæ Rhythmicæ' (Leipzig, 1889), Nos. 48 and 49; each gives in fairly melodious verse the full life of St. Barbara, divided into Antiphons and Responsories, but they all finally conduct her to heaven and leave her there. I find no evidence of any Order of St. Barbara in the East or West. There must be many other sources of information, especially on the Continent, of which the present writer has no knowledge. Perhaps one or more readers may be inclined to supplement these tentative notes. Certainly a subject which combines the latest developments of terrific explosive forces in war with innocuous pyrotechnics on the longed-for return of peace has some interest in these strenuous times.

CECIL DEEDES.

Chichester.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHARD EDWARDS, 1669-79.

(See ante, p. 1.)

LETTER I.

Robert Elwes to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3254.)

[Robert Elwes was the second son of Sir Gervase Elwes, Kt., of Woodford, Essex (1581-1653). He was elected a factor in the East India Company's service at 30*l.* per annum in November, 1661, his brother "Sir Garvace Ellowes" being one of his securities. On his arrival in

Bengal, Robert Elwes was employed at Hūglī, where he remained until 1668. His preferment was delayed on account of "his being indebted," but on "recommendation received" the Court of Committees appointed him Second at Patna, and to succeed Job Charnock, then Chief of the factory. In January, 1673, Elwes was transferred to Dacca, *vice* John Smith, who was dismissed. He died there on Dec. 4, 1675, and his brother Jeremy was granted administration of his effects in London on Oct. 25, 1676.

For the connexion of Robert Elwes with Sir Gervase Elwes (or Helwys), executed in 1615, and with Amy who married Robert Meggott, known as "Miser Elwes," see 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' *Miscellaneous Genealogica et Heraldica*, 1868, 68-9. For Robert Elwes see 'Court Minutes,' vol. xxiv. 215, 221, and xxvi. 44; P.C.C. Will (323 Brent), and Admon., 1676; Cussans's 'Hertfordshire,' pp. 110-11.]

Sir

Patna March 1668/9

As Unknowne I salve* you kindly from Mr. March† I g[ot] A letter from my Uncle Gyffard‡ (Sent by one G: W:§ now that Person who or wher he is know not), and brought into the Bay by your selfe, and for your care therin doe returne you Sir many thankes, Assuring you Sir that you shall finde me very ready to shew you that Civility or courtesy that lyes in my Power either in Perfor[ma]nce or advice, but the truth is the distance being soe great|| feare shall not yet have the oportunity; but Mr. March (who is a very Civill person, and well experienced in this country) know will not be wanting when you shall have occasion to make use of him &c.

And now Sir give me leave to bid you welcome into these Parts wishing Sir you may in a few yeares find a more prosperous Gayle then I have done in 7 yeares. I thought at first the very name of India sounded Hugely, but I doe a[s]s[ur]e you Sir (and hae found it soe by experience) That the gro[un]d I tred upon is but dirt still, and th[is] i[n]ke wher I am at present the worsor sort too: but notwith[st]and[ing] Sir be you couragious, this world has varyous even[ts] on] some it frowns, o[n] other some it shines againe, and hope the latter may fall [to y]our share:—at this time I dare not inlarge least I should [offe]nde as beinge as

* This use of "salve" as a verb, meaning "to greet," is uncommon. There is no example in the 'N.E.D.'

† John March, at that time chief at Kāsim-bāzār, will be noticed later.

‡ I have not succeeded in tracing the connexion between the Elwes and Gyffard families.

§ G. W. = George White, who will be noticed later.

|| The distance between Patna and Balasor is roughly 300 miles.

yet unacquainted, b[ut sh]all endeavour
[to p]rove my selfe at all times,

Sir

Your [friend] and Servant to Command
R[OBERT] ELWES
[Endorsed] For Mr. Edwards
Merchant
Present In Ballasore.

LETTER II.

John Smith to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3255.)

[John Smith, elected factor on Oct. 18, 1667, probably sailed to India in the Blackamore, and thus became acquainted with Richard Edwards. The two corresponded frequently for the first five years after their arrival in India, and were closely concerned in private trade. In April, 1669, shortly after his arrival in Bengal, Smith accompanied John March to the Nawāb's court at Dacca, and when March had accomplished his mission there, he left Smith in charge of the Company's investments at Dacca factory. Four years later, in January, 1673, Smith was recalled to Hūglī on a charge of negligence, and abuse of the confidence reposed in him. He defied and wrangled with the authorities until November, 1676, when his case was examined by Streynsham Master, the Company's Agent and Supervisor. Smith was found guilty of fraud, and was dismissed the Company's service and ordered to proceed to Fort St. George. He evaded this command as long as possible, and then in December, 1678, escaped from Balasor in the Good Hope, with the intention of conducting a trading voyage to Kedah and the Malay Peninsula. He was, however, murdered at sea by the captain of the vessel, George Johnson.

A full account of the case against Smith and an analysis of the evidence on both sides are to be found in the 'Diaries of Streynsham Master,' ed. Temple, i. 156, 164, 411-21, 422-47. A detailed narrative of Smith's career in India was printed in vol. xliii. pp. 267 ff. of *The Indian Antiquary* ('Some Anglo-Indian Worthies of the Seventeenth Century,' by L. M. Anstey).]

Hugly, March the 13th 166[8/9].
Loving freind

These may serve to acquaint y[ou]
of our safe arrivall here the 5th Instant
Imed[iately] have Endeavored to sell your
Sword blades* in [order] to which have
treated with the Governor,† and hee [offered]

* The market for sword-blades from Europe was very uncertain. There are various references in the contemporary records to the kinds "vendible." Generally speaking, the broad, long blades were preferred.

† The native governor of Hūglī at this time was Muhammad Sharif, known to the English as "Mameet Xurife." He was succeeded by Malik Kāsim. Both governors were constantly opposing the English with a view to securing bribes.

3 Rupees Per peece for them all to gether,
but I am [not] willing to sell at that price.
Knowing hee is to g[oe to] Dacka* within
few day's and wants such a par[cell], doe
hope shall bring him to ½ a Rupee m[ore],
but if not shall let them goe at the [price]
before mentioned. Assure your selfe [I]
doe for you as for my selfe, which is all to
[da]y from

Sir

Your Loving freind

JOHN SM[ITH]

My Love and Service

to all freinds

[Endorsed]

To Mr Richard Edwards Merchant
In Ballasore.

LETTER III.

John Smith to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3264.)

Hugly, April 15th 1669

Mr Richard Edwards

Esteemed Freind I have indeavor'd
what I can to sell [your swo]rd Blades but
h[ave not] yet sould ab[o]ve 2 of them, for
which I am Indebted to you a hundred and
od Rupies which if you have occasion for,
may take it up of some one at Ballasore and
I shall pay it to them or their order here.
I understand by Mr. Jones† that you are
to goe to Cassumbozar,‡ for hee writes mee
to put you in mind of Rack§ and Lime
Water without which hee is not Able to
mind the Companys businesse, therefore
pray don't let him want them Long least
the Company com to damage.

I am Sir

Your Loving freind JOHN SMITH

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant

In Ballasore

[In Richard Edwards's writing]

[Fr]om Mr Smith 15th April 1669

* The seat of the court of Shāistāh Khān,
Nawāb of Bengal.

† Thomas Jones was elected a factor in the
Company's service on Nov. 22, 1667 ('Court
Minutes,' xxvi. 67). He appears to have sailed
to India with Edwards, Smith, and Vickers.
He was employed at Kāsimbāzār Factory from
April, 1669, till April, 1670, when he was sent to
Dacca. He disappears from the Records after
1671.

‡ Cassumbozar (more commonly Cassumbazar,
Cossimbuzar), the Anglo-Indian spelling of
Kāsimbāzār, where the Company first established
a factory in 1658.

§ Rack, i.e., "arrack," Oriental distilled
spirits.

LETTER IV.

John Smith to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3277.)

Hatchora Hattee,* 14th May /69

Mr Richard Edwards

The 12th in the morning wee arived here, at which time found that I had Left my Little Carpet at Cassimbuzar, which was your mans Rougrie it was, for when my servant was putting Up my things your man tooke away the Carpet. I have sent you a Polompoare† which pray accept of.

* Hajrahati, a few miles north of Mirdāūdpur,

† Polompoare, palenpore, properly *palangpōsh*, a quilt.

The Companys goods with Mr Marches and mine have received much damage, but your Sword Blades are soe well acquainted with the water that they are not the Worse for wetting.

Yours till you and I meet

JOHN SMITH

My Servis to Mr Powell* and Love to Mr Jones J. S.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards Merchant

Present in Cassumbuzar [In Richard Edwards's writing] from Mr Smith 14 May 69.

R. C. TEMPLE

(To be continued.)

* Henry Powell, then chief at Kāsimbāzār, will be noticed later.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See 12 S. ii. 3, 43, 84, 122, 163, 204, 243, 282, 324, 364, 402, 443, 482, 524.)

THE next regiment (p. 42) was formed in 1702, one wing having its headquarters at Colchester and the other at Norwich, the men belonging chiefly to Norfolk, Essex, &c. In due course it became "The 34th Regiment of Foot," and in 1782 received the territorial title "Cumberland." Since 1881 it has been designated "The Border Regiment" :—

Lord James Cavendish's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Colonel	Lord James Cavendish (1)	.. 1 Nov. 1738	Captain, 6 June 1727.
Lieutenant Colonel	John Heley (2) ..	.. 15 Dec. 1738	Lieutenant, May 1709.
Major	Mau. Powell (3) ..	.. ditto	Ensign, 6 Mar. 1718.
Captains	John Selloke .. ..	.. 25 Dec. 1726	Captain, 12 July 1711.
	Robert Browne .. ..	.. 25 June 1731	Ensign, 3 May 1702.
	Thomas Spedy (4) ..	.. 20 May 1731	Ensign, 1 Dec. 1709.
	Michael Studholm (5) ..	.. 15 Dec. 1731	Ensign, 27 Aug. 1708.
	John Lovel .. ..	.. 19 Dec. 1735	Ensign, 4 June 1717.
Captain Lieutenant	John Brushfield ..	.. 28 Aug. 1737	Ensign, 10 Oct. 1711.
	Edward Webster .. ..	.. 1 June 1739	Cornet, 1 May 1720.
	Henry Stirke .. ..	.. 15 Dec. 1738	Ensign, 25 Mar. 1711.
	Michael Phillips ..	.. 9 July 1726	Ensign (6) 9 July 1726.
	John Berkeley .. ..	.. 22 ditto 1731	Ensign, 9 June 1722.
Lieutenants	Henry Hart (7) .. ..	.. 19 Nov. 1731	Ensign, 1 Mar. 1724.
	Robert Chamier .. ..	.. 20 ditto	Ensign, 30 Mar. 1725.
	William Foden .. ..	.. 1 May 1733	Ensign, 1704.
	Charles Terrot (8) ..	.. 19 Dec. 1735.	—
	Sir Thomas Chudleigh (9)	.. 28 Aug. 1737	Ensign, 18 July 1719.
	Charles Urquhart ..	.. 8 Nov. 1737	Ensign, 20 May 1731.
Lieutenants	James Hamilton .. ..	.. 15 Dec. 1738	Ensign, 12 May 1731.
	John Dundass (10) ..	.. 2 Mar. 1738	Ensign, 29 July 1731.

(1) Second son of William, 2nd Duke of Devonshire. Prior to his appointment as Colonel, he had served in the 3rd Foot Guards. Was M.P. for Malton, Yorks. Died Nov. 5, 1741.

(2) Died in 1741.

(3) Lieutenant-Colonel in the regiment, Aug. 12, 1741. Killed at the battle of Falkirk, 1746,

(4) Lieutenant, July 18, 1718.

(5) Lieutenant, June 9, 1722; Major, April 21, 1743; retired Oct. 25, 1744.

(6) Should be "Lieutenant."

(7) Major in the regiment, March 3, 1751; resigned Feb. 2, 1757. Lieut.-Governor, Sheerness, 1757-82.

(8) Captain, March 28, 1751. Still serving in 1755.

(9) Fifth Bart., of Ashton, Devon, nephew of George, 4th Bart. Died June, 1741, at Aix-la-Chapelle. Baronetcy extinct in 1745.

(10) Captain, Feb. 5, 1746; Major, Feb. 2, 1757; retired Feb. 28, 1759.

Lord James Cavendish's Regiment of Foot (<i>continued</i>).		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Ensigns	William Muir .. ..	.. 19 Nov. 1731.	—
	Henry Lea .. ..	.. 20 ditto	—
	Robert Cramer .. ..	.. 1 Oct. 1732.	—
	James Hargreaves (11)	.. 7 Mar. 1732.	—
	Thomas Proctor .. ..	.. 19 Dec. 1735.	—
	Balthazar Trapand (12)	.. 28 Aug. 1737.	—
	Matthew Floyer .. ..	.. 8 Nov. 1737.	—
	Edward John Eyre .. ..	.. 15 Dec. 1738.	—
	Graham Smyth .. ..	.. 2 Mar. 1738.	—

(11) Ensign, July 1, 1731; Captain-Lieutenant, March 28, 1751. Still serving in 1755.

(12) Misprint for "Trapaud."

The following additions in writing are entered on the interleaf:—

		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
*Colonel	Jas. Cholmondeley (1)	.. 18 Dec. 1742	Major, 17 May 1725.
*Captains	Michael Studholm .. ..	.. 19 Dec. 1735	Ensign, 27 Aug. 1708.
	J. Lovell .. ..	.. 28 Aug. 1737	Ensign, 4 Jan. 1707.
	J. Lind (2) .. ..	.. 12 Apr. 1741	Lieutenant, 23 July 1737.
	Henry Hart .. ..	.. ditto	Ensign, 1 Mar. 1724.
*Lieutenants	Chas. Urquhart .. ..	.. 8 Nov. 1737	Ensign, 29 May 1731.
	W. Muir .. ..	.. 12 Apr. 1741	Ensign, 19 Nov. 1731.
	Spencer Powell .. ..	.. 22 ditto 1741	Ensign, 13 Nov. 1739.
	Hen. Lee .. ..	.. 4 Jan. 1742	Ensign, 20 Nov. 1731.
*Lieutenant	Geo. Mackay .. ..	.. 6 Oct. 1742.	—
	W. Muir .. ..	.. 11 July 1741.	—
*Ensigns	— Collins .. ..	.. 11 July 1741.	—
	Henry Brownrigg (3) .. ..	.. ditto.	—
	Nehemiah Donnelan (4)	.. ditto.	—
*Ensigns	Richd. Cramer .. ..	.. 1 Oct. 1732.	—
	Henry Brownrigg .. ..	.. 20 Jan. 1741.	—
	Nehemiah Donnallan .. ..	.. ditto.	—
	J. Collins .. ..	.. ditto.	—
	W. Stacey .. ..	.. 4 Jan. 1742.	—
*Chaplain	Fredk. Cornwallis —	—
*Adjutant	Jas. Hargreaves .. ..	.. 19 Apr. 1742.	—
*Quartermaster	Henry Taylor —	—
*Surgeon	Michael Giles .. ..	.. 15 May 1732.	—

(1) Younger brother of George, 3rd Earl of Cholmondeley. Had previously served in the 3rd Troop of Life Guards. Colonel of the 59th Foot (which later became the 48th) on its formation in January, 1741. Colonel of the 12th Light Dragoons for a short time in 1749. Colonel of the 6th (or Anniskilling) Dragoons, Jan. 16, 1750. General, April 30, 1770. Died Oct. 13, 1775.

(2) Captain, April 12, 1741. Still serving in 1755.

(3) Lieutenant, April 22, 1745. Still serving in 1755.

(4) Lieutenant, May 1, 1745. Still serving in 1755.

J. H. LESLIE, Major, R.A. (Retired List).

(To be continued.)

'ZORIADA' (A.D. 1786) AND THE WORDBOOKS.

(See *ante*, pp. 5, 24.)

Nonsensical, iii. 107. Mamma, you see, is not so stiff and nonsensical, and so queer as you are. (D. not 1815-1704.)

Notability, i. 17...., that half her sex had either her notability, or her talents for being trusty; (D. not before 1788.)

Nurse-child, iii. 87. His wife.... had a nurse-child, the son of a sea captain,...., that, if the nurse-child did expire, (D. not 1815-1769.)

Over-knowledge, i. 4....; better be poor and *literate*, than rich, and brought to an untimely grave by over-knowledge; (Not D.)

Over-learning, i. 1...., only a little touched in her brain by over learning; iii. 6...., as I once believed, over-learning had killed her, (Not D.)

Over-rate, iii. 10...., for a man to arrogate to himself the power of over-rating my choice, and cutting off an individual, only for being favoured

... (D. not in this sense. It seems to mean over-die.)

Over-spread, i. 3...., her face over spread with an alarming paleness, (D. not 1863-1748.)

Overture, i. 169....; upon the reception of your overture every thing depends. i. 179...., has refused me, refused my honorable overture, (D. not after 1655, in this sense of "offer of marriage.")

P's and Q's, i. 158...., and who so proper to bring him to his p's and q's as the waiting woman of her he loves? (D. not before 1779, or possibly 1820.)

Pains-taking, ii. 132...., I cannot deny that you have been very pains taking, and deserve to be well rewarded; (D. not 1888-1737.)

Peacock-strut, ii. 90....; and a certain peacock strut bespoke the pride and pleasure of her heart, (Not D.)

Pendulum, i. 9...., permit me to consult your pulse, that little pendulum of life, as an English writer very prettily calls it, (D. not before 1820, as a metaphor. Cf. 'Sapskull,' 2, 213.)

Pensiveness, iii. 62...., his countenance contracted an unusual pensiveness. (D. not 1827-1752.)

Pick out, i. 21...., this is all I could pick out concerning her... (D. not 1882-1678.)

Plough tail, i. 123...., and whether it is a great lord, or a fellow from the plow-tail that wants to rinate me, ii. 27....; nay, our very youths from the plough tail, (D. not 1831-1712.)

Post, ii. 40. Lord Drew having rode post, with a beating heart, ii. 145...., and riding post, was soon in view of the village. (D. not 1802-1711.)

Pour in, i. 193...., it might be improper to have a croud pour in upon him. (D. not before 1860.)

Presented, i. 139. He then politely asked if the young lady meant to be presented, (at the British Court.) (D. not 1844-1716 in this sense.)

Presentment, ii. 41...., I had no presentment of Swinborne's disobedient machinations. ii. 106...., what will become of me if my alarming presentment is verified,...? (If it is not a misprint of "presentiment," D. 7 has no instance 1817-1613.)

Proclaimed, ii. 97...., until you are lost to me, by a proclaimed preference, (D. not 1826-1681.)

Queer, iii. 107. Mamma, you see, is not so stiff and nonsensical, and so queer as you are. (D. not of persons 1840-1712.)

Rattling, i. 56.... all the glare and rattling of birth-night balls, and glittering beaux and belles. (D. not in this sense perhaps after 1677.)

Recommendatory, ii. 43. Your conduct is ingenuous, your family recommendatory, (D. not 1818-1741.)

Reconfirm, i. 178. She extended her hand to him, in token of reconfirmed amity, (D. not 1821-1679.)

Reconsult, i. 184. This pair of worthy friends consulted and reconsulted, (D. neither 1806-1652, nor after 1806.)

Refused, ii. 26....; I am a refused man; (D. not 1790-1606.)

Rife, i. 20.... when it comes to be rife about that I have got a nameless gentlewoman for a lodger;

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

(To be concluded.)

'THE DIABOLIAD.'—The following extract from a Diary kept in the year 1808 mentions the learned Porson's conviction that 'The Diaboliad' was written by a man who at one time served as a private soldier. Previous volumes of 'N. & Q.' contain various references to William Combe, generally supposed to be the author of that curious work. Is it known whether he ever served in the ranks of the army?—

"Went in the evening to Dobree's chambers in the Temple, where I met Mr. Porson. His person seems to have been rather good, but is now much worn and debilitated; his address was obliging, and perfectly free from that repulsive austerity with which scholars by profession are so generally charged. We talked a great deal of the Stage, which he condemned as totally destitute of a single actor, and was particularly severe on Kemble and Mrs. Siddons. In the course of the evening he recited great part of the Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers, and quoted largely from Junius and the 'Bath Guide.' The two following lines from Beattie's 'Minstrel' he told us when at Eton he thus translated:—

All that the genial ray of morning gilds,
And all that echoes to the voice of even.

Omne quod Auroræ radius genialis inaurat
Vesperis omne refert quod vocis imagine...

"I remember no pleasantry to have escaped him, except in some allusion to country squires. He observed that the word polish comes from *πολις* as that of rust is derived from *rus*. He assured me the person who was reduced to the situation of a private soldier was really the author of 'The Diaboliad,' and mentioned the circumstance of his being entertained by a party of Gentlemen who invited him for the purpose of being diverted by his eccentricities. After he had remained some time and was taking leave of his hosts with the awkward gait of a clown, he was suddenly stopped by one of the company who told him his real situation was known to all present and that they had secured an extension of his absence from the commanding officer. On this he stepped back, assumed the Gentleman, and fascinated them as much with the elegance of his carriage, as he had before contributed to their amusement in an opposite capacity.

"The Professor took my hand with great civility when I left him, which was at a very late hour."

H.

"DECELERATE."—A word which is new to me, and is not given in any dictionary to which I have access, appears in the first section of the bill recently issued by the Railway Executive Committee. The sentence runs as follows: "1. The passenger train service will be considerably curtailed and *decelerated*." This last word has apparently received official sanction, and it seems to me desirable to record its use for the first time.

STEPHEN J. BARNES.

Frating, Woodside Road, Woodford Wells.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE VICTORIA CROSS. The book dealing adequately with the splendid story of the V.C. has yet to be written. In expressing this opinion it is not intended by any means to detract from the substantial merits of several of the books which are already in existence on the subject. For such a book as one could wish to see written about the Cross and its roll of heroes there is indeed abundance of subject-matter ready at hand, and the framework of the narrative is easily accessible in the pages of *The London Gazette*, which contains the official records of each individual V.C. winner from the beginning onwards.

The following list of books includes practically all that has so far been published on this theme:—

1. 'The Victoria Cross.' Edited by R. W. O'Byrne. (Allen & Co.) 1880.
2. 'For Valour: the V.C.' By J. E. Muddock. (Hutchinson & Co.) 1895.
3. 'History of the V.C.' By Philip A. Wilkins. (Constable & Co.) 1904.
4. 'The Book of the V.C.' By A. L. Haydon. (Andrew Melrose.) 1906.
5. 'Our Soldiers and the Victoria Cross.' By S. O. Beeton.
6. 'Heroes of the Victoria Cross.' By T. E. Toomey. (Newnes, Limited)
7. 'The Victoria Cross in the Crimea.' By Col. Knollys. (Dean & Son.)
8. 'The Victoria Cross in India.' By Col. Knollys. (Dean & Son.)
9. 'The Victoria Cross in the Colonies.' By Col. Knollys. (Dean & Son.)
10. 'Gallant Deeds of Heroes of the Victoria Cross.' (Dean & Son.)
11. 'The Book of the Victoria Cross.' By Major Rupert Stuart. (Rees.) 1916.

There are also two articles in *The United Service Magazine* dealing with the V.C. The first of these, entitled 'The Victoria Cross for Officers,' was written by L. Oppenheim, and appeared in *The United Service Magazine*, xix. 180; and the second, 'The Decline of the V.C.,' was printed in xxvii. 428. (These figures of reference are taken from Poole's 'Index of Periodical Literature.')

Of the books just mentioned it may be sufficient to add that Wilkins's 'History of the V.C.' stands out as *facile princeps*. It is the most comprehensive, and it gives a readable account of the five hundred and twenty acts of valour for which the decoration had been awarded up to the date of its issue. In addition the value of the book is greatly enhanced by the portraits of no fewer than three hundred and ninety-two of the recipients. This feature alone makes the work of inestimable value to students.

As the years rolled on, it would have become increasingly difficult, if not altogether impossible, to get together such an extensive collection of portraits.

CHARLES MENMUIR, M.A.
25 Garscube Lane, Glasgow.

Queries.

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

JILL, GILLIAN.—I have been looking up this feminine abbreviation, familiar in association with Jack. It is apparently short for Gillian, which represents Juliana as well as Julian, and the spelling "Gill" is preserved in the First Folio of Shakespeare. In 'Love's Labour's Lost,' Act V. sc. ii., l. 883 begins "Jacke hath not Gill." Here Stevens quotes from Heywood's 'Epigrammes upon Proverbes,' 1567, "Jack shall have Gill." In 'The Taming of the Shrew,' Act IV. sc. i. l. 52, is a joke about Jack's, leathern jugs, and gills, pint vessels. Can Gill or Jill as a proper name be put back earlier than Heywood, and is it at all frequent among later heroines in life or in letters? Dame Gillian is Eveline Berenger's tirewoman in Scott's story of 'The Betrothed.' I do not remember coming across the name otherwise in books of the nineteenth century or the eighteenth, and the abbreviation is now quite strange.

HIPPOCLIDES.

ARMORIAL SEAL: IDENTIFICATION SOUGHT.—Whose may a seal have been which bore the following arms? Arg., a fesse . . . between three birds, mallards or swans, two in chief facing each other, beak to beak, and one in base (tinctures indiscernible); the base bird within a chevronel . . . ; an annulet on centre point of fesse for cadency. There is a spray of leaves, possibly laurel, each side, without the shield. This seal is attached to a letter dated "April 26, 1610," written by John Reynolds on landing in England, returning from Rome and Paris. The annulet, if used as a cadency mark, is evidence against the seal bearing J. R.'s correct personal arms. Seals even on important documents were, I am told, frequently used by others than the owners, but anyway it would be interesting to know what family boasted so curious a coat.

Four "Flanders pictures" were, except "one Quission painted," the only works of

art considered worth mentioning in the inventory in 1592 of the goods of John's father Richard, and this possibly suggests a Flemish origin. Other items—such as “one Tow-hand swoorde,” “one Battell exe,” “one welshehoke,” “a Bow and Arros, with 2 Quiffers,” “a herniper,” “a litell longe pike,” a staff with a pike in the end, and “one muskitt with his furniture”—indicate that the family, though peaceably inclined, were not unprepared for war.

ANNULET.

JULIUS CÆSAR'S REFORM OF THE CALENDAR.—What ancient authority is there for the statements, made in the ‘Calendar’ articles in ‘The Encyclopædia Britannica’ and in ‘Chambers’s Encyclopædia,’ that Julius Cæsar in reforming the calendar gave 29 days to February (30 in leap years), 30 each to August, October, and December, and 31 each to September and November, and that the existing distribution of days among the various months is due to Augustus? All other works of reference which I have consulted assign to Julius Cæsar the present arrangement of the days of the months, and are silent as to any redistribution by Augustus.

R. J. B.

JOHN GILBERT, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK (1693-1761).—What were the name and parentage of his mother? She is said to have been a Brisco of Crofton, but I should be glad of confirmation of this. The ‘D.N.B.’ is silent on the point. His father would seem to have been John Gilbert of the East India Company (Foster, ‘Alum. Oxon.’ and a pedigree in *The Connoisseur*, 1911). The Rev. John Gilbert, Fellow of Wadham and Prebendary of Exeter, was his grandfather, and not his father as stated in the ‘D.N.B.’

LAWRENCE E. TANNER.

2 Little Dean's Yard, Westminster.

JOHN LEAKE, M.D.—According to the ‘Dict. Nat. Biog.’, xxxii. 321, he was the son of William Leake, a clergyman, and was born at Ainstable, Cumberland, June 8, 1729. Can any correspondent of ‘N. & Q.’ give me particulars of his mother? Where was he “educated as a surgeon”? Did he ever marry?

G. F. R. B.

GAMBARDELLA, ITALIAN PORTRAIT-PAINTER.—I should be grateful to any reader of ‘N. & Q.’ who could give any biographical details of the above Mid-Victorian portrait-painter. He was, I believe, a refugee, and a friend of Giuseppe Mazzini. The two portraits by him that I know are charming

One, that of the Hon. Caroline Dawson (afterwards Lady Congleton), Maid of Honour to Queen Victoria, is reproduced in the just published ‘Twenty Years at Court—from the Correspondence of the Hon. Eleanor Stanley,’ edited by Mrs. Steuart Erskine; and the other, in my possession, is one of Susanna Arethusa, wife of the Right Hon. Thomas Milner-Gibson. I should be very glad to hear of any others.

GERY MILNER-GIBSON-CULLUM, F.S.A.
The Athenæum, Pall Mall, S.W.

VENETIAN ACCOUNT OF ENGLAND.—I shall be grateful if any reader can tell me where may be found the original of what is referred to by Bishop Creighton in his Romanes Lecture, 1896, as the earliest account of England from outside, by a Venetian ambassador in 1497.

The lecture was reprinted in ‘Historical Lectures and Addresses,’ published by Longmans, Green & Co., 1903. A. P. A.

“**TEREBUS Y TERODIN.**” (See 12 S. ii. 507.)—In 6 S. ii. 446, of 1880, to which I was kindly referred, there is a cutting from *The Newcastle Journal* of some few years before, which states that these words are only the corrupted spelling of the A.-S. “Tyr hæble us, ye Tyr ye Odin,” meaning “May Tyr uphold us, both Tyr and Odin.” No such verb as “hæble” appears in the A.-S. Dictionary, nor any of which it might be a misspelling, and my expert friend says he doubts Tyr representing a chief deity, as stated. Can any one throw more scientific light on this refrain? ALFRED WELBY.

ENGLISH COLLOQUIAL SIMILES. (*Continued from p. 28.*)—

21. To lie like a Cretan.—Cretan lying well known, but is the simile commonly used in present English?

22. As false as Waghorn (Scotch, in Jamieson, &c.).—Who or what was Waghorn? The explanation given not satisfactory. Is it still current in any part of Scotland?

23. As big a liar as Tom Payne.—Any information as to the origin and currency of the simile would be welcome.

24. To lie like a friar.—Is any such phrase known?

25. To lie like a lawyer.—Any eighteenth-century instances?

26. To lie like a trooper.—Known before 1854?

27. To lie like a gas-meter.—Is it commonly used?

28. To lie like a lapwing.—Used in modern English?

29. As slick as molasses (Lowell, 1848).—Common? What does it refer to?

30. As sane as Satan.—Instances of 1896. Known earlier? Is there any other simile containing “sane”?

31. As wise as a constable (Taylor, the Water Poet).—Which of the constables does it refer to?

32. As wise as t'ulot (Yorkshire).—Does it mean "As stupid as an owl"?

33. As clever as the devil's disciple (Vachell).—Used by other writers?

34. As cunning as Capt. Drake (Ray).—Any other instances known?

35. As deep as Garrick (6 S. iv. &c.).—Does any character called Garrick occur in Elizabethan or other plays, and if so, what does he stand for?

36. As cunning as a crowder, as Crowder.—Is anything known about the simile beside what is told in *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1754?

37. As sharp as bottled porridge (7 S. iv. 48).—Commonly used?

38. As subtle as a dead pig (1672); As cunning as a dead pig (Swift).—How can a dead pig be taken as a type of cleverness or shrewdness?

39. As sharp as a thistle (Townley Myst).—Meaning?

40. As deep as the North Star.—Explanation?

T. HILDING SVARTENGREN.

Västerås, Sweden.

PHERENICE AND THE OLYMPIAN GAMES.—

Can any reader give another (Greek) reference besides Ælian, 'V. H.,' x. 1, for the story of Pherenice, who, being warned off the course by the stewards of the Olympian games, justified her intrusion by the facts that her father and three brothers had already been Olympic victors, and she had just entered a son. I think one of the victors was Diagoras of Ialysus (Pind. 'Ol.,' vii.).

H. K. ST. J. S.

[The following authors have references to the incident: (Æschines) 'Epist.,' iv. 5; Philostratus, 'De Arte Gymnastica,' 17; Valerius Maximus, viii. 15, 12; Pliny, 'Nat. Hist.,' vii. 133. There are also the Scholiast on Pindar, 'Olymp.,' vii., and Pausanias, v. 6. Pausanias tells the story somewhat differently from Ælian or the Scholiast—or perhaps may be said to make it intelligible. Pherenice, he relates (she is also called Aristopatira and—probably by a mistake—Callipatira), her husband being dead, trained her boy Pisirodus and brought him to the games, disguising herself as a trainer and watching the contest with the other trainers. The boy was victorious, whereupon she sprang over the barrier into the lists, and thereby discovered her sex—whether accidentally or intentionally he does not make clear. It was then that as daughter of Diagoras of Rhodes, and sister of three other victors, she was allowed to go free. Particulars about her family will be found in Pausanias, vi. 7. Sir J. G. Frazer's notes to his translation of Pausanias (Macmillan, 6 vols.) might be consulted with advantage.]

COL. HON. JOHN SCOTT, TEMP. CHARLES I.

—I am seeking particulars with regard to

"Colonel Hon. John Scott, killed fighting for King Charles I., place not stated. There is said to be a book in the 'King's Exchequer' [sic] that gives the information required."

I consulted Mr. Hubert Hall of the Record Office, and he told me the data were much

too vague to enable a search to be made in the Commonwealth Exchequer Army Records—the most likely place—and recommended me to write to 'N. & Q.'

Is there any institution now in existence which either is or could be called the "King's Exchequer," and, if so, are any books permanently kept there, or are the records kept elsewhere? The person on whose behalf I am inquiring is specially anxious to have this latter point made clear.

J. DE C. LAFFAN (Major).

FOLK-LORE: THE ANGELICA.—In Longfellow's 'Tales of a Wayside Inn' (far too little known, as I think) there occurs (in 'The Musician's Tale') an episode concerning 'Queen Thyri and the Angelica-Stalks,' wherein it is written of King Olaf:—

In his hand he carried
Angelicas uprooted,
With delicious fragrance
Filling all the place.

Even the smile of Olaf
Could not cheer her gloom;
Nor the stalks he gave her
With a gracious gesture,
And with words as pleasant
As their own perfume.
In her hands he placed them,
And her jewelled fingers
Through the green leaves glistened
Like the dews of morn;
But she cast them from her
Haughty and indignant,
On the floor she threw them
With a look of scorn.

Is there any significance in the offering of angelicas? The stalks of *Angelica archangelica* are much used as sweetmeats, and a sweet, green stick of it is often used in ice-puddings; but why did King Olaf offer uprooted angelicas to the queen?

JAMES HOOPER.

92 Queen's Road, Norwich.

OLD FAMILY PORTRAITS IN CARVED WOOD.

—I should be glad to know of any old family portraits in carved wood in churches and country houses, &c. The earliest I have been able to discover is of Sir Baldwin Fulford of Fulford, Sheriff of Devon, 38 Henry VI. Prince styles Sir Baldwin

"a great soldier and traveller of so undaunted resolution, that for the honour and liberty of a royal lady, in a castle besieged by the infidels, he fought a combat with a Saracen for bulk and bigness an unequal match (as the representation of him cut in the wainscot in Fulford Hall doth plainly show), whom yet he vanquished and rescued the lady."

At Higher Peover Church, Cheshire, is the interesting chair, made *circa* 1545, which

is known to have been for a century in the Mainwaring Chapel, Higher Peover Church. It bears not only the name but the portrait and initials of the owner. The inscription is "Dorothy Maynwaring." She married Sir Richard Mainwaring of Ightfield, Salop, High Sheriff of the county in 1545. Most of the chair is older than her time. Dorothy seems to have had it put together of old bits of carving, adding her name and portrait and the raven, and the crest of her father Sir Robert Corbet. She lived at Ightfield, and it was probably when that branch of the family became extinct that the chair was brought to Higher Peover Church and placed in the Mainwaring Chapel.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

GREENE'S MUSEUM, LICHFIELD.—A wooden figure of a midshipman—not Sol. Gill's—was in this museum in 1788. Is it described in the catalogue? I shall be obliged for any information respecting it.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

Replies.

MEWS OR MEWYS FAMILY: HONYWOOD.

(12 S. ii. 26, 93, 331, 419, 432; iii. 16.)

MAY I venture to make a few additions to the very interesting information contributed to 'N. & Q.' by A HAMPSHIRE MAN?

I was present with the members of the Hampshire Field Club Archaeological Society when that romantic spot, Farley Chamberlayne, was visited some years ago, and I well remember the discussion on the arms in the various hatchments in the church, particularly those belonging to Mary Waters, second wife of Mr. Paulet St. John (afterwards first baronet). At that time very little was known about her beyond the fact that she was always called "Lady Tynte," but I subsequently discovered in Burke's 'Armory' a most interesting account of the origin of the Lloyd quartering, namely, "Sable, a spearhead embued, two and one." At the time of her marriage to Mr. Paulet St. John, on Oct. 1, 1736, this lady was the widow of Sir Halswell Tynte, third baronet, of Halswell in the county of Somerset, who deceased in 1730 at the age of 25.

Through the kindness of a member of the Tynte family, who replied privately to a query of mine, published in 'N. & Q.,' relative to the Giffords, I now have a com-

prehensive pedigree, not only of the latter family, but of their connexions, the Halswells and the Tyntes. Sir Halswell Tynte, third baronet (who restored and beautified the old Tudor home of his ancestors), was fifth in descent from Sir Nicholas Halswell, Kt., by his wife Bridget, daughter of Sir Henry Wallop, Kt., by Catherine, daughter of Richard Gifford, Lord of East Tytherley in Hampshire, whose fine mansion house there, standing upon foundations of the time of King John, had descended to him during one of the most romantic episodes of Elizabethan history.

Richard Gifford was succeeded at his death in 1568 by his son, Sir Henry, who was married about 1572 to Susan, daughter of Henry Bronker, or Brouncker, of Melksham, co. Wilts, widow of Robert Halswell, Esq., of Halswell (married 1565), who died in September, 1570, leaving a son and heir, Nicholas. By Sir Henry Gifford (who deceased in 1592) she had a son Richard, who married his first cousin Winifred, daughter of Sir Henry and Catherine Wallop; while her son Sir Nicholas Halswell espoused Winifred's sister Bridget. Both these half-brothers were knighted, and lie buried with their wives under sumptuous tombs in the churches on their respective manors.

On the decease of his second wife, Lady Tynte, Mr. Paulet St. John married thirdly in St. Lawrence Church, Winchester, in January, 1761, Jane Harris, the great-granddaughter of the Rev. John Harris, Warden of Winchester College from 1630 to 1658, and widow of William Pescod (b. 1701, d. 1760), Recorder of Winchester. The marriage or her daughter Jane Pescod was celebrated in the same church on Feb. 12, 1762, with Mr. Carew Mildmay of Shawford House, Twyford, near Winchester. The Mildmay pedigree printed in the Visitation of Essex (Harleian Society, vol. xiv.) shows the descent of this gentleman from Sir Humphrey Mildmay of Danbury, Essex, whose sister Martha Mildmay, by her marriage with Sir William Brouncker of Melksham, was sister-in-law of Mrs. Robert Halswell (Lady Gifford). It shows also that he was a great-grandson of Mary, only child and heiress of Matthew Honeywood, by her marriage with Francis Hervey Mildmay, Groom of the Jewel House. The family of Honeywood of Marks Hall, Essex, so well known for their military services, has a history that is of no small interest at the present time; and by a comparison of the pedigrees of Honeywood and Mildmay it will be seen that Mr. Carew

Mildmay, of Shawford House, who died 1768, was a contemporary of the celebrated daredevil General Philip Honeywood, some of whose exploits are still the subject of East Anglian tradition.

The property of Marks Hall was purchased in 1605 by Robert Honeywood of Charing, Kent, at whose decease in 1627 it passed to his son Sir Robert Honeywood, who had twenty children. Of these, Isaac was killed at the siege of Maestricht; Benedict was a captain in the Low Countries; and Sir Robert (the heir) for many years served as a volunteer in the wars of the Palatinate, and lost a fortune in the cause of Frederick, King of Bohemia. General Philip Honeywood was grandson of this worthy, being a younger son of his son Capt. Charles Lodowic Honeywood and Mary Clements. Philip began his military career as an ensign in Col. Stanley's regiment, to which he was gazetted on June 12, 1695, and, immediately proceeding abroad, was present at Namur in that year, and in 1709 was promoted captain in Col. Roger Townshend's Norfolk regiment.

In 'N. & Q.' 10 S. ix. 144, there is a reference to a portrait of Philip Honeywood in connexion with a picture of his friend and companion in arms Richard Henley,* painted in 1709, signed and dated by "Phillippe Cocklers" of Maestricht, and showing him dressed in what was, apparently, the uniform of Townshend's regiment. It was one of three portraits, all signed by Cocklers, and all dressed and posed alike, with the same background (a battle-field). At the Honeywood sale at Marks Hall, conducted by order of the Court of Chancery in December, 1897, General Honeywood's picture and one of Col. Richard Henley were purchased by the owner of Thawt's Hall, Norfolk. In the description of the sale, under date of Dec. 8, 1897, *The East Anglian Times* deplored "the scattering of treasures accumulated during centuries by a family of distinction." Townshend's regiment is said to have "suffered severely at the siege of Douay in 1710," and that was the year in which "Honeywood was deprived of his regiment," for drinking at a dinner in Flanders the toast, "Damnation and confusion to the new Ministry and to those who had any hand in turning out the old."

In 1715 he was forgiven, and made a colonel of a newly appointed regiment of

Dragoons (now known as the 11th Hussars) on July 22 of that year. 'The Historical Record of the British Army, says that, he "was commissioned to form one of the six troops to be raised in Essex and the adjoining counties."

According to the same authority,

"Honeywood served at the head of his regiment during the rebellion of the Earl of Mar, and in commanding a brigade at Preston was wounded at the storming of one of the avenues of the town. In 1719 he commanded a brigade in the expedition against Spain, and took possession of the town of Vigo with 800 men, and afterwards engaged in the siege of the citadel, which surrendered in a few days. He was promoted to the rank of major-general in 1726, and was made K.B. for his eminent services in 1743. He was Governor of Portsmouth, where he died and was buried on the 17th of June, 1752."

All of which, as being connected with the forbears of Jane Mildmay, who married Sir Henry Paulet St. John of Farley Chamberlayne in 1786, should not be without interest for those who strive to preserve the records of that part of Hampshire.

AN OLD EAST ANGLIAN.

A HAMPSHIRE MAN is in error in saying (ii. 433) that John Goodyer was the *eldest* son of Edward Goodyer. Edward Goodyer married his wife Hester Goodyer at Elvetham in 1656. Their eldest son Edward was born in 1657, but died *v.p.* in 1679. The other three sons were John (who was the second and the eldest surviving son, and his father's heir in 1686), James, and Thomas.

There is a slab to Edward (the eldest son) on the floor of the tower of the old church at Dogmersfield, the inscription on which states that Edward Goodyer (*père*) was High Sheriff of Hampshire in the year of his son's death. This statement has been verified at Winchester. Thomas appears also to have died before his father; James Goodyer, who was Lord of the Manor of Finchampstead (West Court), died in 1711, and John in 1712.

Lyon's 'Chronicles of Finchampstead' contains a full reference to these Goodyers.
H. O.

DICKENS AND HENRY VIII. (12 S. ii. 529). —The passage MR. WALNEWRIGHT has in mind will be found in 'The Child's History of England' at the end of chap. xxviii., where the closing words read:—

"He [Henry] was a most intolerable ruffian, a disgrace to human nature, and a blot of blood and grease upon the history of England."

J. MAKEHAM.

[Several other correspondents thanked for replies.]

* See Morant's 'Essex,' vol. ii. p. 168; Hasted's 'Kent,' vol. ii. p. 449; and 'Ancient Sepulchral Monuments of Essex,' p. 116.]

"WIPERS": YPRES (12 S. ii. 526).—Capt. Montagu Burrows, R.N., in his 'Cinque Ports' ("Historic Towns Series"), published 1892, p. 81, mentions that the Ypres Tower at Rye, Sussex, is known as "Wiper's Tower."

In the Fifth Report of the Historical MSS. Commissioners occurs the following: "23, 24 Hen. VI. A.D. 1445-6, New Romney. John Iprys, born at Duraham, was admitted to the freedom on the 12th day of August, in the 22 year of Hen. VI., and he gives for his freedom 3s. 4d." The Corporation of Rye sold the tower in 1430 to John Ypres, who was a jurat of Rye.

The tower here mentioned, built by William of Ypres, probably in the time of King Stephen, is still an ornament to the town of Rye.

"1452. John Iprys of Rye, Esq., grants to Thomas Stogtone of London, fishmonger, the tower. The seal of arms of John Iprys is still appended and in good condition."—P. 499, Historical MSS. Commissioners' Fifth Report. R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

With reference to the interesting note with the above title, will one of your correspondents, learned in the Flemish language, be so kind as to tell me what is the Flemish pronunciation, or form, of the word?

I have often wondered, in my ignorance, whether the humorous and ancient mispronunciation "Wipers" of the name of this famous and unhappy city was so far out, after all. A. R. BAYLEY.

BRASSEY FAMILY (12 S. ii. 269, 333).—I have in my possession a quantity of notes, as well as a pedigree in MS. of this family which I obtained a few years ago from my father-in-law the late E. Brassey Crockett, whose mother was a daughter of Richard John Brassey of Hertingfordbury. They were copied by him in 1904 from a MS. in the possession of his uncle Major Brassey of New Zealand, who died a couple of years later, aged, I think, 92 years. I am writing away from home, and therefore speak from memory; but I believe that one of the Hertfordshire visitations connects the family with the Cheshire family, and that the arms are the same, except that there is a martlet and not a mallard in the first quarter. I possess a copy of the Chippendale bookplate of Nathaniel Brassey, M.P., but believe that he was wrong in blazoning the mallard. The Cheshire Brasseys were not in evidence in the eighteenth century, and Nathaniel possibly thought that he was the senior

representative of the family, and therefore entitled to the Cheshire arms. The family is not extinct, although I cannot without a reference to my notes give either the names or addresses of its present representatives. The name, as CANON DEEDES states, is uniformly pronounced "Bracey." A few years ago, when Lord Brassey was governor of one of the Australian colonies, he visited Major Brassey in New Zealand for the purpose of comparing notes.

GEORGE H. CAMERON,
Archdeacon of Johannesburg.

Capetown.

CHRISTOPHER URSWICK (12 S. ii. 108, 197, 259, 516).—A friend has kindly given me the hint that Reumont's paper was published originally in the *Archivio Storico Italiano* (fourth series, vol. iv.). The English ambassador is described by him as

"Cristoforo Urswick alias Bambridge, abate di Abingdon, e nel 1502 oratore in Ungheria per Arrigo VII (not VIII) Re, morto cardinale, arcivescovo di York e predecessore del Wolsey."

Now, neither of the two individuals in question was Abbot of Abingdon, and there is no record of Bainbridge having been to Hungary in 1502, or at any other date, as Henry VII.'s ambassador. Moreover, as pointed out by me, Urswick did not seem to have got beyond Augsburg on his mission in 1496. Reumont gives no reference, and, like Kippis, "has the doubtful form Bambridge," as will be seen. L. L. K.

BATH FORUM: CONTINUITY BETWEEN ROMAN AND ANGLO-SAXON BATH (12 S. ii. 429, 495, 532).—I am grateful to MR. RICHARD MANN, but ask leave to point out that he is flying in the face of tradition. Owing to War conditions I have immediate access to two chronicles only, Hollinshed and Grafton.

Hollinshed writes (Book V. chap. xvii.):—

"Also about the 3ere of our Lord 581, the foresaid king Cheuling incountered with the Britains at a place called Diorth, and obtaining the upper hand, tooke from them the cities of Bath, Gloucester, and Cirencester."

Grafton expresses himself thus (7th part):—

"Ceaulmus, desirous of honour, maintayned his warre against the Britons, so that after he made a newe voyage against them, and gave them another discomfiture, and tooke from them the Cities of Bathe, Gloucester, and Worcestre, which should be as Reynuld accompteth in the xxix 3ere of the reigne of Malgo."

I am no expert in the matter of chronicles, and consequently cannot inform your readers from what source the tradition embodied in Hollinshed and Grafton comes;

but it certainly is a tradition of sufficient credentials to demand some kind of attention.

According to that tradition, in or about the year 581 Bath was (1) still a city, and (2) still in the hands of the Britons.

MR. MANN says, on the other side of the argument, that "the storm-swept debris brought down the slopes of the northern hills covered the streets of Aquæ-sulis, and invaded the structures and baths." Of what ancient city can it be said that debris has not covered its streets and invaded its structures? That is the exact truth with regard to Rome itself. But such a state of things is no evidence that a city was left uninhabited. It is presumptive proof at best that a place was not swept and garnished—of just that want of care, in fact, that we should expect the Britons to have displayed after the departure of the Romans.

Again, why should the Britons have left Bath when the Romans went away? I have searched Hollinshed carefully on this point, and cannot find that in that part of Britain any danger threatened which could have driven the Britons from the city.

R. J. WALKER.

Little Holland House, Kensington, W.

SEIZE-QUARTIERS (12 S. ii. 447; iii. 13).—JUDGE UDAL seems to have missed the point of my note at the first reference. What I wished to draw attention to was that the author of 'Omniana' apparently thought it was sufficient to prove descent, but not *armigerous descent*, from sixteen great-great-grandparents in order to qualify for the right of "seize-quartiers." My own view on the subject is quite the same as his.

T. F. D.

ST. KILDA COLDS: TRISTAN DA CUNHA (12 S. ii. 468).—I have been assured that the Pitcairn Islanders always suffer from an attack of colds after the arrival of a ship from England.

J. P. STILWELL.

WILLIAM CUMBERLAND (12 S. ii. 409).—According to 'The Memorials of Richard Cumberland,' written by himself, with illustrations and notes by Henry Hunders (1856), the dramatist's sons were: (1) Richard, who married a daughter of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, and died in Tobago; (2) George, who was killed at the siege of Charleston; (3) Charles, who entered the army, and married a daughter of General Mathews; (4) William, who married Eliza Burt, and died in 1833. The two eldest predeceased their father, and the second and

fourth belonged to the navy, the youngest attaining the rank of admiral. The William Cumberland recorded in *The Gentleman's Magazine* as dying in 1792 could not have been one of this family. N. W. HILL.

BELLEFOREST (12 S. ii. 486).—Perhaps MR. MAURICE JONAS will kindly give the title of Belleforest's tales, and the dates of the volumes. Was Belleforest part author with Bandel (Bandello) and Boastuau? See Brunet's 'Manuel du Libraire.' I want the title of the book for a note to be inserted in my copy of 'The Decameron' of 1620, which is presumably the edition referred to by MR. JONAS at 12 S. i. 126.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

FISHING-ROD IN THE BIBLE OR TALMUD (12 S. ii. 308, 450; iii. 14).—In his interesting note MR. H. A. HARRIS seems to suggest that the use of the rod in fishing dates from the time when rods with rings, and smooth lines which will run evenly through the rings, were first used, say in Walton's time. But the illustrations in Egyptian temples and on the walls of Pompeii, and in the ancient art of the East, prove that the fishing-rod is one of the oldest implements of the chase. Smooth plaited lines of silk, flax, and other strong materials would seem to be also of great antiquity—older than the art of weaving, doubtless. Penelope's web implies long, fine, and smooth thread, or she could not have unravelled it, and the twisting and plaiting together of such thread was, doubtless, known to all the old civilized peoples. The most charming fishing picture I know is one of Venus fishing in the sea with rod and line, done by some unknown artist for some rich citizen of Pompeii. For casting a line with weight on the end and baited hooks attached to it doubtless the first plan was the simple one of swinging the weight like a pendulum and releasing it. This would suffice for short casts. Then some brave soul gripped the line tightly, swung the weight round in a circle, and so got out a greater length of the line coiled on the ground. Then a tab of leather was fastened to the line from two and a half feet to three feet from the weight to aid in the release after the swing; then a metal ring was put in place of the tab, so that a little metal crook at the end of a stout stick could be inserted in the ring, and the line flung from the end by a strong swing of the stick grasped in both hands.

As a small boy I remember seeing clever carp anglers who fished in the Serpentine

getting their baits out a great way by casting with a forked stick. A loop on the line was placed on one prong of the fork. Standing turned sideways or almost back to the water, the angler first gets a gentle pendulum-like swing on the weight hanging from the fork, and then gives a strong sweeping swing, and the baited line and "ledger" flies out to the desired spot. Of recent years anglers, who disdain hand-lining, are able to make much longer casts "from the reel," *i.e.*, the line is wound on a reel fastened to the butt end of the rod: the weighted line is wound so that the weight is hanging a foot or more from the end of the rod, impetus is imparted by a gentle swing, and then, by a strong sweep of the rod, the line released, and the weight, which may be a quarter of a pound or more, is sent out even to a distance of one hundred yards or more—the average would be not half that. I am referring to tournament casting, which has become a game *sui generis*. The "requisite" cast, as Mr. Harris well puts it, for practical fishing is generally from a quarter to half the "records cast" made at casting tournaments. In *The Fishing Gazette* I have records of over one hundred and twenty yards cast from the reel with weight, and over fifty yards with the salmon fly.

R. B. MARSTON.

Surrey Lodge, Denmark Hill, S.E.

Will you permit me to thank MR. HARRIS for his amusing reply at the last reference, especially as it throws fresh light on Job xl. 25 *et seq.* I had the passage down for reference myself, as one of the few satirical pieces of Hebrew poetry in the Bible. MR. HARRIS confirms me in my original judgment of it. He will be interested to know that there do exist "ideographs" of rod-fishing in the streams of Egypt. They are shown in the plates of Wilkinson's 'Ancient Egyptians'? I never contended for more than catching small fish with a rod and line. Deep-sea fishing and its methods were of secondary importance in the problem I was asked to resolve, and I think I have settled that point.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

AUTHOR WANTED (12 S. ii. 509; iii. 38).—"God is on the side of the big battalions." Frederick the Great seems to have a good title to the authorship of this saying. Zeller, the historian of Greek philosophy, in his work on 'Frederick the Great as Philosopher' (p. 219), referring to the 'Œuvres de Frédéric,' xviii. 186, 188, says that in a letter to the Duchess of Gotha, about 1757, he writes that, as regards

Providence, he cannot shake off the prejudice that in war God is on the side of the big battalions, which at present are in the enemy's camp. Carlyle gives the date of this letter as May 8, 1760, and assigns the "real ownership" of the saying to Frederick, quoting the original French: "Dieu est pour les gros escadrons" ('History of Frederick II.,' Bk. XIX. chap. viii. vol. v. p. 606, ed. 1865).
ADECTO.

BUTLER'S 'ANALOGY': BIBLIOGRAPHY (12 S. ii. 369).—The following references may be of use to your correspondent:—

1830. The Writings of Bishop Butler.—*Quarterly Review*, No. 85, pp. 182-215.

1830. [Review of 'The Analogy.']—*Quarterly Christian Spectator* (Newhaven, U.S.A.), ii. pp. 694-719.

1841-2. [Review of 'The Analogy.']—*Methodist Quarterly Review* xxiii. pp. 566-91; xxiv., pp. 305-309.

1849. [Review of 'The Analogy.']—*Christian Review*, xix. pp. 391-407.

1852. 'The Analogy'...With Analytical Introduction. By a Member of the University of Oxford.

1855. Bishop Butler's Ethical Discourses. Edited, with an introductory essay [pp. 5-41] on the Author's Life and Writings, by Joseph C. Passmore. Philadelphia.

[1856.] 'The Analogy'...With a copious analysis. By Joseph Angus. Another edition was published in 1881.

1859. Essay on the sceptical tendency of Butler's 'Analogy.' By S. S. Hennell.—Reviewed *British Quarterly Review* (1863), xxxviii. pp. 97-125.

1874. Butler's 'Analogy': its strength and its weakness.—*Westminster Review*, cii. pp. 1-24.

1876. History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century. By Leslie Stephen. 2 vols.—Butler's 'Analogy,' vol. i. pp. 278-308. At same pages of the 1881 and 1902 editions.

1876. The method of Butler's 'Analogy.'—*Church Quarterly Review*, i. pp. 337-62.

1881. Butler. By W. Lucas Collins.—'The Analogy,' pp. 103-53.

1889. Bishop Butler...With an examination of 'The Analogy.' By T.R. Pynchon. New York.

1892. Horæ Sabbaticæ. By Sir James Fitzjames Stephen. Series 2, pp. 297-314.

1908. The Romanes Lecture, 1908. The optimism of Butler's 'Analogy.' By Henry Scott Holland.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

DISRAELI AND EMPIRE (12 S. ii. 508).—It is the fact that Disraeli's last speech in the House of Commons, delivered on Aug. 11, 1876, in a debate on the Bulgarian Atrocities, concluded with the word "Empire." The final sentences are reported as follows:—

"What our duty is at this critical moment is to maintain the Empire of England. Nor will we ever agree to any step, though it may obtain for a moment comparative quiet and a false prosperity, that hazards the existence of that Empire."—Hansard, 3rd Series, vol. ccxxxi. cols. 1146, 1147.

It does not, however, seem to have been a habit with him to conclude with this word. The only other instance I have found during the session of 1876 is in a speech on the Royal Titles Bill (March 9), when he said:—

“It will be an act, to my mind, that will add splendour even to her Throne, and security even to her Empire.”—Hansard, 3rd Series, vol. ccxxvii. col. 1727.

F. W. READ.

THE ROYAL ARMS: A METRICAL DESCRIPTION (12 S. ii. 502).—Refer to Burke's ‘General Armory,’ 3rd edition:—

“The Royal Ensigns deduced metrically from the Northmen, or Normans, who vanquished England in the year of our Lord 1066, with observations thereupon.”

“This paper, endorsed as above, was found in the bureau of an Amateur Herald of some consideration, recently deceased.”

It commences with the lines:—

The Norman standard and the shield,
That Norman William wore,
Two golden leopards on a field
Of royal ruby bore;

and consists of thirty verses, ending with

The Stewarts fell—the leaves do fall,
As withering on the stem,
They fly before each passing squall,
And so it was with them.

Each change of arms is not depicted, as a previous article had done so, but there are notes, and at the end there are the initials ‘R. R.’ Perhaps from this the author may be traced. My copy does not give the date of publication of the ‘General Armory.’

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

‘THE REGAL RAMBLER’: THOMAS HASTINGS (12 S. ii. 530).—The ‘D.N.B.’ has an account of this author, obtained from *The Gentleman's Magazine* of 1801, p. 859. His birth-date is uncertain, and given in the former as 1740, and his death as Aug. 12, 1801, at a lodging in New Court, Moor Lane, Cripplegate. He was a native of Durham and a carpenter by trade, was engaged in various parts of the kingdom, and finally went to London, where he interested himself in “Mr. Fox's election for Westminster,” publishing a quarto pamphlet entitled ‘The Wars of Westminster.’ This was followed by others in the style of Oriental apologues, and he got considerable sums by hawking them about the town. *The Gentleman's Magazine* says his last publications were ‘The Devil in London’ and ‘The Regal Rambler; or, Lucifer's Travels,’ and this is copied into Nichols's ‘Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century,’ 1812. The

‘D.N.B.’ calls the work ‘The Regal Rambler; or, The Eccentric Adventures of the Devil in London.’ Were there two pamphlets, as indicated in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, or only one? The B.M. evidently does not contain either this pamphlet or anything else by this author, though he was known to have published for some years a voluntary “ode” on Aug. 12, the Prince of Wales's birthday, for “which he annually received some small emolument at Carlton House,” until he was ordered to discontinue the publication. ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

“GRAY'S INN PIECES” (12 S. ii. 509).—The purlieus of Gray's Inn were formerly frequented by women of loose character, which fact has been set on record by the old rime:—

Inner Temple, rich;
Middle Temple, poor;
Lincoln's Inn for gentlemen,
And Gray's Inn for a whore.

Evidently the lady's-maid in question was not unacquainted with the gallants of Gray's Inn and their practice of making their quittance in base coin, a practice which has ever been a subject for jest—why, I do not know. Hence her remark.

REGINALD ATKINSON.

Forest Hill, S.E.

PHILIP WINTON, *v. sub'* PHILIP WINTER (12 S. ii. 266, 416).—I cannot find Philip Winton in any of my old Army Lists, and he certainly was not in the 4th Foot in 1772. James Winton was made a lieutenant in the 17th Foot, Oct. 27, 1799, and at the Peace of 1802 he was (with many others) placed on half-pay, and drew it until his death in 1852.

W. R. W.

SNAKES AND MUSIC (12 S. ii. 470, 533).—In ‘Chambers's Encyclopædia,’ vol. viii., it says:—

“It seems probable that serpents do not possess the senses of taste or smell in great perfection. The ear has no external opening, and no tympanum, nor is it certain that their hearing is acute, but they are remarkably sensible of the power of music, of which serpent-charmers avail themselves, both to bring them from their holes and to control them. A European gentleman, residing in one of the mountainous parts of India, found that his flute attracted them in such numbers to his house that he was under the necessity of ceasing to play it.”

When I was in Queensland, hiving bees by knocking an empty tin can, a snake's head appeared where a brick had fallen out of the wall of the laundry room, close by; it disappeared when I approached the wall. It was suggested that I should try my tin-

can music again, in order to bring out the snake and shoot it. This I did, and twice a snake came out and was shot. Then the flooring was removed near the wall, and a nest of venomous snakes was found, and destroyed. E. C. WIENHOLT.

10 Selborne Road, Hove, Brighton.

'THE BEGGAR'S OPERA' (12 S. ii. 490).—Act II., Air 1, 'Fill ev'ry Glass.'—This is to be found in D'Urfey's 'Wit and Mirth: or Pills to purge Melancholy,' 1719, vol. i. p. 180, where it is called 'A drinking Song in praise of our Three fam'd Generals' (i.e., Marlborough, Eugène, and D'Auverquerque). The words are first given in French, beginning:—

Que chacun remplisse son verre,
Pour boire à nos trois Généraux.

This is followed by the verses "Translated from the *French*," beginning:—

Fill ev'ry Glass, and recommend 'em,
We'll drink our three Generals' Healths at large.

The tune is given with the French verses, and is almost certainly French. In 'Zwei Opern-Burlesken aus der Rokokozeit,' Berlin, 1912, the editor, Georgy Calmus, points out (p. 218) that this tune is printed in 'Les Parodies du nouveau Théâtre Italien,' 1738, tome quatrième, among the tunes engraved at the end of the volume, No. 145, as "Ne quittez pas votre Houlette."

Act III., Air 17, 'Happy Groves.'—This also is in D'Urfey's 'Pills,' 1719, vol. iv. p. 310, where it is headed "The Pilgrim. *Tune by Mr. John Barrett.*" The words begin:—

Oh! happy, happy Groves, Witness of our tender loves.

John Barrett (born about 1674, died about 1735) was pupil of Dr. Blow, and was music master at Christ's Hospital (see Grove's 'Dictionary of Music'). He composed overtures and act-tunes for several plays, including 'The Pilgrim,' 1700. I do not know if the song had any connexion with this play. Several of Barrett's tunes became very popular. One of them, 'Ianthia the Lovely,' is to be found in vol. v. of D'Urfey's 'Pills,' p. 301; and as 'Ianthie the Lovely' is also in 'The Beggar's Opera.' On p. 100 of vol. v. of the 'Pills' is another tune by Barrett, called 'The Catherine,' to the words "In the pleasant month of May," which is included by Mr. Moffat and Mr. Kidson in their interesting collection 'The Minstrelsy of England,' 1901, p. 114, but is there printed from an anonymous copy which appeared in *British Melody: or, the Musical Magazine*, 1739. It was originally

an air for the harpsichord, which under the name of 'The St. Catharine' is part of "A set of Ayers by Mr. John Barrett," published in 'A Choice Collection of Ayres' [by Blow, Croft, and others], 1700. It occurs in several of the ballad operas (see Mr. Barclay Squire's 'Index of Tunes in the Ballad Operas,' *Musical Antiquary*, October, 1910).

Act III., Air 10, 'Would Fate to me Belinda give.'—I cannot supply references for this song earlier than the year 1728, the date of the appearance of 'The Beggar's Opera,' but under the name 'The Faithfull Lover' it is printed in 'The Musical Miscellany,' 1729, p. 17; and G. Calmus cites 'The Merry Companion,' 1750, for it.

Act I., Air 17, 'Gin thou wert mine own thing.'—This is probably one of the spurious Scottish songs which were exceedingly popular at the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries. The line is thus quaintly translated into German in 'Zwei Opern-Burlesken,' p. 122: "Schnaps, du bist mein' einzige Freude."

G. E. P. A.

PRONUNCIATION OF "EA" (12 S. ii. 530).—Some years ago, in the pages of 'N. & Q.,' Prof. Skeat and others wrote explicitly and very suggestively on this point. The traditional pronunciation was traced and copiously illustrated from an early date to the close of the eighteenth century, after which it seemed to linger only faintly in "break" and some other words. What was regarded as one of the latest normal examples of the original sound was Cowper's use of "sea" as rime-word to "survey" in his 'Alexander Selkirk' verses:—

I am monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute,
From the centre all round to the sea
I am lord of the fowl and the brute.

Perhaps some methodical reader may be able to give the reference to this discussion.

Books that may be advantageously consulted on the subject are: Dr. Sweet's 'History of the English Sounds from the Earliest Period'; Marsh's 'Lectures on the English Language,' Lecture xxii. ('Students' Manual of the English Language,' Murray); and Prof. Earle's 'Philology of the English Tongue,' especially the last seven sections of chap. ii.

THOMAS BAYNE.

[See 'Pronunciation of "Tea," &c.,' 6 S. vi. 129, 171, 213, 277.]

See essay on the 'Pronunciation of Chaucer' in the Aldine edition of that poet, and the article on Shakespeare's English in 'Shakespeare's England.' The old sound

of "ea" is still preserved in "break," "steak," "wear," and very many other words, and is very common in our dialects, as well as in Ireland, in words from which in polite usage it has disappeared. Many English rustics still speak of "a cup o' tay," and are *onaisy* if they cannot get it.

C. C. B.

J. SHERIDAN LE FANU'S WORKS (12 S. ii. 450; iii. 15).—A bibliographical list of Le Fanu's writings, by Mr. S. M. Ellis, will be found in *The Irish Book Lover* (a monthly review of Irish literature), October-November, 1916.

Some interesting particulars about Le Fanu and his family appear in the October, 1916, issue of *The Bookman*, also from the pen of Mr. Ellis. The article is accompanied by several portraits and other illustrations.

R. B.

Upton.

FOREIGN GRAVES OF BRITISH AUTHORS (12 S. ii. 172, 254, 292, 395, 495; iii. 39).—I think the grave of Owen Glynn Jones, B.Sc. London, mathematician and mountaineer, should be included in the above. He was the author of a number of technical articles, but the work he is best known for is 'Rock Climbing in the English Lake District,' 2nd edn., 1900, 322 pp., 20s. net, Keswick, G. P. Abraham & Sons, with a memoir and portrait of the author. Born in 1867, for some years he was the youngest, and by no means the least distinguished, member of the Alpine Club. He was killed by a fall on the Dent du Midi in 1899, and was buried in the little graveyard of the Roman Catholic church at Evolena. A gravestone was added at a later date by his friends, to whose company it was my privilege to belong.

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

"JOBEEY" OF ETON (12 S. ii. 248, 295, 394).—I find that the only letter on this subject which appeared in *The Times* during February of last year was the final one dated the 10th, by A. C. A., whose forthcoming book on 'Eton in the Fifties of Last Century' cannot fail to be most interesting to old Etonians in general, and to me in particular.

PHILIP NORMAN.

CAPT. ROSS (BASS) AND THE GLUCKSTAD (12 S. ii. 531).—Gluckstad is the name of the ship which looks like "Cluckhead" on the weathered gravestone at Minster-in-Sheppey. She was captured from the Danes in 1807, and added to our navy as a brig of twenty guns.

Edward Ross commanded her in 1809. He was a commander of Feb. 19, 1798, does not appear to have attained the rank of post-captain, and disappears from the Navy List in 1810.

A. G. KEALY,
Chaplain, R.N., retired.

Bedford.

SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES: UNDERGRADUATES' GOWN (12 S. ii. 469, 537).—In 1635 Sir William Brereton, a Cheshire gentleman, visited Glasgow, and records in his diary:—

"This college is governed by one principal, four regents, and about one hundred and twenty students. Here the scholars may be distinguished from others by gowns (in Edenborough they use coloured cloaks), though coloured, some red, some gray, and of other colours, as please themselves."—'Travels in Holland, the United Provinces, England, Scotland, and Ireland,' by Sir William Brereton, Bart. (Chetham Society), 1844.

ARTHUR BOWES.

Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.

METAL-BRIDGE, DUBLIN (12 S. ii. 487).—The bridge was constructed, in lieu of a ferry, by Alderman John Claudius Beresford and William Walsh, Esq., who derived their right to the tolls as a remuneration. The bridge, which is 140 feet long, exclusive of the end piers, and 12 feet wide, cost 3,000*l.* See also Warburton, Whitelaw, and Walsh's 'History of the City of Dublin,' vol. ii., 1818; *Dublin Evening Telegraph*, Feb. 3, 1887; and M'Cready's 'Dublin Street-Names,' 1895, p. 12.

J. ARDAGH.

Dublin.

HERALDIC QUERIES (12 S. ii. 529).—1. The crest of a talbot's head is held by the elder branch of the Sotheby family. Arms were granted to Robert Sotheby of Birdsall, Yorkshire, in 1563 A.D.

The initials W. S. probably refer to William Sotheby, F.R.S., F.S.A. (1757-1833); vide 'D.N.B.' DUNCAN PITCHER, Col. 30 Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, S.W.

RISK OF ENTERING A NEW HOUSE (12 S. ii. 509).—EMERITUS may be glad to have the Hebrew side of this interesting query. Among the very pious of the Old School, every removal to a new residence was followed by a *cheenooch*, a Dedicatory Service of Prayer, to which the occupant invited all his friends and relatives, after which a gallant feast was provided. I do not find the Order of Service in my Prayer Book. Some of the Psalms, such as Hallel and Songs of Degrees, form part of it.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

'N. & Q.' Service Roll.—1.

- Gale, F. R., Lieutenant, Army Ordnance Department.
 Gladstone, Hugh S., Captain, 2/5th King's Own Scottish Borderers, Nov. 9, 1914; attached to Imperial General Staff, the War Office, Nov. 30, 1914.
 Hirst, W. A., Private, West Kent Yeomanry.
 Hogg, Percy F., Lieutenant, R.G.A., O.C. Minster Battery.
 Montrésor, F. M., Major, R.G.A., Comdg. 142nd Siege Battery.
 Stevens, J. H., Second Lieutenant, R.E.

Notes on Books.

The Origin of the Cult of Aphrodite. By J. Rendel Harris. (Manchester, University Press; London, Longmans & Co., 1s. net.)

It is always with pleasure that we come upon one of these grey-coated monographs awaiting attention upon our shelves. We do not invariably agree with their learned authors, but we enjoy their speculations, admire their erudition, and gladly acknowledge the stimulating quality of their vigour. We ventured, in a recent review of a monograph of Dr. Rendel Harris's, to suggest that his account of the origin of the cult of Artemis had about it a hint of the *jeu d'esprit*; this present essay has yet more markedly the appearance of something in that vein. He is exceedingly good in his illustration of the connexion between Aphrodite and the mandragora or mandrake. He has accumulated data from all possible quarters; followed up the numerous and sometimes subtle links, philological, topographical, mythological, and traditional; and drawn forward out of obscurity a number of curious, half-forgotten items of ancient lore and custom, which he uses with a brilliant ingenuity both to illuminate and be illuminated. For the sake of just that much—the legendary connexion between the Goddess of Love and the mandragora—this brochure should have a place among the books of the classical student.

But when Dr. Rendel Harris asks us to believe that—in her *origin*—Aphrodite was “the virtue of a plant,” of this particular plant, the common sense of mankind cries out against him. There is surely a ludicrous narrowness of view in the supposition. After all, good or bad, wanton or majestic, lovely or dreadful, the power known as Aphrodite is one of whose sway primitive man together with the whole universe of living things had direct experience, without recourse to witch-doctors or herbs. That, given the power, it could be exploited; given the goddess, she could be induced to intervene where she seemed to be neglectful or hostile, undoubtedly follows from the very principles of early religion—in a certain sense, of any religion; and it also followed, as a matter of fact, that numerous and grotesque were the methods of invocation, and the supposed instruments of the activity of the power invoked. Undoubtedly, through their use as machinery in literature, the so-called “attributes” of the various deities of old mythologies have become, in our conception of their relation to their owners, far too otiose, decorative, conventional. Theories which restore the intimate vital connexion between

the two are, therefore, of very great value. But the common-sense line of primitive ignorant investigation would, we fancy, be guided chiefly by the analogies of a great man and his possessions and the hunter or craftsman and his tools—it being always remembered that the said connexion, between a man and the inanimate objects which belonged to him, was conceived of in primitive times as immeasurably stronger and closer than it is now. A man has possessions of many sorts, and if you get hold of one you may in some sort get hold of him. He may even, if he is a privileged person, put “himself” for a time into something external, animate or inanimate. All the same he did not originate in that; nor is he strictly identical with it, seeing he is equally and in the same sense the owner of many things besides. So with the gods: if you get hold of something known to be an attribute of one of them you may get hold of *him*; but that does not mean that Aphrodite is identical with the mandragora or came second to the mandragora, any more than the bow and arrow came first and the archer grew out of them—though, to be sure, if you find out that a man has arrows and get hold of one, and know exactly what to do with it, you may make things very uncomfortable for that man till he does what you want of him. This, it will be said, is by no means new; and it is the obvious: We quite admit that it is so: without, however, admitting that it is any the less likely to be true.

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.

QUILL-PEN.—Is not ‘The Dauntless Three’ a selection of the narrative about Horatius on the bridge in Macaulay’s ‘Lays of Ancient Rome’? The whole ‘Lay’ would make a cumbersome recitation.

SOUTHWELL.—Forwarded to Mr. J. W. Brown and Mr. Willis Watson.

MR. E. S. DODGSON and MR. RAY SANBON (Yale).—Forwarded.

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 24, col. 2, l. 22, delete “D. not 1774-1711.”

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1917.

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Notes.

MRS. ESTEN.

(See 10 S. iv. 190, 296.)

THIS once celebrated actress seems as much entitled to a place in the 'D.N.B.' as many of her kind who are included. Harriet Pye Esten was the natural daughter of Admiral Sir Thomas Pye and Agnes Maria Bennett, the popular novelist, authoress of 'Juvenile Indiscretions,' &c. ('Secret History of the Green-Room,' 1793, ii. 1-14; cf. *Toun and Country Magazine*, xii. 177). Her brother Thomas Pye Bennett being in the Navy, she became acquainted with the purser of a man-of-war, named James Esten, to whom she was married, according to Mr. GORDON GOODWIN (10 S. iv. 296), at Lower Tooting Graveney, Surrey, on Feb. 24, 1784; cf. 'Journal of House of Lords,' xli. 485. The historian of the Green-Room tells us that

"they lived together some years in a domestic and happy state, and two little ones were the fruits of their mutual fondness; but Mr. Esten, desirous to procure the means of supporting so expensive an establishment as a numerous family, ad-

ventured in some undertakings which proved unsuccessful; his finances were ruined, and his wife was necessarily returned upon the hands of her mother" (cf. *European Magazine*, xviii. 381).

Her husband being unable to support her, Mrs. Esten turned to the stage, making her first appearance at Bath for Diamond's benefit as Alicia in 'Jane Shore,' on June 19, 1786 (Genest, vi. 420-21). "Aided by her beauty, she made a very favourable impression upon the Bath audience," and in the next year she secured an engagement at Bristol. Here her benefit on July 2, 1787, happened to coincide with a sailing match, whereupon the actress, in an address to the public, complained of the manager's fixing her benefit on a bad night (Genest, vi. 461-2). Throughout her theatrical career she seems to have been of a somewhat combative disposition, never afraid of self-assertion.

A successful engagement in Dublin followed; and on Jan. 19, 1790, she appeared at Edinburgh as Juliet:—

"Her reception was as flattering as her most sanguine expectations could have formed. . . and she was adopted by general voice as the theatrical child of Scotland" ('History of the Scottish Stage,' John Jackson, p. 194; cf. 'Annals of the Edinburgh Stage,' J. C. Dibdin, p. 209).

Contemporary accounts agree that she was a very attractive woman:—

"Though rather small, Mrs. Esten's person is extremely neat. . . her face is beautiful, and she is perfect mistress of the use of a fine pair of eyes. Her voice, like Mrs. Siddons's, is well calculated for Tragedy, but is not sufficiently feminine for the gay scenes of the comic Muse" ('Secret History of the Green-Room').

"She is rather small in stature, well-made, with a most eloquent eye and a very expressive face. Her countenance is handsome, and her voice clear and articulate" (*European Magazine*, xviii. 381).

"She is a very lovely woman, and a promising actress" ('Memoirs of Mrs. Crouch,' M. A. Young, ii. 125-6).

"Of the person of Mrs. Esten we will venture to say that it is truly captivating; . . . blessed with a set of features uncommonly lovely and expressive; a voice at once powerful and plaintive, cheerful and mellow, her merit. . . is nearly equal in the grave and in the gay" ('Memoirs of Tate Wilkinson,' iii. 156).

She appeared under Wilkinson at York on May 19, 1790, as Monimia in 'The Orphan.' According to her manager,

"Mrs. Esten's peculiar neatness and elegance prepossessed the audience in her favour, and she had not finished her first scene before they, with one consent, adopted 'the orphan,' and wished to secure her as their own" ('Wandering Patentee,' Tate Wilkinson, iii. 103).

Her successes in the provinces made her ambitious of a London engagement. The

first attempt, nevertheless, does not seem to have been successful:—

"Mrs. Esten is not engaged at Drury Lane," says *The Rambler's Magazine* in May, 1789. "Jephson was consulted with respect to her performance in Ireland, and a most melancholy account he gave—'With her borrowed manner and her general faintness,' he said, 'she could only suggest the idea of Mrs. Siddons in a consumption.'"

Soon after the York engagement, however, she achieved her ambition, making her first appearance in London at Covent Garden on Oct. 20, 1790, as Rosalind in 'As You Like It,' which seems to have been one of her most successful rôles (*European Magazine*, xviii. 381; Genest, vii. 22):—

"Jackson [the manager of the Edinburgh theatre] was sorry to lose her, but Harris's offers were too advantageous to be refused."

Her grace and beauty captivated the town, and most critics echoed the words of *The World* newspaper: "She looked and acted divinely."

About this period Douglas, 8th Duke of Hamilton, who a couple of years previously had quarrelled with his Duchess in consequence of a notorious liaison with the wife of a Scottish peer, fell in love with the new star. In July, 1789—so Mr. GORDON GOODWIN, who is extremely well informed as to the career of Mrs. Esten, tells us (10 S. iv. 296)—the actress and her husband had executed a deed of separation, James Esten "having sought refuge from his creditors in France," and the deserted wife was unable to resist the blandishments of the "gay and gallant" Duke. Thenceforth she became mistress of his home, and it was the general belief that if they had both been able to obtain a divorce he would have married her. Soon afterwards Jackson, the Edinburgh manager, fell into pecuniary difficulties, and sought to obtain a partner with money. In the midst of his embarrassments he entered into negotiations both with Mrs. Esten and Stephen Kemble, finally accepting the latter as a lessee towards the end of 1791. The actress, however, was bent upon obtaining the theatre; and the Duke of Hamilton being one of the patentees, she managed not only to eject Kemble from his house, but to prevent him from performing at all in the city. An account of the dispute, which involved much litigation and caused great excitement at the time, will be found in the monograph of Stephen Kemble in the 'D.N.B.' (cf. 'Memoirs of Charles Lee Lewis,' iii. 85-98, 106, 111, 137, 141, 170-71, 176, 178, 179, 188, 193, 229, 230; iv. 1, 62, 63, 130, 199; 'History of

the Scottish Stage,' John Jackson, pp. 200-241, 295, 285-6, 292; 'Kay's Edinburgh Portraits,' J. Maidment, 1885, ii. 176-7).

Mrs. Esten continued to appear at Covent Garden Theatre, where she attracted large audiences, until 1794, when she retired. "She was a very pretty woman," says Genest (vii. 169), "and a good actress." In July of this year she gave birth to her daughter, Anne Douglas Hamilton, of whom the Duke was the father, and who on June 25, 1820, married the third Baron Rossmore, and died childless on Aug. 20, 1844 (*Morning Post*, June 6 and Sept. 5, 1794; 'Journal of the House of Lords,' xli. 486; MR. GORDON GOODWIN, 10 S. iv. 190). Though her theatrical career had been so short, she had become a celebrity, and the numerous paragraphs concerning her that continued to appear in the newspapers for many years subsequently show the public had not forgotten her. In 1797 James Esten returned to England from St. Domingo, E.I., with a fortune, it is said, of 200,000*l.* (*Morning Post*, Sept. 2, 1797), and on July 4 of the same year he obtained a divorce from his wife in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of London. His attempt to get the sentence confirmed by the House of Lords was a failure, for the Bill to dissolve the marriage was rejected on March 2, 1798 ('Journal of the House of Lords,' xli. 487). It was believed that the Hamilton family influenced this decision, fearing that if the divorce took place the Duchess of Hamilton might follow Mr. Esten's example, and so leave the Duke free to marry his mistress (*Morning Post*, March 5, 1798). According to one statement they were already divorced by the law of Scotland. The connexion, however, was terminated by the Duke of Hamilton's death on Aug. 1, 1799. He had been very generous to her during his lifetime, and is said to have left her an annuity of 3,000*l.* They seem to have been much attached to one another.

In 1803 she appeared once more at the Edinburgh Theatre for a short time, her salary being 50*l.* a night ('Annals of the Edinburgh Stage,' J. C. Dibdin, p. 245). From this time onwards she was much less paragraphed in the newspapers, which suggests that she was leading a quiet and reputable life. She does not seem to have returned to the stage again. Michael Kelly tells how he gave singing lessons at Musselburgh on the Firth of Forth in 1803 to her "lovely, amiable, and highly accomplished daughter" ('Reminiscences of Michael

Kelly,' ii. 207). On Dec. 21, 1809, this daughter (by Esten) Harriet Hunter Wildman Esten was married at St. George's, Hanover Square, to Thomas Darby Coventry, Esq., of Henley-on-Thames (*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1809, p. 1174); and on Oct. 15, 1812, Mrs. Esten became the third wife of Major John Scott-Waring, the indiscreet agent of Warren Hastings (*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1812, p. 390). Soon after the marriage, Major Scott-Waring moved from his former residence, Peterborough House, Parsons Green, Fulham, to the house in Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, where Mrs. Esten had been living for many years. The marriage of the famous couple elicited "the epigram of doubtful taste":—

Although well known for ages past,
She's not the worse for Waring.

Except for her connexion with the Duke of Hamilton, to whom she was a faithful wife in all but name for many years, nothing appears to be known against her reputation. The spiteful account of her career in 'The Fashionable Cypriad' (1799), i. 234-248, is wholly plagiarized from 'The Secret History of the Green-Room.' She outlived Major Scott-Waring, who died at Half Moon Street on May 5, 1819, by nearly forty-six years, surviving until April 29, 1865 (see MR. GORDON GOODWIN, 10 S. iv. 296). It is amazing that a lady whose grandfather was born in the reign of Charles II. should be alive two years after the marriage of Queen Alexandra! The announcement of her death appeared in *The Times* on May 2: "On April 29, at 36 Queen's Gate Terrace, Kensington, at a very advanced age, Harriet, widow of the late Major Scott-Waring, E.I.C.S." She is reputed to have been a hundred years old.

Mrs. Esten was beautiful, talented, and successful, and her career is surely one of the most marvellous in theatrical annals. When she was born George III. was a young man; at the time of her death Queen Victoria was a middle-aged lady. When she was a girl the stage coach occupied twelve days in travelling from London to Edinburgh; the railway train did the journey in as many hours when she was an old woman. She was alive when Napoleon was born; before she died she may have shaken hands with Major Roberts. It is probable that she saw Garrick act; it is possible that she may have seen Henry Irving. It is only fifty-one years since she died. Surely there are persons still alive who knew this wonderful old lady.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

19 Cornwall Terrace, N.W.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO WORCESTER: A CENTURY AND A HALF AGO.

(See *ante*, p. 21.)

Thursday 17th. It rained very hard howe e after Breakfast we went to the Cathedral Church an antique, plain Building without, but the Gothic carved Work over the Seats is neat and being painted yellow gives it a rich Look. In the Ailes is a Tomb and the Remains of a Leaden Coffin which they say is the Burial Place of Henry IV.—Emperor of Germany. In the Evening Prayer Chapel is a peculiar Inscription considering it was no longer ago than 1748. The Beginning runs thus:—

"The Jew and Heathen divided: the Papist abased:
But be not thou ashamed of the Cross of Christ."

By this we

It is not for me to glory save in the Cross of Christ.

overcome.

"By Baptism entered under the Standard of the Captain of our Salvation, etc., etc."

The Chapter House is a very neat habitable Room containing a Library. Under here lie the Remains of Richard Lupus....* to William the Conqueror. This was formerly a Parliament House under the Jurisdiction of the Earls of Chester. This Church was built in....* We walked round the Lines† which enclose the Town, they are extremely pleasant being sufficiently broad for 3 to walk abreast, well paved and commanding a beautiful Prospect of the Country and Places around which afford great Variety. From some Parts—rich Orchards with Meadows and the River Dee—from others—Houses, Churches, and the Falls of Water, in some to regale Smell are Paper Mills and Manufa. of Horn (?), in others to please both the Eye and Ear at the same time are Cow's calving and Xlonœm Chif.‡ There are two high Turrets and a small....* of the Embrasures otherwise the Rest of the Walls are quite plain low parapet. The Walk goes entirely round clear of them and is about 2,800 Paces.

It has lately been repaired and is in good Order.

Chester....About....o'Clock we set out from Chester and hearing that the Welch Road was as good as that thro' Whitchurch, and the same Distance I preferred it and we accordingly beat our March thro' Wrexham for Shrewsbury. Entered Flintshire in Wales about 5 M. f. Chester—passed thro' the small village of Merford. Entered Denbighshire—when 8 Miles f. Chester. The

* Omitted. † (?).

‡ Illegible, but apparently foreign.

*Country as soon as we got into Wales was become finely romantic and hilly. The high Mountains and deep Vallies covered with Wood afforded very pleasing Prospects. The Road as far as Wrexham was very good, a new Turnpike Road has a good Bottom. Wrexham is 12 Miles f. Chester, we got there not 'till 1½ p. 2. 'Till Dinner was ready I walked about the Town it happened to be Market Day: saw many buxom Lasses with their....*Tins spluttering their Welch Dialect. The Exchange is a roomy, open Place, over it is the Assize Hall. I cannot pass much Compliment on the Cleanliness of the People if one were to judge from those Stairs and Rooms.

As soon as the Horses could guzzle down their Corn, they had no opportunity of digesting it—we left Wrexham ½ past 3—and drove as fast as the Road would permit to save our light into Ellismere. The Country is extremely beautiful, fine....† Mountains with Trees overhanging the delightful Valleys below, decked with the pleasing meandering‡ Turns of the River Dee—presented a noble View.

We passed thro' Pontfrouard, a decent Village and Crossing over Dee Bridge—6 M. f. Wrexham we entered Shropshire. The Road was all the Way very pleasant and in dry Weather I dare say very good being of a light chalky Soil was now rather bad, nay extremely so up one Hill, 2 Miles from Wrexham—excessive steep, slow‡ and slippery. The Rest of the Road was tolerably level. We did not reach Ellismere till ¼ to 6, which is only 13 Miles f. Wrexham. We took up our Lodging at the....* an indifferent House, but very civil Landlord.

Friday 18th. After Breakfast I went with the Landlord to the Mount and ordered the Cavalry to follow. From this Mount there is a most extensive rich Prospect, can see Chester from hence, and Part of eight Counties viz. Shropshire, Cheshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Montgomeryshire, Merionethshire, Staffordshire and....§ There is a very good Subscription Bowling Green on this Mount.

Ellismere is....* We joined the Cavalry at the top of the Hill out of Wrexham. The Road to Shrewsbury was very indifferent, great Part paved other extremely sandy—but the Country hilly and pleasant. It is....* Miles we were....* Hours going it—we put up at the Raven, a House the best situated but the Attendance not so good as the Talbot—After dinner I dispatched a special Messenger to the Post Office and to my Joy received the grateful Tidings of the Galion‡ being safe arrived and had fortunately escaped the Pirates that were out the Night before. We took a Walk about the Town, looked at the new Bridge building over the Severn—one of the Streams from the River is to be stopt up: the Flood last Winter was over the Temporary Bridge yet did not carry it away. The Means used to secure it were laying Stones and the heaviest Things that could be got upon it—this had the desired Effect. We called upon Mr. Flint of the Post Office to whom I was recommended to get Cash for my Note, he was not at Home but his Wife very kindly sent to two or three Places before it could be got—Cash being very scarce in the Town.

We then took a turn on their Parade and drove thro' a fine Row of Trees to the River Side where there is a beautiful Serpentine Walk under the Trees along the Bank of the River with the convenience of Benches often.

There is a noble Building called the Foundling Hospital on the other Side the River, but the Infirmary I was told was not there, quite a different Part of the Town—went to the House to bespeak Supper, then marched to the Play House, we sat in the Stage Boxes, the Way to them is rather awkward as you are obliged to go behind the Scenes. The House is very neat and indeed good size, it will hold £60—it is rather long—there are no Side Boxes and the Front are a long Way from the Stage. They played Cimbaline extremely well, the Scenery and Dresses were very proper and the Parts well performed. The Humours of the Jubilee are likewise exhibited with Ecclat but Midas was too severely punished it was barbarously murthered. By the Time the Piece was ended our Patience was; we got to our Inn; supped and went to Bed about 2 o'clock.

Shrewsbury is a very gay Place; many Persons of retired Fortunes living in it; there is a Card Assembly once a Week and a Bal levery other Thursday.

Saturday 19th. Whilst we were at Breakfast Mr. Flint very civilly waited upon us and obligingly invited us to dine with him but we being determined to get to Bridgenorth excused ourselves—he attended us round the Town, shewed us the Infirmary; a plain brick Building, standing very airy* backwards: here we saw a Model of the new Bridge, it is of 7 Arches, the Piers very neat, the Ornaments, etc., are pretty and the whole Bridge will be very elegant tho' I think rather too narrow, it is to cost 20,000—8000 are already laid out. We then went to his House and thro' the public Walks to the River which we crossed in a Punt, walked up Constitution Hill to the Foundling Hospital, it is a very neat long Brick Building with Offices where are the Brew house, Wash House, etc. This House belongs to the Foundling Hospital at London; they had formerly many in the Kingdom but now only this one and one at Newcastle. Everything we saw in the Place was very neat and clean tho' the Secretary confessed there were some Rooms not so. There are Conveniences here for 600 Children—they are employed in working woolen and coarse Blankets, etc., and the Room is hired by two men who send Persons* to instruct the Children and make their Profit of it: which has been but little or nothing but now is likely to answer. The Board Room is nice and there is a large Piece of Ground allotted the Children to play in and what seems extraordinary there should be occasion for, a master is appointed to see that they do play. We walked thro' the Rest of the Town then to the Inn and ordered everything for our Decampment. Mr. Flint was so kind as to give us a Recommendation to a Mr. Jeffreys of Kidderminster. We marched off by 12 o'clock, went out of Town by the temporary Bridge—the Road very bad to Wenlock, besides there is a most abominable long, steep Hill, that takes half an Hour in going up, the Road too very slippery. This prevented our getting to Wenlock till ¼ p. 3 tho' but 12 Miles. We dined at a poor, mean little House the Sign of the Staples: went out of the Way whilst there was a better Inn in

* Omitted. † Illegible. ‡ Sic.

§ Omitted; query Worcestershire.

Appearance, the Sign of the White Hart—set off by 5 o'Clock, the Road extremely bad and the Night coming on we drove half an h. in the Dark: was very near being overset by a Waggon, however at last we reached Bridgnorth a second* narrow Gateway. We put up at the Pig and Castle a very indifferent House—it is 8 Miles f. Wenlock—20 from the Bridge at Salop. Bridgnorth is....†

Sunday the 20th. Set out at $\frac{1}{4}$ p. 7 walked down the Steep Hill going out of Town, went upon the Walk very high overlooking the Bridge and River with a fine romantic View on the other Side. Got into the Carriage at the Bridge and finding that the Road thro' Enfield to Kidderminster was 4 Miles farther and not a better Road, resolved to go the shortest, Lord Stafford's House not meriting so much trouble. The Road we soon found extremely bad and continued so all the Way, very sandy and hilly—the last two Miles was somewhat better. We got to Kidderminster by 11, it is 14 Miles from Bridgnorth, breakfasted at the Golden Lion, it is a tolerable, country Inn, heard that Mr. Mainy* lives at† near Bewdley. The House is old but very good.

Kidderminster....† Baited here three Hours, set off at 2. The Road still extremely bad, hilly and very heavy—the Country rich and pleasant, and the Road within 6 Miles of Worcester began to mend and it being a fine Day hardened the Soil which was here common....†

4 Miles f. Bridgnorth passed thro' the pretty Green of Hartlebury, and at 9 went thro' a neat Village called Armsberley. After a tiresome March with hungry Stomach, we arrived at the City of Worcester, the Entrance is pleasing, go by a pretty Row of Houses in the Skirts of the Town; then come into Foregate Street in which there are some very good Houses adorned with a Multitude of pretty Faces. Took up our Quarters at the Hop Pole—made a ravenous Meal it being $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 5. After Dinner took a Walk by Moonlight down the Street into the Abbey Yard—saw some comely Lasses and their Sweethearts—did not molest them, marched back, supped and retired.

Worcester is 14 Miles f. Kidderminster, but is accounted 52 f. Shrewsbury.

PENRY LEWIS.

(To be continued.)

[A note on the date of this journal will appear in our next issue.]

'ZORIADA' (A.D. 1786) AND THE WORDBOOKS.

(See *ante*, pp. 5, 24, 47.)

Scourging, ii. 154...., not Zoriada herself shall protect you from my scourging arm; (D. not after 1706.)

Scratch, ii. 7...., and they were unanimously inclined to give old scratch and his imps the credit... (D. not 1858-1762.)

Set upon, i. 168....; how would the discovery have set upon your feelings,....? (D. not after 1726.)

Setting, i. 102...., instead of entering and taking up his setting, he always pleaded great haste, (Apparently a misprint of "sitting." In other places we find "set" for "sat.")

Shade, iii. 53...., I can shade, and draw a little from nature, (D. not before 1797.)

Smart (sb.), i. 92...., and, except the colour of his cloaths, was a smart of the first order; (D. not 1821-1753.)

Smart (verb transitive), iii. 37...., and that she would confine him, and taunt him, and smart him to her heart's content, (D. only from 1787 between 1844 and 1653, and then not, as here, in the moral sense.)

Softened, i. 157...., by his downcast looks, and softened voice when he addressed her, (D. not before 1852, with "voice.")

Sophy, i. 3. On a sophy,...., lay an elegantly formed but somewhat singularly dressed young woman... i. 9....; but, drawing a chair to the side of the sophy, (This spelling of "sopha," which occurs later in the book, e.g., ii. 159, not D.)

Spring (of a machine), i. 8....; the springs of the human machine cannot be so suddenly let down without sustaining great injury; (D. not 1825-1771; nor at all in this combination.)

Stage-play, iii. 6...., and no stage play can out do Madam Zoriada's behaviour, (D. not 1843-1693. T. uses it thrice, e.g. ii. 155; iii. 74; iv. 123.)

Stage-scene, i. 77. I was told a long story of some celebrated stage scene; (D. not 1822-1664.)

Stand out, iii. 134...., he hired a packet, and instead of crossing the Pas de Calais stood out for Brest, (D. not 1834-1718.)

Stark staring (*mad*), iii. 2...., who, from her mistresses behaviour, concluded she was gone stark staring mad, (D. only from 1693 and 1870.)

State-ideas, i. 97. She appeared to have read... a number of authors, and made herself mistress of a set of state ideas; (Not D.: perhaps for "stated.")

Statute, i. 5...., she is a stock, still as a statute. (D. not 1880-1719, as a mistake for "statue." T. has it i. 55, also in the mouth of an uneducated person.)

Stock, i. 5....; and as for Martha there, she is a stock, still as a statute.

Streamer, ii. 89....; her hat had streamers of an immense length; (Cf. T. iv. 3.)

Summer-umbrella, i. 33. He accordingly, on their quitting the house, expanded a summer-umbrella over her head,

Take on, i. 159...., and because my heart was not made of stone, but that I took on grievously whenever I saw her ill... (D. not 1830-1767.)

Taking, ii. 20.... to put your lordship into such a flutter and taking, (D. not 1797-1676.)

Tantony, i. 161...., and ran backwards and forwards there like a tantony pig, (D. not 1891-1765.)

Tartly, i. 163, Mrs. Leland, who had words at will when she was offended, took Martha very tartly to task for her conduct. (D. not 1791-1661.)

Tilting-bout, iii. 9...., to stake his existence upon the chance of a tilting bout; (D. only 1754.)

Touched, i. 1...., only a little touched in her

* (?).

† Omitted.

brain by over learning; (D. not 1810-1705.)
iii. 96...., said the touched Sophia; (D. only
1625.)

Track, i. 70...., wrote to let the old gentleman
know he was well, and pursuing a valuable track,
(Not D. 1864-1785. Cf. T. ii. 49.)

Tragedy-work, ii. 13...., and all this tragedy
work only for being the friend of the orphan and
fatherless. (Not D.)

Tranquil-minded, iii. 71. He found Zoriada
much improved in her appearance, and tranquil-
minded beyond his utmost hopes, (Not D.)

Trepan (=entrap), ii. 10...., which shot through
and through the mean soul of the intriguing and
trepanning parson, ii. 25...., and had prepared
myself for a stroke of address, not trepanning;
iii. 122....; of barbarity, of savage barbarity,
to trepan his only child,

Trip, i. 110....; and away they tripped it
down the lobby together; (D. not 1833-1712.)

Twit (with), iii. 35...., I would twit him with
it to his face, (D. not 1855-1743.)

Unexperience, iii. 4...., and her unexperience
in life and mankind excuses her to me:

Unison, i. 40....your temple of praise,...
would have been an unison to their principles of
devotion; i. 173....; however it is clear,...
that our minds are not unisons; iii. 128....; but
my husband's heart is in unison with my own,

Unknowing, iii. 25. This young creature,
unknowing of life and mankind, (Cf. i. 97; ii. 27,
41.)

Unlord, ii. 128...., and had better provide
yourself with a crook and a flock of sheep, and
unlord yourself at once, (Very many words begin-
ning with the negative "un" occur in 'Zoriada,'
as in 'The T.O.' Cf. *inter alia* T. i. 24, unactive.)

Vibration, ii. 122....assured him they should
soon get over the vibration he had thrown their
nerves into; (Cf. T. iv. 167, "vibrated.")

Whip-hand, i. 106...., that he had always kept
the whip hand of poverty,

Widow-state, iii. 151...., and a widow-state shall
be unrenounced by me.

Wire-drawing, i. 150...., but there are methods
of wire drawing, in conversation, and extracting
intelligence...

Wonder-working, i. 78....more valued for the
curiosity of the prism, than the wonderworking
hand that suggested its formation: ('Zoriada'
abounds, like Toldervy's 'History,' in compound
adjectives.)

In i. 55 the construction in the phrase, "you,
no doubt, have many friends to rejoice on your
joy," is to be noted.

EDWARD S. DODGLON.

POSSET POT RIME.—On two-handled
posset pots of brown ware, made at Denby
near Derby about 1805, dated, the following
lines were impressed:—

Fill me full and drink about;
I'll make you merry before I'm out.

One of these pots was to be seen in nearly
every house in the district, and filled a table
of honour, when not in use, on the side table
in the best room. THOS. RATCLIFFE.

AN ENVOY OF HENRY VIII. TO TURKEY.—
William Harborne, who went to Turkey in
1577, has hitherto been considered the first
English ambassador to Turkey (see 'D.N.B.'),
but Mr. Charles Feleky of New York has
recently called my attention to several
entries in the 'Calendar of State Papers'
(vols. xx. and xxi.) *temp.* Henry VIII. in
one of which Edmond Harvel, the English
ambassador at Venice, reports on Oct. 18,
1545, that "the Hungarian who serves
Henry" arrived there on the 3rd inst. "sorely
bruised from the fall of a horse, and four
days later left for Constantinople." On the
31st idem Harvel states that he "wrote in
his last of the Hungarian who is gone in
Henry's service to Constantinople," and
expects letters from him shortly. On
Nov. 22 he writes that he "has heard
nothing of the Hungarian, Henry's servant,
who went to Constantinople." There is a
gap after this, and we know nothing further
about the mission to Turkey. The Hun-
garian in question was no doubt the indi-
vidual mentioned in Vaughan's letter to
Paget from Antwerp, dated Aug. 12, 1545,
the bearer of which was a Hungarian who
is described as "a good tall fellow and
speaketh pretty Latin, Italian, and other
languages. Please hear him." On Aug.
25 Paget writes to Norfolk that he has
received his letters with the Hungarian,
whom "he suspects to be a man much of that
sort you write of." On July 1, 1546,
there is an entry of a payment "to Joanne
Berdano [*sic*], Hungarian, the King's servant,
in reward 25*l.*"; and during the same month
(No. 1382, 62) an annuity is mentioned "for
Johanne Berslao [*sic*], Hungarian (preferred
by Mr. Secretary Paget)." Finally, in the
record of the meeting of the Privy Council
on Dec. 7, 1546, there is an entry that
"Messyr Bellislavo [*sic*], Hungarian, had passport
over seas and letters to Cavendish for his year's
pension beforehand and 50*l.* in reward, and to Mr.
Harvell, ambassador at Venice, for conveyance of
his advertisements."

50*l.* besides an annuity was a substantial
reward in those days, so King Henry was
evidently pleased with the man's services.

He is also mentioned in a letter dated
from Worms, July 17, 1545, from King
Ferdinand of Hungary to Cardinal Farnese.
The King states that "by the mouth of
John Berislao [he] has learnt for what
causes he came to the Pope." This is the
nearest approach to the true spelling of the
name of the man, who was no doubt a
member of the Beriszlo family of Hungary,
the most famous of whom was Peter Beriszlo,

Bishop of Veszprém and diplomat. Several other members of the family were governors (*bans*) of Jajza before this place with its district was occupied by the Turks in 1528.

L. L. K.

BARNACLE FOLK-LORE.—The story, common to England, France, and other countries, about the development of a crustacean barnacle into a goose has a parallel in the case of another kind of duck, *Anas nigra*, the French *macreuse*. Littré quotes Buffon's refutation of this duck being developed in the same way as the barnacle goose. I have not searched out whether Buffon also refuted Maundeville's statement that "in oure contee weren trees that beren a fruyt that becomen briddes fleenge...and thei ben griht gode to mannes mete"; but I venture to surmise that the *macreuse* was the bird that developed from a fruit, and that the fruit was possibly the water-chestnut, *Trapa bispinosa*, Fr. *macre*. This, the singhara nut of India, grows in the *étangs* of la Vendée, as in the tanks of many parts of India, and, as in India, it bears crops of some importance. These fruits are sold in the markets of la Vendée under the name of *châtaignes d'eau* or *macres*. Littré has *macre*, *maele*, with a synonym *corniole*, evidently derived from the two horns which give the fruit the form of a black bull's head. The Hindostani name *singhara*, probably akin to that of the *barasingha* stag or of *singham*, the lion, is indicative of the animal appearance of the water-chestnut. Its taste is akin to that of our chestnut; indeed, some plants that I introduced many years ago into the Ulsoor tank at Bangalore (a hundred-acre lake supplying the military part of the cantonment with water), with the view of clearing it from the persistent turbidity following the extirpation of its indigenous vegetation, afforded me, the next Christmas, chestnuts sufficient to stuff a turkey, with excellent results. I have seen in a London drawing-room a long chaplet of these black horned nuts, of uncanny appearance, which came from Italy. The animal appearance of the *macres* very probably gave rise to the idea that the *macreuses* frequenting the lakes were developed from the nuts in the same way that another kind of water-fowl was believed to be developed from barnacles. I may mention that the connexion between the names of the nut and the bird arose in my mind from a passage in a letter from a French lady correspondent who has always lived in la Vendée. In answer to an inquiry whether the water-

chestnut grew in her part of the district, she wrote to me, in English, that she had seen these chestnuts in other parts when she was a little girl, but "I never felt curious to know the taste of these fruits; I mistook them for beasts, so that I was much afraid when seeing them." I quote this frank expression of my correspondent's feelings as a child at the uncanny appearance of the black horned nuts, suggestive of their being *des bêtes* rather than fruit, for it gave me the clue to *macreuse* being probably the name of the black water-fowl that might be supposed to have been developed from the black, animal-like water-fruit. Perhaps *Trapa bispinosa* might be the "tree" that bore the fruit which became Maundeville's birds.

The *macreuse*, the *fouco* of the south, is a common French water-fowl. Flocks of these birds frequent the great Étang de Berre, not far from Marseilles, and other lakes not far from the sea. And the *foucado*, the merry boating excursion for shooting these birds, is a southern institution. Those readers of 'N. & Q.' who, like St. Swithin, know La Sinsou's 'Scènes de la Vie Provençale' may remember the amusing chapter relating the *faucade* in Toulon harbour, where catching the fish for the festive *bouillabaisse* takes the place of coot-shooting. Perhaps "coot" is the best equivalent of *macreuse*. I mention that the Dutch term is *meerkoet* only to say that the two words do not seem to have any etymological connexion, as is the case with *meerzuijn* and *marsouin*, the porpoise.

The facts I have given, mixing up etymology, folk-lore, ornithology, and botany with little precision, may be of service in researches on one or other of these branches of useful or interesting knowledge.

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

6 Avenue Gilly, Nice.

EDITORIALLY SOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS.

—In a recent number of *The Bookman* the editor of *The American Magazine* wrote:

"Every editor knows that an editorial office is keen to get hold of new writers. The best reading matter is as frequently obtained from absolutely new writers as it is from famous writers. In fact, an editor is particularly anxious for an author's first work, because what it lacks in craftsmanship it frequently makes up in freshness."

This has been reproduced with some flourish, under the heading 'We Welcome Manuscripts from New Writers,' as if the idea were as novel as the twentieth century, though it certainly is as old as the seventeenth, the time when English periodical

journalism began. *The Friendly Intelligence*, which declared itself in its head-lines to be "Published for the Accommodations of all sober persons," advertised in its first number, published Sept. 7, 1679, that

"All persons who are pleased to favour us with any Comical or solid stories, may repair to the three Kings near Ludgate, and they shall have them carefully put in."

As this seems to have been the only number preserved of that journal, one regrets to be unable to trace the result of so interesting an editorial experiment.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

Queries.

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

POEMS BY LORD CHESTERFIELD.—In one of his letters to his son, Lord Chesterfield wrote:—

"Next to the doing of things that deserve to be written, there is nothing that gets a man more credit, or gives him more pleasure, than to write things that deserve to be read. The younger Plinyexpresses it thus: 'Equidem beatos puto, quibus Deorum munere datum est, aut facere scribenda, aut legenda scribere; beatissimos vero quibus utrumque.'"

On another occasion the Earl told his son that

"The making verses well, is an agreeable talent, which I hope you will be possessed of; for, as it is more difficult to express one's thoughts in verse than in prose [?], the being capable of doing it is more glorious."

To learn that he held this opinion, desired his son to write verse, and that "he divided his time between the pursuit of pleasures and fashionable amusements, and a close attention to *his favourite study of poetry*" (*vide* Maty's 'Memoirs'), inclines one to believe that he wrote poems himself; and we are fortunate enough to have some direct evidence on which to base a belief that he actually wrote a *considerable* number of poems. How many of these are extant?

Personally, I am not aware of the existence of more than two poems composed by Lord Chesterfield. For one, I am indebted to Dr. Matthew Maty (1718-1776), the founder of the *Journal Britannique*, and one time principal librarian at the British Museum, who (if not the first) was one of the earliest biographers of Lord Chesterfield. For the other, I am indebted to Mr. R. A. Davenport, poet, and editor of "Whittingham's Edition of the British Poets," and of "New Elegant Extracts: A Unique Selec-

tion, Moral, Instructive, and Entertaining, from the Most Eminent British Poets, and Poetical Translators. Chiswick: Printed by C. and C. Whittingham. MDCCCXXVII." (six volumes).

In vol. iii. (p. 254) of the latter work the following 'Song' is given:—

When Fanny, blooming fair,
First caught my ravish'd sight,
Struck with her shape and air,
I felt a strange delight:
Whilst eagerly I gazed,
Admiring every part,
And every feature praised,
She stole into my heart.

In her bewitching eyes
Ten thousand loves appear:
There Cupid basking lies,
His shafts are hoarded there:
Her blooming cheeks are dyed
With colour all their own,
Excelling far the pride
Of roses newly blown.

Her well turn'd limbs confess
The lucky hand of Jove;
Her features all express
The beauteous queen of love:
What flames my nerves invade
When I behold the breast
Of that too charming maid
Rise, suing to be press'd!

Venus round Fanny's waist
Has her own Cestus bound,
With guardian Cupids graced,
Who dance the circle round.
How happy must he be
Who shall her zone unloose!
That bliss to all but me
May heaven and she refuse.

EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

Can any reader tell me whence Davenport is likely to have obtained this poem?

The other poem (an epigram on a portrait of Beau Nash placed between busts of Pope and Newton in the pump room at Bath) appears in Section IV. of Maty's 'Memoirs of Lord Chesterfield,' prefixed to the second edition of the "Miscellaneous Works of the late Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield. London: Printed for Edward and Charles Dilly, in the Poultry.. MDCCCLXXXIX." (four volumes):—

Immortal Newton never spoke
More truth than here you'll find;
Nor Pope himself e'er penn'd a joke
Severer on mankind.

This picture, plac'd the busts between,
Gives satire all its strength;
Wisdom and wit are little seen,
While folly glares at length.

I have read several 'Memoirs' of this great genius, but, excepting a few vague references, have learnt nothing further concerning his poems. It is only fair,

however, to Dr. Maty to remark that his 'Memoirs' were published posthumously, and that he did not live "to put the finishing hand to them." It is quite probable that he intended to insert a few poems by Lord Chesterfield besides the one quoted, since he assures us that "several of his pieces of poetry would have done honour to those distinguished writers he was so familiar with." Can any reader throw more light upon this matter, or bring forward any other example of Chesterfield's verse?

MARCUS GILBART.

Letchworth.

"THE CALL OF"—Was Mr. Kipling the first writer to use the expression "the call of," e.g., "The call of the Red Gods"? In American advertisements of railways it is now common to see "The Call of the Wild," "The Call of the Sea," "The Call of the Forest," &c. I suppose one of the first "calls" of the kind was the famous "And deep calleth unto deep."

R. B. MARSTON.

CONTEMPORARY M.P.S. OF THE SAME NAME.

—1. George Treby senior, M.P. Dartmouth, 1722 to 1727. George Treby, M.P. Plympton, 1708 to 1727; Dartmouth, 1727, till he died March 8, 1742; Secretary at War, December, 1718, to April, 1724; eldest son of Sir George Treby, Knt., Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Who was the former? Dalton (vol. v. p. 77) is clearly in error in saying that he was

"probably son of Sir George Treby, Lord Chief Justice of England, was appointed Captain and Lieut.-Colonel in the 1st Foot Guards 12 Jan., 1720, left the regiment before 1727, died 1763,"

as it was the Secretary at War's second son, Lieut.-Col. George Hele Treby of the 1st Foot Guards, who was M.P. Plympton, December, 1761, till he died May 11, 1763, having succeeded his only brother, also George Treby, who sat for Plympton, December, 1747, till he died Nov. 5, 1761. I think it is clear that George Treby senior was the person of that name made lieutenant in Col. Roger Townshend's new Regiment of Foot, April 12, 1706, and who held the captaincy in the 1st Foot Guards, Jan. 12, 1720, till he retired March 9, 1727, and was Captain and Governor of Dartmouth Castle, Dec. 24, 1720, till May 1, 1730. He was evidently a kinsman to the Secretary at War, but what was his parentage, and when and whom did he marry, and when did he die?

2. In the Parliament of 1747 to 1754, George Bubb Dodington of Gunvill, Dorset, afterwards Lord Melcombe, the diarist, was

M.P. for Bridgwater; and George Dodington of Horsington, Dorset, sat for Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, which the former, and his uncle of the same name, had also previously represented. George Dodington of Horsington is said to have been a cousin of Lord Melcombe, but I should be obliged for particulars of his parentage, marriage, and death. Would he be the George Dodington admitted to Lincoln's Inn, July 17, 1705, as son and heir of William Dodington of Lambeth?

W. R. W.

MASHAM.—When did Sir William Masham^{*} Bart., M.P. for Essex, die, and where was he buried? And when did his son William Masham, jun., who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Trevor, and was M.P. for Shrewsbury, die, and where was he buried? G. E. C. states that the former died "about 1656," and that the latter died "v. p."

G. F. R. B.

MONKS' SOHAM: PARISH HISTORY.—Will any of your correspondents who may possess or be acquainted with any MS. deeds, escripts, or documents of any sort touching persons and property in the little parish of Monks' Soham, olim Soham sive Saegham Monachorum, in Suffolk, be so very good as to communicate with me? I have been astonished at the amount of information already published about so small an area: now I am attempting to augment the public records (the whole of which are believed to have been collected) from private sources, and any contribution will be received with due gratitude.

CLAUDE MORLEY, F.Z.S.

Monks' Soham House, Suffolk.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS.—I should be grateful to any reader who could give me "chapter and verse" for the following quotations in Lord Dufferin's 'Letters from High Latitudes':—

1. Some mystical spot "out of space, out of time" (Letter 7).
2. This very morn I've felt the sweet surprise
Of unexpected lips on seal'd eyes (7).
3.le simple appareil
D'une beauté qu'on vient d'arracher au sommeil (8).
4. ὄς μοι τὸ πτέρον (6).

If any one cares to have the references to other quotations in this pleasant book, I shall be pleased to supply them.

H. K. ST. J. S.

Ashfield, Bedford.

[At 11 S. xi. 89, 135, will be found other communications relating to Lord Dufferin's book.]

ISABELLA S. STEPHENSON.—Information is earnestly desired regarding this lady, the writer of the simple and touching hymn of which the first verse is:—

Holy Father, in Thy mercy,
Hear our anxious prayer;
Keep our loved ones, now far absent,
'Neath Thy care.

It has become so great a favourite among our troops on the Continent as to be sung, in some cases, at every meeting for worship. Naturally, therefore, our chaplains and soldiers wish to know something more about the lady who has provided them with such a beautiful prayer-hymn. Nothing but her name is given in Julian's 'Dictionary.'

J. K—Y.

Edinburgh.

BISHOPS ELECT: DOMICILIARY CUSTOM.—In what cathedral sees, besides (so I am told) Exeter, does an old custom obtain that the bishop may not sleep within the see-city until after his enthronement?

E. LEGA-WEEKES.

SAYING ATTRIBUTED TO CARDINAL POLE.—From a seventeenth-century Commonplace Book, under the heading 'War,' I copy the following: "Penes Reges est inferre bellum, penes autem Deum terminare. Cardinal Poole to Hen. ye 8th." Can any one trace this now trite notion to its source? I have looked generally through the 'Pro Ecclesiasticæ Unitatis Defensione,' but without success.

CECIL DEEDES.

STENSON, PRINT DEALER.—This well-known dealer was for many years in business at Lamb's Conduit Street, and there owned, if he did not print from, the many copper-plates of London views and portraits that had been collected by Evans of Great Queen Street. In 1864 Stenson was at 1 Woodbine Terrace, Battersea, still selling Evans's prints. I shall be obliged for any information as to the date of his death, dispersal of his stock, &c.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.†

HANS-TOWN OR CADOGAN-LAND.—Can any one tell me the dates of the pulling down of Prince's Racquet Club, which occupied the site of Cadogan Square; of the commencement of modern Pont Street in Chelsea; of the commencement of modern Hans Place, Cadogan Square, Lennox Gardens, Cadogan Gardens, and Herbert Crescent; of the pulling down of Blacklands House off Marlborough Street (now Draycott Avenue) and the Hermitage Villa in Yeoman's Row?

B. C. S.

'THE ADVENTURES OF A POST CAPTAIN,' by "Naval Officer" and illustrated by a Mr. Williams, is presumed to have been originally published in the twenties or thirties of the last century, and reprinted in Methuen's uniform "Library of Illustrated and Coloured Books." Is it known who were the author and artist? And are other productions to be assigned to them?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

PICTURES: WHERE EXHIBITED.—In what galleries may any of the following pictures be seen?—

'The Appeal,' by Guido Bach (water colours).

'Father advised Me,' by Guido Bach (water colours).

'Early Footsteps,' by C. Martineau (water colours).

'Troubled Times,' by Hugh Carter (water colours).

'Suspense,' by Weatherhead (water colours).

'St. Michel's Mount,' by R. H. Carter (water colours).

'Dutch Merry - Making,' by Polsnerd (painted in oils on wood).

'The Madonna and Child,' by Pellegrino (oils).

L. VENDEN.

"DERBY RAM."—What is the origin and meaning of this phrase? The following inscription occurs on an "engraved coin": "Shifty Doctor alias Derby Ram from Town,"—eighteenth century. F. P. B.

TOPPE FAMILY.—I am endeavouring to connect the Toppe, Toup, or Toppais family of Lincolnshire (twelfth century) with the Toppe family of Wiltshire (fifteenth century). The Wiltshire pedigree is only fairly clear, and is recorded at a visitation early in the seventeenth century.

I append the result of my research, chiefly derived from the Patent Rolls:—

Eudo Toppais of Stratton, alive 1187.

John Toppe of La Haie, alive 1295.

John Toppe of Algarkirk, Lincolnshire, died 1329.

John Toppe of Algarkirk, died before 1406, Escheator of Lincoln.

John Toppe of Holand in Lincoln (? trustee of land in Coombe Bisset, Wilts, in 1400).

Thomas Toppe, son of John of Algarkirk, alive 1381.

The Visitation of Wiltshire above referred to begins with Thomas Toppe (*circa* 1415), and it seems reasonable to assume that he is identical with Thomas Toppe, son of John

Toppe, of Holand, trustee of land at Coombe Bisset, Wilts, 1400.

I cannot, however, prove the Visitation of Wiltshire to be correct. My surmise is that the above Thomas had a son Thomas, and he had a son John who settled in London *circa* 1530, and rented land at Stockton, Wilts. It would appear, also, that the last-named John Toppe was a favourite at Court, and had land and houses bequeathed to him by Henry Suckley of Bread Street, London.

Who was Henry Suckley? He appears also to have had great influence at Court. Was he in any way connected with Lincolnshire? Both the Toppe and Suckley families were connected with the Merchant Taylors' Company in the sixteenth century.

CEDRIC II.

LONDON SOCIETIES FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES IN 1821.—I have before me as I write a fragment of a small octavo (5 by 8½ in.) book, viz., pp. 175-184, the first of which contains the completion of an article, '12, The London Home Missionary Society'; the others a complete article, '13, The Missionary and Tract Society of the New Jerusalem Church, 15 Cross Street, Hatton Garden. Instituted A.D. 1821.' The "running head-line" of each left-hand page is "Societies for Religious Purposes." Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly furnish me with the full title of the book of which this fragment formed a section? It was probably a handbook descriptive of London—or of philanthropic societies, metropolitan or general. One scrap of internal evidence points to its having been published in 1821 or 1822.

CHARLES HIGHAM.

169 Grove Lane, S.E.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON: CAPT. NEWTON.—My great-great-grandfather, Dr. Dominic Lee of Kilkenny, officiated at the marriage of a certain Capt. Newton of "Littlecotes," Lincolnshire. I do not know the date of birth of Dr. Lee, but on Nov. 5, 1715, he was granted the diploma of doctor of medicine by the University of Louvain. A portrait of him, dated 1715, represents him as a comparatively young man.

The family have always understood that Capt. Newton was a relative of Sir Isaac Newton, who died a bachelor. I shall be much obliged if any correspondent can put me in the way of tracing the relationship between the two. If desired, answers may be sent direct.

A. COLLINGWOOD LEE,

Waltham Abbey, Essex.

Replies.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740

(12 S. ii. 3, 43, 75, 84, 122, 129, 151, 163, 191, 204, 229, 243, 272, 282, 311, 324, 353, 364, 391, 402, 431, 443, 473, 482, 512, 524; iii. 11, 46.)

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA (*continued*).

1st Horse Guards (12 S. ii. 4, 130, 473).

Capt. Eaton was of Cheshunt, Herts.

Justin McCarty, guidon and second major till first major, Sept. 7, 1746; second lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, April 9, 1748, till July, 1749.

William Culling, exempt and captain, June 5, 1758; senior in 1762; left before 1770.

Peter Shepherd, brigadier and lieutenant, April, 1748; exempt and captain, Nov. 7, 1759; so in 1762; left before 1770.

2nd Horse Guards (12 S. ii. 4, 131, 474).

"John Brettle, Esq., m. May 1, 1755, to the Hon. Miss Hawley, only daughter of Lord Hawley of Ireland" (*London Mag.*).

Francis Desmarette, first lieutenant and lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, Sept. 20, 1764, to Feb. 8, 1765; brevet-colonel, Feb. 19, 1762.

Brigadier Benjamin Carpenter, exempt and captain, October, 1744.

3rd Horse Guards (12 S. ii. 5, 131, 474).

John Johnson, one of the three Esquires to Sir Paul Methuen, M.P., when installed K.B. June 17, 1725.

4th Horse Guards (12 S. ii. 5, 132, 474).

Col. Burton m., August, 1743, Miss Larimore of Knightsbridge (*London Mag.*).

Thomas Goddard was in 1762 the senior captain of the Wiltshire Regiment of Militia (the first to be) embodied June 20, 1759, till disembodied December, 1762. His next brother Edward Goddard (12 S. ii. 431) was also the senior captain of the North Battalion of the Hampshire Regiment of Militia, embodied Dec. 11, 1759, till it was disembodied December, 1762.

Royal Horse Guards (12 S. ii. 44, 192, 512).

William Campbell, promoted from cornet Royal Horse Guards to lieutenant and captain Coldstream Guards, Nov. 26, 1741, resigned May, 1744. I suggest he was of Liston Hall, Suffolk, third and youngest son of John Campbell, M.P., of Mamore

(who d. 1729), and m. the daughter of — Bernard. If this is correct he would be first cousin to the Colonel of the Blues, Field-Marshal John, second Duke of Argyll (which still further supports my supposition), and a younger brother of John, who became fourth Duke of Argyll in 1761.

1st Foot Guards (12 S. ii. 163, 229; iii. 11).

(Continued.)

Richard, Viscount Coote, d. Oct. 28, 1740.

John Scott exchanged to captain and lieutenant-colonel 3rd Foot Guards, April 23, 1743; second major thereof (and brevet-colonel), Dec. 4, 1747; first major; Feb. 25, 1748, to April 27, 1749; m. Sept. 29, 1748, the sister of Sir James Carnegie, 4th Bart., M.P.

Edward Strutton retired Feb. 20, 1744.

James Durand was Deputy Governor of Carlisle in 1745, when he was court-martialled, but honourably acquitted, for the loss of the town to the Scotch; and lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, July 21, 1760, to June 12, 1765; major-general, June 24, 1759. His brother, John Durand, was captain of an Indian in the East India Company's merchant service, and acquired a large fortune in India. He afterwards became a London merchant; was "Contractor for Masts" in 1769; M.P. Aylesbury, 1768 to 1774 (when defeated there); Plympton Earl, February, 1775, to 1780; and Seaford, 1780 to 1784; a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital in 1781 till death; an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, July 22, 1775, till he d. at Woodcot Lodge, Carshalton, Surrey, July 19, 1788, aged 69; High Sheriff, February, 1767. Query, if they were sons or grandsons of Brigadier-General Peter Durand, Chief Engineer at Port Mahon in 1715; or sons of John Durand, ensign in Col. Fred. Sibourg's Regiment of French Foot, 1707; placed on half-pay when naturalized about 1714; drawing half-pay in 1740 (Dalton).

James Baker d. June 24, 1744 (Hamilton).

Thomas Bruce d. Feb. 27, 1748.

Robert Urry retired Jan. 20, 1747.

John Parslow resigned Feb. 20, 1755.

Richard Brewer exchanged to another regiment, June 17, 1740.

Charles Gordon exchanged to major of the 6th Marines, April 21, 1743; lieutenant-colonel thereof, May 1, 1745, till broke, Nov. 10, 1748.

Robert Waller exchanged to major 38th Foot in Leeward Islands, April 22, 1743; marked "dead" in 1748; his successor appointed, Feb. 16, 1748.

Hon. George Boscawen, brevet-colonel, Aug. 18, 1749; A.D.C. to the King, Oct. 4, 1749; major-general, Jan. 14, 1758; commanded the 3rd Brigade in the Duke of Marlborough's attempt upon the French coast in May, 1758; second in command on the Irish Establishment, June, 1765; Lieutenant-Governor of Scilly Islands, 1750, till death; Deputy Ranger of Witney Forest, Oxon, June, 1751; licensed, Feb. 2, 1743, to m. Ann (aged 30), daughter of John Morley Tervor, M.P.

Hon. John Waldegrave, second son of James, 1st Earl Waldegrave, b. April 28, 1718; exchanged to captain-lieutenant and lieutenant-colonel 3rd Foot Guards, April 11, 1743; captain and lieutenant-colonel do., Aug. 28, 1743; second major (and brevet-colonel), Feb. 25, 1748; first major, April 27, 1749, to 1751; major-general, Feb. 10, 1757; lieutenant-general, April 10, 1759; distinguished himself at St. Malo, 1758; led the van at Minden, 1759; Governor of Plymouth, March, 1760, till death; M.P. Orford, 1747 to 1754; Newcastle-under-Lyme, 1754, till he succeeded his brother James as 3rd Earl Waldegrave, April 8, 1763; Groom of the King's Bedchamber, 1747 to 1763; Master of the Horse to the Queen Consort, 1770 till death; K.G.; Lord Lieutenant of Essex; died of apoplexy on his way to Bath, Oct. 22, 1784.

W. R. WILLIAMS.

(To be continued.)

(12 S. ii. 444.)

The will of Capt. Henry Rufane was dated 1744 and proved 1761 (73 Cheslyn). He names his mother Margaret and brothers Francis and Major William Rufane. The will of his mother Margaret (translated from the French) was dated 1759, and proved 1761 (72 Cheslyn). The will of Francis Rufane was dated 1746 at Antigua, and proved 1760 (71 Lynch). He was a lieutenant in the regiment there; recited the will of his father Major Francis Rufane of Southampton, who died July 28, 1743, appointing his wife Margaret and son Major William Rufane executors; and bequeathed the residue of his estate to his elder brother Major William Rufane. V. L. OLIVER.

(12 S. ii. 482.)

There is, I think, an error in the second footnote. Sir Edward Leighton, Bart., was, according to the Blue-books of Members of Parliament, M.P. for Salop county in the Parliament of 1698-1700, and for Shrewsbury borough, 1708-10. His son Daniel Leighton

was M.P. for Hereford city, 1747-54. Daniel Leighton appears in Thomas Wotton's 'English Baronetage,' 1741, vol. iv. p. 43, as the fourth son of Sir Edward Leighton, first Baronet, being "now [1741] lieutenant-colonel of general Evan's [sic] regiment of horse." See 12 S. ii. 86. W. Evans was the colonel of the, now, 4th Hussars, next before Sir Robert Rich.

Daniel and Francis were, according to Wotton, fourth and fifth sons respectively of Sir Edward Leighton, Francis being described as "major of a regiment of foot, unmarried." In Debrett's 'Baronetage' of 1808 his description is "lieutenant-general and colonel of the 32nd regiment of foot."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

(12 S. ii. 525.)

For Mel. Guy Dickens see 10 S. iv. and v., where it is stated that the name should be Guydickens. Melchior Guydickens was ambassador to Russia.

A Gustavus Guydickens appears in list of officers of 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards, May 1, 1761, lieutenant and captain.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

NATIONAL FLAGS: THE GREEK FLAG (12 S. ii. 289, 358, 455, 537).—I am able to reply to my own query as to the genesis of the national flag of Greece, by sending a translation of part of a pamphlet which circulates amongst the newly instituted corps of "boy scouts" in Greece:—

PRIMARY KNOWLEDGE FOR ASPIRANT BOY SCOUTS.

B. (Part II.) The National Badge (Flag).

The ancient Greeks had no standard, although they venerated the emblems on their shields as we do our national symbol. The Byzantines had the Labarum and two-headed eagle.

The first flag which was raised by our forefathers, according to the historians, was decorated with a two-headed eagle, and was displayed by Klades [sic] in 1464 during a revolt against the Turks.

In the revolution of 1769 Mavromicheli raised a white flag on which was a blue cross.

In 1803, when Ali Pasha was ravaging Thessaly, John Stathas led a flotilla into Skiathos under a flag which was the same as that in use at the present day, *i.e.*, blue with a white cross.

The first flag of the great revolution was raised by Marco Botzaris on Oct. 25, 1820. It was white with an icon of St. George.

The national poet Rega Feraio suggests as badge of the Greeks: white and black, with the club of Hercules and three crosses.

The gallant Ypsilanti, hero of Dragatzino [June 19, 1821], bore a standard of white, red, and black. On one side were SS. Constantine and Helena with the EN ΤΟΤΩΙ ΝΙΚΑ. On the other was the

symbolic bird the Φοίνιξ, with the inscription—*ἐκ τῆς κόρυθός μου ἀναγεννώμαι*. By the white colour is signified purity, by the red *Βυζαντινὴ προφύρα*, and the black represents those who die for their country. This flag was preserved in the monastery of the "Three Saints" at Jassy.

Germanos, Bishop of Old Patras, raised on March 25, 1821, the *Λάζαρον* of revolution: it was the curtain [*παραπέτασμα*] of the Holy Doors of the iconostasion in the monastery church of the Holy Laura.

The different leaders of the revolution had each of them their particular flags.

On Jan. 1, 1822, the National Assembly in Epidaurus, at the foundation of the independence of Greece, defined the Greek flag as follows:—

On terra firma: a plain blue flag in four quarters, with a white cross in the middle, to be called the "land flag."

On the sea: 9 horizontal stripes, 5 blue and 4 white, with a blue square in the corner, in four quarters on which is a white cross.

Merchant ships: Blue with a white square in the upper corner containing a blue cross.

The islands Spetsia, Ipsara, and Hydra had each a private flag.

As it was thought merchant ships should have the privilege of flying the same flag as the war-vessels, they were permitted so to do. After the establishment of the free kingdom of Greece the arms of the king were added to the white cross.

The colours of our flag are said to have been worn by our Saviour Jesus Christ and His Apostles, whose dresses in these colours were called on that account "ελληνίζοντες."

The Byzantine Emperors had magnificent blue and white flags in contradistinction to the Romans, whose colours were red and green.

The proportions of the flag should be as 2:1 in height to 3 in length.

The official flag of warships is the same as the "land flag"; the king's flag is the land flag with the royal coat of arms in the centre; and the army flag is the land flag with the St. George in the middle.

G. J., F.S.A.

TILLER BOWE: BRANDRETH: GAVELock: MAUBRE (12 S. ii. 430, 516).—I am obliged to your correspondents for their replies. As to "gavelock," I have, since my previous communication, met with the use of the word in the nineteenth century in the sense of a crowbar, as a tool in the slate quarries of the district.

It did occur to me that, as suggested, "maubre" might mean marble, but I could not imagine, nor can I yet, what slab or vessel of this material of such value as 20s. (*i.e.*, one-fifth of that of a yoke of oxen) would be likely to be in the possession of a Westmorland yeoman of 1620, unless, perhaps, it were a tablet for recording his worth, to be placed in the church.

H. W. DICKINSON.

ISAAC PENINGTON, LORD MAYOR OF LONDON (12 S. iii. 28).—This worthy was never knighted. Dr. Shaw in 'Knights of England' is quite correct. If G. F. R. B. requires proof he will find it in my 'Aldermen of the City of London,' vol. i. p. 229, and vol. ii. p. 180, note 4a. The article on him in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' should be read in conjunction with the corrections of it in vol. ii. p. 64, note 87, of the work to which I have referred.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

LIEUT.-COL. LEWIS (BAYLY) WALLIS (12 S. ii. 474; iii. 28).—He took the name Wallis Sept. 17, 1800; became colonel, 1805; major-general, 1810; lieutenant-general, 1819; general, 1837. He was M.P. for Ilchester, 1799 to 1802; and died Aug. 10, 1848, aged 73.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Leamington.

"DONKEY'S YEARS"—A VERY LONG TIME (12 S. ii. 506; iii. 39).—It may be worthy of note that this expression is offered to literature by Mr. E. V. Lucas in 'The Vermilion Box,' p. 86: "Now for my first bath for what the men call 'Donkey's ears,' meaning years and years." 'The Vermilion Box' was published towards the latter end of 1916.

ST. SWITHIN.

'JONATHAN WILD, THE GREAT' (11 S. ii. 261; 12 S. ii. 442; iii. 38).—Mr. ALFRED F. ROBBINS cites Mr. Andrew Lang as authority for attributing the authorship of the *Mist* articles of June 12 and 19, 1725, to Fielding. Though admittedly "no mean critic," Mr. Lang allowed his fancy very wide play, even in matters biographical, as instance the following from his 'New and Old Letters to Dead Authors,' Longmans, 1907; letter to Henry Fielding, Esq., at p. 223:—

"You remember that little picture of Amelia which was stolen? I please myself by thinking that I have discovered it, and am its owner. It is a miniature of a lady with soft, dark hair, drawn up from the brow and piled high on her head. She is dressed in a white evening robe, with cherry-coloured slashes (or whatever they are called by the learned); she has the largest and kindest of grey eyes, an expression of much humour and sweetness, and—traces of the celebrated accident to her nose which Dr. Johnson could not overlook. Is not this, Sir, the admired Amelia? I have ventured to scratch 'Miss Emmy's' name on the back of the silver case which contains this treasure."

I suggest that it was in this same large-hearted spirit that Mr. Lang—perceiving the excellent humour of the *Mist* articles, and feeling pressed by Mr. ROBBINS'S inquiry "What other author of the time can

be credited with the effort?"—"ventured to scratch" "Henricus" in the margin; but it is a mere opinion, unbuttressed by any stated reasons.

Until more definite information be forthcoming it would be venturesome indeed to suggest who else might have written these two articles (assuming for the moment that Fielding did not), but it should not be overlooked that Swift, who disliked Burnet, and Defoe (although at that date, I believe, actually in prison) were both alive.

As Mr. ROBBINS has given considerable attention to the subject of 'Jonathan Wilde, I wonder if he could tell students of the subject who wrote "Jonathan Wild's Advice to his Successor, printed from a manuscript said to have been written while under condemnation in Newgate," 1758, and 'A Plan and Proposals for an Hospital, or Public Asylum, for decayed and infirm Thief-Takers,' 1758, which appear in an appendix to an edition of Fielding's 'Jonathan Wild, the Great,' published in 1840 by Charles Daly of 19 Red Lion Square, London. The 'Plan and Proposals' is written in imitation of Fielding's style, and is none too complimentary to him.

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

EWALD: SIR JOHN CUTLER (12 S. iii. 29).—Arbutnot introduces the story as "a familiar example" in the 'Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus,' Bk. I. chap. xii:—

"Sir John Cutler had a pair of black worsted stockings, which his maid darned so often with silk, that they became at last a pair of silk stockings."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

See 'D.N.B.' xiii. 364, under Sir John Cutler (1608?-93), a wealthy merchant of London, whose avarice, handed down by tradition and anecdote to Pope, has become immortal.

A. R. BAYLEY.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN (12 S. iii. 9).—The vocabulary at the end of Longfellow's 'Song of Hiawatha' gives "Wabun Annung," the Star of the East, the morning star.

J. MAKEHAM.

Crouch Hill, N.

THE MARSHALS OF FRANCE (12 S. ii. 182, 235, 279, 378).—One more name has now to be added to the roll of the above, viz., that of Joseph Jacques Césaire Joffre, given the baton last month. He is said to be the 325th French Marshal.

R.. B.

Upton.

AUTHOR WANTED (12 S. ii. 509; iii. 38, 56).—Is MR. DODGSON correct in assigning the saying "God is on the side of big battalions" to Madame de Sévigné? According to the late W. F. H. King, whose 'Classical and Foreign Quotations' (3rd ed., 1904) is one of the few works of this class that show independent research, it was her cousin R. de Rabutin, Comte de Bussy, who wrote to the Comte de Limoges (Oct. 18, 1677): "Dieu est d'ordinaire pour les gros escadrons contre les petits." Voltaire, a century after (Feb. 6, 1770), in a letter to M. le Riche wrote:—

"Le nombre des sages sera toujours petit. Il est vrai qu'il est augmenté; mais ce n'est rien en comparaison des sots, et par malheur on dit que Dieu est toujours pour les gros bataillons."

But it was said probably before Tacitus ('Hist.,' iv. 17): "Deos fortioribus adesse."
DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

SHAKESPEARE ON SATAN AS AN ANGEL OF LIGHT (12 S. ii. 181).—It is noteworthy that the passage from 2 Corinthians xi. 14, which speaks of Satan as disguising himself as an angel of light, did not impress Shakespeare alone in his day. The same thought is used commonly by the religious writers of the period, and also, though less often, by the dramatic writers. According to the 'Shakespeare Jahrbuch' (xxii. 122), Shakespeare in employing it is drawing on the proverbial wisdom of the sixteenth century. So far as I know, however, attention has not been called to the frequency of its occurrence in both the religious and the secular literature of the time.

As might be expected, many examples are found in the writings of the moralists of the day. Strype's 'Ecclesiastical Memorials,' vol. iii. part ii. p. 376, in 'An Apology of J. Philpot': "Now will I turne to the Arrians agayne, who transfigureth hymselfe into an angel of light, as Satan oftentimes doeth." Becon's 'Works' (Parker Society edition), volume 'On Prayers,' &c., Preface, p. 3, of 'Flowers of Godly Prayer': "Satan . . . to deceive the foolish blind world fashions himself like unto the Apostles . . . and walks as the angel of light." *Ib.* pp. 293, 487, and *passim*. Northbrooke's 'Treatise against Dancing, Dice-playing, &c.' (Shakespeare Society edition), p. 24: "He [Satan] can transforme himselfe into an angell of light." 'A Third Blast of Retrait from Plaies and Theatres,' p. 121 (Hazlitt's 'Treatise on Drama and Stage'): "It were it painting the Diuel like an Angel." 'Playes confuted in Five Actions,' by Stephen Gosson, p. 180 (Hazlitt's 'Treatise

on Drama and Stage'): "It is the iuglinge of the deuill, to turne himselfe sometimes to an Angell of light."

From the drama and in the general literature of Shakespeare's day I take the following. The name of one of John Webster's plays, 'The White Devil,' reminds us that the expression was proverbial. In the text of the play (Dyce ed., p. 30) Webster varies it somewhat: "Your beauty! O, ten thousand curses on't, How long have I beheld the devil in crystal!" Again, p. 23: "If the devil did ever take good shape, behold this picture."

Other examples that may be cited are: 'How to Choose a Good Wife from a Bad' (Hazlitt's 'Dodsley,' ix. 46): "Tempt no more, devil! Thy deformity hath chang'd itself into an angels shape." 'Two Merry Milk Maids' (Tudor Facsimile Texts, H 2): "So, the diuell when he meaneth to seduce, puts on an Angels shape." 'A Fair Quarrel,' Middleton (Dyce ed., iii. 500): "What a white devil have I met withal!" Nash, 'The Terrors of the Night' (McKerrow ed., vol. i. p. 347, l. 27): "It is not to be gain-said, but the devill can transforme himselfe into an angell of light."

Again, the frequency of Shakespeare's use of the thought to illustrate the nature of hypocrisy is significant. There is no doubt that the study of hypocrisy in its various forms attracted him; witness Iago, Iachimo, and Richard III., who, with other villains in his plays, found that a pious and fair exterior assisted them materially in advancing their evil causes.

In fact, while Shakespeare's fondness for this idea may be partly explained by its proverbial quality, it seems also to arise from its aptness as characterizing the vice which, for one reason or another, attracted his especial attention in the writing of his plays.
M. P. TILLEY.

University of Michigan.

PIGEON-EATING WAGERS (12 S. ii. 507).—These sort of wagers were pretty frequent in Yorkshire about fifteen years ago. It will suffice to mention one, which is probably that about which Mrs. ANDERSON inquires at the above reference.

A pigeon-eating contest, lasting a fortnight, was brought to a conclusion on March 6, 1901, at Farnley, Leeds, when Tom Helstrip, a game watcher, accounted for his fourteenth bird. Not only did Helstrip consume the final bird in order to comply with the terms of the wager, but, when approached by a firm of local photographers

for cinematograph purposes, he readily enough consented to partake of an additional bird in the open, and satisfactorily effected his purpose. The fourteenth bird took Helstrip twenty-five minutes to devour. He was a man of 6 feet 6 inches in height, and was at the time in his 37th year. It does not, at first blush, sound a particularly marvellous feat to eat a pigeon a day for a fortnight, but they are notoriously indigestible, so I conclude it is not an easy matter. I have never tried it myself, so cannot speak from experience.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

ROGER HANDASYDE, M.P. FOR HUNTINGDON (12 S. iii. 28).—Roger Handasyde or Handasyd was son of Thomas Handasyde, who was colonel of the 22nd Foot. It is not known when he entered the army, but he was made a brigadier-general, November, 1735; major-general, July, 1739; lieutenant-general, March, 1743; and general, March, 1761. He was colonel of the 22nd Regiment of Foot from April, 1712, to July, 1730, and of the 16th Regiment of Foot from that time to his death on Jan. 4, 1763, at which time he was one of the oldest generals in the army. He was Governor of Fort Philip in Minorca for a time, and was M.P. for Huntingdon from 1722 to 1741, and M.P. for Scarborough from 1747 to 1754.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

[See also 12 S. ii. 324, 393. At the former reference the date of his first commission, as ensign, is given as 1694.]

PORTRAITS IN STAINED GLASS (12 S. ii. 172, 211, 275, 317, 337, 374, 458, 517; iii. 15, 36).—In a two-light window on the south side of the chancel at Witton-le-Wear in co. Durham are two conventional representations of saints, and under them striking likenesses of the venerable vicar and his wife kneeling at desks, the former in cassock, surplice, &c., the latter in unobtrusive modern costume. In the background of the former the church is represented, in that of the latter, the vicarage.

J. T. F.

In the vestry of Stratfield Mortimer Church, Berks, is a portrait of William of Wykeham, who held that manor from the Crown for some years. The bishop's likeness—a head only—is on a pane of glass 10 by 11 inches. He is represented in a furred robe, and wears a flat cap, and in the corner of the picture are his arms and motto. The relic occurs amongst pieces of glass of various periods which were formerly in the east window of the old church, taken down about 1870.

M. S. T.

There was formerly, depicted as kneeling at a desk, the portrait of Edward Hastings, Lord Hastings of Loughborough (died 1573), in stained glass, in the church at Stoke Poges, Bucks. An illustration and description are in Nichols's 'Leicestershire.' A local topographical work of 1907 says:—

"The stained-glass window of Stoke Poges church, containing the picture of Edward Hastings, Lord Loughborough, is said to have been removed to Donington Hall, and placed in one of its windows."

W. B. H.

MOTHER AND CHILD (12 S. ii. 190, 316; iii. 17).—Among adherents to the doctrine of maternal impressions in the eighteenth century we may reckon Casanova, who, though his early inclinations to a medical career were thwarted by his family, retained throughout life his interest in certain branches of medicine, and did not hesitate to express a dogmatic opinion on subjects connected therewith. During a visit to Rome he had a heated argument with a doctor named Salicetti on the subject of birth-marks, and succeeded in "pulverizing" him ('Mémoires,' ed. Flammarion, i. 233).

A belief in the reality of maternal impressions is still held by some medical men (*v. British Journal of Dermatology*, 1915, xxvii. 354).

J. D. ROLLESTON, M.D.

THE NAMING OF LOCOMOTIVES (12 S. iii. 23).

—If owners are incited by this note to seek appropriate names for locomotives, they may find my experience useful.

Years ago, before this war and the last, I bought a steam-roller to level a cricket pitch in my own field and in the neighbouring recreation ground, and I offered a small prize for the best name. "Rough on Ruts," "The Flatterer," "Grace's Darling," "Freeman's Folly," and many others were suggested, but the prize, which was awarded by the votes of competitors, was given to "The Gorgon Roller." "Honest Injun" came too late for competition. Finally, the roller was named "Old Rowley" in honour of the witty monarch.

J. J. FREEMAN.

FRANCIS TIMBRELL (12 S. ii. 507).—An old lady of 80 informs me that her grandmother was a Miss Sophia Timbrell, who was born at Walsall in 1789 and married a Mountford Clarkson, who was born at The Camp, Kingsbury, Warwickshire. The Timbrells were Huguenots who came over from France during the persecution by Louis XIV., and settled at "Tiverton near Bath," where several members of the family lie buried.

There is also a brass plate to a Timbrell Little in Bath Abbey. One, if not two of Sophia's brothers were surgeons in the army, and another went to Jamaica, so that later Sophia's daughter claimed a Judge Timbrell of Jamaica as her cousin. My informant remembers seeing a Timbrell at Birmingham in her youth. These indications may enable your correspondent to pursue his inquiries.

L. L. K.

FOLK-TALE: THE KING AND THE FALCON (12 S. iii. 29).—From the short analysis given by EMERITUS this tale seems to be the one with the same title contained in the 'Anvár-i-Suhaylí' or 'Lights of Canopus'—a Persian rendering of the 'Fables of Bidpai,' composed by Husain Vaiz. A somewhat longer analysis of it is in Clouston's 'Popular Tales and Fictions,' vol. ii. p. 177, n. 1. It is, of course, a variation of the extremely widely diffused tale of 'Canis' in the 'Seven Wise Masters,' the source whence the story of 'Llewellyn and his Dog Gellert' is derived. For this see Clouston, *op. cit.*, vol. ii. pp. 166-186.

A very full bibliography of the tale and its analogues, &c., will be found in 'The Seven Sages of Rome,' edited by K. Campbell, New York, &c., 1907, pp. lxxviii to lxxxii.

A. COLINGWOOD LEE.

Waltham Abbey, Essex.

The folk-tale, of which 'The King and the Falcon' is a variant, is widely spread among the nations of both East and West. The Welsh legend of Llewellyn and Gelert and the Indian story of the Devotee and the Mangús are examples. The most ornate ancient form of 'The King and the Falcon' is to be found in the 'Anvár-i-Suhailí' (= 'Lights of Canopus'), by Husain Waiz, an elegantly diffuse Persian rendering of the Sanskrit 'Hitopadesa,' commonly called the 'Fables of Pilpay or Bidpai.' An excellent literal translation of the 'Anvár-i-Suhailí' is that by the late Mr. Eastwick. The present writer included a metrical version of the Persian story in a little book published in 1873, called 'Eastern Legends and Stories.'

N. POWLETT, Col.

PRONUNCIATION OF "EA" (12 S. ii. 530; iii. 58).—I am afraid, being a foreigner, of being accused of carrying coals to Newcastle, but I noticed with interest, some time ago, that at the end of the fourteenth century the word "dear" seemed to have been pronounced exactly as "der" in "Derby." The unknown author of the so-called prophecy (?) of John of Bridlington, having

to translate the latter name into Latin, uses "carus" for the first syllable: "per expositionem istorum nominum carus vicus signatur illud nomen Derby."

The well-known Scandinavian suffix "by" is, of course, translated by *vicus*, which means village or portion of a village.

In the same way as Derby, Herthford is translated by *terra vada*. If *terra*, earth, is good for Herth, it may be a proof that the dropping of the *h* at the beginning of words is not at all a new fancy. It existed, at least among prophets, in the fourteenth century. (But this error is not peculiar to that epoch, for bad spelling and worse pronunciation have characterized not a few of the modern soothsayers whose acquaintance I have had the pleasure of making.)

PIERRE TURPIN.

A NAVAL RELIC OF CHARLES I. (12 S. ii. 487; iii. 36).—I am indebted to your correspondent for his interesting reply to my query. The gun he mentions as being in the Rotunda at Woolwich is, without doubt, the same as used to be on the Parade in St. James's Park. John Brown (or Browne) was the "King's gun-founder," and the guns for the Sovereign of the Seas were cast at his new foundry at Brenchley, Kent. The size of the gun in the Rotunda (9 feet) corresponds with those on the half-deck and in the fore-castle of the Sovereign of the Seas. They were known as demi-culverin drakes. The weight of each of them, according to Mr. Oppenheim, was 20 cwt. ('Administration of the Royal Navy,' p. 262.)

G. E. MANWARING.

ENGLISH COLLOQUIAL SIMILES (12 S. iii. 27, 50).—18. Chaucer's "As lechorous as is a sparwe" is a simile known to Latin authors. In the 'Priapeia,' xxv., we have: "Uernis passeribus salaciore," upon which passage Scioppius notes:—

"Omnia uerno tempore in Uenerem sunt prionora, maxime uero omnium passeris. Cum Ingolstadii agerem, uidi e regione musaei mei passerem coitum uicis repetentem et inde adeo ad languorem datum, ut auolaturus in terram decideret."

Martial, i. 110, 'De Catella Publii,' writes: "Issa est passere nequior Catulli." "Nequior" = "lasciuior."

MONTAGUE SUMMERS, F.R.S.L.

6. "As bad as Jeffries."—Debate on the Frame-work Bill in the House of Lords, Feb. 27, 1812, by Lord Byron: "Twelve Butchers for a Jury, and a Jeffries for a Judge" (v. p. 556 of Lake's 'Life of Byron').

Castle Eden.

A. E. OUGHTRED.

In Ireland "As bold as brass" is often applied to children, as the opposite of "As good as gold." Is it usual in other parts to employ the word "bold" in the sense of "naughty" ?

ALFRED MOLONY.

NAMES OF THE MOON (12 S. ii. 429, 478; iii. 16, 38).—An inquiry as to how long a follower of one of the crack packs of hounds in the Shires has been familiar with the term "the Hunter's Moon" elicits the reply: "As long as I can remember; it is the moon next after the Harvest Moon." W. B. H.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES WEARING ROBES ON THE BENCH (12 S. iii. 28).—I do not think the practice obtains anywhere in England. About 1880 the justices of a certain borough having separate Commission of the Peace, whose clerk then commenced to sport a wig and gown, intimated to solicitors that the latter were desired to appear in robes (as in the County Court, where it had been usual); and the request was complied with by all concerned but one, who, after communicating with his brethren in other towns, respectfully but firmly refused; the grounds being: (a) that Petty Sessions were not a Court of Record; and (b) that it was not in order for an advocate to appear robed before a Court the members of which wore no judicial dress. It is right to say that the upholder of his order suffered no prejudice in consequence whilst he continued to practise. W. B. H.

WILLIAM OF ORANGE: INSCRIPTION (12 S. iii. 29).—This Dutch (not Flemish) inscription ought to be quite easily deciphered. The archaic language of it points to the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century, but of course cannot refer to William the Silent, the liberator of the Netherlands, as that prince could not boast of forefathers who had fought for that fatherland. I am inclined to think that it alludes to William II., the Stadholder who married a daughter of Charles I., and became the posthumous father of William III., King of England.

He died quite young—if my memory does not deceive me, in 1650—after having attempted a *coup d'état* on the commercial and peacefully inclined burgomasters of Amsterdam. This attempt failed; and if I read it rightly, the inscription points to this mishap. I read it:—

Welkom O Hoge Vorst, wint preis met vrede.
Stryt voort Vaderland als u Voorsate dede;
which means:—

Welcome, O High Prince, gain praise by peace.
Fight for the Fatherland as your forbears used to;

the last five words carrying the inference—"for the good of the commonwealth," *i.e.*, times have changed: your ancestors had to draw the sword, but there is no need for that at present; fight for the commonwealth in a peaceful way. William II., however, was an ambitious man and a warrior at heart, the son of Frederic Henry and the nephew of the famous general Maurice de Nassau; and his purpose was to create out of the United Provinces an Empire; thereby clashing with the mighty peace-at-any-price burgomasters of Amsterdam, who, after the Treaty of Munster (1648), were reducing the force of the army to a danger-point.

Had William II. lived and succeeded, perhaps this present war would never have occurred.

It seems rather presumptuous on my part to try to explain this inscription without having viewed the original, but I do not think that I am far wrong. MR. HOOPER'S medical friend seems to own a valuable piece of carving. W. DEL COURT.

47 Blenheim Crescent, W.

The words *u voorsate* mean "your predecessors." According to the "Nieuw Zak-Wordenboek... door Baldwin Janson" (Dordrecht, 1819) *reis* means not "rest," but "journey, voyage."

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

MRS. ANNE DUTTON (12 S. ii. 147, 197, 215, 275, 338, 471).—She appears, from inquiries I have made, to be unknown to many collectors. When I first visited Great Gransden in 1882 she was generally spoken of in the village as Miss Dutton, being supposed to have been an unmarried lady, although the gravestone erected in 1822 by C. Goulding indicated differently. Even J. A. Jones, in his memoir of her, 1833, p. xiii, speaks of her being married to Benjamin Dutton in her 22nd year (a marriage which did not take place until seven years later, and *then* as her second marriage).

I had the opportunity of looking over the library she bequeathed to the chapel. Of the 212 volumes of the bequest 197 still remained, consisting of the works of Owen, Goodwin, Manton, C. Love, and others, but without a single volume of her own works. Amongst her correspondents can be traced—besides Mr. Prahm of the Orphan House, Georgia, J. Wesley, and George Whitefield (whose published correspondence contains various letters written to her)—Lady Huntingdon; Rev. James Hervey, author of 'Meditations,' &c.; Rev. Risdon Darricott,

when a pupil at Dr. Doddridge's at Northampton; and Rev. David Evans, pastor at Great Gransden, 1749-51, whose wife Mary, the daughter of Joshua Mead, gent., of Staughton (?), Gloucestershire, lies in the grave adjoining hers. An original letter of Mrs. Anne Dutton, dated April 28, 1764, communicated by "John Ryland Junr." of Northampton, appears in *The Gospel Magazine* for 1771, pp. 377-81. In this she mentions Mr. Keymer, pastor at Great Gransden, 1755-71. B. Nutter in his 'Story of the Cambridge Baptists,' 1912, says:—

"Through that remarkable woman Mrs. Dutton of Gt. Gransden, they heard of a young man of 23, of Norwich, invited him to preach at Cambridge, and in 1761 he became their pastor. This was the Rev. Robert Robinson, who remained until his death."

R. H.

Notes on Books.

The Johnson Calendar; or, Samuel Johnson for Every Day in the Year. By Alexander Montgomerie Bell. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 2s. net.)

HERE we have a booklet, not a wall calendar or a series of leaves that can be turned over or torn off daily. The compiler is evidently a keen Johnsonian, for he goes beyond the daily supply, beginning with the 'Chief Events in Johnson's Life,' and a few pages on Johnson's 'Political and Social Opinions,' and ending with four tributes to his friends and a Latin quotation. The title-page and the dedication to Mr. Asquith as that rare thing, a correct quoter of Johnson, are quite in the old-fashioned style, and pleasantly reminiscent of an earlier age.

The quotations are admirably chosen, each month exhibiting some special phase of Johnson's mind. January leads off with that maxim which is at the root of Johnson's philosophy of life: "Clear your mind of cant." Exact references are given for all the passages quoted, and the occasional notes which are added are always pertinent. Knowledge of classical quotations, which in Johnson's day was "the *parole* of literary men all over the world," is freely supposed. It might have been well to add versions or exact references, e.g., to the tender line of Tibullus which Johnson quoted to Langton on his death-bed. The Greek at the end of 'The Rambler' has an English version which might have been added here, though it is but a paraphrase. We perceive everywhere Mr. Bell's competence for his theme; he reduces the verdict of the less trustworthy on Johnson, and only loses his urbanity when he accuses Mrs. Thrale of lying. It is asked if the "prodigious" of Dominic Sampson is due to the criticism of the word by Johnson. We think not, since an early friend of Scott's noticed the constant use of the word lengthened out syllabically by the Rev. James Sanson and mentioned it to Scott, whose memory for such oddities was unequalled. The reader will find under May several pertinent references to war, the bravery of the English soldier, and Prussian ideas of kingship.

The "tail" of young Col (p. 190) might refer to his Highland following as well as Lord Monboddo's theories.

The little essay on Johnson's opinions gives a good idea of the England in which he lived and of his loyalty to Church and State. What we always wish to see emphasized in Johnson is that he was a moralist who came much nearer practising his doctrines than many a divine or statesman of his time. He had more command of himself than any of his brilliant circle. The claims of drink, the applause of the crowd, the reputation for gaiety, or the advantages of selfishness are obvious influences which dim the fame of leading lights in Johnson's day.

The little volume has given us much pleasure, and is suitably published by the great Oxford house which has done so much for the study of the needy scholar of Pembroke.

Surnames. By Ernest Weekley. (John Murray, 6s.)

A SURNAME was originally equivalent to a "nickname," i.e., an "eke-name" or additional name. The only name to which one had a right was that given by the Church at one's baptism. But it was found necessary in mediæval times to differentiate and individualize the multitude [of Johns (say) who were contemporary in the same generation by affixing to each a further name, *surnom*, *supernomen* (*ad-gnomen*), or, as the Elizabethans called it, "an addition," which would define his parentage, or place of residence, or occupation, or some peculiarity of personal appearance. Thus he would be known to his neighbours as John—the son of William—of South Town—at the Town's End—the sieve-wright—the short-nosed (*curt-nez*), which eventually settled down into the "sur-names" Wilson, or Sutton, or Townsend, or Searight, or Courtney. Mr. Weekley gives us fully illustrated chapters on each of these subjects, names from places, names from occupations, from costumes, from physical features, from pageant characters, &c. He has made especially good use of the Rolls, Cartularies, and other mediæval documents, but he by no means professes to give an account of all, or even the best known of, surnames, which would be manifestly impossible in the space at his disposal. He takes generally as his basis the 'London Directory' of 1842, but the meaning of the cryptic remark that this edition appeared "before the Conquest" (p. 17) we confess escapes us.

Mr. Weekley makes the interesting observation that many words preserved in surnames are centuries older than those for which a date can be found in the 'Oxford Dictionary.' He goes so far as to say that "a complete dictionary of English surnames would not only form a valuable supplement to the 'N.E.D.,' but would in a great measure revolutionize its chronology." It is manifest that men give names to their families and friends and farms in the spoken language long before they dream of writing books.

Ingenuous though Mr. Weekley's interpretations are as a rule, we often find it difficult to accept them. Was it ever possible that the name God'smark was identical with an oath-name "By God's *mause* (or brother-in-law)"! as suggested, p. 246. *Mause*, still surviving as a rare Cumbrian word for the Devil (Muffy), is known to represent *Malfé* (*Maufait*), "the misshapen one,"

and possibly may be the origin of the name Morphy and Murphy, though on the face of it this is improbable. As little likely is it that any mortal was ever surnamed "God," which afterwards became Goad (p. 208). Similarly the origin of Thurgood, Thoroughgood, is not to be found in "the god Thor," but in the Icelandic *Thur-godi*, "the priest of Thor." It seems arbitrary to deny any connexion between Greeves and armour. What about Sir Lancelot Greaves? The name Pertwee is to be explained, not from *perluis* in the sense of hole, but rather in the sense of spur with which the knight goes pricking o'er the plain, the crest of the family. An interesting identification is that of Tollfree, another form of Turfery, as a survival of Thurfrith, or Torfrida, the wife of Hereward. On the other hand, there are some curious slips. The French name Potdevin is not from *pot-de-vin*, a present (p. 273), but obviously, like the English Potwin and Putwain, from *Poitevin*, a native of Poitou. "Coarse" was never a doublet of "gross" (p. 308). The history of the word is known to be different. "Woolward" (p. 153) meant not merely "clothed in wool," but was used specifically of a penitent wearing the wool next the skin. "Fairly" for "fairy" is a misprint (p. 27, l. 1) that may puzzle some readers. "Work" (p. 75 n.) stands for "word," and "first" (p. 159 n.) for "fist."

RECENT CATALOGUES.

MR. FRANCIS EDWARDS'S Catalogue No. 370 is divided into five sections, headed respectively America, Russia, the West of England, Books with Coloured Plates, and Ballads, Songs, and Music. Under each are many items worth the collector's and the student's attention, and the Russian section, in particular, is furnished more amply and solidly than we have found to be the case, as to this subject, in other catalogues which we have recently inspected. Here are two sets of views of Moscow—the one dated 1825 and consisting of ten lithographs by Deroz, Joly, Lemaitre, Fragonard, and others after Cadolle, 8*l.*; and the other of 1795-7—six line engravings after De la Barthe by Guttenberg, Lorieux, and Laminit, 12*l.* Of Petrograd there are Edward Orme's 'Picture of St. Petersburg,' illustrated by coloured aquatints (Clark and Dubourgh after Mornay), published in 1815, and offered for ten guineas, and Demartrait's series of ten aquatint engravings (c. 1812), 15*l.* Demartrait's series of seven views in Russia—also coloured aquatints—is to be had for 20*l.* Tempting items besides are the following: 'Purchas his Pilgrimes,' a fine copy with all the maps 1625-6, 75*l.*; l'Abbé Chappe d'Auteroche's 'Voyage en Sibérie,' well illustrated and with an atlas, 4 vols. folio (1768), 7*l.* 10*s.*; and Walker and Atkinson's 'Picturesque Representation of the Manners, Customs, and Amusements of the Russians' (1803-4), 11*l.* The list of books with coloured plates is very attractive. We can but mention some half-dozen as specimens. For 40*l.* may be had William Combe's 'Oxford' and 'Cambridge,' each 2 vols., quarto (1814 and 1815); and here is Miss Mary Lawrence's 'Collection of Roses from Nature' (1799)—being 91 coloured plates, a rare book—70*l.* Rowlandson is represented by many good items, as, for example, by the rare 'Compendious Treatise on Modern Education' (1802), 60*l.* A

set of first editions of Surtees, with the coloured plates by Leech and "Phiz," bound by Riviere, of which 50*l.* is the price, and John Claude Nattes's views of Versailles, Paris, and St. Denis (1805), 65*l.*, may also be mentioned. The ballads and songs include Bickham's 'Musical Entertainer,' 2 vols. folio in 1, 18*l.*; and the American list describes a copy of Simcoe's 'Journal of the Operations of the Queen's Rangers,' printed for the author at Exeter (1787), 56*l.*

Mr. Charles J. Sawyer's Catalogue No. 44—with its interesting cover—is devoted to 'Literary Rarities,' many of which are of the sumptuous order. We confess that Burns—even though it be that first issue of the first Edinburgh edition which is distinguished by the "Boxburgh" and "stinking" misprints—strikes us as incongruous in a jewelled and otherwise elaborately adorned binding. However, for those who like the combination here it is, to be had for 110*l.*, while a similar book, the first London edition, somewhat more simply treated, costs 26*l.* There are two fine Keats items: a first edition of the 'Poems' (1817) in its original condition, 180*l.*; and three volumes of first editions bound by Zaehnsdorf, 120*l.* The list of 'Coloured Plates' is good, and there are two or three historical originals of high interest. We think 375*l.* an extravagant price to ask for a collected set of the "Cheap Edition" of Dickens's works (1847-50)—5 vols., in the contemporary binding—merely because it contains a playful inscription by Dickens to his godson.

We enjoyed Messrs. Rimell's Catalogue No. 244. It describes, among many other good things, the 1773 edition (illustrated) of the 'Œuvres' of Molière brought out in Paris, 6 vols., 40*l.*; the Amsterdam edition (1762, "Edition des Fermiers Généraux") of La Fontaine, 50*l.*; and Gravelot and Cochin's 'Iconologie par Figures, ou Traité complet des Allégories, Emblèmes, &c.' (c. 1770), 21*l.* We noted also a Fourth Folio of the 'Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies' of Shakespeare (1685), offered for 55*l.*; and a first edition of White's 'Selborne,' 12*l.*

Messrs. E. Parsons & Sons (Catalogue No. 280) have some good series of Parisian pictures: thus C. Vernet's 'Cris de Paris' (1825), 65 guineas; and Horace Vernet's Parisian 'Costume' (1825), 18 guineas. We noticed many delightful bindings; an Italian MS. of 288 pp., entitled 'Il Palazzo d'Atlante,' relating to fortune-telling, particularly by dice and by means of cabalistic circles (c. 1650), 10 guineas; a set of 100 original Chinese drawings, 25 guineas; and Du Roveray's edition (1804-6) of Pope's works, bound in crimson morocco, 18 guineas.

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. BRESLAR and MR. P. WILLIAMS (Bristol).—Forwarded.

LUCY M. SALMON (Poughkeepsie, New York).—Forwarded to Mr. J. B. Williams.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1917.

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Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHARD EDWARDS, 1669-79.

(See *ante*, pp. 1, 44.)

A READER of 'N. & Q.' has called my attention to the fact that neither in my Prefatory Note nor in my notice of Edwards is there any mention of the small section of his correspondence published by the late Col. Sir Henry Yule in vols. ii. and iii. of his 'Diary of William Hedges.' The omission was an oversight on my part. I had noted the eight letters to Edwards reproduced in the above-mentioned volumes with the intention of referring to them in the Diary when the turn of these letters comes to be printed in 'N. & Q.' By some mistake, however, the remarks I intended to make on Yule's opinion of the relationship between Thomas Pitt and Richard Edwards were left out of my biography of the latter. That question will now be dealt with when the letters between Pitt and Edwards are printed.

LETTER V.

John Vickers to Richard Edwards

(O.C. 3297.)

[John Vickers, son of John Vickers of Fulham, Middlesex, and Margerie his wife, was elected a writer for the "Coast and Bay," *i.e.*, Madras and Bengal, on Oct. 18, 1667, at a salary of 5*l.* per annum for five years. He was, however, sent out as a factor, which office carried a salary of 20*l.* per annum. He was probably acquainted with Edwards before their voyage to India, and he sailed with him in the Blackamore, commanded by Capt. Price, in January, 1668. On his arrival at Fort St. George, Madras, Vickers was ordered to proceed to Bengal, where he was employed at Balasor. In 1672 he was sent to Dacca to collect evidence against John Smith, Chief of that factory, who was then under suspicion of cheating the Company. Vickers officiated there for a few months as "Second," then, "wanting his health," he obtained permission to return to England, and died on the homeward voyage. By his will, made on board ship and dated April 19, 1673, he bequeathed his property to his mother Margerie, his brother James (or Jacob), and his sister Mary. His "arrack, lyme water, and sugar" were left to the ship's company, and his wine and certain "sweetmeats" were to be given "to the Mess" at his "burial." Administration of his effects was granted to his brother Jacob on Sept. 19, 1673. His father had died in 1672.

In his letters to Richard Edwards, Vickers uses the expression "brother," but this term seems to have been merely one of friendship, as no relationship between the two men has been discovered. Zule, 'Hedges' Diary,' ii. 287, suggests that the use of the term may have implied Freemasonry. See 'Court Minutes,' vol. xxvi. p. 41; O.C. 3996; 'Diaries of Streyrnsham Master,' ed. Temple, i. 159, 160, 166, 442; P.C.C. Will (117 Pye); Admon., 1672.]

Ballasore June the 15th 1669.

Dear Friend

My last to you was the 23d past month which I hope you received; yours of the 27 ditto is come to my hand with A peece of silk and Coojah,* for which I returne you many thank[s]. It would make me desist from writing considering the many obligations that lie upon me, which I am noe way able at present to requite in the least, but that I fear my sil[en]ce might render me the more ungratefull. If itt lay but in my power to Comply with the desi[re] of your last letter itt would not trouble me soe muc[h], but since it doth not, I must desire you to judg Charritably that i would have done itt before now, if I had been possest with moneys; but when things doe happen better I shall Endeavor to requite

* Coojah, Hind. pronunciation of Pers. *kūza*, an earthenware water vessel.

former Kindnesses, though never can do it to the full.

The 29th D^o. Mr Bagnall* departed for Hugly upp[on] the Pinnacle Madras,† suppose he may bee at his voy[age] end before this; wee expect letters dayly from him.

I am sorry to hear you are soe much troubled with the toothach. I have enclosed sent Mr Vincent's‡ receipt, which hope may give you ease, itt being praised by him for an excellent remedy.

The 6th present in the evening I was taken Extraordinary ill with A fever and A very great paine all over my bones, and the 7th A great looseness, but I praise God they have all [le]ft me though somewhat weake. My humble service to Mr Powell, my love and service to Mr Jones, not else

I remaine

Your real Loving Freind

JOHN VICKERS

P.S. The Dr.§ Mr Bullivant || &ta desire to be remembred to you isdem.—J. V.

Ballasore le 19 June 1669

[De]ar Friend

Since the above written I received yours of the 4 Instant, and am sorry that I should give you occasion to accuse me of forgetfulness of my friend, through my negligence in not takin[g] opertunities of writing to you, in which I have not [to] my knowledge been wanting, except once, for if I mistake not, this is the 3d Cossitt¶ that hath come to Cossumbaz[ar] and I never omitted but once, and that was Mr Bridges** his private Cossett, which I did not know of till 2 houres after he was gon, but I wonder very much that mine of the 23d of may should miscarry, but I shall enquire of Mr Vincent whether he put itt into the pacquett, for I delivered itt to him. The slippers you were pleased to send me I received, and retu[rne] you many thanks for them as allsoe fo[r] your former token;

* William Bagnall, or Bagnold, will be noticed later.

† One of the Company's small vessels which plied on the Hügli River between Hügli and Balasor.

‡ Matthias Vincent, then "Second" at Hügli, will be noticed later.

§ By "the Dr." Ralph Harwar, who arrived in India in 1669, appears to be meant. He will be noticed later.

|| Samuel Bullivant, another of Edwards's friends and contemporaries, will be noticed later.

¶ Cossitt, Ar. *kāsid*, a foot-messenger.

** Shem Bridges was head of the Company's factories in Bengal from 1668 to 1671, when he returned to England.

you may very justly accuse me of ungratefullness to A brother and friend that hav[e] not (after the receiving of soe many Kindnesses and token[s]) Complied with your desires, but as you are my friend, doe not Impute itt to any thing but the want of money, which if itt had not been I had sent you the sanoes* long since, if I could not have gotten A boy† soe soone. I shall use my utmost Endeavor to procure Mr Bullivants Comon prayer booke, but I dare not Speak to him soe suddainly after the receipt of [f] your letter least he should mistrust itt is for [torn away] here is noe newes stirring at present, not els[e] my humble service to Mr Powell

I remaine

Your real Loveing friend

JOHN VICKERS

Mr Bullivant &cta present their service to you and Mr Jones.—J. V.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant

In Cossumbazar

Received the 28th June

LETTER VI.

John March to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3306.)

[John March was admitted into the Company's service as factor on Nov. 4, 1661. He seems to have proceeded direct to Bengal, where he was employed at Patna under Job Charnock until 1665. In June of that year, "through some distastedness in minde, he left the Factory, and tooke most he had with him and went for Decca." In 1667, and again in 1669, March represented the Company at the Nawāb's Court at Dacca. Trouble had arisen between the Bengal Council and Malik Kāsim, Governor of Hügli. This official took advantage of the alleged tampering with some boxes (shipped by the English for, and consigned to, the Nawāb of Bengal by William Blake) to impose numerous exactions upon the English and to obstruct their trade in every possible way. John March, with John Smith as his assistant in 1669, was deputed to appeal at the *darbār* (Court) of Shāistah Khān against these exactions, and also to settle other matters of dispute with the native authorities.

In their letter to the Company of Jan. 23, 1669, the Council at Fort St. George recommended March as "a very ingenious and knowing person in your businesse and hath

* Sanoes, Hind. *sānu*, cotton cloth, woven in Bengal.

† "Boy."—This widely used term for a non-European body servant is an instance of folk etymology, arising out of the name of the caste in Southern India (Telugu *bōyi*, Tamil *bōvi*) employed by the Europeans who first went there, originally as palanquin bearers and then as household servants.

the Commendation of all men... and had been worthy to have bin encouraged with others... had he had a Friend at Court to put you in remembrance of him." In consequence of their opinion of his abilities, the Council appointed March in September, 1669, to succeed Henry Powell as Chief at Kāsimbāzār Factory. On receipt of orders from Madras, the Council at Balasor wrote to the Governor and Council at Fort St. George as follows: "Wee have noe small hopes and opinion of Mr. John March, whom you have ordered to succeed [at Kāsimbāzār], therefore is by us recalled from Decca, that his experience and abilities (which his maligners cannot, though they envy, deny he exceeds them in, more then their security in bonds surpass his) will manage and improve the manufacture of Cassumbazar, if the want of stock does not defeat his industry, to answer our Masters expectations both for quantities and qualities in the returns of such goods they may desire and are procurable thereabouts." John March died at Kāsimbāzār in 1671 and was buried at Balasor. He left money to build a tomb over his body as a landmark for "the Barr," but his wishes were not carried out. Administration of his effects was granted to his mother Elizabeth Warren on July 3, 1672. I have failed to find any trace of John March's father, who appears to have died before 1661, when Richard Warren (possibly his stepfather) was one of the young factor's securities. In 1669, when further security was required for John March as Chief at Kāsimbāzār, John Polixfen, Martin Cowell, and William Warren became sureties in 1,000l. See 'Court Minutes,' vol. xxiv. pp. 211, 215, and vol. xxvi. pp. 286, 292; O.C., 3060, 3069, 3247, 3344; 'Diaries of Streynsham Master,' ed. Temple, ii. 237; P.C.C. Administrations.]

Decca Le 12th July 1669

Mr Richard Edwards

And much Respected Friend,

Your Courteous Lines of the 14th past month came to my receipt the 3d Present, and heartily wish I were upon my returne to Cassumbuzar as you thought me, but business goes on soe slowly in this cursed Durbar,* that I fear twill be the latter end of this month (if not the begining of the next) before I shall be able to leave this place.

The Cossaes† you desired I shall indeavour to procure tho' they are very deare here at Present, and for slave boyes feer none [to b]e gotten for mony, I have not one in [th] torn away [] but have sent about the Country to look for slaves [] torn away [] Severall other friends, but rice being pretty reasonable [] torn away [] poore people will not sell their children till necessity forceth

* See above for the object of John March's mission to Dacca.

† Cossaes, Indian pronunciation of Ar. *khāssa*, fine muslin, for which Dacca was noted.

them to it. I'm sorry I cannot give you no better account of your sword Blades, having sold but 3: of them since my arrivall; if they had bin engraven they would have all gon of, but as they are, none cares to look on them; be assured Sir I shall use my utmost indeavour for there disposall, but if I cannot sell them before I leave this place, then I shall leave them with Mr Smith. I thank you for the care of my moveables; if there be any thing wherein I can bee serviceable to you pray freely Commaund

Sir

Your Reall and Faithfull

friend to serve you

JNO. MARCH

Mr Smith presents his kind Respects to you and Mr Jones. Idem J. M.

Pray when you write to Mr Vickers present my respects to him

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards Merchant

Present in Cassumbuzar

LETTER VII.

John Smith to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3307.)

Decca the 13th July 1669

Mr Richard Edwards

Kind Sir

Yesterday writ you a Letter though of Small Concernment Onely to Lett you know that I scorne to Lett a Cossett* passe from hence without acquainting you that I am a Live and glad when [I] Receive a Line from you, but at night received an other from you, for which (if you are reall in what you write) give you many thanks and wish I may bee able to grattify t[h]at [] torn away [] to have for mee, and to answer Mr B[r]y[d]g[es] hi[s] expectation which shall allwise bee my desire and End[eavour].

I am sorry to here that Mr Brodnax† hat[h] put] himselfe under a suspection of

* See Letter V.

† Roger Brodnax (or Broadnax), who was sent to India in 1665 as "Cheife of 30 Soldiers," was made a factor in 1667. He went from Madras to Bengal, with his wife, in 1669, and was constantly at variance with the authorities there for many months. He sided with William Blake, the Company's Agent in Bengal, against Shem Bridges, the second in office, and he indulged in violent invective against other members of the Bengal Council. His wife Ann was equally quarrelsome. In February, 1670, she burst into the "lodgings" of Shem Bridges, "cursed" him, before the native merchants, and ended by breaking, a "Brachman's [Brāhman's] head"! Roger Brodnax died in India in or about the year 1674.

Treichery a[nd] wish it had been otherwise ; as to Mr. Blake* ([let] him work what Plotts he will) doe believe the bu[r]d[en] will fall soe heavy upon him that I would be loath to Lend him my shoulders, and it is to be fear'd the Company will be sufferers by his unworthy dealing[s] and doe believe Mr March and not excl[ud]ing my selfe must [?both] share [?in] the [?troubles], [wish] they were at an end, that businesse might goe on Cherefully ; the Cosset is now in hast, therefore shall Conclu'd with the Subscription of

Sir

Your Obleidged freind to serve you

JOHN SMITH

Pray present my humble Servis to Mr Powell J. S.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant

Present In Cossumbuzar.

LETTER VIII.

John Vickers to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3331.)

Ba[llasore] the 31st August 1669

[Dear] Friend

Yo[urs of] the 26th past month and 27 ru : † and 6th present I have received and shou[ld] have answered them Per the last Cossitt but was very ill of A fever and Ague which I Praise God hath now left me. I have to the utmost of my power Indevored to procure those things you writt for, but cannot out of the shipp[s] gett any of them ; for the hat[t] I think I have m[et]t with [a good o]ne that Mr [?] brought out for his owne waring that cost l : 18 : in England,

but he will not take under 20 : for itt ; the length of A string that comes about itt I have enclosed sent you ; for the paper I have gott a Rheam of Mr Broadnax, two quire of which I now send you, and shall the First oportunity send you the Rest. Mr Jones writt to me for some, who I suppose will take 5 or 6 quire of itt ; if it be to much,

* William Blake was head of the Company's affairs in Bengal from 1663 to 1669. He was accused of tampering with some goods consigned to the Nawāb, but managed to escape from Bengal before an inquiry could be held into this business as well as into other malpractices with which he was charged. On his return to England an action was brought against him by the Company.

† These two letters are quite plain, but I can suggest no meaning for them. The sense seems to require "do. (ditto)."

Mr Broadnax saith he will take itt againe when he comes to Cassumbazar for he w[ou]ld not break A Rheam, and there is none else to bee gott. For the Penknives and quills there is none to be bought. I have in the paper sent A Penknife which Pray accept of. For the Ribon, there is none come, neither scarlett nor any other Colour (I think there was never such a Crew of sad Rogues gott together as there is in these shipp[s], for they have brought little or nothing with them). I question not butt the hatt may Please you very well for itt is very fashionable and A bever, and if any thing to bigg in the head itt may easily be [? drawn up] with A strai[t] band. I think the best Conveighance will be to putt itt in A box with the paper and what else you may want, and send itt to Hugly to be sent by the first oportunity with the Companies goods. Pray lett me hear per the first whether the string fitt you or noe. We hear nothing of the morning starre* yett ; if shee arrives shall take care of your letters. Itt is re[po]rt[ed] by A Portugeese that Mr Niclaes† is dead att [Met]chlepat[a]m, ‡ h[ow tru]e tis I know not.

[Comm]on prayer book[e ther]e is none to [be had]. I returne you many thanks f[or you]r Kindness i[n] offering to supply me with Mone[y] ; be assured [if I] have occasion I shall send to you ha[v]ing no other f[riend] in these parts. Here is great Inquiry for those s[tr]ings that tie brooches, made with you, the longer and

* The Morning Starr, commanded by Capt. John Godolphin, had received her dispatches for Fort St. George in November, 1668, and was therefore considerably overdue at Madras. She had, however, "unhappily met with severall Disasters." When some distance off Land's End she was overtaken by a "violent storme" and had to return to Plymouth to refit. She set sail once more, and again "spent her Maine Mast." This time she was "forced to goe into Cadiz" for repairs. After a fortnight, she resumed her voyage, only to be set upon by a "Turke man of warr" and plundered of her treasure. In consequence, she returned to Falmouth in March, 1669, and her proposed voyage appears to have been subsequently abandoned. See 'Letter Book,' vol. iv. pp. 194, 243-50, 256.

† John Niclaes, who had held the post of "Second" at Masulipatam since 1664, had incurred the Court's displeasure, and orders for his discharge were sent out in December, 1669. He had, however, died at Masulipatam in the previous July.

‡ Metchlepatam is the seventeenth-century spelling of Masulipatam, the Company's first settlement on the Coromandel coast. At this period the factory of Masulipatam was subordinate to that of Fort St. George.

bigger the bet[er]; if you can gett any, they may turn to a good A[ccount]. If you h[a]ve not disposed of the breed* be please[d] to sell [it] for anything rather then lett it [lie] unsold. Mr Billinsly† hath bin sick of A fever [a] month or 6 weekes, but is now recovered pretty well. When you send to Mr March present my humble service to him, remembring not more at pres[ent]

Remaine

Your Reall Loving Fri[end]

JOHN VICKERS

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant

In Cassumbazar

[In Richard Edwards's writing] Recd. the
16th September

R. C. TEMPLE.

(To be continued.)

SOME EARLY GUIDE-BOOKS TO NAPLES AND THE VICINITY.

AMONG a parcel of odd books which passed through my hands recently were a number of old Italian travel books, including some seventeenth- and eighteenth-century guide-books to Naples and the surrounding country. I found them particularly interesting, but my attempts to learn something of their history were not very successful. They are all at the British Museum, and must have been common enough at one time, but, like other guide-books, they no doubt lost their interest as they got out of date, and were thrown aside and forgotten. The two works noticed here are possibly quite familiar to readers of 'N. & Q.,' but I have not seen them before, and cannot find that any one has written about them. My copies are not first editions, but I have examined the earlier issues at the British Museum, and give in each case the titles and dates of the first editions.

The two works I propose to notice are as follows:—

I. Sarnelli, Pompeo, "Guida de' Forestieri curiosi di vedere, e d'intendere le cose più notabili della Regal Città di Napoli, e del suo amenissimo Distretto.....In Napoli, 1685," 12^{mo}. [Subsequent editions 1692, 1697, 1713, 1772, 1782, 1788.]

II. Sarnelli, Pompeo, "Guida de' Forastieri curiosi di vedere.....le cose più memorabili di Pozzuoli, Baja, Miseno, Cuma, ed altri luoghi convicini

* Braid. "Breed" occurs in the 'N.E.D.' as a dialect spelling, s.v. 'Braid.'

† John Billingsley, who entered the Company's service at the same time as Richard Edwards, will be noticed later.

.....In Napoli, 1685," 12^{mo}. [Subsequent editions 1688, 1691, 1770, 1782, 1784, 1801. French editions (translation by Bulifon) 1702 and 1784.]

It may be mentioned here that Sarnelli had already been concerned in another work on Pozzuoli and the surrounding country, having issued in 1675 'L'Antichità di Pozzuolo [sic] di Ferrante Loffredo,' 4to (see list of Sarnelli's works in I.).

Of the author himself there is not much to relate. He was born in 1649, and died in 1724. He became Bishop of Bisceglia, and was the author of a number of works, literary, historical, ecclesiastical, and poetical, as well as topographical, a list of which is to be found in the first and most of the subsequent editions of I. He was assisted in his guide-books by Antonio Bulifon, a historian and antiquary of Italian birth and French origin, who resided at Naples during the later half of the seventeenth century, and was regarded as a competent authority upon all questions concerning that city. (See Misson, 'Voyage of Italy,' English translation, 1714, ii. 678.) There is a portrait of him prefixed to his 'Lettere memorabili,' 1693, vol. i. His name appears on the title-page of all the earlier editions of I. and II., and he seems also to have engaged in publishing and bookselling. He was not actually the publisher of Sarnelli's guide-books, but the first editions of I. and II. have the following note: "A spese di Antonio Bulifon"; and several of the Bishop's other works were printed or published by him.

My copy of this book is the edition of 1697, which differs only slightly from the earlier issues. Following the dedication is a kind of preface and justification for the work, 'Antonio Bulifon al curioso Lettore.' Then comes the catalogue of Sarnelli's publications referred to above, and Book I. commences with an account of the origin of the city and its foundation at a date one hundred and seventy years after the sack of Troy. The modern city is next described, followed by a chapter on its fortresses, castles, fountains, and other buildings, and Book I. then closes with an account of the tribunals and the administration of justice.

Book II. opens with a description of the churches and hospitals of Naples, occupying some 250 pages, and closes with an account of the most notable places and churches outside the walls. (This latter part is called Book III. in the first edition.) This portion of the book, though occupying no more than 70 pages, comes as something of a relief after the interminable catalogue of

churches to which the earlier part of Book II. is devoted. The author seems to have been susceptible to the beauties of the surrounding country, and describes with evident delight the charms of Posilipo, with its fishponds and its ruins, where in the year 1684, as he tells us, he had composed his guide-book at the suggestion of his friends. *Mergelina*, where Sannazzaro resided, and which he called "un pezzo di cielo caduta in terra," is described next. Here was the residence at that time of the Spanish Viceroy, Don Gaspar de Haro y Gusman, who had earned the gratitude of the people by clearing the surrounding country of brigands. The author then describes the tomb of Virgil, the Riviera di Chiaia, the Poggio Reale, and the Royal Palace, followed by an account of Vesuvius. No directions are given to the traveller as to how best to climb the mountain, but the inscription recording the memorable eruption of 1630 is given at length, with a spirited engraving showing a tutor or governor pointing out the pillar with the inscription to his pupil while Vesuvius smokes in the distance. The rest of the book is taken up with an account of the libraries, public and private, a short review of the Kingdom of Naples in the form of a gazetteer, an alphabetical list of the churches, and a full index.

The book, as perhaps might be expected, is somewhat overloaded with ecclesiastical details, but it is nevertheless a handy, well-printed little volume, obviously written for the cultured traveller. It is furnished with a number of engravings. My copy of the 1697 edition has forty-three plates, but they are mostly representations of the interiors of churches. An excellent folding plan of Naples is added. The engravings were executed at the cost of Bulifon, who tells us that he spared no expense over them, and each plate bears a graceful little note of dedication to various illustrious Neapolitans, ecclesiastical as well as lay. Some editions have an engraved frontispiece showing the Porta Capuana with a horseman and foot passenger passing through it, while above them Mercury flies across the picture bearing a scroll, on which is inscribed the title of the book. Below is the Bishop's coat of arms. The first edition of the book has a few woodcuts in the text in addition to the engraved plates, and the three books are here divided into chapters, viz., Book I., 9 chapters; Book II., 25 chapters; and Book III., 10 chapters.

In the edition of 1782 (described as "Nuova ed ampliata.") Sarnelli's name

still appears on the title-page, but Bulifon drops out. The arrangement of the book is the same, but the fine engravings of the earlier editions are replaced by much coarser plates (including a large folding view of Mount Vesuvius), which in some instances appear to have been badly copied from the originals or re-engraved on the worn-out plates. There is no introductory matter at all, but the book shows signs of having been brought up to date. The 1788 edition has a fresh title-page from which Sarnelli's name has disappeared, and the book is entirely rearranged. There are now nineteen separate chapters, and the engravings are of the same quality as in the 1782 edition. This edition closes with a list of works relating to the Kingdom and City of Naples and the surrounding districts.

II. The guide to Pozzuoli is a much less ambitious affair. The first edition only runs to 111 pages. Following the dedication is an epistle as in I., 'Antonio Bulifon al curioso Lettore.' The guide-book itself is divided into 23 chapters, dealing with Pozzuoli, the Lago di Agnana (including the Grotta del Cane), Solfatara, Monte Gauro (Barbaro), Averno, the Sibyl's Grotto, Tritoli, Baja, Miseno, Cuma, Literno, and the island of Nisida. It has a well-engraved frontispiece showing Pozzuoli, Miseno, and Cuma in the distance, with a number of sightseers in the foreground making purchases from natives. There is a woodcut showing Virgil's grave, and a fine folding map of the district, as well as eleven very small and not very well executed engravings of the more important places mentioned, printed upon paper much smaller than the book itself. The engraved surface of these plates measures only some 2 by 1½ inches. There is a good index.

Considerable additions were made to the work in later editions. The third edition (1691) still has the engraved frontispiece, and contains a list of rules to be observed by bathers at Pozzuoli, and some further particulars concerning the baths. The engravings are very spirited and charming in this edition, particularly one of the Grotta del Cane at p. 14. In my copy of the 1782 edition, which is identical in every way with the fourth edition of 1770, Sarnelli's name still appears with that of Bulifon on the title-page, but the frontispiece and fine engravings have disappeared, and are replaced by a number of ill-executed and worthless plates. According to the title-page, the work now professes to describe the islands of Procida and Capri, but the

publishers' good intentions do not appear to have overstepped the title-page, for neither island is mentioned in the book itself. As soon as Bulfinch's guiding hand (and purse) were withdrawn from these books, they seem to have become mere booksellers' publications, and have an air of cheapness about them which is entirely absent from the earlier issues. The later editions both of I. and II. are curiously similar to the guide-books of Parrino, which I hope to notice next: so much so that it is easy to confuse them. The Parrino guide-book to Pozzuoli does in fact describe Capri and Procida, and an unscrupulous bookseller who desired to palm off a rival publication would be sure to see to it that the title-pages at least were more or less identical.

MALCOLM LETTS.

'THE WEEKLY HISTORY.'

The Weekly History, a periodical established to record the labours of George Whitefield and those who—among others John Cennick, Joseph Humphreys, Thomas Adams, Howel Harris—were associated with him in the religious revival of the eighteenth century, was published in three different forms. The second of these seems to be little known as a continuation of the earlier paper, of which the complete heading of the first number is as follows:—

Numb. I.

The *WEEKLY HISTORY*: | OR, | An Account
of the most Remarkable Parti- | culars relating
to the present Progress of | the Gospel. | By the
Encouragement of the Rev. Mr. WHITEFIELD. |
Printed by J. Lewis in *Bartholomew-Close*.

Small folio in size, each issue (excepting one) of the paper consists of four pages, numbered [1] to 4. The first bearing a date is No. 15, Saturday, July 18, 1741, so that No. 1 would have been published on April 11. The price, one penny, is not stated on the first, but is added to the second, and all the succeeding numbers. No. 66, July 10, 1742, was "a double Number" of eight pages, as "So much glad Tidings of great joy coming from Scotland, hath oblig'd us to make a double Paper this Week." For this twopence was charged.

Whitefield was a frequent contributor, letters from him appearing in seventeen of the numbers; and almost all contain accounts of his work or letters written to him. The words "By the Encouragement of," &c., were printed on Nos. 1 to 14 only. The paper met with a ready sale, and many of

the issues were reprinted. Comparison of the copies in the volumes in Dr. Williams's Library and the Gloucester Public Library with those in the Memorial Hall Library shows clearly that the type of Nos. 1-15 of the last was reset—on No. 1 is printed "The Second Impression"—for the number of lines on many of the pages do not correspond. The title, too, was set differently, the words "By the Encouragement of the Rev. Mr. Whitefield" being omitted from all the reprints; and there are other minor alterations. From No. 16 the three sets correspond.

No. 4 [May 2, 1741] in Dr. Williams's Library is a copy of "The Third Impression," and this must have been published after May 30, for in it are references to the contents of succeeding numbers, including "The eighth Number (which was publish'd May 30, 1741)." In this is also the following from the printer:—

"Note, Those who think fit to take this Paper in every Week, I believe, will find many things both useful and entertaining. The Rev. Mr. Whitefield intends to supply me with fresh Matter every Week; and another Reverend Gentleman, well known and as well respected, does me the Favour to correct it. I purpose not to put in things of my own Head, but to submit (as a Professor ought) to my spiritual Directors. When Mr. Whitefield goes to Georgia, I shall take care (by Divine Assistance) to insert faithfully whatsoever the Lord shall direct him to send for that Purpose. And I intend to ask him to leave me Materials to supply this Paper while on his Voyage, 'till he is in Capacity of sending me fresh Supplies."

Lewis's estimate of Whitefield's influence was a high one, for in the mention of No. 8 he says it contains

"an Account of the Success of the Rev. Mr. Whitefield's Labours in *New-England*; and the Respect he has there met with:—A Demonstration that God is with him of a Truth; and that he hath not sent a Man like him into the World, since the Time of that great Reformer, Dr. *Martin Luther*."

The last issue of *The Weekly History* in small folio was No. 84, Nov. 13, 1742, and on the last page is the following announcement:—

"Note, Now this first Volume is finish'd, we purpose (by God's Leave) to begin the next Volume in a more commodious Manner; and (as we are likely to be furnished with more Materials) we intend therefore to let our Readers have more Reading for their Money every Week than they have heretofore had.—It is to be printed in a neat Pocket Volume; and to be deliver'd (every Week, as it was at first) at the *Tabernacle*, and at *Peoples Houses*, at the Price of *One Penny*. The large Title, which was us'd to take up so much Room, will be left out, which will make more Room for useful Reading."

The paper was now published in duodecimo, and in its altered form seems to be scarce. None of the issues have been found in the British Museum, Dr. Williams's Library, or the Methodist Book-Room, and so far the only ones seen are six in the Memorial Hall Library. These, which had not been recognized as forming a continuation of the earlier paper, are bound in one volume, the title of the first number being :—

An | ACCOUNT | Of the Most | Remarkable Particulars | Relating to the | Present PROGRESS | of the | GOSPEL. | Vol. II. | LONDON : | Printed and Sold by JOHN LEWIS, in | Bartholomew-Close, near West-Smithfield. | 1742.

The title is included in the pagination; the complete number containing pp. 1-84, A to G in twelves. There is no other date than that on the title, but it would seem that the subscribers could obtain one sheet each week, for on the verso of the title to No. II, vol. III., the printer stated :—

“ADVERTISEMENT. Those who take these Papers, are advised to preserve them clean, for binding—Three Numbers (which makes one complete Pocket Volume) are to be finish'd in 21 Weeks, from the Beginning.”

In a few instances only do the letters and communications end on the last page of any sheet. The letters are not arranged in order: the first is dated Oct. 20, 1742, followed by others written in August preceding, while the latest is July 19, 1743.

The numbers, dates, and pagination of the six parts seen are :—

[Numb. I.] Vol. II. 1742. Title, one leaf, pp. [1-2]; An Account, pp. 3-83; Advertisement, p. 84.

Numb. II. Vol. II. 1743. Title, pp. [1-2]; Account, pp. 3-81; Advertisements, pp. 82-4.

Numb. III. Vol. II. 1743. Title, pp. [1-2]; Account, pp. 3-75; A Table to the Second Volume, pp. 76-82.

Numb. I. Vol. III. 1743. Title, pp. [1-2]; Account, pp. 3-84.

Numb. II. Vol. III. 1743. Title and Advertisement, pp. [1-2]; Account, pp. 3-84.

Numb. III. Vol. III. 1743. Title and Advertisement, pp. [1-2]; Account, pp. 3-79; A Table to the Third Volume, pp. [80-4].

Tyerman, in his 'Life of Whitefield' (ii. 107), refers to an advertisement appended to "No. 3, vol. vi., 1744" of this publication, but the volume-number and date do not seem to range with those above. The reference may be a misprint for vol. iv., though, as no others have been seen, it is not possible at present to follow the publication of this series further.

The third, and last, form in which this periodical was issued is entitled :—

The | Christian History : | Or, a general | ACCOUNT | of the | PROGRESS | of the | GOSPEL,

| In | ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, | and AMERICA : | So far as | The Rev. Mr. WHITEFIELD, | his Fellow- | Labourers, and Assistants are concerned, | ..Luke ii. 10. | LONDON : | Printed and sold by JOHN LEWIS, in Bartholomew-Close, | near West-Smithfield. 1747. | Where may be had, All the Letters relating to the Progress of the gospel, that have been printed since the | last arrival of the Rev. Mr WHITEFIELD in England.

The text from Luke was also printed, after the first number, on the title-pages of each number of *An Account*.

The Christian History is octavo in size, the type is smaller, and the paging is continuous throughout the one volume completed, being title pp. [1-2], *History*, pp. 3-237, and a note on p. [238]. The paper is not numbered or dated until p. 127, where "Jan. 1748" is printed on the top, followed by Feb. on p. 143, March on p. 159, April, p. 175, May, p. 191, June, p. 207, and July, p. 223, all for 1748. The first letter in the volume is dated Jan. 17, 1746, and the last but one July 12, 1748, so that the title-page seems to have been printed before the series was completed. On the last page [238] there is a note as to Whitefield's doings after his arrival in London from the Bermudas, on Monday, July 3, 1748, followed by the announcement :—

"N.B. This is the last Number of the *Christian History* that will be now printed, so that the whole may be bound together in One Volume."

Whitefield continued to print his letters in both *An Account* and *The Christian History*, the latter containing twenty-one of his letters dated from May 2, 1746, to May 17, 1748. The three series of this periodical are of value as contemporary accounts of his doings and those of his followers in various parts the country. It will be of interest to learn if any of the numbers of *An Account* after No. III., of vol. iii., and before *The Christian History* commenced, are accessible.

This paper, with its later title, should not be confused with the one published in Boston by Thomas Prince, the second and last volume of which is entitled :—

The | Christian History, | containing | ACCOUNTS | of the | Revival and Propagation | of | RELIGION | in | Great-Britain, America &c. | For the Year | 1744. | BOSTON, N.E. | Printed by S. Kneeland and T. Green, | for T. Prince, junr. 1745.

This was published in weekly numbers, the last being "*Saturday*, February 23. 1744, 5. No. 104," and not Feb. 16, No. 103, as stated by Tyerman ('Life of Whitefield,' ii. 121).

ROLAND AUSTIN.

Gloucester.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO WORCESTER
A CENTURY AND A HALF AGO.

(See *ante*, pp. 21, 63.)

I HAVE received the following notes from MAJOR LESLIE :—

"I think that the date of the Diary must be at least thirty years earlier than MR. LEWIS suggests.

"1. The Rev. W. Enfield (entry of Oct. 11) was Rector of the Warrington Academy from 1770 to 1783, in which year the Academy was dissolved (see 'D.N.B.').

"2. 'The new Bridge' at Shrewsbury, presumably the English Bridge, was completed in 1774.

"The Diary, therefore, is placed between 1770 and 1774. In 1771 Oct. 11 was on a Friday, and this, I think, fixes the year in which it was written.

"The entry of Sunday, Oct. 13 (Manchester): 'We went into the new church built in the Gothic taste,' probably refers to the church of St. John, Deansgate, built in 1769, 'a building of red sandstone, in Gothic style' ('Cassell's Gazetteer', 1896).

"The continuation of the Diary may give further clues as to the writer. The style is like Boswell, and the 'parted good friends with the *fille de chambre*' is distinctly Pepsysian."

The facts given by MAJOR LESLIE as to the dissolution of the Warrington Academy in 1783, the Rev. W. Enfield's connexion with it, and the completion of the "English Bridge" at Shrewsbury in 1774 are conclusive as to the date of this journey. It must have been made in some year between 1770 and 1774. That year was doubtless 1771.

MR. HERBERT WHITE writes :—

"The Foundling Hospital at Shrewsbury was built in 1765, and was closed in 1774, as such, for want of funds. Prisoners were kept in the building during the American War. In 1784 it was bought by the town and made into a 'house of industry.' Not quite a hundred years afterwards it was converted into the present new schools.

"In 1774 Dr. Johnson visited Shrewsbury. On September 10 he sent for Gwynn, architect of the English Bridge, then building, and he shewed us the town."

MR. WHITE adds :—

"I know the Raven, and stayed there in 1910. My grandfather went to Shrewsbury School in 1798."

The bridge must have been completed shortly after Dr. Johnson's visit in 1774. It took, therefore, three or four years to build. This is what one would expect from the statement of the diarist as to the cost of the structure and the expenditure incurred up to 1771: "It is to cost 20,000*l.*; some 8,000*l.* are already laid out."

The original diary is in the possession of Col. Charles St. John Roche, D.L., V.D., of Purley, who was good enough to allow me to copy it for publication in 'N. & Q.' It came to him with other papers of his grandfather, Capt. Joseph Roche, R.N., and he supposed that it was a diary of this officer. But this is impossible as the latter was born in 1789. It is quite possible, however, that it was a diary not of his grandfather, but of his great-grandfather. It seems likely that the diarist, whoever he was, was a military officer.

It is certainly written in a more archaic style than one would expect to find used by a midshipman of 1811.

PENRY LEWIS.

CURIOUS TAVERN SIGN.—The following struck me as worth a record in 'N. & Q.': "The Oakley Hounds will meet on Saturday, January 13, at The Cat and Custard-Pot, Shelton. Beds."—From *The Bedfordshire Times*, January 5. H. K. ST. J. S.

"SISTER" = HOSPITAL NURSE.—The illustrative quotation of earliest date given in 'H.E.D.' for "sister" as meaning "a member of a body of nurses; also *spec.* a head-nurse having charge of a ward in an infirmary or hospital," is of 1873, from Mrs. Brookfield's 'Not a Heroine.' Its use, however, can be traced a long way farther back, for in *The Craftsman* of March 20, 1730/31, appeared the paragraph :—

"Monday the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital came to a Resolution for allowing a certain Salary to the Sisters, Nurses, and Watches, viz. the Sisters of the foul Dressing Ward 40*l.* per Ann., the Nurse of the same 25*l.*, and the Watches 15*l.*, and the Sisters of all the other Wards 30*l.*, Nurses 20*l.*, and Watches 10*l.*"

"Watches," in the sense indicated here, seems to have died out; but "sister," from the manner in which it was employed, must have been in common use long even before 1731. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

COAL-BALLS.—The fact is not generally known that Sir Hugh Platt made an attempt to introduce the use of "patent fuel" in England in Queen Elizabeth's time. His "cole-balles" were made of "seacole" crushed under foot and sprinkled with thin "pap" made of diluted "lome," the whole turned over with a shovel or spade, and the mixture "wrought into balls between your hands like snowballs," the whole manipulation being "according to the manner of Lukeland" (wherever that may be) in Germany. The loam was "to sweeten and

multiply" the mass, and coal-balls made according to his directions were not so offensive as "seacole" fires "in smell, nor yet in soil," but were fit "for a ladie's chamber." He published a pamphlet on the subject in 1603.

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.

STAFFORDSHIRE M.P.S.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' supply me with the date of death of any of the following M.P.s?—

Hon. John Grey, co. Stafford, 1689-98.

Edwin Skrymsher, Stafford, 1681.

Rowland Okeover, Stafford, 1685-7.

John Pershall, Stafford, 1761-2.

William Nevill Hart, Stafford, 1770-74.

Daniel Watson, Lichfield, 1660.

John Levett, Lichfield, 1701-2.

John Cotes, Lichfield, 1708-15.

I think the last-named was a son-in-law of Earl Ferrers and died in 1756.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Leamington.

SPIRALS.—In 1795 C. Hutton, LL.D., F.R.S., stated that there were more than two hundred types of spirals. I am familiar with the equations and properties of the more common spirals dealt with in the regular textbooks, but I should appreciate brief notes from mathematical readers concerning the less common spirals, with their history, equations, practical applications, any curious characteristic features, together with a set of values for plotting their graphs. Information, which may be sent direct, will be gratefully acknowledged.

H. P. F.

19 Robert Street, Regent's Park, N.W.

PLOUGHING SNOW INTO THE LAND.—Is there any ground for the belief that snow ploughed into land will be the means of propagating a crop of thistles?

A. E. OUGHTRED.

Castle Eden.

INDIAN MOUNDS, U.S.A.—Is anything definitely known as to the origin and purpose of the Indian mounds which exist near Portsmouth, Ohio; Quincy, Illinois; and elsewhere in the United States of America? The largest in the vicinity of the first-named place covers a considerable tract of land, and is in the form of a serpent.

J. LANDEFEAR LUCAS.

GUNNERS' HANDBOOKS.—In a pamphlet published by William Clowes & Sons, in 1872, there are notices of their publications, as follow:—

'Artilleryman's Pocket Companion.' By Col. Shaw.

'Gunnery's Pocket Book.' By Capt. Bridges, R.A.

In another pamphlet by the same firm, in 1875, is announced:—

'Gunnery's Aid to Instruction.' Compiled in a handy form for the use of Volunteer Gunnery, by Capt. and Adjutant Fred Page, R.A. Sixth thousand.

Information, for bibliographical purposes, about these books is asked for.

J. H. LESLIE,

Major R.A. (Retired List).

AUTHORS WANTED.—1. Who wrote

Nor spring nor summer beauty hath the grace,
That I have seen in an autumnal face?

2. I think the following—referring to actors—are Crabbe's. Where do they occur?

Sad, happy race, soon raised and soon depressed,
Your days all spent in jeopardy and jest;
Poor without prudence, with afflictions vain,
Not warned by poverty, not enriched by gain,
Whom Justice, pitying, chides from place to place,
A wandering.....careless, wretched race.

GILBERT FARQUHAR.

FRANCIS BALDWIN, 1564.—In a recent catalogue I find "Responso ad Calvinum et Bezaon, pro Francisco Balduino, Coloniae, 1564." Who was he? OUTIS.

FREDERICK, DUKE OF YORK.—In *The Sunday Times* of the 14th inst., under the heading 'Ninety Years Ago,' is reprinted the following: "It is not generally known that the Duke of York left two natural sons, who are now grown up." Is anything known of these gentlemen—what names they bore—whether they married and had descendants, &c.?

F. B.

RICHARD LAMBERT JONES.—Particulars about this author of a privately issued volume of 'Reminiscences' in the course of the sixties will oblige.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

FRANCES ELIZABETH ANNE, COUNTESS WALDEGRAVE.—What was the date of her fourth marriage? The notice of her in the 'D.N.B.' says: "On 20 Jan., 1863, she married Chichester Samuel Parkinson Fortescue (afterwards Lord Carlingford)." The notice of Chichester Fortescue in the First Supplement of the 'D.N.B.' gives the date

of the marriage as "26 Jan., 1863"; while Burke's 'Peerage' for 1916, *s.v.* Waldegrave, says of George Edward, 7th Earl: "His widow m. . . 4thly, 20 Jan., 1871, Chichester, Lord Carlingford." There is thus uncertainty as to the day of the month as well as the year. J. R. THORNE.

"BEVIS MARKS."—What are the meaning and derivation of this name, a street near Bishopsgate, in the east of London?

WOOD GREEN.

UVEDALE, CARY, AND PRICE FAMILIES.—Bartholomew Price, Esq., married at St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf, London, Aug. 14, 1653, Victoria, widow of—Uvedale, Esq., of Wickham, Hants, and daughter of Sir Edward Cary, Kt. He was buried at Wickham. To what family of Price did he belong, and what were his arms and crest? I shall be grateful for any information concerning him. LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

ARGOSTOLI.—Will any one be good enough to favour me with the name of a book in which there is a good description of "the seamills of Argostoli," or rather of the salt river running from the sea which drives these mills, and of the gorge or cavern into which it runs or falls? A. B. C.

PETER CARSTAIRS was a Parliamentary candidate for Newcastle-on-Tyne in March, 1857, was a leading worker amongst the Free Churches, and is said to have died in the early nineties. I should be glad of biographical information about him.

W. H.

ALDERMAN THOMAS HOYLE was elected M.P. for York city in September, 1640. I should be glad to ascertain particulars of his parentage and career, and to learn the date and place of his death. G. F. R. B.

"OLD BEMBOW," 1702.—I recently came across the rather roughly carved figure of a man dressed in seventeenth-century garments, wearing a flat crowned hat, armed with a hanger and a brace of pistols at his belt, and bearing in one hand a curious implement like a short stilt. The foot bore the inscription: "Old Bembow. 1702." It would give me much pleasure to have light thrown upon it. WM. ETTLES.

Junior Constitutional Club.

[No doubt Admiral Benbow, who died on Nov. 4, 1702, from injuries received in a fight with the French fleet on Aug. 24, when his "right leg was shattered by a chain-shot." See 'D.N.B.']

LADY MARY CHURCHILL.—Whose daughter was this lady? She was the second wife of Major-Gen. Horatio (or Horace) Churchill, M.P. Castle Rising, 1796-1802, who died Sept. 22, 1817. And was he the son of Charles Churchill of Farleigh, Bucks, M.P. Marlow, 1754-61, the date of whose death I am wishful to find? I cannot trace Lady Mary's name in any contemporary Peerage, and have no 'Extinct Peerage' to refer to. Lord Walpole at his death in 1797 left a legacy of 500*l.* to Horace Churchill.

W. R. W.

TESTANCE: CHRISTIAN NAME.—The Rev. Thomas Bedford, B.D., was a man of mark in his day. "Lecturer" at Plymouth from 1631 to 1643, when he was appointed to succeed Dr. Aaron Wilson in the Vicarage of St. Andrew, the growing feeling of antagonism between the Corporation and any who supported the Royalist cause led to his being suspended, thrown into prison, and eventually sent prisoner to London by the orders of Parliament itself. He died in 1652, Rector of St. Martin Outwich, and in his will dated 1651 he mentions his wife "Testance," and makes her the sole executrix. I have examined several treatises on Christian names, but can find no mention of Testance. Can any of your readers come to my help, by quoting other instances of this peculiar name, or by explaining its derivation and meaning?

I have ventured to think it may be a shortened form of Attestance=attestation or witness. I should be glad also to learn the surname and family of Mrs. Bedford.

W. S. B. H.

ANCIENT IRISH TITLES. (See I S. vi. 555).—At this far-away reference (Dec. 11, 1852) a most interesting question, as per heading, was started by T. O'G., Dublin, and it has not as yet been answered. I venture to revive it as more likely, owing to the wider knowledge and increased facilities of communication in these more advanced days, to obtain a speedy and satisfactory reply. The query, as propounded by the writer, is concerned with the assumption by "certain Irish gentlemen" of the article "The" prefixed to their names, and with the grounds of the assumption, seeing that "the dignity of chief of a sept was, according to the old Irish laws, *elective* and not hereditary." The querist furnishes no instances of the custom, but cases readily occur to one, such as "The O'Conor Don," "The O'Gorman Mahon," "The MacGauran or

McGovern," "The O'Shea," &c. Though not inclined to follow T. O'G. in the indignation he expresses in his closing paragraph, I, too, am curious to learn the grounds upon which the modern use of these titles rests.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

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

Replies.

SIR WILLIAM OGLE :

SARAH STEWKELEY :

BARBARA GORE.

(12 S. ii. 89, 137, 251, 296, 518.)

I THINK those Hampshire subscribers to 'N. & Q.' who have followed the various communications to its pages on the above subject will be glad to know that one of the puzzles has been most satisfactorily solved by Mr. H. A. Pitman, who kindly forwarded to me the following notes, with permission to reproduce them.

In an article on Sir William Ogle and Sarah Stewkeley (12 S. ii. 252) was raised the question as to the identity of "Barbara Gore," whose arms,* Or, three bulls' heads caboshed sable, a crescent on a crescent for difference, are impaled with those of her husband in Farley Chamberlayne Church. Mr. Pitman says on this subject :—

"I believe there can be little doubt that William St. John's wife Barbara was the daughter of Nicholas Gore of Nether Wallop, who, according to the 'Victoria History of Hampshire' (vol. iv. p. 528), acquired the Manor of Garlogs in Nether Wallop about the middle of the sixteenth century. It descended to his son and heir Richard, who conveyed it to his brother William, and it remained in the Gore family till about 1778."

In a Chancery suit, preserved in the Record Office, is the following bill to Sir Nicholas Bacon. It is undated, but, since he deceased in 1579, the suit would be between 1558 and 1579. 'Chancery Proceedings,' Ser. II. 142, 72 :—

"Purdue v. Gore: Orator Symon Purdue. Whereas Nicholas Gore of Nether Wallop, gent., owned divers leases, goods, and chattels, worth 2,000*l.*, and particularly a farm called Berry Court, and land called 'Garlogge,' in Nether Wallop....Nicholas made his will, and devised the residue of his goods to his eldest son Richard Gore, and to be executor."

The testator provided that if Richard Gore let his estates, William Gore, his second son, should enter.

"Your orator was a bondsman for the execution of the will. Richard Gore has let part of the land, contrary to the will, and so your orator is in danger of the bond being put in force against him."

Defendant, Richard Gore, answers that Dorothy, late wife of Nicholas, married the complainant. According to 'The History of Hampshire,' Richard "conveyed the property to his brother William."

In an Inquisition post mortem made at Calne, Wiltshire, on Sept. 24 in the 32nd of Queen Elizabeth :—

"After the death of William Gore. Jurors say that he was seized of a messuage in the Manor of Newton Tony...and died at Wallop on the 11th of November, 1587, and that William Gore is his son and next heir and was aged sixteen at the death of his father" (writ dated May 5, 1590).

In the will of this William Gore (proved 1588, P.C.C. 37Rutland) he appointed as "one of its executors" his son William Gore, and John Pitman of Quarley, and Thomas Ely, clerk, of Nether Wallop, its supervisors.* At the end of the will is a note in Latin, dated May 10, 1588, to the effect that, as William Gore the younger and his wife, Margaret Read, were both under the age of twenty-one, probate was granted to William St. John, the husband of the sister of the testator, William Gore, and to Leonard Ely of Wonston, one of the trustees.

In a Chancery suit Gore v. Pitman (Ser. II. 240, 99), dated Dec. 2, 1592, "William Gore of Nether Wallop, gent., one of the executors of William Gore, his father," pleads :—

"Your orator married Margaret Read, and John Pitman, father of Joan, wife of William Gore, the testator, and one Thomas Ely, who married the daughter of said John, and one Leonard Ely, being trustees of the testator, have combined with William St. John, and John Purdue, who married with Joan, the testator's wife," &c.

From the fact that "the younger children of William Gore" were "John, Nicholas, Richard, and William," it is surmised that William the son and heir was by a previous wife. Testator's daughters, "Agnes, Elizabeth, Barbara, and Margery," were given 600*l.* each.

All the above information, so kindly supplied and arranged by Mr. H. A. Pitman, will be new and very welcome to Hampshire

* See 'The Lords of the Manor of Farley, Hampshire Field Club Archaeological Society's volume, 1914.

* See 'Genealogical Gleanings in England,' by H. F. Waters. Boston, 1901.

genealogists, and definitely establishes the parentage of Barbara, wife of William St. John. Moreover, it seems probable that she was related to the family of Chamberlain, and was the sister of that "Thomas Gore of Wallop" (12 S. ii. 251) whom Alderman Richard Chamberlain of St. Olave's, Old Jewry, in his will dated 1558 (*), described as "my loving and friendly cousin," to whom he deputed the bringing up of his younger son John Chamberlain, b. 1553, d. 1627 ("the Elizabethan letter-writer").

The nuncupative will of "Thomas Gore of Wallop" was dated July 8, 1569 (proved P.C.C. 39 Lyons, Dec. 2, 1570): "I Thomas Gore, gent., late of Wallop, being in perfect memory and about to go from Wallop into Dorsetshire..." If it be his fortune to die before his return to Wallop, then his brother Richard Gore should have all the money due to him from John Purdue, and all such legacies as were bequeathed to him by his father Nicholas Gore in land. Said Richard to pay his debts, and none of his other brothers and sisters should have any of his goods or legacies.

It may, therefore, be deduced that Nicholas Gore, dead before July, 1569, left sons Richard (alive 1569), William (died 1587), and Thomas (died 1569-70). Their sister Barbara was first married to Thomas Twyne of Norton St. Valery, in the parish of Wonston near Winchester, who died there in 1566, leaving two daughters his coheirs. Her second marriage to William St. John took place before 1574, when the latter's father mentioned "Barbara, wife of my son William," in his will, April 20, 1574 (P.C.C.). William was born at the mansion house of Farley Chamberlayne on Aug. 1, 1538, as a younger son of Sir John St. John, Kt. (b. 1505, d. 1576), of Lydiard Tregoz in the co. of Wilts, an estate inherited from his great-grandmother Margaret, daughter and eventual heir of John, 3rd Baron Beauchamp. She was first married to Sir John St. John, and secondly to John Beaufort (b. 1404, d. 1444), Duke of Somerset, by whom she was mother of Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond (mother of King Henry VII.).

The St. Johns quartered Beauchamp, Iwardby, and Carew. The second quartering was for Joan, daughter of Sir John Iwardby, K.B., the heiress of Farley Chamberlayne, whose mother was Sanchia, daughter of Sir

Nicholas Carew of Beddington (a coheir of her brother Nicholas). Sir John (William's father) was left as a tiny child in the care of his mother (Joan Iwardby) when his father, also Sir John St. John, went "beyond seas" to die in the wars of 1512.

The little John, after the custom of those days, was sent to be brought up at Beddington, in the household of his mother's cousin Sir Richard Carew, whose daughter Margaret he married at an early age. She was the mother of his son and heir Nicholas, who inherited Lydiard Tregoz, while William, the son of his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Whithill, was given Farley Chamberlayne, a place William evidently loved. In his will, made on March 31, 1608,* William desired "to be buried in the church of Farley St. John, *alias* Farley Chamberlayne, where I was born, on the 1st of August, 1538," and desired that a monument should be erected over his remains. He lies under an altar tomb within the chancel, where his effigy, in full armour, represents him as a tall man. The long inscription is now illegible, but the arms are clearly to be discerned: St. John, quartering Beauchamp, Iwardby, and Carew, impaling Gore of Aldrington, co. Wilts. On the margin of his (original) will is a note, dated Feb. 9, 1613:—

"A commission issued to Henry St. John, the son, to administer the goods of Barbara St. John, now deceased."

In the will of the aforesaid Henry, dated November, 1614 (and proved 1621, P.C.C.), he directed that

"a monument be erected in Wonston Church, at the upper end of the seat, on the right hand side as you go up, where lyeth buried my good mother, buried in one grave and at one time with her sister, Mr. Leonard Ely's wife."

The burial register has the entry:—

"Thursday, Jan. 3rd, 1613, Margaret, wife of Leonard Ely, Esq., was buried on the same day and in the same grave with Barbara, ye widow of William Sainte John, Esquire."

A Leonard Ely was buried in that church in 1615, and another Leonard was there married in 1616 to Barbara Spencer. Also, Dorothy daughter of Leonard Ely married Edward Tutt of Chilbolton, who was living in 1623, and was cousin of that Sir Alexander Tutt, Kt., of Idmiston, Wilts, who witnessed the will of William St. John in 1608, and figures in the pedigree of the Halswells. Of the Elys very little is definitely known beyond the fact that the "distinguished preacher and upholder of the Reformed

* The date 1588, given at 12 S. ii. 251, should be 1558, will P.C.C.

* Proved June 27, 1609, P.C.C. Dorset 64.

religion, Michael Renniger," is said to have married the sister of Leonard Ely. Michael Renniger (b. 1530, d. 1609) was presented to the rectory of Broughton (next Nether Wallop) in 1552 by Robert Renniger, and to that of Crawley, near Winchester, in 1560. He was buried in the latter church on Aug. 26, 1609, aged 79, having been the rector for all but fifty years.

Thomas Ely, brother-in-law of William Gore, and trustee of his will (*v. Chancery suit*, 1592),* matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, in July, 1578, aged 23, was vicar of Wansborough, Wilts, and of Nether Wallop from 1587 to 1615, and Canon of Sarum, 1604. Mr. Pitman says:—

"He purchased a manor in Nether Wallop in 1593, and held it until his death in 1615; his will was proved in the P.C.C. in that year. He was succeeded by his younger son Thomas Ely, who was buried at Overton in 1630, leaving an infant son and heir, Thomas Ely."

There is still much relating to the early St. Johns, Gores, Elys, and Stewkeleys that local genealogists desire to know to complete their pedigrees, but so much has recently transpired by the help of the readers of 'N. & Q.' that they may begin to hope that "all things come to those who wait."

F. H. S.

Is not the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' in error in describing Admiral of the Fleet Sir Chaloner Ogle, Knt. (1681 - 1750), as brother (and should it not be cousin?) of Dr. Nathaniel Ogle of Kirkley Hall, Northumberland? Dalton (vol. v. part ii. p. 12) says that the latter was the junior of the two physicians of the hospital at the battle of Blenheim, and received a bounty of 45*l.*, March, 1705, and that he died in 1736. He, however, falls into error by saying he was "father of Sir Chaloner Ogle, Knt., Admiral of the Fleet, who was created a Baronet," having, like others, confused the two admirals of the same name. I think Debreutt's 'Baronetage of England,' edited by Geo. Wm. Collen, 1840, corrects the mistakes by the following pedigree:—

"Henry Ogle of Kirkley (by tradition a lineal descendant of William Ogle, third son of Sir Robert Ogle, and brother of Robert, 1st Lord Ogle, summoned to Parliament 1461) died 1581, leaving a son and heir Cuthbert, of Kirkley, who d. 1653, leaving a son and heir John. This John Ogle of Kirkley had two sons: 1, Ralph, who died May, 1705, leaving with others a younger son Nathaniel Ogle, M.D., of Kirkley, who died 1739, leaving (1) Nathaniel (2) Newton, Dean of Winchester, (3) Sir Chaloner Ogle, Admiral of the Red, created a Baronet 1816, and (4) Isabella, married 1737 to her cousin, Admiral

of the Fleet Sir Chaloner Ogle, Knt. John Ogle of Kirkley's second son was John Ogle, barrister-at-law, and Judge of the Court of Admiralty at Newcastle, who married Mary, daughter of Richard Braithwaite of Warcop, Westmorland, and died March, 1740 (*Gent. Mag.*), leaving a son Sir Chaloner Ogle, of Twickenham, knighted May, 1723; then High Sheriff of Hants; proxy for Viscount Glenorchy, M.P., when installed K.B. 17 June, 1725; was with Admiral Vernon at the attack upon Carthage, and succeeded him in the command there 1742, and was M.P. Rochester Nov., 1746, till he died *s.p.* 11 April, 1750, having had 'above 50 years' service.'"

W. R. W.

THE ROYAL ARMS: A METRICAL DESCRIPTION (12 S. ii. 502; iii. 57).—The metrical description given at the first reference, or rather the major part of it, appears, with variations, in the 'Encyclopædia of Heraldry, or General Armory of England, Scotland, and Ireland,' by John and John Bernard Burke, third edition, 1844, third page of signature *e*, otherwise ninth page after p. xxvi. The heading is:—

"The Royal Ensigns deduced metrically from the Northmen, or Normans, who vanquished England in the year of our Lord 1066, to the Union with Scotia, or Scotland, six hundred and forty years after, and observations thereupon."

Then follows this note:—

"This Paper, endorsed as above, was found in the bureau of an Amateur Herald of some consideration in his own times."

It is to be regretted that his name is not given. As COL. FYNMORE (*ante*, p. 57) quotes from the third edition, undated, of the 'General Armory,' and I quote from the third edition, dated 1844, and in view of differences to which I shall refer, it would appear that there were two "third editions."

The endorsements in the two differ. In what may be called the earlier edition there is nothing about "to the Union of Scotia, or Scotland, six hundred and forty years after." The note in the earlier ends with "recently deceased," for which two words appears in the later or dated edition "in his own times."

The earlier edition gives thirty verses or stanzas, of which the last is:—

The Stewarts fell—the leaves do fall, &c.

In the later (dated 1844) there are six more stanzas:—

King William cross'd the bourn's bound

Where kings and subjects go:

At Limerick for faith renown'd,

For mercy at Glencoe.

And Anne did rule, a glorious queen,

So martial poets sing;

And bear the shield as it hath been,

When James the First was king.

* Foster's 'Oxford Graduates.'

Then follow four stanzas in praise mainly of the Union.

In both editions the initials at the end are R.R.

The words "recently deceased" concerning the author of the thirty stanzas in the earlier edition suggest a doubt as to R. R. having been the author of the additional six.

It may be conjectured that some one other than R. R., and his possible continuator, wrote the supplementary stanzas, some of which are quoted by A. B. at the first reference, bringing the history to the reign of Queen Victoria.

I may perhaps give a few of the variations, taking A. B.'s version first and R. R.'s second, as given in the dated third edition of the 'General Armory':—

- A. B. When Second Henry came to reign,
The first Plantagenet.
R. R. When Hal secundus came to reign,
Primus Plantagenet.
A. B. For where the Royal Banners, &c., four
lines not given by R. R.
A. B. With laurels, &c.
R. R. With laurels verdant as the sea,
And fadeless as renown.
A. B. King James the First to England brought
The Arms her might had braved.
R. R. has "shield" for "Arms."

With Queen Anne the two poems begin to be quite different. The last four stanzas of R. R. concern the Union. The Burkes give ample notes concerning the changes in the royal arms, referred to by R. R.

But for such variations as I have noted, and a few other verbal ones, the two versions, as far as the extracts given by A. B. go, are practically identical up to Queen Anne.

I drew attention to R. R.'s verses at 11 S. xii. 75, where are many references to metrical histories of England. Add to these references p. 329 of the same volume.

I should, perhaps, say that my copy of the 'General Armory,' dated 1844, is "Third Edition, with a Supplement."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

PORTRAITS IN STAINED GLASS (12 S. ii. 172, 211, 275, 317, 337, 374, 458, 517; iii. 15, 36, 76).—I am the possessor at Hardwick House, Bury St. Edmunds, of a very fine thirteenth-century window from the church of Bexhill in Sussex, which was taken thence by the then Lord Ashburnham and given to Horace Walpole, who had much admired it. This window he set up in his chapel at Strawberry Hill, and there it remained till the famous sale in 1842, when it was purchased by my grandfather, the

late Rev. Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart., who set it up in a corridor at Hardwick, with the inscription which Horace Walpole had placed beneath it, and which runs as follows:—

"This Window was brought from the church of Bexhill in Sussex. The two principal figures are | King Henry III. and Eleanor of Provence his Queen, the only portraits of them extant. King Henry | died MCLXXII. and we know of no painted glass more antient than the Reign of his father King John."

The window has been alluded to several times in 'N. & Q.,' and a reproduction from a photograph contributed by me appears in a Bexhill local guide. It is my intention eventually to restore it to the church, whence it should never have been taken. Horace Walpole reproduced the two figures of the King and Queen as a frontispiece to his 'Anecdotes of Painting.'

In the east window of East Harling, Norfolk, are two very fine examples representing Sir William Chamberlain and his wife. In the windows of the church at Stambourn, Essex, are portraits probably of the MacWilliam family, date about 1520. The Rev. Edmund Farrer of Rickingham, Suffolk, the author of the valuable work on the 'Heraldry of Norfolk Churches' and that on the 'Family Portraits in the Houses of West Suffolk,' tells me he considers these as "quite the best in the Eastern Counties." There is, the same friend informs me, a nice modern example at Upper Rickingham. Many years ago Bishop Wilkinson was curate there, and when he left, he took with him to Africa a youth named Samuel Spear, who worked as a missionary among the natives and died there. On his return to England, the Bishop erected this window to his memory. It is by Clayton & Bell, and represents young Samuel with a censor in his hands, and the family state it is an excellent likeness. There is also at Oakley Church, Suffolk, in the tower, a window to the memory of the Rev. G. M. Paterson, late rector. The chief figure in the window, Cornelius, represents him.

In the church of Great Barr, Staffordshire, is a window representing the Crucifixion, in which a knight in armour at the foot of the Cross represents my friend Sir Arthur Bateman and Scott (double Baronet), who died in 1884. This window was erected by his mother, Minnie, Lady Bateman and Scott daughter of Sir John Hartopp, Bart.).

In the church of St. Mary, Bury St. Edmunds, is a window to the memory of Mary Tudor, Queen of France and Duchess of Suffolk, erected by Queen Victoria. The

Queen, who died at her husband's (Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk) manor of Westhorp in this county, was originally buried in St. Edmund's Abbey Church, but at the dissolution of the same her body was reinterred in its present resting-place, St. Mary's Church. Queen Mary, Louis XII. of France, Henry VIII. of England, and Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, all appear therein.

GERY MILNER-GIBSON-CULLUM, F.S.A.

You may like perhaps to add to your list a portrait which may be seen in the east window of St. Anne's Church, Turton. The window is a particularly beautiful one, and it was dedicated by his widow, since dead, to the memory of her husband, Kay Knowles, who is represented as a tall man, with a fine head of hair, and a full beard. The portrait is introduced in a representation of one of "the Wise Men from the East," leaning on a staff, and taking part in the adoration. It is in the lower corner on the north side of the east window.

Kay Knowles was born April 13, 1835, and died Aug. 17, 1886. He was the third son of my great-uncle, Robert Knowles of Swinton Old Hall, who was born Nov. 20, 1804, and died Jan. 21, 1883.

LEES KNOWLES.

Westwood, Pendlebury.

COLONELS AND REGIMENTAL EXPENSES (12 S. ii. 529; iii. 35).—I have before me a book of accounts of the regiments of the Dukes of York and Monmouth in 1679. Some of the items illustrate the reply at the above reference:—

June 14 order.

Capt. Bickerstaffe. By order for Capt. Phillip Bickerstaff. Recruiters for gratuity Money. Thirty five souldiers, one Sergt. and one Drum pd. Each Sould' abone his gratuity for their of Reekonings in May, nothing stopd for Cloaths that month, 5s. 2d ...

18	10	00
09	00	10

The usual pay for off-reckonings is: soldier, 5s. 2d.; sergeant, 15s. 6d.; corporal, 10s. 4d.; drum, 10s. 4d., monthly. The "chyrurgion" to the Duke of Monmouth's regiment had as pay 4s. a day. YGREG.

CITY GATES (12 S. iii. 30).—2. The Saxon monk St. Botolph, of the seventh century, was the special patron saint of East Anglia, and the churches mentioned by Mr. FANSHAWE, as well as a fourth, St. Botolph, Billingsgate, which was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666 and never rebuilt, were dedicated to him, because they each stood

at the commencement of one of the several main roads leading from London into the various parts of that district. St. Botolph also founded a monastery in Lincolnshire and gave his name to Botolph's Town, now better known as Boston, in that county.

ALAN STEWART.

CONTESTED LORD MAYORAL ELECTIONS (12 S. iii. 26).—The numbers polled in 1698 as reported in Luttrell's Diary are higher than those quoted by Mr. ROBBINS from Dawks's newspaper. They are there given as: Child, 1868; Levett (the correct form of the name), 1707; Daniel, 1664.

There are many previous elections of Lord Mayor of which the polls have been preserved: I have the numbers for 1681, 1682, 1689, 1690, 1691, and 1693. I have not my original notes at hand, but I think I am right in saying that some of these are to be found in the City's records at Guildhall.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Leamington.

FOREIGN GRAVES OF BRITISH AUTHORS (12 S. ii. 172, 254, 292, 395, 495; iii. 39, 59).

—There is an error in Mr. ACKERMANN's letter at the last reference. Owen Glynn Jones was not killed by a fall on the Dent du Midi, but on the Dent Blanche. It is evidently a slip of the pen. No one who fell on the Dent du Midi would be buried at Evolena.

W. M. CROOK.

RIME ON ST. THOMAS'S DAY (12 S. iii. 9).—The following examples may be found useful:—

Well a-day, well a-day,
St. Thomas goes too soon away;
Then your gooding we do pray,
For the good time will not stay.
St. Thomas Grey, St. Thomas Grey,
The longest night and the shortest day,
Please to remember St. Thomas's Day.

W. S. Walsh's 'Popular Customs'
(J. B. Lippincott Company), p. 932.

My masters all, this is St. Thomas's Day,
And Christmas now can't be far off, you'll say.
But when you to the Ward-motes do repair,
I hope such good men will be chosen there,
As constables for the ensuing year,
As will not grutch the watchmen good strong beer.

William Hone's 'Every-Day Book'
(Thomas Tegg & Son), p. 1626.

Good St. Thomas, do me right,
And bring me to my love this night,
That I may view him in the face,
And in my armes may him embrace.

John Brand's 'Popular Antiquities'
(Henry G. Bohn), p. 457.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

PRONUNCIATION OF "EA" (12 S. ii. 530; iii. 58, 77).—In the time for these vowels Cowley seems to allow himself some freedom. The opening scene of 'Love's Riddle' contains a song of twelve lines, wherein occur the couplets following:—

The merry Waves dance up and down, and play,
Sport is granted to the Sea.

If all the Elements, the Earth, the Sea,
Air, and Fire, so merry be.

In 'The Mistress' ('Bathing in the River') he writes:—

Tell her, her Beauties and her Youth, like Thee,
Hast[e] without stop to a devouring Sea.
Elsewhere he rhimes "sea" with "thee"
and with "luxury."

Ben Jonson has:—

There, there is Virtue's seate

Tis onely she can make you great.

Apparently, not many words in present current use have "ea" with the sound of long *a*. Does a final *r* affect the sound—*e.g.*, "bear," "tear," "wear"? K. S.

See also the last article in 'The Cambridge History of English Literature,' recently concluded, *viz.*, vol. xiv. chap. xv. pp. 434-64, 'Changes in the Language since Shakespeare's Time,' by W. Murison, with its corresponding bibliography.

A. R. BAYLEY.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE VICTORIA CROSS (12 S. iii. 49).—The following may be added to the list given by MR. MENMUIR:—

1. 'Victoria Cross in Afghanistan.' By W. J. Elliott. (Dean.) 1882.
2. 'Victoria Cross in Zululand and South Africa.' By W. J. Elliott. (Dean.) 1882.
3. 'Victoria Cross.' By M. Gerard. (Nelson.) 1891.
4. 'Heroes of our Day: recent winners of the Victoria Cross.' By W. Richards. (Virtue.) 1891. Another edition, 1892.
5. 'For Valour.' By J. E. Muddock. A new edition was published in 1897.
6. 'Britain's Roll of Glory; or, the Victoria Cross, its Heroes and their Valour. From personal accounts, official records, and regimental tradition.' By D. H. Parry. (Cassell.) 1895. Revised edition, 1898. New and enlarged edition, 1913.
7. 'Stories of the Victoria Cross and the Humane Society.' By F. Mundell. (Sunday School Union.) 1903.
8. 'Sons of Valour. A complete record of the Victoria Cross heroes from its institution to the present date.' By Kate Stanway. (Drane.) 1907.

Gloucester.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

The following might have been added to the list given at the above reference: 'Britain's Roll of Glory; or, The Victoria Cross: its Heroes and their Valour,' by D. H. Parry (Cassell & Co.). This book was first published in 1895, and a new and revised edition was issued in 1899. In addition to chapters dealing with the principal exploits for which the V.C. has been awarded, it contains a reprint of the Royal Warrants and an alphabetical list of all the recipients, their ranks and regiments, and a brief statement of the particular acts of bravery for which they received the Cross.

LEONARD J. HODSON.

Robertsbridge, Sussex.

I send two additional items:—

1. By D. H. Parry, author of 'The Death or Glory Boys: the Story of the 17th Lancers,' &c.:—

'The V.C.: its Heroes and their Valour. From personal accounts, official records, and regimental tradition.' (London, New York, Toronto, and Melbourne, Cassell & Co., Ltd.) 1913. Demy 8vo, pp. xvi, 520. With eight illustrations by Stanley L. Wood. New and enlarged edition.

There is a note on p. iv: "This work was first published in 1895 under the title of 'Britain's Roll of Glory.'" The first paragraph of the Preface says: "Since the first publication of this book, in 1895, four editions have been called for." I have not seen the earlier editions.

2. By Kate Stanway:—

'Sons of Valour. A complete record of the Victoria Cross heroes from its [*sic*] institution to the present date.' (London, Henry J. Drane.) n.d. [1904]. Demy 16mo, pp. ii, 142.

The latest award mentioned in this book is dated July 6, 1904.

J. H. LESLIE.

WHITE HART SILVER, DORSET (12 S. iii. 30).—MISS CRAIG asks whether the "White Hart Silver" ("a fine imposed by Henry III. on Dorset") is still paid into the Exchequer as it was in his day, and for any information with regard to it.

I am afraid that I cannot give her any information as to the payment of this money into the Treasury at the present day, though that might be definitely ascertained on inquiry at the proper quarters; but, inasmuch as the whole story is rather of a legendary nature, I should certainly assume that it is not.

In the first place I do not think that MISS CRAIG will find that the amercement was imposed upon Dorset as a county, but only upon particular individuals and their

lands. The story was, I believe, first mentioned by Camden (though I cannot give the exact reference), but Coker in his 'Survey of Dorsetshire,' published in 1732—though believed to have been written about a century before—sets it all out in his quaint language (pp. 98-9) as follows:—

"From *Mapowder* the Brooke passeth through deepe and dirty Soyle under *Kings Stagge Bridge*, which got that name upon this Occasion: King Henry the Third, having disported himselfe in the Forrest of *Blackmore*, hee spared one beautifull and goodlie white Harte, which afterwards T. De la Linde, a neighbour Gentleman of ancient Descent and especial Note, with his Companions pursuing, killed at this Place; but hee soon founde howe dangerous it was to see twitching a Lion by the Eares: For the King tooke soe great Indignation against him, that hee not onlie punished them with Imprisonment and a grievous Fine of Money, but for this Fact hee taxed their Lands; the Owners of which ever sithence yearly until this Daye paye a rounde Summe of Money by way of Amercement unto the Exchequer, called *White Harte Silver*; in memorie of which this C[ountie] needeth no better Remembrance than the annuall Payment. The Posteritie of this Man ever after gave for their Armes, *White Hartes Heads in a red Shielde*; where as formerly they gave the Coate of Hartly, whose Heire they had married: And the Forrest alloe for that time begamne to lose its antient Name, and to be called the *Forrest of Whiteharte*."

This story Hutchins, the county historian, reproduces in his work, from which, together with the remarks of his later editors upon the subject, MISS CRAIG will, I think, be able to gather all she wants to know.

After giving the above account from Coker, Hutchins (vol. iii. p. 738), *s.v.* 'Pulham,' in referring to King Stag Bridge, goes on to say:—

"The story rests wholly on tradition, which probably owes its origin to many trespasses committed in this and neighbouring forests during the reign of Henry III., and no contemporary or documentary evidence relating to it has been met with."

And he continues:—

"Near this place, on the road to Sturminster Newton, is a small inn called King's Stag, its sign displaying a stag with a gold collar round its neck, and underneath the following lines:—

When Julius Cæsar landed here
I was then a little deer;
When Julius Cæsar reigned king
Round my neck he put this ring.
Whoever shall me overtake
Save my life for Cæsar's sake."

And again, in vol. i. p. 188 (*s.v.*, 'Winterborne Clenston'), he makes the following pertinent observations:—

"The tradition still lingers in the vale of Blackmore, but we have been unable to meet with any original evidence in support of it. If De la Lynde and his companions were punished by

imprisonment and a grievous fine, we should meet with some trace of it in the Pipe Rolls, or other contemporary records; and, as regards the payment of 'White Hart Silver,' no notice of which is met with in the Pipe Rolls of Henry III., it is remarkable that it was payable in the time of Henry VIII. out of some lands in Winfrith, far distant from the vale of Blackmore, and which certainly never belonged to the De la Lynde family. Add to this, the imposition of such a tax, in perpetuity, was beyond the power of our monarchs, even in the most arbitrary period of their history."

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

Mr. Frank R. Heath, in 'Dorset' ("The Little Guides"), p. 84, after reciting the story of the fine from Hutchins on the authority of Camden and Coker, says:—

"Fuller vouches for the payment of White Hart Silver, having in his own person made the payment, although, he quaintly adds, he 'never tasted the venison,' so the custom survived to the days of the Great Rebellion. The old legend, apart from this, *i.e.*, as regards the origin of the payment, lacks confirmatory evidence, for both the Pipe Roll and other official records and documents are silent on the matter."

A R. BAYLEY.

"VAILING THE HAT" (12 S. iii. 25).—*Cf.* Sir Walter Scott, 'Rokeyby,' Canto III. :—

And the best of our nobles his bonnet will vail,
Who at Rere-cross on Stanmore meets Allen-a-Dale.

G. W. E. R.

PICTURE: 'THE WOODMAN' (12 S. ii. 71).—This is apparently a reduced copy of a well-known picture so called by Thomas Barker ("Barker of Bath"), 1769-1847, the original of which is life-size and in the National Gallery. The subject became very popular, and was reproduced in china, pottery, and even textile fabrics, and copied in needlework for Miss Linwood's exhibition in Leicester Square. I believe Barker painted some replicas, one of which is at Raby Castle, Durham. W. B. H.

THE REV. MICHAEL FERREBEE (12 S. ii. 488).—There was a Michael Ferree, Rector of Rolleston, Staffs, who may be the clergyman referred to. He died at Rolleston, and was buried there May 28, 1777. His (? second) wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Wrigley of Langley Hall, Middleton, Lancs. They were married at Middleton on July 15, 1740. The Rev. M. Ferree appears to have again married, after the death in 1753 of his wife Elizabeth, a lady of the name either of Wragg, Ragg, or Cotton, who survived him about forty years. He is believed to be identical with the M. Ferreebée who severely wounded a son of

Dr. Arbuthnot in a duel. His will, dated Feb. 5, 1765, was proved at London, June 12, 1777, by his relict Ann, to whom he left everything. Elizabeth Ragg was a witness.

G. W. WRIGLEY

258 Victoria Park Road, N.E.

'THE DIABOLIAD' (12 S. iii. 48).—"Porson's conviction," as related by H. in his interesting note, seems to be confirmed by tradition, for, according to the 'D.N.B.', William Combe served for some time as a common soldier.

There are many references to 'The Diaboliad' in the back numbers of 'N. & Q.'

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

TO PLAY "CROOKERN" (12 S. ii. 470; iii. 16).—There is a Crokern Tor in the ancient Duchy of Cornwall, "where the traveller may still see concentric tiers of seats hewn out of the rock," and where, probably, was formerly held in the open air the Stannary Court of the Duchy; v. Gough's 'Camden,' vol. i. pp. 43, 49; Murray, 'Handbook of Devon,' p. 95; Taylor, 'Words and Places,' p. 206. Query, is Crokern from the Welsh *gragan*, to speak aloud (hence the English "creak" and "croak," and "crake")? Compare Greek *κρῶω*, Latin *crocare*, and Sanskrit *kruc*. Vide Whitaker, 'History of Manchester,' vol; ii. p. 313, Diefenbach, 'Celtica,' Glossary No. 184; *idem*, 'Vergleichendes Wörterbuch,' vol. ii. p. 591. J. W. FAWCETT, Consett, co. Durham.

THOMAS GRAY (12 S. ii. 285, 399, 526; iii. 32).—MR. LAWRENCE E. TANNER is saddling the wrong horse in crediting me with the mistake *re* absence of Gray memorials at Cambridge. If he will re-read my note at the penultimate reference, he will discover that it is Mr. Gosse who is responsible for the error. Has he ever rectified it? My share in the culpability lies solely in the brief comment passed on facts as existing in 1882, not on those since, unknown to me, extant. However, I greatly rejoice to learn that Gray's memory at Cambridge has at last been vindicated even by such slight memorials as a bust and a portrait. But is it not somewhat far-fetched to include the poet's MSS. amongst such, being as they are simply his own *monumentum cere perennius*? Nor can I regard the fire-escape and water-vat incidents as belonging to quite the same category—incidents known long before 1882. J. B. MCGOVERN.

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

Notes on Books.

Cambridge Manuals.—87, *The Evolution of Coinage*. By George Macdonald. 88, *The Old Grammar Schools*. By Foster Watson. 89, *The Printed Book*. By Harry G. Aldis. (Cambridge, University Press, 1s. 3d. net each.)

WE greatly like this series. The outlines of big subjects of which it consists are in general projected in good proportion and firmly executed; they avoid successfully alike dryness, padding, and insistence on picturesque detail at the expense of the scheme as a whole. Each is well provided with bibliography and index, and contains more or fewer well-chosen illustrations. One feature we should like to see added, a modest one, but extremely helpful to any person attacking a subject for the first time—and it is to such we suppose this series to be addressed; we mean a tabular statement of the matters dealt with, which, *exceptis excipiendis*, should, we think, be chronological.

Mr. Macdonald gives us a satisfactory summary of the stages in the invention of coinage, first taking its *raison d'être*, and then dealing in separate chapters with the material used, the methods of production, types, legends, and so on. The illustrations are well selected, but might have been better arranged; and in general, for an inexperienced reader, the historical and geographical outline is somewhat too lightly sketched in, and also inadequately connected up. Otherwise, as a first initiation into a fascinating subject, this is a little book it would be hard to improve upon. Wisely, we think, the writer has left almost entirely on one side the purely artistic aspect of coins, and has no more than hinted here and there at questions of rarity and the present value of ancient examples.

Prof. Foster Watson's 'Old Grammar Schools' begins with a short preface, which is yet of weighty significance, and will, we hope, be read and pondered. He suggests that the Grammar Schools flourished as they did in the seventeenth century because the curriculum was planned with a view to subserving a definite educational aim. This aim—a thorough grasp of the old Hebrew Covenant and its implications, the training of all the educated persons of the nation in Puritan theology—was to be furthered by a knowledge of the "holy languages," "quarum," as Erasmus had written a century before, to Martin Dorp, "cognitio tantum adfert momenti ad divinarum scientiam litterarum, ut mihi sane videatur vehementer impudens earum rudem theologi nomen sibi vindicare." While that ideal remained, the teaching of the classics justified itself; when it failed, the education once related to it failed. And, for lack of a similar definite ideal to which it can be referred, the modified and extended curriculum of the day just over has also in great measure failed.

If the Grammar School proper and, in some ways, at its best belongs to Puritan times, it was the outcome of educational work through a various and deeply interesting past; and the first chapters of this book on the Chantry and other mediæval schools, on the schools as affected by the Renaissance, on the warrior prelates and the great Tudor merchants as founders, though necessarily rather brief, are not the least valuable

book. The illustrations deserve a cognition. The three volumes before us, perhaps Mr. Aldis's on 'The Printed Book' is the one which will make the widest appeal. Out of the mass of material to choose from, the writer has cleverly selected the details which would best catch the attention of the average reader. The historical part is particularly well done. The slight peevishness to which experts in books seem prone crops out now and again in the practical criticisms and advice, as does some little exaggeration with regard to the care that books require. A busy man must be excused from making a sort of ceremony of taking a book from his shelf; nor do books appear to be so liable to fall to pieces as one might suppose if one had only these pages to go upon. We ourselves do not observe in the use of our own books all the elaborate precautions that Mr. Aldis recommends, nor do we know any one who does, except it be a collector touching his greatest treasures, and yet only here and there, and in the course of years, do we find a book come to grief. Again, while echoing his unfavourable criticism of spongy and glazed papers, we are inclined to think that Mr. Aldis is unreasonably fastidious as to the paper to be used for the common purpose of work-a-day books. Perhaps here we touch the real point of our difference, and Mr. Aldis would not be so ready to concede as we should be that work-a-day books are essential to modern life. The mention of paper brings to our mind another small criticism—we think that the persons for whose benefit it was deemed necessary to include fairly elementary details as to the construction of a book might also well be deemed to require a little more detail about the processes of the manufacture of paper. Let us conclude, however, by saying that we enjoyed going through this little work, and expect it to prove of real utility.

Fresh Light on the Family of Robert de Eglesfeld, Founder of the Queen's College, Oxford. By John Richard Magrath, Provost of Queen's. (Kendal, printed by Titus Wilson.)

This valuable brochure is a reprint from the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society's *Transactions* (vol. xvi. New Series). It is the outcome of search among the data supplied by Dr. James Wilson's edition of the Register of the Priory of St. Bees, which includes as supplements certain documents at Hesleyside and Hornby which were likewise of service to Dr. Magrath. Besides these he has worked at six documents belonging to Netherhall of which a transcript was made for Provost Septimus Collinson in 1807.

The result is a pedigree ascending from the founder to the sixth generation, and throwing light on the persons alluded to in the founder's Statutes as the children of his father and mother, and "the other children" of Thomas his grandfather. In one or two particulars recent information has corrected earlier identifications—for example, we have the discovery of an Adam de Eglesfeld who was brother to the founder, a separate person from the uncle mentioned in the Statutes. The relations between the Eglesfelds and neighbouring families are extremely interesting, and the topographical detail is both abundant and enlightening. It seems almost

superfluous to say that the material is dealt with exhaustively and with the characteristic judgment of a scholar; but we cannot forbear mentioning that the somewhat dry particulars of grants, quitclaims, and other such instruments are greatly enlivened by the imaginative bonhomie with which they are presented.

THE February *Cornhill* begins with a tribute to the memory of Reginald Smith by Mr. A. C. Benson; and in saying with how much interest we perused this, we desire to associate ourselves with the regret of all men of letters for the loss of so rare and generous a personality, and to offer our sympathy both to the great publishing house of which he was the head and to the staff of *The Cornhill*. Major F. C. T. Ewald, D.S.O., contributes a striking account of the operation of relieving a company in a trench. It is one of those descriptions which are more welcome because they relate to the routine of war—more difficult to imagine correctly in its details than are some instances of actual fighting. Mr. Horace Hutchinson gives to the public some intimate and touching letters written by General Gordon to console one in great suffering. We think Mr. Hutchinson lays too much stress on the unusualness of the combination of soldier, mathematician, and mystic in Gordon. Miss Ella C. Sykes writes well, and has plenty of good things to say about her experiences "at a Y.M.C.A. Hut somewhere in France." Mr. Lewis R. Freeman's 'Beating Back from Germany' is one of the best accounts of a prisoner's escape that we have yet seen.

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. G. W. WRIGLEY.—Forwarded to Mr. Hirst.

MR. C. MONTAGUE.—For the Hampton Court Vine see 10 S. ii: 506. It was planted in 1768.

FITZ.—"Qui ante diem perit." &c. See Sir Henry Newbolt's poem 'Clifton College Chapel.'

IRISH (VOLUNTEER) CORPS, c. 1780 (See 12 S. ii: 390).—W. R. W. writes: "Will not MAJOR EVERITT find an answer to his query in 'N. & Q.,' 12 S. ii: 446, where, under the heading of 'Bibliography of Histories of Irish Counties and Towns,' Ulster, appears the 'History of the Volunteers of 1782,' by Thos. MacNevin, Dublin, n.d.?"

DR. WILLCOCK (Dante, 'Inf.,' iii. 42).—The interpretation suggested is the one received, and undoubtedly the right one. Brunone Bianchi, for example, says: "ciò avrebb' di che vantarsi nel confronto della viltà di quelli coll' atto audace da loro tentato; e vedendo che collo starsi a sè incontrarono alfine lo stesso grado di dannazione."

CORRIGENDUM.—12 S. ii. 515, 'Henry Fielding: Two Corrections,' for "from Wednesday, June 26, 1754. . . . until Friday, July 19," read *until Saturday, July 13.*

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1917.

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Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

TEMPLE BAR:

A NOTE ON ITS BIBLIOGRAPHY.

FOR nearly half a century Temple Bar was an object of such great public interest that it overshadowed bibliographically its parent thoroughfare, Fleet Street. Yet many of its histories and descriptions have little to say of this outer gate of the City, and would be meagre and insufficient but for their stories of Fleet Street events, buildings, and persons. This may be attributed to the misleading title of T. C. Noble's 'Memorials of Temple Bar,' which is in fact a commendable history of the parishes and precincts lying between it and the River Fleet.

Published in 1869 by Messrs. Diprose & Bateman, it was intended to be a popular history, the foolscap 4to issue of 140 pp., sewn, being priced at half-a-crown only. There was another issue in brown cloth, and a few on large paper, bound in green cloth, at the price of half a guinea. There was no further issue or change of text, a list of additions and corrections being provided for

the bound copies; an 8-page prospectus reproducing press notices was issued later. Noble's well-known work was prompted by the desire to produce an adequate history of this part of the City. He had been personally associated with Fleet Street and had gathered an immense amount of material, and this work was intended only as the forerunner of a more exhaustive volume, that it is to be regretted he never completed.

The title was due to the prevailing interest in Temple Bar. Mr. Councillor Fricker's motion for the removal of Temple Bar had been dropped because there was some uncertainty as to the changes likely to be made necessary by the erection of the Law Courts, but grave doubts existed as to its safety and the high tide of popular reverence had commenced.

Noble claimed too much in stating that "Temple Bar with all its historical recollections" had "hitherto escaped notice." This disregards the works provided by J. Holbert Wilson, of which the most familiar is 'Temple Bar: the City Golgotha,' a small 4to published by David Bogue, 1853, in boards with label, also in red or blue cloth extra.

Identified as "by a Member of the Inner Temple," its author was not generally known, and as there are still some librarians to be convinced I transcribe a letter inserted in a presentation copy before me:—

19 Onslow Square,
April 11, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR,

I now forward to you a copy of my little work on 'Temple Bar'; had I thought the subject would have afforded you any interest I should have done so much earlier. I have endeavoured in the latter part to trace the sev'l ameliorations in our Criminal Code, to show that if [?] the public exhibition of the last moments of a criminal in our streets—of his body on our commons, &c.,—were in time abandoned as calculated to produce an effect very contrary to the one I presume intended—moral improvement. I have then raised the question whether as executions are conducted at present they are not calculated to brutalise the people. I believe they are most eminently calculated to effect this end, and I conclude by proposing that a stop should at once be made to public executions. Differ with me if you please, but give me credit for sincerity. With kind regards to your family. Believe me, my dear sir, yours faithfully,

JAS. H. WILSON.

This writer's second work, 'Memorials of Fleet Street and the Strand,' by a Barrister of the Inner Temple, printed for private circulation, is a small 4to of 30 pp. and

2 blanks, bound in dark-blue flint paper covers. The frontispiece is identical with the plate inserted at p. 36 of his first work.

The third work by Wilson is later than Noble's volume; its title is misleading: "Catalogue of Pictorial Records of London: Past and Present. Collected and arranged by James Holbert Wilson. Privately Printed." This is, in fact, a descriptive catalogue of prints and drawings illustrating Fleet Street and Temple Bar, "contained in Portfolio XVII." Very interesting notes make this itemized list a work of some topographical importance. Bound in blue cloth and lettered, the 62 pp. are nearly all printed on one side only, probably to allow of annotation. It does not describe all the prints and drawings on these subjects in the compiler's possession. Others occurred for sale when his remarkable collection was dispersed by auction in 1889.

Following Noble's work, and equally occasioned by the great popular interest in Temple Bar, there were a number of pamphlet histories, produced for sale in the gutter by street hawkers, and, no doubt, when the end came and the gate was being removed they would be in brisk demand as a kind of "last dying speech" of the inarticulate London idol:—

1. 'The History of Temple Bar.' By D. J. Anderson. (London: Wood & Co.) 1874. Post 8vo, 14 pp.
2. 'Temple Bar, Past and Present.' By T. H. Good. (London: Thomas Danks.) Price One Penny. Demy 8vo, 8 pp.
3. 'Temple Bar: its History, Memorials, and Associations.' (London: John Burrill.) Fcap. 8vo, 12 pp.
4. 'The History of Temple Bar.' (London: John Burrill.) One Penny.—A reissue of No. 3, with new title and illustrations.
5. 'The History of Temple Bar.' (London, published at 50 Holywell Street, Strand.) One Penny. 8 pp., woodcut title.
6. 'The History of Temple Bar: the City Golgotha.' By J. Beneli. (Office of 'St. Crispin,' 7 Holywell Street.) Price One Penny (?). Small 4to, 8 pp.

In 1897 a local firm of stationers published at one shilling 'Temple Bar and State Pageants,' by Henry Johnson, illustrated by Miss Elsie M. Duff. This oblong 8vo, 32 pp., was commemorative of the Diamond Jubilee procession.

E. W. Godwin reprinted from *The British Architect* (Oct. 19 and 26, 1897) his useful but too brief history. Although only 22 pp., 4to, it is bound in stout bevelled boards covered with green cloth, and a considerable

number must have been published, as it is constantly met with.

That useful history, 'Fleet Street in Seven Centuries,' by W. G. Bell, of course provides much information on Temple Bar, but here it is only an eddy in the great stream of history flowing through and about the "Highway of letters."

Of pamphlets and volumes on co-related subjects there is a considerable list. Alderman Pickett's improvement scheme, involving the removal of Temple Bar, is represented by 'Public Improvements,' 1789; 'Address to the Livery,' 1790; 'The Representation of the Leaseholders,' 1806; and a volume reprinting the Acts, 1795-1804, authorizing the sale of the property.

The late Mr. F. G. Hilton Price gave us in 1902 the excellent monograph 'The Marygold by Temple Bar,' which was preceded by a pamphlet on Child's Bank (1875) and two others on discoveries made on this site. Less intimately associated is Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's pamphlet on 'The Cock Tavern,' published in 1881, after its removal from near Temple Bar. But at this we must withstand the temptation to extend our list, so many buildings and sites under the shadow of this historic gate call for inclusion.

I hoped to trace many pamphlets wherein it at least formed part of the title, even if not the subject of the work. One example has come to my notice. 'John Dutton's, alias Prince Dutton's, Farewell to Temple Bar,' London, 1694, is only the personal narrative of a Fleet Street and Whitefriars cook who had misfortunes, but a commonplace existence, and not the slightest association with Temple Bar.

As a centre of popular demonstrations Temple Bar is paramount in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The mob, processions, and bonfires after the Popish Plot, the arrival of William III., and other occasions should have produced a number of pamphlets with local identifications, but I can trace only three:—

'London's Defence to Rome, a perfect narrative of the magnificent Procession and Solemn Burning of the Pope at Temple Bar, Nov. 17th, 1679.' Folio.

'The Procession: or, the Burning of the Pope in Effigie, at Temple Bar on the 17th of November, 1681, being Queen Elizabeth's Birthday.' Folio.

'A Dialogue upon the Burning of the Pope and Presbyter in Effigie at Westminster, November, 1681.' Folio.

There must, however, be many more pamphlets or broadsides illustrating its story than I have been able to collect.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See 12 S. ii. 3, 43, 84, 122, 163, 204, 243, 282, 324, 364, 402, 443, 482, 524; iii. 46.)

THE next regiment (p. 43) was formed by Royal Warrant on June 28, 1701, in Ireland, by William, 2nd Viscount Charlemont, and was later numbered the 36th. In 1782 the territorial title "Herefordshire" was conferred upon it. In 1881 it became the 2nd Battalion of "The Worcestershire Regiment" :—

Colonel Bland's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
<i>Colonel</i>	Humphrey Bland (1) ..	.. 27 June 1737	<i>Ensign</i> , 4 Feb. 1703-4.
<i>Lieutenant Colonel</i>	John Grant (2) ..	.. 19 Feb. 1723-4	<i>Ensign</i> , 12 Sept. 1695.
<i>Major</i>	Dudley Auckland (3) ..	.. 1 Nov. 1739	<i>Ensign</i> , 1 Aug. 1705.
<i>Captains</i>	Roger Hartnoll ..	.. 16 April 1718	<i>Captain</i> , 16 April 1718.
	Samuel Whitaker ..	.. 9 June 1718	<i>Captain</i> , 9 June 1718.
	James Innes ..	.. 7 July 1722	<i>Ensign</i> , 26 April 1707.
	Robert Hamilton ..	.. 5 July 1737	<i>Ensign</i> , 24 May 1728.
	Gorges Jackson ..	.. 8 Nov. 1737	<i>Ensign</i> , 1 June 1723.
<i>Captain Lieutenant</i>	Edward Whitmore (4) ..	.. 1 Nov. 1739	<i>Ensign</i> , 30 Mar. 1710.
	Richard Fitzwilliams (5) ..	ditto	<i>Cornet</i> , 25 June 1725.
	Robert Scott (6) ..	ditto	<i>Ensign</i> , 8 Mar. 1717-8.
<i>Lieutenants</i> ..	John Gazeau (7) ..	.. 7 May 1728	<i>Lieutenant</i> , 2 April 1706.
	Erisay Nicholls ..	.. 13 May 1732	<i>Ensign</i> , 10 Sept. 1712.
	John Bodvill (8) ..	.. 27 June 1734	<i>Ensign</i> , 10 Sept. 1723.
	Michael Cheap (8) ..	.. 12 June 1736	<i>Ensign</i> , 19 Feb. 1723-4.
	John Cuppage (9) ..	.. 26 ditto	<i>Ensign</i> , 4 Mar. 1724.
	Edward Sandford ..	.. 8 Nov. 1737	<i>Ensign</i> , 5 Jan. 1727.
	Gilbert Dodd ..	.. 1 May 1739	<i>Ensign</i> , 30 Dec. 1729.
	Hamilton Lambert (10) ..	.. 1 Nov. 1739	<i>Ensign</i> , 27 Jan. 1731-2.
	James St. Aubin ..	.. 28 ditto	<i>Ensign</i> , 13 Mar. 1732.
	John Moyle ..	.. 19 Jan. 1739-40	<i>Ensign</i> , 24 June 1732.
<i>Ensigns</i>	Henry Gore (11) ..	.. 2 April 1734.	—
	Cholmondley Scott (12) ..	.. 27 June 1734.	—
	Samuel Dusoul (13) ..	.. 26 June 1736.	—
	John Petrie (14) ..	.. 8 Nov. 1737.	—
	Henry Forbes ..	.. 1 May 1739.	—
	Robert Ackland (15) ..	.. 1 Nov. 1739.	—
	George Thomas ..	.. 28 ditto.	—
	Collin Grant ..	.. 3 Feb. 1739-40.	—
John Lloyd ..	.. 4 ditto.	—	

(1) Author of the well-known 'A Treatise of Military Discipline.' Previously had served in the 11th Dragoons and in the 2nd Horse. Was appointed Colonel of the 13th Dragoons in 1741. Died May 8, 1763, then being Lieutenant-General. See 'D.N.B.'

(2) Colonel of the 5th Regiment of Marines, 1741. Killed before Carthage, 1741.

(3) Possibly "Ackland" or "Acland." There was an Ensign Dudley Ackland in the regiment. Nov. 15, 1740, who was Captain in 1755.

(4) Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, July 17, 1747, and the only officer in the 1740 list who was still serving in the regiment in 1755. Colonel of the 22nd Foot, July 11, 1757. Major-General, Feb. 19, 1761. Drowned in Plymouth Harbour, near Boston, New England, Dec. 11, 1761.

(5) Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, March 10, 1742.

(6) Captain, Nov. 15, 1740.

(7) Captain, Jan. 20, 1741.

(8) Killed before Carthage, 1741.

(9) Possibly of Killowning, co. Tipperary, younger son of the Rev. John Cuppage, Rector of Magherline.

(10) Captain-Lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1741; Captain, June 1, 1742.

(11) Lieutenant, May 6, 1740.

(12) Lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1741.

(13) Lieutenant, May 2, 1741.

(14) Lieutenant, Nov. 15, 1740.

(15) Lieutenant, June 1, 1742.

The following additional officers' names are given on the interleaf :—

James Fleminge (1)	<i>Colonel</i>	4 Jan. 1741.	Paul Moreau ..	<i>Ensign</i>	25 April 1741.
Philip Jennings	<i>Lieutenant</i>	18 April 1741.	R. Fleming ..	<i>Ensign</i>	1 June 1742.
Thomas Maule	<i>Ensign</i>	6 May 1740.	W. Dudley ..	<i>Ensign</i>	2 June 1742.
Seager French	<i>Ensign</i>	24 Jan. 1741.	T. Foley ..	<i>Ensign</i>	3 June 1742.

(1) Major-General, Sept. 2, 1747. Died March, 1751.

The next regiment (p. 44) was raised at Lichfield by Col. Luke Lillingston in 1702, and was later numbered as the 38th Foot. In 1782 it received the territorial title "1st Staffordshire," the 64th Foot becoming the "2nd Staffordshire" Regiment, and in 1881 it was designated "The South Staffordshire Regiment" (1st Battalion):—

Lieutenant General Dalzell's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
<i>Lieutenant General</i>	Robert Dalzell, <i>Colonel</i> (1) ..	7 Nov. 1739.	—
<i>Lieutenant Colonel</i>	Val. Morris (2) ..	30 Mar. 1713.	—
<i>Major</i>	George Lucas (2) ..	15 Dec. 1738	<i>Captain</i> , 17 July 1714.
<i>Captains</i>	{ John Osborne	20 June 1727	<i>Ensign</i> , 1 Mar. 1706.
	{ Charles Pym	13 June 1721	<i>Captain</i> , 11 May 1720.
	{ John Harris (3)	12 Feb. 1722-3	<i>Captain</i> , 26 July 1715.
	{ Thomas Diggs	22 May 1729.	—
	{ Syr. Allcock	30 Aug. 1736	<i>Capt. Lieut.</i> 13 May 1721.
<i>Captain Lieutenant</i>	{ William Deane	21 Jan. 1737-8	<i>Ensign</i> , 12 Aug. 1705.
	{ William Widdrington ..	23 Dec. 1738	<i>Lieutenant</i> , 22 July 1716.
	{ Charles Moreton (4) ..	ditto	<i>Lieutenant</i> , 12 May 1731.
	{ Charles Alexander (5) ..	13 May 1721.	—
<i>Lieutenants</i>	{ James Gambol (6)	12 April 1731.	—
	{ John Osborne	3 Oct. 1732.	—
	{ Joseph Richardson	20 June 1735	<i>Ensign</i> , 6 July 1728.
	{ Joseph Dewberry (7) ..	4 Sept. 1735	<i>Ensign</i> , 9 July 1729.
	{ William Sparkes	30 Aug. 1736	<i>Ensign</i> , 20 June 1735.
	{ William Protheroe	7 Feb. 1738-9	<i>Ensign</i> , 1 Oct. 1730.
	{ William Wilson	ditto	<i>Ensign</i> , 25 Jan. 1730-1.
	{ John Webb	ditto	<i>Ensign</i> , 18 July 1732.
	{ Robert Douglass	15 ditto	<i>Ensign</i> , 30 Aug. 1736.
	<i>Ensigns</i>	{ Robert Webb	4 Sept. 1735.
{ John Chudleigh (8)		14 April 1738.	—
{ Alexander Frazer (9) ..		15 Feb. 1738-9.	—
{ Hon. George Harvey		2 June 1739.	—
{ — La Chaux (10)		17 July 1739.	—
{ Thomas Soon		ditto	—
{ De La Court Walsh (11) ..		25 Oct. 1739.	—
{ William Horns (12)	19 Jan. 1739-40.	—	
	{ William Clealand	16 Feb. 1739-40.	—

The following commissions as Ensigns are entered on the interleaf in MS. :—

Thomas Burgoyne	12 May 1741.
Hamilton Kirbey	25 Jan. 1741.
William Adlam	26 ditto.
Robert Brigstock	27 ditto.
Charles Johnson	28 ditto.
Mark Dyer	28 Feb. 1741.
Augustus Lyon	25 April 1741.
George Lucas	12 Aug. 1741.

(1) Had previously been Colonel of the 33rd Foot (1730-39). He was promoted to the rank of General on March 24, 1747; retired by the sale of his commission in 1749; and died in London on Oct. 14, 1758, at the age of 95. See 'D.N.B.'

(2) Still serving in 1744.

(3) Senior Captain in the regiment in 1755. Not in 1756 list.

(4) Captain, Jan. 19, 1741.

(5) Captain, April 25, 1741.

(6) Or "Gambell." Captain-Lieutenant, April 25, 1741.

(7) Captain, Feb. 16, 1748. Still serving in 1756, being then Senior Captain.

(8) Lieutenant, Jan. 24, 1741.

(9) Lieutenant, May 11, 1740; Captain, Nov. 26, 1751; Major, May 14, 1759.

(10) Lieutenant, April 25, 1741.

(11) Lieutenant, Jan. 25, 1741; Captain, March 26, 1753. Still serving (Senior Captain) in 1760.

(12) Misprint for "Horne." Lieutenant, Aug. 12, 1741; Captain, Oct. 13, 1755. Still serving in 1760.

The next regiment (p. 45) was formed at Annapolis Royal in 1717, from some independent companies of Foot which had done duty in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland for some years previously. Its first Colonel was Richard Phillips. In due course it became the 40th Foot, and in 1782 received the additional territorial title "The 2nd Somersetshire," which it retained until 1881, when it became "The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)," 1st Battalion :—

	Major General Phillips's Regiment of Foot.	Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
<i>Major General</i> ..	Richard Phillips, <i>Colonel</i> (1)	5 Aug. 1717	<i>Captain</i> , 25 June 1702..
<i>Lieutenant Colonel</i>	Laurence Armstrong (2) ..	1 Dec. 1720	<i>Ensign</i> , Sept. 1699..
<i>Major</i>	Charles Cosbey	10 May 1717.	—
	{ Paul Mascarene (3)	25 Aug. 1717	<i>Lieutenant</i> , 6 April 1706..
	{ Christopher Aldridge (4) ..	24 Aug. 1711	<i>Lieutenant</i> , ditto.
	{ James Mitford	30 Aug. 1731	<i>Lieutenant</i> , 8 Dec. 1704.
<i>Captains</i>	{ Patrick Heron	11 June 1730	<i>Captain</i> , 20 April 1711.
	{ Henry Daniel	22 May 1730	<i>Lieutenant</i> , 16 Aug. 1711..
	{ Joseph Gledhill	5 July 1735.	—
	{ Otho. Hamilton (5)	3 Sept. 1739	<i>Ensign</i> , 16 June 1710.
<i>Captain Lieutenant</i>	John Hanfield (6)	ditto.	<i>Ensign</i> , 26 Feb. 1719-20
	{ Thomas Prendergast	21 Sept. 1730.	—
	{ William Strahorne	20 Mar. 1730-1	<i>Lieutenant</i> , 1 Jan. 1710-11..
	{ Donald M'Queen	25 June 1731	<i>Lieutenant</i> , 4 Dec. 1710.
	{ Edward Amhurst (7)	3 April 1733	<i>Ensign</i> , 13 Mar. 1721-2.†
<i>Lieutenants</i>	{ Archibald Rennie	12 Nov. 1733.	—
	{ Christopher Aldridge (8) ..	8 July 1734.	—
	{ Henry Trepsack	26 July 1735.	—
	{ Thomas Armstrong	7 July 1737	<i>Ensign</i> , 12 April 1731.
	{ James Gibson	3 Sept. 1739	<i>Ensign</i> , 21 Oct. 1731.
	{ Rowland Phillips	19 Jan. 1739-40	<i>Ensign</i> , 13 Oct. 1732..
	{ Charles Vane (9)	3 April 1733.	—
	{ Samuel Cottman (10)	12 Nov. 1733.	—
	{ John Hamilton (11)	8 July 1734.	—
<i>Ensigns</i>	{ John Bradstreet	23 Aug. 1735.	—
	{ John Budd	7 July 1737.	—
	{ Walter Ross (12)	17 July 1739.	—
	{ Hugh Williams	3 Sept. 1739.	—
	{ John Adlam (13)	4 Feb. 1739-40.	—

MS. note on the interleaf :—

Lieutenant Roger O'Farrell ..18 Sept. 1741.

(1) Lieutenant-General, May 28, 1743; Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, 1717-49; Colonel of the 38th Foot, 1750-51; died Oct. 24, 1754. See 'D.N.B.'

(2) Was Captain of one of the independent companies of Foot at Annapolis Royal in 1715, from which this regiment was formed. Died Dec. 7, 1739, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Alexander Crosby, March 22, 1740.

(3) Major, March 22, 1740. Still serving in 1744. See 'D.N.B.'

(4) Was Captain of one of the independent companies of Foot at Annapolis Royal in 1715, from which this regiment was formed.

(5) Lieutenant, Aug. 9, 1718; Major, Jan. 30, 1746; Lieutenant-Governor of Placentia, 1755-70. Died 1770.

(6) Captain, March 22, 1740; Major, Oct. 15, 1754; Lieutenant-Colonel, March 18, 1758. Retired in July, 1760.

(7) Captain-Lieutenant, Jan. 25, 1749; Captain, July 29, 1751.

(8) Captain, Jan. 30, 1746; Major, March 18, 1758. Still serving in 1760.

(9) Lieutenant, March 22, 1740.

(10) Captain, Oct. 15, 1754. Still serving in 1760.

(11) Lieutenant, Aug. 12, 1741; Captain, March 27, 1753. Still serving in 1760.

(12) Lieutenant, Jan. 30, 1746; Captain, March 19, 1758. Still serving in 1760.

(13) Lieutenant, May 12, 1746; Captain-Lieutenant, March 19, 1758.

J. H. LESLIE, Major, R.A. (Retired List).

(To be continued.)

FROM LIVERPOOL TO WORCESTER
A CENTURY AND A HALF AGO.

(See *ante*, pp. 21, 63, 89.)

Monday 21st. As soon as we had breakfast took a walk about the Town,* went to the Cathedral Church which is a large Structure but not very richly decorated with Ornaments without and in general plain within. It is 394 feet by 78, and... in Height, the... † looks well and is a light Piece of Architecture. The Choir is neat, no Gothic work over the Seats as in most Cathedrals, but straight flat Tops with small Pillars of reddish Wood. The Pulpit is a curious Workmanship in Gothic Stile cut out of Stone, but the Sounding Board which is lightly fixed is of Wood painted to resemble Stone. The Communion Table is plain Wainscot with only four Corin. Pilasters, and the Windows not being of painted Glass it has not that antique, solemn Appearance. In the Choir is the Monument of King John who was buried in this Church. There is likewise the Chapel of King Arthure.

The Gothic Ornaments are of Stone but the Altar Piece was destroyed in the Civil Wars by Cromwell's Army, and so were also the painted Glass Windows so that now there is but very little in the whole Church. In the Morning Chapel was found the Monument of King John buried between two Bishops. They believe there is a stone Sepulchre underneath but it was never known to be opened. There are many other very antique Monuments, the Earl and Coun. of Salisbury, Esq. Wilde and his Wife, the Family of the Moore's, etc., etc. There are two very good modern Monuments one on each side the Choir Door—That on the Right Hand going up is Dr. Maddox's, Bishop of Worcester well executed—the other is the Monument of Dr. Rough, likewise Bishop of this Diocese, very finely executed—the Gown and Lawn Sleeves are inimitably done: and so I think is the whole Piece. Within the Chapel Part there are many Pillars of Marble so old that they are as soft as the stone. In one of the Ailes is Monument of... † who was Bishop of... † at the same time.

Under the Cloisters which are like Westminster is the Way to the Library, a circular Room 65 feet Dia. and 46 high—this is likewise the Chapter House. The Roof is Gothic Arches and supported by one Pillar in the Middle. These Books are mostly old, some very antique—one curious Impression of the Bible printed at Venice in 1700‡ another without Date with very strong fine Cuts, considering they were‡ Wood before Copper Plates were introduced. There is a large Collection of Manuscripts very fair and neat. The Bishop's Palace is a... †

We went to the China Manufactory, saw the whole Process except the making of the Composition which is kept a Secret. The Stuff is brought and pressed‡ in particular Sizes according to the Quantity it will require to make the Articles—it is then worked and formed by a Wheel (just as they make Sugar Pots) into whatever Shape is wanted. They allow one fifth for burning—they are then just dried stamp all of an exact Size—then burnt once or twice, they are then painted,

the Colour is a dark Brown but when finished becomes a bright Blue. After being painted they are dipt into white Stuff which is the Enamel and then burnt once or twice more—the things are burnt in earthen Pans one over the other—and ground Flint is put at the Bottom to prevent the Ware sticking. The Handles to the Tea Pots and Coffee Cups are made by a Screw which forcing the Top of the Vessel wherein is the Stuff downward, the Stuff comes out of a small Hole in a long String which is cut into small Pieces and turned by Hand into the Handles—but the Handles for the Tea Pots are made by the Liquid which being poured into the Mould is most of it turned out again but enough adheres to the Mould to form the Spout—this is the Way we saw them cast Figures at Derby—the Handle is fixed on by some of the Liquid and is in the Spout first making 5 or 6 Holes for the Water to go out. The Tops of the Tea Pots are turned just like Wood, etc., but if Flowers or Leaves are to be put, that is all stamped and put on by Hand. The Fruit or open Work Dishes, etc., are cut out by Hand too. They make very fine Figures or Ornamental China, it being done so much better and cheaper at Derby, here they are obliged to mould it but there it is cast, which is ten times as expeditious. The Derby Composition is however not so good for useful Ware.

They have found out here a Method of printing the Ornaments on the China—which is kept very secret, they will not admit even the Proprietor to see it.

Walked over the Bridge, saw many Vessels going thro' with a fair Wind but against the Current which here runs very strong. The Bridge is very old, 6 irregular Arches, the largest is the first on the... * Shore thro' which the Vessels are pushed against the Stream—there was one did not get Time (?) enough on... * Shore and was drove by the Wind against the Middle of the Bridge.

After Dinner marched round the... * Part of the Town and thro' a noble, antient Gate into the old City Walls, which are very small in Extent but enclose the Cathedral—walked to the Mount and round the... * into College Green, saw some Officers playing at Billiards, returned Home, supped and went... *

Tuesday, 22nd. After Breakfast, called at Mr. Tiddeman's Lodgings—asked him to dine with us; which he did not resolve then but honoured us not with his Company—met with old Parson Clements, made myself known to him, he led us a very pleasant Walk by an old House called the White Ladies into Sampson's Fields—shewed us at a Distance... * Wood and pointed out the high Tree under wh. it is said the Devil and Oliver Cromwell had their Conference—walked out to... * Hill from whence there is a fine View of the City—took Leave of Mr. Clements and went to look again at the Bridge, near which is the Race Ground—returned to our Inn after dressed and after Dinner the Parson came and drank a Bottle of Wine with us. It was sent for and we marched to the Play—there being no Room in the Pit and Lady Cavendish† who had ordered the Play not having bespoke the whole Box we introduced ourselves tho' not the most politely received—left there at the End of the Play of Henry 4th, and went behind the

* i.e., Worcester. † Omitted. ‡ (?)-

* Omitted. † ? Illegible.

Scenes to hear the Padlock—the Play and Entertainment both most miserably performed. The House was very mean, both our scrub Box and the Pit stinking of Hops and Grain. This was so full a Night there were Forms* on the Stage. Returned to our Inn as soon as the Mob waiting to see Lady C. would permit, supper.

PENRY LEWIS.

JAMES I. AND SIR HENRY MILDMAV'S MARRIAGE.—DR. J. L. WHITEHEAD (12 S. II. 332) refers to the marriage of Sir Henry Mildmay and Anne Halliday. I notice the following letter, in connexion with this marriage, in Betham's 'Baronetage.' The original is still, I believe, in the possession of the head of the family:—

JAMES REX.

Trusty and Well-beloved, we greet you well. We understand that Sir Henry Mildmay, our Servant, is a suitor to your daughter, who for his person and other external parts may well appear to you worthy of the match with any gentleman of good quality. As for our opinion of him, it may be seen by this, that we have preferred him from a place of ordinary attendance about our person to a place of great charge and trust, which we never before bestowed on any man of his years; and therefore we cannot but wish him all advancement of his fortunes, and particularly in that match with your daughter, whereunto if ye shall give your best furtherance you shall not only give us great cause of acknowledging your respect unto us herein, but that as we have been, and will be a father unto him, so we will be unto your daughter.

Given at our Court at Theobalds, fourth day Oct. 1618.

If ye knew how far your conformity to our pleasure in this will be acceptable unto us and profitable to yourselves, you would be willing to perform it than we to desire it of you, for ye may be sure that, however this may succeed, we will prefer him to a better place than he yet hath.

After reading this most interesting letter I went to Somerset House and discovered the will of Alderman William Halliday, which was proved in (I think) 1624. I think that is the exact year. I copied the following extract:—

"Whereas at the long and earnest solicitation of my lord's grace the now Duke of Buckingham (this presumably was "Steenie") I was contented to give my consent that there should be a marriage between Sir Henry Mildmay and my eldest daughter ANNE [the marriage is registered at Great St. Bartholomew's in 1619], and withal he promised both with myself and my wife that I should be free from giving or yielding him any part in my estates, which I hope his grace doth well remember, yet I have been contented to give unto him in marriage . . . her, and did give unto him, the said Sir Henry Mildmay, a competent sum of money, which was bestowed towards the purchase of lands for the

benefit of him and his wife: but I have made no further promise to leave or give to them or either of them further part, portion, or estate of my goods."

Halliday proceeds to say that he leaves a sum of 14,000*l.* to be expended in the purchase of lands within 100 miles of London for the benefit of his daughter, Dame Anne Mildmay, and her heirs, but that the property is to belong to her, and that Sir Henry is not to have any hold over it, though no want of affection to Sir Henry is to be understood by this.

This 14,000*l.* was expended in buying the manors of Twyford and Marwell, near Winchester (see 'V.C.H. Hants'), which remained for more than two centuries in the Mildmay family. It was no doubt owing to this provision in William's will that these estates, together with that at Newington Green, now called Mildmay Park, escaped confiscation when Sir Henry's great possessions were forfeit at the Restoration.

It would be interesting to hear if there is on record any parallel case where the sovereign has actively and directly supported the matrimonial plans of a member of his Court.

In the great dining-room at Dogmersfield Park are four huge pictures presented by Charles I. to this same Sir Henry Mildmay, who was Master of the Jewel Office. These are of King James I.; Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; Vere, Lord Tilbury; and Gustavus Adolphus. Two of these pictures gain a special interest from King James's letter, and from the extract given from William Halliday's will. There are also at Dogmersfield two pictures of Sir Henry Mildmay himself—one painted after his death. I remember that some years ago this was on view in London at one of the loan exhibitions. O. O. O.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—The following appeared in *The Freeman's Journal*, Dublin, Jan. 11, 1917:—

"Mrs. Mary M'Quade, of Omeath, Newry, died at her residence on Friday, aged 110 years. She was the oldest woman in Ireland, and had resided all her life at Omeath. Her age had been verified by church records."

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

THREE GENERATIONS IN TWO CENTURIES.—MR. HORACE BLEACKLEY in his interesting sketch of Mrs. Esten (*ante*, p. 61) writes as follows: "It is amazing that a lady whose grandfather was born in the reign of Charles II. should be alive two years after the marriage of Queen Alexandra!" Apropos of this, I, personally, have had the

* ? Illegible.

privilege of staying in the same house with a person whose grandfather also was born in the reign of Charles II., but who himself was living three-and-twenty years after the marriage of Queen Alexandra. My friend—for I had known him for several years—was the late Captain the Hon. Francis Maude, R.N., whom I last saw and spoke with in 1885. He died the following year.

KATHLEEN WARD.

Beechwood, Killiney, co. Dublin.

Queries.

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

SHELLEY'S COPY OF ABBÉ BARRUEL'S WORK ON SECRET SOCIETIES.

I HAVE in my possession a work published in four volumes, which belonged to the poet Shelley, entitled:—

MEMOIRS
ILLUSTRATING THE
HISTORY OF JACOBINISM,
Written in French by
THE ABBÉ BARRUEL,
and translated into English by
THE HON. ROBERT CLIFFORD, F.R.S. &c. A.S.

Princes and Nations shall disappear from the face of the Earth.....and this REVOLUTION shall be the work of SECRET SOCIETIES.

Weishaupt's Discourse for the Mysteries.

LONDON
1798

Vol. i. is missing. Vol. ii. bears the poet's autograph in full, and the date 1810, when Shelley was an undergraduate of University College, Oxford. He was expelled in March, 1811. The summary of the contents of vol. ii. is: Part I. The rise and progress of the conspiracy of the Sophisters, called Philosophers. Chap. i. Voltaire and D'Alembert passing from the hatred of Christianity to the hatred of kings. Chap. ii. Political systems of the sect—D'Argenson and Montesquieu. Chap. iii. Jean Jacques Rousseau's system; and so on. Part II. On the mysteries of Occult Masons (Arrières Maçons). Vol. iii. relates to the Atheistical Illuminees. Vol. iv. is a History of Illuminism, founded by Weishaupt, its union with French Masonry, and the subsequent evolution of the Jacobins.

Can any of your readers say how far this work may have influenced Shelley and moulded his views? How the volumes came into the possession of my family I cannot explain, beyond the fact that there was such a considerable degree of intimacy existing between the poet's family and my ancestor William Sandham of Horsham, a tenant and near neighbour of Sir Timothy Shelley of Field Place, that the poet was probably a frequent visitor, and obtained a loan of 100*l.* in January, 1811, before being sent down from Oxford, which he never repaid. The unredeemed promissory note is in my possession, and also a holograph letter, requesting a further loan on the plea of "now being reduced to the very last extremity," written from Keswick shortly after his marriage to Harriet Westbrook.

JOHN H. SANDHAM GRIFFITH.

Llwyndurris, Llechryd, Cardiganshire.

AUTHORS WANTED.—Can any reader tell me who is the author of 'Quærenda; or, Two Historical Secrets,' published by Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 1879? The British Museum Catalogue gives it as by [Q....].

J. POTTER BRISCOE.

Public Libraries, Nottingham.

Can any reader tell me the source of the following quotation?—

He who killeth a cow was as if he slew a man.

ARTHUR ROGERS, M.Inst.C.E.

44 Duke Street, St. James's Square, S.W.

1. "The multitude is more taken with appearance than reality, for the noise and glitter of a pretender shall excite their attention and flash upon their weakness at an irresistible rate, while the modest man passes unregarded, and often proves the object of their contempt."

This formed the subject of a beautiful specimen of penmanship, dating apparently from about 1840.

2. "'Books,' says Bacon, 'can never teach the use of books.'"

This double quotation is from a book-plate.

ALEX. MORING.

32 George Street, Hanover Square, W.

HERALDIC QUERY: SALAMANDER.—Can any reader kindly say what is the meaning in heraldry of a salamander in flames? It can hardly refer to any military achievement. May it not refer to some spiritual or mental faculty possessed by the man on whom it was first conferred? R. H. J.

MARY BELLAMY, ACTRESS.—I shall be obliged for any information with regard to this lady. I am told that she was painted by Hoppner. HORACE BLEACKLEY.

FLODDEN: ABERDEENSHIRE MEN SLAIN.—The late Mr. William Watt, in his 'History of Aberdeen and Banff' (Edinburgh, 1900), p. 116, says:—

"In that disastrous battle [Flodden] there fell of Aberdeenshire men.....Johnston of Caskieben, George Ogilvie younger of Auchleven, Abererombie of Birkenbog, young Glaster of Glack....."

Where did Mr. Watt find a record of these names? They do not occur in the list compiled, from all sources known to him, by Col. the Hon. Fitzwilliam Elliot, whose monograph 'The Battle of Flodden' was published in Edinburgh in 1911.

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library, Aberdeen.

BISHOP OF SORRON.—In 1417 John, Bishop of Sorron, by command of Archbishop Chicheley, reconciled Croydon Church and churchyard, which had been lately polluted by blood. Is Sorron the same as Sarum? I cannot find a clue.

M.A.OXON.

IDENTIFICATION OF CHURCH FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—I should be glad if any reader of 'N. & Q.' could assist me in identifying a parish church from three old photographs which have come into my possession, one exterior and two interior. From these the building is shown to consist of chancel, nave, north and south aisles, west tower, and south porch. There is also a vestry on the north of the chancel, whose east wall is flush with that of the chancel, with a square buttress between. The vestry has a pointed east doorway. The exterior photograph is taken from the east, and shows a five-light chancel window, with Perpendicular tracery and four-centred arch. The south-east buttress is diagonal, and of two stages. The east window of the south aisle is of four lights, with Perpendicular tracery and four-centred arch. The walling is rubble, but there is an embattled ashlar parapet at the east end; of chancel, south aisle, and porch. The south walls are not visible. The tower has an embattled parapet, with angle pinnacles.

The interior views show a pointed arcade on octagonal columns, with moulded capitals, apparently of the Perpendicular period. There are a clerestory, and north, south, and west galleries, the west gallery containing an organ. The nave and chancel roofs are of flat pitch, the latter cutting across the head of the east window. The wide pointed chancel arch is of two continuous moulded orders, with a hoodmould on each side. The wooden pulpit (apparently modern) is in the north-east corner of the nave, and the nave is seated with square pews on the north side

of the middle alley, and with chairs on the south side. The floors of the nave and chancel are on the same level, and flagged. There is a low wooden chancel screen in front of the arch, with traceried panels on the nave side, and in the chancel is some good stall work, apparently of fifteenth-century date, not easy to describe, as the photographs only show it in part. There are apparently four stalls on the north side against the wall, with what appear to be their carved misericords put above them against the wall.

But what should make the church fairly easy to identify is the marble figure of a lady in the middle of the chancel, on a high pedestal. She is represented kneeling on a cushion in an aspiring attitude, with fingers touching and thumbs crossed. There is an inscription on the south side of the pedestal, but it is not decipherable in the photograph. The monument appears to be of eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century date. There is apparently another marble figure (standing) at the east end of the north wall of the chancel, but this is not very distinct in the photograph. There are six candles on the shelf behind the altar. F. H. C.

FRANCIS PLACE.—In a valuable series of essays on economic questions edited by Lord Malmesbury, entitled 'The New Order' and published in 1908, mention is made of one Francis Place, a social reformer and follower of Jeremy Bentham. I believe this man was a tailor by trade, and as I have run up against his name many times, I should be glad to have some account of his life and work.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney, N.E.

[The 'D. N. B.' devotes nearly six columns to Francis Place. A Life of Place by Mr. Graham Wallas was published in 1898 by Messrs. Longmans & Co., price 12s.]

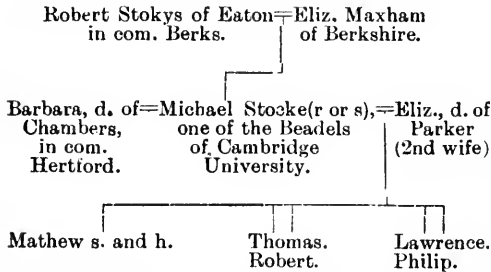
EFFIGY AT OLD CLEEVE.—In the north wall of the church of Old Cleeve, in West Somerset, there is a recumbent stone figure under an arch. The figure is apparently of a late thirteenth- or early fourteenth-century date. It is robed in a long mantle of many folds down to the feet. There is a belt round the waist from which depends a dagger. Round the top of the mantle is a row of beads, which may be a finish to the dress or an independent circlet. The long hair is confined by a band, studded at regular intervals by roseates. The feet rest on a long-tailed cat, which has its face turned towards the figure and has a mouse held down by its right foot. Can any of your readers kindly explain the meaning of this

unusual device? It would appear to be either an allusion to some incident or the badge of some family. The manor of Old Cleeve was granted to the De Romara family by the Conqueror, and by William de Romara conveyed to the Abbey of St. Mary Cleeve in 1188. I find no record of any member of the De Romara family or person of similar importance having resided at Old Cleeve at the date to which the figure appears to belong.

F. HANCOCK.

Dunster Priory, Taunton.

STOKES: STOCKER.—In Harl. MS. 6774 is the following short pedigree:—



Stokys undoubtedly is a variant of Stokes, but the arms (also given) are certainly those of Stocker. Can any one kindly explain this and oblige?

G. M. PEET.

Manor House, Fen Stanton, St. Ives.

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED 'ROBINSON CRUSOE'.—Some decades back the firm of Cassell & Co. brought out a yellow-papered edition of 'Robinson Crusoe' in serial form, page bordered throughout, and with remarkably fine woodcuts. I have been wishful to know who were the band of illustrators and engravers. Can any one kindly furnish information?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

BOWTELL: BEAUCLERK.—I shall be glad to know if anything is recorded of a Suffolk family named Bowtell, which claimed descent from the Beauclerks. How did the name Beauclerk originate in the case of the 1st Duke of St. Albans? And why was it given to Nell Gwyn's "little bastard"?

P. D. M.

MISS MITFORD AND HER WORKS.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me whether Mary Mitford's 'Our Village,' illustrated by C. A. Murray and W. H. J. Boot, is still in print, and, if so, who is the publisher? Or would it be possible to obtain a good second-hand copy? The edition was issued, as far as I can discover, at least twenty years ago. Murray was responsible for the figure-subjects, and Boot, the landscape painter,

for the drawings of the Berkshire country. I should like to know if this edition of 'Our Village' is complete. Can any one tell me, also, whether Miss Mitford's letters are published, and by what firm?

DOROTHY KING.

Dolphinholme, St. Annes-on-Sea.

[The Rev. A. G. L'Estrange brought out in 1869 a 'Life of Mary Russell Mitford: Selections from her Letters,' in 3 vols.; and a second series of her letters, in 2 vols., was edited by H. F. Chorley in 1872. Both works were issued by Messrs. Bentley and Son, whose business was afterwards taken over by Messrs. Macmillan.]

Replies.

GEORGE TURBERVILLE.

(12 S. ii. 470; iii. 37.)

UPON the question where and when was this poet born the following notes will, perhaps, be of some help.

1. In the Rev. John Hutchins's 'History of Dorset' it is stated, as if it were a well-established fact, that Winterborne Whitchurch was the home of that branch of the Turberville family which produced the poet, and that he was born there. See vol. i. p. 66 (original edition, 1774); vol. i. p. 197 (edition of 1861). Has he been claimed as a native of any other parish?

2. According to the Winchester College Register of Scholars, twelve boys were admitted as Scholars in the year 1554, i.e. (I presume) under the election held in the summer of that year, and the twelfth of them was "Georgius Turbervyll de white church xiiij. Annorum 1^o die Aprilis preterito — dioc. Bristall." In Kirby's 'Winchester Scholars,' p. 132, Turberville's age at admission is given as "14," but it is "xiiij." in the Register. There is a peculiarity about the entries of 1554. At this period, entries in the Register were not usually signed, but there is a signature at the foot of this year's admissions, and, though it is not easy to decipher, I believe it to be that of William Adkyns, who was Subwarden in 1553-4, and again in 1554-5 (see the Bursars' Account-rolls). Indeed, all the twelve entries seem to be in his handwriting, of which there are specimens in Register O: for he acted for a while as College Notary. In that capacity he did not draw his notarial mark with a pen, but used a stamp, or it may be a stencil; but the innovation was not a success in his hands, and was liable to produce smudges. As the precise date of

Turberville's admission is not recorded, I cannot say whether Adkyns signed it as deputy for Warden White or for Warden Boxall, or during the interval between White's resignation on October 1, 1554 (Register G, folio 166b), and Boxall's institution on October 29 (Register in 'Liber Albus'). If the entry gives Turberville's age correctly, he was born on April 1, 1541.

3. The Election-roll of 1554, which might have thrown light upon the question, is missing. The rolls of 1508 and 1558 still exist, but I have found no intervening roll in our muniment-rooms. The next extant roll known to me is of 1589.

4. It is recorded, however, in Register O that Turberville, who is there described as "de whytchurche," took the Scholar's oath, in company with sixteen other boys, on Aug. 16, 1556. By rubric v. of the College Statutes every Scholar had to take this oath "statim postquam sextumdecimum etatis sue annum attigerit." Kirby's statement in 'Annals,' p. 77, that the Scholars took it upon "completing their fourteenth year," was a slip which he corrected at p. 465, n. 1, by saying that the oath was required of a boy "as soon as he had completed his fifteenth year" (i.e., as soon as he was fifteen years old). In Turberville's time the "statim postquam" of the rubric was not construed with pedantic precision, and it was deemed sufficient to administer the oath to a batch of boys once a year. The fact that he was in the batch sworn on Aug. 16, 1556, supports the view, countenanced by the Register of Scholars, that he was born in 1541.

5. On the other hand, there is the Election-roll of 1558, to which I have already alluded. It is dated Aug. 28, 1558, and contains, as was usual with such rolls, not only a list of the candidates selected for Winchester, but also a list of the Scholars chosen for filling vacancies at New College, Oxford. This latter list contains twenty-five names, and Turberville's is the tenth. He is here described as "Georgius Turbervyle de whitechurch xvj. Annorum primo die Aprilis preterito." If this description is accurate, he must have been born, not in 1541, but in 1542.

6. While the Election-roll of 1558 seems to differ from the Register of Scholars as to the year of Turberville's birth, these two records agree about his birthday. He was born, like many another clever man, on "All Fools' Day."

7. It may be added here that, according to our 'Liber Successionis et Dignitatis,' a

manuscript book compiled from New College records, Turberville became Fellow of that College on Oct. 7, 1561. But that was, no doubt, after he had been a probationary Scholar there for the requisite period of two years. He is described in the book as "de villa white-church, com. Dorset.," and it is stated that, being "socius in Artibus non graduatus," he vacated his Fellowship in 1562, "conferens se ad studium Juris Regni."

H. C.
Winchester College.

HENCHMAN, HINCHMAN, OR HITCHMAN (3 S. iii. 150; 12 S. ii. 270, 338).—The Henchman family in the male line is not extinct in Britain. At present, three members are resident in England, and one in Ireland. In South Africa the family is represented by the Rev. Canon Henchman, and his great-nephew the Rev. Humphrey Llewellyn Henchman. In Australia there are four Henchmans. One is in the Straits Settlements, and another is interned in Germany. In all there are twelve adult male members of this family (the pedigree lies before me as I write) who can show, without a missing link, their descent from Crosborough (*temp.* Henry VII.) through the eldest branch of Bishop Henchman's family.

If families bearing the names of Henxman, Hinxman, Hensman, and Hitchman, have the tradition of their descent from Crosborough, they do well to preserve it; but it is only reasonable to believe that these families branched during the two generations following Crosborough. Thomas Henchman, of the third generation (the father of Bishop Henchman), spelt his name Henchman, and thus it has unvaryingly been spelt by the descendants of the Bishop. It would appear also from the 'Family History,' p. 15, that the spelling adopted by Thomas Henchman was not exceptional in his generation, there being amongst the MSS. of the State Paper Office a letter relating the circumstances attending the surrender of Deventer—by Sir William Stanley—to the Spaniards, from "Capt. Henry Henchman to Walsingham, 22nd March, 1587 (State Paper Office MS.)," in which Henchman stated in most emphatic terms his loyalty to his sovereign.

In the absence of my son—who is at present on active service in German East Africa—I am sending you these few facts in reference to his family.

(Mrs.) LOUISA K. HENCHMAN.
The Vicarage, Sterkstroom, Cape Colony.

FRANCIS TIMBRELL (12 S. ii. 507 ; iii. 76).—A branch of the Timbrell family seems to have been settled at Stratford-upon-Avon in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries.

The following entries occur in the parish registers, and may be of assistance to your correspondent :—

Baptisms.

Oct. 12, 1628. Thomas, son to John Tymbrell.
Dec. 29, 1630. Francisca filia Johannis Tymbrell.
Feb. 20, 1632/3. Johannes filius Johannis Tymbrell.
Aug. 16, 1635. Johannes filius Johannis Tymbrell.
Feb. 4, 1637/8. Katherina filia Johannis Tymbrell.
May 9, 1641. Ricardus filius Johannis Timbrel.
Aug. 15, 1647. Joseph filius John Timbrell.
April 8, 1649. Mary filia John Timbrell.

Marriages.

Sept. 30, 1627. John Tymbrell to Dorothy Walker.
April 25, 1640. Robertus Mullenax et Francisca Tymbrell.
Jan. 29, 1654/5. Thomas Timbrell of Preston [upon Stour] & Vrsula Plastoe of Ilmington.
Dec. 7, 1655. Anthony Collett of Alderminster and Francis Timbrell of Whitechurch.
[Feb. 16, 1657/8. Leonard Timbrell witness to a marriage.]
Dec. 20, 1686. Samvell Holtom too Elizabeth Timbrell.
Oct. 15, 1687. William Kerbe too Mary Timberell.
April 23, 1693. Siman Gibes too Elizabeth Timbrell.
Jan. 22, 1696/7. William Timbrell of Ailston to Hannah Cotterel of Shottery.
Sept. 30, 1704. Benjamin Timbril to Eliner Millward.
Nov. 5, 1708. Lenord Timbril to Janne Gray.

Burials.

July 4, 1634. Johannes filius Johannis Tymbrell.
Aug. 27, 1641. Dorothea vxor Johannis Timbrel.
Feb. 26, 1646/7. Thomas fillius John Timbrell.

In January, 1634, one Tymbrill was a constable in the town of Stratford-upon-Avon ; at Michaelmas, 1688, the Leonard Timbrell mentioned above leased a house in Swine Street from the Mayor and Corporation ; and in 1733 Mr. John Timbrell owned 3 yard-lands and a half at Bretforton.

There is still preserved in Stratford [a folio black-letter Bible of 1611, which was formerly in the possession of the Timbrell family, and contains the following entries :—

Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Timbrell & Elizabeth his wife, was born July y^e 8th & baptiz'd y^e 12th following in the year 1696.

Thomas y^e son of Thomas Timbrell & Elizabeth his wife, was born October y^e 9th, and baptiz'd y^e 14th following [1698].

FREDK. C. WELSTOOD.

Shakespeare's Birthplace, Stratford-upon-Avon.

ROGER HANDASYDE, M.P. (12 S. iii. 28, 76).—Something has already been said of him in 12 S. ii. 324, 393. He was born in or about 1684, the eldest son of Major-Gen. Thomas Handasyde, who was Lieutenant-Governor and Acting Governor of Jamaica, December, 1702, till August, 1710, or 1714 ; colonel of the 22nd Foot, Feb. 22, 1702, till he was permitted to resign in favour of his son Roger in 1712 ; and died March 26, 1729, aged 85. Roger became, at the age of 12 years, ensign in Gibson's 28th Foot, Dec. 24, 1696, which rank he held in 1702 ; served two campaigns under William III., and also in Queen Anne's reign ; exchanged to the 22nd Foot about 1702 ; served in Jamaica in 1703 ; promoted captain, 1703 ; lieutenant-colonel 16th Foot (after May 1 ; 1709) ; colonel 22nd Foot, April vice 1712 ; and of the 16th Foot, July 9, 1730, till he d. Jan. 4, 1763, aged 78 ; brigadier-general, Nov. 26, 1735 ; major-general, July 2, 1739 ; lieutenant-general, March 29, 1743 ; general, March 9, 1761 ; Governor of Berwick in 1745 ; Commander-in-Chief in Scotland (*vice* Sir John Cope), October, 1745, till superseded by General Hawley a few months later ; Lieutenant-Governor of Fort St. Philip, Minorca (2l. a day), 1737, so in 1748 ; M.P. Huntingdon, 1722 to 1741 (when defeated there), and Scarborough, 1747 to 1754 ; a member of the Council of the White Herring Fishery, September, 1750 ; seated at Gaines Hall, Great Stoughton, Hunts. I presume he died unmarried.

CAN MR. NORRIS supply any further information as to this military family, and trace the relationship between the two generals and the following ?—

1. Thomas Handasyde, captain-lieutenant 22nd Foot, April 3, 1712 ; commission renewed by George I., Jan. 11, 1715 ; lieutenant-colonel 19th Foot, Aug. 5, 1715 ; serving in 1727, but out in 1731.

2. Clifford Handasyde, lieutenant in the 22nd Foot, April 3, 1712, either till Aug. 19, 1713, or " commission renewed by George I. in January, 1715 ; left the regiment the same year " (Dalton).

I suggest that Thomas and Clifford were younger brothers of Roger, as their commissions were dated the same day, and in

'A List of the Officers belonging to the several Regiments of Foot named below that lately sailed from Spithead for Spain or Portugal, who are absent from their Posts,'

in or after November, 1710, appear the names of Lieut. (Clifford) Handasyde and three others, in Major-General Livesay's (12th) Regiment, with the word " children "

written against them. The 22nd Foot was stationed at Jamaica apparently during the whole of Queen Anne's reign.

3. William Handasyde, brigadier-general, Feb. 11, 1743; lieutenant-colonel 15th Foot till colonel 31st Foot, June 27, 1737, till he died at Hammersmith, Feb. 27, 1745, his first commission as lieutenant being said to have been dated 1705, but it is not given in Dalton. (See 12 S. ii. 525.) Was Roger Handasyde, ensign in the 31st Foot, Jan. 26, 1741, the son of William? and was William another brother of General Roger Handasyde, M.P.?

4. Roger Thomas Handasyde, ensign 16th Foot, Feb. 13, 1762 (Army List, 1765).

5. Talbot Blayne Handasyde, ensign 38th Foot in Ireland, April 30, 1771, under Col. Lord Blayne (*ibid.*, 1772), who afterwards matriculated from Queen's College Oxford, Sept. 6, 1780, aged 28, as son of Clifford Handasyde of London, gent. (and is the only one of the name in Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses, 1715-1886').

Finally, was there any connexion with the Scotch family, of which Robert Handyside of Edinburgh, Lord Handyside, a Lord of Session, 1853 till he died 1858, was the principal member? W. R. W.

Perhaps the following particulars relating to General Handasyde's loss of his seat at Huntingdon may interest G. F. R. B.:—

1741. July 30. Mitcham. T. Dampier to his friends at Geneva.

"He [Lord Sandwich] exerted himself in the Huntingdon election with great vigour and success. He got his two men elected, and threw out General Handasyde, who has had a long and established interest there. He gained his point by mere good management, which has contributed a great deal to his character in the world as a very able man. To keep some of his men, who had promised him their votes but were not very steady, out of the way of temptation—for no less than 300*l.* a man was at last offered—he sent them out upon various pretences a-travelling about England from one fine house to another, so well guarded that none of the opposite party could possibly come at them."—Hist. MSS. Com. Twelfth Report, App. Part IX. 1891, 'MSS. of R. W. Ketton, Esq.', C. 3386, i. 203.

HERBERT E. NORRIS.

Cirencester.

MEWS OR MEWYS FAMILY (12 S. ii. 26, 93, 331, 419, 432; iii. 16, 52).—May I be allowed to correct two slips of mine in the reply, *ante* p. 52? The quartering in Mary Waters's arms, impaling those of Mr. Paulet St. John (born 1704, died 1780), in Farley Chamberlayne Church should be read: "Sable, a spearhead between three scaling ladders argent." This coat was granted to Cadifor

Ap Dyfenwal (ninth in descent from Roderick, the great Prince of Wales) for taking the castle of Cardigan, by an escalade, from the Earl of Clare and the Flemings, A.D. 1164. Mary Waters's mother was daughter and coheirress of Francis Lloyd of Crichardarn, one of the Welsh judges, who had eight interesting quarterings.

Also, I think I used the wrong word when I said that Mr. Carew Mildmay of Shawford, Hampshire (died 1768), was a "contemporary" of General Sir Philip Honeywood, who deceased at an advanced age in 1752. There were, in fact, two distinguished soldiers of the same name, uncle and nephew. General Sir Philip Honeywood (1) was a younger brother of Robert Honeywood of Charing (Kent), who succeeded a cousin in the Marks Hall estates (Essex) in 1693, and Philip (2) was the latter's youngest son, and eventual successor. Of the first Philip, Morant in his 'History of Essex' says:—

"He was bred up to arms.....and was created a Knight of the Bath on account of his bravery at the battle of Dettingen [June, 1743]. He was made aide-de-camp to his Majesty George II., Governor of Portsmouth, and died on the 17th of June, 1752, unmarried"

Of Philip (2), Morant adds:—

"Being bred up to arms, as well as his uncle Sir Philip, he distinguished himself at the battle of Dettingen, where he was most dangerously wounded.....and [afterwards] by gradual advances arrived to be a General of Horse. By the death of his two brothers and nephew he succeeded, in 1758, to extensive estates, including Marks Hall."

AN OLD EAST ANGLIAN.

I am much indebted to AN OLD EAST ANGLIAN for the most valuable paper he has so carefully prepared. I should like to mention that Carew Mildmay of Shawford (baptized at Twyford, Hants, 1717) was married at St. Lawrence's, Winchester, Feb. 12, 1761, not 1762. His wife's mother was married to Paulet St. John of Farley and Dogmersfield less than three weeks previously (Jan. 27) in the same church.

A HAMPSHIRE MAN.

SIR WILLIAM TRELAWNY, 6TH BART. (12 S. ii. 508; iii. 37).—He was son of William Trelawny, the second son of Henry Trelawny, Governor of Plymouth, &c. He was lieutenant R.N. September, 1743, to May, 1754; master and commander, May 10, 1754, to April 9, 1756; post captain, April 9, 1756, to 1766; captain of the Port Mahon (frigate) in 1756; captain of Peregrine (sloop), 1757; 6th Bart., 1762-17; Governor of Jamaica, 1766-72; died in Jamaica, Dec. 11, 1772, and his remains were honoured

with public obsequies. He married his cousin Letitia, second daughter of Sir Harry Trelawny, 5th Bart. (1756-62), by his wife Letitia, daughter of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, D.D., 3rd Bart., Bishop of Bristol (1685-9), Bishop of Exeter (1689-1707), and Bishop of Winchester (1707-21), and left issue one son, the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, 7th Bart. (1772-1834), and one daughter Letitia Anne, who married Paul Treby Treby, Esq., of Plympton, Devon, and died in 1845. J. W. FAWCETT.

FOREIGN GRAVES OF BRITISH AUTHORS, &c.: TO THOMAS CAMPBELL (12 S. ii. 172, 254, 292, 395, 495; iii. 39, 59, 96).—I may perhaps point out that the Boulogne memorial to Thomas Campbell, which I mentioned at 12 S. ii. 395, was placed, or was said to have been placed, "above the door of the bedroom in which the poet expired," and is not the memorial described at 9 S. iv. 304, referred to at 12 S. ii. 495.

It was about the alleged bedroom door inscription that I wrote (12 S. ii. 396): "Possibly the inscription over the door of the room in which Campbell died still exists." ROBERT PIERPOINT.

SILHOUETTES (12 S. iii. 30).—John Miers, first of Leeds, then of London, painted generally in unrelieved black on plaster or ivory. The various processes employed—brushwork, shadowgraphy, and mechanical aids, and freehand scissor-work—are described in 'The History of Silhouettes,' by Mrs. Nevill Jackson (1911), which contains a Bibliography; and I think that, unless my memory betrays me, Capt. Desmond Coke, the well-known novelist, and himself the owner of a fine collection of silhouettes, has written a book on the subject. Members of my family, including the present writer, have been "immortalized" in recent years by an exponent of freehand scissor-work who practised at Bournemouth.

A. R. BAYLEY.

Silhouettes are referred to in various books as the "pioneers of cheap portraiture," "cut portraits," "painted in shadowgraphy," "worked in Indian ink with pen." Miers, first of Leeds, then of London, "painted generally in unrelieved black on plaster or ivory." Silhouette artists are spoken of as "profilists," "scissorgraphists," and their work as "scissorotypes" and "papyrography" (*Art Journal*, 1853).

The silhouette portrait produced by the brush on ivory, card, or plaster is not necessarily the highest type, although it

approaches most nearly to the work of the miniature painter. Many miniature painters of the eighteenth century worked alternately in black profile portraiture and colour, and silhouettes thus done are in fact original profile portraits in monochrome; the process employed for producing them has nothing to do with the scissor or penknife cutting. ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

It may be of interest to MR. H. T. BARKER to know that 'The Standard Dictionary' gives a sketch, accompanying definition, of "Lavater's method of taking silhouettes, after print of 1785." CECIL CLARKE.
Junior Athenæum Club.

GAMBARDELLA, ITALIAN PORTRAIT-PAINTER (12 S. iii. 50).—MR. G. MILNER-GIBSON-CULLUM will find a record of Spiridione Gambardella's exhibited works (1842-52) in 'Royal Academy Exhibitors' and 'Exhibitors at the British Institution,' both by Algernon Graves, F.S.A. The Duke of Wellington has seven portraits by this artist, which are fully described in Evelyn, Duchess of Wellington's 'Catalogue of the Pictures and Sculpture' at Apsley House. Gambardella's dates are given in the catalogue as 1815?-1886. No doubt his daughter Miss Gambardella—a well-known student at the National Gallery, who completed for Liverpool as recently as December, 1914, a full-length copy of the portrait of Queen Victoria by Sir George Hayter in the National Portrait Gallery—would give further information. J. D. MILNER.
National Portrait Gallery.

THE DOMINICAN ORDER (12 S. ii. 510; iii. 31).—May I supplement MR. MONTAGUE SUMMERS's interesting article on this subject by calling MR. A. WILLIAMS's attention to Fosbroke's 'British Monachism' (1843), p. 74, where he will find a short and succinct account of the Rules of the Order of the Dominicans? As this is but a very short account, and the book may now be somewhat scarce, perhaps I may be allowed to transcribe it here, with the authorities there given, for your correspondent's convenience.

"DOMINICANS.

"Followed, according to the 'Scriptores Ordinis Prædicatorum,' vol. i. p. 12, the Rule of Austin, with severe additions in food, fasts, bedding, garments, and utter dereliction of property. Of the first Dominicans (says Surius, l. vi. v. iv., p. 544, *seq.* in August) the novices were perfectly instructed. Silence was rigidly observed; and after Complin till Tierce, praying 100 or 200 times a day. Complin. Salve Regina, &c. Disciplines. Confessions before Mass. Wonderful abstinence, as stopping eight days without

drink. Vast respect for the Virgin Mary. Frequent preaching. A general Chapter yearly (says Hospinian, 'De Orig. et Progr. Monach.' 392-3). Long fasts, for seven months together, from Holy-wood-day till Easter, and at other times on Fridays, with some other days. No flesh except to the sick. Only woollen in dress and beds, nor even with counterpanes (*culcitris*). No intercourse with women. Silence at certain places and hours; that at table first founded by Jordan of Paris, general of the order about 1226. Buildings low, suitable to their poverty. Cloister and in it cells accommodated for study, and in the cells an image of the Virgin Mary and Crucifix. More particulars of this order may be found in the citations I have given from MS. Cott. Nero A XII. Constit. Fratrum; which from the single term *fratres*, should belong to the Dominicans."

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

[Should not *culcitris* be rendered "mattresses" ?]

Mrs. ESTEN (12 S. iii. 61).—After Douglas, Duke of Hamilton, was divorced, he gave to Mrs. Esten a portrait of himself and his wife, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The Duchess is on horseback in a red riding-habit, and he is standing by her side.

Mrs. Esten afterwards gave it to Sir Thomas Lawrence, in exchange for a portrait by him of herself. At Sir Thomas's death it was sold, and came into the possession of Mr. Strutt, and it now belongs to Lord Iveagh.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield, Reading.

AMERICANISMS (12 S. ii. 287, 334, 414-496; iii. 35).—The tendency of "the American language" seems to be to omit the auxiliary verbs, or other words in a sentence that can be supplied in the minds of the reader or hearer. Here are some more examples:—

"The Russian Government ordered his name stricken from the list of Polish nobility" ('My Official Wife,' p. 170).

"He then directed my luggage brought from the hotel" (*ibid.*, p. 224).

"I ordered a dainty repast sent to my wife" (*ibid.*, p. 56).

"To write Arthur Lenox and his wife upon the hotel book" (*ibid.*).

With the Editor's permission there are some other Americanisms I should like to "study into" here. Some expressions are, I suppose, archaic English and survivals, as, for instance, "he smelled of it" for "he smelt it," "gotten" for "got," though here the effect is to lengthen instead of to shorten, as it is also in "don't you want I should wipe?" (the dishes) for "don't you want me to wipe?" But "I don't feel to" for "I don't feel inclined to" conforms to the general rule I have stated. So also, perhaps, does "You don't hurt you" instead of "You

don't hurt yourself." "Admire," of course, in old English meant "wonder," but an American uses it with still another meaning, as in "I should admire to carry ye," addressed by a lover to his lass. There seems to be a tendency, too, to alter English idiomatic expressions wherever possible—sometimes hardly to their improvement. For "apart from this" is substituted "aside from this"; our "into the bargain" becomes "in the bargain"; "pouring out the tea" is reduced to "pouring tea." "He groaned like he was dying" grates somewhat on an English ear, but the American organ is different.

When we should describe an untidy person as "down at heel," to an American he would be "run over at the heels." "He had not been away from the house in two days" means, I suppose, "for the last two days." "It was an accident, at least for the most part," would be in American "It was an accident, at least most all of it." It was otherwise, apparently, during an episode when "the neighbours threw most all of their things at him" ("most" = "almost"). At Brighton people go for a bathe in the sea, but at Coney Island they "go in bathing"—hence a remark in a story in *Harper*: "If there was not any sea, then you wouldn't have to go in bathing." "I asked her what she wanted of salt" is perhaps archaic for "I asked her what she wanted with the salt." Love of brevity again accounts for such expressions as "he couldn't stay home," "he used to come in, evenings," "night before last."

As regards expletives, when an Englishman would exclaim "What on earth!" an American would ejaculate "What in land!" Other expletives that have for us no meaning—not that such flowers of speech need have any meaning—are: "What in Sam Hill!" "Land sake!" "Sam Hill," no doubt, was of the company of "Great Scott."

Words in common use with accepted meanings in this country are used with other meanings in the States, or have other familiar words substituted for them. A policeman's beat is his "post"; a fishing-rod is a "fishing-pole"; a hoop at croquet is a "wicket"; a pigsty is a "pig-pen"; a tram-car is a "trolley-car." But why is a cannon at billiards a "carom"?* Where this word has come from I do not know, the French being *carambolage*. "Drive-way" for drive is perhaps formed by analogy

* *Harper's Magazine*, October, 1912.

from such words as "roadway." "Hallway," too, is tolerated, but our "railway" is tabooed. The front garden of a small house in a row or terrace is in the States a "dooryard." A gasometer is a "gas-tank." A market garden is a "truck-farm," and its proprietor a "truck-raiser." There are persons in New York, as in London, who hire a dress suit when the occasion requires them to keep up an appearance. But they call it a "rented," not a "hired" suit. Why people possessed by a passion for clipping sentences should prefer "automobile" to "motor," I do not know. Even the spelling must be different, so pyjamas are "pajamas," vendor is "vender," and all words like "centre" are spelt "center," &c.

PENRY LEWIS.

MR. THORNTON, at the penultimate reference, says: "Canadians within the last thirty years have learned to 'talk American.'" It is difficult for Englishmen, even of the authority of MR. THORNTON, to realize that what is now the Province of Ontario was settled mainly from New York and Pennsylvania, and that the American dialect, which was honestly come by, is rather a disappearing factor than a recent acquisition. There was very little British immigration into Canada before the days of steamships. The great influx from Britain was after 1845. No doubt a great many old British locutions subsist here which have disappeared at home, and I fancy that quite a number are surviving here which are no longer to be found in the American States from which they were brought.

AVERN PARDOE.

Legislative Library, Toronto.

The word "cracket," for a low wooden stool, is in common use on Tyneside. See Brockett's 'Glossary,' and Heslop, 'Northumberland, &c., Words'; the latter gives it as a stool without legs. In this town, however, it is made of an oblong piece of wood with a piece at right angles at each end, forming two feet to raise it from the floor.

R. B.—R.

South Shields.

ENGLISH COLLOQUIAL SIMILES (12 S. iii. 27, 50, 77).—(ii.) "As sick as a cushion."—Is this a true simile? I would suggest that it is an elliptical phrase meaning "as sick as (to need) a cushion," the cushion being wanted to lie upon. This is an idiom which is quite common in ordinary conversation, though I have never seen it in a book. For instance, to some one who complains of

feeling unwell, the question may be put: "Are you as ill as bed?" meaning "Are you as ill as (to go to) bed?"

3. "As good as pie" is a phrase I have heard quite often, always with reference to good behaviour. I think it is to be found in J. C. Snaith's English novel of 'Araminta.'

8. "As true as a needle to the pole."—Is 'The Antiquary,' by Sir Walter Scott, sufficiently modern? An amusing use of the phrase will be found in chap. xiv.

17. "As lecherous as a monkey."—Dante Gabriel Rossetti's picture 'Hesterna Rosa' represents two gamblers and their mistresses. One of the women is overcome with shame and hides her face in her hands. The other is brazen, and a baboon is placed beside her to typify her sensuality.

M. H. DODDS.

Home House, Low Fell, Gateshead.

I once made a long list of these, including only such as I have actually heard and do not remember to have seen in print, but it has been mislaid. Here are a few specimens that I remember:—

1. As dead as Chelsea.—Is this common?
2. As dead as a hammer.
3. As deaf as a beetle (mallet).
4. As wick (quick) as fire.
5. As stiff as Tommy Harrison when his mother couldn't bend him.
6. As rough as Hickling gorse.—In Notts.
7. As long as my arm.
8. As full as my stocking.—When the leg is in it, I suppose.
9. As sad as liver.
10. As mad as a tup.—A shepherd's variant of "as mad as a bull."
11. As drunk as David's sow.—? King David, or some local David.
12. To run at large, like Chapman's dog.—Note, not a chapman's dog.
13. In and out, like a dog at a fair.
14. In and out, like a dog's hind leg.
15. To hang the lip like a motherless foal.
16. To go at a thing like a dog at a dead sheep.
17. As high as the steeple.
18. As wet as litter.
19. As sour as whig.
20. As fat as a parson's horse.
21. As dark as a dog's mouth.
22. As scared as a rabbit.
23. As hoarse as a crow.
24. As cross as the tongs.
25. As easy as get out.
26. As bug (conceited) as a louse.
27. As bright as a new pin.
28. Like a guinea fiddler.
29. Like a yard of pump-water.
30. Like a donkey's gallop.
31. As thin as a rail.
32. As yellow as a guinea.
33. As long as a fiddle.—Said of a face.

C. C. B.

21. "Crete, home of the Minotaur, whose inhabitants—(Cretans are liars: Cretans are men. Therefore all men are liars)—had furnished the stock example of fallacy in the syllogism."—"The Wonderful Year," by William J. Locke, London, 1916, p. 259.

33. "Cleverness is an attribute of the selecter missionary lieutenants of Satan" (Meredith, 'Diana of the Crossways,' chap. i.).

39. Cf. the motto of the Order of the Thistle: "Nemo me impune lacessit."

As to the phrase "as hot as pepper," perhaps MR. SVARTENGREN may be interested in the following epitaph of one William Pepper, which is said to be found at St. John's Church, Stamford, with the date 1783:—

Though hot my name, yet mild my nature,
I bore good will to every creature;
I brewed good ale and sold it too,
And unto each I gave his due.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"STAIG" (12 S. i. 68, 116; iii. 34).—An instance of the use of this word in the North of England, in the sense of a "young horse," will be found in the ballad 'The Death of Percy Reed.' The first stanza of this runs:—

God send the land deliverance
Frae every reaving, riding Scot:
We'll sune hae neither cow nor ewe,
We'll sune hae neither staig nor stot.

T. F. D.

JILL, GILLIAN (12 S. iii. 49).—Canon C. W. Bardsley, in his 'English Surnames' (1897), p. 73, says:—

"Julian, the abbreviated form of Juliana, as a Norman introduced name became very popular, and its after history was a very curious one. Such appellations as 'Gillian Cook,' or 'Gilian of the Mill,' found in the Hundred Rolls, or that of the well-known 'Dame Julyan Berners,' . . . only represent in fuller forms the 'Gill' or 'Jill' who is so renowned in our nursery literature. . . . I have already mentioned 'Cocke Lorell's Bote,' where allusion is made to

Jelyan Joly at signe of the Bokeler."

The Canon then quotes from Heywood's 'Epigrams':—

I am care-full to see thee carelesse, Jylle;
I am wofull to see thee wytlese, Wyll, &c.,
and resumes:—

"But 'Gill' at some time or other got into evil odour, and this brought the name into all but absolute disuse. As a term for a wanton flirt or inconstant girl, it was familiarly used until the eighteenth century. It would seem as if the poet I have just quoted were referring to this characteristic when he writes:

All shall be well, Jacke shall have Gill;
Nay, nay, Gill is wedded to Wyll;

or where in another place he says:—

How may I have thee, Gill, when I wish for thee?
Wish not for me, Jack, but when thou mayest
have me.

Jack and Gill seem ever to have been associated.

Will squabble in a tavern very sore,
Because one brought a gill of wine no more;
Fill me a quart, quoth he, I'm called Will.
The proverbe is, each Jack shall have his Gill.
"Satyrical Epigrams," 1619.

One can scarce forbear a smile to find in the 'Townley Mysteries' Noah's wife, being pressed by her husband to enter the ark, replying:—

Sir, for Jak nor for Gille
Wille I turne my face
Tille I have on this hille
Spun a space upon my rok (distaff).

The diminutive 'Gilot' or 'Juliet' is used in the same way. In an old metrical sermon it is said:

Robin will Gilot
Leden to the nale,
And sitten there togedres,
And tellen their tale.

This at once reminds us of the origin of our 'Jilt,' which is nothing more than a relic of the name for inconstancy the sobriquet had obtained. In our 'Gills,' 'Gilsons,' and many of our 'Gillots,' a further remembrance is likely to remain for all time."

And in the index the author mentions:

Richard fil. Gille	} Hundred Rolls.
Gille Hulle	

A. R. BAYLEY.

The vernal pen of the song-poet, D'Urfey, was put into requisition by the ministry of William III. in 1701. Just at the period when the reports were prevalent that King William meant to adopt the son of his uncle, the Whig songster favoured the public with the following song of his own devising, adapted to the metre and tune of the popular old English melody of 'Gillian of Croydon':

'Strange news, strange news, the Jacks of the
City
Have got,' cried Joan, 'but we mind not tales
That our good king, through wonderful pity,
Will leave his crown to the Prince of Wales,
That peace may be the stronger still
And that they no longer may rebel.'
'Pish! 'tis a jest,' cried Gillian of Croydon—
Gillian, fair Gillian, bright Gillian of Croydon.
'Take off your glass,' cries Gillian of Croydon,
'Here's a health to our Master Will!'

From 'Lives of the Queens of England,'
by Agnes Strickland.

S. B.

Jack and Jill were typical names a century before the date of Heywood's 'Proverbs.' The 'N.E.D.' quotes 'Jill, jill (abbreviation of Gillian),' under "For Iak nor for gill" from the 'Towneley Mysteries' (about 1460). See also Mr. J. S. Farmer's note in his edition of Heywood's book. 'Jyl of Breynt-

ford's Testament,' by Robert Copland (*fl.* 1508-47), is not unknown.

Was the rarity of Gillian in later days caused by the evil associations of the name (cf. "Gill - flirt," &c.)? Thackeray has Gillian in the last stanza of one of his best-known ballads, 'The Age of Wisdom'; and I seem to remember a Jack and Jill, a delightful pair of children, in some modern story; was it 'The Awakening of Mary Fenwick'?

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The parish church of Newington, next Hythe, Kent, has the following entry of baptism: "1573, July 21. Gylian, daughter of Thomas Harvie." Thomas Harvey was father of the celebrated Dr. William Harvey of Folkestone by his second wife.

In *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, vol. iii. No. 20 (second series), p. 329, there is a pedigree of Harvey:—

"Thomas Harvey m. first Juliana, or Julian, eldest daughter of William Jenkin of Folkestone, by whom he had a daughter Julian, Juliana, or Gillian. Thomas Harvey m. secondly Joane Halke, Haulke, or Hawke, and had with others Dr. William Harvey."

'Kent Marriage Licences' has:—

"1601. Thomas Cullinge of Northbourne, yeoman, and Julian Harvie of Folkestone, virgin, 20 Oct. 1601. John Harvie of Folkestone, yeoman, bond."

'Kenticisms,' by Rev. Samuel Pegge, written about 1735-6, published in *Arch. Cant.*, vol. ix., p. 111:—

"Gill (with *g* soft) for Gillian or Juliana. In Derbyshire] we had two families that wrote their names Gill, but one pronouncet [*sic*] the *g* hard, and the other soft."

R. J. FYNMORE.

On pp. 11-21 of "Evans's Edition. Old Ballads, Historical and Narrative, . . . with notes. Volume the First. London: 1777," there is that of "King Alfred and the Shepherd. With the humours of Gillian, the shepherd's wife"; in which the name Gillian occurs eight times as that of the old woman who scolded the scholarly king for burning her cakes.

E. S. DODGSON.

ST. KILDA COLDS: TRISTAN DA CUNHA (12 S. ii. 468; iii. 55).—In a book of South American travels, which I read many years ago—H. W. Bates's 'Naturalist on the Amazons,' possibly—it was stated that when a white traveller journeyed along a little-visited river, colds broke out among the natives in the riverside villages.

A Roman Catholic priest, who had worked among the Indians of Central and South America, once told a brother of mine that it

is deadly for an Indian girl to live in matrimonial relations with a white man. He may be unaffected by pulmonary consumption himself, but he is carrying the germs with him, and she cannot withstand them. Yet, notwithstanding the danger incurred, young Indian women readily fall in love with white men, and enter into legal, or illegitimate, relations with them.

I have heard that consumption has become a scourge in the torrid, but damp, climate of tropical West Africa.

W. G.

'REMINISCENCES OF A SCOTTISH GENTLEMAN' (12 S. iii. 30).—It is very unlikely that a second volume of 'Reminiscences' was ever published. It does not appear in the usual sources, and the author, "Philo-Scotus," Philip Barrington Ainslie, died in 1869, at The Mount, Guildford, on June 18, and was buried at Lyne Church, near Chertsey. Some account of him will be found in General de Ainslie's 'Life as I have Found It' (Blackwood, 1883).

"Philo-Scotus" was the youngest child of Sir Philip Ainslie of Piltoun, Edinburgh. He was a midshipman on board the *Iris* frigate, July, 1799; studied at Edinburgh University; clerk in office of Messrs. Addison & Bagott, merchants, Liverpool, 1805; canvassed the peers for the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 1825; and was a member of the Surrey Archæological Society.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.L.

"WIPERS": YPRES (12 S. ii. 526; iii. 54).—Yperen is the Flemish name of this victim of the enemies of culture; and is duly recorded in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' of 1911. The *y* is locally pronounced like French *y grec*, and not like English *wy*.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

Baedeker says that the Flemish form of the name is Ieperen.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

WILLIAM HASTINGS, 1777 (12 S. ii. 508).—The paragraph in *The Kentish Gazette* of April, 1790, seems to be largely apocryphal. Apart from its giving the courtesy title "Lord George Hastings" to the son of a supposed earl, the alleged facts are at variance with those known. The circumstances which resulted in the Earldom of Huntingdon being successfully claimed by Hans Francis Hastings in 1819 are detailed in a quarto volume, 'The Huntingdon Peerage Case,' 1820, whence it appears that, on the death of Francis, 10th Earl, in 1789,

the earldom devolved upon, but was never formally claimed by, the Rev. Theophilus Henry Hastings, as descended from the fourth son of Francis, 2nd Earl. He died in 1804, the successful claimant in 1819 being the only surviving son of a younger brother, George, who died in 1802. No "William" appears in the line of descent; and beyond the single fact that a Dowager Countess was living in 1790 (Selina, died June, 1791), there is disclosed nothing which supports the narrative given in *The Kentish Gazette*.

W. B. H.

POEMS BY LORD CHESTERFIELD (12 S. iii. 68).—'Lyra Elegantiarum,' edited by Frederick Locker-Lampson, 1891, attributes only the four lines on Beau Nash's picture at Bath beginning

Immortal Newton never spoke
to Lord Chesterfield, the four beginning:—

This picture placed these busts between being ascribed in the text, as well as in notes at end of the book, to Mrs. Jane Brereton.

The same work credits Philip Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield (1694-1773), with 'Advice to a Lady: Autumn,' thirty lines, beginning:—

Asses' milk, half a pint, take at seven, or before,
and also with 'On Lord Islay's Garden at Whitton on Hounslow Heath,' fifteen lines, beginning:—

Old Islay, to show his fine delicate taste.

The notes at end of the volume have this:—

"Lord Chesterfield also wrote some excellent lines, in conjunction with Lord Bath, on Miss Lepell: but, happily, taste and manners are so altered that it would be impossible to print them."

It would rather seem as if Mr. Locker-Lampson had access to material not included in the Earl's biography and collected works.

W. B. H.

The song 'When Fanny, Blooming Fair,' is printed in Dedsley's 'Collection' (vol. i. p. 331), and it appears with a musical setting in a song-book of 1749. My copy of this book has no title-page, but when I bought it, more than twenty years ago, the modern cover was lettered 'Universal Harmony.'

Lysons ('Environs,' 1795, vol. iii. p. 599) says that the song was written on Lady Fanny Shirley, daughter of that Countess of Ferrars who was buried at Twickenham, March 25, 1762, and that the author was probably Thomas Philips, a dramatic writer. Lysons's further statement that it was inserted in Dedsley's 'Collection' as written

by Lord Chesterfield is erroneous: neither there, nor in the song-book of 1749, is the author's name given.

CHRISTIAN TEARLE.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (12 S. iii. 69).—

4. δός μοι τὸ πτερόν.

Is not this a recollection of Aristophanes, 'The Acharnians,' 584, where Dicaeopolis, wishing *se faire vomir*, asks Lamachus to give him the feather from his helmet? The actual words are:—

Φέρε νυν ἀπὸ τοῦ κράνους μοι τὸ πτερόν,

but the form of Lord Dufferin's quotation may have been influenced by a request for a basin, under similar circumstances, in 'The Clouds,' 907, Δότε μοι λεκάνην.

I am not able at this moment to consult Mr. F. A. Cavenagh's annotated edition of the 'Letters from High Latitudes,' published by the Clarendon Press in 1915, in the series edited by Mr. C. B. Wheeler. One would expect to find help there.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Notes on Books.

The Towns of Roman Britain. By the Rev. J. O. Bevan. (Chapman & Hall, 2s. 6d. net.)

THIS is an unpretentious little book, and when the writer expresses regret over its incompleteness, he is certainly not without justification. But we think he has none the less attained what he aimed at. He has produced a concise and careful account of the localities which were centres of the Roman occupation, with indications of such Roman remains as are to be found in each. The principal part of the work is an alphabet of the towns—the English, not the Roman names being used for this purpose. Any one who should master this book would be equipped for more detailed investigation at least by having made a survey of the whole field, and located its principal points and their chief significance. There are a good elementary Introduction and four notes by way of appendix, of which those on Corstopitum and Uriconium are useful.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica. (Mitchell, Hughes & Clarke, 2s. 6d.)

THE December number (1916) contains genealogical particulars of the ancient Catholic family of Parys of Linton (Cambridgeshire), and of Holloway, Fettiplace, Drury of Ireland, Corsellis, Wescombe, and Vaughan, with one or two other pedigrees. The article on the 'Heraldry and Monumental Inscriptions in St. Olave's, Hart Street,' is continued, and this is an interesting instalment. There are also three grants of arms: Hovell, Clare, and, from the original in the P.R.O., the grant of crest to Gelly Merick of Basarden, Pembrokeshire.

THE question of the survival of the soul after bodily death bulks conspicuously in the three great Reviews we have now under consideration. *The Quarterly Review* gives the first place in its new number to an article on this subject by the Rev. J. Gamble entitled 'Immortality and the Christian Belief.' Mr. Gamble has some very good paragraphs about the function—the necessary function—of imagination as an element in hope. It has long been very clear that extravagances of the imagination are disastrous: the direct effect upon hope of mere vacancy in imagination has not been so well discerned.

On topics connected with the War and national administration this number of *The Quarterly* contributes much that is of weight and value; and it offers also three articles of which readers of 'N. & Q.' may well choose to make a note. One is an ample and careful study by Mr. J. M. Murry of the work of Paul Claudel. Recent French literature offers little that is more arresting, nothing that is at once more new and strange, more simple and yet more profoundly intellectual, than the poetry of this writer, of whom Mr. Murry illuminatingly says that, whereas with many of his contemporaries the return to the Catholic fold has been a reaction, with him it has been a forward action—a progress. Next we would mention Mr. Reginald Farrer's clever, suavely coloured description of Tibetan Abbeys in China—which is punctuated here and there by epigrammatic touches of sarcasm, and contains also a good account of the relations between China and the vast mountainous border-country with which he is concerned. Last—not to be understood as least—there is Mr. Charles Tennyson's full, sympathetic, and deftly critical sketch of Zoffany's life and work, which should certainly be acquired by any student of art who is collecting monographs on artists—numerous and often meritorious as these are—of the second or third order.

IN *The Fortnightly Review* for this month we have two articles concerned with death and life after death. Mr. C. E. Lawrence inveighs against undertakers' ways, *crêpe*, and grave-stones, congratulates civilization on the abolition of mutes and "corpse-candles," approves the funeral of George Meredith, and invites us to burn the dead and "establish a funeral order of positive beauty." With much of his criticism everyone is likely to agree: but we do not think his positive suggestions will be widely considered satisfactory. He calls his paper—rather audaciously—'The Abolition of Death': it should rather be 'The Abolition of Burial.' Then there is Mr. H. Granville Barker, who contributes the first instalment of a parable entitled 'Souls on Fifth.' Somewhat too long drawn out, it is considered as a grotesque piece of imagination—in several places impressive, now and then witty, here and there repulsive. The moral is not perhaps fundamentally new; it belongs to that order of which the word "limbo" stands as representative; but its enforcement by the aid of the latest scenes and phases of contemporary life makes it appear novel. Mr. Charles Dawbarn has a subject of great attractiveness in the character and work of Metchnikoff; and he does it justice, though he gives us a start in the first paragraph where he describes *Daphnia*—the water-flea—that highly organized and amusing

little crustacean, as "unicellular." A unicellular, moreover, would hardly have served Metchnikoff's purpose. 'In the Heart of Roumania' is yet another of those studies of the Near East by Mr. W. F. Bailey and Miss Jean V. Bates to which we have repeatedly and admiringly called attention; and it is inferior to none. Mr. T. H. S. Escott's amusing and erudite account of 'The Rise and Progress of the English Dinner' affords a pleasant relief from the somewhat serious interest of most of these papers, of which the rest are concerned with aspects of the present international situation.

THE articles on Death and a Future Life in the *Nineteenth Century* are contributed by Sir Oliver Lodge and Mr. A. P. Sinnett, the first a brief reply to the criticism of Sir Oliver's recent book by Sir Herbert Stephen in the last number of this review, the second a theosophical disquisition full of assertions which are familiar indeed, but nevertheless continue to amaze—the evidence for them, vast as they are, being impalpable. Mr. D. S. MacColl contributes an important statement of the situation of the National Gallery in regard to the Bill now under consideration, and also in regard to Sir Hugh Lane's bequest of modern foreign pictures. 'Rowland Grey' writes very pleasantly upon 'The War Poetry of Women,' gathering her material from all ages and climes: and another paper which may be reckoned of more than temporary interest is Sir Frank Benson's 'Bons Camarades' in a War Zone Cantine. The substance is the same as that of thousands of similar articles, but few have brought out better its inner treasures of heroism, pathos, anguish, and gaiety.

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.

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."

MR. J. ARDAGH, MR. JOHN W. BROWNE, and H. K. ST. J. S.—Forwarded.

MARQUIS DE TOURNAY.—We should be greatly obliged by receiving your present address. Some letters forwarded to the first one given have been returned to us.

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 8, col. 2, l. 13, for "lucifer" read *lucifera*.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1917.

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Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

THE FAMILY OF SIR THOMAS WYATT.

SIR THOMAS WYATT the Elder was born at Alington Castle, Kent, in 1503; in 1520 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Brook, Lord Cobham, and by her had a son, afterwards the conspirator, the date of whose birth has been disputed.

1. Nott, the poet's earliest biographer, writes that "his eldest son Thomas was born about 1523 or 1524" ('Memoirs of Sir Thomas Wyatt,' p. xi), but appends a foot-note to the effect that his letters to his son "out of Spayne" were written in 1538 or the beginning of 1539, when that son was then 16, which would bring the date of his birth to 1522-3. He further notes that in the *inquisitio post mortem patris* of 1542 the younger Wyatt is described as being then of age. A fourth alternative is found in the memoir of the younger Wyatt appended to that of his father, in which Nott states that he "was born in 1520, or at latest in 1521," with a reference to the note on p. xi already cited.

2. James Yeowell, in the excellent anonymous 'Memoir' prefixed to the Aldine edition of the poet, states that Wyatt "left an only son, Thomas, who must have been

born about 1521, as he was found of full age in October, 1542."

3. Sir Sidney Lee, in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' speaks of Wyatt's "only surviving son, Sir Thomas Wyatt"—a phrase probably due to Nott's "his eldest son, Thomas"—and, again, of "the eldest and only surviving son," giving the year of his birth as 1521 (?) on the authority of the *inquisitio post mortem*; but he further states that the letters "out of Spain" were addressed to the younger Wyatt when he was 15 years old.

What are the actual facts about these letters? They are written from "Barbastra beside Mountzon" (Balastro, Monçon), and, according to the famous Egerton MS. 2711, in the British Museum, were addressed to his son, "aged xiv. yeres."* Brewer and Gairdner give the date of his being there as Oct. 16, 1537; † he was at Valladolid on June 26; arrived at Barcelona in December, and reached England on June 21, 1538. It is therefore obvious that the "letters out of Spayne," being dated from Balastro, are not earlier than Oct. 16, 1537, and not later than December of that year; probably we shall not be far out in placing them in November, after the bustle of his arrival and before that of his departure. There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the "xiv. yeres" of the Egerton MS.; hence the younger Wyatt was 14 between October and December, 1537: hence he was born in 1523. But what of the passage in the *inquisitio* of 1542, in which he is described as of age? The answer is simply that the *inquisitiones* are notoriously inaccurate, and that little weight can be ascribed to their evidence if otherwise unsupported. The age of the elder Sir Thomas Wyatt, for instance, is given in the *inquisitio* at the death of his father Sir Henry as "28 years and upwards," whereas he was at least 34. If the official inquiry can make a mistake of six years at least in the case of one Sir Thomas, it is easy to believe that a mistake of two years is possible in the case of the other, even though this would make the younger Wyatt under age in 1542. He must have married at 14, which was young even for a Tudor gentleman, since he is known to have married in 1537; we may hazard a guess that he did so while his father was out of England,

* The reading "xix." in a MS. of inferior authority is quite impossible, as it would make the younger Wyatt's birth take place when his father was only 15, and still at College.

† June, 1537, according to Miss Foxwell, 'Poems of Sir T. Wyatt,' vol. i. p. xiv.

since the earnest and sensible advice contained in the letters indicates a real and pressing anxiety on the part of his father.

If his parents were married in 1520 and the younger Wyatt was born in 1523, are there indications of other surviving children of the marriage, as the phrases of the biographers would seem to suggest? Accident brought to the writer's notice the existence of an elder daughter, whose tombstone is to be seen in the parish church of Ponsonby, Cumberland, on the north wall of the chancel, as the present vicar, the Rev. W. H. Davies, kindly informs me. It was published in Hutchinson's 'History of the County of Cumberland' (1794), i. 592 n., but with punctuation (here omitted) that does not exist in the original:—

Here lyeth the bodye of Frances Patryckson
daughter to Sir Thomas Whyet Knight of the
most
honourable Pryve Councill to Kyng Henerye
the viiii
Some tyme wyfe of Thomas Lighe of Calder and
at the
day of her death wyfe of William Patryckson
gentleman

God gave this wyfe a mynde to praye in
grones and pangs of deth
And to heaven elevaytinge hands and eyes
smlynglye to yeld breth
And thusat age of lvi to grave she toke her
waye
God grante that she and we may mete in joye
at the last daye

She dyed the xvi day of Julii in the yere of our
Lord 1578.

This epitaph establishes the important fact that Wyatt had a daughter Frances, who married twice, and was 56 at her death in July, 1578—that is, she was born not later than July, 1522, nor earlier than August, 1521, and so was between one and two years older than her brother, the younger Sir Thomas Wyatt. In connexion with her Northern marriages—her mother also married twice—we may remember that not only were the Wyatts originally a Yorkshire family, but that her father was sent to the North in 1523, while in 1535, when Frances was almost of marriageable age according to Tudor ideas, he received the grant of the lease of Aryndon Park, Yorkshire, from the king, and so may well have come into further contact with the Northern gentry.

We saw that the evidence of the Egerton MS. and of the "letters out of Spayne" pointed unmistakably to the year 1523 as that of the birth of the younger Wyatt, as against the earlier dates usually accepted; we now see that the existence of the hitherto unknown Frances Wyatt makes it impossible

to assign the birth of her brother to an earlier date than that year. We may, therefore, look on it as proven that the younger Sir Thomas was born three, and not one or two years after his father's marriage, since he had an elder sister Frances, born in the latter half of 1521 or the first half of 1522, who married in the North, and whose tombstone supplies yet another variant to the Wiat, Wiot, Wyote, and Wyatt which the latitude of Tudor spelling allowed to the same name.

KATHARINE A. ESDAILE.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHARD EDWARDS, 1669-79.

(See *ante*, pp. 1, 44, 81.)

LETTER IX.

Richard Edwards to John Smyth (rough draft).

(O. C. 3339.)

Cassambazar Sept. 6th 1669

Mr John Smyth

Sir, Yours of the 17th past month received the 26 ditto, together with 2000 rupees, 1000 rs. whereof being by you Ordered for Jerrome Maleek,* accordingly dispeeded to him the 1st Instant, and is by this time (I hope) arrived with him; the other 1000 rupees you sende to be Invested by me, I have given you Credit for, but I am Sorry Should arrive So late, as not possible to be Invested this year, and the more, because you entended them as a test of my truth, and by my care and Successes therein to prove the reality of my protestations; and indeed you could not have laid a more pressing Obligation upon me, but I must begg you not to hold me to Such hard termes, Seing (the time is So far gone) I cannot Invest any thing for my Selfe, who having a Small Summe, and (I Presume) a more pressing Necessity, might with more ease effect it were it possible to be done, but If you can propose any way (within the reach of my ability) that may tend to the Improvement of what of yours In my hand, I assure you my diligence and care Shall not be wanting to Shew that it is not my fault (though Indeed I account it my misfortune) that I cannot now comply with your desires, then which, nothing is more desired by

Sir

Your reall friend and ready Servant
R. E.

[No endorsement.]

* Jairām Malik, a merchant at Hūgli and the Company's "house broker."

LETTER X.

Richard Edwards to John March (rough draft).

(O.C. 3339A.)

Cassumbuzar : 7 ber [September] 6 : 1669

Mr. John March

Respected Sir

Yours of the 17th past month received the 26 ditto, together with the 400 rs. yours exprest, Sent upon the Budgera,* and may, Sure, returne you thanks, and acknowledgment of So great kindnesse, without Suspition of a Complement which I doe not know my selfe ever to have been guilty of: but I am Sure should of Ingratitude, could I be Sencelesse of your Favours.

You advise your having sent 20 Seer† strait blades‡ to [Hajra]hatte and your purpose to Send the rest if they Sell, wherein (Sir) you need not question my ready assent, and willingnesse to run any risque you shall propose in order to the disposing what Swordblades are left, and shall Scruple no hazard, unlesse of losing your favour by Imposing So great trouble on you.

[Unsigned.]

LETTER XI.

Richard Edwards to John Vickers (rough draft).

(O.C. 3368.)

Cassumbuzar 16th November [1669]

To Mr Vickers

My last to you was of the 30 past and 2th Current, Since which, vizt. on the 6th present received yours of the 30 past month and am Sorry to hear of the Stopping of the Sannoess & ca., not for my disappointment who can make Shift to stay,|| but least I have been the occasion of doing you displeasure, it being possibly not ordinary to Send Such bundles Per Cossids for fear of Impeding them on the way.

Your lace as yet remains undisposed of, but hope now businesse is Somewhat over Shall find Some way for its Sale, in which Mr March promised his assistance, but hath Since [been] So busy a writing that I have

* Budgera, more commonly budgerow (*baṛā*),

† keelless barge, used on the Gangetic rivers.

‡ Seer (*ser*), an Indian weight, varying in different districts, roughly about 2 lb. avoirdupois.

§ Straight, as opposed to curved swordblades, or scimitars.

¶ See Letter V.

|| Stay, i.e., wait.

not had opportunity to Speake with him, and Mr Powell left this place So Suddenly after Mr Marche's arrivall that it frustrated his Intentions of disposing of it, So as to Send you its produce then.

My Silke Stockings are I hope arrived with you and wish they may finde Sale; as for their produce, my last advised, vizt. what you may have occasion for your Selfe, reserve and Give me Credit for; the rest Invest in what you thinke convenient and remitt Per first opportunity

I have Per this conveyance Sent Some of my letters to Mr Powell, the rest not yet ready, Shall Send Per next Conveyance to you *and desire you would deliver them to Mr Powell if in Ballasore, but in case one Ship Should be dispatcht [and] he Should be on it, pray Send them Per your friend,*† which businesse ended, we Shall I hope have a little more leisure and then Shall not fayle to write in answer to your's more fully. Mr M[arch] desires kindly to be remembered to you and pray remember me as kindly to Mr White, and So I rest

[No signature]

[In the margin] to Send the Sannoess & c. Per this opportunity.

LETTER XII.

Richard Edwards to Henry Powell (rough draft).

(O.C. 3368A.)

[Henry Powell had been in the Company's service for several years before he came in contact with Richard Edwards. The date of his election has not been ascertained, but it must have been some time before February, 1662, when the Court of Committees ordered his dismissal. In October, 1664, he was readmitted on account of his "good conduct in the Bay of Bengal." He was head of Kāsimbāzār factory in 1669, where, on his request to be allowed to return to England, he was replaced by John March. He sailed early in 1670, and in September of that year news reached Hūgli that his wife had "deceased of melancholy" at his non-return. On Powell's arrival in England he was admitted to the freedom of the Company, and appears to have settled down in London as a haberdasher. He married a second time Sarah, daughter of William Daniel. In 1676, when Richard Edwards had to find additional security on attaining the rank of merchant, he nominated "Henry Powell of London, merchant." Five years later Powell died, leaving one son, John (a minor), and two married daughters, Sarah Mitford and Mary Lethieullier. His second wife, who survived him, was executrix to her husband's will, which was proved

† The passage between the two asterisks is marked round by Edwards as if he intended to transpose or omit it.

on Jan. 20, 1681/2. See 'Factory Records, Hügl,' vol. i.; 'Court Minutes,' vol. xxiv. pp. 296 and 439, and vol. xxvii. p. 33; 'Diaries of Streylnsham Master,' vol. i. pp. 143, 339, 393, 402; P.C.C. Wills (8 Cottle).]

Cassumbuzar November 16 : 69

To Mr Powell

Presuming on the Promise you were pleased to favour me with, of your delivery, have herewith Sent you Some letters for my friends which being of Some concerne have lay'd hold on the first opportunity to convey to you and must begg the like favour for Some more, which not being in a readynesse now, Shall dispeed Per next Cossid and hope may timely enough arrive your hands. Sir I doubt not but you will please to adde their Safe delivery to the many favours you have vouchsafed

Sir

Your most obliged and humble Servant
R. E.

[This and the preceding letter are endorsed together] To Mr Powell and Mr Vickers of 16th November.

LETTER XIII.

Richard Edwards to John Smith.

(O.C. 3370.)

Cassumbuzar November the 24th : 69

To Mr Smith

Yours of the 1st Instant received the 13th, and according to your orders proffered the 1000 Rs. of yours in my hands to Mr March, who will receive it when he Shall meete with an opportunity to Invest it; in the interim it remains in my custody; what I am in disburse* for you is only for the lining, quilting and making up of your gownes, and amounts to 6 Rs., which Mr March repaies, having furnished me with your taffaties† for the outsides.

Mr March hath Sent effects to Jerrom Maleeke‡ to make up the account, of which as Soone as he Shall receive advice of, I shall deliver up his note and receive yours which Shall remitt you by Prime§ conveyance.

I am Sorry to hear the Mogull|| who made

* What I am in disburse, *i.e.*, what I have spent.

† Silk goods, woven at Kāsimbāzār.

‡ See Letter IX.

§ Prime, *i.e.*, the first, or earliest.

|| By "the Mogull" was usually meant the Mughal, Emperor of Hindustan, who was at this period Aurangzēb, the "Great Mogull" (1658-1707), but Edwards appears to be speaking of Shāistah Khān, Nawāb of Bengal, Aurangzēb's maternal uncle.

a bargain with Mr March (of which he acquainted me) Should Stand of, I[f] you thinke any Small abatement may worke him pray make it, but I leave their disposall wholly to your Selve, in confidence you will omitt no meanes for the effecting it that tendes to my advantage; wee have no news but bad, and that I care not to be the relater of,* especially when you will receive it so fully in the Copy of Ballasore Generall,† neither have I any more to adde

Save I am
Your

R. E.

[Endorsed] To Mr Smith 24th November

LETTER XIV.

John Vickers to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3402.)

Ballasore the 20th January 1669 [1670]

Dear Freind

Yours of the 20th December and 5th January I Received the 29th and 13th d^o. and should not have been soe long silent had any oportunity of conveyance presented. Mine of the 16th December advised you that I had sent the paper Per Mr Bullivant, which I hope by this time is come safe to your hands.

The silk stockings, according to your orders, I have delivered to Mr White, who is resolved to Dispose of them one way or other before his returne, and hath promised to procure two pallumpose‡ about the price you mention. I have taken his receipt for the stockings, which if you please I will send you, but I think it may be as well here in case he should Miscarry; having the Receipt I may Demand the money, but that I leave to your Discretion. I indevoured to dispose of them here, but they offer 5 and 6 rupees A Pr. soe sold none of them.

I have paid the Doctor§ 9 Ru : 6 an : on your account and will before I come from

* The "bad" news was probably the flight of William Blake and the strained relations with the Governor of Hügl consequent upon his injudicious actions. Edwards may also be alluding to the violent and frequent altercations among the Council in Bengal, owing to the insubordination of Roger Broadnax and Joseph Hall, both of whom refused to take up the posts assigned to them.

† By "Generall" General Letter is intended.

‡ Pallumposh, *palangpōsh*, bed-cover. See Letter IV.

§ Pallum Harwar. See Letter V.

Ballasore procure the sanoes and send Per the first Conveighance.

Despairing of ever procuring Mr Bullivants Common p[r]ayer book, having proffered him soe largely for it, I have Per this Conveighance (made up in waxcloth) sent 1 Common prayer book and 1 Ps. leimon Colour Ribon, which pray accept of in part requitall of the Ps. of silk and severall other tokens Received from you, which doe not lie in my power to retaliate at present but must Remaine Debtor till it shall please God to order things better.

In your letters you use the word trouble very much, which indeed is A very great trouble to me to read, and bee assured Dear Brother* that if it lies in my power to serve you in any thing it is rather A pleasure than A trouble to him that affectionately is and ever will be

Your Real Loving Friend
JOHN VICKERS

P.S. Pray present my humble service to Mr March and returne him many thanks for his kind proffer. Per the next oportunity shall write to him, having much writing at present and no helpe, likewise Remember me kindly to Mr Smith.

Idem J: V:

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant
In Cassumbazar

LETTER XV.

John Smith to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3411.)

Decca, March 9th 69/70

Mr Richard Edwards

Loving Freind My last to you was 26th, to which Refer you. I have now sent you by this boat 2 ps. Tanjees,† which cost 23 rs. I look upon them to bee a penny worth,‡ as this market goes, and could not well buy one without the other, for which Reason, I went Contrary to your order. I shall as soone as possible get Redy your

* The two families were probably intimate, since the Vickerses lived at Fulham and some of the Edwardses at Kingston. Subsequent letters show that they had, at least, friends in common.

† Tanjees, Indian pronunciation of Pers. *tanẓīb*, fine muslin.

‡ A penny worth, *i.e.*, a bargain. See the quotations in the 'N.E.D.'

Jelolsies* and send you. I rest (with my Respects to your self and Mr Jones)

Your Reall freind to Serve you

JOHN SMITH

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant

In Cassumbazar

R. C. TEMPLE.

(To be continued.)

STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN
THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi., xii.; 11 S. i.-xii., *passim*;
12 S. i. 65, 243, 406; ii. 45, 168, 263, 345.)

HEROES AND HEROINES.

REV. WM. MOMPESON.

Eyam, Derbyshire.—Few stories of heroism are more widely known than that of the Vicar of Eyam, who remained at his post during a visitation of the plague in 1665-6, when five-sixths of the villagers were swept into eternity. The good Vicar ministered to his flock and encouraged them by his noble example during the whole of the time, and eventually escaped unscathed. Not so his dear wife, who remained by his side until death claimed her as one of his victims. Her altar-tomb is still to be seen in Eyam churchyard, and bears the following inscription, written by her husband:—

Catherina uxor
Gulielmi Mompesson
Hvijs Ecclesie Rects.
Filia Randolphi Carr
Nuper de Cocken in
Comitate Dvnelmensi
Armigeri
Sepulta vicesimo
Quinto die Mensis Augti.
Anno Dni. 1666.

There are many spots in and around Eyam redolent of the memory of Mr. Mompesson, notably "Cucklet Church" in the dell where he used to preach from a natural stone pulpit to his diminishing flock. The present Rector, the Rev. Francis L. Shaw, desires to erect a statue of his heroic predecessor. At the annual commemoration service held in Cucklet Dell in 1912 he stated that

"he proposed, should the public response be good, to have erected on that spot in 1916, which would be the 250th anniversary of the plague out-

* Jelolsies appear to have been fine flowered muslin. The term may possibly be derived from *jāl*, netting, or, more probably, from *Jalālshāhī*, *i.e.*, Jalāl Shāh's goods, after some native merchant of that name in those days who specialized in that kind of goods, just as we speak of "Liberty" silks in the present day.

break, a life-size statue of the Rev. Wm. Mompesson."

On the base would be recorded the names of the 259 persons who, according to entries in the parish register, died of the plague.

Eakring, Nottinghamshire.—The Rev. Wm. Mompesson was eventually presented to the rectory of Eakring by his friend Sir George Saville. Here he remained until his death. In the chancel is inscribed on a brass shield the following:—

"Reliquia Gulielmi Mompesson Ecc. B. Virgide Southwell canonici et hujus ecclesie per Ann. 38 Rectoris dignissimi. Obiit 7 die Martij 1708 ætatis 70. In spem beatæ Resurrectionis."

MINING ENGINEERS.

Barnsley.—On Feb. 5, 1914, a memorial was placed on the crest of Ardsley Hill in recognition of the heroism displayed by three men in the devastating colliery explosion, Dec. 12 and 13, 1866, when 361 lives were lost. Their names are T. W. Embleton of Methley, Parkin Jeffcock of Derby, and J. E. Mammatt of Leeds. The monument was erected through provision made by the late Mr. S. J. Cooper of Mount Vernon, and was unveiled by Mr. C. J. Tyas, Chairman of the Oaks Colliery Explosion Committee.

The monument consists of a double pedestal surmounted by a tall obelisk, in front of which is a representation in bronze of a classic figure of Glory bearing away a wounded soldier with sword in hand. Under the figures appear the words:

Gloria Victis.

On the front of the pedestal below is inserted a copper plate containing the following inscription:—

Oaks Explosion, 1866.
This monument was erected
Anno Domini 1913
by Samuel Joshua Cooper
as a tribute to the memory of
Parkin Jeffcock and
other heroes of the rescue
parties who lost their lives
owing to further explosions
on December 13th, 1866.

Also to commemorate
the signal bravery of
John Edward Mammatt and
Thomas William Embleton
in descending the pit and
rescuing the sole survivor
on December 14th, 1866.

LIFEBOATMEN.

Margate.—On the Marine Drive, opposite the Nayland Rock, a monument was unveiled on Oct. 4, 1899, to commemorate nine out of a crew of thirteen lifeboatmen who lost their

lives by the swamping of the surf boat on a stormy winter's night in 1897. It was designed by F. Calcott, and consists of a squarely cut granite base, on which stands the erect figure of a man clad in cork jacket and oilskins. His right hand shades his eyes, and his gaze is intently fixed upon the sea. Below is the following inscription:—

To the Memory of
William Philpott Cook, Senr., Coxswain,
Henry Richard Brockman, Robert Ernest Cook,
William Philpott Cook, Junr., Edward Robert
Goundon, John Benjamin Dike, William Richard
Gill, George Robert William Ladd, Richard
and

Charles E. Troughton,
Super. of the Margate Ambulance Corps,
who lost their lives through the capsizing of
the Margate Surf Boat, Friend to all Nations,
on Thursday, 2nd December, 1897.

The bodies of these unfortunate men found sepulture in the Cemetery, and the square plot of ground above their grave is enclosed with granite kerbing. - At intervals along the kerb on granite blocks are inscribed the names of the men and suitable lines of poetry, &c. In the centre rises a massive memorial sculptured to resemble a huge rock, on the summit of which are represented an anchor, a mass of cordage, and a life-belt inscribed "Margate Surf Boat." At the base on the right sits a weeping female figure, with bowed head, and holding in her right hand a wreath. On the left is the following inscription:—

In
Memory
of
Nine Heroic Men
who lost their lives by the
capsizing of the
Margate Surf Boat
Friend to all Nations
in attempting
to assist a vessel in distress at sea
2nd Dec. 1897.

JOHN T. PAGE.
Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

(To be continued.)

COPTHORNE, NAME OF PLACE AND HUNDRED: DERIVATION.—The Copthorne which exists to-day is a village on the borders of Surrey and Sussex. But the Copthorne or Effingham hundred of Surrey, including the little place of Effingham, is some miles away in the middle of the county, bordered by the Croydon hundred on the east, and the Reigate and Dorking hundreds on the south. This hundred in name goes back to the Domesday survey. Then there was Copthorne hundred (Copedorne, Copededorne,

are other forms), and a smaller hundred on the left of it called Fingham (Effingham). By John Speed's time these two hundreds had been joined under the name of Copthorne. But the resultant hundred does not, and did not, so far as I can find, include a place called Copthorne. This is not unexampled in local history. We have the parallel of the old Berkshire hundred, Nachedorne, which on the authority of Skeat means "at the naked thorn." Skeat quotes Mr. Stevenson's edition of Asser, which says, "It is tempting to identify this bare or leafless thorn with the 'unica spinosa arbor' mentioned in the life of Alfred," a tree famous as the meeting-place of the armies at the battle of Ashdown. The "thorn" is, I suppose, in both cases the hawthorn = "hedge-thorn," which by its longevity and persistence would be suitable to mark a boundary. I presume that the village of Copthorne was so named from having a hawthorn hedge which was possibly a county boundary between Surrey and Sussex. But in the 'Victoria County History, Surrey,' vol. iii. p. 176, I read concerning Copthorne Common: "Part of it is called Effingham Park, from an Effingham on the county border, but this has no connexion with the village of Effingham in Surrey." It seems very odd that the two names Copthorne and Effingham should turn up in conjunction both in the hundred and in the totally different district some miles from it. Copthorne hundred seems, though not at the period of Domesday, to have included an island of land to the south round Newdigate, but Newdigate is not Copthorne village. Surely there is some connexion between the two pairs of names.

As for the derivation of Copthorne, I take it that the latter part of the word is certain, recording the presence of that sort of hawthorn through which the wind blew in "King Lear." I am not certain as to the other element in the word, and shall be glad to have light on it, as on the other points which puzzle an amateur topographer.

V. R.

ST. BURCHARD.—The following paragraph from *The Tablet* of January 27 seems worthy of a place in 'N. & Q.' St. Burchard's day is February 2. At Würzburg he is venerated as St. Burkardus:—

"At Berceto, in the Higher Apennines of Parma, arises the majestic and most ancient monumental church of San Moderanno. The first chapel to the right on entering is dedicated to San Barcardo, otherwise St. Borchard, or St. Brochard, an English saint of noble Anglo-Saxon parentage, who was Bishop of Würzburg

from 742 to 751. A short time ago the Bishop of Parma, Mgr. Conforti, on occasion of his episcopal visitation, determined to explore the chapel and discover the saint's tomb. Having removed a very inferior oil-painting at the back of the altar (as we read in the *Corriere d'Italia*), there was found under a large arch of marble a sarcophagus of Carrara marble, with the inscription, on a triangular marble slab with the Imperial Eagle at the apex: 'Carolus Imperator fecit fieri hoc opus S. Brochardi MCCCCLV.' On the capitals upon which the arch rests are observed on the one side an angel's head, and on the other the head of an eagle, indicating, as was customary with mediæval tombs, that the shrine was under imperial protection. Inside the tomb was a leaden casket containing the saint's remains, and bearing two inscriptions. The discovery is considered to be of great importance, both artistically and historically. St. Borchard was a companion of the English St. Boniface in his apostolate of Germany, and was by him appointed Bishop of Würzburg. He played an important part in the deposition of Childeric III. and the election of Pepin as King of France, with the approval of Pope Zachary, in 752."

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

WATTS'S CHARITY, ROCHESTER.—From Dickens's 'Seven Poor Travellers,' which was published in 1854, we have been familiar with the inscription opening the nightly dole bestowed on wayfarers by this charity in Rochester—they "not being rogues or proctors," as it seems to be immemorably given, from Dickens to a guide-book only a few years old.

The Gentleman's Magazine, however, for 1753 (vol. xxiii. p. 382) has the following:—

"In the City of Rochester on an House of antient Form a Stone is placed with this Inscription.

Six poor travellers, not being rogues,
proctors, women, or contagiously infected,
may have lodging here and be courteously
entertained one night gratis,
and each of them shall receive fourpence
as soon as admitted.

Richard Watts, Esq., formerly of this city by his will, dated 22d Aug., 1759, founded this charity.

In gratitude to whose memory (the former inscription being worn out)

This stone was inscribed and erected in the mayoralty of Benj. Graydon, Esq., A.D. 1748.

The mayor and citizens of this city, the dean and chapter of the cathedral, church wardens, and commonalty of the bridge, are to see this executed for ever."

The guide-book states that the almshouse was rebuilt in 1771, and again not very long ago. As the above inscription differs considerably from those first referred to, it may not be out of place to record it here, verified, as it apparently was, by the editor of *The Gentleman's Magazine*.

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.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL: EDWARD NELTHORPE AND THOMAS TRENCHFIELD. — Under the heading 'St. George the Martyr, Queen's Square' (12 S. ii. 271), appear these two names in succession as trustees of St. George's Chapel 1716. In R. B. Gardiner's 'Registers of St. Paul's School,' p. 64, one Edward Nelthorpe appears as having been, as an Old Pauline, one of the stewards of the St. Paul's School Feast in 1699, a year when Samuel Bradford, an Old Pauline, who was afterwards Master of Benet, Bishop of Carlisle, and subsequently of Rochester, was preacher at the Feast.

I know nothing more concerning Edward Nelthorpe, but one Charles Nelthorpe, who may possibly have been his son, went up to Cambridge with a Pauline Exhibition in 1708, and took his B.A. degree from Jesus College in 1712.

On p. 77 of Gardiner's 'Registers of St. Paul's School' appears the name of Thomas Trenchfield, who was steward of the School Feast in 1712. In this year the Old Pauline preacher was John Leng, who later became Bishop of Norwich. The juxtaposition of these two names in a list of trustees of a Bloomsbury chapel is curious in view of the fact that two persons of the same names were at the close of the seventeenth century educated at the same public school in London. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give me any further information concerning either? MICHAEL F. J. McDONNELL.

Bathurst, Gambia, British West Africa.

THE REV. THOMAS ORFEUR, son of William Orfeur of Plumland, Cumberland; May 16, 1689, age 17, matriculated Queen's College, Oxford; Nov. 23, 1693, deacon, licensed as Curate of Appleby; January, 1694, priest, licensed as Curate of Appleby; Nov. 22, 1693, ordained; July 10, 1695, Rector of Harrington, to which he was presented by Henry Curwen; June 11, 1721, buried at Harrington.

COL. CAVENAGH sends following note:—

"In the Record Office in Dublin I came across the petition of Mrs. Anne Orfeur [*sic*], widow to Rev. Thomas Orfeus [*sic*], late chaplain to the Regiment of Foot of the Hon. Brigadier Jasper Clayton, asking for relief out of the Concordation grant. After giving her husband's services, states he died from the effects of colds he got in North

Britain when out against the rebels in 1715, he being the only Episcopal clergyman under the Duke of Argyle. Before going to Scotland he had spent many years in Ireland."

This almost certainly relates to the same Thomas Orfeur, who is stated to have been a pluralist. If he was an army chaplain, it accounts for the fact that he apparently never lived at Harrington, where the work was done by a curate. There are no entries as to his marriage or children in the Harrington register.

Information required: (1) whether he held any other living or any appointments; (2) where he lived; (3) records of marriage and children.
R. T. O.

WAGNER: HEMANS.—According to the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Hemans was Benedict Park Wagner, of North Hall, near Wigan. On the other hand, I find that Jabez and Peter Marsden-Wagner, according to a baptismal certificate, were the sons of Benedict Paul Wagner, merchant of Liverpool. Can any reader inform me if the 'Dictionary of National Biography' is mistaken, *i.e.*, if Benedict Park Wagner should not be Benedict Paul Wagner? or were they two different people?
R. A. A.-L.

REV. JOHN BISSET AND THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.—The late Mr. William Watt in his 'History of Aberdeen and Banff' (Edinburgh, 1900), p. 303, says:—

"The testimony of [Rev. John] Bisset may be cited in support of the view that the conduct of the Jacobite soldiers while in the city [of Aberdeen in 1746] was better than that of the English army."

Where did Mr. Watt find this testimony? It is not in Bisset's 'Diary,' printed in the Spalding Club Miscellany, vol. i. (Aberdeen, 1841), or in any of his published sermons that I have seen; but there is a curious confirmation of the story in John Daniell's 'Progress with Prince Charles Edward in 1745-6,' printed for the first time by Dr. W. B. Laikie in his 'Origins of the Forty-five' (Edinburgh, 1916), p. 189. Dr. Laikie knew of Mr. Watt's statement, but is unable to explain it.
P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library, Aberdeen.

WILLIAM OUGHTRED.—William Oughtred, the mathematician, had a son in the Custom House. Can any one tell me if there is a register or book dealing with the officers of the Custom House, or what procedure should be adopted to trace any one employed thus?
A. E. OUGHTRED.

Castle Eden.

FOUNTAINS ABBEY ACCOUNTS.—In copying and editing a book of Bursars' accounts, and a memorandum book, I have met with the following words which I am unable to explain, and I should welcome any help in their elucidation. *Kanyete* has lately been satisfactorily explained, in reply to my query. There remain the following:—

Epheds (sent before). C. 1454. Memorandum that Joh. Ketilwell asks allowance for "6 kye withdrawn a meyr takyn for tax ortys (scraps of fodder) wantunge.....Item for epheds a zere xiijs. iiijd." &c. Can it be connected with *heaf-hod*, the home or homestead? Or with *heft*, an accustomed pasture, fig. a dwelling, domicile? 'E.D.D.'

Gogyte, 1456-7 and 1457-8. "Communitati Ciuitatis Ebor pro gogyte." (Possibly something to be found in Drake's 'Eboracum' or in Davies's 'York Records,' to neither of which works shall I have access for some time.)

Pecun. stoc', 1455. "Et (liberauit) Will'mo Wyrrell pro Bowtting-cloth et in pecun' stoc', xijd."

Pulvis pestilencie, 1457-8. "In puluere pestilencie, xijd."

Pulvis vitalis, 1457-8. "In puluere vitali d'no Abbati et vna Medicina, ijs."

Other medicines, and various delicacies were provided for the Abbot about this same time. I might find out about the two powders if I could get to a library. Will some one help an old correspondent?

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

LEGEND OF THE MAGI.—Where is to be found a legend which tells how one of the Magi, bearing three gems to the infant Christ, gave them away in charity during his journey, but was consoled by a divine vision? Can any one state the main incidents?

ALIQUIS.

OLD FLEMISH BURIAL-GROUND, LONDON.—Would some reader give information as to the old Flemish burial-ground formerly on the site of the present London Bridge railway station, or thereabouts? H. A. H.

ADMIRALS HOOD.—Can any of your readers help me in unravelling the intricacies of the Admirals Hood? of whom I have found no fewer than four in the eighteenth century, viz., Samuel, Viscount Hood (1724-1816); Alexander, Viscount Bridport (1727-1814); Alexander (1758-1798); and Samuel (1762-1814). The point I want to determine is the parentage of the two last named, and the relationship (if any) between them and the two Viscounts; the latter I understand are brothers. M. CRAIG.

Widecombe, 22 Taylor Road, Wallington.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.—In a leader on Jan. 29, 1917, *The Morning Post* quotes:—

See the silent smithy where,
On the noiseless anvils laid,
Day by day and year by year,
Souls of men are forged and made.

I should be glad to know the name "of the young poet, a scholar and an athlete, who fell at the Battle of the Somme, and paid this tribute to schoolmasters."

DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

LUKE HODGES, M.P., was elected a member for Bristol in January, 1645/6. I should be glad to learn the date and place of his death. G. F. R. B.

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN: GILBERT MEMORIAL.—The memorial tablet to Sir William Gilbert on the wall of the Victoria Embankment, near Charing Cross Railway Bridge, contains these words:—

His foe was folly, and his weapon wit.

Will some one kindly give the authorship of this crisp summary of the brilliant librettist who died so gallantly a few years ago? T. F. H.

"A RING, A RING OF ROSES."—Is it possible that this game is of very high antiquity? A traditional German game begins with words of the same significance, "Ringlele, Ringlele, Rosenkranz." May it be held that they have both evolved from some common source, and have been passed down from generation to generation since before the English arrived in Britain? If not, has a German game reached England in comparatively modern times, or vice versa?

One or two others of our games have German versions, and the custom of taking round a horse-like image or horse's head at the mid-winter festival, once common in Eastern England, has, or had, a parallel in a district of North Germany. G. W.

JONAS HANWAY, 1712-1786, TRAVELLER AND PHILANTHROPIST.—Is anything known of the immediate followers of Jonas Hanway, said to have been the first man who made a practice of using an umbrella while walking in the streets of London? I am told that there were three well-known names forming the first group to follow his example, including my great-grandfather Charles Price, afterwards Sir Charles Price, 1st Baronet, of Spring Grove, Richmond, who was born January, 1748, and died 1818. He is the only one of the three of whom I have a record, but the exact date of his taking up

the practice is not given; I am therefore anxious, if possible, to verify the statement. Jonas Hanway, after persevering for some thirty years in spite of the jeers of the passengers and clamour of the chairman and hackney coachman, saw the practice generally adopted.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

AUTHOR WANTED.—Can any reader tell me the author of verses beginning:—

Between Nose and Eyes a strange contest arose?

H. W.

[Cowper, 'The Report of an Adjudged Case, not to be found in any Book,' included in any edition of his 'Works.']

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.—I should be much obliged if any reader of 'N. & Q.' could inform me which are the four books that contain George Cruikshank's greatest work from the point of view of technical skill and imagination combined. Am I right in considering the etching of the Elfin-Grove in Grimm's 'Tales' his greatest achievement in the qualities I have mentioned?

C. HORTON.

8 Hobart Terrace, Plymouth.

CAPT. MAYNE REID: SOURCE OF QUOTATION WANTED.—In which novel of this author's do we come across the hyperbolic utterance: "The lofty peaks of the Andes pierced the skies like perforated zinc"?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Replies.

THE SIR WILLIAM PERKINS SCHOOL, CHERTSEY.

(12 S. ii. 390.)

I APPEND a few historical notes upon Sir William Perkins and his school. In the paragraphs which appeared in the London papers in October, 1741 (*infra*), there will be found several interesting sidelights and clues to further research.

Sir William Perkins was born in 1665, and died at "Chertsey Abbey," Oct. 4, 1741. He was buried at St. Andrew Undershaft on Oct. 13. There is an entry in the Register, but it does not say whether the burial was in the church or the churchyard. There is no existing monument in the church. Mr. F. Marcham's List, No. 2 (without date), issued from 9 Tottenham Terrace, White Hart Lane,

Tottenham, catalogued a copy of Sir William Perkins's will, as follows:—

"Sir William Perkins of Chertsey. Copy of will dated Oct. 9, 1736. Brother Matthew, godson William North; an appendix of 'a list of some inhabitants of the parish of Chertsey, in Surrey, to whom, as in my will... I appoint ... 5*l.* each.' To be buried in St. Andrew Undershaft.

"On Monday last [October 4] died, at his Seat at Chertsey in Surrey, Sir William Perkins, formerly an eminent Merchant of [this City]: He died immensely rich, and bequeath'd the Bulk of his Estate to Henry Weston, Esq; Purse-bearer to the late Lord Chancellor King."—*London Evening Post*, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1741.

The above paragraph appears also in *The Daily Post* of Oct. 9, 1741.

"Last Night [October 13] the Corpse of Sir William Perkins, Knt., who died the Beginning of last Week at his House at Chertsea-Abby in Surry, in the 86th Year of his Age, was, after having lain there in State, carried from thence, and interred with great Pomp in the Church of St. Mary-Axe; Sir William Perkins was drank to for Sheriff by Sir Richard Brocas, Knt., Lord-Mayor of London in 1730, but afterwards paid his Fine."—*London Daily Post*, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1741.

"Sir William Perkins, Knt., who died a few Days since was buried, according to his Desire, in the Church-yard of St. Mary-Axe. His Lady Dame Mary Perkins, who died September the 6th. Aged 75 Years, lies buried at Chertsea, where Sir William has resided many Years; in his Life time, among other Charities, he erected a School there for the Education of 50 Boys and Girls, with a Sufficiency at his Death for a perpetual Maintenance of it. He is reported to have died worth 80,000*l.* near Half of which Sum has been found in his House since his Decease. In his Will he has, as 'tis said, bequeath'd to Henry Weston, Esq; near 60,000*l.*"—*London Daily Post*, Oct. 17, 1741.

I expected to find some illustrations connected with Sir William Perkins or his school in the magnificent extra-illustrated copy of Manning and Bray's 'Surrey' in the B.M., but I found nothing. 'The Victoria County History' dismisses him with a brief paragraph. In vol. xi. of the Surrey Archaeological Society's *Proceedings* there are some valuable papers upon the Church Plate of Surrey. On p. 254 it is stated in reference to Perkins:—

"He gave in his lifetime to the parish a considerable sum of money for clothing and educating 25 boys and 25 girls, with two school houses for master and mistress. Mr. Henry Weston succeeded to the estate, and was afterwards of West Horsley, and died in 1759."

The flagons which were given by Sir William Perkins bear the inscription:—

"Given to the Parish of Chertsey in the co. of Surrey by Sir William Perkins, inhabitant of the said Parish, 1740."

Much information respecting the school at Chertsey is to be found in the Charities Report of 1824, xi., 647, &c. I have epitomized the very lengthy account therein found, and include here only those paragraphs which are of sufficient historical interest:—

“By indentures of lease and release, dated — 1725 and made between Sir William Perkins of the one part; and Matthew Perkins, Geo. North, and Richd. Hastler, of the other part... Sir Wm. Perkins had then lately, at his own cost, erected in the town of Chertsey a convenient school-house, and therein placed a schoolmaster... for teaching 25 poor boys of the said parish reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the catechism of the Church of England, and at his own cost clothed the said 25 boys. Sir Wm. did grant and release unto the said parties of the 2nd part a newly built brick messuage, on the north side of Windsor Street... then in the tenure of Isaac Knight, schoolmaster....

“By another indenture, made Sept. 8, 1736 [and subsequently enrolled in Chancery], between the said Sir Wm. Perkins of the one part; and Heneage, Earl of Aylesford, Henry Weston, and Geo. North of the other part. Sir W. Perkins not only thitherto continued at his own costs and charges to maintain the said school for 25 boys, but was willing also to institute another school in the said town of Chertsey, for teaching 25 poor girls reading, the catechism of the Church of England, and plain work; such girls to be of the parish of Chertsey, or of the three adjoining parishes of Thorp, Egham, and Cobham; and to grant and convey one other newly built brick messuage in Chertsey, for the habitation of a

schoolmistress... and appointed the trustees Matt. Perkins and Geo. North (Rich. Hastler being dead).

“It appears... that Sir Wm. lived many years after executing the last abstracted indenture, and died about Oct. 30, 1741, without having appointed any other rules or orders for the management of the said schools; that certain new trustees had been appointed by direction of Court of Chancery, and that large savings had been made out of the charity property, which at the date of the said indenture (viz., April 2, 1819) consisted of 5,227l. 9s. 11d. bank stock; 253l. 9s. 5d. navy 5 per cent; 337l. 17s. 9d. 5 per cent of 1797; and yearly sum of 1l. the annual rent of 2 pieces of land in Chertsey Common, allotted on the inclosure thereof in right of the 2 school-houses... referred to a master of the Court of Chancery to approve a scheme for the extension and improvement of said charity... his report, dated Dec. 18, 1818, certified that the then present school-houses... should be sold, a piece of land at west end of Chertsey measuring 1½ acres purchased, new schools erected, and the charity extended towards educating and clothing 10 additional boys and 5 girls, and likewise towards educating the additional number of 215 poor boys and 95 poor girls, making the total number of 225 boys and 100 girls....

“The boys and girls were removed to a new school at Michaelmas, 1819; Mrs. Oliphant was appointed mistress at salary of 40l. per year. [In April, 1819, Charles Bartlett appointed training master at 2l. 2s. per week, but he dying suddenly on July 24, 1819, R. Bond was sent down, Aug. 22, 1819.] Christmas, 1820, Mr. Bond appointed permanent master at 70 guineas per annum.”

The following are the particulars of the expenses attending the proceedings in Chancery, and the erection of the new school-houses:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Solicitor's bills	184	3	11			
Mr. Wightwick, for 1½ acres of land mentioned in master's report	120	0	0			
Benjamin Butler, as per contract	1,439	2	0			
Benjamin Butler, for paling, as per contract	274	9	4			
Brittain, for paling	24	17	0			
Critchfield, for paling	32	5	8			
Stanbrough, for bricks, per contract	548	7	6			
Lucas, bricklayer	35	9	5			
Copper pumps, &c.	35	4	5			
Grates, stoves, &c.	23	6	4			
Plans, &c.	103	1	5			
Advertisements	10	8	6			
Petty expenses	67	16	5½			
				2,898	11	11½

Which expenses were defrayed from the following sources, viz.:—

Produce of old school-houses land, including the allotments				53	13	4½
Do. £253 8 3 navy 5%’s at £105 %	265	15				
Do. £337 17 9 5%’s, ’97, at £106	357	14				
Do. £350 bank stock, at £219	763	17	9			
	£1,387	7	7			
Expenses of letters of attorney, &c	11	5	0			
				1,376	2	7
Supplied from the annual income	{ 657	8	6 }	868	16	0
	{ 211	7	6 }			
				£2,898	11	11½

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(12 S. ii. 3, 43, 75, 84, 122, 129, 151, 163, 191, 204, 229, 243, 272, 282, 311, 324, 353, 364, 391, 402, 431, 443, 473, 482, 512, 524; iii. 11, 46, 71, 103.)

At 12 S. ii. 482 the last name among the ensigns in Col. Blakeney's Regiment of Foot (the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers) is that of Edmund Fielding, the date of his first commission being given as Nov. 27, 1733. The novelist's younger brother, Edmund, was baptized in 1716 (see Miss G. M. Godden's 'Henry Fielding,' p. 7), so that, as far as the dates are concerned, there is no difficulty in identifying the ensign in Blakeney's with Henry Fielding's brother. What evidence can be produced to support or refute this suggestion? May we not appeal to MR. J. PAUL DE CASTRO, who has already brought fresh light to bear on more than one passage in Fielding's biography?

One would like to have at the same time some further information on the military career of Fielding's father. According to Miss Godden's book, p. 6: "about 1709, he appears as purchasing the colonelcy of an Irish Regiment." As MAJOR LESLIE points out (p. 482), Blakeney's Regiment of Foot was formed in Ireland in 1689. If Edmund Fielding was the general's son, was he serving in the regiment that his father had at one time commanded? The reference in 'Tom Jones' to the battle of Malplaquet (Tannieres), book vii., chap. xii., was noticed at 11 S. x. 372. Can it be ascertained whether Fielding's father, or the regiment of which he became colonel, was present at this battle? EDWARD BENSLEY.

(12 S. ii. 513.)

I should like to ask MR. W. R. WILLIAMS what was the distinction in uniform between Wade's Horse and the Horse Guards Blue, for in the portrait of Major Ruisshe Hassell at Halswell, Somerset, the seat of his descendant Lord Wharton, he is depicted in a blue uniform and wearing a three-cornered black hat, which is very suggestive of the uniform of the Blues of that period. He is also invariably styled of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) in the family records.

I should also like to ask if it is known where in London "Hassell's Buildings" were situate, and why so called. I should think it probable that they were in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; for, curiously enough, both Ruisshe Hassell's marriages were celebrated at Gray's Inn Chapel, and in the entries in the marriage register

he is described as of "St. Giles in the Fields." The entry of his second marriage seems to have been sadly blundered, for, as MR. WILLIAMS says, his second wife was (Charlotte) daughter and heiress of William, 3rd Lord Stawell, and how her name came to be entered as "Mackeerly" it is difficult to say. The entries are as follows:—

"1737, April 23, Ruisshe Hassell, of St. Giles in the Fields, & Jane Tynte, of St. James', Westminster."

"1743-4, March 17, Ruisshe Hassell, of St. Giles in the Fields, & Charlotte Mackeerly, of St. Mary le bone."

It is possible that Lord Stawell's daughter may have been previously married, but is there any record of it?

ST. D. M. KEMEYS-TYNTE.

The Beeches, Claverton Down, Bath.

(12 S. iii. 71.)

William Campbell, brother of the 4th Duke of Argyll, m. secondly, on April 7, 1762, Bridget, daughter of Philip Bacon of Ipswich, and widow of Sir Cordell Firebrace, the last baronet of that name, to whom she brought on her marriage, in 1737, 25,000*l.* She had been previously married to Philip Evers of Ipswich, and was the lady who inspired Samuel Johnson to perpetrate the following lines:—

To Lady Firebrace at Bury Assizes.

At length must Suffolk beauties shine in vain,
So long renowned in B—n's deathless strain?
Thy charms at least, fair Firebrace, might inspire
Some zealous Bard to wake the sleeping lyre,
For such thy beauteous mind and lovely face
Thou seem'st at once, bright nymph, a Muse and Grace.

William Campbell died 1787 at Lyston Hall, which he built. It is in Essex, near Sudbury, on the borders of Suffolk.

By his first wife, Miss Barnard, he had two sons, one of whom, John Campbell, was Master of Chancery and M.P. for Ayr; and his daughter married Richard Lambert of Castle Lambert, who became the owner of Lyston Hall, and left many descendants.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield, Reading.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

1st Foot Guards (12 S. ii. 163, 229; iii. 11, 72).

(Continued.)

Robert Rich, see 'D.N.B.'

John Windus exchanged to another regiment, April 28, 1749.

A James Windus was captain 90th Regiment, Dec. 8, 1759, till he d. on active service, 1762.

Edward Windus was major 2nd Foot, Nov. 22, 1756; lieutenant-colonel (new) 93rd Foot, Jan. 17, 1760.

John Meade d. Jan. 12, 1747.

Studholme Hodgson was an Equerry (300*l.*) to H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, June, 1749, and his (Gentleman or) Master of the Horse, 1757 till the Duke's death, 1765.

Launcelot Baugh, captain and lieutenant-colonel, May 1, 1758, till colonel 58th Foot, Feb. 10, 1770; colonel of 6th Foot, April 18, 1787, till he d. shortly before April 28, 1792; brevet-colonel, Aug. 6, 1771; major-general, Aug. 29, 1777; lieutenant-general, Feb. 19, 1779.

Hon. Gilbert Vane, fourth son of 2nd Lord Barnard, was wounded at Fontenoy; lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 4, 1745; lieutenant-colonel of the Earl of Berkeley's new 72nd Foot, raised Nov. 23, 1745, reduced June 27, 1746; Deputy Treasurer of Chelsea College, 1761 till he d., un*m.*, 1772.

Edmund Wynne (*sic* in Hamilton) retired Sept. 30, 1758; second son of Sir Rowland Wynne, 3rd Bart., of Nostell, Yorks; b. about 1708; d. June 4, 1763 (the "Col. Winn, brother to Sir Rowl.," mentioned in *Gent. Mag.*).

George Gray, second son of Sir James Gray, 1st Bart. (? of Denmiln), was promoted to captain of Lascelles' 47th Foot, Jan. 26, 1741; captain of Mordaunt's 18th Foot, April 25, 1743; major thereof, March 19, 1745; guidon and second major 1st Troop of Horse Guards, Sept. 7, 1746; first major, April 9, 1748; second lieutenant-colonel, July 17, 1749; first lieutenant-colonel thereof, June 5, 1754, to 1759; d., *s.p.*, Feb. 14, buried Kensington, Feb. 17, 1773; title extinct; will dated Feb. 29, 1760; proved February, 1773; major-general, Aug 15, 1761; m. Charlotte, daughter of —; was also an amateur architect; succeeded his brother, Sir James Gray (Ambassador to Spain, 1769), as 3rd Bart., Jan. 9, 1773; was M.P. Winchelsea, January, 1759, till he resigned, March, 1760.

Lord George Bentinck appears in 'Worcestershire Members, 1213 to 1897.'

John Colleton cannot be traced in the Baronet's family. Was he related to James Edward Colleton, M.P. Lostwithiel, 1747 to 1768?

Hon. Borlase Wallop, second son of 1st Earl of Portsmouth, b. about 1720; d. un*m.* in the expedition to Carthage in 1741, being then A.D.C. to General Wentworth.

Francis Boynton resigned March 17, 1743; third and youngest son of Sir Francis

Boynton, 4th Bart., of Boynton, Yorks; m. Charlotte, daughter of Sir Warton Pennyman, Bart.

Richard Wills retired June 28, 1742.

Hon. Charles Pawlet, captain in Houghton's 56th Foot, Jan. 27, 1741; major in Cornwall's 7th Marines, April 24, 1743; lieutenant-colonel of Jeffreys's 10th Marines, May 1, 1745, till "broke," Nov. 11, 1748; afterwards 5th Duke of Bolton, 1758; d. 1765.

Richard Bradshaigh retired April 17, 1741; fourth and youngest son of Sir Roger Bradshaigh, 2nd Bart., M.P., of Haigh, Lancashire, and brother to Charles (12 S. ii. 5); was one of the two Pages of Honour (150*l.*) to the Queen Consort in 1734, till her Majesty's death, November, 1737.

Wm. Ekins Piers retired April 22, 1741.

Maurice Johnson, who fought at Dettingen and Culloden, and resigned March 24, 1755, was of Ayscough-Fee Hall, Spalding, co. Lincoln, and Stanway Hall, Essex; the elder son (among twenty-six children) of Maurice Johnson, F.S.A., barrister-at-law, founder of the Gentleman's Society, Spalding, who d. 1755. He m. (1) Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Bellamy, Kt., Lord Mayor of London; and (2) Mary Baker ('Landed Gentry').

Hon. Matthew Aylmer, eldest son of Henry, 2nd Lord Aylmer of Ireland (who had also served in the army), but d., *v.p.*, Sept. 2, 1748. (I cannot trace a Sir Matthew Aylmer, Bart.; see 12 S. ii. 230).

W. R. WILLIAMS.

(To be continued.)

FROM LIVERPOOL TO WORCESTER A CENTURY AND A HALF AGO (12 S. iii. 21, 63, 89, 106).—The following notes relating to persons and places named in the diary may serve to explain one or two matters on which Mr. PENRY LEWIS seeks information.

At Warrington the traveller "passed by an elegant brick house built by Mr. Thomas Patten." This is the present Town Hall of Warrington. It was designed by Gibbs, and the Patten family took for many years a prominent place in local history. The Red Lion, where the traveller stayed, is still, as it was then, the principal hotel in the town.

Saturday, Oct. 12. He visits Worsley and "inspects the works," that is to say, the tunnels as well as the workshops and yards of the Duke of Bridgewater, in connexion with the Bridgewater Canal. Mr. Gilbert was the agent and confidential

adviser of the Duke of Bridgewater. He and Brindley had co-operated in the making of the canal, and in 1772, on the death of the engineer, Mr. Gilbert took charge of the subsequent work. The wonderful tunnels at Worsley by means of which the coal-boats travel many miles underground, were counted marvels of engineering, and people came from all parts of the world to see them. In 1768 the King of Denmark inspected the tunnels, which were then only some two miles in length, but within a few years they had extended to forty miles. The reference in the diary to the "long, narrow boat adapted to the purpose" suggests that the writer of the diary inspected these tunnels.

On Sunday, Oct. 13, the diarist was evidently in Manchester, as was quite probable, it being only some five or six miles from Worsley, and offering more choice of accommodation. The Bull's Head still exists as a flourishing hotel. At the time referred to it was the leading hotel of the town, patronized at times by crowned heads and by heads which aspired to be crowned. As the diarist had not too much money at command, it was unfortunate that he chose to stay at this hotel rather than at one of less celebrity.

The "new church built in the Gothic taste" I take to be St. John's Church, in Byrom Street, Manchester. The church was built by Mr. Edward Byrom in 1769. The diary says: "Round this church is a square of houses, likewise built in the Gothic style." I do not think that the houses were ever in the Gothic style, but quite near to the church, which then stood in open fields, there were erected somewhere about that time three sides of a large square abutting on Quay Street. This space has never been built on, and is to-day a public recreation ground. The "new church" could not be at Worsley, where the church was only erected in 1846, nor can the words refer to the fine Gothic church at Monton, near to Worsley, for this was not built until 1829.

The references to "floods" are appropriate to Manchester, which at that period suffered every few years from flooding by the winding river overflowing its banks. "The Bridge" would be the old Salford Bridge which connected the two townships. "The houses on the other side of the river are called . . ." For this hiatus I would suggest "Salford." The reference to "another bridge only for foot-passengers, made of wood," shows that the travellers made their way back into Manchester by recrossing the river at Blackfriars Street,

where the old trestle bridge, erected by a theatrical company as a private venture to provide access to their entertainment, still existed, and, indeed, was not removed until 1817. Illustrations of this trestle bridge are well known.

Particulars of the persons and places mentioned above will be found in Baines's 'History of Lancashire,' and in the works of Messrs. Procter, Swindells, Slugg, and other local historians. They would occupy too much space to give in these pages.

In the search for the true author of the diary, perhaps some guidance may be found in the fact that it contains so many references to architectural and engineering matters. The author was accompanied by an escort of cavalry, and I would suggest that he may have been a military engineer making a professional tour of inspection of works of interest then in progress.

ARTHUR BOWES.

Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.

Friday, Oct. 11. "The Brick House," Warrington, is no doubt Bank Hall, which, says Baines ('Hist. Lanc.' vol. iv., p. 430, edition 1888), "Thomas Patten built in 1750, the foundation being laid in copper slag, cast in moulds and set like masonry." It is now (1917) the Town Hall of Warrington. Warrington Academy, says the same authority, founded 1757, was dissolved 1786.

Saturday, Oct. 12. The "boat" service referred to is evidently the one established in 1774 by the famous Duke of Bridgewater, when two packets, towed by two horses each, sailed daily to and from Warrington, fares 1s. to 2s. 6d., via the recently constructed Bridgewater Canal.

P. 22, col. 1, l. 6.—"The large moor or quicksand" is probably the well-known Chat Moss, beyond Worsley, an extensive bog-land which in later years gave great trouble to George Stephenson.

Sunday, Oct. 13, the diarist spent in Manchester. Before the making of the great Ship Canal it was almost an annual occurrence for the impetuous Irwell to "overflow its banks," and "to come down at a great rate," oftentimes to the exceeding discomfort of the riparian inhabitants of Manchester and Salford. The last watery visitation (a dreadful one) was in 1866.

By the "Houses on the other side" is meant the neighbour borough of Salford, access to which, hereabouts, was limited to the road across Salford Old Bridge (a fine Edwardian structure of three arches) and the foot-bridge of wood at Blackfriars

built by a parcel of strolling players in 1761.

The "new" church mentioned may be either St. Ann's, St. Mary's (now demolished) or St. John's, consecrated respectively 1712, 1756, and 1769. There is (and was) very little suggestion of "Gothic taste" in any one of the trio, but the further mention of the "Square of Houses" built round the church points to the first named and oldest of the three.

St. Ann's Square, in mid-Georgian days, with its Queen Anne houses and tree-planted "sidewalks," ranked not least amongst the "genteel" sights of the town. The church of St. Ann is a quite good example of seventeenth- to eighteenth-century Renaissance, and closely resembles Wren's church of St. Andrew, Holborn. Some architects have attributed St. Ann's, Manchester, to the same competent hand. Built 1709-12, this church was for nearly a century known locally as the "New Church," to distinguish it from the "Old Church"—now Manchester Cathedral, but still "th'owd Church" to thousands of Lancashire folk.

The Bull's Head Inn in the Market-Place was during the whole of the eighteenth century the principal inn of the town, and the only one with a licence to sell wine. It still exists on the old site. G. H. R.

St. Annes-on-Sea.

VENETIAN ACCOUNT OF ENGLAND (12 S. iii. 50).—There was printed for the Camden Society in 1847

'A Relation, or rather a True Account, of the Island of England; with sundry particulars of the customs of these people, and of the royal revenues under King Henry the Seventh, about the year 1500.'

The English translation is by Charlotte Augusta Sneyd, the Italian original being given in smaller type at the foot of the page. The preface begins thus:—

"The MS. from which this is translated was formerly in the library of the Abbate Canonici at Venice, and is now in the possession of the Rev. Walter Sneyd. [See Macray's 'Annals of the Bodleian Library.'] Neither the name of the writer of this history, nor that of the person to whom it was addressed, is known. It appears, however, to be the work of some noble Venetian, who accompanied an ambassador from Venice to the court of England, and who was employed by him to write the report usually made to the Senate by every ambassador on his return from his mission, of the country to which he had been sent."

Further on it is suggested that, although Francesco Capello (1502) was the earliest recorded Venetian ambassador to England,

and the present 'Relatione' may have been the work of his secretary, yet the occasion may have been the visit of a special envoy from Venice in 1496 to conclude the treaty by which, at Windsor, in September of that year, Henry VII. agreed to take part in the league formed by the Italian states against France, "the Venetian and Milanese ambassadors," according to Rymer's 'Fœdera,' "being both present." Has this point been settled by later researches?

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The embassy referred to was that of Andrea Trevisano to the Court of Henry VII. His report or 'Relation' was translated and edited for the Camden Society, 1847 (vol. xxxvii.), by Miss Sneyd. At the time of publication neither the author nor the precise date of the 'Relation' was known; these facts were first ascertained by Rawdon Brown, and published in his 'Four Years at the Court of Henry VIII.,' 1854. See also W. B. Rye, 'England as seen by Foreigners,' 1865, p. xliii. MALCOLM LETTS.

The Venetian account of England referred to by Bishop Creighton in his lecture on 'The English National Character' was published by the Camden Society in 1847. It was entitled:—

"A Relation, or rather a True Account, of the Island of England. . . . Translated from the Italian, with notes, by Charlotte Augusta Sneyd."

At the time Miss Sneyd contributed this interesting work to the Camden Society, neither the name of the writer nor the exact date of its composition was known. It was conjectured, however, to be by the secretary of Francesco Capello, who in November, 1501, was appointed Venetian ambassador to England. This belief was dispelled by the subsequent researches of Mr. Rawdon Brown in the Venetian archives, who proved it to be the relation of Capello's predecessor, Andrea Trevisano, who landed in England towards the end of August, 1497. The date of his relation can be definitely fixed to the following year, and the Italian version is also printed with Miss Sneyd's translation.

Bishop Creighton styled this "the earliest account of England from outside," but the statement is not correct. Though it is certainly the earliest account by a Venetian, the distinction of being the first foreigner to write a detailed and lengthy account of this island belongs, I believe, to the secretary of Baron Leo von Rozmithal, who visited us in 1466. Rozmithal was the brother-in-law of the King of Bohemia, and a Latin version of his travels was republished by the Literary

Society of Stuttgart many years ago. Mrs. Henry Cust in her 'Gentlemen Errant' (1909) devotes over 120 pp. to the wanderings of this "Bohemian Ulysses," and they also formed the subject of an interesting article by Richard Ford, the Spanish traveller, in *The Quarterly Review* for March, 1852.

G. E. MANWARING.

[Several other correspondents thanked for replies.]

MRS. ANNE DUTTON (12 S. ii. 147, 197, 215, 275, 338, 471; iii. 78).—By the kindness of the librarians of Yale University and of the Congregational Union, I am enabled to add to the bibliography of Mrs. Anne Dutton at 12 S. ii. 471. The numbers prefixed and the symbols follow the conventions of that list:—

43. A Letter from Mrs. Anne Dutton to the Reverend Mr. G. Whitefield. Philadelphia. Printed and sold by William Bradford [1743]. Pp. 11. A copy exists in the library of the Literary Company of Philadelphia.
2. A Discourse upon Walking with God, Together with Some Thoughts upon Joseph's Blessing. Deut. xxxiii. 13, &c.
49. As Also A Short Account how the Author was brought into Gospel Liberty In a Letter to a Friend.
11. To which are added Brief Hints concerning God's Fatherly Chastisements.
2, 49, and 11 are bound in one volume, with title-page: "London, Printed by J. Hart..... and E. Gardner.....1743." Pp. 222. In Yale University Library.
38. Letters on Spiritual Subjects and Divers Occasions sent to Relations and Friends. By Mrs. Anne Dutton. Prepared for the Press by the Author before her Death, and now published at her Desire. Vol. I. To which are prefixed Memoirs of the Dealings of God with her in her last Sickness. London. Printed for G. Keith in Gracechurch St. MDCCLXIX. [Price Two Shillings.] Pp. xxviii, 202.
Same, Vol. II., pp. 224. In Yale University Library.
26. Published anonymously. In Congregational Library.
6. Vol. III. Full title: 'Letters on Spiritual Subjects and Divers Occasions sent to the Reverend Mr. George Whitefield and others of his Friends and Acquaintance.' Pp. 1-106 of the volume containing the above comprise seventeen letters: 1-6. To Mr. Whitefield. 7. To Mr. Howell Harris, Mr. R.....d and the rest of the Brethren that help with them..... in Wales. 8. To Mr. C.....r. 9. To Mr. B.....r. 10. To Mrs. B.....r. 11. To Mr. H.....m. 12. To Mr. P.....m. 13. To Mrs. P.....m. 14. To Mr. G.....t. 15. To Mrs. R.....r. 16. To the dear family at Bethesda, 28 Feb., 1743. This contains references to the Spanish invasion of Georgia in 1742.

With this volume is bound—

39. A Letter on.....Sin in the Soul of a Justifyd Man, &c., 1745. To it is prefixed a recommendatory preface by William Collins, the

obscure minister who left first the Tabernacle, then Fetter Lane, then William Cudworth's connection at Peter's Yard, Castle Street. He published certain dialogues, wherein he sought to revive the doctrines of Baptismal Regeneration and Transubstantiation among Dissenters. He was a mystic of a strange sort, with but a small following, and laboured at Wapping.

40. A letter bound with above, forming with it pp. 107-74. This is addressed to the Society at the Tabernacle in London, and may, though improbably, be identical with 24. In Congregational Library.

These facts would not be worth record, save that, as has been previously indicated, in Mrs. Dutton's career and writings is to be found some explanation of the secessions that split early Methodism, and among her associates there were those who inculcated sacramental doctrine akin to that of the Oxford Revival.

Any history of the strange sect known as Followers and Hearers of the Apostles would be a valuable contribution to this section of my research. J. C. WHITEBROOK.

ST. BARBARA, V.M. (12 S. iii. 41).—A strictly authoritative, though not detailed account of St. Barbara, "ex sincerioribus Actis, ex S. Damasceno, aliisque," may be found in the Dominican Breviary, the threelections of the second nocturn of Matins for Dec. 4, on which day her feast is observed as a *duplex* in the Order. In the General Roman Calendar St. Barbara is merely commemorated (by a collect, &c.) on Dec. 4, that date being now assigned to St. Peter Chrysologus, a Doctor of the Church. But in the Archdiocese of Naples, where the feast of St. Barbara ranks as a *semiduplex*; in the Patriarchate of Venice, in many other dioceses, in Spain, Portugal, Brazil, and Chile, in several religious orders, where the feast is kept as a *duplex*, St. Peter Chrysologus is transferred to another date. In some cases the Mass used is "Loquebar,"* the common of a Virgin and Martyr, but in many others there is a proper collect of St. Barbara:—

"Intercessio, quaesumus Domine, beatae Barbarae Uirginis et Martyris tuae ab omni nos aduersitate protegat: ut per eius interuentum gloriosissimum sacrosancti Corporis et Sanguinis Domini nostri Jesu Christi sacramentum, antedem exitus nostri, per ueram poenitentiam et puram confessionem percipere mereamur: Qui tecum uiuit et regnat...."

St. Barbara is the patroness of a good death, and this beautiful prayer is referred to in a

* In the Dominican Order the Mass is "Dilexisti iustitiam." The "Gloria in excelsis" is said.

French litany of St. Barbara, where we find :—

“Patronne singulière entre tous les Saints, pour nous obtenir à l'heure de la mort la réception des saints Sacrements : Priez pour nous.”

In allusion to her protection of sailors she is termed “Étoile, qui dans le naufrage indique le port du salut, Jésus-Christ”; and “Navire mystérieux, qui conduit aux mourants le froment des élus.”

In that well-known and beautiful book, ‘Coeleste Palmetum,’ may be found the ‘Little Office of St. Barbara’ (for private devotion), used on Thursdays “ad impetrandam felicem mortem.” The hymns and antiphons are very lovely. There are further given “Septem petitiones per patronium S. Barbarae.”

St. Barbara is also the patroness of the sick, and an old collect commences: “O electa Christi famula, S. Barbara, cuius lethalia uulnera Jesus in carcere attacku manuum suarum curavit: ora pro me...”

The Confraternity of the Booksellers in Rome, which wears a white gown, a red girdle, and black cape, is under the protection of St. Thomas Aquinas and St. Barbara. It is said that St. Barbara was instructed in divinity and Sacred Letters by Origen. At Rome relics of St. Barbara are preserved in St. Peter's, St. John Lateran (part of her veil), S. Maria Maggiore, Dodici Apostoli, S. Maria in Trastevere, San Lazaro, and S. Cesario in Palatio.

St. Barbara is greatly venerated to-day in Greece. Some years ago when staying in Athens I purchased several icons, and I can well remember how the shopkeeper brought forward an icon of St. Barbara, saying: “She is powerful! She is worth all the other saints! Without St. Barbara you can do nothing.” In art Palma Vecchio's great picture of St. Barbara in S. Maria Formosa, Venice, is one of the most glorious treasures of the world. It was painted for the *bombardieri*, who went thither to adore her shrine.

Although, naturally enough, legends and fabulous accretions have grown around the saint, to say, as Baring-Gould is quoted, that “she is a wholly mythical personage,” is, of course, unscholarly nonsense.

Two other saints, well-known patrons of sailors, are the Blessed Peter Gonzalez (St. Elmo),* and S. Maria de Cervellione (de Socos),† a Mercedarian nun. The sacred

relics of St. Elmo are venerated in the Cathedral of Tuy, Spain :—

“Eius miraculorum fama ad remotas usque Americae regiones peruagata, ingenti populorum ueneratione inuocari et coli coepit, a nautis cumprimis, qui eius opem in maris tempestatibus praesentissimam experti, eum sub inuocatione Sancti Telmii, in Tutelarem sibi adscuerunt.”

S. Maria de Cervellione appears in art clothed in the white habit of her order, standing upon a rough and tempestuous sea, and holding in one hand a ship with all sail spread. She is particularly venerated in Spain. MONTAGUE SUMMERS, F.R.S.L.

PREBENDARY DEEDES is probably familiar with the exquisitely finished miniature of St. Barbara in the copy of the ‘Hours of the Virgin’ which formerly belonged to Isabella of Castile, the wife of Ferdinand II. of Spain, of about the date of 1490, now in the British Museum. A facsimile of this miniature, drawn by the late Henry Shaw, F.S.A., and executed in the very finest style of wood engraving, is in Shaw's ‘Handbook of the Art of Illumination,’ London, 1866, p. 34.

E. BRABROOK.

Upon the shaft of a font in Hart Church co. Durham, there is a figure of St. Barbara but in this case she is represented with a book in the left hand and a tower in the right hand.

Both bowl and shaft of this font have suffered mutilation; a crowbar seems to have been the implement used, and it would appear to have been aimed at the figure of St. Barbara, when it probably very easily removed her face.

I am indebted to Canon J. C. Hodgson for naming the figure, who tells us the date of the font is 1490-1510. It is of elaborate character, if not conspicuous merit.

Is it not unusual for the book (presumably the Scriptures) to be held in the left hand?

A. E. OUGHTRED.

Castle Eden.

PREBENDARY DEEDES may like to refer to Mr. Francis Bond's ‘Dedications of English Churches.’ English representations of St. Barbara will be found there on pp. 7, 22, 47, 144, and 149.

Probably the best-known picture of St. Barbara is that by Palma Vecchio in Santa Maria Formosa in Venice, if, indeed, it survives the Austrian air-raids.

In Rome there is a small church dedicated to this saint near the Campo de' Fuori, which was already in existence in the eleventh century, as is proved by a mural inscription. JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

* Feast, April 14.

† Feast, Sept. 22.

In relation to PREBENDARY DEEDES'S very interesting article on St. Barbara, it may be worth stating that the third bell of the tiny moorland church of Stoke Pero, in West Somerset, bears the following inscription: a cross, "Sancta", a crown, "Barbara," a Gothic "S," and the initials of the bell-founder (I believe unidentified), "t. g."

F. HANCOCK.

Dunster Priory, Taunton.

GENERAL BOULANGER: BIBLIOGRAPHY (12 S. ii. 261, 491; iii. 33).—May I be allowed to express my thanks to M. HENRI VIARD for the valuable additions to the bibliography of this subject under the two latter references, and also for the delightful anecdote about the 'Réflexions et Pensées'? In M. VIARD'S list Pierre Denis's 'Mémorial de Saint-Brelade' is the same item as No. 9 in mine, whilst 'Les Amants d'Ixelles' is apparently a later edition (1904) of 'Georges et Marguerite,' 1893 (No. 8 in my list). My copy of 'Georges et Marguerite' is stated to be the "fourth edition," and I purchased it on May 23, 1893. It was published by Paul Ollendorff. M. VIARD'S lists, I think, bear out my statement that "no adequate biography of the general, or history of the movement to which he gave his name, has yet appeared."

I wonder whether any record has been kept of the ephemeral Boulangist press of the late eighties of the last century. I am not referring to such newspapers as *La Presse*, *La Cocarde*, *L'Intransigeant*, and *Le Drapeau*, but to the short-lived sheets which sprang up during the heyday of the movement. One of these is before me. It is called *La Bombe*, and is dated "14 juillet, 1889." The *directeur* was Paul de Sémant, and the offices of the paper were at 1 rue Malus, Paris. As this particular copy is No. 18, "first year," and as the paper appeared only on Sundays, it follows that it first appeared on March 17, 1889, that is, a fortnight before the general's flight from France. The front page of *La Bombe* for July 14 is occupied with a coloured cartoon representing General Boulanger and his supporters taking by storm the Parliamentary Bastille. Probably this journal did not survive the general election of September, 1889.

There is before me also a "newspaper" of another type, which falls into the same category as 'Réflexions et Pensées,' mentioned by M. VIARD. In appearance it is like an ordinary paper of four pages, and is called *Le Boulangiste*. It is dated "19 août, 1886" (i.e., when Boulanger was at the height of his

first popularity as Minister of War), and is "Première Année, No. 1." On the first page the editor sets out "Our Programme" as follows:—

"La plus haute personnalité de France, et la plus en vue par conséquent—tout le peuple en conviendra—c'est le Général Boulanger. On a reproché à ce beau militaire d'être un décor encombrant. C'est une infamie dont le bon sens public a fait justice. Une modestie exagérée a toujours empêché le général de se mettre en évidence. Il estime, en effet, que la bravoure et l'intelligence suffisent à un Général français pour obtenir l'affection du pays. La réclame lui est extrêmement désagréable. C'est à son insu que nous publions ce journal des hauts faits boulangistes. Pour attirer la foule, nous savons, nous, que les coups de tam-tam ne sont pas inutiles. Nous frappons donc fort, dans son intérêt supérieur. Vive Boulanger!"

Then follow four pages of excellent fooling, consisting of a series of portraits of the general in eighteen poses, and a list of 'Éphémérides Boulangistes,' in which "les actes du grand ministre" are set out day by day from Jan. 8, 1886, when he assumed office, to Aug. 16. Under date Feb. 29 we read:—

"Le général, surchargé de besogne, décide que, par exception, le mois de Février comptera vingt-neuf jours, bien que l'année ne soit pas bissextile."

The advertisements are very funny. Here is one of them:—

"Œuvres du Général. Notes—décisions—circulaires—instructions—discours politiques—allocutions. 15 volumes in-quarto. Prix net: 60 francs. Edition de Propagande—Morceaux choisis—3 volumes: Un franc."

This amusing production was printed at the "Imprimerie des Arts et Manufactures, 12, rue Paul-Lelong, J. Dejeu, directeur." I presume there was never a No. 2.

I believe the first direct reference to General Boulanger in *Punch* was on July 24, 1886 (vol. xci. p. 37), where the following occurs:—

"General Boulanger fired in the air in his duel with Baron de Lareinty. Had swords been chosen a similar result might have been expected. The French War Minister seems just the man to stick at nothing."

In the issue for July 31 is a large drawing by Linley Sambourne suggested by the Boulanger-Lareinty duel, called 'Une Affaire d'Honneur,' but the military gentleman (who fires in the air with a popgun) does not bear the features of Boulanger. The cartoon is a fancy picture. Boulanger first figures in *Punch's* portrait gallery on May 28, 1887, in a drawing by Linley Sambourne, and he attained to the distinction of a double-page cartoon by Tenniel on April 28, 1888 ('L'Audace'). Others of Tenniel's cartoons

dealing with Boulanger and the Boulangist movement appeared on Oct. 20, 1888; Feb. 9, 1889; May 4, 1889; Sept. 28, 1889; Oct. 5, 1889; and Sept. 20, 1890. If I am wrong as to the *first* appearances of the general in the pages of *Punch*, I should be glad of correction. It is always easy to overlook a paragraph.

To my bibliography I should like to add: "Le Général Boulanger, parle Commandant Entz," 6 pp., 11½ by 7½. in This is No. 229 of 'Les Hommes d'Aujourd'hui,' published at 48 rue Monsieur-le-Prince, Paris. It is undated, but from internal evidence appears to have been issued soon after Feb. 18, 1884, when Boulanger was nominated General of Division. The portrait on the first page shows him with moustache only. When did the famous beard make its first appearance?

F. H. CHEETHAM.

"DECELERATE" (12 S. iii. 48).—This word is given in vol. i. of the supplement to 'The Century Dictionary' (New York), published in 1910; also in Funk & Wagnalls's 'New Standard Dictionary,' 1914.

E. COLLINS.

East Finchley, N.

AUTHORS WANTED (12 S. iii. 90).—

No Spring nor Summer Beauty hath such grace,
As I have seen in one Autumnal face.

In the above form these are the opening lines of Donne's ninth Elegy, 'The Autumnall,' addressed to the Lady Magdalen Herbert, mother of Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, and George Herbert, author of 'The Temple.' See Donne's 'Poetical Works,' ed. Grierson, i. p. 92.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

1. These fine lines, which go to the heart of every one who has known a good and gracious woman, are part of the tribute of John Donne to the memory of the mother of George Herbert. See Walton's 'Lives' of both men:—

Satellites burning in a lucid ring
Around meek Walton's heavenly memory.
Wordsworth, 'Ecclesiastical Sonnets,'
part iii. No. 5.

Cf. Wordsworth's sonnet 'To — in her 70th year':—

Such age how beautiful! O Lady bright,
Whose mortal lineaments seem all refined
By favouring Nature and a saintly Mind
To something purer and more exquisite
Than flesh and blood.

'Miscellaneous Sonnets,' 17.

E. BRABROOK.

[Several other correspondents thanked for supplying this reference.]

2. MR. FARQUHAR is correct in attributing the lines "Sad, happy race," &c., to Crabbe. They occur in his 12th letter respecting "the Borough" under the title of 'Players.'

"Your days all *spent*" should read "Your days all *passed*," and the last line cited should read:—

A wandering, careless, wretched, merry race.

MR. FARQUHAR may be interested in the completion of the passage:—

Who cheerful looks assume and play the parts
Of happy rovers with repining hearts:
Then cast off care, and in the mimic pain
Of tragic woe feel spirits light and vain,
Distress and hope—the mind's, the body's wear,
The man's affliction, and the actor's tear:
Alternate times of fasting and excess
Are yours, ye smiling children of distress.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

[Thanks to several other correspondents for this reference.]

Notes on Books.

Jātaka Tales. Selected and edited with Introduction and Notes by H. T. Francis and E. J. Thomas. (Cambridge, University Press, 7s. 6d. net.)

AN important part of the argument of the Introduction goes to establish the fact that the mass of Indian folk-tales—contrary to the opinion of Benfey—are of pre-Buddhistic origin. The collection, which is best known by us as the 'Fables of Bidpai,' displays traces of Buddhism: these were supposed to represent the original material which had been revised by Brahmins. But this position had been reversed by the discovery of an earlier form of the tales, which is free from any tincture of Buddhism; and the correction is reinforced by the *Jātaka*.

The *Jātaka* belongs to the Pāli Buddhist Scriptures, to the second of the three great divisions into which they fall. It is a series of 547 numbers, and each member consists of a story, rarely more than one, concerned with an incarnation of Gotama Buddha in his existence as a Bodhisatta, preparatory to attaining Enlightenment. Each is supposed to be related by the Buddha for some purpose of edification—to illustrate the heinousness of some offence, or point the moral of some virtue; and he is regarded as drawing them from his memory of his own past. One might expect to find a mass of original Buddhist lore; in reality we get nothing more than a congeries of ancient tales, whose beginnings are still plunged in the most profound darkness, though the chief of them are current in clearly recognizable form over a great part of the world. They are nearly all beast and bird stories, and have been adapted to the Buddhist theory, the more easily, as the editors remark, because they are made to relate to the pre-Buddhistic life of Gotama.

Something over a hundred examples have been chosen for this volume. One good feature of it

is the table of contents, which gives the number of the tale in the original Jātaka, and also a summary indicating to what type it belongs, and sufficient to recall the whole to the reader's memory. Another is the illustrations, which are photographs of the highest interest, taken expressly for this work from the Bharhut stupa, where scenes from a number of Jātaka tales are to be found carved in relief. Apart from their archaeological merits several of these are delightful—particularly, we thought, King Mahadera finding his grey hair.

The topics which the book opens up are too numerous and extensive to be dealt with in a brief review. One of the most attractive is the problem of the connexion of these stories with similar folk-tales in Greece, Persia, or Palestine, or with their appearance in modern literatures. The best opinion on the subject seems the same as that which has been recommended in regard to the descent of man and apes; the spread of these types is not in general to be accounted for by direct transmission from one country to another, but by independent inheritance from a common and hidden source. We would, however, put in a plea—as we have done before—for a somewhat larger faith than the scientific folk-loreist is wont to allow himself in the transmission not of tales, but of the power and readiness to invent tales, from one generation to another.

The characteristics of Indian beast stories hardly need discussion, but a word remains to be said as to the verses which occur in all these tales. They, we are told, are alone canonical, the story to which they are fitted, and which they more or less resume, being, from the point of view of Scripture, supplement or commentary. They vary much in design: some are gnomic, some narrative, some (in the Jātakas of the later divisions, where they become more and more numerous) dialogues, or a kind of ballad with a refrain. If the tales were less fantastic, less of the nature of fable, one might compare the effect of the verses—a little distantly—with that of the chorus in a Greek play. The translator has succeeded rather well in investing them with a quaint wisecrackingness—if we may use the word—which, while it never reaches poetry, does sometimes arrive at solemnity, and once or twice at weirdness. This book is by no means one of the least of the good things for which, even during these unprecedented days, we have to thank the energy of the Cambridge University Press.

The Oxford University Press General Catalogue, November, 1916. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

This may be described as a very good piece of bibliographical work, and we confess that we have spent more than one pleasant quarter of an hour looking through it. It consists of a Subject Catalogue in six sections, pp. 1-480, and an alphabetical list of authors and subjects. In the former not only are books described in considerable detail, but the more important collective works and series have their members fully set out, and a few notes have been inserted on books about which popular errors are rife and require to be corrected. The Catalogue marks a departure, and should be kept for reference by readers who are likely to want one or other of the products of the Oxford University Press during the next few years.

THE February *Burlington* devotes its first columns to Mr. Bernard Rackham's article on 'The Literature of Chinese Pottery.' This is very good, and should be of real use to any one beginning to take up a fascinating subject. We do not put forward Lafadio Hearn's name as strictly an authority in this study, but we think his marvellous knack of rendering in words the true and subtle inwardness of the multitudinous types of Oriental porcelain might here have received a word of recognition. Mr. F. M. Kelly on 'Things' in Shakespearian dress is also very good—the said "things" including sword-hangers, colour, economy in clothes, and notes on headgear and boots. Mr. Archibald G. B. Russell, Rouge Croix, has a most attractive account of Alexander Cozens, and contributes to the biography of that too little known artist a tiny fact which seems to have been overlooked—viz., that he was nominated to the office of Rouge Croix in 1751, his father-in-law, the engraver John Pine, being Bluemantle Pursuivant at the College of Arms. Mr. Lionel Cust, in his 'Notes on the Royal Collections,' has come to the Gobelins Tapestries, and we have here the second instalment of his discussion of them—concerned with the period after the reopening of the factory in 1697. He relates the strange tale of the tapestry of 'Jason and Medea' having been sent to adorn the pavilion where Marie Antoinette, on her way to her marriage, changed all her Austrian clothes for French ones. Dr. Tancred Borenius describes unpublished works by Solario and Gaudenzi-Ferrari; and Miss Edith E. Coulson James gives us an article which is one of the most interesting in the whole number. She believes herself to have established the fact that a picture formerly in the Aby Collection is the portrait of the painter Francia by his own hand, and sets out the reasons for her attribution. She has expended much industry and enthusiasm over the details of the evidence, and these seem worth careful weighing, though the editors of *The Burlington* do not see their way to endorse her conclusion.

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.

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.

BARONESS ROEMER.—Forwarded.
Box 3204 (Boston, Mass.).—Forwarded to Mr. F. P. Barnard,

ST. STEPHEN'S CLUB.—Forwarded to Mr. Pitman.
WELLINGTON, SOM.—Forwarded to Mr. Pierpoint.

MR. ALBERT MATTHEWS.—Many thanks for note and for contribution kindly proposed to us.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1917.

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Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

SOME UNCANONIZED SAINTS.

AFTER the remains of King Edward II. had been refused sepulture by the abbots of Bristol, Kingswood, and Malmesbury, owing doubtless to their fear of Isabella and Roger Mortimer, Abbot John Thoky, O.S.B., of Gloucester (1306-28), who had often magnificently entertained the king, received the body with solemn ceremony, and interred it in splendid state on the north side of the choir, near the high altar of his abbey church of St. Peter. The tomb of the deceased monarch immediately became an object of pilgrimage. Miracles were reported to have been performed at the shrine, and the chronicler says that the crowds who flocked thither were so great that the city could scarcely contain them. Scenes of extraordinary devotion were witnessed,*

* I have seen pictures of pilgrims praying at the shrine, and such are, I believe, still to be obtained.

and the offerings were so costly and so numerous that the new work of the south transept, then in progress, was completed in 1335. It must not be supposed that the veneration of Edward II. was merely the hysterical fervour of a few years. The cult endured, and assumed marked proportions. In the time of Abbot Adam de Staunton (1337-51) the uninterrupted flow of treasure to the shrine had diminished not a whit, and the thank-offerings paid for the vaulting of the choir. No doubt the misfortunes of the hapless king, and especially his mysterious and horrible fate,* caused his weaknesses to be forgotten. Henry of Knighton, canon of Leicester Abbey, a bitterly prejudiced writer, after giving the usual account of the murder of Edward II., 'De Euentibus Angliæ,' iii. xvi., says:—

"De cuius meritis an inter Sanctos annumerandus sit, frequens in vulgo sicut quondam de Thoma Comite Lancastriæ adhuc deceptatio est."

But he adds:—

"Sed reuera nec carceris foeditas, nec mortis uilitas, cum ista sceleratis debeantur, nec eiam oblationum frequentia aut miraculorum simulacra, cum talia sint indifferentia, quemquam sanctum probant nisi corresponderet sanctimonia uitæ præcedentis."

and he continues to labour the fact that the gossip of gadabout housewives will often spread and exaggerate the report of miracles and sanctity. The malice of the man is so obvious that it defeats its own ends. Walsingham, who uses almost the same words† in speaking of the cult of Edward II., wisely has no envenomed reflections.

Thomas of Lancaster, the first cousin of Edward II., was executed March 23, 1322, on a hill outside Pontefract. The king, not unnaturally, was unable to forgive him the murder of Piers Gaveston,‡ and retributive justice was satisfied. The opponents of Edward II., however, regarded Lancaster

* There is a long and detailed story that Edward escaped from Berkeley Castle, and ended his life as a hermit in Lombardy. See 'N. & Q.,' 6 S. ii. 381, 401, 489; and Stubbs's 'Chron. Edw. I. and II. ii.,' ciii-cviii. This has also been more recently dealt with by other historians.

† "De cuius meritis an inter Sanctos commuerandus sit, frequens est in vulgo disceptatio; sicut et de Thoma, Comite Lancastriæ, quondam fuit."

‡ Piers Gaveston was beheaded by the lawless barons at a place between Blakelowe and Gaver-syk, June 19, 1312. The body was taken to the Dominican house at Oxford, where the friars guarded it with the greatest respect. Jan. 3, 1315, it was honourably buried in the Dominican church at Langley.

as a martyr, and a cult was speedily in evidence. Of this we find details in the 'Flores Historiarum,' anno 1322 :—

"Diuina dispensationis misericordia, cuius clementi pietate et dispositione reguntur feliciter uniuersa, tantis miraculorum copiis dominum Thomam Lancastriae, cooperante Spiritus Sancti gratia, sublimauit ut ex longe positis regionibus turbae languentium cateruatum ad eius sepulchrum in prioratu de Pontefracto sincera deuotione confluebant, gratia recuperandae sanitatis. Nam ipsius meritis et precibus caecis Christus concessit uisum, claudis gressum, surdis auditum, mutis loquelam, ac aliis diuersis morborum generibus uexatos pristinae restituit sanitati; unde ab eis totius doloris incommodo fugato, qui prius tristis aduenit infirmatus, gaudens abscessit sanatus. Nec ista solum, superna prouidente clementia, circa locum ipsius acciderant sepulturae, uerum etiam apud ciuitatem Londoniarum, in ecclesia Sancti Pauli eiusdem ciuitatis ad quam statuum in similitudinem ipsius armatam, in breui tabula lignea protractam, consimilia copiose miracula refulsere. Ita ut tota ciuitas cum finitimis populis certatim concurrentes et manifesta Dei magnalia clara luce contuentes, Saluatoris clementiam deuote laudauerunt, qui in suis semper est miserabilis et gloriosus. Huius igitur clarissimi copiosae bonitates, clemosinarum largitiones, et caetera pietatis opera, quibus iugiter uiuens insistebat, ac etiam miraculorum uirtutes, quas pro ipso post mortem eius operabatur clementia diuina, non possunt in praesenti breui calamo perorari, sed locis et temporibus opportunitas tractatus exigunt speciales.

"Interea rex Spiritui Sancto et Eius operibus, ut hactenus consueuerat, toto mentis desiderio resistens, indulisit nequitiae tyrannidis crudelitatis; praeceperat enim ne quisquam comprouincialium uel alius, cuiuscumque status fuerit uel conditionis, loca sepulturae seu decollationis eius ingredi praesumeret uel appropinquare, sub certis poenis transgressoribus infingendis. Et ne aliquid saeuitiae suae aut impietatis in praemissis deesset, ad hominum accessus artius inde repellendos, more nequissimi Pilati iussit imponi custodes."

Even if it were not for the unwarranted and acrimonious attack upon the king, the whole account stands plainly self-convicted of unblushing pertisanship, and the very insistence upon, and the detailed yet vague enumeration of, so many miracles are highly suspicious. The citizens of London were no friends to Edward, and the new cult was worked for all it was worth. Extraordinary cures were repeatedly alleged to have taken place at the statue or picture in St. Paul's, and real scandal ensued. The king, who was at York, on June 28, 1323, wrote a letter of stern remonstrance to the Bishop of London, calling upon that prelate to check the growing disorders and extravagances :—

"Rex, uenerabili in Christo patri, Stephano eadem gratia episcopo London' salutem. Auribus nostris intonuit, quod moleste gerimus, quod

plerique de populo Dei, uestro commisso regimini, diabolica fraude decepti, ad quamdam Tabulam, in ecclesia uestra Sancti Pauli Londoniae-existentm, in qua statucae, sculpturae, seu ymagines diuersorum, et inter caetera effigies Thomae, quondam comitis Lancastri', inimici et rebellis nostri, sunt depictae, fatue accedentes, eam absque auctoritate ecclesiae Romanae, tanquam rem sanctificatam colunt et adorant ;

"Asserantes ibi fieri miracula, in opprobrium totius ecclesiae, nostri et uestri; dedecus et animarum populi praedicti periculum manifestum ac perniciosum exemplan aliorum...."

The king next plainly hints that he is pretty certain the new cult is encouraged merely for the sake of gain, an abomination, "dequo non mediocriter conturbamur." He then strictly enjoins upon the bishop that nobody is to be allowed to approach the picture with the design of praying there, or of making offerings, or for any purposes of veneration and devotion :—

"Ne tabulam praedictam accedere, orationes, oblationes, seu alia ad cultum diuinum tendentia, absque auctoritate Romanae ecclesiae, ibidem facere praesumant."

The bishop was to reply and state what measures he had adopted to prevent the continuance of the cult. The king wrote similar letters to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. These wise and judicious proceedings checked the scandal, and it is perfectly clear that the king was exercising not merely an eminently sensible, but a just and necessary restraint. The manner in which he insists throughout that no new cult, no strange devotions, can be permitted without due licence and approved ecclesiastical authorization, is very striking. The bishop,* shamed at the rebuke, did his duty, and the picture was removed from the cathedral. Three years later, however, when Edward II., having vainly endeavoured to persuade the citizens to espouse his cause, left London (Oct. 2, 1326), the populace rose, and scenes of hideous disorder took place. A mob of ruffians, who had bound themselves by an oath to destroy all those who were not adherents of the queen, rushed through the streets, dealing death and destruction on every side. The Bishop of Exeter was foully murdered by the mayor, Hamond de Chigwell, who, "for his late bloody act, which was styled an excellent piece of justice," was personally thanked by the infamous Isabella. The prelate's mansion was rifled and burned, whilst he, his brother, his nephew, and

* Stephen de Gravesend (d. 1338), who after this incident appears as a strong and faithful supporter of the king.

other gentlemen of his train, were together with him butchered at the cross in Cheap-side." Says the old French chronicle 'Croniques de London' (Camden Society, 1844):—

"En cele temps, la veille de saint Luke [Oct. 17], fut la table de sire Thomas de Lancastre fist peindre et pendre en l'esglise saint Paul fut remis al piler, la quele table par bref del roy de graunt reddour fut del piler ousté."

Curiously enough, Edward III. was very anxious to obtain the canonization of Thomas of Lancaster, and he repeatedly wrote to John XXII. with reference to this. A letter, dated Feb. 28, 1327, begins with a burst of enthusiastic eulogy:—

"Ecce! Dominus Deus noster, qui in sanctis suis semper est mirabiliter gloriosus, sidus novum miri luminis splendore conspicuum, producensque coelitus multiplicis pacis radios salutare, felicitis, uidelicet, recordationis, dominum Thomam, quondam comitem Lancastri, nostrumque consanguineum carissimum in Anglia suscitavit."

Edward goes on to request that the first formal steps may be taken, so that "such a light may no longer lie hid, but set upon a candlestick to shed a yet fuller glow." On June 8 of the same year, writing from York, the king authorized Robert de Werynton to collect alms to build a chapel* on the spot where Thomas of Lancaster was executed. In 1330 he writes again to the Pope, urging him to canonize that "noble soldier and athlete of Christ, who shines with so many miracles." A similar epistle was sent to various cardinals. On April 3 in the following year the king wrote from Eltham, urging the same request: "Pulsate et aperietur vobis," he cries. He also indites a letter to the cardinals complaining that they are imposed upon by "commenta fictitia maliloquorum." Thomas of Lancaster has been slandered! But the sober truth was known, and the Pontiff refused to move in the matter, which was then dropped; the miracles ceased, and the cult speedily waned.

In 1168 the ritual murder of a boy named Harold was attributed to the Jews of Gloucester. Abbot Hamelin and the monks gave the body honourable burial, and a local cult seems to have prevailed, but I am unable to supply details of this.

In that great and encyclopædic work, 'De Servorum Dei Beatificatione, et Beatorum Canonizatione' (III. xiii. 10), Benedict XIV. discusses a matter of the highest

interest—the claim to martyrdom of Mary, Queen of Scots. Profound scholar as he was, Benedict XIV. summarizes the evidence with masterly conciseness and clarity. The libels of Buchanan are swept away. Just before her death Mary certainly declared that she was joyful in that God had given her the grace "to die for the honour of His Name, and of His Church, Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman." Writes the Pontiff:—

"Si de huius Reginae martyrio quaestio institueretur quae usque adhuc instituta non est . . . nihil fortasse deerit ex iis quae pro uero martyrio sunt necessaria."

It is well known that, upon his deathbed, James II. expressed a wish to be buried in the parish church at St. Germain, but his body was provisionally laid in the English Benedictine church of St. Edmund, Faubourg St. Jacques. Many stories of miracles performed at his tomb are extant, and numerous cures are reported to have been wrought there. David Nairne (*apud* Macpherson, 'Original Papers,' 2 vols., 1775) writes:—

"The people of Paris, convinced of the sanctity of this Prince, and persuaded that the Church would declare its opinion in this respect at a proper time and place, began immediately to revere his memory beforehand, and to go in crowds to the church where his body was deposited, to celebrate masses and neuvaines, for asking several favours of God through the intercession of this good king."

An account of several miraculous cures, "or such as appeared at least to be so," wrought through the intercession of King James, was kept in the registers of the church. The Bishop of Autun,* an old man of 80, was cured of a terrible complaint from which he had suffered 40 years; Gilbert Marais, a surgeon of Auvergne, was healed of a palsy in both his legs, Oct. 28, 1701; Philip Pitel, a Benedictine monk, was cured of a suffocating cough, when, crying, "O God, I beseech Thee mercifully to cure me, and to grant me health through the merits and intercession of King James!" The whole account of the miracles and cures is said to have comprised thirteen quarto and thirty-two folio pages. It appears that the honour of formal Canonization would certainly have been conferred upon him towards the end of the eighteenth century had not the process, which was already well advanced, been hindered by the catastrophe of the French Revolution.

MONTAGUE SUMMERS, F.R.S.L.

* This chapel, which was never finished, still existed in Leland's time.

* Gabriel de Roquette (1623-1707), a nephew of Bossuet.

FOREIGN BOOKS OF FORTUNE.

I.

IN a previous communication (12 S. ii, 185, 202) I dealt with Mrs. Stopes's first article in *The Athenæum*, reprinted in her recently published 'Shakespeare's Industry.' On the present occasion I wish, first of all, to call attention to an interesting feature in Fanti's "Triumpho di Fortuna," which she has described, but the working of which she has not explained in her second article. The book is well known among book-lovers on account of its engravings, and more especially the portrait of Michelangelo, who is represented on Plate XXXVIII. working in his studio.

We have seen that in Spirito's book, when soliciting a reply to a question, we are sent to a king, and from there to a philosopher. Sigismondo Fanti sends us to a "Fortuna," and she in turn refers us to a "Casa." There are a dozen of each, both of ladies and of houses. At the palace of the noble family of Ursini, or Colonna, or Medici, &c., as the case may be, we are told to go to a certain Rota (wheel) on a specified Carta (plate); and arrived there we find that there are two pairs of such wheels on each leaf, one pair on each page, each pair being marked with the name of a celestial body or an animal, or of a mythological or allegorical figure. There are twice 36 pairs, in accordance with the 72 questions to which replies may be found in the book.

Now, on comparing the two Rote or wheels on each page, we find that they are both divided by concentric circles and radial lines into compartments or cells, as in Lorenzo Spirito's book; but while the outer ring of the upper wheel is divided into twenty-one compartments with a pair of dice in each compartment, the lower wheel has no dice, but a central dial divided into twenty-one sectors, marked with consecutive Roman numerals. All writers, so far, have told us that the dial shows the hours of the day—some authors say in accordance with the Italian custom, which is incorrect, as by referring to the title-page they will see by the turret clock there that in Italy the day was divided into twenty-four hours. The explanation, we are told, is that the twenty-one pairs of dice in the upper wheel represent the twenty-one possible throws with a pair of dice, and if the central dial had been divided correctly into twenty-four hours this would have upset the scheme of consulting the oracle. Not in the

slightest degree. Sigismondo Fanti, with his excellent talent for complicating matters, would have easily got over the difficulty. It should be explained that the beginning of the 'Proemio' was written by Sigismondo Fanti himself, but the two notes at the end by "Mercurio Vanello Romano de la presente Opera espositore," and it is difficult to decide who is responsible for the "Regola prima la quale insegna per via e virtudio d'hore del commune horologio." According to this rule, if the lower wheel of fortune is consulted no dice are to be used, but the further direction for finding the reply to a question is to be sought by the clock according to the hour in which the question is put, which is arrant nonsense, because the inquirer would get a wholly different answer at every hour of the day. There is also a small difficulty about asking questions between the hours of 10 P.M. and midnight, but according to Fanti or Vanullo this can be got over by calling 10 P.M. 1 A.M., 11 P.M. 2 A.M., and midnight 3 A.M. Mrs. Stopes suggests that the lower wheel with the clock was probably intended for indicating the natal hour of the inquirer, which is quite feasible and a sound suggestion. Persons born between 9 P.M. and 1 A.M. would then have to adopt the expedient proposed in the book and shift the hands of the clock. The horoscopes which embellish the answers may be ignored entirely, as they are only make-believes.

In my opinion, however, it is far more likely that the lower wheel of fortune was used with Italian tarok cards, which, as we know, are numbered from I. to XXI. in Roman numerals.

To proceed now with the explanation of the working of Fanti's book, the questioner had to throw a pair of dice, or look at the clock, or remember his natal hour, or use a pack of tarok cards, as the case may be, and was then referred to one of seventy-two spheres or dials under a certain name on a specified plate, and told to find a certain town, &c., on the dial (thus: "Va alla sphaera de Libria di Fanti a Damasco a carta 44"); and having found the town so named on the dial, he was sent to one of sixty-three astrologers, or one of eleven Sibyls, on a specified plate and a number (thus: "Va all' astrologo Beheco a LXV la figura XV"), where the reply could be found. Some of these vie in ambiguity with those said to have been received at Apollo's oracle at Delphi.

The 'Triumpho di Fortuna,' though highly esteemed for its engravings by book-collectors, as already stated, and by lovers of

art, was too highly complicated, and could not make headway against its simpler rivals as a book of fortune or amusement. It did not reach another edition, and was not translated into any other language. In addition to the complications of this scheme itself, the wheels of fortune are full of mistakes, which direct the inquirer to wrong answers, and had to be altered with the pen before the book could be used at all, which did not help to make it popular, as was Spirito's book, for instance.

L. L. K.

(To be continued.)

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

THE subjoined two letters, written by Rev. James Smith, Rector of Bushey, to Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London, were sent by the latter, with the covering note immediately below, to Sir Andrew Stone, Under-Secretary during the Duke of Newcastle's Ministry.

S. P. DOM. GEO. II. 80, 307, 372, 373.

Whitehall, Jany. 23, 1745/6

Sr,
I am sorry, I should be so troublesome to you; but when I receive from the Clergy an information of such open and flagrant Abuses, how can I sit still?

I have been confin'd for several days by y^e Gout, and am so still; and therefore I must intreat you to lay this matter before his Grace. I am sensible, that the heads and hands of our great men are very full at this juncture; but methinks an Order to two or three Justices of Middlesex, which will take up very little time, would not fail to put a stop to the progress of this Shameful profanation of y^e Lord's-day.

I am,

Sr

Your faithful friend & Ser^t
EDM^d LONDON.

Bushey 16 Jan. 1745.

MY LORD,

Persons in Your Lordships high Stations cannot see & take notice of what is done in this part of the Country: of which I think it my Duty to inform Your Lordship. I mean the notorious profanation of the Lords Day, which has greatly encreased in about thirty Years past.

The Barbers exercise their Trade: The Butchers, Shopkeepers & Ale-house-keepers sell: The Drover drives his Cattle: And the Higlers travell with Carts & Waggon till nine or ten in y^e morning, & begin again about 4 in the Afternoon.

This, I believe, is practised, not only on this road, but every way round London at about this distance. For if the penalty be threatened to be levied upon them, they leave this road for a time, & go some other where they can go unmolested.

And some people say, what harm do they do to any body, and how can the Inkeepers [sic] of the town live, if they be hindered? and how shall London be served with provisions?

Notwithstanding which I must do Mr. Capper the Justice to own, that he declared at a parish Vestry lately that he would execute the Laws for y^e Observation of the Lords Day, if any Information was made to him. An Information was made, as I hear, & that he levied the Penalty.

But the very Lords Day following, that was on the 12 Instant, a new Sort of Profanation of the Lords Day was put in practise, & is likely to encrease if not timely prevented. A Coach & six ran, for a large Sum, (said to be £1600) from London to L^d Donerayles house, a mile or two beyond Watford town: It was accompanied by about 20 horsemen: It was preceded by a Coach & six about half an hour before to break the Way for it: & followed by Lord Donerayle in his own Coach about half an hour after, who had a great bett depending on it, that they could not perform it in an hour & 50 Minutes, and it was done in an hour & 40 Minutes. And we hear that on another Lords Day very soon the like is to be—repeated.

The Reflection, my Lord, which y^e lower Class of People make upon it is this, that if a poor man transgresses the Law, tho' to earn his bread, he shall be punished; but a great man may do what he pleases.

The intent of my Information to your Lordship, concerning this Affair, is, That your Lordship may, by Application to the highest Authority, get such practises prevented for the time to come if possible; & obtain his Majesties Proclamation for putting y^e Laws in Execution relating to the Lords Day; & a Revival of them, if they are almost obsolete, as indeed they seem to be; with some Encouragement to the Informer, if it shall be thought proper.

If I have been guilty of too much presumption in this for a person in my Station, I beg Your Lordships Pardon, & Your Lordships Blessing, upon,

My Lord, Your Lordships most humble
& devoted Serv^t

JAMES SMITH.

I hear now that y^e next Sundays Race is to be with a horse or horses.

Bushey 21 Jan. 1745.

MY LORD,

Last week I took the Liberty to inform your Lordship concerning a Coach race on Sunday the 12 Instant. And now again this last Sunday an horse ran for a great Wager between L^d Donerayle & M^r Greville from Tyburn Turnpike to L^d Donerayle's house in Watford parish. And we hear, there are to be more of them very soon upon a Lords Day again.

Such races, my Lord, beside the great profaneness & impiety of them, are upon y^e publick road very dangerous to his Majesties Subjects going on their lawfull Occasions.

I am, My Lord,

Your Lordships most Obedient, Servant.

[The signature was cut off, probably by the Bishop.]

E. H. FAIRBROTHER.

SIR JOHN FIELDING.—As it is stated by writers of authority (e.g., Leslie Stephen in 'D.N.B.,' vol. xviii., p. 424; H. B. Wheatley in 'Hogarth's London,' 1909, Constable, p. 381) that Henry Fielding's half-brother and successor at Bow Street was "blind from birth," a tradition which survives among their present-day descendants, the following passage from Sir John's 'Universal Mentor, containing Essays on the most important Subjects in Life,' published in 1763, deserves to be better known, and may incidentally afford succour to those unfortunately deprived of sight in the course of the European War. It occurs in the Preface:—

"This little book is presented to the public as a faithful monitor to inexperienced Youth—to raise in their minds an early sense of the dignity of human nature; to enflame them with a love for virtue, and to teach them to form just estimate of men and things.... For my own part, when an accident, which every one but myself deemed a misfortune, forced me into retirement at the age of 19, the incapacity of enjoying those manly exercises and amusements which my youth, and vigour of body and mind, would have naturally led me into, presented study as the only means of employing the activity of my spirit, and beguiling that time which otherwise must have hung heavy on my hands; and though necessity, not choice, first put me on this pursuit of knowledge, choice very soon became the principal motive and incentive to my studies; and the rational delights of reflection, contemplation and conversation soon made me insensible of any loss I had suffered from the want of sight."

Sir John's enjoyment of eyesight until manhood makes his consummate achievements more easily comprehensible, and explains his ability to spend some portion of his youth at sea ('An Account of Sir John Fielding's Plan for preserving Distressed Boys by sending them to Sea,' p. 13). It was his combined knowledge of waifs and wasters and of seafaring life that made his services so invaluable in founding the Marine Society in 1756. In appreciation of these services the Society presented him with a large silver anchor, the inscriptions whereon ran as follows: round the ring, "For the Service of our Country"; on one side of the stock:—

"The Marine Society was instituted in London on 22 July, 1756, and within twelve months completely fitted out for the service of the Royal Navy 1911 men and 1580 boys";

on the other side:—

"Presented by the Marine Society to John Fielding, Esq., as a token of their just sense of his great services in promoting their design."

These facts respecting the presentation are taken, by courteous permission, from

the original records of this still active Society, where also appear Sir John's acknowledgments. The anchor probably perished in the Gordon Riots, when Sir John Fielding and Lord Mansfield were signalled out for the special ferocity of the mob.

J PAUL DE CASTRO.

1 Essex Court, Temple.

THOMAS GORDON: THE DATE OF HIS BIRTH.—The 'Dictionary of National Biography' records Thomas Gordon as dead in 1750, but leaves the date of his birth an open question. It does not mention among his works 'The Humourist: being Essays upon Several Subjects,' of which vol. i. appeared in 1720, and vol. ii. in 1725. He dedicated it to James O'Hara, Lord Tyrawley and Killmain, who is mentioned in that Dictionary as living 1690-1773. If in vol. i., p. 165, it is of himself that he is speaking as being 29 years old, we see that he was born in 1691. Is there no register to prove that? EDWARD S. DODGSON.
The Oxford Union Society.

SHAKESPEARIANA: NEGRO NAMED OTHELLO IN 1685.—In *The London Gazette* for Jan. 1/5, 1684/5, appeared the following advertisement, which has special interest for all gleaners in the field of Shaksperiana as well as Pepysiana:—

"Run away the first Instant from Sir Phineas Pet at the Navy Office, a Negro about 16 years of age, pretty tall, he speaks English, but slow in Speech, with a Livery of a dark coloured Cloth, lined with Blue, and so edged in the Seams, the Buttons Pewter, wearing a Cloth Cap, his Coat somewhat too short for him, he is called by the name of Othello, he took with him a new Blue Livery Suite (with several other things) the Suit being laced with Gold Gallow, and lined with Orange Colour, and the Sleeves fringed about with Silk Fringe, and laced upon the Facing with narrow Gold Gallow, Whoever gives notice of the said Negro, so that he be restored to his Master, Sir Phineas Pet, shall be very well rewarded."

It may be that Sir Phineas Pett (who at the moment, according to Mr. H. B. Wheatley, seems to have been Comptroller of the Stores at the Admiralty, prior to his last official appointment, that of Commissioner at Chatham) shared the low opinion of his colleague, Pepys—who several times mentions him in the 'Diary'—as to the play of 'Othello.' The diarist considered it a mean thing by the side of 'The Adventures of Five Hours'; and it may have been from a like sentiment that Pett assigned the name of the Moor to his young negro lacquey.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

ELIZABETH HOPKINS'S THIRD HUSBAND. (See 12 S. ii. 121-2.)—Jeremiah Hopkins, third husband of Elizabeth Hopkins, was in the Queen's Rangers, a loyalist provincial corps which distinguished itself in the American Revolutionary War. He was taken prisoner twice: first with General Burgoyne, and secondly with Lord Cornwallis. Sir James Marriott, writing on July 21, 1782, from the College of Advocates, Doctors' Commons, to Sir Guy Carleton, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in America, asks that he (Hopkins) may be promoted, or if disabled sent to England, in consideration of the respectability of his parents, who had "for long been in his [Marriott's] service, and before that in several very good families of rank in the neighbourhood of my borough of Sudbury." Hopkins, however, had been reduced in rank from a sergeant to a private, and was confined in November, 1782, for stealing the clothes of the sergeant-major. Owing to these lapses from grace the Commander-in-Chief replied that Hopkins was "undeserving of recommendation and favour" (Hist. MSS. Com. Report on American MSS. in Royal Inst., vol. iii. pp. 32, 204, 205, 226.)

E. ALFRED JONES.

6 Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.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.

JACOB OR JAMES.—Can any reader furnish definite proof at what period the name James came into use in this country?

The Latin form *Jacobus*, or any other possible form of the name James, was never used by the Normans—not a single example occurs in the 'Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum,' vol. i., for the years 1066-1100.

I believe the introduction to general use in this country of the Christian name *Jacobus* to be due to the cult of the saint known to us to-day as St. James the Greater, whose relics were translated to Compostella, in Spain, and who thus became the patron saint of Santiago. Perhaps one of the earliest records we possess of a pilgrimage from this country to the shrine of St. *Jacobus* is that of the departure from Totnes of Roger (II.) de Nonant ('Totnes Priory and Mediæval Town,' vol. i. pp. 43-5),

probably about the year 1148 (*ibidem*, vol. ii. p. 703).

The Latin form *Jacobus*, invariably used in early deeds, is to-day generally translated James; but James is purely an English—or perhaps should more correctly be described as a Scotch—adaptation of the name Jacob, an adaptation which finds no equivalent, as far as I am aware, in other languages: *Jacobus* is rendered in Russian and German "Iakob," in Spanish "Iago," in French "Jacques."

Although of Hebrew origin, the Scriptural name Jacob must have been familiar in this country from the middle of the twelfth century, owing to the popularity which the pilgrimage already mentioned enjoyed. The Biblical use of the name, rendered into the vulgar tongue in the seventeenth century as James, is of course due to the translators of that period.* I cannot find even the Latin form *Jacobus* used as a Christian name in this part of England until the fourteenth century, and then not frequently. The almost isolated instances of *Jacobus* de Oxtou (1301, 'Totnes Priory and Mediæval Town,' p. 202), *Jacobus* de Cockington (1348, 'Torre Abbey Cartulary,' p. 97b, and 1346, 'Feudal Aids,' p. 385), and *Jacobus* de Audelegh (1346, 'Feudal Aids,' p. 392) will occur readily to the student of the early history of the Western counties. In 1348 a *Jacobus* de Conca, brother, and *Jacobus* de Spina, nephew, of the then Prior of Totnes occur ('Totnes Priory and Mediæval Town,' p. 266); but these are the earliest instances in the Totnes records, which contain perhaps the largest compendium of early Devonian names yet put together.

If we search for the name in other connexions, *Jacobstowe* has never been known as *Jamestowe*, and the few dedications of early churches which bear the name of St. James were probably known before the Reformation as St. Jacob, just as *Jacobstowe* is known only ecclesiastically and in comparatively recent years as *Stow* St. James. Similarly the Priory of "St. *Jacobus* juxta Exoniam" is mentioned in the report on alien priories rendered in 11 Edward III., and I very much doubt if the religious foundation was ever known to the monks (by the title conferred by

* Was the use of the New Testament form James due to a desire by the translators to please "the most high and mighty prince" thus addressed in the Introduction? or is *Jacobus* translated James in the earlier editions of the sixteenth century?

Dr. Oliver) as the "Priory of St. James, Exeter."

My contention is that the Christian name James was not known in the early centuries from the Conquest, and perhaps was not rendered familiar until after the Reformation, or even not before the days of the first Stuart; that the proper translation of Jacobus, found in early deeds, should be Jacob (pronounced Yakhob), and not James as generally rendered.

HUGH R. WATKIN.

Torquay, Devon.

[The question of the early use of the names James and Jacob, and their relationship, was discussed at 6 S. iv. 308, 354, 374, 393, 476; v. 257; vi. 98, 476; 7 S. ix. 189, 354; x. 130, 212, 294; xi. 211, the instances cited including some from documents in Hebrew.]

AUTHORS WANTED.—Who wrote the following?—

1. But when they came to Easter Gate,
Easter Gate stood wide,
"Ye are late, ye are late," the porter said,
"This morn my lady died."
2. I'd not give room for an Emperour—
I'd hold my road for a King.
To the Triple Crown I'd not bow down—
But this is a different thing!
I'll not fight with the Powers of Air—
Sentries, pass him through!
Drawbridge let fall—He's the Lord of us all,
The Dreamer whose dream came true!
'The Siege of the Fairies.' (Used by Kipling
as chapter-heading in 'Kim')

3. Lines beginning:—

"I have a thousand men," said he, "to wait
upon my will,"

and ending:—

He has slipped his foot from the stirrup-bar,
The bridle from his hand;
And he is bound by hand and foot
To the Queen o' Faery-land.

'Sir Hoggie and the Fairies.' (Used as chapter-
headings in 'Light that Failed.')

S. W.

There rolls the deep where grew the tree;
Oh Earth! what changes hast thou seen!

This stanza, I feel sure, is almost a translation from the Latin (Ovid?) and that again from the Greek (Menander?), but I cannot find either. Will some reader kindly give the references?
LUCIS.

Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me where I can find the following quotation?—

When the golden sun is sinking
And your mind from care set free,
When of others you are thinking,
Will you sometimes think of me?

A. E. B.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL SUBSCRIBERS TO KNIGHT'S 'LIFE OF COLET.'—Among the names appearing in the list of subscribers to Samuel Knight's 'Life of Colet,' published in 1718, there occur the following amongst others which are marked as being those of pupils of St. Paul's School. I shall be glad to receive any further information concerning them:—

Thomas Slater Bacon.—He was, I believe, of Catley, near Lynton, Cambs (*vide* Knight's 'Life of Colet,' *Introd.*, p. xvii), and was elected F.R.S. in 1721, being M.P. for the Borough of Cambridge from 1721, with certain intervals, until his death in 1736. Can he be identified with Thomas Bacon, who was a B.A. of St. Catherine's in 1718, and who proceeded M.A. in 1718? What was his parentage?

Thomas Bradford.—All that is known of him is that he was in Holy Orders. Was he related to Samuel Bradford, Master of Corpus and subsequently Bishop of Carlisle and of Rochester, or to his son William Bradford, Archdeacon of Rochester, both of whom were educated at St. Paul's School?

Thomas Dickson.—Of him I know nothing.

Joseph Downing.—Was this the bookseller and printer to the S.P.G., who died in 1743?

Francis Motteux.—Of him I know nothing.

John Nicks.—Nothing is known of him save that he was a bookseller.

Robert Stevens.—"Of the Middle Temple." The name is also spelt "Stephens."

John Price.—"In Holy Orders." Of Thetford, Norfolk.

Thomas Savage.—Of him I know nothing.

John Smith.—Of him I know nothing.

Major Snow.—Of him I know nothing.

Robert Swynborne (or Swinborne).—"In Holy Orders."

George Taylor, Vicar of Wymondham, Norfolk.

Robert Ward.—Of him I know nothing.

Hammond Ward.—Of him I know nothing.

Thomas Wotton.—Of him I know nothing.

MICHAEL F. J. McDONNELL.

Bathurst, Gambia, British West Africa.

NOTABLES BORN IN 1809.—Allusion is not infrequently made to the fact that a large number of distinguished people were born in the year 1809, such as Darwin, Gladstone, Tennyson, O. W. Holmes, &c. I had a longer list a while ago, containing, I believe, the name of at least one distinguished woman. Can readers of 'N. & Q.' kindly add to the names mentioned above?

T. F. H.

[Elizabeth Barrett was born in this year.]

ST. DENIS, NAPOLEON'S LIBRARIAN.—I should be grateful if one of your readers would enable me to see an authentic specimen of the handwriting of St. Denis, who was the second valet and custodian of the library of Napoleon at St. Helena. I have tried to find a specimen through the ordinary channels.
LEES KNOWLES.

THOMAS ATKINS, M.P.—He was elected member for the city of Norwich in March, 1639/40, and again in November, 1645. I should be glad to obtain any information about him, and to learn the date and place of his death.
G. F. R. B.

ALBANY WALLIS of Norfolk Street, Strand, the friend and solicitor of David Garrick. I shall be glad to know where I can find information about him.
G. F. R. B.

[See 12 S. ii. 307; also *post*, p. 155.]

TENNYSON AND GRINDROD.—Shortly after the production of 'Becket,' Dr. Grindrod wrote a long letter to one of the papers (I believe *The Standard*), setting out many passages in juxtaposition with similar passages from his own play of 'Henry II.' I cut out the letter, but cannot now find it. Can any one refer me to the paper where this letter was published?

LUCIS.

BALLENY ISLAND.—Can any reader say who was the person after whom Balleny Island in the Antarctic was named, and give any biographical details of him?

J. W. F.

MUSIC TO SONG OF CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.—Among the poems of Christina Rossetti there is one of rare beauty named simply a 'Song,' commencing with the line:—

When I am dead, my dearest.

Some time ago the undersigned was informed, though he fears on but slender authority, that this poem had been set to music. He would therefore be grateful to any reader who could verify this statement, and also, if it be true, tell him the names of composer and publisher.

A. STANTON WHITFIELD.

High Street, Walsall.

CLINTON MAUND OF MERTON COLLEGE.—In the sixth edition (1724) of Guillim's 'Heraldry' is given a drawing of the arms borne by

"Clinton Maund, M.A., and Fellow of Merton College, born in the county of Fermanagh in Ireland, the Son of a Lady, but descended of a gentile Family of his Name at Chesterton.....in the

County of Oxon. He died in his chambers at Merton College, the 4th of December, 1660, and was buried in Merton College Choir."

Reference is given to "MS. of Ant. a Wood's Remarks de Com. Oxon. p. 99."

Any information regarding Clinton Maund will be welcomed. Is there any monumental inscription at Merton College?
P. D. M.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY BURIED AT HAUTERIVE, SWITZERLAND.—The following is an extract from the Necrologium of the Abbey of Hauterive, canton Fribourg. The late Max de Diesbach, in an article in the *Archives Héraldiques Suisses* for 1893, considered some columns, supposed to be remains of the monument in question, to date from the thirteenth century:—

"Archiepiscopus Canthuariensis, in claustro prope capitulum. Visebatur antiquitus ejus epitaphium lapidi incisum, sed ferme deletum, una cum cruce archiepiscopali supersculpta. Nomen ignoratur. In persecutione anglicana exul, hic obiit."

Date of death, July 28. Who was it?

D. L. GALBREATH.

TWO SCHOOLMASTERS: PICKENIGE AND TOWNE.—Wanted, the full name of Mr. Pickenige, who kept a school at Windsor Green in 1780, and the precise location and title of the school.

Also the full name of Dr. Towne, who had a young gentleman's academy at Deptford in 1802.

E. ALFRED JONES.

6 Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.C.

WILLIAM BULLOCK.—I should be much obliged for any biographical information concerning William Bullock, naturalist and showman, other than that which can be extracted from Bullock's own publications and:—

1. Article in 'Dictionary of National Biography.'
2. N. & Q., 5 S. iii. 285, 302, 'The Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, and Mr. William Bullock.' By Wyatt Papworth.
3. Men I Have Known. By William Jerdan, 1866. Pp. 67-82.
4. Diary of Robert Pooock. Edited by George Arnold. London, 1883.
5. Historia Naturalis Orcadensis. By Baikie and Heddle. 1848.

Bullock's own publications include his 'Companions' to his Museum, from 1799 to 1816 (eighteen in number); 'A Concise and Easy Method of preserving Subjects of Natural History,' 1817; the Catalogue of the Sale of the London Museum of Natural History, 1819; 'Six Months' Residence and Travel in Mexico,' 1824; 'Journey through

the Western States of America,' 1827; and a paper read before the Linnean Society, Nov. 17, 1812, entitled 'An Account of Four Rare Species of British Birds.'

W. H. MULLENS.

Westfield Place, Battle, Sussex.

Replies.

WINCHESTER COLLEGE CHANTRY.

(11 S. i. 368.)

It would seem that no reply has yet appeared in these columns to MR. T. CANN HUGHES's query of May 7, 1910, which related to some of the bosses in Fromond's Chantry. I recently came upon this query during a search for something else, and think that I must have overlooked it when it first appeared. It seems still to need some reply, in order that a misapprehension may be removed. For Mr. F. J. Baigent, whom I have seen more than once since the beginning of 1917, has happily done nothing to earn that prefix; "the late," which MR. CANN HUGHES gave to his name in 1910, when mentioning his article in *The Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. x. (1855), p. 159.

In 1898, as part of the work then done under the superintendence of John Oldrid Scott (cf. 11 S. xii. 435), the groined ceiling of Fromond's Chantry was freed from its post-Reformation coatings of whitewash, and all the bosses in the ceiling were either painted or gilded, those which are carved with arms being tintured heraldically. Among the gilded bosses is the one about which MR. CANN HUGHES made special inquiry—the boss which displays a monkey riding on a dog, and carrying across his shoulder a stick with a rabbit hanging from it. So far as I can learn, there is no published drawing of this boss. Possibly the animals would stand out better if, instead of being gilded, they had been painted in their natural colours, just as elsewhere in the ceiling the head of Cardinal Beaufort was painted; but one should be chary of criticizing a generous piece of work, which effected a great improvement in the interior of the Chantry.

Another gilded boss represents one of the many mediæval tales about the fox. I am uncertain what this particular tale may be, but one fox seems to be offering a stolen goose to an ecclesiastic, while another fox seems either to be doing penance or to be

undergoing imprisonment. I cannot find any explanation of the boss in Mr. F. S. Ellis's 'History of Reynard the Fox.'

The three bosses which MR. CANN HUGHES mentioned as forming Mr. Baigent's own illustration to his article are not in the ceiling. They occur in some ornamental stonework over the west door, the stonework which, as the article narrates, was brought to light again in 1854 by the removal of some bookshelves by which it had for many years been hidden. A few months later the stonework round the door was painted in a style that I cannot praise. But the amelioration or removal of that colouring did not come within the scope of the works undertaken in 1898.

As regards the painting in 1898 of the arms in the ceiling, I doubt whether Scott's heraldry was in every case correct. For instance, one shield now bears Or, a cross gules, for De Burgh, Earl of Ulster. I would suggest that the carver intended it to be Argent, a cross gules, for St. George.

Another shield was painted in conformity with the idea that it bore "the arms of Sawsele or Sawsefele," as given in Papworth's 'Ordinary of British Armorial,' p. 948, viz.: "Gules, three reaping hooks' blades argent, handles or." That this was then the accepted idea is evidenced by a list of the shields in the Chantry which was published in *The Wykehamist* for July, 1898 (No. 349, p. 441). Nothing, indeed, was known of any Sawsele suggesting a likelihood that his arms would be found here. But it would seem that Scott or his advisers had made a shot about the shield after consulting Papworth. When and where did the family of Sawsele or Sawsefele flourish? I have to confess crass ignorance about it.

Eight years earlier Kirby had printed a list of the arms in the Chantry, in which the shield was said to be for "Palmer of Winthorp.—Argent, three palmer's staves sable, the rests, heads, and ends or." But Kirby's list ('Annals,' p. 167) was, in the main, merely a copy of Charles Blackstone's, and so we are taken back to 1784, the year in which Blackstone completed his manuscript book of 'Benefactions to Winchester College.' In support of his "Palmer of Winthorp, Lincolnshire" ('Benefactions,' p. 146), Blackstone referred to 'Guillim's Heraldry,' but did not explain why the Chantry should possess the arms of this Palmer family. In fact, we have here another shot, and a poorer one than Scott's. The three weapons on the shield are not unlike reaping hooks, but have little resemblance to palmer's'

staves as drawn by Guillim or his editor (see 6th edition, 1724, p. 301).

An earlier but less confident shot had been attempted by Dr. John Nicholas, who became Warden of the College in 1679, and died in February, 1711/12. Here is his note about the shield: it occurs on an old parchment sheet of arms, many of which are still to be seen in Fromond's Chantry, or in Thurbern's, or in Dr. Nicholas's own building, "School":—

"Arg. three reaping hooks sable is born by one Bedel: there was such an one, Mayr of Winton, who was schollar of this school. Quære if Bedel bore the coat, being [?] buried] in the Chappel."

The reference is to John Bedell, a Scholar of 1440, who became Lay Clerk and was afterwards Manciple of the College. He was Mayor of Winchester in or about 1496, and, dying in 1498, was buried in the College Chapel. He does not seem to have been in any way connected with Fromond's Chantry. Can any reader throw light upon Nicholas's statement concerning the Bedell arms?

From what has been said it will be evident that the shield we are discussing has been a puzzle to many generations. But Mr. Baigent has recently given me the following very reasonable explanation of the shield, and I have his permission to publish it.

The three weapons are not reaping hooks, but hangers, and the arms are the arms (tinctures not known) of Richard Hanger, or atte-Hangre, of Dibden Hanger, Hants, whose daughter Maud or Matilda was John Fromond's wife.

Mrs. Fromond's parentage is ascertainable by piecing together the statements in various documents in the College muniment room, which Mr. Baigent examined many years ago, and which I have lately looked at. These documents are mainly in the "Fernhill drawer," which contains ancient title deeds to the manor of Fernhill, one of the properties with which Fromond's Chantry was endowed. I do not propose to say more about these particular documents now, but I should like to point out that Fromond's will furnishes some important details about his wife's family, and also about his own, in the clause relating to that other chantry which he desired to found at Sparsholt. He directed that prayers should be said there for his own soul and his wife's, and also for the souls of these persons:—

"Stephani Fromond, Ricardi, Alicie, Nicolai de Marisco, Matildis, Johannis Fromond, Alicie, Nicolai, Roberti, Willelmi, Johannis, Johanne, Ricardi atte Hangre, Alianore, Ricardi de Farnhill et Alicie, Ricardi, Roberti Markaunt, et omnium aliorum parentum et benefactorum nostrorum."

The first twelve of the eighteen persons who are thus mentioned by name were the testator's own relations (Stephen Fromond being his great-grandfather; Richard Fromond and Alice, his paternal grandparents; and John Fromond and Alice, his father and mother). The next five were his wife's relations, viz., her parents Richard atte Hangre and Eleanor, her grandparents (on her mother's side) Richard de Farnhill (of Fernhill) and Alice, and her great-grandfather, who was another Richard de Farnhill. Finally comes Robert Markaunt, and he was Mrs. Fromond's former husband. By a plea at Westminster before William Thirnyng and his fellow Justices of the Common Bench, Easter term, 11 H. IV. (1410), John Fromond and Maud his wife claimed against Walter Eldenham of Liss, Hants, the third part of one messuage, &c., in Liss, as dower with which the said Maud was provided by Sir Robert Markaunt, "chivaler," her former husband. There is a parchment copy of this plea in the drawerlabelled "Fromond's Chantry."

H. C.
Winchester College.

ARGOSTOLI: CEPHALONIA (12 S. iii. 91).—There is a short description of the salt-water stream near Argostoli in the 'Handbook to the Mediterranean' (Murray's) by Lieut.-Col. R. L. Playfair (afterwards Sir Robert Lambert Playfair), 1881, p. 252:—

"About a mile N. of Argostoli is the extraordinary and hitherto unexplained phenomenon of the sea running into the land! A steady stream of considerable volume pours into the rocky beach, with a fall of between 2 and 3 feet. Two mills, whose wheels are plainly seen from the deck of any vessel entering the harbour, have been erected to profit by this unusual motive power. The stream, however, can scarcely work both mills at once to advantage, and all attempts to increase either its fall or volume by excavations behind the mills have proved useless."

In Murray's 'Handbook for Travellers in Greece,' fourth edition, 1872, p. 72, is the following:—

"About a mile and a half from Argostoli, near the entrance of the harbour, occurs a phenomenon apparently contrary to the order of nature: the water of the sea flowing into the land in currents or rivulets, which are lost in the bowels of the earth, at a place where the shore is low and cavernous from the action of the waves. The descending streams of salt water flow with such rapidity that an enterprising Englishman some years ago erected a grist-mill on one of them. The flow is constant, unless the mouths through which the water enters are obstructed by seaweed. The fact is, however, that the sea flowing into the land is only a new form of a phenomenon of frequent occurrence in Greece. In the land-

locked valleys and basins of its mountains, lakes and rivers often find for themselves subterranean passages (called *καρσόποια*, i.e., *καρσάραθρα*) through the cavities of the rocks, and even pursue their unseen course for a considerable distance before they emerge again to the light of day. Channels of this kind carry off the waters of the Lake of Joannina in Epirus, and of the Copaic Lake in Bœotia, and are frequent in Arcadia. (See Leake's 'Morea,' vol. iii. pp. 45, 153-5, 263, &c.) Their familiarity with these freaks of nature was probably the origin of the extravagant legends of the ancient Greeks about long submarine courses of rivers, e.g., of the Alpheus of Elis reappearing in the Sicilian fountain of Arethusa."

In April, 1890, when making a little voyage from Smyrna to Corfu, which took over five days, as the steamer, an Austrian Lloyd, called at several of the islands, I had an opportunity of visiting Argostoli in Cephalonia. With one of the ship's officers I went to see the salt-water stream and the mills. The stream is about a mile from the landing-place at Argostoli. If I remember rightly, when I saw it, it was some six feet wide, the water very clear. Only one of the two mills was working. I was told by the officer that when the English had possession of the island, they had a quantity of oil poured into the sea water holes, hoping to find out where the stream went to, but the oil disappeared and was no more seen. The experiment was a failure.

Other curiosities of Cephalonia may be worth mentioning, as described in Murray's 'Handbook... Ionian Islands, Greece, Turkey,' &c., 1845, p. 13. They are in and near the Bay of Samos on the N.E. side of the island :—

"A stream of fresh water, which rises in the sea about half a mile from the shore, and which, on a very calm day, may be seen rising at least a foot above the level of the sea. Near the shore at this point [near the town of Samos] is a magnificent subterranean lake, or large abyss, open at the top, the circumference of which is about 100 or 150 yards. In the centre of this abyss, at a depth of about 50 yards, is the lake, which is of immense (and it is said) unfathomable depth, though the water is beautifully clear. The natives are very superstitious with regard to descending into the cave (which is certainly a dangerous and difficult experiment, as they have to be let down and drawn up again with cords), for they say no one ever lives who makes the attempt. The writer, however, though he remembers cases of death from it, remembers also some English travellers getting off with a smart fever, caught, it is presumed, by the sudden chill of the atmosphere in going into it. There is further up in the Valley of Samos, near the hamlet of Servata, on the road to Argostoli, a very curious subterranean cavern, resembling the grotto of Antipater, the stalactites in which are immense: it contains numerous rooms, and the descent is by no means difficult or dangerous."

At the end of this extract are the initials J. R. Whom they indicate I do not know. Playfair (p. 251) and Murray's 'Handbook,' fourth edition, 1872 (p. 70) give abbreviations of the above.

A. B. C. asks about "the gorge or cavern into which it [the salt-water stream] runs or falls." As far as I remember there is neither gorge nor cavern. The short account in my diary records nothing of the sort. My belief is that the water quietly vanishes into the earth.

Further, I take the following from Baedeker's 'Greece, Handbook for Travelers,' second edition, 1894, p. 16, concerning Argostoli :—

"Sea Mills. The first... is the *Mill of Dr. Migliaressi*, established in 1859, and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. further on, at the N. end of the peninsula, is the *Old Mill*, erected by Mr. Stevens in 1835, where we obtain a better view of the phenomenon, whence the mills derive their name. The mills are driven by a current of sea-water, which flows into the land for about 50 yds. through an artificial channel, finally disappearing amid clefts and fissures in the limestone rock. Authorities are not yet unanimous as to the explanation of this unique phenomenon."

I suppose that the fifty yards length refers only to the "artificial channel." Perhaps "artificial" means that either the original channel was straightened, or that several rivulets were trained into one channel, or both.

As to the "gorge or cavern" suggested in the query, possibly there is a confusion of the sea-water stream near Argostoli with the "subterranean lake or large abyss" near Samos on the opposite side of the island.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

HERALDIC QUERIES (12 S. ii. 195, 197; iii. 59).—In addition to 'N. & Q.'s own motto "When found, make a note of," there are one or two others, the observance of which seems to me to be equally essential to its character as a trustworthy reference upon all matters of out-of-the-way or other exceptional interest. One of these is "Verify your quotations"; and another, which I trust your correspondents will not mind my saying, is "Give your authorities."

Unless the mere *ipse dixit* of a person is sufficient for any statement of his to be received with absolute confidence in its accuracy—and there are many such, I am happy to say, amongst the correspondents of 'N. & Q.'—it is always advisable, if possible, to indicate the authority for any such statement in answer to a question in 'N. & Q.' All the more necessary is this, as it seems to me, when your corre-

spondents, as they often do, content themselves with a mere *nom de plume* or initials, from which the rest of us are ordinarily unable to gauge the knowledge or capacity of the writer. This is strongly apparent in the articles in any ordinary review.

Now heraldry is one of these out-of-the-way but important subjects upon which 'N. & Q.' almost from its earliest days, has been considered an authority. Its study is in the nature of an exact science; its canons are well known. The rightful attribution of armorial bearings to particular families should be, and usually is, capable of verification by research; and in order to effect this the authority for that attribution should be stated. I am not, of course, speaking now of families whose claims to certain armorial insignia are widely recognized, but of the numerous ordinary inquiries in which 'N. & Q.' has been of the greatest assistance, and of which instances may be found in the three references given above.

Whenever a person answers a heraldic query—if not one of common knowledge—he must first consult some authority, of which there are many. Then why not give it? Those interested then have an opportunity, if they so desire, of verifying it, or of pointing out that the authority given is misleading or inaccurate. By this means only can an error in transcription—no uncommon danger—be detected and rectified.

If the authority be a MS., surely it is worth while saying so. People are often apt to cite or quote 'N. & Q.'—still more so, perhaps, as it gets older—as an authority *per se*. Surely it is our duty to see that that authority is not weakened by any possibility of inaccuracy or insufficiency.

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

ISABELLA S. STEPHENSON (12 S. iii. 70).—Your correspondent will find an interesting account of this lady in *The Church Times* of April 16, 1915. She is there referred to as Miss Isabel Stevenson.

J. DE BERNIERE SMITH.

4 Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.

THOMAS GRAY (12 S. ii. 285, 399, 526; iii. 32, 99).—The preface to the 'Life of Gray' in the "English Men of Letters" Series is dated March, 1882. On May 26, 1885, in consequence of a movement in which Mr. Gosse himself took a prominent part, a bust of the poet was unveiled in the hall of Pembroke College. It really seems a little hard on Mr. Gosse to blame him for not having mentioned this event three years

earlier. The placing of this bust, as well as that of a stained-glass window in the hall of Peterhouse in 1870, is duly recorded in a later edition of Mr. Gosse's book. Leslie Stephen's article on Gray in the 'D.N.B.' does not deserve to be neglected.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

GUNNERS' HANDBOOKS (12 S. iii. 90).—Copies of all these books are in the British Museum, but the following particulars may be of interest:—

Claudius Shaw. The Artilleryman's Pocket Companion. Second edition. London, Clowes, 1855. Oblong 12mo, 2s.

Thomas Walker Bridges. Bridges' Gunner's Pocket-book, &c. London, Spon, 1871. Oblong 12mo, 1s.

Frederick Page. Gunners' Aid to Instruction. Sixth thousand. London, 1873. 8vo.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Though I cannot supply the information asked for by MAJOR LESLIE, a note of the following local work may, if not already known to him, be of interest:—

"The Rifle, and Those who are to use It. A Lecture, given at Campden in 1861, to the North Cotswold Company of Volunteers. By Sir J. Maxwell Steele, Bart. (Captain)... [Quotations from Homer and Racine.] London, Bell & Daldy, 186 Fleet Street, 1862." 8vo, pp. 60. Folding plate showing the various parts of the rifle, front. Folding table, giving time of flight and velocities at various distances, p. 34.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

Gloucester.

PICTURES : WHERE EXHIBITED (12 S. iii. 70).—I have in my collection of water-colours a very fine picture of St. Michael's Mount by J. N. Carter. I do not know if this is what Mr. L. VENDEN wants to see. I have also two drawings by H. B. Carter of 'A Wreck at Whitby' and 'Whitby Harbour,' and three more by J. N. Carter: 'Whitby Beach,' 'Whitby Abbey,' and 'Dartmouth Castle.' My late father possessed four others of his work: 'Whitby,' 'Old Scarborough,' 'Scarborough Beach,' and 'Torbay.'

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

Lancaster.

ENGLISH PRELATES AT THE COUNCIL OF BÂLE (12 S. ii. 28, 74).—Profiting by the indications given at the second reference, I am able to give the uncertain abbreviated words as "t[em]p[or]e g[e]n[er]al[is] co[n]cilii b[as]il[ensis]."

During a recent visit to Bâle I was able to examine the hatchments in the Carthusians' church, now the chapel of the Bâle Orphanage. Although restored about

1840, the hatchments still remain excellent examples of the vigorous style of the fifteenth-century painters. Besides those given at 12 S. ii. 28, there remain two more of English prelates, which are illustrated in the second number of the *Archives Héraldiques Suisses* for 1916. That of John Langdon, Bishop of Rochester, d. Sept. 30, 1434, has the same arrangement as that of Bishop Thomas of Worcester, but has no inscription. His shield shows an anchor-cross and a border. The second is that of Robert Gallion, Prior of Tydd in the bishopric of Ely, chancellor of Bishop Robert Fitzhugh of London. His arms are Azure, a horseshoe silver, quartering silver, a cock sable. I should be glad to know whether the horseshoe arms are those of the priory. Might I also repeat my question about the identity of the "Abbot of York"?

D. L. GALBREATH.

INDIAN MOUNDS, U.S.A. (12 S. iii. 90).—As to these, see the three books by Warren K. Moorehead:—

"Fort Ancient, the great prehistoric earthwork in Warren County, Ohio, compiled from a careful survey, with an account of its Mounds and Graves, a topographical map, 35 full-page phototypes, and surveying notes in full" (1890).

"Primitive Man in Ohio" (Putnam's, New York and London, 1892).

"The Stone Age in North America, an Archaeological Encyclopædia of the Implements, Ornaments, Weapons, Utensils, &c., of the Prehistoric Tribes of North America, with more than 300 full-page plates and 400 figures illustrating over 4,000 different objects" (2 vols., Constable, 1911).

See also Squier and Davis's 'Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley' (1847). It appears that the human remains found in these mounds indicate differences of race, and that the other objects discovered there indicate varying degrees of culture.

E. BRABROOK.

DERBY RAM (12 S. iii. 70).—This legendary animal of gigantic proportions has been regarded as a quasi patron saint of Derbyshire for hard upon two hundred years, for a letter dated Nunsfield, Derby, June 10, 1739, from the Rev. Henry Cantrell (the first vicar of St. Alkmund's) to his son, winds up as follows: "And thus I conclude this long story; almost as long a tale as that of the Derby Ram."

The ram has been immortalized in a ballad of fifteen doggerel verses, originally published in a miscellany entitled 'Gimerackiana,' by one Richard, son at Derby in 1833. Mr. L. Jewitt includes one version (for there are

several, varying more or less) in his 'Ballads and Songs of Derbyshire,' published by Bemrose in 1867. The same publishers brought out, in 1869, a clever illustrated edition by Priestman Atkinson, the drawings being by Alfred Wallis. The authorship of the epic is unknown, though it has been attributed to Dr. Darwin, the author of 'The Botanic Garden,' &c. (see 4 S. iv. 247). It would be too lengthy to reproduce *in extenso* unless desired. It commences:—

As I was going to Darby

All on a market day

I met the finest ram, sir,

That ever was fed on hay.

Daddle-i-day; Daddle-i-day;

Fal de ral; Fal de ral; Daddle-i-day;

and some idea of the stupendous proportions of this mythical monster may be gleaned from the tragical episodes that followed its slaughter, as set out in verse 10:—

The butcher that killed this ram, sir,

Was drowned in his blood,

And the boy that held the pail, sir,

Was carried away in the flood.

Daddle-i-day, &c.

The ballad was set to music by Calcott.

I am afraid I can throw no specific light on the inscription on the engraved coin referred to by F. P. B.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

I am interested in the explanation of F. P. B.'s inquiry, as I have often wished to know what the "Derby Ram" song was that made Col. Newcome "laugh so that it did you good to hear him," at the Cave of Harmony, as I do not remember ever having seen any other mention of it, except a cartoon of Tenniel's in *Punch* some forty years ago of the then Lord Derby butting his head against a wall, called 'The Derby Ram'—so the artist knew about it.

T. E. R.

This is the title of a song well known in the middle of the last century, and generally supposed to be an old one. The subject and style of it may be gathered from the following quotation, which I give from memory:—

The butcher that killed this ram, sir,

Was up to his knees in blood,

And four-and-twenty houses

Were washed away in the flood.

I had never heard of the song being sung till, one day about 1873, I met a boy singing it for his own gratification in the street in Birmingham. He added a most appropriate refrain, which I have not seen in print, and which he sang in an undertone, apparently as a kind of saving clause, after each verse:—

Tiddy falleery, *that's a lie! That's a lie.*

The Derby Ram was also the title of an intermittent illustrated periodical which appeared at election times in the sixth and seventh decades of the last century; and the phrase had such a vogue generally that a ram was adopted as the mascot of the 95th (Derbyshire) Regiment.

Warrington.

CHARLES MADELEY.

LIEUT.-COL. LEWIS (BAYLY) WALLIS (12 S. iii. 474; iii. 28, 74).—I have pleasure in supplying the following information in answer to MR. ALECK ABRAHAMS, as, owing to the change of name, which is always a source of trouble to inquirers, I had experienced much difficulty in identifying this personage. He was M.P. Ilchester, May, 1799, to 1802, being then styled of that place and Pall Mall. *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1800, part ii. pp. 908, 917, 1000, contains an account of Albany Wallis, a solicitor in Norfolk Street, Strand, who died Sept. 3, 1800, aged 86, leaving a fortune of between 70,000*l.* and 80,000*l.* to Lady Bayly for her life, "and then to her son Col. Bayly, who has taken her name." This he promptly did on Sept. 17, 1800.

Born in 1775, Lewis Bayly (so called after his ancestor the Bishop of Bangor, 1616 to 1631) became cornet 3rd Dragoon Guards, Dec. 28, 1791; raised the 9th (new) Independent Company of Foot and was made its captain, March 7, 1793; captain in Col. Edmeston's (new) 95th Foot, Oct. 30, 1793; major thereof, Nov. 18, 1794; junior lieutenant-colonel thereof, Feb. 2, 1795. When that regiment was reduced, 1796, he was on its full-pay till 1798, and on its half-pay 1798 till 1814; brevet-colonel (as Lewis Bayly Wallis), Jan. 1, 1805; major-general, July 25, 1810; lieutenant-general, Aug. 12, 1819; general, Jan. 10, 1837. As Col. Bayly Wallis he married, June 3, 1802, the sister (who died in Paris, October, 1819) of that dashing *sabreur* Sir Robert Thomas Wilson, M.P., and widow of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Blacket Bosville, Coldstream Guards, of Gunthwaite, Yorks:—

"one of the tallest officers in the three regiments of Guards, being six feet four inches high—who was killed in the action at the fort of Lincelles, in Flanders, 18 Aug., 1793, being shot through the mouth, the bullet having passed over the head of the Hon. Captain Fitzroy, who was standing within a foot of him."—*Gent. Mag.*, quoted in 'Old Wales,' vols. ii. and iii., where there is an account of General Bayly Wallis.

Albany Wallis's only son was drowned in the Thames when at Westminster School about 1780. In George Eyre Evans's 'Lampeter,' 1905, there is a chapter, pp. 102-5, on Albany Wallis, who purchased

the estate of Peterwell, in the parish of Lampeter, co. Cardigan, its owner, John Adams, M.P., (who inherited it from his uncle Sir Herbert Lloyd, Bart., M.P.), having "spent the whole property" ('Parl. Hist. of Wales'). Mr. Evans said that "both father and son" owned Peterwell, but, of course, he was in error in assuming any relationship between them. The general served as High Sheriff of Cardiganshire from Feb. 1, 1806, to Feb. 4, 1807, being described as of Peterwell (Record Office List, quoted in 'Old Wales,' where the mistake in J. R. Phillips's 'Sheriffs of Cardiganshire,' 1868, p. 33, in calling him John Baily Wallis, is rectified). General Bayly Wallis died Aug. 10, 1848, aged 73.

W. R. W.

HANS-TOWN OR CADOGAN-LAND (12 S. iii. 70).—It is not easy to fix the exact dates on which each of the modern streets and squares—to say nothing of single houses—were built on the Cadogan estate, but, speaking generally, all those mentioned at the above reference were erected in the later eighties or in the nineties of the last century, when the late Earl Cadogan completely transformed the district in question.

He rebuilt his own house, Chelsea House between Lowndes Square and Cadogan Place, in 1874. This was the beginning. His Lordship then obtained powers to clear away several narrow streets of small houses, many dating back two hundred years; and on their site he, with the help of the late Mr. Willett and others, substituted broad, airy thoroughfares, streets and squares, as we see them now.

The lease of the Racquet Court and of the greater part of the Prince's Cricket Club ground fell in in 1886, and the land was at once laid out and built upon. Cadogan Square, Lennox Gardens, and the western part of Pont Street were erected thereon in the next few years. The modern Hans Place, Hans Crescent, and other buildings followed in the nineties, much of it being built by the Belgravian Land Company, who made extensive improvements, widening streets and erecting fine houses of good design.

Blacklands House stood a little to the west of, but close to, St. Mary's R.C. Church, and once was the residence of a former Lord Cheyne. It became in more modern times a French boarding-school, and afterwards a private lunatic asylum. In 1890 Lord Cadogan gave the site, valued at 40,000*l.*, to the Trustees of the Guinness

Fund, and the Guinness Dwellings now occupy the site.

The Hermitage, Yeoman's Row, was a pretty little villa, standing just at the back of what is now known as Ovington Square and Ovington Gardens. It was from 1806 until 1814 (when she left England) the residence of Mdme. Catalani, and in an advertisement in *The Times* of April 11, 1815 (reprinted on the same date in 1915), this house was announced to be for sale by Messrs. Robins. It is there described as

"a singularly elegant Residence...an unequalled Rus in Urbe, fitted up in a style of elegance few could equal, and is seated in the centre of near 2 acres of pleasure grounds and gardens, laid out with infinite taste...held for 30 years at a reserved rent," &c.

This house, like Blacklands, ended its days as a lunatic asylum, and finally was pulled down in 1844. ALAN STEWART.

ANCIENT IRISH TITLES (12 S. iii. 91).—MR. MCGOVERN will be interested in the following:—

"The M'Quillin (deceased).

"Adult male M'Quillins are requested to nominate a M'Quillin for election to chieftainship.—Address —."—*Freeman's Journal*, Dublin, Feb. 5, 1917.

The M'Quillins act in accordance with ancient custom by electing one of their number to the M'Quillinship, though, in the past, a "strong man" has, now and again in their history, assumed the dignity,

MR. MCGOVERN knows the chief of a clan must not, when elected, have lost a limb, or be blind, or physically incapable.

The ancestral ruin of the M'Quillins is Dunluce Castle (Dun-lis="a strong camp"), Giant's Causeway, County Antrim. It is said to be equipped with two ghosts—one in M'Quillin's Tower, the other (a lady) in the Banshee's Tower—both eminently "respectable" spirits! BERNARD BACACH.

STAFFORDSHIRE M.P.s (12 S. iii. 90).—John Levett, Lichfield, 1701-2.—Is not this date a mistake? should it not be 1761-2? If this supposition is correct, the following note may be of service:—

John Levett, born Lichfield, 1722; son of Theophilus Levett; matriculated Brasenose College, Oxford, Feb. 23, 1739; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, 1743; M.P. Lichfield, April 8, 1761; unseated on petition, February, 1762; died Nov. 22, 1799; of Wichnor, by purchase, 1765.

Rowland Okeover, Stafford, 1685-7.—May be the same as Sir Roland (or Rowland) Okeover, born Okeover, 1624; son of Humfrey Okeover; matriculated Wad-

ham College, Oxford, May 8, 1640; knighted April 19, 1661; of Okeover; married Mercy, daughter of Edward Goodyere of Heythrop, Oxon; died 1692.

John Pershall, Stafford, 1761-2.—There is a pedigree of Sir John Peshall in the Ashmolean MSS.

Edwin Skrymshire, Stafford, 1681.—Born 1663; son of Gerard Skrymshire of Aquilate; matriculated Trinity College, Oxon, Nov. 9, 1650; B.A., Oct. 12, 1652; student Middle Temple, 1655; M.P. Stafford, 1681; one of the intended knights of the Royal Oak temp. Charles II.; married, 1659, Joyce, daughter of William Awbrey of Bishop's Grendon, Herefordshire; died 1689.

Daniel Watson, Lichfield, 1660.—Born. Burton, 1617, son of Henry Watson; matriculated Queen's College, Oxon, April 10, 1635; barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn, 1645; M.P. Lichfield, 1659-60; unseated June 27, 1660.

All the above are from Simms's 'Bibliotheca Staffordiensis.'

HOWARD H. COTTERELL, F.R.Hist.S. Walsall.

[In Dr. Magrath's 'The Flemings in Oxford,' vol. i. App. F., is given the full list of the persons proposed as Knights of the Royal Oak, with figures in parentheses denoting their several annual incomes. At p. 518, under "Stafford," appears "Edwin Scrimshire, Esq. (1,000)."]

FRANCIS BALDWIN, 1564 (12 S. iii. 90).—Franciscus Balduinus, whose name OUTIS turns into English, was François Baudouin, a native of Arras, where he was born Jan. 1, 1520. He died in 1573. He wrote in Latin on law, history, and controversial divinity, and was first a friend, and afterwards an opponent, of Calvin. Various biographical dictionaries mention him, either as Baudouin or as Balduinus. Those, however, which I have been able to consult omit his principal claim to remembrance in these days. He was virtually the discoverer of Minucius Felix, whose only known work, an elegant dialogue called 'Octavius,' is perhaps the earliest extant defence of Christianity by a Latin writer. Perhaps I may quote from the introduction to a translation of the 'Octavius' published by Messrs. George Bell & Sons in 1903:—

"Minucius was unknown during a great part of the Middle Ages. The only manuscript of the 'Octavius' is a minuscule of the ninth century, and has been for many years in the Paris Library. It is headed: 'Arnobij liber VII. explicit. Incipit liber VIII. feliciter.' Now, Arnobius's celebrated work against the Pagans contains only seven books; there is no eighth book of Arnobius. Unfortunately, when these seven books were first edited

and printed, at Rome in 1543, this manuscript of the 'Octavius' was associated with them, and was printed with them as a Liber Octavus; a mistake which was repeated in the two succeeding editions. François Baudouin, or Balduinus, in his Heidelberg edition of 1560, was the first to publish the supposed Liber Octavus of Arnobius as the 'Octavius' of Minucius. His edition contains a long Latin dissertation, in which he claims the work for its real author, and expresses his surprise that the mistake should have escaped the notice of so great a scholar as Erasmus."

B. B.

François Baudouin, or Balduin, was a famous personage in his own day, and it is still difficult to escape acquaintance with his name. Like Robespierre, he was a native of Arras. He was born on Jan. 1, 1520, and died at Paris in 1573. He studied at Louvain, and acquired an international reputation for his knowledge of law, lecturing on that subject at various seats of learning. At the time of his death he had accepted an invitation, to the University of Cracow. Accounts of his career may be read, to mention only a few among older books of reference, in Albertus Miræus's 'Elogia illustrium Belgii Scriptorum' (1602), Valerius Andreas's 'Bibliotheca Belgica' (1623), Sir Thomas Pope Blount's 'Censura celebriorum Authorum' (1690), and Bayle's 'Dictionnaire historique et critique,' in the 1720 edition of which he takes up six folio pages and just over a hundred marginal notes. Baudouin was the author of many works, chiefly on Roman law. But a good deal of the interest which he excited was due to his relations with leaders of religious parties and his own frequent changes, or alleged changes, in belief. The book to which OUTIS refers, the 'Responsio ad Calvinum et Bezam,' was written by Baudouin because he had been attacked by Calvin as the supposed author of an anonymous treatise of Cassander's.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

"DECELERATE" (12 S. iii. 48, 139).—Permit me to enter a protest against the misuse of "decelerate" given at the first reference.

"Acceleration" is the rate of change of the velocity of a body, *velocity* including both the speed and direction of motion. Hence the velocity of a body may be accelerated either by increasing its speed or by changing its direction of motion, or by a combination of the two. In consequence of rate of change of direction being one form of acceleration, a body which is rotating with a uniform speed in a circle is, contrary to a common opinion, being accelerated. Rate

of increase of velocity is (positive) acceleration, while rate of decrease of velocity is negative acceleration, or more briefly and correctly "deceleration." Speed is usually measured in feet per second, and acceleration and deceleration are therefore measured in feet per second, *per second*. Thus a body whose speed decreases 15 ft. per second each second is said to be subject to a deceleration of 15 ft. per sec. per sec.

To use "decelerate" in the sense given at the first reference is obviously incorrect, and does not convey the meaning of the railway people. They mean that the trains will not run so fast, *i.e.*, that their mean speed will be less than in pre-war times. It is clear from the definition of deceleration (used by physicists long before its misuse by railway folk) that the mean speed of a train does not depend on its acceleration while starting, or deceleration while stopping. (When it is moving at a uniform speed in a straight line it is not subject to either effect.) Hence it would be quite possible to have a train subject to more deceleration while stopping and less acceleration while starting, and yet for its mean speed to be much greater than before; that is, the journey would be performed in less time, which is not what the railway people mean. They mean "there will be fewer and slower trains," and it seems to me a pity they did not say so, instead of stating that "the passenger train service will be considerably curtailed and decelerated." ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

ALDERMAN THOMAS HOYLE, M.P. FOR YORK CITY (12 S. iii. 91).—Was a merchant and draper in York; son of Thomas Hoyle of Slaithwaite in that county; Freeman of York, 1611; Governor of the Merchants' Company, 1629-31; Chamberlain of the city, 1614; Sheriff, 1621-2; Alderman, Oct. 20, 1626; Lord Mayor, 1632-3, and again on the surrender of the city to the Parliamentary forces in 1643.

He was elected M.P. for York in 1628-9 and in September, 1640, holding the seat until his death. He was a pronounced Parliamentarian in the Civil War; one of the Commissioners for York City in the Scandalous Ministers Act, 1642; took the League and Covenant, Sept. 25, 1643; appointed in the same year on the Committees of Assessment and Sequestration for the City; also in 1645 on the Committees for the Northern Association and for providing preaching ministers for the Northern Counties. On Sept. 14, 1643, he contributed 100*l.* towards enabling Sir William Waller to advance. He

was a witness on the trial of Laud in March, 1644; added to the Commissioners of the Admiralty, Oct. 4, 1645; on the Commission for ordering the Collegiate Church of Westminster, November, 1645; one of the Commissioners on the propositions to the King in June, 1646, for the conservation of peace between Scotland and England; on the Goldsmiths' Hall Sequestration Committee, 1647; and also on that for taking the Engagement by the Nation, 1649. In the debate upon the King's Answers constituting a ground for peace, in December, 1648, he spoke against the same, and by "entering his dissent" against the resolution of the House in favour of the motion he retained his seat after "Pride's Purge." He, however, did not long survive that event. On the first anniversary of the King's execution, Jan. 30, 1649/50, he strangled himself in his own house in Westminster. He had lately been extremely melancholy, and the coroner's inquest found him *non compos mentis*. He died intestate.

He was twice married: (1) to Elizabeth, daughter of William Menken, innholder and Sheriff of York, in 1606-7. She died Dec. 9, 1639, and was buried at St. Martin's, Micklegate. (2) To a lady whose Christian name was Susannah. She survived her husband and administered to his estate.

W. D. PINK.

Lowton, Newton-le-Willows.

TO PLAY "CROOKERN" (12 S. ii. 470; iii. 16, 99).—The question asked under this heading promises to prove exceedingly useful for the light the answers may throw upon the meaning of the place-name "Crewkerne," which has so many variants ranging from Cruce to Crookhorn, a form adopted in the speech of some of its present natives. MR. J. W. FAWCETT advances an opinion I have not seen previously expressed, namely, that the word may have been derived from the Welsh *gragan*, to speak aloud (hence the English "creak," "croak," and "crake"). I cannot, however, believe Crewkernians to have ever been given to croaking! No, I would rather stretch my conscience, and believe that Crewkerne was the "Hermitage at the Cross," as Collinson and Pulman believed, or even agree with Barnes that it was the "Stagbrook." It has also been suggested that the word means "the Crossings," as represented by the Danish form *Crukkerne* or the Norwegian *Krokorna*. I recollect that during some correspondence on this question some years ago one writer fell back on the

Celtic, and explained the word as *crewk* or *crook*, cross, and *erne*, big marsh or swamp, as Treherne, the village by the lake or swamp; so Crewkerne would mean the "Cross by the Lake." This, says the writer, equally with the Dorsetshire poet's "Stagbrook," would suit the local conditions of the Crewkerne district in the pre-Danish period when, perhaps, the church alone rose out of the marshes surrounding it, as at Ely and Croyland. Hill in his 'Somerset Place-Names' has also something to say about this. He favours the origin of the word from the Norse name *Krokr* (a big, strong man), and if he be right Crewkerne is but the variant of a family name. He rather ridicules the "Cross" theory.

W. G. WILLIS WATSON.

Exeter.

In 'The Place-Names of Somerset' the author is incorrect in calling what "is said to be one of the finest of the many fine-combes on the Quantocks," *Crockercombe*. It is "Cockercombe," and until lately was as described in his book; but the recent timber-felling the length of the combe has, alas! marred its beauty for many years to come.

WEST SOMERSET.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (12 S. iii. 69, 119).—'Letters from High Latitudes.' 1, "Out of space, out of time," is not printed as a quotation in Mr. Cavenagh's edition of this book; and the other quotation, 2, "This very morn," &c., he has been unable to trace. Mr. Cavenagh gives Racine, 'Britannicus,' II. ii. 7, as the reference for 3, "Le simple appareil," &c.; for 4, *δὸς μοι τὸ πτερόν*, he refers to a possible source in 'Acharnians,' 584, with the Scholiast's note thereon.

As H. K. ST. J. S. has kindly offered to provide the references for other unfound quotations, perhaps he would be so good as to turn to the reference given in the Editor's foot-note (11 S. xi. 88—not 89) and see what are the points still needing elucidation.

C. B. WHEELER.

80 Hamilton Terrace, N.W.

ST. BARBARA Y. M. (12 S. iii. 41, 136).—Having lived in Provence for some years past, I observe some of the old Provençal customs in my household; and one of these is to sow some wheat in a plateful of earth on Dec. 4, St. Barbara's Day. Duly watered, it soon sprouts, and on Christmas Day the table is adorned with a plate of green wheat a full span high. I plant it out in the garden a few days after. I have not been able to

find out the origin of this custom; Mistral's 'Tresor' does not explain it. I regret that during the lifetime of "lou Mestre" I did not think of asking him. I fancy that this wheat, set to sprout at about the time of the winter wheat-sowing and appearing on the Christmas table, was considered to bring luck to the crops; and that St. Barbara's Day, just three weeks before Christmas, was chosen so that *lou blad de la Santo Barbo* would be a homage to avert thunderstorms. I need hardly say that the powder magazine of ships is *la sainte-barbe*. But Littré says that this name is properly that of the gunner's store-room, in which there was an image of the saint.

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

Nice.

[Will ROY GARART be good enough to repeat the contribution kindly sent last week?]

CURIOUS TAVERN SIGN (12 S. iii. 89).—The meet of the Oakley Hounds on January 13 at the Cat and Custard Pot is not an isolated case of foxhounds foregathering at a tavern with that title. Those who are familiar with Surtees's immortal sporting novel 'Handley Cross,' published in the fifties, will recall "The Cat and Custard Pot day" with Mr. Jorrocks's hunt on the Muswell Road, on which occasion his huntsman, James Pigg, distinguished himself by imbibing a good deal more brandy than redounded to his credit or to that of the Hunt. The sign is probably as old as the Bull and Mouth, the Cat and Fiddle, *et hoc genus omne*. WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

PORTRAITS IN STAINED GLASS (12 S. ii. 172, 211, 275, 317, 337, 374, 458, 517; iii. 15, 36, 76, 95).—The east window in Westacre Church, Swaffham, Norfolk, by Messrs. Burlison & Grylls of Great Ormond Street, London, represents four Hamond brothers, one of whom is still alive, viz. :—

Anthony Hamond, died 1895; at one time master of hounds, depicted in red coat and top boots.

Philip Hamond, died 1861; a soldier, portrayed in a Hussar uniform.

Richard Horace Hamond, died 1906; an admiral, represented in naval uniform.

Thomas Astley Horace Hamond, living; depicted in the dress of a mediæval lawyer.

I believe that Mrs. Tryon of Bulwick, Oakham, erected a window in her church to the memory of her only son Guy, who died in the South African War. In this window his portrait is adapted to either St. George or St. Michael. H. S. G.

Notes on Books.

Howth and its Owners. Being the Fifth Part of 'A History of County Dublin,' and an Extra-Volume of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. By Francis Elrington Ball. (Dublin: University Press, 7s. 6d. net.)

THE first part of Dr. Elrington Ball's 'History of County Dublin' was published in 1902. The fourth part appeared in 1906, and the long interval between that and the present volume has arisen from the author's compliance with the urgent request that he would take over the publication of Swift's letters—an important task which the death of Mr. Cæsar Litton Falkiner had left little more than begun. Howth combines an unusual number of romantic attractions. True, a place cannot well be claimed for the castle, as a building, beside the finest great houses of the United Kingdom. Yet the touch of Irish rusticity which persists through all improvements may count as in itself a charm. And how many others can it boast! For one thing, a peninsula seems, by conformation, to be favourable to adventure. And then this is a peninsula thrust out into the sea in front of the capital city, facing that rival shore from which so much both of good and ill has passed and re-passed to Ireland. It offers harbourage, often found sufficient for great occasions. It bears more than one ancient ruin; it has caves proper for smugglers, and, in fact, in old times put to their use; it has very lovely scenery, at once of a wild grandeur and of flowery sweetness; and it has that picturesque and kindly interest, with the poignancy of peril about it, which is incident to a fishery. Nor does it by any means lack the grim distinction of shipwreck.

Historically its character is no less definite and compact—if so we may put it—than it is topographically. It has belonged to the St. Lawrence, and been their home, from the time of the Anglo-Norman settlement in the twelfth century, when it fell to Almeric St. Lawrence by direct grant of the Crown, till 1909, when at the death of the fourth Earl of Howth the barony and earldom lapsed, and the estates went to Mr. Julian Charles Gaisford of Offington, Sussex, a nephew of the Earl's, who thereupon took the arms and name of St. Lawrence.

Apropos of the arms, it is curious that we nowhere in this book find them blazoned, nor any but cursory notice taken of them; while the sea-horse crest does not seem to be mentioned at all. Again, apropos of fault-finding, we will here just mention that the index is somewhat lacking.

Dr. Ball is certainly too sweeping when he says that the St. Lawrence has been "ennobled for countless generations" as Lords of Howth; for not only does he, two pages further on, provide a list of Lords of Howth by which it is perfectly easy to count up the generations—in fact, the whole list does not run to thirty names—but he also gives us a delightful chapter, entitled 'In Early Times,' setting out the history of Benn Etar, as the peninsula was then called, before the Anglo-Norman occupation.

Still, there is much excuse for that touch of exaggeration. The descent of the House of Howth from father to son in one seat through

over seven hundred years comes down, if not quite unbroken, yet extraordinarily near being complete—a rare thing and in itself impressive. And, besides that, the record of the house is by no means that of tame and selfish prosperity. There are but few members of the line who do not stand out as more or less powerful personalities—keen and hardy fighters, who could also display real public spirit, willing to take trouble over the affairs both of their own locality and the country at large. Without reproach they could make themselves acceptable to kings, being, it is clear, well endowed with that wit and grace which are the gifts whereby Ireland has sealed her conquerors for her own. Dr. Ball has drawn their portraits effectively, so that it is not only the historian or genealogist who may enjoy these pages, but the student of human nature as well.

It is hardly necessary to say that the material for this work has been both collected and dealt with faithfully. The careful references to the sources for the several statements, which appear at the foot of every page, together with the numerous other foot-notes and the appendixes, greatly enhance the value of the text. The literary associations of Howth—considering its attractions—are somewhat meagre: Swift furnishes the chief of them. To them Dr. Ball does justice, as he does also to legends and ghost stories. Thus he tells, briefly, the famous Beresford ghost-story—taking occasion to do so by the fact that Lady Beresford's daughter by a second marriage became at 17 the wife of William, Lord Howth, and presently the admired friend of Swift.

From the Preface supplied by the Council of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland we learn that Dr. Ball intends to complete his 'History of County Dublin' in two more volumes, which, like the one before us, will be presented by him to the Society. Students of Irish history owe Dr. Ball a real and great debt.

Calendar of Inquisitions Miscellaneous (Chancery) preserved in the Public Record Office.—Vol. I. 1219–1307. (Stationery Office, 15s.)

WE have looked through few Calendars of more varied interest than the one before us, and for that very reason it is not easy to do justice to it in a review. Its unusual wealth of detail offers material for the study of more than one aspect of the social life of the much studied thirteenth century. Most of these Inquisitions were taken before Sheriffs directed by writs under the Great Seal. They concern the king's interest in the property of outlaws and criminals, and in the holdings of deceased persons; or the exact definition of customs and services; or the adjustment of differences between landholders and their neighbours; or, again, are inquiries into the circumstances under which a man met his death by violence. These last are numerous, and from them may be gathered not only many gruesome stories, but also many miniature pictures of mediæval life and manners. Thus we learn what was the trick by which a man might catch the stray goshawk of another; and how when one had bought a new sword he would try it to see if it was stiff enough; and how a pet calf might be trained to come in and steal and eat oat-cake. There is a story of a sow which dragged a child from its cradle and killed him; and another of the broils and misadventures

which occurred at Durham because John de Grendon's dog ran out and barked at the two dogs of a certain esquire of Scotland, who was riding by: and there is the tale of what befell William le Rede of Akle, whom, when he was ill with the "hot sickness," two enemies of his dragged out of his house, and carried off in a cart to Brungey Castle. They stripped him, put him in irons and in stocks, and left him with his naked body against the naked earth for a day and a night. Being warned that he was like to die, they then brought him out and left him covered with a carpet outside the castle gate half-dead. His friends came and carried him home, but he never ate or drank again, and died on the second day. Indeed, if any one doubts the ferocity which runs darkly through the romance and attractiveness of the Middle Ages, he need but go through this volume. That this was not merely the brutality of the lower orders, but to some extent characterized those in authority, may be illustrated by an inquisition touching one John de Elbrugge, who as a young boy had left the country out of fear. "Walter de Elbrugge," his brother, the writ explains, "was hanged for felony, and Juliana their mother was hanged for harbouring the said Walter." And yet again we have here that amazing complaint, under twenty-nine counts, of the burgesses of the lesser commune of Oxford against the burgesses magnates, which throws a grim light on the possibility of the grossest tyranny being exercised by the wealthier townsmen towards the poorer sort. This complaint is one of the most interesting of these documents; another, given in full in the original Latin, is the survey, in 1250, of Rockingham Castle, which the Sheriff of Northampton found to be in a far from satisfactory condition. In 1290 inquisition was made as to the origin and ownership of Ravenspur by Grimsby, and the account sets forth in some detail how the island first arose, and how it came to be inhabited. In 1307, in an inquisition before Aymer de Valencia, Keeper of Scotland, Malise, Earl of Strathearn, was pronounced innocent of any part in the murder of Comyn.

The material in the way of prices of land and of all kinds of products and commodities is almost endless; there are several good notices of Jews, and a relatively large number of Jewish names occur; and some of the Irish items deserve attention.

Those who find amusement in unusual Christian names may also add some specimens to their collection—and more, it may be mentioned, than appear in the Index. The abstracts have evidently been made with great care, and, so far as can be judged apart from comparison with the originals, successfully. The translators have inserted odd phrases or words from the text of the document with commendable frequency, and this in itself is a valuable feature of this volume. There are two Indexes: a General one, and an Index of Subjects.

Notices to Correspondents.

MR. E. C. MALAN and GENERAL TERRY.—Forwarded.

CORRIGENDA.—*Ante*, p. 116, col. 2, Simile 28, for "fiddler" read *jiddale*.—P. 137, col. 2, l. 4 from bottom, for "Fuori" read *Fiori*.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1917.

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THE CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHARD EDWARDS, 1669-79.

(See *ante*, pp. 1, 44, 81, 122.)

LETTER XVI.

John Vickers to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3412.)

Hugly the 11th March 1669/70

Dear Friend

Yours of the Primo Current I Received the 7th d^o. having bin in Hugly 9 dayes, Mr Bridges Arriving here the 5th present.

In your last you make mention of A Parcell of silks and Girdle Coming downe for Mr March's and your Account, which when Arrived shall dispose of as fast as possible, and advise whether A greater quantity will vend, which at present I cannot doe having noe sample to shew them, but fear shall gett little Copper, pepper or tin, the Directore* having ingroced it all in other mens names

* Directore was the title given to the heads of factories controlled by the Dutch East India Company. The individual referred to may be Matthias van den Brouke, who was head of the Dutch affairs in Bengal in 1662. In 1672 François de Hase succeeded to that post.

and holds it up at great rates, and but little come this year as I hear; however Per the first opertunity pray fail not to advise what prices they bare at Cassumbazar [that] if I should meet with any I may know how to give.

I have brought A P^s. sannoes from Ballasore which shall send up Per Mr Haselwood,* who I suppose will set out next Week. I should have writt more at large, as likewise to Mr March (to whom pray Present my humble service) but did not know of the Cossetts going till he was dispatcht, soe must Conclude at present and Remain

Your Reall Loving Freind

JNO. VICKERS

excuse bad writing in hast.†

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant

In Cassumbazar

LETTER XVII.

Robert Freeman to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3413.)

[Robert Freeman entered the Company's service as a writer in November, 1667, and sailed to India at the same time as Richard Edwards. On his arrival, he was employed at the factory at Masulipatam, where, in 1675, he held the office of steward. In July of that year he resigned the service, "his time as a writer being expired," because he considered he was defrauded of preferment. He remained in India as a "free merchant" until 1681, when he petitioned for re-employment under the Company. He was then appointed Third of Council at Masulipatam, and in the following year was sent to Cuddalore factory as Chief. Thence (in September, 1682) he was again transferred to Masulipatam. In 1687, at his own request, he went to Fort St. George, Madras, and took his place as Fifth of Council. He died there on Feb. 7, 1688/9, "of a dropsy, after a long and painful illness," and was buried in the Compound of St. Mary's Church in Fort St. George, where a fragment of his tombstone still exists. His wife, a daughter of Robert Fleetwood, Chief of Madapollam, whom he had married in July, 1673, appears to have predeceased him, as she is not mentioned in his will. Neither does there appear to have been any issue of the marriage. The will provided for bequests to Robert Freeman's mother-in-law Margery, then the wife of John Heathfield, surgeon, and to his three sisters-in-law, who were all widows. Probate was granted the executor, John Freeman, brother of the deceased, probably identical with the "John Freeman of London, merchant," who

* Thomas Haselwood, one of Edwards's correspondents, will be noticed later on.

† The writing is, however, clearer and much easier to read than when the writer is not "in hast."

was one of Robert's securities in 1667. See 'Court Minutes,' vol. xxva, p. 45, and vol. xxvii, pp. 62, 67, 68; 'Diaries of Streyntsham Master,' ii. 107n., 129n.; J. J. Cotton, 'Inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in Madras,' No. 18; P.C.C. Wills (39 Ent).]

[Masulipatam, 16th March 1670]

Mr Richard Edwards

Sir, I Received yours of the 30th June the Ultimo of August; had it come two Months sooner, then could have sent you those things you desired, but the Shippes being gon before your letter came to hand have not had an oportunity since of sending: Such a goune as you desire is not to be had unless it be bespoken, which is 3 Months time a painting.* I have writt to Mr Hopkings† who hath promised me to furnish me with a very good one against the Shippes arrive. He is now Second of Pettipolee‡ where all such things as gounes and Chinses are painted, and alsoe the pillow Cases (because they shall be very good) are bespoken in the same place; the Lungees§ alsoe shall be as good as mony can buy, and by the next Shipping that comes out this year You may Expect them; for if god spare me life, you Shall not faile of them. I writt to you last year by Mr George White but have received never an answer from you as yett whither you would procure what I writt for, for me or not. Pray, if possible, procure me a boy,|| if not, a good peice of Silke Striped with Silver from 20 to 40 rupees price; if not to be had Striped with Silver, then plaine; but if a boy can be had (let him cost what he will) in all the Country, lett me have him; havinge noe neivs to write worth your notice, only Mr Blake is gon for England

* Masulipatam was noted for printed cotton goods, known as "paintings" or "pintados."

† A Thomas Hopkings was in Bengal in 1659, but the individual referred to appears to be John Hopkings, who had served his "covenanted time" in 1669, and was therefore probably elected in 1664. On Oct. 29, 1669, the Court of Committees, finding him recommended as a "carefull and diligent" person, increased his salary to 207. per annum ('Court Minutes,' vol. xxvi. p. 286). Before the receipt of the Court's letter, "John Hopkings, who hath long served the Company faithfully," had been appointed (on June 30, 1669) as "Second" at Peddapalle, under Ambrose Salisbury.

‡ Peddapalle, or Nizāmpatam, called by the Company's servants Pettipolee, had been known to the English as a trading port since 1612, and in 1621 a factory was established there. This factory was dissolved in 1653, and resettled in 1658 with Jonathan Trevisa as Chief.

§ Lungees, *lunggi*, loin-cloth.

|| The writer is evidently asking for a "boy" to be bought for him as a slave, to be employed as a body servant. See Letter V.

and Mr Broadnax ordered third for this place, who is now coming to the Bay to fetch his wife, and the Agent hath sent a strickt order to your Chiefe in the Bay* to settle all the Bay Factoryes, and hath ordered Mr Vincent Second of Cassumbazar and Mr Marshall third,† whome I believe you will find a Person proud and Surly enough, but you being one of that well breeding and good disposition and Curtuous Cariage toward all men that you cannot but win All mens affectiones towards you. Havinge nothing more to add, but wishing you all health, happines and prosperity, desiring if possible to satisfie my desires in obtaining of a boy for me, and if you have Occasion for any other things more then you have hitherto writt for, you may be pleased to let me hear from you in time before the Shippes arrivall and you may assure your self it shall be sent you. Wee expect a pattamar‡ from the Bay in a very short time to bring answers of what letters the Agent§ and Council sende now; therefore pray let me not faile of havinge one line or two from you; in expectation of which I remaine (with my Reall love and Service presented to your self and my freinds)

Your Reall freind and Servant at Command
ROBT. FREEMAN

Metchlepatam 16th March 1669/70
[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant
at Cassumbazar
In Bay of Bengalla

LETTER XVIII.

John Vickers to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3414.)

Hugly le 28th March 1669/70||

Dear Friend

Yours of the 16th Current Received the 20th Ditto (Per the Dingee¶ you mention) and one bale agreeing with the Inclosed Note, Vizt. 41 Corge** of Girdles

* Shem Bridges, who had succeeded William Blake.

† John Marshall, who had been at Patna since his arrival in Bengal, will be noticed later.

‡ Pattamar, *pathmār*, foot-runner, messenger.

§ The Agent at Fort St. George was Sir William Langhorne (1670-78), who had succeeded George Foxcroft.

|| As the new legal year began on March 25, the letter should have been dated March 28, 1670.

¶ Dingee (Hind. *denḡi* or *dingi*), a native rowing-boat.

** Corge, an Indian mercantile term for a score.

and 50 Peeees short Taffatyes, $\frac{3}{4}$ ds being for Mr Marche's and your Account, he Disbursing $\frac{1}{2}$ for me to be paid After sale of the Goodes, Which I could hartly Wish might be suddenly, but am something doubtful of itt, Severall of the Dutch shippes being Dispatcht and [the] Rest ready to sale as I am Informed, but lett whatt will [happen], I question not but to Dispose of them to our Europe shippes [time] enough for another Investment before their Departure.

The prices you Informe of lead, tyn and pepper are less then they are here, pepper being at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ru. and 20 Per maund,* the Companies lead at 10 ru. and No tin to be bought.

I have delivered to Mr Haselwood the Ps. of Sanoes I mentioned in my last sealed up with My seal in A Cloth, Cost 9 ru : which I hope will not prove Deare. I have likewise delivered him A Ps. of Metchlepatam longees† which pray Accept of.

There is Newes by A mores shipp‡ Arrived from Metchlepatam that Mr Blake is detained at the Fort, which I wish may prove true. By the same Vessle, Mr Bridges Received a letter from Mr Evans,§ who was ready to sail from Tenassare|| within 3 dayes after the Moors Junck. The French At Metchlepatam are together by the ears, the Chief and Second fighting A duel at the garden, soe that they are like to thrive.¶

I have delivered Mr Haselwood A Ps. of black plaister you formerly writt off, the Mango time Comming you may have occasion for.** To write the Valorous acts of Mrs. Brodnax since Mr Bridges his Comming Away would be to tedious, soe Refer you to Mr Vincent who Can give you A full account.

* Maund (*man*), an Indian measure of weight, varying in different districts. The Hūglī maund at this period was about 70 lb. avoirdupois.

† Metchlepatam longees, *i.e.*, Masulipatam *lunggis* or loin-cloths.

‡ A Muhammadan vessel. Moor was the common Anglo-Indian term for Muhammadan.

§ I have failed to identify this individual, who must not be confused with the Rev. John Evans, to be mentioned later.

|| Tenasserim, whence trade was carried on in elephants.

¶ The French had not been long at Masulipatam. On Aug. 27, 1669, six "French men from Golchondah" arrived, and rejecting "the House that was the Danes Factory," as "not having sufficient accommodation," they "treated about a stately House built but 2 years since by the Shabander" (*shāhbāndar*, harbour-master). (See O.C. 3330.)

** Pitch plaister, a remedy for boils induced by the overeating of ripe fruit.

I have spoke to Mr Peacock* About the Ebony, which he sa[ith] was stolen whilst he was at Cassumbazar But has sent A small brass Ruler and A China Ink cup he promised you, which are delivered Mr Haselwood, and not knowing of his Coming soe Suddenly having little else at present to Advise,

Remaine

Your Reall affectionately Loving Friend

JNO. VICKERS

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant
In Cassumbazar

LETTER XIX.

John Vickers to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3417.)

Hugly the Ultimo March 1670

Dear Freind

These serve onely to Cover the inclosed which Came hither the 29th present, which I presumed to open, Not knowing but there might be some thing sent by Mr Freeman for you upon the vessle it Came on. I have Not sold any of the goodes as yett ; to day the Comander of the Dutch Japon Shipp‡ sent for A sample of them ; to night expect his Answer. I shall leave no way untried to dispose of them as soon as possible. Having little else [a]t present (supposing My last by Mr Peacock is by this [time] C[ome]d to your hand), and no Newes but what Mr Freeman [torn away]

Remaine

Your Reall & affectionately Loving Freind

JNO. VICKERS

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant
In Cassumbazar

LETTER XX.

Richard Edwards to John Vickers

(*rough draft*).

(O.C. 3418.)

Cassumbazar April the 5th 1670

To Mr Vickers

Yours of the 28th past month Per Mr Peacock, and Ultimo Per Cossid have received the 2d and 3d present. Per the first you advise of your receipt of the bale, which you find agreeing with the note, and

* George Peacock, another of Richard Edwards's contemporaries, will be noticed later.

‡ Dutch Japon shipp, *i.e.*, a Dutch ship bound for Japan.

that you are in Some doubt of their Sales, but hope the Person which your last mentions Sent for a Sample, may have taken them off which would [be] more advantageous torn away] the effect to make a timely Investment against [the departure] of our Shippis.

The Ps. Sannoos have not yet received, Mr Haselwood having put it in a chest laden on a boate which is not yet arrived, but doubt not but it will prove good, and render you many thanks for your care in its procury, and desire you would as freely use me if you have occasion for any thing these Partes yeild. I heartily thanke you for the Ps. Longees and black plaister, which fear I shall too Soone have occasion to use.

The Letter you enclosed, from Mr Freeman have rather cause to give you thanks for the opening of, you therein Sir giving me prooffe of your kind care in my concernes which I shall Study to deserve, and answer by the like in any thing you Shall command, wherein pray Spare not.

I give you many thanks for the news you communicated to me. I am Sorry I have none to [?] returne you, and that I cannot answer both yours So fully? as I could wish. I as[sure] you I had hardly a gurry's* time to write Since Mr Vincent & ca. their arrivall, which was the 2d at night, So hope you will excuse me.

[Unsigned]

[Endorsed] To Mr Vickers April 5th 70.

R. C. TEMPLE.

[Mr. William Foster of the India Office has drawn my attention to an error in my note on "the Mogull" in Letter XIII. (*ante*, p. 124). The individual referred to was most likely not a ruler, but merely a Mughal (Muhammadan) merchant from outside Bengal with whom March was carrying on trade.—R. C. T.]

(To be continued.)

THE ORIGIN OF 'THE WINTER'S TALE.'

THE first germ of the story appears to be Slavonic. This has been traced by the Polish dramatist and critic, Stanislaw Kozmian, in a pamphlet (Posen, 1881) entitled 'Traces of the Historical Events on which is founded Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale."' In the year 1370 Ziemowit III., Prince of Masowsze (Masovia), of the royal race of the Piasts, married as his second wife Ludmila, the daughter of the Duke of Münsterberg, in

Bohemia. Becoming suspicious of her fidelity, on the false accusation of her own sister and that sister's son, he ordered her to be imprisoned, and tortured her domestics to obtain evidence of her guilt. None of these would implicate her, but she was put to death, having first borne a son in prison. The infant was rescued by some of her friends, and brought up first by a poor gentlewoman; at the age of 3 years he was transferred to the care of his aunt, the Princess Margaret, or Salomea, Duchess of Pomerania. Some years afterwards she presented the boy, named Henry, to his father, who before this had become convinced of the innocence of the murdered Ludmila, and suffered terrible remorse in consequence. He determined to make what amends he could by care for her son, who was destined for holy orders, but subsequently repudiated this career, having become attached to a Lithuanian princess, Ryngalla, the sister of Witold, whom he married.

The young Henry played a not unimportant part in the history of his times, since by his address he persuaded Witold, the brother of Jagellon, to break off alliance with the Teutonic Knights, then warring against Jagellon, Duke of Lithuania, who, through his marriage with Queen Jadwiga, was by this time (1392) King of Poland. Henry, it is said, was soon after poisoned by the unscrupulous knights, in revenge.

The story of his birth, it will be seen, coincides closely with that of Perdita. Greene, of course, has changed the sex of the infant; and the rest of the story of Dorastus and Fawnia has little in common with Henry's subsequent adventures. Still, not unconnected with the historical circumstances in which Henry of Plock, as he is usually called, was an actor, is the manner in which the story might possibly have reached England. At about the same period at which he was ambassador to Witold, in alliance with the Teutonic Order, Henry of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV. of England, was, during his banishment, one of the English adventurers in the service of the Order. He brought in his train, as M. Kozmian shows from a record of his household expenditures by Richard Kingston, Treasurer to Henry of Lancaster, some English minstrels from Coningsborough, and three fiddlers. It is not quite impossible, therefore, that one of these may have become acquainted with the story of the unhappy Ludmila and her son, and have composed a ballad on the subject, now lost to us, but perhaps extant in the time of

* Hardly a gurry's time = hardly a spare hour. Gurry, *ghari*, is a water-instrument for measuring time, and the word is used by Europeans in India for "an hour."

Greene, and, it may be, even known to Shakespeare.

Some coincidences noted by M. Kozmian in support of his thesis are at least worthy of attention. In the first place the characters of Paulina and Emilia, through whose agency the child of the injured wife is spared and brought up in safety—which characters are found in Shakespeare, but do not exist in Greene—have their prototypes in the poor woman, by whom the infant was nourished, and in the Princess Margaret, by whom he was educated, and introduced to his repentant father. We may not unnaturally suppose that if Shakespeare knew the original ballad from which the story was drawn, he may there have found a hint for the creation of "the grave and good Paulina," and of his own imagination have found for her a somewhat similar part in her care of the good Queen Hermione—whose prototype Bellaria, in Greene's story, perishes on the news of the death of her young son.

A few other coincidences between Greene's novel and the historical circumstances—trifling, it may be, but still, perhaps, in sufficient number to indicate that they are not the work of pure chance—may be worth mentioning. That the scene is placed in a Slavonic country, *i.e.*, Bohemia, and that Hermione is the daughter of the Emperor of Russia—the historical Ludmila having been Bohemian by nationality—is one of these. Dorastus, when desiring to pass through the dominions of Pandosto with his beloved Fawnia, gives himself out as "a gentleman of Trapolonia," *i.e.*, "Transpolonia," or the country beyond Poland, a name often applied to Lithuania in the sixteenth century.

It is strange, however, that M. Kozmian should have omitted what seems to us the most convincing circumstance of all. The very name of Pandosto—the original Leontes—is good Polish to this day, and exactly descriptive of his status. *Pan*="a lord," and *dostojny*="rich" or "mighty." *Pan dostojny*, as written, requires nothing but the omission of the last three letters, indicating an adjective, to make "Pandosto." It is not difficult to imagine how a phrase, perhaps caught up by a minstrel in a foreign country, may have been converted into a proper name, and been thus transmitted through two centuries orally.

It is also suggested that the story may have reached England through some of the attendants of Anne of Bohemia, married in 1382 to Richard II. She was the daughter of Charles IV., King of Bohemia and Emperor of Germany, at whose court Ziemowit

first met the unhappy Ludmila, while that lady's accuser, Przemyslaw, her nephew, was the ambassador who came to London to arrange the marriage with the English king in 1381, the very year in which the original "Pandosto's" death took place.

M. A. BIGGS.

FOREIGN BOOKS OF FORTUNE.

(See *ante*, p. 144.)

II.

MRS. STOPES quotes 'La Biographie Universelle,' according to which fountain of knowledge Fantì's book (published in 1527) is written in the style of Mareolini. Of course, there is a certain family likeness among all books of fortune, but Marcolini's 'Giardino dei Pensieri' was not published till 1540 (republished in 1784 after the edition of 1550), and has neither wheels (*rote*) nor dials (*sphere*), but is used with a pack of trapola cards (pip cards 1, 2, 7 to 10, knave, knight, and king). There are thirteen questions for men, thirteen for women, and twenty-four (some of them very delicate ones) for persons of either sex. The book is a folio, and the part containing the working of the oracle is arranged in fifty sets of four pages each. The first page of each set has four square compartments, one in each corner, in each of which there are the nine cards of a suit arranged singly, not in pairs. The nine cards of a suit are also arranged, again singly, in the cruciform space (*la via croce*) left between the four squares, each of which has a different name, the names varying in the different sets. There are, therefore, forty-five single cards on that particular page, and under each card there is a direction as to where to look for further guidance. The second page of each set has a special name of its own, and a woodcut, representing the symbol after which it has been named in the upper half of the page. On both sides of the woodcut and below it there are forty-five pairs of cards representing all the possible combinations of the eighteen cards of two suits (disregarding the difference in the suits), and with each pair there is a direction as to the next step to be taken. Finally, the third and fourth pages of each set are named after a philosopher, and contain the replies in *terzetti* (three-lined verses), each reply being dependent on a pair of cards. The working of the oracle can now be shown on an example. Let us choose the query: "Whether one's life will be happy or sad?" We are advised.

to go to the symbol "Fate" on p. 36 and turn up two cards. Let us suppose we have turned up two kings. In that case we are directed to p. 8, to the *via crocé* (cross-roads), and have to turn up a third card. If this happens to be a knave we are sent to p. 34, to the philosopher Thales, and directed to pick out a king and to turn up a fourth card. The last pair of cards will then indicate the place where the reply can be found. It will thus be seen that Marcolini's style is totally different from Fanti's.

The most ancient 'Book of Fortune' known is a French book, bearing the title 'Le plaisant Jeu du Dodechedron de Fortune,' written and invented by "feu maistre Jean de Meun [or Meung], excellent poëte françois du temps du Roy Charles le Quint" of France, as described on the title-page of the revised and rearranged edition published at Lyon in 1581. Although his book was not printed till 1556, it was composed by the poet about two centuries before that date for Charles V., King of France, surnamed "the Wise." The dodechedron was a special die, and had twelve pentagonal faces. According to the result of the throw of the dodechedron the inquirer was referred to one of twelve "houses." The book reached several editions in French, and was translated into English under the title of 'The Dodechedron of Fortune,' by Sir W. B., Knight, and printed in London by John Pindley in 1613. It will be sufficient to describe the English version to show the working of the oracle in this case. There is in the book a diagram of a chequer board, consisting of 12 times 12 fields, which are numbered consecutively from 1 to 144, starting from the field in the left-hand corner on the top and proceeding downwards till 12, then back to the top of the second vertical column (field 13), and thence again downwards to the bottom of the column till 24, and so on from left to right. The 12 diagonal fields, corresponding in position to that of the bar sinister in heraldry, are marked, besides their own special Arabic numerals, with the Roman numerals I. (at the top) consecutively to XII. (in the bottom corner), and represent the "12 houses celestial." Besides these squares in the diagram a whole page of questions (12 questions on each page) is devoted to each house, the questions being numbered from 1 to 12 consecutively. These 12 pages are followed by 144 pages of replies, 12 replies on each page. "Strange words" figure on the top of each page, but the worthy knight who translated the book into English does not know their meaning or what language they

are in; he reproduces them as he found them "in the first original of the author."* He "esteems" they are "invented words." To explain the working of the oracle on an example, the translator has chosen the seventh house (Hadigat), which we find marked vii. 79 in the diagram. The fifth question on the corresponding page is: "Whether there will be cause of jealousy or no?" To find the reply we have to start from field 79, counting this as field 1, and proceed along the horizontal row to the fifth field, which bears the number 127. Now upon this field "put your finger and throw the 'dodechedron,'" which "chaunceth" to fall with, say, the number 8 on the top. We are then directed to proceed down the vertical column and count 8 squares; but as there are only 6 squares when the bottom is reached, we are told to go to the top of the same vertical column and move down two more squares, which leads us to the square marked 122. Next go to p. 122, verse 8, and the answer found there will be:—

Be not jealous nor misdoubt not thy wife
For shee shall be true all daies of her life.

On referring to a later revised edition of the French original, say the one published at Lyons in 1581, we find that nearly all the "strange words" or names on the tops of the pages have disappeared. The 12 *maisons* are named after 12 tarok cards, and the 144 *fenestres* in the diagram are marked with one letter (*a* to *m*) on the top row, and with two letters (*ba* to *mm*) in the other squares. The 144 dozen replies are to be found under the names of angles, meteoric phenomena, and celestial bodies, the names of a dozen worthies (Galenus, Josephus, Calchas, &c.), of the 10 Sibyls besides Cassandra and Hildegardis, of mammals, birds, fishes, trees, flowers, gems and other minerals. Only 13 to 24 bear strange names, like Aldeboran, &c. To simplify matters, the editor suggests the use of two dice instead of the dodechedron, but this would exclude all replies dependent upon the casting of 1 with the dodechedron. Working out the same example as in the English edition, we are sent to *gl* in the diagram, and in due course find under "CXXII. Le Saphire," as before, the answer VIII. :—

N'aye aucun doute de ta femme.

L. L. K.

(To be concluded.)

* He means the Paris edition of 1556, "nouvellement mis en lumière par F. G. L." In the later editions the "strange words" have disappeared.

FRANCES, VISCOUNTESS VANE.—The adventures of this lady, wife of William, second and last Viscount Vane in the peerage of Ireland, afforded considerable material for gossip in the middle of the eighteenth century, Horace Walpole making divers uncomplimentary references to her in his letters, and it being stated that she furnished her own biography to Smollett, as the "Lady of Quality" in 'Peregrine Pickle.'

A slim volume, entitled 'The History of a Woman of Quality; or, the Adventures of Lady Frail, by an Impartial Hand,' was published in London, 1751, 8vo; and my copy has a MS. note to the effect that it was written by Lionel Vane. This book professes to give an unvarnished description of the lady's remarkable career from the year "one thousand seven hundred and—, but good nature commands us to forbear the rest" (my MS. supplies the blank by the date "1728"), when "the Bloom of what has now long been the celebrated Lady Frail appeared in the midst of a crowded Season at Bath; Her Age barely seventeen."

If this statement be correct, she must have been born about the year 1711; her father's name was Francis Hawes of Purley—I think a director of the South Sea Company; and her first husband Lord William Hamilton, brother of the Duke, to whom she was married in May, 1733. Lord William dying not long afterwards, she remarried to Lord Vane in 1735. The next fifteen years were those in which the Viscountess became, in Walpole's words, "a living academy of love lore," and were largely passed on the Continent; but in 1750 she was again living under her husband's roof, and the appearance so soon afterwards of the 'History of Lady Frail,' together with another publication, called 'A Letter to the Right Hon^{ble} Lady V—ss V—,' London, 1751, is perhaps attributable to the indignation of Lord Vane's family at their reconciliation, with the prospect of his large fortune eventually passing to her, instead of to his own kin.

Is anything known of the subsequent history of this ill-assorted couple? Lady Vane lived on till 1788, when, if Lionel Vane be accurate, she had reached her 77th year, her ill-treated husband dying the following year at his town house in Downing Street, whilst a reference in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1789, is said to have been written by some one well acquainted with Lord and Lady Vane.

The bulk of Lord Vane's fortune, greatly impaired by her ladyship's extravagances,

passed by his will to his cousin, Mr. Papillon of Acrise, in Kent, in which county the Vane seat of Fairlawn was also situate; and his descendant, Mr. Papillon, now has a collection of portraits of this branch of the Vanes at Crowhurst Park, near Hastings, and may own other relics of the fair and frail Frances.

The Viscount had sold in his lifetime Caverswall Castle and other estates in Staffordshire, which he had inherited from his mother Lucy, daughter and coheir of William Jolliffe; and the sum of 60,000*l.*, which Walpole says he received from the Duke of Newcastle for breaking the entail of the Holles property (to which he had become heir in right of his grandmother Grace Holles, Lady Barnard), had been squandered on such articles as a "chariot with the fittings of solid silver." I may remark that Lady Vane had no children by either of her marriages. H.

"RUNT."—'The Oxford Dictionary' quotes no instance of "runt," in the sense of "a small pig," earlier than the year 1841. On p. 108 of "Letters from Simpkin the Second to his dear brother in Wales; (By Ralph Broome) the second edition. London: 1792," we read:—

'twas the custom to keep,—
So our father commanded,—the Runts and our
Sheep;

The first edition of this book appeared in 1789.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

The Union Society, Oxford.

THE INTRODUCTION OF TURKEY-RED DYEING INTO ENGLAND: THE MARQUIS DE LAUNAY. (See 7 S. viii. 485; ix. 37; x. 178).

—The following announcement of death from *The Manchester Guardian* of Jan. 8, 1917, and two following days, seems worth reproducing:—

"De Launay.—On the 24th ult., at Chorlton-on-Medlock, Margery Genevieve de Launay, youngest child of the late Louis Barthelemy de Launay and granddaughter of Angel Raphael Louis de Launay (late of Blackley, Manchester)."

I send the subjoined paragraph from *The Manchester Weekly Times* of Oct. 5, 1889, which reads thus:—

"The late Mr. C. L. Delaunay.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Charles Louis Delaunay, a member of an historical family. Mr. Delaunay, who had resided in Salford for many years, was the son of the late Mr. L. B. Delaunay, of Blackley, and had reached his sixty-third year. He was the grandson of the Marquis de Launay, who about a century ago was Governor of the Bastille in Paris. The family of the unfortunate Marquis came over to England, and started the first turkey-red dyeing establishment formed in England, at Blackley."

It comes into light that it is in error that Charles Delaunay claims the introduction of Turkey-red for a member of the family of the Governor of the Bastille.

The following from *The Salford County Telephone*, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1890, is interesting:—

“The Delaunay Family.—In the collection of book-cuttings presented to the Salford Free Library by the daughter of the late Mr. Brotherton, M.P., is a reference to the yarn-dyeing firm of the late Mr. Delaunay, who was in business in Harpurhey in 1798.”

I subjoin a copy of a précis of a naturalization deed, the précis being in the possession of my brother Alfred Nunes Tavaré, now of Beach Lawn, Whalley Range, Manchester:—

“Contains the names of six foreigners, viz., Charles Julien François Hende, formerly of Dinan in the Kingdom of France, but now of Bethnal Green in the county of Middlesex; Louis Bartholomew Delaunay, formerly of Rouen in the Kingdom of France, but now of Manchester in the County of Lancaster; Charles Tavaré, formerly of Amsterdam in the Kingdom of Holland, but now of Manchester in the County of Lancaster; Emanuel de Bergareche, formerly of Ochandiano in the Kingdom of Spain, but now of Great Winchester Street in the City of London; John Nicholas Gossler, formerly of the City of Hamburg, but now of Bridge Street in the City of London; and the Abbé Louis Leonard de Richebec, formerly of Barleux in the Kingdom of France, but now of Southwark with croft in the County of Lancaster, aliens born, that they and each of them shall and may be free Denizens and Liege Subjects of us our heirs and successors, and that their and each of their heirs respectively shall and may be liege subjects of us our heirs and successors, and that as well they as the heirs of each of them respectively may in all things be treated, reputed, held, and governed as our faithful Liege subjects born within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.”

And so on. FRED. L. TAVARÉ.

22 Trentham Street, Pendleton, Manchester.

THE COCK: CARVING OF A LEGEND.—At 5 S. ix. 412, there is reference made to the carving of a cock rising out of a circle or plate, which is over the fireplace of the ruined castle of Kilmeen, near Clonakilty, co. Cork. It represents, no doubt, the legend concerning the boiled cock of Herod, which arose from his plate when he said that he would as soon believe that the cock he was about to eat would crow as that Christ was born. This carving of the legend I have noticed on the penal crosses in Case “S,” Room IV. of the Museum of Science and Art in Kildare Street, Dublin. Such crosses were in frequent use among the people, and as a consequence it is natural to find a carving of the popular

legend upon them. None of the crosses which were used for higher purposes has, so far as I know, the carving of the cock upon them. J. MacS.

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.

REPRESENTATIONS OF THE BLESSED TRINITY.—In the east window of Fromond’s Chantry, Winchester College, is a representation, in ancient painted glass, c. 1480–1483, of the Blessed Trinity, treated in somewhat unusual manner.

God the Father, depicted as an aged, bearded man, is apparently standing, vested in a white mantle lined with ermine, and powdered with golden foliate devices. Upon His head is a golden imperial crown.

In front of Him, supported in His arms, is the body of the dead Christ (now somewhat mutilated), streaming with blood, and displaying the wounds.

Overhead, the Holy Ghost hovers in the form of a dove.

This group is placed upon a blue diapered field, beneath a rich canopy, and, together with the rest of the glass in the window, once formed part of the original glazing of Thurbern’s Chantry, on the south side of the College Chapel, whence it was removed in 1772.

I should be very glad to know of any other instances, whether in ancient painted glass, sculpture, or wall-painting, wherein the Trinity is depicted in the manner described above, but I do not require examples wherein God the Father supports a crucifix. JOHN D. LE COUTEUR.

Plymouth.

JOHN NATHANIEL MESSEENA was a son of one of the medical attendants on the first Napoleon. The father subsequently had a fashionable practice in Albemarle Street, and he and his wife were buried at Portsmouth. John Nathaniel had a practice in the East End of London. Jonathan Pereira, 1804–53 (‘D.N.B.’), was the paternal uncle of his wife. I should like some corroboration of this family tradition. Did the Messeenas hold English degrees? Were they natives of this country? Any additional biographical details will be much appreciated. ISRAEL SOLOMONS.

SOURCE OF QUOTATION WANTED.—What is the source of the following: "Stupor mundi clerus Anglicanus" ?

J. E. SANDYS.

Cambridge.

MEDLEVAL WORK ON MAKING OF ENAMEL.—Lacroix in his 'Science and Literature of the Middle Ages,' speaking of early chemists, mentions "Isaac and Jean Hollandus, makers of enamel and artificial gems, who have described their process of work with great minuteness and precision." What is the title of the work referred to, and where may a copy be seen ?

J. A. K.

SARAH, DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.—According to A. J. C. Hare's 'Walks in London,' vol. ii. p. 356, the Duchess of Marlborough used to sit in the Cloisters of Westminster Abbey "dressed as a beggar, in her poignant grief for the loss of her son." The writer adds: "The Duchess of Portland relates that her husband saw her there, when a boy at Westminster School." Where is the Duchess of Portland's statement to be found ?

G. F. R. B.

SIR ROBERT SMYTH, BART.—According to J. G. Alger's 'Englishmen in the French Revolution,' 1889, this baronet, who proposed the foast of "The speedy abolition of all hereditary titles and feudal distinctions" at the famous dinner held at White's Hotel in Paris, Nov. 18, 1792, "was imprisoned more than a year in Paris" (p. 101). When was this, and why was he imprisoned ?

G. F. R. B.

MATHIAS FINUCAR.—Can any readers supply me with any information as to this miniaturist, who painted in Guernsey about 1780-90 ?

W. H. QUARRELL.

'MILITARY QUARTERLY REVIEW.'—In 'Some Memories of my Spare Time,' by the late General Sir Henry Brackenbury, G.C.B., the following passage occurs, p. 218 :—

"In December, 1872, two meetings were held in London for the purpose of promoting the publication of a military periodical. A society was formed, of which eighteen officers, all capable writers, were the original members. It was decided to establish a *Military Quarterly Review*; Capt. J. W. Hozier was appointed editor, and a sub-committee of four, of which I was a member, was appointed to assist the editor. Every member of the society was pledged to contribute, if called upon by the editor, one article per annum. So far as I can recollect, the scheme never bore fruit."

Who were the eighteen officers ? Are any of them still living ?

J. H. LESLIE.

31 Kenwood Park Road, Sheffield.

B. KILLINGBECK: PORTRAIT OF WOLFE.—A little-known mezzotint of Major-General James Wolfe, from an original drawn on the field, was published by Killingbeck of Dover Street, London, July 30, 1783.

Does any reader know of the existence of a copy, or if any representatives of the publisher are in existence ?

A. O. WOLFE-AYLWARD.

Quebec House, Westerham, Kent.

OLD INNS.—The Bull's Head Inn, Market Place, Manchester, is mentioned *ante*, pp. 134-5, as having some interesting history. I am having to do a considerable amount of travelling on war work (as many others are), and should greatly like the opportunity of putting up for the night (there is rarely more than one in any one place) at old inns with interesting associations.

Will readers of 'N. & Q.' be good enough to give the names and addresses of a few, mentioning the chief items of interest attaching to each ? I am sure others besides myself would appreciate such information. The towns visited are important manufacturing centres.

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

AUTHOR WANTED.—Who wrote the following, intended to be placed as an inscription on the memorial tablet of an officer killed in this war ?—

Battle-fields are strange

In unexpectedness, and histories change

Because the proper hour finds the man.

I cannot see the vastness of the plan

Beyond the horizon. But I shall be there

To do my humble or my splendid share.

H. A. ST. J. M.

"SMALL BOOKS ON GREAT SUBJECTS."—Between 1841 and 1852 there was published, originally by Pickering, and afterwards by J. W. Parker, a series of books named as above. There were twenty-two volumes altogether in the set, and according to 'D.N.B.' the majority of them were written by Caroline Frances Cornwallis (1786-1858), a very accomplished lady, who, when only 7 years of age, produced "histories, poems, commentaries, and essays, which would fill volumes." She knew Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and German, and acquired a knowledge of philosophy, natural and social science, history, theology, law, and politics. The above series, which she projected with the assistance of a "few well-wishers to knowledge," was, I know, largely carried out by her, and it covered the whole field of her knowledge; but can it be said, at this distant

date, which of the volumes were written by the "few friends"? Miss Cornwallis wrote Nos. 1, 4, 12, 17, 18, 19-22; No. 16 was written by David Power of Lincoln's Inn; and No. 15, 'Thoughts and Opinions of a Statesman,' refers to Wilhelm von Humboldt. Who wrote the remainder?

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

"NOSEY PARKER."—This phrase is understood to mean an inquisitive person. "Nosey" is a term one has heard of before, but when and under what circumstances did "Parker" become associated with it?

A. M.

ENGLISH COLLOQUIAL SIMILES. (See *ante*, pp. 28, 50.)—

41. As mad as a weaver (1609).—Is it known later, and why is the weaver taken as a type of madness?

42. As mad as a hatter.—Instance earlier than 1863?

43. As mad as May butter.—Are there any references to (May) butter madness after the middle of eighteenth century?

44. As mad as a tithe pig.—Explanation?

45. As crazy as loons (Thornton).—Known in England?

46. As crazy as a (Kalamazoo) bed-bug (Bartlett, Thornton).—Explanation? Used in England?

47. As fond as a besom; as drunk as a besom.—Only North Country? Why is a besom taken as a type of foolishness and drunkenness?

48. As fond as a brush.—Explanation?

49. As fond as a cart (Yorkshire).—Current elsewhere? Is this applied to silly persons who have no will of their own, and, without thinking, follow anybody or anything that will drag them on, just as the cart follows the horse?

50. As fond as a horn.—Explanation?

51. As knowing as Kate Mullet, and she was hanged for a fool (Wright, 'Rustic Speech').—Anything known about this person?

52. As stupid as an owl.—How old?

53. As stupid as an ox (mentioned by an American writer).—Is such a phrase known in England?

54. As witty as a haddock (1520).—Known later?

55. As dull as a whetstone (Heath, 1650).—What does this refer to? "As blue as a whetstone" is better known.

56. As dull as dun in the mire (Ray).—What does "dun in the mire" refer to? The game, or the log used in it, or any actual dun horse?

57. As dull as a bachelor beaver (Bartlett).—Known elsewhere?

58. As dull as ditch-water.—Known before 1800?

59. As melancholy as a new set-up school-master (Dekker).—Known elsewhere?

60. As melancholy as a mantle-tree ('N.E.D.', 1606, twice).—Other instances known? Explanation?

T. HILDING SVARTENGREN.

Västerås, Sweden.

(To be continued.)

"TATTERING A KIP."—What is the meaning of this expression, which will be found in chap. 20, paragraph 13, of Goldsmith's 'Vicar of Wakefield'? J. MAKEHAM.

[Under *Kip* sb. 3, *slang*, the 'N.E.D.' gives the first meaning (now obsolete) as "A house of ill-fame, a brothel," with this quotation from Goldsmith, and adds in brackets: "S. Baldwin. *Note*, Tattering a kip: we have never heard this expression in England, but are told that it is frequent among the young men in Ireland. It signifies, beating up the quarters of women of ill-fame."]

'THE MAYOR OF QUINBOROUGH.'—In Pepys's 'Diary,' under date June 16, 1666, appears this entry: "To Woolwich and Deptford, all the way down and up, reading of 'The Mayor of Quinborough,' a simple play."

About that time the harbour of Queenborough was a station of the fleet engaged in the Dutch War. Is anything known of this play? PERCY F. HOGG, Lieut. R.G.A. Minster-in-Sheppey.

[By Thomas Middleton, printed in 1661. It will be found in vol. ii. of Havelock Ellis's edition of Middleton's best plays in the "Mermaid Series" (Fisher Unwin).]

THE CAPITAL CITY OF THE U.S.A.—How long was New York the capital city of the United States of America, and when, and for what reason, did it cease to remain so?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

Replies.

BULL-FIGHTING IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

(12 S. ii. 447; iii. 15.)

IN Wilkinson's 'Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians' it is shown that combats of men and bulls were known to the Pharaohs "of the earliest period." He gives four drawings proving this, taken from tombs at Thebes and Beni Hassan. In Spain the bull-fight is often associated with the games and sacrifices of pagans. During a plague in Rome under Adrian VI. Demetrius, a Greek, killed a bull in the Colosseum, and, the malady chancing to cease, the people gave credit to the pagan panacea. In the ancient *taurobolia*, the priest was placed in an excavation beneath a grating on which a bull was killed, whose blood dropping or raining on him washed away the sins of the people. The bull-fighters of Spain are pre-eminently superstitious. They spring, like our prize-fighters, from the common people. Their

breasts are covered with rosaries and amulets. There is or was a chapel adjoining the Seville amphitheatre where the altar was lighted up during a bull-fight. The bull-fighter, if killed in the arena, is shut out of the churchyard. To obviate this a priest is always in attendance with the consecrated Host. The blood of a newly killed bull is drunk by Spaniards in the hope of refreshing a jaded constitution. Romans drank the blood of gladiators to cure the epilepsy. Celsus remarked that the remedy was worse than the disease!

In a Spanish bull-fight nothing is economized but the horses. The horses are lean and aged, and it has been remarked that there is not one of them but is fit only for the dog kennel of an English squire, or the carriage of a French peer. If it is asked concerning a wounded horse why he is not killed at once, the reply comes "he only costs six dollars." Reports of bull-fights in Spanish papers contain such statements as "thirteen horses were killed—the weather mild and serene." I find it pointed out by one authority that it is

"in truth a piteous sight to see poor mangled horses treading out their entrails. In the pagan sacrifices the quivering entrails trembling with life proved the most propitious omens."

With reference to that part of the query which relates to horses, it must be remembered that the Greeks associated Death with the horse. In the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, vol. xviii. (1898), the subject of this association is discussed learnedly by Mr. A. W. Verrall, and I would advise the querist to read the article.

Much valuable information as to sacrificial rites in connexion with the horse may be found scattered through the volumes of the last edition of Sir James Frazer's book 'The Golden Bough.'

There are three bibliographical books which deal with bull-fighting, and these are:

'Bibliografía de la Tauromaquia,' by Luis Carmona y Millán. Madrid, 1883.

'Tauromaquia. Apuntes Bibliográficos.' Apéndice a la Bibliografía de la Tauromaquia. Madrid, 1888.

'Catalogo de la Biblioteca Taurina de Luis Carmona y Millán.' Madrid, 1903.

None of these contains references to English books on the subject. I propose to give only a few, and those such as I think may assist principally.

Ford's 'Handbook for Spain,' 1845 edition, is one of the most valuable books ever written in English upon Spain. From p. 177 onwards will be found a full account of a bull-fight. The same writer's 'Gather-

ings from Spain,' chapters xxi. and xxii., will supplement the 'Handbook.' In October, 1838, a very remarkable historical and descriptive article on 'Bull-fights' appeared in *The Quarterly Review*. For the historical side of the subject I doubt if there is anything better written. There are also O'Shea's 'Romantic Spain,' vol. i. chap. x.; and Sienkiewicz's 'Story of a Bull-fight,' which is highly descriptive, and will be found in the volume entitled 'Sielanka and other Stories.' Edgar Saltus attempted the same thing in 'Mr. Incoul's Misadventure.' In this story he describes a bull-fight at San Sebastian. In the way of pictures of bull-fights there is the work of Goya, 'La Tauromachia,' containing forty fine illustrations. Richard Ford wrote preliminary explanations, &c., to Lake Price's 'Tauromachia, or the bull-fights of Spain, illustrated by twenty-six plates representing the most remarkable incidents and scenes in the arenas of Madrid, Seville, and Cadiz,' 1852.

Another volume containing ninety-six sketches of bull-fights was issued at Gibraltar in 1886. The second edition of Pepe Illo's book is illustrated with excellent engravings. A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187 Piccadilly, W.

THE DOMINICAN ORDER (12 S. ii. 510; iii. 31, 114).—With regard to the apposite note quoted by MR. UDAL from Fosbroke, I should be interested to know what exactly is intended by "after Compline till Tierce, praying 100 or 200 times a day." Between the hours of Compline and Tierce, Matins, Lauds, and Prime with the Martyrology are said. Does this "100 or 200 times" refer to the recitation of the Rosary, or to private devotions? Castiglio, describing the Dominican religious of the thirteenth century, tells us that Compline was their favourite hour, and that all the night through the church was never empty, whilst the brethren enjoyed the sweets of uninterrupted silence and devotion. In the three English-speaking Provinces,* owing to the rudeness of the climate and stress of active work, the midnight office is anticipated or else postponed, so that the sleep may remain unbroken. Matins and Lauds are said either about 9 P.M. or 4 A.M., according to local custom and the season of the year.

The 'Salve Regina,' if not Dominican in origin, has become so linked with the history of the Order as to be regarded as peculiarly its own. From the very earliest days it was

* England, Ireland, and the United States.

solemnly sung after Compline whilst the brethren were asperged by the prior. St. Philip Neri used to frequent the 'Salve' procession at the Church of the Minerva at Rome. There is also a custom, universal throughout the Order, of chanting the 'Salve' round the deathbeds of its members, so that all may pass into eternity with those holiest words ringing in their ears.

"Confessions before Mass" is another phrase which seems to me hardly explicit. Does it refer to the Chapter of Faults?

The Dominican refectory, according to the Rule and Constitutions, is to be utterly unlike a dining-room. It is as much a room to pray in as to eat in. Further, it is a place of inviolable silence.* During meals from a little raised pulpit one of the brethren reads aloud from some devotional book, that, as the Rule of St. Augustine enjoins, "whilst the body is refreshed, the soul also may have its proper food."

Great stress is laid in the Constitutions on the wearing of woollen material next the skin; and this, no hardship here, is doubtless felt to be sufficiently penitential in the burning climates of the South. Linen is only permitted to the infirm and sick. According to the beautiful symbolism of the Venerable Julia Cicarelli of Camerino (1532-1621), "Woollen garments show the patience and meekness of the lamb; the white habit purity of heart; the black mantle death to the world."

One would certainly be inclined to render *culcitra* mattresses, but in this context it must particularly mean a soft mattress, as a hard mattress is allowed by the Rule.

The first General Chapter of the Order, held in the lifetime of St. Dominic, ordered that each cell should contain a crucifix and an image of the Blessed Virgin Mary. There is an interesting allusion to the first of these injunctions in Blessed Raymond of Capua's 'Life of St. Catherine.'

Why should the "term *fratres*" be so exclusively appropriated to the Dominicans? Is it not equally to be applied to Augustinians (eremites), Franciscans, Carmelites, Trinitarians, Mercedarians, Servites—in fact to all Mendicant Orders?

MONTAGUE SUMMERS, F.R.S.L.

Arising out of your recent notes on the Dominican Order, perhaps you will kindly allow me space for a query which demands a preface. Very little seems to be known of

the writings of Primate Walter Jorz of Armagh, and of Archbishops Darlington and Hotham of Dublin. The fact is strange, for these prelates were men of uncommon distinction in their time. All three were English Dominicans, and fairly prolific writers, as we may infer from the lists of their works in Bale, Pits, Ware, Tanner, Quétif, and Echard. Darlington was one of the compilers of the famous 'Concordantia Magnæ,' the second earliest concordance of the Bible. He afterwards became the confessor and trusted friend of Henry III., served for many years as collector of the Crusade subsidies in England, and died Archbishop of Dublin. William Hotham, a distinguished professor in the theological schools of Paris, was twice Provincial of the Dominicans in England. Refusing the see of Llandaff, he was promoted to that of Dublin. After negotiating more than one truce between Edward I. and Philippe le Bel, he was sent by the English monarch as his ambassador to the Holy See, and died at Dijon on the return journey. Primate Walter Jorz, brother of Cardinal Thomas Jorz, resigned his uneasy throne at Armagh, and spent his declining years, apparently, at Oxford. The first volume of my 'History of the Irish Dominicans' contains the fullest extant account of these prelates, but I am regretfully conscious of having failed to add anything of importance to the bare and oft-repeated lists of their writings. Their works, if discovered and described, might throw useful light upon the social condition as well as the theological thought of their time. The best account of their writings, so far as I am aware, is that given two hundred years ago in the first volume of Quétif and Echard's 'Scriptores Ordinis Prædicatorum,' and reproduced in my book. But that account should be considerably out of date nowadays. Perhaps some reader may be able to throw fresh light on the question.

M. H. MAC INERNY, O.P.

St. Saviour's Priory, Dublin.

'THE ADVENTURES OF A POST CAPTAIN,' by "NAVAL OFFICER" (12 S. iii. 70).—The author of this book is Alfred Thornton. It was first published anonymously in 1817: It is illustrated with coloured plates by C. Williams, but who this artist is I cannot find out. The number of plates varies; in some copies there are 23, in others as many as 25. Two copies of the book have recently been sold, of which one had 23 plates, the other 24. Other books of the same author are very scarce and command a high price. Two of these are entitled 'Don Juan' and

* If a bishop is present he may as a great concession and privilege allow conversation at dinner.

Don Juan's Life in London,' with 31 coloured engravings by Atkinson in the two volumes (sometimes fewer plates), first published in 1821 and 1822. Occasionally, these two volumes come up separately for sale, and appear to be complete in themselves. I have come across two other books illustrated by Williams, published in 1823: J. Mitford's 'Adventures of Johnny Newcome in the Navy,' and 'My Cousin in the Army; or, Johnny Newcome on the Peace Establishment.' The first is, I believe, partly illustrated by T. Rowlandson, and the second wholly by Williams.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

RIMES ON ST. THOMAS'S DAY (12 S. iii. 9, 96).—The folk-lore of the Provençal calendar (very different from that of Northern France) regulates farm-work and forecasts the weather from many saints days. St. Thomas, Dec. 21, has several rimes:—

A Sant Toumas

Coui toun pan, lavo ti drap

(bake your bread, wash your clothes), probably in view of approaching Christmas festivities.

Pèr Sant Toumas

Li jour soun fort bas

(the days are very low)—also,

Li jour crèisson de la bouco au nas

(the days increase by the length from your mouth to your nose). The increase of the day is noted on other saints' days, e.g., on St. Lucy's Day, Dec. 13, corresponding to the 24th O.S., thus showing that the rime is ancient:—

Li jour augmenton d'un saut de clusso

(the days increase by the hop of a brood-hen). But on New Year's Day

Li jour crèisson dou pèd d'un can

("by a dog's foot," whatever length that may be).

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

Nicc.

THE NAMING OF LOCOMOTIVES (12 S. iii. 23, 76).—The locomotives in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, have for many years borne names of distinguished soldiers—"Lord Napier," "Lord Roberts," "Lord Kitchener"; and of persons especially connected with the manufacture of war material—"Shrapnel" (after Major-General Shrapnel, R.A., the inventor of the spherical case shot, as our present shrapnel shell was first called) and "Boxer" (after Col. E. M. Boxer, R.A., Superintendent of the Royal Laboratory from 1855 to 1870, whose improvements in the manufacture of ammunition were of great value).

Most people of to-day, if told that Shrapnel was a man, would reply, to the same effect as a soldier did some years ago, that "quarantine's a disease, not a place."

More recently, I believe, locomotives have been named after war ships which have come prominently to notice, e.g., "Arethusa," "Undaunted," and "Invincible."

There used to be a "Norman Ramsay"—Captain R.H.A., killed at Waterloo—but vandalism has triumphed. The name has gone. J. H. LESLIE.

A LOST POEM BY KIPLING (12 S. ii. 409, 475, 495; iii. 34).—*The Bookman* (New York), vol. xxxix. No. 1 (March, 1914), pp. 26-9, contains 'A Note on the Foreloper,' by J. De Lancey Ferguson.

During a journey to the Orient in 1892, Kipling wrote eight letters of travel, which were published in the London *Times* and the New York *Sun*. 'The Foreloper' was used as the heading of the seventh letter, which appeared in the New York *Sun*, Nov. 27, 1892, under the caption 'What Rudyard Kipling saw on his way back from Japan, with something about Outland Adventurers and the Boom Spirit of the Great West.' The letter was also published in the London *Times*, Nov. 23, 1892, but without the poem as a heading, under the title 'Captains Courageous.'

(MRS.) L. S. LIVINGSTON,

Assistant Librarian.

The Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library,
Cambridge, Mass.

POEMS BY LORD CHESTERFIELD (12 S. iii. 68, 119).—Two of Chesterfield's poems, 'Advice to a Lady in Autumn,' 30 lines, beginning:—

Asses' milk, half a pint, take at seven, or before,
and 'On Lord Islay's Garden at Whitton on Hounslow Heath,' 15 lines, beginning:—

Old Islay, to show his fine delicate taste,
are included in Locker-Lampson's 'Lyra-Elegantiarum,' pp. 108, 109, in the edition of 1891, as well as the four-line epigram beginning:—

Immortal Newton never spoke.

The "excellent lines" written by Chesterfield in conjunction with Lord Bath "on Miss Lepell" are mentioned in a note, but withheld because of the change in taste and manners.

According to Sir Sidney Lee's 'Life of Chesterfield' in the 'D.N.B.,'

"unauthorized collections of his witticisms in prose and verse were made before his death in

* The New Foundling Hospital for Wit, London, 1768-71, and in 'The Humours of the Times,' 1771. Most of these reappeared in 'Lord Chesterfield's Witticisms,' 1773, and in 'Wit à-la-mode; or, Lord Chesterfield's Witticisms,' London, 1778.

The lines to Fanny, quoted by MR. GILBERT, are said, in the 'D.N.B.,' to have been addressed to Chesterfield's mistress, Lady Fanny or Frances Shirley, whom he took into his keeping at the time of his marriage with the middle-aged daughter of the Duchess of Kendal.

The index of the 1784 edition of 'The New Foundling Hospital' refers to four pieces by Chesterfield:—

ii. 200, 'Answer, by Lord Chesterfield' (to 'The Petition of the Fools to Jupiter,' by David Garrick), 56 lines, beginning:—

Garrick, I've read your Fool's [*sic*] Petition.

ii. 285, 'To the King's most excellent Majesty, the Humble Petition,' &c., in prose, 3 pp.

v. 58, 'An Epigram on Miss Eleanor Ambrose, a celebrated Beauty in Dublin,' 4 lines, beginning:—

In Flavia's eyes is every grace.

vi. 224, 'A Ballad, by the Earls of Chesterfield and Bath,' 64 lines, beginning:—

The Muses quite jaded with rhyming.

This is the poem on Molly Lepell, (Lady Hervey).

To the information given in the 'D.N.B.,' it should be added that some of Chesterfield's verses appeared anonymously in Dodsley's 'Collection of Poems,' several years before the author's death. In vol. i. (pp. 328-32, ed. 1758) are four pieces:—

1. 'Advice to a Lady in Autumn,' mentioned above.

2. 'On a Lady's drinking the Bath-Waters,' 17 lines, beginning:—

The gushing streams impetuous flow.

(See 10 S. iv. 108, 158.)

3. 'Verses written upon a Lady's Sherlock upon Death,' 16 lines, beginning:—

Mistaken fair, lay Sherlock by.

4. 'Song' (the lines to Fanny already mentioned).

The first three volumes of Dodsley's collection were published in 1748, vol. iv. in 1755, and vols. v. and vi. in 1758. I have used the 1758 issue of the complete work, and have taken further information as to the authorship from the late MR. W. P. COURTNEY'S very interesting notes on 'Dodsley's Famous Collection of Poetry,' 10 S.

vi.-xii.* Chesterfield's performances are described at vii. 5. They are close to the end of Dodsley's first volume, the only piece after them being a song of 20 lines:—

Whenever, Chloe, I begin

Your heart, like mine, to move.

MR. COURNEY has no remark on the authorship of this not very edifying performance. Is it Chesterfield's?

The following distich is said to have been written by Chesterfield when his friend long Sir Thomas Robinson asked him for an epigram:—

Unlike my subject I will make my song,
It shall be witty and it shan't be long.

See Coker's note on Boswell's 'Life of Johnson,' July 19, 1763.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

In the recently published 'Political Ballads illustrating the Administration of Sir Robert Walpole' (Clarendon Press, 1916) one at least of the ballads, viz., 'The Cambro Briton robbed of his Bauble,' was undoubtedly written by Lord Chesterfield, while the editor is of opinion that one or two more may probably be attributed to him. T. F. D.

Since sending in my query, and in consequence of its insertion, I have obtained a little-known and (I believe) somewhat rare volume, entitled:—

"Water Poetry. A Collection of Verses written at Several Public Places, Most of them never before printed. Viz. Bath, Tunbridge, Margate, Brighthelmston, Bristol, Scarborough, Southampton, Cheltenham, &c. *The Water-Poets are an innocent tribe, and deserve all the encouragement I can give them. It would be barbarous to treat those authors with bitterness, who never write out of season, and whose works are useful with the waters.* Guardian, Vol. II. No. 174. London: Printed for G. Pearch, No. 12, Cheapside" (n.d.).

In this volume I have found two poems confessed to be the work of Lord Chesterfield; it is quite possible that it includes others by the same hand, since many of the verses are anonymous. There are, also, poems by Sir C. H. Williams, Mrs. Bindon, Kyngé Bladyde, Garrick, John Earl of Orrery, Dr. Broom, Lady M. W. Montagu, Lockman, and John Cunningham.

One of the poems by Lord Chesterfield is a longer (but inferior) version of the epigram on Beau Nash's portrait, which I quoted in my previous communication according to

* A few copies were printed as a book for private circulation. See 11 S. iii. 239.

the text given in Dr. Maty's 'Memoirs.'
The longer version runs:—

ON

MR. NASH'S PICTURE, AT FULL LENGTH,
Between the busts of Sir ISAAC NEWTON and
Mr. POPE, at Bath.

BY THE E— OF C—.

The old Ægyptians hid their wit
In hieroglyphic dress,
To give men pains in search of it,
And please themselves with guess.

Moderns, to hit the self-same path,
And exercise their parts,
Place figures in a room at Bath;
Forgive them, God of arts!

NEWTON, if I can judge aright,
All wisdom does express;
His knowledge gives mankind delight,
Adds to their happiness.

POPE is the emblem of true wit,
The sun-shine of the mind:
Read o'er his works in search of it,
You'll endless pleasures find.

NASH represents man in the mass,
Made up of wrong and right:
Sometimes a k—, sometimes an a—,
Now blunt, and now polite.

The Picture plac'd the busts between,
Adds to the thought much strength,
Wisdom and wit, are little seen,
But folly at full length.

This and Maty's version were published after the Earl's death. Maty's 'Memoirs' first appeared in 1777, and 'Water Poetry' probably was published about the same time. It is curious that the first stanza given by Maty does not appear in the above at all; the improvement of the last stanza in Maty's version is great—but one wonders who revised it!

The other poem by Lord Chesterfield given in 'Water Poetry' runs:—

ON

THE D—S OF R—D.

What do scholars, and bards, and astronomers
wise,
Mean by stuffing our heads with nonsense and
lies;

By telling us Venus must always appear
In a car, or a shell, or a twinkling star:
Drawn by sparrows, or swans, or dolphins, and
doves,

Attended in form by the graces, and loves:
That ambrosia and nectar is all she will taste,
And her passport to hearts on a belt round her
waist.

Without all this bustle I saw the bright dame,
To supper last night at P—y's she came.
In a good warm sedan, no fine open car;
Two chairmen her doves, and a flambeau her star.
No nectar she drank, no ambrosia she eat;
Her cup was plain claret, a chicken her meat;
Nor wanted a cestus her bosom to grace,
For R—d that night, had lent her her face.

May I take this opportunity to thank my
correspondents for their letters evincing their
interest in this subject?

MARCUS GILBART.

Letchworth.

SHAKESPEARE ON SATAN AS AN ANGEL OF
LIGHT (12 S. ii. 181; iii. 75).—MR. M. P.
TILLEY has surely misapprehended the
significance of the words:—

How long have I beheld the devil in crystal!

quoted by him, at the latter reference, from
Webster's play 'The White Devil.' They
refer, no doubt, to the fair appearance but
evil nature of Vittoria, but the direct allu-
sion is to the beryl or other crystal used
by astrologers for conjuring up spirits.
Thomas Lodge in his 'Wit's Miserie and
The World's Madnesse; Discoverie of the
Devils Incarnate of this Age,' 1596, p. 12
(quoted in Brand's 'Popular Antiquities'),
observes of the superstitious follower of the
planetary Houses: "He will shew you the
devill in a christal, calculate the nativitie
of his gelding, talk of nothing but gold and
silver, elixir, calcination, &c."

Dyce, in his note on Webster's play,
quotes S. Rowlands's 'The Letting of
Humor's Blood in the Head-Vaine,' 1611,
Sat. 3: "He [i.e., a dealer in magic] can
transform himself unto an asse, Shewe you
the Divell in a Christall-glasse." Prof.
Sampson adds that the method of using
the crystal is fully described in Scot's
'Discoverie of Witchcraft,' 1584, xv. ch. xii.
H. DUGDALE SYKES.

Enfield.

ST. BARBARA, V.M. (12 S. iii. 41, 136, 158).

—I was glad to read PREBENDARY DEEDES'S
article, because my interest in this saint was
aroused as far back as 1905. I was stationed
in Peking at the time, and was invited to
dine by an artillery officer at the German
Legation Guard's mess, in order to celebrate
her fête day. My friend was an officer in
the Prussian Guard Artillery. When I
expressed ignorance as to St. Barbara's
history, he told me that every good artillery-
man (*Pulverkopf*) in Germany and Austria
regarded her as the patroness of gunners.
It was always my intention to find out about
her, but I never did so beyond looking her up
in the 'Dictionary of Phrase and Fable.'
As far as I can now recollect, her end was
there described as due to being burnt at the
stake, her father being killed by a flash of
lightning while lighting the fire. Perhaps
that is the version I was told by the German
officer.

According to the dictionary referred to, among the many who claim to be her protégés are cannoneers and fortresses, consequently I was surprised to hear of her statuette being in a naval mess.

A gunner myself, I should welcome any further information, especially anything explaining why the *Pulverkopf* should regard St. Barbara as being especially concerned about him.

ROY GARART.

STOKES: STOCKER (12 S. iii. 110).—The central name in MISS G. M. PEET's family table, there given as "Michl. Stocke(r or s)," should be Matthew Stokes, who, during most of the second half of the sixteenth century, was one of the chief officials of the University of Cambridge, holding the posts of registry and esquire-bedel. His two wives, Katharine and Elizabeth, were buried in the churchyard of St. Botolph's, Cambridge; he himself was buried at Great Staughton, Hunts, on Nov. 18, 1591 (see 2 S. v. 139). His arms were: "A., on a bend S. 3 dolphins embowed O.;" his crest: "Out of a ducal coronet a cubit arm proper habited G., cuffed A., holding barwise a bedel's staff," as may be seen on the curious picture in the Registry at Cambridge, on a wooden tablet in the Pitt Press, on his brother's well-cut brass at the south door of King's Chapel, on windows in a side-chapel in the same celebrated building, in the old library of Trinity Hall, in the beautiful President's parlour at Queens', &c.; all of which commemorate benefactions given by this generous official. His son Matthew altered the bedel's staff in the crest.

H. P. STOKES.

St. Paul's Vicarage, Cambridge.

The short pedigree, Harl. MS. 6774, quoted by MISS G. M. PEET, in which Robert Stokys (Stokes) is given the arms of Stocker, simply contains an error. But your correspondent also makes a mistake, misreading Maxham for Warham as the wife of Robert Stokys. The arms given with this pedigree seem undoubtedly those of Stocker, not Stokes, and precisely those of John Stocker of Eaton, 1489, excepting that in the crest of Robert the hand holds a mace, whilst in John's it holds a battleaxe and has on the wrist the Nevill saltire. Too much of your valuable space would be taken up were I to set out all the reasons for saying a mistake has been made in this pedigree, but I should have much pleasure in giving them to any one desirous of having them.

This is not the only instance in which the name of Stocker has been confused with another. In Harl. MS. 5186 is a pedigree

of Walterus Luke de Cople, in which Paulus Luke is said to have married Eliz., "filia de Johis Stocke," instead of Stocker. This mistake was easily disproved by the will of John Stocker, 1583, and also by a fuller pedigree from the 'Hunts Visitations' by Wm. Camden. CHAS. J. S. STOCKER.

Pinewood, Budleigh Salterton.

STAFFORDSHIRE M.P.s (12 S. iii. 90, 156).—John Cotes, M.P. Lichfield 1708 to 1715 (when defeated under the name of *Thomas Cotes*), Steward of that city May 6, 1726, till December, 1734, was of Woodcote, Salop; son of Charles Cotes of same; born 1680; licensed June 21, 1700, then "aged 18," to marry Lady Dorothy Shirley (who died March 11, 1739), sixth daughter of the 1st Earl Ferrers. He died 1756.

William Nevil Hart, M.P. Stafford April, 1770, to 1774, a Westminister banker, was created D.C.L. Oxford, July 8, 1773; his first wife died Oct. 30, 1766; his second wife died in Normandy, October, 1783. Query, son of Sir Wm. Hart, a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, a banker and goldsmith in Pall Mall, who was knighted Oct. 16, 1760, when Sheriff of London, and died Aug. 22, 1765. Query, father of Wm. Neville Hart, ensign 60th Foot, July 7, 1790; lieutenant in the same, Sept. 18, 1792; captain 79th Foot, Sept. 17, 1794, till 1796.

Rowland Okeover, M.P. Stafford 1685-7, eldest son of Sir Rowland Okeover, Knt., of Okeover, co. Stafford (1624-92); died 1729.

W. R. W.

FOREIGN GRAVES OF BRITISH AUTHORS. (12 S. ii. 172, 254, 292, 395, 495; iii. 39, 59, 96, 114).—In the old cemetery at Bathurst in the Colony of the Gambia—which was the first *pied à terre* of the British in the continent of Africa—there is a small tumble-down brick grave with a cracked marble tablet, upon which is inscribed the following:—

...the memory of
Thomas Edward Bowditch.

aged 31
January 10, 1824.

Equalled rarely, excelled never.

This marks the grave of T. E. Bowditch, one of the early nineteenth-century explorers of the West Coast of Africa, the author of 'Mission from Cape Coast Castle to Ashantee,' and of

"Excursions in Madeira and Porto Santo during the autumn of 1823 while on his third voyage to Africa. To which is added by Mrs. Bowditch: I. A Narrative of the continuance of the voyage to its completion; together with the subsequent occurrences from Mr. Bowditch's

Arrival in Africa to the Period of his Death. II. A Description of the English Settlements on the River Gambia. III. Appendix containing Geological and Botanical Descriptions and Translations from the Arabic."

MICHAEL F. J. McDONNELL.

Bathurst, Gambia, British West Africa.

[The notice of Bowdich in the 'Diet. Nat. Biog.' says: "He succumbed at the early age of thirty-three, on 10 Jan. 1824." But the opening lines of the article state that he was "born at Bristol 20 June 1791"; so that he was really thirty-two years old at the time of his death, if the 'D. N. B.' is correct as to the date of his birth.]

In the quiet and little-known Passy cemetery, raised high above the Place du Trocadéro, Paris, is the grave of an author of some fame. The epitaph is:—

In Memoriam

Eustatii Clare Grenville Murray

Comitis de Rethel d'Aragon

Ricardi Plantagenet, Ducis de Buckingham

et Chandos

et Henricæ Annæ Marquisæ Strozzi

Filii

Natus dii Oct. xvi. 1810. Ob. Dec. xx. 1881.

Qui seminavit in lacrymis in exultatione metent.

Viri Egregii

Clara Comitissa Rethel d'Aragon

UXOR SUA

Erexit.

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

Nice.

WITCHCRAFT: THE CASE OF MRS. HICKS (12 S. ii. 521).—Speaking of 'The whole Trial and Examination of Mrs. Mary Hicks,' MR. NORRIS says:—

"It is most singular that it should have been in this library [the Bodleian] for a period of over a hundred years without being identified, eluding all the above researchers."

It did not elude Dr. Wallace Notestein, who examined it at the Bodleian, and six years ago pronounced it, like the two Northamptonshire pamphlets of 1705, a fictitious narrative (see his 'History of Witchcraft in England from 1558 to 1718,' pp. 375-83). This important work, published by the American Historical Association at Washington in 1911, is apparently not known to English scholars.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

ENGLISH COLLOQUIAL SIMILES (12 S. iii. 27, 50, 77. 116).—I send the following similes in case they should be thought suitable for 'N. & Q.'

"As dry as David's heart."—Used this morning by a maid (a native of Oxfordshire) in reference to handkerchiefs which had been washed.

"As happy as a prince."—Said by an old man (1912) who had been elected to an almshouse at Harbledown, Kent.

"As fresh as a daisy."—This comes into an old Oxfordshire song, the first verse of which is as follows:—

By Jove, you makes your dumplings fine,
I think I'd like to try 'em;
And asks you if you'd marry a chap,
A rusty (?) chap like I am.
For I can milk a cow and drive a plough,
And reap and sow
As fresh as a daisy in a field;
They calls I Buttercup Joe.

Perhaps some reader would be able to give the rest of the song.

JOANE M. B. STEVENS.

The White House, Eynsham, Oxon.

I have heard "slow as molasses in January" several times in the United States. Molasses, being viscous, flows slowly; more viscous when cold; January usually cold. Hence the meaning.

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

PHILIP WINTON, *alias* SETON (12 S. ii. 416; iii. 57).—If W. R. W. will refer again to the third paragraph in my note at ii. 416, he will find I did not state that Philip Winton held a commission in the 4th Foot in 1772, but that "his regiment (presumably the 4th or King's Own Regiment of Foot) was then stationed at Dumfries." I had already searched the Army Lists for 1770-75, and also the Muster Rolls of that regiment (which was quartered at Dumfries from June 23, 1772, to March, 1773), without finding any mention of his name; and yet James Winton was evidently under the impression that his father was in the regiment stationed there at that date. For, in a letter to the minister of Dumfries, dated Aug. 27, 1847, he writes:—

"At the time of my Birth there was an English Regiment quartered at Dumfries, and if that can be ascertained there is no Necessity to search further than from the 5th of December, 1772, to the period of their quitting Dumfries... which probably would not be long... as from Circumstances that I know it could not be more than two Years."

Now it appears from Cannon's 'Historical Record of the Fourth, or the King's Own, Regiment of Foot' that "in 1768 the King's Own proceeded to Scotland, where they were stationed during the four succeeding years, but returned to England in the spring of 1773," and embarked for service in North America, April 17, 1774. And, from the 'Monthly Returns of Five Regiments of Foot quartered in North

Britain' (W. O. 17/854), we learn that from "Jan. 1, 1773, to Mar. 1, 1773, the Head-Quarters of the 4th Foot, Hodgson's, was at Dumfries." At the date of this Return the strength of the regiment is given as "Officers present, 15; staff, 4; sergeants, 9; effectives rank and file, 367." Capts. Webster and West and Lieuts. Gould and Iveson were "recruiting"; and Ensign Pullen was "gone to Eng^d to conduct Recruits to the Regiment."

If, therefore, James Winton was correct in supposing that his father was in "an English Regiment quartered at Dumfries" at the time of his birth, it would appear that Philip Winton must have served in the 4th Foot. The other regiments then in Scotland were the 15th Foot, at Glasgow; the 17th, at Aberdeen; the 22nd, at Fort George; and the 37th, at Edinburgh. The 43rd Foot (Col. Cary's) was at Fort William Jan. 1 to March, 1773, at Dumfries from July to October, 1773, and also fought in the North American War; so that it is possible that Philip Winton may have served in that regiment, though I think that James Winton could hardly have been mistaken as to where his father's regiment was stationed at the time of his birth.

I mention these additional details in the hope that W. R. W., or some other authority on Army records, may be able and willing to assist me in solving the problem, or at least may suggest some clue to the provenance of Philip Winton (*alias* Seton).

R. G. F. UNIACKE.

Services Club, W.

BISHOP OF SORRON (12 S. iii. 109).—According to the late Bishop Stubbs, this bishop appears to have been John Sewale "Surrensis," appointed by bull, July 20, 1397. He had general licence of non-residence, &c., from the Pope, Oct. 28, 1399 (Reg. Arundel). He was suffragan of Winchester, 1417-18; London, 1417-23; St. Edmund's, 1414; Sarum, 1420-26; St. David's, 1405. This name is spelt Surrensis and Cironensis. He was, perhaps, Bishop of Cyrene.

T. CRAIB.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO WORCESTER A CENTURY AND A HALF AGO (12 S. iii. 21, 63, 89, 106, 133).—At p. 106, Worcester Cathedral. The width of the nave is 78 feet, but the entire interior length is at present 387 feet, and the height of the nave 68 feet. For the Chapel of King Arthur (*sic*) read the Chantry Chapel of Arthur, Prince of Wales. The tomb of King John was opened in 1797, as described by Valentine Green.

The third window, from the west, of the north aisle of the nave is half-blocked up by the recessed monument to John Moore, Ann his wife, and their four children (1613); in the south aisle is a table tomb to the memory of Robert Wylde (d. 1608) and his wife. The tomb ascribed to an Earl and Count of Salisbury appears to belong to some one else. Bishop Isaac Madox (1743-59) was buried in the Lady Chapel; and his monument in the transept is described in 'The Beauties of England and Wales' (1814), vol. xv. p. 68. In the north transept is the monument by Roubiliac to Bishop Hough (not Rough), who, as President of Magdalen College, Oxford, was bullied by James II.

A. R. BAYLEY.

The following are a few additional notes and emendations:—

Friday, Oct. 11 (*ante*, p. 21). "The Seat E. of Derby" is, of course, Knowsley. For "Stranggar" read "Strangers."

Monday, Oct. 14 (*ante*, p. 22). "Mairn" should be "Mere" — probably spelt "Meare." The "very large noble brick House" was Toft or Tabley, a seat of the Leicesters.

Wednesday, Oct. 16 (*ante*, p. 23). The "Forest" alluded to is the Delamere forest.

PENRY LEWIS.

RICHARD LAMBERT JONES (12 S. iii. 90).—A working-man; plumber, painter, and glazier at Little Moorfields, London; estate and house agent, 40 Little Moorfields, 1825-1853. Elected a member of the Common Council for the Ward of Cripplegate Without in 1819; chairman of the Bridge-house Estates Committee in 1823, and of the following committees, viz.: Rebuilding London Bridge, from April 27, 1825, until the completion of the work in January, 1847; also Rebuilding the Royal Exchange, from Jan. 20, 1838, until its completion in January, 1847; Improvements, Oct. 15, 1845, to Jan. 17, 1848. Having introduced in the Court of Common Council a measure for the establishment of a library in the Guildhall, and this being carried, he was chosen chairman of the Committee in April, 1824, which office he held until Jan. 14, 1843; he retired from the Corporation in 1851. He was presented with his bust in marble (by W. Behnes, 1847), placed in the Council Chamber at Guildhall, and with a gold medal, the surplus of subscriptions being used in founding a Lambert Jones Scholarship at the City of London School, June 17, 1852. He died at Lowestoft,

Aug. 16, 1863, aged 80 years. His portrait, painted by T. F. Dicksee, was placed in the City of London School. The privately printed 'Reminiscences of the Public Life of Richard Lambert Jones' (an autobiography) appeared in 1863, the year of his death.

(See 'Catalogue of Sculpture, Paintings, Engravings, and other Works of Art belonging to the Corporation of the City of London. Part the First,' 1867, pp. 7, 74; Frederic Boase, 'Modern English Biography,' vol. ii., 1897, col. 141.) DANIEL HIPWELL.

Jones's 'Reminiscences' were published in 1863, the volume being priced at 3s. 6d. The author was a member of the Court of Common Council of the City of London from 1819 to 1851, and took a very active part in carrying out many of the great public improvements which were effected during his term of office, and of these the book gives a full account. ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

[W. R. W. thanked for reply.]

THE REV. MICHAEL FERREBEE (12 S. ii. 488; iii. 98).—I have rather a detailed pedigree of the Orrell family of Turton (Lancashire) and Mobberley (Cheshire), in which the following appears:—

"Hannah Orrell, daughter of Thomas Orrell of Saltersley, Mobberley, born 1746, and wife of Henry Wrigley Ferreebe, by whom were two sons, viz.: Henry Wrigley Ferreebe, buried at Mobberley, 1788, aged 20, and Thomas Downs Ferreebe, buried at Mobberley, 1814, aged 36."

The above-named Hannah Orrell was one of a family of seventeen children, and her sisters married into the families of Wild, Whittaker, Walton, Isherwood, and Bailey respectively (*vide* 'History of Mobberley').

I have not the particulars of the first query, but doubtless the above reference is connected with MR. G. W. WRIGLEY's family.

H. HULME.

Chelford Road, Knutsford, Cheshire.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN: MORNING STAR (12 S. iii. 9, 74).—In the Otchipwee (Chipewya or Ojibway) Dictionary of Bishop Baraga, Montreal, 1878, the word for "morning-star" is *wábanang*: *wában*, east; *anang*, star. In the Iroquois language the word for "star" is given by Du Ponceau, Paris, 1838, as *otschischenóchqua*.

AVERN PARDOE.

Legislative Library, Toronto.

PLOUGHING SNOW INTO THE GROUND (12 S. iii. 90).—The belief mentioned is possibly allegorical in origin, a crop of thistles being an intrinsically appropriate form of nourishment for the individual so ploughing.

T. F. H.

LONDON SOCIETIES FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES IN 1821 (12 S. iii. 71).—Henry Fisher, of the Caxton Press, Liverpool, published a periodical for 1819, 1820, and until July, 1821, called *The Imperial Magazine*. At the end of each yearly volume is inserted an article with the title 'England's Brightest Gems, or a brief Sketch of the Anniversaries of the Religious and Charitable Institutions held in London in the May-previous.'

Owing to the total destruction of the Caxton Press by fire in January, 1821, Henry Fisher removed to London, and *The Imperial Magazine* was published there for some years longer, and it seems very likely this feature was continued. I may say the size of page given by your correspondent is exactly the size of the above-mentioned magazine.

A. H. ARKLE.

Oxton, Birkenhead.

ODOURS (12 S. ii. 490).—One who was with the Canadian contingent in France in the spring of 1915 told me that the gas which the Germans first employed was distinctly pleasant, and like the scent of flowers.

LAWRENCE PHILLIPS.

Notes on Books.

A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.—(Vol. IX., SI—TH) *Sullen—Supple*. By C. T. Onions. (Oxford, Clarendon Press—2s. 6d. net.)

THE most impressive piece of work in this section is, as one might expect, the article 'Super.' Which is to be the more admired, the arrangement of the huge mass of material, or the detail of that mass? It runs to just a dozen columns, and merits a review all to itself, including as it does compounds which have not established themselves in the language—many of them nonce-words—but represent, on its more academic and "learned" side, the living energy of the language. So used "super" comes up first in compounds of the fifteenth century. It could not fail to be a favourite adjunct in the rolling polysyllabic English of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; and if our present literary taste tends to restrict its use as somewhat too baldly Latin, science has adopted it and much enlarged its range. Its most interesting recent development is the ever-increasing number of formations after Mr. Bernard Shaw's happy invention of "superman" as a translation of Nietzsche's *Uebermensch*. The definition of such a formation given here is "used to designate a person, animal, or thing which markedly surpasses all others, or the generality, of its class." We should have said this was rather the sense of "giant" used as an attributive, and that by "super" was implied a new class developed by exaggeration from that denoted by the radical.

Of the compounds of "super" which have become settled English words the most interesting and oldest group is the ecclesiastical. "Supererogation" and its congeners form a good article; we confess ourselves surprised to find that the earliest quotation comes only from 1526. In the definition of "supercilious" some connexion between the etymology and the present sense of the word should, we think, have been indicated. It seems a pity that, in the mid-nineteenth century, "superalter" should have established itself as the name for a structure above and at the back of an altar, when it was already a good ecclesiastical word come down from the Middle Ages in the sense of a portable stone slab consecrated as an altar. "Supernatural" goes back only to the beginning of the sixteenth century. Something more in the way of a note on "super-substantial" would have been welcome—though we are duly grateful for Wyclif's rendering. We turned with much interest to "superstition," but the puzzle of its etymology in connexion with its ordinary meaning remains where it was.

Another fine article is "sum." The definition of the phrase "sum and substance," however, appears to us slightly incorrect. "The essence (of anything); the gist or pith (of the matter)," says the Dictionary; but the sense of "totality," in addition to "essence" is surely the force of "sum" here, as the quotations given themselves indicate. "Sum-total," we notice, goes back as far as c. 1395, 'The Plowman's Tale.' Under "sumach" we have a good note, and three excellent collections of quotations, the first of which goes back to the fourteenth century. "Summed," used of a stag or a hawk, with instances between the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries, takes us back to old hunting phrases and their metaphorical uses. "Summer," again, is admirably done, both as to the mass and the arrangement of the material. We do not think that the popular use of the word keeps so strictly to the limit of a quarter of a year as to reckon "summer" from mid-May to mid-August. The whole of August and even the first few days of September seem to be usually included under the word—influenced, we imagine, by the "summer holidays" of the schools. We did not find "summer holidays" except for the quotation from Lamb, which is only general. Since the phrase has so definite a meaning it would have been as well both to define and to illustrate it here. The Dictionary records the "summer-time" instituted last year, quoting the Act, which, as the preface remarks, sets its seal upon the new use. But why not have stated by how much in advance of ordinary time was this "summer-time" of 1916? "Sumptuousity" provides an amusing example of Renaissance learning: "Simonides namyd a woman to be... the poysoun of lyffe... the battell off Sumptuositie." Another word of major importance in this section is "sun." Historically it is of the greatest interest, especially as to the phrases and proverbial expressions which have gathered round it. There is a good collection of instances illustrating the seventeenth-century use of the boast of empire—"on which the sun never sets"—which was then applied to Spain. From *The Times* of Aug. 28, 1911, is quoted the Kaiser's speech at Hamburg, which popularized the idea, first found in Pascal, of "a place in the sun" as a metaphor for a position favourable

for the development of personal or national life." The German words are "den uns zustehenden Platz an der Sonne." It would be interesting to ascertain whether Wilhelm knew the passage in Pascal. From Ascham comes a quaint phrase, "seeming, and sonburnt [*i.e.*, superficially learned] ministers"; and the adverb "sondayly" for "every Sunday" has been found in a fifteenth-century book of accounts. "Sunrise" and "sunset" may not be generally known to be derived from a phrase—by a felicitous mistake: "for to the sun rise"—until the sun rise. For "sunrise" transatlantic speech as willingly uses "sun up"—which is no doubt to be justified by the analogy of "sundown," yet seems a less happy invention. Under "supper" the compilers have virtually ignored the ball-supper—for which so many instances are readily forthcoming. We expected to be reminded of Mr. Darcy gazing attentively at Mrs. Bennet and making his unfortunate determination to interfere with the happiness of Jane.

These few notes must suffice. We should have liked to say something of the legal words and of those from Eastern languages; and we had marked also one or two examples of what appear to be *ἀπαξ λεγόμενα*, which testify to the minute industry of the compilers.

One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five words are recorded in this section, and the illustrative quotations number 8,512.

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.

LANGPORT.—Forwarded to H. C.

F. J. T.—Notes on the disappearance of the long s will be found at 10 S. viii. 205, 258, 372; 11 S. vi. 386; vii. 14, 255.

UVEDALE, CARY, AND PRICE FAMILIES (12 S. iii. 19).—MR. J. W. FAWCETT writes: "Victoria, second daughter of Sir Henry Cary, K.B. (first Viscount Falkland, 1620-33), by his wife Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Sir Laurence Tanfield, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, married 1st to Sir William Uvedale of Wickham, and 2ndly to Bartholomew Price of Linlithgow.—Burke's 'Peerage' (1892), 520."

CORRIGENDA.—*Ante*, p. 71, col. 1, 'Sir Isaac Newton: Capt. Newton.' The opening lines of this query should have read as follows: "My great-great-grandfather, Dr. Dominic Lee of Kilkenny, married a daughter of a certain Capt. Newton," not "officiated at the marriage of," &c.—P. 126, col. 2, line 13, for "Goundon" read *Crunden*.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1917.

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Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

FIELDINGIANA.

(See 12 S. i. 483; ii, 441.)

III.

1. THE design of the author's benefit ticket for Fielding's 'Pasquin' is said to be Hogarth's, mainly because it purports to be signed by him. F. G. Stephens, in the 'British Museum Catalogue of Satires,' vol. iii., p. 186, writes:—

"It represents a stage scene, "the background comprising a colonnade, from the respective wings of which a tight-rope is stretched. On this rope-dancers are performing and holding their balancing poles; an ape sits astride of the rope on our right."

Mr. Wheatley in his 'Hogarth's London' (Constable, 1909) refers to this ticket at p. 336:—

"The inscription on it is 'The Author's Benefit Pasquin. At ye Theatre in the Haymarket.' On S. Ireland's copy is written in Fielding's handwriting, 'Tuesday, April 25th. Boxes.'"

He adds that the authenticity of this ticket, as Hogarth's work, has been doubted.

Were the handwriting in fact Fielding's, it would be strong evidence of its genuineness, for he would be no party to circulating tickets to which Hogarth's name was falsely

affixed; consequently the following three points may be worth recording:—

(a) A comparison of the writing on the ticket with undoubted Fielding manuscript establishes that Fielding never wrote the letter *d* as in the word Tuesday, nor made the figure 5 as in the date. Fielding's 5s are very characteristic.

(b) That April 25, 1736, when worked out by the Perpetual Calendar, falls on a Sunday, and not on a Tuesday, and see *Gent. Mag.*, 1736, p. 230.

(c) That an examination of the La Treille Theatrical Manuscripts shows that the Haymarket Theatre was closed from April 20 to 27, 1736, and see *Gent. Mag.*, 1736, p. 234.

If, then, the benefit ticket be a forgery, is the Pasquin cartoon, reproduced in Miss Godden's 'Memoir of Henry Fielding' (Sampson Low, 1910) at p. 64, and signed "W. Hogarth," which it resembles in many details, in any better case? Miss Godden notes that the signature is doubtful.

2. Lord Glenconner's picture 'The Green-Room, Drury Lane,' attributed to Hogarth, is generally accepted as that master's work. The difficulty this celebrated canvas raises is the identity of the seven persons portrayed. Six names are on the frame. Spranger Barry, at full length, occupies the centre, and stands three-quarter back with face in profile, while his six associates, grouped semi-circularly, of whom five are seated, turn towards him. The two ladies to Barry's left are given as Miss Pritchard and her mother, Mrs. Hannah Pritchard; the two players, on his extreme right, in dramatic pose, James Quin and Miss Lavinia Fenton; while of the two figures in the background, much hidden from view by Barry's large frame and richly laced coat, the one with face averted is stated to be Fielding, the other, who converses with him, being unnamed.

The picture, which has been several times exhibited, is well reproduced in Miss Godden's 'Memoir' (*supra*, p. 86), and still more excellently in Mr. Austin Dobson and Sir Walter Armstrong's 'Hogarth,' p. 84 (Heinemann, 1902).

The quantum of reliance to be placed on the legend will, as regards Fielding, not be uninfluenced by the accuracy of identification of the other portraits, and a consideration of the attributed names begets a choice of dilemmas.

(a) The inclusion of Miss Pritchard indicates that the picture was painted, at earliest, in 1756, when she made her debut

at Drury Lane (Wheatley, *supra*, p. 352) In that year Quin had been in retirement at Bath five years, and Fielding in his grave two.

(b) The presence of Miss Lavinia Fenton suggests that the portraits were executed, at latest, in 1728, when she quitted the stage after playing Polly Peachum in 'The Beggar's Opera.' In 1728 Barry was but 9.

(c) Quin joined Covent Garden Theatre in 1742, and there he remained till his retirement in 1751.

(d) Barry lived and acted in Dublin until he made his first appearance at Drury Lane on Oct. 4, 1746. He removed in 1750, first to Covent Garden, and then to Ireland, and never returned to Drury Lane till 1767, when he stayed till 1774.

(e) As Barry's is the portrait least questioned, Hogarth's work should perhaps be allocated somewhere between 1746 and 1750—the painter was dead when Barry returned to Drury Lane—which would negative the inclusion of Miss Pritchard, Miss Fenton, and Quin. During that period Fielding was no longer an *homme du théâtre*, but much engaged with the aftermath of the Rebellion, with 'Tom Jones,' with law reform, and with 'Amelia,' and though very possibly an occasional visitor to the green-rooms, he had certainly ceased to be accounted an *habitué* there.

(f) Finally, Arthur Murphy, himself an actor, wrote in 1762:—

"Considering the esteem Fielding was in with all the artists, it is somewhat extraordinary that no portrait of him had ever been made. He had often promised to sit to his friend Hogarth, for whose good qualities and excellent genius he always entertained so high an esteem...unluckily, however, it so fell out that no picture of him was ever drawn."

In view of these discrepancies is there any tangible ground for supposing Fielding to be included in the Drury Lane group, much as we should wish to believe it? But it would be valuable to have the views of your readers conversant with matters theatrical, and specially to know at what date, and by whom, the names were attached.

3. One of the opening paragraphs of 'Amelia' runs:—

"It hath been observed by many, as well as the celebrated writer of 'Three Letters,' that no human institution is capable of consummate perfection. An observation which, perhaps, that writer at least gathered from discovering some defects in the polity even of this well-regulated nation."

I find that Fielding is referring to a pamphlet entitled:—

"Three Letters upon the Gin Act and Common Informers, to which is added a letter in respect

to the Lights in London, and the present darkness of Westminster. 'Oft we imagine all things well When Death and Danger tread upon our heel.' Printed for W. Lloyd, next the King's Arms Tavern, in Chancery Lane, near Fleet Street, 1738 (price 6d.)."

4. In the 'Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon,' Fielding makes some curious and (at this distance of time) not wholly intelligible reflections arising out of the penurious habits of farmer Francis and his wife, the keepers of the inn at Ryde. They occur under date July 19, but should be under July 14 (12 S. ii. 515), and run thus:—

"It is inconceivable what sums may be collected by starving only, and how easy it is for a man to die rich if he will but be contented to live miserably. Nor is there in this kind of starving any thing so terrible as some apprehend. It neither wastes a man's flesh nor robs him of his cheerfulness. The famous Cornaro's case well proves the contrary; and so did farmer Francis, who was of a round stature, had a plump round face, with a kind of smile on it, and seemed to borrow an air of wretchedness rather from his coat's age than from his own. The truth is, there is a certain diet which emaciates men more than any possible degree of abstinence; though I do not remember to have seen any caution against it, either in Cheney, Arbuthnot, or in any other modern writer on regimen. Nay, the very name is not, I believe, in the learned Dr. James's Dictionary; all the which is the more extraordinary as it is a very common food in this Kingdom, and the College themselves were not long since very liberally entertained with it by the present attorney and other eminent lawyers, in Lincoln's-inn-hall, and were all made horribly sick by it. [The last thirty-three words were suppressed in the first or editio princeps, but were re-introduced in the "Earthquake" edition of the 'Voyage'.]...What hath puzzled our physicians, and prevented them from setting this matter in the clearest light, is possibly one simple mistake...that the passions of men are capable of swallowing food as well as their appetites..."

The purport of this note is not to discuss the particular passion Fielding had in mind, but to record the probable public function to which he is adverting. *The Public Advertiser* (of which Fielding was a part proprietor) of May 2, 1754, announces:—

"This day the Rt. Hon. the Lord Chief Justice Ryder and Mr. Justice Bathurst will be call'd to the degree of Serjeants-at-Law; after which an elegant entertainment will be given by them at Lincoln's Inn Hall."

This is followed in the issue of May 4 with:—

"Sir Dudley Rider, Knt., lately appointed Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and the Hon. Henry Bathurst, appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, on their being called to the degree of Serjeants at Law on Thursday last, were presented to the Court of Common Pleas, my Lord Chief Justice by the Attorney-General and Mr.

Wilbraham; and the Hon. Mr. Bathurst by Mr. Hume Campbell and Mr. Noel. At the entertainment on the above occasion, which was extremely grand, were present eighteen peers, besides many other persons of great honour and distinction."

The Attorney-General was Sir William Murray (Lord Mansfield in 1776), whose appointment was announced in *The Public Advertiser* of April 11, 1754, and it is because his tenure of office had by July been so short that the ceremony indicated by Fielding is reduced to a small compass of inquiry. The Black Books of Lincoln's Inn (vol. iii.) show that Wilbraham was Treasurer of the Inn in 1754 and Noel in 1755, and furthermore that 10l. 10s. (plus eighteen pence for a purse) were presented to Ryder "on going out serjeant."

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

1 Essex Court, Temple.

INSCRIPTIONS IN GROSVENOR CHAPEL, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET.

Abstracts made in 1913.

NORTH SIDE.

1. Dame Mary Rich, w. of Robert Rich, Esq., second dau. of Peter Ludlow, Esq., of Ardsalla, Meath, Ireland, d. in childbed at Montpellier, Sept. 6, 1755, a. 30.

2. John Charles Crowle, Esq., formerly member for Richmond, Yorks, d. at his house in Curzon Street, Mar. 7, 1811, a. 73.

3. Harriet, w. of Col. Mark Wilks, d. May 2, 1806, a. 33. Their s., John Barry Wilks, d. Sept. 5, 1816, a. 18.

4. William Ord, Esq., late of the H.E.I. Co.'s Medical Establishment, was buried near this spot, May, 1818, a. 52.

5. William Wellesley Pole, 3rd Earl of Mornington and Baron Maryborough, d. Feb. 22, 1845, a. 81. Catherine Elizabeth, his w., d. Oct. 23, 1851, a. 90. Erected by their surviving daus., Emily, Harriet, Lady Fitzroy Somerset, and Priscilla Anne, Countess of Westmorland.

6. Col. Charles Francis Rowley Lascelles, of the Grenadier Guards, s. of Rowley Lascelles, Esq., of 35 Upper Grosvenor Street, d. Nov. 8, 1860. Anna Lascelles, eldest dau. of Rowley Lascelles, d. Aug. 17, 1863. Erected by their sister.

CHANCEL.

7. Rebecca, wid. of Robert Dinwiddie, Esq., formerly Governor of Virginia, d. Feb. 14, 1795, a. 75. Erected by her only surviving dau., Rebecca Hamilton.

8. Archibald Wyndham Bishop, Esq., late captain 7th Dragoon Guards, s. of Charles Bishop, Esq., of Sunbury, Mx., b. Dec. 20, 1801, d. May 26, 1842. Isabella Eleanor Nightingale, aunt of the above, youngest dau. of Sir Edward Nightingale, Bart., of Kneesworth Hall, Cambs, b. Oct. 27, 1791, d. Oct. 27, 1842.

9. Master Charles Rich, s. and heir apparent of Lieut.-General Sir Robert Rich, Bart., d. Feb. 4, 1782, a. 7 y. 11 m. 8 days.

10. Lieut.-Col. Francis Robertson, after serving with distinguished reputation near thirty years in the East Indies, d. Sept. 11, 1791, a. about 53. Erected by his nephew, Andrew Francis Bernard, Esq.

11. Mary, wid. of Thomas Brewer, of West Farleigh, Kent, Esq., and dau. of Sir Richard May of the Middle Temple, Kt., by Dame Susanna, his 3rd and last w., by whom he had issue one s., Edward, and 2 daus., Mary and Ann. Edward and Ann died in infancy. Dame Susanna was dau. and sole heiress of Edward May of Pashley, Ticehurst, Sussex, Esq. Mary Brewer was b. April 19, 1688, and d. Mar. 14, 1746, a. 58.

12. Robert Colvill, Esq., of the Kingdom of Ireland, d. Mar. 20, 1748/9, a. 47 y. 2 m. Martha, his wid., d. April 4, 1787, a. 76.

13. Sir Robert Rich, Bart., Lieut.-General, d. May 19, 1785, a. 67.

14. Evan, s. of the Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, Bart., Canon of Westminster and Chaplain to the Queen, for forty-eight years Incumbent of this church, b. April 20, 1800, d. Mar. 13, 1873. Anne, w. of Evan Nepean and dau. of the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner [name illegible:], Dean of the Arches, b. May 9, 1808, d. Sept. 6, 1871.

15. James Russell Madan, Esq., Major to the 11th Troop of Horse Guards, and Yeoman of the Robes to their Majesties, George II. and III., fifty years, d. Nov. 30, 1788, a. 87.

16. Eliza, w. of the Rev. Nathaniel Hinde, dau. of Sir John Cramer Coghill, Bart., d. Nov. 9, 1821.

17. Rebecca, w. of Archibald Hamilton, Esq., of Cumberland Street, Marylebone, d. April 29, 1814, a. 67. Archibald, her husband, d. Aug. 25, 1831, a. 92.

SOUTH SIDE.

18. Diana Maria, w. of Lieut.-Col. J. D. Elphinstone, only child of Charles J. Clavering, Esq., b. June 8, 1801, d. Dec. 24, 1821.

19. Elizabeth Williamson, dau. and co-h. of John Williamson, Esq., of Roby Hall, Lancs, d. Nov. 22, 1848. Erected by her relatives, the Hon. George and Charlotte Campbell.

20. Mrs. Williamson of Roby Hall, Lancs, b. Dec. 23, 1736, d. Feb. 23, 1823.

21. John Samuel Charlton, Esq., Surgeon Major of the Grenadier Guards, d. April 2, 1823, a. 83. Ann, his w., d. Aug. 15, 1835, a. 80.

22. Mr. Thomas Cartwright of 62 Lower Grosvenor Street, d. Sept. 15, 1826, a. 60. Mary, his w., d. Sept. 22, 1827, a. 63. Eliza, their dau., d. Oct. 29, 1809, a. 8 years.

23. Frances Canning, dau. of the late Stratford Canning, Esq., of Garvagh, Ireland, d. Mar. 10, 1837, a. 83.

24. Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. C. H. Burt, Vicar of Cannington, Som., Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, d. June 3, 1826, a. 28. Erected by her bro., Capt. T. Seymour Burt, F.R.S., of the Bengal Engineers.

NORTH GALLERY.

25. John Pusey Edwards, Esq., of Pusey Hall, Jamaica, died in Green Street, in this p., May 30, 1822, a. 53, having survived for 18 m. his w., Emma, dau. of Richard Crewe, Esq., a younger bro. of Lord Crewe. She died in Jamaica, November, 1820. Erected by a friend, T. P.

26. Sir Richard Hunter, M.D., d. Mar. 16, 1848, a. 65.

27. Near this place are interred | the remains | of | John Wilkes, | a friend of Liberty: | Born at London, Oct. 17, 1727, O.S., | died in this parish, Dec. 26, 1797.

28. Mary, only child of John Wilkes, Esq., and Mary, his w., d. Mar. 12, 1802, a. 53.

29. Col. Mark Wilkes, H.E.I.C.S., late Governor of St. Helena, d. Sept. 19, 1831, a. 73. His gr. s., Mark Wilkes Buchan, only surviving child of Major-General Sir John and Lady Buchan, d. Sept. 10, 1836, a. 17.

SOUTH GALLERY.

30. Stephen Rolleston, Esq., many years Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Foreign Office, d. Nov. 19, 1828, a. 73. An affectionate husband, &c.

31. John Andre, Esq., late of Sloane Street, d. Jan. 5, 1804, a. 51.

32. The Right Hon. Lady Lucy Elizabeth Smith Stanley, dau. of the Earl of Derby, d. April 25, 1809, a. 10.

33. Mrs. Margaret Farran, d. June 5, 1803, a. 70.

34. Mabella, w. of Edward Dale, jun., of Cleadon, Durham, Esq., d. Nov. 8, 1810, a. 28.

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G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.

17 Ashley Mansions, S.W.

FOREIGN BOOKS OF FORTUNE.

(See *ante*, pp. 144., 165)

III.

OLD John Booker, the English astrologer, evidently noticed the objection to substituting two dice for the dodechedron, and also what an unusual device a dodechedron really was. So he boldly discarded the latter and provided in his folio, 'The Dutch Fortune-Teller' (London, 1650), for throws with two

dice from 2 to 12 only, omitting 1. Taking the sum of the points on the two dice instead of their combinations further simplified matters.

His book "discovers" 36 "several questions, which old and young, Married men and Women, Batchelors and Maids, delight to be resolved of." He tells the reader that

"this Work was brought out of Turkie by the Chau or Turkish Ambassador that arrived on the Germane coasts.....The same was left among the Germans; and many of them, together with Doctor Starzern that came out of Turkie caused it to be seen and plaid. It was translated out of the Turkish into the Germane language by a Germane patriot."

We are told something more about the history of the book, which, according to the title-page, was ultimately "brought into England by John Booker" himself. Like Fanti, he uses wheels (36) and lesser globes or balls (36), but of a much simpler construction than the Italian prototype's "rote" and "sphere." There are 16 "questions in General," 13 "merry questions for men and batchelors onely," and 7 "for women and maidens." The use of his book is very simple. Having settled upon a question, say, "Whether you shall get her or not, whom you do love (noted with this character Xo)," the amorous swain is sent to "Wheel 24" (also marked Xo), with 6 spokes, the spokes being numbered with even numbers (2 to 12), the spaces between them with odd numbers (3 to 11); one space is left unnumbered. "Mark then how much you threw that cast with both the Dice." Then, supposing the sum of "your cast were 6," find this number on the wheel, where the spoke thus numbered is marked with the word "Fountain," and points to No. 64 on the rim. This number will show you to the "lesser globe or ball" 64, marked Nymphæ 98, which in turn "sends you to the hindermost written number 98," where "under the title Nymphæ... under No. 6 you will find the reply" to the following effect:—

6. If thou dost expect to have her
For the purchase of her favor,
There is requir'd much cost and pains;
First sit down, and cast the gains.

The wheels are engraved on three double-page tables, and the globes on two tables, also double-page size. The answers are in quatrains, as the above, 11 on a page, and numbered consecutively from 2 to 12. The bottom of the last page marked "Satyri 108" (which is not the number of the page, but an arbitrary figure) is marked "Finis," and the text is, therefore, complete. There are only 36 pages of answers.

Booker's biographer in the 'D.N.B.,' the late Dr. Garnett, states that the 'Dutch Fortune-Teller' and another book published under the author's name after his death are probably spurious. But, as the former was published in 1650 and Booker did not die till 1667, he had had ample time to protest against the unauthorized use of his name. A copy of the Turco-Dutch original has not yet been discovered. Dr. Starzer was the name of one of the deputation sent to the Sultan by the Austrian Malcontents in 1619.

As regards other German books of fortune, some of these are very simple in construction. There is one in MS. on parchment in the British Museum (Add. MS. 25,435), ascribed by the Museum people to the fifteenth century, but according to a German authority, Dr. Robert Priebisch, there is a possibility of it being a century older. There are 28 questions to which replies may be obtained after consulting sundry philosophers, prophets, and other worthies. No cards or dice are to be used in this case, but a wooden disk, revolving in a wooden frame, which forms one of the covers of the book, both disk and frame being elaborately carved, painted, and gilt. The centre of the disk is occupied by an old man, who with outstretched arm points to a number (1 to 28) on the fixed dial. The MS. is in a modern binding, and there is no special device for turning the disk, but originally there was, no doubt, a crank or some other device on the cover outside, so that, after asking the question and going through the preliminary pilgrimage from pillar to post, one could shut the book and turn the crank outside without the inquirer seeing the number to which the soothsayer inside the cover was pointing. The crank outside is still in existence in the case of a German MS., dated 1492, seen by Mr. Majláth in the Heidelberg library (MS. 552); and, besides, it is the usual arrangement even in some of the printed German books to have to shut the volume when the disk has to be turned. Thus, e.g., in the book devised and printed by Heinrich Vogtherr at Strassburg in 1539, there is a paper disk on the title-page, on which a child is represented, and the direction is (in German): "Turn the child with all diligence and see what the angel at the back knows." The angel on the inside disk will be found to point to one of 24 letters (A to Z), and the reply can be ascertained under that letter. In the case of another 'Loszbuch' (book of fortune), printed at Cologne in 1586, there is a revolving cross on the front of the title-page, and on the back a

unicorn, which points with its horn to a division marked with the name of an animal, under which name in the text the reply will be found. In yet another ancient 'Loszbuch,' without date (reprinted at Rostock in 1890), the inside circle was divided into four quarters, each quarter being assigned to one of four suits of playing cards, and divided into 12 sectors marked with pip-cards from 2 to 9, ace, knave, knight (on foot), and king. In this case, we see, a pack of cards or dice could be used without the disk. Finally, a disk was also used in the case of Joerg Wickram's book, printed at Strassburg in 1534, and in several others, but these I have not seen.

The Hungarian book of fortune of 1594 mentioned in my previous article, and the Polish 'Fortuna albo Szczyescie' of about 1610, discovered by Graesse and described by Mr. Majláth, do not call for any special remark as regards their construction.

L. L. K.

A RIMING WILL.

THE following curious will is that of Sir Willoughby Dixie, Bart., of Bosworth Park. It was proved in Doctors' Commons, Aug. 17, 1815.

IN THE NAME OF GOD : AMEN.

I Willoughby Dixie of Bosworth Park,
Without the aid of scribe or clerk,
Or Pettifogger of the law,
Ready to make or find the law.

To my sister Eleanor of Bourne,
Lest she her brother long should mourn,
The welcome news she must hear,
That I give her eight hundred pounds a year.

And also on her I do fix,
To be my sole executrix.

To sister Rosamond, whose bower
Of happiness ne'er knew one hour,
I twelvepence give, far more than's due
To such a sad vexatious shrew.

To Tom Drakerley my steward ever true,
Who did for me all men could do,
I give in cash and notes, no little sounds,
The sum of twenty thousand pounds.

To young Drakerley ever true,
Who did what the elder could not do,
I give of sheep five hundred head,
As good as ever Bakewell bred.

To Joe my groom, who swore my stud,
None were surpassed in shape or blood,
And that no knight of high degree
Could ride a horse or hunt like me,
I give him all that in the stable feed,
Or graze upon the mead.

To Sam my baliff, lest he repine,
I give my residue of stock and kine;
My gamekeeper I give of guns a stock,
My Joe Manton egg and knock,
He can go forth and shoot the feathered flock,
And when I am in heaven above,
He can pursue the sport I love.

And to my servant from the ranks,
That due to me may be his thanks,
The chargers that I rode in battle,
Horses that heard the cannon rattle.

And to my brewer I do give,
Hoping that he may long live,
Of malt and hops a rattling store,
That when he's drank the ale he may brew more,
Yes, and puncheons full of rum,
Filled as tight as any drum,
And he is a fellow fine,
To him I give my stock of wine,
With glass, I—Yes, and everything
That makes a joyous table ring.

And to my gardener rake and spade,
And every tool that suits his trade,
And as the poor devil needs some luck,
I give him all the fruit to pluck,
And in the garden he will find some greens,
Cauliflowers and kidney beans.

And to my housemaids—noisy crew,
My chairs and tables not a few,
Brushes and brooms with geese's wings,
And every other sundry thing,
And lest that they should think me mean,
I give them all they have been used to clean.

Now to the cook I give my tea,
Some twenty pounds of fine Bohea.
And that she may remember me,
I give her all the good coffee,
With sugar, plums and good spice,
And everything folks think is nice,
And lest that she should think them shams,
My bacon I do give and all the hams,
With bread and flour and good salt meat,
And everything that's fit to eat.
To Mary, my scullion wench,
As good as needs sits on the bench,
And though her portion is but small,
'Tis all that's in the servants hall.

And that her mind may be at peace,
She shall have all the kitchen grease,
And she must search well o'er each nook,
For all the cook may overlook.

To the old woman at the gate,
Which I have passed through of late,
Who to crack hazel nuts is willing,
And to buy some I give a shilling,
But as that will only buy a few,
I give her all that in the garden grew,
And so long as she doth live,
To her all the hazel nuts I give,
But if any she doth dare to sell,
The next she cracks shall be in hell,
But all I intend for her to eat,
For she will be short of bread and meat,
And only on that proposition
The nuts are hers by that condition.

And lest a varlet of mine should repine,
To Henry the labourer I give my swine,
Snorters collected with great pains,
And all the store of swill and grains.

To Mary Ann, who was my wife,
The joy and comfort of my life,
What providence has given to me,
When I die I give to thee.

Dated 1st day of June, 1815,

Willoughby Dixie,
Bosworth Park,
Leicestershire.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN, F.S.A.Scot.
Walsall.

ARMY CASUALTIES.—Every one who has attempted to compile regimental rolls of honour is aware of the extraordinary difficulty of being accurate or complete, for the official registers at the Public Record Office are full of discrepancies, largely owing to the fact that lists were frequently made up long after the event. As an example of this slackness one may cite a letter written by the Secretary at War to the Officer Commanding the 1st Battalion of the Royal Scots on March 20, 1812 (W.O. 12, 1894). He called for a return of casualties among the officers from Dec. 25, 1809, demanding that it should be "finished without delay, with an explanation of the cause of the delay." The best sources of information are the Register of Casualties (W.O. 25), which are indexed separately (recently re-numbered under "Ind."); the Commissary-General's Register; Special Pay Lists (notably the Waterloo ones); and Claims. A guide to the War Office records at the Public Record Office is badly needed, for the official catalogue affords the minimum of help. J. M. BULLOCH.

123 Pall Mall, S.W.

"CADUA."—In Act III. of Congreve's 'Love for Love' (first 4to, 1695), Sir Sampson Legend, mocking his son Valentine, cries:—

"You shall see the Rogue shew himself, and make Love to some desponding *Cadua* of Four-score for Sustenance. Odd, I love to see a young Spendthrift fore'd to cling to an Old Woman for Support."

It has been acutely suggested to me that this puzzling term "*Cadua*" is a misprint for Latin *caduca*=a woman ready to drop into her grave. Even so it certainly is a somewhat obscure expression, and a reference to *caduca* in this sense would be valuable. *Caducus homo* is a medical term—an epileptic, and it is so used by Firmicus Maternus. *Caducus morbus* (epilepsy) occurs in the 'Herbarium,' a work of the fourth

century A.D., sometimes wrongly ascribed to Apuleius. It is also quoted in the 'Origenes' of Isidorus Hispalensis.

Whilst at present I cannot but think that *Cadua* is the correct reading in 'Love for Love,' I should be very grateful for any other explanation of "*Cadua*." It may be worth noting here that the text of Congreve's plays is mutilated and corrupted to an almost incredible extent. This has not been done from any mere bowdlerization, as the stage directions even have been recklessly changed and transformed. The first and the very earliest quartos (of no small rarity) alone are to be trusted. Most of the eighteenth-century collected editions prove absolutely honeycombed with errors; and modern reprints, not content with repeating every mistake, often introduce yet more flagrant divagations of their own. I may add that I have for some time past been at work upon Congreve, and hope in the not very distant future to give a fully annotated and reliable text.

MONTAGUE SUMMERS, F.R.S.L.

DESECRATION OF SUNDAY. (See *ante*, p. 145.)—The British Museum preserves a letter written by the Very Rev. W. Digby, Dean of Clonfert and Rector of Geashill, near Philipstown, on April 14, 1803, to the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Lindsay at Dublin Castle, in which he complains of Major Morris inspecting the Yeomanry of Tullamore and Geashill at service-time on Easter Sunday "at a time when the country is quiet" (Add. MS. 35738, f. 237). On May 10 he writes again to complain of Major Morris again profaning the Sabbath in the same way at Maryborough, Queen's County (Add. MS. 35759, f. 45). The writer was the father of Kenelm Henry Digby, author of 'The Broadstone of Honour,' 'Mores Catholici,' 'Compitum,' &c.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

Sheffield.

SYNONYMS FOR "NEWS": AVISOES, INTELLIGENCES, OCCURRENCES, PASSAGES, RELATIONS.—It would be interesting to collect the synonyms for "news" employed journalistically at various times. Nathaniel Butter and Nicholas Bourne's '*Late News* or *true Relations: with many particular accidents*.' thus opened its thirteenth number, dated July 3, 1624:—

"Gentle Readers, I Promised you in one of my Relations... for so I stile the newes which I write to distinguish them from other, which (as it seemeth) have not taken the paines, had the meanes, or beene willing to beare the charges which wee vndergoe to get good newes and intelligences."

The same publishers supplied a variant on April 28, 1632, and immediately subsequent dates, by issuing 'The Continuation of ovr Forraine Avisoes'; though Bourne had been content on July 16, 1630, to publish 'The Continuation of the most remarkable occurrences of Newes'; while Butter on Jan. 11, 1640-41, gave forth 'The Continuation of the Forraine Occurrences . . . containing many very remarkable Passages.'

"Aviso," "passage," and "relation" alike cannot be traced in 'N.E.D.' in this special meaning of "news."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

Queries.

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

LYDIA TOUCHET.—I have a very prettily bound book, two small volumes, 'Amusements des Eaux de Spa,' Amsterdam, chez Pierre Mortier, 1740. The binding is red morocco, with a gold tooled dentelle and bees in the border. On outside of each volume, in a medallion, "Miss Lydia Touchet" is tooled in gold. There are very pretty old illustrations.

Could any of your readers identify Miss Lydia Touchet? She was possibly a daughter of Baron Audley of that day, a very old barony now in abeyance.

L. WOLSELEY, Dow. Viscountess.

Hampton Court Palace.

THE TITLES "BARON" AND "LORD."—The following list of the titles of the Duke of Atholl was given a short time ago in *The Morning Post*:—

"He was Marquess and Earl of Atholl, Marquess and Earl of Tullibardine, Earl of Strathguy and Strathardle, Viscount Glenalmond, Balquhider, and Glenlyon, Baron Murray of Tullibardine, Lord Murray, Balvenie, and Gask, in Scotland; Baron Strange, of Knockyn, in England; Earl Strange, Baron Percy, and Baron Murray, of Stanley, co. Gloucester, in Great Britain; Baron Glenlyon of Glenlyon, in the United Kingdom, Knight of the Thistle, and Chancellor of that Order. He sat in the House of Lords as Baron Strange."

It will be noticed that he is both "Baron Murray" and "Lord Murray." I did not know before that there was any distinction of status between "Baron" and "Lord," and in fact imagined that the former was the official and the latter the popular form of the title. Perhaps some correspondent will explain. Are there other instances in the peerage?

PENRY LEWIS.

ENGLISH COLLOQUIAL SIMILES. (See *ante*, pp. 28, 50, 170.)—

61. A face as long as a fiddle (Hardy, Caine, Jacobs).—Any eighteenth-century instances? "Fiddle-faced" is recorded from 1785.

62. As glum as a monkey (Galsworthy).—What is there glum, or gloomy, about a monkey?

63. As stiff as Tommy Harrison (7 S. viii. 368).—Said to be a popular phrase. Query correct?

64. As stiff as a poker.—Instance earlier than 1800?

65. As solid as ess (Shropshire).—"Ess" is said to be dead ashes. But there is also the simile "as big as ess," of a "big-sorted" or stuck-up person, which must refer to the letter S. Cannot "ess" be the same word in both similes? A development from "as big as ess" to "as solid (=serious) as ess" is not unparalleled.

66. As quiet as murder (Lean).—Is this at all used?

67. As cool as custard (Lean).—See 66.

68. As meek as Moses (Eliot, Hardy, Phillpotts).—How old?

69. As mild as mother's milk.—Instance earlier than 1836.

70. As mild as goose-milk (Twain).—Goose-milk is unknown to the dictionaries.

71. As mild as a cat in a capcase; As sober as a cat in a capcase (1607).—"Cap-case" is recorded in 'N.E.D.', 1577-1641. Any information concerning a proverbial use of "cat in a capcase" and "to bring a castle into a capcase" will be welcome.

72. As tender as a chick(en).—Current in present English?

73. As civil as butter (Anthony Hope).—Current in present English?

74. As polite as a fish-hook (mentioned by an American writer).—Does it refer to a person whose politeness is only a show to hide his cruelty or hardness of heart?

75. As merry as Momus (Northall).—Origin?
76. As merry as Pope Joan.—Literary instances after 1600.

77. As merry as cup and can (Nashe).—Is this the correct and full form of the simile?

78. As merry as mice in malt (1639).—Later instances known?

79. As merry as a grig.—Known before 1720? Merry as the grig?

80. . . . live as merrie, the old proverb saith, as white bee in hive (Bullein, 'Bulwark of Def.', 1562).—Is this "old proverb" known?

T. HILDING SVARTENGREN.

Västerås, Sweden.

ISAAC D'ISRAELI: PARISIAN SANHEDRIM.

—The following is a transcription of an autograph letter in my collection:—

MY GOOD SIR,

You are now so deeply occupied probably by public concerns, that I dislike to trouble you about any of your more private ones. But I have something to say about the article of the Sanhedrim in your Magazine—which had it not been for your neglect would have been a more important and authentic document than it can now be.

I called twice myself to request you would send me the Translation of the Transactions of the

Parisian Sanhedrim published by Taylor in Hatton Garden. Not receiving it as I expected, I proceeded abridging my "Acts of the Sanhedrim," conceiving that this Translation contained them, and therefore hurrying over my article and rendering it meagre, by supposing the labour had been already completed. At length, having received other pamphlets on this subject from another friend than the gentleman who had lent me the "Acts of the Sanhedrim," I found it absolutely necessary to procure, at my own expense, the English Translation, and I have now discovered that it does not reach down to the time the Sanhedrim was formed, and that the "Acts" I am preparing for your Magazine, are perfectly original, and yet untouched by any English hand.

You cannot conceive how much I am mortified at not knowing the value of this curious historical document; had you furnished me at my earnest request with this English Translation I should have worked up my materials to great effect and enriched them with great and useful information. It is now too late to do it—the best parts are squeezed together, and nothing remains but to finish it in the same manner.—You will have the close for next month in due time.

I am mortified, and I hope you are too, that the "Acts of the Sanhedrim" did not contain all those good things they would have, had I been aware the English Translator had not possessed them, which had you attended to my repeated applications for that book, I should have known.

Believe me,

My Dear Sir, Your's truly
I. D'ISRAELI.

20 August 1807

at Mrs. Pepper's
Upper Road
Islington.

Could any reader of 'N. & Q.' suggest to whom this letter was addressed, and the magazine in which D'Israeli's article appeared? The English translation referred to is entitled

"Transactions of the Parisian Sanhedrim, or Acts of the Assembly of Israelitish Deputies of France and Italy, convoked at Paris by an Imperial and Royal decree dated May 30, 1806. Translated from the original published by M. Diogene Tama, with a preface and illustrative notes by F. D. Kirwan, Esq. London: Printed by William Burton, Fetter Lane. Published by Charles Taylor, Hatton Street. 1807." 8vo. xvi+334 pp.+1 l.

ISRAEL SOLOMONS.

THE LAST EARL OF MOUNTRATH.—In the Preface to 'The Children's Isle,' by Eliza Meteyard (1878), it is stated that "the person and character of Lord Donore are derived from facts. The last Lord Montrath [*sic*] is said to have been as hideously deformed," and is described as having no legs, only one arm, scarcely any throat, and a mouth like that of an animal, which could give no fashion to anything like human speech. Is there any foundation for this? Lord Mountrath is said to have been

eccentric; but a miniature in my possession shows a normal mouth, and I have been unable to ascertain that he was in any way deformed.

S. V. COOTE.

109 Sloane Street, S.W.

REFERENCE WANTED.—Will any reader oblige me by giving chapter and verse for the following quotation?—

"I do not believe that any London tradesman would feel the slightest interest in selling anything which was what it pretended to be."

The passage may not be quoted accurately, as it is quite fifteen years since I read it, and I can only give it from memory. It seems to come from either Dickens or Thackeray, but I have vainly ransacked the works of those authors to refind it.

GEO. AINSLIE HIGHT.

22 Bardwell Road, Oxford.

CREUSOT.—I have in my possession a pastel portrait of a lady, apparently aged about 30, belonging to the period of Louis XVI. On the back is written in an old hand in ink "Comtesse de Creusot, Habitant Paris."

Can any reader inform me as to this family, and whether or not it still exists? Possibly it was connected with Creusot, the place where the great works of Schneider are located.

FRANK WARD.

JOHN VICKERS.—Can any correspondent give particulars of the parentage of John Vickers, of Fulham, Middlesex, who died 1672? He apparently had (*inter alios?*) by his wife Margerie—(?) John, died on his voyage home from India, 1673; James, Jacob, and Mary. WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

[See for John Vickers, Jun., *ante*, p. 81.]

FIRST STEAMER TO AMERICA.—The first steamship to cross the Atlantic did so not from Europe to America, but in the reverse direction. On May 20, 1819, the ss. *City of Savannah*—Capt. Moses Rogers—left Savannah, Georgia, and arrived at Liverpool on June 20. Which was the first steamer from Europe to make the journey?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

[The honour seems to belong to the *Sirius*, which left the Cove of Cork (now Queenstown), on April 4, 1833, and arrived at New York on April 21 or 22. The *Great Western* left Bristol on April 8, and reached New York on April 23. The *New York Weekly Herald* of April 23 gives the whole credit to the *Sirius*. See the extracts from it printed by MR. EVERARD HORNE COLEMAN at 9 S. vii. 16 and viii. 307.]

BRISTOL CHANNEL FROZEN OVER.—In 'Lorna Doone' there is a picturesque account of the Bristol Channel being frozen over so that people were able to cross on the ice from Clevedon to Penarth. This event is fixed towards the end of the seventeenth century. To me it seems very improbable. Can any one kindly refer me to some authority where the occurrence is noted or described?

ARTHUR MEE.

Cardiff.

Replies.

GAMBARDELLA.

(12 S. iii. 50, 114.)

SPIRIDIONE GAMBARDELLA was born at Naples, and was a political refugee, having escaped from Italy on board an American man-of-war. After leaving Boston he spent some years in London and Liverpool. He seems to have been very popular, especially with many Liberal families in England. From 1835 to 1840 he lived in Boston, U.S.A.; in 1842 at 59 Devonshire Street, London; and in 1842-3 at 8 Michael's Place, Brompton Square (George Fownes was the owner and occupier of this house. He was a notable chemist. See 'Dict. Nat. Biog.'). In 1845 Gambardella lived at 4 Chatham Place, Edge Hill, Liverpool: in 1846 at 24 Gower Street, London; in 1851-2 at 28 Sussex Place, Kensington. He exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1842 to 1850; at the British Institution, 1842 to 1852; and at the Liverpool Academy, 1842 to 1850. He is duly recorded by Mr. Algernon Graves in his works, and by Bénézit in his 'Dictionnaire des Peintres,' vol. ii. p. 368. He was an excellent painter, and is represented in the Musée d'Arras. I append a list of his exhibits: Royal Academy: 1842, 'Portrait of a Lady,' 'London Beggars,' 'La Vestale'; in 1850, 'Venus and Adonis.' British Institution: 1842, 'Aspirations'; 1843, 'The Beggars'; 1845, 'The Two Friends,' 'Alice.' Liverpool Academy: 1842, 'Aspiration'; 1843, three separate portraits; 1844, three separate portraits, 'Portrait of Edward Rushton,' 'Portrait of the Rev. John Hamilton Thom,' 'An Italian Boy' (six works in all in 1844); in 1845, three exhibits, two portraits and a study; in 1850, a portrait, a group of portraits, 'The Marchioness of Douro' (wife of the 2nd Duke of Wellington), 'The Music Grinders.'

The Linnean Society possess a portrait of Sir William Jackson Hooker (1785-1865) painted by Gambardella. Size 30 in. by 25 in.

The undermentioned portraits by him are in various collections:—

Apsley House: 'Lord Brougham' (50 in. by 40 in.), 'Lady Douro,' and some others. British Museum: 'Sir Anthony Panizzi' (presented by W. L. Rushton of Liverpool).

Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool: 'James Pownall' (35 in. by 27 in.); a group, Charles Sylvester, Joseph Sandars, and George Stephenson (size 108 in. by 83 in.); three life-size portraits. On the right is Stephenson, standing behind a table, his left hand on a model of the Rocket. In the centre, seated, is Sandars, with a map in front of him, and on the left is Sylvester, with pen and paper before him. Sylvester was an eminent mathematician, and Sandars a Liverpool merchant. The three men were associated in the formation of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.

'Edward Rushton' (1795-1851), stipendiary magistrate for Liverpool. (This is in Liverpool. It has been reproduced in 'The Letters of a Templar,' by William Lowes Rushton.)

'Story of Life of Charles Theodore Christian Follen,' published 1885, vol. ii., contains a portrait of Follen, engraved after a painting by Gambardella.

In the Arras Museum: 'M. Ledru, Avocat.' 'Dr. Channing.' This is probably in Boston.

The artist eventually returned to Italy, where he died. I do not know the date. There is no account of him in Bryan.

I append copies of passages in letters between Emerson and Carlyle. Emerson to Carlyle, November, 1841:—

"I sent you by an Italian, Signor Gambardella—who took a letter to you with good intent to persuade you to sit to him for your portrait—a *Dial* and some copies of an oration I printed lately."

Carlyle to Emerson, November, 1841:—

"About ten days the Signor Gambardella arrived with a note and books from you... The Signor Gambardella, whom we are to see a second time to-night or to-morrow, amuses and interests us not a little. His face is the very image of the classic god Pan's; with horns and cloven feet we feel sure he would make a perfect wood-god. Really, some of Poussin's Satyrs are almost portraits of this brave Gambardella. I will warrant him a right glowing mass of southern Italian vitality, full of laughter, wild insight, caricature, and every sort of energy and joyous savagery: a most profitable element to get introduced—in moderate quantity—I should say, into the general current of your puritan blood

in New England there! Gambardella has behaved with magnanimity in that matter of the portrait: I have already sat to him in the like case, some four times, and Gambardella knows it. It is a dreadful weariness. I directed him accordingly to my last painter, one Lawrence, a man of real parts whom I wished Gambardella to know, and whom I wished to know Gambardella withal, that he might tell me whether there was any probability of a *good* picture by him, in case one did decide on encountering the weariness. Well, Gambardella returns with a magnanimous report that Lawrence's picture far transcends any capability of his; that whoever in America or elsewhere will have a likeness of the said individual must apply to Lawrence, not to Gambardella, which latter artist throws down his brush, and says, 'Be it far from me.' The brave Gambardella! If I can get him this night to dilate a little farther on his visit to the *Community of Shakers* and the things he saw and felt there, it will be a most true benefit to me. Inextinguishable laughter seemed to me to lie in Gambardella's vision of that phenomenon—the sight and the seer—but we broke out too loud all at once, and he was afraid to continue."

'The Letters of a Templar' (Edward Rushton), by Wm. Lowes Rushton, 1903, contains many references to Gambardella. Basilio Magni's great work on 'Italian Painting' possibly mentions him. MR. WILLIAM MERCER might be able to give some more information.

THOS. WHITE.

Junior Reform Club, Liverpool.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(12 S. ii. 3, 43, 75, 84, 122, 129, 151, 163, 191, 204, 229, 243, 272, 282, 311, 324, 353, 364, 391, 402, 431, 443, 473, 482, 512, 524; iii. 11, 46, 71, 103, 132.)

Coldstream Foot Guards (12 S. ii. 164, 230).

THE various regimental promotions are given in Col. Daniel Mackinnon's 'Origin and Services of the Coldstream Guards,' 2 vols., 1833.

John Folliot, lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Foot Guards, April 1, 1743, till he d. Nov. 4, 1748; brigadier-general, July 2, 1739; major-general, Aug. 13, 1741; lieutenant-general, June 1, 1745; Lieutenant-Governor of Pendennis Castle, June, 1729; Governor of Carlisle, July 9, 1739.

Presumably father of John Folliot, major-general, March 30, 1754; lieutenant-general, Jan. 18, 1758; lieutenant-colonel 7th Horse till colonel 61st Foot, June 15, 1743, to 1747; colonel 18th Foot, Dec. 22, 1747, till he d. Feb. 26, 1762; Lieut.-Governor of Kingsale and Charles Fort (10s. a day) in 1753, till Governor thereof (1l. a day), 1761 till death; Governor of Ross Castle (10s. a day)

in 1753, till death; on the Staff (as major-general) in Ireland (30s. a day), 1756 till death.

George Churchill, lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, April 1, 1743, till colonel 1st Marines, Sept. 30, 1745, till broke Nov. 11, 1748; brigadier-general, July 5, 1739; major-general, Feb. 25, 1744; lieutenant-general, Sept. 19, 1747. "Son of Admiral George Churchill, M.P."; Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Scotland, January, 1752, till he d. Aug. 19, 1753.

William Hanmer, colonel 8th Marines, Dec. 26, 1740, till he d, Sept. 9, 1741; of the Flintshire family.

William Douglas, colonel 32nd Foot, May 29, 1745, till he d. just before Dec. 1, 1747; brevet-colonel, Dec. 29, 1740; brigadier-general, May 30, 1745.

John Parsons (query father of the John Parsons mentioned 12 S. ii. 86, 353), left the regiment March 4, 1752, on being made colonel of the 41st (Invalids); was one of the four Grooms of the Privy Chamber to the King (73*l.*) in 1727 and 1745; major-general, May 14, 1759; never lieutenant-general.

Edward Braddock, lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, Nov. 21, 1745, to 1753; brigadier-general, April 23, 1746; major-general, March 29, 1754; d. of wounds in battle when going to attack Fort du Quesne in N. America, 1755.

Samuel Needham, one of the three Esquires to the Earl of Albemarle when installed K.B., June 17, 1725; Surveyor of the Barracks in the Savoy, Dec. 22, 1727, till he d. of his wounds at Fontenoy.

William Sotheby retired April, 1744; d. 1760. Fourth son of James Sotheby of Sewardstone, Essex.

John Hodges resigned August, 1745; he was the "Col. Hodges of the Guards" who m. Sarah, only daughter of Sir Richard Fowler, 2nd Bart., of Harnage Grange, Salop.

Maurice Bockland, of Lymington, Hants, M.P. Yarmouth (I.W.), May, 1733, to 1734, 1741 to 1747; Lymington, 1734 to 1741; Newtown (I.W.), 1747 to 1754; wounded at Fontenoy; colonel 11th Foot, Dec. 1, 1747, till he d. Aug. 15, 1765; Captain of Carisbrooke Castle (I.W.), 1752; major-general, Feb. 18, 1755; lieutenant-general, Jan. 23, 1758; came into an estate of 700*l.* a year on death of Mrs. Dillington of Isle of Wight, January, 1753. Was she related to his first wife (whose name I have failed to find), who d. Feb. 25, 1741? He m. (2) Nov. 4, 1741, Miss Bisset of Bristol. His father

Maurice Bockland was M.P. Downton, 1678 to 1695, and 1698.

Augustus, 4th Earl of Berkeley, resigned April 7, 1742. B. 1716, d. January, 1755.

Hedworth Lambton, lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, May 12, 1753, till colonel (new) 52nd Foot, Dec. 20, 1755, till he d. unm. June 1, 1758; major-general, Feb. 9, 1757. Second son of Ralph Lambton of Lambton, co. Durham.

Hon. Charles Fielding (see 12 S. ii. 44, 232) was a Gentleman Usher to the Queen Consort till May, 1735, and an Equerry to the King from that date until his death, Feb. 6, 1746.

William Lethieullier retired in March, 1752, "on major's half-pay in Fraser's regiment" (2nd Marines); d. before 1761. Was "Mrs. Leithullier, wife of Wm. Leithullier, Esq., and daughter of the late Sir John Tash," Kt., Alderman of London, who d. Feb. 26, 1755 (*London Mag.*), his wife? Of kin to Capt. John Lethieullier of the Duke of Ormonde's Regiment of Horse, May 29, 1708, till disbanded 1713.

Another of the name was "Manning Lethieullier of Lewisham, in Kent, Esq., m. February, 1743, to Miss Green of Spital Square, esteem'd one of the handsomest Quakers in England" (*London Mag.*). Charles Lethieullier d. Dec. 10, 1759. John Lethieullier of Sutton at Hone, Kent, bachelor, 30, was lic. Sept. 9, 1740, to m. Mary Butler of St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf, widow. Stuart Lethieullier of Little Ilford, Essex, bachelor, 24, was lic. Feb. 1, 1726, to m. Margaret Sloper of St. James, Westminster, 17, with consent of her father Wm. Sloper Esq., of same. On March 18, 1701, John Lethieullier of Little Ilford, Essex, alleged the marriage of William Lethieullier of the city of Hambourg, bachelor, about 28, and Mrs. Mary Manning, spinster, about 19, daughter of Nicholas Manning of same city, merchant, who consented, attested by John Smith, servant of Sir John Lethieullier, Kt., to m. in the chapel of the English factory at Hamburgh aforesaid.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas Corbett m. Feb. 14, 1741, the daughter of William Kynaston, M.P. for Shrewsbury; wounded at Fontenoy; d. Jan. 24, 1750.

Sir Harry Heron, 4th Bart., retired Nov. 26, 1741.

Robert Milner d. Oct. 14, 1739.

William Kellet, a Gentleman Usher, Quarter Waiter to the King (50*l.*) in 1737, till he d. of wounds at Fontenoy; query father of John Kellett, major of the Horse Guards Blue, Dec. 29, 1758.

Hon. Bennet Noel, major-general, Jan. 26, 1758; lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, Dec. 22, 1755, till colonel 43rd Foot, April 12, 1762, till he d. Sept. 21, 1766.

Robert Williamson, captain of an Independent Company of Invalids at Plymouth, March 5, 1746; d. before 1761.

John Dives retired November, 1741. Presumably the Col. Dives whose son and heir was born August, 1740 (*London Mag.*). As John Dive was an Esquire to Lord Delaware when installed K.B., June 17, 1725. Of kin to Lewis Dives, 2nd lieutenant-colonel 2nd Horse Guards, Oct. 13, 1727. In 1734 "Mrs. Penelope Dive" was a Maid of Honour (300*l.*) to the Queen Consort, as was "Mrs. Dorothy Dive" in 1737, while Miss Charlotte Dives held the same office to the Princess of Wales in 1734 and 1760.

W. R. WILLIAMS.

(To be continued.)

SAYING ATTRIBUTED TO CARDINAL POLE (12 S. iii. 70).—According to the seventeenth-century *Commonplace Book* cited by PREBENDARY DEEDES, the words "Penes Reges est inferre bellum, penes autem Deum terminare," were addressed to Henry VIII. by Cardinal Pole. It is remarkable that the same aphorism, though in a less concise form, occurs in the long letter, or memorial, written to Henry by J. L. Vivès, and dated Bruges, Oct. 8, 1525. Was the keeper of the *Commonplace Book* in error, or did Pole adapt the passage in Vivès, or is it a mere coincidence that the two writers on different occasions urged the same thought on the King's attention?

What Vivès wrote is:—

"Bellum in cujus manu est suscipere, non est deponere. Initia belli penes Principes sunt, exitus penes fortunam, seu verius Deum, cujus voluntatem erga nos non sine causa ignoramus."

See the letter to Henry VIII. headed 'De pace inter Caes. & Franciscum Galliarum Regem: Deque optimo regni statu,' column 89B in the 'Auctarium Epistolarum ex Lodovico Vive,' printed at the end of the 1642 (London) edition of Erasmus and Melancthon's 'Epistolæ.'

But a similar sentiment is found in earlier writers. Sallust has:—

"Omne bellum sumi facile, ceterum ægerrime desinere; non in eiusdem potestate initium eius et finem esse: incipere cuius etiam ignavo, heere, deponi, cum victores uelint."—*Jugurtha*, lxxxiii. 1.

And Aristides may have been indebted to this for his

Ἦς ἀρξασθαι μὲν πολέμου ῥαδιον, ἀπαλλαγῆναι δὲ οὐδὲν οὕτω Χαλεπόν.

'Orat. Læctrica,' V., ii. 216B (i. p. 474, Jebb).

I have traced these various forms of the maxim with the aid of Tobias Magirus's 'Polymnemon seu Florilegium Locorum Communium,' second edition, folio, 1661, my introduction to which useful book some twelve years ago I owe to the late Prof. J. E. B. Mayor. EDWARD BENSLEY.
University College, Aberystwyth.

MUSIC TO SONG OF CHRISTINA ROSSETTI (12 S. iii. 149).—Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber & Co. published this song, with music by Malcolm Lawson, under the name 'Hereafter' many years ago; and there was a still earlier setting by Alice Mary Smith, but I do not remember the publisher.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

The poem of Christina Rossetti was set to music by S. Coleridge-Taylor. It is from 'Six Sorrow Songs,' published in Augener's ed. No. 8870. The song was sung at the composer's funeral in 1912. There may be other settings. J. S. S.

HERALDIC QUERY: SALAMANDER: FRANCIS I. (12 S. iii. 108).—Probably Francis I. of France was the first to have a salamander as his device. He adopted it, or rather it was adopted for him, in 1504, when he was ten years old or in his tenth year, as appears from prints of a medal of that date. There is an inaccurate representation of the reverse of this medal in 'La France Metallique,' by Jacques de Bie, 1634, p. 50. The inscription has several errors. Both sides of the medal are given in 'Les Monumens de la Monarchie Française,' by Dom Bernard de Montfaucon, tome iv., 1732, plate xxxvi. The obverse has the head of Francis, with FRANCOIS . DVC . DE . VALOIS . COMTE . DANGOLESME . AV . X . AN . D . S . EA. The letterpress (p. 355) gives "au dixiesme an de son age." On the reverse containing the salamander the inscription is NOTRISCO . ALBVONO . STINGO . ELREO . MCCCCIII.

The letterpress, separating "al" from "buono" and "el" from "reo," translates "ces mots Italiens": "Je nourris le bon, & j'éteins le coupable." It appears to be suggested that "al" should have been "el." This suggestion is, I think, unnecessary. Montfaucon questions whether this medal was struck when Francis was

so young, adding that some will be disposed to believe that it was not struck until he was king. However, in 'Italian Medals,' by Cornelius von Fabriczy, translated by Mrs. Gustavus W. Hamilton, 1904, p. 165, is the following:—

"We have even five medals from Candida's hand belonging to the last years of his life, among them those of the later King Francis I., his mother, and his sister (dated 1504). The first (Pl. xxxiii., 5) is not only of importance as the earliest portrait of the prince, at this time ten years of age, but also on account of the reverse, the Salamander in flames, the well-known *impresa* of the King, which now appears for the first time, and was therefore probably designed by Candida."

The dates of Giovanni Candida given on p. 162 are "born before 1450, died after 1504." After a short account of Candida and the offices which he held, the author mentions as

"his latest work the medal of Giovanni Francesco Rovere, Bishop of Turin and Prefect of the City of Rome. Since Rovere acquired this dignity in 1504, it follows that his medal, the inscription of which shows that he already possessed it, was cast, at the earliest, during the same year. Candida must have died soon afterwards, as we lack further information concerning him."

In 'La France Metallique,' after that of 1504, are the reverses of many medals of Francis, King of France, of which four have the device of the salamander surrounded by flames:—

1. The salamander; above which is a crown. Inscription "Nutrico et extinguo." No date.

2. From behind the salamander rises a large F, above which is a crown. Inscription "Magna opera Domini." No date.

3. The salamander crowned; on the field are six fleurs-de-lis and five F's. Inscription "Extinguo nutritior." No date.

4. The salamander; above is a crown. Inscription "Discutit hanc flammam Franciscus robore mentis Omnia pervincit rerum immersabilis undis." As to the date, the 'Explication' (p. 165) says that the figure 43 which follows the inscription may be supplemented by the omitted thousandth year and the century of the reign. This makes 1543.

There is no trace of 43 on the print of the medal, p. 54, but these reproductions have many errors, for the correction of which one refers to the 'Explication,' published a year later than 'La France Metallique' itself. The last-given inscription on the medal has "hæc" for "hanc," and "pervicit" for "pervincit."

The meaning of the salamander and the application of the first inscription, viz., "Nutrisco al buono stingo el reo," are not perfectly clear.

The 'Biographie Universelle' under "Boisy (Artus)," quoting, I think, from Mezeray, says that to Artus de Gouffier, seigneur de Boisy, comte d'Étampes, et grand-maitre de la maison du roi, was entrusted

"the education of Francis I., then duc d'Angoulême. Boisy found in his pupil a character full of fire, capable of all virtues and all passions; he had difficulty in managing this fire, dangerous as well as useful, and it is this which he wished to signify by the device which he caused the young prince to take; this was a salamander in the fire, with these words: Nutrisco et extinguo."

(These words are practically those of the second inscription given above, being apparently an abbreviation of the first.)

This quotation from the 'Biographie Universelle,' or from Mezeray, appears to indicate that de Boisy invented the quaint conceit of representing the boy of fiery passions by the flames of fire, and himself, the tutor, as the salamander, nourishing what was good in his pupil, extinguishing what was bad, the salamander being, according to Pliny ('Natural History,' x. 86), so intensely cold as to extinguish fire by its contact. The salamander and the original inscription, "I cherish that which is good, I quench that which is bad," as I translate it, have no apparent application to the boy, aged nine or ten, but they fit de Boisy and his duties towards his fiery pupil very well.

Perhaps Francis as king, after using the badge of the salamander for eleven years, having no desire to give it up, satisfied himself by changing the old inscription into: "Nutrico (or Nutrisco) et extinguo"; "Magna opera Domini"; "Extinguo nutritior," &c.

Apart from the medals of Francis, I may add that in 'La France Metallique,' p. 54, is the reverse of a medal, dated 1514, in honour of Queen Claude, his wife. It represents a moon taking such light from the sun, and sending forth such rays, that it seems to be another sun by the purity and clearness of its light ('Explication,' p. 165). The inscription is "Candida candidis."

Outside the compliment to Queen Claude, can this be a punning reference to Candida, statesman, diplomatist, and medallist, who, if he was living ten or eleven years after 1504, may have produced the medal? Such evidence as appears above as to his dying soon after 1504 is purely negative. It should be noted that, although the date on the

medal is 1514, the year in which Francis and Claude were married, he being then only heir to the throne, she is described on the obverse as "Claudia D. G. Francor. Reg." Therefore the medal was struck at the earliest in 1515, unless it was an anticipation of an impending event.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[R. H. J. asks What is the meaning in heraldry of a salamander in flames? Does it refer to any military achievement of, or to some spiritual or mental faculty possessed by, the man on whom it was first conferred?

I suppose it would be impossible to say that no grant of arms, crest, or motto indicates one of the acts or qualities suggested by your correspondent. But I fancy that it would be so only in very special cases. Chief amongst these, no doubt, would be those of a military nature, heraldry being military in its origin and development. I have seen it stated somewhere by a writer of some heraldic authority, though I cannot now lay my hands upon the reference, that any general attribution of such qualities from the charges upon any particular coat of arms cannot be relied upon. And I am much inclined to come to the same conclusion myself.

But the salamander was not of this kind, and is of so rare an occurrence in English, and apparently even in foreign, armoury that one has little opportunity of applying any test. It forms one of that class of fabulous creatures known as "heraldic monsters." The late Dr. Woodward, indeed, in his 'Heraldry: English and Foreign' (1896), vol. ii. p. 308, states that the salamander formed the well-known device of Francis I. of France, "in shape like a wingless dragon surrounded by and breathing forth flames"; and occurs with frequency in the châteaux of Fontainebleau, Blois, Chambord, &c. He further says that it formed the crest of Douglas, Earl of Angus. In Boutell's 'Heraldry: Historical and Popular' (1864), p. 69, there is an engraving of this crest—a golden salamander breathing flames—borne by James, Earl of Douglas, K.G., A.D. 1483—the first Scottish noble elected to the Order of the Garter—from his Garter-Plate.

Again, there would appear to be two distinct forms, or types, of salamander known to heraldry: one—the Douglas crest as shown by Boutell—a kind of talbot-head animal, passant, breathing flames and having a long tail with forked extremities; and the other, more like our

modern idea of a salamander, reptilian and crawling, with its tail curved over its back and surrounded by flames, or with flames issuing from all parts of its body, as represented in Sloane-Evans's 'Grammar of British Heraldry' (1854) on Plate XVIII., p. 144.

I am quite at a loss to understand what actual or mental significance either of these two creatures could be intended to convey.

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED 'ROBINSON CRUSOE' (12 S. iii. 110).—I have before me an illustrated edition of this famous work, and am half inclined to think that it may be the one which Mr. ANEURIN WILLIAMS has in his memory. It was published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin; it bears no date, but has been known to me for over fifty years. For a book of its popular class it is certainly very well illustrated; whether the inquirer would, if he now saw the work, consider the woodcuts "remarkably fine" is perhaps open to doubt. The pictures vary greatly in merit, but many of them are excellent.

The illustrations number over a hundred; in some cases the names are difficult to decipher, in others none are given, or initials only. As frontispiece there is a good portrait of the author, in a splendid wig, by J. Cooper; and among the best pictures are the following: 'The Shipwreck,' by W. J. Linton; 'Crusoe discovering Goats on the Island,' by T. Macquoid, engraved by Butterworth and Heath; another 'Shipwreck,' by Linton (? engraved by R. P. Leitch); 'Crusoe finding a Turtle,' by F. Wentworth; 'Crusoe in his Bower' and 'Crusoe discovering a Footprint in the Sand,' by G. H. T.; and 'Crusoe finding Barley,' by W. L. Thomas.

I should add that the volume under my hand is bound, and that I know nothing of the serial parts.

J. MAKEHAM.

Crouch Hill, N.

Replying to the inquiry of Mr. ANEURIN WILLIAMS, I beg to say that I have a copy of the edition to which he refers, and as it bears a presentation inscription "June 14th, 1866," I gather it was published in weekly and monthly numbers, probably during that year and the year preceding. I have made a slight examination of the woodcuts, and find that as to the artists, 8 are signed A. P., 7 T. Macquoid, 6 G. H. T., 5 R. P. Leitch, 4 J. Justyne, and 2 G. F. The remainder (about 69) I am unable to identify.

Of the engravers, to W. J. Linton I trace 22, to W. L. Thomas 19, J. Cooper 5, Butterworth and Heath 4, F. Wentworth, Bolton, and Morgan 3 each, Pearson 2, H. Sinton and T. Cobb 1 each.

I regret I am not expert enough to decipher the others. R. J. PARKER.
Brockley, S.E.

I am not acquainted with this edition. I have an edition by Bohn, published in 1855, which is one of the best illustrated books I have ever seen. It has twelve beautiful steel engravings by Stephenson after Stothard, and seventy excellent wood engravings, chiefly by Harvey.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

I have a copy given to me in October, 1878. Among the artists who collaborated in this beautiful book are Percy William Justyne, William James Linton, and William Luson Thomas, all three of whom are commemorated in the 'D.N.B.' Others are J. Cooper, H. Linton, T. Macquoid, R. P. Leitch, T. Bolton, R. S. Marriott, T. Cobb, F. Wentworth, A. P., J. R. H., G. H. T., Pearson, Morgan, and "Butterworth and Heath."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

CAPT. ROSS AND THE GLUCKSTAD (12 S. ii. 531; iii. 59).—The tombstone in Minster Abbey Churchyard has been cleaned, and the inscription reads quite distinctly:—

"In memory of EDWARD BASS, Esq., | Captain of H.M. ship GLUCKSTAD | who died on the 9th day of January, 1819 | Aged 51 years.

"He was a native of Shropshire. | In him the service has lost | an able Commander | and his acquaintances | a sincere friend."

This stone, which is three-quarters covered with earth, lies flat in the pathway of the churchyard leading to the west door of the tower, and is badly worn by constant traffic.

PERCY F. HOGG, Lieut. R.G.A.

Minster-in-Sheppey.

MEWS, MILDMAY, AND HONYWOOD FAMILIES (12 S. ii. 26, 93, 331, 419, 432; iii. 16, 52, 107, 113).—In my 'Memoir of the Mildmay Family,' published for me by Mr. John Lane, will be found an account of the Haliday (one *l*) family monument in St. Lawrence Jewry Church; an illustration and description of the panelled room in the Mildmay house at Newington Green; the letter of James I. on the marriage of Sir Henry Mildmay to Anne Haliday; a mention with particulars of the four pictures given by James I. to Sir Henry, and the portraits of Sir Henry before and after his death,

though a very competent authority who saw the latter picture expressed the opinion that it represented some one of an earlier date than Sir Henry. There is an illustration of this picture in the 'Memoir,' and I venture to think that in this same 'Memoir' will be found information that might be of value to those interested in the above-named families, or in Hampshire and Essex.

H. A. ST. J. M.

AUTHORS WANTED (12 S. iii. 108).—This is no doubt a perversion of Isaiah lxvi. 3: "He that killeth an ox is as if he slew a man."

ST. SWITHIN.

(12 S. iii. 148.)

There rolls the deep where grew the tree, &c.

Can the passage in Ovid, of which LUCIS is in search as a parallel to this stanza from 'In Memoriam,' cxxiii. 1, be in the description of Deucalion's flood in the 'Metamorphoses,' i. 281, *sqg.*?

With Tennyson's first line may be compared:—

Hic summa pisces deprendit in ulmo.
Figitur in viridi, si fors tulit, ancora prato,
Aut subiecta terunt curvæ vineta carinæ.

'Met.,' i. 296-8.

and:—

Silvasque tenent delphines et altis
Incursant ramis agitataque robora pulsant.

'Met.,' i. 302-3.

Pieter Burman in his edition of Ovid, 1727, vol. ii. p. 45, and Moritz Haupt more fully in his notes on the 'Metamorphoses,' 8th ed., 1903, have pointed out the detailed resemblance between the passage in Ovid and a picture of the same subject in Lycophron's 'Alexandra,' 80 *sqg.*

It may be fanciful to find in the "central sea" of the English poet's fourth line a reminiscence of "omnia vel medium fiat mare" in Virgil's eighth Eclogue (l. 59). The likeness is at least worth noting.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The Tennysonian stanza beginning

There rolls the deep where grew the tree
was probably suggested by the following lines:—

Vidi ego, quod fuerat quondam solidissima tellus,
Esse fretum; vidi factas ex æquore terras;
Et procul a pelago conchæ iacere marinæ.

Ovid, 'Metamorphoses,' xv. 262 foll.

N. POWLETT, Colonel.

OFFICERS' "BATMEN" (12 S. ii. 409, 495).—The earliest example (from Wellington, 1809) in the 'N.E.D.' is a belated one. In letters dated May 16, June 1, 24, 1757,

Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia employs the term ('Dinwiddie Papers,' ii. 626, 636, 654). On the first of those dates he wrote to Washington as follows: "You shall receive your usual Pay and Allowance for your Batmen (as the Committee have fixt it), and the additional Sum of two hundred Pounds per Annum for your Table and Expenses." Also, Washington himself used the term in the same year: see his 'Writings,' ed. Ford, i. 448-9.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

SHELLEY'S COPY OF ABBÉ BARRUEL'S WORK ON SECRET SOCIETIES (12 S. iii. 108).—Some references to this work will be found in 'The Letters of Percy Bysshe Shelley,' edited by Roger Ingpen (London, Pitman, 1909). Shelley rather oddly calls the book 'Memoirs of Jacobitism.' On Feb. 27, 1812 (vol. i. p. 268), he wrote to Miss Hitchener:—

"Did you ever read the Abbé Barruel's 'Memoirs of Jacobitism'? Although it is half filled with the vilest and most unsupported falsehood, it is a book worth reading. To you, who know how to distinguish truth, I recommend it."

It is supposed to have suggested to him the idea of a society which he elaborated in his 'Proposals for an Association of those Philanthropists, who, convinced of the inadequacy of the moral and political state of Ireland to produce benefits which are nevertheless attainable, are willing to unite to accomplish its regeneration,' published March 2, 1812. See 'The Letters,' vol. i. pp. 50, 257, 267, 273, 287.

M. H. DODDS.

Home House, Low Fell, Gateshead.

It may be concluded, from the inscription and the date, that Shelley read the work when at Oxford. The book is an English translation of the Abbé's 'Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire du Jacobinisme,' which was published in London (1797-8); the translation was made by the Hon. Robert Clifford in 1798 (4 vols.).

It is likely that Shelley left this copy at Horsham, for he visited that place shortly after he had left Oxford (see Dowden, 'Life of Shelley,' p. 124).

The influence of this work of Barruel's may be detected first in Shelley's letter to Leigh Hunt, written from University College, Oxford, March 2, 1811, in which he proposed to Hunt the foundation of a society to defend rational liberty after the manner of the Illuminati. Dowden, in his 'Life of Shelley,' conjectured that this letter had been influenced by Barruel (see vol. i.

pp. 112-13). The fact that Shelley is now definitely known to have had Barruel's work at Oxford tends to remove all doubt concerning the suggestion.

In his letters written during his Irish campaign, Shelley makes frequent reference to his desire to found a Philanthropic Association; and there is reason to believe that his lost novel ('Hubert Cauvin') was written with a view to advancing his ideas concerning that project. In his 'Proposals for an Association' (Dublin, 1812) he set forth his purpose in a definite manner, and here the Abbé Barruel's influence is proved by the fact that Shelley refers not only to the Abbé, but also to the 'Memoirs de Jacobitisme' (*sic*).

We get another definite reference to the Abbé Barruel's 'Memoirs' in a letter dated from 7 Lower Sackville Street, Dublin, on Feb. 27, 1812, from which this is an extract:—

"Did you ever read the Abbé Bar[r]uel's 'Memoirs of Jacobitism'? [*ut supra*.]

Some of the editors of Shelley's letters print Barruel's name wrong, with only one r, as "Baruel"; but whether the fault lies with Shelley or with his editors I do not know. However, all the editors of the letters whose editions I am acquainted with refer to Barruel's work as 'Memoirs of Jacobitism,' thus indicating that Shelley made two mistakes in the above short sentence. In no edition of the letters of Shelley with which I am acquainted is there any attempt made to correct or even to call attention to Shelley's mistake.

Shelley's 'Queen Mab,' a work of his intellectual period, gives abundant proof of his interest in French works of a controversial nature; but it would, I think, require a very subtle study of his earlier writing to ascertain how far Barruel's book influenced his thought.

The 'Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire du Jacobinisme' is perhaps the Abbé's best-known work, whilst his 'Histoire du Clergé pendant la Révolution Française' (1793) is possibly his next most popular book. There was an edition of this printed at Dublin in 1794, by H. Fitzpatrick.

JOSEPH J. MACSWEENEY.

Barrenhill House, Bailey, co. Dublin.

T. G. Hogg, in his 'Life of Shelley,' says:—

"The Abbé Barruel's 'History of Jacobinism' was a favourite book at college; he went through the four volumes again and again, swallowing with eager credulity the fictions and exaggerations of that readily believing, or readily inventing

author. He used to read aloud to me with rapturous enthusiasm the wondrous tales of German Illuminati; and he was disappointed, sometimes even displeased, when I expressed doubt or disbelief."

A. R. BAYLEY.

LEGEND OF THE MAGI (12 S. iii. 129).—'The Story of the Other Wise Man' is told by Henry Van Dyke in a charming little book of five chapters bearing the above title, and published by Harper & Brothers of New York.

In his interesting preface the author claims for the story that it is original, "not written in any other book nor found among the ancient lore of the East," but that it was sent to him as a gift, while he lay upon his sick bed in the watches of the night, and in his own words, "it seemed as if I knew the Giver, though His name was not spoken."

EDWIN C. BEDFORD.

I have a small book called 'The Story of the Other Wise Man,' written by the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, author, preacher, and Professor of English Literature in Princeton University, N.J. (see 'Who Who'), which embodies the story your correspondent is in search of.

In the preface the author states:—

"One thing is certain, it is not written in any other book, nor is it to be found among the ancient lore of the East. Yet I have never felt as if it were my own. It was a gift. It was sent to me; and it seemed as if I knew the Giver, though His name was not spoken."

The book I have was printed in the United States, published by Harper & Brothers, New York and London, and though there is no date, it was copyrighted in 1895.

I shall be glad to lend the book for perusal.

A. H. ARKLE.

Elmhurst, Oxton, Birkenhead.

BUTLER'S 'ANALOGY': BIBLIOGRAPHY (12 S. ii. 369; iii. 56).—Some interesting and helpful lectures on Bishop Butler's 'Analogy' were given at Oxford, in November, 1879, and February, 1880, by the then Savilian Professor of Astronomy, Rev. C. Pritchard. They were printed *in extenso* at the time in *The Oxford Herald* and in *The Oxford Guardian*. I am not aware whether they were also printed in pamphlet form.

Dr. Edward Steere, afterwards Missionary Bishop in Central Africa (U.M.C.A.), brought out an edition of the 'Analogy' with a valuable Introductory Preface in 1857. Four years previously he had unearthed in the British Museum some apparently

unknown MS. fragments of Bishop Butler's, which he printed with an Introduction in 1853. He exchanged "the Law" for "the Gospel," and his edition of the 'Analogy' was published during the time of his diaconate. Heanley, in his 'Memoir of Bishop Steere,' speaking of his examination for priest's orders, writes:—

"It is said that some of the candidates [at Lincoln] were inclined to look down upon the quiet, self-contained, comparatively elderly-looking man, and one remarked after the Butler paper: 'Let me give you a hint, if you are ploughed by the morning's paper, Get the edition with an Introduction by a man called Steere, and if you know that you are sure to get through next time.' 'Yes,' quietly replied the author, 'I have some acquaintance with the work.'"

Bishop Butler was born at Wantage in 1692; and in the "seventies" of the last century the house in which the great Analogist had first seen the light of day was used as a clergy house, and was occupied by the large staff of curates who were being trained by the vicar, himself a distinguished namesake of the Bishop, Canon William Butler. The house and the room in which Bishop Butler had been born had remained practically unchanged. It was my privilege, during my time at Oxford, to spend a few days at the Vicarage with Canon Butler. He was insistent on the advisability of a careful study of the 'Analogy,' and stated that for many years past he had made a practice of reading it through every year.

JAS. M. J. FLETCHER.

The Vicarage, Wimborne Minster.

BEVIS MARKS (12 S. iii. 91).—A thoroughfare in St. Mary Axe, near Houndsditch. It is referred to in Dickens's 'Old Curiosity Shop' as being the locality of the office of Sampson Brass and his sister Sally. Strype (vol. i. bk. ii. p. 73) says:—

"Then next is one great House, large of Rooms, fair Courts and Garden Plots, sometime pertaining to the Bassets, since that, to the Abbots of Bury in Suffolk, and therefore called Buries Marks, corruptly Bevis Marks. And since the Dissolution of the Abbey of Bury, to Thomas Henega the Father, and Sir Thomas the Son.

"This House and Ground is now increased into many Tenements: and among the rest, the Jews of London have late built themselves a large Synagogue here, wainscotted round. It stands East and West like one of our Churches. The great Door is on the West: Near to which West End is a long Desk upon an Ascent somewhat raised from the rest of the Floor; where I suppose the Law is read. The East wall is in part railed in; and before the Wall is a Door, which is to open with a key, where their Law seems to be laid up. Aloft on this Wall are the Ten Commandments, or some part of them, inscribed in Golden Hebrew Letters without

Points. There be Seven Great Branched Candlesticks of Brass hanging down from the Top; and many other Places for Candles and Lamps. The Seats are Benches, with Backs to them that run along from West to East."

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

The name signifies Bury's Limits, and indicates the borders of the territory pertaining to the town house of the abbots of Bury St. Edmunds. "Bury's" has become "Bevis" by the mutation of "u" into "v." WOOD GREEN will find a fuller dissertation on the subject in Habben's 'London Street-Names' and also in Taylor's 'Words and Places.'

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

Here formerly stood the city mansion and gardens of the abbots of Bury. The corruption of Bury's Marks to Bevis Marks is undoubted—v. 'Old and New London,' by Walter Thornbury, vol. ii. p. 165; also Wheatley and Cunningham's 'London, Past and Present,' vol. i. p. 180; and see Stow, p. 55.

A. GWYTHYR.

Windham Club.

Stow, in his 'Survey of London,' speaks of Buries Markes in Aldgate Ward, a large house pertaining to the abbots of Bury in Suffolk, and therefore called Buries Markes, corruptly Bevis Markes.

I suppose that "Mark" here means a possession held by a community.

A. G. KEALY, Chaplain, R.N., retired.
Bedford.

PORTRAITS IN STAINED GLASS (12 S. ii. 172, 211, 275, 317, 337, 374, 458, 517; iii. 15, 36, 76, 95, 159).—There are two more of the above which I omitted to include in my late contribution. One, ancient, is the window in Shelton Church, Norfolk, to Sir John Shelton, K.B., and his wife Anne Boleyn. These are of the greatest interest, as she was the aunt of her namesake Anne Boleyn, the unfortunate Queen of England, being daughter of Sir William Boleyn of Hever Castle, Kent, and Blickling, Norfolk (who was buried in Norwich Cathedral in 1505), by Margaret, daughter and coheir of Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormonde. Her brother Thomas Boleyn, Earl of Wiltshire, was Queen Anne's father. Sir John Shelton, High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1505 and again in 1523, was knighted, 1509, at the coronation of Henry VIII., dying Dec. 21, 1539, aged 62. His wife was appointed governess to the Princess Mary (a curious fact, considering her relationship to Queen Anne Boleyn), and

made her will as "widow, of Carrow, Norfolk, desiring to be buried in Carrow Church," Dec. 19, 1556, proved Jan. 8 following. Sir John was buried at Shelton. In the east window his and her portraits appear kneeling in prayer. The arms of Shelton and Boleyn appear on their tabard and surcoat. Her death dates the window.

The other one is at Hawstead Church, Suffolk, is modern, and a remarkably fine specimen. It is to the memory of two rectors of the church, the inscription being as follows:—

"The above window is dedicated to the glory of God | in memory of two distinguished Rectors | of this Parish—Joseph Hall, Rector 1601–1608; | successively Bishop of Exeter & Norwich, whose son | Robert was here baptized, and Sir John Cullum, Bar^t | F.R.S.—F.S.A. the learned Antiquary, Rector 1762–1785."

In the centre is a representation of the Crucifixion, and in the lights to the right and left are portraits of the two men kneeling at prie-dieux. Their arms are above them. The portrait of the Bishop is from a well-known print, and that of Sir John is from his portrait by Angelica Kauffman at Hardwick House. The window, designed by Edward Prioleau Warren, was carried out by J. Dix, and erected in 1899.

GERY MILNER-GIBSON-CULLUM, F.S.A.

The west window in the church of St. Ebba at Echester, in the county of Durham, is a memorial of stained glass, containing a representation of the Ascension, erected to the memory of Elizabeth Jane Surtees of Hamsterley Hall, who died March 12, 1874, aged 60 (widow of Robert Smith Surtees, the sporting novelist, who died March 16, 1864, aged 60), by her daughter Eleanor Surtees (wife of Col. S. M. Benson and relict of 5th Viscount Gort). In the group of figures who are watching the scene are the portraits of Mrs. Surtees and her only son Anthony Surtees (who died, unmarried, March 17, 1871, aged 23).

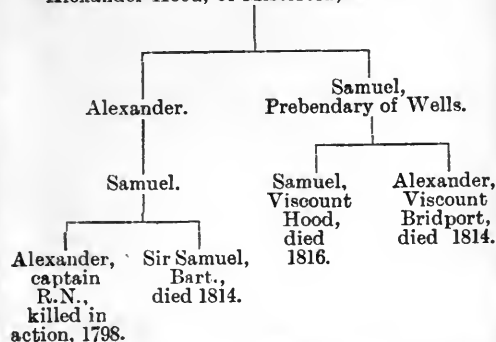
Consett, co. Durham. J. W. FAWCETT.

There is in Southwell Minster at the east end a window of Flemish glass with many portraits. They are traditionally said to represent Francis I. of France, Louise of Savoie, Rabelais, Luther, &c. The subject's, in each of which our Lord is the central figure, clothed in the purple robe, are His baptism, a miracle of healing, the entry into Jerusalem with Zacchæus in the tree, and the buffeting by the Roman soldiers, with two remarkable heads mockingly demanding Christ to divine.

The window was given in 1818 by Henry Gully, who is said to have found it in an old curiosity shop in Paris, tied up in a bundle. He was told that it had been taken from the Temple Church. SUSANNA CORNER.
Elmfield, Southwell.

ADMIRALS HOOD (12 S. iii. 129).—The subjoined table will show at a glance the relationship between the naval Hoods. The Alexander who was killed in action in 1798 (not, as in Burke's 'Peerage,' in 1796) was not an admiral, but a captain; he was great-grandfather of Lord St. Audries.

Alexander Hood, of Misterton, co. Devon.



Leamington.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Notes on Books.

The Monks of Westminster: being a Register of the Brethren of the Convent from the Time of the Confessor to the Dissolution. With lists of the Obedientiaries, and an Introduction by E. H. Pearce. (Cambridge, University Press, 10s. net.)

THIS volume is No. 5 of the series entitled "Notes and Documents relating to Westminster Abbey." Very obviously it has been a labour of love. Many labours of which that much may be said fail to commend themselves as worth while: Canon Pearce's undertaking is of real importance. It is surprising how defective, during the nineteenth century, was the sense for historical continuity in the custodians of Westminster Abbey. It was active enough on certain lines; but it was willing to ignore altogether that particular line of history which, after all, carried down the *raison d'être* of the Abbey as such. It is true that the Convent was never illustrated by one of those names which become part of the national heritage of generation after generation. Litlington and Islip and Ware exist principally for historical students, and among them principally for those who care about ecclesiastical history. Still it remains astonishing that the unique preciousness of Westminster

should not have availed to render interesting any and every person who could claim any real connexion with its hallowed precincts, much more those whose whole lives were dedicated to service there.

Canon Pearce's object has been to recover every name recoverable, together with the careers, not only of the Abbots and Priors, but of every monk, so far as the documents at his disposal permitted. The list of Abbots is practically complete, and several of them have lengthy and important biographies; the Priors, less fully illustrated, are still tolerably well known; but the names of the brethren, usually from forty to fifty in number—especially those of the earlier days—had to be sought for as stray entries in the muniments, under one or two headings, none of which is directly concerned with the personal history of members of the Convent. The Introduction sets forth lucidly, and with abundance of careful detail, what this material is, how it develops from one century to another, and what light it definitely throws on the careers of the monks. The Chamberlain's Rolls and the Infirmary's Rolls furnish many names; but of greater biographical value are the accounts of the expenditure of the funds derived from the manors assigned to the Abbey by Edward I., Richard II., and Henry V. for the maintenance of anniversaries. The balance in money after the anniversary was suitably provided for was distributed among the brethren, the Prior taking a double share, and the junior monks a smaller sum than the "fratres sacerdots." Moreover, there were two occasions in the life of the ordinary monk when he was presented with gifts as tokens of congratulation on the part of the Convent—that of his first Mass, and that when he first acted as president in the Refectory—"primo sedebat (or presidebat) ad skillam," as the phrase went, the "skilla" or bell being the sign of his office at his right hand. These gifts and distributions required record at the hands of the Abbey accountants, and have enabled many names either to be added to the register or to be illustrated.

Between 1049 and 1540 706 Westminster Benedictines have been traced, and there are few to whom something of a biography is not attached. The largest group of names belongs to the fourteenth century, when the documents are relatively full and exactly kept, and when also the names are multiplied through the many vacancies caused by the Black Death. Following the main register of monks we are given a list of the Abbots, Priors, and Obedientiaries of the Convent, and an Appendix on the Benedictines under Queen Mary.

A certain amount of information concerning the *personnel* of the Convent may be gathered from the work of John Flete (d. 1466), himself a member of it, 'De Fundatione Ecclesie Westmonasteriensis,' which was edited in 1909 by Dr. Armitage Robinson. Again, the 'History of the Church of St. Peter, Westminster,' by Richard Widmore (1751), does not, like Stanley's brilliant picture of the Abbey, ignore the monks. One or two other books and essays might be mentioned from which gleanings on the subject of the Convent may be made; but it is to Canon Pearce, in the volume before us, that we owe the first systematic account of the brethren at Westminster, and henceforth it will hardly be possible to write a

history of the Abbey without giving their figures, if not altogether the most conspicuous, yet some central position therein.

We might quote many interesting matters from the register, but prefer to advise our readers to gather them first hand from the book itself. We do not wonder that the accumulation of these details has peopled the mediæval Abbey for the writer with vigorous life. In a lesser degree those who have perused this book will assuredly feel the same.

WE were glad to see in the new *Nineteenth Century* so able a hand as Mr. Oscar Browning's taking up the challenge thrown down by Mr. John Palmer in the number for July, 1916, in an article entitled 'The Present Disrepute of Shakespeare'; having read what he has to say, we were constrained to agree with the writer in wishing he had had access to evidence wherewith to establish his opinion. Mr. Harold F. Wyatt here concludes his argument "If a man die shall he live again?"—his pages containing more than one noble and eloquent passage which, short of avowing absolute materialism, it will not be found easy to refute. Sir Frederick Wedmore has a timely discourse upon the intrinsic value of those French paintings of Sir Hugh Lane's collection which have caused such heartburnings between London and Dublin. Miss M. H. Mason writes very sensibly on "The Tyranny of Fashion" in War-time, and we should like to think that her remonstrances will be read and heeded. Even more to the point is Miss Edith Sellers's 'On the Manufacturing of Grievances'—a warning as to the effects that may be expected from the pressure of want, occasioned by inconsiderate and inequitable dealing, upon people who, so long as deprivation was seen to be only their fair share of the common suffering, have undergone it without a murmur. 'Austria's Doom,' by Lady Paget, throws a kindlier light upon that country than most writers of articles in reviews allow themselves.

The *Fortnightly Review* for March begins well with two poems by M. Henri de Régnier: 'Le Serment,' and a sonnet, 'Ceux qui restent.' Mr. Edmund Gosse's portrait of the late Lord Cromer as a man of letters is a pleasant piece of work, enlivened with several delightful anecdotes and epigrammatic touches. It is of real value as making clear a side of a remarkable man which had remained somewhat overshadowed by his public achievements. Dr. J. Beattie Crozier, in a rapid, humorous, trenchant style, gives some much-needed warning on the subject of Spiritualism. Dr. Courtney contributes the first instalment of a new literary parallel between a classical and a modern author—a form of study which, by the way, Mr. Gosse tells us was a favourite with Lord Cromer. This one is a comparison, or contrast, between Mr. Thomas Hardy and Æschylus, not as to their merits and methods as poets, but as to their view of the great problems of Fate and of Evil, and the solutions they severally arrive at. We found it full of interest. Mr. Cloudesley Brereton discusses 'Janus and Vesta,' Mr. Binchara Branford's recent work on the present crisis and its significance for ethics, education, and philosophy generally. Mr. H. Granville Barker concludes 'Souls on Fifth,' and we were rather disappointed with the conclusion.

The *Cornhill Magazine* for March has one of those rather heartrending sketches of brave young figures fallen in the War which are something new in literature. For most of those we have seen were written as from within the circle of the mourners, and are illustrated by intimate letters, the permission to use which testifies to a larger generosity among us. Here the subjects of the sketch are Lord Elcho and his brother Ivo Charteris, and the writer Katharine Tynan. Mr. Horatio F. Brown's picture of Venice in war-time contains several striking things: the description of silent Venice by moonlight, for instance; or that of the Doge's Palace, with its famous angles muffled in strange cases of brick; or, better still, the effect of the screens of coarse brownish sailcloth, which have replaced the glass in the windows of San Marco, in revealing the full richness of the mosaics. Mr. A. G. Bradley contributes a good and memorable historical study, 'How Carleton saved Canada'; Shelland Bradley, in 'Concerning Buffaloes,' relates, in a vivid entertaining fashion, more than one excellent story about these animals in the East. We liked much Mrs. M. E. Clarke's paper on 'The French Peasant'; and also Mrs. N. F. Osborne's account of the making of "envelopes" in an airship factory. On the War as it is carried on we have 'Jack at War,' by a Fleet Surgeon; and an article by Mr. Boyd Cable, 'The Old Contemptibles: a Raid.' The two short stories are above the average: 'A Route Report,' by Sir J. G. Scott; and 'Tom Boilman,' by Mr. Douglas G. Browne.

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.

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.4.

REV. W. PENNY.—Forwarded.

MR. A. STANTON WHITFIELD.—Many thanks for the list, which we have forwarded to the querist as we have not room to insert it.

SOME UNCANONIZED SAINTS (12 S. iii. 141).—MR. JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT writes: "For the *cultus* of James II. see Mr. Allan Fea's 'James II. and his Wives,' pp. 288 *sqq.*"

FRANCIS PLACE (12 S. iii. 109).—MR. J. ARDAGH refers the querist to *Fraser's Mag.*, vol. xiii., p. 427; *Macmillan's Mag.*, vol. lxxviii., p. 32; 'The London Life of Yesterday' (Compton Rickett), pp. 343-86.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1917.

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Notes.

AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF THE FIRST EARL OF SHEFFIELD.

John Baker Holroyd, first Earl of Sheffield, was the friend and executor of Edward Gibbon. The letter in question is to be sold for the benefit of the Red Cross Society, at Christie's, on Wednesday, April 4, among the autographs, the sale itself beginning on the 22nd inst.

If the writer of this letter* on Dec. 27, 1793, to Lord Auckland, were living to-day, he would, if we may judge from his record of more than a century ago, be one of the men of the moment, a very different thing from the man (or "the Cynthia") "of the minute." For "moment" is momentum, energy, or, in the slang of the present day, "push." The only difficulty for the Prime Minister when forming his Cabinet would have been to decide whether to allot to him Agriculture, Trade, Food Control, or the War Department—for Holroyd, first Baron, and then Earl, of Sheffield, had proved himself qualified to fill and not merely to occupy any one of these high offices.

Of Yorkshire (West Riding) origin, with a foreign education, Holroyd coupled the

backbone of the one source with the brains and culture of the other. Born in 1735, he commanded in 1760 a troop of light horse (Royal Foresters) under Granby in Germany. From 1763 he travelled for three years on the Continent, and in 1769 he bought Sheffield Place for 31,000*l.* from Lord De la Warr. In 1779 he raised, paid for, and colonized the 22nd or Sussex Light Dragoons. In 1780 elected M.P. for Coventry, he saw the sheriffs of that city confined in Newgate. On June 2, 1780, he threatened the hysterical Lord George Gordon with vengeance if the mob instigated by him invaded the House; and at the head of a detachment of Northumberland Militia helped to suppress the ensuing riots.*

He was thrice married. By his first wife, Abigail Way, he was the father of the delightful Maria Josepha (Lady Stanley) of the correspondence—Gibbon's darling; his second wife was Lady Lucy Pelham; and his third Lady Anne, daughter of Lord North (2nd Lord Guildford).

Soldiering, military training and strategy, navigation, commerce, agriculture, the relations of England and America, the government of Ireland, Colonial administration and taxation, the Corn Laws, the Poor Laws (1818), the problem of slavery, the breed of sheep, and the practical revival of the wool trade by the conversion of the finest wool from an import into a home production, were some of the subjects upon which Sheffield bestowed his masterly treatment for the benefit of his countrymen and the lasting enrichment of their posterity; besides the Annual Reports of the Lewes Wool Fair, which he founded. This he did in a style, and with a command of the "just word," which, had his ambition lain in that direction, would have entitled him to be considered a master of logic and persuasive eloquence.

We have only to look at his open countenance, reproduced on p. 203 from the canvas of Sir Joshua Reynolds, to feel that we know the character of the man independently of the interpretation of his "lineaments of Gospel (or Blue) books" by the

* Gibbon writes: "On June 7 the Northumberland Militia, after a forced march of 25 miles, were led by Colonel Holroyd into the thick of the riot at High Holborn, to break the Western advance of the mob and protect Langdale's Distillery." Mr. Rowland Prothero, in his 'Private Letters of Edward Gibbon,' ii. 381, quotes Wraxall's 'Memoirs' (i. 351) in a note to Gibbon's letter to his step-mother: "Col. H. was all last night in Holborn among the flames.....and performed very bold and able services."

* Printed on p. 166 of vol. iii. of 'Journal and Correspondence of William, Lord Auckland' (1862).

great Swiss physiognomist, John Caspar Lavater, whose reading was sent over in French from Lausanne, and is quoted in Maria Josepha's letters:—

"The Physiognomy of an unknown person presented to me by M. le Chevalier Macpherson struck me at once as one of the most decisive that I have ever seen. It is a head fundamentally well organized, endowed with an immense memory, the glance wide and just, a firm and profound judgment. The eyes are not as well expressed as the brow required, but equally marked by a quite peculiar penetration. The nose alone is worth a hundred ordinary noses. I am as sure of it, as of my existence, that it is the nose of a man of the utmost foresight ("prudentissime"); the mouth is rather just than good. I should not like to appear before him as a malefactor."—Character of Lord Sheffield, by Lavater, Zürich, Oct. 25, 1791, from 'The Girlhood of Maria Josepha Holroyd, Lady Stanley of Alderley,' 1896, where is also given a portrait of Lord Sheffield by Downman (1780), in which he bears something of a likeness to his friend and fellow-farmer, Arthur Young.*

To justify these statements the biographer must go not only to the eulogies scattered through the letters of his friend Gibbon, but to the numerous pamphlets and reports issued by Holroyd throughout his long life of 86 years. The pamphlet—not yet discredited as it later became in France when Paul Louis Courier had sung its swan-song in his famous 'Pamphlet des Pamphlets,' and their writers had been categorized and faintly damned in Musset's verse as "pâles pamphletaires"—was still, as in Junius's day, the political or factious firebrand, which might fire to fever or white heat a nation's blood at the bidding of a Swift, a Francis, or a Burke; while Foote showed off its Aristophanic paces in low comedy and buffoonery. To no such incendiary† purpose was it ever put by John Baker Holroyd, whose mental and moral equilibrium remained at his own or his country's disposal throughout his well-paced career—trained not only to the gallop, but to the stop.

* Sheffield was also painted by Sir Martin Shee for New Brunswick, and it would be interesting to compare these two portraits with Downman's in later life.

† Courier declares that the words "vil pamphletaire," applied to him by counsel before the Cour d'assises, came upon him like a lightning stroke, and that the words roused against him judges, witnesses, jury, and the whole assembly. When he discussed the subject outside the Court with his friend M. Arthur Bertrand, one of the jury, the latter admitted that without having read the pamphlet in question he had condemned it, because every pamphlet must be "full of poison." Courier's comment is of the finest irony.

In Gibbon's opinion, Sheffield's pamphlets were by no means "trifles light as air," for we find him in 1786 thanking his friend for "three pamphlets—pamphlets, I cry you mercy; three weighty treatises almost as useful as an inquiry into the state of the primitive Church"—viz., on the American Trade (which is said to have turned the tide against Lord Shelburne, who proposed relaxing the Navigation Laws in favour of the triumphant Americans), on Ireland, and on French Commerce; but the last-named, 'Observations on the French Treaty and Commerce,' according to a note by Sheffield, was never published.

The letter runs as follows:—

LORD SHEFFIELD TO LORD AUCKLAND
(in later ink).

Sheffield Place,
Decr. 27th, 93.

Alas! the Capture of Genl O'Hara is but too true. Yet he does not seem to be quite so much to blame as I first imagined. The Indiscipline of our Army is intolerable. In the other Sorties exactly the same bad Conduct was exhibited. But we neglect our Army both in Peace & War, & never sufficiently encourage steady, strict Officers. You will recollect I never had a very favorable opinion of the Toulon Business. I could not conceive that an Impression could be made with Advantage from thence.—To keep it, appeared to me a Matter of great Expense & Difficulty, & it seemed to me that the Immense Fleet of English, Spaniards, &c., between Spain, Corsica, & the Coast of Genoa, might completely block up the South of France. To be sure, I should like to conduct the French Ships of War from Toulon to Gibraltar.

I heartily wish you were within my Range—or that we were within a more moderate distance of Beckenham.

Our Christmas Party is somewhat deranged by the absence of Fred: North, who is laid up with the Gout in London, & by a feverish Disposition in the Gibbon, who is confined to his Room.

A Gentleman who is just come here from Lausanne reports nothing new in that Quarter. The miserable Troops of the King of Sardinia seem to be completely driven from Savoy. The Accounts from Lyons are ten times worse than those given in the Newspapers.

I am rather entertained with a Letter from M. de Luc, of Geneva, which he desired might be shewn to me, as a Man of great Weight & Importance. It recommends that all Englishmen should give a fourth, even a third of their whole property towards the carrying on a War, which is to avert the Miseries of France.

I wish it may be possible to create a Diversion in Brittany & Normandy. It seems the only part where we can reasonably expect to do any thing; I shall rejoice indeed if Col: Mack should return to the Army—I never had an Opinion of the P. de Cobourg.

With the very best Remembrances to the Lady,

I am ever
Most Faithfully Yours

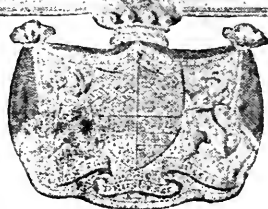
SHEFFIELD.



Engraved by J. G. Johnson

Engraved by J. G. Johnson

Lord



Sheffield.

To appreciate the political position of the South of France at the date of this letter, we must realize that France was practically engaged in three civil wars at once: Bordeaux was fighting for the Girondins, Marseilles more feebly in the same cause, and Toulon had declared for the legitimate king, Louis XVII. Lord Hood, in command of a powerful fleet in the Mediterranean, and at the same time Civil Commissioner, in alliance with the Spaniards, who were jealous of his authority, amid his multifarious and most conflicting duties, was issuing proclamations to the loyal Toulonese in terms worthy of Napoleon at his best. Not only was he commanding a fleet of 30 British, 7 French (under a turbulent rear-admiral), and many Spanish ships; but he had to conduct a punctual correspondence in English, French, Spanish, and Italian, with the Secretary to the Admiralty and the Secretary of State, with the British ambassadors and consuls in Spain, Italy, Constantinople, States of Barbary, the sections of Toulon and Marseilles, the Austrian minister and generals, the Tuscan minister, the Kings of Sardinia and Naples and their various generals and admirals, the Pope and his Cardinal Secretary, the Senators of Genoa and Venice, the Grand Master of Malta, and the Corsican General Paoli. For the manner of his execution of this Gargantuan and polyglot task until the evacuating of Toulon I must refer to the Lives of Lord Hood and Sir Sidney Smith, and the 'Toulon Papers,' published in vol. ii. of the *Naval Chronicle* (1799), a reference for which I am indebted to Mr. Manwaring of the London Library.

General O'Hara (1740-1802), later the Lieutenant-Governor and Governor of Gibraltar, had just been taken prisoner at Toulon—some say by Citizen Buonaparte's own hand. Previously, after being twice wounded, he had surrendered at Yorktown to the American rebels, and in 1792 was sent to replace Lord Mulgrave at Toulon. For three years he was a prisoner in the Luxembourg, and on being exchanged proposed to marry Horace Walpole's Miss Berry, who, though she remained a spinster, always spoke of him as "the most perfect specimen of a soldier and a courtier of the past age." As painted in the military novel of 'Cyril Thornton,' we see the specimen preserved as the "old Cock of the Rock," parading in his Kevenhüller hat, jack boots, and double row of sausage curls in the style of Ligonier and Granby (see 'D.N.B.').

Col. Mack (1752-1828) was the Austrian who, being preferred to the Archduke Charles as leader of the armies of the Third Coalition against Napoleon, dealt Pitt his death-blow. As General Mack he is contemptuously referred to by Lord Rosebery in his 'Life of Pitt' as "a strategist of unalloyed incompetency and unvaried failure. In a few marches Napoleon cut off Mack from Austria, and surrounded him at Ulm." Oct. 19, 1805, thus opening the road to Vienna; "and the first event in the history of the Third Coalition was the absolute surrender of thirty thousand of their choicest troops." Mack seems to have exhausted his nerve and energy in the Turkish War of 1788, when he was Chief of the Staff under Lacy and Loudon, and played an important part in the siege of Belgrade, and was always afterwards subject to severe headaches at any crisis. In the autumn of 1792, in spite of his invalid state, he was made Adjutant-General of the Rhine army, under Field-Marshal the Prince of Coburg. In February, 1794, Mack went to London to arrange the new campaign, and was appointed to supersede the Duke of York in the supreme command of the Anglo-French troops. He arranged a subsidy for the Prussian Contingent, and was presented with a sword of honour by the Prince Regent. His failure at Ulm cost him two years of fortress imprisonment and the loss of all his military honours.

It was in 1793 that the establishment of the Board of Agriculture was determined on under the guidance of Lord Sheffield and Sir John Sinclair, the latter its first President. Young had long before (in 1771) begun his correspondence on agriculture with Lord Sheffield, then John Baker Holroyd, who had written to Young in March of that year asking him to forward some cabbage seed, and hoping that Young would introduce the culture of cabbages into Sussex. He adds, that, from a cause which must now appear singular, the very extraordinary scarcity of hands cramps him very much:—

"All the lively able young men are employed in smuggling. They can have a guinea a week as riders and carriers without any risk; therefore it is not to be expected that they will labour for eight shillings a week until some more effectual means are taken to prevent smuggling."—Young's 'Autobiography,' 1808, p. 58.

In 1800 Mr. J. Symonds wrote to the Speaker of the House of Commons that Lord Sheffield's pamphlet on the 'Deficiency of Grain' (1799-1800) "had commanded much attention"; and in 1800 Sheffield

published also his 'Observations on the Exportation of Wool from Great Britain to Ireland.' Young notes in May, 1804, that he does not get on with Lord Carrington as President of the Board as well as with Lord Sheffield. In February, 1805, "this miserably constituted Board of Agriculture is ever in a dilemma when a new President is to be elected"; and apparently the unpopularity of Sir John Sinclair did not make the task any easier. He had been deposed from the Presidency in 1798, his management of its income of 3,000*l.* a year being "next to throwing it away."*

Writing upon the "Poor Laws" in 1818, Sheffield dwelt upon the greatness of the mischief that had arisen from "the system of compulsory charity," as opposed to the voluntary system which prevailed in every other country in the world except England, and which still, to a large extent, was maintained in the more provident Scotland, although the principles were mainly the same in both countries. Sheffield, speaking from a ripe experience of forty-eight years in the management of the poor, asserted that the deviation from the law of Elizabeth was responsible for the mischiefs causing embarrassment.

Forty years before he wrote Sheffield had, by a literal adherence to the statute, reduced the poor rates of his own parish of Fletching to 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, whereas in 1812, under bad management, he saw them rise from 387*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* in 1789 to 2,461*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, at 15*s.* in the £ on a rental of 3,300*l.*, i.e., about three-fourths of the full rental. The whole of this burden fell almost exclusively on the land, while at the same time the landlord and occupier paid all the other taxes in common with the rest of the community, with the natural result that the property of the country was passing into new hands, without benefit to individuals or the State. The position of the farmer becoming desperate, he was unable to employ the country people, the land was not half tilled, farms could not be stocked, nor manures purchased. Sheffield's proposal was that the poor rate should be limited to 2*s.* in the £ on the full rental of the parish—to date from the end of six or seven years, so as to prepare for better management. He protested against the relief of the poor by money as infinitely mischievous in its effects, by aggravating

the evil, and promoting indulgence in habits of indolence and dissipation:—

"It is stimulating necessity alone that produces the exertion of the body and mind, and leads to industry, and ultimately to moral feelings and moral foresight."

A certain degree of want, he declared, will be always necessary to stimulate the industry of the poor; and indeed there is no necessity to confine the golden generalization to any class of the community.

It almost looks as if Mr. Jesse Collings's famous ideal of "Three acres and a cow" emanated from Lord Sheffield's 'Observations,' where he says:—

"The allotting of four acres to a cottage is not perhaps so desirable as it at first appears: it often misleads the labourer into speculations that waste much of his time, and he can no longer be depended on as a regular steady workman."

With this quantity of land he would become subject to all the parochial assessments, and it would be better to restrict him to half an acre, which he could cultivate with his spade in his spare time. In regard to the cow, not only would he be liable to ruinous loss from accidents, but his time would be wasted going about to find a market for the cow's produce, and therefore Sheffield prefers the plan of small dairy farms, where the occupier is bound by covenant to sell by retail the milk, butter, and cheese.

It only remains for me to acknowledge gratefully the use I have made of Mr. Rowland E. Prothero's valuable notes to his 'Private Letters of Edward Gibbon (1753-1794),' and to express a hope that the patriotic Lord Sheffield may through his letter contribute posthumously to the funds of the Red Cross Society.

A. FORBES SIEVEKING, F.S.A.

12 Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHARD EDWARDS, 1669-79.

(See *ante*, pp. 1, 44, 81, 122, 161.)

LETTER XXI.

Richard Edwards to John Smith (rough draft).

(O.C. 3419.)

Cassumbuzar le 11th April 70 [1670]

To Mr Smith

Yours of the 9th past month received together with the 2 ps. Tanjebs,* for the procury whereof returne you many thanks.

* See the History of the Board, 1793-1822, by Sir Ernest Clarke, in the *Journal of the R. Agricultural Soc.*, 1898.

* See Letter XV.

and desire you would Satisfie your Selfe their amount out of what money you may Receive of mine from Gohattee,* or otherwise order the payment of it here, and therewith Shall comply, with many thanks to you for [yo]ur [?] kindn[ess]e.

The Jellolseys† pray let b[e] profcured a[nd] your best leisure, having no occasion for them till the Ships arrivall, they being to send for England, for which reason begg they may be of good cloth and handsome flower.

I could not omitt this opportunity of writing per Mr Jones who is to reside with you, and withall to advise you receipt of the Tanjeebs, else had not now troubled you, having Slightly hurt my finger, yet So that I can hardly write, as you may well perceive by my Scribble; therefore Subscribe

Sir
Your
R. E.

[Endorsed] To Mr Smith april 11th: 70

LETTER XXII.

John Vickers to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3420.)

Hugly the 11th April 1670

Dear Freind

Yours of the 5th Current I Received the 9th ditto Per which I Understand you Received mine of the 20th and Ultimo past month, in which I advised you that A sample of the silks were aboard the Dutch shippis, but Returned againe, they being as they say to short, and the Girdles not propper for Japon, soe doubting their sale I have stewed‡ them up in A drie Chest against our Europe shippis Arrivall, But if you think you may Invest the Money better, here is severall would willingly give prime Cost to keep them for the shippis.§

If there be any slight silk|| fitting for Curtaines made with you, pray be pleased to buy me enough for an ordinary Cott¶ (if [it] will not exceed 6 or 7 Rupees), getting them made up with you (for here is few Taylers), and send them Per the 1st oportunity.

* Gauhāti, the ancient capital of Assam, an important city in the seventeenth century. Edwards had apparently entrusted a native merchant with goods to dispose of there on his behalf.

† See Letter XV.

‡ Apparently a clerical error for "stowed."

§ The Company's ships, the arrival of which was expected in June or July.

|| Silk of thin texture.

¶ Cot, Hind. *khāt*, a wooden bedstead.

Having little else at present save well wishes for your health, Remaine

Your Reall and Affectionately Loving Freind

JOHN VICKERS

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant
In Cassumbazar

LETTER XXIII.

Richard Edwards to John Vickers (rough draft).

(O.C. 3421.)

Cassumbuzar Le 20th April 1670.

To Mr Vickers

Yours of the 11 Current came to hand the 16th, advising your Receipt of mine of the 5th Instant, and that the Sample Sent for aboard the Dutch Ship was returned, and that you could Sell the Parcell for prime Cost, of which I advised Mr March, who thinks it better to keep them till the arrivall of our Ships, unlesse can gett 15 or 20 Per Cent, and Sayes he does not desire you Should pay for your Part till they are Sold.

Since my last received the peece Sannoos,* which proves an excellent good one and very well bought; I have given you Credit for it and a[m] (yo'l finde) your Debtor; received also the Lungeest† &ca.‡ things you sent Per Mr Haselwood, for which returne many thanks.

The Curtaines you write for Shall Send Per next opportunity, having by chance mett with Some Stuffe fitt for them, for they make none here. I have given them out to the Taylor; by the next§ they will be ready. I am very glad you will use [me] in any thing wherein I am able to Serve you, and I assure you nothing will be to me more wellcome than to see you; with all freedome Comand

[Unsigned]

Mr March desired me to caution you for the future not to make knowne the prize of any goods Sent you (and he is advised you did of these), because they are Cheaper than they would be rated if Provided for another.

[Endorsed] To Mr Vickers April 20th: 70

* See Letter V.

† See Letter XVII.

‡ Here, as frequently, "&ca." signifies "and other."

§ Next opportunity for conveyance.

LETTER XXIV.

George White to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3422.)

[George White, a prominent character in the East in the seventeenth century, had a chequered and interesting career. He and John Jearsey went out to India at the same time as Edwards, the one in the Rainbow, commanded by Capt. Richard Goodlad, and the other in the Madras Merchant, commanded by Capt. William Wildey. In what capacity White sailed has not been ascertained, but it seems probable that he was one of the officers or crew of the Rainbow, since the Company looked upon him as under Capt. Goodlad's orders, and also in view of his capability of navigating a vessel to Persia shortly after his arrival in India. At any rate, on reaching Masulipatam both men deserted their ships and started as independent traders. In 1669, after a visit to Bengal, White went on a private voyage to Gombroon (Bandar Abbās) in the Consent, belonging to William Jearsey, uncle of John Jearsey and Chief of the Company's factory at Masulipatam and in 1672 he made a second voyage to Persia in the Dispatch.

The Company was much incensed on learning that White and Jearsey had remained in India. In their letter of Dec. 7, 1669, the Court of Committees wrote to the Council at Fort St. George: "If there be any English in your parts, out of our Service, that act nothing prejudicial to our trade and commerce, nor offer any disturbance to our people, we are content that such be permitted to stay, of whom give us an account of their names, qualities and employments. But if any of them be found acting the contrary, we require you to send all such persons home for England, and particularly one White, that was inticed from Captain Goodlad, and Mr. Jearsey's Nephew that went over in the Madras, As also all others that shall for the future come into India without our leave, according to the power granted us by his Majesties Charter."

White had, meanwhile, ingratiated himself with the Council at Fort St. George, and they commended him and John Jearsey to the Company's favour; but the Court of Committees replied (Dec. 13, 1672) that "in regard they went from hence contrary to our Orders, we are so farr from enterteinyng them that unless they behave themselves well, we shall order their returne for England, for wee must discontenance the Practize of getting persons over in such clandestine waies." In May, 1673, the Court again expressed dissatisfaction with White, and ordered his return "by our next shipping." At this time he was living at Fort St. George or Masulipatam with his wife Mary, and trading at both places as a "freeman." In 1674, and again in 1675, he went to Bengal, but could find no "profitable voyage." He then pitched upon Siam as a new field for his enterprise, and early in 1676 he sailed for Ayuthia, whither his wife followed him a few months later.

In reply to a further order from the Court directing White's return, the Council at Fort St. George wrote (July 23, 1676) that he had paid the fine of 100*l.* to remain in India as a "freeman" upon his "good behaviour," that they had "nothing to object against" him, and that he had been "much slandered" by the report of "his ministeriallness in any bodys trade here." They added that, as White and his family had now gone to Siam, they were out of their "command." Before the Madras letter reached England, the Court had again written (Dec. 15, 1676), insisting that he should either reside at Fort St. George with the other "freemen" or come home.

White, however, remained in Siam, and procured the favour of the king of that country. In 1678, when Richard Burneby was sent on a visit of inspection to the recently settled English factory at Ayuthia, he recommended George White to the Company as a person whose experience and knowledge would be valuable to them. White was at that time employed in piloting the King of Siam's vessels between Mergui and the Coromandel coast. In 1679 he fell into ill odour with the Siamese, with the rest of his countrymen, and consequently returned to Masulipatam, where he and his wife arrived in his own ship Phoenix on Dec. 20, 1681. In February, 1682, he embarked for England, but still continued to trade in the East on his own account.

In 1687 occurred the massacre of the English at Mergui, and the consequent declaration of war against Siam. George White, who had always opposed the Company's pretensions to a monopoly of trade in India, now showed himself directly antagonistic to their policy. He condemned the war with Siam, petitioned Parliament on behalf of his brother Samuel, who had been associated with him in that country, and drew up a pamphlet against the East India Company. A full account of the case of Samuel White and the part that his brother George played in it is given by Dr. Anderson ('English Intercourse with Siam,' *passim* and Appendix F), but Anderson's account of George White is not always in accord with the above statements, since he had not then had access to the India Office Records.

On Feb. 10, 1690, the 'Court Minutes' record that George White's "pretences" against the Company were referred to arbitration, and in May, by a decree of Chancery, the sum of 3,700*l.* was awarded to him, and 1,300*l.* more "when the Company is established by Act of Parliament." White was at that time associated with Thomas Pitt (afterwards Governor of Fort St. George) in the interloping ships Edward and Henry. These were bought up by the Company in 1694.

George White next appears as a Director of the New (or English) Company trading to the East Indies, established in 1698. He took the oath on Sept. 7, and in October was chosen Chief for "the Coast" (*i.e.*, Masulipatam), but "desiring to be excused from going to India," his place was taken by John Pitt, cousin of Thomas Pitt. White remained a Director until April 11, 1701, after which date I have failed to trace him. No details of his parentage have yet been elicited, nor has

any mention been found of his wife after 1681. See O.C. 3325, 3862, 3972, 4022, 4042, 4215, 4233; 'Court Minutes,' vol. xxxiii. pp. 3, 144, xxxiv. p. 77, xxxv. pp. 261, 270, xxxvi. pp. 4, 39, xxxvii. p. 59, xxxviii; Letter Book, xi.; Pringle, 'Diary and Consultation Book of Fort St. George' (1682), pp. 2, 14, 101; Yule, 'Diary of Wm. Hedges,' ii. pp. 23, 31; Anderson, *op. cit.*]

[Kārwar* 23d April 1670]

Mr Richard Edwards
Esteemed Freind

When departed from Ballasore, left with Mr Vicars a Letter for you, wherein acknowledged the receipt of your silke stockings, parte whereof have already disposed off, V[iz]. 6 pr largest at 10 Rups. Per pair, and 3 pr lesser at 8 Rups., the amount in all 84 Rups. Those sould to the Governour of Cochint†; the rest are still by me. How you will esteeme of their produce I know not, but assure you my Endeavours were not wanting to have raised it higher, and though must confess the price is but very ordinary, yet considering 2 pr of them were spotted, choose rather to sell them than hazard another markt, not beeing then certaine of setting up my habitation soe neare Goa,‡ as have since been forcd by the unfortunate loss of our voyadge to Persia,§ which is noe small detryment to me, beeing here confnd to a place from whence cannot proceed till the middle October, and in all the interim noothing to d[oe] more than lament my misfortunes for the loss of a whole yeare, which by reason of this obstruction shall waste to noe purpose.

My hopes are that better success has attended your Endeavours, which shall not only at all tymes be glad to heare, but unfeignedly will to my power Assist by all Opportunityes that offer to doe you any freindly services, Particularly, if in the tyme of my imprisonment here, any thing presents that will improve the produce of your stockings at Persia, will invest the amount for your account, and when God pleases to

* Kārwar, a port on the Malabar Coast (west coast of India), in the North Kanara District. In 1638 Sir Wm. Courten's Company settled a factory there, and the place became a centre whence muslins, pepper, &c., were exported.

† Cochin, the capital of the native State of that name, and a port on the Malabar Coast, was one of the early settlements of the Portuguese, from whom it was taken by the Dutch in 1663.

‡ Goa, the capital of the Portuguese settlement, and a port on the west coast of India, captured by Albuquerque in 1510. It is not far from Kārwar, and was at this period a great and rich city.

§ This apparently means that White started too late in the season, and had to wait for a change of Monsoon (trade wind).

returne me, the whole proceed shall be fait[h]fully remitted you by
Your Reall Freind to serve you
GEORGE WHITE

Carwar

April 23d 1670

P.S. If Mr John Marshall be settled at your Factory (which was in agitation when I left your parts), let me advise you to entertaine an intimate correspondence with him, whome can assure you upon my owne tryall is a right honest and ingenious Person.
idem. G. W.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant

In Cassambuzer

R. C. TEMPLE.

(To be continued.)

CERTAIN SURREY PLACE-NAMES.—I was recently informed that a well-known archivist and student of history was collecting material with the object of elucidating the place-names of the county of Surrey, and in view of that I am desirous of pointing out a curious fact which the method now in vogue of dealing with place-names county by county cannot avoid overlooking. The fact I refer to is this: the protothemes in the names of some of the places on one side of the City of London are reflected in certain names of places situated on the opposite side of the City. Sometimes these pairs of names are found at similar distances from Cornhill.

For instance: Clap-ton to the north-east and Clap-ham to the south-west present a common prototheme. Newing-ton Greer in the north is balanced by Newing-ton Butts in the south; and Brom-ley in the east has its reflex in Brompton in the west. In like case are Hack-ney and Hack-bridge, Hac-ton and Ac-ton, Hill-ingdon and Il-ford, Tottenham (anciently Tattenham) and Tatten-ham Corner, Ep-som and Epp-ing, Hain-halt and Han-well, and Hammer-smith and Homer-ton (cp. Tatt- and Tott-aid Harnes-ey and Horns-ey). Ash-ford, Hays, and Harrow (the "Gumeninga hergæ" of the seventh century) call across to Ashfort, Hayes, and Chevening (< *Cēfeninga < *Cȳfeninga < *Cūmininga). Barking, the In Bereingum of Bede, finds a connexion in Brondes-bury; cp. 'Beorca weold Brondingum' in 'Widsith,' where we get the erroneous scribal metathesis *Breoca*. Similarly Hors-

endon and Hors-leydown, Beth-nal Green and Bed-font, and Penge and Benge-worth reflect each other's prototheme.

I have by no means exhausted the instances of what might be called toponymous balance in the London area, but I believe I have said enough to attract the earnest attention of students of place-names in Middlesex and Surrey to an unexplained and hitherto neglected phenomenon.

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

FFAIREBANCK FAMILY. (Cf. II S. vi. 166.)—On further examination of the "Breeches" Bible of 1608 referred to at the above reference, I discovered on some pages, which had been gummed together, the following additional entries relating to the ffairebanck family:—

Alexander (?) ffairebanck went into Staffordshire the 16th of Octobr, 1593.

Edward ffairebanck and Ellen his weife were married the ixth daie of May, 1585.

Joseph ffairebanck the first sonne of Edward ffairebanck was baptized the xxvth daie of February, 1586.

Elisander ffairebanck sonne of Edward ffairebanck was baptized the last of January, 1588.

Elisander ffairebanck was buried the xvth of September, 1603.

Mary ffairebanck daughter of Edw: ffairbanck (*sic*) was baptized the xth or xith of October, 1591.

Edward ffairebanck died upon — daie in the morninge betweene 4 and 5 of the clock, 1594, at wch tyme Mr Bretterton (?) of Windesor preached upon the viith of Luke xith verse at the request of his loving mother.

Ellen Haile late wife of the said Edward ffairebanck my father and mother departed this Liefie upon Saturdaie the ivth of March, 1611, betweene ix and x of the clock in the forenoon and was buried the daie following a stranger preaching upon the xith of the Rom. i verse.

Edward ffairebanck the — (my uncke) of Kingeston, Scriptor, died upon Fridaie the 16th of February, 1615, betweene 4 and 5 of the clock in the afternoon and was buried on Sunday following the 18th of the same, at his fun'all Mr Becket Vicar of Kingeston preached upon the ixth of Hebrues the las; verse.

ERSKINE E. WEST.

THACKERAY AND THE ORIGINAL "SONG OF HATE."—When, in the early days of the War, the notorious German 'Hymn of Hate,' perpetrated by Lissauer against the English, first aroused amused interest here, it was often pointed out that the piece was an imitation of Georg Herwegh's 'Lied vom Hasse.' But I have seen no reference to the fact that this original was translated by Thackeray in his notice of the second edition (1841, 1842) of Herwegh's 'Poems,' which appeared in *The Foreign Quarterly Review* of April, 1843, and was first reprinted in a collected edition in the fifth

volume (1908) of the Oxford issue of the 'Works,' supervised by Prof. Saintsbury. In the course of his remarks Thackeray says:—

"The German reader has no need to be told that the spirit of this rude hearty song has evaporated in the accompanying English version:—

Wir haben lang genug geliebt
Und wollen endlich hassen

are gallant fierce lines of obloquy; and the hissing of the word *hassen*, as well as the rattle and spirit of the double rhyme, are not to be had in English, where the versifier has but a poor stock of disyllabic rhymes."

Thackeray does not much admire the poem save for this refrain, which he says "is admirable." He translates it:—

We've practised loving long enough,
Let's come at last to hate!

H. O.

'DAVID COPPERFIELD' IN WELSH.—While Charles Dickens's inimitable 'Christmas Carol,' rendered into Welsh, is a comparatively recent production, it is now openly stated that a MS. translation of 'David Copperfield' has been disinterred from an obscure press corner, and not yet seen the light of day. Antecedent circumstances have not been explained, nor any description given of this product of a labour of love on the part of a deceased gifted translator, beyond an admission that some characters of the novel have been transposed for adaptation to Welsh surroundings. Otherwise the translation is literal, and identity, in the main, preserved. 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.

JOSEPH W. EBSWORTH'S MSS.—In the publications of the Ballad Society many references are made to a projected—or rather completed—work of Ebsworth's, 'The Civil War and the Protectorate, illustrated by the Songs and Ballads of the Time,' which was to be issued in five volumes, but was not printed in the author's lifetime. The Ballad Society has, unfortunately, ceased its activities. Has the work ever been published? If not, is its publication contemplated? Where is the MS. now? Could it be bought, or transcribed? I need hardly say that, if I should be able to obtain a copy of it, I am not proposing to print it or to make any other than a student's use of it.

I acquired the bulk of the song-books and printed ballad collections in Ebsworth's library at the sale by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson. W. N. H. HARDING.
Chicago, Ill,

GLOVES AT WEDDINGS.—Can any one tell me anything about a custom, in former years, of giving gloves at weddings to friends of the family? At funerals, the custom is within my own recollection. Turning over some old family letters lately, I came across the following:—

"I received your very bountiful present of excellent cake the day after your marriage.....[Mr. Wallace] had it yesterday, with his gloves, which he commission'd me to assure you he would wear with great pleasure. We both wore our gloves to church, and I feel myself very grateful for such a mark of your affectionate remembrance—which I would have told you sooner, but waited for a Frank."

The writer of the above letter was a Mrs. Wallace, wife of James Wallace, M.P. for Horsham, and Attorney-General, 1780, and father of Lord Wallace of Knaresdale. The recipient of the letter lived to an extreme old age, and I can remember, at her funeral, that packets of Savoy biscuits and a number of pairs of gentlemen's black gloves were laid out on the hall table, for any of those attending who might choose to take them. E. T. BALDWIN.

PEDIGREES WANTED.—I should be glad of pedigrees of the following families:—

1. Thomas Newman, citizen and grocer of London, 1609.
2. Davison of St. Mary's, Carlisle.
3. Richard Turner of Erith.
4. Lee of Christchurch, Surrey.
5. Burfoot of Withyham, Sussex.
6. Anthony Bacon of Cyfartha, 1777.
7. Noakes or Noyes of Southcott, Reading.

E. E. COPE.

Finchampstead, Berks.

PORTRAITS WANTED.—1. Anselm Bayly = Anti-Socinus, pseud.; a writer on theology at the latter end of the eighteenth century. His portrait has not been engraved. Does an oil painting exist? What are the dates of his birth and death?

2. Leonard Busher, author of 'Religion's Peace, or a Plea for Liberty of Conscience,' 1614. I shall be obliged for a few biographical details. Does a portrait exist?

3. Charles Henry Churchill, author of 'The Druzes and the Maronites under Turkish Rule,' 1862. What is the date of his birth and death? Does a portrait exist?

4. John Dury (Durie), 1596-1680 ('D.N.B.'). I cannot find his portrait mentioned in Bromley, Evans, or Chaloner Smith's catalogues. Is there perhaps an oil painting in a private collection?

5. Sir Henry Finch, 1625 ('D.N.B.'). Serjeant-at-Law. I cannot trace the existence of an engraved portrait. Is there an oil painting, perhaps, at one of our legal institutions? ISRAEL SOLOMONS.

"LOCK"—LAZAR-HOUSE.—Stow mentions in Kent Street in the Borough of Southwark "a lazarus-house for leprous people, called the Loke." This was already in existence in 1453. According to 'The Ambulator,' 11th edition, p. 158, the hamlet of Kingland "had formerly an ancient hospital, or house of lepers, called *Les Loques*; an obsolete French word signifying rags, whence a *lock* was formerly used as a synonymous term with a lazarus, or poor house."

The site of this hospital was let on a building lease in 1761.

Is the derivation from *loque*, a word which is not, I think, obsolete in French, generally accepted?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

THE KNIFEGRINDER.—Could any reader inform me who it was that invented the cutlers' travelling barrow, and when it was introduced? J. B. BUCHAN.

PHENICIAN TRADERS IN BRITAIN.—I have seen a statement that the Phœnicians brought tin along the Pilgrims' Way to Sandwich. Is there any authority for this? W. A. HIRST.

REFERENCE WANTED.—In Edward Churton's 'Gongora,' vol. ii. p. 139 (John Murray, 1862), there is the following translation of a sonnet which Churton ascribes to Lope de Vega:—

Dear books! the man who knows you, and hath tried,

How can he be unhappy? Though he want
Great patron's favour, and, of grace too scant,
Fame to her shrine free entrance hath denied;
Yet the free soul with you in regions wide

May stray, the ranging mind no fears can daunt
When, from the crowd profane, it seeks the haunt

Retired, where Truth and ardent Virtue guide.
Let him, who will, life's succours vainly ply

For gold, for ease, for pleasure, doomed to moan,
Whose hopes must with his dying idols die;

Thou generous Study, friend in counsel known,
Alone the heart's deep thirst canst satisfy;

For thee I live, would die with thee alone.
Where is the Spanish text to be found?

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

EGLINTON TOURNAMENT, 1839.—Wanted lists of prints and accounts of the famous Eglinton tournament. It has been stated that, owing to increase in stature, few of the knights could obtain old suits of armour to fit them. Can any reader confirm this?

R. M. HOGG.

Irvine.

HERALDIC QUERY: PURPLE IN HERALDRY.—I should be glad to know the names of any families entitled to bear in their coat of arms the very rare tincture of purple. Jere. Wright, armorial painter, 1700, in his 'Wright Families' (in manuscript) gives an instance—that of

"Richard Wright of ye Inner Temple, London, who alwaies wrote Le Wright. Hee beareth quarterly, or, and gules, a Lyon Rampant, purple, charged upon the shoulder wth an Oaken Leaf of ye first."

I shall be grateful for any information.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

JOHN MOSES.—Can any one give me the date and place of death, and place of burial, of John Moses, Esq., who was father of Mary Moses, who married in 1788 (as first wife; Aubrey, 6th Duke of St. Albans (1802-1815)? She died in 1800, leaving an only daughter Mary, who married (as second wife), Nov. 6, 1811, George William, 8th Earl of Coventry. He is described as being a merchant of Kingston-upon-Hull, and was living about 1770. What more is known of him?

J. W. F.

"LIBERTY."—Can any reader say whether "liberty" was formerly used in the sense of "leave" or "furlough" in the navy or army?

F. P. B.

[The 'N.E.D.' s.v. 'Liberty,' sb. 4 c, has: "Naut. Leave of absence." The first quotation is from 1758. *Liberty-day*, *liberty-liquor*, *liberty-man*, and *liberty-ticket*, all referring to sailors, are mentioned under section 10.]

CARLYLE AND NEWMAN.—Is it true that Carlyle said of Newman that he had the intellect of "a sick rabbit"? If true, when, and under what circumstances, was it said?

STAPLETON MARTIN.

The Firs, Norton, Worcester.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM IN FICTION.—I wish to obtain particulars of any fiction dealing with the co-operative system. I have 'A Nineteenth-Century Hero' (Laura M. Lane), 1885.

J. ARDAGH.

35 Church Avenue, Drumcondra, Dublin.

H. C. PIGEON.—Residing in Liverpool, he was one of the founders of the Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society. In the year 1849 he delivered the inaugural address to the members, and in the course of his speech quoted Capt. Cuttle's motto, "When found, make a note of." Mr. Pigeon was an enthusiastic antiquarian and archæologist, and an artist of fair ability; he not only illustrated the papers he read to the Society, but also those of other members. The first volume of the Society's reports contains two of his etchings of the interior of Lancaster Castle, copied from oil paintings made about the year 1780. He also wrote and illustrated a 'History of Shrewsbury.' In 1858 he resided at 3 Westbourne Villas, Harrow Road, London, and for a few years acted as corresponding secretary to the above society. Can any reader give shortly an account of his origin, profession, &c.?

CITIZEN.

QUAKER'S YARD, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—What gave rise to this name for a populous place in a railway and coal district?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Replies.

ST. BARBARA, V.M.

(12 S. iii. 41, 136, 158, 175.)

I AM afraid that PREBENDARY DEEDS will get very little information from the Continent for some time to come. But he may be referred to a French work which ought to be found, I think, in every important public library in England, 'Les Caractéristiques des Saints énumérés et expliqués,' by Ch. Cahier, S.J., 1867, 2 vols., 4to, with many illustrations. It contains an interesting study on the subject of St. Barbara, in which even the comic element is not omitted, for she is mentioned as having been the patron saint of hairbrush makers, because of the pun which the name "Barbe" affords in French (Barbe = beard). The book is used in France by every artist or person interested in religious art, and in all probability it will be a long time before a better work of this kind is produced.

A book by Mr. M. Drake on the same subject has recently appeared in England, but I notice with regret that the consensus of opinion seems to be that any success it may meet with will be of the nature of a *succès d'estime*.

What we want are special monographs, such as the exceedingly good one on St. James the Less by Richard P. Bedford (Publications of the Gryphon Club, Bernard Quaritch, 1911), or the very interesting series of articles on St. Barbara in your columns.

The questions of ritual prayers and of calendars have been settled by MR. MONTAGUE SUMMERS, F.R.S.L. I was glad to see that, as far as the existence of St. Barbara is concerned, he does not consider Baring-Gould an absolutely reliable authority. The latter seems to have been puzzled by the disagreement between Baronius, who asserts that the Saint was born and martyred in Nicomedia (a town in Bithynia), and Metaphrastes, who inclines towards Heliopolis (in Egypt or in Syria). He therefore opines that "the place of her passion is the brain of the inventor of the legend."

But the expression *in loco solis* seems to suggest that owing to an error Heliopolis, *i.e.*, *civitas solis*, was considered a fair translation of the Latin. I take it that PREBENDARY DEEDS had some good reason for stating that the burial-place of the Saint *in loco solis* was somewhere in Nicomedia, and that therefore the above-mentioned difficulty has been satisfactorily settled.

It is not possible, however, to agree with him about the popularity of the cult of St. Barbara in England before the Reformation. It is true that there is only one church bearing her name, but it is well known that a great many dedications of churches were altered to suit Henry VIII.'s religious views. In many cases the uncontroversial denomination *All Saints* or *All Hallows* was adopted. This makes it difficult for us to determine the names of the original patrons, and prevents us from relying on the dedication of churches as a perfectly safe clue in the present matter.

Far more reliable evidence is to be found in the wills of the deceased, but, unfortunately, searches do not seem to have been made everywhere with the same thoroughness as in Kent by Messrs. Leland Duncan and Arthur Hussey. The latter gives, for East Kent, a list which, though it does not cover a very long period, affords nevertheless a proof that there were lights burning in honour of the Saint in the following churches: Appledore; Ashford; Canterbury, Hospital of St. John the Baptist; Dover, St. Martin's; Faversham; Sandwich, St. Clement's; Smallhythe; Stone in Oxney.

In Sandwich the White Friars had a chapel consecrated to "St. Barbary." In St. Mildred's, Canterbury, there was a Brotherhood of St. Barbara, but it is not known of what kind it was ('Testamenta Cantiana').

The book by Mr. F. Bond on the 'Dedications of Churches' gives illustrations of an alabaster panel in St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich, of a rood-screen at Ranworth, and of two different carvings in Westminster Abbey. Both these last are reproduced, and one is of special interest (p. 144) because the Saint is holding a turreted tower, in the middle of which the portcullis of the Tudors is conspicuous (Henry VII.'s Chapel).

Dr. Philip Nelson in 'Ancient Painted Glass in England' furnishes us with a number of examples, though his list has no pretension to be exhaustive:—

Devonshire: Awliscombe—Exeter—Wolborough.
Hampshire: Winchester Cathedral (Fromond Chantry).
Lincolnshire: Stamford (Brown's Hospital) — Wrangle.
Norfolk: Bowburgh—Ketteringham.
Rutland: North Luffenham.
Shropshire: Ludlow.
Somerset: Cheddar—Cuckington.
Westmorland: Windermere.
Worcestershire: Great Malvern Priory.
Yorkshire: Winteringham—Coxwold—Almondsbury—York (St. Martin).

In Norfolk, according to Mr. F. Bond, there are six churches, and not two, with old glass representing St. Barbara. In Kent I may supply from personal observation a half-length figure in a north window in Bishopsbourne Church (early fifteenth century). She holds a tower, and is crowned with roses. Another is to be seen in a north window in the chapel at Monks Horton. This is, I venture to say, a charming example of the art of the early fifteenth century in England. I have a drawing of it, and should be delighted to send a photograph to any reader of 'N. & Q.' Here St. Barbara is represented holding in the right hand a book, and in the left a sort of tower, which I think is intended for a sacramental cup, shaped like a tower, the roof forming the cover. In the same way in the alabaster panel (illustrated on p. 7 of Mr. Bond's book on 'Dedications of Churches') at St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich, St. Barbara has a tower which I am inclined to consider as a monstrance. On the Continent she is sometimes indicated by a chalice.

The figure of the Saint frequently occurs in manuscripts. Mr. Bond gives an illus-

tration from an instance in the Bodleian. But the valuable list of Early Drawings and Illuminations in the British Museum by Birch and Jenner contains about sixty. It would be most interesting to know the special character of each of them, and to ascertain if they are of British origin or not. Their dates would, perhaps, help us to determine when St. Barbara was adopted as a patron saint by soldiers and sailors, for the first appearance of this cult is not yet known. Without further investigation I feel inclined to believe that she became the patron saint of warriors on land and sea long before the invention of gunpowder. The tower may have given rise to this veneration as the emblem may have been wrongly interpreted as a military feature, part of a castle or stronghold.

For a similar reason, I think, she was invoked against thunder and lightning. In France my grandmother had a charming prayer for this purpose, commencing "Sainte Barbe, Sainte Fleur, lavez les pieds de notre Seigneur...." (I always fancied this mysterious Sainte Fleur meant St. Mary Magdalene, who is very often represented along with St. Barbara.)

Because of her power against lightning, bells were named after her both in England and on the Continent. The Rev. P. H. Ditchfield in his interesting book, 'The Village Church,' mentions an inscription on a bell in Leonine verses, which begins:—

Me melior vere non est campana sub aere
O cidus (*sic*) celi Barbara crimina deli (*sic*)....

By the way, I may mention that thunder, bells, and towers were always connected together in olden times. We must remember that bells were used not only for calling the faithful to church, but more especially for mystical purposes: helping by their sound the souls of the deceased to find their way to heaven, driving away evil spirits, and protecting men and beasts against lightning.

MR. WAINSWRIGHT mentions a church dedicated to St. Barbara in Italy in the eleventh century. This is very interesting, for it is one of the earliest examples of this cult in the West. It remains to be ascertained when it reached this part of Europe, and whether it was not brought back from the East by Crusaders or travellers, as seems to be the case with St. George. If it is so, the image must have been here anterior to the legend, and may have given rise to it.

A study of the name "Barbara" should lead us to inquire if this is not rather a

general appellation, meaning that she was, by birth, neither a Greek, Jew, nor Roman (her partner in martyrdom, St. Juliana, was probably a Roman). We ought to be interested in these Barbarians because they were probably of Celtic origin. It was in Bithynia that the Gauls settled before going to the country which took its name from them, Galatia, and from which they were afterwards driven back again to the shores of Bithynia. If Barbara were really a Celt, it would be most interesting to know whether the earliest images of the Saint represent her with a round tower, similar to those which are found in Ireland and other Celtic districts, and which, I am inclined to believe, were of Christian origin, and probably erected for religious purposes in the place of the megalithic standing stones venerated by the Celts in pre-historic times. It is at all events very curious that so many of the unexplained round towers in Ireland are in close proximity to a church. But I am afraid of being led into a digression foreign to the present subject, and will merely add that there should be no difficulty in ascertaining whether, in this part of Asia Minor, there remain any vestiges of Celtic civilization and particularly round towers similar to the Irish ones.

May I say in conclusion that in my country St. Barbara is universally honoured as the patron saint of miners, and of a very ancient free corps of artillery, the "Canoniers Sédentaires de Lille," the origin of which goes back to the Middle Ages? As such, she had a chapel behind the chancel in St. Maurice's Church. In this there is a good modern window in which she is represented amongst soldiers. This church was the only interesting old church in the town, and therefore, according to German ideas, merited destruction. This the Huns carried into effect in their useless and wanton bombardment of the city in October, 1916.

"Sancta Barbara, ejice Barbaros."

P. TURPIN.

Folkestone.

MR. MONTAGUE SUMMERS thinks that it is "unscholarly nonsense" to say that St. Barbara is "a wholly mythical personage." Then what about the greatest of hagiographs, the pious and honest Le Nain de Tillemont? In his 'Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire ecclésiastique,' Venice edition, vol. iii. p. 267, he wrote: "Nous ne disons rien de la vie de cette sainte, parce qu'on ne trouve rien de certain." He has a note

on the same subject on p. 690, beginning thus:—

“Bollandus nous assure que Ste. Barbe a été inconnue aux anciens, aussi bien que Ste. Catherine, et qu'on n'a aucune histoire ni de l'une ni de l'autre dont l'autorité ne soit peu certaine, ou qui ne paraisse même faulxuse.”

When scholars like Bollandus and Tillemont, greatest among the great, and devout Catholics besides, assert that nothing is known about a saint, an opinion contrary to theirs must be considered as “unscholarly nonsense” unless some document, unknown to them, shows the contrary. No such document is in existence. S. REINACH.

Boulogne-sur-Seine.

I have been waiting to see if any one would give the story of Santa Barbara, which has been familiar to me for many years, though whence acquired I cannot now say. She is the patron saint of artillerymen, quarrymen, and all who deal in explosives. Her father, a Roman soldier, invented gunpowder, or something similar, and left her the secret. She was Superior of a convent at Bone in Algeria, and, being hard pressed by the Arabs who were besieging the convent, blew herself up with all her nuns. This story much better explains her connexion with gunners, and is so entirely different from the other as to lead one to suspect there may have been two saints of the name.

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.

I venture to suggest that the custom described by COL. EDWARD NICHOLSON is connected with the “Gardens of Adonis,” for which see Sir James Frazer, ‘The Golden Bough,’ ‘Adonis, Attis, Osiris’ (vol. i. 236, *et seq.*).

EMERITUS.

MUSIC TO SONG OF CHRISTINA ROSSETTI (12 S. iii. 149, 192).—I had the honour of setting to music Christina Rossetti's poem beginning “When I am dead, my dearest,” some years ago, and it was published shortly afterwards, under the title of ‘Hereafter,’ by Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber & Co. On the dissolution of that firm the song passed into the hands of the present publishers, Joseph Williams, Ltd., 32 Great Portland Street, W. The song has gone through many editions, and has been popular both at concerts and in private circles. It is published in vol. i. of my ‘Albums of People's Songs and Ballads,’ with others with words by Thomas Carlyle, Charles Kingsley, Marlowe, Suckling, Theo.

Marzials, Goldsmith, Gosse, &c., and in single form in several keys. It may interest your readers to know that it was first sung by my sister Miss Kate Lawson at a large artistic, literary, and musical conversazione held at our neighbour Mr. W. B. Scott's house in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. The company numbered, among other distinguished folk of the time, the poetess herself, her brothers William Michael and (our next-door neighbour) Dante Gabriel, Mr. and Mrs. Holman Hunt, Alma and Laura Tadema, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Burne-Jones, Tom Woolner the sculptor, A. C. Swinburne, and R. H. Horne, known as ‘Orion’ Horne from his epic (the farthing one), who was 80 years of age at the time, and who sang us a Spanish love song, and accompanied it on the guitar with great brilliancy. Among the younger men present, if my mind deceive me not, were Arthur O' Shaughnessy, Theo. Marzials, Cecil Lawson, Edmund Gosse, Theodore Watts, and others. I am proud to remember my sister's singing of the song in question met with universal applause, and had to be repeated. On my asking Miss Rossetti if my humble efforts at finding music for her beautiful poem pleased her, she smiled, and in her serene and saintly voice answered, “Do you really think the question necessary?” This answer somehow pleased my young and anxious heart more than any direct word of approval could have done. The words I remember; but who could translate the lovely way they were said?

MALCOLM LAWSON.

131 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.

HERALDIC QUERY: SALAMANDER: FRANCIS I. (12 S. iii. 108, 192).—It cannot be said that the salamander has any special meaning in heraldry, any more than the gryphon, cockatrice, or other fabulous being, but it has its meaning. F. Bond in his ‘Misericords’ says that the chief textbook of the mediæval zoologist was Pliny's ‘Natural History.’ The ‘Physiologus,’ or ‘Book of Beasts,’ or ‘Bestiary,’ which is at least as early as the fifth century, added the passages in the Bible which speak of the animal in question, blending and reconciling as well as might be the Biblical description with that of Pliny, and then drawing an edifying moral. Gradually all this crystallized into a collection of some fifty moral beasts. The writer remarks of the salamander that it is a large lizard, the character of which is to put out fire by passing into it, its skin having the

properties of asbestos. Thus it symbolizes the Christian who passes unscathed through the fires of passion. Biblical warrant is found in the story of the Three Children, and the words of Isaiah and St. Paul; and the 'Physiologus' is thus the superposition of Scripture on Pliny, who says: "The salamander is a sort of lizard which seeks the hottest fire to breed in, but quenches it with the extreme frigidity of its body."

Salamanders are occasionally found carved on early fonts, as on that of Salehurst, Sussex. As the salamander was fabled to live in fire, it was taken as an emblem of baptism "with the Holy Ghost and with fire. Mr. Bond says in his book on 'Fonts':—

"The salamander is emblematic of the virtue of the righteous man, which enables him to pass through the fires of temptation unharmed. There actually does exist a small frog-like reptile with rows of tubercles on its sides, which secretes a milky poisonous fluid sufficient to extinguish a live coal, and slightly to retard the action of fire. Applying their Bibles to the elucidation of zoology, they arrived at the symbolism."

A. G. KEALY, Chaplain, R.N. (retired)-Bedford.

The belief was current in the Middle Ages that the salamander had the faculty of living in fire, and it was the symbol of great endurance.

John, King of Aragon, 1458, took a salamander in the fire as his device, with *Durabo* ("I will endure") for his motto; and Francis I. had the same device, with the motto *Nutrisco et extinguo* ("I nourish and extinguish"), alluding to the belief that the salamander had, besides the faculty of living in the fire, the power of extinguishing it. This device appears on all the palaces of Francis I. At Chambord there are nearly four thousand examples, and at Fontainebleau and the châteaux of the Loire it is everywhere to be seen.

The salamander is also supposed to symbolize baptism with the Holy Ghost and fire. The Greeks carried their infants round the fire in order to dedicate them to their gods, after holding a festival called the "Amphidromia," and therefore it appears on many fonts. The finest examples in England are those on the fonts at Youlgrave and Norton in Derbyshire.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

Heraldic devices have, as often as not, no discoverable meaning whatever. However, the ancient symbolism of the salamander (which is very rare in British heraldry, though Nisbet assigns it on rather dubious

authority to the Earls of Angus) is certainly of a religious kind, signifying spiritual ardour, or faith overcoming trials. Francis I. inherited the badge of the salamander from his father, the Comte d'Angoulême, and there are many fine examples of it, in carved stone, wood, and needlework, in his castles at Blois and elsewhere. The treatment of the salamander's tail, wriggling amid the flames, in some of these representations, is especially remarkable for what Mr. Ruskin would have called its "loving reverence for truth."

D. OSWALD HUNTER-BLAIR, O.S.B.

Fort Augustus.

It became the emblem of all things that had to do with fire—a soldier exposed to the fire of battle, a fire-eating juggler, and a poker. Falstaff says he has maintained Bardolph's salamander (*i.e.*, his red face) "with fire any time this two-and-thirty years" ('1 Hen. IV.,' III. iii. 52-5).

The salamander badge of Francis I.—which may be seen upon his buildings in stone and wood, and upon his coins—was also borne by his father, Charles, Comte d'Angoulême. It bore the motto *Nutrisco et extinguo* ("I nourish and extinguish"), for it was believed that the animal could live in fire, which it even extinguished by its coldness. Among other forms of this legend is that of the cavern of everlasting flames where sellat, or satin, was made by the salamanders. Frank Buckland considered it possible that the power possessed by these reptiles of exuding a fluid has given rise to the fable of their incombustibility.

A. R. BAYLEY.

In 'The Symbolisms of Heraldry' (1898) Mr. W. Cecil Wade does not suggest a significance for this emblem, only saying that "it is very rarely borne in British heraldry," and giving two instances. A third is mentioned in Elvin's 'Synopsis of Heraldry' (1866), where the salamander is figured in Plate X.

W. B. H.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO WORCESTER A CENTURY AND A HALF AGO (12 S. iii. 21, 63, 89, 106, 133, 178).—There should surely be no hesitation in identifying the "new church" at Manchester, "built in the Gothic taste," as St. John's, Byrom Street, off Deansgate. As Mr. Bowes says, the church was founded by Edward Byrom, and consecrated in 1769. It would, therefore, rightly be described as "new" in 1771, if that is the date of the journal. G. H. R. says "there is (and was) very little suggestion of 'Gothic

taste' in any of the " three churches he names. There is certainly none in St. Ann's, nor was there any in St. Mary's: both these were classic town churches of a type familiar in the eighteenth century. But St. John's is different. It is described in the 'Manchester Church Congress Guide' of 1908 as "a curious example of revived Gothic style"—the Gothic style, of course, as understood in 1769. It has a rectangular nave with galleries, two tiers of pointed windows, embattled parapets, and tall west tower with pinnacles. It is, in fact, quite an interesting, if not beautiful, example of the work of the early Gothicists. F. H. C.

"THE CALL OF . . ." (12 S. iii. 69).—Kipling uses "the call," &c. more as a phrase than as a title. It occurs in 'The Feet of the Young Men' in 'Five Nations,' first published in December, 1897. The first recorded title that I have found is that for a volume of poems by L. F. Tooker, 1902, 'The Call of the Sea.' This was followed in 1903 by Jack London's well-known novel, 'The Call of the Wild'; in 1904 by J. A. Hamerton's 'Call of the Town,' 'The Call of the Blood,' by R. S. Hichens, appeared in 1906; F. T. Bullen's 'Call of the Deep' in 1907; and there have been several "calls" since—of the Drum, the East, the South, the Mountains, and the Land.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

TEMPLE BAR: A NOTE ON ITS BIBLIOGRAPHY (12 S. iii. 101).—For the information of MR. ALECK ABRAHAMS and of others interested in this subject, I hope I may be allowed to say that in 1855 J. W. G. Gutch, M.R.C.S.L., "late Foreign Service Queen's Messenger," printed at Clifton Villas, Paddington, chapter i. of a work on Temple Bar. The title-page promised 'Temple Bar, with a brief notice of the Gates of Old London, and a Narrative of the Social, Historical, and Criminal Occurrences connected with Temple Bar and its Immediate Vicinity.' The instalment now before me is in quarto: it has a faded photograph of the author as a frontispiece, and facing that a view of the west side of the Bar from a drawing by Boz. Later, there are ten woodcuts of remnants of the old City walls. J. W. G. Gutch was for some years editor of the 'Literary and Scientific Register,' of which he may have been the founder. After the death of the painstaking compiler, Mr. Stevens, 421 Strand, went on publishing 'Gutch's Literary and Scientific Register and Almanack,' which was replete with unexpected information. ST. SWITHIN.

MR. ALECK ABRAHAMS has covered the ground very well, and his contribution to the bibliography of London under this heading makes it reasonable to ask how far it is possible to treat similarly many other streets and spots in London. Why is it that the Corporation of London—probably the richest in the world—has so far done nothing towards a bibliography of London? The Guildhall Library neither issues a Catalogue which is of any use, nor does it publish a Bulletin, as is done by nearly every good library. Verily we are slow to learn.

I append a note upon three scarce items upon Temple Bar:—

'The Solemn Mock-Procession, or the Tryal and Execution of the Pope and his Ministers, on the 17th of November, at Temple Bar.' 4to. 1680.

'Miscellanies over Claret, or the Friends to the Tavern the best Friends to Poetry, being a collection of Poems from the Rose Tavern, without Temple Bar.' 4to. 1697.

'Kenrick's Introduction to the School of Shakespeare, held in the Apollo, at the Devil Tavern, Temple Bar.' 1773.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187 Piccadilly, W.

The following may be added:—

'History of Temple Bar.' 8vo. London, 1877; 'Inner and Middle Temple' (Bellot), pp. 150, 204, 295; *All the Year Round*, xxvi. 438; *Amateur Photographer*, xxvii. 377; *Appleton's Journal*, xvii. 15; *Chambers's Journal*, xlvi. 428; *Chicago Law News*, xv. 62; *Colburn's New Monthly Magazine*, clxv. 1323; *Evening Standard*, ix. 531; *Penny Magazine*, ii. 223; *St. James's Magazine*, xxvi. 797; *Leisure Hour*, ii. 380.

J. ARDAGH.

NOTABLES BORN IN 1809 (12 S. iii. 148).—Besides those mentioned by T. F. H., Mendelssohn, R. Monckton Milnes (Lord Houghton), and Abraham Lincoln were born in this year.

Your correspondent may be interested in another very curious coincidence—the fatality of Saturday to the English Royal family (Hanoverian line). It is the fact that William III., Queen Anne, George I., George II., George III., George IV., the Duchess of Kent, the Prince Consort, and Princess Alice (Grand Duchess of Hesse) all died on a Saturday.

Another coincidence: some one (was it Disraeli?) called thirty-seven the "fatal age of genius," and compiled a list including Raphael, Mozart, Byron, and Burns (there were others whom I forget), who died at that early age.

D. O. HUNTER-BLAIR, O.S.B.
Fort Augustus.

To swell the list the following may be added: President Abraham Lincoln; first Lord Houghton; the Scottish historiographer, John Hill Burton; Samuel Morley, the philanthropist; William Rathbone Greg; Gogol, the Russian novelist; Sir James Erasmus Wilson, LL.D., F.R.S.; W. F. Skene, D.C.L., famed Celtic scholar; Marshal Manteuffel; Hon. Edward Turner Boyd Twistleton.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Prof. Harrison in his biography of Edgar Allan Poe (vol. i. p. 8, Virginia edition), speaking of the year of Poe's birth, 1809, mentions the following as born in the same year: Elizabeth Barrett, Alfred Tennyson, Charles Darwin, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Abraham Lincoln, Gladstone, Fanny Kemble, and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

R. M. HOGG.

Irvine.

At 1 S. xii. 399 is an article 'Remarkable Men born during the same Year,' from 1748 to 1821. Under 1809 will be found: Richard Monckton Milnes, M.P., poet; Mendelssohn, composer; Joseph Mazzini, revolutionist; Nathaniel Hawthorne, writer; Rt. Hon. William Gladstone, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer; Signor Gavazzi; Canrobert, French commander.

Tennyson is under the year 1810.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740 (12 S. ii. 483; iii. 132).—I regret I can add little to PROF. BENSLEY'S note, but as he is good enough to invite my views respecting the Edmund Fielding who received his first commission in 1733, and a later commission in the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers on Mar. 22, 1739/40, I write to say that the young ensign would appear to be unquestionably Henry Fielding's younger brother. That Edmund Fielding, jun., followed the army as a profession is fairly well established on the following evidence:—

(a) In the 'Voyage to Lisbon' it is recorded under date July 24, 1754 (corrected date July 19, see 12 S. ii. 515; iii. 100):—

"As we passed by Spithead we saw the two regiments of soldiers who were just returned from Gibraltar and Minorca.... I found that the troops in general embarked from England to these garrisons, since they had been changed every third year, with the utmost cheerfulness; but that, before this time, they looked upon going to Gibraltar and Port Mahon in the light of banishment; which made many of them melancholy, and some of the soldiers, it is said, had such a strong desire of revisiting their native country, that they absolutely pined away, which

I am inclined to believe; for a brother of mine, who was at Minorca about fourteen years ago, inform'd me that he came to England in the same ship with a soldier who shot himself thro' the hand, merely that he might be sent home, having been in that island for many years."

(b) Arthur Murphy, writing in 1762, stated that Henry Fielding's brother, Edmund, had been "an officer in the Marine service."

(c) In the 'Whitefoord Papers,' 1898 (p. 25), the name appears, under date 1743, as a first lieutenant in a list of Col. James Cochran's Regiment of Marines.

It is known that Edmund Fielding died young, but the exact date of death is as yet unascertained. Hitherto the reference in the 'Whitefoord Papers' was the latest point to which he had been traced, but I have turned up a document in the Public Record Office to which his signature is attached, together with those of his brother and sisters, bearing date 1744.

PROF. BENSLEY also desires further particulars concerning the military career of General Edmund Feilding. It will be well, perhaps, to await the remainder of this important Army List, which may throw light on the regiment of Invalids which he commanded; but I may add that in addition to being occupied in London, as described by Miss Godden, General Feilding, can be traced in official documents and contemporary newspapers, as stationed at various times at Exeter, Greenwich, and Portsmouth.

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

C. H. Dalton gives in 'George the First's Army, 1714-27,' vol. ii. p. 141, the following note concerning General Edmund Fielding:—

"1. Appointed ensign in the 1st Foot Guards, Dec. 15, 1696; | captain in Brig.-General Webb's Regiment (8th Foot) before 1704; | fought at Blenheim; | major of Lord Tunbridge's Regiment of Foot, April 12, 1706; | succeeded Col. Brasier in command of a Regiment of Foot in Ireland, Aug. 1, 1709; | half-pay, 1713; | colonel of a newly raised Regiment of Foot (41st), Mar. 11, 1719; | brig.-general, Mar. 16, 1727; | major-general, Nov. 8, 1735; | lieutenant-general, July 2, 1739; | died June 20, 1741."

J. H. LESLIE.

HYPHENATES (12 S. iii. 10).—In speaking of "the American Germans," L. L. K. has put the cart before the horse. For in this country American citizens of foreign birth and those descended from such are always called "German Americans," "Irish Americans," &c., as the case may be, sometimes with and sometimes without a hyphen joining the two words. Thus we have the following societies: "British-American As-

sociation," "Danish American Historical Association," "German-American Alliance of Boston and Vicinity," "German American Society of the United States," "Greek-American Club," "Greek-American Historical Association," "Swedish-American Historical Association," &c. And here are a few titles of books: 'Franco-Americans of the State of Maine,' 'Irish-American Tories,' 'An Irish-American Victory over Great Britain,' 'The Irish-American Library,' &c. Hence the term "hyphenates" has been applied to those American citizens who are alleged to place the interests of the foreign country from which they have been derived above the interests of their own country.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

FELLOWS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES (12 S. ii. 469, 518; iii. 35).—I have to thank MR. PRICE and MR. GOULD, as well as other correspondents who have written to me personally, for answers to my query. May I ask, as a further favour, for information as to the date of death, and the works, of Edward Brent, who was elected Jan. 19, 1758?

E. BRABROOK.

Lanham House, Wallington, Surrey.

PORTRAITS IN STAINED GLASS (12 S. ii. 172, 211, 275, 317, 337, 374, 458, 517; iii. 15, 36, 76, 95, 159, 198).—In 'The Ambulator,' 11th edition (London, 1811), at p. 42, there is a mention of the portraits of Margaret Beauchamp, grandmother to Henry VII., of Henry VII. himself, and of Queen Elizabeth in the east window of Battersea Parish Church; at p. 108 the old church at Greenwich is said to have formerly contained a portrait on glass of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester; at p. 146 mention is made of the Crown Public-House, Lower Street, Islington, and it is asserted that "among other decorations on painted glass, apparently of the reign of Henry VII., is an original portrait of Elizabeth, the queen of that monarch, supposed to have been painted in 1487"; and at p. 245 is a reference to the window from Bexhill now in the possession of MR. MILNER-GIBSON-CULLUM (see *ante*, p. 95).

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

1. In the Great Hall at Lambeth Palace is a window containing a portrait of Archbishop Chicheley.

2. On the Chancery landing of St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, a window has portrait figures of the Grand Priors Sir John Kodal and Sir Thomas Docwra, and also of Fina,

the first English Prioress at Buckland Sororum. I think the inquirer might find it worth while to look through Timbs's 'Curiosities of London.'

3. Eden mentions Magdalen and Wadham Colleges, Oxford, as possessing portraits of Charles I. and his queen, and Brasenose and St. John's of their founders. Charles I. and his granddaughter Queen Anne are also to be found in Harlow Church.

4. St. Andrew's Undershaft, London, has in the west window portraits of Edward VI., Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., and Charles II.

5. St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, has a modern window of a dozen citizens of London.

A. G. KEALY.

Bedford.

In Tierney's 'History and Antiquities of the Castle and Town of Arundel,' 1834, vol. i. p. 85, there is a description of the stained-glass windows in the Baron's Hall, depicting historical scenes—the signing of Magna Charta, &c. Some of the figures are portraits, among them the Duke of Norfolk, Capt. Morris, Alderman Coombe, Henry Howard of Greystoke, Earl of Suffolk, Lord Howard of Effingham, Earl of Surrey, Lord Henry Molyneux Howard, &c.

A. H. W. FYNMORE.

Arundel.

GUNNERS' HANDBOOKS (12 S. iii. 90, 153).—The following bibliographical information might be of use to your correspondent:—

Bosquecillo, *pseud.* [*i.e.*, D. B. Shaw]. See Duncan Blanckley Shaw.

Claudius Shaw. See D. B. Shaw. Duncan Blanckley Shaw. The Artilleryman's Pocket Companion.... London, 1855. 12mo.

— Second edition. London [1855]. 12mo.

— Third edition. London [1855]. 16mo. Thomas Walker Bridges. Bridges' Gunners' Pocket-Book, &c. London, 1871. 12mo.

Frederick Page. A 'Gunners' Aid to Instruction.' Compiled in a handy form for the use of Volunteer Gunners, by... F. Page.... Sixth thousand. London, 1873. 8vo.

Shaw at first published his works under pseudonyms, but later under his own name. All of these works might be consulted in the British Museum.

E. E. BARKER.

BISHOP, PRIVATE SECRETARY TO GEORGE III. (12 S. ii. 410).—I cannot find any one of this name holding the office of Private Secretary to the Sovereign, the duties of which, I believe, were usually discharged by the Keeper of the Privy Purse. Charles Van Hulse appears to have acted as Private Secretary for some time to William III., and to have been followed by John Robethon until April, 1702, after

which I can find no name until Herbert Taylor held the position from 1805 to 1812; in the latter year the same person, John McMahon, was appointed both Keeper of the Privy Purse and Private Secretary. Since 1830, however, the two appointments have generally been kept distinct.

W. R. W.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE VICTORIA CROSS (12 S. iii. 49, 97).—Your correspondent at the first reference has omitted in his list two books written by the same author, namely: 'Britannia's Calendar of Heroes,' compiled by Kate Stanway, with an introduction by the Rev. the Hon. E. Lyttelton, late Head Master of Eton; and the other 'Sons of Valour,' by Kate Stanway. In the first mentioned there are over one hundred and sixty signatures of heroes of the Victoria Cross. The other work contains the names of 522 men who have been awarded the bronze cross, and is published at one shilling.

H. T. BEDDOWS.

Shrewsbury.

The subjoined will find a suitable place in these lists:—

'How one of the McGovern or McGauran Clan won the Victoria Cross in the Indian Mutiny.' By J. H. McGovern, F.L.A.S. Liverpool, 1889.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

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

ST. BURCHARD (12 S. iii. 127).—It is stated that St. Burchard's Day is Feb. 2. What is the authority for this? On reference to Sir H. Nicolas's 'Chronology of History: Alphabetical Calendar of Saints' Days,' I find:—

Burkard or Burchard, { Oct. 14, but formerly
bishop. { in Germany on Thurs-
day after St. Denis.

Note that St. Denis is Oct. 9. St. Burchard is not given in the Roman Calendar nor in the Prayer Book Calendar.

J. DE C. L.

FOUNTAINS ABBEY ACCOUNTS (12 S. iii. 129).—*Pulvis pestilencie* will probably be the powder against pestilence afterwards included in our old London pharmacopœias, which consisted of the powders of sanders wood (white, red, and yellow), basil seeds, Armenian bole, cinnamon, dittany, gentian, and tormentil roots, the seeds of citron and sorrel, pearls, sapphires, and the bone of a stag's heart. *Pulvis vitalis* would, in all likelihood, be a somewhat similar composition, one of the uses of the above, says Culpeper, being to "cheer the vital spirits and strengthen the heart." C. C. B.

BOWTELL: BEAUCLERK (12 S. iii. 110).—Henry I. was traditionally nicknamed Beauclerk, or fine scholar, as Camden notes in his 'Remains concerning Britain.' It was, then, not altogether unnatural that his descendant and remote successor, Charles II., should give this as a surname to one of his bastard sons. He had already made use of FitzCharles and FitzRoy.

A. R. BAYLEY.

There is a pedigree of Boutell *alias* Bowtell in Add. MS. (B.M.) No. 19119. See the G.E.C. Peerage for Beauclerk.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187 Piccadilly, W.

PRONUNCIATION OF "EA" (12 S. ii. 530; iii. 58, 77, 97).—Hereabouts and in Northamptonshire one constantly finds the labouring classes pronounce "peas" as *pays*, "beans" as *banes*, "meat" as *mate*, "tea" as *tay*, "seal" as *sale*, and "steal" as *stale*. On the other hand, many pronounce "break" as *breek*.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

"Tay" for tea, "teäch," "creäture," "eäch," are still prevalent in Devonshire; in fact, any other pronunciation of *ea* is quite the exception. It applies to almost every word I can think of, including place-names like South Zeal, formerly written Sele.

W. CURZON YEO.

Richmond, Surrey.

Notes on Books.

Hawaiian Legends of Volcanoes (Mythology). Collected and translated from the Hawaiian by W. D. Westervelt. (Boston, U.S.A., Ellis Press; London, Constable & Co., 6s. net.)

THE Hawaiian mythological imagination has the luxuriance and the violence of the land of its birth, with something of that weirdness of ever-changing outline which also is characteristic of a country actively volcanic. The gods and semi-gods of the traditions which Mr. Westervelt has here set before us are both as clearly defined as such are usually found to be at a corresponding degree of culture, and subject to confusions and changes more abrupt even than most mythologies of this degree offer. The exceptions are Pele the fire goddess and her youngest sister Hiiaka. Pele, if the reports of Western interpreters may be taken as substantially correct, is a remarkable example of force, beauty, and comprehension in an invention of popular imagination. She will easily stand comparison—so far as poetic or artistic value goes—with any similar figure of any mythology. Hiiaka, her little sister, was born in an egg. This Pele carried in her bosom, and out of it presently came a lovely and gentle goddess whose half-filial relation to Pele constitutes the only touch of morality in the legends

though even that is not incompatible with deeds of terror and cruelty on the part of Pele towards her. One thinks inevitably of Demeter and Persephone; and it is noticeable that pigs—thrown into the chasm of her crater at Kilauea—are the appropriate sacrifice to Pele also.

Mr. Westervelt's narratives are attractively written—especially that of the winning of Lohiau, and the long toil and hard fighting of Hiiaka on her sister's behalf.

He winds up with the story of Kapiolani—one of the great stories of the world—and gives us Tennyson's poem on the subject, which made us rather wish that some one else would try his hand at it.

Slavery in Germanic Society during the Middle Ages. By Agnes Mathilde Wergeland. (Chicago University Press; London, Cambridge University Press, 4s. 6d. net.)

THIS is a memorial volume to an accomplished historical scholar, having been found the most suitable of her writings to be reprinted with that object. The Preface, contributed by Mr. Franklin Jameson, speaks of Dr. Wergeland's energy of mind and inspiring qualities as a teacher, and what he says is well borne out by this specimen of her work. After a brief introductory chapter, we have the subject of slavery in Germanic society dealt with under the heads of Reduction, Restitution, and Liberation. The writer's grasp and knowledge of her material is evident, especially her familiarity with the ancient legal aspects of slavery. She makes explicit and connects together much which even the professed historian has hitherto commonly left vague, and thereby made of less importance than it really was in his picture of the past.

This monograph in itself is, however, more like an exercise for a degree than a book properly speaking. The reader is enabled by it rather to appreciate the vigour and learning of the writer than to satisfy himself by acquiring for his own part a good grip of her knowledge. Its style, though terse, is curiously evasive, and there is an almost total absence of historical example and illustration. Although one point of difference between the slave and the free may be said to be that the free have a history, and the slave, generation after generation, has none, still, more numerous and more consecutive references to history—especially chronological references—would greatly have improved the clearness of the argument. It is, nevertheless, a brilliant essay upon a subject of the highest interest, which deserves more attention from students than it usually receives.

The Burlington for March has for frontispiece a photogravure of a portrait of an aged Venetian nobleman, from the collection of Lord Northwick, still in the gallery at Northwick Park. This picture, which has been cleaned, is attributed by Sir Sidney Colvin to Titian, and dated about 1565. Signor Giacomo da Nicola continues the 'Notes on the Museo Nazionale of Florence,' and gives reproductions of three bas-reliefs found by him in the store-room of the museum. These are powerful works of art, representing respectively the Crowning with Thorns, Christ before Pilate, and the Way of the Cross, and are attributed with some confidence to Donatello. The correspondences with Donatello's known work are

pointed out, the bas-reliefs being considered by the writer as experiments for work on the doors of the Duomo. Signor Mario Brunetti contributes a note on Romney's sojourn in Venice, and quotes the document in which permission was asked for him to copy Titian's 'St. John the Baptist' in the church of S. Maria Maggiore. Mr. Campbell Dodgson supplies a reproduction of a woodcut illustrating the relics of the Holy Roman Empire, including the robes and regalia used at the coronation of the Emperor at Aix-la-Chapelle, and the spear of St. Maurice. Mr. A. Kingsley Porter in 'The Chronology of Carolingian Ornament in Italy' discusses, and gives reproductions of, the ornament on the tomb of S. Cumiano in the crypt of the church of S. Columbano at Bobbio (Piacenza). These ornaments, of great beauty and delicacy of technique, belong to the time of the Lombard king Luitprand (712-743), and illustrate Mr. Porter's thesis that the great time of Carolingian art was the eighth century. This tomb also points to a centre of Irish artistic influence in Italy at this time. Mr. Lionel Cust discourses on Manet at the National Gallery, and some of the pictures now on view there are reproduced. Mr. G. F. Hill has an article on the Whitcombe Greene Plaquettes.

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.

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.4.

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."

MRS. VENDENHEIM.—Forwarded.

MALVERN.—Forwarded to MR. PENRY LEWIS.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL: EDWARD NELTHORPE (12 S. iii. 128).—COL. FYNMORE writes: "Burke's 'Peerage and Baronetage,' 10th edition, has Edward, third son of Sir Goddard Nelthorpe, Bart., *d.s.p.* Dec. 24, 1728."

SARAH, DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH (12 S. iii. 169).—MR. A. R. BAYLEY, quoting from Stanley's 'Historical Memorials of Westminster,' gives as the Dean's authority for the story Mrs. Delany's 'Autobiography,' iii. 167.

ODOURS (12 S. ii. 490; iii. 179).—MR. W. A. HIRST writes: "The gas mentioned at the latter reference is called by the French the Lilac Death."

NOTICE.

UNLESS the unexpected happens, the next number (March 31) will be the last weekly issue of 'N. & Q.'—at least, until the conclusion of the War. It will be remembered that in 1915, rather than allow me to accept an offer which was made to purchase the copyright, certain contributors raised a sum of money as guarantee against loss in "carrying on." The amount then collected is now so nearly exhausted that I am faced with the possibility of having to stop publication altogether unless expenses are at once reduced. I much regret that the change has become so imminent before acquainting our readers with its necessity. The reason for this is that the contributor who was most active in raising the Guarantee Fund asked me to delay making any announcement for a month, before the conclusion of which he hoped to be able to render it possible to continue the weekly issue. In addition to the voluntary work thus undertaken on behalf of the paper, he generously agreed to find £20 towards the expenses that would be incurred during the interval. The time has now expired, and I regret to say that he has been unsuccessful in his endeavour.

I have put before those who contributed to the Guarantee Fund the following four suggestions which were made to me:—

(1) That a small private company should be formed among the contributors.

(2) That 'N. & Q.' should be issued monthly instead of weekly.

(3) That the size of the paper should be reduced to 16 pages weekly.

(4) That the price should be raised from 4d. to (?) 6d. weekly.

The response so far received points conclusively to the monthly issue—not so much because of the number who regard such a course as the least of the evils, as because nearly all those who favour it have already sent contributions towards making it possible. It is proposed that the monthly issue shall take the form of a 32-page paper, published at 6d. on the 15th. It will be enlarged or curtailed as circumstances permit or necessitate.

I can only hope that the friends of 'N. & Q.' will enable us to make the change as successful as is possible in the very trying circumstances at present obtaining.

J. EDWARD FRANCIS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1917.

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Notes.

PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD
IN 1756.

THE diary which follows came into my hands from the same source and under the circumstances stated in my previous communications (see *ante*, p. 89). The writer of the present diary was apparently a naval officer whose particular duty was the inspection of dockyards, as the writer of the former diary was probably a military engineer officer. Neither has signed his name—which, after all, is only what one would expect, for one never does sign one's name to a diary unless it be official. But the naval man fortunately has given the date in full, whereas the military man left it to be discovered by correspondents of 'N. & Q.' Probably the identity of the former could be ascertained at the Admiralty if the officials of that department had not just now weightier matters to occupy all their time.

"Muddling through" seems to have been the order of the day in the reign of King George II., as it has been on different occasions in more recent reigns, and "good

Husbandry" as much to be commended then as it is essential now. The "combing-out" process, too, had to be applied to Government departments, as it is said to have been of late.

The diary fills fourteen pages out of the twenty-three contained in a note-book, bound in leather, of the same size and shape as the military diary. On the inside of the cover the diarist has made some pencil notes for his own guidance in the inspection of Portsmouth Dockyard. These he has entered again in ink on the first page. He has also made a list of some of his Majesty's ships. They are as follows: Union, Neptune, Amelia, Royal William, Pembroke (*sic*), Achilles (*sic*), Sunderland, Preston, Glasgow, Coventry.

The notes in ink, which are divided by horizontal lines, run:—

Memoranda....(the rest illegible)

Portsmouth the 9th Oct. 1756

Iron Ballast for ships in hand is it provided.

The Yard how stored with Timber plank Deals &.

The Yard how stocked with Sails Cordage Canvass Hemp. Hemp how stock'd

can Portsmouth make a large Anchor for the Royal Will^m or any Other ship of that Class.

how is the N^o of servants to y^e work^s shipwrights.

Painting Leather Buckets, Marking sails & how practised

Tops for y^e ships, if made by y^e contractor how finished and y^e price

To take a View of the Out Stores

To take a View of the ships Neptune and Royal William

To consider what may be done the Insueing year on takeing in the ground to the Northward of the Yard for Building a slip for 74 Gun Ships and upwards.

What is the next ship in Harbour that may be taken into the Dock likely to be repair'd at a small expence.

Will it be for the Advantage of the Service to Repair the Boyn as she* (if she can be Repair'd) or Cutt her down to 70 Gun Ship.

At the end of the book are two notes in pencil:—

"Thomas Shepperd Shipwright in Portsmouth Yard a very good man to have a Ser^t for Mr. Lock.

"A Lott No. ? lays in the way belongs to Timothy Guard purchased the 5th June is paid for."

* "Is" omitted.

DIARY.

9th Oct. 1756. Set out on a Visit from y^e N.O. [*i.e.*, Navy Office] to his Majestys Yard at Portsmouth on Saturday the 9th and got to Portsmouth on Sunday about half an Hour past 12 of the 10th. Dined at the Fountain Tavern and went down into the Yard in the Afternoon.—found the Royal Sovereign in the great Dock, the Biddiford in the Bason Dock and Bolton* Yacht in the South Dock.

Leaks complained of in the Royal Sovereign likely proceeded from the Butts in Midships just under water that by falling of the Ship when she was put out of the Dock at Chatham from straight Blocks Open'd and slack'd—the Oakham Caulkers found the Hudding End Open by which the boring [?] of the Hawses and Cheeks [? checks] were Obliged to be taken off.

Spent the remainder of the Afternoon on going round y^e Yard and discoursing the Officers on buisness.

On Monday the 10th† went into y^e Yard from Portsmouth, Visited the Royal William in the Double Dock Repairing and Cutting down to a 84 Gun Ship—all the Timbers were in the Ship plank'd up from 6 or 8 strakes under the wall to y^e top of the Side, and laying the upper Deck—and as few Beams of either Deck remain to be shifted am of Opinion the Ship may be got ready for Sea by the latter end of March next.

About 12 O'clock went on Board the Neptune of 90 Guns proposed to be Launch'd in Decemb^r next, her works are very forward most that remain are those in the Hold, as far as I could Observe by the little time I was on board of her every thing appears pretty well, she is by the same Dimensions and Body as the Union lately launch'd at Chatham, has a Figure of Neptune sitting on a Sea Lyon has a very long Head, Ship looks short, and confirms the Opinion that 90 Gun Ships should certainly be five feet longer, and six inches deeper in the Hold, or at least 175.0 and 21.0 deep. long and heavy Figure Heads should not be admitted to any ships under a 1st Rate.‡

From the Neptune took a View of the ground to the Northward of the yard where the Ballast is kept and as the Bason slips will not be proper to build a larger ship on or from whence they can be launch'd with safety than a 60 or small 70, and there is but one slip in the yard on which a larger can be built, am of Opinion as the ships of war are so much increased in their Dimensions and so great an Addition is made to the N^o of 74 Gun Ships, another slip should be added to the Yard at Portsmouth that may be fit for building any of those of 74 and upwards upon, and no place in the front of y^e yard admitting thereof, it will be for the advantage of the Yard in future Service to take in to the Yard such an additional quantity to the Northward as may be proper for

* Evidently called after the Duke of Bolton, better known in the Navy as Rear-Admiral Lord Harry Powlett.

† This is a mistake of the diarist for "11th." See "Wednesday the 13th" later.

‡ The dimensions of the Royal Sovereign, 100 guns, were 175 feet in length by 50 feet 3½ inches in beam and 20 feet 1 inch in depth. She was built in 1729. See the 'History of the Navy,' by Sir W. Laird Clowes, vol. iii. p. 12.

that Service as there is fine Water there and the said Work appears to be attended with no great expences and will be an Improvement to the Yard—therefore desire Mr. Allen would prepare a Plan of such part thereof to be done the next Year as shall be sufficient for the slip and room round it for Framing the Ship which may come up above the length of the Forge Stacks.

In the Afternoon of Monday took a View of the Outstores which in general lay pretty well most of the Rough Timbers run between 100 and 60 feet meetings but little above—a want of 4th planks English, of 3rd and under a pretty good stock.

Tuesday in the Morning went to take a View of Hospital at Hasler, found the Cesteren try'd to form the Necessarys into kind of Water Closets, pretty sweet tho' am of Opinion this Method will not Intirely cure y^e Nuisance complain'd of, as many persons may use it and if the Water is not let out very Often, the filth swimming about in the water will still be Offensive, and indeed I conceited the whole Building has an Odd kind of a smell very disagreeable, and from the appearance of this place am of Opinion no building should be larger than would contain 500 sick in one Range, but even less than that would certainly be better, and if small low buildings of but one story and to contain two Wards, and a little way detach'd from one another, so that any Infectious distemper would be sooner stop'd, the patients have a better air for their recovery and might with equal conveny [sic] be attended if the Offices were properly disposed for them.

The Surgeons houses were all most up to the Height, and the ground Open'd for y^e foundations and Cellars, almost y^e whole length of the South-east wing—in discoursing M^r Turner the Surveyour over these works he is of Opinion, that as there is no manner of Occasion for springing Arches over the Cellars that plain floors form'd of Beam and Joysts will be sufficient and make a great Saving on the expence—am of his Opinion and Desired that he would propose the Same.

On the whole I think this Building very expensive and not so well adapted to the convenyency of recovering sick seamen brought on shoar from ships as a less would be.

From the Hospital I went on Board the Alcide a French ship of warr of 64 Guns taken before the Warr*—and found her with all the Guns on board, she appears to be [sic] have been almost a New Ship when taken but lays in a bad condition, very dirty, Hold in a sad condition, Sides and Decks very bare of stuff, and by the neglect of proper management by laying as she has done since taken have received a good deal of damage—her low deck Guns seems rather larger than the English 24 pounders and upper rather larger than the 12 pounders. She has Lodgeing and Hanging knees of Iron and I think had no thick waterways bolted through the Side as in general the French Ships have, has Iron Standards between every two Ports with Bolts wrought with Collar heads and fast'n'd on shoals, all her quick work spirtsitting are fasten'd with nails only—Quarter Deck and Fore Castle is knee'd with wooden knees very large

* The Alcide was captured June 8, 1755, off Louisbourg by the Dunkirk, 60 guns, and the Torbay, 74, after a brisk action (see Clowes). War was declared, between England and France on May 18, 1756.

and badly wrought—and as farr as I can Judge from her appearance and Manner that French ships are in general built, she will not be worth more to the Government than about five Guineas a Ton for Hull Masts and Yards.

However as we want Ships of her Class, tis pity she should lay as she does.

The Boyn of 80 Guns seems to be the only ship by her appearance that any use can be made of, and if her Repair when Opened does not turn out too expensive, am of Opinion it will be most for the advantage of the service to cutt her down and (make) a Seventy four Gun Ship of her.

The Hind a 24 Gun Ship lately paid off will I hope be put into condition for the Sea by a small Repair, and according thereto desired M^r Allen would propose to the Board the taking her into the South Dock the next Ship—and the Boyn into the South Dock when the Royal Willm goes out.

Came on shoare at the Yard about One O clock had a State of the Labourers deliver'd to me as disposed of to carry on y^e several works of the Yard amongst which found a great waste of men station'd on places where the Service could not want them, appointed to meet y^e Officers thereon, and to take a View of y^e Store House for Cordage Sails & Hemp in the Afternoon.

Dined at the Fountain Tavern and about three O Clock went again into the Yard, took a View of the upper Story in the long Store house for an apartment for the Riggers as the Master attendants complaind their present Rigging House did not afford sufficient room to work, and the place the(y) had below, was wholly fill'd (with) Hemp, found the said upper Story would do very well and accordingly desired that half in length might be appropriated to that Service whilst the Warr continued.

The Middle loft of this Building is filled in a very good manner of stowing sails, but as the lower part is wholly fill'd with Hemp and there was room wanted to put the Dutch cargo in, the North End was taken for that use—the 1st Floor I mention'd before was fill'd with Hemp from the Contractor and held about 900 Tons—there is now in store about 2000 exclusive of the 80 unloading from the Dutch Hoy, the Hemp houses when quite fill'd will show about 2100. The Dutch Hemp is Petersburgh and very good of its kind as are all the Mast [? Masts], which have yet been delivered.

There is in Store about 600 Tons of Cordage Cables & and by what may be collected from former expence, there will be wanted for a Supply of Store above what can be made in their own Rope house at least 1100 Tons.

Of which between 80 and 100 Tons may be made at Pool which the Officers think to be very good such of it as they have rec^d.

The remainder must be sent from the Contractors in y^e River.

The Inn Stores [? "in" stores—as opposed to "out" stores; but the word has three letters] at Portsmouth lay in good Order, the(y) have up^{ds} of 200 spare sails, but very few of them Corses [?] and Topsails, of which some should be sent them as soon as those providing for exportation are finish'd.

On viewing the sail loft the Master sailmaker Observed how much the work of the loft was increased by continually altering ships sails, that the Method the Captains were now got into of Cutting the Leeches of their Topsails very hollow

was a very bad way, as it deprived the Sail of the assistance of the Bolt rope &

In the Evening went with the Officers into the Clerk of y^e Surveys Office, took into consid^r the disposition of the Labourers—found too many attending on Officers, and in stations which Intirely deprived the Governm^t of the benefit of their Service. Desired the Officers would take off from Stations in which they could be of no manner of use and Joyn them to the Body of Active Labourers.

Recommended to the Officers good Husbandry in their Several departments and took my leave on Tuesday evening.

Wednesday the 13th went on board the Commysⁿ yacht and turn'd down through Spithead and as far to the westw^d as about Two mile below Cows, where the Yacht was brought to an Anchor Oposite to Leap at the mouth of the Bewly River and from thence about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 proceeded in the Barge up the River to Bucklers hard where M^r Adams is Building the Coventry of 28 Guns by Contract, which is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Leap got there about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 took a View of the said Ship, found the Walls about and the Bottom about $\frac{1}{2}$ plank'd up, Timber of the Frame in general white young sound Timber, plank [p's] wrought Irregular, and badly fay'd to which appear'd to be from want of care in Dubbing the Timbers Several of them being furr'd which should have been let out, and One Frame in the loff of the Starboard Bow too slack or rather y^e Timber on each Side of him wanted to be beat away to fetch him. Hawse piers [p] very waiwy [p] wainy and sappy in so much that nothing could be done but taking the Two Middle pieces on each side out.

Overseer and Officers from Portsmouth who Inspect the said Ship much in fault to Suffer a Certificate to be given for the payment seeing such deficiencies and bad work, the Overseer should never be Employ'd again on any Other Ship his name is Snooks.

The work displeas'd me came away angry about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 and as the Tide and Wind was against the yacht and it was unsafe to attempt going up to Southampton in her the people undertook to carry me from Bucklers hard to Southampton in the Boat which in Order to save time was very agreeable to me and accordin^g altho' very dark and Tide against us part of the way we landed at the Ferry call'd Itchener about 9 O'clock and from thence walk'd to Southampton. Men had a hard row of it, they haveing from their leaving the yacht to their getting to the Ferry in Southampton River Row'd full 22 mile.

Thursday the 14 Set out from Southampton to Northam where the Resolution of 74 Guns is building by Contract by M^r Henery Bird Jun^r.

found the ship with all the Floor Timbers in but one Eight or Ten Frames up on each side and a great many more ready to get up, work and Materials as far as was done was good in its kind and every way equal to what would be expected but the Ship stands in a very dirty place and the River into which she is to (be) launch'd very narrow, and will require a Dock to be dugg Opposite to where she stands to give her liberty to run off the Launch, and then must be brought fore and aft the River and Moord head and stern untill the next Tyde if she cannot with safety be transported down to y^e Ferry which is about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile lower down where the River is a good deal

broader, however I do not think this place at all proper for Building so large a Ship, and as I find by M^r Bird that the Timber suitable for her must be brought about sixteen mile can see very little inducement there is for Building on such a place, there being no Timber fitt for her in that Neighbourhood, the Country round Southampton is very woody as also about Bucklers hard but it appears to be all small—in Fifty or Sixty Years if the Timber was left to grow would be a fine Nursery for producing a great quantity fitt for Naval uses.

From Northam proceeded to Alsford and so to London in the Southampton road and got to the Navy Yard Office on Friday [sic] Even of the 15th.

Here this diary of a week ends, but on the next page there begins what was evidently intended to be the record of another tour of inspection. There is, however, but a single entry:—

"Set out from the Navy Office on Tuesday the 22 Feb. 1757,"

and the diary was never kept, or it was kept and completed in another book.

PENRY LEWIS.

' FLEETWOOD GENEALOGICAL PUZZLE.'

WITH reference to the article under the above heading in 10 S. xii. 362, the following notes on the Fleetwood family may be of interest, though the mystery as regards the date of General Charles Fleetwood's death and his descendants does not yet seem to be satisfactorily explained.

The birth and baptism of Smith Fleetwood, son of Charles Fleetwood, are recorded at Feltwell Parish Church as under:—

Anno Domini 1647.

"Bapt. Smyth Fleetwood Smyth ye sonne of Charles Fleetwood & Frances his wife was baptised July 29 nomini dedit by Solomon Smyth armityl.

"Nat. Bdom Smyth Fleetwood filius ejusdem Caroli Fleetwood armig....natus erat apud Fleetwood febr 9^o 1644."

The entry is very indistinct and difficult to decipher.

In Blomefield's 'History of Norfolk,' vi. 325, under "Pedigree of Smith Family," the following statement is made:—

"Thomas Smith of Winston, Esq., died 6 June, 1639, was buried in Churchyard of Gillingham, All Saints, and left a daughter Frances, who married Charles Fleetwood of Newington. In 1648 Simon Smith of Winston settled the Smith estate on Charles and Frances Fleetwood. This Charles was the son to Major-General Charles Fleetwood, so well known in the usurpation. They were succeeded by their son Smith Fleetwood, who married Mary, daughter of Sir John Hartopp (Baronetage, vol. i. p. 361). This Smith Fleetwood was buried by his father at Stoke

Newington. Charles Fleetwood, son and heir of Smith Fleetwood, died unmarried, and the estate descended to Smith Fleetwood his brother of Wood-Dalling, who was buried there 28 Oct., 1726, aged 52. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Athill (since married to John Gibson, Esq.), and had one daughter Elizabeth, who married Fountain Elwin, gent., of Twining, where he was buried by Fleetwood his only child in 1735, but Elizabeth his wife was buried at Dalling, 9 Dec., 1732, in the 22nd year of her age; on the achievement for her in this church are the arms of Elwin impaling Fleetwood. On her death the estate went to her aunts, for, besides aforesaid 2 sons; Smith Fleetwood had by Mary Hartopp 6 daughters:—

1. Mary, mar. Abraham Coveney. D. 1720, s.p., buried at Dalling.
3. Elizabeth, d. unmar. 1728.
4. Caroline, d. unmar. at Newington.
5. Anne, mar. Wm. Gogney, and d.s.p. at Booton.

"So that Irmingland is now owned by the second sister, Mrs. Frances, and the 6th sister, Mrs. Jane Fleetwood, who are both single and live at Stoke Newington."

With reference to the above the following entries in Feltwell and Stoke Newington Registers are interesting:—

Feltwell.

Marriage. Oct. 16, 1666. Smith Fleetwood, Esq., and Mary Hartopp.

Marriage. Nov. 8, 1666. Sir John Hartopp, Bart., and Elizabeth Fleetwood.

Stoke Newington.

Marriage. Feb. 21, 1677. Mary Fleetwood and Nathaniel Carter.

Burials.

Fleetwood, Charles	..	..	..	1675
" Charles	..	..	..	1676
" Mary	..	..	..	1680
" Bridget	..	..	..	1681
" Anne	..	..	..	1683
" Smith	..	..	..	1708
" Elizabeth	..	..	..	1728
" Elan	..	..	..	1731
" Carolina	..	..	..	1744
" Frances	..	..	..	1749
" Jane	..	..	..	1761

If Blomefield is correct in his statement that the Charles Fleetwood who married Frances Smith was son of Major-General Charles Fleetwood, and not the General himself, it rather upsets the facts as they have been understood up to the present. In this connexion it should be remembered that Blomefield was writing at a time when Frances and Jane Fleetwood were still alive, and he probably obtained this information from these two ladies at first hand. His statement is further borne out somewhat by the two entries of burials of a Charles Fleetwood in 1675 and 1676, and also by the fact that the will of Charles Fleetwood, father of Smith Fleetwood, extracts from which are given below, is dated Jan. 10,

1689, and was proved by Smith Fleetwood on Nov. 2, 1692.

Will of *Charles Fleetwood*, Esq., of Stoke Newington.

Mentions the following: Daughter Lady Elizabeth Hartopp, daughter Carter, cousin Mary Nathyon, his last dear wife, son and heir Smith Fleetwood, and son [son-in-law?] Bondish. He makes Sir John Hartopp his trustee, and his son Smith Fleetwood sole executor. The will is dated Jan. 10, 1689, and was proved by Smith Fleetwood, Nov. 2, 1692.

Will of *Cromwell Fleetwood*.

Administration of above was granted to the relict Elizabeth Fleetwood, Sept. 20, 1688, of Barthampstone, co. Hertford.

Will of *Smith Fleetwood*, Esq., of Irmingland Hall in co. Norfolk, son and heir of Charles Fleetwood, late of Stoke Newington, co. Middlesex, Esq. (132 Abbott).

He asks to be buried by his former wife in parish church of Stoke Newington. He leaves to Ellen his beloved wife the diamond craft he gave her before marriage, and his picture set in gold; also diamond ring, gold watch, and all the silver plate she brought him, with ebony cabinet painted with landsky [the Fleetwood cabinet, perhaps?], also coach and four horses.

He bequeaths to his son Charles Fleetwood all the copyhold lands, &c., for life, with remainder to his first, second, third, fourth, and fifth sons in order mentioned. Also to his son Charles Fleetwood his library of books, which he urges him to read.

To his son Smith Fleetwood various lands in Norfolk, manor of Barsham, &c.

He bequeaths to Sir John Hartopp and John Proby, of Elton Hall in co. of Huntingdon, Esq., manor or lordship of Burrough, also Burrough Castle in co. of Suffolk.

He refers to an indenture dated Jan. 23, 1670, made by his father Charles Fleetwood unto the said Smith Fleetwood, Thomas Pollul, Esq. (since deceased), and Thomas Bendish, Esq., therein named of the one part, and Sir John Hartopp and Lady Elizabeth Hartopp of the other part, in which are mentioned manor of North Clonsham and Clonsham Magna in co. Suffolk; also 6,000*l.* left to him by his father Charles Fleetwood, lately deceased, to be raised from certain manors, and paid into the hands of his wife Ellen and his two sons Charles and Smith. He also mentions sisters Lady Elizabeth Hartopp and Carter, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Carter; brother Henry Fretton, Esq.; sister Mrs. Bridget Bendish and brother Thomas Bendish.

Administration was granted on May 15, 1729, to Jane Fleetwood, daughter, and sons Charles and Smith Fleetwood, and wife Ellen Fleetwood.

Will of *Catherine Fleetwood* of parish of St. George the Martyr, spinster.

Mentions brothers John and William Fleetwood and nieces Mary and Sarah Austell. Dated Aug. 14, 1728.

Will of *Elizabeth Fleetwood* of Armingland in co. Norfolk, spinster (263 Brook).

Asks to be buried with her father and mother in the parish of Stoke Newington. Mentions the following:—

Brothers: Charles and Smith Fleetwood.

Sisters: Mary, Frances, Carolina, Ann, and Jane Fleetwood.

Sir John Hartopp.

Her cousins, sons and daughters of Sir John Hartopp, viz., John, Mary, Elizabeth, Frances, Ann, Bridget, Dortha, and Martha.

Cousins: Ann Barton, Nathaniel Gould, Esq. Mother Ellen Fleetwood.

Dated April 29, 1710; proved Aug. 10, 1728.

Will of *Sarah Fleetwood* of Chediston, or Cheston, in co. Suffolk, widow (142 Tennison).

Mentions the following: Nephew Richard Jenkenson of Chediston, Esq.; latter's eldest son Richard Jenkenson, Also Henry Jenkenson, son of her late nephew Henry Jenkenson deceased. Also her cousins Dorothy Barlow, Penelope Newport, Martha Ewen.

Dated Sept. 21, 1716; codicil dated Sept. 18, 1717; proved July 7, 1718.

Will of *Smith Fleetwood* of Erminglands, co. Norfolk, gent. (238 Price).

Directs that his debts should be paid out of his part in the 6,000*l.* left by his dear father now deceased, now in the hands of his brother Charles Fleetwood, Esq. Mentions his wife Elizabeth Fleetwood and daughter Elizabeth. He makes the former his sole executrix.

Will dated June 23, 1714; proved by Elizabeth Gibson (the relict), Sept. 6, 1733, and by the Rev. Abraham Coveney, on the death of Elizabeth Gibson, on Nov. 13, 1762.

Will of *Charles Fleetwood* of Irmingland, co. Norfolk, Esq. (11 Brook).

Bequeaths to Sir John Hartopp of Bedford Rowe in parish of St. Andrew's in Holbourne, in co. of Middlesex, and to Sir Nathaniel Gold of Newington in co. of Middlesex, all lands, woods, &c., in counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. He makes these two his executors and trustees. He bequeaths to Sir John Hartopp, Sir Nathaniel Gold, and to the sisters of Sir John Hartopp ten pounds apiece.

To his brother-in-law Abraham Coveney 500*l.*

To his sister Ann, wife of William Gogney, 500*l.*

Makes bequests also to his sisters Elizabeth, Frances, Carolina, and Jane Fleetwood.

To his niece Elizabeth Fleetwood, daughter of his late brother Smith Fleetwood, full sum of 1000*l.*

Will dated March 14, 1726; proved March, 1728.

Will of *Elizabeth Fleetwood* of Northampton (236 Marlboro').

Mentions her sons Miles, Charles, and William Fleetwood, and her daughter Anne Benson.

Will dated Feb. 26, 1719; proved Dec. 2, 1722.

Will of *Elizabeth Fleetwood*, wife of John Fleetwood, Harrington Street in parish of St. John's, Clerkenwell, co. Middlesex (474 Ely). Dated May 15, 1786; proved June 9, 1808.

Some of the wills above mentioned have probably nothing to do with the family of General Charles Fleetwood, but I have included them in case they are of interest. They are all at Somerset House.

Other Fleetwood wills and administrations that might be of interest are at Somerset House as under:—

Ann Fleetwood, London, 1640 (23 Coventry). Thomas Fleetwood, Middlesex, 1640 (27 Coventry).

Sir Miles Fleetwood, Knt., London, May 1641 (administration).

Ann Fleetwood, Bucks, May, 1718 (administration).

Dame Mary Fleetwood, Middlesex, Sept., 1720 (194 Shalles).

Thomas Fleetwood, Esq., Stafford, Jan., 1725 (administration).

John Fleetwood, Surrey, Dec., 1725 (250 Romney).

George Fleetwood, Southampton, Oct., 1728 (289 Brook).

James Fleetwood, London, March, 1808 (130 Collingwood).

In connexion with the Fleetwoods of Stoke Newington it would be interesting to know the parentage of the following Mr. Fleetwood, the notification of whose death appears in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1764, p. 450:—

"Mr. Fleetwood, æt. 86, at Newington, Surrey, 8th Sept., 1764."

H. E. RUDKIN.

JACOB, THE WONDER-WORKING FRENCH ZOUAVE.

APROPOS of the recent series of articles by Harold Ashton in *The Daily Mail* describing his interviews with palmists, crystal-gazers, fortune-tellers, and others of that tribe, and the prosecution and subsequent conviction of some of them, it may be recalled that there appeared in *The Illustrated Times*, Sept. 7, 1867, a woodcut engraving of "The Wonder-Working French Zouave Jacob," with the following interesting account of him:—

"The last excitement in Paris is a non-commissioned officer of Zouaves named Jacob, a Jew, who is said to have performed the most astonishing cures by the simple potency of his word; and can tell what is the matter with every patient at a glance. According to popular rumour, he has cured the heir of the Bonapartes of scrofula, has cured Marshal Foley of hemiplegia, has cured the Count of Châteaueuillard, or some such name, of long-standing paralysis, has cured this chiffonier, and that fishwife, and the other Auvergnat porter of most diseases known to man. So profound was the belief in his powers among the lower classes that the street in which he operated was blocked up, and the authorities have ordered the exhibition to end. Jacob, who was a trumpeter in the corps, has been sent back to regimental duty, and, as a punishment for his attempt at imposture, has been condemned to extra drill at Versailles. A correspondent, who was present at one of his

cures, gives the following account of what he saw:—The Zouave admits no one to his presence who is not really afflicted with disease or infirmity, those who are led to the Rue de la Roquette by curiosity being compelled to remain in the waiting-room. Fortunately I was furnished with a letter from his best friend, and became privileged at once. I entered the room with twenty of the most ragged and dirty of the whole mob, and am thus enabled to describe the scene. The Zouave was standing as if in a reverie when we entered pell-mell into the long, low apartment where the cures were performed. He was leaning against the wall, with his eyes half open, after the fashion of somnambula before entering completely into trance, the only difference being in the intense light shot out from the living orbs beneath the drooping eyelids. He neither spoke nor moved, while his father busied himself in arranging the visitors upon the low wooden benches before him. Every crutch and stick was taken from the infirm patients and placed in the corner behind the door, amid the timid whines of the poor frightened creatures, accustomed to look upon the help afforded by these objects as absolutely necessary to their safety. When all were seated thus, leaning the one against the other, the father, going close up to the son, whispered in his ear. He was aroused in a moment, and coming forward with a movement brusque and hurried, savouring of the military camp and not in the least of the solemnity of the magician's sanctuary, he walked up and down for a few minutes before the eager line of sufferers. To each he told the disease under which he or she was suffering, and the original cause of the malady; and as no objection was made in any one case, I am led to suppose him to have been right in all. Presently, however, I observed him to stop suddenly, and fix his eye upon one of the patients who sat at the extreme end of the second bench, and, after examining him for a moment, turn aside with a slight shudder, which I observed was neither of disgust nor dread, but a kind of involuntary recoil. He said abruptly, pointing with his forefinger straight into the face of the individual he addressed, "I can do nothing for your disease; it is beyond my power; go, and remember it is useless to return." This was all; but the words acted upon the man like a magic spell. He shook from head to foot, like the aspen-leaf, and tried to gasp out a few words, but whether of prayer or expostulation it is impossible to say; for his tongue seemed paralysed, and clung to the roof of his mouth, while the Zouave turned aside with an indescribable expression of fear, certainly indicative of a kind of intimidation. But this was soon shaken off, and he again passed before the line, uttering simply the words, "Rise and walk." The sound which simultaneously burst from the assembly could find no fitting description in any language. It was a sort of moaning whine, a kind of infantile wailing, evidently produced by fear and doubt. One feeble old beggar-woman, whose head had stopped its palsied shaking from the moment the Zouave Jacob had fixed his glittering eye upon her, was the one who gave expression to the feeling which had evidently taken possession of them all. "Oh! how can I move without my crutches?" and, having turned a yearning look towards the corner where these old friends

and supporters were standing, with a host of others, she began to mumble or moan most piteously. But the Zouave looked for an instant down the line, with an ominous frown on his brow, as he found that not one of the patients had obeyed his orders. No pretension to the sacred character of a prophet, or inspired seer, was there, for he stamped with such rude violence on the floor that the casement shook again. He almost uttered an oath, but it was unfinished, as he once more uttered the command to rise and walk, so that others might be admitted in their place. Then came the most strange and mysterious moment of the whole ceremony. One by one did every individual seated upon those low wooden benches rise and stand erect. No words can describe the singular spectacle offered by this fearing, hoping, doubting crowd, as each one found himself standing firm upon the legs which for years had ceased to do their office. Some laughed like foolish children, some remained wrapped in stolid wonder, while many burst into the most heartrending paroxysm of weeping. It was then that the Zouave stretched forth his arm and bade them pause. All was hushed and silent for a moment. The pause lasted for some time. I have been told that it is always so, but have not been able to account for its necessity; and then the door was thrown open, and the crippled and the paralysed, the halt and lame of the hour before, walked from that long, low, half-darkened chamber, with somewhat timid gait, it may be, but with straightened limbs and measured steps, as though no ailment had ever reached them. One or two amongst the number turned to thank their deliverer, but the Zouave dismissed them brutally. "Be off; don't stand shilly-shally. You are cured, ain't you?" That's enough—now "priez-moi le camp!" In plain English, "Cut your stick, and be gone." Before leaving the room I turned to look at the single patient whose case Jacob had pronounced as being beyond his power to cure. The man was paralysed in both arms and his neck twisted all awry. It certainly was a hang-dog countenance—worse than any I had ever beheld—and the expression of rage, and hate, and fear, which it conveyed was unmistakable. His feet were paralysed likewise, and turned outwards. The Zouave's father searched among the sticks and articles left in the corner for those which belonged to the only cripple destined to remain so, and, as he touched each one, looked with inquiring glance towards the unhappy wretch, who answered with an awkward jerk of his wry neck, until he seized upon a sort of wooden shelf or go-cart upon wheels, which the cripple had been used to push before him. A boy came in to help him from his seat, and as he disappeared, supported by this aid, he uttered a poignant groan, which resounded through the place with the most weird and terrible effect imaginable."

Similar miraculous claims and inexplicable cures are associated with St. Winifred's Well at Holywell, Flintshire, the waters of which ceased to flow on January 5 of this year in consequence of the supply being interfered with in the carrying-on of certain works in a local lead-mine.

COOKERY WORDS IN 1742.—In "The Compleat Confectioner....By the late Mrs. Eales; Confectioner to King *William* and Queen *Ann*. The third edition. London: 1742," we find, p. 4, "Take the Goosberries, nose and wash them." This sense of "nose" occurs in the 'Oxford Dictionary' from 1736 only, and from a different book. P. 5, "and make Fruit-Jambals." The 'Dictionary' ignores this spelling of "jumbal." The Bodleian copy of this book is bound with "A Curious Collection of Receipts. London: 1742." On p. 23 of this one finds, "and one Quart of flap Mushrooms well rubb'd and pick'd." The 'Dictionary' omits this use of "flap." On p. 54, in the heading "To make TATEES for a Dish of Fish," is the word in capitals a misprint of "patees," or does it mean potato-shaped balls of forced fish, as seems possible from the receipt which it introduces, and in which potatoes are not named? On p. 17, "amulete" occurs for "omelette."

E. S. DODGSON.

FROM THE 'MASTER PAPERS': TWO HOTEL DINNER BILLS.—Among the 'Master Papers' (cf. 12 S. ii. 271) are two hotel dinner bills, dated June 27 and June 30, 1715, the first being that for the wedding breakfast at the marriage of Gilbert, 4th Earl of Coventry, to Anne, daughter of Sir Streyntsham Master, the other for a dinner three days later. The endorsements on both bills are in the handwriting of Sir Streyntsham. Through the courtesy of Mr. J. H. Master (owner of the MSS.) I am able to reproduce these interesting documents. Perhaps some reader of 'N. & Q.' can throw more light on "the Company at Dinner."

HAMSTEAD HEATH.

	£	s.	d.
Bread and Beere	0	3	6
Wine	2	6	0
Lamb and Coly flow lers [sic] ..	0	3	6
Mutton and Beans	0	4	6
Baccon and beans	0	2	6
Fricatie	0	6	6
pudin	0	2	6
Ducks	0	5	0
Rabbitts	0	3	0
Chickins	0	6	0
peas	0	2	0
pastrey	0	6	0
Sallitt oyle and Ving ^r	0	2	0
Discert	01	0	0
to y ^e Sarvants	0	4	6
Horses	0	6	6
Lemons and Sugar	0	1	4
June 27 th 1715	6	5	4
To my Lords Cook	1	1	6
To 3 Servants	00	7	6
	7	14	4

[Endorsed:]	To gin ^a	£	s.	d.
Bill for Dinner at Hamsted Heath June 27th, 1715.	Silver	7	10	6
£7. 14. 0		£7	14	0
Meate & Fruit		17	0	0
Ale		0	2	0
Paid att the barr		0	0	6
Coffee		0	2	6
Drinke for the servants		0	8	0
Tobacco		0	0	6
Mountaine		0	3	0
Costie rostie [Côte Rôtie]		0	7	0
Burgundy		0	7	0
Hermitage		1	1	0
Pontac		0	6	0
Oporto		0	14	0
French Wh		0	3	0
Champaighn		1	5	0
		£22	8	6
Drawers, etc.		0	9	3
Paid gold*		22	11	9
Silver		0	6	0
		22	17	9
Coach home		0	1	6
		22	19	3
Setting up the coach		0	1	0
		£23	0	3

COMPANY AT DINNER.

- 2. Lord Coventry† & Lady.
- 2. Sir William Carew† & Lady.
- 1. Lady Crossly.
- 1. Mother Legh.§
- 1. Sir Streyntsham Master.
- 1. Mr. Tuxon.
- 1. Brother Caveley Legh.
- 1. Mr. Veal Lord Lowchaplin.||
- 1. Mr. Sandbach his gentleman.
- 11 at Table.

[Endorsed:]
Bill for Dinner at Pontacks¶ June 30th. 1715.
Paid £22: 19: 3.

R. C. TEMPLE.

* The calculations seem rather shaky, but the value of the guinea, according to these bills, would appear at that date to have been 1l. 1s. 6d.
† Gilbert, 4th Earl of Coventry (d. Oct. 27, 1719), succeeded his nephew Thomas, 3rd Earl, in January, 1712. He married twice. His first wife was Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Keyt, Bart. His second marriage with Anne, daughter of Sir Streyntsham Master, Knt., of Codnor Castle, co. Derby, is given as June 25, 1715, by Burke.
‡ Sir William Carew, Bart., of Anthony, Cornwall, married (Jan. 5, 1714) Gilbert Earl of Coventry's only daughter by his first wife.
§ Sir Streyntsham Master's mother-in-law. His second wife was Elizabeth Legh, daughter of Richard Legh of Lyme, Cheshire, whom he married in September, 1690.
|| Lord Low's chaplain(?).
¶ Pontack's Head, a tavern in Abchurch Lane the most fashionable eating-house in London at that date.

GEOFFREY BLYTHE: ENGLISH AMBASSADOR TO HUNGARY, 1502.—MR. MANWARING has kindly pointed out to me that Reumont has derived his information about Christopher Urswick (see *ante* p. 54) from Rawdon Brown's 'Four Years at the Court of Henry VIII.' (London, 1854). No reference is given, I am told, but in vol. i. of the 'Calendar of Venetian State Papers' there are two entries (Nos. 827, 828) about an English ambassador, who had been to Hungary in 1502, and had arrived back in Venice on Dec. 5 of that year on his way home. This was no other than the diplomat about whom I inquired more or less a quarter of a century ago, but whom I was unable to identify (8 S iii. 101). According to Marino Sanuto, he was a doctor and priest; and "Pierre Choque dit Bretagne," the herald of the Queen of France, giving his name as "Messire Gaufray Bleist" (*sic*), described him as "le doyen de Salzbery," and mentioned that he had with him "pour officier d'armes Sombreset, herault" when they attended together the wedding of the King of Hungary (Vladislaus II.) with Anne de Candalle (Kendall) at Buda, the Hungarian capital, on Sept. 29, 1502. MR. MANWARING has now identified him as Geoffrey Blythe, then Dean of York, also a well-known diplomat (see 'D.N.B.'), who had been collated to the Archdeaconry of Sarum in August, 1499, and on his return from Hungary was rewarded with the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry. His credentials as special ambassador to the King of Hungary and Bohemia are printed in Rymer's 'Fœdera' (vol. xiii. pp. 4 and 5 of the 1712 edition, 'De Liga cum Ladislao... Rege contra Mahumetanos'), and are dated May 27, 1502. 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.

"BENEDICT," THE DELLA CRUSCAN.—In the year 1785, Mr. and Mrs. Piozzi were residing in Florence, and with Robert Merry, Bertie Greathead, and others, were members of a literary circle known as the Della Cruscan. On returning to England some of them, together with other writers, contributed verses to a daily newspaper called *The World*, between the years 1787 and 1791. Their productions were known as Della Cruscan poetry, and were subsequently

satirized by William Gifford in the 'Baviad.' One of the group who used the pen-name "Benedict" contributed eleven sonnets in 1787 and 1788, which are reprinted in the 'Poetry of the World' (1788), vol. ii. pp. 122-32. Sheridan and "Perdita" Robinson were also associated with *The World*.

It is desired for a literary purpose to identify the versifier "Benedict."

E. BASIL LUPTON.

37 Langdon Street, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

THE KING'S GENTLEMEN VOLUNTEERS IN THE ROYAL NAVY IN 1692.—A squire, applying to an influential friend in January, 1691/2, on behalf of one of his sons, desires the friend

"to provide for him as one of y^e Kinges Gentlemen Volunteers on board y^e Admiral, or with such other good Comm(an)der as you shall judge fittest for him, where he may have his Dyet with y^e Captain & such pay as is allowed unto other Volunteers."

I should be glad to have further information as to the way in which at this time youths were admitted into the Navy, with a view to becoming commissioned officers.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

"YE OLDE FULHAM BRIDGE TAVERN."—What is the explanation of Ye Olde Fulham Bridge Tavern in the Brompton Road and Fulham Bridge Yard, approached from Brompton Road by Tullett Place? Neither of these is near Fulham. Was the land ever assigned for the maintenance of Putney (or Fulham) Bridge? B. C. S.

DEMOSTHENES: REFERENCE WANTED.—Can any of your readers inform me where in Demosthenes there is a phrase similar to that made use of by Disraeli in his reference to Gladstone as being "inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity"? A. GWYTHER.

Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.

A "JUDY."—In the Glamorgan coal district a woman is frequently referred to by young fellows as a Judy. To me it seems an odious word in this context, and it is no doubt an importation from over the border. Is the word so used in any part of England, and if so, where? ARTHUR MEE.
Cardiff.

MICHAEL SMITH, D.D.—I should like to see a biographical sketch of Michael Smith, D.D., clerk in Holy Orders, who was living at Freckenham in Suffolk in 1762.

J. W. F.

TEMPLE FAMILY.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give information as to the maiden name of the wife of William Temple, son of Rev. Thomas Temple, D.D.? He married in 1655 a certain Elizabeth, described in family records as "a fine and learned gentlewoman."

The maiden name of William Temple's mother is also wanted. Thomas Temple, D.D., married "Anne, of a Reading family," but it is not clear whether she was William's mother, or whether Thomas Temple was married twice. In any case Anne's surname is missing. (These Temples were "of the Coughton line.")

(Miss) G. E. CLARKE.

5 The Yoakleys, Park Street,
Stoke Newington, N.

AUTHORS WANTED.—The real names of the authors of the following pseudonymously issued novels are wanted:—

Marmaduke, Emperor of Europe. By "X." Durrant & Co. Chelmsford, 1895.

The Merchant of Venice. By "A Popular Novelist." Greening, 1913.

The Odd Farmhouse. By "The Odd Farm-wife." Macmillan, 1913.

A Derelict Empire. By "Mark Time." Blackwood, 1912.

Count Teleki. By "Eca." Warne, 1869.
James. By "W. Dane Bank." Sidgwick & Jackson, 1914.

Who wrote 'Sir Anthony and the Ewe Lamb,' published anonymously by Harper in 1903? ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.—"Life isn't all beer and skittles."

JEANNETTE E. WATERMAN.

Pittsfield, Mass, U.S.A.

[C. S. Calverley has the affirmative form of this. In his 'Contentment' he says:—

Life is with such all beer and skittles;

They are not difficult to please
About their victuals.

'Cassell's Book of Quotations,'
by Gurney Benham.]

PORTRAITS WANTED.—1. George Gawler, 1796–1869 ('D.N.B.'). Governor of South Australia. Is there a portrait in any of the contemporary illustrated papers?

2. F. D. Kirwan, author of the preface and illustrative notes to "Transactions of the Parisian Sanhedrim.... London, 1807." I shall be obliged for the dates of his birth and death, and a few biographical details. Does a portrait exist? What are his Christian names?

3. Dr. Edward Robinson, author of 'Biblical Researches in Palestine,' 1841. I should be glad to have a few biographical

details, and to know whether a portrait exists.

4. John Hadley Swain, theological writer at the latter end of the eighteenth century. Does a portrait exist? What are the dates of his birth and death?

5. Moses Wall translated and published the English version of 'Spes Israelis,' by Menasseh Ben Israel, in 1652, with 'Discourses upon the point of the Conversion of the Jewes.' Is anything known of this writer? I should like to ascertain whether a portrait exists, and the dates of his birth and death.

6. Roger Williams, 1604(?)–83, 'D.N.B.', colonist and pioneer of religious liberty. Does a portrait exist, in this country or America?

7. James Young, English Vice-Consul at Jerusalem. I shall be obliged for the dates of his birth and death, and a few biographical details. Does a portrait exist?

ISRAEL SOLOMONS.

LIBRARY OF THE LATE WILLIAM WATKIN EDWARD WYNNE, OF PENIARTH, MERIONETHSHIRE.—Mr. Wynne, who died in 1880, had a fine library of Welsh MSS. and local history. Can any one inform me who owns this library at the present day, or whether it was dispersed after his death?

T. J.

Cambridge.

ALEXANDER SMITH ON POE.—Alexander Smith, writing of Poe, said he was "the most incorrigible blackguard of genius that has appeared in either hemisphere." That was about 1850. *The Edinburgh Review* about 1865 described him as a "blackguard of mark." Can any reader give me the references?

R. M. HOGG.

Irvine.

OLD WOOD CARVING: INSCRIPTION.—I have in my possession an old davenport, which, in its present form, I believe dates from the early part of the last century. At any rate, it was in my father's possession when I was a child, now some seventy years ago. It is made up of old oak panels, carved in alto-rilievo, of apparently different ages. The most remarkable of them is the back panel, which is the largest, and I imagine the oldest. It contains a number of figures. There are clouds at the top, from the centre of which emerges a crowned head which I presume represents God the Father. On each side are angels. The principal figure is a knight with plumed helm, attended by a number of men in mediæval armour, some

of whom are laying violent hands 'on a civilian, who, from the appearance of a rope in close proximity to him, is in grave danger of *sus. per col.*

At the bottom of the panel is the following inscription in raised letters, Latin capitals:—

GOTLESTMIRDE ON. STILL. STAN.
7 RONING. THUT ICH BLAN.

Perhaps some reader may be able to throw some light on the meaning of this quaint inscription.
G. H. PALMER.

JAMES DRAYTON.—Information is desired about James Drayton, botanist. There is a sandstone tablet in Allington Church with inscription:—

IN MEMORY OF JAMES DRAYTON
A FAMOUS BOTANIST OF MAID-
STONE WHO WAS BURIED IN
THIS CHURCHYARD 11 . SEP. 1749.

J. ARDAGH.

THE PLYMOUTH BRETHERN.—Wanted, information about two pamphlets, published in 1882, entitled 'The Gentile Power' and 'The Protestant Martyrs,' written by Charles Orde Browne. They are not in the British Museum. Are copies extant?
J. H. LESLIE.

THRALE HALL, STREATHAM.—Does any part of this house visited by Dr. Johnson still remain? If not, I should be glad to know the date of its demolition.
W. KENT.

Replies.

REPRESENTATIONS OF THE BLESSED TRINITY.

(12 S. iii. 168.)

THOUGH I have reason to believe the description by MR. JOHN D. LE COUTEUR to be very accurate, I should like to inquire about "the body of the dead Christ streaming with blood and displaying the wounds." The fact of its being now somewhat mutilated leads one to suppose that the glass is actually incomplete, and that, as regards some parts of it, we have only guesswork to go upon. May I go so far as to suggest that, probably, Christ was represented alive?

According to the account of the Passion given by St. John, xix. 34, when "one of the soldiers with a spear opened his side, there came out blood and water." This was intended, I think, as a proof that blood

was not flowing any more, because of death. The streaming blood as figured in the glass seems to be purely emblematic, an allusion to redemption or to the Holy Sacrament. This "mystical fountain" is represented in many documents of the period: pictures, glass, alabasters.

Moreover, I venture to say that a representation of the Holy Trinity with one of the Divine Persons figured as a dead body would be a most unusual thing in Christian art.

On the other hand, the Trinity with a Christ in glory, bearing His Cross, and showing the stigmata, is most frequent in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, especially in Flemish art. One instance, a most beautiful one, is the central figure of the so-called 'Retable de l'abbaye d'Anchin,' by Jean Bellegambe, a painter from Douai, 1470-1531.

I have not seen the picture since the beginning of the War, and I do not know what has happened to it. It was exhibited in the vestry of the church of Notre Dame in Douai. It is reproduced in the book on Jean Bellegambe by Mgr. Dehaisnes. Perhaps some reader of 'N. & Q.' would go to the V. and A. Museum library, where he is sure to find the book, and furnish Mr. JOHN D. LE COUTEUR with a better description. I will try to trace it from memory:—

God the Father is represented as an old man, bearded, wearing the tiara, like a Pope—a very frequent feature at the time. He is half-sitting, half-standing, as the monks used to be when leaning on the "misereres" during the services. On His right knee He supports the Christ naked, and showing with His hand the wound in His side.

I should think that a general study of the representations of the Holy Trinity in England might lead to curious results and help to correct accredited errors. I should, for instance, personally be pleased to know if the presence of a skull under the Cross, as I observed in a fourteenth-century glass in the church of Cheriton, Kent (12 S. i. 37), is a solitary instance during this period. I have usually met with a world-like globe in the same place.

On the other hand, it seems extraordinary that such a learned archaeologist as Albert Way has, without any reason, omitted so much as a mention of the Emblematic Dove when describing, in Dean Stanley's 'Memorials,' two different representations of the Trinity—one in the painting on the canopy of the Black Prince's tomb in Canterbury Cathedral, the other one on a

metal badge preserved in the British Museum (p. 177 of the John Murray edition, 1912); and that the same conspicuous absence of the Holy Spirit should have occurred in the engravings of both of the subjects above (pp. 141 and 173 of the same). I wonder if in Sir Harris Nicolas's work on the 'Institution of the Order of the Garter' the badge of the Black Prince is reproduced with the same omission.

PIERRE TURPIN.

With the Annual Report of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society for 1914 was issued a most valuable piece of work by Mr. George Benson, F.R.I.B.A., on 'The Ancient Painted Glass Windows in the Minster and Churches of the City of York.' From p. 148 of this I gain a note which I hope may be of service to MR. LE COUTEUR. It concerns the middle light of the east window of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate:—

"[Its] upper panel depicts the Father in Pity holding in front of Him the lacerated body of His Divine Son, whilst the Holy Spirit in the form of a Dove rests on the head of Christ. From a small kneeling figure of a priest issue the words inscribed on a scroll 'Te adoro et glorifico O beata Trinitas.' In the usual representations of the Trinity in York, our Father exhibits His Son on the Cross."

Below this is another design in which the Three Persons are seated side by side. There the crown of Christ

"is enriched by a wreath of thorns, and His under garment, showing drops of blood, is continued across the knees of the other Persons of the Trinity, symbolizing the Divine Unity."

ST. SWITHIN.

The following passage from John Addington Symonds's magnificent essay 'The Cornice' is pertinent. Writing of San Remo, he says:—

"The shrines are little spots of brightness in the gloomy streets. Madonna with a sword; Christ holding His pierced and bleeding heart; l'Éternel Padre pointing to the dead Son stretched upon His knee; some souls in torment; S. Roch reminding us of old plagues by the spot upon his thigh;—these are the symbols of the shrines."

I myself have not infrequently seen, both at San Remo and in other Italian towns, frescoed representations and shrines (some ancient and some of quite recent date) which show God the Father, imperially robed and crowned, supporting on His knees the dead Christ, whilst overhead, or oftener on the breast of the Father, hovers the Dove. The figure of God the Father is generally seated upon a throne, and He sometimes wears the papal tiara with triple crown.

MONTAGUE SUMMERS, F.R.S.L.

Representations of the Blessed Trinity in the manner described—"God the Father in Pity exposing His Crucified Son," as they are called—are fairly common in stained glass, this subject having had a considerable vogue towards the end of the fifteenth century. There are examples in St. John's Church, Micklegate, St. Martin-le-Grand, Coney Street, and Holy Trinity Church, Goodramgate, York.

JOHN A. KNOWLES.

The Canterbury Diocesan Gazette, vol. iii. p. 243, 1895, states that a small stained-glass window at Cheriton, Kent,

"represents the Holy Trinity; there is a similar window at Trottscliffe in Kent; and a wall painting has lately been discovered at Boughton Aluph with a similar representation of the Trinity in Unity."

R. J. FYNMORE.

ENGLISH COLLOQUIAL SIMILES (12 S. iii. 27, 50, 77, 116, 170, 177).—5. "As innocent as a devil of two years old."—As a young devil at that age may be assumed to be already very mischievous, the phrase seems to mean "very far from innocent." This explanation agrees with the use of the words by Lady Smart in Swift's 'Polite Conversation.' The proverb would be of the same type as "Ille crescit in pulchritudinem, uti asinus" (Bebel, 'Proverbia Germanica,' No. 259).

25. "To lie like a lawyer."—Such proverbs which defame a whole profession are not uncommon. Has MR. SVARTENGREN noted "Mentiris ut medicus," quoted by Jeremy Taylor in his 'Ductor Dubitantium,' Bk. III. ch. ii. ('Works,' ed. C. P. Eden, x. 104), though Taylor maintains that it is to be interpreted favourably? Mr. Walter Rye in his 'History of Norfolk,' p. 304, gives from personal observation the saying, "He lies like a tooth-drawer," but does not, like Jeremy Taylor, offer a favourable interpretation.

31. "As wise as a constable."—The question was asked at the second reference, "Which of the constables does it refer to?" Surely to the parish constable. Dogberry, justly or unjustly, is the immortal example of the class. The proverb will be of the same type as No. 5.

38. "As subtle as a dead pig." "As cunning as a dead pig."—Whether this saying is sarcastic or not (I do not remember how Swift employs it), it seems, at any rate, worth noting that Plautus speaks of a stuck pig (or "a slaughtered sow," as Prof. Tyrrell

curiously rendered it) having more sense than some people:—

Sat edepol certo scio
Occisam sæpe sapere plus multo suem.

* Miles Gloriosus, 586-7 (II. vi. 106).

40. "As deep as the North Star."—Does not this mean as distant and inscrutable as the North Star? The description "Deep as Australia," applied by Wemmick to Mr. Jaggers in Dickens's 'Great Expectations,' chap. xxiv., is hardly parallel, as "deep" is there emphasized by Wemmick's pointing with his pen to the office floor in the supposed direction of the Antipodes.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

I have collected a few specimens which include several already mentioned. I think the following are, however, additions to the list:—

As wise as Walton's calf, that ran nine miles to suck a bull.

You thought wrong, like Hob's hog.

Always behindhand, like the miller's filler.

As crooked as Tecton brook.

In and out like Tecton brook. (A Northamptonshire brook famous for its devious course.)

As clean as a pink.

As cross as Dick's hat-band, half-way round and tucked.

As queer as Dick's hat-band, that went half-way round and tied in the middle.

As queer as Dick's hat-band, made of pea straw, that went nine times round and would not meet at last. (There are several other variations of this curious simile.)

As full as a tick.

As lazy as Ludlam's dog, that leaned its head against a wall to bark.

As busy as Throp's wife.

All of a hank, like Rattley's sprats.

"As drunk as David's sow" is quoted by Scott in 'Redgauntlet,' chap. xiv.; and "As plain as a pikestaff" is mentioned by Miss Wetherell in 'Queechy,' chap. li.

See also 7 S. ix. 398; 8 S. ii. 153; iv. 354; ix. 294; xi. 467; xii. 37, 96, 171; 10 S. xi. 440; 11 S. viii. 468.

I shall be happy to furnish fuller information concerning some of the above if your correspondent so desires.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

11 (*ante*, p. 116). "As drunk as David's sow." Hone in his "Table-Book," p. 190, ed. 1878, has this explanation:—

"A few years ago, one David Lloyd, a Welshman, who kept an inn at Hereford, had a living sow with six legs, which occasioned great resort to the house. David also had a wife who was much addicted to drunkenness, and for which he used frequently to bestow on her an admonitory drubbing. One day, having taken an extra cup which operated in a powerful manner, and

dreading the usual consequences, she opened the sty-door, let out David's sow, and lay down in its place, hoping that a short unmolested nap would sufficiently dispel the fumes of the liquor. In the meantime, however, a company arrived to view the so much talked of animal; and Davy, proud of his office, ushered them to the sty, exclaiming, 'Did any of you ever see such a creature before?' 'Indeed, Davy,' said one of the farmers, 'I never before saw a sow so drunk as thine in all my life!' Hence the term 'as drunk as David's sow.'"

23 (*ante*, p. 116). "As hoarse as a crow." *Rauca* is frequently applied to *cornix*, a crow, by poets, Ovid, Lucretius, &c.

M.A. OXON.

With C. C. B.'s 13 (*ante*, p. 116), "In and out, like a dog at a fair," compare

Here and there, like a dog in a fair, from 'The Jackdaw of Rheims,' in 'The Ingoldsby Legends'; and with MR. SVARTENGREN'S 24 (*ante*, p. 50), "To lie like a friar," compare

Those rascally liars, the Monks and the Friars, from 'A Lay of St. Gengulphus.'

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

"Red as rats" seems worthy registration. I have heard it on Cornish lips.

MIDDLE TEMPLAR.

WATCH HOUSES (12 S. ii. 9, 113, 157, 233, 315, 377, 538).—In a most unlikely source I have found a long chapter upon the early history of the night watch and the establishment of watch houses. In vol. ii. of Beckmann's 'History of Inventions' there is given a mass of most interesting information upon this subject. I see also that in the B.M. 'Catalogue of Satirical Prints,' No. 3275, there is an engraving dated 1754, showing the interior of a watch house, which is lit by a lantern suspended from the ceiling, and warmed by a fire which burns under a hood-like chimney.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

ARGOSTOLI (12 S. iii. 91, 151).—The best book from which to obtain full information respecting the sea mills at Argostoli is K. W. M. Wiebel's 'Die Insel Kephallonia und die Meermühlen von Argostoli,' Hamburg, 1874. It is in the second (and final) section of this book (pp. 107-154) that there will be found diagrams and a map, with sectional details of two mills erected at different periods. Wiebel's book gives a large number of references to authors who have alluded to the Argostoli mills. One Stevens appears to have erected a grist-mill there in 1835, and Migliarresi set up another in 1859.

As Wiebel's book is not likely to be found easily, your correspondent may prefer to look at D. T. Ansted's 'Ionian Islands in the Year 1863,' London, 1863. Chap. xi. (pp. 322-7) of this book deals fully with the mills, and explains the phenomenon. There is a "ground plan of the course of the current of sea water driving the Argostoli mills" (p. 325). Edward Lear's 'Views in the Seven Ionian Islands' contains a pleasant view of the town of Argostoli.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187 Piccadilly, W.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740: 1ST FOOT GUARDS (12 S. ii. 163, 229; iii. 11).—Hon. Thomas Herbert, captain Feb. 23, 1729/30.—He had been elected M.P. for Newport (Cornwall) on Feb. 18, 1726, in succession to his brother-in-law, Sir Nicholas Morice, Bart., of Werrington, Devon, the patron of the borough, Morice, according to Narcissus Luttrell ('Diary,' vol. v. p. 400), having married on Tuesday, March 7, 1704; "the lady Katherine Herbert, eldest daughter of the earl of Pembroke." He continued to represent that constituency in the Parliaments of 1727 and 1734, until his death, unmarried, at his house in Gerrard Street, Soho, on Dec. 25 or 26, 1739, when he was succeeded, on Jan. 22, 1740, by his brother Nicholas, so named after his maternal uncle, at whose house at Werrington he was born. For Thomas Herbert, see "A Collection of the Parliamentary Debates in England from the year MDCLXVIII. To the Present Time, Printed in the Year MDCCXLI." (vol. xviii. p. 68), where it is shown that he and his brothers (Robert, William, and Arthur) were firm supporters of Walpole, and in the great division on the Convention in 1739 voted in the majority of 262 to 235, which retained Walpole in power, though his nephew Sir William Morice of Werrington, who was his colleague in the representation of Newport, was on the other side; and that Nicholas carried on the support of Walpole in 1742, the year of the great Prime Minister's fall. }

John Lee, captain April 13, 1736.—Having sat for Malmesbury in the Parliament of 1747, he was chosen for Newport (Cornwall) at the general election of 1754, Nicholas Herbert being apparently out of favour with Humphry Morice, second cousin of Herbert's nephew, Sir William (who had died in 1750), though he returned to the House of Commons in April, 1757, at a by-election for the family borough of

Wilton. While John Lee was sent up for Newport, his brother Sir George Lee, Dean of the Arches, Judge of the Prerogative Court of the Province of Canterbury, and Treasurer of the Household to the Princess of Wales (widow of "Fred" and mother of George III.), who had married in 1742 Humphry Morice's sister, was elected for the contiguous borough of Launceston, of which Newport in reality formed a part, and within the relatively small municipal area of which, indeed, it to-day is. For Newport, at the dissolution of 1754, there was a contest, the first for many years, John Lee "of Albemarle Street, London," as he was officially designated, standing in the Werrington interest, with Edward Bacon of Erlham, near Norwich, Recorder of that place, and polling 145 and 144 votes respectively, against Jeffery French and the notorious Richard Rigby, these having respectively 60 and 59 votes.

In my 'Launceston, Past and Present' (p. 261), I wrote:—

"The contest was evidently an attempt of John, Duke of Bedford, leader of what was politically known as 'the Bloomsbury gang,' to exercise influence upon Newport, for French and Rigby were at the same dissolution returned for Tavistock, his pocket-borough, and the latter was notoriously his creature,"

it being added in a foot-note:—

"There may have been a personal element on the Duke's part in his opposition to John Lee, who is described in the official return for Newport to the next Parliament [that of 1761] as of 'Risely, county Bedford,' in which shire his Grace had some severe political battles to fight."

Some light on the Duke of Bedford's further concern with the electoral fortunes of the twin Cornish boroughs, with which the brothers Lee were at that time associated, is to be found in the Newcastle Correspondence (B.M. Add. MSS., 32856 *et seq.*) summarized in my sketch of Humphry Morice in 'D.N.B.,' vol. xxxix. p. 45, giving an account of Bedford's attempt to secure the return of Lord Tynney at a by-election for Launceston on the death of Sir George Lee in 1758. As to John Lee, though re-elected for Newport in March, 1761, at the dissolution caused by the death of George II., he did not live long thereafter; and Morice, as patron, offered the Duke of Newcastle, at the time Lee lay dying in the following September, to place the expected vacancy at the disposal of the Government, being at once rewarded for his alacrity. Lee having passed away, a writ was issued for Newport on Nov. 28, 1761, "in the room of John Lee, Esquire,

‘deceased’ (‘Commons’ Journals,’ vol. xxix. p. 52). William de Grey, afterwards member for Cambridge University, Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, and Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas—sneered at by Junius, after his being prosecuting counsel against Woodfall, as “EX-OFFICIO the guardian of liberty”—was returned in his place on the following Dec. 7.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

(12 S. iii. 105.)

Joseph Gledhill was the second son of Lieut.-Col. Samuel Gledhill, and born *circa* 1709. Lieut.-Col. Samuel Gledhill raised General Macartney’s Regiment in 1707-8, and commanded it at the post of Leffingham in 1708, where they were made prisoners. At the siege of Douay he commanded Major-General Sutton’s Regiment (was it the same?), and in the sortie of May 7, 1710, the regiment was cut to pieces, Col. Gledhill taken prisoner, badly wounded, and his eldest son Ensign Samuel Gledhill, a child of 8 years of age, killed.

In 1719 Col. S. Gledhill was appointed Lieutenant - Governor of Placentia, and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland, which appointments he held until 1727 if not longer. Joseph Gledhill became a major in Major-General Phillips’s Regiment, and died unmarried in 1747.

W. H. CHIPPINDALL, Col.

“TATTERING A KIP” (12 S. iii. 170).—May I be allowed to point out, in defence of Goldsmith’s editors, that this expression is sufficiently explained in at least three modern editions of ‘The Vicar of Wakefield’? namely, the Parchment Library edition of 1883, p. 302; Mr. J. W. M. Gibbs’s edition of the Works, Index to vol. v. (1886); and the Glossarial Index to the late C. E. Doble’s ‘The Plays of Oliver Goldsmith, together with “The Vicar of Wakefield,”’ 1909, p. 449. AUSTIN DOBSON.

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN: GILBERT MEMORIAL (12 S. iii. 129).—The lines

His foe was folly, and his weapon wit,
inscribed on the bronze medallion by Sir George Frampton—put up on Aug. 31, 1915, to the memory of the late Sir William Gilbert on the wall of the Victoria Embankment—were written by Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins, one of the committee associated with the movement.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

WILLIAM HASTINGS, 1777 (12 S. ii. 508; iii. 118).—I have a note that in *The Gentleman’s Magazine* there is a letter from Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Moira, “sister to the late Earl of Huntingdon,” dated April 18, 1808, addressed to her kinsman Archdeacon Hastings of Newton Butler, Ireland, in which she states that “the descent of William Hastings was unquestionable; as was his right to the title, had the failure really occurred of the issue of Col. George Hastings, whose claim was derived from the second son of the second Earl, whilst that of William Hastings was from the sixth son of the same nobleman.”

On reference to several Peerages I cannot find more than four sons of the second earl named, although it is stated that he had six sons. The ‘D.N.B.’ has an article on Sir Francis, the fifth son, who died 1610, yet his name is omitted.

However, I am not very much concerned as to William Hastings’s claim except in so far as it connects him with Folkestone. His only son having died unmarried in 1790, it is unlikely that he was keen on proving it, and in the letter referred to above the Countess states further that

“the aged father, content with his title of Governor Hastings, and not ambitious of an earldom, shorn of its substantial acres, did not long survive, and thus ended the claim of the Braunston branch.”

Apparently, he survived until after 1810. My query is, when did he die, or vacate the office of Master Gunner of Folkestone Battery? The appointment of his successor would assist, if it can be discovered.

R. J. FYNMORE.

GRACE DARLING (12 S. ii. 370).—Grace and William Darling on the first journey rescued four men and a woman. On the second journey two of the men returned with William Darling and rescued the remaining four men. See ‘Grace Darling, her True Story,’ written anonymously by the late Mr. Daniel Hopkin Atkinson (who was intimately acquainted with the Darling family), and published by Hamilton, Adams & Co. in 1880.

G. D. LUMB.

Leeds.

THE COCK: CARVING OF A LEGEND (12 S. iii. 168).—The legend concerning the coming to life of a dead bird, including his hen, is told of St. James Major. In ‘Sacred and Legendary Art,’ vol. ii. pp. 235, 236, 240, Mrs. Jameson refers to it, and gives a cut of a fresco of it by Lo Spagna, which is or was to be seen in a small chapel near Spoleto, on the way to Foligno. A certain judge

refused to believe in the restoration to life, through the instrumentality of St. James, of a young man who had been hanged thirty-six days before. "If thy son liveth," he said to the mother, "so do the fowls in this dish!" for he was at table:—

"And lo! scarcely had he uttered the words when the fowls, being a cock and a hen, rose up full-feathered in the dish, and the cock began to crow, to the great admiration of the judge and his attendants."

Mrs. Jameson refers her readers to Southey's 'Pilgrim of Compostella.'

I believe I saw this subject in glass many years ago on the south side of the nave of Troyes Cathedral, but in subsequent flights through the happy hunting-ground of ecclesiologists I failed to come on it again.

Folk-Lore for December, 1916, which has only just (March 12) been issued, contains an Irish variant of the legend new to me. At Lismore Cathedral, co. Waterford, on what is called the Magrath tomb, a cock crowing on the lid of a cooking-pot is carved:—

"The story which is given in explanation is that the Roman soldiers watching at Our Lord's sepulchre were scoffing at the possibility of His resurrection, and one of them said it was just as possible that the fowl they were then cooking in the pot would return to life. As the word was said the lid was thrown off and the cock flew up alive and crew. (Told by the sexton of the cathedral as an old belief.)"—P. 424.

The writer in *Folk-Lore* gives also a prose rendering from Dr. D. Hyde's 'Songs of Connacht,' vol. ii. pp. 152-6, of verses in which Mary Magdalene encounters an apparently Irish guard at the sepulchre—he exclaims, "My ochone!"—and it is upon his expression of unbelief that the cock miracle is performed. ST. SWITHIN.

MEWS OR MEWYS FAMILY (12 S. ii. 26, 93, 331, 419, 432; iii. 16, 52, 113, 195).—No one seems to have noticed that there is a long pedigree of this very old Hampshire family in Berry's 'Hampshire Genealogies.' I append the following, which I received from the College of Arms a short time ago:—

(Beneath the same arms as those above the Mews family in the 'Visitation of Hampshire,' 1686, already described.)

Sir William Mewys of [sic] in the Countie of Hampshire, knight, maryed and had yssue John Mewys, sonne and heire; Rycharde Mewys, seconde sonne.

Rycharde Mewys of Rookleye in the countie of Hampshire, esquire, second sonne to Sir William Mewys, knight, maryed Dorathe daughter to...Cooke of Haxbridge in the Countie of Hamp., gent., and by her had issue William

Mewys, his eldiste sonne; Elizabeth, maryed to William Bethell in Winchester, gent.; Jane, maryed to John Worsley, gent.

Thomas Mewys of Bisshopton in the Countie of Wiltshire, gent., second sonne to the aforesaid Rycharde Mewys of Rookley, esquire, maryed Ellin [sic] wyddowe of...Yonge, and by her as yet hath no issue.

Copied from the 'Visitation of Wiltshire,' 1565 (G. 8. 6b), now remaining in the Heralds' College, London.

EVERARD GREEN,
Somerset Herald-of-Arms.

25 Jan., 1917.

It is evident that a strong Hampshire vein is found in this pedigree. But exactly what was the relationship between this Wiltshire branch and that of Ellis Mews of Winchester, who bore the same arms and whose pedigree is in the 'Hampshire Visitation,' is more than I am able to say. Dr. Marshall in 'The Genealogist's Guide' gives the name as spelt (as it clearly was) indifferently Mews or Mewys. It has also been spelt Meulx, Meux, Mewis, Mewes.

A MASTER OF ARTS.

I too, like AN OLD EAST ANGLIAN, must acknowledge a slip. It is due to my having accepted another's statement without verification. The marriages of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Paulet St. John and of Mr. Carew Mildmay of Shawford, to Mrs. and Miss Pescod (*mère et fille*) respectively, took place in 1761, not, as stated, at St. Lawrence's, but at the Church of St. Maurice, Winchester. Both marriages are shown in Phillimore's volume of Registers dealing with this parish.

A HAMPSHIRE MAN.

HANS-TOWN OR CADOGAN-LAND (12 S. iii. 70, 155).—If your correspondents under this head should be unaware of it, they may be interested to know that some of the old east-iron posts at the road corners in the neighbourhood are still *in situ*, stamped in relief:—

HANS
TOWN
1818.

In several cases the date seems to be 1810 or 1819. There are two of the posts, for example, at the church end of Sedding Street (until lately Upper-George Street), and two in Cadogan Place at the east end of Pont Street.

By the way, there is a similar post in Eaton Square, marked G.P.D. What does this stand for? D. O.

Permit me to express my thanks to MR. ALAN STEWART for his illuminating answer. But is there not one slip? I distinctly remember that Cadogan Square was nearly

half built by 1883, and the Pont Street Mews (opening into Walton Place) bears the date 1879-80. Should the date of the falling-in of Prince's Racquet Court be 1876 instead of 1886? B. C. S.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (12 S. iii. 145).—The mention by James Smith of barbers exercising their trade on Sundays gives interest to the following extract taken from *The Gloucester Journal* of July 30, 1728, where it will be seen that the local Company of Barbers certainly did not favour the custom.

The extract is as follows:—

Gloucester, July 24, 1728.

Notice is hereby given, That it is agreed by the Company or Fraternity of BARBERS in this City, that from and after the 5th of August next, no Member of the said Company shall presume to Shave or powder Wigs or Hair on the Lord's Day, commonly call'd Sunday (Assize-Sundays excepted) on Pain of forfeiting the Sum of Fifty Shillings for every such Offence, Forty Shillings whereof shall be apply'd to the Use of the said Company, and the Remainder to the Informer, besides the Penalty inflicted by a Statute Law made in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

P.S. If any Person in the adjacent Places do presume to Shave, &c., as above-mention'd they will be prosecuted as the Law directs.

The Company's order evidently was not complied with, as the following notice from *The Gloucester Journal* of Nov. 2, 1731, shows:—

Civilt' Glouc. By Order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, and the Aldermen of this City,

This NOTICE is given, That

Whereas by an Act made on the 29th of King Charles II. for the better Observation of the Lord's Day (commonly call'd Sunday) It is Enacted, That no Person shall do any Worldly Business on the said Lord's Day, and that all Persons so offending, shall forfeit Five Shillings:

AND whereas (in particular) the Barbers of this City have follow'd their Trade of Shaving, and Powdering Wigs and Hair on the said Lord's Day, contrary to the Statute above-mentioned: To prevent the same, the Magistrates are resolved to put the said Statute in Execution against any such Offender. And for the Encouragement of any Person that shall give Information to any of the aforesaid Magistrates against any one so offending he shall receive Five Shillings as a Reward from the Company of Barbers, provided the Offender is duly convicted thereof.

N.B. The said Company of Barbers will also give the like sum of Five Shillings to any person that shall give Information of the aforesaid Offence being committed by anyone living near the said City upon the Conviction of such Offender.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

Gloucester.

THOMAS GRAY (12 S. ii. 285, 399, 526; iii. 32, 99, 153).—At the fourth reference Mr. TANNER said: "It is well known that the false alarm carefully engineered by the undergraduates of Peterhouse, which caused him hurriedly to descend his escape into a bath placed at the bottom, was the cause of his removing to Pembroke." May I call the attention of English scholars to a letter on 'Gray's Ladder of Ropes,' by Prof. George L. Kittredge of Harvard University, printed in the *New York Nation* of Sept. 27, 1900 (lxxi. 251)? He there quoted a letter written by the Rev. John Sharpe on Mar. 12, 1756, or six days after the date of Gray's admission to Pembroke, as follows:—

"Mr. Gray, our elegant Poet, and delicate Fellow Commoner of Peter-house, has just removed to Pembroke-hall, in resentment of some usage he met with at the former place. The case is much talked of, and is this. He is much afraid of fire, and was a great sufferer in Cornhill; he has ever since kept a ladder of ropes by him, soft as the silky cords by which Romeo ascended to his Juliet, and has had an iron machine fixed to his bedroom window. The other morning, Lord Percival and some Petrenchians, going a hunting, were determined to have a little sport before they set out, and thought it would be no bad diversion to make Gray bolt, as they called it, so ordered their man Joe Draper to roar out fire. A delicate white night-cap is said to have appeared at the window; but finding the mistake, retired again to the couch. The young fellows, had he descended, were determined, they said, to have whipped the butterfly up again."

Prof. Kittredge concludes his letter as follows:—

"The successive accretions to this simple anecdote are instructive. Gray rose and looked out of the window. Gray ran down the ladder in his night-gown. Gray fell into a tub of water at the foot of the ladder. Gray was chilled and had to be wrapped up in a watchman's coat. Gray was so overcome that he had to be 'carried into the college by the friendly Stonehewer, who now appeared on the scene.' . . . *Crescit eundo.*"

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

'JONATHAN WILD, THE GREAT' (11 S. ii. 261; 12 S. ii. 442; iii. 38, 74).—I do not think Mr. J. PAUL DE CASTRO's dismissal of a literary view of Mr. Andrew Lang—given, not because, as is assumed without evidence, he had been "pressed" by me with a blunt inquiry, but after careful consideration of all the relevant facts—as "a mere opinion, unbuttressed by any stated reasons," should pass without protest. This kind of criticism lends itself to obvious retort, for where are Mr. DE CASTRO's "reasons" against the Fielding authorship? He holds that "it should not be

overlooked that Swift, who disliked Burnet, and Defoe (although at that date, I believe, actually in prison) were both alive." But no one acquainted with Defoe's literary style and habits of thought would believe him the author of the *Mist* articles, while Swift, at the moment of their publication, within a very short period of Wild's execution, was in Ireland, flushed with his recent triumph with the 'Drapier's Letters.' It was not, indeed, until March, 1726, nearly a year after the articles appeared, that he set out once more for London, after an absence of twelve years, a fact I had submitted, among others, to Mr. Lang before he gave the opinion I previously quoted.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

JONAS HANWAY, 1712-1786, TRAVELLER AND PHILANTHROPIST (12 S. iii. 129).—Mr. W. W. Skeat in his pleasant little book 'The Past at our Doors' (1911) says Hanway introduced the umbrella

"on his return from Persia about 1750, some thirty years before it was generally adopted. Some kind of umbrella was, however, occasionally used by ladies at least so far back as 1709; and a fact not generally known is that from about the year 1717 onwards, a 'parish' umbrella, resembling the more recent 'family' umbrella of the nineteenth century, was used by the priest at open-air funerals, as the church accounts of many places testify. In 1752 General Wolfe (at that time lieutenant-colonel) wrote from Paris that people 'there used umbrellas in hot weather to defend them from the sun, and something of the same kind to save them from snow and rain.'"

Mr. Skeat then proceeds to mention the "royal" umbrellas used in the Far East and in Africa, that carried over the Doge of Venice, the fan held before the Pharaoh, and a curious umbrella represented in an Anglo-Saxon MS.

It is recorded that Byron's tutor, Henry J. T. Drury ('D.N.B.' xvi. 56), assistant-master at Harrow School 1801-41, had a great objection to the harmless, necessary umbrella—considering it a mark of effeminacy. On one occasion, meeting one of his pupils armed with the offending object, he seized the weapon and broke it across his knee. Times have changed.

A. R. BAYLEY.

I do not know the exact date when umbrellas were introduced, but it must have been during the early part of the seventeenth century. Tom Coryate, in his 'Cruities,' mentions umbrellas with surprise in reference to his visit to Cremona in June, 1608. He says:—

"Here I will mention—although it may seem frivolous, yet will be a novelty—that many do

carry a thing which they call in the Italian tongue umbrellæes. These are made of something answerable to the form of a little canopy, and hooped inside with divers little wooden hoops, that extend the umbrella in a pretty large compass. They are used especially by horsemen, who fasten the end of the handle to one of their thighs."

J. FOSTER PALMER.

"RUNT" (12 S. iii. 167).—I question whether this word is intended to denote pigs in the lines quoted. The reference is, I think, to cattle of a small breed, especially those from the highlands of Scotland, and from Wales. See the 'E.D.D.' vol. v. p. 190.

A. C. C.

CHURCHILL'S GRAVE (12 S. ii. 495; iii. 39).

—I am grateful to MAJOR G. YARROW BALDOCK for so kindly furnishing a copy of the inscription on the mural monument to Churchill in St. Mary's Church, Dover. I should, however, very much like to know whether there is still any memorial over his grave in the churchyard of St. Martin's, Dover. I find that at 1 S. x. 378 a correspondent makes the following explicit statement:—

"His [Churchill's] remains were brought over [from Boulogne] and interred, *not* in St. Mary's, but in St. Martin's Churchyard, a small deserted cemetery in an obscure lane behind the market. By climbing over a wall at the back of St. Martin's Academy, I found the *real* tomb, with this inscription:—

1764.

Here lie the remains of the celebrated
G. CHURCHILL.

'Life to the last enjoyed, here
Churchill lies.' [Candidate.]

In the same note, reference is made to the memorial to Churchill in St. Mary's Church, but strange to say the only part of the inscription given is a line which might well be a missing eighth line from MAJOR BALDOCK'S copy. I quote the paragraph as follows:—

"There is a monument to the poet here in St. Mary's Church (*not* churchyard); but this is only a cenotaph, although not so stated in the inscription. It contains a very exaggerated panegyric of him in fourteen verses [*sic*] (not however a sonnet), which is anything but lucid in its grammar, and therefore I will not transcribe it. In it he is called the 'Great high priest of all the Nine'; which is rather an unfortunate expression applied to Churchill,—for he was a clergyman and gave up his gown, and became a most decided layman; and as such went on a visit to the celebrated Wilkes, then living in retirement at Boulogne, where he died."

At 8 S. i. 289 appeared a reproduction of a paragraph from *The Daily Graphic* of Jan. 9, 1892, referring to Churchill's grave

in St. Martin's Burial-Ground. The writer quotes the following lines from 'The Candidate':—

May one poor sprig of bay around my head
Bloom whilst I live, and point me out when dead,
Let it—may Heaven indulgent grant this

prayer—

Be planted on my grave, nor wither there ;
And, when on travel bound, some rhyming guest
Roams through the churchyard while his dinner's
drest,

Let it uphold this comment to his eyes,
Life to the last enjoyed—here Churchill lies.

He then proceeds :—

"Some pious friend saw that part of Churchill's wish was gratified, and the last line is still to be read on the stone. It remained for a gentleman passing through Dover this week to fulfil the other part of the poet's prayer, and, with the assistance of the sexton of the cemetery, he planted a bay tree on the grave ; and so, nearly a century and a half after it was uttered, the poet's simple wish was carried out."

Will some kind reader resident at or passing through Dover say if the inscription is still readable, and if the bay tree still flourishes ?

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

HEART IN HAND (12 S. iii. 31).—Is not this one of the few traces left in the popular imagination of pre-Reformation symbols ? It stands for Divine Love. St. Theresa is one of the saints so depicted, a cross and lily in one hand and a heart in the other.

SUSANNA CORNER.

Wellington School, Somerset.

POWDERED GLASS (12 S. i. 169, 297, 335).

—A poisoner testified in New York City, in the spring of 1916, that he first tried ground glass ; finely powdered glass, however, is harmless (see 'The Traumatic Causation of Appendicitis,' by S. G. Shattuck, in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine*, London, 1915-16, ix., Pathological Section, at pp. 26-7, July, 1916), confirming the experiments of about a century ago, cited at 12 S. i. 335. This conclusion has a present and popular interest, in that it shows the needlessness of the fear of enamelled ware for the kitchen, and of stone-ground flour. These last have been held to be causes of appendicitis, a disease of which the folk-lore should be written. The especial advantage of such a research is that its *terminus a quo* can be accurately placed and dated, the vogue of appendicitis starting with a publication by a Boston man in 1886. Since then there has grown up a mass of popular "knowledge" which contrasts sharply with that of the surgeons most experienced therein ;

for instance, see preface to 'Appendicitis,' by T. W. Harmer, in *The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Feb. 1, 1917, clxxvi. 165-70 : "the greater the experience, the larger the perplexities and mistakes."

ROCKINGHAM.

Boston, Mass.

CLINTON MAUND OF MERTON COLLEGE (12 S. iii. 149).—Pleb. Pembroke College, matric. Sept. 22, 1647, aged 17 (sometime of Trinity College, Dublin) ; B.A. April 28, 1649 ; fellow Merton College, 1649, by the Parliamentary visitors ; M.A. Nov. 18, 1652 ; incorporated at Cambridge, 1655 ; Vicar of St. Peter's-in-the-East, Oxford, 1659 ; born in co. Fermanagh of Oxfordshire parents ; died in college of fever, Dec. 4, 1660, buried in the quire against his stall, Dec. 6 ; will at Oxford proved Dec. 10.

See 'Athen.,' i. p. xvii ; Gutch, i. app. 209 ; Brodrick's 'Merton College,' 291 ; and Burrows's 'Register of the Visitors of the University, 1647-58,' p. 524.

Arms—Az., on a bend arg., between two eagles displayed or, three mascles of the field.

A. R. BAYLEY.

Notes on Books.

Outlines of Mediæval History. By C. W. Previté Orton. (Cambridge University Press, 10s. 6d. net.)

It is in itself something of a feat to have constructed a history of Mediæval Europe, from 395 to 1492, within the space of some 560 pages of a crown octavo volume. To have so handled this huge and various mass of material that it presents clear sequences of cause and effect ; carries in fair proportion and not inadequately the sense of movement, vitality, the action of strong personalities, the development of peoples ; makes a readable if necessarily close narrative, and re-interprets in some degree and connects together familiar events according to the modern reading of history—this is an achievement upon which some large measure of congratulation is due. We cannot recall any compendium, equally comprehensive, in which the selection, the emphasis, and the depth of working have been, on the whole, more happily hit off. The writer explains that he has been guided in his choice of matter to be dwelt upon rather by the far-off results of events than by their éclat at the time ; and his principle has well justified itself. Whether for the general reader, who wants to make acquaintance with the spirit of the Middle Ages as well as their external history, and to survey the contributions to the whole of several centuries and kingdoms and institutions, or for the student of earlier or later history, who requires a sound but not too highly detailed knowledge of the Middle Ages to complete his equipment, this book is worth solid study. It should be the more easily mastered in that much of it is

attractively done. In a few brief sentences it contrives sometimes to be more illuminating and suggestive than are many more expansive works. To take one example, we thought the debt to Byzantine civilization of the Moslem civilization of Spain—a matter which is not always in text-books made sufficiently clear—well sketched out and emphasized.

Two things we should like to see added in a later edition. Such a work as this is not designed for advanced students of these centuries, and beginners may well claim the undoubted help of lists and tables—dynastic, chronological, and so on. Yet, again, we should like to see some mention of the sources whence this history is drawn. We do not mean a bibliography of editions or relatively modern historical works, but strictly a list of original authorities, that is the greater and better known of them. This also can hardly be considered superfluous for those readers to whom an outline is of real value.

The Ascent of Olympus. By Rendel Harris. (Manchester University Press; London, Longmans & Co., 5s. net.)

THIS is a reprint of four lectures, on the origin respectively of four Greek gods, delivered in the John Rylands Library, Manchester, during 1915 and 1916. With two of them, those on Artemis and Aphrodite, we have already dealt in our columns. The first two, on Dionysus and Apollo, possess the same qualities which we noticed in the others: the pleasant abundance of rather out-of-the-way material affording illustration, the ingenuity of the theory, the slenderness of the evidence adduced, when we are asked to take what is good illustration as substantial evidence, and the want of common sense, of reference to human nature and common human experience. The first lecture, however, the interpretation of Dionysus as the ivy, is, in some ways, on a different footing from the rest. We should join issue with Dr. Rendel Harris on several points; but the main idea of it seems to us fairly sound, and the connexion between the oak and the ivy, with the communication of power from one to the other, is illuminatingly worked out. We should like to hear what exactly is the value Dr. Rendel Harris sets upon Ovid as an exponent—other than literary—of primitive beliefs.

JOTTINGS FROM CATALOGUES.

MR. FRANCIS EDWARDS'S Catalogue for March (No. 372) is devoted to Napoleon I. and the Napoleonic Wars. It includes rare books, autographs, and engravings, besides a few miscellaneous items, and will repay attention on the part of the students of the subject.

Among Memoirs of Napoleon we noticed those by Mme. Junot (Duchesse d'Abrantes) in Bentley's library edition of the translation (1833), 5s.; and Las Cases's 'Journal' of the life of Napoleon at St. Helena in 4 vols. 8vo (1823), 5s. There are several good 'Lives' of Napoleon: we may mention Arnault's in an édition de luxe of 1822-6, 12s.; and Combe's humorous "Life of Napoleon: a Hudibrastic Poem in 15 cantos, by Doctor Syntax," with 30 coloured plates by George Cruikshank (1817), 18s. An item of great interest is an extra-illustrated copy of Messrs. Wheeler and Broadley's 'Napoleon and the

Invasion of England,' which was brought out in two volumes in 1908. This was Mr. Broadley's own copy, and has been extended by him to four volumes by the insertion of rare material of all sorts—autographs, portraits, caricatures, broadsides, and other good things—and is here offered for 130s.

Pictures form an interesting feature of the Catalogue. Thus there are 36 original drawings by Capt. George Jones illustrating the battles of Quatre-bras, Ligny, and Waterloo, together with a set of the etchings done from them by S. Mitau in 1817, 28s.; there is a portrait in oils by Viger of Queen Hortense, 25 in. x 20 in., signed and in a gold frame, 50s.; and there are no fewer than forty-eight portraits of Napoleon himself. The romantic youthful head by Turner after Masquerier is reproduced on the cover; Mr. Edwards's example is a proof before all letters, and its price is 14s. L'Eveque's 'Campaigns of the British Army in Portugal' is also here—a good copy without any plates missing, and including some proofs (1812), 16s.—as is Landmann's 'Historical, Military, and Picturesque Observations on Portugal' (1818), 12s. Modern work on Napoleon is well represented, and the collection includes several books which belonged to the Emperor's library.

Mr. P. M. Barnard of Tunbridge Wells, in his Catalogue No. 113, describes very fully, and with notes sometimes corrective of statements which have hitherto been generally received, 166 items arranged under the heading 'Rare and Interesting Books.' They include works in English, French, Italian, and Spanish, from the Venetian 'Legenda Aurea' of 1478 (Arnoldus) to scarce books of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. About a dozen interesting illustrations are supplied, and the catalogue is certainly, alike for its contents and for their handling, among those best worth keeping for reference.

We marked several attractive items in the Catalogue of Engravings (No. 245) sent to us the other day by Messrs. James Rimell & Son. Readers who have been interested in our recent correspondence on the bibliography of Temple Bar may like to know where to find a coloured print of Queen Victoria passing through Temple Bar on her way to the Guildhall, Nov. 9, 1837 (T. Helme), 2s. 2s. This is but one in a large collection both of single drawings or engravings and of series of London views; and the descriptions in the Catalogue are by no means confined to London.

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.

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.4.

PREBENDARY DEEDES.—Forwarded.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1917.

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Notes.

WILLIAM PITT'S LAST SPEECH.

THIS was made at the Lord Mayor's Banquet at Guildhall on Nov. 9, 1805. Macaulay in 'Miscellaneous Writings,' vol. ii. p. 368 (reprinted from 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' "William Pitt"), gives this account of the speech:—

"When his health was drunk, he returned thanks in two or three of those stately sentences of which he had a boundless command. Several of those who heard him laid up his words in their hearts; for they were the last words that he ever uttered in public: 'Let us hope that England, having saved herself by her energy, may save Europe by her example.'"

Stanhope in his 'Life of Pitt' (1861), vol. iv. p. 346, gives the following account of the speech:—

"At the banquet the Lord Mayor proposed his health as 'the Saviour of Europe.' Then Pitt rose, and spoke nearly as follows: 'I return you many thanks for the honour you have done me; but Europe is not to be saved by any single man. England has saved herself by her exertions, and will, as I trust, save Europe by her example.' With only these two sentences the Minister sat down. They were memorable words. They sank deep into the minds of his hearers. For, besides their own impressive beauty, they were the last words that Mr. Pitt ever spoke in public."

Stanhope then quotes the account he received of the speech in 1838 from the Duke of Wellington:—

"On that occasion [referring to the Lord Mayor's Banquet] I remember he [Pitt] returned thanks in one of the best and neatest speeches I ever heard in my life. It was in very few words. The Lord Mayor had proposed his health as one who had been the saviour of England, and would be the saviour of the rest of Europe. Mr. Pitt then got up, disclaimed the compliment as applied to himself, and added: 'England has saved herself by her exertions, and the rest of Europe will be saved by her example!' That was all, he was scarcely up two minutes; yet nothing could be more perfect."—Stanhope, 'Life of Pitt,' vol. iv. p. 347.

From what source did Stanhope get his version of the speech? I have no doubt that he made it up from what the Duke of Wellington told him. It will be noticed that he says that Pitt "spoke *nearly* as follows." I cannot find that the speech is quoted in any book before Macaulay wrote his article in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' in January, 1859.

The Lord Mayor's Banquet was noticed in *The Times* of Nov. 11, 1805, p. 3, as follows:—

"Mr. Pitt's health was next drank with equal approbation, and, in return, he addressed the company. His observations were principally directed to the late brilliant victory, and to the unanimity manifested by the whole nation to resist and humble the common enemy."

I also find the following account in *The Morning Herald* of the same date:—

"After dinner the Lord Mayor gave Mr. Pitt's health with three times three.

"He returned thanks in a short speech, in which he said that Great Britain had done her duty, and that he trusted the Continental Powers would do the same."

From these extracts it appears that the newspapers do not refer in any way to Pitt having been described as the saviour of Europe or England and his reply thereto, and Stanhope, the Duke of Wellington, and Macaulay do not give the part of his speech in which he referred "to the late brilliant victory" of Trafalgar of Oct. 21, 1805.

Is there any other report of Pitt's speech anywhere to be found? Is it known where Macaulay got his version from? It is clearly incorrect, as it omits to state that the Lord Mayor personally referred to Pitt as the saviour of Europe or England.

Lord Rosebery in his 'Pitt,' p. 255, says:—

"Pitt replied in the noblest, the tersest, and the best of all his speeches. It can be here given in its entirety."

He then quotes Stanhope's version, but leaves out the word "nearly."

Dr. J. Holland Rose in his classic 'William Pitt and the Great War' follows Stanhope, but also leaves out "nearly." He adds that

"In its terseness and strength, its truth and modesty, its patriotism and hopefulness, this utterance stands unrivalled" (p. 538).

The occasion of Pitt's speech was a remarkable one. He was drawn in triumph to the Guildhall, he had to speak of the battle of Trafalgar, and he made the fine reply with reference to his having been described as the saviour of England or Europe, and yet we have no report of the speech "in its entirety." I hope some one can throw further light on this subject.

HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temple.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

VIII.

THOMAS COXE.

THE correspondence of Thomas Coxe, Envoy Extraordinary to the Swiss Cantons, 1689-1692, is preserved at the Record Office among the State Papers, Foreign (Switzerland), vols. vii., viii., and ix. The following letter from vol. vii., which describes the writer's journey from The Hague to Frankfurt and Nuremberg, and thence to Zurich, is interesting for the light it throws upon the conditions of travel at a time when the Rhine country was still suffering from the ravages which marked the retreat of Louis XIV.'s armies. The account of the writer's reception at St. Gall and Zurich is valuable, too, as an instance of the extraordinary satisfaction and enthusiasm evinced by Protestants throughout Europe at the accession of William III. Coxe himself was a man of considerable experience in foreign affairs. He had lived in Spain, Italy, and Holland, and since July, 1689, had busied himself with the relations between England and the Swiss Cantons. By this time hostilities between Louis XIV. and the Grand Alliance were in full swing, and for years France had obtained her best supplies of troops from Switzerland. It was one of the aims of William III. to prevail upon the Swiss Confederation to disengage itself totally from France, to recall its troops and enlist them on the side of the Allies; and this was the object of Coxe's mission. The story of the negotiations has been fully told

in one of the volumes of the "Schweizer Studien zur Geschichtswissenschaft,"* but it need not detain us here, as Coxe's letter is printed solely as a travel item. It is enough to say that the negotiations were unsuccessful, and that Coxe returned to England in 1692 a disappointed man.†

My Lord‡

It is now time I should give Yr. Lop: some account of my Journey and arrivall within the Limits of the Reformed Cantons of Switzerland to the jurisdiction of Zurich. From the Hague I pass't to a house where my family had formerly liv'd neare Vtrecht, where I spent 3 or 4 dayes to prepare my selfe and it for the following long journey, which I being obligd to undertake in such a season, with a young family and a Wife.... requir'd some more then ordinary precautions on the one hand, and all the dispatch y^t was possible on the other. The hopes of Mons^r D'hervart's company first, and then of my L^d Paget's (for y^e most part of my way) had retarded me during a Post or 2 from England, But the former's journey continuing suspended by his Ma^{ty}s order, and my L^d not being then quite ready, I thought it my duty to lose no more time, & having reced: my L^d Paget's Assignation to meet him at Colen or Francfort sett forward by the way of Nimmeghen and Cleves for Colen; where I found my Lord Laxington and young Count Schombergh (created I thinke Earle of Harwich by y^e King) gone together the day before towards Cleves (by water) from the siege of Bonn. Generall Spaen being arriv'd there ye same night from Bonn to give his orders relating to y^e Regulation of Winter-Quarters for y^e Brandenburg-troops, I waited on him, both to pay him my respects, and to receive his advice and directions for the safe prosecution of my journey. He entertain'd me long, and with much delight, with many tender Expressions of Veneration and Zeale for the Kings Person and Service, was pleas'd to give me a particular account of the Siege and surrender of Bonn.... & concluded with his advice to me to avoide Heidelbergh and Wirtenbergh and to passe on directly to Frankfort by y^e way of Bonn leaving Mentz and the Rhine on the right hand from Bonn to Frankfort, to avoide y^e Want of Provision, bad Lodging and accomodation on the Roade, and Especially y^e Cuirassiers of Saxony and other scatter'd Imperial-Troops, who were just in y^t juncture of time on their March to enter into their Winter-Quarters in Franconia, and parts adjacent. Presently after my taking leave of him he sent me his son in Law, Capt. in his owne regim^t, with his pass-port to y^e Camp at Bonn, and orders to y^e same gentleman and

* Band VI. 'Die Mission des englischen Gesandten Thomas Coxe in der Schweiz, 1689-1692,' by Dr. phil. Friedrich Kilchenmann, Zurich, 1914.

† Coxe was the first of a regular series of Envoys to the Swiss Cantons, of whom the most important was Abr. Stanyan (see as to him, 'D.N.B.' and Coolidge, 'Swiss Guide-Books,' pp. 23, 169-71). I am indebted to Mr. Coolidge for bringing Coxe to my notice, and for referring me to Kilchenmann's work.

‡ Query Earl of Shrewsbury.

§ On Oct. 5.

to his Steward and other domestick-Officers in his Quarters to go before me and provide for me and my whole Company very good Lodging and noble Entertainment there y^e night, and y^e next morning att breakfast; which he would not p^rmitt me to refuse, because Bonn was reduct to so ruinous a Condition as not to afford any thing like a lodging or Entertainment. All y^e whole Country through w^{ch} we pass^t between Bonn and francfort was so much allarm'd att y^e March of y^e Imperiall-Troops, y^t we found no inhabited Village without Pallisades and Barrieres, so y^t we were forc^t to make so very un-equall divisions of our day's journys and waite so many houres in y^e night before admittance, y^t it extremely harass^t my small-Equipage and Especially my Coach-horses (y^e ways being universally bad beyond expression by y^e passage of horse baggage and Canon immediately before us :) Nor indeed had we beene at all permitted to pass in many places by y^e Extreme feare and jealousy of y^e inhabitants y^t kept all their gates and barrieres shutt against y^e Imperialists and Saxens on our side y^e River, if one of y^e Duke of Lorraine's Trumpeters sent to conduct one from Mons^r de Boufflers wth his letters to y^e Camp at Bonn to desire a cartel for y^e mutual Exchange of Prisoners had not very much facilitated our passage. I meane this of Villages and Passes where only Peasants had y^e guard, & those very little above them in understanding y^e Command; for wherever I had y^e good fortune to finde officers of any sense or Superiority y^e honour of y^e Character his Ma^{ty} has beene pleas^d to give me, and the King's Latine Passe Y^r Lop: sent me to y^e Hague, prov^d both of them so powerful a Protection to me, y^t they not only gave me a speedy and easy admittance but cover^d me with so much respect & favour from all persons, as made me very sensible, to my great pleasure & advantage, in how great a Veneration the King of England's Person & Reputation is in all these parts of the world. Att my Arrivall att Francfort my Equipage was all so tired, y^t I was forc^t to rest there two or 3 dayes, during which repose I had the honour to waite on the Princessse of Tarente,* a Lady of Extraordinary Merit and Virtue, as she is of great quality, & that has a most profound Respect and Admiration for our King and for the great and Princely Virtues and truly heroicall Qualities w^{ch} it has pleas^d God to endowe his Ma^{ty}. This Lady was pleas^d to make me promise her y^t I would endeavour to gett her the King's and Queen's pictures, w^{ch} I assur^d her she should have so soone as I had rec^d them my Selve, of w^{ch} I had y^e honour of a promise, att my leaving England. We went to her Chappell, and heard a french sermon there, where we found a little Church of Refugiez gather^d under her Wing: ye Magistrates not having hitherto p^rmitt^d any public Exercize of y^e Reformed Religion there which they suppose prejudicall to their Commerce. Dr. Fabritius being arrivd att Francfort y^e day before I left y^e place, I waited on him y^e Evening, rec^d y^e returne of my visit from him y^e morning I came away....

* "L'une des femmes les plus illustres du Refuge." See A. de Chambrier, 'Henri de Mirmand,' p. 178 (quoted from Kilchenmann, *op. cit.*, p. 67). She was the daughter of William V., Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.

From Frankfort to Nurembergh we were putt into continuall apprehensions of y^e Imperiall or Saxon-Troops, and were miserably entertained and lodgd upon straw, notwithstanding which we had reckonings which might be properly and truly calld ransomes, wthout abatement. Att Nurenbergh I recd. y^e same night I arrivd, a complement from y^e Magistrates, and an houre after a Visit from the 2 chiefe of them, wth all y^e demonstrations and Expressions possible of respect to the Kings Person and government and Joy for his Ma^{ty}s Prosperity. I having presented them with a small Collation and Wine (as y^e Custome of y^e Country is) they drank y^e King's and Queen's healths with a great deale of Zeale and affection. As soone as they were gone I recet: their Present of Wine & Sweetmeats w^{ch} was large and handsome, and I gratified y^e Bearers, as I thought became y^e honour of my character. The next morning early, before I went, I return^d their Visit, and thanks for their present, w^{ch} I was oblig^d to do at their Towne-house, because it was their houre of Assembly. They recet: me in a Roome of State next to their Councell-Chamber, and att my taking Leave they conducted me downe to the Street-gate. I should have told Y^r Lop: y^t at Francfort Mons^r Escher overtook me, and continued his way thence towards Switzerland by Augsburgh by post, where he staid 6 or 7 dayes, and then took post againe, and overtook me a 2^d time neare Lindaw, a little Imperiall Town upon the Lake of Constanz. At Ulm upon y^e Danube (a considerable Imperiall-Citty) I was againe complimented and visited by 2 Deputys from the Magistrates, wth y^e like Expressions of Zeale and good Wishes for his Ma^{ty}s Person & Governm^t as at Nurenbergh; & att their taking Leave they presented me with a Large Alm of Rhenish Wine and 24 sacks of Oates, for w^{ch} I gratify^d y^e Bearers, as before. Att Lindaw y^e Burgermaster visited and complimented me in Italian wth many Expressions of Zeale and Respect to y^e King's Person & Governm^t & took care to provide me boates (for my Money) to carry me over the Lake of Constanz from Lindaw y^e last towne in Stiahe to Roschack y^e first in Switzerland in y^e territory of y^e Abbot of S^t Gal, w^{ch} passage we cross^t with Oars in 5 or 6 houres. Att my first coming on shore I was visited complimented and presented wth some fowle and Wine of their owne ground (*sic*), by some private gentlemen protestant Inhabitants of y^e towne of S^t gal y^t had their Estates in y^e Abbot's territory and neighbourhood of Roschack. The next day I was mett neare the towne of S^t gal by a troop of neare 40 horse composd of the best gentlemen & merchants of the towne wth y^e Cap^t of y^e Citty-horse and the Syndie att y^e head of them, w^{ch} last came a few steps forward & complimented me (with Variety of Elegant and respectfull Expressions & good Wishes to y^e King's person and Governm^t) in Latine, w^{ch} I return^d in y^e same Language, and so they conducted me to the Towne-gates, the Citty-Trumpetter sounding before: Att y^e gates I found y^e Citty Company drawne up in Arms, and att my passage recd y^e honor of y^e salute. The troop of horse conducted me through y^e towne, w^{ch} was crowd^d on all sides wth Spectators, to my Inn, where they took Leave of me after y^e Syndie had complimented me a 2^d time in french. An houre after y^e 2 reigning

Burgermasters sent their Secretary to compliment me in Italian & to acquaint me they and some of their fellow Magistrates & friends intended to sup wth me. About 7 att night they came, accompanyd wth about 20 of y^e Magistrates gentlemen & Merchants of y^e towne, and had privately orderd a great supper of 3 courses of all things in season, at which We wanted not y^e healths & prosperitys of K. William & Qu. Mary. They added their Presents of Wine fish & fowle, and many hearty Expressions of Zeale to their Ma^{ty}s & Governm^t during our Conversation. The next Morning We had a Large breakfast, wth most of y^e same Company, and at my leaving y^e Town I could not be p^rmitted to pay a farthing. I was accompanyd 3 miles on my way out of y^e town in y^e same manner I was conducted in, & complimented in french, att taking Leave, by y^e same Syndie, wth many Zealous Wishes of prosperity to his Ma^{ty} followd and ended wth Loud acclamations, to w^{ch} I returnd my compliment of thanks, & so we took Leave, y^e trumpet sounded, & y^e whole troop fir'd their pistols thrice, in salvo's. Continuing on our journey thence towards Zurich, which We doubted not to have reach't in 3 dayes, it fell out most unhappily for me, y^t my wife...[was taken ill] but wth very much ado gott to y^e Castle of Elg* that belongs to Mons^r Hirzel, son to the Elder Burgermaster of Zurich, who recd. us with all imaginable Civility...I presently writt to y^e 2 Burgermasters and to y^e Stadt-haldter of Zurich, to acquaint them wth what had hapned... praying them to lett me know what time was most convenient for them y^t I should pay them my respects at Zurich? I having been informd y^t they most earnestly expected me there, and y^t they had taken their measures of preparation for my reception from my leaving S^t gal, & y^t upon y^t Supposition I should have arrivd at Zurich on Wednesday last...The next day they returned me very civill Letters of Compliment... Adding y^t they left y^e time of my reception wholly to me...but withall assuring me y^t they were all very impatient to see me; and y^e gentlemen they sent me, assurd me privately their impatience (especially y^t of y^e common people) and y^e preparations they had made and orderd would make my coming very gratefull for Monday next; Upon w^{ch} I have resolvd to gratify their desire....

I humbly pray Y^r Lop: to believe me
My Lord

Y^r Lops most humble &
most faithfull serv^t

Elg Castle TH. COXE.

neare Zurich
16 Novemb. 1689 (O.S.).

The next letter from Coxe, dated Nov. 25, 1689 (O.S.), contains an account of his progress to and reception at Zurich on Nov. 18-28. He was welcomed first at Winterthur with "three discharges of cannon, some Mortar pieces, boxes and other fireworks," and conducted to his inn by the Bailiff and

* The castle of Elgg, 11 kilom. E. of Winterthur. The castle is no longer to be seen. Coxe's wife gave birth to a daughter there.

his officers, and the next day he passed on to Zurich. Some way from the town he was met by the Stadtholder and Captain of the town at the head of two City Militia troops of horse.

"As soone as they came neare me they made halte and leaving their subordinate officers to draw these 2 troops into a ring round about me, y^e Stadtholder and Cap^t advanc't up to my horse's head and y^e former made me a Compliment in high Dutch expressing his owne joy and y^t of y^e whole Country att y^e sight of an Envoy from y^e King of England."

Coxe was then conducted into the town between the two troops of horse, with trumpets sounding as far as the outworks and gates, where he was received "wth all y^e Canon, Mortar pieces, Perriers and blunderbusses of y^e towne, mix't wth fireworks." A double row of burghers in arms conducted him through the streets of the town to the house which had been hired for him previously at 400 crowns a year. Here they left him, but soon returned in their Counsellor's dress of a "ruff and high crown'd hatt" to compliment him and entertain him to supper. Nor was this all.

"The whole towne [writes Coxe] rang wth joy y^t whole day and night, and I should have told y^r Lop: sooner y^t at my Entry into it they shutt up all their shops and thousands of spectators of all ages and sexes crowded att y^e Windows from y^e Cellar to y^e garretts, and saluted me so continually and civilly as I pass't, y^t I could not putt on my hatt from one gate of y^e City to y^e other."

After these festivities and celebrations Coxe returned to Elgg to await his wife's recovery, had his baby daughter baptized, and then turned his attention to the business of the mission. The French Envoys at Zurich and Geneva were of opinion, and perhaps rightly, that too much fuss was made of Coxe. Indeed, one of them dismisses the episode with the somewhat irreverent remark that he was received as if he had been the Messiah.*

MALCOLM LETTS.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHARD EDWARDS, 1669-79.

(See *ante*, pp. 1, 44, 81, 122, 161, 205.)

LETTER XVII.

Notice of Robert Freeman.

THE REV. FRANK PENNY has been kind enough to send me the following note with

* Kilchenmann, *op. cit.*, p. 73.

regard to the grave of Robert Freeman. He writes:—

“You make a slight error regarding the burial-place of Robert Freeman. The present position of the gravestone is the compound of St. Mary’s Church; but he was not buried there. No burials took place there. He was buried in the old cemetery, where the Law Courts now stand. The inscribed stones were brought from the old cemetery in 1763, and placed round St. Mary’s Church for safety. The occasion of this you will see in vol. i. of ‘The Church in Madras,’ pp. 135, 138, 318 (ed. 1904). You will also find a good deal about the old burying-ground in vol. i. of Col. Love’s ‘Vestiges of Old Madras.’”

LETTER XXV.

John Vickers to R. Edwards.

(O.C. 3423.)

Hugly the 5th May 1670

Dear Friend

Yours of the 20th Ulto. came to hand the 25th, Advising of the Receipt of mine of the 11th do., and that you had Received the Sannoos which I am very glad proves well, since which, the 29th, I Received yours of the 26th Per Mr Vincent and a Pair of Curtaines for which (to omitt Complements) I Returne you many thanks. I have spoke to Mr. Vincent about the sannoos who saies he will be sure to remember them.

The goodes lyes as yet Unsold and fear will till the Europe shippis Arrivall.

Mr Evans* is come to Ballasore but John Lewis† Died at tenassaree.‡ If I mistake Not, he left A kind of A letter of Attourney with you. If you think it will signify any thing, you may send it Downe, but Now he is Dead, I hear he spent his money first among Weomen.

In yours you write Mr. March heard that I made knowne the prices of the Goodes sent Downe, whom pray Present my humble service and Advise him that Noe man in this Factory does know from me their prime Cost within 30 Per Cent. I know the Author must be Mr. Haselwood, who was in My Chamber when I was asked their prime Cost; further, I suppose he may have inform’d him about my Tumbling the Goodes (as he termd it) when I Removed them out of the bale into a Chest, fearing

* I can find no trace in the Records of this individual, who does not appear to have been in the Company’s service.

† John Lewis is probably identical with the “Mr. Lewis” mentioned in the attestation of Shem Bridges against William Blake, June 7, 1669 (O.C. 3288), but I have failed to find anything further about him.

‡ Tenasserim.

any wett or ratts might gett to them. I perceive that Mr. Haselwoods great knowledge in Cassumbazar may easily be Deceived in overrating goods, that Could Not guess within 30 Per Cent.

Having little else, but Dear Brother,* be assured I look upon any Concerns of yours with the same Care as my own, which Experience I hope will Confirme, In the mean time shall Crave leave and Remaine

Your Reall and affectionately loving Freind

JNO. VICKERS

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant

In Cassumbazar

LETTER XXVI.

Richard Edwards to John Vickers (rough draft)

(O.C. 3424.)

Cassumbazar May Le 19th: 70

To Mr Vickers

Yours of the 5th Current came to hand yesterday, advising your receipt of mine of the 20th and 26th past month and the Curtains, for your friendly acceptance of which I kindly thanke you, and desire you would doe the like by a Sett of Strings for a Cott† and a Sett of do. to tye up your Curtaines, which you shall receive Per bearer. Th[ey we]re intended to have been Sent together with the Curtaines but could not be gott ready.

Pray Present my humble Service to Mr Vincent, and if any opportunity Presents betwixt the Procury of the Sannos and his returne hither, pray gett them of him and Send them mee.

If the goods lye unsold till the Shippis arrivall, I thinke twill be better then to dispose of them for any inconsiderable advance, the time now growing Some thing near. And as to your making knowne the prime cost of them, it had been no great matter had it been really So, but yet I am glad you did not, and that that caution was uselesse for that purpose; but thus much it may give you an Item of,‡ that trivail words and actions are Sometimes taken notice of and carryed farr off by those who minde more prying into oth[ers] a]ctions then with ordering their owne.

* See notice of Vickers, Letter V.

† The cotton webbing for making the seat of the cot or bedstead.

‡ This use of “item” for “hint, intimation,” is now obsolete in England. See the examples in the ‘N.E.D.’

I am Sorry to hear of John Luce his death,* have herewith Sent you his papers, which I thinke would have been of no value had he left any thing, So has done wisely to ease you of the trouble.

Mr Jones is returned from Dacca, having been very ill of a flux† there, and arrived here Somewhat weake

[Unsigned]

[Endorsed] To Mr Vickers May 19th: 70

LETTER XXVII.

John Vickers to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3425.)

Hugly May the 24: 1670

Dear Freind

Yours of the 19th Currt. I Received the 22d and the Cott and Curtaine strings, for which Returne you many thanks. John Lewis his papers I likewise Received, but I think they will Signify Nothing if he had died Worth any thing.

The goods lye as yett unsold, nobody inquiring for them Now.

The 7th of this Month hapned A very sad fire at Ballasore,‡ which burnt most part of the towne and by Computation 6 or 7000 houses.

The two Ps. of cloth I Received just now which goes Per this Conveighance. Mr Vincent departs hence suddenly, Per whom shall write more at large, in the meane time desire you will hold me excused, subscribing

Your Reall affectionately Loving Friend

JNO. VICKERS

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant

In Cassumbazar

LETTER XXVIII.

John Smith to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3426.)

Decca May 29th 1670

Mr Richard Edwards

Loving freind

Yours of date the 12 April by Mr Jones I received 26 do. I am sorry to here

* John Lewis. See Letter XXV.

† This means dysentery, then called "flux" or "bloody flux." See Acts xxviji. 8.

‡ Not an uncommon occurrence in Eastern towns, consisting largely of wooden houses with bamboo mat walls and thatched roofs. The editor has known several instances. Another disastrous fire occurred at Balasor in November, 1674, when the Company's factory house was burnt down.

that you have hurt your finger but hope theres noe great danger; however pray take good Strong Cordials to keepe it from your heart.* According to your order, shall get ready as good flower'd Jelolsies† as possible. I have longe Since sent some to work,‡ which I intend for you, but since have lighted of one very fine peece, and if can match it with two other shall get them ready for you.

Mr Jones at his arivall fell Sick, which discouraged him soe much that hee soone resolved to returne to the place from whence hee came, and hope longe ere this hee's safe arived with you.

I have with much adoe sould 10 of your swords for 3 rs. 8 as. Per ps., and as much as possible shall endeavour the Sale of the rest, which with wishes for your health and happinesse is all at present from

Your Reall freind to serve you

JOHN SMITH

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant

In Cassumbazar

LETTER XXIX.

John Vickers to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3431.)

Hugly the 3d June 1670

Dear Friend

My last to you was the 23d Ulto. and the two peeces sanaes which I hope is Come safe to your hands long before this. Per this Conveighance of Mr Vincent have sent, Per a bill of Exchange upon Ugersine,§ 400 Rupees, which I would desire you to Invest for me, 300 in silk longees, if to be provided time enough for the Europe Shipp, if not, in any thing you shall think Convenient, except these girdles, here being A quantity (with what I Understand to be provided for others) enough to glutt the Markett, but these being in a readiness (which will much advance the price of goodes, though they Cost somewhat Deare to have them downe timely) question not but will quickly vend. And I must desire

* An M.D. to whom I referred this passage remarked that it was "sound medicine," as the alcohol would prevent absorption and minimize the danger of septic poison.

† See Letter XV.

‡ To work = to be worked, or embroidered.

§ Ugar Sên, a native broker.

your Utmost Indeavour that what goodes^s you buy for me may bee provided as soon as possible, for, besides the Advance in all probability there may be upon the price, the Interest will not eat out soe much. The other 100 pray Invest as you shall think fitting.

Since our Comming to Hugly Wee have dietted below by our selves, Mr Bridges keeping A Private table, but of late here has hapned such strange Differences between Mr Nurss,* Bullivant, Billingsly, Mr Bagnold and my self, the 3 former envying us for I Cannot tell what, except it be that Wee live More Contented then they and have the Chiefs favour, to Whom you and I are very Much obliged (for the generall letter to England lately Coming to View to be Coppied in the Register†) he has writ very fafavourably in our behalf to encrease our Sallary and give leave for preferment: And about A Week past ordered the Banian‡ to lett me have 1000 or 1500 Rupees at Interest to provide goodes against the Europe Shippes Arriveall. The former they [?know and] suppose guess at the latter, soe that I thinke [illegible] Mallice is soe Much that Wee are irreconciliable, But [there] is less Danger in A barking Parriar Cur that Cannot bite ones shins then A roaring lion, and to avoid their Clamorous and abusive tongues, which None Can escape in this Factory, Wee have left their Mess.§

Having little else save my humble Service to Mr March &ca., hoping that when you have occasion you will as freely use

Your Reall and affectionately Loving Friend
JNO. VICKERS

P.S. Yours of the 30th Ulto. just now received and am glad the sannaes Came safe to you. If you meet with any goodes you think fitting, you may Invest but 200 rupees in longees.

Idem J. V.

Mr Vincent Receipt inclosed you will receive
J. V.

[Endorsed] To Mr. Richard Edwards

Merchant

In Cassumbazar

* Valentine Nurse will be noticed later.

† This letter has not been found.

‡ Banyā, Hindu trading caste, but the term is here applied to the Company's Hindu broker.

§ "Mess" appears to be used here in its original meaning of a small group of persons, sitting together and helped from the same dishes. See the 'N.E.D.' s.v. Mess, sb. I. 4.

LETTER XXX.

John Vickers to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3433.)

Hugly the 13th June 1670

Dear Friend

My last to you was the 3d present Per Mr Vincent which I hope you have received before this. These are only to accompany the inclosed to Mr Marshall, which I would desire you to send forward by the first opportunity of your own Cossetts* or any Merchants belonging to Cassumbazar, there being A bill of Exchange for 300 rupees in it to be invested in Ophium, soe the sooner it Comes to his hand the better.

Having fully Writt you Per the last, have little More at present then to assure you I Remaine

Your Reall and affectionately Loving Friend
JNO. VICKERS

Post S:

Since the above written the Merchant hath drawne a bill upon ugersine† for 600 rupees, which you will receive enclosed (300 being for Mr Bagnolds account, the other 300 for mine), who upon Receipt of this bill will deliver you another upon Goculdass‡ in Pattana, which Pray send forward with the [e]nclosed letters to Mr Marshall§ as above written. Mr Evans a bout 3 dayes hence goes to Ballasore and Intends in September to goe to tenassaree|| againe, Who desires kindly to be remembered to you and had me assure, if in any thing he Can serve you there, you shall find him very ready at any time. Pardon the trouble the inclosed will give you, being from your
idem friend

JNO. VICKERS

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant

In Cassumbazar

[In Wm. Bagnold's writing] If this peone¶ arrive not with you on the 19th Instant accordinge to his promise, then pray have him chastized.

R. C. TEMPLE.

(To be continued.)

* See Letter V.

† See Letter XXIX.

‡ Gokal Dās, a merchant.

§ John Marshall was at this time serving as a factor at Patna under Job Charnock.

¶ See Letters XVIII., XXV.

¶ Peon, from Port. "peão," an "orderly" or messenger.

SHRAPNEL FAMILY.—I find in the Register of Baptisms still in use in the small parish of St. Olave, Chichester, the following entry, which may help some one who is interested in the Shrapnel pedigree :—

"1837, July 4th. Zachariah Scope, son of Zachariah and Eliza Scope Shrapnel, St. Olave, Gentleman, by W. Watkins, Rector."

Zachariah was the Christian name of the father of Henry, the inventor, whose eldest son was Henry Needham Scope Shrapnel. Presumably, Zachariah was another son or grandson. I have found as yet no trace except this of his residence in Chichester, which may have been temporary. For the inventor see 'D.N.B.' CECIL DEEDES.

WORDS OF WILLIAM DONALDSON, 1775.—'The Life and Adventures of Sir Bartholomew Sapskull, Baronet' (London, 1768) is attributed at the British Museum to William Donaldson. The Keeper of the Printed Books in that collection informs me that the third volume, promised at the end of the second, never came out. Does it exist in manuscript? At least seven words passed from it into the Oxford Dictionary, namely, fat-headed, fornicatrix, galenical, immutual, meadowing, perspicience, and thermantic; and I have forty-seven others from it which might seem worth publishing in 'N. & Q.' It is clear that "Agriculture considered as a moral and political Duty...By William Donaldson, Late Secretary to the Government of Jamaica" (London, 1775) proceeds from the same pen. It is dedicated to King George III., and on p. 192 the author calls himself "an Englishman, who has the honour of his country at heart," and on pp. 192 and 193 writes admiringly of Dr. Johnson and "the Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland." On p. 138 he says that he was in Dublin in 1757, and in several places he shows his respect for Ireland, whose "White Boys" he mentions on p. 139. In both books he exhibits the same interest in agriculture, the Fens, and Lincolnshire, and protests against the enclosing of commons. In both we find the same tendency to use out-of-the-way words. Here are twenty-one from 'Agriculture' ("D." is the Oxford Dictionary):—

Absonance, 14...., to the present day of political absonance, (not D.)

Aratory, 155...., exert their *aratory* powers, and restore Agriculture to its ancient dignity; (D. records it merely as an item in Bailey's Dictionary of 1731, without examples.)

Cattle-mill, 182...., before the invention of man had contrived water and cattle-mills,

Ebriosity, 188. Ebriosity will upbraid the crutches, (D. 1646 and 1859 only.)

Fedories, 199...., and the fedories are, at this day, dupes to the passions of the lord; (D. not 1836-1650.)

Flexuous, 127....are adapted to the flexuous humours of many, (D. not 1828-1661.)

Furor, 125. The present furor of enclosing common lands is a sort of Lycanthropy; (On p. 134 one reads: "The many bills for enclosing common fields," which recalls the passage: "The present furor of enclosing common fields is very injurious to the public"; which occurs on p. 195 of 'Sapskull,' vol. ii. D. not 1865-1704, in the sense of "craze.")

Grinding-maid, 182.... the king's grinding-maid, (Not D., where its equivalent "millress" is quoted from 1680 only.)

Interdeal, 188. When time decyphers the interdeal character, (D. not after 1612; nor, as here, adjectivally.)

Meal-maid, 182...., the chastity of a meal-maid appears to have been of more importance..(not D.)

Outclamour, 161....; and outclamour her complaints. (D. no specimen.)

Outglare, 161. The fashionable vices of the present times *outglare* the distresses of virtue; (D. 1648, 1822, 1837 only.)

Over-load, 147...., from those over-loaded carriages; (D. not before 1821.)

Plash, 157...., the labourer that plashes the quickest, (An example worth adding.)

Red-fisted, 115...., or his red-fisted drudge to a party at cards; (D. not.)

Theomachy, 68...., overthrew the papal theomachy! (D. not 1858-1690.)

Tod, 110...., in the small parcels of wool their little flocks afford them: the poor man will get only twelve shillings a tod, (A specimen worth quoting.)

Tumify, 74....; London in particular tumified to an alarming size, (D. not 1811-1689.)

Tup, 104. These thrifty people tup their ewes the beginning of November, (D. not before 1799.)

Wool-buyer, 110...., or compel the wool-buyers to his own terms,

Wool-driver, 111. The wool-drivers, or owlers, are the only persons who profit by their necessities.

Let us add as characteristic of the author four "nonce-words": from p. 152 "... he drags him through his *unfractuious*, *virimiculated* walks," and from p. 153... "*black-embowering woods!* and such *magnificent*, *horrid* objects as would frighten *albrocaded-brained* mercer out of his senses" "The Dictionary of National Biography" says nothing of this William Donaldson. Perhaps the archives of Jamaica might throw light upon him. Is he the "William Donaldson (*Poetical Writer*)" who published in London, in 1757, his 'North America, a Descriptive Poem'? What is known of his birth and his death?

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

9 Kingston Road, Oxford.

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 POETICAL ENIGMA.—I should be glad to know what the solution is of the accompanying enigma, which was given to me by a friend some thirty years ago or more, and which I was unable to solve, nor have I ever heard its solution, for my friend (now deceased) was himself ignorant of it.

I have recently come across it in a desk of old papers.

We rule the world, we letters 5,
And thus we sing and thus we strive.

The crowned king and belted knight,
The churl of low degree,
The priest, the statesman, and the squire,
Are ruled by letters 3.

The Chartist league, the Premier grave,
And devils black and blue,
And little beaux and grave debates
Are checked by letters 2.

Where lightly flies the gondola
Over the moonlit sea,
There master-spirits of the earth
Are ruled by letters 3.

They whirl about, they turn about,
And vex the world they do,
The letters 3, and most they love
To vex the letters 2.

Ha, ha! the 2 they ponder deep,
Plus therefore Q.E.D.,
They class themselves and dance about
With us, the letters 3.

From Heaven's blue vault we letters 3
On showers of roses came,
And caught upon our downward flight
The colours of the same.

Olympian Jove in high divan
He split his skull half through,
And the bright Goddess sprang to light
Who loves the letters 2.

Now fair befall the letters 5,
The letters 3 and 2;
Forsooth it were a happy world
If ye had each your due!

Fill high the bowl! ye letters 5,
Your Albion drinks to you:
Long may her daughters own the 3,
Her braver sons the 2!

CURIOUS.

'THE WORKS OF KING ALFRED THE GREAT.'—Early in the fifties of last century a committee was appointed to superintend the issue of "The whole Works of King Alfred the Great." A book with such a title was published in 1852, containing

preliminary essays illustrative of the History, Arts, and Pleasures of the ninth century. It was called a Jubilee Edition, and was published in divisions, of which at least three appeared from the house of J. F. Smith & Co., Oxford and Cambridge, during the years 1852-3. Each volume breaks off in the middle of a sentence, and the pagination runs on from volume to volume. In sale catalogues I find the book described as in two volumes, but I have seen three, and the last abruptly concludes at p. 360 (?), I believe. I should be glad to know if the publication was abandoned then, or if a fourth and further division actually appeared, and who wrote the material for them. There are some coloured and other illustrations, and the format of the book is good. ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

DE EWELL FAMILY.—Ewell Hall, in the parish of Kelvedon, Essex, was, according to Morant's history of the county, soon after the Conquest in the possession of a family surnamed De Ewell—it is supposed from a place called Ewell in Surrey. The house is about half a mile from the church. I should be glad to know if it still exists, and if there are any memorials in the county to the family, which is believed to be extinct in the male line. Any information will be gratefully received.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

ORPIMENT.—This is a natural compound of arsenic and sulphur. It is said that the artificial compound was one of the ingredients of the "king's yellow," now superseded by the harmless chrome-yellow. I should be grateful for any notes relating to its use in former times, especially in ancient burials. What is the meaning of the word "orpiment"? W. H.

LE PETIT FLEURY, COMÉDIEN.—In the reports of the *policiér* Marais for the year 1759 mention is more than once made of the extravagance of "le petit Fleury, comédien de la troupe de Montansier." Fleury was much patronized by the Venetian ambassador of that time. Could any reader tell me where some account of this actor or other references may be found?

It might save confusion to mention that the celebrated Fleury, Abraham-Joseph Bénard (1751-1822), made his first appearance at the Théâtre Français in 1774, and is, of course, quite a different person.

MONTAGUE SUMMERS, F.R.S.L.

MILLAIS: 'CHRIST IN THE CARPENTER'S SHOP.'—Where can one find the original of the picture painted by Millais in 1850, called 'Christ in the Carpenter's Shop'? It represents our Lord as standing before His kneeling mother and being kissed by her, while blood is flowing from a wound in the left hand, and drooping on to the other hand and the sacred feet.

(Rev.) J. FRANK BUXTON.

21 Farndon Road, Oxford.

SIXTEENTH-CENTURY MAPS.—Who was Johannes à Deutecum, one of the contributors to the 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum,' 1570, published by Abraham Ortelius of Antwerp?

I should also like to know who were Ferandus Berteli (of Rome?), and G. F. Camotius (?) of Venice, cartographers of *circa* 1560. Did they publish books, or merely loose sheets of maps? I have searched several books of reference without finding these names. G. J., F.S.A.

CUTTING OFF THE HAIR AS A PRESERVATIVE AGAINST HEADACHE.—In a letter dated Feb. 2, 1690/91, from an Oxford undergraduate to his father, I read:—

"Sir, I have been very obnoxious all this winter to a pain in y^e head, insomuch that it hath been no small affliction to me & a great hindrance to my studies. I am by all advised to cut of my hair as the only preservative."

I should be glad to know if this was a popular remedy, and if it was countenanced by the faculty at the time.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

INSCRIPTIONS RELATING TO DURHAM.—I am especially interested in Durham biography, genealogy, and history, and would welcome from any collector of epitaphs at home or abroad that or any person who is recorded as being of the county of Durham. These isolated epitaphs might be a missing link in the pedigree of some Durham family.

J. W. FAWCETT.

Consett, co. Durham.

WOODCROFT MANOR.—In tracing the history of Woodcroft (the *Wud'croft* of the Pipe Roll Society, xiv. p. 2, A.D. 1194-5) Manor here, I have met with a *lapsus calami* that I myself cannot correct. It is this. Dr. W. A. Copinger refers, in his 'County of Suffolk,' iv., 1905, p. 178, to an action "Elena daughter of Peter le Pestur v. Adam le Charpenter, touching a message and land in Saham Monachorum," adding as

origin "Patent Rolls, 3 Edward I., 16d." Will some one kindly rectify this erroneous reference and copy the true entry?

That the date is not approximately incorrect is rendered probable by the inclusion, in the local Add. Chart. Brit. Mus. 9529 of A.D. 1293, of the names of Thomas and Adam le Carpenter; both forms occur nine times in Pedes Finium of 1201 to 1309; and Walter Rye ('Feet of Fines,' 1900, p. 176) gives Gilbert le Pestour as suing "in Framlyngham Castel," only six miles distant, in 1330.

CLAUDE MORLEY.

Monks' Soham, Suffolk.

'MEMOIRS OF THE LA TOUCHE AND GUINNESS FAMILIES.'—Some twenty years ago the late Mr. Patrick Traynor, the well-known bookseller of Essex Quay, Dublin, a great authority on all matters connected with Dublin, mentioned to me that about the year 1870 a little book with the above title passed through his hands, and that it was the only copy he had ever seen. The volume was about three inches square and half an inch thick, it was printed on yellow paper and bound in plain glazed purple cloth. From the paper and type used, Mr. Traynor believed the book was privately printed about the year 1830, at the office of *The Comet* newspaper in D'Olier Street, Dublin, where 'The Parson's Hornbook' was published, and from internal evidence it was probably written by a person of from 70 to 80 years of age. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give further information about the book, or say where a copy may be found?

GERTRUDE THRIFT.

79 Grosvenor Square, Rathmines, Dublin.

"WARD ROOM."—Why is the room on board a vessel where the commissioned officers dine called a ward room?

JEANNETTE E. WATERMAN.

Pittsfield, Mass., U.S.A.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHAMPAGNE'S REGIMENT.—What regiment of infantry (either British or Indian army) was known as Major-General Champagne's Regiment, at the end of the eighteenth century or beginning of the nineteenth century? D. R.

ARMS OF ST. WILFRID.—Can any reader tell me whether St. Wilfrid had a coat of arms, where it is to be seen, or on what authority the blazon rests? Walcott (Treasurer of Chichester) gives Az., 3 suns or, 2 and 1, but no authority.

CICESTRENSIS.

Replies.

A RIMING WILL.

(12 S. iii. 185.)

I OBSERVE with some astonishment, not to say amusement, that MR. GRUNDY-NEWMAN appears to invite the readers of 'N. & Q.' to regard the production printed at the above reference as genuinely the last will and testament of Sir Willoughby Dixie, Bart., as executed at Bosworth Park on June 1, 1815, and proved in Doctors' Commons on Aug. 17 of that year. Without mincing matters, I may at once avow that this is pure unadulterated fiction from beginning to end.

To begin with, the first baronet of Bosworth Park, who was generally known as Sir Willoughby Dixie, died in 1827. He happened to be my maternal grandfather, and it is from him that I inherit my Christian name. He was the 7th baronet. He was succeeded by his son Willoughby Wolstan, who, however, like his distinguished ancestor who was Lord Mayor of London in 1585, was always known as Sir Wolstan Dixie.

The Willoughby Dixie to whom this riming will has been attributed is beyond all doubt the son, by his second marriage, of Sir Wolstan Dixie, the 4th baronet, who died in 1766 according to Burke's 'Peerage,' but in 1767 according to the inscription on his tomb in Market Bosworth Church. This Willoughby Dixie did have a sister named Eleanor, who married George Pochin, Esq., of Bourn Abbey, Leicestershire; and another sister named Rosamond, who married Clement Kynnersley, Esq., of Loxley, in Staffordshire. Furthermore he had—as shown in his genuine will—two servants named Drakeley, some of whose descendants are, I believe, still residing in Market Bosworth, or certainly were when I was last there. This Willoughby Dixie is thus clearly earmarked as the supposed poetical testator. But he never succeeded to the baronetcy because he died at the age of 60 on Oct. 5, 1802, four years prior to the death of his elder half-brother Sir Wolstan, the 5th baronet, who succeeded his father. Finally, Willoughby died unmarried, if we may credit the inscription on his tomb in Bosworth Church written by his sister—"sister Eleanor of Bourn," whom he left his sole executrix—the only accurate state-

ment in the riming will. So much therefore for,

Mary Ann, who was my wife,
The joy and comfort of my life.

Willoughby Dixie having departed this life, as above stated, in 1802, the absurdity of his having executed a will at Bosworth Park on June 1, 1815, is proved to demonstration.

As a matter of fact he did execute a will in 1801, a year before he died, which was duly proved in what was styled at that time the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in April, 1803. It was quite a prosaic document, as will be seen by the following copy:—

This is the last will and testament of me Willoughby Dixie of Bosworth Park in the County of Leicester esquire I give and devise my Manor or Lordship of Normanton Cutton in the County of Derby and all my Messuages Cottages Cleves Lands tenements and other Hereditaments whatever in Normanton and Cutton aforesaid and elsewhere in the County of Derby with their right Members and appurtenances and also my advowson and right of patronage and presentation of in and to the vicarage and Parish Church of Saint Peter in the town of Derby unto Thomas Pares the younger of Leicester Gentleman and his heirs to the several uses hereinafter thereof limited (*sic*) and declared that is to say to the use of my sister Eleanor Frances the Widow of the late Colonel George Pochin and her assigns for and during the term of her natural life without impeachment of or for any manner of waste land from and immediately after her decease to the use of all and every the son and sons of my cousin the Revd. Thomas Wright Rector of Market Bosworth in the County of Leicester that shall be living at the decease of my said sister to be equally divided amongst them if more than one share and share alike to take as tenants in common and not as joint tenants and of the several and respective heirs of the bodies of all and every such son and sons lawfully issuing and in case one or more of such sons shall happen to die without issue of his or their body or bodies then as to the share of him or them so dying to the use of the survivors or other of them share and share alike to take as tenants in common and not as joint tenants and of the several and respective heirs of their bodies lawfully issuing and in case all such sons but one shall happen to die without issue or if there shall be but one such son that shall survive my said sister then to the use of such surviving or only son and the heirs of his body lawfully issuing and for default of such issue as also in the case of no son of my said cousin surviving my said sister to the use of my said cousin Thomas Wright his heirs and assigns for ever I give and bequeath my nine thousand pounds Capital in the Stock of the Bank of England with all dividends that shall be due and unreceived thereon at the time of my death unto my faithful servant John Drakeley for his own use I give and bequeath the sum of nine hundred pounds allowed to me some years past as an increased dividend on such stock and still remaining in the Bank of

England and also the Sum of Four Hundred and fifty pounds since allowed to me on the same account and invested in Navy Bills unto my faithful Servant William Drakeley for his own use with all such dividends as shall be due and unreceived thereon at my death I give all my oxen dogs and guns to my said servant William Drakeley all my sheep of every sort to my butler Samuel Robley and all my horses mares geldings and cows to my groom Richard Abott (?) directing their being delivered to the respective legatees thereof immediately on my decease and all the rest and residue of my personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever of every sort and kind after payment of my debts and funeral expenses I give to my said sister Eleanor Frances for her own use and appoint her sole executrix of this my last will and testament hereby revoking all former and other wills by me at any time heretofore made. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 12th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

WILL^{BY} DIXIE (seal).

(Here follows usual attestation clause.)

Witnesses—

Samuel Miles
Saml. Alston.
John Sherwin.

£30,000.

Proved at London 27th April 1803 before the judge by the oath of Eleanor Frances Pochin widow the sister and sole executrix to whom administration was granted she having been first sworn by Commn. duly to administer.

A word in conclusion as to the genesis of this poetical will. It was printed in a now rather scarce work entitled 'The Warwickshire Hunt,' by John Cooper (Venator), published at Warwick in 1837. I am bound to state that the version then given was infinitely superior as a literary effort to the bowdlerized edition furnished by MR. GRUNDY-NEWMAN; and it has been reproduced, I hesitate to say how often, in various London and provincial newspapers as the "Will of Sir Willoughby Dixie." Who first concocted it is problematical, and I doubt if any one living can say. It is scarcely probable, however, that it was composed by Willoughby Dixie himself, though he was known to be a genial character and a bit of a wag. The following note is attached to it in Mr. Cooper's book, and is not without interest:—

"The above 'Will' has for some years been read from manuscript for the amusement of private and select companies. The whole of the parties alluded to are now no more, and this is the first time we believe that it has been permitted to appear in print."

Anyhow, it is, I think, high time that any belief that it is a genuine legal document should be ruthlessly and finally dispelled.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

"CADUA" (12 S. iii. 186).—"Cadua" does not occur in Congreve alone. 'The Stanford Dictionary,' after defining the word as a "representative name for an elderly woman desirous of admiration or courtship," refers not only to 'Love for Love,' but to an earlier instance in Dryden's 'Wild Gallant,' I. ii., where Loveby says: "Well, this is not the first time my necessities have been strangely supplied: some *Cadua* or other has a kindness for me, that's certain." Saintsbury's note is "*Cadua*: I have been unable to identify this personage. A connexion with *cadeau* suggests itself; a daring etymologist might think of *Khadjah*. But these are guesses." As regards the suggestion that *Cadua* might be a misprint for *caduca*, which seems to have been made on the assumption that *Cadua* was found in this passage of Congreve, and nowhere else, it may be remarked that a derivative from the Latin, "caduke" (also spelt "caduc" and "caduque"), is given as an obsolete word by the 'N.E.D.' See "3. Of persons: Infirm, feeble," with a quotation (from 1510-20), "I am all caduc, and very for age," and 4. with the meaning epileptic, a quotation from Trevisa (1398); "Caduc men that haue the falling euyl." A quotation for "caducous" (epileptic) is also given (1684). Can a further example of "Cadua" be given? Is it to be found in Continental literature of the seventeenth century? Is there any evidence for its having been a proper name?

EDWARD BENSLEY.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO WORCESTER A CENTURY AND A HALF AGO (12 S. iii. 21, 63, 89, 106, 133, 178, 215).—The 'Diary of a Journey from Liverpool to Worcester' touches upon many points of interest, and in his visit to the china works in Worcester, the diarist mentioned a subject which is not only of importance in itself, but which goes far to support the view that the date of that visit was 1771.

I have long been a collector of old Worcester china, and I may add that, as the chairman of the present business, I have some knowledge of the technical details of its manufacture as well as of the points which more particularly appeal to the collector.

One thing which is much debated in respect to old Worcester china is "figures," and until a few years ago collectors and dealers alike held that figures were never made there; but in 1899 a book was published under the title 'Passages from the

Diaries of Mrs. Philip Lybbe Powys, which largely relates to journeys made by that lady, in the course of which she visited Worcester in August, 1771. Like the other diarist, she went to the china works, and like him she also mentions that she saw them making figures, which was the first real proof we had that figures were made there, and we now get the interesting confirmation of that fact in this diary.

The reason why this points to the same date for the unknown diarist's visit lies in the fact that it is fairly certain that figures were only made at Worcester for a very short time. They were obviously not a success. Figures not only call for special skill on the part of both the designer and the workmen, but would probably require a "body" different from that suitable for other articles; and altogether I think it is fairly evident that, whilst we thus know that they were made there, their manufacture was not continued for any length of time, and probably not many were made in all.

It would follow, therefore, that the diarist's visit to Worcester could not have been long either before or after that of Mrs. Lybbe Powys, and we know from the date which is given in her diary that she was there in August, 1771, and therefore preceded him by from seven to eleven weeks only.

DYSON PERRINS.

MEDLEVAL WORK ON MAKING OF ENAMEL (12 S. iii. 169).—J. A. K. may like to know of another authority on the subject, which goes into considerable detail. It is a book published in 1787, called 'The Art of making Coloured Crystals to imitate Precious Stones,' translated from the French by William Drew, the author being M. Fontanieu, member of the Royal Academies of Science and Agriculture. In the first chapter Fontanieu mentions several chemists who have written on colouring glass and painting on enamel. The fourth part of this book is devoted to the colours employed for painting in enamel. It is a thin volume of some 60 pp.

If J. A. K. would like to see my copy, it will give me much pleasure to send it to him. There is no mention of Hollandus in the list of seven chemists mentioned by Fontanieu.

G. G.

RICHARD LAMBERT JONES (12 S. iii. 90, 178).—References to this gentleman—"the City Dictator, as he was called"—occur in the 'Retrospections' of Charles Roach Smith (London, 1883), vol. i. pp. 21, 122, 131. Mr. Smith's house in Lothbury being

wanted for a City improvement (date not stated), he appeared before the Court of Common Council and pleaded for reinstatement in the near neighbourhood of that house, when Mr. Jones, as Chairman of the City Improvements Committee, said emphatically: "No, sir; there's no place for you in the line of Lothbury." Mr. Jones probably had a clearer vision of the future of Lothbury than Mr. Smith; and we need not adopt the suggestion of the latter that Mr. Jones acted out of personal dislike to him, having mistaken him for another person who had attacked Mr. Jones in *The Westminster Review*.

E. BRABROOK.

TENNYSON AND GRINDROD (12 S. iii. 149).—After Irving put Tennyson's 'Becket' on the stage, Dr. Grindrod wrote a brief letter to *The Standard*, dated Feb. 8, 1893, regarding that play and his own 'Henry II.' He said that his drama had been for some years in Irving's hands, and that soon after it was returned to him notices of the forthcoming 'Becket' began to appear in the press. "I cannot wonder," he added, "at the great author being preferred to the small one." This communication produced replies from Irving and others, which were followed by a long letter from Dr. Grindrod, dated Feb. 10, in which he noted various parallel passages in the two plays. He concluded with a strong protest against Irving's suggestion that he implicitly accused Tennyson of "literary theft." "I do not believe," he said, "that great man to have been capable of conscious plagiarism, or any other mean action." The correspondence may have been continued further, and if so the dates now given will make it all easily accessible.

THOMAS BAYNE.

BALLENY ISLAND (12 S. iii. 149).—The Balleny Islands were discovered in 1839 by John Balleny, a captain in the employment of the famous whaling firm of Enderby Brothers. Balleny sailed from England on a voyage of discovery on July 16, 1838, in the schooner *Eliza Scott*, accompanied by the cutter *Sabrina*, H. Freeman. In Perseverance Harbour, Campbell Island, Balleny met Capt. John Biscoe, on a sealing expedition in the *Emma*. Biscoe was also sailing for Enderby Brothers, and in 1831 had discovered Enderby Land and Graham Land. Balleny left Campbell Island on Jan. 17, 1839, and on Feb. 9 discovered the group of five islands known by his name. He named them Sturge Island (the largest)

Buckle Island, Borrode e Island, Young Island, and Row Island. Sir James Clark Ross saw them in 1842, but being in quite a different position could not reconcile them with Balleny's description and named them the Russell Islands, under the impression that they were new land. Capt. Scott passed them in March, 1904, and found Sturge Island to be much larger than Balleny had supposed, more than twenty miles long and with a high mountain on the northern end.

On Mar. 2, 1839, when in lat. 64° 58' S. and long. 121° E., Balleny saw land to the southward, which he named Sabrina Land; but as he was prevented by pack-ice from going near, and as no other vessel has seen this land, it is possible that he was mistaken. The Sabrina was lost in a storm on Mar. 24. The Eliza Scott returned safely to London on Sept. 17, 1839.

See Dr. H. R. Mill's 'Siege of the South Pole,' chap. viii. (Alston Rivers, 1905); also Capt. Scott's 'Voyage of the Discovery' (Smith & Elder, 1905), vol. i. p. 13, and vol. ii. pp. 387 *et seq.* SYLVIA DODDS.

Balleny Island was named after John Balleny, who left the Thames on July 16, 1838, in command of the schooner Eliza Scott (154 tons), and accompanied by the cutter Sabrina (of 54 tons) under H. Freeman. The little expedition was one of several fitted out by the enterprising Enderby Brothers, whose ships had visited the Southern seas since 1785. Charles Enderby became an original fellow of the Royal Geographical Society in 1830, and remained actively interested in its work for forty-seven years. The Enderby Brothers differed from other merchants by the careful choice of their skippers, who were men of education, and often of naval training. See the valuable chapter on 'Enderby Brothers' in Mr. H. R. Mill's 'The Siege of the South Pole,' London, 1905.

After spending some time in Chalky Bay, New Zealand, Balleny again sailed on Jan. 7, 1839. On Feb. 1 of the same year the Eliza Scott and Sabrina were stopped in the Antarctic by a large body of ice. The weather was thick and foggy, with light winds. On Feb. 9, 1839, at 8 A.M. the sky cleared, and in the course of that day the Balleny Islands were discovered. Later the Sabrina got lost in a gale, but by Sept. 17, 1839, the Eliza Scott was safely back in the Thames.

In the ninth volume of the *Journal* of the Royal Geographical Society there is an article upon 'John Balleny's Discoveries in the Antarctic Ocean in February, 1839.' In the *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie* of 1839, pp. 84-8, there are extracts from the *Journal* of the Eliza Scott while upon this expedition; and in the library of the Royal Geographical Society is the 'Log Book of the schooner Eliza Scott from July, 1838, to September, 1839, during her voyage from London to New Zealand on discovery to the southward and to Madagascar, and return to London, with remarks, kept by W. Moore, chief mate,' 4to (manuscript). Mr. Mill's book 'The Siege of the South Pole,' with a bibliography, is specially valuable. See also 'Proceedings at a Public Dinner given to C. Enderby, Esquire, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, April 18, 1849.' Balleny does not appear to have been present at the dinner, and may have died before that date. Charles Enderby, who was largely if not solely responsible for John Balleny's expedition, died Aug. 31, 1876, aged 78.

The name Balleny is uncommon. John Ballinie appears in the Registers of Uffculme, Devon, in 1652.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187 Piccadilly, W.

[Several other correspondents thanked for replies.]

RIMES ON ST. THOMAS'S DAY (12 S. iii. 9, 96, 173).—If my memory does not deceive me, the sayings on this subject, as used in Northern France, were not very different from those quoted by COL. NICHOLSON, but the units of length were not the same. On St. Lucy's Day (Dec. 13) the days were said to lengthen by the hop of a flea: "A la Sainte Luce au saut d'une puce"; on Christmas Day by the jump of a donkey: "A la Noël, du saut d'un baudet." Stevenson has told how difficult it is to move the latter, and the French proverb means that there is, practically, no difference at all in the length of the days during this part of the winter. We have to wait until Jan. 6, Twelfth Day ("Jour des Rois"), to discover any improvement: "Aux Rois on s'en aperçoit." PIERRE TURPIN.

INSCRIPTIONS IN GROSVENOR CHAPEL, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET (12 S. iii. 183).—No. 14. The name stated to be illegible is probably Fust, as Sir Herbert Jenner, Knt., took the name of Fust in 1842. His wife was a Miss Lascelles.

R. J. FYNMORE

BRASSEY FAMILY (12 S. ii. 269, 333; iii. 54).—Sir George Caswall (b. 1670) married twice: 1, Mary, daughter of John Brassey; 2, Mary, widow of Thomas Brassey. I should be glad of any further information regarding both John and Thomas Brassey.

Sir George's son John Caswall (b. 1701, d. 1742), by his marriage with Frances Towne, had three sons (George, b. 1723; John Caswall, b. 1733, d. 1808; and John) and two daughters (Frances, b. 1722, d. 1768; and Mary).

The second son married Elizabeth Clarke, daughter of John Pryor of Burford, Oxon, and had six children: 1, John (d. infant); 2, Frances Elizabeth (d. unmarried); 3, Robert Clarke Caswall (who left issue); 4, Ellen (of whom later); 5, Sarah (married John Lenthall of Burford Priory, Oxon); 6, Anna Maria (of whom later).

Frances married William Halhed of Noke, Herefordshire, to whom she bore three sons: 1, Nathaniel Brassey Halhed (see 'D.N.B.*'); 2, Robert William Halhed (who married the above Ellen); 3, John Halhed of Yately House, Hants (now called Yately Hall). John married the above Anna Maria, and from this union come the Halheds of Chemainus, British Columbia, and the Stevenses of Eynsham, Oxon.

Nathaniel Brassey Halhed was a noted Oriental scholar, and a friend of Sheridan and Warren Hastings.

In his 'Life of Sheridan,' vol. i. p. 96. W. Fraser Rae says:—

"The letters from Halhed to Sheridan are extant, and I shall give copious extracts from them; those from Sheridan to Halhed were probably consigned to the flames by a female survivor, who must have regarded manuscripts as waste paper, and who may not even have suffered the remorse which would have tormented her if she had set the chimney on fire whilst engaged in the wanton and lurid work of destruction."

In justice to my sex I should like to state that there is no foundation for the suggestion that a female relative burnt the papers, or that the Sheridan letters were amongst them.

Mrs. A., a great-niece of Nathaniel Brassey, told my aunt, also a great-niece of Nathaniel Brassey Halhed, that her (Mrs. A.'s) father had the care of a box full of old Halhed papers. These are referred to as being contained in *two portmanteaux* in the footnote on p. 96 above mentioned.

Mrs. A. tried in vain to dissuade her father from undertaking this "wanton and lurid

work of destruction," but, in spite of her protestations, "he made a bonfire of the papers in the yard." Mrs. A.'s mother was a Halhed, and had inherited the papers.

I should be glad of information about any other family of Halhed (pronounced Halléd).

JOANE M. B. STEVENS.

The White House, Eynsham, Oxon.

JAMES I. AND SIR HENRY MILDMAV'S MARRIAGE (12 S. iii. 107, 195).—The note contributed by O. O. O. on the part taken by James I. in the negotiations for the marriage between Sir Henry Mildmay, Knt., and Anne, daughter of Alderman William Halliday, will be of considerable interest to Hampshire readers of 'N. & Q.'

In Burke's 'History of the Commoners' (vol. ii. p. 129), under "Halliday of Wiltshire and Somersetsshire," it is said that

"William Halliday, chosen Sheriff of London in 1617, by his marriage with Susanna, sister of Sir Henry Rowe, left at his decease on the 14th of March, 1623, two daughters, viz., Anne, to whom her father bequeathed 14,000*l.*, married Sir Henry Mildmay of Wanstead, Essex, Keeper of the Jewel Office....."

According to O. O. O. the "14,000*l.* was expended in buying the manors of Twyford and Marwell, near Winchester."

In Woodward's 'History of Hampshire,' under "Twyford," the writer says that "Shawford House" is

"a mansion erected in the time of Charles II. from materials of the ancient Manor House, which occupied the site of the present Twyford Farm.....Sir Henry Mildmay married," &c.

Moody in his 'Sketches of Hampshire' (1846) adds:—

"Sir Henry Mildmay was a favourite of Charles I., but being a member of the Long Parliament took part against his former patron, and, upon the overthrow of the monarchy, was appointed one of the Judges at the trial of his Sovereign; and although he sat but for a single day, and was not among those who signed the death warrant, yet at the Restoration, although his life was spared, he was brought to the bar of the House of Commons, and condemned to forfeit his fine estate at Wanstead, and his place at the Jewel Office, and to be degraded from all his titles of honour and gentility, and to be drawn from the Tower of London to Tyburn, and back again, and finally banished the kingdom. He died in exile. The property of Shawford House, as settled on his wife, was exempt from forfeiture, and descended to his son, who built the present Shawford House."

I note that Anne Halliday, who married Sir Henry Mildmay on April 6, 1619, died on March 12, 1656/7, so that she was not surviving at the Restoration, when Sir Henry was adjudged, with others, to be drawn on a hurdle to Tyburn yearly on

* Nathaniel married Louisa Ribaut, but the 'D.N.B.' calls her Helena.

the anniversary of the condemnation of King Charles.

Pepys, in his 'Diary,' under date of Jan. 27, 1662, records that

"On going to take water at Tower Hill we met with three sledges standing there to carry my Lord Monson, and Sir Henry Mildmay, and another, to the gallows and back again, with ropes about their necks; which is to be repeated every year, this being the day of their sentencing the king....."

In the 'Beauties of England and Wales' (vol. v. p. 262), under "Moulsham Hall in Essex," is a description of that "ancient mansion," as a property sold by King Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Mildmay (the great-grandfather of Sir Henry):—

"It was of quadrangular form, enclosing a court in the centre and commanding a view of Danbury Hill from the grand front.....Among the portraits [at Moulsham in 1803] was one of Sir Henry Mildmay, represented as dead, and covered with a black velvet pall....."

According to Burke's Halliday pedigree, Anne, daughter of Alderman Halliday, had two sons and three daughters. Of these Henry Mildmay of Shawford House and Stoke Newington, High Sheriff for Hampshire in 1669, was apparently the builder of the present Shawford House. He was married on Aug. 30, 1674, to Alice, daughter of Sir Moundiford Bramston, and by her, who died in January, 1691/2, had a son, Halliday Mildmay, born 1675, who died in his father's lifetime, leaving an only daughter, baptized Letitia on Aug. 17, 1694. There is an interesting tradition as to the introduction of the little heiress of Twyford and Stoke Newington to her future husband in 1706, when she was 12 years of age. Her father's kinsman Mr. Carew Hervey Mildmay (b. 1658, d. 1743) was at that time living at Marks, near Romford, with his two sons Carew Hervey Mildmay and Humphrey (b. 1692, d. 1761).

The two boys were taken to Twyford for Letitia to make choice of a husband, and Humphrey, the younger, being purposely the more gaily garbed, attracted her childish mind, and he was selected. The marriage was celebrated at Twyford on Aug. 20, 1706, the bridal pair returning to their respective studies, and their first child was not born until six years later.

It is not a little curious that their eldest son, Carew Mildmay (b. 1717, d. 1768), should have been connected with both the old Essex houses known respectively as "Marks" and "Marks Hall." The former is described in the 'Beauties of England and Wales' as two miles from Romford,

long uninhabited, falling to decay, and said to be haunted. At that date it was

"a very ancient fabric, forming a quadrangle of the foundations of brick, but the superstructure of timber and plaster, with two embattled towers; the whole building being surrounded by a moat, the water standing close to its walls."

It was to this house, in September, 1656, that Francis Hervey Mildmay (b. 1630, d. 1703) took his bride, Mathew, posthumous daughter and sole heir of Mathew Honywood of Charing, and niece of Sir Thomas Honywood, Knt., of Marks Hall. By this lady, who lived until Mar. 16, 1717, Mr. Mildmay had a large family, among them a son and heir, Carew Hervey (b. 1658, d. 1743), the father of Carew and Humphrey (who married Letitia aforesaid).

In an interesting book, 'Memoirs of Old Romford,' by Mr. George Terry (1880), it is said that Carew Hervey Mildmay (b. 1691, d. 1784) "entertained largely at Marks, which was regarded as an antiquarian curiosity." Dr. Scott, F.R.S., in 1775, wrote:—

"We are to dine at Marks by invitation of Mr. Mildmay, and see old England, for Marks is what England was 300 years ago, and most worthy of contemplation."

"With Carew Hervey Mildmay," says Mr. Terry, "passed away the last surviving male descendant of the Mildmay family, the rapid extinction of which, in its numerous branches, is a remarkable fact.

"In the reign of James I. no less than nine families of the name (all springing from one stock) flourished in the county of Essex, yet in the death of Carew Hervey Mildmay of Marks, considering the great house of Mildmay was in the main built upon Church property, those who are believers in Spelman's theory will find in the later history of this family further illustrations of the fate of sacrifice....."

Mr. Terry adds that portraits of Col. Carew Hervey Mildmay, Francis Mildmay, and Mathew (Honywood) his wife, were in 1880 in the possession of Mr. Burne of Loynton Hall. M. M. M.

"A RING, A RING OF ROSES" (12 S. iii. 129).—I have been hoping to see an expert answer to the above interesting query, because this dance-song is the commonest and, on account of its simple rhythm, the first jingle lisped by all the cottage children throughout (at least) East Suffolk. The central parts of this county were pretty certainly first settled by the Saxons—probably within a century of their coming to England, "which was in the yere of our Lord 455," says the precise Capgrave; and doubtless he is approximately correct. It is just such simple customs that are likely to have survived

through the continuity of succeeding generations. Also, many of the lints are almost ubiquitous in Britain, e.g., our local school song, 'Here comes a Duke a-riding' (doubtless arising from the Bigods, who bearded King Stephen):—

Pray, what are you riding for,
Riding for, riding for—
Pray, what are you riding for?
Aranza-tanza-tee;

or, better, the Ipswich song (unknown here, sixteen miles away):—

Pray, what has she done to you,
Done to you, done to you—
Pray, what has she done to you,
Nice Fair Lady?—

is or used to be paralleled so far distant as Galloway by:—

What'll the robbers do to you,
Do to you, do to you—
What'll the robbers do to you,
My Fair Lady?

CLAUDE MORLEY.

Monks' Soham, Suffolk.

OLD INNS (12 S. iii. 169).—Old inns are commonest in the smaller towns, as Bideford or Bishop Stortford. The Maid's Hotel, Norwich, and the Flying Horse, Nottingham, are very ancient. The Old George, High Street, Salisbury, is known to have existed in 1406, and about the time of the death of Shakespeare was used as a theatre. It is mentioned by Pepys, as also is the Bell at Maidstone. God-Begot House, High Street, Winchester (date 1558), is a good Tudor building. The hostelries immortalized by Dickens are too well known to need enumeration. I am certain that Miss Austen's Emma danced at the Swan, Leatherhead.

W. A. HIRST.

'The Old Inns of England,' by Charles Harper, would supply a list of old inns with interesting associations.

I have a newspaper cutting to the effect that the oldest licensed house in the kingdom is the Seven Stars at the foot of Shudehill, in Manchester. It has been continuously a licensed house for 527 years.

R. J. FYNMORE.

A good deal of the information desired is to be found in Hackwood's 'Inns, Ales, and Drinking Customs of Old England' (1909) and Maskell and Gregory's 'Old Country Inns' (1912).

If Mr. ACKERMANN will call on me when in this neighbourhood, I will endeavour to supply him with further information as to some old Midland licensed houses.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN, F.S.A.

Walsall.

Two fine old inns that I remember with pleasure are the Feathers at Ludlow and the Saracen's Head at Southwell. The latter claims to be one of the oldest in England.

C. C. B.

The Broad Face Inn at Reading, which is mentioned in Pepys's 'Diary.'

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield, Reading.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S PALACE, ENFIELD (12 S. ii. 361, 384, 404, 423, 536).—The Enfield "Palace" is my old school, and JUDGE UDAL's account of the building at the first reference had therefore a special interest for me.

During almost the whole of last century "The Palace" was used as a school. Before 1823 and for many years after, Dr. Thomas May kept a "first-class boarding school" there (Robinson's 'History of Enfield,' 1823; Tuff's 'Historical Notices of Enfield,' 1858); from 1855 to 1863 the head master was a Mr. Barker, upon whose death in the latter year his son Mr. W. Nutter Barker took the school over and carried it on until 1883, when the premises came into the hands of Mr. E. L. Hogarth, my old head master, whose tenancy lasted until 1899. Since that time the building, after temporarily serving as a post office, has been in the occupation of the Enfield Constitutional Club.

In the time of Mr. Nutter Barker and his successor the large room (now the Club billiard-room) leading out of the principal apartment served as the school classroom. The suggestion of JUDGE UDAL's informant that it "formed the classroom in which Dr. Uvedale taught his pupils" deserves no credit, the western portion of the building in which it is situated being obviously a modern addition. I cannot discover when it was built, but its appearance suggests the earlier part of the nineteenth century.*

The "tradition" that the cubicles on the upper floor of the main building were "occupied by certain Indian princes, so as to keep them distinct from the other scholars," is of very recent origin, and is easily accounted for. It is undoubtedly due to the circumstance that Mr. Hogarth had several Siamese pupils—schoolfellows of mine—locally reputed to be princes. In

* I find in an article appearing in *Meyers's Observer* (our local newspaper) on May 1, 1873, a reference to the "venerable aspect" of the Palace School "before the process of modernizing had commenced, and before the large additions were made to the edifice to fit it for scholastic requirements."

answer to an inquiry I have just addressed to him on the subject Mr. Hogarth says:—

"I certainly never heard of the cubicles being put up for Indian princes. I should think they date from about the middle of last century, when nearly all the dormitories in our principal schools were divided in cubicles. My Siamese boys were nearly all sons of the Siamese nobility, but not princes. They occupied the room over the big schoolroom, not the cubicles."

A fuller and more accurate account of "The Palace" than Robinson's will be found in Ford and Hodson's 'History of Enfield,' issued in 1873. It has since been the subject of numerous articles, chiefly in local magazines. Of these, one contributed by the late Mrs. E. L. Hogarth to *The Enfield Illustrated Magazine* (1898) contains some valuable observations on the subject of Princess Elizabeth's occupation of the building, of which there seems to be no documentary evidence. An account written (or rather compiled) by myself in 1905 for another local publication was subsequently reissued for the opening of the Club, and used to serve as a "guide" to the building. Many early prints and pictures, with other material relating to "The Palace," are preserved at the Enfield Public Library.

Though the point is not one of much importance, it may be worth adding that we have no "High Street" in Enfield. The chief street of the town is called "Church Street." Oddly enough, Mr. Walter Jerrold has made the same mistake in his 'Highways and Byways in Middlesex.'

Enfield.

H. DUGDALE SYKES.

BUTLER'S 'ANALOGY' (12 S. ii. 369; iii. 56, 197).—CANON FLETCHER'S anecdote suggests another one, about the bishop of a Southern diocese, who, in addressing his ordination candidates, earnestly impressed on them the advantage they would derive from a serious and methodical study of the 'Analogy.' "Well, good-bye, my dear young friend," were the prelate's parting words, at the palace door, to one of the candidates, who had been his guest for the week; "good-bye, and do not, I beg you, forget about the Butler." "N—no, my lord, I haven't," stammered the young man, "I gave him half-a-crown."

D. O. HUNTER-BLAIR, O.S.B.

Fort Augustus.

I am much obliged to MR. ROLAND AUSTIN and to CANON FLETCHER for their replies on this subject. I should be particularly grateful for reference to any French criticisms of the 'Analogy,' if such exist. I may perhaps mention that a

friend of mine made inquiry on the subject of a learned French Franciscan, who replied that he had never heard of Butler's 'Analogy,' and doubted whether any Catholic Frenchman ever had. PEREGRINUS.

GREATEST RECORDED LENGTH OF SERVICE (12 S. ii. 327, 397, 412).—In 'N. & Q.,' 6 S. ii. 525, an instance was recorded of two clergymen who together had completed well over a century of service as successive vicars of Shoreham in Kent:—

"On May 9, 1785, died Vincent Perronet, M.A., upwards of 90 years of age, and 57 years vicar of Shoreham, Kent. He succeeded Dr. Wall in 1728, who had been vicar 52 years."

The period thus covered extended to no less than 109 years.

A case of longer duration than this, however, came to the present writer's knowledge some little time ago, and it is the more noteworthy because it was a family affair, being achieved by father and son.

The Rev. James Peddie, D.D. (1758-1845), was minister of Bristo Secession Chapel in Edinburgh from 1782 to 1845, a period of 63 years. In October, 1828, his son, the Rev. William Peddie, was appointed his colleague and successor, and he held the charge until his death in 1893. His connexion with the church lasted for 65 years. Both father and son celebrated their diamond jubilee as pastors of the same charge, thereby setting up a record for which it must be extremely hard to find a parallel. Both men had several points in common that struck me when I read their lives in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' They both took a leading part in the affairs of the communion to which they belonged, and each rose to be Moderator of the Synod. The father's record in this respect was the more striking, as he held that office twice, once in 1789 and again in 1825, 36 years intervening between his two tenures of this position. Both ministers also were writers of repute in their day, the father being editor for some years of *The Christian Magazine*, while the son edited *The United Presbyterian Magazine*.

The father's 63 years' service and the son's 65 years' give the astonishing total of 128 years of united ministry in the one place of worship. Even when one allows for the years when they acted conjointly, there still remains the long tale of 111 years from the time the father took charge in 1782 until his son died, the "father" of the church, on Feb. 23, 1893.

CHARLES MENMUIR, M.A.

25 Garscube Lane, Glasgow.

WALL STREET, NEW YORK (12 S. iii. 30).—The wall or palisade (for such it was) from which Wall Street obtained its name was built as a protection not against Indians, but against the English. Its construction was ordered by the burgomasters and schepens on March 13, 1653, and it was finished within a few weeks, lasting until 1699. See 'Records of New Amsterdam,' i. 65-7, 72-4, 90. MR. LANDFEAR LUCAS should consult Mr. O. G. Villard's article on 'The Early History of Wall Street, 1653-1789,' in the first series of 'Historic New York' (1897), pp. 77-118. New Amsterdam was captured by the English in 1664, was recaptured by the Dutch in 1673, and was turned over to the English in 1674.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

FOLK-LORE: THE ANGELICA (12 S. iii. 51).—According to the old writers its German name was "Holy Ghost." Fuchsius says its roots worn suspended round the neck would guard against witches and enchantments. Therefore when Olaf met his wife, who was in a bad temper, he brought the plants to counteract what would be to him enchantment. The result in story we know. MR. HOOPER may be correct in writing that these poems of Longfellow's are little known, but how many people know that the "Musician" is supposed to be Ole Bull, a Swede? The Waysiders were a fortunate company.

S. L. PETTY.

Ulverston.

It is said that the roots of angelica had the power to dispel evil spirits—see Friend's 'Flowers and Flower Lore,' vol. ii. p. 544 (Sonnenschein); and Cole, in his 'Art of Simpling,' says that "the roots of Angelica doe likewise availe much in the same case [i.e., to dispel evil spirits] if a man carry them about him, as Fuchsius saith." For it was held that

Contagious aire ingendring Pestilence
Infects not those that in their mouth have ta'en
Angelica, that happy counterbane
Sent down from heav'n by some celestial scout,
As well the name and nature both avowt.

If angelica were so virtuous, what must archangelica be? Why the plant or plants received these names at first is not altogether certain, but the popular explanation is that they were so called from their well-known good qualities. Perhaps the latter name refers to St. Michael the Archangel, whose day falls on May 8 (old style), when the

flower would be in bloom, and might consequently be supposed to be a preservative against witchcraft, evil spirits, and such diseases in cattle as the elfshot, or *Hexenschuss* (hag-shot), as the Germans call it.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Bolton.

JACOB OR JAMES (12 S. iii. 147).—Having for some years studied—I fear in a dilettante fashion, but with great interest—the different forms of the name James or Jacobus, I was much interested in the query of your correspondent. I have collected about thirty modern forms of the name, all in common use, and no doubt there are many more. With reference to your correspondent's statement that the James form finds no equivalent in other languages (than Scottish or English), surely he has overlooked the Spanish form Jaime, which has grown up with the commoner form Iago. I am myself inclined to think that this Spanish form is earlier than the Scottish Hamish, and that this latter was derived from it at the time of the loss of the Spanish Armada, certain ships of which were traditionally wrecked off the coast of Scotland, though most did not get beyond the coast of Cornwall and other southern English counties. The ground on which I base this theory is the otherwise unaccountable introduction into the name of the aspirate "H," which would naturally result from the corruption of the Spanish *jota*, which is less guttural and more aspirate than the equivalent sound in German, and might easily become an "h" on the lips of Scotsmen hearing the name for the first time from foreign survivors of the Spanish fleet.

I do not suggest that the form Hamish is older than James: my theory is that the two have grown up side by side from the fact that in the Jaime of the Spaniards, the Scotsmen did not recognize their own James.

AMARYLLIS.

THE SIGHT OF SAVAGES (12 S. ii. 410, 536; iii. 16).—The keen sense of sight possessed by the natives of the Pelew Islands is really wonderful. Even a little one can see a diminutive boat at the distance of three *ri*, and a very petty bird about one *ri* off the shore, which feats no Japanese can do, one Japanese *ri* being equal to about 2'440 English miles. So I was told by a lady who had only recently returned after two years' residence there.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

Notes on Books.

The Thirty-third Novel of 'Il Novellino' of Masuccio: Mariotto and Giannozza. By Maurice Jonas. (Davis & Orioli, 6s. net.)

MR. MAURICE JONAS has rendered a good service to students of Shakespeare. He acquired—for two guineas, he tells us—an early edition of the novels of Masuccio, a writer of the latter half of the fifteenth century, in whose hands the "novel" was chiefly a lash for the vices and follies of the ecclesiastical characters of the day and frail ladies. The story of the thirty-third novel—which occurs in the fourth of the five divisions of the book—is not, however, of that cast, but is a love-story which, it is now believed, served as the basis of Luigi da Porto's 'Giulia e Romeo,' and is thus the first origin of Shakespeare's 'Romeo and Juliet.' Mr. Jonas gives us a pleasant introduction, setting out all necessary facts—though it sorely needed both the file and a revision of the proofs before being made up in book-form. There follows an account of the several editions, each on a separate page, to which the same remarks apply. Then we come to what is the *raison d'être* of the volume, a photographic reproduction from a facsimile photograph of the text as it is found in Mr. Jonas's copy (with a new translation from the pen of Mr. Davis), which belongs to the undated fourteenth edition. The first edition is dated 1476; the thirteenth, 1541; the fifteenth was issued in the eighteenth century. In the bibliographical note on his copy Mr. Jonas mentions that it contains the book-plate of our late editor, Joseph Knight.

In Masuccio's tale the lovers are called Mariotto Mignanelli and Giannozza Saraceni. They are secretly married, and separated through the sentence of exile passed on Mariotto for slaying a man in a brawl, but it is not suggested that their families were at enmity. The facsimile is interesting in itself, and has come out well; and the translation reads easily, and, so far as we have tested it, renders the original satisfactorily. As Mr. Jonas truly says, Masuccio's style can hardly be praised for its elegance.

The Journal of Second Lieut. Henry Hough, Royal Artillery, 1812-13 (Peninsular War). Prepared for Publication by Major J. H. Leslie, R.A. (Retired List). (Royal United Service Institution.)

THIS is a reprint from the number for last November of the *Journal* of the Royal United Service Institution. Henry Hough, whose MS. diary is the property of the Institution, was born at Gloucester in 1791, received his commission as second lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1809, and served in the Peninsular War from March, 1812, till its conclusion. He also served for a time in Ceylon, and was there married; and he died in Ireland at the age of 42.

The best part of the diary is the account of the siege of Burgos; but the notes of the movements before and after that contain plenty of interesting matter. Henry Hough was plainly an intelligent and determined youth, who had a good grip of what he was about, and could enjoy whatever pleasant things fell to his lot in the course of a

pretty arduous campaign. He writes less reflectively than the young officer of the present day is inclined to write; but he pays some attention to the cities he visits. He admires the cathedral of Segovia more than that of Salamanca, and, going to hear Mass there, is "highly pleased with the females." He also writes critically of the dancing of the Fandango and Bolero. Hardships are diversified by good dinners occasionally, and it is duly recorded that on Saturday, December 12, 1812, he "dined with the other mess and got three sheets in the wind."

The editing and annotation of the diary have been very satisfactorily accomplished. In particular the identification of the different officers mentioned has been carried out most thoroughly. There is a sketch plan of the Castle of Burgos by an officer of the Royal Engineers, as well as a sectional elevation of it. The whole makes a brochure worth having on the part of the student of military history.

The Hammers of Marton and Montford, Salop. By Calvert Hammer. (Lane, 10s. 6d. net.)

THE most conspicuous line of this family is that of the Hammers of Hammer, but their kinsmen of the Fens and of Marton and Montford do not come very far behind them, either in the splendour of their alliances or in the space they fill in local history, and the share they bore in the public life of their day. The part of this volume dealing with the subject denoted by the title is surprisingly small; the greater part of the book consists of an 'Appendix of Extracts' and half-a-dozen Supplements. The more interesting extracts are taken from records of various kinds, of which the earliest is from the Chancery Town Depositions, concerning Newton Bassechurch, Salop, taken at Easter, 1550. The Supplements are concerned with the other Hammers, and with the families of Calvert, Underhill, and Lanyon Owen. The book is a piece of straightforward compilation, of which the author states that virtually the whole has already appeared in print, but which is none the less likely to prove of service to genealogists as bringing together facts for which some extended consultation of memoirs and genealogies might otherwise have to be undertaken.

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.

MR. R. C. BAIGENT.—Forwarded.

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 216, col. 1, line 10 from foot, for "Boz" read *Boys*.

LONDON, APRIL 14, 1917.

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Notes.

EVENING PAPERS: THEIR EVOLUTION.

THE various historians of English journalism have given little or no attention to the evolution of the evening paper; and this is singular, seeing the importance of that branch of newspaperdom to-day. Mr. Fox Bourne in his 'English Newspapers' simply gave a passing mention to the first foundation of *The Evening Post* in 1706, and its revival, after a lapse, three years later; and he contented himself with observing that it was started "partly to give special prominence to English news." But

the main cause for evening journals coming into existence was the purely natural demand on the part of the reading public to be supplied with the latest news. This is made plain by studying the earliest trace of the idea, which sprang into existence in the written news-letter, forerunner of the printed newspaper. The news-letter in which that earliest trace is to be found had secured by that time, however, so large a share of popular patronage that, while carrying on the style of shaping its intelligence from the personal-letter point of view, it was printed in italic characters, preserving thereby, as far as was practicable, the old tradition.

On May 11, 1699, Ichabod Dawks announced at the end of his *News-Letter* that

"This Letter contains whatever is material in all the other News Papers, to which is added the Occurrences of the day, it not being Published till between 4 and 5 in the Evening on Post Nights."

On precisely the same lines, and on the same day, *The Flying Post* of May 9-11, evidently awakened to the necessity for effective competition in this line, published the announcement:—

"*The Flying Post* coming out early on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Mornings, there is added to it the same Evenings a Postscript, printed with all the Domestic Occurrences that happen, and the Foreign Mails which arrive after *The Flying Post* is published in the Morning."

Neither of its regularly printed rivals, *The Post Man* and *The Post Boy*, exactly followed *The Flying Post's* example, but the first-named on May 13-16 yielded a little to innovation by intimating that

"If any Gentleman wants this Paper with a Written Postscript to it, they are desired to enquire at Mr. Man's Coffee House, Charing Cross";

and this announcement was continued until *The Post Boy* awakened to the idea of stating to its readers:—

"You may be furnish'd with this Paper and Postscript by Mr. John Shank, at Nando's Coffee-house, near Temple-Bar, Fleet-street";

and thenceforward the promise made in each case was for some time periodically repeated.

It will be noted that Dawks, in the quotation first given, asserted that, as his *Letter* was not published until the early evening, it gave the news of the day of issue. This claim may be held to be substantiated by an incidental proof that this particular news-letter did record "the Occurrences of the day" on which it was dated, furnished by

the fact that on April 2, 1698, it noted a sitting of the House of Lords "this afternoon," at which the royal assent was given by William III. to certain Bills; and that statement is corroborated by the 'Lords' Journals,' vol. xvi. p. 256. As far as can yet be traced, therefore, Dawks was the earliest begetter of an evening journal giving the news of the day of issue; but, even before that, I think an example can be found (and concerning a very striking historical event) of a journal's issue later than the morning, when something sudden and highly important had to be announced.

The London Gazette of July 6-9, 1685—published, as the double date indicates, on the latter day—contained a detailed dispatch describing the Battle of Sedgemoor, which had been fought on the 5th. This was headed:—

"Whitehal, July 8. Yesterday Morning His Majesty received the News of the entire defeat of the Rebels; of which we have the following account:—"

and it said towards the end:—

"His lordship [the Earl of Feversham] hearing that the late Duke of Monmouth was fled with about 50 Horse, the greatest number of the Rebels that were left together, he sent out several Parties in pursuit of him."

The "copy" evidently was forwarded to the printers in good time, with an addition bringing the narrative up to the 8th, by a few lines announcing that the King had received that morning the news of Lord Grey's capture; and it is plain to be initiated that the issue of the 9th had been "made up" when there was run in, at the last moment, the following piece of momentous information:—

"Whitehal, July 8, at 12 a Clock at Night.

"His Majesty has just now received an account, That the late Duke of Monmouth was taken this Morning in Dorsetshire, being hid in a Ditch, and that He is in the Hands of my Lord Lumley."

Those who know, by study of the conditions, the easygoing habits of the journalists and printers of that period, will not believe that the presses were waiting in the earliest hours of the morning of July 9, *The London Gazette's* publishing day to issue what was virtually the first of all traceable "stop-press editions"; and to me it seems very doubtful whether on July 9, 1685, the oldest of our regular journals appeared on sale until an hour which, to the evening paper of to-day, would seem extremely late.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHARD EDWARDS, 1669-79.

(See *ante*, pp. 1, 44, 81, 122, 161, 205, 244.)

LETTER XXXI.

Richard Edwards to John Vickers
(rough draft).

(O.C. 3434.)

Cassumbuzar June the 15th 1670

Writt to Mr Vickers of the receipt of his of the 3d Instant and the enclosed bill for 400 rs. and desired him to buy me an escritore, of price from 5 rs. to 15 or 20.

June the 20th

To Ditto

Yours of the 13th Instant received yesterday night (the Cossid just complying with his word) together with the enclosed for Mr Marshall* and a bill for the procury of another payable in Pattana, which I have gott, and is Charged on Gocaldass, Merchant, for 600 rs. payable four days after Sight to Mr John Marshall in Shaw Jehaun rupees. † Not hearing of any Merchants Cossid ready shortly to goe for Pattana, nor likely to Send any of our owne till letters come from Hu[gly] for that place, I have Sent one on purpose who promises to reach thither in 8 days ‡ whose hyre being 3 rs. 8 a. pray give me Credit for; and although I have therein gone beyond your o[r]ders, yet I hope I shall not have contraryed your desires, when you consider the raines now coming in would much retard their Speedy arrivall, and the uncertainty also when to have met with an opportunity of Sending by any other conveyance.

Your bill of 400 rs. will be due to morrow, it being by the roguery of them that drew it made payable 10 days after Sight, a thing unusuall. When I receive it, I shall (as I advised in my last of the 15th Instant, which hope you have received) take care speedly to dispose it out, and give you advice thereof, and assure your Selfe I shall endeavour to gett it in as [the letter breaks off here]

[Endorsed]

To Mr Vickers 15th & 20th June 70

* See Letter XXX.

† Shāhjahānī rupees, i.e., rupees coined in the time of the Emperor Shāh Jahān, who reigned 1628-58.

‡ The distance between Kāsimbāzār and Patna by road is about 250 miles.

LETTER XXXII.

Richard Edwards to John Marshall
(rough draft).

(O.C. 3435.)

[John Marshall was elected factor "for the Coast or Bay," at 30l. per annum, on Jan. 13, 1668, his securities being Ralph Marshall and Robert Lawes. He sailed from the Downs in the Unicorn on March 18, 1668, and reached Masulipatam exactly six months later. In June, 1669, his request to go "to the Bay whither he was designed" was granted, and the Agent and Council at Fort St. George recommended him for employment at Dacca. Shem Bridges and the Bengal Council, however, replied: "Wee take notice of your recommending Mr Marshall to the employment of Decca, but wee must needs say that his naturall modesty calme disposition and Soft though quick utterance of speech, render him not so proper for Durbars (such as that is, which requires audacity to encounter the insolence of the Chubbards [Hind. *chōbdār*, macebearer, attendant of the Viceroy], as well as Villany of the other officers) as others who may in the interior endowments of judgement and discretion come short of him; therefore, after the departure of the Shippes, wee shall, according as the state of our business stands, consider whether Decca or some other place where wee shall have occasion to make investments at the best hand may most require his residence, and accordingly dispose him to an employment."

In the end, Marshall was sent to the Company's factory near Patna, where Job Charnock was Chief. Already, during his short stay at Masulipatam, the young factor had made notes of places in the neighbourhood, and while in Bengal he studied the language and manners and customs of the province where he was employed. He was especially interested in the religious beliefs of the Hindus and the science of medicine as practised by them. Legends and folk-lore were also eagerly sought after and committed to writing by him. On the other hand, he kept a record of commercial matters, weights and measures in various districts, money values, &c., as well as intermittent jottings of current events. Further, he wrote a graphic account of a severe famine which occurred in the neighbourhood of Patna in 1671.

In 1672 Marshall was transferred to Kāsimbāzār, where he served as Second until November, 1676, when he was made Chief at Balasor, with the probability of succeeding as Agent in Bengal. However, on Aug. 30, 1677, he died of an epidemic which proved fatal to his Chief, Walter Clavell, and numerous others in the Company's service.

John Marshall's will (proved Sept. 15, 1679) is dated at "Johnabad," *i.e.*, Jahānābād, a temporary name for Singhiya, where the Company's factory was situated, "near Pattana," on March 7, 1672, and was witnessed in June, 1673, at Kāsimbāzār by Matthias Vincent, John Naylor, and Richard Edwards, his brother Ralph being appointed executor.

There are some interesting bequests. To "Goodwife Willowes of Maplethorp, co. Lincoln," he left 20s. "in token of gratitude for her setting my thigh when 8 years old," and "To Matthias Vincent, merchant and chief for the Hon: English East India Company in Cassumbuzar in Bengala East Indies, all my Arabian and Persian printed Books and history of China in folio." The testator directed that his MS. "concerning India" should be sent to Dr. Henry Moore and Mr. John Covell, fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge, for their perusal, and then to be returned to his brother Ralph. He further directed that a tomb should be erected to his memory at the "mouth of Ballasore River for a landmark for vessels coming into the Road."

John Marshall's MSS. (for there are three), as well as the log of the Unicorn in which he made his voyage to India, eventually found their way to our national library, and are now in the MS. Department of the British Museum, catalogued MS. Harleian 4253(1), 4253(2), and 4254. They are entitled 'A Dialogue between J. Marshall and a Bramin (Muddoosoodun Raure) [Madūsūdan Rārī, *i.e.*, a Rārī Brāhman] at Cassr. began the 18 March, 1675,' 'Acct. of Muddoosoodum Raure Bramine,' and 'Notes and Observations of East India Liber A. Memorandums concerning India from Sept^r 11th, 1667, to January 1^o, 1671/2, per J. M. Marshall was also the author of 'An Accompt of Pattana,' a description of the method of trade in saltpetre in that district, drawn up at the request of Streynsham Master in 1676.

The directions regarding the tomb were not complied with, for when Streynsham Master, then Governor of Fort St. George, visited Balasor in 1679, he remarked that "there was little or noe marke for the Barr at Ballasore river mouth, now the Tomb that was build by the Dutch was fallen downe the last foule weather, and the monys given some years since by Mr. March and Mr. Marshall to build Tombs over their bodys there buried, that they might be markes for the Barr, were not like to be soe expended." See 'Court Minutes,' vol. xxva. p. 45, and vol. xxvi. pp. 88, 91, and 95; 'Factory Records,' Fort St. George, vols. xvi. and xviii., Hügli, vols. i. and iv., Kāsimbāzār, vol. i.; 'Miscellaneous,' vol. iii.; 'Letter Books,' vols. iv. and v.; O.C. 3344, 3765; 'Diaries of Streynsham Master,' ed. Temple, *passim*; P.C.C. Will (119 King); Admon., 1678.]

Cassumbuzar June the 20th 1670

To Mr Marshall

Last night received the enclosed from Hugly, together with a bill to exchange for one payable in pattana, which have Procured heerwith and enclosed send you, charg'd on Gocaldas, merchant, for 600 rups, payable 4 days after Sight in Shaw Jehaum Rupees.

Mr Vickers intimating in h[i]s, Some necessity of the bills Speedy arrivall with you, caused me (neither having nor expecting any quick conveyance) to forward it

by an exprest Cossid,* who engages to be with you in [blank] days, with which time, if he complyes not, you may please to give him So good a payment as may Serve for an example to others.

[Unsigned]

[Endorsed] To Mr Marshall June 20th 70

LETTER XXXIII.

Richard Edwards to John Smith
(rough draft).

(O.C. 3436.)

Cassumbuzar June the 24th 1670

To Mr Smith

Yours of the 29 past month received, and by it advice of your having Sold 10 of my Swordblades att 3 r. 8 a. Per ps., att which price, though Somewhat low, I could wish the rest were disposed of, and to that end earnestly begge you would use your utmost endeavour, that if possible I might have their produce to Invest this year; and pray, if you hear any news of my Gohattee adventure,† give me advice by the next, and also how many Sword blades of mine you have in your hand.

I give you many thankes for your care to Procure the Jelloseys and desire you would doe me the favour, if you Shall Sell So many of my Swords as Shall pay their amount, to procure me 3 or 4 peeces of adthy‡ att about 20 rs., or Somewhat more or lesse, Per peece, and in your cloth investment I doubt not but you may meete with Some peeces about those prizes very good and good-cheape,§ and will I hope, with Such befriend

Unsigned

I have sent Per Mr Jones (who now goes again to reside with you) 2 ps. braid, the one Silver and gold, weight 6:14,|| the other Silver, weight 7½, which pray endeavour the Speedy disposall of, but if you find them not likely to Sell with you pray returne them Per the first.

[Endorsed] To Mr Smith June 24th: 70

* A special messenger. There is no example of the spelling "exprest" in this sense in the 'N.E.D.'

† See Letter XXI.

‡ Commonly spelt adathy, adatie. The word is Hind. *adhatar*, a coarse kind of cloth.

§ Low-priced.

|| There is a sign above these figures which is illegible. It may be ll. (for lb.): if so, the weight was 14 lb. 8 oz.

LETTER XXXIV.

John Vickers to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3437.)

Hugly the 25th June 1670

Dear Friend

Yours of the 11th and 20th Instant I received the 15th and 23d do: Advising the Receipt of mine of the 3 do: Per Mr Vincent, and that through the roguery of them that drew the bill the Money was made payable 10 dayes after sight, but hope by this time it may be Received and giving out.

I should have Complied with your Desire long before this in rendring Mr Bridges thankes,* but have not met with an opportunity, but shall, I hope, Suddenly effect it, with my owne, having said Nothing to him yet.

For the Disposall of the braid, I leave it to you to doe what you think [e] Convenient, approving very well of your proposal of sending it to Mr Smith, Returning You many thanks for your Care in soe Triviall a matter, it being Scarce worth your trouble.

Here Arriving lately A Dutch Ship from Goa, have enquired abroad for a escritore, but Cannot hear of any. Pray by the Next advise what fashion you would have it, whither A Small flatt one for A Pallanke, or with dores, or of that fashion Mr Peacocks was, which suppose you have seen, having A promiss from 1 or 2 Dutch men to procure me one when the Shippes Come which suppose will bee suddenly.

In yours of the 20th you advise the Receipt of mine of the 13th, together with the bill of Exchange upon ugersine having Received Another upon Goucldaes, a Merchant in Pattana and that D[ou]lbtng of A speedy Conveighan[ce], You had Dispeeded A Cossett on purpose (which ought to have been incerted by me but was forgot), and Returne you many thankes for your Care therein, and have given you Credit for the 3 r: 8 an: Paid the Cossett, and hope You will as freely use me upon all occasions.

The Goodes lyes as yet Unsold, though not for Want of Indeavouring. I suppose it will Not be long before I may goe to Ballasore. Per the Next Pray advise whither You will venter the Goods there, or shall leave them here with Mr Bagnold, who desires kindly to be remembered to you and promises You A letter Per the Next

* For his commendation of Edwards and Vickers. See Letter XXIX.

Having this time short warning, have little else at present, Save my humble Service to Mr March and Mr Vincent, and m[y] Respects to Mr Haselwood, Jo[nes] and Peacock if with you, and to subscribe my selfe Your Reall and affectionately Loving Freind
JNO. VICKERS

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant
in Cassumbazar

LETTER XXXV.

Richard Edwards to John Vickers
(rough draft).
(O.C. 3438.)

Cassumbazar June the 30th 1670

To Mr Vickers.

Yours of the 25th Inst. received last night, advising your receipt of mine of the 11th and 20th Inst. I am glad my dispeeding away your Pattana letters by expresse Sorted So well with your desires.

The 27th Inst. received your money due upon the bill, which because it was So late that it could not well be gott in againe timely enough against the Shipping, the Shortest time of investing heer being 4 mos: and then not without remaines, and because Mr March is pleased to Invest what I this year intend for [England] (to whom [for] that end delivered money above a mo: or 6 weekes agoe), I have, together with Some more of my owne, delivered your money to him also, who by reason of his large Investment for the Company, himselfe and others, is already Providing Such goods, So that with the Same labour he can provide Such a parcell in the Same time, which, by reason I have not my Selfe begun any Investment, I could not possibly have effected; and withall, the goods (I doubt not) will be much better, neither will the price, I hope, much exceed what I could have provided them for, Since he promises to doe for us as he does for himselfe, which neither I nor (I believe) you can doubt of, having found him So extreame civill, So that, though I have not complied with your orders, yet I hope I shall obtaine your favourable opinion that it may be for the better, Seing therein I have done no otherwise for you then I have for my Selfe. The money he will Invest, 200 rs. in Lungees, and the other 200 in goods by which himselfe has got almost Cent Per Cent by, being Small Parcells of Severall things which by acquaintance among the Seamen may be

put off to better advantage then greater quantities.

The goods he would have you to take along with you, and endeavour their Sale as Soon as you can, and if after that, you find that more will vend, he will upon advice Provide Such another Parcell (I Suppose upon the Same account), which being ordinary goods may comonly be Procured ready made.

Your braid I have (according to my former) Sent to Dacca Per Mr Jones who went hence about a weeke agoe. I hope it will find vend there, but if Mr Smith finds no likelihood of its Sale there, I have ordered him to Send it back againe, intending to remitt it to you, who possibly in Hugly may Sell it as Soone as in any other place.

As for the fashion of the escritore, I would, if you could conveniently Procure them, have one Small one for a palkanee, of Such kind of worke as Mr Vincents, if ever you Saw it (or of any other but those that are inlay'd with flowers or Such Small worke, because with tumbling about, they presently* are Spoyled), and one large one either with doors or the Same fashion that Mr Peacock's was, and any Sorte of worke, being there will not be much occasion of removing it, both which I would entreate you to Procure, Provided the amount be not much above 20 rs. If not easily to be gott and at that rate, then pray get either of them, the Small one or the large one.

If while you are att Ballasore, whither I wish your safe arrivall, Mr White Should arrive the[re] (the time of his returne now drawin[g] n[ee]r),† pray enquir[e] of] him whither he hath sold my Silke Stockings or n[o]. If] he hath, what he hath invested their Produce in, and if it [be] in Metchlepatam trade, pray doe me the kindnesse to desire him to get for me about the value of 40 rs. in Shiraz‡ and ro[se] water, and assoone as I have news of his arrivall, I shall order his payment, and Shall write to you about it's sending up.

I have not more to enlarge, Save to Returne you many thanks for your Promise that when you Speake to Mr Bridges you will returne my humble thanks to him also, and by this way remember you how truly I conforme to your desire to make use of you, or rather indeed to begg pardon of you, that for one thing wherein you use me,

* Quickly, speedily.

† See the reason for White's delay, Letter XXIV.

‡ Shirāz wine from Persia.

I trouble you with ten, but that Such complements are unnecessary where with Confidence I can Joy in your being mine, and beleive you esteeme me

Your
[Unsigned]

[No endorsement.]

LETTER XXXVI.

Richard Edwards to William Bagnold
(rough draft).

(O.C. 3439.)

[William Bagnold (Bagnald or Bagnall), son of William Bagnold, was elected factor for Bengal, at 20*l.* per annum, on the same day as Edwards, Oct. 18, 1667. Two months later he appealed to the Court of Committees to be "excused from serving" and was "dismissed." On Dec. 30, however, he was "readmitted to serve the Company in India," where he arrived in 1668. He was sent from Madras to Bengal, and was employed at Hūglī, but in their letter of Dec. 7, 1669, the Court ordered his recall to Fort St. George, and his promotion as a member of Council there on the occurrence of a vacancy. Bagnold seems to have petitioned against leaving Bengal, and as his return was not "insisted on," he remained at Hūglī. In October, 1671, his salary was raised to 30*l.* per annum, and in their General Letter of Dec. 13, 1672, the Court appointed him a member of Council in Bengal. Before the ships conveying this letter had left England, Bagnold was dead. In reporting his decease, the Bengal Council remarked to the Court that he had for some time "managed your business with a great deal of care."

William Bagnold's security on election as a factor was Nicholas Juxon, and an account of his estate was sent to Mr. Joliff. Administration of his effects was granted, on Oct. 17, 1676, to "Richard Williamson attorney, appointed by William Bagnald, father of said Wm. Bagnald, late of East Indies, bachelor, deceased." See 'Court Minutes,' vol. xxvi. pp. 48, 67, 68, 81, 83, 283, and xxvii. p. 183; 'Letter Books,' vols. iv. and v.; 'Factory Records,' Fort St. George, vol. xvi., and Hūglī, iv.; P.C.C. Admons.]

Cassumbuzar July the 1st 1670

To Mr Bagnold

Your kind recomendations Per Mr Vickers's I received and returne you many thanks for, and also a Promise of a letter Per the next, which I Should esteeme my Selfe happy If this might further the procury of, that it might revive that correspondence I once endeavoured to have held with you, but was broken off, I can not tell whether for my unworthynesse, or possibly through the Crooked reports of Some persons who thought they Served either the[ir] mallice or interest in deterring you from it, which

reports I shall not endeavour to disprove, Seing if you will please to use me in any thing, experience Shall undeceive you, and give you testimony how truly I am

[Unsigned]

[Endorsed] To Mr Bagnold July 1: 70.

R. C. TEMPLE.

(To be continued.)

FLORISTS' FEASTS.

THE combination "floral-feast" is not given in 'The Oxford Dictionary.' The ancient "floral shows," or Florales Ludi—the games held by the Romans in honour of Flora, the goddess of flowers—were entirely different in character from the feasts which are the subject of this note. Florists' Feasts were the precursors of our county flower shows, and it would be interesting to know when they were first held, for though I am able to give an instance as early as 1724, it is probable that these meetings had then been established for some years. In *The Gloucester Journal* for June 30, 1724, is the following advertisement:—

"These are to give Notice that there will be a General Meeting of the Society of Florists and Gardeners, on Monday the Sixth of July next, at Ten in the Forenoon, at William Ball's at the Spread Eagle in Ross."

No other notice of a similar nature has been met with until 1738, when in the issue of the same paper for July 11 is the following advertisement, in which an "Antient Society" is referred to:—

"This is to give Notice to all Gentlemen FLORISTS, GARDENERS, and Others, THAT at the Sun-Inn in Highworth, in the County of Wilts, on Friday the 21st Instant, will be kept, A Florists FEAST: Where all Florists are desired to meet by Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, and bring with them their Newest Flowers, and other Rarities, there to be named.

"And for the farther Encouragement of that Antient Society, there will be given by the Stewards of the Feast, a handsome Piece of PLATE, to any one that can shew Six of the best Blossoms of Carnations, of six different Sorts, of their own Blowing.

"N.B. There is expected at the Feast a great Resort of Gentlemen, Tradesmen, &c., to see the great Curiosity of Nature, which will be shewn at this Meeting."

The Feast was held again at Highworth in July, 1739, when it was announced that

"The Flowers are to be delivered into the Custody of the Stewards, and the Goodness to be determined by the Umpires chosen by the Owners of the Flowers."

At this meeting there was a challenge between the florists of Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire. In 1740 the Feast took place at Swindon

A similar society appears to have been formed in Gloucestershire, and advertisements of meetings held at Gloucester from 1742 to 1747 have been seen. The Feast of 1743 is advertised as follows:—

Gloucester, July 16, 1743.

On Wednesday, the 27th Instant, will be held a Meeting of the SOCIETY of Gentlemen Florists and Gardeners, at the Bell-Inn in this City.—The Person who produces Six of the best *Blossoms* of CARNATIONS, shall be intitled to a SILVER CUP; the Six second-best, a GOLD RING; and the three next-best, a Silver-handled PRUNING-KNIFE.

N.B. The Goodness of the Flowers to be determin'd by the Subscribers.

A. Freeman } Presidents.
F. Gregory }

Ordinary 2s. at Two o'clock precisely.

Every person showing for prizes had to dine at the "Ordinary." Other rules of the

meetings were that the exhibits should be "blown" in Gloucestershire, and that no exhibitor would be entitled to two prizes.

An "Auricula Florist-Feast" was held at Didmarton, in Gloucestershire, in April of 1757, 1758, and 1759. The prizes offered were thus set forth:—

"Whoever produces the Best blown Auricula with no less than Five Blossoms, will be entitled to a large Silver Punch-Ladle; the Second-best, to a large Silver-Spoon; and the Third-best, to his Ordinary and Extraordinary free; To be adjudged by Five proper Persons, chosen out of the Company then present; and no Person will be admitted to shew for either of the above Prizes unless he dines with the Company."

At other meetings prizes were given for the "best seedling Auricula, in properties and colour," a condition being that such must have been in the possession of the raiser, and any person suspected of the contrary would be "put on his Oath of the same."

ROLAND AUSTIN.

Gloucester.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See 12 S. ii. 3, 43, 84, 122, 163, 204, 243, 282, 324, 364, 402, 443, 482, 524; iii. 46, 103.)

THE next regiment (p. 46) was raised in March, 1719, as a regiment of Invalids, "to be formed out of the pensioners of our Royal Hospital near Chelsea."

In the Army List of 1755 it is styled the "41st Regiment (or the Invalids)."

In December, 1787, it ceased to be "a corps of Invalids from the 25th instant, from which day inclusive the said regiment is to serve in the line upon the same footing in every respect as His Majesty's other regiments of Infantry." It was called the "41st Regiment of Foot." All the officers, except the colonel, surgeon, and chaplain, retired upon their full pay. They were replaced by officers from the half-pay list, and from other regiments. The N.C.O.s and men became out-pensioners. The facings of the regimental uniform dress, which had hitherto been blue, with plain button-holes, were changed to red, with white lace having a black stripe in the middle.

Not until 1831 was the territorial title "The Welch" conferred upon the regiment, though what the connexion with Wales was I have not been able to discover.

Since 1881 the regiment has been styled "The Welch Regiment (1st Battalion)."

Lieutenant General Fielding's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
<i>Lieutenant General</i>	Edmund Fielding, <i>Colonel</i> (1)	11 Mar. 1718-9	<i>Ensign</i> , 15 Dec. 1696.
<i>Lieutenant Colonel</i>	Alexander Gordon	28 Feb. 1721-2	<i>Ensign</i> , 1699.
<i>Major</i>	Thomas Weldon (2)	30 Aug. 1736.	—
<i>Captains</i>	Samuel Sedgley (3)	11 Mar. 1718-9	<i>Captain</i> , 28 Dec. 1710.
	Edward Strode (4)	15 Nov. 1721	<i>Ensign</i> , 12 July 1709.
	John Hay	26 Aug. 1726	<i>Ensign</i> , 2 April 1702.
	Alexander Horne	27 Aug. 1728	<i>Lieutenant</i> , 1 July 1695.
	John Chareilton	18 July 1737	<i>Ensign</i> , 10 Sept. 1708.
<i>Captain Lieutenant</i>	John Jackson	ditto	<i>Ensign</i> , 17 Aug. 1708.
	David Dumont	ditto	<i>From Half Pay</i> .
<i>Captain Lieutenant</i>	Lecan William Oliver	ditto	<i>From Half Pay</i> .

(1) Third son of the Rev. John Fielding, Canon of Salisbury, and father of Henry Fielding, the novelist. Brigadier-General, March 16, 1727; Major-General, Nov. 8, 1735; Lieutenant-General, July 2, 1739. Died June 20, 1741.

(2) Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, Feb. 12, 1751, and still serving in 1760.

(3) Had been in the regiment since its formation in 1719.

(4) Major of the regiment, Feb. 12, 1751, and still serving in it in 1760.

Lieutenant General Fielding's Regiment of Foot (<i>continued</i>).		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
<i>Lieutenants</i>	Richard Aplin (5)	10 April 1721	<i>Ensign</i> , 10 May 1710.
	Francis Tuckey	17 Dec. 1724	<i>Ensign</i> , 25 June 1715.
	Joseph King	1 Feb. 1727	<i>Ensign</i> , 31 Jan. 1707.
	Richard Maitland	7 Dec. 1728	<i>Ensign</i> , 5 July 1695.
	Mark Jarland (6)	15 June 1730	<i>Ensign</i> , 12 April 1706.
	William Bellon (5)	27 Nov. 1733	ditto.
	Joseph Bertin (7)	20 June 1735	<i>Ensign</i> , 1707-8.
	John Musgrave	23 July 1737	<i>Ensign</i> , 19 May 1711.
	Sir John Hamilton	8 Feb. 1737-8	<i>Ensign</i> , 2 June 1712.
	<i>Ensigns</i>	Nathaniel Hollowes (8)	19 May 1730	Ensign, 6 July 1721.
William Saltmarsh		1 July 1730	<i>Ensign</i> , 25 Mar. 1709.
Henry Doubleday		18 May 1732	<i>From Half Pay.</i>
Anthony Oldfield		16 July 1739	{ <i>From Horse Grenadiers,</i> <i>formerly an Officer.</i>
Joseph Hunt		25 ditto.	—
James Desmarettes		13 Aug. 1739.	—
Thomas Hesketh		4 Feb. 1739-40	<i>Ensign</i> , 5 Feb. 1728-9.
James Jenkinson	22 Mar. 1739-40	<i>Ensign</i> , 5 July 1735.	

(5) Had been in the regiment since its formation in 1719.

(6) Possibly the same as Mark Jarland, Lieutenant in the 14th Foot, Sept. 8, 1726.

(7) Possibly the same as Joseph Bertin, Lieutenant in the 38th Foot, Dec. 25, 1726. Still serving in 1755.

(8) A misprint for Hallowes. Had previously served in the 2nd Foot. Probably belonged to the family of Hallowes of Glapwell Hall, Derbyshire. Nathaniel, as a Christian name, is frequently found in the family records.

The following additional officers' names are given on the interleaf:—

<i>Lieutenants</i>	William Churchill	24 Jan. 1741.
	Francis Jennison	25 Jan. 1741.
<i>Ensigns</i>	Lancelot Dawes	15 Nov. 1740.
	John Lillingston	23 Jan. 1741.
	William Standart	24 Jan. 1741.

Oglethorpe's Regiment (p. 47) was raised by him in England in 1737 for service in the State of Georgia, North America, of which he was then Governor. It was known, during its short existence, as "The 42nd," and was disbanded in 1748.

In Cannon's 'Historical Record of the Marine Corps' it is stated that Oglethorpe's Regiment "had not been ranked in the number of regiments of infantry in the Official Records of the army, although in some publications of that period it was numbered the *Forty-second* regiment, according to its seniority and the date of its formation."

Colonel Oglethorpe's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
<i>Colonel</i>	James Oglethorp (1)	25 Aug. 1737	<i>Captain</i> , 20 June 1737.
<i>Lieutenant Colonel</i>	—	ditto.	—
<i>Major</i>	William Cook (2)	ditto	<i>Lieutenant</i> , 6 Aug. 1707.
<i>Captains</i>	Richard Norbury (3)	ditto	<i>Lieutenant</i> , 1 Sept. 1709.
	Alexander Heron (4)	ditto	<i>Lieutenant</i> , 9 May 1728.
	Hugh Mackay	ditto	<i>Ensign</i> , 29 July 1719.
<i>Captain Lieutenant</i>	Albert Desbrisay	ditto.	—
<i>Lieutenants</i>	Philip Delagal, <i>sen.</i>	ditto	<i>Lieutenant</i> , 2 Dec. 1732-
	Philip Delagal, <i>jun.</i>	ditto	<i>Lieutenant</i> , 25 June 1736-
	Francis Demaré	ditto.	—
	George Dunbar	ditto.	—
	William Horton	9 Oct. 1738	<i>Ensign</i> , 25 Aug. 1737.
<i>Ensigns</i>	James Mackay	25 Aug. 1737	<i>Ensign</i> , 17 Mar. 1736-7.]
	William Tolson	ditto.	<i>Ensign</i> , 25 June 1736
	John Tanner	ditto.	—
	John Leman	ditto.	—
	Sandford Mace	ditto.	—

(1) Christian names are James Edward. See 'D.N.B.' Major-General, March 30, 1745; Lieutenant-General, Sept. 13, 1747; General, Feb. 12, 1765. He represented Haslemere in Parliament from 1722 to 1754. He died July 1, 1785, being then the senior officer in the army. There were no Field-Marschals at that time.

(2) Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, Nov. 30, 1739.

(3) Had previously served in Kerr's Regiment of Dragoons.

(4) Major of the regiment, April 5, 1740.

J. H. LESLIE, Major, R.A. (Retired List).

(To be continued.)

SOME AUSTRALIAN MEMORIAL INSCRIPTIONS.

I. ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

The following abstracts were made in 1895 :

1. Tablet in East Wall.—Ann, wife of the Rev. William Cowper, Senior Assistant Chaplain, who departed this life xxv. January MDCCCXXI. a. XLIX. years, &c.

2. Brass Plate.—Alfred James Lewington, Commander of N.S.W. Naval Brigade, Vice-President and a Member of the Council of N.S.W. Rifle Association, and Warden of this church. D. 20th June, 1891, a. 53 years, &c. (Coat of arms.)

3. Marble Tablet.—Robert Campbell, Esqre., youngest son of the last of the old Lairds of Ashfield (cadets of Duntroon in Argyshire, North Britain), who departed this life on the 18th of April in the year of our Lord 1846, a. 76; and Sophia, his wife, youngest d. of John Palmer, Esqre., who departed this life on the 5th of May in the year of our Lord 1833, a. 55, and were both interred in the family vault at Paramatta.

4. On Brass Lectern.—In Memory of the Revd. Thomas O'Reilly, Canon of St. Andrew's Cathedral, and Incumbent of this church for 12 years, d. December 18th, 1881.

5. Brass Plate on East Wall of Chancel.—The gift of Alexander Stuart, K.C.M.G., d. 17 June, 1886, And of Christiana Eliza, his widow, d. 26 May, 1889.

6. East Window (coloured glass).—Robert Gidley King. B. March 7th, 1854. D. April 6th, 1855.

7. Marble Tablet on South Side of Chancel.—Erected by parishioners and other friends in memory of the Venerable William Cowper, D.D., Archdeacon of Cumberland, Senior Assistant Chaplain in this Colony, and for 40 years the beloved pastor of this parish. Possessed of considerable natural ability which divine grace had sanctified, he gave himself wholly to the work of the Ministry. At the invitation of the Revd. Samuel Marsden, and constrained by the love of Christ, he came to the Colony August 18th, 1809. To the close of his long career he laboured with constancy and zeal for the salvation of his fellow-men. Those truths of the Gospel which he set forth in his public ministry were adorned by his consistent life, and sustained him in the hour of his departure, revered by multitudes who had long observed him, and loved by all who knew him. He finished his honourable and useful course on the sixth day of July, 1858, aged 79 years.

8. Brass Tablet on West Side of Chancel.—The east window of this church is erected to the Glory of God, and in memory of Richard Wyatt Alger, second and youngest son of William Cosins Alger and Jane Wyatt, his wife. B. at Hatfield Broadoak, Essex, England, 9th November, 1823. D. at Sydney 27th September, 1838.

9. Brass Tablet on West Side of Chancel, within Sacarium.—In memory of the Rev. Thomas O'Reilly, for twelve years Incumbent of this Church, and Canon of St. Andrew's Cathedral. D. Decr. 18th, 1881.

10. Under Three-Light Window in Belfry.—Thomas John James Day, b. March 30th, 1818. Also Jane Day, b. March 19th, 1842.

11. Stone on North Side of East Entrance under Tower.—The Building of this Church was commenced A.D. 1798, and was finally completed A.D. 1810.—This stone was removed from the old Church of St. Philip, the foundation stone of which was laid on October 1st, 1800, by Captain P. G. King, R.N. It was consecrated on December 25th, 1810, and continued to be used for divine service till March 27th, 1856, when the present church was consecrated.

12. Water-Colour in Vestry.—St. Philip's Church, Sydney, opened 1807, pulled down 1859.

13. Photograph of same.

14. Oil Painting.—Portrait of the Rev. Canon O'Reilly, presented to St. Philip's Church by the members of his Bible Class, A.D. 1882.

15. Portrait of Rev. W. Cowper.

The next article will describe memorial inscriptions in the Scots Church, Sydney.

J. W. FAWCETT.

Consett, co. Durham.

CHARLES LAMB, THOMAS WESTWOOD, AND STACKHOUSE'S 'HISTORY OF THE BIBLE.'—I have just been reading the letters of Thomas Westwood to Lady Alwyne Compton, published in 1914 under the title of 'A Literary Friendship.' In these letters he refers to some of his contributions to 'N. & Q.' and about one of these (4 S. x. 405) I should like to make a few remarks.

Mr. Westwood says that he has become the possessor of a copy of Stackhouse's 'History of the Bible,' described so vividly by Lamb in his 'Witches and other Night Fears.' His first search "was for the Witch of Endor, but behold, there was no Witch of Endor anywhere!"

Now Lamb does not talk of the Witch of Endor, but of the "Witch raising up Samuel—(O that old man covered with a mantle!)." It is true that the Witch is not seen in the picture, but that does not matter; it was the Old Man, and nothing else, that haunted little Charles's dreams. The picture, which is Plate XIII. in Stackhouse, is given by E. V. Lucas, both in his 'Life of Lamb' and in his notes to the 'Essays of Elia.'

Next, Mr. Westwood speaks of the Ark, and again he is disappointed:—

"I looked in vain for the elephant and camel that ought to have been 'staring out of the two last windows next the steerage.' There loomed the Ark, indeed, lazy and lumbering, in the middle distance, there were the sons of men, drunken and debauched, in the foreground, but the elephant and camel had paired off with the Witch of Endor."

Now this is very curious. In my edition of Stackhouse (the second) Plate IV. gives the Ark (truly "a unique piece of naval architecture") exactly as Lamb describes it,

except that the camels are in the fifth compartment of the steerage, the end one being occupied by leopards, and the next by elephants. And, moreover, there are no sons of men, drunk or sober, in the foreground.

Lamb's memory was not so confused as Mr. Westwood thought. Impressions received in childhood are not easily forgotten, and besides, did not Lamb's "inconsiderate fingers" drive right through that portion of the Ark where the elephant and camel resided? Can that plate in Mr. Westwood's copy of Stackhouse have been different? It would seem so. Yet on Feb. 5, 1873, he writes to Lady Alwyne: "I have got Stackhouse, 1st edition; old man in mantle, *elephant, camel* and all" (the italics are mine). This after writing a whole little article on the absence of these looked-for quadrupeds!

If anybody has a copy of the first edition I wish he would look and see what the Ark picture is like. Probably the words in the letter were merely put in to round off the sentence, without regard to absolute accuracy, and certainly without any idea of their being published. Therefore the presumption is that the copy of Stackhouse to which Lamb had access was the second edition, published in 1742, and that one, at least, of the plates in it differed from the first edition, on the strength of which Mr. Westwood wrote his article.

G. A. ANDERSON.

FIREBACKS AND STOVE IRONWORK: BIBLIOGRAPHY.—I have come across some contributions on antique cast-iron firebacks and oven-plates in an out-of-the-way quarter, one article having a ready-made bibliography which should be reproduced in 'N. & Q.,' where it will be of more use to antiquaries than where I found it. I should explain that on the Continent open fire-places are not in use everywhere, especially not in Germany, where all the ornamentation is to be found on cast-iron oven-plates. One of the oldest firebacks with a date known in England is that reproduced by Gardner and Dawson, with the effigy (done to the quick, we may presume) of Ironmaster Richard Lennard of Brede Fournes in Sussex, and bearing the date 1636, but the oldest dates, I believe, from 1515. In Germany one of the oldest oven-plates in existence is dated 1508, but a contemporary sketch of a "lamina ferrea in arce Beilstein" has been discovered bearing the date 1474, in old Arabic numerals. The Verein

deutscher Huettenleute has a fine collection, the number of specimens in which exceeded six hundred in August, 1913, and has, we may suppose, increased since. The oldest of these is dated 1497. Joseph Fischer-Ferron has seen two from the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg with the dates 1538 and 1528 respectively, and a modern reproduction in the Maus Collection in Frankfurt a. M. is of a plate dated 1519. There is still a great demand for such ornamental oven-plates in the eastern part of Württemberg and in Bavaria. I reproduce the bibliography with the addition of a few items:—

Marc Antony Lower. Contributions to Literature. London, 1854.

W. Luebke. Ueber alte Oefen in der Schweiz (*Antiquarische Mittheilungen*, Band 15), Zurich, 1865.

L. Bickell. Die Eisenhuetten des Klosters Haina. Marburg, 1889.

L. Beck. Die Geschichte des Eisens. 4 vols. Braunschweig, 1891-9.

H. Wedding. Eiserne Ofenplatten (Festschrift d. Harzvereins f. G. u. A.). Wernigerode, 1893.

L. Maxe-Werly. L'Ornementation du Foyer depuis... la Renaissance (*Bulletin Archéologique*). Paris, 1897.

J. Starke Gardner. Iron Casting in the Weald (*Archæologia*, vol. lvi., part i.). London, 1898.

J. Fischer-Ferron. Taques, Description de Plaques de Foyer et de Fourneau observées dans le Pays Luxembourgeois. Luxembourg, no date (about 1900).

The same. Plaques de Cheminée et de Fourneau observées dans le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg et la Province de Luxembourg. Luxembourg, 1900.

Kassel. Plattenofen und Ofenplatten im Elsass (*Illustrierte Elsassische Rundschau*, Jahrg. x.). Strassburg, 1903.

Charles Dawson. Sussex Iron Work and Pottery (*Sussex Archaeological Society's Collections*, vol. xvi.). Lewes, 1905.

Harry Fett. Tre Soerlandske Reliefkunstnere fra det 18de Aarhundrede (*Vestlandske Kunstindustrimuseums Aarboeg* for 1906). Bergen, 1907.

L. Beck. Geschichte der Eisen- und Stahlgesserei (in C. Geiger's 'Handbuch,' vol. i.). Berlin, 1911.

O. Johannsen. Die Quellen z. Gesch. d. Eisengusses im Mittelalter... bis 1530 (*Archiv f. d. Gesch. der Naturwissenschaften*, vol. iii.). Leipzig, 1911.

The same. Die technische Entwicklung... gusseiserner Ofenplatten (*Stahl und Eisen*, Feb. 29, 1912). Duesseldorf.

A short letter on the same subject (*ibidem*, March 28, 1912).

E. Schroedter. Ueber die aeltesten gusseisernen Ofen- und Kaminplatten (*ibidem*, June 23, 1914).

See also the Victoria County History of Sussex, vol. i.

L. L. K.

THE FIGURE OF MINERVA (OR HIBERNIA), by Edward Smyth, which occupied a niche over the entrance of the old Dublin Theatre Royal (destroyed by fire on Feb. 9, 1880), was rescued and placed over the old gateway of Leinster House, demolished 1889 (*Museum Bulletin*, vol. i. Plate IX.; *Irish Times*, June 8, 1909; 'History of the Royal Dublin Society,' H. F. Berry). It is now in the colonnade outside the Society's Lecture Theatre, Kildare Street. J. ARDAGH.

Queries.

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

THE ALPHABET IN THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Was there any mystic signification attached to the use of the complete alphabet in the Christian Church? Four varied instances occur to me:—

1. On the exterior of the north wall of the fifteenth-century flint-built church of Stratford St. Mary, Suffolk, is the alphabet let in in stone.

2. In the church at Rushton, Northants, the upper side of the rim of the font has the alphabet.

3. Some church bells have it. H. B. Walters in his book on 'Church Bells' says it has been supposed that the founder wished to use his old stamps, but was afraid of giving offence after the Reformation by adhering to the old style of inscription, and so he arranged the letters in a style to which none could object! That seems an unsatisfactory explanation; they might have been used in the form of an inoffensive inscription.

4. In the consecration of churches it was ordered, in some forms, that ashes and sand should be sprinkled on the floor, and the alphabet was traced thereon.

A. G. KEALY, Chaplain, R.N., retired.
Bedford.

GOVANE.—I wonder if any reader can put me on the right track regarding an old Scots family of the name of Govane, who from about 1650 to 1900 were resident at the Park of Drumquastle, a large estate in Western Stirlingshire. They married into the best families of that quarter, the Humes of Argyat and the Grahams of Leckie. Is there any book in which I could find references to them, or any book giving a pedigree?

WM. B. AITKEN.

MARIA JANE JEWSBURY.—This lady married, on Aug. 1, 1832, the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, Bombay Chaplain, and left with him for India in September. They landed at Bombay in March, 1833. She died Oct. 4, 1833, at Poonah. Either on the way out (though it does not appear why they should have travelled such a round-about way, unless specially in order to make this visit), or between March and October, 1833, they paid a visit to the Rev. Benjamin Bailey, Colonial Chaplain of Colombo, and his wife, who was daughter of Bishop Gleig of Brechin, and sister of the Rev. G. R. Gleig, author of 'The Subaltern,' and later Chaplain General. Mrs. Fletcher was in a small way a poetess, and the Rev. B. Bailey in a smaller way a poet, having published in 1831 a volume of 'Poetical Sketches of the South of France,' which he followed up ten years later by 'Poetical Sketches of the Interior of the Island of Ceylon.' He had also, as Sir Herbert Warren discovered some two or three years ago, been an intimate friend of Keats. The Baileys had been only a year or two in Ceylon when the Fletchers paid them this visit.

There is a biography of Mrs. Fletcher in 'Lancashire Worthies,' by Francis Espinasse, published in 1877, and in this book the author gives some extracts from Mrs. Fletcher's diary in India, to which, he states, he had been given access. If Mrs. Fletcher kept a diary in India, no doubt she kept one too while staying at Colombo, and as this diary was in existence in the seventies, it may be in existence still. The Ceylon passages, written by a lady of the distinction that Maria Jewsbury achieved in her day, and possibly containing references to people like the Baileys, would be of interest to students of Ceylon history. I am writing in the hope that the diary may be in the possession of some member of the family of Fletcher or Jewsbury who would be kind enough to allow it, or the Ceylon portion of it, to be read by one such student.

There is a poem containing references to Ceylon, Aladdin, and Sindbad the Sailor, also to that common object of the Ceylon seashore, the coco-nut tree, which is felicitously described as "a column, and its crown a star." It must, I think, have been written by Mrs. Fletcher during or just after her Ceylon visit. The diary may show.

PENRY LEWIS.

HERALDRY.—A silver snuff-box engraved with crest—a dexter arm in armour embowed, the hand grasping a sword ppr.—

and initials G. O. C. Can any one recognize the above and say to which family they belonged ?

E. C. FINLAY.

1729 Pine Street, San Francisco, Cal.

36TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.—Where was the 36th Regiment of Foot stationed from 1757 to 1760, and who commanded the regiment during those years ?

WILLIAM JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

ARCHDEACONS OF CLEVELAND.—Can any reader supply a complete list of the Archdeacons of Cleveland to date, with dates of appointment and resignation or death ?

J. W. F.

JOHN PHILLIP, A.R.A. : PORTRAITS BY HIM.—Can any one tell me whether John Phillip, A.R.A. (born 1817, died 1867), the painter of 'The Letter-Writer of Seville,' ever painted the portraits of the Royal Family, and whether anything is known of a portrait group by him of the Misses Meigh ? In the standard dictionaries and in the article in *The Art Journal* of February, 1858, no mention is made of his portraits. I have heard it reported, however, that his portrait work was highly esteemed. Can any one help me with information about his portraits ?

R. KIDD.

110 Adelaide Road, N.W.3.

THE ANCESTORS OF BISHOP SAMUEL SEABURY. (See 11 S. vi. 68.)—MR. EDMUND NEVILL, at the above reference, stated that he possessed a marriage licence, dated Jan. 17, 1630/31, in favour of Samuel Seabrey of Eusen (or Ensen), Dorset, husbandman, 30, and (despite the spelling) he suggested that this person may have been an ancestor of Dr. Samuel Seabury (1729-96), Bishop of Connecticut and Rhode Island, the first American bishop. The query was not answered, and I now venture to repeat it, with an additional query of my own.

Some years ago, whilst making a search in the Minutes of the Board of Admiralty at the Public Record Office, I came upon the following entry : "24 Aug. 1775. Rev. Samuel Seabury appointed chaplain of H.M.S. *Renown*." I am anxious to discover who this was. It could not have been the Bishop, because in 1775 Bishop Seabury was in America, and was in considerable danger on account of his well-known English sympathies. I have consulted the Rev. Dr. Beardsley's 'Life and Correspondence of the Right Rev. Samuel Seabury, D.D.' (Boston, 1882), but he does not go into the question of Seabury's English ancestry.

According to Dr. Beardsley (p. 1), Bishop Seabury's grandfather was John Seabury, who was living at Duxbury, Mass., prior to 1700. I may add that on Dec. 25, 1782, Seabury was appointed chaplain to the King's American Regiment, and that he retained his rank as chaplain on half-pay until his death.

R. B. P.

CATALOGUE OF IRISH MSS.—Is anything known of a descriptive catalogue of Irish MSS. in the British Museum ? At least one volume was printed, but I do not think it was ever published by the Trustees, as it does not appear in the B.M. Catalogue or amongst their list of publications. I understand that the task of compilation was given to Standish H. O'Grady, and that, because of some difference of opinion, the work was not proceeded with. The volume I have seen contains no title-page, and has a MS. note on the inside cover explaining that

"The plan of breaking up the various collections, in favour of an illusory classification of subjects, not only did not originate with the compiler, but was proposed and insisted on in opposition to his very earnest representations."

I shall be glad to have the above verified or otherwise.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

WILLIAM BLAKE AS "PICTOR IGNOTUS."

—In the early editions of Gilchrist's 'Life' Blake is described on the title-page as William Blake, "Pictor Ignotus." I can find no explanation in the text of the reason for this designation, and in the later editions the words "Pictor Ignotus" are omitted—again, with no comment as to the reason for so doing. Can any reader explain ?

M. PICKTON.

FOLK-LORE : THE SPIDER : WALL-RUE.—

I should be glad of any particulars—legends, beliefs, ideas of symbolism, &c.—relating to the folk-lore of the spider and of wall-rue.

W. H.

"TALBOT GWYNNE."—Can any one give me information about Josepha Gulston, who, under the pseudonym of "Talbot Gwynne," wrote 'The School for Fathers,' 'Young Singleton,' 'Nanette and her Lovers,' and two other short novels, in the first half of the last century ? There is a review of 'The School for Fathers' in Mrs. Gaskell's 'Life of Charlotte Brontë.' No notice of "Talbot Gwynne" appears in "Boase," or 'The Dictionary of National Biography,' or any other work of the kind that I am acquainted with, although her writings show real ability

and are still read. She does not appear even in the works on anonymous and pseudonymous literature. Her real name I saw in one of Mr. Shorter's works on the Brontës. Smith & Elder were her publishers.

J. J. H.

Dublin.

KEATS QUERIES.—Would any of your readers suggest explanations of the following passages in Keats?—

"In Love's eye."—'Isabella,' l. 2.

If looks speak love-laws, I will drink her tears.
'Isabella,' l. 39.

Perhaps "love-laws" may be a mistake for "love-lays," in which case "speak love-laws" would be equivalent to "breathe love's tune" in l. 30.

Except in such a page where Theseus' spouse
Over the pathless waves towards him bows.
'Isabella,' l. 96.

Why is this an exception? The "page" referred to is perhaps Aspatia's picture of deserted Ariadne in 'The Maid's Tragedy,' but there is no mention there of *bowing* over the waters.

Great wits in Spanish, Tuscan, and Malay.
'Isabella,' l. 136.

Waking an Indian from his cloudy hall.
'Isabella,' l. 270.

Is the "cloudy hall" the Indian's paradise, and is any particular story referred to?

"Atom darkness."—'Isabella,' l. 322.

"Atom-Univers."—'Hyperion,' ii. l. 183.

"Sing not your 'Well-a-way.'"—'Isabella,' l. 485. It has been suggested that "not" should be "out." This stanza seems partly to echo, partly to oppose stanza lv.

"Visions wide."—'Eve of St. Agnes,' l. 202.

M. M.

TASWELL.—In chap. v. of his Life of Charles Macklin (1891), E. A. Parry writes: "Taswell (a famous Dogberry, known to stage students as the author of 'The Deviliad')." I should be very glad to have the evidence for connecting this actor with 'The Deviliad,' the first edition, at any rate, of which satire is anonymous.

MONTAGUE SUMMERS, F.R.S.L.

RANDLE HOLME'S 'ACADEMY OF ARMORY.'—In this fascinating work many strange and wonderful coats are attributed to families with names which, in very many cases, are not (so far as my experience goes) to be found elsewhere. Neither, for the matter of that, are the coats! It is obvious that, in the realm of natural history, our author's simplicity and credulity were unbounded; but perhaps in that respect he was no worse than his contemporaries. But I strongly suspect that, while as regards his descriptions of birds, beasts, fishes, and monsters he

simply puts down what he had heard or read, when it comes to the use of these animals as charges in coat armour, and to the attribution of such coats, he is a mere romancer, drawing on his imagination both for the coats and the names of the families to whom he attributes them.

I hope I do no injustice to him; the only way to be sure on the point is if one were able to check his statements by his original authorities. What *were* his authorities? And does any evidence exist as to contemporary opinion about his honesty and reliability?

BERNARD P. SCATTERGOOD.

Far Headingley, Leeds.

NEW MILK AS A CURE FOR SWOLLEN LEGS.—A Westmorland squire in 1692-3 writes to a son in Oxford "troubled with a sore leg":—

"Divers in this country (haveing been troubled with Aguish Distempers) have been troubled since with swellings in their Leggs, which also burst & run much matter at several holes, who have been cured onely with washing their ill Leggs, or Feet, every morning & evening, with new milk warm from y^e cow."

I should be glad to know whether this is still a popular remedy, whether traces of it appear in literature, and if it has had any support in medical practice.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

HOPKINS: BEAKE.—Is anything known of a MS. Diary or Memoirs of Edward Hopkins, M.P. for Coventry, 1701, 1707, 1708, and Secretary of State for Ireland?

Is anything known of Major Robert Beake, Mayor of Coventry in 1655, and M.P. for that city in 1653, 1656, 1659, 1660, and 1678? Was he any relation to Richard Beke, husband of Levina Whetstone, niece of Oliver Cromwell (Firth, 'Last Years of the Protectorate,' ii. 297)? M. D. H.

WARDEN PIES.—Where can the receipt be found for making a Warden pie? The warden of the seventeenth century was a pear, but I do not find it in Evelyn's lists of fruits. "Warden" was an old London street cry, and they were probably sold already cooked. XYLOGRAPHER.

EARLY NONCONFORMITY IN DEVON AND CORNWALL.—In Mr. J. Hay Colligan's 'Eighteenth-Century Nonconformity' (published in 1915) are various references to the Devon and Cornwall Association in 1717-18, in connexion with "the Clarkean controversy" and the plans of the "New

Scheme Men" (pp. 27, 28, 81, 109, 110). As being much interested in the early story of Nonconformity in the far West, I should be glad to know where the original detailed records of the work of this Association are preserved, and whether in any form they have been published. DUNHEVED.

REFERENCE WANTED.—"Christ came to establish a kingdom—not a church." I am quoting from memory, but I believe correctly, from Cardinal Newman. Will some one give the reference? LUCIS.

MILITARY SALUTE IN CROMWELL'S ARMY.—I should be grateful for information as to the manner in which officers were saluted by private soldiers in the Cromwellian Army.

I am aware of a Regimental Order in 1745, to the effect that soldiers were not to take off their hats, but to clap their hands to their heads; but I have been unable to trace any regulation as to the practice of saluting prior to this date. J. M.

LOPE DE VEGA.—Is there an adequate translation into English of Lope de Vega's 'Pastores de Belen,' which Prof. James Fitzmaurice-Kelly describes as a sacred pastoral of supreme simplicity and charm—as Spanish as Spain herself? ('Littérature Espagnole,' second edition, 1913, p. 301.)

How many great writers have, like Lope, been able to write with true religious feeling while leading a dissipated life?

L. C. N.

A SAYING OF PITT.—Can any reader give me a reference to the saying of Pitt describing the liberty of the English peasant, who had a cottage into which the wind and rain might enter, but not the king?

DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

[See 12 S. i. 509; ii. 17, 59, 218, 277.]

AUTHOR WANTED.—Can any one tell me where I may find: "The secret consciousness of duty well performed; the public voice of praise that honours virtue.... All these are yours"? I am told this was written by "Francis." But what Francis? Sir Philip?

A CONSTANT READER.

THE RED DRAGON OF WALES AT 10 DOWNING STREET.—On St. David's Day, March 1, 1917, the Red Dragon of Wales was displayed over the residence of the Prime Minister. In commenting on this on the following day the press, or some portion of it, stated that this was the first time that a flag other than the Union Jack had been flown at 10 Downing Street. Is this statement correct? F. H. C.

COL. SIR WILLIAM BYRD.—Who was Col. Sir William Byrd, who, in 1737, was one of the founders of Richmond, Virginia? He lived and died at a place called Westover, situated in the suburbs of Richmond, and said to be the finest mansion in America at that time. J. LANDEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

MARTEN FAMILY.—The Martens settled in Sussex in 1386. Where did they settle? Where can I find their pedigree? Please reply direct. A. E. MARTEN.

Stuart House, Ely, Cambs.

VERDUN BARONY.—Is there an English barony of Verdun? Shakespeare (Henry VI. i. 7) represents the first Earl of Shrewsbury as having been created "Lord Verdun" during the French wars of the fifteenth century. I cannot trace this creation in the Shrewsbury pedigree as given by Burke. If the title was ever created, is it still used? S. D. C.

JACK LONDON.—I wish to know the names of the periodicals where the under-mentioned stories first appeared: 'A Bit of Steak,' 'The Abysmal Brute,' 'The Mexican.'

THOS. WHITE.

Liverpool.

Replies.

ENGLISH COLLOQUIAL SIMILES.

(12 S. iii. 27, 50, 77, 116, 170, 177, 188, 232.)

THE following similes have been collected from Lincolnshire sources in the last thirty years or so, but no doubt the list is very imperfect:—

As awkward as a barrow with a square wheel.

As awkward as a ground toad.—That is, difficult to deal with, stubborn, ill-tempered.

As bald as a blether o' same.—Bladder of lard.

As bald as a coot.

As bare as a bub.—A young nestling still without feathers.

As bare as a coot.

As big as a barn-door.

As big as a house-side.

As big as the High Church at Hull.—Said by a tramp.

As black as Byard's dog, or bitch.

As black as the devil.

As black as an oven.

As black as soot.

As black as thunder.

As brisk as tunder.—That is, tinder.

As bug as a lop.—"Bug" means elated, self-satisfied, proud, pert, overbearing; while "lop," is a flea.

As bug as the queen's coachman.

As bug as a thrush.
 As clean as a new penny.—The "new" may be left out.
 As clean as a whistle.—Example: "He chopped off his thumb-end as clean as a whistle."
 As crooked as a dog's hind leg.—The "hind" may be left out. In Nottinghamshire they say: "In and out, like a dog's hind leg."
 As dead as a hammer.—"Dead" in this case sometimes is equivalent to "thoroughly."
 As dead as a nit.
 As dear as saffron.
 As deep as Garrick.
 As deep as Wilkes.
 As dizzy as a goose.
 As drunk as a beggar.
 As drunk as soot.
 As dry as a basket.
 As dry as a kex.—That is, as dry as a dead stem of *Heracleum sphondylium*, or other allied plants: "My throat is as dry as a kex."
 As fast (asleep) as a church.
 As fat as mud.
 As fause as a fox.—"Fause" is a form of "false," but it may mean "wary," "cunning," or "full of expedients," in a good sense.
 As fell as a bull.
 As fell as a fox.—When a fox breaks into a hen-roost it will often kill a great number of birds, leaving some where they fall, and carrying others away to bury.
 As fierce as a dog.—"Fierce" often means "eager." The dog is used in many comparisons. We can say "As howerly—hungry—lame—mad—mucky—sick—stalled—tired as a dog." "Howerly" is a term expressive of many forms of dissatisfaction, and "stalled" means "satiated," "wearied."
 As fine as a fore-horse.—When decorated for a show or other festivity.
 As full as a tick.—A gipsy said to a Lincolnshire man: "I wish your head was as full of bees as hell is full of spiders."
 As fussy as a hen with one chicken.
 As happy as ducks in mud, or, in rain.
 As happy as a pig in muck.
 As hard as brazil.—That is, iron pyrites.
 As hard as a ground toad.—Of strong constitution.
 As idle as a dog is hairy.
 As idle as a foal.
 As lame as a tree.
 As lazy as Ludlam's dog, that leaned its head against a wall to bark; or, that lay down to bark.—The latter form is also current in Nottinghamshire.
 As lively as buttermilk.—Dashing about in the churn?
 As long as a hay-rake shaft.—Said when any one looks melancholy, and "pulls a long face."
 "A face like a foal" is also said of "a long face."
 As long as a wet week in harvest.—Only farmers and their men can know how long that is.
 As lousy as a coot.
 As mad as a tup.—As angry as a ram.
 As naked as an egg.
 As near as a toucher.
 As neat as ninepence.
 As numb as a besom.—"Numb" is dull mentally; slow, awkward, unready in action, physically.
 As numb as wood.
 As pert as a louse.—Brisk, lively.

As plain as a pikestaff.
 As pleased as a dog with two tails.—Since a dog with one tail can express so much pleasure with that appendage, it is inferred that a dog with two would show himself to be more delighted still.
 As poor as a craw, or, as poor as a craw in a Candlemas blast.—"Poor" means thin, "craw" means crow or rook, "blast" is long-continued frost.
 As poor as wood.
 As queer, wry, or awkward, as Dick's hatband, that went nine times round his hat and then would not tie.—A Fenland explanation is that the hatband was of sand. See Baker's 'Northamptonshire Glossary,' 1854, p. 179; and 2 S. ii. 189, 238, 259.
 As ragged as a milestone.—"Why, her gown is as ragged as a milestone!" I do not understand this comparison.
 As red as a ferret.—Said of people with a rufous complexion; also of those who flush suddenly.
 As right as a trivet.
 As rough as a badger, or, as a badger's back.
 As sick as a newt.
 As slape as oil.—"Slape" is slippery; hence smooth-tongued, wily.
 As slape as a plough-slipe.—A "plough-slipe" is the sheet of iron on the "land" side of a plough, which turns over the earth as the plough cuts into the soil.
 As sleepy as a bat.
 As smopple as a carrot.—That is, as easily snapped in two. I never heard it applied to anything rigid, like glass or china.
 As solid as a bec.—"Solid" usually means serious, grave, in earnest.
 As stiff as a cart.—Which is "stiff" when the wheels need greasing.
 As still as a bee.—This may refer to the quiet humming of the insect on a bright, calm day, which does make the prevailing peace more impressive.
 As straight as a dig.—That is, as a "stub-dig," an implement for grubbing up roots, weeds, &c.
 As strong as Hull.—This saying alludes to the fortifications and garrison formerly at Kingston-upon-Hull.
 As stunt as a burnt wong, or, as tough as a burnt wong.—"Stunt" means obstinate, impassive, sullen, abrupt, inflexible. "Wong" is a leathern thong.
 As stunt as a hammer.—To come off as stunt as a hammer is to come off abruptly, unexpectedly, as a hammer-head will sometimes do.
 As stunt as a nail.
 As stunt as a dead worm.
 As thick as thack.
 As thick as thieves.—Intimate, closely connected.
 As thick as three in a bed.
 As thick as a wood.—E.g., "This flannel has run up as thick as a wood"; to "run up" being to shrink.
 As thin as a grew.—"Grew" being greyhound.
 As throng as Throp's wife.—"Throng" meaning busy. See 11 S. ix. 12.
 As tight as a clicket-nail.—"Clicket" is, or was, a door-knocker, the iron knob on which it struck being the clicket-nail.
 As tough, or as tiff, as Billy Whitlam's dog, that barked nine times after it was dead.

As tough as bull-beef.
 As tough as the devil's shoe-sole.
 As tough as the tongs.
 As tough, or as tiff, as whitleather.
 As trig as a drum.—"Trig" is tight strained, distended.

As trig as a mouse.—When any one has over-eaten himself, he feels "as trig as a mouse."

As waffy, or as weak, as a cat.—"Waffy" means weak, or suffering from an indefinable feeling of *malaise*.

As washed out [in appearance] as a dish-cloth.
 As wet, or weet, as a drowned rat.

As wet as drip.—"Drip" here may mean snow, as it does in Lancashire. In its other sense it means the fat exuding from fried bacon.

As wet as muck.

As wet as thack.—The straw used for thatching is wetted before it is laid in place, to make it "bed" properly.

As white as drip.—"Drip" here may mean snow, though snow is not spoken of as "drip" in a general way.

As wick as an eel.—"Wick" is quick, lively.

As wide as a week.

As wild as the wind.

As yellow as a duck's foot.—Used of the complexion.

Then you'll have to lump it, as dogs do suct.—Said to any one who grumbles. The phrase probably once meant that something disagreeable must be endured, even if taken "in the lump," as dogs bolt suct; but now it signifies, "You will have to do it, or, bear it," without regard to time.

Like a bee in a bottle.—Used of a booming or humming sound. G. T.'s singing was said to be "like a bee in a bottle."

Like a bully cooked in soot.—Very swarthy, very dark. "Bully" means a bullace.

Like a cat in patters.—Used of one who moves in an affected manner with delicate precision.

Like cobbler Bole,

Who set the patch beside the hole.

To cling like a cleg.—"Cleg" is one of the names of the breeze-fly, or gad-fly, *Tabanus bovinus*, the female of which is very bloodthirsty. It inflicts great pain and is difficult to get rid of.

He cawed like a crow [crow] with a scalded throat.

To shine like a crow [crow].

Like a dog in a well, or, like a pig in a well.—Ill at ease, out of one's element, lonely, helpless. See *ö S.* viii. 202.

Like trying to get feathers from a frog, or, from a fish.

A memory like a frog's tail.—No memory at all.

Like eating hasty-pudding with a pin.—Said when the means used are manifestly inadequate to accomplish the end in view.

Like Gims's pig, that thought they were bringing its supper when they came to kill it.

Like a hen with one chicken.—"Il est plus embarrassé qu'une poule qui n'a qu'un poulet" (*J. Fleury, 'Littérature Orale de la Basse-Normandie,' 1883, p. 375*).

Jiffle and flit like an ill-sitting hen.

To wag like a lamb's tail.—Used of the tongue of a garrulous person.

To do it like Old Boots.—To do it with great energy, vehemence.

Like a primrose in a casson.—*I.e.*, in cow-dung. Dancing about like a spindle bewitched.

Like a sow with side-pockets.—Used of some one unsuitably dressed. "Of no more use than a side-pocket to a toad" is also to be heard, and a similar phrase is current in Nottinghamshire.

Like a toad dressed in muslin.

Like a toad dressed in writing-paper.—Unsuitably attired, and therefore grotesque.

Like a toad peeping out of a rimy hedge.—Said of a not very clean-looking man in a fine white collar.

Like a toad in a cream-pot.—"Me in white muslin! I should look like a toad in a cream-pot." "Like a hedgehog dressed in lace" is to be heard in France.

Like a toad on a shovel.—Used of riders with a certain ungraceful, and apparently insecure seat in the saddle; also of people who live in a state of uncertainty with regard to health, or worldly affairs.

Like a toad under a harrow.—Suffering from oppression. Any one with an exacting employer, or a long-tongued wife, lives "like a toad under a harrow." The Scotch have the saying in a longer form. A French thirteenth-century proverb says: "A deables tant de maîtres dist li crapos à la herse" (*'Le Livre des Proverbes Français,' par Le Roux de Lincy, 1842, i. 112*).

Straight up and down, like a yard of pump-water.

Lincolnshire is one of the counties in which it is customary to hear idioms like "As cruel as cruel," meaning very cruel, extremely cruel. One often remarks such phrases as: "I am as glad as glad to see you." "Buttercups is as yellow as yellow." "He was as foul as foul"—he was as ill-tempered as possible. "Them clothes is as wet as wet."

Glossaries of the various dialects should be consulted.

SOUTHUMBRIA.

All behind like a cow's tail.

DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

The late Edward Peacock noted down several comparisons similar in kind to "as big as a lump of chalk." These were:—

As big as a Testament.

As big as a Psalter.

As big as a lady's prayer-book.

As big as a poetry-book.

As big as a basket.

As big as a dog.

As big as a room.

"The space cleared," says *The Times*, "is about as large as a fair-sized drawing-room" (*The Antiquary, June, 1900, p. 161*).

The size of a wheel.—Used by Sir Charles Lyall, but the full reference is not given.

As long as a boat (Charles Kingsley, 'Water Babies,' 1889, p. 140).

To these may be added: "It [snow] began to fall in flakes as large as a butterfly" ('Reminiscences of Admiral Montagu,' 1910, p. 179). According to 'Chambers's Encyclopædia,' 1886, "Butterflies vary in size from less than an inch to almost a foot across the expanded wings. The largest species are tropical."

M. P.

"As crazy as loons."—I have frequently heard this in the Midland Counties in the form "As crazy as a loon."

47. "As drunk as a besom."—The besom shares with the beetle (mallet) the distinction of being an emblem of insensibility. Hence the Lincolnshire phrase, "Thou gret besom-head."

58. "As dull as ditch-water."—This I have usually heard as "As dead as ditch-water."

Here are two or three more similes, not, I think, in very common use:—

As towzled as a mop.

As sweet as wort.

As short as pie-crust.

As fast as a church.

Like Bessie Harris's barn.—Fairly common in some villages in South Notts, but what the barn was like I cannot say. No doubt the widely spread "Dick's hatband" simile was once as purely local as this.

C. C. B.

The following are, or were, in use on Tyneside:—

"A'm as holler as a humlock," said by one to another when he is hungry (I am as hollow as a hemlock)

"As daft as a buzzom" (a variant of 47).

42. "As mad as a hatter," which my father used to say in the "fifties" when I was a child.

R. B.—R.

42. "As mad as a hatter."—This is said in 'Tom Brown's Schooldays' of Martin, the naturalist. The book was published in 1856.

52. "As stupid as an owl."—This is said by a friend of Miss Fotheringay after she had made her great match. The first number of 'Pendennis' was published in 1848. "As drunk as an owl" is not uncommon. The term *oolu* (owl) is one of the mildest terms of abuse in the Indian vocabulary for expressing stupidity.

W. A. HIRST.

41. "Mad as a weaver."—The weaver is certainly the weaver-beetle, or whirligig, and the application obvious. Compare "Merry as a grig."

42. "Mad as a hatter."—Brewer explains "hatter" as a corruption of "adder" (atter in Saxon; *natter* in German).

47. "As fond as a besom."—"Besom" or "bissome" is common in Scotland, meaning a lewd woman, or a noisy scolding one.

56. "Dull as dun in the mire" (Chaucer).—"Dun" is a donkey. The meaning is one greatly embarrassed. Shakespeare refers to the game so called in 'Romeo and Juliet.'

F. G. B.

FOREIGN GRAVES OF BRITISH AUTHORS: EUSTACE CLARE GRENVILLE MURRAY (12 S. iii. 177).—The inscription on the grave of this notorious diplomatist and journalist furnished by COL. NICHOLSON possesses something more than passing interest, for although he was always supposed to be a natural son of the 2nd Duke of Buckingham, the epitaph finally disposes of the question of his parentage. I feel convinced, however, that the date of his birth, which is given as 1810, cannot be accurate. Richard Plantagenet, 2nd Duke of Buckingham, was not born himself until 1797, and would, therefore, only have been 13 years old in 1810. Grenville Murray was, I believe, born in 1824, and was appointed attaché to the Embassy at Vienna in 1852 or thereabouts; and his subsequent meteoric career, his chastisement by the present Lord Lincolnshire in 1869 on the steps of the Conservative Club, the rough-and-tumble "scrap" which followed at the Bow Street Police Court to get possession of a certain tin deed box, and the subsequent flight of Murray to France, where he spent the remaining years of his life, are probably too fresh in the memory of the older readers of 'N. & Q.' to warrant repetition.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

MOSE SKINNER (12 S. ii. 251).—American catalogues give "Mose Skinner" as the pseudonym of James E. Brown, but on what authority I do not know. Such booklets of his as I have seen were all published in Boston, and hence it may be assumed that he was a Bostonian. I do not find Mr. Brown's name in any biographical dictionary, and can give no further information about him.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

CARLYLE AND NEWMAN (12 S. iii. 211).—Possibly it was F. W. Newman of whom Carlyle is alleged to have said that he had the intellect of "a sick rabbit." Carlyle met F. W. Newman some time in 1860 at one of James Martineau's Monday evening *salons*, at what was then numbered 10 Gordon Street (it was long after that Martineau moved to 23 Gordon Square). I had the honour of meeting them there (though not together) in 1861. Martineau told me this: When Carlyle and F. W. Newman met under his roof, there was a passage of arms between them, in which Carlyle employed his "brow-beating" manner, Newman his "keen, insinuating logic." The next time Martineau met Carlyle, he asked his opinion of Newman.

"Whining fool!" rapped out Carlyle. To a similar question about Carlyle, on a subsequent occasion, Newman calmly rejoined: "The man insulted me!" The above are the exact words as told me by Martineau in 1861. V.H.I.L.L.C.I.V.

"SMALL BOOKS ON GREAT SUBJECTS" (12 S. iii. 169).—After careful investigation I find that the following works might be added to those already mentioned as being the work of Miss Cornwallis:—

5. Brief View of Greek Philosophy to Pericles. 1844.

6. Brief View of Greek Philosophy, Socrates to Christ. 1844.

7. Christian Doctrine and Practice in the Second Century. 1844.

8. An Exposition of Vulgar and Common Errors adapted to 1845. 1845.

10. On the Principles of Criminal Law. 1846.

14. On the State of Man before the Promulgation of Christianity. 1848.

E. E. BARKER.

HERALDIC QUERY: PURPLE IN HERALDRY (12 S. iii. 211).—Woodward, in a communication to 'N. & Q.' more than fifty years ago (3 S. i. 471), discussing the arms of Leon, maintains that purple was not formerly recognized as an heraldic tincture. But it is found anyhow as early as 1311, in the coat of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, whose arms the Roll of Caerlaverock blazons as "un lion rampant porprin" (on a field or). Purple, though rare, is by no means unknown in the heraldry of to-day. The very ancient family of Burton of Longner (Salop) bears a cross on a field per pale azure and purple; and the same is borne by Sir Francis Denys-Burton, Bart., of Pollacton, co. Carlow.

D. OSWALD HUNTER-BLAIR.

Fort Augustus.

In 1421 the Garter plate of Sir William Arundel, K.G., was set up in St. George's Chapel. His arms as there displayed are in the first and fourth quarters, Gules, a lion rampant or; and in the second and third, Purpure, fretty or, for Maltravers. But elsewhere the golden fret of Maltravers appears on a sable field.

A. R. BAYLEY.

Though uncommon in heraldry, the tincture of purple hardly seems to deserve the epithet of very rare. A hasty search discloses the following coats with a purple field, and there must be many others in which it is the colour of one of the charges: Sir Randolph Otby of Lincolnshire (Glover's 'Ordinary'); Lyons; Pashley of Kent (Glover); Wimbishe of Nocton, co. Lincoln;

Lamorat; Mallory of Northamptonshire; Tidmarsh; Fitz-Raynold of Lancashire; Archby; Dodscombe of Devonshire; Archer- ever of Scotland (Papworth, p. 376); Bightine; Pierse; Cruell; Ossam; Fersux (Withie's 'Additions to Glover,' Papworth, p. 430); Berewe (do.); Farnden of Sedlescomb, Sussex; Gardner of London; Sr. de Bawde (Glover); Skipton; Sir Randolph Fitz-Rauf (Boroughbridge Roll); Boniface of Savoy, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1245 (Papworth, p. 618); Isack; Burton of Shropshire; Hertham of Northumberland; Shanke (of Rollesby, Norfolk); Rushe of Suffolk; Manley; Edy (Glover); Batvil; Bonbrut.

The augmentation (standard of the Sultan of Mysore) granted to Marquis Wellesley in 1790 has a purple field. The arms of MacMore (registered in Ulster's Office) are Arg., a lion ramp. purp. Where no authority is given, the arms will be found blazoned in Burke's 'Armory.'

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

HERALDIC QUERY: SALAMANDER (12 S. iii. 108, 192, 214).—The trade-badges so largely used by printers, particularly in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, cannot be called heraldic, but they were very often emblematic, and frequently, as in the many varieties of the Plantin compasses with the motto *Labore et constantia*, very beautifully executed. I have noticed the salamander as the badge of Philippus Albertus, who in 1622 printed a 'Lexicon Juridicum' (an index of civil and canon law), "Coloniæ Allobrogum" (Geneva). The badge is a crowned lizard in the midst of flames. There is no motto.

In George Wither's 'Collection of Emblemes, Ancient and Moderne,' London, 1635, fol., written to illustrate Crispin Pass's plates, p. 30 has as its subject the salamander. The animal, very little like a lizard, crowned, is leaping in the fire. On its left is a ship in a storm at sea, on its right a smiling landscape. The subject of the emblem is given above:—

Afflictions Fire *consumeth* Sinne,
But Vertue taketh Life therein.

In the circle round the picture is the motto:—

NVDISCO IL BUONO ET SPENGO IL REO*

This book is rare enough to justify the quotation of the opening lines of Wither's explanation:—

* This is a variant of the motto on a medal of Francis I. when Comte d'Angoulême, dated 1512 (Mrs. Bury Falliser's 'Historic Devices, Badges, and War-Cries,' 1870, p. 115).

Whether the Salamander be a *Beast*,
Or *Precious-Stone*, which overcomes the *Flame*,
It skills not; Since, by either is exprest
The Meaning which we purpose by the Same :
Both brooke the *Fire* unhurt; And (more then so)
The fiercer and the longer *Heats* there are,
The livelier in the same the *Beast* will grow;
And, much the brighter, will the *Stone* appeare.

This *Crowned Salamander* in the *Fire*,
May therefore not unfitly signifie
Those, who in *Fiery Charriots* doe aspire,
Elijah-like to Immortality :
Or those *Heroicke-spirits*, who unharm'd
Have through the *Fires of Troubles* and *Affliction*,
(With *Vertue* and with *Innocencie* arm'd)
Walkt onward, in the *Path-way* of *Perfection*.

There are several other lines to the same effect, but these are enough to show what moral Wither draws from the emblem.

The salamander is one of the hundred symbols used by Father Joseph Zoller, O.S.B., to illustrate the dogma of the Immaculate Conception in his 'conceptvs chronographicvs de concepta sacra de-para,' containing 1712 chronograms which all reach the same total 1712, the year of the book's publication. Conceptus xxx. has as its illustration two salamanders in the midst of a fire, with the motto, "Non nocet ignis."

The explanatory lines are :—

In medijs Salamandra salit, nil territa, flammis,
Non nocet huic ignis, non timet illa rogam.
In medijs sine labe salit purissima flammis
Virgo Parens : macule non timet illa rogam.

Students who wish to know more about the salamander may profitably consult the 'Hieroglyphica' of Joannes Pierius Valerianus, Lugduni, 1579, who was a careful observer, and had studied the ways of salamanders on his own estate in Italy and elsewhere. His remarks are too long for quotation here. They may be found fo. 119b-120b. CECIL DEEDES.

Randle Holme always takes his heraldic beasts seriously; and this is what he has to tell us in the 'Academy of Armory':—

"He beareth Argent, a Salamander in flames, proper. The Salamander, is a Creature with four short feet like the Lizard, without Ears, with a pale white belly, one part of their skin exceeding black, the other yellowish green, both very splendid and glittering; with a black line going all a-long the back, having upon it little spots like Eyes; (and from hence it cometh to be called a Stellion, a Creature full of Stars,) the skin is rough and bald; they are said to be so cold, that they can go through the Fire, nay, abide in it, and extinguish it, rather than burn. I have some of the hair, or down of the Salamander, which I have several times put in the Fire, and made it red hot, and after taken it out, which being cold, yet remained perfect wool, or fine downy hair. It is thus born by the name of *Salandine*.

"B three Salamanders heads erased O born by Angers."

Burke, in his 'Encyclopædia of Heraldry,' gives for Aunger, or Anger, a quite different coat; for Aungier, Erm., a griffin segreant per fesse or and az. Salandine is not mentioned; can any one say if the name exists, and if so whether the family was armigerous?

BERNARD P. SCATERGOOD.

Far Headingley, Leeds.

ST. BARBARA, V.M. (12 S. iii. 41, 136, 158-175, 211).—The account of St. Barbara as given in the 'Breviarium Romanum,' "Officia Sanctorum pro Aliquibus Locis; Festa fixa," Dec. 4, lections iv., v. and vi. of the Second Nocturn of Matins, and the three similar lections in the Dominican Breviary for the same day, are official documents of the most scrupulous accuracy issued under the highest ecclesiastical sanction. These indisputably have more weight than the opinions of Bolandus, Tillemont, or any other individual scholar, and to my mind are the last authority on the point. The 'Breviarium Romanum'* bears on its title-page: "ex decreto SS. Concilii Tridentini restitutum, S. Pii V. Pontif. Max. iussu editum, Clementis VIII., Urbani VIII., et Leonis XIII. auctoritate recognitum." The 'Breviarium' "iuxta Ritum Sacri Ordinis Prædicatorum" † has "Auctoritate Apostolica [Clementis XII.] Approbatum et Reuerendissimi Patris Fr. Andree Frühwirth eiusdem Ordinis Generalis Magistri Permissu Editum."

If St. Barbara is "a wholly mythical personage," as M. S. REINACH appears to think, what are we to say of her cult, both liturgical and popular? What of the relics of the saint venerated in so many churches at Rome and elsewhere?

The reason why St. Barbara is invoked against thunder and lightning can, I believe, be explained by the following passage which closes her history in the Roman 'Breviary':—

"Filiæque [Barbaræ] ceruicem ipse sceleratissimus pater humanitatis expertis propriis manibus amputauit: cuius fera crudelitas non diu inulta remansit; nam statim eo ipso in loco fulmine percussus interiit. Caput huius beatis-

* Pars Hiemalis. Romæ: Tornaci: Parisiis. Typis Soc. S. Ioannis Euangel. Desclée, Lefebvre et Soc., 1909. The recent liturgical changes in the Roman rite are of course wholly impertinent to the subject in question.

† Pars I. Mechliniæ. H. Dessain, M.D.CCC.XCIII. Cardinal Frühwirth was raised to the Sacred College in 1915. The present Master-General of the Dominican Order is the Most Rev. Fr. Lewis Theissing, S.T.M., elected Aug. 3, 1915, at Friburg.

simæ Martyris in oratorio ad Sancta sanctorum honorifice seruatür."

Sancta Sanctorum is the name given to the much venerated chapel at the top of the Scala Santa in Rome. From the time of St. Gregory the Great, there are references to an oratory dedicated to St. Laurence in the Lateran patriarchate, or pontifical palace. In this oratory the most precious relics were generally exposed, and so great was their number that Leo III. in 850 caused the words *Sancta Sanctorum* to be carved on a cypress-wood reliquary there contained. In the thirteenth century Honorius III. (1216-27) and Nicholas III. (1277-85) entirely renewed and elaborated the chapel. The Lateran palace having been damaged by earthquake and fire, Sixtus V. (1585-90) undertook to rebuild it. Fresh plans were drawn up, and as the consequence of the opening of a new street, the sacred oratory was completely isolated. To form an ascent to it the Pope then placed there the *Scala Pilati*, or *Scala Santa*, brought from Jerusalem by St. Helena, and which hitherto had been venerated before the portico of the palace. Sixtus V. further reconstructed the whole front of the building to cover the twenty-eight steps. The sculptures in the vestibule by Jacometti were executed by order of Pius IX., who entrusted the care of this hallowed edifice to the Passionist Fathers.

MONTAGUE SUMMERS, F.R.S.L.

I am able to give a few examples of representations, in ancient painted glass, of St. Barbara, in addition to those mentioned in M. TURPIN'S very interesting communication at the last reference. They are as follows:—

1. In a tracery light of the north transept of Great Malvern Priory is the standing figure of the saint, wearing a golden crown, and clad in a crimson robe, over which is a white, gold-bordered, mantle. Her left hand supports a white and gold tower wherein are three lancet openings. The background, which is purple, is enriched by a diaper of ovals. The figure is surmounted by a white and gold architectural canopy. Date of glass c. 1501.

2. A figure of St. Barbara appears in the tracery of one of the north windows of the nave in the same church. Here the saint is seated upon a golden bench, turned to the right, and wearing a blue dress over which is a white mantle, bordered with gold. On her head is a golden crown. She has long golden hair, and a white halo with golden

edge. In her right hand is a golden palm branch; in her left is a white tower. The figure, which is surmounted by a small canopy, is placed upon a ruby background. Date c. 1485.

3. The third example appears in one of the windows of the north choir aisle in Winchester Cathedral, and is of early sixteenth-century date. This figure has a white halo and golden hair, and is clad in a blue dress, over which is a white mantle. She holds a white tower, wherein are three windows. The background of the panel is of pale green.

4. The fourth and last example of which I have any particulars appears in the east window of Fromond's Chantry in Winchester College, and may date c. 1480-83. The saint has long golden hair, and a white halo with golden border. Her robes are white, enriched by a powdering of golden flowers. In one hand is a palm-branch, and by her stands a large white tower. The pavement has black and white tiles. The figure is surmounted by an arch, beneath which is a golden vault with white ribs, the whole supported upon white pillars.

JOHN D. LE COUTEUR.

To the useful matter that has been collected about this saint, it may be well to add the following lines from Barnabe Googe's rendering of the 'Regnum Papi-ticum' of Naogeorgus, or Kirchmeyer:—

Saint Barbara looks that none without the body
of Christ doe dye,
Saint Cathern favours learned men, and gives
them wisedomes hye.

Third Booke, p. 38 (Hope's reprint).

On Corpus Christi Day:—

The Challis and the singing Cake, with Barbara is led,
And sundry other Pageants playd in worship of
this bred. Fourth Booke, p. 54.

The belief that St. Barbara did not allow any of the faithful to die unhouseled led, naturally, to her being accepted as the patron of those exposed to sudden death in warfare or in storms. ST. SWITHIN.

The Times of Feb. 23, 1917, in an article on the new Cathedral Church of St. Mary, Edinburgh, speaks of "the Barbara spire having been dedicated in May, 1915—appropriate for the reason that St. Barbara is said to be the patron saint of munitions of war."

W. B. H.

THOMAS GORDON: THE DATE OF HIS BIRTH (12 S. iii. 146).—If Gordon refers to himself as being 29 in 'The Humourist,' published 1720, he cannot have been born

later than 1691; but the article may have been written at an earlier date. As, however, vol. i. of 'The Humourist' claims to be "By the Author of the Apology for Parson Alberoni," which was first published in 1719, the presumption is that he was born not earlier than 1690. This agrees with several authorities, who give the date of his birth as "1690?"

THOS. FRASER.

Maxwellknowe, Dalbeattie.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM IN FICTION (12 S. iii. 211).—I think I am right in saying that 'Father Ralph,' by Gerald O'Donovan, 1913, contains some account of co-operative dairies in Ireland.

MARGARET LAVINGTON.

Miss Mary Patricia Willcocks's novel 'The Way Up,' published in 1910, deals with the co-operative system. It is the story of a young ironmaster who tries to remedy the evils of the Capitalist system by founding a method of co-operative production. The story is said to be based on the life of Jean André Godin.

'The Men who Fought for us in the "Hungry Forties": a Tale of Pioneers and Beginnings,' by Allen Clarke, published at Manchester in 1914, deals with the beginnings of the Rochdale Co-operative Societies.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

PHENICIAN TRADERS IN BRITAIN (12 S. iii. 210).—The statement that the Phœnicians brought tin along the Pilgrims' Way to Sandwich is a conjecture based chiefly on some passages in ancient historians. In Diodorus Siculus's 'Bibliotheca Historica,' Bk. V. ch. 22, we are told that the inhabitants of the British promontory of Belerion (Land's End or Cornwall), after smelting the tin ore, carry the metal to a certain island called Ictis, off the coast of Britain, getting it across in their waggons at low tide when the channel is dry. The natives then sell the tin to merchants, who ship it over to Gaul.

Attempts have been made to show that the island in question is St. Michael's Mount or the Isle of Wight. C. I. Elton, in his 'Origins of English History,' p. 36, second edition, suggests that it "may easily have been the Isle of Thanet, which has only been joined to the mainland in modern times."

In Pliny's 'Natural History' there is a somewhat different account: "Timæus historicus a Britannia introrsum sex dierum navigatione abesse dicit insulam Mictim in qua candidum plumbum proueniat. Ad

eam Britannos vitilibus navigiis corio circumsutis navigare"—iv. 16 (30), 104.

The "vitilia navigia corio circumsuta" are evidently coracles. The Thanet theory was severely criticized by Prof. Ridgeway in a paper on 'The Greek Trade-Routes to Britain,' which appeared twenty-five years or more ago. In the passages referred to it is the Britons, not the Phœnicians, who bring the tin to the island. Whether, indeed, Phœnician merchants or miners ever visited Britain is, I understand, regarded as at least extremely doubtful. Certainly any discussion of such problems would be unsuitable here. The only object of this answer is to suggest the source to which the statement mentioned by Mr. W. A. HIRST would seem to be traceable.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

CREUSOT (12 S. iii. 189).—"Creusot" no doubt is intended for Crussol, one of the great French families. Louis Emmanuel de Crussol, 15th Comte de Crussol, is also 15th Duc d'Uzès and Premier Duke-Peer of France. There are several branches of this family, which sprang from Languedoc, and one often meets with the name in French memoirs.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

AUTHORS WANTED (12 S. iii. 230).—"A Derelict Empire," by "Mark Time": author, Henry Crossley Irwin, I.C.S. (retired).

D. G. P.

FIRST STEAMER TO AMERICA (12 S. iii. 189).—Some interesting details of the historic voyage of the Sirius from Cork Harbour to New York, April 4-22, 1838, will be found in a lengthy illustrated article contributed to the *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, October-December, 1905, by Mr. W. J. Barry, a member of Council. Particulars of registry and a list of the crew, including stewardess, are given; also the ship's log, and Capt. Roberts's journal of the voyage. Mr. Barry adds:—

"She carried 40 passengers, viz., first cabin, 5 ladies, 6 gentlemen; second cabin, 5 ladies, 3 gentlemen; steerage, 1 lady, 20 gentlemen. Total passengers, 11 ladies, 29 gentlemen. The only surviving passenger is the Rev. T. Ransome, Rector of Compton Bassett, Wilts, who, when 4 years old, crossed the Atlantic on this memorable voyage, together with his father (who was proceeding to quell the Lower Canada Rebellion), sister, and brother. Mr. Davenport and his daughter, actor and actress, were also amongst the passengers. The saloon fare was 35 guineas (the same as the sailing ships); second cabin, 20 guineas; and steerage, 8 guineas."

The *Sirius* (450 tons) was originally one of a line of vessels (the St. George Steam Packet Co.) plying between Cork and London. She was built at Leith in 1837. In the previous year, at a meeting of the British Association, Dr. Lardner had referred to the project of establishing steam intercourse with the United States, then impending, as "perfectly chimerical." This statement so impressed a Cork citizen, Mr. James Beale, that he promptly guaranteed, if any one would join him, "to coal and send out a steamer from Cork, then built, to New York, and find a captain who should be competent to take her." As a consequence he named Lieut. Roberts, R.N., of Ardmore, Passage West (see 'N. & Q.', June 22, 1895), and the *Sirius* was chartered. She was 178 ft. long, 25 ft. broad, and her depth in hold at midships 18 ft.; schooner rigged, with a standing bowsprit, paddle-boxes, and dog figurehead.

"We had now on board [so runs the *Journal*] 450 tons coal, 20 tons water, and 58 casks resin, besides an incalculable stock of other stores, all of which, I beg to be understood (with the exception of 90 tons of coal) was over and above what she was ever intended to carry as a dead weight, add to which her having 22 tons of the water [*sic*] on deck, and you may form some conjecture as to her probable fate had she not been an admirable sea boat and in every respect qualified for the most dangerous weather."

The *Sirius*, however, arrived safely, and a second round-trip (Capt. S. S. Mowle) was accomplished the same year; but Capt. Roberts, transferred to the ill-fated *President*, was lost with that vessel and all on board while returning from New York three years later.

The *Sirius*, meantime, had resumed her cross-channel sailings, but in 1847, while on a voyage from Glasgow to Cork, was totally wrecked on the rocks of Ballycotton Bay.

HUGH HARTING.

46 Grey Coat Gardens, S.W.

QUAKER'S YARD, GLAMORGANSHIRE (12 S. iii. 211).—This was so named from the contiguous Friends' Burial-Ground, a plot of land 1 ac. 1 rd. 3 p., which came into the possession of the Friends in 1667, on lease for a thousand years, from Mary Chapman of St. Mellon's (Mon.). A burial took place there as recently as 1891. There is no Meeting House within many miles. There is a reference to this place in George Borrow's 'Wild Wales.' Further information can be had from Friends' Reference Library, 136 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

NORMAN PENNEY.

WILL OF NATHANIEL KINDERLEY (12 S. iii. 9).—If the will related to real estate, and there was no personalty, it did not formerly require to be proved, but ranked as a title deed, without proving, as the Registrar suggested. There are any number of such unproved wills which form part of the title to real estate. If the will related to more valuable freeholds than the one sold, it would not be handed over with the other deeds.

RALPH THOMAS.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED (12 S. iii. 230).—"Life isn't all beer and skittles."—In 'Pickwick Papers,' chap. xl. of the original edition, but xli. of the 1890 edition, Sam Weller, in reply to Mr. Pickwick's remark about imprisonment for debt, says: "They don't mind it; it's a reg'lar holiday to them—all porter and skittles." With respect to other prisoners he says: "Them downhearted fellers as can't svig away at the beer, nor play skittles neither." The word "skittles" is altered to "skittles" in the 1890 edition.

DIEGO.

Surely a proverbial phrase. Cf. 'Tom Brown's Schooldays,' chap. ii.: "Life isn't all beer and skittles; but beer and skittles, or something better of the same sort, must form a good part of every Englishman's education."

G. W. E. R.

About eight-and-forty years ago this truth was impressed on me by one who said the assertion came from 'Verdant Green.' I am sorry I did not try to verify the quotation. As C. S. Calverley is thought to have been the original of one of the characters in Cuthbert Bede's amusing book, it is interesting to find the beer and skittles idea in Calverley's 'Contentment.'

ST. SWITHIN.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL SUBSCRIBERS TO KNIGHT'S 'LIFE OF COLET' (12 S. iii. 148).—Samuel Knight, LL.D., the author of the 'Life of Colet,' was one of the founders of the Society of Antiquaries in 1717. It seems from this probable that the Robert Stevens or Stephens about whom MR. McDONNELL asks for information was the solicitor to the Customs, and King's Historiographer, who was also one of that body of founders, and died in 1732 (see *Archæologia*, i. xxxvi).

The name of Motteux occurs in the list of Fellows of that Society, one John Motteux having been elected on March 22, 1770, and died in 1793 (as MR. WAGNER kindly informed me), and another of the same name

having ceased to be a Fellow, probably by death, in '1843-4. The Francis Motteux who subscribed to the publication of 1718 may be connected with these.

E. BRABROOK.

(?) Robert Stephens (1665-1732), Historiographer-Royal and one of the founders of the Society of Antiquaries, related to Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford. See 'D.N.B.', liv. 180.

A. R. BAYLEY.

GLOVES AT WEDDINGS (12 S. iii. 210).—Beck in his 'Gloves, their Annals and Associations,' 1883, notices the custom, and quotes from the old dramatists, but gives no reason or earliest date. On p. 236:—

"For the wedding, in 1567, of the daughter of Mr. More of Losely, there were purchased:

One dozen of gloves, 10s.

One other dozen of gloves, 5s.

III. dozen gloves at 3s. a dozen."

So there were carefully graded classes of recipients,

S. L. PETTY.

I have a pair of white gloves preserved by my father in an old cabinet, which I have always understood were given to him at the wedding of his wife's cousin, about 1840-44.

'The Wedding Day in All Ages and Countries,' by E. J. Wood, 1869, vol. ii., has the following:—

"At the marriage of Philip Herbert and Lady Susan at Whitehall, in the reign of James I., two noblemen led the bride to church. In ancient times the bridemen or bride-knights who led the lady to church were always bachelors, but she was conducted home by two married men. Morison says that the bride gave gloves during the dinner time to the men who escorted her."—P. 185.

"The giving of gloves at weddings is a very ancient custom."—P. 188.

"Pepps, in his 'Diary' under date 5 July, 1663, says that he was at a wedding, and had two pairs of gloves like the rest of the visitors. It is still the custom to give white gloves to the guests at marriages."—P. 189.

R. J. FYNMORE.

'THE ADVENTURES OF A POST CAPTAIN' (12 S. iii. 70, 172).—While thanking Mr. SPARKE for the information as to the illustrator of this book, I would ask if he can throw further light on the "J. Mitford" whom he mentions incidentally as author of 'Johnny Newcome in the Navy.' This poem, republished in Methuen's "Illustrated Pocket Library," is stated on the title-page to be by Alfred Burton, and the coloured plates by Rowlandson from the author's designs. Was Burton only an assumed pen-name?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

LIBRARY OF THE LATE WILLIAM WATKIN EDWARD WYNNE OF PENIARTH, MERIONETHSHIRE (12 S. iii. 230).—What follows is taken from a Report of the National Library of Wales, published in 1909:—

"The important manuscripts which for just half a century have been kept with care and pride at Peniarth, the ancestral home of the Wynnes in Merionethshire, have been removed to the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, and are now, through the generosity of Sir John Williams, Bart., public property."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

The Peniarth MSS. were sold in 1905 by Mr. W. R. M. Wynne to Sir John Williams, subject to the life interest of himself and brother, and on condition that they became the property of the National Library of Wales if established at Aberystwyth. On the death of the brothers the MSS. passed to the Library in due course. The Historical Manuscripts Commission published a report of them, and it will be found in the portion devoted to the Welsh language, forming parts ii. and iii. of vol. i. (London, 1899-1905). The report was prepared by Dr. John Gwenogvryn Evans, who, in the course of his remarks, says:—

"The collection is undoubtedly the premier collection of Welsh manuscripts, both in extent and quality. Here we have the oldest MSS. of the laws of Wales, in Latin and Welsh; the oldest versions of the Mabinogion, as well as of the Arthurian and other romances; the oldest and only perfect copy of the Holy Grail; an early translation of a portion of the Gospel of Matthew; an immense body of poetry, ranging from the Black Book of Carmarthen down to the eighteenth century; historical works like the Brut y Tywysogion; and a large number of the theological works current in the Middle Ages. We have here also not only the most extensive collection of pedigrees, but by far the oldest manuscripts with authentic contemporary accounts and references to sources of information."

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

MOTHER AND CHILD (12 S. ii. 190, 316; iii. 17, 76).—A rich series of articles, showing almost all aspects of the question, especially the folk-lore side, is in *La Chronique Médicale*, under head of 'L'imagination de la mère peut-elle agir sur le fœtus?' viz.: 1906, xiii. 185-6, 318, 541-3, 683; 1907, xiv. 396-9, 811; 1908, xv. 89-90, 265-8, 443-4; 1909, xvi. 22, 407-9, 441-2, 537-8, 684-6; 1910, xvii. 27, 273-4, 545-51.

Further folk-lore items are in 'Beliefs and Superstitions of the Pennsylvania Germans' (E. M. Fogel, Philadelphia, 1915), viz.: Supplement, Nos. 1850, 1851, 1853, 1880, 1882, 1886, 1891, 1904. Another recent

source, likely to be overlooked, is 'Kleidung und Krankheiten, ethnologische und historische Betrachtungen' (von Dr. J. P. Kleiweg de Zwaan, Amsterdam), *Janus*, Mars-Avril, 1916, xxi. 60-110. This gives sundry dealings with clothing and "impressions" on the fœtus therefrom, viz.: spreading on the ground (India); sewing torn garment (China); putting girdle around neck (Java).

A novel based on maternal impressions is Dr. O. W. Holmes's curious 'Elsie Venner: a Romance of Destiny,' first published in 1860 as founded on "a grave scientific doctrine" (!). The mother's acquiring peculiarities of her fœtus (referred to *ante*, p. 17) has an interesting parallel in "the deterioration in temper and spirit which is known to ensue to a mare in foal by a donkey" (see 'System of Obstetric Medicine and Surgery,' by Barnes and Barnes, Philadelphia, 1885 edition, p. 380); this is called "telegony." ROCKINGHAM.

Boston, Mass.

ENGLAND, GERMANY, AND THE DYE INDUSTRY (12 S. ii. 528).—The patent referred to was granted to Eustace Burneby, not Barnaby, and bears date Feb. 3, 1670 (No. 159). Burneby took out three other patents: one for the manufacture of pearl barley, another for the preparation of hemp, and the other for making white paper.

R. B. P.

WITCHCRAFT: CASE OF MRS. HICKS (12 S. ii. 521; iii. 177).—With reference to the quotation from the late Mr. F. A. Inderwick's 'Side-Lights on the Stuarts,' that author correctly says "some difficulty has been raised as to the identity of the Justice Powel referred to," but he is wrong in saying that "there were in fact no less than four Justices of the name of Powel about this time" [1716].

According to Foss's 'The Judges of England' there never was a Justice Powel. There were: Thomas Powell, who died in 1705; John Powell, born 1633, died 1696; John Powell, jun., of Gloucester, born 1645, died 1713; and Henry Powle, born 1629, died 1692; but it will be seen that all these four were dead long before 1716, the date of the alleged conviction. Mr. Inderwick also says that "Gough in his first edition speaks of Wilmott instead of Powel as the judge." This suggestion is likewise unavailing. Again according to Foss, there never was a judge named Wilmott. John Eardley Willmot was not appointed until 1755.

Nötwithstanding the discovery by Mr. NORRIS of the pamphlet relied upon by Gough, the name of the judge appears to be still uncertain, and this confirms the doubt expressed by Mr. Justice Stephen as to the authenticity of this case. G. PROSSER.

JACOB OR JAMES (12 S. iii. 147, 259).—In many European languages there are two different forms which seem to have existed at the same time: in Italy, Giacobbo and Giacomo; in old French, Jacout and Jaume; in Spanish, Iago and Jaine; in English, Jacob and James. This latter has the spelling Jame in a MS. which may be dated as early as 1387—the translation by Trevisa of the 'Polychronicon' of Ranulph de Higden (Rolls ed.); later on the form James appears in two other MSS. of the same 'Polychronicon,' one of which is in the Harleian (2261).

The 'N.E.D.' understands that *Jacobus* has been altered to *Jacomus*, but in this case we ought to meet with this word somewhere. I could not find it, at least, in the Chronicles, where Jacobus, though not frequent indeed, as pointed out by your correspondent, does sometimes occur, even in early times: for instance, in Gervase of Canterbury (thirteenth century), "Reliquerat autem Paulinus (*circa* 653) in ecclesia Eboracensi Jacobum diaconum" (Rolls edition, and see on the same subject 'Historia Anglorum,' by Henry de Huntingdon).

Mr. F. Bond in his 'Dedications of Saints' says that the form James seems to be Celtic, and may have come to us through the ancient Scotch kings, who were styled *Hamish*, i.e., James (p. 43). I confess that this is simply beyond my province. The only Scotch king, or rather "subregulus," I have heard of, whose name may be connected with the question, is a certain Jacob, who for some northern islands did homage to Edgar, A.D. 973 (Roger de Hoveden, ed. Rolls, i. 63).

In a poem in alliterative verse by Jacke Upland (A.D. 1401) and in the so-called 'Answer of Friar Daw Topias' to this violent attack of the Lollards, we find "Saint Jame" and "James pistles," also "that religion that Saint James in his epistles makes mention of" (ed. Rolls, 'Satirical Poems and Songs,' ii. pp. 18, 37, 62, 63, 65). The same document tells of "Jacobus," but it here alludes to the patriarch. The name of James is spelled "Jamys" and "James" in two MSS. of the corporation of Lydd (A.D. 1450, 1452, Historical MSS. Commission, Appendix to Fifth Report, pp. 520, 521).

It is very difficult to know if before the Reformation one really used the two forms of the name together, on account of the Latinizing of the names and surnames in written deeds (e.g., Jacobus de Conca, de Spina). But we do not know whether the common people said James *and* Jacob or not. The former has prevailed since the Reformation, but I do not think that that proves it was not formerly used in the spoken language.

As is well known, the religious relations were close between England and Spain during the thirteenth century. Many pilgrims used to go from this country to worship the saint who had fought so gallantly against the Saracens together with St. George. It is possible that we may therefore find the origin of the form Jaime in the Spanish Jaime, which is almost identical. I am assuming that the Spaniards at this time (in the N.W. of Spain, at any rate) did not pronounce the "J" in the modern aspirated fashion, but I should be glad to be enlightened on this point. The name could also be introduced by written inscriptions under images and tokens.

P. TURPIN.

James is probably derived from Gk. *Ἰακώβος*, through the It. Giacomo, rather than from Lat. *Jacobus*. It was in use in England as early as the twelfth century, and in France and Scotland in the thirteenth. In Spain there are no fewer than four variants of the name: Diego, Iago, Iacobo, and Jaime. In 1207 the Aragonese form Jayme has been noted.

N. W. HILL.

PORTRAITS BY JAMES LONSDALE (11 S. x. 189, 231, 273).—St. Cuthbert's College at Ushaw possesses a portrait of John Lingard, D.H., painted by James Lonsdale: three-quarter size, seated; table with writing materials to his right; pen in right hand; painted 1834. Size 56 by 44 inches. The historian was born at Winchester, Feb. 5, 1771, and died at Hornby, Lancaster, July 13, 1851.

THOS. WHITE.

OLD FLEMISH BURIAL-GROUND, LONDON (12 S. iii. 129).—A short notice of this cemetery may be found in "The London Burial-Grounds," by Mrs. Basil Holmes (1896), p. 165. It is as follows:—

"The Flemish burial-ground was in the district of St. Olave's, Southwark. It adjoined a chapel in Carter Lane, and before its demolition was used as an additional graveyard by the parishes of St. Olave and St. John, especially the former. When the

railway to Greenwich was made this ground disappeared, and part of its site forms the approach to London Bridge Station."

At the same reference is a reproduction of print (c. 1817) showing the old Queen Elizabeth Free Grammar School in Tooley Street, with the burial-ground in question in the foreground; and a full-page copy of the same print may also be found in Walford's 'Old and New London' (ed. c. 1880), vi. 103. ALAN STEWART.

ADMIRALS HOOD (12 S. iii. 129, 199).—One hesitates to criticize such an authority as the REV. A. B. BEAVEN, but is he quite right in describing Alexander Hood as of "Misterton, co. Devon"? Should the place not be Mosterton? and if Mosterton, it is in Dorsetshire. I know of no Misterton in Devonshire. There is one in Somerset, and Misterton and Mosterton are within three miles of each other.

Exeter.

W. G. WILLIS WATSON.

EGLINTON TOURNAMENT, 1839 (12 S. iii. 211).—See the following:—

Disraeli's 'Endymion,' vol. ii. chap. xxiii.

'Tournament at Eglinton Castle' (Glasgow, 1839).

Peter Buchan's 'The Eglinton Tournament, and gentleman unmasked,' 1840.

Programme of the procession at the Tournament at Eglinton Castle, August, 1839.

Nixon and Richardson's 'Eglinton Tournament,' 1843.

Bulkeley's 'Righte Faithfull Chronique,' &c. 1840.

'N. & Q.,' 3 S. x. 223, 276, 322, 404; xi. 21, 66, 162.

'D.N.B.,' xxxviii. 304 (references at end of article on Montgomerie, Archibald W., 13th Earl of Eglinton).

A. R. BAYLEY.

There is a long account of this in the contemporary *Mirror of Literature, Amusement, and Instruction* magazine, together with a folding plate of the tournament; another is in 'The New Tablet of Memory,' 1841. 'Old and New London,' v. p. 85 (1877), says that on the "Lots" at Chelsea, in 1863,

"a sensational entertainment on a scale of great splendour was given, in the shape of a revival of the Eglinton tournament. A large number of persons took part in it... clad in an almost endless variety of shining armour."

I have more than once seen the statement as to the old armour being found too small for wear in 1839, but cannot give the references.

W. B. H.

MR. R. M. HOGG may be glad to know that there is a capital and somewhat detailed account of this affair to be found in

'Chambers's 'Book of Days,' first edition, vol. ii. p. 280. No mention, however, is made of the special point upon which Mr. Hogg seeks information, but much stress is laid—and justly—upon the fact that this great and well-meant make-belief was almost completely spoiled by a series of pouring wet days.

H. MAXWELL PRIDEAUX.

A "JUDY" (12 S. iii. 229).—"Judy" is a well-known expression in Notts and Derbyshire for the woman who only too often is seen on tramp with a man, who may be either her husband or tramping companion. As a rule her position towards him is an uncertain one, and she always was to be seen "trapping" in his rear. It was quite common when such a pair was observed to say: "There's a tramp an' 'is Judy comin'," and usually they would be welcomed with: "Hey! how's yer Judy?" The male's companion—whether wife or "woman"—was always referred to as "a Judy."

Workshop.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

I think this use of the word is of Celtic origin. In Mrs. M. E. Francis's 'A Daughter of the Soil' one of her people remarks (p. 11):—

"As an old Irish friend of mine used to say, 'When a young man is mysterious and unsatisfactory, depend upon it, it is a case of either Punch or Judy.'"

ST. SWITHIN.

The word "Judy" was in use in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire in the middle of the last century, as will be seen by reference to Wright's 'Dialect Dictionary.' It seems, however, to have passed into general use, as it appears in *The Daily News* for July 26, 1886, and in Runciman's 'The Chequers,' p. 80, in 1888. Among the Anglo-Chinese it is used to mean a native courtesan. In London Jewry the word "Judy-slayer" means a lady-killer.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

PORTRAITS IN STAINED GLASS (12 S. ii. 172, 211, 275, 317, 337, 374, 458, 517; iii. 15, 36, 76, 95, 159, 198, 218).—In 1884 the interior of Pembroke College Chapel, Oxford (consecrated 1732), was beautified under the superintendence of Charles Eamer Kempe, afterwards Honorary Fellow. The second window on the south side, counting from the east, the 'Adoration of the Shepherds,' is an Eton window, with a medallion representing Provost Francis Rous, Speaker of the Little, or Barebones, Parliament and a

benefactor to the College. Window seven on the south is a Founders' window, representing King James I. (the so-called Royal Founder), William Herbert, 3rd Earl of Pembroke (the godfather), and Thomas Tesdale and Richard Wightwicke, the actual co-founders of the College. In window eight, on the north, King Charles I., one of the benefactors, is praying before the College altar (a pardonable anachronism) in his white coronation robes; beside him axe, crown, and sceptre. Two attendant figures, "Benefactor" and "Abnegatio," carry the words, "Kings shall be thy nursing-fathers," and "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." Above, a medallion shows Queen Anne, a benefactor. This and the Founders' window were added in 1892 as a memorial to Dr. Evans, Master 1864-91.

A. R. BAYLEY.

In Sandringham Church is a memorial window to the late Duke of Clarence, representing him as a knight in armour. I do not know the name of the artist, but the portrait of the late Prince is considered very good.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

54 Chapel Field Road, Norwich.

Country Life of Oct. 19, 1901, in giving an illustrated description of Melford Hall, Suffolk, reproduces a stained-glass portrait of Queen Elizabeth.

Any reader of 'N. & Q.' interested is welcome to the cutting.

W. CURZON YEO.

WATTS'S CHARITY, ROCHESTER (12 S. iii. 127).—I have made inquiries in Rochester, but have failed to gain precise information. We have the authority of *The Gentleman's Magazine* of 1753 for the statement that the then inscription was different from that now familiar to passers-by in Rochester High Street. The guide-book says that the almshouse was rebuilt in 1771, and "not very long ago." The present inscription states that the charity was reorganized in 1836, and the stone of the inscription renewed in 1865. The custodian tells me that the front was re-faced within his memory, thirty or forty years ago. This will be the "not very long ago" of the guide-book, and it does not concern us, for Dickens knew the present inscription before 1865, or the date of re-facing. It should be said that the guide-book's implication that the building is modern has no foundation in fact. With the exception of a new dining-hall, Watts's hostel is as it

was in Elizabethan times—a very interesting example. It seems almost certain that the present inscription dates from 1771, when, no doubt, the front was re-faced. It can hardly have been put up in 1836; otherwise Dickens would have known of both inscriptions, and probably referred to the change. This matter of the rewriting of the inscription is the only one that requires elucidation.

W. A. HIRST.

Notes on Books.

An Introduction to the History of Dumfries. By Robert Edgar. Edited with an Introduction and Annotations by R. C. Reid. (Dumfries, J. Maxwell.)

THE Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society are beginning a series of publications of Records of the Western Marches. This first volume has for its 'nucleus' the work of a citizen of Dumfries, whose long life extended from the third quarter of the seventeenth to the middle of the eighteenth century. The MS. has been long known, and has been utilized by other writers, but it is now published for the first time.

Robert Edgar was well qualified for the task he set himself. The son of a well-to-do burgher of Dumfries, he was bred to the law, and while yet a young man was appointed clerk to the Incorporated Trades. He held this office for 45 years, acting also as clerk, for about the same length of time, to the Weavers, Glovers and Dyers, and Fleshers, and for 21 and 14 years respectively to the Wrights and Tailors. In 1746 he had resigned all these appointments, and he died in 1759. His 'Introduction' belongs to the year 1746. We have not his original MS., but a copy which was made for Robert Riddell in 1791, and which is now among the Glenriddell MSS.

If his position, his knowledge, and his access to requisite material—as well as an evident taste for history and antiquities—promised well for his enterprise, there were clearly other factors which were unfavourable; for the enterprise as a whole was thwarted, and the fragment carried out has notable defects. As his editor says, Edgar has obviously never corrected what he wrote: it is the work of an old man, garrulous and full of repetitions, and feebly hasty; and its testiness seems to point also to loss of health. Edgar's opinion of municipal authorities is a low one. He views every action of theirs with suspicion, and he cannot believe that the town's documents are ever safe in the custody of the Town Clerk. Mr. Reid defends the magistrates and the Town Clerk from these aspersions, and it seems clear that Edgar's temperament counts for something in the matter. Still, we may also surmise that his forty-five years' service had shown him the seamy side of the administration of the burgh.

After a few paragraphs addressed to the reader, Edgar gives in chapter i., under the title 'Of the Name or Names given Dumfries,' a general description of the town, with an account of its owners, and the rights and customs of its

inhabitants. He adds notes on the church and Castle, on the industries of the burgh and other matters, setting things down somewhat at haphazard, and ranging from the earliest days to the '45, with many disparaging reflections upon the authorities interspersed. The next chapter is concerned principally with the public buildings of Dumfries, and the officials connected with them; a rather vigorous and amusing piece of work, containing much good detail. Chapter iii. deals with the Courts of Judicature, the Town Council, and the administration generally, and treats of the town's revenue and expenditure. The fragment of chapter iv. relates divers calamities by fire and flood, and ends with a paragraph girding at the authorities for permitting large grave-stones to be erected in the kirkyard "to stop the way to other graves."

Edgar's text is followed by a solid array of careful and copious notes by Mr. Reid. These include what are virtually genealogical monographs of several families (Johustone of Elsie-shields; Gledstones, and McBrair among others), together with biographies of the members of Parliament for Dumfries from 1357 to 1706, and a good essay setting out all that has been discovered about the Auld Brig of Dumfries, as well as many other matters. Ten pedigree charts elucidate the genealogical information, and there are three appendices, of which the first is the most important—giving the charters and writs relating to Dumfries, of which the earliest are taken from a confirmation of them by Edward I. in 1307. There is an Index, but, curiously, the volume is not provided with a Table of Contents.

THE new *Fortnightly* begins with two papers on 'Our Educational Future,' Lord Bryce defending and Mr. Wells attacking the Classics as to their value for the modern world. Mr. Wells's paper is a pretty good demolition of some of the arguments advanced in favour of Greek, but remains, as to its main purport, unconvincing. Lord Bryce's defence is conducted from a more comprehensive point of view. The editor of *The Fortnightly* concludes his comparative study of 'Eschylus and Mr. Thomas Hardy' by an acutely critical analysis of the philosophy of 'The Dynasts.' A less courteous dissector of that creation would probably have stated baldly—albeit somewhat unfairly—that there was no philosophy in it at all. Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, continuing his series 'English History in Shakespeare,' deals with 'Richard II.'—a very interesting paper, the more so as the play has been almost over-criticized by the man of letters pure and simple. Mrs. Aria, whose papers about fashion we have read with astonishment, now imparts her views 'About Conversation'—or, we should rather say, an intricate, fantastic medley of words bearing that title at their head and appearing to have some relation thereto.

Two papers in *The Nineteenth Century* of this month belong to the proper province of 'N. & Q.' The one is the reprint of two discourses by M. Constantin Heger, given by him to Charlotte Brontë. She mentions them in the second of the letters to M. Heger published in 1913 in *The Times*, and it is likely that they represent all the work of the Professor which now exists. Both were pronounced before the Athénée royal at an

interval of nine years. The first is *in extenso*; the second in a résumé. The other paper is Mr. Gordon Crosse's discussion of 'The Real Shakespeare Problem.' It is lively and sound—and offers a more or less new line of argument against the "Anti-Stratfordians." The rest of the number deals with current problems, and at the present moment—at least in regard to Russia and America—verges already towards being out-of-date.

ONE of the best things which the April *Cornhill* contains is a paper by Julia Cartwright on that most amiable and many-sided personality, William De Morgan. His special knack in story-telling on the one hand, and on the other the unusual variety of his experiences, make one wish he had left an autobiography, or better, a full diary. His life and his pen were alike of the right quality for such a work. Meanwhile these pleasant pages are very acceptable. Mr. F. J. Salmon writes rather amusingly about 'Signs and Notices on the Western Front'; "Hallow-E'en" gives us scenes of hospital life in a sketch entitled 'On Night Duty'; and there is an article by Mr. Boyd Cable. But probably this number will be most valued for a "talk" between Coleridge and John Frere—one of the Cambridge "Apostles." This was discovered by Miss E. M. Green in a MS. volume now in the possession of John Frere's daughter. Coleridge discourses on the state of religion, politics, and poetry at the end of 1830, and as an example of his conversation these notes were indeed worth giving to the world.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

MESSRS. MAGGS have sent us their Catalogue No. 354, which describes over a thousand items belonging to English history and literature of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. It is a representative collection, and several of the books are worthy a place among the more precious treasures of a good library. Thus, there are both a second and a fourth folio Shakespeare; the former in a binding by Riviere and offered for 175*l.*, and the latter—a tall copy, bound in morocco—offered for 105*l.* An interesting item is a copy of the rare Elizabethan play, attributed to Heywood, 'Nobody and Somebody'; a small quarto, now in a binding by Riviere, it was printed for John Trundle in 1606, 63*l.* Interesting also is a copy of the first edition of Izaak Walton's 'The Lives of Dr. John Donne,' &c., which the author presented to his daughter Anne Hawkins, and afterwards, it would appear, to the Bishop of Winchester (1670), 42*l.* Eighteen small octavo volumes, comprising a complete set of the first editions of Richardson's novels, bound in calf by Riviere, are to be had for 110*l.* Other most attractive first editions are 'The School for Scandal,' in a clean and tall copy (Riviere's binding), 42*l.*; the first folio edition of the 'Collected Works of Ben Jonson,' 95*l.*; and the first collected edition of Pope's works, 85*l.* This last was in the first instance given by Pope to his friend Jonathan Richardson, who has filled many of the margins with variorum readings. We may also mention the following as examples of somewhat less expensive books: 'The Gentleman's Calling,' a first edition (1660), bound by Riviere, 5*l.* 5*s.*; a translation by Meredith Hamner

of Eusebius, Socrates, and Euagrius, published in 1607, in its contemporary English calf binding, 7*l.* 10*s.*; and a MS. volume, folio, lettered 'King's Letters,' containing official copies of letters of William III. to sovereigns of Europe—all in Latin, and dated from 1695 to 1701, 10*l.* 10*s.*

Students of early nineteenth-century history may be particularly recommended to give some attention to Messrs. Henry Sotheran & Co.'s new Catalogue (No. 768) of autograph letters. It includes an important collection of 506 letters, of which 390 were written and signed by Lord Melbourne, and 116 were addressed to him, the majority by Lord John Russell. These illustrate most of the events of the years 1835 to 1840, and the extracts and particulars set out in the Catalogue give a good general idea of their contents. The price of the collection is 300*l.* Another important series is that of the literary and political MSS. of Lord John Russell. Among them are drafts of several important documents, several poems of considerable wit, several good letters, and some 'Juvenilia.' The series is offered piecemeal, as is also a collection of about forty early letters of Queen Victoria. Among single items we noticed—taking a few from a number marked for their unusual interest—a letter of Lord Durham (dated Quebec, Oct. 12, 1838), giving his reasons for his resignation of the Governorship of Canada, 8*l.* 8*s.*; a set of questions relative to the British hold of Australia, drawn up with somewhat sinister intent by Napoleon III. in 1853, 21*l.*; and a long letter of Macaulay's, dated April, 1858, discussing resolutions respecting the Council of India, the Jewish Question, and some other things, 6*l.* 10*s.* It should be noted that good letters will also be found under the names of Palmerston, Peel, and Grey.

Mr. George P. Johnston of Edinburgh has sent us his 'Catalogue of Curious Old and Rare Books,' which describes about 450 books of a wide range of interest. The best, perhaps, are the specimens of early printing, and by no means the least attractive is the volume (with dates between 1566 and 1582) containing Scottish Acts of Parliament of James I.-James V., Mary, and James VI., 15*l.*

Messrs. Myers's 'Clearance Catalogue,' No. 215, is largely modern, though we noticed a number of old books which should certainly attract collectors of such things. The prices are, as stated, moderate.

Notices to Correspondents.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, but we will forward advance proofs of answers received if sufficient stamps are sent to cover expenses; 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.

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.4.

LONDON, MAY, 1917.

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COVENTRY CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

THE first Churchwardens' Book belonging to Holy Trinity, Coventry, is fragmentary, containing accounts arranged in chronological disorder and with some gaps between 1560 and 1583-4. There are also fragments belonging to 1547-8 and 1553-4. The church possessed a good income from property—"Trinity land and Our Lady Land"—in Coventry, Foleshill, Allesley, Coundon, Brinklow, and Whitmore; while burial fees, bell-ringing, church-sittings, and the sale of various pre-Reformation specimens of church furniture—such as the posts of the rood-loft—provided additional sources of revenue. In 1570 the church-

wardens' incomings were 52*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, while their outgoings amounted to 45*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* The expenses were concerned with the repair of the church and house property, the clerk's wages, the discharge of quit-rents, and miscellaneous payments. The second Churchwardens' Book continues the accounts until the year 1619. An interesting feature of this volume is the presence of a few leaves of illuminated parchment in MS. with passages from the Vulgate (1 Samuel ii. 14-22, 24-30) and the Decretals on them. The following are some of the items in the accounts:—

1561. Item, payd for iij sermons in wytson wyke xxxs.

Item, payd for paper and ale for the masters in the veste vjd.

Item, payd to Thomas Avnber for bokes xijs.

[A quit-rent of 6*s.* yearly is paid to the Duchess of "Sofowke," the mother of those unfortunate sisters, Jane, Catharine, and Mary Grey.]

In 1568 there occurs an item connected with a noteworthy Coventry family: "For Edward Dampports grave in the porche iij*l.*."

1569. Item, payed for a byble xxviij*s.*

Payed for ynkell for the same ijd.

[Probably the Bishops' Bible now in the vestry. Inkle=linen tape.]

1574. Payed for whytlymynge the churche vs.

Payed for mendyng the byble and other bookes xijs.

Item for lace for the gentlewomens seats.

[These were the sittings reserved for "Mistress Mayoress and her sisters," the wives of members of the Corporation.]

Payede to John a Leye for vij hedgeakes taken in the pryors orchard and in xx landes.

xiiij*d.*

[The Prior's orchard occupied the site of Chantry Place.]

1605. Pd. to Bromsgrove for a booke of thanksgiving for the Kings Matis.

[Gunpowder plot.]

1606. Rec. for ij peales for Goodman Shaxspeare, viij*d.*

[William Shakespeare died April 12, 1605.]

1617. Paid Aldersey the Joyner for amending of one of the Communion Tables lent to St. Mary hall when King James came that was broken

xviij*d.*

1618. Paid Shackspeare the Carpenter for mending the kneeling seats about the Communion Table half a day and nayles viij*d.*

[James I. insisted that the Coventry congregations should kneel when they received the Communion.]

1620. Paid to good wife Bishopp towards the repareing of her sonne in sending him to London

iijs.

1621. Paid to Robert Knoles for ringing on our lady day even, being the daie which the King was proclaymed ijs.

[Anniversary of King James's accession.]

1625. Given to a Turkey merchant that had lost his ship on the sea ijs.

1626. Paid for three graves for two of Powells children and Rottes [? Rotten's] child of the plague xiij*d.*

1630. Rec. for a gentlewoman of the Lady
Morrison's 6 peales ijs.
1631. Rec. for Thomas Shackspeare his Childe
3 peales xvijd.
[William, son of Tho. Shacksper, died Dec.
19, 1631.]
1634. Lady Colepepper .. . 4 peales ijs.
Lady Burnaby .. . 1 peale vjd.
1635. Paid given to a poore Minister by the
appointment of Mr. Carpenter that came out of
Carnarvanshire ijs. vjd.
Paid for ringing at the Bishopp's first coming
to Coventry ijs. vjd.
paid for a pottle of Canara sack, a pottle of
Clarrit, a pottle of White [? wine] and sugar sent
to the lord Bishopp at Mr. Jessons .. vjs.
[Bishop Robert Wright.]
1640. Paid for Shrowds and burying poore
people this wholl year .. . xxxvijs. xd.
1643. Paid given 5 severall english men that
lost all they had in Ireland and had severall
passes to come into England .. ijs. vjd.
1645. A souldier 0 0 0
[Nothing was charged for his knell.]
- For ij lodges Carriag of Mr. Bryan's goods from
Barforde or Warwick to Coventry .. 37s. 6d.
[A famous Puritan divine.]
1661. To the ringers for ringing on his
Majesty's Coronacion day .. . 0 4 0
To the ringers for the Kinges hearthday
.. .. . 0 1 6
1662. Paid for ringing at the Queenes landing
in England out of Portugal .. . 0 2 6
[Catharine of Braganza.]
1672. Mr. Wanley for a yeares reading prayers
.. .. . 11 0 0
[Nathaniel Wanley, author of 'Wonders of the
Little World.']
- 1684[5]. For Ringing when King James the 2nd
was proclaimed King of England, &c. 0 6 0
Given to two Russia men to redeeme
their families from Slavery 0 5 0
1685. Paid for ringing on the King's Corona-
cion day 0 5 0
[James II.]
Paid for ringing for the Victory over the
Rebells 0 3 0
[Sedgemoor.]
1688. Paid Caleb Hunt for Carrying of Money
for french protestants to Leichfeild 0 3 6
Paid for the Kinges Declaration 0 1 0
[The famous Declaration of Indulgence pro-
mulgated by James II.]
Paid for Prayers for the Prince of
Wales 0 1 0
Paid for an order of Councell to pray
for him 0 1 0
[The "Old Pretender."]
Paid for prayers against the Invasion
and for prayers for Thanksgiveing
.. .. . 0 2 0
Paid for an order of Councell to pray
for King William .. . 0 1 0
1689. Paid for Ringing on the King's Corona-
cion day 0 2 6
Paid for Ringing the 4th of November,
being the King's birth Daie 0 2 6
Paid for Carrying the money vpon the
Breif for the Irish protestants to Litch-
feild 0 5 0
1692. Paid to the Parritor for a booke for the
Navy 0 1 6
[The apparitor was an official of the ecclesiasti-
cal Court. Was this a special prayer for the
Navy?]
Paid for wine for strang ministers
.. .. . 2 10 0
[This was the regular allowance for wine for
preachers who came from a distance. In 1614,
when a strange minister came to Stratford-on-
Avon, and was entertained at New Place, the
Corporation sent a quart of sack and a quart of
claret for his entertainment.]
1693. Paid the Ringer on Qwene Elizabeths
Coronacion 0 1 6
1698. Paid the charge of prosecuting the
Rogues that stole the Church leade 0 6 6
1702. Paid to the ringers when wee took the
Plate fleet 00 02 06
[Vigo.]
1702. Paid for an order for reading of Briefs
at the death of K. Wm. .. . 00 01 00
1704. Paid, given the Ringers when Count
Tallard was taken 0 2 6
[Blenheim.]
1705. Paid for drawing the Queens Armes
.. .. . 03 00 00
[The arms dated 1704 over the fireplace in the
vestry.]
1706. Paid, given the Ringers when the french
were beaten in Flanders .. . 0 3 6
[Ramillies.]
Paid for wine and biskitt to treat the
Bishop 0 3 0
[John Hough.]
1707. Paid given the Ringers the first of May,
being the Union day 3 4
[Union with Scotland.]
1708. Paid given the ringers for the victory of
Audenard 0 2 6
Paid given the Ringers when the french
raised the Seige of Brussels 2 6
Paid given the Ringers for the retaking
of Ghent and Brussels 2 6
1709. Paid the Ringers for the victory at
Blaregnies 00 02 6
[Malplaquet.]
1714. For a book to pray for the Prince of
Wales 0 1 6
1715. To the Ringers the 28th and 29th of May
.. .. . 0 7 6
Paid, a Treat for the Church Wardens
and Overseers being two Rejoycing days
.. .. . 0 14 8
[I suppose this was at the Coronacion.]
- Paid the Kings Landing Day and for
two New Prayer books 0 7 6
To the Ringers for King Geo. his
Crownation Day .. . 0 5 0
[October 20.]
To the Ringers the 5th and 17th of
November 0 7 6
[The 17th of November was the birthday of
Queen Elizabeth.]
1716. To the Ringers the 6th of february,
Q. Anns birthday 0 5 0
To the workmen, when the Church was
Beautified, in Ale .. . 10 0

GRAY'S BOOKS AND MSS.

WHAT books did Thomas Gray possess and where are they now? For several reasons the inquiry is worth answering. First, Gray was a careful reader, and constantly reflected his reading in his works. Secondly, he was accustomed to annotate his books, sometimes rather fully. It will be worth while to ascertain the whereabouts of these marginalia; some of them may be worth printing. Thirdly, a survey of the titles in Gray's library, a typical library of an eighteenth-century scholar, will bring home to us the distance between his time and ours. Only a few of the books owned and used by Gray are regarded as essential to a good library of to-day.

Gray's books and MSS. were all left to his executor Mason, who in turn bequeathed them to Gray's friend Stonhewer. From him they passed to his kinsman Mr. Bright, of Skeffington Hall, Leicestershire. After Mr. Bright's death they came into the market. There were sales in 1845 (Nov. 29, Dec. 1), 1847, 1851 (Aug. 28), and 1854. It is a pity that space does not permit the reproduction here, even in abbreviated form, of all the titles found in the catalogues prepared in connexion with these sales; the catalogues themselves have now become very rare. We can mention here only a few volumes, which will suggest the range of their owner's interests. The classics are, of course, well represented. There are Butler's 'Thucydides'; Barnes's 'Euripides,' Cambridge, 1694, marked throughout; Sylburgh's 'Aristotle,' elaborately annotated; Quintilian, 4to, Paris, 1541-2; Suetonius, Lugd. Batav., 1662; Virgil, Col. Allob., 1620; Horace, Paris, 1691; Xenophon, London, 1720, with notes; Cicero, Amsterdam, 1691. Among the historical works are Clarendon's 'Rebellion' and 'Life,' London, 1707-59, annotated; Matthew of Paris; Dugdale's 'Baronage,' 1675; Burnett's 'History of his Own Time,' Dublin, 1724; Fabretti's 'De Aquis et Aquaductibus Romæ,' Rome, 1680; Gualdo's 'Historia del Ministerio del Cardinale Mazzarino,' 4to, Bologna, 1677; Orrery's 'State Papers,' London, 1742, with many notes; 'Secret History of Persia,' London, 1745; Wheare's 'Method and Order of reading Civil and Ecclesiastical Histories,' London, 1694; Digges's 'Complete Ambassador,' 1665. In antiquarian literature there are Stowe's 'London,' 1720; Entick's 'London,' 1761; Broverius's 'Antiquitates et Annales Trevirenses,' fol., Leodii, 1670; 'Catalogue

of Harl. MSS.,' 1759; 'Reliquiæ Wottonianæ,' London, 1685; Perrier's 'Icones et Segmenta Nobilium Signorum et Statuarum,' Rome, 1638, much annotated. Among travels, of which Gray was fond, we find Hegeniti 'Itinerarium Frisio-Hollandicum,' and Ortelii 'Itin. Gallo-Brabanticum,' Elzevir, 1630; Alex. de Rhodes's 'Divers Voyages en la Chine,' Paris, 1666; Beeckman's 'Voyage to and from Borneo,' 1718; John Bell's 'Travels to Asia,' Glasgow, 1763; Bergeron's 'Voyages'; Middleton's 'Letters from Rome,' 1741; Scheuchzeri 'Itinera Alpina,' Lugd. Bat., 1711; Grynæi 'Novus Orbis Regionum et Insularum Veteribus Incognitarum a Variis Descriptus,' Basel, 1587. In modern literature we find Dante, fol., Venice, 1578; Theobald's 'Shakespeare'; Tonson's 'Milton,' interleaved and much annotated; Boccaccio, London, 1725; Speght's 'Chaucer,' London, 1602; Montaigne, Paris, 1657; Petrarch, Modena, 1711; Locke's 'Human Understanding'; Ossian; Waller; Churchill; and *The Spectator*.

In natural history there are, besides the famous interleaved Linnæus, Albin's 'Natural History of English Insects,' London, 1720; Bancroft's 'Natural History of Guiana,' London, 1769; Caius's 'De Canibus Britan.,' London, 1729; Gruner's 'Histoire Nat. des Glaciers de la Suisse,' Paris, 1770; Jovius's 'De Piscibus Romanis'; John Ray's 'Select Remains,' London, 1740, many notes; Lister, 'Historiæ Animalium Angliæ Tres Tractatus,' London, 1678; *The Naturalists' Journal*, 1767-71; Pallas's 'Miscellanea Zoologica,' Hagæ Com., 1766; Rochefort's 'Histoire Naturelle et Morale des Isles Antilles de l'Amérique,' Rotterdam, 1681; Wepferus's 'Historiæ Apoplecticorum Observationibus et Scholiis Anatom. et Med. Elaboratæ,' Amsterdam, 1724. Finally we may mention Cokè on Littleton, 1657; Grotius 'De Mari Libero,' Elzevir, 1633; Hicke's 'Thesaurus,' 1708; Verral's 'System of Cookery,' London, 1759, annotated; Kennedy's 'Account of the Pictures and Marbles at Wilton House'; and Vertue's 'Catalogue of Charles I.'s Pictures,' London, 1757-81, annotated.

At present Gray's Linnæus is in the Harvard Library; his Plutarch is in the Cornell University Library; his Algarotti's 'Vita di Orazio' is in the Princeton University Library (see *The Nation*, New York, Aug. 22, 1912, xc. 167-8); his Dugdale and Verral are in the British Museum; his Locke is in the South Kensington Museum; his Ossian and, I believe, some of her books

are at Pembroke College; his Milton, London, 1730-38, is in Lord Lansdowne's library at Bowood; his Milton, London, 1673, was owned by the late James T. Fields, and was described by Mrs. Fields in her 'Shelf of Old Books,' New York, 1895, p. 147, and in *Scribner's Magazine*, September, 1894, xvi. 353; his Rochefort is in the Boston Public Library. His Stowe and his copy of 'The Annual Register' were lately offered for sale by Tregaskis. It would be interesting to learn where his other books are, and what annotations they contain.

I give below his chief marginalia to Tonson's translation of Plutarch, with notes from Dacier, in 8 vols., London, 1727. The first volume has the owner's name as follows: "E libris Thomæ Gray | Scholæ Eton: Alumn: | Ianuar: 22: 1733." On the opposite page is the price paid, *l. 12s. 5d.* The other volumes have the name similarly written, but without the day and month. The writing of the notes, as usual, is in an extremely small, neat hand. Some one has said (*The Athenæum*, Dec. 6, 1845, p. 1174) that Ben Jonson wrote a smaller hand; but this seems impossible.

Vol. i. p. 243, Lycurgus. Opposite the words, "But as for the (1) *Ambuscade*": See Isocrates, in his Panathenaic p: 271. Ed: H: Stephani.

P. 331, Solon. Opp. "and not suffer the *Cirrhæans* to abuse the Oracle": *Cirrhæ* was taken Ol: 47. 2.

P. 353, Solon. Opp. "He permitted only Oil to be exported": This seems an Error of Plutarch, as we are told by the Scholiast to Pindar Nem: 10. that y^e Exportation of Oyl was forbid in Attica. Vid. Corsinum in Fast: Atticis. Diss: i. p. 31.

Vol. ii. p. 28, Themistocles. Opp. "As soon as it was Day": Ol: 75. 1. Mens: Boedrom: Die 20. An: ante Christum 480. Oct: 20.

P. 37, Themistocles. Opp. "After this, considering the great Advantage": Ol: 75. 3./4. Arch. Adeimanto. It [the haven of Piræus] had been begun 4 Years before, when he was Archon himself.

P. 40, Themistocles. Opp. "sailing about the Islands": Ol: 75. 1. just after the Battle of Salamis.

P. 43. Opp. "while he staid at *Argos*": Pausanias was put to Death, Ol: 75. 4. according to Diod: Sic:; but Themist: was not banish'd till 7 Years after. Ol: 77. 2. Arch. Praxiergo. It is certain (from this Passage) Diod: is mistaken, & that Pausanias lived till Ol: 77. 3/4. See Dodwell Annal: Thucyd:

P. 47. Opp. "the Golden Scepter": It was a Caduceus.

P. 56. Opp. note 2: This was the general Opinion, as we see from Aristophanes, a Cotemporary of Thucydides: in his Equites, a Drama wrote Ol: 88. 4. he says,

Βέλτιστον ἡμῖν αἶμα ταύρειον πειν,
ὁ Θέμιστοκλέους γὰρ θάνατος αἰρετώτερος. v. 83.

P. 142, Pericles. Opp. "one *Pythocliides*": Pythocliides was of Ceos. They are all three mention'd by Plato in the first Alcibiades... [sic] but it appears from thence, that his Intimacy with Damon begun in the latter End of his Life. Damon was an Athenian & Scholar to Agathocles. All of them were Sophists as well as Musicians. See Plato's Protagoras & Laches.

P. 146. Opp. "the One of *Thucydides*": Son of Milesias. See Nicias, in the beginning.

P. 153. Opp. "their Interest against the Council": The Care of the publick Education & Manners was in the Hands of this venerable Assembly [the Areopagus] till now. The Change that ensued in both, after this Power was taken from them, may be seen in a noble Discourse of Isocrates, address'd to the Areopagus.

P. 168. Opp. "notwithstanding he had made the City of *Athens*": Isocrates (tho' by no Means a Friend to y^e Administration of Pericles, which he often attacks without naming him) yet allows his great Disinterestedness, & confirms this Fact. Orat: de: Pace. p: 184. Ed: H: Steph:

P. 181. The Lysicles Plutarch speaks of had the principal Management of Affairs immediately before Cleon's Administration, & is twice mention'd by Aristophanes, in the Equites. v: 132. & 762. Vid: Schol: in locum.

P. 186. Opp. "*Artemo* Himself": See the Scholia on Aristophanes' Acharnenses. v: 850.

P. 190. Opp. "after the Fight was over": These Ships were of great Service in the Combat, tho' they did not attack the Enemy; but defended themselves bravely, when the Wing, where they were station'd, was defeated. The Corinthians the first Day had greatly the Advantage. On the 2d as they were preparing to renew the Fight, the 20 Athenian Ships appear'd, which obliged them to retreat, & give up their Hopes of a Victory. Thucyd: i. Sect. 51.

P. 207. Opp. "that they had not buried the Dead": And, as it seems, that they had not taken sufficient Care to save those, who were shipwreck'd. See Xenoph: L: I. sub fine, & L: 2. p: 273 in Theramenes' Defence.

P. 263, Alcibiades. Opp. "to play upon the Flute": Plato confirms this, in the first Alcibiades. P: 106. Ed: Serran.

P. 264. Opp. "*Democrates*": Probably the Father of Lysis (who is introduced by Plato in one of his Dialogues) he was of a rich and ancient Family.

P. 266. Opp. "Anytus": Who being sent to the Relief of Pylos & returning home, was tried for his Life, but escaped by Bribery. Ol: 92. 4.

P. 269. Potidæa revolted Ol: 86. 4. & they were among y^e Succours commanded by Phormio, sent Ol: 87. 1. See Isocrat: de Bigis.

P. 270. Opp. "gave him his Daughter *Hipparete*": This is confirmed by a Cotemporary of his, Phæax the Son of Erasistratus. See below P: 275. & by Isocrates. Orat: de Bigis p: 353. This Marriage happen'd before Ol: 89. 1. for Hipponicus died that year.

Opp. "*Alcibiades* should inherit": Phæax says, he declared the People his Heir, believing Alcibiades design'd to destroy him.

Opp. "Alcibiades made his Voyage": I do not find at what Time this Voyage was; but it appears from Isocrates, Orat: de Bigis that Hipparete died, not 4 Years before her Husband was banish'd, which was Ol: 91. 2.

P. 272. Opp. "as *Euripides* relates it": And *Isocrates*, *Orat. de Bigis*. This happen'd not long after his Marriage, probably about Ol: 90. 1. or a little earlier.

P. 274. Opp. "*Alcibiades*, then a Youth": That is, of the young *Alcibiades*, Son to this. See *Isocr.*: p. 346. *Ed. H. Stephani*. 1593.

Opp. "when he was very young": About 30 Years old—*Dodwell*. But this Contention, & the Ostracism of *Hyperbolus* (as appears from *Phæax*) did not happen, till after *Melos* was taken, which was the same Year, *Nicias* and *Alcibiades* were sent to *Sicily*. This fixes it to Ol: 91. 1.

P. 275. Opp. "written against *Pheax*": Read, by *Phæax* against *Alcibiades*: it is still extant under the Name of *Andocides*, as *D^r Taylor* has proved in his *Lectiones Lysiacæ*. C: 5. 6.

P. 283. Opp. "He kept *Agatharcus*": See the same *Oration* of *Phæax*.

P. 292. Opp. "*Thucydides* hath omitted": See *Andocides'* *Orat. de Mysteriis*, who gives the fullest account of the affair. Also *Lysias'* *Oration* against *Andocides*. *Isocrates*, *de Bigis*.

P. 293. Opp. "He persuaded *Andocides*": *Andocides* himself says it was *Charmides*, his own Cousin, who prevail'd upon him.

P. 294. Opp. "were nam'd by him": He says that his Father, & eleven more of his Relations were set free upon his Information, that 4 Persons whom he impeached, saved themselves by Flight, & that all who were executed, were accused by *Teucer*.

P. 296. Opp. "at *Argos*": At *Cyllene*, a Port of *Elis*, says *Thucyd.*: 6. 61. *Isocrates*, *de Bigis*, confirms his going to *Argos*.

P. 301. Opp. "all that *Phrynicius* had said": These Transactions of *Phrynicius* are represented in a much more favourable Light by *Thucyd.*: L: 8.

P. 302. Opp. "when *Phrynicius* was stabb'd": Then at *Athens* & one of the 400.

P. 305. Opp. "*Thucydides* died that very Summer": *Dodwell* has shown he lived near 20 Years after this Battle. *Dacier* here confounds two Actions together. They happen'd one a little while after the other & both in the *Hellespont*. The first near *Cynossema*, wherein *Thrasybulus* & his Colleague overthrew *Mindarus*, & took 21 of his Ships, losing 15 of their own. (This *Thucydides* describes) the other off *Abydos* (with the Account of which *Xenophon* begins his *History*) & it is this *Plutarch* speaks of.

P. 311. Opp. "not accomplished without fighting": *Xenophon* says nothing of this Fight. P: 256.

P. 318. Opp. "*Lysander* being sent": Toward the end of the former Year.

P. 320. Opp. "near *Byzantium*": At *Bisanthe* on the *Propontis*. But *Xenophon* assures [us] it was in the *Chersonese* not far from *Ægos potami*. And *Diodorus* tells us it was *Pactæ*. Ol: 93. 2.

Opp. "three Years compleat": Only two Years. The end of the 27th Year, or Beginning of the 26th *Alcibiades* retired. The 26th Year the Battle of *Arginuse* happen'd, & the 27th that of *Ægos Potami*. See *Xenoph.*: L: 1, & 2. P. 266, & *Dodwell's* *Annals*.

P. 324. Opp. "a small village": It was call'd *Melissa*, between *Metropolis* & *Synada*, where long after *Adrian* erected a Monument to him, & order'd a Bull to be sacrificed at it yearly. *Athenæus*. L: 13. p. 574.

P. 325. Several particulars of *Alcibiades* are to be found in *Lysias'* *Orations* against his Son, the younger *Alcibiades*.

CLARK S. NORTHUP.

Ithaca, N.Y.

(To be continued.)

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHARD EDWARDS, 1669-79.

(See *ante*, pp. 1, 44, 81, 122, 161, 205, 244, 262.)

LETTER XXXVII.

John Vickers to *Richard Edwards*.

(O.C. 3440.)

Hugly the 8th July 1670

Dear Friend

Yours of the 30th past Month Received the 2d Instant Per Mr *Haselwood*, Advising the receipt of mine of the 25th past, and for the Reasons you mention approve very well of your delivering the Money to Mr *March*, returning you many thanks for your Care therein (and according to my old Custome, Not being in A Cap[acity] to [write to] [him mys]elfe) [do] Des[ire] you to returne Mr M[ar]ch my Most humble thanks for [his] great favour.

Per the first sea Conveighance, if I goe to *Ballasore*, shall order the Goodes thither (Not knowing Yet whith[er] I] shall goe by land or Sea), and shall sell them as Soon as possible.

For the fashion of the escritore, Shall observe your orders, but fear shall not procure them within the price limited, and hope may Send one Per Mr *Haselwood*.

Here is Newes that Mr *White* hath lost his Voyage and is put into *Commarooon** to Winter. When he Arrives, which Suppose will not be before *March* or *April*, shall observe what you write about the silk stockings, and give you Notice thereof Per the first oportunity.

The 6th present [there] *Arri*[ved] ? a *Cosset* in] *B[alla]sore* Bringing English *le[t]t[er]s* and the Newes [o]f [?] 6] ships *Arrivall* [on] the Coast (their Names I know not), † 1 being already Come to *Ballasore*, 3 more to Come Downe. Upon these Ships, came out A New Agent, Sir *William Lang-*

* The information is incorrect. *White* had lost his voyage to "Commarooon," i.e., *Gombroon* (*Bandar Abhās*, *Persian Gulf*), and had put into *Kārwar* to winter. See *Letter XXIV*.

† The six ships were the *Returne*, the *Rainbow*, the *Happy Entrance*, the *Mediterranean Merchant*, the *Zant* "Friggatt," and the *Coast* "Friggatt."

home,* A New Cheif for Metchlepatam, Mr Mohoon,† 3 young gentlewomen, 1 for Mr Clavell, the others for them that Can Catch them;‡ 2 Parsons.§ Here is More newes, the Particulars I know not. Mr Wilks, More, Bagnold and Nurse being made Councillours,|| Mr March Confirmed

* Sir William Langhorne, Bart., who succeeded George Foxcraft, was Governor of Fort St. George from 1670 to 1678. See the notice of him in the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.'

† Richard Mohun, who had already served the Company in India, was appointed to take the place of William Jearsey, then in disgrace with the Company. Mohun will be noticed later.

‡ There is some difficulty regarding the identification of these ladies. In the 'Court Minutes' of Nov. 10, 1669 (vol. xxvi. p. 289), permission was given for "Mrs. Woodroffe, who is intended to be a wife for Mr. Mathias Vincent," and a "maid-servant to take passage in the Companies shipping for the Bay of Bengala," and "the like" to "a kinswoman of Sir Mathew Holworthy, who is intended to be a wife to Mr. Walter Clavell, and for her Maid-servant." In the General Letter to Hügl, however, dated Dec. 7, 1669 ('Letter Book,' vol. iv. p. 307), the Court wrote: "At the request of some freinds of Mr Clavell and Mr Vincent, wee have permitted Mrs Lance, Mrs Woodrooffe and Mrs Croone and two Maids to take their passage in the Happy Entrance. The two former, wee understand, are intended as Wives to Mr Clavell and Mr Vincent. Wee have a good Character of there virtues and wee wish them much happiness." It is evident that there is some mistake in the passage last quoted. Prudence Holworthy was certainly one of the three ladies. She was Walter Clavell's first wife, and she died in Bengal in 1673, leaving one son. It also seems likely that Martha Woodruff sailed to India at the same time, and that she found Matthias Vincent married on her arrival, as his wife Mary bore him a son on Feb. 9, 1671. Martha Woodruff, therefore, probably took up her abode with the Clavells. She became Walter Clavell's second wife, and only outlived him one day, dying, with her "little infant," at Balasor on Aug. 4, 1677. The maiden name of Vincent's wife and the identity of the third lady who went to India in the Happy Entrance have not been ascertained. Mrs. Vincent may have been a Portuguese, as reports were current, and were repeated to the Company, that Vincent's house was a "great resort of Romish Priests." The third lady may either have been Miss Lance or Miss Croone, or, again, these names may belong to the maids who accompanied the Misses Holworthy and Woodruff.

§ The "parsons" were Edward Newcomb, intended for Masulipatam, and Samuel Tutchin, chaplain of the Returne. See 'The Church in Madras,' by the Rev. Frank Penny, vol. i. pp. 53-4.

|| Thomas Moore and Timothy Wilks sailed to India as factors at the same time as Edwards. The Company's letter of Dec. 7, 1669, notifying the persons appointed "of Councill" at Fort St. George, gives Wilks the seventh place, but has no mention of Moore. William Bagnold, as previously stated, was to be recalled from Bengal; Valentine Nurse was to be "Ninth in the Bay."

in his place,* whome I wish Much happiness, Mr Hall† his Second, Mr Vincent 2d of Hugly. Mr Mainwaring‡ 3 of Metchlepatam, Mr Nurss 2d of Pattana, and Mr Bagnold to goe up to the Fort to be 7th or 8th there, whom I beleif[ve] had rather [be]n without his Councillorship [3 words torn away] the Company. As soon as the Cosset Arrived, Mr Bridges Dispatcht another away imediately with the letters that were for your place, unknowne to me, soe Cannot tell whither you might have letters or noe.

Per the Next pray Send A note of the Price of English goodes with you, and allsoe Pepper. Silke longee§ is like to prove but A bad Comodity this year, the Company ordering None to be sent to them. Wee are much troubled for slippers in this place, therefore doe desire you to procure me 5 or 6 Pairs of your fashion slippers of two or three Colours, sending them down as soon as you Can Conveniently. Mr Vincents slippers, for the bigness, will fitt exactly. I shall not excuse the trouble being to A freind and between [3 words torn away] Can[not be] accounted trouble to serve one anoth[er] and be assur[ed] n[othing] you Can Command me will be thought soe by him that in Reallity is

Your Reall and affectionately loving Freind

JNO. VICKERS.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merch[ant]

In Cassumbazar

LETTER XXXVIII.

Thomas Haslewood to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3441.)

[Thomas Haslewood (or Haselwood) was entertained factor on Nov. 4, 1661. Six years previously, in November, 1655, he had petitioned the Court for employment in India, urging, as a recommendation, that he had "bene-bred a Spanish Merchant." His request was, however, refused at that time, as only one factor was required "and hee must be one that hath bine in India." Haslewood arrived at Madras in 1662, and in February, 1663, was sent to Bengal. In 1665 he was at Kāsimbāzār, where he earned the approval of the Court.]

* As Chief at Kāsimbāzār.

† Joseph Hall, a turbulent malcontent, elected factor on Oct. 1, 1667. He refused to take up his allotted post.

‡ Matthew Mainwaring, elected factor on Oct. 18, 1667, was appointed Second (not Third) at Masulipatam.

§ In their letter of Dec. 7, 1669, to Hügl, the Court wrote: "Send us noe Longees, here being noe vent for them" ('Letter Book,' vol. iv. p. 305).

which raised his salary from 20*l.* to 30*l.* a year in January, 1668. In July, 1670, he left Kāsimbāzār for Hūgl, to put himself under the care of Nilkanth, a native doctor, who had earned a reputation with Europeans and had promised to cure him. As will be seen later, the doctor's faith in his treatment was not justified, for Haslewood died at Hūgl on July 20, "in the flower of his age and rise of his fortunes."

No accurate information has been found regarding Thomas Haslewood's family. The factor may possibly have been the son of Thomas Haslewood, "late of Wapping but in parts beyond the sea," administration of whose effects was granted to his "relict" Elizabeth on July 6, 1658. See 'Court Minutes,' vol. xxiii. p. 239, vol. xxiv. pp. 211, 221; 'Factory Records,' Hūgl, vol. i.; O.C. Nos. 2970, 3069, 3130, 3259, 3452, 3461; P.C.C. Admons., 1658.]

Hugly July 8th 1670

Mr Richard Edwards

Respected Freind

The 2d present I arrived here, since which my distemper is little abated, Nilcunt* the Doctor, not having any Phissick proper for me ready before to day, but Now, by Gods Blessing, he Saies I shall be well in A short time.

Per the last Cosset should have writ you, but di[d] Not [kno]w of [his] going. As for the Newes of the Europe Ships, I suppose you have Received it. Thus wisching you much health, hoping Shortly to see you, Remaine

Your assured Loving Freind to Serve you
THO: HASELLWOOD

P.S. Pray present my service [to]
Mr March and respects to Mr
Vincent. T. H.

[Endorsed] Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant
In Cassumbazar

LETTER XXXIX.

William Bagnold to Richard Edwards.
(O.C. 3443.)

Hugly the 9th July 1670

Mr Richard Edwards

Respected Freind

Yours of the first Instant came to my receipt the 3d, in answere to which I intended you a few lines by the next Cossid after but was disappointed by reason of his suddain dispatch and without my privity, which was some trouble to mee, being I could

not Performe my promise, though have but little of business to trouble you with, only doe desire that through the intercourse of Letters our correspondency may bee renewed, which I cannot tell how was broken of, unless I my selfe was guilty of the neglect in not responding to yours formerly received, the cause of which you may please to attribute to my Indisposition of body and to something of more then ordinary business that lay upon mee, having none to assist mee but that Gentleman that is now with you,* from whom doe suppose you finde the like assistance. I must confess I have allwaies found you to bee a Person reall, which is a motive to mee to desire there may bee a more familiar acquaintance between us, which on my part d[oe] assure yo[u] shall not bee wantinge.

I returne you many thanks for your trouble and care in sending away a Cossed for pattana† with Mr Vickers and my Letters, together with the Bill for Rups. 600 in which I was concerned. Att present I have noe further occasion to trouble you, but when I have, doe hope shall finde you willinge to answere my expectations, as you may assure your selfe you shall finde the like uppon any occasion from him whoe desires to approve himselfe

Your Reall Freind to serve you
WM. BAGNOLD

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant
In Cassumbazar
[In Richard Edwards's writing]
from Mr Bagnold
9th July 70

LETTER XL.

Richard Edwards to John Vickers
(rough draft).
(O.C. 3444.)

Cassumbazar July 11th: 1670

To Mr Vickers

My last to you was Per Mr Haselwood, Since which have not received any from you (the Cossid that brought news of the Ship's arrivall and Some letters being possibly dispeeded away before you had any notice of it), So that I am ignorant whither you yet remaine in Hugly or are proceeded on for Ballasore, where supposing you may be, I have Some requests to make to you. The first is from Mr March, who desires kindly

* Nilkanth, called Neelcund in O.C. 3441, is probably the "Indian Doctor" who was summoned from Hūgl to Kāsimbāzār in October, 1676, "to cure Major Puckle (he having formerly cured Mr March of the like Distemper)." See 'Diaries of Streyntsham Master,' ed. Temple, i. 431.

* Thomas Jones appears to be meant. See Letter XXVIII.

† Patna. See Letter XXXI.

to be remembered to you and Intreats you would Send him a Copie of the Company's generall to the bay,* provided your other Employments lend you So much leisure and that it may be done without any Prejudice to your Selve, which he would not have you in the least to hazard. Mine are of the Same nature as that you would favour me with what news you Shall have out of England concerning the building of the City† or any thing else, and that if the letters be not dispeeded away, as Soone as they come ashore, you would take mine (if I have any) and Send them away imediately by a Cossid, whom pray ingage by Promising him more then his ordinary hyre if he does, and agreeing to cutt off some if he does not arrive here in 7 or 8 days, and if I Should have any thing else come by the Shippes, pray take it into your Custody.

I hope my disposall of your money meetes with your approbation and also that you may find vend for the girdles &ca. I have not more to add at Present Save my best wishes for your prosperity and that you may have good news from England, So Subscribe

[Unsigned]

I hope you'll give us an ample account of the ladys‡ and their lady birds§ too.

[Endorsed] To Mr Vickers July 11th : 70

R. C. TEMPLE.

(To be continued.)

"THE KING'S SERJEANT."—A recent small legal innovation is full of interest. The "cryer's," i.e. the usher's, proclamation immediately before the beginning of a criminal trial ran:—

"If any one can inform my lords the King's Justices, the King's serjeant or attorney-general, ere this inquest be now taken . . . of any treasons, murders, felonies . . . let him come forth and he shall be heard . . ."

I take the words from Chitty's 'Criminal Law,' vol. iv. p. 315 (1826), but they are probably centuries old.

Since about 1914 the words "the King's serjeant" have been omitted at the Central

* The Company's General Letter to Huggli dated Dec. 7, 1669. See 'Letter Book,' vol. iv.

† The rebuilding of London after the great fire of 1666.

‡ See Letter XXXVII.

§ There is no example in the 'N.E.D.' of the use of "ladybird" for a lady's maid, which is apparently what is intended here. The usual meaning of the word in the seventeenth century was "sweetheart."

Criminal Court—doubtless by the instructions of the learned clerk of the Court, and reasonably enough, as such an official has long ceased to exist. But his origin goes back absolutely to that of the English bar. Probably the first English advocates in civil courts were King's serjeants, i.e., servants.
HERMAN COHEN.

EN AND CU.—In Kirby's 'Winchester Scholars' one of the Scholars of 1485 appears as Richard En, that being also the reading of the boy's surname which Warden Nicholas adopted about the year 1687, when he added an index of names to the original Register. But the entry itself runs: "Ricardus Cu de blanforde filius tenentis in soka Vintonie xii. annorum in festo purificationis preterito—Dorset."

Cu is replaced by Kewe in Register O, in the record that this boy took the Scholar's oath on Aug. 8, 1488. In the Hall-books of 1485-6, 1486-7, 1487-8, and 1489-90, the most favoured spelling of the name is Kyw, but Kywe, Kew, Kewe, Keu, Ku, and Kw also occur.
H. C.

EPITAPH ON A STONEMASON.—The following epitaph at Little Marsden Church, Lancashire, is worth putting on record in 'N. & Q.' It is over the grave of John Holden, stonemason (d. Nov. 7, 1869, æt. 39):—

He struggled bravely to complete for some one else this stonc,
But sickness did his plans defeat and it was left his own.

He wished it placed where now it stands unfinished, still the same
As when grim death did stay his hands and quench his vital flame.

F. H. C.

AUSTRALIAN SLANG.—In a volume, 'Songs by a Sentimental Bloke,' which has obtained great popularity in Australia, are to be found *inter alia* the following with their equivalents. Perhaps some word-groper among your readers can suggest their source:—

Boko.—The nose.

Bokays.—Compliments.

Cliner.—An unmarried girl.

Finger.—An eccentric person.

Guyver.—Make-believe.

Inshee.—Begone.

Joes.—Melancholy thoughts.

Mag.—To scold.

Nark.—A spoil-sport.

Ribuck.—Correct (signifying assent).

Slats.—The ribs.

Yakker.—Hard work.

L. G. R.

Bournemouth.

ON "A LEGEND USED BY SHAKESPEARE.—A traditional rather than a literary source can sometimes be found for legends referred to by Shakespeare in his plays. In a previous number of 'N. & Q.' (ante, p. 168), I indicated the essentially popular character of the legend of Herod's cock, which, it is said, crew on the night of our Saviour's birth. The first reference to this legend is in an interpolation in the writings of Nicodemus, which have been printed in Tischendorf's 'Evangelia Apocrypha.' Like many apocryphal legends it became current in popular lore, and it is possibly as an oral tradition that Shakespeare refers to it in the lines in 'Hamlet':—

Some say that ever 'gainst that season comes
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated
The bird of dawning singeth all night long.

It will be noticed that Shakespeare writes "some say," thus indicating an oral rather than a written source. That the legend was incorporated into English tradition is to be inferred from the existence of the early ballad of St. Stephen and Herod, and from the following remark of Child in his introduction to it in his 'English and Scottish Popular Ballads':—

"There is a sheet of carols headed thus: 'Christus natus est' with a woodcut . . . representing the stable at Bethlehem, where, among the usual figures in a crib, there is also a cock, which a commentary represents as announcing the Saviour's birth."

This note of Child's would add force to the suggestion that Shakespeare is using a legend received from direct oral tradition. It has not been suggested, so far as I know, that it was from popular oral tradition Shakespeare derived the legend.

In considering the legend the common apotropæic functions of the cock in European tradition must be taken into account.

JOSEPH J. MACSWEENEY.

A MARCH HARE.—On p. 62 of vol. ii. of 'The Knight and the Mason,' printed by Rowland Hurst, at Wakefield, in 1801, we read: "—mad, by Jupiter!—gone off as strong as a march hare;—catch him who can." Perhaps this item is worth adding, under the words "hare" and "March," to the Oxford Dictionary, where that leaper is referred to as "mad," but not as "strong."

E. S. DODGSON.

CLERICAL BIOGRAPHIES AND TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.—I have recently come into possession of a number of MS. books, containing brief biographical notes of some hundreds of clergymen, evidently the nucleus

of a Clerical Biographical Dictionary. The names are chiefly those of persons living between c. 1650 and c. 1850. Many of the entries are fairly complete (parentage, date of birth, college, livings, marriage, death, burial, &c.); others only give parentage, or living, or death, or marriage. With them are a number of volumes of Testamentary Burials. As "it's the little bit that I know, and the little bit that you know, and the little bit that somebody else knows," which make the full story, I shall be pleased to place the information at the disposal of any querist of 'N. & Q.'

J. W. FAWCETT.

Consett, co. Durham.

CURIOUS AUDITORY ILLUSION.—Such of your readers as are psychologists and machine gun officers may be interested in discovering the explanation of the following phenomenon: If a Hotchkiss or Lewis gun be fired at a high rate in bursts of four or five shots, the shots can be counted. If six shots are fired, they are almost invariably counted as five, and some demonstration is needed to overcome the obstinacy of the aural illusion.

J. C. WHITEBROOK.

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

MARY DAVIES.—I am engaged in writing a book about Mary Davies and the Manor of Ebury. The Duke of Westminster has kindly given me access to his archives. The book will add fresh materials to the topographical history of London. It has occurred to me that if I confide some outline of my researches to readers of 'N. & Q.' I may be spared the aggravating experience of some one saying when the work is completed, "If only I had known you were doing that I could have supplied you with valuable information."

Mr. Rutton's article on the Manor in *Archæologia* is not strictly accurate in its later part, which deals with the transition of the property from the Crown to the Grosvenor family. He says that Mary Davies married Sir Thomas Grosvenor in 1676, which should be 1677. He goes on, "the estate grew." He should have said "the estate diminished," because valuable

portions of what her father acquired were sold to pay his debts. The property came to him by deed of gift from his employer and relative, Hugh Awdeley. Awdeley's father John was a London merchant from Sutton in Kent. Can any one help me to trace this family in Kent? Among the tenants who held leases of the manor from the Crown the names of John Wevant, Thomas Knevett, Cuthbert Lynde, Edmund Doubleday, John Mayle, occur. And the names of John Trayleman and Thomas Pearson occur in connexion with the sale by the Crown. Possibly they may have been Government officials. Any information as to them will be valued.

In a lawsuit about the property counsel asks witness this question: "Mr. York, do you know a place called Owden Manor, and who is the owner of that manor or farm?" York replies, "Sir Thomas Grosvenor." "How came he by it?" "It came by one Mr. Davies." Can any one account for the name Owden?

The financial misdemeanours of Cranfield, Lord Middlesex, are set forth at some length in the Parliamentary History, but is there elsewhere a full and particular history of him and his doings?

William Dockwra, of postal fame, comes into my story. Can anybody tell me whom he married?

In 1883 Mr. Loftie published an article in *Merry England* on Mary Davies, and starts by saying that all the materials exist for compiling a true account of her, but unfortunately he did not give it.

All the really important points of her history—her being hidden in France, twice sold in marriage, her conversion, her second marriage in Paris and the four years' litigation that arose from it—he never mentions. The story is worth telling and the materials abundant, but great accuracy is required, for people could lie and be inaccurate in the seventeenth as well as the twentieth century. It is a very large jig-saw puzzle, and the bits are scattered far and wide; and any one that can help me to information about the points I have indicated, or can tell me about the grants from the Crown of the parts of the Manor of Eia that Mary Davies never got, such as Berkeley Square, Mayfair, the frontage of Park Lane from Dorchester House to Piccadilly, and from thence to Brick Street, and the Neat House property as given by Mr. Rutton, will do me a real service, and help to make a useful book.

CHARLES T. GATTY, F.S.A.

47 Upper Grosvenor Street, W.

PRONUNCIATION OF "DUDE."—How was this word usually pronounced when it appeared in the "eighties" or later? My recollection of it points to *dūd*; but I am far away from opportunities of *viva voce* reference. The 'N.E.D.' with its strong predilection for the insertion of *y* before long *u*, even in words such as "chew," "Jew," "abjure," gives the pronunciation as *dūd*; but the female word *dudine*, very probably pronounced as in the *dudeen*, *dhudeen*, pipe, in which there is certainly no *y*, seems to show that *dude* was similarly pronounced. The pronunciation of this word is of some importance, for if it was *dūd*, this would show that, in a new word, the English and American tongue does not allow the intrusion of *y* between a dental consonant and long *u* so willingly as it does in the case of a guttural or labial. We know that the uneducated tongue, to avoid the intrusion of *y* after a dental consonant, will either boldly resist it and say "Toos-day," "stoo," even "noo," or evade the difficulty by changing the consonant to *ch* or *j*, both inhibitory to *y*, and say "Choos-day," "chune," "juke," "ojus," &c. The much less objectionable "pikcher" is admitted by the 'N.E.D.' for "picture."

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

Nice.

ARCHBISHOP LAUD: BIBLIOGRAPHY.—

Would any reader give a bibliography relating to the life of Archbishop Laud?

W. A. HIRST.

[Several works are mentioned at the end of the article on Laud in the 'D.N.B.' A list of these and of those given in the 'Encyclopedia Britannica' is being supplied to the querist. Will correspondents who answer this query kindly restrict themselves to books and articles not mentioned in the above works?]

HENRY FAMILY.—Hugh Henry of Dublin had a brother-in-law John Finlay (wife's name Jane), who had issue Robert, Sarah, Mary, and Catherine Finlay, and died about 1734; buried in St. Michan's Churchyard, Dublin. I should be grateful for particulars about above families. E. C. FINLAY.

1729 Pine Street, San Francisco, Cal.

TWO CHARADES.—Will our Editor reprint accurate versions of the persistent puzzles,

Men cannot live without my first
and

I'm the loudest of voices in orchestra heard?
Between sleep and wakefulness I frequently
ponder over these mysteries, but I am never
sure that I have an accurate remembrance
of the conditions. St. SWITHIN.

PICTURE BY MAGUIRE.—A friend of mine is anxious to trace the picture of T. H. Maguire, 'Dr. Jenner making his Discovery of Vaccination,' exhibited in the Royal Academy, 1861. I shall be grateful to any of your readers who can tell me where it is.

WILLIAM OSLER.

13 Norham Gardens, Oxford.

SIR EDWARD BOODLE.—The writer would be grateful to any one who could give some information concerning this gentleman. He was possibly connected with the Moscow Company.

G. C.

THE MACBAINS OF SCOTLAND.—Would some of your correspondents be good enough to furnish information with reference to the MacBains of Scotland? I should like to have full details of the clans with which they were associated, the country they occupied, and the literature, if any, relating to them.

A CELTIC SUBSCRIBER.

KIRKPATRICK OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—I have a reference to two brothers of this name, described as bankers of the Isle of Wight, who married two sisters of the name of Everett in about 1780. Where could one find any references to such persons (who were presumably well-to-do)? Was this a branch of the well-known family of Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, Scotland, which had settled at some time in the far south of England?

G. J., F.S.A.

ARTISTS IN STAINED GLASS.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give me a list of artists in stained glass in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries? I do not think there were any between the end of the sixteenth century and the beginning of the eighteenth, but if there were I should be very grateful for their names.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

54 Chapel Field Road, Norwich.

PETITIONS TO CHANCERY.—Lawrence Hitchon and John (?) Atkinson petitioned Chancery against the election of Joseph Lawson Sisson to a scholarship awarded by the Governors of Wakefield School in September, 1833. Is it possible to find any official record of this petition?

MATTHEW H. PEACOCK.

21 Northmoor Road, Oxford.

MAW, A GAME OF CARDS.—Not given by Seymour or in any of the French "Maisons de Jeux" which I have been able to consult. Where can a description of the game be found?

XYLOGRAPHER.

HENRY HARLAND.—This well-known novelist died at San Remo on Dec. 20, 1905. The notice of him in the Second Supplement to the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' does not mention where he was buried. I shall be glad if any reader of 'N. & Q.' can supply this information.

(Mrs.) F. L. ABBOTT.

10 South, North Carolina Avenue,
Atlantic City, New Jersey.

THE GORVIN HUNT.—A friend of mine, a connoisseur of old glass, recently picked up a glass goblet on the margin of which was engraved "The Gorvin Hunt." Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' furnish any details of this hunt, its locale, period, &c., as all the researches I have made have proved futile so far?

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

KEITH.—I should be glad to obtain any information about Alexander Keith, who was admitted to Westminster School in 1812; James Keith, admitted in 1730; Robert Keith, admitted in 1749; and William Keith, who was admitted on the foundation in 1751. When did Peter Keith, the author of the poem on Milton printed in the sixth edition of Vincent Bourne's Poems, die? He graduated B.A. at Oxford University from Christ Church in 1738, but I should be glad to learn more about him.

G. F. R. B.

MEMBERS OF THE LONG PARLIAMENT.—I should be glad to obtain information concerning the careers of the following members of Parliament: (1) John Fielder; (2) William Leaman; (3) John Moore; and (4) Luke Robinson; and the dates of their respective deaths.

G. F. R. B.

[For Luke Robinson see 11 S. xi. 53, 70, 111, 177, 197.]

'FLATLAND: A ROMANCE OF MANY DIMENSIONS,' BY A SQUARE.—This book, published in 1884 (Seeley & Co.), has long been out of print, and commands a high price. The author's name is not given, but from the style there is reason to suppose that "Lewis Carroll" is responsible for this display of curious humour. It is not, however, included in any list of that author's works. Can any reader solve the mystery?

L. G. R.

BIRD: VILLIERS.—Can any reader supply me with the date of death of John Bird, M.P. Coventry, 1734-7? What was his relationship with John Bird, Alderman of London, and with the mother of William Wilberforce?

Frederick (Meynell) Villiers, M.P. Saltash, 1831, Canterbury, 1835, Sudbury, 1841. The

name "Meynell" appears in the last of these returns, but not in the earlier ones. When did he assume it? Was F. Villiers identical with Frederick Villiers Meynell, who was for several years one of the Registrars of Deeds for county of Middlesex? If so, when did he transpose the order of his names? When did he die?

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Leamington.

BISHOP OF ALERIA.—Who is the Bishop of Aleria referred to in the following passage from Johnson's 'Preface to Shakespeare'?—

"Yet conjectural criticism has been of great use in the learned world; nor is it my intention to depreciate a study that has exercised so many mighty minds from the revival of learning to our own age, from the Bishop of Aleria to English Bentley" (Preface—Raleigh, 'Johnson on Shakespeare,' p. 60).

I can get no information on the point in any encyclopædia or work of reference to which I have access here.

S. J. CRAWFORD.

College House, Esplanade, Madras.

[Stevens, in Malone's 'Shakespeare,' i. 106, says that this was John Andreas, who, during the papacies of Paul II. and Sixtus IV., was secretary to the Vatican Library. Paul II. employed him in the selection and preparation of works for the press, and he published editions of Herodotus, Strabo, Livy, Aulus Gellius, and others. He was Bishop first of Accia in Corsica, and Paul II. made him Bishop of Aleria (also in Corsica). He died in 1493. Stevens refers for these particulars to 'Fabric. Bibl. Lat.,' iii. 894.]

ROUTE OF CHARLES I. FROM NEWCASTLE TO HOLMBY.—In the 'Diary of John Hobson' (Surtees Society pub. vol. lxxv.) reference is made to "John Guest having been taken to Burton Grange to see Charles I., who was evidently on his way from Newcastle to Holmby Hall, Northants." I have looked up several histories, and the nearest I can get to what I require is in Rushworth's 'Historical Works,' vol. vi., where it is stated that

"The Parliament Commissioners received the King into their charge and soon after set forwards with him to DURHAM, and so on to Holmby, being met by the way by SIR THOS. FAIRFAX, who . . . conducted his Majesty through NOTTINGHAM . . . and so his Majesty was brought to HOLMBY, where he arrived on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1646/7."

Can any reader tell me the route by which Charles I. travelled from his leaving Newcastle on Feb. 9, to his arriving, on the 16th, at his appointed residence at Holmby Hall, or state where it is to be found?

FRANK J. TAYLOR.

Booklovers' Club, Barnsley.

INDEXES WANTED.—Can any reader lend an Index locorum, or say where one can be seen, of:—

1. Monumenta Anglicana. By John Le Neve. Vol. iv. from 1700 to 1715.

2. Visitation of Surrey—Harl. Soc., No. xliii. 1899.

3. Index Nominum to Clergy of Chichester Diocese. By Rev. Geo. Hennessy.

GEORGE W. WAINE.

St. Mary's Schools, Newington Butts, S.E.

TALLY STICKS.—Are these still used in England? I have seen them used by tradesmen in old French towns within the last few years.

H. K. HUDSON.

CARLTON HOUSE.—What are the best authorities on the above in the time of the Regency?

A. G. P.

'TALES OF MY LANDLORD,' NEW SERIES.—I have 'The Fair Witch of Glas Llyn' in three volumes, date 1821. I wish to know what other stories came out in the series, and who is the author of 'The Fair Witch.' I should also be glad of an explanation of the following contained in the book:—

Garner, the dog of hell (vol. iii. p. 218).—What is the origin of this name?

Rhœsus—a feverish dream which instantly shapes, like the dream of Rhœsus, the horror it seems to presage (vol. ii. p. 301).—Who is he?

The Phrygian king—"I perish like the Phrygian king amidst the golden mockeries of your guilt" (vol. iii. p. 317).—Is the reference to Midas?

A. M.

[Rhesus was the Thracian king who came late to the assistance of the Trojans. He was the owner of the snow-white horses of which an oracle had declared that Troy would not fall if they once drank of the Xanthus and fed on the grass of the Trojan plain. On the night of Rhesus's arrival Odysseus and Diomedes entered his camp, slew him in his sleep, and carried off the horses. Is the dream in the passage quoted a mistaken allusion to the 'Rhesus' of Euripides, where the charioteer who comes forward to relate the death of Rhesus narrates a dream which he had had himself?]

JEATT: WALLS: WHITE: MORETUS.—"R. Jeatt," of Dartmouth, occurs on an engraved coin in my possession. I shall be glad of any information about this unusual surname. The work is of late eighteenth-century date.

"Walls, Hereford" appears on an engraved coin in connexion with the crest of an eagle statant. Can any one throw further light upon this piece? (Wall of Derbyshire bore eagles.) It is apparently of late eighteenth-century date.

"John White, Oxon." appears on an engraved coin in connexion with the crest of a horse's head bridled. I shall be obliged for any notes on this piece. It is of eighteenth-century date.

A copper flan in my cabinet bears the engraved inscription "Maria Isabella Jacoba Moretus, obiit 23 februi, 1768." Any information will be welcome. F. P. B.

METAL-TIPPED STAFF.—I have a small staff, 10 or 12 inches long, consisting of a handle of dark wood (? ebony), finished with a silver-plated knob at one end, a crown on the other. Metal letters are inlaid in a spiral in the handle: "City and Liberty of Westminster." Above are inlaid the arms of Westminster, the water-gate and feathers.

Any information about this staff would greatly aid me in a piece of genealogical research.

ALBERT L. LANE.

31 Watterton Road, Paddington, W. 9.

RUSHBROOKE HALL.—What is the substance of the legend connected with Rushbrooke Hall, or where can I find particulars about it? It is referred to in Mr. Fea's 'Nooks and Corners of Old England,' but details are not given. It is not mentioned in Ingram's work on the haunted houses of England.

J. J. H.

Dublin.

COBBETT.—Can any one give me any information about a painter of last century named Cobbett? His works were popular at the time. He painted 'The Peep-Show,' and other homely and domestic subjects.

R. KIDD.

110 Adelaide Road, N.W. 3.

AUTHORS WANTED.—1. I should be glad of the reference to the quotation:—

Gigantic daughter of the West,
We drink to thee across the flood.

For art not thou of English blood?

J. CATHCART WASON.

House of Commons.

Who is the author of the following?—

2. The star that shines so pure and bright,
Like a far-off place of bliss,
And tells the weary-hearted
There are happier worlds than this.

Quoted from memory.

3. On a lone moor all wild and bleak,
Where dwells the non-frequenting grouse,
There stands a tenement antique,
Lord Hoppergallop's country house.

This was among the contents of a Scotch reading book of half a century ago used in the schools of Inverary, Argyllshire.

ELIZABETH REID.

Replies.

MONTBOVON TO THUN IN 1816.

(6 S. viii. 247.)

MR. EDGCUMBE'S query as to Byron's route between these two places in 1816, though propounded in 1883, does not seem ever to have found an answer. Hence I undertake this task, as I know all the country in question, having first traversed it in 1865, and since then several times. First let me correct some spellings of MR. EDGCUMBE'S—for "Charmez" (twice) read Charney, for "Weissenberg" read Weissenburg, and for "Simmen" read Simme, while Byron says that the "Klitzgerberg"; (? the Wildstrubel or Gletscherberg) was on his right, but does not repeat this statement as to the Stockhorn, which to any one descending the Simmenthal towards Thun is, of course, on the left hand.

Now it is certain that Byron on Sept. 19 crossed on horse—or mule—back the well-known Col de Jaman (4,974 ft.) to Montbovon (2,625 ft.) in the middle Sarine or Saane valley. Hence next day—by some route—he reached the Simmenthal, gaining Thun on Sept. 21, after having passed the previous night at some unnamed place in that valley. The whole journey from Montbovon to Thun was made in a "char-à-banc," or light carriage, which presupposes, of course, a carriage road all the way. Few details are given, save that on Sept. 20 the party was always at an average height of from 2,700 to 3,000 ft. above the sea, when going through the very long and narrow Sarine valley, while they "saw the bridge of La Roche."

Now from Montbovon to Thun three possible routes were open to Byron.

One of these is excluded at once (that past Charney and Jaun-Bellegarde), as the carriage road over the Jaun Pass (4,948 ft.) was not built till 1872-7 (see S. Bavier, 'Die Strassen der Schweiz,' Zürich, 1878, p. 81), while Byron would certainly have noticed the fine waterfall (89 ft. in height) just opposite the village of Jaun. This route, too, shares the fatal defect of No. 2, that it leads down the Sarine valley at an ever decreasing height, whereas Byron clearly crossed a pass of a kind.

No. 2 past La Roche would lead straight to the town of Fribourg, passing by that of Bulle, at the entrance to the Jaun valley,

and La Roche is only 2,516 ft. high. The mention of the "bridge of La Roche" led Mr. EDGCUMBE, evidently *à contre cœur*, to adopt this route No. 2, though he wonders rightly—why, in that case, did Byron's party make such a great detour to the north?

Two of the three possible routes being thus excluded, there remains the third to consider, and this, I feel sure, was the one actually followed. This third route mounts the Sarine valley, passes by Château d'Oex (3,153 ft.) and then Saanen or Gessenay (3,327 ft.) before crossing the swampy plain of the Saanenmöser (4,209 ft.), and then descending to Zweisimmen (3,163 ft.), in the upper Simme valley, where the two branches of that river unite. Some $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles on is Boltigen (2,703 ft.), and 9 miles further the big village of Erlenbach, at the south foot of the Stöckhorn (7,192 ft.) and at the west foot of the Niesen (7,763 ft.), where probably Byron slept, as next day he passes very lightly over his route to Thun, save the narrow gorge beyond Erlenbach, leading to Wimmis, and so to Thun.

Now we know for certain that this route from Montbovon to Erlenbach was in 1816 passable for carriages. The French translation (1811), vol. iv. p. 159, of Ebel's 'Guide' (the "Murray" of the period), says distinctly:—

"De Saanen à Zweisimmen le chemin est pratique pour les voitures.... De Saanen on peut prendre par la vallée principale, en suivant la grande route où passent les chariots, par Rougemont et Château d'Oex."

Next, I have open before me three oldish Swiss maps: those of Weiss (1797), of Mallet (1798), and of Keller (an edition between 1815 and 1820). Now all three agree that from Montbovon the carriage road (clearly marked on them) kept along the left bank of the Sarine to Les Moulins, just below Château d'Oex, when it crossed to the right bank, which was henceforth followed to Saanen, where it leaves the river to the south in order to cross the Saanenmöser Pass.

The two later of these maps mark a side-road mounting to the now well-known hamlet of Rossinières. This side-road (like the new railway) crosses the Sarine by a bridge (2,743 ft.) at the upper end of the splendid rock gorge of La Tine, and this bridge is, in my opinion, the one which Byron "saw"—"the bed of the river very low and deep, between immense rocks, and rapid as anger."

In short, Byron, by a slip of the pen, wrote the better-known name of Roche for

Tine, and his route from Montbovon to Erlenbach is precisely that now so well known to travellers by the "Montreux-Oberland" railway, the great highway between these two regions.

W. A. B. COOLIDGE.

Grindelwald.

BRISTOL CHANNEL FROZEN OVER.

(12 S. iii. 189.)

THE passage in 'Lorna Doone' to which Mr. ARTHUR MEE refers is no doubt the one found in chap. xlv. :—

"And speaking of the sea reminds me of a thing reported to us, and on good authority; though people might be found hereafter who would not believe it, unless I told them that from what I myself beheld of the Channel I place perfect faith in it; and this is, that a dozen sailors at the beginning of March crossed the ice, with the aid of poles, from Clevedon to Penarth, or where the Holm rocks barred the flotage."

I am not able to find the authority for the statement Blackmore makes in the above passage, but I can produce considerable evidence which makes it highly probable that the narrative is correct.

The winter of 1683-4 was the winter of the great frost. A very hard spell began a day or so before Christmas Day, and lasted many weeks. There is no need to repeat the ample details which have from time to time appeared in various books relating to this terrible winter. Isaac Walton was one of a large number of persons who perished owing to its severity. I shall give details which will show that at various places round the coast the sea was frozen. Between Clevedon and Penarth there is only a comparatively narrow channel of deep water at low tide, and with the aid of poles, as stated in 'Lorna Doone,' a clever sailor would be able to jump from one floating piece of ice to another in places where the ice was broken or not completely frozen over. The first authority I shall quote is Henry Luttrell's 'Diary.' Luttrell was of West-Country origin, and in his delightful record he usually brings in all he can of events occurring in the western counties. He says:—

"This frost was so severe that the harbours of several places were frozen up that no ship could goe out or come in: no packet boats went out: the sea was frozen some miles out from the shore. Vast flakes of ice were seen floating on the sea: nay, divers ships were so besett with ice that they could not sail backward or forward, but driven to great distresse" ('Diary,' vol. i. p. 297).

I have before me a rare and possibly unique broadside:—

“A true relation of a great number of people Frozen to Death...in several parts of the West of England, on Tuesday, the Twenty-third of December, 1684 [1683],” &c.

I quote a few paragraphs which will show the condition of the West of England at the time:—

“The Wells carrier...had two of his company frozen to death, viz., his own son, a youth about thirteen or fourteen years of age, and a young man, a passenger, aged about twenty years; which persons were not parted from the rest, or smothered in the snow, but absolutely frozen to death as they rode or walked along in company. This distressed carrier's bowels earning when he saw his son grow stiff and faint, got him up, and carried him till he dyed in his arms, and, after he was dead, carried him on Horse Back; until extremity of cold forced him to let him drop upon the Down and leave him.

“Neither had Mr. Collins who carries to Taunton and Tiverton less misfortune; a man and his wife, two hearty antient people, being of his passengers, and riding on single horses, altho' very healthful and well in the morning, and cheerful in the afternoon, yet by the continued cold and stragling of the poor horses, or by their own growing feeble to manage them, lost sight of the gang, and wandered by themselves, till at length they lay down and dyed one at the feet of the other.”

The broadside contains many other narratives of great suffering endured, and a number of deaths which happened on the same occasion, which was the beginning of this the great frost of 1683-4.

In the Parish Registers of Ubley, Somerset, there is a long entry relating to this part of the country during the remarkable frost. It begins:—

“In the yeare 1683 was a mighty great frost, the like was not seen in England for many ages. ...Some that was travelling on Mindipe [Mendips] did travell till they could travell no longer, and then lye down and dye...the people did dye so fast that it was the greatest part of their work (which was appointed to doe that worke) to burie the dead; it being a day's work for two men, or two days' work for one man, to make a grave. It was almost as hard a work to hew a grave out in the earth, as in the rock, the frost was a foot and a halfe and two foote deepe in the dry earth, and where there was moisture and watter did runn, the ice was a yard or fower foot thick, in so much that y^e people did keepe market on the River at London: ‘God doth scatter his ice like morsels, man cannot abide his cold’ (Psalme 147, 17).”

To show how far the sea was frozen over there is in the Parish Register of Holyrood, Southampton, the entry following:—

“This yeare was a great frost which began before Christmasse, soe that y^e 3rd and 4th dayes of this month February y^e river of Southampton was frossen all over and covered with ice from Calshott Castle to Redbridge, and Tho. Martaine

ma' of a vessell went upon y^e ice from Beray near Marshwood to Millbrook Point. And ye river at Ichen Ferry was so frossen over that severall persons went from Beauvais Hill to Bitterne Farne forwards and backwards.”

It is eleven miles from Calshot Castle to Redbridge.

In the ‘Memoirs of Lord Ailesbury’ (published by the Roxburghe Club) it is stated that

“the winter of 1683-4 lasted thirteen weeks, and the sea was frozen for two miles from the shore, and we had no correspondence from abroad. However, the snow lying continuously, the harvest atter was most plentiful and the spring and the fruits more forward than usual by three weeks, by reason that in March we had no frost nor cold winds. There were fairs and taverns on the Thames, and the lawyers came to and from Westminster in coach on the Thames.”

Most of all to the point is a letter written from Lydd in Kent by Richard Freebody. The letter is dated Feb. 9, 1683 [/4]:—

“Lyd

“Loving Cossin,

“Mr. Shoemith told me that the tide for some dayes had not been seen to flow nier folstone [Folkestone] towne by 3 leagues by reason of the ice which lay there...and 'tis verily believed was the same from dover to the lands end...Tis said that ice between dover and callis joyned together within about a league.”

The writer says he could walk a mile out to sea on solid ice and much farther with the aid of a pole, because when wind and tide favoured the ice all moved as one piece. The above letter was contributed at 2 S. xi. 219.

Besides Evelyn's and Luttrell's ‘Diaries’ there is a very considerable literature associated with the great frost of 1683-4. Edward F. Rimbault edited for the Percy Society in 1844 ‘Old Ballads illustrating the Great Frost of 1683-4.’ The late Joseph W. Elsworth was not satisfied with Rimbault's version of some of these ballads, so he re-edited them, and printed them in the Ballad Society's ‘Roxburghe Ballads,’ part xiv., vol. v. Hazlitt's ‘Handbook’ under ‘Frosts’ gives references to some of the scarcer publications, and John Eliot Hodgkin's ‘Rariora,’ vol. i. pp. 52-4, has notes upon a great mass of rare items on the same subject. William Andrews's ‘Famous Frosts and Frost Fairs’ contains allusions to this frost and many others.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187 Piccadilly, W.

Hone's ‘The Every-day Book,’ vol. ii. p. 106, ‘Great Frost, 1814, Bristol, Jan. 18’:—

“The frost continued in this city with the like severity. The Floating Harbour from

Cumberland basin to the Feeder, at the bottom of Avon-street, was one continued sheet of ice; and for the first time in the memory of man, the skater made his appearance under Bristol-bridge. The Severn was frozen over at various points, so as to bear the weight of passengers."

R. J. FYNMORE.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(12 S. ii. 3, 43, 75, 84, 122, 129, 151, 163, 191, 204, 229, 243, 272, 282, 311, 324, 353, 364, 391, 402, 431, 443, 473, 482, 512, 524; iii. 11, 46, 71, 103, 132, 190, 217, 234, 267.)

Coldstream Foot Guards (12 S. ii. 164, 230; iii. 190).

John Twisleton left April, 1744; d. at Broughton, near Banbury, Dec. 22, 1763. Son and heir of Fiennes Twisleton; m. Anne, daughter of William Gardner of Little Bourton, co. Oxford; presented his petition to George II., claiming the Barony of Saye and Sele, which was favourably reported on by the then Attorney-General, and afterwards referred to the House of Lords, but does not appear to have been prosecuted any further. His son Thomas's claim to the barony was allowed as 10th Lord Saye and Sele, 1781.

Thomas Hapgood d. February, 1742.

Francis Townshend d. of wounds at Fontenoy, May 11, 1745.

William A'Court, lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, Aug. 20, 1762, till superseded Dec. 23, 1763; second son of Pierce A'Court, M.P., of Ivy Church, Hatchbury, Wilts, by Elizabeth, only daughter of William Ashe of Heytesbury; was M.P. Heytesbury, January, 1751, till he d. Aug. 2, 1781, aged 72. Major-general, June 25, 1759; lieutenant-general, Jan. 19, 1761; general, March 19, 1778; took the prefix surname of Ashe, September, 1768; m. Feb. 22, 1746, Annabella, daughter and coheir of Thomas Vernon of Twickenham Park. His only son was made a baronet, 1795, and was father of 1st Lord Heytesbury.

Duncan Urquhart of Burdsyards, Scotland, Provost of Forres, M.P. Inverness Burghs, June, 1737, to 1741; d. Jan. 11, 1742.

Charles Perry, colonel 57th (afterwards renumbered 55th) Foot, Dec. 25, 1755, till he d. at Halifax, N. America, July, 1757.

Henry Newton, placed on half-pay, October, 1751.

Charles Churchill resigned June, 1745; of Farleigh, Bucks, elder brother of above George Churchill; was admitted scholar of Westminster School, 1723, aged 14; M.P.

Stockbridge, 1741 to 1747; Milborne Port, 1747 to 1754; Marlow, 1754 to 1761; Deputy Ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks, June, 1745; a Gentleman of the King's Privy Chamber, 1761; m. Feb. 12, 1746, Anna Maria, daughter of Robert Walpole, 1st Earl of Orford, the Prime Minister. Can any one give the date of his death?

Julius Cæsar, wounded at Fontenoy; brevet-colonel, May 12, 1753; major-general, June 24, 1759; lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, April 12, 1762, till he fell from his horse and d. Aug. 7, 1762, whilst serving with the allied army in Germany.

John Lambton, colonel (new) 68th Foot, April 22, 1758, to March, 1796; major-general, Feb. 26, 1761; lieutenant-general, April 30, 1770; general, Nov. 26, 1782; fourth and youngest son of Ralph Lambton, and brother to Hedworth (*v. s.*), b. July 26, 1710; succeeded his brother William in the estates, 1774; M.P. Durham (defeated 1761, seated) May, 1762, till he resigned February, 1787; Mayor of Hartlepool, 1762. His grandson was created Lord Durham, 1828.

John Thomas, second son of Sir Edward Thomas, 2nd Bart. of Wenvoe Castle, Glamorgan, b. before 1718; m. Lady Sophia Keppel, daughter of 1st Earl of Albemarle and sister to Lord Bury (see under); was captain of 10th Foot till 1739; lieutenant-colonel of the Coldstream, Dec. 23, 1763, till appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Fort St. Philip, Minorca, Nov. 21, 1777; brevet-colonel, Feb. 19, 1762; major-general, April 30, 1770; lieutenant-general, Aug. 29, 1777; general, Oct. 25, 1793; d. that year.

Charles Craig d. on service in Germany, March 30, 1761; a captain and lieutenant-colonel from Jan. 30, 1751. Query brother to Francis and James, both afterwards of the same regiment?

Lord Robert Manners had a company in the 1st Foot Guards, April 22, 1742, to 1751; A.D.C. to the King (and brevet-colonel), Dec. 2, 1747; major-general, Feb. 7, 1757; lieutenant-general, April 7, 1759; Lieutenant-Governor of Hull in 1750 till death; m. January, 1756, Mary Digges of Roehampton, Surrey; was M.P. Hull, 1747 till he d. May 31, 1782, aged 64; a Gentleman Usher to the King, July, 1735; a Commissioner for paving Westminster in 1764; seated at Bloxham, Lines; 6th son of 2nd Duke of Rutland.

John Robinson retired January, 1759. Query son of John Robinson who was lieutenant-colonel of the Coldstream, Aug. 3, 1733, till he d. Oct. 21, 1734?

John Clavering, colonel 52nd Foot, April 1, 1762, till he d. at Calcutta, Aug. 30, 1777. Third son of Sir James Clavering, 6th Bart. of Axwell, co. Durham; m. (1) on Nov. 9, 1756, Lady Diana West, daughter of 1st Earl Delawarr, and (2) Catherine, daughter of Thomas Yorke of Richmond; was made A.D.C. to the King (and brevet-colonel), June 14, 1759; major-general, Aug. 15, 1761; lieutenant-general, April 30, 1770; K.B. November, 1776; Commander-in-Chief and second in Council in Bengal, February, 1774, till death; Governor of Berwick till death.

Benjamin Rudyerd promoted to captain in 19th Foot, May 15, 1749. Query son of Benjamin Rudyerd, who was made major 2nd Foot, July 27, 1745?

Lord Robert Bertie, wounded at Fontenoy; A.D.C. to the King (and brevet-colonel), March 4, 1752; colonel 7th Fusiliers, Aug. 20, 1754; colonel 2nd Horse Guards, Oct. 2, 1776, till he d. in London, March 10 or 11, 1782, aged 61. Fifth son of 1st Duke of Ancaster; m. April 5, 1762, Hon. Chetwynd (Blundel), widow of 2nd Lord Raymond, daughter of 1st Viscount Blundel; was M.P. Whitchurch, November, 1751, to 1754; Boston, 1754 till death; a Lord of the Bedchamber to George, Prince of Wales, April, 1751, to 1760, and to him as George III., November, 1760, till death; major-general, May 15, 1758; lieutenant-general, Dec. 18, 1760; general, Aug. 29, 1777; gave evidence in favour of Admiral Byng at his trial, 1757; sat on the court-martial on Lord George Sackville, 1760; served in Portugal, 1762; Governor of Cork, January, 1763, to 1768; Governor of Duncannon, 1768 till death; seated at Chislehurst, Kent.

Charles Vernon, captain and lieutenant-colonel, June 10, 1753; retired August, 1762; A.D.C. to the King (and brevet-colonel), March 17, 1761, till Lieutenant of the Tower of London, June 15, 1763, till he d. Aug. 3, 1810, aged 91, senior general of his Majesty's Forces; major-general July 10, 1762; lieutenant-general, May 25, 1772; general, Feb. 19, 1783; of New Forest, Hants; b. 1719; M.P. Tamworth, November, 1768, to 1774. His widow d. in Cork Street, London, Nov. 16, 1825. Who was she, and what was the General's parentage?

George Keppel, Viscount Bury, promoted to captain-lieutenant in the 1st Royal Dragoons, April 25, 1741; returned in that rank to the Coldstream, April 14, 1743; A.D.C. to the Duke of Cumberland, February, 1745, to November, 1746; brought the dispatch announcing the victory at

Culloden, April, 1746, and was made A.D.C. to the King (and brevet-colonel), April 24, 1746; colonel 20th Foot, Nov. 1, 1749; of 3rd Light Dragoons, April 8, 1755, till he d., Oct. 13, 1772; major-general, Feb. 1, 1756; lieutenant-general, April 1, 1759; general, May 26, 1772; M.P. Chichester, August, 1746, till he succeeded his father, Wm. Anne, as 3rd Earl of Albemarle, Dec. 22, 1754. B. April 8, 1724; was a Lord of the Bedchamber to the Duke of Cumberland, 1748, till the Duke's death, 1765; P.C., Jan. 28, 1761; K.G., Dec. 26, 1765; Governor of Jersey, January, 1761, to death; captured Havannah, Aug. 14, 1762; Governor thereof till February, 1763.

Hon. Thomas George Southwell retired November, 1741; son of Thomas 1st Lord Southwell of Ireland, whom he succeeded in the title, Aug. 17, 1760. B. May 4, 1721; created Viscount Southwell of Ireland, July 15, 1776; d. Aug. 29, 1780.

William Farrell retired March, 1746; m. Aug. 13, 1741, the only daughter of Richard Arnold, Deputy Secretary at War, with 5,000*l.* (*Gent. Mag.*).

George Bodens, captain and lieutenant-colonel, Jan. 1, 1756; retired January, 1763; brevet-colonel, Feb. 19, 1762; a Gentleman Usher, Quarterly Waiter in Ordinary to the King (50*l.*), in 1741 till 1779; d. 1785. His brother Charles held the post in 1727 and 1737, and was ensign Coldstream Guards, Jan. 15, 1723; lieut. and captain, Jan. 26, 1735; resigned May, 1739, in George's favour.

Thomas Burton, wounded at Fontenoy; retired April, 1748.

Charles Wilmer retired November, 1741, and d. Dec. 26, 1742; eldest son of Wm. Willmer of Sywell, Northants (who was M.P. Northampton, June, 1715, to 1727, and 1734 till he d. April 2, 1744), by Lady Mary (who d. May 24, 1729), daughter of James, Earl of Tankerville, and descended from Sir Wm. Willmer, Kt., of Sywell, a benefactor to Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. His brother Bennet d. August, 1744. Kinsman to George Willmer, who was made lieutenant 1st Foot Guards, Dec. 23, 1706, serving in 1717.

William Evelyn, fourth and youngest son of Sir John Evelyn, 1st Bart., M.P., of Wotton, Surrey; was M.P. Helston, July, 1767, to 1774, and 1780 till unseated February, 1781; brevet-colonel, Feb. 19, 1762; major-general, April 30, 1770; lieutenant-general, Aug. 29, 1777; colonel 29th Foot, Nov. 3, 1769, till he d. suddenly Aug. 15, 1783.

W. R. WILLIAMS.

(To be continued.)

The "Stuart" Lethieullier mentioned in the second column of p. 191 *ante* is evidently Smart Lethieullier of Aldersbroke, Essex, who died, aged 59, without issue, on Aug. 27, 1760, and is buried in the family vault, Little Ilford Church. I recorded the inscription to his memory in full at 7 S. iv. 407. There is another inscription at Little Ilford to the memory of John Lethieullier (father of the above) and Elizabeth his wife. They were married in 1695, and had issue John and Anne, who died young, and Smart, Charles, and Elizabeth, who survived them. Mrs. Lethieullier was injured through the overturning of her carriage on Aug. 16, 1724, and died on Nov. 20 following, aged 48, and her husband died Jan. 1, 1737, aged 78.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

[See also additional reply, p. 315.]]

THRALE HALL, STREATHAM (12 S. iii. 231).—The historical villa where Dr. Johnson spent so much of the latter part of his life no longer exists, having been pulled down in 1863. It was called Thrale Place originally, but its name was subsequently changed to Streatham Park. It stood on a site now traversed by Ellathorne Road, lying between the Mitcham Road and Tooting Bec Road. The present Thrale Hall, which is now a private hotel, on the right-hand side of the Mitcham Road, was, I believe, originally erected, by some member of the Thrale family, for a girls' school, but has been added to from time to time. The land at the back of it contains some old elm trees, under the shade of which the learned lexicographer is reputed to have roamed in company with his fascinating hostess.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

At the end of his essay on 'Streatham Place,' reprinted from *The National Review* in 'Rosalba's Journal and other Papers' (1915), Mr. Austin Dobson writes:—

"Its last owner was a Mr. Phillips, by whom, in 1863, it was pulled down. There is a Thrale Road still on the old site; and, in 1832, Thrale Almshouses were erected by Lady Keith and her sisters."

Aberystwyth.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

This query has already been answered at 9 S. x. 57. Thrale's house, Streatham Place, was demolished in 1863, and the materials were sold by auction. No trace of it remains to-day. MALCOLM LETTS.

ST. BURCHARD (12 S. iii. 127, 219).—My authority for saying that St. Burchard's Day was Feb. 2 is the late Father Stanton of the Oratory, in his 'Menology of England and Wales.' He followed the first English post-Reformation martyrologist, John Wilson, who followed Blessed Peter Canisius. He in turn seems to have followed earlier authorities.

Under date Feb. 2 the Bollandists, in the 'Acta Sanctorum,' February, vol. i. p. 269, write:—

"S. Burchardus, Ep. Herbigopolitanus, obiit hoc die, quo et Martyrologio adscriptus a Galesino, Felicio, Canisio, Wilsono in 1 et 2 editione Martyrol. Anglicani. Ejus Vitam dabimus, quæ die Herbigoli colitur. xiv. Octobr."

So it is clear that J. DE C. L. is quite right in asserting that Oct. 14 is the correct date of the feast. I am grateful to him for raising the point, more especially as it has compelled me to consult authorities.

Bishop Challoner, in his 'Britannia Sancta,' vol. ii. p. 195, says that the saint died Feb. 9, 752; Father Stanton, on the other hand, says he died Feb. 2, 751.

Bishop Challoner says:—

"He has a place in the Roman Martyrology on the fourteenth of October, which was the day of his solemn translation by the Emperor Otho the Second, and Pope Benedict the Seventh, in the latter part of the tenth century."

Father Stanton writes:—

"At a later period, about the year 972, on the 14 October his relics were solemnly translated by Hugo, Bishop of Würzburg—a ceremony in those days equivalent to canonization, for which he had obtained the express sanction of Pope Benedict VI."

Otto II. reigned from 973 to 983, Benedict VI. from 972 to 974, and Benedict VII. from 974 to 983.

Both Challoner and Stanton record his original burial at Würzburg, and his subsequent translation there; and neither knows anything of his translation to Beretto in 1455.

It is remarkable that Mgr. J. P. Kirsch in 'The Catholic Encyclopædia,' iii. 64, gives Hugo's episcopate at Würzburg as being from 984 to 990.

If this is correct, it would seem that neither Benedict VI. nor Benedict VII., nor yet Otto II., can have been responsible for his translation on Oct. 14. It may be remarked that in the 'Magnum Legendarium Austriacum,' St. Burchard is put down for Oct. 10 (see 'Analecta Bollandiana,' xvii. 84).

Any further light on this little-known Anglo-Saxon saint would be welcome.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

MILLAIS: 'CHRIST IN THE CARPENTER'S SHOP' (12 S. iii. 250).—MR. BUXTON may like to know that an admirable copy of this picture by Miss Solomon, worked on and touched up by Millais himself, hangs in the Bethnal Green Museum, or did when I last visited it. The artist modified the colour of the original, years after painting it. When exhibited in the Royal Academy of 1850, it met with unmeasured abuse, being described by the critics—in language which to-day seems unintelligible—as “repulsive,” “revolting,” “loathsome,” and “disgusting.” These epithets were, of course, part of the current campaign against the Pre-Raphaelites.

D. O. HUNTER-BLAIR, O.S.B.

According to information kindly supplied by MR. C. F. BELL (Keeper of the Fine Art Department of the Ashmolean Museum, where originals of several other pictures of Millais, presented to the University of Oxford, are preserved), Millais's picture 'Christ in the House of His Parents' (or 'Christ in the Carpenter's Shop') is in a private collection. In 1897 it was in that of a Mr. Beer. My informant does not know, I regret to say, to whom it belongs now.

H. KREBS.

REPRESENTATIONS OF THE BLESSED TRINITY (12 S. iii. 168, 231).—I have a mutilated representation of this subject in stone, of fifteenth-century work, procured many years ago from a mason's yard in Hull, no doubt a relic from the “restoration” of some church. It has been purposely mutilated, the head of the Father knocked off and a modern head stuck on, the Cross in front between His knees with most of the figure broken away, and a fracture on the right shoulder where the symbolic dove has been knocked off. Only the loin-cloth and naked legs of the central figure remain; the feet have been represented as nailed separately. J. T. F.
Winterton, Lincs.

H. C. PIDGEON (12 S. iii. 211).—Henry Clarke Pidgeon, artist and antiquary, was born on March 6, 1807. He was a very good painter, and exhibited at the Liverpool Academy every year from 1847 to 1857. An Associate of the Liverpool Academy in 1846, a full Member in 1847, and Secretary in 1850; President of the Etching Club; in 1861 a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours. He exhibited at the Royal Academy from 1839 to 1853; at the British Institution; at Suffolk Street; and at the Liverpool Society of Fine Arts in 1860.

His addresses were as follows: 1840-43, 50 Myrtle Street, Liverpool; 1845, 6 Myrtle Street, Liverpool; 1846, 24 Nelson Street, Liverpool; 1847, 75 Walnut Street, Liverpool; 1848-50, 60 Grove Street, Liverpool; 1851, Berners Street, London; 1852-3, 2 Russell Place, Fitzroy Square, London; 1854-5, 30 Upper Montague Street, London; 1856-8, 3 Westbourne Villas, Harrow Road, London. He died in Fitzroy Street, London, on Aug. 6, 1880.

There are two water-colours by him in the Walker Art Gallery at Liverpool: 'Harlech Castle, North Wales' (size 10½ in. by 15½ in.), 'The Pathway to the Mill' (size 22½ in. by 31½ in.). There is a photograph of the artist (size 5 in. by 3¾ in.) in the Corporation of Liverpool Library (D quarto 1101).

The Mayer Papers (vol. i.) in the same library contain many letters from H. C. Pidgeon, and also materials for a biography. He is recorded by Mr. H. C. Marillier in his book 'The Liverpool School of Painters.'

References will be found in Bryan's 'Dictionary of Painters' (1904 edition), vol. iv. p. 116; Boase's 'Modern English Biography'; and 'The Dictionary of Exhibitors at the Royal Academy,' by Mr. Algernon Graves. Joseph Mayer was a good friend to H. C. Pidgeon.

THOS. WHITE.

Junior Reform Club, Liverpool.

CUTTING OFF THE HAIR AS A PRESERVATIVE AGAINST HEADACHE (12 S. iii. 250).—Ancient medical writers and their modern followers, whose authority was not obsolete in 1691, frequently recommended cutting off the hair and shaving the head in cases of headache, usually as a preliminary to cataplasms, cupping, scarifying, and red-hot irons. Celsus, 'De Medicina,' IV. ii. 2, 'De Capitis dolore,' after prescribing various remedies, proceeds thus: "Si vero in his auxilii parum est, tondere oportet ad cutem: deinde considerandum est, quæ causa dolorem excitarit," and, after milder suggestions, proposes "candentibus ferramentis, ubi dolor est, ulcera excitare"!

Cælius Aurelianus in I. i., 'De capitis passione, quam Græci cephalæan nominant,' of his 'Chronicæ sive tardæ passionēs,' translated from Soranus's *Περὶ χρονιαίων παθῶν*, writes: "Tum novacula radendum caput, atque cataplasmatibus," &c.

Nicholas Piso (1527-90) in his 'De cognoscendis et curandis præcipue internis humani corporis morbis,' I. vii., 'De Cephalæa,' has: "Deinde capillis novacula detractis, cucur-

bitulam vertici affiges, quam scarificabis liberius."

A good example of haircutting being prescribed as a remedy for chronic headache occurs in the 'Observationes et curationes medicinales,' ix. 20, of Petrus Forestus (1522-1597), the town physician of Delft. The patient, Theodore Teyling, a relative of Forestus, had been in the habit of wearing his hair long. He was told to have it cut short, and acknowledged that he now felt better, and was less liable to headaches. The cure was happily completed by the use of a comb made from a he-goat's horn and by forswearing all melancholy foods, such as hare, venison, leeks, onions, and cabbage. There is an historic example of haircutting for headache. According to Strada, 'De Bello Belgico,' Decas Prima, lib. x. p. 513 (Lugd. Bat., 1645), the Emperor Charles V., when visiting Italy in 1529, had his long hair cut off as a remedy for headache, "cum ad imperii coronam capessendam veniret in Italiam, minuendo capitis dolori caesariem deposuisse." The courtiers, says Strada, eagerly adopted this style, and the result was that the habit of allowing the hair to grow long was universally abandoned.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

To keep the head cool, the feet warm, and the bowels open is, according to Boerhaave, the secret of health. A great "mop of hair" undoubtedly tends to make the head hot, and it is a common practice of mothers to crop their children's hair to avoid this. That it is often beneficial I know from long experience.

C. C. B.

In 'Lectures and Observations on Medicine,' printed for private distribution among the friends of Dr. Matthew Baillie, 1825, p. 166, appears the following passage:—

"The cutting the hair of the scalp very short, and the application of cold, by a large sponge wrung out of cold water and applied to the upper part of the head, will often give great temporary relief when the skin has been previously hot."

ARTHUR DENMAN, F.S.A.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHAMPAGNE'S REGIMENT (12 S. iii. 250).—"Champagne's Regiment" was "a Regiment of Foot to Serve on the Island of Ceylon," which was embodied in April, 1798, Lieut.-Col. Josiah Champagne of the 80th Foot, at that time stationed in Ceylon, being gazetted its first commandant. It was also known as the "Malay Regiment" or the "1st Ceylon Regiment," and formed part of the garrison of Kandy, under Major Adam Davie of the

same regiment, at the time of the massacre of 1803. The "Ceylon Regiment," or, as it was subsequently known, the "2nd Ceylon Regiment," was at first called "Ramsay's Regiment," after its first commandant, Major William Ramsay, also of the 80th Foot; and the "3rd Ceylon Regiment," raised later, as "Baillie's Regiment," its first commanding officer being Col. (afterwards Brigadier and Major-General) Charles Baillie of the 51st Foot, who took part in the expedition against Kandy in 1803. There was also a "4th Ceylon Regiment," which was reduced before the 3rd, which was itself reduced in 1816. The 1st and 2nd Ceylon Regiments ultimately became the Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

PENRY LEWIS.

50 Penywern Road, Earl's Court, S.W. 5.

Major-General Forbes Champagné was appointed colonel commandant of the 95th Foot on Aug. 31, 1809. He was promoted lieutenant-general in the following year.

Major-General Josiah Champagné was appointed colonel of the 41st Regiment of Foot on Feb. 22, 1810. He was promoted lieutenant-general in the following July.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

Major-General Josiah Champagné was the first colonel of "A Regiment of Infantry" raised in April, 1801. In 1807 its title was changed to "1st Ceylon Regiment." There were three other Ceylon regiments, and after their disbandment (1815 to 1822) the number "1st" was dropped, and the regiment was styled "The Ceylon Rifle Regiment." This title it retained until its disbandment in 1873.

J. H. LESLIE, Major, R.A.

(Retired List).

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED 'ROBINSON CRUSOE' (12 S. iii. 110, 194).—This first appeared serially about the year 1860, the illustrations having decorative borders.

The principal illustrators were: Matt Morgan, R. P. Leitch, Harrison Weir, T. Macquoid, A. Pasquier, George Thomas (artists); W. Linton, J. Cooper, P. Justyne, T. Cobb (engravers). CASSELL & Co.

A RIMING WILL (12 S. iii. 185, 251).—I am as much astonished as SIR WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK, but not at all amused, to find that I have been the victim of what I suppose was intended for a joke. A printed copy of the document came to me from a source which I believed to be trustworthy, but I feel that it is a matter for regret that I did

not verify the production before sending it to 'N. & Q.' whose readers will, I hope, forgive the lapse, especially as it has been the means of producing SIR WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK'S very interesting reply.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN, F.S.A.(Scot.).
Walsall.

LIBRARY OF THE LATE WILLIAM WATKIN EDWARD WYNNE OF PENIARTH, MERIONETHSHIRE (12 S. iii. 230, 283).—The Peniarth Welsh MSS., containing the celebrated Hengwrt MSS., after the death of Wynne's brother passed by sale into the Williams collection, and are now (together with Lord Macclesfield's Welsh MSS.) permanently housed in the National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth.

I fancy that the English MSS. from the same collection still belong to the Wynne family, and Mr. Carleton Brown in his 'Register of English Verse,' published last autumn, is evidently under the same impression. It would be worth while to find out.

SEYMOUR DE RICCI.

DERBY RAM (12 S. iii. 70, 154).—It may be of interest to record that the ballad was popular with the freshmen at Harvard College in the early sixties of the last century. It was sung with much enthusiasm, with a chorus or refrain of:—

O! a hunkey, dunkey Derby Ram,

A hunkey, dunkey day.

O! a hunkey, dunkey Derby Ram,

A hunkey, dunkey day.

The words of the song, I grieve to say, were decidedly coarse.

CHARLES E. STRATTON.

Boston, Mass.

MISS MITFORD AND HER WORKS (12 S. iii. 110).—The edition of 'Our Village' illustrated by C. O. Murray (not C. A. Murray) and W. H. J. Boot was first issued in 1879 by Sampson Low & Co. It was reissued cheaper and smaller, but with the same illustrations, in 1891 (also by Sampson Low & Co.). The book could easily be obtained second-hand. This edition of 'Our Village' is by no means complete. In the beginning of the volume it is stated: "...the selections in this volume consist principally of those portions specified in the original edition of 1824 as 'Walks in the Country.'" There is a certain topographical value in the illustrations of local scenery. For instance, the full-page picture by Boot facing p. 18 is evidently a bit of Riseley Common, about two miles from where Miss Mitford lived; and the fine

avenue of trees depicted on p. 24 is close to Miss Mitford's cottage.

The original first edition of 'Our Village' was in five volumes, dated 1824-32. Portions or all of the book had appeared serially in *The Lady's Magazine* previously. Except this first edition I cannot recall any other complete edition besides the one issued by H. G. Bohn in 1852, and still sold by his successors. Bell & Sons. A good copy of the Bohn issue of 1852 is the one I have, and prefer to all others. The recent issues of the book are nearly all garbled and abridged. The prettiest is that issued by Macmillan, with Hugh Thomson's illustrations, and a very valuable introduction by Lady Ritchie. There was a large-paper issue of this book with many coloured plates by Alfred Rawlings, who as a local artist is as well acquainted with Three Mile Cross (Miss Mitford's village) as is any one.

Besides the authorities already quoted, I would refer to J. T. Fields's 'Yesterdays with Authors,' which contains many of Miss Mitford's letters. James Payn's 'Literary Recollections' has a charming picture of a visit to the old lady. In *The English Illustrated Magazine*, vol. xiv., there is an article well illustrated upon Miss Mitford's village, with a note upon 'Relics.' For a personal touch I recommend W. J. Roberts's 'Life and Friendships of Mary Russell Mitford' (1913), chiefly because of the illustrations. The frontispiece to this book is "My Cottage in 'Our Village.'" This is taken from an old lithograph, published by Lovejoy of Reading, while Miss Mitford was in residence. Other illustrations are "Miss Mitford's Cottage at Three Mile Cross as it is to-day [1913], with the sign of the Swan Inn on the one side, and Brownlow's shop on the other"; "Miss Mitford's Cottage at Swallowfield" [she removed there later after leaving Three Mile Cross], (1) from a contemporary engraving, (2) as in 1913 from a photograph; and "Swallowfield Churchyard, where Miss Mitford lies buried."

There are a large number of Miss Mitford's letters in the Free Library at Reading. The village of Three Mile Cross, which I am well acquainted with, remains much the same now as in Miss Mitford's day.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

The edition of selections from Miss Mitford's 'Our Village,' comprised in the section 'Walks in the Country,' illustrated by C. O. Murray and W. J. Boot, was published in 1879 (preface dated 1878), 21s.

A few years later a cheaper edition was issued. Both were from the firm of Sampson Low & Co. Probably a clean copy could be found by some good second-hand bookseller at a reasonable price—the 1879 edition for preference, as there may have been more than one reprint.

Ulverston.

S. L. PETTY.

ORPIMENT (12 S. iii. 249).—Sir Edward Thorpe, in his 'Dictionary of Applied Chemistry,' describes orpiment as being

"native arsenic trisulphide, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system and isomorphous with stibnite. Crystals are rare, the mineral usually occurring as laminated or scaly masses with a perfect cleavage parallel to the surface of the plates. The colour is lemon-yellow, and there is a pearly lustre on the cleavage surfaces. The mineral is very soft and sectile, and the flakes are readily bent. Orpiment occurs, usually in association with realgar, in mineral-veins together with ores of silver, lead, &c., and also as nodules in beds of sandy clay. It is found at several places in Hungary, at Mercur in Utah, and in some abundance at Julamerk in Asiatic Turkey. Some hundreds of tons are exported annually from Shihhaung-Ch'ang in prov. Yunnan, China. The mineral is used as a pigment (king's yellow), but now mostly in the East; it is the auripigmentum (golden paint) of the ancients. Formerly it was also used in dyeing and calico-printing, and by tanners for removing hair from skins."

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Orpiment (auripigmentum) is the old name for native yellow arsenic; sometimes it was also applied to the red variety, which, however, is more properly distinguished as realgar and sandarach. Orpiment had several uses: it was employed, for instance, as a dye, and to whiten brass; Sir Thomas Browne suggested that it might be a useful ingredient of gunpowder on account of the sulphur it contains. In medicine it was used externally, mixed with lime, as a depilatory. It was also a common poison for dogs, but has long been superseded by quicker and more merciful agents. The name orpiment comes to us from the French.

C. C. B.

[Several other correspondents thanked for replies.]

GOATS WITH CATTLE (11 S. xi. 452, 500; xii. 39; 12 S. i. 16).—The custom of keeping a goat with a herd of cattle has been prevalent in North-West Durham for the past forty years to my knowledge. What the reason or effect was, or is, I cannot say, but one farmer in Satley parish, whose farm was the haunt of adders, always kept a billy goat on it, while he lived there, to go with his cattle and sheep, for he believed

the goat killed and ate the reptiles, and so prevented them from doing any damage to his stock by "stinging" them. I used to doubt the killing and eating part of the business, until one day I saw Mr. Goat kill an adder by jumping on it and mangling it, and then bite it to pieces.

J. W. FAWCETT.

Consett, co. Durham.

ARMS OF ST. WILFRID (12 S. iii. 250).—Is CICESTRENSIS's query intended as a joke? Or does he really suppose that there can be any "authority" for the armorial blazon of a bishop who died at the beginning of the eighth century, four hundred years before heraldic achievements came into existence? Prioress Juliana Berners, it is true, held that the four Doctors SS. Jerome, Ambrose, Augustine, and Gregory, were "gentlemen of blood and coat-armour"; and old Guilim (was it not?) assigned to Adam before the fall a shield gules, whereon an escutcheon of pretence argent for Eve, she being an heiress! St. Wilfrid of York's right to a coat-armorial has about as much foundation as that of Adam and Eve.

D. O. HUNTER-BLAIR, O.S.B.

Fort Augustus.

The suns of Walcott became estoiles in 'The Heraldry of York Minster' (vol. ii. pp. 380, 381), by the late Dean Purey-Cust. A shield on which three of these are displayed is sculptured with others on the interior of the lantern tower:—

"This cognizance was assigned in mediæval times to Wilfrid, Bishop of York 669-78, and again from 686-91. These estoiles may also be found in the third window west of the south nave aisle, and also in the third window west of the south choir aisle, and have a special interest as consisting of seven points, emblematical of the sevenfold gifts of the Holy Spirit."

There is a beautiful coloured illustration of the former facing p. 385.

This is no answer to the question of CICESTRENSIS as to the authority for this blazon, but the jotting may be of use to him.

ST. SWITHIN.

Woodward's 'Ecclesiastical Heraldry' (1894) takes no account of the arms "Azure, three suns or, two and one," attributed by Walcott to St. Wilfrid, as stated by CICESTRENSIS. It is a pity that no authority was given for this attribution, as it might then have been seen which St. Wilfrid—if there be more than one—was intended.

If your correspondent is alluding to St. Wilfrid of Ripon, the following note taken from Dr. Woodward's book (p. 196) may be

useful to him. The arms of the See of Ripon are: "Argent, on a saltire gules, two keys in saltire, wards upwards, or; on a chief of the second a Paschal Lamb proper." The Paschal Lamb on the chief is probably derived from a seal of the Abbey of St. Wilfrid at Ripon in the twelfth century. The keys are, probably, from the arms of the See of York, out of which the new see took its origin in 1836; it includes also the Yorkshire portion of the old diocese of Chester.

Ripon seems to have been a bishop's see for a few years in Anglo-Saxon times, but was merged in York on Wilfrid's restoration in 686 (Haddon and Stubbs, iii. 165).

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

THE KING'S GENTLEMEN VOLUNTEERS IN THE ROYAL NAVY IN 1692 (12 S. iii. 229).—

The following is extracted from Comr. C. N. Robinson's 'The British Fleet.' After quoting Pepys's 'Diary' for June 4, 1661, in which Pepys related how in Queen Elizabeth's time one young nobleman would wait with a trencher at the back of another, till he came of age himself, he goes on to say:—

"That which was good enough for the nobility was in those days good enough for commoners, and thus it is easy to understand why it was not considered derogatory for well-born lads to act as cabin-boys or servants to their patrons. On the other hand, some men went afloat at an age when it was beneath their dignity to occupy these positions, and they were styled gentlemen-volunteers. Sometimes they learnt in time to be good seamen, but far oftener their only qualification was courage, which, without experience or discretion, led them into trouble."

After tracing further the officering of the Navy, he goes on to say:—

"We come now to the interesting development by which the midshipman, from being a foremast hand, rose to the dignity of a quarter-deck officer, and thus solved the problem of how 'to breed up officers and gentlemen who should be also seamen.' A means already existed in the system which permitted every officer to take to sea with him a retinue or following. This system is said to have originated, but more probably it first received official sanction, in Elizabeth's reign, when each captain of a man-of-war was allowed two 'servants' for every fifty of his crew, and if he was a knight, double that proportion. He could in this manner find employment for his relations, friends, or followers. 'Gentlemen-volunteers' went to sea in this way: but a writer in the reign of James I. says they usually returned knowing as little as when they sailed, since the professional seamen hated them and would give them no instruction."

A. G. KEALY,

Chaplain, Royal Navy, Retired.

[See also additional reply, p. 315.]

ADMIRALS HOOD (12 S. iii. 129, 199, 285).—I am obliged to Mr. WILLIS WATSON for correcting a very stupid inadvertence on my part. I believe I wrote "Mosterton" (my writing is difficult to read, I am told), and I knew it was in Dorset: indeed, I had Burke's 'Peerage,' which on these points is correct, open before me when writing. I was mainly concerned with answering the query as to the relationship between the admirals, and so overlooked the error in the subsidiary matter when I saw the proof. But this is no excuse. MR. WATSON, whose own authority in his own field is beyond criticism, "habet confidentem reum."

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Leamington.

MADAME DE STAËL (12 S. ii. 310).—Louis Alphonse Rocca, the son whom Mme. de Staël had by her subsequent marriage with Jean de Rocca, was born in 1812, and was apparently brought up, not at Coppet, but at Longirod, near Aubonne in the Canton de Vaud. On the death of Mme. de Staël her son-in-law, the Duc de Broglie, at once hastened to reclaim the child, and to obtain his legitimization. He was handed over to his father and Mme. de Broglie, who on the death a few months later of the former undertook the whole guardianship of her half-brother. By her will Mme. de Staël had bequeathed to her husband 82,000 fr. (Swiss, the equivalent of 123,000 fr. French), 1000*l.* English Consols, and her landed estate in Normandy. These passed to the son, Louis Alphonse, who also inherited from his mother 408,000 fr. Swiss, and the villa at Coppet on coming of age. In 1834 he married a daughter of Comte de Rambuteau, and died in 1842 without having given the slightest indication of ability of any kind.

L. G. R.

Bournemouth.

MEDIAEVAL WORK ON THE MAKING OF ENAMEL (12 S. iii. 169, 253).—Little is known about the persons called Hollandus. By most authorities Isaac is regarded as the father and John Isaac as the son. Boerhave says they were natives of Stolk. Schmieder gives reasons for believing that they lived early in the fifteenth century, and Van der Aa says that the younger Hollandus lived about 1440. Neri, when about to describe a paste to imitate gems, says he took it when he was in Flanders from Isaac Hollandus. The works of Hollandus have been issued at Middelburgh in 1600; at Frankfurt in 1667; and at Vienna in 1746. One of them is entitled 'Opus Minerale,' and may contain

the work on enamel. I advise your correspondent to look at Boerhave's 'Elementa Chemica,' 1732. A full list of the works by Hollandus is given in Ferguson's 'Bibliotheca Chemica,' one of the most valuable bibliographies of modern times. I have found the notes in this book of great value, and what I write now gives but a poor idea of the wealth of reference to be found in it.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

Yet another authority on the subject, and where it will be found most fully described, is 'The Handmaid to the Arts,' the second edition, vol. i., London, printed for J. Nourse, bookseller in ordinary to his Majesty, 1744. At section iii. pp. 278 to 362, the method of preparing and using all the colours and other substances employed in painting in enamel is explained, how each colour is to be used being treated separately. The author is Robert Dossie.

HAROLD MALET, Col.

COL. HON. JOHN SCOTT, TEMP. CHARLES I. (12 S. iii. 51).—A Lieut.-Col. Scot was killed at the Battle of Alresford, which took place on March 29, 1644. No other officer of the name appears in the various lists of Royalist officers who lost their lives during the Civil Wars. This information is taken from an old broadside, dated 1660, entitled 'The Royal Martyrs. A List of the Lords, Knights, Commanders, &c., that were slain in the late wars, &c.' This list is reprinted in Prestwich's 'Respublica.' No reference to Scott appears in 'The Loyal Martyrology,' by William Winstanley, 1665.

RICHARD HOLWORTHY.

93-4 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.

FOLK-LORE: THE ANGELICA (12 S. iii. 51, 259).—A former note of mine answering this query does not appear to have reached the Editor. The name *angelica* was undoubtedly given to the plant on account of its supposed many virtues, though there is a tradition that these were first revealed by an angel. Du Bartas gives the reason for the name thus, as Englished by Sylvester:—

Angelica, that happy counter-baen,
Sent down from Heav'n by some celestial scout,
As well the name and nature both avow 't.

As for the name *archangelica*, the 'N.E.D.' says no explanation of its application to the dead nettle and black horehound is known; but why should not the same reason apply in this case as in the other? Lemery and several of our English herbalists give this name, too, to the *angelica*, and Lemery gives us the reason: "On appelle cette Plante

Angélique ou Archangélique, à cause des grandes vertus qu'elle possède"; and though the dead nettle had hardly such a reputation in medicine, it, too, has a long string of "virtues." Notably, Gerard says: "The distilled water of them is used to make the heart merry, to make a good colour in the face, and to refresh the vitall spirits." A plant that could do this is surely deserving of any name we might be moved to give it.

C. C. B.

THE KNIFEGRINDER (12 S. iii. 210).—The knife-grinder's barrow was in common use in Dr. Johnson's day. See Boswell's 'Life,' vol. ii. p. 331 ("Everyman's Library" edition), where the Doctor is represented as criticizing a project of Goldsmith's to go to Aleppo in order to acquire a knowledge of any arts peculiar to the East: "Sir, he would bring home a grinding-barrow, which you see in every street in London, and think that he had furnished a wonderful improvement." The 'N.E.D.' does not illustrate this use of "barrow."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

"Lock" = LAZAR-HOUSE (12 S. iii. 210).—The 'N.E.D.' says:—

"Lock, more fully Lock-hospital. A hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases. The 'Lock lazar-house' in Southwark, which is mentioned as having received a bequest in 1452, was afterwards employed as a hospital for venereal diseases, and its name came to be used as a general designation for institutions of that kind. The origin of the name is uncertain; it has been conjectured that the 'Lock lazar-house' was so called as being specially isolated or quarantined." Smollett and others are then quoted. The expression *en loques* = in rags and tatters, is still used, according to the French dictionary.

A. R. BAYLEY.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY BURIED AT HAUTERIVE, SWITZERLAND (12 S. iii. 149).—I cannot find any Archbishop of Canterbury who is stated to have been buried at Hauterive. Archbishop Boniface of Savoy, uncle of Henry III.'s queen, died on July 18, 1270, and was buried in the burying-place of the Savoy house at Hautecombe, while on his way out with Prince Edward to the Holy Land on Crusade. A. R. BAYLEY.

GREATEST RECORDED LENGTH OF SERVICE (12 S. ii. 327, 397, 412; iii. 258).—I do not know whether the following touches the point of the original query; but, for length of service (with *two* between), reference to my article in 'N. & Q.' at 11 S. v. 283 will show that Jerome Knapp was appointed Clerk of Assize for the Home Circuit in 1747;

William Gould in 1792; Hon. Richard Denman in 1839; and I in 1887—also that Gerald Dutton Fleetwood was appointed to the same office on the Norfolk Circuit in 1740; Harry Edgell in 1797; and Charles Platt in 1863.

On the death of the last-named, the two offices were amalgamated; and, since 1902, I have represented both. Therefore, at the present moment, there is an interval (with two between), since the appointment of Mr. Knapp, of 170 years; and, since the appointment of Mr. Fleetwood, of 177 years.

The 30 years of my service appear paltry by comparison; but the post is a freehold, and the examples set are, certainly, encouraging.

ARTHUR DENMAN, F.S.A.

PRONUNCIATION OF "EA" (12 S. ii. 530; iii. 58, 77, 97, 219).—John Walker in the second edition of his 'Pronouncing Dictionary' (London, 1797), quoting from Sheridan, notes at p. ix that "in the combination ea" the Irish "pronounce the words *tea, sea, please*, as if they were spelt *tay, say, plays*; instead of *tee, see, please*." Still quoting Sheridan, Walker goes on to say:—

"The English constantly give this sound to *ea*, wherever the accent is on the vowel *e*, except in the following words, *great, a pear, a bear, to bear, to forbear, to swear, to tear, to wear*. . . . For want of knowing these exceptions, the gentlemen of Ireland, after some time of residence in London, are apt to fall into the general rule, and pronounce these words as if spelt *greet, beer, swear [sic], &c.*"

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

"Break" is pronounced hereabouts as "breek" or "brick." I do not think the word is ever pronounced "brake."

Tyneside.

R. B.—R.

Among the MS. records of the Society of Friends, preserved at Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, is a mention of one Gerard Sefferenson, pressed at sea and "kept on board by force, and from his wife and child, although a Dean by nation" ('Records of the "Meeting for Sufferings,"' 1695). A Friend, William Hornould, returning from a religious visit to Holland, on a voyage amidst alarms of French privateers, saw on the horizon two sails, "great ships, supposed to be Deans" ('Records of the Yearly Meeting,' 1706).

Saffron Walden.

M. E. HIRST.

AMERICANISMS (12 S. ii. 287, 334, 414, 496; iii. 35, 115).—Besides the instances given by Mr. PENRY LEWIS at the last reference, the word "behoove" is always

written "behoove" in the States; and old English "lief" and "liefer" are often used instead of "rather." The American's predisposition to megalomania is doubtless responsible for an ordinary stone being called a "rock"; thus a girl will say: "That boy threw a rock at me," meaning a pebble. "Stick," too, is a rather quaint term for a pole, or beam of wood; while a single letter or even a postcard will be described as yuor "mail." Similarly, a passenger's cabin on board ship becomes a "stateroom." "What a mess you have made!" is rendered by "What a mush!" the word "mess" in America denoting a measure, *e.g.*, "a mess of berries, or peas." Instead of offering to get you a cup of tea, the good housewife will talk of going "to fix you some tea," the verb "fix" being used in a variety of connotations, often signifying to "repair."

The tendency to shorten common English words is, I think, partly due to the negro element, the African negro having a certain difficulty in properly pronouncing many English words. So he talks of "way down east" and "way down upon the Swanee River," where "way" is short, but ugly, for "away."

In California I was not a little surprised to hear the expletive "What do you know about that?" doing duty for "Well, I never!" or "You don't say so!"

As to "carom," our "cannon" is a corruption of this word, which was abbreviated in English from the Spanish *carambola* or French *carambolage*. The etymology of these two foreign expressions has not yet been satisfactorily solved.

N. W. HILL.

PORTRAITS WANTED (12 S. iii. 210).—1. Anselm Bayly.—The 'D.N.B.' gives 1794 as the year of his death.

2. Leonard Busher.—Though passed over in the body of the 'D.N.B.' he is included in the First Supplement, but the biographical details are very scanty.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

1. Anselm Bayly.—See 'D.N.B.' iii. 448, where 1794 is given as the date of death. But, according to Foster, he is identical with Anselm Baily, son of Anselm, of Haresfield, co. Gloucester, pleb., who matriculated from Exeter College on Nov. 4, 1740, aged 21. This would give 1719 as the year of birth.

2. Leonard Busher.—See 'D.N.B.' Supplement I, p. 356. A. R. BAYLEY.

(12 S. iii. 230.)

3. A portrait of Edward Robinson will be found in Duyekinck's 'Cyclopædia of American Literature,' vol. i. p. 879.

6. Portraits of Roger Williams will be found in *The Art Journal* for 1870, vol. xxx. p. 171; Mitchell's 'American Lands and Letters,' 1897, vol. i. p. 19; Spofford's 'Library of Historical Characters,' 1896, vol. ii. p. 346.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

JOB HEATH'S POSSET CUP (12 S. iii. 9).—I find I must qualify what I said above relating to the sisters of Job Heath. My authority for stating that I was in possession of the names of his sisters rested on the record of their baptism (after the order of the Anabaptist Churches), as contained in the ancient church book of the "Particular" Baptist church at Alcester, under date Feb. 13, 1711/12, coupled with an extract from the history of the Job Heaths by the late Rev. Charles Stanford, D.D., a distinguished divine of the Baptist body. This little work was published in 1877, and is entitled 'Home and Church.' A copy is in the British Museum. He says:—

"The first fact about the family, in a clear series reaching to our own time, is found in the old minute-book of the Baptist Church at Alcester: 'Job Heath with four of his sisters were baptized, on a profession of faith, Feb. 13, 1711.'"

On making application fourteen years ago to the then minister of this church for a copy of the record, I received this reply:—

DEAR SIR,—I have searched our old church book since receiving your letter. The entry on Feb. 13, 1711, stands in the following form. Job Heath; Sarah Bliss, wife of J. Bliss of Henley; Rebecca Bird of —; Anne Savage, wife of John Savage; Sarah Dallaway of Henley; Mary Cox, daughter of John Cox, were baptized Feb. 13.

You will probably know better than I whether any of these were Job Heath's sisters, except in a spiritual sense. I can find no other information.

J. R. ANDREWS.

Since writing my article fresh evidence has somewhat weakened my first opinion as to the sense in which "sisters" should be taken, and here for the present I must leave it. This much is certain: all these families were very closely connected, and inter-marriages were numerous.

JOHN W. BROWN.

NO. 10 DOWNING STREET (12 S. iii. 274).—We may infer that during its occupation by Count Bothmar a flag other than the Union Jack was on occasions flown at this house. He succeeded Fabrici as Hanoverian Minister, and had possession until his death—appar-

ently for about three years (Pascoe, 'No. 10 Downing Street,' p. 119). In 1735 Sir Robert Walpole removed here from St. James's Square, and a contemporary MS. note before me records:—

"The North and West part of the House which Lord Orford lived in in the Park, consisting of three large Rooms and three lesser, was possessed by Count Bothmar.

"As was also a side building to the East in which were the Count's offices, and are now two rooms on a floor with a Staircase. The Count also rented of Mr. Downing a little house on the south part, together with some Coachhouses and Stables."

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

REFERENCE WANTED (12 S. iii. 210).—The Spanish text of the sonnet by Lope de Vega contained in Edward Churton's 'Gongora,' vol. ii. p. 139, will be found in vol. iv. p. 454 of Vega's 'Coleccion de las obras sueltas, assi en prosa, como en verso,' Madrid, 1776-9, 21 vols., 4to., and might be consulted at the British Museum, the London Library, or the John Rylands Library, Manchester. The sonnet is as follows:—

MULTUM LEGENDUM, SED NON MULTA.

(Plin. Jun. Lib. vi.)

Libros, quien os conoce y os entiende,
¿ cómo puede llamarse desdichado?
si bien la proteccion que le ha faltado,
el templo de la fama le defiende:

Aqui su libertad el alma extiende,
y el ingenio se alienta dilatado,
que del profano vulgo retirado
en solo amor de la virtud se enciende.

Ame, pretenda, viva el que prefiere
el gusto, el oro, el ocio al bien que sigo,
pues todo muere, si el sujeto muere.

O estudio, liberal, discreto, amigo,
que solo hablas lo que un hombre quiere:
por ti he vivido, moriré contigo.

E. E. BARKER.

OLD INNS (12 S. iii. 169, 257).—I am much indebted to the several correspondents who have been good enough to reply re old inns, and hope to avail myself of MR. GRUNDY-NEWMAN'S kind invitation when I am in the neighbourhood of Walsall.

I went to the Bull's Head, Market Place, Manchester, and found they no longer provide for residents, though a friend of mine tells me he put up there about five years ago. Opposite the Bull is the Shambles, of obvious antiquity, and near by is the Poets' Corner, also old.

I stayed recently at the Swan, Stafford, which is a fine old building with an old oak staircase and furniture. ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

HANS-TOWN OR CADOGAN-LAND (12 S. iii. 70, 155, 236).—I am obliged to B. C. S. for his courteous criticism of my reply to his original query, but I hope to be able to convince him that the date, viz., 1886, given as that of the demoli-

tion of Prince's Ground, is correct. In the early years of this century a long series of articles, evidently the work of an expert, on changes in London streets and buildings were published at intervals in *The Builder*. The article relating to Hans-Town and neighbourhood appeared in the issue of Nov. 2, 1901 (p. 384), from which the following extracts are taken:—

"Some houses on the southern side of Pont Street, occupying the site of old Prince's... [illustrated in *The Builder* of Nov. 27, 1886] are by Mr. E. T. Hall, who also planned and designed the houses in Cadogan Square and The Mansions, Sloane Gardens, built by Messrs. Foster & Dicksee and Messrs. Langdale, Hallett & Co., which we illustrated on June 2, 1888, Jan. 19, 1889, and (plan) Jan. 26, 1901.... In Cadogan Square, Messrs. Ernest George & Peto were architects of two houses [designs illustrated May 15, 1886] built by Messrs. J. Simpson & Co. for Col. Thynne and Mr. T. A. De la Rue.... The Raquet and most of Prince's were pulled down in 1886, and twelve years afterwards the club settled at Knightsbridge."

I have also lately received some letters, further corroborating this date, for which I am obliged.

ALAN STEWART.

THE KING'S GENTLEMEN VOLUNTEERS IN THE ROYAL NAVY IN 1692 (12 S. iii. 229).—I cannot get at the book, particulars of which I append. It is likely to contain something helpful. The author was a well-known naval officer. The date covered by the book does not quite touch DR. MAGRATH'S period:—

Harris (Capt. Robert R.N.) An Historical Sketch of the several means adopted for the education of Naval Officers from the year 1729 to the present period, with some remarks. London, 1863. 79 pp.

187 Piccadilly, W. A. L. HUMPHREYS.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740 (12 S. iii. 191).—Maurice Bocland's "first wife was Jane, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Fox, of the Kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had issue five sons, and two daughters who survived him. Jane married the Rev. Dr. Bisset of Dublin; Lucy to the Rev. Mr. Ellyott of Lichfield [?] in Hampshire. By his second wife Sophia, daughter of Major Bisset, of Southampton, he had no issue."

The foregoing particulars are taken from the monumental tablet in All Saints', parish of Newchurch, which further states: "he was the second son of Maurice Bocland of Stanlige [?] co. Wilts by his wife Mabella, daughter of Sir Robert Dillington, Bart., of Knighton." On the death of Sir Tristram Dillington, in 1721, without issue, the Knighton property, with other estates, came to his sisters, Hannah and Mary, children of Sir Robert Dillington's second marriage. Hannah died intestate. Mary died unmarried, and by her will, proved July, 1749, left the estates in common between her nephew Maurice Bocland, and her niece Jane, wife of John Eyre, the children of her half-sister Mabel.

The tablet further states that "in the year 1715 he was made Cornet of Horse, and served his King and Country with great Credit and Distinguished Zeal for the Protestant succession in the Illustrious House of Hanover."

JOHN L. WHITEHEAD.

Ventnor.

'THE WORKS OF KING ALFRED THE GREAT' (12 S. iii. 249).—The London Library Catalogue (1913) gives "Whole Works of A., with essays illustrative of the ninth century—Jubilee ed., 3 vols. in 2, 8vo, O. (London), 1852-3; Jubilee ed., 2 vols., 8vo, O. (London), 1852-8; vol. ii. has 2 pp., pagin. sep., the signatures of 2, ii. being 'vol. iii.'"

A. R. BAYLEY.

WARREN HASTINGS (12 S. i. 148, 211, 318).—Now that the buildings in process of erection at the north-eastern corner of Park Lane are nearly completed, it is to be hoped that the metal tablet removed from the walls of No. 40 will be either reinstated upon that site, or a new one substituted therefor.

CECIL CLARKE.

GOVANE (12 S. iii. 271).—Burke in his 'General Armory' gives two families of Govan in Scotland bearing different arms, one of Cardrona, co. Peebles. In Alderney (Channel Islands) there is a family of Gauvain.

L. C. P.

PEDIGREES WANTED (12 S. iii. 210).—There is some account of Anthony Bacon, M.P., of Cyfartha, Glamorgan, in 'Old Wales,' vol. i., 1905, pp. 57-8 and 379.

W. R. W.

Notes on Books.

The Collegiate Church of Ottery St. Mary, being the Ordinacio et Statuta Ecclesie Sancte Marie de Otery Exon. Diocesis A.D. 1338, 1339. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by John Neale Dalton. (Cambridge University Press., 1l. 5s. net.)

ENGLISH scholars and antiquaries should, we think, feel great satisfaction in considering that this monograph has been produced in the very thick and crisis of the great European War. It affords magnificent testimony to the unbroken continuity of learning amid so immense an upheaval. The readers to whom it will appeal may perhaps not number many thousands; yet assuredly these count among the fortunate ones of their day. For to gain the availing refreshment of seeing the present world *sub specie aeternitatis* what line of study is more effectual than that of the fabric and history of an ancient church? If, wherever an English lad lies buried, we have been taught to think

That there's some corner of a foreign field
That is for ever England,

we may also say that wherever a church is built there is a little pile of the earth's rocks and stones that is for ever human. A sad part of the mistake made by those who defaced the churches of England is that they minimized this peculiar possession by humanity of the inanimate substance of the earth, and curtailed the tradition and witness of our fathers, to whom, at any rate, those fortunate readers we spoke of a moment ago have probably during the War found themselves drawn closer. For the Hundred Years' War or the Wars of the Roses, though they may seem small to us compared with the struggles of Europe now, were undoubtedly hard enough to those who went through them, and *dabit Deus his quoque finem* we may hopefully say, remembering them.

On the other hand, if not with that wealth of expression which is left intact in many churches abroad, the old churches of England, stripped and touched with desolation as they most of them are, are still eloquent, still represent that which defies destruction and illuminates death and grief.

We have enlarged a little upon this because, although Canon Dalton keeps strictly to his subject and, amid a most impressive mass of erudite detail, gives no space at all to mere general reflections, he has so handled his material that a vivid sense of the original inner significance of the whole accompanies the reader through his perusal, and seems to impart a vitality alike to the fabric of the church and to the statutes framed by Bishop Grandisson for his college at Ottery St. Mary.

The life of John de Grandisson, Bishop of Exeter, is one of those which, by many-sidedness and the number of external connexions, best represent and illustrate the religious and political life of England in his day. He was a man of considerable family, and, though of Herefordshire birth, brought to his English diocese—from his father's side—the traditions and culture of the Continent. What he has left in the fabric of Exeter, and at Ottery St. Mary in the great collegiate church of his foundation, is, however, not more characteristic of the man himself and the trend of religious thought and practice of the time than are the statutes printed here. The copy used for this edition is a MS. bound up with other matters in a quarto volume in the Cathedral Library at Exeter. Of this Canon Dalton gives a very close and careful description—arriving at the conclusion that the contents of the quarto formed a small collection put together to serve for reference by its original owner, John Excestre, Canon of Ottery and Creditor. He would need a working copy of the Ottery statutes, and it is his present editor's opinion that this Exeter copy of them is in his own hand. He died in 1448. For another MS. copy of these statutes—that in the cartulary of St. Swithin's Priory at Winchester—Canon Dalton claims as probable a more interesting origin and a more distinguished use. It is in an early fourteenth-century hand, and it being known that Bishop Grandisson gave to Bishop Edyndone of Winchester a copy of his Ottery St. Mary Statutes, and the dates agreeing, there seems no reason to deny that the copy we now have may actually have been that gift. Edyndone, between 1346 and 1352, was occupied in drawing up the statutes of the collegiate church of St. George at Windsor.

In order that the statutes may be fully understood Canon Dalton has devoted the bulk of his Introduction to a circuit, first of the exterior, then of the interior, of the church. This has been carried out most minutely. There is not a feature of the fabric, howsoever small, which has been omitted. The heraldic and biographical details connected with the several monuments and commemorative parts of the building are set out in great fullness. The first intentions and the modifications and afterthoughts of the founder, whether in the original design and structure of the building, or in its ornaments, have been closely worked out and carefully made plain. They have often, as in the case of the floor, to be demonstrated by indications remaining after ruthless alterations and demolitions.

The statutes testify to the care with which Bishop Grandisson thought out every detail of the daily life of the college, as well as every detail of the service in the church, and of the care of the books, vessels, and other furniture pertaining thereto. They number seventy-seven—the last one being that “de luminariibus Ecclesie.” They are preceded by the *Ordinacio Primaria*, or Constitution of the College, and by fragments of a first draft of the statutes included in the Bishop's Episcopal Register. The latter gives occasion to a long and deeply interesting treatise—thrown into the form of a foot-note—on the papal provisions. It is the most massive of all the foot-notes, but there are several that nearly rival it. Upon every article of the statutes there is what may be called without exaggeration an exhaustive commentary. The author has generously set out in full the illustrative matter, which the majority of annotators would probably have indicated by references, and lovers of the Church are the more indebted to him because many of the works from which he draws are unlikely to be easily accessible to the ordinary reader. We do not know any work of the kind which has been better done, or any book which is so well calculated to make living and clear to the modern student the kind of life which mediæval England understood as that of a college of priests, and, yet again, what was included in the idea of devotion to Our Lady, which was in the very forefront of the religion of the time, and was, of all things, near to Grandisson's heart. In happier days we should hope it might be found possible to issue the statutes and annotations in a cheaper form, as a chapter in the study of the fourteenth century. Such a volume might have the advantage over the present one of being more easy to read. A criticism we would pass upon the one before us is that the long lines of small print running across the quarto page are difficult to the eye.

The photographs are delightful, but yet not perhaps quite on a level with the text—some of them serving better as a general view than they do as aids to the study of definite features of the building. We must mention the three photographs of old drawings, which are of great interest, and also those of Bishop Grandisson's ivory diptych and triptych.

The Quarterly Review for April is pre-eminently solid. Two papers—M. Joseph Reinach's on ‘The Origins of the Franco-German War,’ and an unsigned one entitled ‘The Archives of the War’—should prove both of use and interest to readers of ‘N. & Q.’ ‘The Travels of Sir John Mandeville,’ by Prof. Paul Hamelius (of Liège), is both scholarly and entertaining; moreover, it is worth a student's making a note of it for future reference. Mr. T. H. S. Escott has put together many good things in his essay on the daily press of the last century. Canon Vaughan writes pleasantly on the place of wild flowers in the affection of sundry notable persons. ‘The Rural Prosperity of France,’ by Rosamond F. Spedding, is both attractive and informing, and we should wish for it a good measure of attention in quarters where rural affairs are decided. Mr. Alfred Fawkes discusses the Pontificate of Pius X.—the point of view being that of the Modernist. These are the papers in which there is most of literary or academic interest. Foreign politics and social and industrial questions, together with our own

Imperial problems, form the topics of those that remain. It seems superfluous to remark that all deserve careful consideration.

THE principal literary paper in *The Fortnightly* for this month is Mr. Arthur Symonds's 'Algernon Charles Swinburne.' It includes two or three unpublished letters of some interest, several epigrams, choice sentences, scenes and anecdotes, and is altogether dreamy and daring, solemn and full of colour, rather like the singing of some one who has an unusually good voice—except that it has no middle register. Mr. Edward Clodd has carved an entertaining article out of Boswell's 'Johnson' on the relations between the great Doctor and Lord Monboddo—concluding with a reproduction, *in extenso*, of Lord Neaves's ingenious verses, 'The Memory of Monboddo.' To these we may add—as of historical or academic as well as "actual" interest—Mr. Sidney Low's 'The Passing of the Superman.' We should dispute what he says and what he infers in about three sentences out of five, but, as usual, we find him very stimulating and suggestive.

THE *May Nineteenth Century* is a weighty number, dealing with most of the topics occupying our minds to-day. As in the April number, there are but two papers which are not concerned with the crisis. One is Mr. W. S. Lilly's study of Socrates, 'The Wisest of the Greeks.' Socrates is regarded chiefly—not solely—from Xenophon's point of view. This is a very refreshing and sympathetic piece of work, which, without discovering to us anything novel, has the charm attaching to familiar things when told over again as it were direct from the source. The second paper in question, entitled 'A Torch-Bearer,' by Constance Elizabeth Maud, is a sketch of the late Archdeacon Wilberforce. It begins with an odd and not very happy simile, but it includes some fine anecdotes and skilful characterization.

THE most important article in the new *Cornhill* is Prof. Gaston Broche's 'France and Britain: their Common Memories'; next to it we should put Mr. Freeman's 'The British Red Cross in Italy,' and 'Fragments from the German East,' by "A Soldier's Wife." Sir Henry Lucy's 'Old Ways at Westminster' is worth having. There is also a pleasant dog story called 'L'ile Nance,' by Rowland Cragg.

JOTTINGS FROM CATALOGUES.

MESSRS. MAGGS's new Catalogue (No. 355) deals with Topography, Travel, and Family History. It runs to nearly 1,650 entries, and may be said to describe an equal number of really good things of various character and interest. The most striking and expensive items it contains are two MS. books which belonged to Lord Macartney during his Governorship of the Cape Colony; the one being his official Letter-Book from May, 1797, to November, 1798—a large folio of 409 pp., containing careful copies of nearly 750 letters, and to be had for 87l. 10s.; and the other, of which the price is 125l., being his official Diary for the same period. Another set of Macartney Letter-Books, for the years 1777, 1778, and 1779, when he was at Grenada, collected in four quarto volumes, is offered for 21l. We noticed a copy of Breydenbach—the fourth edition in French,

printed in Gothic letter at Paris in 1522, 42l.; and under 'Botany,' a heading which comprises some attractive old books, a 'Hortus siccus' of nearly 2,000 specimens, in three large folio volumes, the work of Antonio Gaevmans (1669-71), 30l. Braun and Hogenberg's 'Civitates Orbis Terrarum'—6 vols., folio, in 3—were put together from 1572 to 1618, and contain over 350 double plate engravings. This is said to be the earliest general collection of views, 21l. A good copy—with the arms emblazoned in colour—of the first edition of Dallaway and Cartwright's 'Western Division of Sussex' (it will be remembered that a great part of the edition was destroyed by a fire at the printing office) is worth noting, 45l. There are numerous works—some sumptuous, some merely useful—on heraldry, and among the books on travel we found those describing the East particularly enticing.

Mr. John Grant of Edinburgh describes in his Spring Catalogue a collection of works on Religion, Folk-Lore, Anthropology, Philosophy, and other subjects more or less connected with these. We will mention half-a-dozen or so, as specimens of what may be of use to a student forming a library. There are three volumes of Glanvill: the 'Scepis Scientifica' (1665), the 'Essays on . . . Philosophy and Religion' (1676), and a collection of miscellaneous pieces, 3l. 13s. 6d.; five volumes (1844-57) of the Irish Archeological Society's Publications, 3l. 12s. 6d.; seven volumes of Migne's 'Patrologia,' including the 'Liturgia Mozarabica,' the 'Dictionnaire des Légendes,' the 'Dictionnaire des Apocryphes,' and the 'Dictionnaire Hagiographique,' 2l. 7s. 6d.; and twelve volumes of the "Grimm Library" (1904), 4l. We also marked a set of the Reports of the Royal Commission on Historical MSS.—171 vols., offered for fifteen guineas, and a copy of Loddiges's 'Botanical Cabinet' (1818-33), which costs 28l. 10s.

Obituary.

WILLIAM MERCER.

OUR readers—and those especially who are interested in Italy—will learn with regret the death of our old and valued correspondent, Mr. William Mercer, which took place on the 14th of March last. He had been for some time in failing health, and died in his 83rd year. Born at Gainsborough, he spent twenty of the best years of his life in Italy, where he had an adventure—the "Castellamare Incident"—which aroused considerable interest. He was much engaged in literary journalism, and certainly bore his part in the interpretation of Italy and her treasures to England. We cannot do better than give as they stand the words of an intimate friend of his, written expressly for 'N. & Q.'—

"I met Mr. Mercer twenty-five years ago, soon after his return from Italy, and our relations became and remained intimate up till his death. Trained for business, he had to go abroad for reasons of health, and lived many years in Italy. Italy was his lifelong subject of interest, especially the history of Italian art and antiquities. He wrote a great deal on these subjects in *The Athenæum* and *Academy*. He had a great admiration of both journals, and always spoke with high regard of

their editors, Mr. Norman MacColl and Mr. J. S. Cotton. He acted, I believe, for a short period as deputy for his friend Adolphus Trollope as Roman correspondent of *The Standard*. He contributed also to other journals after his return to England, e.g., *The Magazine of Art*. Some years ago he made a collection, in several folio volumes, of the chief of his articles and letters to the press, and offered it to the Bodleian Library, by which it was accepted, much to his satisfaction. I should think that it would form a storehouse of valuable miscellanea about men, places, and things Italian. Of all Italian towns, he spoke with peculiar enthusiasm of Siena. He was a true scholar in that he loved the learning which is its own reward. He loved society also, and had met a remarkable number of celebrities, his reminiscences of whom furnished material for many interesting obituary notices. He was a capital talker, with a caustic wit, very definite opinions, and a Johnsonian vigour of expression. Neither ill-health nor difficulties could quench his sturdy spirit.

"Lastly, it is fitting to mention his love of 'N. & Q.' In his later years especially, when the effort of lengthy composition was beyond his strength, he delighted in this journal and constantly spoke of it in his letters, for he was a man of varied knowledge and sympathies, apart from his special interest in Italy. One might say, without exaggeration, that 'N. & Q.' became his literary solace. A. W. VERITY."

Notices to Correspondents.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, but we will forward advance proofs of answers received if sufficient stamps are sent to cover expenses; nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

MR. CURZON YEO.—Please send full address. Letters waiting to be forwarded.

R. C. C. W.—"The little speedwell's darling blue." See Tennyson's 'In Memoriam,' lxxxiii. st. 3.

ALDERMAN THOMAS HOYLE (12 S. iii. 91, 157).—PROF. BENSLY writes: "In 'The Obituary of Richard Smyth,' Camden Society, 1849, is the entry, under Jan. 30, 1649/50, 'Alderman Hoyle, of York, hanged himself.'"

WATCH HOUSES (12 S. ii. 9, 113, 157, 233, 315, 377, 538; iii. 233).—R. B.—R. writes: "In Mill Street, Bath, is a very pretty classical watchman's sentry-box of stone, circular, with a domed top, of about mid-eighteenth-century date, the last of its kind in that city."

B. B. ('Pervigilium Veneris': "De tenente tota nox est pervigilanda canticis").—This line, and "de tenente" in particular, has rather exercised the commentators. The oldest MS. apparently reads *detenenttota* (with a superfluous *t*). "Decinent," "detinent," "detument," have been conjectured; but there seems no reason to quarrel with Salmasius's interpretation, who upholds the MS. reading and says "de tenente" = *uno tenore, continuo*. Prof. Mackail translates it "unceasingly."

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Notes.

WILLIAM HETHERINGTON,
BENEFACTOR OF THE BLIND.

"HETHERINGTON'S CHARITY" is a household word with the needier class of blind people. The funds are administered by Christ's Hospital, of which Hetherington was a Governor. The Charity was founded in 1774, when by a deed dated March 29 the Rev. William Hetherington transferred 20,000*l.* in South Sea Annuities to eight Governors, among them his kinsman Thomas Coventry (*vide infra*, p. 321, col. 2), for them to administer for the benefit of needy blind persons. Hetherington's hope that other benefactions would be added to his was

fulfilled, and at the present day more than eight hundred poor blind folk are in receipt of annual grants of 10*l.* The Charity appears to have been one of the earliest, as it is one of the largest, of its kind.

Singularly little has been kept on record as to William Hetherington. He is not mentioned in the 'Dictionary of National Biography'; and the information in the possession of the authorities at Christ's Hospital is limited to the particulars given on the Hetherington tombstone in North Cray Churchyard, Kent, and to the fact that the Hetheringtons were an old Border family.

An allusion to Hetherington's Charity met with in studying another eighteenth-century charity* suggested inquiry, and this paper represents the result of such research as I have so far been able to devote to the somewhat neglected memory of a truly philanthropic man. The much criticized—perhaps maligned—eighteenth century was prolific in founders and benefactors; and Hetherington, whose benevolence was as profuse as his personality was amiable, surely deserves a place amongst the good men whose memory is cherished to-day.

I.

The Hetheringtons were an old Cumberland family connected for a long period with Hethersgill, a village in the parish of Kirklington, Carlisle.† When they came to London is not clear, but William Hetherington's parents, Humphrey and Judith Hetherington, were residing, in the last decade of the seventeenth century, in Essex Street, Strand.‡ Essex Street is close to St. Clement Danes, and at that church William was baptized on Dec. 12, 1698.§ He had at least two brothers, Jeffrey and John, and a sister, Elizabeth. The three

* 'The Magdalen Hospital: the Story of a Great Charity,' 1917 (S.P.C.K.). The reference to Hetherington occurs in the 'Account... of the Magdalen Charity,' 1776, where, in the Preface, Dr. Dodd warmly commends the new charity.

† W. Hutchinson, 'History of Cumberland,' 1794, vol. ii. p. 565; W. Whellan, 'History and Topography of Cumberland and Westmoreland,' 1860, p. 685. A Joseph Hetherington was curate of Workington in 1842 (Jefferson, 'History and Antiquities of Cumberland,' ii. 261).

‡ T. Harwood, 'Alumni Etonenses,' p. 293 (giving particulars as to John Hetherington).

§ Parish Register: "William Hetherington of Humphrey Hetherington, Esq. & Judith ux[or]is." The first *e* in Hetherington is very like *i* at each occurrence, but *e* must be the correct spelling.

boys went to Eton and thence to the University. Jeffrey was admitted to Peterhouse in 1708.* John entered Eton in 1712,† and proceeded to the University (Cambridge?), graduating B.A. in 1716 and M.A. in 1720. He became tutor to the Duke of Bedford.‡ Harwood does not appear to give the date of William's entry at Eton. From Eton he went to Peterhouse, where he was admitted on April 10, 1716.§ He graduated B.A. in 1719, and M.A. in 1723. If Mr. Washington was his first official tutor, he seems later on to have been a pupil of Jeremiah Markland, the learned classical scholar, to whom, many years afterwards, he rendered pecuniary assistance.||

In due course Hetherington proceeded to take Orders, and the Duke of Bedford presented him to the living of Dry Drayton, near Cambridge, where he seems to have remained until the year 1753. A later Hetherington is mentioned as Rector of Drayton in 1819.¶

An interesting relic of Hetherington at Drayton is an autograph letter from him to the Duke of Bedford in 1748, which shows that he had the entire confidence of his patron, and that he was quite at home in his old University. The occasion of the letter was a prospective vacancy in the Chancellorship. The Tories wanted a Prince. The Whigs were anxious that the Duke of Newcastle should be appointed. In a letter to the Duke of Newcastle the Duke of Bedford states that he had sent Hetherington to Cambridge about this matter, and remarks: "I was sure I could trust him, as well with regard to his honesty as his abilities." He had received from Hetherington the following letter, dated

* Peterhouse Admission Book, ed. Dr. T. A. Walker.

† 'Alumni Etonenses,' p. 293.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 293.

§ Admission Book: "Gulielmus Hetherington, Middlesexiensis, in Scholâ Etonensi institutus, annosque natus 17, petente Tutore suo censetur jam admissus in ordinem Pensionariorum [sed eâ lege ut brevi se sistat in Collegio et examinaturus sub probet] sub Tutore et Fide-jussore suo Magistro Washington.

"Aprilis 20. Probavit se examinaturus."

|| J. Nichols, 'Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century,' iv. 294, note. The Master of Peterhouse informs me that the College Library has recently received from the Principal of Brasenose "a valuable gift of books formerly belonging to Jeremiah Markland, with MS. notes by him."

¶ E. Carter, 'History of Cambridgeshire,' p. 176.

July 17, 1748 (Newcastle Papers, 32,715, f. 426):—

My Lord,

I receiv'd the Honour of Your Grace's Commands by Mr. Butcher* on fryday Night at Drayton; upon which I went over on Saturday morning, & waited on the Vice-Chancellor Dr. Pariss of Sidney College. I acquainted Him, that I had received a Message from Your Grace, by a Special Messenger, wherein you are pleased to order me to take some opportunity of Assuring Him, in your Name, that his Majesty had not alter'd his Mind, since He sent a Message to the last Vice cancellor [sic], in relation to the Choice of a Chancellor of the University, upon a Vacancy: and that it would be disagreeable to his Majesty to have any of his Family [sic] elected, without his consent & approbation. I likewise Added, that as Fourteen days were allow'd by Statute, It was hoped, a sufficient Time would be given, that the Election might be the more Publick & General. The Vice Chancellor ask'd me, if I expected a particular Answer to this Message? I told Him, No; I could not say, I did; but only left it with him to consider of. I immediately waited on the Bp. of Ely, who is Head of Caius, & on Dr. Smith, Head of Trinity College; and likewise on the Master of Queens, Christs, & Clare Hall. They All seem'd very well pleas'd, with the substance of my Message, saying it was what they wanted & wish'd for, to fix & confirm the timorous & wavering; The Tories having given out, that his Majesty's last Message was only a Temporary Thing, & that the King had chang'd his Mind before he went abroad. I was ask'd if I had no Letter to shew, some of Them wishing that such a Message had been in writing, to prevent any mistakes. I am well aware how Nice a subject this is, & therefore will not presume to offer one word, by way of Hint, or so much as wish, from my self; leaving it entirely to Your Grace's own Judgment.

There is, my L^a, a Noble Spirit in our University at present, and all the Friends of the Administration seem very warm & zealous in this affair, flattering themselves that they shall carry the election in favor of the D— of N—, if there is no surprize, by appointing a very early Day for the Election.

I will endeavour to send Your Grace a List of all the Voters, as soon as I can procure one, that any Doubtful persons may be properly applied to, from Above.

I have endeavour'd to Obey Your Grace's commands as well as I could, & Hope I have no ways exceeded my Commission.

I am, my L^a, with all possible respect,
Your Grace's most Dutifull, most obliged,
& obedient, humble servant,

WILLIAM HETHERINGTON.

Dry-Drayton July y^e 17th 1748.

P.S. The Master of Trinity & Queen's desir'd me to present their Duties.

2^d postscript. I have this moment, as I came out of Church, received the enclosed Letter from the Vice Chancellor. Will your Grace excuse my troubling you with the Letter itself, for I cannot possibly make an abstract of it: & methinks, if I have any Guess, He has a mind it

* Agent to the Duke of Bedford.

should be seen, when He gives me to understand, that He has no particular Attachment to either side.

May not a Letter to Him, from some proper hand, have a good Effect? I beg pardon, for I am quite at a loss, & there is no time or opportunity to consult any Body before the Post will go out.
W. H.

Not long after this diplomatic mission to his old University, Hetherington was honoured by his old school. He was elected Fellow of Eton on Feb. 16, 1749.* Harwood adds a note of some interest here. He states that Hetherington resigned his Fellowship some time before his death, "it is supposed, upon conscientious scruples, that by the Statutes it was not allowed to Aliens to enjoy the Fellowship of this Foundation." One would like to know more of this matter. It is in any case a welcome testimony to Hetherington's independence and conscientiousness. The letter just quoted might be thought to illustrate the subservience, and even the servility, of the clergy of the eighteenth century: the criticism would be, perhaps, unjust, but certainly the resignation of his Fellowship, for any such reason as Harwood gives, lifts Hetherington above the supposed level of his brother clergy in those days.

Before this resignation happened, the Provost and Fellows of Eton presented Hetherington to the living of Farnham Royal, Bucks. He was inducted as rector on Feb. 2, 1753;† and he held the living for the rest of his life.

II.

Hetherington did not come into the possession of the riches which he so generously expended in good works until he was nearly seventy years of age. He inherited the wealth of his brother Jeffrey, who died unmarried June 17, 1767.

About the year 1739 Jeffrey Hetherington had bought from Sir N. D'Aeth, Bart., the manor of North Cray, Kent; a few years later he acquired, from the same owner, the manor of Ruxley. This large estate he bequeathed to his brother William. Both of them were buried in the same tomb at North Cray. The inscription says of Jeffrey that he died "Beloved, Honoured, and Lamented by all who knew him. He was an honest, good, moral Man, and a sincere, virtuous and pious Christian."

William Hetherington's wealth must now have become very considerable, especially

on an eighteenth-century valuation. The preacher at his funeral spoke of a "vast inheritance."* A letter preserved by Nichols speaks of him as "now probably the richest clergyman in England."†

Hetherington does not appear to have ever married, and he looked upon his wealth as something to be used for the benefit of his poorer brethren. There is something pathetic in the remark attributed to him by his friend the Rector of North Cray, that "there was but little time and a great deal of money: he hoped God would enable him to make haste to enjoy it."‡ And enjoy it he did, by making more enjoyable, or less hard, the lot of his fellow-creatures. His interest in the blind was due to the fact, mentioned by Moore, that "some of his family had to suffer for a length of years from blindness." Moore makes the interesting suggestion that some words of Addison may have led Hetherington along the path he took.§

His benevolence was diffuse and judicious. He enlarged North Cray Rectory, built a chapel-of-ease at Eton, re-endowed a charity at Bromley for the support of "twenty widows of loyal and orthodox clergymen," built several almshouses at Foots Cray, and was ever ready to help the needy. Most of the contemporary notices of him allude to his benevolent activities.||

In his declining years Hetherington may not have been much at Farnham Royal. We may suppose that he usually lived either at North Cray Place or at his town house in Queen Square, Ormond Street. The latter was also the residence of his sister Elizabeth, "that incomparable lady . . . a kindred spirit, with whom he lived in the most affectionate harmony," and who took a keen interest in her brother's charitable enterprises.¶ His sister was about a year William's senior. She died Nov. 24, 1776, aged 79.

A kinsman of Hetherington, who inherited the estate at North Cray, is familiar to readers of Charles Lamb—Thomas Coventry,

* Thos. Moore, 'Sermon on the Death of the Rev. W. Hetherington,' Rochester, 1779 (Br. Mus., 695 g. 1).

† J. Nichols, 'Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century,' iv. 294, note.

‡ T. Moore, *op. cit.*

§ It would be worth while to estimate the effect on charitable enterprise of the eighteenth-century essayists. Cf. the writer's 'Magdalen Hospital,' chap. i.

|| T. Moore, *op. cit.*, and *General Evening Post* for Dec. 8, 1778, &c.

¶ T. Moore, *op. cit.*

* 'Alumni Etonenses,' p. 93.

† G. Lipscomb, 'History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham,' 1847, vol. iii.

M.P. for Bridport, and Bencher of the Inner Temple. He is drawn to the life in 'The Old Benchers of the Inner Temple,' where there is a reference to the "agreeable seat at North Cray, where he seldom spent above a day or two at a time in the summer." A near neighbour at North Cray was Robert Dingley, of Lamb Abbey, Foots Cray, founder of the Magdalen Hospital.

Hetherington appears to have been universally liked. There is an amusing reference to him in one of those hundred or so of wonderful MS. books written by the Rev. William Cole of Milton, the Cambridge antiquary and the friend—from their school-days at Eton—of Horace Walpole (B.M. MSS. 5848, p. 92):—

"Dr. Ewin calling here this morning June 4. 1777 towards dining at —(?) he told me, that he had heard Dr. Cook* very frequent speak slightly of Mr. Hetherington Fellow of Eton with Cook, as that he was a good sort of man, but no scholar, of a shallow and moderate understanding and fit only for little Things: yet the Doctor said, he knew that he was under Obligations to this poor Mr. Hetherington, whose Understanding, Honesty and Integrity is worth a 1000 Times as much as the other's Dirtiness, Artifice, Pedagogy, Provostry and Grammar. When such a worthy Character as that of Mr. Hetherington is brought into the scale with such a Pimp and white-livered Fellow as Cook, the latter sinks into its natural insignificance, weighed down by the preponderating merit of the generous and gentlemanlike Mr. Hetherington. I own I have no patience whence [*sic*] such dirty Scoundrels to whom it is an Honour to speak attempt by artful Insinuations to lessen the Character of those it is not in the Power of Nature to imitate. Yet this shitten Fellow, on meeting with Mr. Hetherington, is all Flattery and Obeisance to his very Feet. Such is the Nature of all Backbiters and Traducers.

"Mr. Bryant told me in July 1780, that Mr. Hetherington left the Bp. of Ely† 200, not out of any Regard to his Character, which he had long had no opinion of, but merely that it might not be thought that he resented any Part of his Behaviour: it is no wonder that 2 such congenial Spirits are Bp. and Dean of the Same Church: the one loves Flattery, and the other is made to bestow it where he knows that Incense is grateful."‡

There is naturally a good deal said of Hetherington's goodness in Moore's Funeral Sermon, and the words ring true. We read of his "uncommon cheerfulness," his "gaiety of spirit." He had a "happy and

equable temperament" and was not easily ruffled. He is Thomas Coventry's "most amiable friend and affectionate kinsman"; you figure the contrast between the truculent, but good-hearted, Bencher—apparently miserly, but not so really,* who to children appeared most terrifying when he tried to be friendly—and the gentle country clergyman with his sympathy and open-handed generosity.

William Hetherington died on Tuesday, † Dec. 1, 1778, aged 80 years. His end was calm and edifying. He prayed for the "Divine blessing on the whole world." The domestics were called together to take leave of their master, and he exhorted them to have peace and love one with another.‡

The death is noticed in the leading London papers of Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1778.§ In addition to the multitude of benefactions made in his lifetime he left "upwards of 100,000*l.* to charities, friends, and servants."||

In the course of this short account of Hetherington frequent reference has been made to the sermon preached at his funeral; this interesting discourse has supplied several facts and clues. The preacher, the Rev. Thomas Moore, was a former Fellow of Worcester; he wrote an excellent sermon in the eighteenth-century style—stately, well balanced, and leisurely; it runs to 28 pages, rather larger than those of 'N. & Q.' The text is 1 Chronicles xxix. 28:

"He died in a good old age, full of days, riches, and honour";

and one of the happiest quotations from Scripture is Job xxix. 11-13, 15, 16:—

"When the ear heard me, then it blessed me; and when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me: because I delivered the poor that cried, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me; and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy.... I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the lame. I was a father to the poor."

Tombstone inscriptions may occasionally need discounting, but the scanty facts now unearthed from a forgotten past show that William Hetherington's is not exaggerated

* C. Lamb, 'Old Benchers': "C. gave away 30,000*l.* at once in his lifetime to a blind charity." The actual amount was 10,000*l.* South Sea Stock, given in 1782. It looks as if Lamb had added this to Hetherington's original 20,000*l.*, crediting Coventry with the whole amount.

† London newspapers of Dec. 8, 1778, say "last Wednesday."

‡ T. Moore, 'Sermon.'

§ E.g., *Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser*, *l. James's Chronicle*, *General Evening Post*.

|| *General Evening Post*, Dec. 8, 1778.

* Dr. Cooke (1711-97) was Provost of King's, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge (1773), and Dean of Ely (1780). See 'Dictionary of National Biography.'

† Dr. Edmund Keene, Master of Peterhouse.

‡ W. Cole, MS., vol. xlvii. Cole had a quarrel with Cooke about the property at Milton, and he elsewhere applies to him various opprobrious epithets. Cf. 'D.N.B.' article on Cole.

when it characterizes him as "amiable and beneficent," and ends with the words :—

"To do good and to distribute were the Delight of his life. By these he being dead yet speaketh."

I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness, for facts or verifications, to Mr. W. Lempriere, Deputy Clerk of Christ's Hospital; Sir A. W. Ward, Master of Peterhouse; and the Rev. W. P. Bickford.

H. F. B. COMPSTON.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHARD EDWARDS, 1669–79.

(See *ante*, pp. 1, 44, 81, 122, 161, 205, 244, 262, 293.)

LETTER XLI.

Richard Edwards to John Marshall
(rough draft).

(O.C. 3445.)

Cassumbuzar July the 13th 1670

To Mr Marshall

The 26 past month dispeeded away a Cossid to you with a bill of exchange for 600 rs. and Some letters from Mr Vickers which I hope are Safely arrived with you.

I have desired Mr Vincent to write to Mr Elwes to pay you a Small Summe (being the produce of 4 Sword blades sent thither), which, if you receive, I entreate you would doe me the favour to lay out in 2 or 3 halfe peeces Baroch Stuffles* for breeches, and the rest (if any remaine) in 1 bottle of the best flower oyle† and Some Otter‡ and Chua.§

Sir, I had not assumed the boldnesse to have given you this trouble, but that I am, by my good friend Mr White (from [whom]! you will now receive a letter) encouraged and engaged to endeavour the Procury of a Correspondency with you, which I must confesse I Seeke very preposterously, in that it Should rather be my aime by [The letter breaks off here.]

[No endorsement.]

* Broach is the usual European spelling of Bharōch, in Gujarāt, where the English established a factory in 1616. It was noted for its piece-goods. A caravan trade was carried on between Patna and the factories of Surat, Baroda, Broach, and Ahmadābād.

† Essential oils.

‡ Attar of roses.

§ *Chawā* (*chawā*, *chowā*, *choā*), a fragrant ointment made up of four ingredients, either sandalwood, wood of aloes, saffron, and musk, or ambergris, saffron, musk, and the juice of the flowers of the *arbor tristis*.

|| This word is left out in the original. There is no blank.

LETTER XLII.

Richard Edwards to John Vickers
(rough draft).

(O.C. 3448.)

Cassumbuzar July the 14th 1670

To Mr Vickers

My last to you was of the 11th Inst. Per via Ballasore, whither thought you might have been gone. I hope it will come Safe to your hands, because therein desired you to Send a Copie of the Company's Generall to the bay, which possible, if Some of our malignants should See, they would make Some doe about, but you need not now trouble your selfe to Copie it, having received it Per last Cossid in your generall.

Yours of the 8th Inst. received the 12th at night, advising your receipt of mine of the 30th past month and 2 Currt. and your approbation of my disposall of your money which I am very glad of. Upon your advice that longees are not like to prove [? profitable]* Mr March intends to invest as little as may be in that Comodity, having for that purpose Sent for the weavers to [whom]* he gave out the money and forbid the making of any more then what is upon the loomes, intending the rest in Comoditys that may be of more likelihood to vend. I need not add any thing Concerning the disposall of thos goods in your hands, knowing your endeavours will not be wanting to doe what may be for the best. And as to the fashion and price of the Escritores I leave it [to]* you, nor did I intend to limitt you by mentioning 20 rs., but only thereby in part to direct you in the goodnesse and prize.

I received together with yours a letter from Mr White, who, as you advise, hath lost his voyage and is put in to winter att Carwarr nigh Cochin, and I would desire you to enquire by what conveighance the letter came, and if may meete with the like to write to him, and whither there would be any Surety of any Small bundles reaching his hands or no.

The news of the Ship's arrivall we received here the 9th Inst. but I have not as [y]et received a letter. I have in my other writt to you concerning my letters to dispeed them forward, if no generall Cossid shall be sent presently after the receipt of them, and that what things I may have come over, you would take into your custody; but if I have nought but letters, I desire you would Secure

* These words are omitted in the original. There are no blanks.

me a good fashionable hatt and hatt band, the price leave to you, and any other things you thinke I may have occasion for.

The note of prizes of English goods here shall send you Per next, not having time now hardly to write this, which gives me occasion to make one request to you, that while the Ships are here you would hold me excused if I fayle of that punctuality in answering your letters as formerly, and I question not but I might have made the Same excuse for you which now I doe to you, who without doubt are more encombred with businesse then I now am. Therefore although I cannot receive any thing in this country more welcome then your letters, yet I would not that you Should bind your Selfe to a necessity of answering mine, but that you would let me hear from you as your best leisure will Permitt, which indeed cannot be so often as acceptable.

The Slippers you write for Shall procure as Soone as possible, having for that end given out money to have them made (for without that here's hardly the worth of an anna to be bought of any thing), but in the interim have sent you 1 Pr. (which pray accept of). They were made for me, so possibly may be somewhat too little; the rest have bespoken as you ordered. I have not more then to desire you to excuse this hast, So rest

[Unsigned]

[Endorsed] To Mr Vickers July 14th: 70

LETTER XLIII.

*Richard Edwards to William Bagnold
(rough draft).*

(O.C. 3449.)

Cassumbuzar July the 14th 1670

To Mr Bagnold

Yours of the 9th Curr. received the 12th at night, advising your receipt of mine Primo Inst. and your desire that by an entercourse of letters a Correspondence and more familiar acquaintance may be advanced between us, wherein I unfeignedly concur with you and Shall use my utmost endeavours to encrease it and render my Selfe worthy the good opinion you are pleased to have of me.

I heartily congratulate the advancement the Hon: Companies have conferred on you, am only Sorry we Shall thereby lose your good company here in the bay; but I willingly prefer your Interest before my particular* content, and from my heart beg

* "Private" is written above "particular" in the original.

Almighty God that your Employment may every way answer your desires and that you may therein enjoy all happynesse and prosperity. And let me intreat you that wherein I can Serve you, you would at any time freely use me, and that among the many friends you have meritoriously acquired you would vouchsafe a place to

Sir

[Unsigned]

[Endorsed] To Mr Bagnold July 14th: 70

LETTER XLIV.

John Vickers to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3452.)

Hugly the 24th July 1670

Dear Freind

Yours of the 14th Instant Received the 17th do., but yours Per Via Ballasore is Not yet come to hand, though I once thought I might have been there before this, but now shall Not goe till the sloop* arrive, and Uncertaine whither then or not. However, if you thinke it Convenient (if any body g[oes] d[owne] before me) shall remit the girdle[s] etca. thither, which probably may find sale before I may goe there, which suppose will Not bee till the Companies goods goe Downe; if not, Per the Next Conveighance; but if they stay here, doe not question the Disposa[ll] of them, for 4 ships Comming Downe and but few goods to be bought at Ballasore, we shall be sure to have some of their Companies here.

I have enquired the Conveighance Mr Whites letters Came by, which was a Dutch ship from Metchlepatam, and A Cosset thither, but Cannot here of any Conveighance to send to him againe.

The hat and hatband You write for shall procure as soon as possi[ble] and what else you may want, and must [? now beg] the same excuse of you that you Make, for though I cann[ot] be soe much encumbrd with business (where wee have somany assistants) as you are, Yet it sometimes may

* At this period the captains of the Company's ships could not be induced to face the perils of navigating the Hùgll river. Cargoes for Bengal were, therefore, transhipped at Balasor, and taken to Hùgll by sloops commanded by the Company's pilots. In 1672 Capt. James, with the aid of a pilot, brought the Rebecca up to Hùgll (O.C. 3671), but thence, 'until 1679, no other captain could be persuaded to follow his example. See Bowrey, 'Countries round the Bay of Bengal,' ed. Temple, p. 166 n., and Yule 'Hedges' Diary,' iii. 197 ff.

hapen [th]at I shall not have time to write, Seldome knowing of a Cossets going till the letters Come Downe to be transcribed, and of Necessity Now your business will be much greater, Mr Haselwood Departing this life the 20th present.

The Slippers you sent I retarne you Many thanks for, which are very fitt if about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch longer, having little else to add save my humble service to Mr March and Mr Vincent, and to Subscribe My Self

Your Reall and affectionately Loving Friend

JNO. VICKERS

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant
In Cassumbazar

LETTER XLV.

John Marshall to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3453.)

Johnabad* July le 27th 1670

Mr Richard Edwards
Esteemed friend

Yours of 20th June I answered 2d present, since which have received yours of 13th Ditto. Three of your Sword-blades are sold, for which I have received of Mr Elwes 15 Rups., and also the other sword blade, which when I come at Pattana I shall endeavour to sell for you, with the produce of which and the 15 Rups. I shall endeavour to comply with your desires.

I have received a Letter from my brother† White and shall be very glad to embrace a strict correspondency with you as I have with him, and to that end (as occasion offers) shall desire to trouble you with what concernes or business I may have at Cassumbazar, as I shall be ready and glad to serve you where I shall be. I shall not use any complements but do assure you

I am

Your reall friend to serve you
JOHN MARSHALL

[Endorsed] For M[r R]ichard Edwards
Merchant
In Cassumbazar
these

[In Richard Edwards's writing]
from Mr Marshall 27th July 70

* Jahānābād or Singhiya, near Patna.

† Probably only a term of friendship, as in the case of Vickers and Edwards.

LETTER XLVI.

Robert Freeman to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3454.)

[Masulipatam, 29th July 1670]

Mr Richard Edwards

Sir

I have received your Severalls and have sent you those things you desire, that is to say, [one] peice of Chint* for a gowne, one patch† of Lunge[es], four pillow bares,‡ two of one sort and two of an other no[t] knowing what Sort you meant. If any of these two be the sort yo[u] want mcre, then advise mee, and you shall have them or any thing else by the first oportunity. The cost of these is as followeth, Vizt.

for one peice of Chint	..	08
for one patch of Lungees	..	06
for four Pillow bares	..	04

In all 18

Pray send my returns in the things I formerly desired, that is to say, if to be gott, a boy, if not, then in a good peice of plaine silke. Commit the Care of what you send me by the third mate of the Happy Fa'trance, Mr Richard Dowings§ by name. This shipp is Just now weighing Anchor. By the next shipp, the Cost Frigott (which will be dispatcht within 3 or 4 day [sic] after her), shall w[rite at] large, in the mean time remaine in hast

Your Reall friend and Serva[nt]

ROBT. FREEMAN

[Metch]epatam Road the 29th July 1670
[on] board the Rainebow

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant

In Bengallah

R. C. TEMPLE.

(To be continued.)

* Chintz (*chint*), printed cotton cloth.

† Mr. William Foster is of opinion that this term is equivalent to "piece," when applied to certain goods. See 'Diaries of Streynsham Master,' ed. Temple, i. 248, ii. 143.

‡ An unusual spelling of "pillow-ber," "pillow-beer"=pillowcase. There is no example of this form of the word in the 'N.E.D.'

§ Probably "Downing." I have found no other reference to this individual.

GRAY'S BOOKS AND MSS.

(See *ante*, p. 291.)

Vol. iii. p. 162. Opp. "When all things were prepared": Ol. 102. 2. Jul: An: 4343 Julii 8^o the Battle was fought.

P. 262. Opp. "This *Euclid* was the great Mathematician": Euclides, the Mathematician, lived above 100 Years after Socrates: he who was Socrates' Disciple was of Megara & Founder of the Sect call'd, οἱ Ἐριστικοί. But this Passage relates to neither of them, but to another, who was Archon, Ol: 94. 2, after the Peloponnesian War.

P. 276. Opp. "less than six hundred": The Schol: on Aristophanes' *Equites* v: 851 say 6000, which is most probable. The 9 Archons and the Senate presided, & took the Votes: the condemn'd Person was to leave the City in ten Days.

P. 284. Opp. note 2: The words of Herodotus [ix. 32] undoubtedly mean that the Persians lay in a Line parallel to Erythræ, Hysia & a Part of the District of Plataea, but on the contrary Side of the Asopus, ἀπὸ Ἐρυθραίων παρὰ Ἰσθμὸς ἐς τὴν Ἰλαρταίδα γῆν [ix. 15] for all 3 Towns were on the same Side of that River, & had been alike deserted by Mardonius. See Thucyd: 3. c: 24. Strabo. 9. Pag: 620. Ed: Amst: Pausan: 9. 2. Hyria was very distant, between Tanagra & Anlis.

P. 301. Opp. "That of *Apollo* in the City of *Ptoüs*": The Temple was call'd Ptoüm, & lay near Acrephäa on the Side of a Hill above the Lake Copais. It belong'd to the Thebans. Herod:

P. 302. Opp. note 2: This Note is quite false. Herodotus absolutely says that none but the Laced: Athen: & Tegeatæ had any Share in the Action. The others indeed came up to the Pursuit.

P. 303. Opp. "the fourth of *October*": Read, the 3^d. See Dodwell Ann: Thucyd: An: ant: Christum 479. Sept: 22.

P. 317. Opp. "his Son *Lysimachus*": Mention'd by Plato in y^e *Theages*. He had a son call'd Aristides, Scholar to Socrates. See also the *Laches*.

Vol. iv. p. 171, Lysander. Opp. "Those who had been of service": See the sad State of the Greek allies under these Oligarchies, in *Isocrates Panegyric*, p: 63.

P. 175. Opp. "When the *Lion's strength*": Where the Lion's Skin will not reach we must piece it out with the Foxes.

Opp. "thus contrived their ruin": By his Reproaches & Raileries irritated them to fall upon the People. (But he only acted a Part in order to keep the boldest Partisans of the Democracy from quitting the City, as he desired their Destruction, which actually happen'd for all, who trusted to him were murder'd.)

P. 176. Opp. "cruis'd about some neighbouring Islands": He brought over some of the Islands.

P. 182. Opp. "with all gayety": having bathed, & put on a splendid Mantle.

P. 184. Opp. "no sooner began his Siege": It was near 4 Months before it surrender'd. See *Xenoph: Hellen:*

Opp. "the City surrendred": Being betrayed & deceived by Theramenes, whom they principally trusted.

P. 187. Opp. "with conquer'd People": The best Account extant of Theramenes' Practises, of what pass'd in the Assembly in Presence of Lysander, & the Manner of electing the 30 Tyrants, is to be found in *Lysias' Oration against Eratosthenes*, which was spoke not three Years after this great Event.

P. 188. Opp. "cover'd with Counterfeit Brass": he beat into the form of any useful Instrument.

P. 211. Opp. "devoted himself to a recluse Life": lived, as a Suppliant.

P. 238, Sylla. Opp. "This *Aristion*": His true name was Athenion, but being made free of Athens, he (as usual) assumed a new Name. He was a Philosopher of the Peripatetic School. We find his History at large in *Athenæus*. L: 5. C: 13. which is very curious.

P. 253. Opp. "the Reed of which they make Flutes": φύον τὸν αὐλητικὸν κάλαμον. says *Strabo*. That is, not to make Flutes of; for the Tibia was made of Box usually; or Bone. But to make the Mouth-Piece, or little Machine, which they blow'd thro', such as we insert into the Mouths of our Hautboys. Λίμνη φύουσα κάλαμον, τὸν εἰς τὰς γλώττας τῶν αὐλῶν ἐπιτήθειον as he says of the Lake in *Phrygia*, whence the R: *Marsyas* rises. L: 12. See *Pindar's 12th Pythian*, V: 43. & the Scholia on it.

P. 260. Opp. "Those Treatises": See a full Account of these writings, & the Hands they had past thro', in *Strabo*. L: 13. de *Scepsi Urbe*.

P. 297, Cimon. Opp. "They accused him": This was made an article against him at the Time of his Ostracism, as *Phæax* tells us in his *Oration* which bears the Name of *Andocides*.

P. 313. Opp. "This success": *Plutarch* seems to have confounded the 2 Expeditions of the Athenians against *Cyprus* & *Egypt* together, for it was not till after the last, that this Embassy of *Callias* was sent; that is 21 Years from this Victory. See *Diod: Siculus*, L: 12. Ol: 82. 4. tho' *Dodwell* in *Annal: Thucyd:* agrees with *Plutarch* here.

Opp. "no nearer the *Grecian Sea*": See *Isocrates* in his *Panegyric* P: 65. Ed: H: *Steph:*

P. 321. Opp. "juncture of the Times": Here seems a Mistake. It does not appear that the Athenians were defeated at *Tanagra*. They were indeed defeated at *Coronea* (another city of *Bœotia*) & their Commander *Tolmides* slain, but this did not happen till two Years after *Cimon's* Death, Ol: 83. 2.

P. 339, *Lucullus*. Opp. "mustered a hundred and twenty thousand Foot": *Strabo* says, he came before *Cyzicus* with 150 Thousand foot.

P. 361. Opp. "to *Tigranes* in *Armenia*": *Antiochus* the Great divided *Armenia* into two, & over each Part he placed a Governour. *Artaxias* had the N: & N: E: & *Zaradrius* the S: W: or *Sophene*. When that King's Affairs began to decline after the Defeat given him by the Romans, both these revolting founded two Kingdoms, which continued in their families for several Generations, & this *Tigranes* was one of the *Artaxiadæ*. In his Youth he was a Hostage in the Court of *Parthia*, but upon his coming to the Crown he made War with great Success upon that Nation, & took from them *Giordiene*, *Media*.

Atropatene, greatest part of Mesopotamia, &c: he also deprived Artanes, K: of Sophene, his Neighbour, of his Country: & passing the Euphrates became Master of all Syria & Phœnicia: at his Death he was succeeded by Artavasdes, one of his Sons, of whom see the Life of M: Antony.

P. 368. Opp. "*Metrodorus of Scepsis*": Metrodorus was a Philosopher, that had a great Reputation for Eloquence. He married a rich Carthaginian Lady; & growing into the Friendship of Mithridates, became supreme Judge of civil Affairs in his Kingdom, from whose Decisions lay no Appeal: but being traduced by many powerful Men, whom his Justice had made his Enemies, he took the Opportunity of an Embassy he was sent on to Tigranes, & stayed at that Court; till being sent back with a Commission to Mithridates, about the time, that King was obliged to abandon his hereditary Dominions; & obliged to go much against his Will, he died in the Journey either of Illness, or by the King's Means, for both are reported. Strab: L. 13. de Scepsis.

P. 376. Opp. "out of Cilicia": Chiefly from Mazaca at the Foot of M: Argæus, whither they afterwards return'd. Strabo. L. 12.

Vol. v. p. 16. Nicias. Opp. "seizing on the Haven of Nisæa": Ol: 89. 1. Thucyd: 4. 67. Nicias had no hand in taking Nisæa.

P. 35. Opp. "was sold among other Captives": The Slaves were sold for 120 Talents.

P. 39. Opp. "eight times": 1. Near the Olympieum. 2. Near the R: Tereas. 3. On the Epipole. 4. At Syca. 5. At their Cross-Wall. 6. At the Marsh under Epipole. 7. With Gylippus between the Walls. At Sea. 8. In the Mouth of the Great Harbour, when Plennyrium was lost. Thucyd: mentions no other Trophies erected by them than these eight.

P. 235. Agesilaus. Opp. "the Pythian Games": Dodwell thinks they were celebrated some Months before, toward the end of the 2^d Olympic Year.

P. 239. Opp. "besieged it by Sea": This happen'd not till the following Year. Dodwell.

P. 269. Opp. "where he expired": Diodorus places this Ol: 104. 3. but if so he had reign'd only 36 Years at most.

P. 325. Pompey. Opp. "half a Mina": Strabo says 150 Drachmæ (or about £4. 16. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$).

Opp. "a Talent": 1000 Drachmæ. Strab: L. 11.

Vol. vii. p. 279. M. Antonius. Opp. "*Artavasdes King of Armenia*": Son of the famous Tigranes. Strab: 11. in fine.

P. 293. Opp. "carried him to *Alexandria*": He remain'd in Prison, till a little before the Battle of Actium, when he was slain by Antony's Order. Strabo. 11.

P. 390. Cicero. Opp. "he travelled into Greece": He however stayed at Rome a Year after, & continued pleading without apprehension. Brut: p. 434.

P. 447. Opp. "*Cæsar* being alarmed at this": It is certain from Cicero's Letters, that he constantly opposed Octavius' Demand of the Consulship. Ep: 10: ad Brut:

Vol. viii. p. 11. Dion. Opp. "Four by *Aristomache*": The Sons were call'd Hipparinus & Nysæus. They both reign'd afterwards in Syracuse by the Assistance of Dion's Friends. The first, Olymp: 106. 4. & was murder'd

2 Years afterwards. Nysæus succeeded him, & was dispossest'd by his half-brother, Dionysius, who resumed his Tyranny, Ol: 108. 2, & continued in it, till he was obliged to surrender himself to Timoleon. Ol: 109. 1. See Plato's Epist: to the Friends of Dion. Diodorus Sic: L. 16, C: 36. Theopompus apud Athenæum, L. 10, p: 436. Polyænus. L. 5. 4.

P. 12. Opp. "*Dion* discoursed": Dion was then 40 Years of Age.

P. 20. Opp. "when *Dion* essayed": This happen'd not 4 Months' after Plato's Arrival. See Epist: 7. Ol: 105. 3. as Diodorus says. But it is clear from Plato's own Letters, & from Plutarch's Account here that it was much earlier, & but a few Years after the elder Dionysius' Death. about Ol: 103, 2, or 3: & consequently that Dion resided 9 or 10 Years in Greece.

P. 26. Opp. "*Dion's Estate*": Which Plato says was worth about 100 Talents (which is above 19000 $\frac{1}{2}$) a noble Fortune in those Days.

Opp. "with Messengers": The Epistle is preserved by Diog: Laertius, & seems genuine.

P. 27. Opp. "a Letter to *Dionysius*": See the 13th Epist: of Plato.

P. 28. Opp. "when *Philoxenus*": Read Polyænus: & see Diod: Sic: L. 13: C: 96.

P. 43. Opp. "This *Heraclides*": He was forced to fly, while Plato was at Syracuse for the last time. See the History of it in Plato's 7th Letter.

P. 178. Artaxerxes. Opp. "a Peace more inglorious": See the State of Greece after this Peace described in Isocrates' Panegyric. p: 66 & 68.

P. 194. Opp. "reigned Sixty too": It is agreed that Darius Nothus died Ol: 95. 4. so that his Son could not have reign'd above 40 Years.

A list of Gray's other marginalia, so far as they have been published, will be found in my forthcoming Bibliography of Gray (Yale University Press).

I conclude this paper with such notes as I have been able to gather respecting the whereabouts of Gray MSS. These notes make no pretence to completeness.

Pembroke College possesses Gray's Commonplace Books, including a MS. of the 'Elegy' (cf. Bradshaw's introduction, 1891, and Gosse's ed., i. 225-32). Eton has another MS. (the Fraser MS.) of the 'Elegy' and the original MS. of the Eton Ode. A third copy of the 'Elegy' and many letters are in MS. Egerton 2400 of the British Museum. The following Add. MSS. at the Museum also contain Gray matter: 5821, 5833, 5842, 15000, 19918, 24503, 26889, 27637, 32329, 32561-2 (Mitford's valuable collection), 36270, 36359, 36817-8, 37683. Stowe 865 contains Roberts's Latin version of the 'Elegy.' Gray's nine volumes of MS. music are now owned by Mr. Henry E. Krehbiel, 152 West 105th Street, New York. The late John Morris of 13 Park Street, Grosvenor Square, London, possessed a valuable collection of Graiana, described

by Gosse in his edition, iv. 339-43. Where is this now? Mr. John Murray is said to have some MSS. relating to Gray; cf. Tovey, 'Letters,' iii. 232, n. 1. "An early correspondence of Gray's which is said to throw light upon his difference with Walpole" was owned in 1912 by the Messrs. Quaritch. Several letters were sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge on July 8, 1915. A number of letters lately published by Mr. Toynbee was owned by the late Capt. Sir Francis E. Waller, Bart., of the Royal Fusiliers. There are some MSS. in the Gluck Collection in the Public Library at Buffalo, New York.

Ithaca, N.Y.

CLARK S. NORTHUP.

LETTERS FROM H.M.S. BACCHANTE IN 1812-1813.

SOME interesting letters, written in journal form on board H.M.S. Bacchante, when commanded by Capt. William Hoste, have recently been sent to me with the object of discovering the identity of their author, who was evidently a Norfolk man. They are very neat copies, all by the same hand, and are entered in a parchment-bound volume with their dates, and all are addressed to "My dear father." There is no doubt that the writer of these letters was the ship's chaplain, as he states in his first epistle (dated April, 1812) that "the gentlemen of the gunroom were cautious not to say anything offensive to my profession"; and in a subsequent letter he mentions that he christened two children. He is always most enthusiastic when alluding to Capt. Hoste:—

"I never met with any one who possessed such real love for active service, except Lord Nelson; there is a great resemblance between them, which I dare say will increase every day."

The ship sailed from Spithead on June 3, 1812, and arrived in the Bay of Biscay on the 5th, and, passing Cape St. Vincent on the 11th, arrived off Cadiz on the following day:—

"About sunset we heard a very heavy and incessant [?] firing] directly ahead of us. At first it was supposed that the French Fleet had escaped from Toulon, and that it was a general action. You may guess how heartily we prayed for a fresher breeze to spring up, but in a short time we perceived some shells burst in the air, which convinced us that it proceeded from the French bombarding Cadiz, though we were at that time forty miles distant. We had the satisfaction of learning to-day that no other damage had been done than the killing an old woman; but many of the shells did not burst, owing to the great quantity of lead with which

they are lined, to make them fly so far. It takes, as I am told, 30 lbs. of powder to throw a shell from the French lines into the town.....

"Off Cadiz, June 15, 1812. We quitted Cadiz at daybreak, and expect to reach Gibraltar this evening or to-morrow morning.... Cape Trafalgar at the moment I am writing is immediately opposite to the cabin window, and a picture of Lord Nelson is so hung that the hero appears to be gazing at the well-known spot. What a different scene does it now present to him!....

"Port Mahon, July 2, 1812. Admiral Hallowell (one of Lord Nelson's friends, and who, you remember, gave him the coffin made of *l'orient's* mast) is here with a few line-of-battle ships, and a large fleet of transports, with a brigade of troops on board."

To understand the frequent allusions in these letters to the hero of Trafalgar, it should be explained that their writer, who was probably born at Swaffham, Norfolk, in 1785, was son of the Rev. Wm. Yonge, who died in 1845 as Archdeacon of Norwich and Rector of Swaffham for sixty years, and that in November, 1786, the latter's sister, Sarah Yonge, had married the Rev. William Nelson (b. 1757, d. 1835), Rector of Hilborough, the elder brother of the great admiral. Hilborough was the Nelson family living during several generations, and there Sarah Yonge's only son, Horatio Nelson, was born in 1788, two years after the birth of his first cousin, the aforesaid William Johnson Yonge. After the death of the great admiral on Oct. 21, 1805, a grateful nation bestowed upon the rector of Hilborough an earl's title, and, creating his son Horatio Viscount Trafalgar, granted a sum of money with which to purchase an estate (in Wiltshire, whither the family removed from Norfolk). Among the obituary notices of *The Gentleman's Magazine* for the year 1808 is one on the

"death of Viscount Trafalgar from typhus fever, at the early age of nineteen. He died at Warne's Hotel in Conduit Street on the 17th of January, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral under the centre of the dome; that in death his body might sleep with the remains of him whom in life he had so honoured and revered....

"The Rev. William Yonge, Archdeacon of Norwich, his maternal uncle, acted as chief mourner, and followed in the first coach...."

Capt. William Hoste was also of Norfolk descent, having a family connexion with the Walpole family. His father, the Rev. Dixon Hoste (b. 1750-51), was for forty-two years Rector of Titeshall in that county, where he died at the age of 75 in 1825. There are many references to "Mr. and Mrs. Hoste" in the letters from Lady Nelson to her husband the great admiral when he was afloat. Their son William Hoste, according to his biographers, entered the

Navy immediately after the outbreak of the French war under the auspices of Nelson, who described him as "a good boy, and one that would shine in the service":—

"Hoste was at the battle of the Nile in 1798, and in January, 1802, was promoted Post by Lord St. Vincent. From 1808 to 1814 he commanded a detached squadron in the Adriatic, stopping the coasting trade, and engaging in a series of adventurous attacks on the coast batteries, or on vessels sheltered under them: the stories of which read more like a romance than sober history."

He captured the town of Grao in 1808-9, and in 1811 defeated at Lissa a force much larger than his own.

Continuing his journal, on July 8, 1812, Mr. Johnson Yonge says:—

"The day after sailing from Port Mahon we fell in with Sir Edward Pellew and his fleet.... There were 13 sail of the line.... The admiral received Hoste in the most flattering manner and offered him a cruise in the Adriatic, which he said he considered as his birthright...."

"Lissa, June 20, 1813. You will be a little surprised at the date of my letter.... But immediately upon our arrival at Malta on the 19th of April, we learnt that orders had arrived from Sir Ed. Pellew for us to return again to this island.... It is reported that Admiral Hallowell is coming to succeed Admiral Freemantle, and I make no doubt it has been his request that Hoste should be under him on this station. Admiral Hallowell has known Hoste all his life, and was particularly intimate with Lord Nelson."

In describing an engagement which took place on June 10, the writer says:—

"You may cut sailors to pieces, but you cannot conquer their spirit.... One of our midshipmen, Langton by name, commanded the first gig, which carried 10 men beside himself.... [As the result] the commodore and the chief part of his officers, with about 50 men, were made prisoners. He told us that he had no notion that our boats would have persevered in their attack after discovering his force.... but instead of observing any symptoms of fear, his ears were greeted with a loud and animated shout, which was continued throughout the little squadron...."

"14th June. We arrived here safe and without losing a single prize.... You cannot think what credit our boats have gained, and it is esteemed one of the most gallant boat actions in our naval annals."

Lord Nelson, in his earlier correspondence, frequently mentioned Charles Boyles, the son of the collector of Customs at Lynn, and at the time of Hoste's action off Lissa Charles Boyles, then a rear-admiral, had his flag flying in the Canopus at Palermo, and wrote:—

"My dear Hoste,—Your gallant and distinguished bravery will ever immortalize your name, and make our county of dumplings and dripping rejoice to think they have still preserved for its protection a brilliant spark from the shrine of our immortal county man, Lord Nelson."

Capt. Hoste was created a baronet in September, 1814, and in April, 1817, married Lady Harriet Walpole, a daughter of the second Earl of Orford (second creation). He was appointed to the command of his Majesty's yacht the Royal George, a post he held until his death in 1828, which took place at the early age of 48. The writer of the letters, the Rev. Johnson Yonge, married Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. Peter Wellington Furse of Halston House, Devon, and being appointed Rector of Rochbourne in Hampshire, there died in 1860, leaving a son and four daughters. [A reference to the Yonge family appeared at 10 S. xi. 129. F. H. S.]

SIR JAMES GRAHAM: EARLY ELECTIONEERING EXPERIENCE. (See 7 S. xi. 304.)—Just over a quarter of a century ago, I drew attention to the fact that at the Cornwall Lent Assizes, held at Launceston in March, 1820, a true bill was found by the Grand Jury against the distinguished Whig Parliamentarian, known to a later generation as Sir James Graham, for alleged bribery and corruption at a St. Ives election; and I expressed a hope to be supplied with the result of the proceedings. That wish remains ungratified, but some additional light is thrown on the affair in the extracts from the diary of John Tregenthen Short given by Sir Edward Hain in his 'Prisoners of War in France from 1804 to 1814,' Short having been one such. These are as follow:—

"March 22, 1820.—Several persons subpoenaed, to go to Launceston to swear bribery against the two elected Members, Messrs. Graham and Evelyn."

"March 27.—According to their evidence, the jury found indictments against the two elected Members."

"The evidences returned from Launceston, having sworn against Graham and Evelyn."

"April 21.—Placards and caricatures posted against some of the false swearers."

"April 26.—This evening the account came that recognizances had been entered into to bring the newly elected Members to trial, by a most villainous and perjured crew, to get them turned from Parliament."

"May 28.—Mr. Halse [the town clerk of St. Ives, who had acted as solicitor for Graham and Evelyn] went to London."

"June 4.—A great number subpoenaed to go to London, to appear before the Members of the House of Commons, against Graham and Evelyn."

"June 22.—The evidences for Mr. Halse arrived from London, and before their departure the two members, Graham and Evelyn, were declared by a Committee of the House of Commons duly elected, and that gross and infamous perjury was pronounced against an Irishman, named George Patrick Dunn."

"June 25.—The Mayor came home from London.

"August 7.—A great number of persons of the baser sort subpoenaed to Bodmin Assizes, to swear against Mr. James Halse concerning the last election.

"August 11.—The before-mentioned people arrived from Bodmin, and it's reported that a bill has been found against Mr. Halse.

"March 23, 1821.—A great number of persons subpoenaed to Launceston against James Halse, Esq., on account of the last election, under pretence of trying him as an agent for Messrs. Graham and Evelyn."

"From *The True Briton* :—

"Mr. Douglas moved in the House of Commons that the Clerk of the St. Ives Election should attend at the ensuing Cornwall Assizes with the poll-book, to answer an indictment against him for bribery : ordered."

"March 30.—Some of the evidences returned from Launceston. J. Halse, Esq., was declared by the jury to be innocent, although so many scandalous, lying, and infamous characters there appeared against him.

"March 31.—Mr. Halse came into town, escorted by a great concourse of people.

"May 18.—Lord Normanby canvassed the town, Mr. Graham having resigned his seat.

"February 14, 1822. The news arrived that George Patrick Dunn, the Irish false swearer against Messrs. Graham and Evelyn and Halse, was sentenced on Monday last to seven years' transportation. May this be a warning to all voters. Many more, in my opinion, deserve to bear him company."

Even these extracts leave in doubt the precise reason why Graham resigned his seat in May, 1821, eleven months after he had been declared by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, on hearing the petition, to have been duly elected. They throw no light, moreover, on what happened to the true bills found at the Launceston Assizes of March, 1820, against him and his colleague (Evelyn), who did not think it necessary to withdraw from Parliament when he did. The entry of April 26, 1820, states that "recognizances had been entered into to bring the newly elected members to trial." Did that refer to the trial of the petition before a Select Committee of the House of Commons (as was then the practice), or of the members for the offences on which true bills had been found? There is a decided gap in the statement of facts here; and, as I wrote in my original note in 1891, "as affecting one who afterwards was a distinguished statesman, these might be worth exhuming."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

"OAKY."—On p. 221 of "A New Journey over Europe. . . . By a late Traveller, A. D. Chancel, M.A." (London, 1714), we read of Dublin that "It is well wall'd, neatly built, very populous, and pleasantly situated,

famous for Trade, and the sweet Plains, Oaky Woods, and fine Parks about it." The word "oaky" is not in the Oxford Dictionary before the year 1849 in this sense. In which University was Mr. A. Doriack Chancel a Master? And did he himself write the English version of his book? In 'The Dedicacion,' addressed to "The Lord Marquis of Miremont," he describes himself as "a Frenchman."

E. S. DODGSON.

"AMONG THE BLIND THE ONE-EYED MAN IS KING." (See 11 S. ix. 369, 412, 477; x. 15.)—Perhaps I may be allowed to note that John Skelton, writing against Cardinal Wolsey about 1522 in his 'Why come ye not to Courte?' has these lines :—

But have ye not heard this,
How an one-eyed man is
Well sighted when
He is among blind men?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"KADAVER."—In view of the allegations recently made as to the disposal of the bodies of dead soldiers by the German military authorities, and of the assertion that the word "Kadaver" refers to animal and not to human bodies, the following note may be of some interest.

The word, otherwise spelt "cadaver," is said to be formed of the first syllables of the words "caro data vermibus" (flesh given to the worms): "The burial of the cadaver (that is caro data vermibus) is nullius in bonis, and belongs to ecclesiastical cognizance" (3 Coke's 'Institutes,' 203, cited by Mr. Justice Holroyd in *Rex v. Coleridge*, 1819, 2 B. and Ald. 809). It would be interesting to know what other authorities there are for this origin of the word.

J. H. LETHBRIDGE MEW.

[In case some hasty occasional reader should quote this etymology as sanctioned by 'N. & Q.' merely because it appears here as a curiosity, we may just note that "cadaver"—a good classical word—is, in the opinion of modern scholars, a formation from the stem "cād-" = fall.]

SOME AUSTRALIAN MEMORIAL INSCRIPTIONS : II. THE SCOTS CHURCH, SYDNEY. (See *ante*, p. 269.)—The following abstracts were made in 1895 :—

1. On stone on exterior wall.—Scots Church, erected A.D. MDCCCXXIV.
2. On marble tablet on north wall near pulpit.—Erected by the Scots Church Congregation, and other Friends, in memory of John Dunmore Lang, D.D., First Minister of the Presbyterian Church in New South Wales, and for fifty-five years the Pastor of this Congregation. Born at Greenock, Scotland, A.D. 1799; Graduated at Glasgow, A.D. 1820; Arrived in Sydney, A.D.

1823; Erected this Church, A.D. 1824; and died at College Buildings, Jamieson Street, Sydney, 8th August, A.D. 1878, deeply regretted by all Classes of the Community in all the Australasian Colonies, by whom he was regarded not only as a distinguished Divine, but also as an eminent Patriot and Statesman, in proof of which the Statue in Wynyard Square, Sydney [*], erected to his memory by public subscription, is a standing testimony.

3. Marble tablet on east wall.—To the Memory of George Lang, who lies interred beneath the pulpit of this Church, which he was honoured by divine providence to be instrumental in erecting. He was born in Scotland, educated at the University of Glasgow, and died in Sydney xviii. January MDCCCXXV., aged xxiii. years.

4. Marble tablet on south side of pulpit.—Erected by the Scots Church Congregation, and other friends, in memory of Wilhelmina, daughter of William Mackie of Greenock, Scotland, and wife of John Dunmore Lang, D.D. Born at Greenock, A.D. 1813; Arrived in Sydney, A.D. 1831, and died at Blackheath, N.S.W., 6th October, 1891, esteemed and beloved by all who knew her.

The next article will give inscriptions in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney.

J. W. FAWCETT.

Consett, co. Durham.

THE WALTER OR WALTERS FAMILY OF PEMBROKESHIRE: ADDENDUM. (See 12 S. ii. 446.)—

"1688. Jane ye daughter of Henry Walter of Roach, Esqre., was baptized the 22nd of October."

J. T. EVANS.

The Rectory, Stow-on-the-Wold.

Queries.

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

THE "HOUSE" OF.—Some publishers, notably Cassell and Pearson, have adopted the method of describing themselves as the "House of Cassell" and the "House of Pearson." When did this practice come into the publishing world? I know that I constantly used it in the pages of Scribner's *Book-Buyer* twenty years ago, owing to my intense dislike of the commercial contractions—"Messrs.," "Co.," and "Limited"—which put me off reading a paragraph in which they appear, suggesting, as they do, that they come entirely from the advertising side of the "house" brought in this way under notice.

J. M. BULLOCH.

123 Pall Mall.

* On base of Dr. Lang's monument in Wynyard Square: John Dunmore Lang, D.D., Patriot and Statesman, Born 1799, at Greenock, Scotland; Died 1878 at Sydney.

TRAVELLERS' JOURNALS WANTED.—Can any reader inform me where I can find the Journals of the following travellers, who went from Basra to Aleppo: Beawes, 1745; Carmichael, 1751; Holford, 1781? They are not in the British Museum.

F. D. HARFORD.

Royal Geographical Society.

LAMBE FAMILY.—Mary Lambe married Josias Phillips, May 23, 1799, in St. Luke's Church, Dublin. He died Feb. 9, 1835 (will proved Feb. 21, 1835), and had a son Thomas, who married Elizabeth Dockrell, April 28, 1836, in St. Luke's Church, Dublin. George Audouin assumed the name of Lambe in accordance with the will of his uncle Hall Lambe of Dublin, who died in 1801. I should be obliged for details of the parentage of Mary Lambe, date of her birth, and the names of her brother and sisters. What is the connexion with the Audouin Lambe family?

E. C. FINLAY.

FINLAY AND STANHOPE FAMILIES.—John Stanhope of Horsforth, Yorkshire, married (1) Anne, sister of Sir George Rawdon; (2) a daughter of Dr. John Finlay, D.D.; (3) —? I should be glad of further information.

To what family did Dr. John Finlay belong?

E. C. FINLAY.

1729 Pine Street, San Francisco,
California. U.S.A.

74TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me where the 74th Regiment of Foot was stationed from 1760 to 1766, when this regiment was reduced?

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

HEACOCK FAMILY.—Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' give me particulars of a family of Heacock of Newington, Middlesex, to whom the following arms were granted in 1746? Erminois, an elephant az.; on a chief of the second a sun between two beehives or. Crest: a hind sejant regard erminois, collared gu., reposing dexter foot on beehive or.

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House, Dunderm, co. Down.

BENEDICTINE PICTURE: INTERPRETATION DESIRED.—I am interested in a small Swiss panel in stained glass, now in Patricxbourne Church (Kent), being one of a series of charming medallions presented in 1837 by the Marchioness of Conyngham. It represents a scene on the shore of a lake with an island in the middle distance, on which are an abbey and a small town with a church. The scene represents a Benedictine saint standing on the mainland at the door of a chapel

dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, who is seen seated on the roof. There is an inn on the left at a certain distance, and the island is connected with the shore by a bridge.

The monk is being accosted by a beggar armed with a club, to whom he is giving food and drink. Another beggar is in the act of striking him down from behind with a club. Two large black birds are flying above, indicating, I suppose, evil spirits. The panel is dated 1670, and signed H. C. G.

From personal inquiries, I think that the lake is the Zeller-See near Constance, the island being that of Reichenau, on which was a celebrated Benedictine abbey, but I am at a loss to identify the Benedictine saint. Could some reader tell me what is the legend represented in the picture?

PIERRE TURPIN.

Folkestone.

CRIMEAN WAR MEDAL.—First Lieutenant Sir George John Young, 6th Baronet (of North Dean, Bucks), Royal Artillery, died in the Crimea, before Sebastopol, on Oct. 22, 1854.

The Crimean War Medal, with clasps "Alma" and "Sebastopol," was sent to his relatives, after his death. Where is the medal now? The present representatives of his family do not know of its existence, and have never even heard that it was issued.

J. H. LESLIE.

31 Kenwood Park Road, Sheffield.

THE KING'S PRIVATE ROADS.—How were passes bearing this inscription used? One in my cabinet of halfpenny size, in dark bronze apparently, bears on the obverse "G.R.," ensigned with a crown; on the reverse "The King's Private Roads, 17—31," the date divided by R.A. in cipher.

F. P. B.

PICTURE OF OUR LORD.—I have an old picture in profile of our Lord, painted on a wooden panel, with the following inscription underneath, in old capitals:—

"This present figure is the similitude of Our Lord, IHV our Saviour, imprinted in Amirald by the predecessors of the Great Turke, and sent to our Holy Father, the Pope Innocent the VIII. at the cost of the Great Turke, for a token for this cause, to redeme his Brother that was takyn presoner."

A friend of mine once came across a similar picture in an old house in the Midlands, but I have never been able to find out anything about the original, and shall be very glad if some reader of 'N. & Q.' can shed any light on the matter.

G. A. ANDERSON.

"RED WIGS."—In an account of an old hunting club, established in co. Limerick in the year 1734, the following words occur:—

"The club prospered very well until Lords 'C.' and 'S.' were elected, who introduced hard drinking and 'red wigs,' which soon put an end to it."

Can any of your readers enlighten me as to the meaning here of "red wigs"?

W. H. WYNDHAM-QUIN, Col.

Carlton Club.

ARMS WANTED: LANCASTER: FITZ-REINFRED.—1. What were the arms of William de Lancaster, 1st Baron of Kendal, great-great-grandson in the direct male line of Ivo de Talebois, (Plantagenet) 1st Baron of Kendal, and uncle of Geoffrey Plantagenet?

2. What were the arms of Gilbert Fitz-Reinfred, who married Hawise de Lancaster, heir of William de Lancaster, 2nd Baron of Kendal, by Hawise de Stutville, *temp.* Henry II.?

ALFRED RANSFORD.

East Elloe, Hunstanton.

TOWER OF LONDON MOVED BY THE TIDE.

—I was assured by a Government official recently that the whole fabric and structure of the Tower of London moves to a scientifically appreciable degree by the rising and falling of the tide in the Thames, making it impossible to carry out certain operations there needing delicate equilibrium.

Can one obtain confirmation, or otherwise, of this statement?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

"LOSING LOADUM," A GAME.—In Congreve's 'Love for Love' (Act I. sc. ii.) the hero, Valentine, exclaims to Tattle: "To converse with Scandal, is to play at Losing Loadum: you must lose a good name to him, before you can win it for yourself."

How was this game played?

A. F. R.

WOODWARD OF ROCKS PLACE, ROSS, HEREFORDSHIRE.—I am anxious to obtain information about the Woodwards of Rocks Place, near Ross, whose family is believed to be extinct, and whose coat of arms in my possession is as follows: Azure, a lion rampant or; on a chief on the sinister side, on a canton, the baronet's badge, and on the dexter side a canton or, impaling wife's arms, Azure, a fesse or between three pigeons, wings elevated, argent. Crest, on a wreath of the colours a pigeon, wings close, argent. These arms show that a

Woodward was created a baronet, or was designed to be so, by Charles I. *temp.* Civil War, when, owing to the troublous times, the title would not be acknowledged. Several very interesting relics from Rocks Place are in existence, including a stick used by a Dr. Woodward of the family when walking the streets of London during the Plague. Any information will be gratefully received.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

ENGLISH TRAVELLERS IN THE NETHERLANDS.—I seek information concerning E. Veryard, physician; William Mountague; John Richard; John Owen; R. Fell; John Milford, jun.; Ch. Tennant (not the contemporary chemist of that name); Harry Peckham.

They all travelled through the Netherlands and wrote a book of their journey.

J. N. J. JENSEN, Assistant Librarian.
University Library, Amsterdam.

TRAVELS IN SPAIN.—Azorin in the essay on "Larra" (Mariano José de), in his "Lecturas Españolas," mentions that a certain Baron Taylor published a work on Spain entitled "Voyage Pittoresque en Espagne," of which country he knew nothing. Larra is said to have written the book, and Taylor paid him 3,000 francs for doing so, and Taylor put his own name on the title-page as the author. Who was the Baron Taylor referred to, and does any one know of the book? It was probably published in the thirties of last century, as Larra died, aged 28, in 1837.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

GEORGE HARVEY.—Can any reader supply particulars regarding George Harvey, who died some eight years ago? He was, I believe, an American, and was the author of some interesting verse which was commented on in one or other of the English weekly literary papers about the time of his death.

JOHN HOGBEN.

Edinburgh.

LINNÆUS AND THE BLOSSOMING GORSE.—In the gossiping column of a weekly paper the case of a man is mentioned who in the early part of last March saw a harlequin electric sign flash up somewhere in the West End of London, advertising somebody's cigarettes. The writer adds: "He could have almost blessed it as Linnaeus blessed the blossoming gorse on Wimbledon Common."

Could some reader kindly supply the chapter and verse referring to this incident?

L. L. K.

AUTHORS WANTED.—1. Miss Bateman and 'Leah.' The recent death of Miss Isabel Bateman (Kate Josephine Crowe) (1842-1917) recalls the play which helped to make her famous. This was 'Leah,' in which she appeared at the Adelphi in London on Oct. 1, 1863. The book did not appear until the following year, and then anonymously under the title of 'Leah, the Jewish Maiden: a Romance of the Forsaken.' I have seen it quoted as adapted from the German of Dr. S. H. Mosenthal's 'Deborah.'

Can any one say who wrote the English version in novel form? ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

2. In Tait's *Edinburgh Magazine* for 1843 there runs a particularly vivid and interesting story entitled 'Perault; or, Slaves and their Masters.' It is anonymous. Can any one tell me its author? ALGERNON WARREN.

3. "Jolie hypothèse elle explique tant de choses." I have submitted to several scholarly Frenchmen the above quotation, which Mr. Asquith attributed, in his speech in Parliament on March 29 last, to a "witty Frenchman." No one was able to locate it. Perhaps it is better known in England? OTHON GUERLIAC.
Paris.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WANTED.—

1. Wake.—Edward Wake and Richard Wake were respectively admitted to Westminster School in November, 1774, and May, 1812. I should be glad to learn any information respecting their parentage and careers. G. F. R. B.

2. Lieut.-General John Thomas, brother of Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart.—I wish to ascertain the date of his marriage with the daughter of the first Earl of Albemarle, and also the date and place of his death. G. F. R. B.

3. Henry Ashby (artist, circa 1770-1840).—I shall feel obliged for information as to the date of birth and death, and as to the education in art, of Henry Ashby, portrait and subject painter, who exhibited between 1794 and 1836 no fewer than sixty-nine pictures at the Royal Academy, and eight at the British Institution between 1805 and 1837.

There are nine engravings from portraits painted by him in the Print Room, British Museum. Amongst them is a large mezzotint by G. Clint of Robert Ashby, jun., in volunteer uniform, mounted on his charger, who is described in the 'Catalogue of Engraved Portraits, British Museum,' as "writing engraver and volunteer officer." There is likewise one of Harry Ashby (writing engraver, born 1744, died 1818) after Brockhardt, engraved by Holl (published by Robert Ashby, 1803), who achieved sufficient fame to be included in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' and was "much employed by provincial, colonial, and foreign bankers to engrave notes and bills, &c.;" and also one after Henry Ashby of the wife of this gentleman.

There seems little doubt that Henry Ashby, the artist, was the son of this Harry Ashby (or perhaps of Robert Ashby, sen.); he was living in 1794 at 85 Great Portland Street, and resided at other addresses in London until 1810, when his address was Lower Tooting; but by 1816 he seems to have removed to Mitcham, the adjoining parish.

Between 1835 and 1865 some twenty landscape pictures were exhibited at the Royal Academy

by H. P. Ashby, who was presumably a son of H. Ashby, as his address is also given as Mitcham, Surrey.

A short notice of Henry Ashby appears in Redgrave's 'Dictionary of English Artists,' but some of the particulars given are wrong; no mention, however, of this artist occurs in Bryan's 'Dictionary.'

To the exhibition of "A Century of British Art" (second series), from 1737 to 1837, at the Grosvenor Gallery in 1889, was lent a portrait of Jonathan Spilbury (the mezzotint engraver) by Henry Ashby (in the Catalogue his name is printed as Harry Ashby, and it gives the date of birth as "1770?" died after 1820). Now Harry Ashby (1744-1818), the writing engraver, was employed by John (?) Spilbury, of Russell Court, Drury Lane, to whose business he eventually succeeded, and whose widow he married. This John was the brother of Jonathan Spilbury (vide 'Dictionary of National Biography'). According to the Catalogue this portrait was lent by H. P. Ashley; it seems, however, in all probability a misprint for H. P. Ashby (the landscape painter). H. P. Ashby's addresses are given in the Royal Academy Catalogues as follows: 1835-6, Mitcham; 1838, Merton; and 1840 to 1865, Wandle Bank, Wimbledon; he was very likely still alive in 1889.

Amongst the portraits exhibited by Henry Ashby at the Royal Academy was one in 1810 of a Mr. Lord: of this portrait there is a mezzotint in the Print Room, British Museum; it is by G. Clint, and published by H. Ashby, Nov. 28, 1810, Lower Tooting; Mr. Lord is described as Master of Tooting School. I shall be obliged if any one can also give me information with regard to this gentleman. E. G. C.

4. William Harp or Harper, Winchester Scholar, Vicar of Writtle.—According to Kirby's 'Winchester Scholars,' p. 96, this person entered Winchester College in 1496, aged 11, and was Fellow of New College, Oxford, from 1505 to 1527, took the degree of LL.B., and was Vicar of Writtle and Whaddon.

W. E. Flaherty in 'The Annals of England' (1857), vol. ii. p. 211, writes:—

"A.D. 1549. The Act of Uniformity passed [2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 1], ordaining that the 'order of divine worship' contained in the book drawn up by the commissioners, 'with the aid of the Holy Ghost,' should be the only one to be used after the ensuing Whitsuntide (May 20)."

He adds in a note:—

"Some priests were found who continued to use the former mode: a presentment of the grand jury of Essex remains on record against William Harper, Vicar of Writtle, for 'elevating the Sacrament of our Lord' and invoking saints contrary to this statute; the proceedings were removed into the Court of King's Bench, April 24, 1550, but their result is not known."

Any further particulars about this man would be welcome. JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

5. William Blagrave.—Where can I find any information other than that supplied by Strype ('Annals,' I. i. 432, and 'Parker,' I. 141)? He was hanged at York for treason, May 10, 1566, and is said to have been formerly a Dominican friar. JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

6. Griffith Jones (1722-86), editor of *London Chronicle*. Details of his biography and of his connexion with any other periodicals would be gladly received. ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

7. Dr. Ralph Griffiths and *Monthly Review*. Information on this worthy and his literary activities would be greatly esteemed.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

[6, 7. The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' has a short notice of Griffith Jones, and devotes two columns to Dr. Ralph Griffiths.]

Replies.

THE INVENTION OF THE ACHROMATIC LENS.

(11 S. ix. 230, 312.)

AT the first reference MR. CECIL OWEN asked for information about Chester Moor Hall and his work in connexion with the introduction of the achromatic lens. A reply by MR. A. L. HUMPHREYS appeared at p. 312 of the same volume. My friend Mr. E. Wyndham Hulme, Librarian at the Patent Office, who has devoted much time to the investigation of the history of the Patent Law, has placed in my hands a copy of a petition from the opticians and mathematical instrument makers of London and Westminster praying for the revocation of John Dollond's patent for achromatic lenses. The original petition is preserved in the Privy Council Papers at the Public Record Office (P.C. 1/7, Bundle 37). It is not dated, but, judging from the endorsement, it was presented in 1764, and is signed by thirty-five persons, several of whom can be identified. The subject is one of some complexity, and the petition is of considerable length, but the question at issue may be briefly summarized. On April 19, 1758, a patent for fourteen years was granted to John Dollond, optician, of St. Martin's Lane, for

"his new invented method of making the object glasses of refracting telescopes, by compounding mediums of different refractive qualities, whereby the errors arising from the different refrangibility of light, as well as those which are produced by the spherical surfaces of the glasses, are perfectly corrected."

The petitioners allege that the method was not new at the time that the patent was granted, that Dollond was not the first and true inventor, and that he obtained knowledge of the invention from Mr. Chester Moor Hall (1704-71). The petitioners further allege that object glasses constructed according to the method described in Dollond's patent were made and publicly sold in

England before the date of the patent, that Dollond was aware of the fact, and that he never ventured during his lifetime to bring actions for infringement against any persons who used the invention,

"but permitted them to Enjoy the benefit thereof in Common with himself rather than Risque a Contest with them in relation thereto which might Probably Terminate in bringing a Public Discredit on his Patent and Eventually Issue in a Forfeiture or Avoidance of the same. But since the Death of the said John Dollond Peter Dollond his Son and Administrator (under Colour of the said Patent) hath Threatened to bring Actions against your Petitioners and any others of the Trade who shall make and sell the said Glasses. Whereby your Petitioners are Intimidated from carrying on their Lawful Trades.... And the said Peter Dollond is now Attempting to Establish a Monopoly of the said Glasses for his own sole Benefit by Virtue or Colour of the said Exclusive Grant."

The names appended to the petition probably include nearly all the opticians and mathematical instrument makers in London and Westminster, and for this reason the list must be regarded as of considerable interest and importance. I have added to the various names such particulars as are known to me. The letters 'D.N.B.' indicate that the person is noticed in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' The list is as follows :—

Addison Smith, Charing Cross. (Probably identical with a person of the same name, who is described as "of Richmond, in the county of Surry, gentleman," in a patent granted for the manufacture of spectacles, dated March 13, 1783 (No. 1359). He wrote a tract entitled "Visus illustratus; or the sight rendered clear... the cause or defect of the present mode of constructing spectacles, etc." London, 1783? 8vo.)

John Bird, Strand. (A well-known maker of mathematical instruments, and inventor of a method of dividing astronomical instruments.—'D.N.B.')

Tycho Wing, Strand. (Almanac maker.—'D.N.B.')

Samuel Scatliff, St. Paul's Church Yard.
Joseph Linnell, Ludgate Street.
William Eastland, Clerkenwell.

G. Ribright, Poultry. (Probably related to Thomas Ribright, mathematical instrument maker, who took out a patent for perspective glasses, dated Feb. 7, 1749, No. 640. He also patented an artificial horizon on March 2, 1790, No. 1731, his address being given as "The Poultry.")

Jas. Champneys, Cornhill. (Champneys was the defendant in the celebrated action brought by Peter Dollond for infringement of his father's patent, see *post*. The name sometimes appears as Champness.)

John Eglington, Hatton Garden.
David Deane, Smithfield.

Benjamin Martin, Fleet Street. (A well-known writer on scientific subjects and mathematical instrument maker.—'D.N.B.')

John Bennett, Crown Court, Soho.

John Troughton, Surrey Street. (Brother of Edward Troughton, the well-known mathematical instrument maker, of Fleet Street. The business is still carried on at No. 138.—'D.N.B.')

Nathaniel Hill, Chancery Lane.

John Cuff, Strand. (Author of 'A Description of the most valuable kinds of Microscopes now in use.' London, 1743-58.)

Joshua Bostock, Drury Lane.

Samuel Wright, Bedford Street.

James Jameson, Saffron Hill.

Jos. Hitch, Eagle Court, St. John's Lane.

John Cox, St. John's Court, Cow Lane.

Peter Eglington, Strand.

William Cole, Strand.

Fras. Morgan, Cary Street.

J. Cleare, Fleet Street.

J. Burton, Fleet Street.

George Bast, Fleet Ditch. (Appended to this signature is the following note: "the maker of the aforesaid Glass in the year 1733." He is mentioned in a letter signed "Veritas," in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for Oct., 1790, as "Old Mr. Bass, who at that time lived in Bridewell precinct.")

David Drakeford, Fleet Ditch.

John Cooke, Snow Hill.

Robert Featley, Fleet Street.

Robert Rew, Coldbath Fields, "who in the year 1755 inform'd Mr. John Dollond of the Construction of this Compound Object glass."

William Ford, Cannon Street.

John Davies, Charing Cross.

J. Burton, Johnson's Court, Fleet Street.

J. Cleare, Mitre Court, Fleet Street.

J. Clack, Saffron Hill.

The document is endorsed :—

"22nd June, 1764. Read and Ref^d to a Committee, 26th June, 1764. Read at the Committee and Ref^d to the Att^y and Sol^r Gen^l,"

but there is no record of any further proceedings, and it is certain that the patent was not annulled, since it is on record that Peter Dollond brought an action for infringement against Champneys, or Champness, as it is sometimes written. This case was never fully reported. From brief notices appearing in the daily press we learn that the action was tried in February, 1766, in the Common Pleas before Lord Camden (not Lord Mansfield, as generally stated), and that Dollond obtained a verdict with damages assessed at 250*l*. (The real sum appears to have been 204*l*.) Judgment was delivered on Feb. 20, 1766. Elsewhere the judge is reported to have said :—

"It was not the person who locked up his invention in his scrutoire that ought to profit by a patent for such invention, but he who brought it forth for the benefit of the public."

This case has often been cited in patent trials, notably in the case of Boulton & Watt *v*. Bull, when Mr. Justice Buller observed :—

"The objection to Dollond's patent was that he was not the inventor of the new method of making object glasses, but that Dr. Hall had made the same discovery before him. But it was holden, that as Dr. Hall had confined it to his closet and the public were not acquainted with it, Dollond was to be considered as the inventor" (Webster's 'Patent Law Reports,' p. 43).

Chester Moor Hall was a practising barrister, and a bencher of the Inner Temple. His failure to assert his rights is somewhat mysterious, but, so far as is known, he made no protest when the Copley Medal of the Royal Society was awarded to John Dollond, nor did he oppose the grant of Dollond's patent. He did not communicate an account of his discovery to any learned society, nor did he publish any book or pamphlet on the subject. None of his papers has been preserved, and the only specimens of his handwriting consist of signatures to documents connected with his duties as a county magistrate. One of these is in the possession of the Royal Astronomical Society. He left no will.

The researches of the late Mr. A. C. Ranyard at the Public Record Office prove that Peter Dollond brought two other actions for infringement, in both of which he was successful, though it does not appear that either of them came to trial. The defendants in one case were Addison Smith and Francis Watson, both of St. Martin's Lane, opticians, and in the other Henry Pyefinch of Cornhill, optician. The exact date when these actions were commenced cannot be ascertained, but it is certain that the earlier one was begun before judgment was given in the case against Champneys. Addison Smith, who was one of the defendants in the first-named action, was one of the signatories of the petition in favour of revocation, and Pyefinch is known as the patentee of an improvement in achromatic telescopes, No. 976, A.D. 1770. Neither Watson nor Pyefinch signed the petition.

I have endeavoured to keep this note as short as possible, and have been obliged to leave out several points which I should like to have dealt with. Those who desire to pursue the subject further will find much valuable information in Mr. A. C. Ranyard's papers in *The Astronomical Register*, 1881 and 1886; and in the *Monthly Notices* of the Royal Astronomical Society, vol. xlv. p. 460. These papers, with other matter, will be found in the Woodcroft Collection in the Patent Office Library, *s.v.* Dollond.

R. B. P

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HISTORIES OF IRISH COUNTIES AND TOWNS.

(11 S. xi. 103, 183, 315; xii. 24, 276, 375; 12 S. i. 422; ii. 22, 141, 246, 286, 406, 445, 522.)

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J. ARDAGH.

35 Church Avenue, Drumcondra, Dublin.

EARLY NONCONFORMITY IN DEVON AND CORNWALL (12 S. iii. 273).—The early Dissenters voluntarily formed themselves into associated bodies. The first public document put forth from such a body was issued in 1643, 'The Confession of Seven Churches in London.'

The Baptists early organized themselves into such associations, and the geographical distribution of these is of interest. They radiated from various centres, e.g. Lincoln, London, Coventry, Salisbury, and Tiverton, and the old Lollard district of the beech woods near Chesham. Lincoln and Coventry evangelized the Midlands, so that Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Warwickshire were well looked after. Great tracts were never touched. The six northern counties knew next to nothing of these associations. Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Wilts, Dorset, Hants, Berks, and Oxfordshire presented an almost solid block under one sway.

At a date which has never been fixed with certainty the General Baptists became organized into one body, but before then there were numerous local associations, of which we trace at various times those of Staffordshire, Lincolnshire, Northants, Leicestershire, Bucks, with the Western, the Northern, and the Kentish.

The earliest records of the Western Association begin with a meeting at Wells on May 24, 1653, and from then onwards there are records of meetings held annually at various centres in Somersetshire and in Devonshire. In the early days Thome Collier, a minister of considerable eminence living at Luppitt, near Honiton, was a

leader, and was chiefly employed in itinerating through Hampshire and the West of England upon propaganda work. The Western Association became very important, and, until it divided in 1823 into four associations, it held complete sway over the West of England. In this year, at a meeting held at Chard, in Somerset (*The Baptist Magazine* for 1823, pp. 519-20), it is stated, under the heading 'The Western Association':—

"This ancient association of Baptist Churches, having existed with very little interruption for nearly a century and a half, was dissolved by mutual consent at the last meeting held in the Whitsun week at Chard, Somersetshire. The principal reason for this was that the association having grown so large," &c.

With special reference to the work of the association in Cornwall I refer your correspondent to *The Baptist Magazine*, vol. xxxviii. p. 630. I have before me a scarce pamphlet which is not in the British Museum, entitled 'A Brief History of the Western Association from its Commencement,' by J. G. Fuller (Bristol, I. Hemmons). The preface is dated Stogumber, 1843, and in a postscript the author says:—

"The acknowledgments of the writer are especially due to Mrs. Ivimey of London, and to John Cooper, Esq., of Trowbridge, for the loan of about fifty manuscript letters; the whole of which were afterwards generously presented to the Bristol Association. He has also to acknowledge the more recent loan of a valuable document from W. D. Horsey, Esq., of Wellington, compiled by the late Rev. Richard Horsey, many years a highly esteemed member of the Association."

In 1911 Prof. G. Lyon Turner published his 'Original Records of Early Nonconformity under Persecution and Indulgence.' This work is the most valuable book upon the history of Nonconformity ever issued. Its summaries and its indexes make it a most important topographical work as well as a contribution to Church history. The materials from which it is compiled are taken from State papers and from Lambeth Palace manuscripts. I specially refer your correspondent to vol. i. pp. 184-91; vol. ii. pp. 1053-1193; vol. iii. pp. 1-32 and pp. 35-151. Other sources of information are the Library at the Baptist College, Bristol, and at the Baptist Church House, Southampton Row. The Baptist Historical Society has begun within the last few years an important series of contributions to Baptist history, and I refer particularly to Mr. W. T. Whitley's 'Minutes of the General Assembly of the Baptists,' 1909.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187 Piccadilly.

Space does not permit of a complete account of the literature of the controversy among the Nonconformists of Exeter, in the second decade of the eighteenth century, on Arianism.

The controversy may be said to have had its origin in 'The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity,' a book brought out by Samuel Clarke, Rector of St. James's, Westminster, in 1712 (see 'D.N.B.'). James Davidson in his 'Bibliotheca Devoniensis' (1852) mentions some of the books and pamphlets on this subject which appeared at Exeter and elsewhere (see pp. 99, 100). 'N. & Q.' (1 S. v. 296, 351, 499) may also be referred to. The collections now being made by the Devonshire Association for a new county bibliography contain many additional references.

Some of the minutes of the General Association of the Ministers of the County of Devon were printed in *Trans. Devon Assoc.*, 1877. Others may be found at Dr. Williams's Library, Gordon Square, London. M.

WILLIAM BULLOCK (12 S. iii. 149).—There is a coloured engraving, size 13½ by 17¼ in., in the Pieton Reading-Room in Liverpool, containing a portrait of William Bullock. It is in the Binns Collection, H. 69, folio, vol. xxvii. p. 20. The inscription is "The Laplanders' return to their native country under the care of Mr. Bullock and his son" (London, 1822). Notes about William and George Bullock appeared at 11 S. v. 410, 514; vi. 92, 158. THOS. WHITE.
Liverpool.

THE CAPITAL CITY OF THE U.S.A. (12 S. iii. 170).—New York was never the capital of the United States; it is not even the capital of the State of New York, the seat of whose government is located at Albany.

The centre of Revolutionary activity from 1763 to 1774 was Philadelphia, then the capital of Pennsylvania, where the first Continental Congress was held in the latter year, and where the celebrated Declaration of American Independence was drafted and issued to the world. Except during the period of 1776-7, when the city was occupied by English troops, Philadelphia remained the capital of the newly formed Union down to the year 1800. Previous to this date Congress decided to found Washington as the new capital, in the District of Columbia, a tract of land taken from the two States of Virginia and Maryland, so as to prevent the engendering of any jealousy between the

different members of the Union. The present capital of Pennsylvania is Harrisburg, an otherwise unimportant town, some 100 miles west of Philadelphia on the River Susquehanna.

N. W. HILL.

"SMALL BOOKS ON GREAT SUBJECTS" (12 S. iii. 169, 278).—To the list may also be added No. 11, 'Christian Sects in the Nineteenth Century: in a series of letters to a Lady,' as the work of Caroline Frances Cornwall. The remaining volumes of the series now unidentified are:—

No. 2. Connexion between Physiology and Intellectual Science.

No. 3. On Man's Power over Himself to Prevent or Control Insanity.

No. 9. Introduction to Vegetable Physiology.

No. 13. Sketches of Geology.

No. 15. Thoughts and Opinions of a Statesman [von Humboldt].

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

ALEXANDER SMITH ON POE (12 S. iii. 230).—*The Edinburgh Review*, vol. cxvii. pp. 419-442, for 1858, contains the article required by MR. HOGG. The words are used in a review of an edition of Poe's works issued in New York in 1857. The article opens by saying that Poe "was incontestably one of the most worthless persons of whom we have any record in the world of letters," and the opening sentence on p. 420 is the following: "He was, as we have said, a blackguard of undeniable mark."

These are only two sentences out of very many, all equally plain-spoken.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

RUSSHE HASSELL (12 S. iii. 132).—Doubtless some other reader better versed than myself will be able to describe more accurately the distinction between the uniforms of Wade's (3rd) Horse and the Blues. 'Millan,' 1742 (kindly lent me by MAJOR LESLIE), gives the "Cloathing" of the Blues as blue and red, and that of Wade's as red and white, while the Army List, 1761, says the uniforms of the former were "blue, faced red, red furniture," and of the latter "red, faced white, half lapelled, white furniture." Is the portrait that of a young or middle-aged man? I cannot prove the direct negative that Major Hassell was never in the Blues, as it is possible that he may have entered it as cornet, say about 1722, but if so his commission as such is not to be found at the present day. The first mention of his name appears as lieutenant in Thomas Pitt, Earl of Londonderry's Regiment of Foot (the 3rd or the Buffs) on Dec. 26, 1726, on which same date Brian O'Rourke was made

ensign; and I assume from this that it is more probable that Hassell was then promoted from ensign to lieutenant in the Buffs than that a cornet in the Horse Guards should have been made a lieutenant in a marching regiment of foot (as cornets or ensigns in the Guards mostly had a company of foot when they transferred). Millan, 1742 and 1744, gives his first commission as "L. '23" (lieutenant 1723). I feel more confident, however, in stating that Hassell was never major in the Blues, as Jenkinson succeeded Beake as major on Nov. 26, 1739, and was himself succeeded in regular sequence by Chamberlayne on May 27, 1745, till 1750 (as stated at 12 S. ii. 192). All the contemporary lists agree as to this, and, moreover, they equally support the statement that Hassell, who was still a lieutenant in the Buffs in 1730 (Gradation MS. Army List, in Record Office), was promoted captain in Wade's (3rd) Horse on May 22, 1735; and (passing over the head of Armstrong, whilst Townshend had transferred to the 1st Foot Guards, Feb. 8, 1741) became major (by purchase, I assume) of the same regiment in Wade's room on July 11, 1741 (Millan, 1742), and retired from the army on June 1, 1744, when John Ball was made major (12 S. ii. 513). This was brought about, apparently, by his second marriage a couple of months before, and perhaps through ill-health, as he evidently died in early middle-age five years later.

I offer as a possible suggestion that the copyist of the entry in the Gray's Inn Chapel Register relating to the second marriage may have been misled by indifferent or sprawling writing into erroneously giving the surname Stawell as Mackeeriy (which appears so unusual a name as to excite suspicion as to its being genuine). This might appear far-fetched, but for the fact that when searching at the Record Office for my book on the 'Welsh Judges,' I myself detected two most extraordinary mistakes made by the copyist in transcribing the names of the judges from the original Latin documents, George Snigge, miles, being rendered George Singleton, and John Jeffreys appearing as John Ferriers in the printed 'Calendar of State Papers,' causing me no end of trouble in trying to identify persons who never existed.

Possibly the major's father, John Hassell, was a wealthy merchant who built the block of houses called "Hassell's Buildings," named after him. I take it he was the "John Hassell, of the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, who m. in Gray's Inn Chapel, Oct. 21, 1714, Ann Drot (blotted) of St. Olave's, Old Jewry."

I cannot say if he was of kin to Thomas Hassel, barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn, who was made one of the four Common Pleaders of the City of London, 1727, and one of the two judges of the Sheriff's Court, June, 1746, till he died, Dec. 8, 1749.

W. R. W.

EDMUND FIELDING (12 S. iii. 132, 217).—Edmund Fielding, senior, succeeded Col. Kilner Brazier as colonel of a regiment of foot in Ireland, Aug. 1, 1709, but this was disbanded 1712, before the son was born. The father was ensign 1st Foot Guards, Dec. 15, 1696; captain in Col. Webb's (8th) Foot before 1704, which fought at Blenheim, and he received the 30*l.* bounty therefor; was major of Lord Tunbridge's Foot, April 12, 1706, to 1709; and colonel of the (new) 41st Regiment or Invalids, March 11, 1719, till he died a lieutenant-general in 1741. Webb's Regiment also fought at Malplaquet, 1709, but Fielding had quitted it three years before. I have no doubt the ensign of 1733 was his son.

W. R. W.

"TEREBUS Y TEREODIN" (12 S. ii. 507; iii. 50).—These words are generally printed locally "Teribus y Teriodin." A local archaeologist (Mr. J. W. Kennedy) states that they are a corruption from Icelandic. Mr. Andrew Lang once declared that Teriodin had no more to do with Odin than it had to do with Gamaliel, but was a word coined to rime with Flodden. The words have produced a good deal of discussion as to their meaning, and in *The Antiquary*, about the year 1895, there was a lengthy correspondence regarding them, including two valuable articles by the late Karl Blind.

W. E. WILSON.

Hawick.

JAMES I. AND SIR HENRY MILDMAV'S MARRIAGE (12 S. iii. 107, 195, 255).—One of your correspondents stated that in the great dining-room at Dogmersfield Park are four large pictures given to Sir Henry Mildmay, Master of the Jewel Office, by Charles I., and representing King James I.; Gustavus Adolphus; Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; and Vere, Lord Tilbury.

It is interesting, in this connexion, to notice in the second volume of 'The Complete Peerage' (now being re-edited by the Hon. Vicary Gibbs) the following statement, under the memoir of George Villiers, 5th Duke of Buckingham (p. 395):—

"He married Sept. 15, 1657, at Bolton Percy, co. York, Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas (Fairfax), 3rd Baron Fairfax of Cameron, the celebrated Parliamentary general (to whom his

forfeited estates had been granted), by Anne, daughter and coheir of Horatio (Vere), Lord Vere of Tilbury."

I do not know whether the picture at Dogmersfield is that of "Steenie," the 4th Duke, or of his son the 5th Duke, perhaps the latter.

Speaking of George Villiers, 4th Duke of Buckingham, Mr. Gibbs says (p. 394): "His extreme beauty caused King James to give him the pet name of 'Steenie'—an allusion to St. Stephen, who had 'the face of an angel' (Acts vii. 15)." Is there authority for the statement, or is it conjectural?

STEPNEY GREEN.

VILLAGE POUNDS (12 S. i. 29, 79, 117; 193, 275, 416, 474; ii. 14, 77, 197, 319, 457, 498).—There is a square enclosure, now with very dilapidated walls, known as the "pound yard," often called "pund garth" or "pund yard," at the western entrance into the village of Witton Gilbert, co. Durham. It has not been used since the "seventies" of the last century, and at present seems to be without an owner to repair its walls. In a few more years it will, in all probability, be annexed to the adjoining field.

Another and similar enclosure, with a similar name, and in a similar condition, exists in the village of Old Cornsay, in the same county, and will in a short while share a (probable) like fate. A few years ago a request was made to the Parish Council to have it leased as a site on which to erect a galvanized-iron Wesleyan Methodist chapel, at a shilling a year acknowledgment, but the Council declared they had no jurisdiction over the site. Query: To whom do the old village pound yards now belong?

J. W. FAWCETT.

THE ALPHABET IN THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH (12 S. iii. 271).—This subject was brought forward and discussed at 7 S. ii. 309, 411; iii. 111; x. 346; xi. 134. As in the case of Mr. KEALY, Stratford St. Mary, Suffolk, provoked the correspondence. The alphabets traced in the ceremony of consecrating a church symbolize the elements of the Christian faith which will be taught there, and it seems likely that the ABC stones in walls were regarded as a summary of worship, which might be used by people when they felt they had but scant time in which to repeat the ordinary forms of prayer. Revelation and religious aspirations were, so to speak, materialized by means of letters, and, I believe, it came to be thought that a repetition of the alphabet presented, or

embodied, the substance of all that was to be desired. See 7 S. iii. 111. What may be a modern example analogous to this way of looking at the matter was printed in *The Banner of Faith*, April, 1909 (p. 120):—

"A little lad was keeping his sheep on Sunday morning. The bells were ringing for church, and the people going over the fields, when the little fellow began to think that he would like to pray to God. But what could he say? for he had never learned any prayer. So he knelt down and commenced the alphabet, A, B, C, &c., unto Z. A gentleman happened to be passing on the other side of the hedge, heard the boy's voice, and looking through the bushes saw the little fellow kneeling with folded hands and closed eyes, saying A, B, C. 'What are you doing, my little man?' The lad looked up, 'Please, sir, I was praying.' 'But what were you saying your letters for?' 'Why, I didn't know any prayer, only I wanted God to take care of me, and help me to take care of the sheep, so I thought if I said all I knew, He would put it together and spell all I want.'"

ST. SWITHIN.

The ceremony described by MR. KEALY, of sprinkling ashes on the floor and tracing thereon the letters of the alphabet, was carried out at the consecration of the Westminster Cathedral, June 19, 1893. Miss J. E. Harrison, the well-known archaeologist, published a letter or article on the subject at the time. J. M. C.

LEGENDS ON LOVE TOKENS (12 S. ii. 507).—Mottoes of a kind similar to that quoted by your correspondent are found in great numbers on rings and on tokens. I could name thirty or forty books, at least, in which collections of such mottoes may be found. 'The Mysteries of Love and Eloquence,' issued in 1658, contains many often quoted, and some that are not quite quotable. 'The New Academy of Complements,' 1741, and also

"A Help to discourse, or more Merriment mixt with serious matters, consisting of Witty.....questions and answers, as also Epigrames, Epitaphs, Riddles, Jestes, Poesies for Rings, Love Toys, &c., are added and plentifully dispersed. 1682,"

contain many. Two of the best books to look at are the British Museum 'Catalogue of Finger Rings,' pp. 174-94, and Bower Marsh's Catalogue of Mr. F. A. Crisp's 'Memorial Rings.' There is a valuable note upon the subject of love coins with mottoes in Hodgkin's 'Rariora,' vol. i. pp. 95-6. I have much information at hand upon this subject, but I regret I am not able to write more at the moment. I have printed two books containing collections of such mottoes.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

VERDUN BARONY (12 S. iii. 274).—"The Complete English Peerage. By the Rev. Frederic Barlow, M.A. London, 1772," has no mention of such a title in a long account of the 1st Earl of Shrewsbury, but the list of titles credited to that peerage has:—

"Creations. Baron Talbot, by writ of summons to parliament, June 5, 1330, in the fourth of Edward III., Strange of Blackmere, in the county of Salop; Furnival, Verdon, Lovetot, Giffard of Brimsfield, in the county of Gloucester, and Comyn (Cumming) of Badenagh, a family in Scotland, Valence and Montchensy, the names of families."

I have extracted in full, as the collocation of the words may be interesting.

Of a village, Newbold Verdon, in Leicestershire, 'Curtis's Topographical History of the County of Leicester,' 1831, says:—

"By the heirs of Crophull in 1401 the manor passed to the Devereuxs, as parcel of the Barony of Verdon... In 1453 John, Earl of Salop, held the advowson... The advowson, which belonged to the Duke of Norfolk (who takes one of his titles, viz., Baron Verdon, from this village), was sold by him to C. Greenway, Esq., in 1807."

The place-name is spelt on maps, &c., as Verdon, Verdun, and Vernon. Curtis spells it Verdun in his 'County History.' A reference to Barlow's 'Complete Peerage' (*supra*) finds that in treating at length of the Dukes of Norfolk he says nothing of any property in, or connexion with, Leicestershire; but in the list of their titles he gives the baronies of (*inter alia*) "Furnival, Verdon, Lovetot, Strange (of Blackmere)"; and the exact coincidence with those assigned to the Earls of Shrewsbury in the same volume seems curious. The 9th Duke of Norfolk, who enjoyed the family titles when Barlow published, died without issue in 1777.

W. B. H.

ST. BARBARA, V.M. (12 S. iii. 41, 136, 158, 175, 211, 279).—To my original note on this saint I ask to add first a word of sincere thanks to the several contributors whose replies have further illustrated the subject; secondly, a few more gleanings of my own.

The notice of St. Barbara in the Hologium of the Greek Church (I quote from the second Venice edition, 1876, p. 236) is simply this:—

"Barbara was of Nicomedia in the times of Maximian. She was daughter of one Dioscorus, a heathen, who, having inhumanly tortured her for her faith in Christ, at last beheaded her with his own hands in the year 290."

In her office the *Troparium*, or Invitatory, and the *Contactum*, or Prose, are equally brief and simple. Stripping off the legendary overgrowth, I see no reason, with all deference to Baronius and others, for banishing

St. Barbara from the noble army of martyrs as an unreal person.

In 1614 F. Morrell printed at Paris an incomplete poem in honour of St. Barbara, written by an unknown person in Greek iambs, with a Latin metrical translation by himself. He had found this interesting fragment in the Paris Royal Library, and to it he added some Latin hymns composed in honour of this saint by Mark Antony Muretus, and an epigram by Jacques de Maussac of Toulouse, to all which he supplied a Greek translation. One of the Dukes of Gonzaga had built a church at Mantua dedicated to St. Barbara:—

Qui virides Minci ad ripas tibi, Diva, sacra-
vit
Templum, augustum, ingens, cura quod et ipse tuetur
Pervigili,

says Muretus. This rare booklet of 24 pp. should be examined by any one who undertakes to write a monograph of the saint.

I have a copy of J. M. Horstius's 'Septem Tubæ Orbis Christiani,' printed at Cologne, 1635, 4to, and bound in old brown leather, stamped in the German style with the date 1642. This is embellished in the centre of each cover with a deeply sunk and beautifully cut medallion in gold, that on the front representing St. Bruno, the founder of the Carthusian Order, that on the back St. Barbara, each with appropriate symbols.* The Carthusian house at Cologne was under the patronage of St. Barbara. This fact I learnt from the prefaces to two volumes of the works of Dionysius Carthusianus, one of which is dedicated by its vicar, Theodoric Loer à Stratis, to King Henry VIII. of England in 1532. It is a fair inference that Horstius's work mentioned above was specially bound for the Cologne house of Carthusians.

Ancient churches dedicated to St. Barbara.—Richard Pococke, LL.D., F.R.S., in his 'Description of the East,' 1743, i. 27, says that in Old Cairo there were about twelve Coptic churches: "In the church of St. Barbara they say they have her head and some other relics." Close by was the church of St. George of the Greeks. At Sydonia, in Syria, north-west of Damascus, the same traveller found a famous Greek nunnery, and near it seven or eight ruined churches and chapels:—

"Those of St. John, St. Saba, and St. Barbara have three naves, with an altar at the end of each after the Syrian style; and I saw in them several

* The chalice is in a niche at the bottom of the tower, and the streamers borne in the left hand and falling over the shoulder are probably intended for feathers.

Doric capitals, and remains of fresco paintings" (ii. 134).

When Pococke reached Nicomedia he found the tomb of St. Pantaleon, but failed to get any information about SS. Adrian and Barbara (iii. 96).

Bell.—Cardinal Angelo Roccha, in his commentary on 'Bells' ('Opp.,' Romæ, 1745, i. 173), says that in his time the great bell in the Jesuits' Church at Rome, "quæ ex Anglia delata fuit," bore the inscription:—

FACTA FUIT ANNO DOMINI 1400. DIE VI.
MENSIS SEPTEMBRIS.

SANCTA BARBARA ORA PRO NOBIS.

It would be interesting to know something more about this bell.

Pictures.—In a 'Notice des Tableaux exposés dans la Galerie Napoléon,' Paris, 1813, No. 325 is a triptych by Hans Memelinc, 1480, Flemish school. On the spectator's left is St. William, protector of the donor and his sons; in the centre St. Christopher, with the infant Christ in his arms, with SS. Benedict and Giles; on the right St. Barbara, protectress of the donor and his daughters. No. 791, by Michel Angelo Anselmi (1491-1554), School of Sienna, represents the Blessed Virgin, the infant Jesus, St. Joseph, and St. Barbara. The tower is supported by an angel. These pictures may be now in the Louvre.

Window.—Franciscus Swertius printed at Cologne in 1623 his 'Epitaphia Joco-Seria.' The collection is dedicated to the two brothers Ludovicus and Rogerius Clarisse of Antwerp, and among other reasons for selecting them for this honour the author says that they had done a very generous act not long since in embellishing the church of the Blessed Virgin at Antwerp with a window to the honour "Divæ Barbaræ virtutis invictæ Virginis."

Miscellaneous.—I have an Italian manuscript, undated, but *circa* 1730, as I should judge, the first part of which treats of the diseases of horses and their remedies; the second gives illustrations of the marks branded on horses owned by the princes and private owners of Razzo de Cavalli, in the kingdom of Naples. Eighty-six illustrations are given, of which No. 38 is thus described:—

"Mercho della Razza della Sta. Barbara la Razza è In Puglia Appresso santo-Angelo nel Regno di Napoli, sono belli et buoni cavalli."

The badge is the letters *SB* surmounted by a plain cross.

I have a book of controversial Reformation theology with the imprint: "PÆSISIIS, Apud Guillelmum Guillard et Thomam Belot, sub D. Barbaræ signo, via Jacobæa. M.D.LXV."

There is a fort called St. Barbara at one end of the "Spanish Lines," eastward of Gibraltar Rock. Its ruined condition is noticed in the privately printed 'Notebook of an Oxonian,' 1831, p. 87. This fort and that of San Felipe were blown up by the British on the approach of the French troops in their last attack on Gibraltar. The name still appears on large-scale maps.

Of the six religious gilds which were formerly established at Kingston-upon-Hull, one was St. Barbara's. It probably took its rise after 1389 (Lambert's 'Two Thousand Years of Gild Life,' p. 111).

In the Index to *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, Second Series, vols. i. to xx., there are references to the figure of St. Barbara on a chalice, a ring, a roodscreen, and a vestment.

The account of the saint in Audsley's 'Popular Dictionary of Architecture and the Allied Arts' may be noticed, though it is chiefly drawn from Mrs. Jameson, vol. iii. 4-7. I have found several instances of devotion to St. Barbara in books relating to Brittany.

CECIL DEEDES.

Chichester.

I do not intend to discuss with MR. MONTAGUE SUMMERS the *historical* authority of the 'Breviarium Romanum' or of the Dominican Breviary, neither in general, nor with special reference to St. Barbara. Suffice it to say that the Roman Curia recently nominated a commission (of which Mgr. Duchesne is the president) in order to expurgate the legends contained in the 'Breviarium.' The work is going on, but very slowly.

S. REINACH.

Boulogne-sur-Seine.

MARAT: HENRY KINGSLEY (12 S. ii. 409, 475).—Thanks to the kindness of SIR WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK, I have seen a portion of Prof. Morse Stephens's article upon 'Jean Paul Marat' in *The Pall Mall Magazine*. As SIR WILLOUGHBY remarks, it is both "able and exhaustive," but its information is wholly negative. Little or nothing is known about Marat's residence in England, although he is believed to have resided here for ten or twelve years. The place of his residence, *i.e.*, Church Street, Soho, which Prof. Stephens calls "fashionable," *circa* 1765-77, I should prefer to term "respectable." Although his admirers declare, upon little or no evidence, that his practice in London was a large one and his reputation considerable, Marat was never a householder, as, I believe, were most successful foreign medical men, like Baron

de Wenzel and Chevalier Ruspini. I have had the King's Square division of the Westminster Rate-Books searched between the years 1763-79, with the following results. There is no mention of any Jean Paul Marat, but a person named Abraham Marat or Marot occupied a house in Church Street, Soho, from 1763 to 1767, in which latter year he died. The same house was tenanted from that date until 1779 by his widow, Mrs. Norah Marot. Perhaps these were relatives of the famous Jean Paul, which would account for his residence in Church Street. Of course, the fact that he was not a householder or a rate-payer does not necessarily disprove that he carried on a successful practice (especially if he lived with relations), but we should have certainly had a convincing proof that he was a successful practitioner if he had occupied a house of his own.

The fact that he is never mentioned by any of his British contemporaries is more surprising. Had he been at the same time a distinguished scientist and a man of advanced political views, one would have expected him to have come into contact with John Wilkes, who had always a warm welcome for any Frenchman of liberal opinions. From April, 1770, onwards, Wilkes kept a diary, in which he entered the names of nearly every person with whom he dined, but although innumerable foreigners are mentioned, I have failed to discover the name of Marat. In later years Wilkes seems to have held him in abhorrence:—

"I do not believe that a tear will be shed for the death of that monster Marat [he writes to his daughter on July 27, 1793]. What a heroine! [*i.e.*, Charlotte Corday]. I suppose *Egalité* must soon experience a like just doom, unless prevented by the guillotine" ('Letters of John Wilkes to his Daughter,' iv. 153-4).

Of course, Wilkes held different political views in 1793 from what he did in 1775, but in 1775, being the friend of d'Holbach, d'Alembert, and Helvetius, it seems impossible that he could have failed to have become acquainted with Marat, if that person was then a doctor of repute in England. That Marat held "revolutionary ideas of social reform" at that date is proved by the publication of 'The Chains of Slavery,' published in London in 1774.

The two medical tracts which Marat published in London in 1775, *i.e.*, 'A Singular Disease of the Eyes' and 'An Essay on Gluts,' which were reprinted under the editorship of Mr. J. B. Bailey in 1791, have been praised by Dr. C. Edward Wallis in a most interesting paper in the *Proceedings*

of the *Royal Society of Medicine*, vol. ix. pp. 116-19. Dr. Wallis, who is the first modern scientist to criticize these pamphlets, evidently regards Marat as a medical writer who was far in advance of his times. In the face of such a pronouncement from so high an authority it would be gross presumption on my part to question Marat's scientific attainments, but in spite of the degree conferred upon him by the University of St. Andrews in 1775, I consider that we have not sufficient evidence at present to conclude that Marat achieved any considerable reputation in England.

Dr. Wallis informs me that Abraham Marat occupied 32 Church Street, now known as 37 Greek Street, which is Kettner's famous restaurant.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

PORTRAITS IN STAINED GLASS (12 S. ii. 172, 211, 275, 317, 337, 374, 458, 517; iii. 15, 36, 76, 95, 159, 198, 218, 286).—Among the small memorial windows in the Church of St. Laurence, Catford, is one in memory of Mrs. Salt, wife of the late vicar of the parish. The subject is 'Dorcas,' in which the face is a striking portrait of the deceased lady. F. A. RUSSELL.

116 Arran Road, Catford, S.E.

On p. 225 of "A New Journey over Europe; . . . By a late Traveller, A. D. Chancel, M.A." (London, 1714), in the account of 'Coventry' there is this statement: "In Memory of *Leofrick*, or *Lurick*, and *Godiva* his Countess, their Pictures were set up in the Windows of *Trinity Church*, with this Inscription,

*I Lurick for the Love of thee,
Do set Coventry Toll free.*"

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

North Parade, Bath.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED (12 S. iii. 69, 119, 158).—'Letters from High Latitudes.'

1. "Out of space, out of time," is from Poe's 'Dreamland,' of which lines 7-8 run:—

From a wild, weird clime that lieth, sublime,
Out of SPACE—out of TIME.

W. STRUNK, Jun.

Ithaca, N.Y.

ARCHDEACONS OF CLEVELAND (12 S. iii. 272).—A complete list of the Archdeacons of Cleveland in the diocese of York from Jeremiah, who held this dignity about 1170, to Edward Churton, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford, who was installed Jan. 21, 1846, will be found in Le Neve's 'Fasti Ecclesie Anglicane,' corrected by T. Duffus Hardy, 1854, vol. iii. pp. 145-49.

Archdeacon Churton died July 4, 1874, and his successors have been: William Hey, M.A., Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, 1874; Henry Walker Yeoman, M.A., Trinity, Cambridge, 1883; William Henry Hutchings, D.D., Hertford, Oxford, 1897; Thomas Enraght Lindsay, M.A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, Jan. 15, 1907.

F. DE H. L.

HERALDRY (12 S. iii. 271).—This is the crest of Cabbell of Cromer Hall, Norfolk; Clifton, of many localities; Colby; Cameron (and cadets); Carnell of Yorkshire; Carville of Berwick-on-Tweed; Chevill; O'Connor (the most probable attribution); Crosroe; and Curtis.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN, F.S.A.Scot.

Walsall.

ISABELLA S. STEPHENSON (12 S. iii. 70, 153).—The information required will be found in *The Gloucester Diocesan Magazine*, December, 1915 (published by Minchin & Gibbs, 155 Westgate Street, Gloucester, price 2d.).

LAWRENCE PHILLIPS.

Theological College, Lichfield.

Notes on Books.

A *Handbook to County Bibliography, being a Bibliography of Bibliographies relating to the Counties and Towns of Great Britain and Ireland*. By Arthur L. Humphreys. (187 Piccadilly, W., 21s. net.)

THE true reviewer of this work would be a person who had made some years' use of it in his own studies. We fancy that in the coming twenties there will be an increasing number of persons who, being occupied with topography and kindred subjects, antiquarian or historical, will find themselves indebted to Mr. Humphreys for considerable economy of time, money, and eyesight, and wondering how they and their brethren, when setting out on some new field of exploration, ever did without him. The help he gives is pitched at the crucial point for economy, that is at the starting-point; for which reason it is all the more likely that the compiler of this 'Handbook'—by no means a handbook really, but a handsome, finely printed, and massive volume—will presently be accorded the highest of all compliments belonging to a work of this kind, that of being taken as a matter of course, as an institution.

A brief preface explains the plan of the bibliography, which comprises several features here for the first time appearing in a general record. The notes of collections still in manuscript form one of the most valuable of these; another is the insertion of bibliographical items buried in the transactions of learned societies—a most welcome instance of benevolence; and yet another is the inclusion of bibliographical matter connected with folk-lore, chapbooks, ballads, and such subjects. The amount of detail which belongs to these headings alone discovered by Mr. Humphreys's vigilance, and here brought together, is truly remarkable.

It must have been somewhat difficult to draw the line between topographical work of the first instance, which does not come within the scope of this work, and books which possess just sufficient bibliographical character to justify their appearance. Doubtless their being on this borderline accounts for the omission of several books which we should have expected to find here. The "Early English Text Society" does not appear in the Index; and the Registers of Osney and Godstow published by it, as well as the Coventry Leet-book, are conspicuous by their absence. 'The History of the County of

Dublin,' by Dr. Elrington Ball (Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland); Mr. Andrew Little's 'The Grey Friars in Oxford' (Oxford Historical Society); and Mr. H. B. Walters's 'Church Bells of England' are not mentioned—we take a few examples out of several that have occurred to us—while some works which do not contain much more bibliographical information in any form find a place here. Literary topography is, perhaps, rather slenderly represented, but no doubt a bibliography of bibliographies in that subject is hardly possible or needful as yet. History, on the other hand—as distinct from archæology—is abundantly illustrated, and not less than the antiquary will the historical student find Mr. Humphreys's compilation of very great assistance, especially in regard to calendars of documents.

Librarians should certainly make a note of this 'Handbook to County Bibliography' as one to be acquired, and may further, together with genealogists and local historians, be advised to look for another compilation promised in the preface—that of a bibliography of books on Wills.

A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Peerage and Baronetage, the Privy Council, Knighthood, and Companionship. By Sir Bernard Burke and Ashworth P. Burke. Seventy-Ninth Edition. (Harrison & Sons, 2l. 2s. net.)

'BURKE' appears this year much later than usual, owing, as Mr. Ashworth Burke explains in his preface, to the printers having to give precedence to Government work; but advantage has been taken of this delay to include much additional information. The editor states that he cannot recall any previous edition in which so many new articles have appeared and so many changes have had to be recorded.

Readers of 'N. & Q.' will be specially interested in the fact that five of these new articles are devoted to the ancient baronies of Cobham, Strabolgi, Dudley, Burgh, and Wharton, which, having been in abeyance, forfeited, or dormant from dates ranging from 1369 to 1757, were in 1916 called out of abeyance. Similarly two baronetcies of Scotland which had long been dormant have been added to the Roll of the Baronetage—that of Dunbar of Baldoon, dormant since 1686, and that of Scott of Scotsraig, conferred in 1683 on a son of the Archbishop of St. Andrews murdered in 1679. The former is No. 214 on the official Roll of the Baronetage, and the latter is No. 272.

Notable among the peerages recently created are the viscounties conferred on Sir John French, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Lewis Harcourt; while the deaths recorded include those of the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Kitchener, and the Earl of Cromer.

The three thousand pages of 'Burke' and the enormous number of facts and dates recorded in them justify the comprehensive claim of the title-pages.

Bench-Ends in English Churches. By J. Charles Cox. (Oxford University Press, 7s. 6d. net.)

THIS is one of the series of works on "Church Art in England" which is being brought out under the auspices of Mr. Francis Bond. As might be expected, the illustrations, which are lavish, are perfectly delightful; a careful study of those belonging to churches which a reader has no

opportunity of visiting would help to make a real rounding out of his acquaintance with the subject as a whole.

Dr. Cox's text consists of four chapters on methods of seating churches, enlivened by several good quotations from Church Accounts and other documents, and followed by an alphabet of counties, with notes of the examples of fine bench-ends to be found in their respective churches. It was, of course, impossible to include everything; and, in so large a number of names and dates as is here brought together, it was equally impossible to avoid some proportion of errors. In spite of some defects and faults the book may well furnish so good a nucleus for antiquarian work on this topic as to require to be reprinted, when amendments will be possible, and will, we trust, be made. We should have liked some discussion of the carvers and carpenters, and some attempt to characterize their work from the point of view of art; and we cannot but think that an arrangement, either chronological—best of the three—or according to district, would have been preferable to the alphabetical scheme adopted. There is no need, surely, to compile a book on old Church work with a view to rapid reference, as if it were a store-list.

Church Ornaments and their Civil Antecedents.

By J. Wickham Legg. (Cambridge University Press, 6s. net.)

THIS short treatise—it does not run to 100 pp. of a small octavo volume—is full of just that sort of matter which any one interested in the antiquarian side of the liturgical order of the Church would desire to be acquainted with, yet might find much difficulty in getting together. The mediæval Christian altar is here traced back to the *abacus* of the *Præfectus Prætorio*; the use of censor and lights carried before a bishop to the custom of carrying these before the emperor; episcopal and other vestments and ornaments to different articles of clothing—whether ordinary or ceremonial—in use in the civil life of the Roman Empire.

Dr. Wickham Legg seems to consider that these identifications, once established, rather derogate from the symbolical force which is usually claimed for these vestments and ornaments. "It will be admitted, it may be by all," he says, "that there can be no more symbolism in the Christian ornaments of the present day than they had when they began to be used first in Christian worship." If that is so in the sphere of Christian liturgical use, presumably it is equally so in other spheres. But to admit that would dissolve a good deal of acknowledged symbolism. Taking it all round, there seems to be as much symbolism created *a posteriori*, if we may so put it, as *a priori*. But this is too large a subject for a brief notice. Besides ample references and a good bibliography the book contains a dozen most instructive illustrations.

Characters of Shakespeare's Plays. By William Hazlitt. With an Introduction by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. (Humphrey Milford, 1s. net.)

A READER might have a much worse companion for a summer day's ramble than this little volume, pleasant to read and pleasant to handle. We think the shade of Hazlitt should be grateful to Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, for he says, with a

judicious kindness, all that can be said in favour of these essays—and that is not little—and yet does not refuse to admit their imperfections—the chief of which he happily denominates “flimsiness.” We agree with Sir Arthur in finding no philosophy in the book, but Hazlitt’s views come out pretty clearly in his relative estimate of the characters.

The Fortnightly for June is an interesting number. In the way of relief from war we have three papers concerned with art and literature. Henry James, as seen by his secretary, is the theme of one of these. Theodora Bosanquet really adds something to that composite portrait of him upon which so many hands have now been employed. Mr. John Courton discusses the sculpture of Mr. Jacob Epstein in a paper which, despite some touches of rather cheap superciliousness, is decidedly clever. Mr. Lilly gives an abstract of M. Paul Bourget’s new book ‘Lazarine.’ We share his admiration of that book, though we are not quite sure that it deserves so massive a compliment as this appearance in *The Fortnightly*, and we should have been interested in some critical estimate of it. The number includes two poems—both poems of the battlefield, and both, though not exactly great work, yet well worth having.

The Nineteenth Century for this month contains one of the finest pieces of verse from the seat of war that we have lately seen—Lieut. Geoffrey Dearmer’s ‘Gommecourt.’ There are passages which have about them something of the character of the exercise, but there are also lines and phrases which are “the real thing,” and the vivid sense of the forms, and of the light and beauty, of the natural scene lends force even to the stanzas which go a little too stiffly. Sir George Greenwood writes on ‘The Real Shakespeare Problem,’ in reply to Mr. Gordon Crosse’s article in the April number. Another article which readers of ‘N. & Q.’ will be attracted by is Mr. A. E. P. Weigall’s ‘The German Menace to Antiquities.’

THE first number of *The Cornhill* which comes to us from Albemarle Street contains four articles connected with the War; a gracefully written short story—‘Ex Voto,’ by Mr. E. H. Lidderdale; some tuneful verses by Dr. Henry Van Dyke; and two character-sketches. These last are Judge Parry’s lively account of Abraham Lincoln as an advocate—a piece of work we should like to have extended into a substantial portrait; and ‘Frank Burnand,’ which is by the hand of “Toby, M.P.,” and that is tantamount to saying that it is a very genial and readable paper. There is also a discussion entitled ‘What is Wrong with the Church?’ by Mr. Gilbert Coleridge.

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, but we will forward advance proofs of answers received if sufficient stamps are sent to cover expenses; nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

NOTES AND QUERIES will be published on the 15th of each month until further notice.

HERTFORDSHIRE MARRIAGE REGISTERS.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SOME of the friends of 'N. & Q.' are aware that a valued contributor, MR. R. A. AUSTEN-LEIGH, offered recently to purchase the paper in order that it might revert at once to a weekly issue. The terms (which included the retention of the services of Mr. Randall, the sub-editor, who has been connected for over forty years with the paper, and of the present proprietor as printer) were agreed upon; but the Board of Trade made an order on June 8 that no person should, without a licence from the Board, publish any new magazine, and for the purposes of the order the expression "new magazine or other publication" was to include any periodical intended to be published more frequently than at the date of the order. As a consequence N. & Q. must continue to serve its purpose as well as possible as a monthly.

With a view to such continuance, and being aware of the necessity of keeping down expenditure, Mr. Randall has consented to add to his duties as sub-editor without increased recompense; and the Proprietor will give to editorial work as much time as he can spare from the performance of duties connected with other work for which he is paid, and without which he could not continue to do unpaid work for 'N. & Q.'

The assistance of all is asked, not only financially in any case in which that is possible, but also in facilitating the work connected with communications by stating at the head of each whether it is a Note or a Query, and in the case of Replies filling in all former references to the subject.

If a shilling is enclosed with a Query, Replies will be sent in proof to correspondents before they appear in 'N. & Q.'; and, in addition, long replies are being forwarded in manuscript to querists in cases in which it is clear that space will not permit of interesting information receiving general publicity at once in our pages.

Having a fairly comprehensive reference library, including our own valuable General Indexes, we are sometimes able to answer queries without inserting them in 'N. & Q.'; but this often involves some research, and should be suitably acknowledged.

The June Balance-Sheet is being prepared, and, besides being sent to those who have contributed to the Guarantee Fund, which we fear will now prove to be overdrawn, will be forwarded to any one sufficiently interested in the paper to send half-a-crown to be placed to the above-named fund.

LONDON, JULY, 1917.

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Notes.

THE CHIMNEY SWEEPER'S
CLIMBING BOYS.

Few, if any, of the rising generation have ever heard of these poor boys, who are the subject of the subjoined letter, though to many, no doubt, the name of their benefactor, Jonas Hanway (1712—Sept. 5, 1786), the great traveller and philanthropist, is not unknown, as he was the first man who ventured to walk the streets of London using an umbrella, and did so for nearly thirty years before he saw umbrellas come into general use.

On April 22, 1788, the petition of David Porter of Little Welbeck Street, master

chimney sweeper, was presented to the House of Commons, and read. It set forth:—

“That the petitioner hath exercised his trade twenty-two years, during which period he has observed with great anxiety the Hardships and Cruelties which boys placed out to Chimney Sweepers in general undergo, for want of proper Regulations in the said trade; and that the petitioner communicated the state of the case to the late Jonas Hanway, Esq., who attempted to bring forward some plan for correcting such abuses, but which he did not effect (having died within 4 months of having written the aforesaid letter).”

I subjoin a transcript of Jonas Hanway's letter:—

THE RT HONBLE THE LORDS
COMMISSIONERS OF THE TREASURY.

My Lords,

I have the Honour to represent to your Lordships that as far as my humble Fortunes admitted, I have for some Years taken up the Cause of such fellow subjects as appeared to be in the greatest Distress: Among these I have found the Chimney Sweepers climbing Boys, as so distinguished, the most abject of the most miserable Part: Their Wretchedness, however, seemed capable of a certain Degree of Alleviation.

I have accordingly digested the Outlines of a Bill, & accomodated it to the most deliberate suggestions of several very respectable Members of the House of Commons, as your Lordships Secretary, Mr. Rose, can inform you. The Bill, as it now stands, is a pure System of Humanity: No new Officer is appointed; nor any pecuniary Emolument comprehended in it. I conceived that the Deliverance of these poor Children was near at Hand, when I had the Mortification to learn from Mr. Mainwaring, that the Bill is called a private Bill, and must, if deemed such, pay Fees.

The Masters of these Children do not plead for them; they have no Parents but such as are in extreme Poverty; nor any Advocate but such as common Humanity may call forth.

Under such Circumstances, are not these children intitled to the Protection of their Country? If as Subjects they have a just Claim to the Defence of Life, and the ordinary Comforts which Labour in every Station presents: If your Lordships are, in this Case, the Representatives or Agents of the supreme Magistrate, I hope your Influence will be employed in their Favour.

Their Case is singular; for there are no Persons of any Denomination, in these Realms, nor any that I ever heard of, of so tender an Age required to perform so laborious, insalutary and dangerous a Duty; nor can the darkest Ages of the most uncivilized Manners exhibit such a Scene as they act in.

I am the more emboldened to make this Appeal to your Lordships, so near the Close of my long Life, as having no Motive except what results from Humanity and Religion; but I am further invoked by the Remembrance of a similar Transaction of 1767, in Behalf of the Infant parochial Poor of the Bills of Mortality: Their Births were the Sport of a murderous Custom; & their Deaths the Ignominy [*sic*] of our national Policy and Humanity: The Bill obtained for them was

deemed a public Bill; and it restored the Reign of Humanity among Parish Officers, in so much that the King has gained annually, from that Time, full 1500 subjects.

I must therefore implore your Lordships Attention to the Object of the Chimney Sweepers Climbing Boys, and that you will be pleased to take such Measures in it, as your Wisdom and Humanity shall direct, to obtain that Justice and Mercy which these Children claim of their Country and human Nature.

I am, with the greatest Respect,
My Lords,

Your Lordships'
most humble & most obed^t Servant,
JONAS HANWAY.

Red Lion Square,
May 9th, 1786.

(Public Record Office. Treasury Board Papers,
630, p. 395.)

An Act to regulate chimney sweeping was passed May 30, 1788; and in 1842 it was rendered penal to compel any person under 21 years of age to ascend or descend a chimney or enter a flue for the purpose of cleaning or curing it. No child under 16 could be thereafter apprenticed to the trade. The Act was extended and made more stringent in 1864 and 1875.

But, apparently, the Acts up to 1864 were not enforced in Ireland, for as late as 1873 I remember in Dublin seeing the little fellows walking with their “boss” (as he was called), with a big stick, and often heard their small voice up the chimney when it was being cleaned.

These children were usually without parents, and generally obtained from the workhouse. Before ascending, they were obliged to strip, and a large sheet was spread to catch the soot. They were furnished with a small triangular scraper, with a short handle, wherewith to scrape the chimneys.

In the last Act (1875) the enforcement of the previous ones was entrusted to the police, and Ireland is specially mentioned, the Lord Lieutenant being given “power and authority under this Act,” so probably at that date the practice of using the boys was more or less discontinued.

In the country a goose was employed for the same purpose, the wings performing the necessary work! A lady now on the staff of the National Library of Ireland has been a witness of this performance, and has seen the goose afterwards! She also stated that it is still, she believes, a fairly common practice in the country in cottages, where, however, the chimney is much wider than in ordinary town houses. In the absence of chimney sweeps, they have hardly any other way.

E. H. FAIRBROTHER.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHARD EDWARDS, 1669-79.

(See *ante*, pp. 1, 44, 81, 122, 161, 205, 244, 262, 293, 323.)

LETTER XLVII.

[*William Bagnold to Richard Edwards.*

(O.C. 3455.)

Hugly July the 29th 1670.

Mr Richard Edwards
Esteemed Freind

Yours of the 14th Instant came to my receipt the 17th, for which doe returne you hearty thanks, and could gladly have wished you had had [another subje[ct]] to have congratulated me with. I [am] indeed a litt[le] tr[ou]bled that [the Company] have conferrd such an Employment uppon mee and in such a place that I have a perfect antipathy against.* Yet it cannot bee evaded; I must bee contented with my Lott and bid adiew to Bangall, having resolved within my seife to looke homewards att the expiration of my Five yeares,† being alt[og]ether weary of this troublesome Country, in which [I c]an finde noe Felicity.

When I am fully resolved of the Chief's intentions to observe the Company's order as to the sending of mee upp,‡ I doe intend (God willing) to give you the trouble of procuring some small trivials for mee, which I doubt not of your ready[n]ess to effect; and if I may bee any waies serviceable to you there duringe my stay, or att my removall up to Coast,‡ you may freely Command him who is Sir

Your reall freind and servant

WM. BAGNOLD

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant

In Cassumbazar

LETTER XLVIII.

John Vickers to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3456.)

Hugly the 29 July 1670.

Dear Friend

My last to you was the 24th present Per Haselwoods servants, which hope is

Come safe to hand. Just now I received yours of the 11th ditto Per via Ballasore, which requires little of Answer more then what in my last incerted, A Copie of the Generall being sent to Mr March, to whom pray present my humble service, and by the way, if you think it Convenient, you may assur[e] him how ready I am at all times to obey his Command[s] in any he will be pleased to honour me with them.

Wee expect the Sloopes Dayly from Ballasore and then shall be able to write you Newes, having little now and less time to enlarge further then to subscribe my self Your Reall and affectionately Loving Friend

JNO. VICKERS

Mr C[lav]e[ll] g[one] to Ballasore is Married.* My humble service to Mr Vincent.

Idem J: V:

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Marchant

in Cassumbazar

LETTER XLIX.

Richard Edwards to John Vickers (rough draft).

(O.C. 3458.)

Cassumbazar August 2d 1670

To Mr Vickers

Yours of the 29th past month came to hand yesterday wherein you advise the receipt of mine of the 11th past month, of which I am very glad. Yours Per Mr Haselwood's Servants is not yet arrived, So that have little materiall, Save herewith to Send you a note of the prizes of goods here, which Should before this have dispeeded to you, but have been So plagu'd with biles and blames† that I was hardly able to hold a pen, or continue in any other posture then lying on my back, and have, I believe, 30 or 40 upon me at this time, So that I cannot but againe render you thanks for your plaister‡ which hath stood my friend So much.

The prizes of goods here are Somewhat low, except the Tinne, which is very high. I have Sent you Per bearer 2 pr: Slippers Cost 1r: I fear they may be Somewhat too bigg. If

* See Letter XXXVII. This remark seems to show that Prudence Holworthy made her way as quickly as possible to Bengal, where her affianced husband awaited her arrival.

† See the notice of Bagnold, Letter XXXVI.
‡ Bagnold had covenanted with the Company to serve as factor for five years. His time was up in October, 1672.

‡ Since Fort St. George was, at this period, the chief factory on the eastern coast of India, the Company's servants spoke of going "up" to the Fort or Coast, *i.e.*, Madras.

† The 'N.E.D.' defines "boil" as "a hard inflamed suppurating tumour," and "blain" as an inflammatory swelling. The latter term seems to have been used for what is called, in some places, a "blind" boil.

‡ See Letter XVIII.

so, you may dispose of them to any friend ;
the rest Shall order to be made lesse.

Excuse me to Mr Bagnold [Unsigned]
for not writing.

[Endorsed] To Mr Vickers
Augt. 2d: 1670

LETTER L.

John Vickers to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3459.)

Hugly the 13th August 1670

Dear friend

Yours of the 2d Current Received the
5th do: and am sorry to hea[r]* are soe
troubled with boiles, which may occasion
your wanting more plaister, Wherefore have
given the pe[on] a little ps. in paper, two
thirds of my remaines.

I returne, you many thanks for the
enclosed not[e of] prices, and likewise for
your procuring the Slippers [which] I have
given you Credit for, they being very well
ff[or] length but a great Deall to big.

Mr Nurse desires you to procure him
tw[o prs.] of Cot strings† of the same fasshion
those you sent me. Per the N[ex]t Con-
veigh[ance] shall [write] you more at la[rge],
having little newes at present and much
writing. My humble Service to Mr March
and Mr Vincen[t], my most Candid love to
your Self and respects to Mr Pea[cock]
Conclude and Remaine

Your Reall and affectionate Loving Friend

JNO. VICKERS

[Endorsed] from Mr Vickers 13th Augt. 70.

LETTER LI.

Valentine Nurse to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3460.)

[Valentine Nurse appears to have made his first
voyage to India in 1655, and to have served the
Company for eleven years at Surat before pro-
ceeding to the Coromandel Coast in 1668. In
March, 1658, he was appointed fourth of the
factory at Ahmadābād, in Gujarāt, at a salary
of 20L per annum. Five years later, in April,
1663, he was sent in the Vine, with Nathaniel
Scrivener, on a trading voyage from Surat to
Achin, in Sumatra. In 1666 his name appears
as one of the Company's servants at Surat,
but "not of Council." He seems to have

* "You" is omitted.

† There seems to be some looseness in the use
of the term "cot strings." In Letter XXVI. it
indicates the webbing (*nūcār*) which formed the
seat of the bedstead, while here it is obviously
used for strings to tie back mosquito curtains.

returned to England towards the end of 1666,
for in April, 1667, the Court of Committees
ordered his account to be "examined and
allowed." In November of the same year he
was elected factor for the "Coast and Bay,"
at a salary of 30L per annum, his securities
being "Richard Nurse of Cambridge, gent., and
William Nurse of the Inner Temple, gent." He
sailed to Masulipatam in the Unicorn, one
of the fleet of ships which took out Edwards,
Smith, Vickers, &c.

In accordance with the orders of the Court,
contained in the letters of December, 1669,
Nurse was sent to Patna towards the end of
1670, and was there in the following year, when
(as John Marshall notes in his 'Observations'),
on Aug. 9, he counted one hundred and fifty-
two "dead Corps," victims of famine, "in the
Gaut [*ghāt*, landing-place] by our Factory." In
their letter of Dec. 18, 1671, however, the
Court acknowledged themselves to have "bin
mistaken in the preferment of Mr. Nurse," and
left it to the discretion of the Bengal Council
"to dispose of him as his sobriety and good
carriage shall merritt." Before the arrival of
these directions Nurse had been recalled from
Patna and appointed third at Hūgli, where his
"disorderly courses" rendered him unpopular
with the authorities. On June 19, 1672, when
at Balasor, he had a violent quarrel with Joseph
Hall, another unruly factor. Hall alleged that
Nurse threatened his life and made a personal
attack on him, whereupon he, as acting Chief
in Clavell's absence, turned him out of the
factory. Nurse's story was that the Council
having appointed him to keep the "Dyary of
all transactions of buying and selling," he
demanded of Hall "an exact insight into the
Company's affayres." He was denied access
to the books with "many scullious [*sic*] pro-
vocations," and was then, by Hall's orders,
seized by peons, while "reading upon a cott,
and conveyed," bound, out of the factory
"all bloody."

Nurse wrote a long representation of his case
to the Company. In this address he accused
his fellow factors of cheating their employers,
was especially bitter against Walter Clavell,
and declared that "Malice and uncharitableness
was an Epidemicall disease here in the Bay of
Bengallah." For four years, pending orders
from England, he received allowances for
board and lodging, but was not "admitted to
act in the Company's business." In February,
1676, Major William Puckle, sent out by the
Company to inspect and regulate their sub-
ordinate factories, was furnished with papers
in order to inquire into the charges of drunken-
ness brought against Nurse and also into the
rights of his quarrel with Hall. Puckle's find-
ing is not recorded, but as Nurse was not re-
instated, the Bengal Council's decision against
him seems to have been confirmed. In Decem-
ber, 1676, the Court returned his complaint for
examination, and in the following year they
wrote that the allowance granted him was
"extravagant," that if "reclaimed" he was
to be readmitted into the service at a reduced
salary, but "if he continue disorderly let him
be sent home." When this letter arrived,
Nurse was at Port St. George, whither he had
gone to petition the Council against the treat-
ment he had received in Bengal. In July,

1679, he was allowed to return to Bengal to recover debts due to him, on condition that he came back to Madras in time to sail for England in the following year. In January, 1680, he was reported to be "in a poor condition, but not now at the Company's charge." He died at Balasor in the same year, shortly after the arrival of the ships bringing the Court's definite orders for his dismissal. An "outry" of Nurse's effects was held at Balasor on Dec. 4, 1680, and administration of his property was granted to his brother William on Oct. 19, 1685. See 'Court Minutes,' vol. xxiv. p. 44, vol. xxv. pp. 147, 149, vol. xxvi. pp. 45, 62, 67, 83, 87, 287; 'Letter Book,' vol. iv. pp. 37, 306, 348, 495, vol. v. pp. 5, 25, 391, 520; O.C. Nos. 3159, 3171, 3710, 3765, 4142, 4178; 'Factory Records,' Fort St. George, vols. i., xvi., xviii., xxviii., Hugli, v., Balasor, i., Miscellaneous, iii. and iii.a.; P.C.C. Admons.]

Hughly the 14th August :70

Mr Richard Edwards

I make the lesse doubt you will pardon my boldnesse in this addresse, well knowing you are at this time well Employed in the Companys affaires.

It has pleased God to take Thomas Haslewood out of this world, who was pleased when living to doe severall Small kindnesses for us at C[a]ssumbazar; therefore I shall desire one kindeesse, that you would cause to bee made 12 yeards of Small Fringe, red and white mixed, for a Small quilt, with 4 Small tassels to bee put on at the corners; also a large tassel for a palkankeen within.* Let them pray bee made well and quickly, and sent hither with the Accot. of their cost Etea. and I will pay it to any you shall assigne, to Mr Vickers, or send it to you by any of your house peons you shall allot.

I am making a progresse to Pattanah,† where I am in hopes to touch at your residence. Sir, you may when I † arrived at Pattanah Command me in any thing that is to bee had there. You shall finde mee very ready to doe it. No news at present but that I am in hast

Your ready reall Friend to serve you
VAL. NURSE

commend mee to all with you
' palkankeen ke pundenah§

[Endorsed] from Mr Nurss 14th Augs[t 70].

* A tassel to be used as a fly-whisk for the inside of the palanquin.

† By the Court's General Letter to Hugli of Dec. 7, 1669, Nurse was appointed Second at Patna ('Letter Book,' vol. iv. p. 306).

‡ "Am" appears to be omitted.

§ The writer seems to be giving Edwards a hint in the vernacular of what he wanted, i.e., *pālki kâ phundnâ* = a tassel of a palanquin.

LETTER LII.

Richard Edwards to John Vickers (rough draft).

(O.C. 3461.)

Cassumbazar August the 18th 1670
To Mr Vickers

My last to you was of the 2d Inst: Since have received yours of the 24th past month Per Mr Haselwood's Servants and of the 13th Current, which last came yesterday to my hand. I am Sorry to find you in doubt whither you Shall goe to Ballasore or no till the Company's goods goe downe, where being in Person you might possibly dispose of those goods to a better account then if you should Send either by or to another to Sell for you, which yet Mr March thinks 'tis better to doe (if you have any acquaintance that Shall goe down on the Sloopes or is there) then to lose the advantage of the first markt; however, leaves it to you to doe therein what you Shall find most convenient.

I wish the Conveighance that brought Mr White's letter had returned or that any other Presented, which if by any meanes you Shall hear of, pray advise me.

I give you many thanks of your Promise to Procure me a hat and hatband, and pray if you Shall meete with either or both the Escritores I formerly writt to you about, doe me the favour to Send them up Per first conveighance. Who will have most writing I cannot positively conclude, though I adhere to my former judgment; yet this I believe I may certainly affirm, that both of us will have our hands full, and I am extream Sorry mine is augmented by So Sad an accident as the death of Mr Haselwood, whom it hath pleased God to take away in the flower of his age and rise of his fortunes. Almighty God prepare us all to follow the Same way, for he only knows whose turne is next.

I returne you many thanks for the peice of plaister you Sent me Per last, and indeed it came in good time to Succeed the former, which hath done me extreame good Service in drawing and quickly healing my unwellcome familiars, and though truly I ought to crave your Pardon for having deprived you of So much of your plaister, yet I had rather wave it by telling you I hope you have more then you Shall ever use.

In your last you advise your receipt of the 2 pr Slippers, and that they prove much too bigg, which I was afraid of; I hoped to have had 2 pr more to have sent you Per this

Cossid, but the peon that went to muxudavad* where they are made forgot to order the fellow to make them lesse, So that he has [bro]ught me 2 pr: of the Same bignesse as those Sent you, but I have now given him a measure, and belevie may have Some ready against next conveighance and Shall not fayle to send them.

The Cott Strings for Mr nurse have this morning bespoke, and the fellow Promises to get them ready in 10 days time. You mention nothing as to their colours So have ordered him to make 1 pr: red and 1 pr: Skie colour.

I omitted to write per last Cossid by reason of the many biles that then tormented me. By the Same conveighance there went one to you from Mr Marshall.

[Unsigned]

[Endorsed] To Mr Vickers Augst. 18th: 1670.

LETTER LIII.

John Smith to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3463.)

Decca August 23d 1670

Mr Richard Edwards

Esteem'd freind. Yours by Merchants Cosset† received longe since and should have answer'd it more Speedily had an opportunity presented. I humbly thank You for Your news and for your kind offer of an English Lady. My confidence in you is great, Yet not soe as I can trust You to chuse a wife for mee when You are unprovided Your Selfe, which want pray first Supply, and if there's none left for mee I'm content to Stay till another Spring. By next conveighance shall send Your Addaties‡ and flower'd Jelolsies, which is all at present save the Kind Respects of

Your very Loving freind

JOHN SMITH

Mr Jones presents his kind

Respects to you etca.

J: S:

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant In Cassumbuzar

R. C. TEMPLE.

(To be continued.)

* Muxudavad, for Maksūdābād, an early name for Murshidābād.

† This letter is missing.

‡ See Letter XXXIII.

COCKER'S 'ARITHMETIC': THE FIRST EDITION.

THAT the name of Cocker, the author of the celebrated treatise on arithmetic, has survived to the present day is largely owing to the proverbial saying "According to Cocker." This phrase originally, and more accurately, was "Correct according to Cocker," and in its abbreviated form has acquired general currency wherever the English language is spoken.

Edward Cocker, who was born in 1631 and died 1675, is described as a "scrivener and engraver," and in 1664 started near St. Paul's a public school for writing and arithmetic, which he is said to have taught "in an extraordinary manner." He is credited by the writer of the article in the 'D.N.B.' with the authorship of no fewer than thirty-three publications, many of which went through several editions.

These are classified under three heads: (1) Calligraphic, Nos. 1-23; (2) Arithmetical, Nos. 24-29; (3) Miscellaneous, Nos. 30-33. Of these (No. 14) 'The Tutor to Writing and Arithmetick; Part I. Calligraphic: Part II. Arithmetical,' issued in 1664, was the first dealing with arithmetic.

After his death there was published (No. 26):—

"Cocker's Arithmetick, being a Plain and Easy Method... composed by Edward Cocker... Perused and published by John Hawkins, Writing Master... by the Author's Correct Copy, 1678." By 1756 fifty editions of this work had appeared, and it is computed that probably at least 112 editions of it have been published.

The first edition of the 'Arithmetick,' which, as stated above, was published in 1664, is extremely rare. Quaritch, in one of his catalogues, says:—

"Few persons who quote the proverb 'Correct according to Cocker' have ever seen the book that has rendered the author's name a household word, although there are upwards of sixty editions of it, and of those few, probably not half-a-dozen have seen a copy printed before 1670."

For many years it was very doubtful if any copy of the first edition remained in existence, it being supposed that its use in schools had utterly extirpated any vestige of it. Lowndes had never seen a copy of the 'Decimal Arithmetick,' which he dates "probably 1669" (a printer's error for 1689), adding "but no copy known." This was really published in 1684, 1685.

Through the kindness of a well-known Glasgow bibliophile I have now had the

privilege of examining the rare first edition. It is an oblong booklet, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., originally bound in brown paper wrappers, of which that at the end of the book still survives. On the title-page are eight circles, or medallions, arranged roughly in an oval form, in each of which is the figure of a "cock." These represent a barn-door fowl, a turkey cock, a pheasant, and five others not so easy to make out, one of which, however (the only one named), is marked, inside the circle, "A rooke." In the middle of the oval formed by the cocks is the title, as follows:—

The
Tutor
to
Writing
and
Arithmetick

Invented, written, and engraven
by EDWARD COCKER.

(the name being printed in italic capitals).

At the foot of the page:—

"Sold by Thos. Rooks at y^e Lamb, at the East end of St. Paul's Church, LONDON, 1664."

(This is printed in one line, in small italics, with the exception of "London," which is in Roman capitals.)

The first part of the book, 'The Tutor to Writing,' consists of 12 plates, referred to in the text as "leaves," numbered 2 to 13, the title-page being probably counted as No. 1, with 7 pp. of text.

The second part, or 'Arithmetick,' consists of 49 pp., 8-56.

In the right-hand corner at the foot of p. 56:—

"Thos. Rooks makes the best ink for Deeds and Records, at the Lamb and Ink-bottle at the East-end of St. Paul's Church.

"Finis."

The book is complete, with the exception of the front wrapper (if, indeed, this ever existed) and of a small piece of the last leaf, the bottom left-hand corner of which has been torn off.

Part I.—The 12 plates, or "leaves," consist of the following:—

No. 2. All the "small set Secretary Letters, standing in several squares."

No. 3. An alphabet of capital letters, and two lines of "Joyning."

No. 4. Exercises in letters, &c.

Nos. 5, 6, and 7. Exercises in writing, &c.

No. 8. Ornamental text capitals.

Nos. 9 and 10. Roman letters, &c.

Nos. 11 and 12. Italian hand.

No. 13. Court and Chancery hands.

Pp. 1-6 of the text give instructions, beginning with how to make a pen, to form the letters, &c., and going on to give directions for the use of each leaf or plate. On the seventh page are the following general rules:—

Sit upright from the Board; your Copie well regard;

Rest not upon your Armas; nor gripe your Pen too hard.

Keep from the Book your head, the distance of a span;

Your hand with gentle poize move smoothly as you can.

Your paper and right Arm must both strait forward lye;

To small strokes the Pen's edge, to full the flat apply.

All down-right strokes make full; and such as do descend

From left to right, which are drawn straight, or else do bend.

Equality of whites must compass Letters grace; For distance of your words observe a small (o's) space.

The distance of your Letters minnims strokes display;

All letters in a Piece must tend and bend one way.

FINIS.

The second part, 'The Tutor to Arithmetick,' consists of 49 pp., numbered 8-56. It is addressed to "Practitioners in the Arts of Writing and Arithmetick," and is prefaced with the following:—

"Because writing and arithmetick are commonly learned together, being of equal concernment in most men's affaires, That you might reap a double benefit by this Book, I have here delivered so much of arithmetick as is necessary to be known in order to the management of most Trades, which is so methodically composed, and plainly expressed, that I hope those of the meanest capacities will understand it at the first sight. I would wish you to proceed orderly from the beginning, and understand one part well before you advance to another, and exercise your self by setting down, and working the like Examples in every Rule. Edward Cocker."

The 'Tutor' begins with the "art of numbering" and notation, and goes on to treat of:—

Addition—including addition of cloth measure, Troy weight, liquid measure, avoirdupois weight (little and great), &c.

Subtraction—of numbers, money, measures and weights, &c. To which is added "Questions resolved by Addition and Subtraction."

Multiplication—with questions to be resolved.

Division—ordinary, and with contractions in division. Questions resolved by division.

Reduction—of money, measures, and weights.

The Golden Rule—"also called the Rule of Three," with examples.

The popularity of the 'Arithmetick' was no doubt due to the clear and practical method inculcated. For many years there was a constant demand for it, as is proved

by the numerous editions that appeared. It does not fall to the lot of many writers of school-books to have their works republished scores of times, and to have their name go down to posterity in a popular proverb.

T. F. D.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See 12 S. ii. 3, 43, 84, 122, 163, 204, 243, 282, 324, 364, 402, 443, 482, 524 ;
iii. 46, 103, 267.)

THE regiment which follows (p. 48) was brought into being, *as a regiment*, by John Lindsay, 20th Earl of Crawford, in October, 1739, from some independent companies of Highlanders which had been in existence since 1729, and which had been known as "The Black Watch."

The regiment was first numbered as the 43rd, but in 1748, when Oglethorpe's Regiment was disbanded, it became the 42nd. In 1758 it received the additional title of "Royal Highlanders," but though always known as "The Black Watch," it was not until 1861 that this title was officially conferred upon it. Since 1881 it has been "The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)" :—

Earl of Crawford's Regiment of Foot in the Highlands.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Colonel	Earl of Crawford (1) ..	.. 25 Oct. 1739	Captain, 25 Dec. 1726.
Lieutenant Colonel	Sir Robert Monro (2) ..	.. ditto.	—
Major	George Grant (3) ..	.. ditto	Captain, 10 Aug. 1707.
Captains	Collin Campbell (4) ..	.. ditto	Lieutenant, 21 Jan. 1714-5.
	James Colquhoun ..	.. 26 ditto	Ensign, 23 Mar. 1730-31.
	John Campbell (5) ..	.. 27 ditto	Lieutenant, 17 Dec. 1714.
	Collin Campbell ..	.. 28 ditto.	—
	George Monro (6) ..	.. 29 ditto	Lieutenant, 24 April 1725.
Captain Lieutenant	Dougal Campbell (7) ..	.. 30 ditto	Lieutenant, ditto.
	Duncan Mackfarland ..	.. 25 ditto	Ensign, 12 Dec. 1709.
Lieutenants ..	Lewis Grant .. ..	.. ditto	Ensign, 22 Aug. 1715.
	Paul Mackferon ..	.. 26 ditto	Ensign, 9 Dec. 1711.
	John Mackenzie (8) ..	.. 28 ditto	Ensign, 1712.
	Alexander Mackdonald ..	.. 29 ditto.	—
	George Ramsay ..	.. 30 ditto	Lieutenant, 5 Nov. 1736.
	Malcolm Frazer (9) ..	.. 31 ditto	Ensign, 13 Dec. 1732.
	Lewis Grant .. ..	.. 1 Nov. 1739.	—
	John Mackniel (10) ..	.. 2 ditto.	—

(1) John Lindsay, 20th Earl of Crawford. Had served previously in the North British Dragoons and in the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards. Joined the Russian Army, and was severely wounded at the battle of Krotzka, July 22, 1739. Major-General, May 30, 1745; Lieutenant-General, Sept. 20, 1747. Present at Fontenoy, 1745. Colonel of the 2nd Horse Grenadier Guards, Dec. 25, 1740; and of the North British Dragoons, May 22, 1747. Died Sept. 20, 1749. See 'D.N.B.'

(2) Munro of Foulis, 6th Bart. M.P. for Wick Burghs, 1710-41. Killed at the battle of Falkirk, Jan. 17, 1746.

(3) Of Culbin, fourth son of Ludovick Grant of Grant. He died 1755.

(4) Colin Campbell, younger, of Monzie, A.D.C. to Lieut.-General Clayton, was killed at Dettingen in 1743.

(5) Eldest son of Robert Campbell of Carrick. Killed at Fontenoy, 1745.

(6) Of Culcairn, brother of Sir Robert Monro. See *supra*. During the rising of 1745 he led the Munro clan on the Royalist (Hanoverian) side, and was assassinated by a Jacobite on Aug. 31, 1746.

(7) Of Craignish. Was the first Lieutenant-Colonel of the "Fencible Men of Argyllshire" on its formation in 1759. Died Dec. 30, 1764.

(8) Of Kincairn. Later was Captain in Lochiel's Regiment. He died in 1760.

(9) Younger son of Alexander Frazer of Culduthil. Was present, as a Captain, at Fontenoy, and was killed at Bergen op Zoom in August, 1747.

(10) A John Mackniel was Captain in the regiment, Dec. 16, 1752. He is possibly the same man.

Earl of Crawford's Regiment of Foot in the Highlands (<i>continued</i>).		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Ensigns	James Campbell (11) ..	.. 25 Oct. 1739	<i>Ensign</i> , 13 May 1735.
	Dougal Steuart ..	.. 26 ditto	<i>Ensign</i> , 15 Nov. 1736.
	John Menzies (12) ..	.. 27 ditto	<i>Ensign</i> , 23 Jan. 1735-6.
	Edward Carrieks ..	.. 28 ditto	<i>Ensign</i> , 25 Aug. 1731.
	Gilbert Steuart ..	.. 29 ditto.	—
	Gordon Graham (13) ..	.. 30 ditto.	—
	Archibald McNab (14) ..	.. 31 ditto.	—
	Collin Campbell ..	.. 1 Nov. 1739.	—
	Dougal Steuart ..	.. 2 ditto.	—
	James Campbell ..	.. 3 ditto.	—

The following additional names are given in MS. on the interleaf:—

Colonel	Lord Sempill (15) ..	.. 19 Jan. 1741.	—
Captain	John Monro ..	.. 10 May 1740.	—
Lieutenants ..	James Campbell ..	.. 1 Jan. 1741.	—
	Kenneth Sunderland (16)	.. ditto.	—
	John Rose (17) ..	.. 23 ditto.	—

(11) Second (eldest surviving) son of Colin Campbell of Glenfalloch. Died Feb. 6, 1751.

(12) Eldest son of Capt. James Menzies of Comrie. The latter had commanded one of the Independent Companies of Highlanders which were embodied in the Black Watch.

(13) Second son of Colin Graham of Dranie (or Drynie), Ross-shire. Lieutenant, 1743; Captain, June 3, 1752; Major, July 17, 1758; Lieutenant-Colonel, July 9, 1762. Retired in 1770, and died in 1784.

(14) Second son of Robert McNab of that ilk. Captain 32nd Regiment, May 8, 1749; Major 88th (Campbell's) Regiment, or Highland Volunteers, Dec. 11, 1759; Lieutenant-Colonel 41st Regiment, May 4, 1767, and Colonel, Jan. 14, 1784; Major-General, Oct. 19, 1781. Died Jan. 2, 1790.

(15) Hew, 11th Lord Sempill, succeeded Lord Crawford as Colonel on Jan. 14, 1741. Became Colonel 25th Regiment, April 16, 1745; Brigadier-General, June 9, 1745. Was present at Culloden, 1746; and died on Nov. 25 in the same year.

(16) Probably "Sutherland."

(17) Possibly third son of Hugh Rose of Kilravock.

J. H. LESLIE, Major, R.A. (Retired List).

(To be continued.)

TREWMAN'S 'FLYING POST.'—The following cutting from *The Western Morning News* of April 26 should be of interest to readers of 'N. & Q.':—

"EXETER'S OLDEST NEWSPAPER.

"A more regrettable consequence of the war is the cessation of Trewman's *Flying Post*, the oldest newspaper in Exeter. It was published last Saturday, and arrangements were made for its continuance without a break in the event of some one buying it as a going concern; but hopes in this direction were shattered yesterday at the sale by Mr. H. A. Fulford, who got a bid of 300*l.* for the business as it stood, but refused to sell at that figure. The paper was established under the title of *The Exeter Mercury or Westcountry Advertiser* in 1763, and experienced many vicissitudes. For nearly 20 years it was published as a daily. Latterly it has been issued once a week—on Saturday afternoons—and possessed so many qualities of originality and character that its stoppage is greatly regretted. The stock-in-trade was yesterday dispersed piecemeal after the failure to sell as a whole. The first lot consisted of the unique and historically valuable files of the paper in but slightly broken sequence from 1763 to date, in 115 volumes. These were purchased by Mr. Tapley Soper for the City Library at 40*l.*"

A. CARRINGTON.

Northam, N. Devon.

BANK OF ENGLAND: SIR GILBERT HEATHCOTE.—The following letter, which has recently come into my possession, may prove of interest:—

These to Wm. Blathwaite Esq. Urgent.

London ye 21 December 1695.

We are informed at the Navys Pay Office that Mr Dodington will desire a Guard for the Kings Money for Portsmouth on Monday: So that Mr South & Mr Jores intend from hence for Portsmouth on Monday morning and will endeavour to have all the Gold & Silver ready to come back with the same Guard, But We intreate you if We cannot be ready to come back that the Guards may have Orders to Stay 3 or 4 Daies at Portsmouth upon our Charges if Mr South & Mr Jores desire it.

We are Your most humble Servts

GILBERT HEATHCOTE.
HUMPH SOUTH.
THOS HUDSON.

William Blathwaite was Secretary of War at the time; Sir Gilbert Heathcote appears on the first list of Bank of England directors; and Humphry South, a merchant in Lime Street, was appointed a director several years later.

I am inclined to think that this letter emanated from the Bank when at Grocers' Hall, but it is interesting to note that Sir Gilbert Heathcote was connected with the East India Company. The consignment of gold may have been, therefore, the property of that company.

I should much appreciate any information which would help me to identify the document.

R. C. STEVENSON.

SUBMARINES.—In case any one thinks that submarines are a modern invention, let him read Bacon's 'Novum Organum,' p. 300 (Pickering, 1850): "We hear that some sort of boat or vessel has now been invented, capable of carrying men some distance under water." 'Novum Organum,' was first published in 1620!

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

A CHELSEA SUPERSTITION.—New to me, and perhaps to some others, is the quaint idea of the folk about the seven winds and the middle span of Old Battersea Bridge. It is set down in 'William De Morgan: a Reminiscence,' contributed by Miss Julia Cartwright to *The Cornhill Magazine* of April, 1917 (p. 469):—

"There was, it appears, a popular superstition among Chelsea folk some fifty years ago that seven currents of air met in the middle span of the bridge. A carpenter who is still living vividly remembers being taken by his mother to stand on the bridge on a bitterly cold March day, with his six brothers and sisters, who were all suffering from whooping-cough. It must have been a case of kill or cure; but in this instance the good woman's faith seems to have been justified, for all her seven children got over the whooping-cough and grew up hale and hearty."

ST. SWITHIN.

SIR JOHN BARNARD.—In the Birmingham Free Library MSS. (257519) is a deed, dated Jan. 20, 1683/4, which connects Shakespeare's granddaughter's husband with the Haleses of Coventry and Snitterfield, a family which may have formed a local link between the Northamptonshire squire and the poet's family in Stratford. The deed recites an earlier document (dated Jan. 28, 1657/8) wherein Christopher Hales of the "Fryers" (Whitefriars), Coventry, executes a trust "for the raising of portions and maintenance for his younger children." The trustees named are John Purefoy of Wadley, co. Bucks, Esq., John Barnard of Abington, co. Northampton, Esq., afterwards Sir John Barnard, Knt., and James Hales of Snitterfield, co. Warwick, gentleman. It is worth noting that

the name of Nat. Barnard, mercer, appears in the Trinity Church, Coventry, documents (No. 167) in 1630-31.

M. DORMER HARRIS.

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.

"BLOOD IS THICKER THAN WATER": COMMODORE TATNALL.

The Observer of May 20 last contained the following:—

"The American destroyers rendering admirable aid remind us that old Commodore Tatnall was more prophetic than he knew when he signalled 'Blood is thicker than water,' and ran into action under the stars and stripes."

Who was Commodore Tatnall? And what is the occasion referred to? LUCIS.

[The quotation from *The Observer* shows how difficult it is to be accurate in historical allusions. Between fifteen and sixteen years ago there appeared in 'N. & Q.' (9 S. viii. 238) a rather long article by GNOMON discussing the incident, which happened, he said, on Aug. 21, 1860, when British and French ships were attacking the Taku forts. He went on to summarize from memory the report of the occurrence sent home, he stated, by the special correspondent of *The Times* with the British fleet, to the effect that when the American commodore paid a visit to the British admiral during the action, his coxswain went forward and lent a hand to the British bluejackets serving the guns, and, being reprimanded by the commodore for so doing, excused himself by saying that he couldn't help it, as, "after all, blood's thicker than water." Thus, according to GNOMON, the remark was made to the commodore, not by him.]

It is dangerous, however, to trust one's memory in relation to events that occurred forty years earlier. The dispatch referred to by GNOMON was dated from the "Camp on the Peiho. Aug. 25, 1860," and occupies seven columns of *The Times* of Nov. 3, 1860. It is full of interesting details of the capture of the forts, but Commodore Tatnall is not mentioned. The writer, however, states that he saw in the river the remains of two or three of the gunboats which had been sunk by the Chinese when the British and French unsuccessfully attacked the same forts the previous year. Here we have a clue, for GNOMON had, after the lapse of forty years, confused the two attacks. The unsuccessful one occurred on June 25, 1859, and here Commodore Tatnall figured prominently. It may be advisable to recall the circumstances. The special envoys of the British and French Governments were on their way to Peking to obtain ratification of the treaty which had been arranged to terminate the war between England and France, on the one side, and the Chinese Empire on the other. Mr. Ward, the United

States Minister, was also desirous to go to Peking to arrange a treaty of friendship with China, there having been no quarrel with the United States. He arrived before the British and French envoys, and was asked by the Chinese officials to wait for the latter. The Chinese, however, blocked the Peiho river, and refused to allow any of the ministers to ascend it. The British and French envoys decided to proceed, and Admiral Hope ordered a number of gunboats to clear the obstacles and attack the forts. The attack failed, the admiral was wounded, and the river ran too strongly to allow reinforcements in boats to get up. The American commodore, after receiving a visit from a British naval officer, and consulting the American Minister, decided to tow the boats up. *The Times* of Oct. 6, 1859, printed on p. 8 a long dispatch from the Hon. F. W. A. Bruce, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to China, to the Earl of Malmesbury as Foreign Secretary. This was dated "Shanghai, July 15, 1859," and contained the following reference to the American Minister: "He remained at the mouth of the river during the attack, determined to push up had we opened a way through the barriers, and it is very gratifying to me to bear testimony to the friendly feeling and assistance we derived from himself and flag officer Tattnall on that day."

The American official report of the matter is printed in *The Times* of Oct. 25 in a long dispatch from "Josiah Tattnall, Flag Officer commanding East India Squadron," to "The Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, Washington." This was dated "off Peiho River, July 4, 1859," and describes how on June 24 he and the American Minister, knowing that the British and French vessels were to attack the following day, attempted to ascend the Peiho in an unarmed steamer: but their boat grounded, and all their efforts to back off failed. "At this moment I received from Admiral Sir James Hope an attention and kindness which must place me under lasting obligations to him." The admiral, thinking that the Chinese would fire on them when they saw them aground, and fearing also that the steamer would capsize, offered to send a gunboat to tow them off; but Commodore Tattnall declined the assistance, their steamer later floated again, and in the evening they returned beyond the British and French fleets. After describing how he watched the failure of the allied attack, he relates that he went in his barge to visit Sir James Hope, who had been severely wounded, and to thank him for his kindness of the previous day. "When within a few feet of the Cormorant," to which Sir James had transferred his flag, the commodore's boat was struck by a round shot and nearly sunk, John Hart, the coxswain, being killed. The whole account breathes a most friendly spirit, and the commodore makes a strong appeal on behalf of the deceased coxswain's dependants; but there is no allusion in any way to the "Blood is thicker than water" incident.

The action of the American Minister and the commodore in towing boats containing reinforcements was naturally criticized in the United States, as overstepping the limits of neutrality, and some extracts from American comments are printed on the same page of *The Times* as Commodore Tattnall's dispatch. The Minister took his full share of responsibility for

what had been done, and *The Times* of Nov. 2 reprinted from *The New York Times* a very long letter from Mr. Ward justifying his course of action. After describing the commodore's consultation with him he says that the commodore "did more that day to illustrate the gallantry of the American navy in the eyes of the world than twenty successful engagements would have done."

Neither Mr. Ward nor Commodore Tattnall mentions in the above letters anything about "Blood is thicker than water"; but the phrase occurs in a letter, signed "Ex-officio," which appeared in *The Times* of Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1859 (p. 7). The letter dwelt principally on the merits of Admiral Hope, but the final paragraph ran thus: "Is our Government going to do nothing to show its sense of the conduct of Commodore Patnall [*sic*]? Surely a gold medal, with the inscription 'Blood is thicker than water,' would be significant and well bestowed." Here we have the commodore's name associated with the proverb at a definite date, though it is not stated that he had used the words. The eleventh edition of *The Encyclopædia Britannica* in its notice of Tattnall remarks: "He may be said to have gained a worldwide reputation by his use of the phrase 'Blood is thicker than water' to justify his intervention." Will some one produce evidence that Tattnall himself used the words before Dec. 13, 1859?

Another interesting question remains to be solved. How far back can the proverb actually be traced? The late VINCENT S. LEAN stated at 7 S. xii. 114 that Edwards's 'Words, Facts, and Phrases' was wrong in saying that it is to be found in the 1672 edition of Ray's 'Collection of English Proverbs.' The tenth edition of Bartlett's 'Familiar Quotations,' 1914, after citing Scott's use of the proverb in 'Guy Mannerling,' adds in a foot-note (p. 493): "This proverb, so frequently ascribed to Scott, is a common proverb of the seventeenth century. It is found in Ray and other collections of proverbs." Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' cite an instance from the seventeenth century? MR. LEAN said that he had found the proverb in the British Museum copy of the 1797 edition of Allan Ramsay's 'Collection,' the first edition of which had appeared in 1737. Was "Blude's thicker than water" in that?]

"A LEICESTER PLOVER."—In chap. xxxiii. of 'The Heart of Midlothian' Sir Walter Scott makes an old lady in Lincolshire say:—

"There are men here, well to pass in the world, would not want their share of a Leicester plover, and that's a bag-pudding, if fasting for three hours would make all their poor children read the Bible from end to end."

What is the history of this expression? It is noted in 'The English Dialect Dictionary,' and sounds as good as "a Norfolk haddock," which Dr. W. W. Skeat adduced in his 'English Dictionary' in defence of "a Welsh rabbit," which many have turned into "rarebit" by indiscreet purism.

E. S. DODGSON.

CARR: DOUGLAS OF CARR.—My family holds the baronetcy conferred in 1777 on Charles Douglas, son of Charles Douglas of Kinglassie, Fifeshire, and the description as given in Debrett is "Douglas of Carr." I have not been able to find from family records or from the Heralds' College any information as to what or where "Carr" is. Sir Charles descended from Sir William of Lochleven. Possibly one of your readers may have knowledge of such matters and be able to assist me. J. S. DOUGLAS.

"MALBROOK S'EN VA-T-EN GUERRE."—I should be grateful if any reader would be so kind as to enable me to see an English version of the old historical French song relating to the Duke of Marlborough. The French version, which begins with the line "Malbrough s'en va-t-en guerre," is printed on p. 272 in 'La Lyre française,' by Gustave Masson, published by Macmillan & Co., and the date assigned to it is 1709.

LEES KNOWLES, Bt.

4 Park Street, W.1.

['Malbrook,' was discussed at 10 S. viii. 327, 435; ix. 75, 158; but no English translation was mentioned.]

WILLIAM JONES, AUTHOR OF 'FINGER-RING LORE,' LONDON, 1877.—I believe that he is deceased. I am anxious to obtain information about him. Are any of his relatives living? and where? Who has his effects, or can any of the books that he owned be traced? GEORGE F. KUNZ.

New York City.

JANE AUSTEN: 'PRIDE AND PREJUDICE.'

—1. Have Lambton and Pemberley in 'Pride and Prejudice' ever been identified?

2. Is "Bakewell," mentioned towards the end of chap. xliii., a slip of the pen for "Lambton"?

J. H. C.

JANE AUSTEN: A CONTINUATION.—A novel was published some years ago in which the characters were those of Jane Austen's books. The story was supposed to give their subsequent adventures. I have heard that the hero was William Price, and the heroine Georgiana Darcy, and that James Morland was the clergyman whom Kitty Bennet married. I shall be obliged if any one can give me the name of the book and of its author. M. H. DODDS.

WEST: DE MORGAN: BANNERMAN: TURING.—Required particulars of the birth and parents of Anne West, who was daughter of Capt. James West, A.D.C. (son of John West of Thame, Oxon, by his wife Anne de

Morgan), and wife c. 1795 of Col. John Alexander Bannerman of the Madras N.I., and at one time Governor of Penang. I shall also be glad of particulars of the parents of the said Col. Bannerman, viz. the Rev. David Bannerman and Jane Turing.

H. C. SURTEES, Brig.-General.

WILKINSON OF THORPE.—Who was the mother of James Wilkinson of Thorpe, co. York, son of Christopher Wilkinson of Thorpe-on-Tees, c. 1709?

The pedigree of Wilkinson of Kirkbrigg and Thorpe is given in Surtees's 'History of Durham,' but lacks this detail.

H. C. SURTEES, Brig.-General.

Carlton Club.

"MRS. MAY DRUMMOND": PORTRAIT.—I have a portrait in oils lettered as above. From the costume I judge it to be between 1780 and 1795.

I should be very glad if some correspondent could tell me anything about this lady: her maiden name; the Christian name of her husband, and to which branch of the Drummond family he belonged; when she died; and if she left any descendants. It has occurred to me, however, that the "Mrs." may be a courtesy title.

JOHN LANE.

The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.

COL. DUNCOMBE.—In Masson's 'Life of Milton' there is quoted from a MS. of Aubrey the following reference to Alexander Gill, the High Master under whom Milton was a schoolboy at St. Paul's:—

"Often Dr. Gill whipped Duncombe, who was afterwards a Colonel of Dragoons at Edgehill fight."

Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give me any further information about Col. Duncombe? Gill was High Master of St. Paul's from 1608 to 1635. One Peter Duncombe, who may possibly have been of the colonel's family, was a scholar of St. Paul's School in or before 1573.

MICHAEL F. J. McDONNELL.

Bathurst, Gambia, British West Africa.

ROGER GOAD (Provost of King's College, Cambridge, 1570) made a will Jan. 9, 1606/7, and died April 24, 1610. 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses' (vol. iii.) states that six of his sons were elected from Eton to King's College, viz., Matthew (in 1591); Thomas (1592); Robert (1594); Roger (1601); Christopher (1607); Richard (1610). As there is no mention of Robert and Roger in

the will, is the statement correct? A copy of 'Registrum Regale sive Catalogus Præpositorum Sociorum et Alumnorum in Coll. Etonensi,' &c. (1774, 4to), is not available, but possibly some of the readers of 'N. & Q.' may be more fortunate, and will oblige me with the names and ages at matriculation of all the sons of Dr. Goad who were elected to King's from Eton. He is stated in 'D.N.B.' to have had ten sons. James, the youngest, is named in his father's will; five are missing from it.

MILTON.

Adelaide, South Australia.

'IRELAND IN FICTION.'—The first edition of 'Ireland in Fiction' was published in January, 1916, and a new edition is now in course of preparation. It is desired to make it as complete and accurate as possible, and the compiler hereby asks the assistance of readers of 'N. & Q.' Subjoined is a list of Irish novels and stories about which no information has yet been obtained. Can any reader supply such information? Please reply direct.

Anon.—Bridget Sullivan. (1854.)

Honor O'More's Three Homes.

The Irishman; or, The Favourite of Fortune.

Jim Eagan.

Kate Kavanagh.

The Mad Minstrel; or, The Irish Exile.

(1812.)

The Mistletoe and the Shamrock; or, The Chief of the North.

Smith of the Shamrock Guards. (Stanley Paul.)

Alger (H.).—Only an Irish Boy. (N.Y., Burt, '04)

Bertholds (Mrs. W. M.).—Connor Darcy's Struggles. (Benziger.)

Bovet (Madame).—Terre d'Émeraude.

Bunbury (Selina).—Cabin Conversations and Castle Scenes.

Carey (Mrs. Stanley).—Gerald Marsdale; or, The Outquaters of St. Andrew's Priory.

Collins (W.).—Dalaradia (N. Y., Kenedy.)

Conyngham (D. P.).—Rose Parnell. (N.Y., Sadtler.)

Crumpe (Miss).—The Death Flag; or, The Irish Buccaneers. (1851.)

Dorsey (Mrs. A. H.).—The Old House at Glenaran. (Benziger.)

Egan (M. F.).—The Wiles of Sexton Maginnis. (N.Y., Century Co.)

Ennis (Alicia M.).—Ireland; or, The Montague Family.

Esler (Erminde Rentoul).—The Way they loved at Grimpat. (Sampson Low, '93.)

Floredice (W. H.).—Floredice Stories.

Frost (W. H.).—Fairies and Folk of Ireland. (U.S.A.)

Gallaher (Fannie).—Katty the Flash.

Grierson (Robert).—The Invasion of Cromleigh. Ballygouna.

(Rev.) STEPHEN J. BROWN, S.J.

Clongowes Wood College, Sallins, co. Kildare.

(To be continued.)

E. SERRANO.—We have in our possession a terra-cotta group of two girls and a boy, about 29 inches high, signed "E. Serrano." We should be pleased to know who this artist was, when he lived, and any other details obtainable. C. & C. ROSOMAN.

38 Duke Street, W.

WHEBLE'S 'LADY'S MAGAZINE.'—In the biography of Crabbe it is said that in his youth he won a prize for a poem offered by a well-known publisher of the day, Wheble, in connexion with his *Lady's Magazine*. What was this publication, and is a file of it known to exist? The only *Lady's Magazine* of the period in the British Museum Library was published by Messrs. Robinson & Roberts. W.

TOPOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION FOR RESEARCH WORK.—What are the best books, modern or otherwise, to refer to in order to identify the names of out-of-the-way places in England and Wales, including (besides parishes and villages) hamlets, manors, off-lying homesteads, &c., such as one often comes across in old wills and other ancient documents in obsolete and contracted spellings?

Do any Gazetteers or Topographical Dictionaries fulfil the above requirements?

Are there any such works dealing specially with Beds, Bucks, Cambs, Essex, Herts, Hunts, and Suffolk, either separately or collectively?

I have seen Lewis's 'Topographical Dictionary' mentioned, but do not know the work. Would it be suitable for my purpose? If so, what is the best edition?

In the search room at Somerset House there is 'A New Gazetteer of the British Islands,' by James A. Sharp, 2 vols., 1852. Is this considered a good work on the subject? If so, what is the best edition?

Please reply direct.

GEO. E. SMYTH.

Henlow, Beds.

EDGAR MORTARA.—The late Sir Culling Eardley Eardley, Bart., published in London in 1860 a pamphlet entitled 'La Véritable Histoire d'Edgar Mortara.' I am somewhat anxious to see it, and as the British Museum library does not contain a copy, can any reader of 'N. & Q.' advise me where one may be seen? ISRAEL SOLOMONS.

JAMES WHITING.—What is known of this gentleman, founder of *The Atlas* newspaper? He died April 10, 1871, aged 94.

EDWARD SMITH.

Wandsworth.

JOHN HAMILTON REYNOLDS: TOM HOOD: LONGMORE.—Are any descendants now living of John Hamilton Reynolds, the poet and friend of Keats and brother-in-law of Tom Hood? Also, are there any descendants alive of Tom Hood and of Mr. Longmore, who married the sister of Mrs. Tom Hood? I may say they would hear something to their advantage if they would communicate with me.

C. S. GIDDINS.

6 Martin's Lane, E.C.4.

KINGSMAN FAMILY.—I am anxious to discover any living representatives of the family of William Long Kingsman, M.A., D.C.L.Oxon., of Newbury, Berks. He was living, I believe, in 1804, and would then be between 60 and 70 years of age, a barrister, of Lincoln's Inn.

BERNARD P. SCATTERGOOD.

The Grange Farm, Far Headingley, Leeds.

WOOD-SORREL.—Can any of your readers tell me of any quotations, in either prose or verse, in which wood-sorrel is dealt with? I want some to illustrate a lantern-slide, and have only one (not very satisfactory) in prose, and none at all in verse. The poets seem to have left this beautiful little flower alone. Please reply direct.

GEORGE SAMPSON.

Ramsdell Vicarage, Basingstoke.

BANBURY.—Can any one tell me when and by whom these lines were written?—

To Banbury came I, O profane one,
Where I saw a Puritane one
A-hanging of his cat on Monday
For killing of a mouse on Sunday.

A. D. T.

TOAD AT THE HEART.—Can any reader explain or illustrate the following extract from the 'Dict. of Nat. Biog.,' xii. 44?—

"His [Sir Marmaduke Constable's] tomb in Flamborough Church is described by a writer in *The Gentleman's Magazine* of 1753.... 'beside it [*i.e.*, the stone coffin or chest] is the upper part of a skeleton in stone; the ribs project greatly and the breast is laid open, in the inner side of which appears what by tradition is held to be a toad at the heart (*of which he was supposed to die*), but it bears little or no resemblance of a toad.'"

The words in italics point to a curious popular or medical superstition.

W. A. C.

'SOCIETY IN LONDON.'—Is it known who was the author of this entertaining volume, of which the ninth edition was published by Chatto & Windus in 1886?

DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

"DEATH'S PART."—In a will dated Aug. 3, 1590, Thomas Blackburn of Birstwith in Nidderdale, in dividing his goods into three parts, devotes the third part "called death's parte unto myself." I should be glad of any information throwing light on this phrase.

C. THOMPSON WALKER, R.N.V.R.

"CHURCH DROPS."—In the churchwardens' accounts of Hampsthwaite in Nidderdale for the year 1715 occurs the following cryptic entry: "For serching for the Church Drops, 3d." I shall be glad if any reader can throw light on this entry.

C. THOMPSON WALKER, R.N.V.R.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. I have been endeavouring for several months to learn the authorship of the following verse:—

Again she spoke: "Where is my lord the king?"

And closing round a deeper silence seemed
To hold the host. "Where is thy father, boy?"

Nor answered but the harsh horns hardly blown

From shore to sea; and low before her bowed
His head the prince, and all around stood dumb.

I have appealed in vain to professors in half-a-dozen American colleges, to query departments of metropolitan newspapers, and to authorities on poetry. Professors at Hamilton College have suggested that 'N. & Q.' might be able to help me in this matter. If it can, I shall be very glad.

JOHN DUFFY.

143 Liberty Street, New York.

[We are indebted to Mr. Herbert Schmalz for the following information: "The 'quotation' you refer to was written by a friend of mine, John Cameron Grant, as an explanation for a large picture I painted called 'Where is my Lord the King?' It was painted to go over the fireplace of the Great Hall of Bramall Hall, Cheshire, which is the finest specimen of 'black and white' in England. The picture is about 12 ft. long, and was hung in a centre place on the line at the Academy Exhibition of 1887. A large plate was done of it, and the engravings still sell in America."]

2. Help me to need no aid from men
That I may help such men as need.

C. M. S.

3. The triple pride
Of Eildon looks upon Strathelyde.

E. T. J.

4. The following is quoted in Dean Farrar's 'The Lord's Prayer' (Isbister), 1893:—

"Oh! where is the sea?" the fishes cried
As they swam the crystal waters through;
"We've heard, from of old, of the ocean's tide,
And we long to look on the waters blue.

The wise ones tell of an infinite sea:
Oh! who can tell us if such there be?"

Who wrote the lines? ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

5. Science is measurement. C. E. H.

Replies.

ROUTE OF CHARLES I.

FROM NEWCASTLE TO HOLMBY.

(12 S. iii. 300.)

ITINERARIES of travel deserve to be studied, especially when associated with remarkable or distinguished people. There is great reason for MR. TAYLOR'S question, because historians have neglected this incident in the history of Charles I. Had Macaulay dealt with the subject, one can picture what a wealth of allusion he would have brought to bear upon such a journey.

There are at least three contemporary accounts of this progress, not in detail, but at any rate giving the names of places where Charles stayed. The principal of these is the

"Iter Carolinum: being a succinct relation of the necessitated marches, retreats, and sufferings of His Majesty Charles the first from January 10, 1641, till the time of his death. Collected by a daily attendant upon his Sacred Majesty during the said time [Thomas Manley]."

This tract is found in the Somers Collection, vol. v. The route given by this authority is as follows:—

- Feb.
3. From Newcastle to Durham. 1 night.
 4. Thence to Aukland [Bishop Auckland]. 1 night.
 5. " Richmond. 1 night.
 6. " Rippon [*sic*]. 2 nights.
 8. " Wakefield. 1 night.
 9. " Rotherham. 1 night.
 10. " Mansfield. 1 night.
 11. " Nottingham. 1 night.
 12. " Leicester. 1 night.
 13. " Holdenby.

The next contemporary authority is found in a pamphlet in the Thomason Collection (B.M.):—

"The Kings Majesties letter intercepted by the Commissioners attending his Majesty.... and Mr. Mungo Murrey apprehended, who was appointed by the King to deliver it to Montrel, the French Ambassador, who is going over to the Queen to France [&c.]. London, 1647."

At the end of the letter is:—

A list of the Jests, and severall places appointed for His Majesties quarters each day betwixt Newcastle, and Holmby House.

Wednesday Feb. 3. his Majesty went from Newcastle to Durham.

Thursday Feb. 4. his Majesty passed to Bishop Aukland.

Friday Feb. 5. his Maj. was to passe to Richmond.

Saturday Feb. 6. his Maj. was to passe to Repton. Sunday Feb. 7. his Majesty was to stay at Repton all that day.

Munday Feb. 8. his Maj. was to passe to Leeds.

Tuesday Feb. 9. his Maj. was to passe to Wakefield.

Wednesday Feb. 10. his Maj. is to passe to Rothram.

Thursday Feb. 11. his Majestie is to passe to Masfield.

Friday Feb. 12. his Majestie is to passe to Nottingham.

Saturday Feb. 13. his Maj. is to passe to Leicester.

Sunday Feb. 14. his Majestie is to stay all that day at Leicester.

Munday Feb. 15. his Majesty is to go to Holmby House.

The third account may be found in another pamphlet in the Thomason Collection:—

"Papers of the Kings Majesties Answer to the Propositions; Concerning the settling of the Church.... and other Passages of note from Newcastle, And the Kings Majesties severall Jests." London, 1647.

On p. 7 we read:—

"The King is now on his way toward Holmby, His Majesty lay Wednesday Feb. 3 at Durham, at Aukland Feb. 4, at Richmond the 5, at Rippon the 6 and 7, at Leedes the 8, at Wakefield the 9, at Rothram the 10, at Masfield the 11, at Nottingham the 12, at Leicester the 13, and 14.... [Signed] your affectionate Servant,

"T. PIRSON."

There is no doubt, therefore, as to the route taken by Charles. Whitelock and Thurloe, the chief authorities for the period, say very little in detail as to the journey; and modern historians do not appear to have troubled to enlarge upon it. It could not be regarded as a triumphal progress. It was the beginning of the end, and a month or so after the journey was taken Cornet Joyce arrived at Holmby and took Charles more or less into custody.

I now add a few notes as comments upon the journey.

Three thousand pounds were voted by Parliament to defray the charges of the King's journey to Holmby (Whitelock, p. 237).

The Parliamentary Commissioners who accompanied Charles were attended by "nine hundred horse" (Whitelock, p. 237).

While in Newcastle the King resided in Pilgrim Street, in the centre of the town. 'The Kings Ansvver to the Commissioners; Concerning, His Majesties coming from Newcastle on Wednesday towards Holmby,' &c., London, 1647, has on p. 4:—

"His Majesty quarters at Mr. Liddels house in Pilgrim-street, but our quarters are in St. Johns Parish."

In connexion with this extract there must be also read Mr. Sanford Terry's remarks in the *Arch. Eliana*, vol. xxi. (1898):—

"Tradition has always regarded Anderson Place, the 'Newe House' of Speed's Map of 1610, as the residence of Charles in 1646-47. Brand mentions a room in it which, about 1789, bore the name of 'the king's bed-chamber.' Sykes, writing in 1833, speaks of a bed, which had been used by Charles, having been sold as lumber by 'an incurious domestic' during Major Anderson's residence abroad. Gray, in the 'Chorographia' of 1649, while he describes it as a 'princely house,' gives no hint of its association with Charles. Barnes is equally uncommunicative. It would appear to have been the same house as that which Charles occupied in 1639, from the gates of which he reviewed the troops on their march towards Berwick. That it was not one of the houses in St. John's parish is proved by the fact that the commissioners who were lodged there in January, 1647, are described as being 'a good distance from the Court.' In the newsletters and pamphlets of 1646-47, it is specifically described as the house or residence of Sir Francis Liddell, and was assigned to Charles by order of Leven and the commissioners. It had, until recently, been the residence of the governor, Sir John Lunsden, and his wife had to provide herself 'otherway,' when on May 6th, orders arrived to prepare it for Charles's reception. Since it is also spoken of as being Leven's quarters, it is clear that it was utilized as the official hostelry, as it were, for the high guests whom those stirring times called to Newcastle. One may venture the suggestion, that the putting of Anderson's mansion to that use dated from Sir Francis Liddell's shrievalty in 1639; that he, as sheriff, was called upon to provide a house for that purpose, and that it still retained his name when in 1646 Charles occupied it."

Mr. Sanford Terry's article is of the utmost value, but he may possibly not have seen the above reference to Pilgrim Street from a contemporary tract.

It is of interest to note that there are constant references to Charles's predilection for golf during his stay at Newcastle. *Mercurius Diutinus* for Jan. 27—Feb. 3, 1647, states:—

"there comes with the King to Holdenby, the 9 Commissioners, the 9 Gentlemen appointed by the Parliament to attend his Majesty, and the Convoy of Souldery, and the Country are summoned to send in Carriages, and Teames to goe along with them, for carriage of such things as his Majesty appoints to be brought along with him."

They proceeded by short marches "to avoid such inconveniences as might possibly befall us in travelling late in the evening." It was the depth of winter when this journey was taken.

On pp. 4-5 of 'Joyfull Nevves from the King, being a perfect Relation of the Proceedings of the Kings Majesty with the

Commissioners, and their advancing from Durham... towards London,' London, 1647, we read:—

"And upon Tuesday last, the King and the Commissioners advanced from Newcastle to Durham, accompanied with many brave gallants.

"His Maiesty saith, that he approves of his Journey, and goes freely, being willing to adhere to his great Council, for the speedy curing of the old festered Sores within His Dominions.

"It is supposed his Maiesty will be at York by Fryday next, and at Holmby by Fryday following.

"The Gentry of Yorkeshire are making great preparations for the welcomming of the King and the Commissioners... The Scots Commissioners have gone from hence...."

The King did not apparently go to York at all, as hinted at in the above extract.

In Thomas Rud's little-known 'List of the Records at Durham' there is an item mentioned: 'Notes relative to Persons knighted by Charles the First at York and Newcastle: his reception at Durham,' &c. This, I believe, refers to another visit to the North, and not to this journey. See Rud, p. 429.

'Memoirs of Sir John Reresby, 1634-1689,' edited by J. J. Cartwright, 1875, p. 22, has:—

"As the late unfortunate King Charles the First passed by Rotherham (brought back by the Parliamentary forces when sold by the treacherous Scots), my mother sent me to wait upon him, who said I was the son of an honest man."

On Feb. 11

"Sir Thomas Fairfax rode out of Nottingham to meet the King, who was on his way from Newcastle to Holdenby House in Northamptonshire, accompanied by the Parliamentary Commissioners. Charles stopped his horse, and Fairfax alighted and kissed the King's hand. He then mounted, and they rode side by side, conversing, into the town."—Markham's 'Life of Fairfax,' London, 1870, p. 276.

1647. "To the ringers when the King came to Leicester, 3s. 0d."—Nichols's 'Leicester,' vol. i. p. 579.

From 'Gallant Nevves for London. From His Majesties Royall Court at Holmby;' &c. [London], 1647:—

"There were great tryumph at Northampton upon Tuesday last, when the tydings were brought, that his Maiesty were neere Holmby, the Bells rang, and the great Guns went of, insomuch, that a gallant echo made its appeal at Holmby, and the sound thereof did much reioyce his Maiesties heart; who little thought, that the joy of his subjects would have bene so great at the arrivall of his Royal person.

"Multitudes of people resorted to welcome his Maiesty, the Road from Harborow to Holmby being adorned with thousands and thousands of spectators, crying with a loud voyce (God blesse your Maiesty) the King smiling upon them, passed along cheerfully, saying, he hoped this

Journey would prove a prosperous voyage, both to him and his Posterity.

"Many hundreds of the Gentry of Northampton-shire, met his Majesty two miles on this side of Harborow, and accompanied his Majesty to Holmby.

"The bells rang in every town that his Majesty passed through, which annexed a double joy to his Royal heart, causing many a smile from his Princely countenance.

"At his arrivall at Holmby, there was a gallant guard appointed for his Majesty to passe by, who entred in at the great Court Gate, being accompanied by the Commissioners of both Kingdoms, who deport themselves with much gallantry, performing the trust reposed in them faithfully, and their obedience to their Liege-Sovereign most loyally. He entred the house in great tryumph, and in a most sumptuous maner, taking some delight in conferring with the Commissioners about some points concerning the Directory."

In *The Archæological Journal*, vol. lxx. (1908), Mr. Albert Hartshorne gives the best account of Holdenby, and he quotes from a Parliamentary Survey of the place made in 1650, preparatory to its sale and destruction, and three years after Charles was there. It is valuable as a detailed picture of what Holdenby and its gardens were like at the time:—

"On the south syde of the saide Mansion House is a pleasant, spacious, and faire Garden, adorned with severall long Walkes, Mounts, Arbors, and seats, with curious delightfull Knotts, and in which Garden are many fruite trees of divers kinds; on the south of the said Garden is a large Orchard, well planted, commonly called the Lower Orchard, sett artificially in Walkes with several Ascents, and in the said Orchard are Six fish-ponds, well stored; on the west of the aforesaid Garden, lyeth another Orchard, commonly called the Upper Orchard, planted with severall fruite trees, and in it a long shady Walke; on the north syde of the said Orchard is a large Bowling Alley, and on the north and west of the said Bowling Alley, are two Walkes artificially set with well grown trees, and in the north west corner of the said Walks there is a pleasant Mount; on the west syde of the aforesaid Garden and Upper Orchard, are two Spinneys, well set and grown with Ashes, and in them a variety of delightful Walkes; and on the east side of the said Spinneys, is a faire Water House, with a very large Cisterne, into which water is conveyed by severall leaden Papis, from Sundry Heades, which serves the whole House and all the Offices thereunto belonging."

"Thus it was at least among sumptuous surroundings that the king, in his lonely state, every Sunday sequestered himself to his private Devotion, and all other days in the Week spent two or three hours in Reading, and other pious Exercises, his favourite authors at Holdenby being Andrewes's 'Sermons,' Hooker's 'Ecclesiastical Polity,' Shakespeare, Herbert, and translations of Ariosto and Tasso."—Hartshorne, *ibid.*

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187 Piccadilly, W.

Mr. Allan Fea in his 'Memoirs of the Martyr King' (John Lane, 1905) gives on p. 10 the dates of the King's journey from the 'Iter Carolinum,' 1660.

Sir Thomas Herbert in his 'Memoirs,' printed in the same volume, p. 79, gives a rather different version, but a foot-note states: "Herbert is slightly in error."

A "Burton Grange" is marked on the map near Barnsley, and close to the road from Wakefield to Rotherham.

C. W. FIREBRACE.

GRAY'S BOOKS AND MSS. (12 S. iii. 291, 326).—MR. NORTHUP may like to know that a book from Gray's collection has found a resting-place on the shelves of the House of Commons library. It is Miller's 'The Catalogue of Honour; or, Treasury of True Nobility, peculiar and proper to the Isle of Great Britaine' (folio, London, 1610). It contains numerous marginalia and notes on blank spaces in Gray's neat handwriting, and pencilled in another hand on the fly-leaf are the words, "with the rare un-mutilated leaf 593." The librarian, Mr. Austin Smyth, to whom I referred in order to refresh my memory about this volume, writes: "I don't know the history of this [note], but as p. 593 is wrongly numbered 583, I suppose it was cut about in other copies to conceal the misprint." I may add that this work of Miller's is not in Lowndes.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

LETTERS FROM H.M.S. BACCHANTE IN 1812-1813 (12 S. iii. 328).—On p. 90 of vol. ii. of 'Memoirs and Letters of Capt. Sir William Hoste, R.N., K.C.B., K.M.T.' (published by Richard Bentley in 1833, and long since out of print), it is recorded that on going out to the Mediterranean station in April, 1812, in command of the Bacchante frigate, Capt. Hoste was accompanied by his friend the Rev. William Yonge, as chaplain to his ship; and on p. 94 this occurs:—

"The following quotations are from a valuable manuscript journal in the form of letters, made by an intimate friend of Capt. Hoste while on board the Bacchante, and kindly offered for the advantage of the present publication."

Lady Harriet Hoste, the talented compiler of the 'Memoirs,' and her collaborator Col. William Napier (well known as the historian of the Peninsular War) were evidently fully alive to the great value of Mr. Yonge's journal-letters, and nearly 70 octavo pages are devoted to their reproduction, so far as

they related to the remarkable work done by the Bacchante in the Adriatic.

Is it too much to hope that the whole of the MS. recently submitted to your correspondent F. H. S. may some day be published, not only complete as originally written, but also freely annotated by some acknowledged expert in the political history of Dalmatia and Montenegro?

GEORGE H. HOSTE.

Ingoldisthorpe, Dawlish.

ENGLISH TRAVELLERS IN THE NETHERLANDS (12 S. iii. 333).—I cannot deal with this query as I should have wished, as I am far from my notes and books; but your Dutch correspondent will find some references to travellers in the Netherlands in my notes on 'Seventeenth-Century Travel in Europe' (11 S. xii. 42, 63, 81) and 'Contributions to the History of European Travel' (12 S. i. 61, 101, 141, 261). Of the travellers mentioned by HEER JENSEN, Mr. Montague's journey is described in his 'Delights of Holland,' 1696.

MALCOLM LETTS, Lieut.

"TALBOT GWYNNE" (12 S. iii. 272).—Miss Josepha Heath Gulston, who adopted the above pseudonym, was the elder daughter of Joseph Gulston of 20 Grosvenor Square, and Derwydd, Carmarthenshire, which has been in the possession of that family for over 800 years. She was born on Feb. 23, 1811, died unmarried on Nov. 15, 1859, and is buried at Ambusley in Worcestershire. In addition to the books cited by J. J. H., she wrote 'The Life of Silas Barnstarke' and the 'School for Dreamers.' She also contributed various stories to magazines, &c., under the pseudonym of "Dead Shot." Her portrait was painted by W. Dobson, R.A., and belongs to the present owner of Derwydd, W. A. Stepney Gulston, her nephew.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

THE GORVIN HUNT (12 S. iii. 299).—This hunt took its name from Gorvin, which is now a mere farmhouse on Bursdon Moor, in the parish of Hartland, North Devon, but had been for five hundred years or so the seat of the Prust family, of whom several were members of Parliament and two in succession abbots of Hartland monastery. At the end of the seventeenth century the property passed into the possession of the Luttrell family of Hartland Abbey, who were succeeded by Paul Orchard and a son of the same name. It is to the latter that the foundation of the hunt is due, the position being more central for hunting

purposes than the Abbey itself. This Paul Orchard was born in 1739, and was for many years colonel of the northern regiment of county militia, and four times member of Parliament for Callington. The date of the foundation of the hunt is apparently indicated by an inscription, "HVNT: 1769," in raised lettering over the mantelpiece in what I believe was the original hall. To the right of this mantelpiece is a large cupboard for spirits, &c., in which the "Gorvin Hunt" glasses were probably kept, though, in later years at any rate, the hunt breakfasts were held at West Country Inn. Gorvin still retains relics of its antiquity, such as a granite window, granite gateposts, a large well for smuggled goods (formerly approached by an opening at the top of the stairs), a very large ancient barn, &c. A painting of Col. Orchard with three of his friends, all members of the Gorvin Hunt, is still preserved at Hartland Abbey. There was also a painting of the Gorvin Hunt, showing the master and members, with the huntsman holding up a fox, in a panel over the dining-room mantelpiece of the King's Arms Hotel in Hartland town, but that has now disappeared. Col. Orchard died without issue in 1812, when the hunt presumably came to an end. The glasses were made with exceptionally heavy and strong stems and feet, with the object of preventing breakage when they were banged on the table after drinking the toast of "The Gorvin Hunt."

R. PEARSE CHOPE.

AMERICANISMS (12 S. ii. 287, 334, 414, 496; iii. 35, 115, 313).—I have read the articles on this subject with much interest, and would like to add a few comments from the point of view of a native American.

Referring to the first note by MR. JOHN LANE, I should like to speak of the word "purse" as a receptacle for coins. The word is in common use in Boston and New England, and I have supposed it to be so in the United States generally. I have several "coin-purses" which were in use by my grandparents or earlier, and almost every one carries to-day a purse for silver coins and calls it by that name. During our Civil War (1861-5) silver coins went out of circulation, what was known as "fractional currency" or "scrip" (an Americanism?) being substituted for them. Instead of gold coins "bank-notes" or "bank-bills" were used. With no coins in circulation, purses became useless, and their place, as MR. LANE says, was taken by "pocket-books," also very generally called

"wallets" (an Americanism?). Upon the resumption of silver coinage in 1876, "purses" came again into general use for the silver coins, but for a number of years the French word "porte-monnaie" (now dropped) was used to some extent. The words "purse" and "pocket-book" (for coins and bank-notes respectively) are both now in common everyday use. Gold coins, as MR. LANE states, have never become general, excepting in certain sections, notably in California and on the Pacific coast. It is always possible to obtain them, but people seem to prefer "bills," the common name for bank-notes or bank-bills.

With regard to the use of the word "jack" for "knave," what MR. LANE says is in the main correct, but "knave" is also used to a limited extent. When I was a boy (1860-70) "jack" was considered inelegant, the word "knave" being used in polite society, but this is no longer the case.

The word "cricket" is now, and always has been, used to denote a low footstool with four legs. Those with three legs are called "stools" or "milking-stools."

I would like to comment more at length on the article by MR. PENRY LEWIS (*ante*, p. 115). What he says about the omission of auxiliary verbs is to a certain extent true, but it is only colloquial, and not universal. I very much doubt if these verbs would be omitted by a careful writer, or, in conversation, by a careful speaker. A number of the phrases he gives are in no sense "Americanisms," being merely ungrammatical. Such are "Don't you want I should wipe?" "I don't feel to," "You don't hurt you," "He groaned like he was dying." These are not examples of the usual speech of Americans, any more than the speech of the English Cockney is an example of the usual speech of Englishmen. MR. LEWIS is in error when he says Americans do not use the word "gasometer," nor speak of a policeman's "beat." Those are the very words that are used throughout the New England States. The substitutes he gives are doubtless used in some parts of the United States, or he would not have cited them; I can only say that I have never heard them. "Front-yard" is used very generally in the country and the country towns, where the houses are detached and set back from the street. I believe that the term is also used in the Middle West to denote the small plot of ground in front of a city residence. "Trolley," to denote a car propelled by electricity through the overhead wire system, is, I think, universal, as

far as sections of country go, but in the New England States the word "electrics" is used perhaps as often. In cities where the cable system was inaugurated the cars were called "cable-cars." Many cities have both the cable system and the electric system. Others cities have both the underground and overhead electric system. I think that the word "trolley" first came into use in these cities to designate the lines using the overhead system.

WILLIAM FRANCIS CRAFTS.

Brookline, Boston, U.S.

JACOB, THE WONDER-WORKING FRENCH ZOUAVE (12 S. iii. 226).—Another contemporary account of "Le Zouave Jacob," as he was generally known, who was one of the "wonders" of Paris in that wonderful year for the French capital, 1867, is to be found in the letters of Anthony B. North Peat, an Attaché du Cabinet du Ministre de l'Intérieur, who at that time was Paris correspondent of *The Morning Star* and occasional contributor to *The Yorkshire Post*, a very good selection of his articles having been arranged for publication by Mr. A. R. Waller in 1903, under the title 'Gossip from Paris during the Second Empire.' Writing on Aug. 21, 1867, Peat made his first mention of "the great novelty of the day," and described in some detail the alleged cures, adding: "Medical men are themselves taken by surprise, but the facts are not contradicted" (pp. 256-7). On the 22nd he continued the narrative, exclaiming: "The Zouave *guérisseur* is decidedly the lion of the day," and he was obviously trying fairly to balance the evidence for and against imposture (pp. 257-8). But by the 30th he had made up his mind, recording: "The farce of the Zouave *guérisseur* has been played out. . . . Whether the man believes in himself, I cannot take on myself to say; but Paris has ceased to believe in him" (pp. 259-60). The rapidity of the rise and fall was not the least surprising feature of a very singular phenomenon.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

THE MACBAINS OF SCOTLAND (12 S. iii. 299).—"Full details" of this family would occupy several pages of 'N. & Q.' Briefly, they form one of the many septs or branches of the Clan Chattan, of which The Mackintosh is generally recognized as chief. The Macbeans—so called either from an ancestor's fair complexion (*bàn*), or their dwelling among the mountains (*beinn*)—came out of Lochaber in Inverness-shire, and their territory lay in that county.

Tomatin, Kinchyle, and Faille were among the seats of the family. Let me refer A CELTIC SUBSCRIBER to FRASER Mackintosh's excellent 'Minor Septs of Clan Chattan' (Glasgow, Mackay, 1898), where he will find a full account of the family and its different branches, with illustrations of their tartans, dwelling-places, &c.

D. O. HUNTER-BLAIR, O.S.B.

Fort Augustus.

An old friend in Ross-shire, who is a Mac-Bean, says that the MacBeans were a sept of the Clan Chattan—Macpherson chief, and Macintosh oldest cadet—and they are mentioned as such at p. 278 of 'The Highlands and Gaelic Scotland,' by Dugald Mitchell, M.D. (Paisley, Alex. Gardner, 1900). The following quotation is from p. 284 of 'The Highlanders of Scotland,' by W. E. Skene (Stirling, Eneas Mackay, 1902):—

"The Clan Chattan were in possession of the whole of Badenoch, the greater part of Lochnaber; and the districts of Strathnairn and Strathdearn were inhabited by the various septs of this clan, and previous to the grant made to Comyn these districts were held of the Crown by the chief of the clan."

ALEX. THOMS.

St. Andrews, Fife.

COVENTRY CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS (12 S. iii. 289).—The 17th of November (p. 290, col. 2) was not the birthday of Queen Elizabeth. It was her Accession Day, was known as Queen's Day, and the boys of the Grammar School had an annual holiday on that date. Elizabeth was born on the 7th of September. V.H.I.L.I.C.I.V.

'CONQUEST OF CANTERBURY COURT,' BY ROGER QUARTERMAIN (11 S. x. 390).—The history of the Quartermain family I sent direct to MR. H. W. QUARTERMAIN at Christchurch, N.Z., on June 19, 1916. In his reply to me he requested that sketches of effigies of Sir Richard Quartermain should be forwarded. These were done, and duly sent on Dec. 13, 1916. Up to the present no news as to their arrival has reached me. I should be glad to hear.

(Miss) EDITH VALPY LAURENCE.

2 Benedict Road, Stockwell, S.W.9.

'FLATLAND: A ROMANCE OF MANY DIMENSIONS,' BY A SQUARE (12 S. iii. 299), is by Dr. E. A. Abbott, formerly head master of the City of London School. It is in the list of his works in 'Who's Who.'

A. E. S.

[Other correspondents thanked for replies.]

MEMBERS OF THE LONG PARLIAMENT (12 S. iii. 299).—(3) John Moore. Frequent mention is made in the 'Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, 1648-1649,' of the official work of Col. John Moore, M.P., Chairman of the Committee for Examinations. He sat as one of the judges of Charles I. and signed the death warrant. See Gardiner, 'History of the Great Civil War,' vol. iv. chap. lxx., and Masson's 'Life of Milton,' vol. vi. book i. chap. i. Masson, on the authority of Noble's 'Lives of the Regicides,' states that Moore was dead when the Convention Parliament in the summer of 1660 discussed the fate of these judges.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

(4) Luke Robinson lived at Thornton Riseboro', near Pickering, Yorks. He was a J.P. for the N.R. of Yorks; M.P. for Scarborough, 1645-60; Bailiff of Scarborough, 1652; member of Cromwell's Council of State, 1649, 1650, 1659. He was one of the Regicides. See Burton's 'Diary,' 1828; Hinderwell's 'Hist. of Scarb.,' 1798; Pepys, 'Diary'; Carlyle's 'Cromwell Letters,' 1869; 'Cal. S. P. Dom.,' 1649-50, 1660-61, 1663-4. See also 'The Journal of George Fox,' Camb. ed., 1911, especially i. 401.

NORMAN PENNEY.

Devonshire House, E.C.2.

BIRD: VILLIERS (12 S. iii. 299).—Frederick Villiers (M.P. Saltash, 1831 to 1832, described as a barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn, and elected for Canterbury, Jan., 1835, but unseated on petition March following, and defeated there 1837) was born 1806; educated at Trin. Coll., Cambridge; admitted to Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 19, 1825, aged 24 (Register), as second son of Charles Villiers of Harting, Norfolk; was called to the bar Jan. 28, 1831, and was "of 11 Paper Buildings, Temple, until 1837, after which date his name does not appear in Boyle's 'Court Guide'" (private information from the late Mr. F. Boase). The 'Parliamentary Key,' 1832, says he was "a relative of the Earl of Clarendon."

Formerly, I doubted if he was the same man as the Frederick Villiers of Bury Street, St. James's Square, M.P. Sudbury, 1841, till unseated the next year, as to whom I had a note that he was "born 1805, of a Derbyshire family"; but now, on looking up the name in the 'Law List' for 1868, I find that of F. Villiers Meynell, called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn Jan. 26, 1831, which seems to settle his identity. As Frederick Villiers Meynell he was appointed, in or about 1856, one of the four Registrars

of Deeds for Middlesex, and Lord Truro and he held the office in 1868 and 1871, but two years later Lord Truro was sole Registrar, so Meynell must have resigned or died in 1871 or 1872 (cf. 'Royal Kalendars').

Hugo Meynell of Bradley, co. Derby, H.S. 1758, and M.P. for Lichfield, Feb., 1762, to 1768, had by his second wife Anne, dau. of Thomas Boothby Scrimshire, M.P., of Tooley Park, co. Leicester, two sons, Hugo (d. 1801) and Charles of the Grove, near Ashbourne. Would this Charles be the grandfather of the M.P. ? W. R. W.

COL. WILLIAM BYRD (12 S. iii. 274).—MR. LANDFEAR LUCAS will find all the information he wants in the introduction to Prof. John Spencer Bassett's edition of 'Writings of "Colonel William Byrd of Westover in Virginia, Esq.,"' published at New York in 1901. Neither Col. William Byrd (1674-1744) nor his father William Byrd (1652-1704) was either a knight or a baronet. ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

[MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE also thanked for reply.]

EGLINTON TOURNAMENT, 1839 (12 S. iii. 211, 285).—One of the most delightful, as it is the most precocious, of artist diaries known to me is 'A Journal kept by Richard Doyle in the Year 1840' (London, ed. by J. H. Pollen; the editor's introduction is dated 1885; the 2nd edition, 1886, lies before me). The diarist was 15 years of age, and a real boy—even his spelling is somewhat defective; moreover, not merely a clever but a very attractive boy. His set of plates illustrating the Eglinton Tournament (at which his father had been present) was published in 1840; and there are naturally several references to it. The most amusing, perhaps, occurs under date Jan. 13 (p. 5):—

"Now just imagine if I was with [*sic*] walking along coolly, and suddenly came upon the Tournament in a shop window. Oh crickey it would be enough to turn me inside out."

It should be added that the autograph of the diary, with its hundreds of astonishing illustrations, is reproduced in facsimile; and this particular entry is accompanied by a picture of Fores's print-shop in Piccadilly (happily still standing), with the boy in front of it in an attitude of anticipatory delight at seeing his pictures displayed in the window—"just published." I have not seen Doyle's 'Tournament,' but, to judge from numerous kindred designs in this volume, it must be a very excellent piece of work, unless it lost in the process of lithography. H. O.

MAW, A GAME OF CARDS (12 S. iii. 299).—XYLOGRAPHER will find the information he desires in Charles Cotton's 'Compleat Gamester,' 1674; and references to the game in 'Shakespeare's England,' vol. i. p. 35, and vol. ii. pp. 452, 474, and in the various volumes on card games included in the Bibliography to the article on 'Games' in the same volume, p. 483, by W. A. Chatto and S. W. Singer (*inter alios*).

A. FORBES SIEVEKING.

Savile Club.

Maw was played with a piquet pack (36 cards) by a party of from two to six persons. The 'N.E.D.' has a number of references to the game, ranging over more than three centuries.

D. O. HUNTER-BLAIR, O.S.B.

Fort Augustus.

A full description is given in the 'Maison Académique des Jeux' under the title of "Rumstick." Particulars are also to be found on pp. 258 and 259 of Singer's 'History of Playing Cards,' where the spelling is "Mawe." JAMES CASTELLO.
New Oxford and Cambridge Club.

[MR. S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN also thanked for reply.]

GLOVES AT WEDDINGS (12 S. iii. 210, 283).—Gloves in connexion with weddings are mentioned in Swynton's memorandum book of expenses chiefly incurred by or for servants, at Fountains Abbey in the fifteenth century, but, as the number of pairs is not mentioned, it is not certain whether the gloves were for any besides the bride and bridegroom. In a fifteenth-century representation of the sacrament of marriage in painted glass, now in the Chapter House at Durham, the man is holding one glove in his unoccupied hand while with the un-gloved hand he is holding that of the woman. The passages referring to gloves for weddings are in Ingilby MS. No. 25, fo. 112 v., 114 (1455-6). The relict of Thomas Pymson received, among other things, in satisfaction for wages due to her late husband, "in Cirothecis et pellibus ouium xviiij., et... in ij multonibus pro nupcijs suis ijs. iiij." This seems as if she married again very soon, and as if she had a son Thomas who married in 1456, for in an account of that date we find that Robert Glover claimed from the Abbey for "Th. Pymson in Cirothecis et pellibus ouium pro nupcijs xviiij." It was probably usual then, as now, for the bride and groom to wear gloves on the way to church, but to remove them

for the joining of hands and the placing of the wedding ring. The two sheep were, perhaps, for the wedding feast, but as to what the sheepskins were for I have no idea.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

36TH REGIMENT OF FOOT (12 S. iii. 272).—The colonel from 1757 to 1760 was Lord Robert Manners (appointed March 23, 1751). Lieut.-Col. Edward Whitmore (appointed July 17, 1747) was succeeded by Thomas Wilkinson on July 11, 1757; and Wilkinson by William Preston on Oct. 10, 1758. The regiment was stationed in England from 1757 to 1760, but took part in one or two descents on the French coast (St. Malo, &c.) in 1758.

J. H. L.

The 'Court and City Kalendar' says the 36th Regiment was stationed in Great Britain during the years 1757 to 1760, its field officers being Col. (Lieut.-General) Lord Robert Manners, M.P., March 23, 1751; Lieut.-Col. Thomas Wilkinson, Dec. 28, 1755; and Wm. Preston, Oct. 10, 1758; Majors Archibald Montgomery and Wm. Masters, Aug. 31, 1756, and Gervas Remington, Jan. 18, 1757.

W. R. W.

Although I am unable to state where the 36th Regiment was stationed between 1757 and 1760, perhaps the following dates as to where it was reviewed and quartered during part of the specified period may be of use:—

Reviewed at Barham Camp, Sept. 27, 1757; at Dover Castle, March 1, 1759; and at Chatham Lines Camp, Sept. 17, 1759.

It was quartered in Salisbury, Nov. 29, 1759. In 1760 three companies were at Reading, two at Henley, two at Basingstoke, &c., one at Wallingford, and one at Oatzingham [Wokingham].

Major-General Lord Robert Manners was colonel during the above-stated years.

E. H. FAIRBROTHER.

[Mr. W. G. WILLIS WATSON also thanked for reply.]

CHARLES LAMB, THOMAS WESTWOOD, AND STACKHOUSE'S 'HISTORY OF THE BIBLE' (12 S. iii. 269).—Since the above note appeared, I have had an opportunity of consulting other back numbers of 'N. & Q.' and I find that, at 4 S. x. 456, MR. RANDOLPH describes his copy of the second edition of Stackhouse, and in reply, MR. WESTWOOD, at 4 S. xi. 65, puts forward the suggestion that two sets of engravings may have been executed for the work in question. The

edition on which he based his first note (4 S. x. 405) was the 5th, dated 1752, and the plates differed in many respects from those in the 2nd edition.

This reply of MR. WESTWOOD'S appeared in January, 1873, and since he wrote on Feb. 5 to Lady Alwyne saying, "I have got Stackhouse, 1st edition; old man in mantle, elephant, camel and all," it is evident that he had just obtained another copy, and that I was wrong in suggesting that he was inaccurate in what he wrote.

G. A. ANDERSON.

FIRST STEAMER TO AMERICA: T. D. DAVENPORT (12 S. iii. 189, 281).—The most interesting fact in Mr. W. J. Barry's article on the Sirius's voyage on April 4, 1838, from Cork Harbour to New York is the note that "Mr. Davenport and his daughter, actor and actress," were among the passengers. Surely this was T. D. Davenport, the actor-manager who was caricatured by Dickens as Vincent Crummles, and his daughter Jean, who appears in 'Nicholas Nickleby' as the "infant phenomenon." It will be remembered that in the novel Mr. Crummles, when he bade farewell to Nicholas, was about to sail for America from Liverpool, accompanied by Mrs. Crummles, the infant phenomenon, and the rest of his family, but these are only the liberties which a novelist might take with trifling details. Mr. T. D. Davenport does not appear in the 'D.N.B.' or in Boase, and in Davenport Adams's 'Dictionary of the Drama' he is so briefly referred to that there is no reference to his departure for America. That he did emigrate to America is, however, certain, and his daughter Jean achieved great fame on the stage there.

She married General Lander of the U.S. Army, and served as a nurse in the hospitals during the American Civil War, in which her husband was killed. She retired from the stage in the seventies, and lived at Washington, where she was the centre of the literary coterie, dying in 1903. Her nephew, Mr. Charles Lander, in a letter which appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* of Dec. 3, 1904, stated that Mr. T. D. Davenport, whose real name was Donald, was an LL.D. of Dublin University, and married an actress of great beauty. Owing to reverses she returned to the stage, her husband becoming a manager. He secured several provincial theatres at Wisbech, Cambridge, Bury St. Edmunds, and Norwich in the old "stock company" days. For a brief period Charles Dickens was a member of his com-

pany, but Davenport failed to realize his genius as an actor, and gave him the blunt advice: "Young man, get back to your scribbling." It was this disappointment which led Dickens to draw what Mr. Lander described as a "gross caricature" of Crummies and his family. Mr. Lander declared that Jean Davenport was noted for her beauty and grace, and that her hands were so remarkable that they often served as a model for celebrated sculptors. As he was adopted by Mrs. General Lander on the death of his own parents he was intimately acquainted with the history of the Davenport family. It would be interesting to learn if Dickensians agree that the *Sirius* was indeed the vessel which carried to America Mr. Vincent Crummies and his daughter.

R. S. PENGELLY.

12 Poynders Road, S.W. 4.

THE ALPHABET IN THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH (12 S. iii. 271, 340).—The alphabet ceremony forms part of the rite for the dedication of a church in the 'Pontificale Romanum,' and may be seen whenever a Catholic church is solemnly dedicated. After the entrance of the bishop and the introductory prayers, the bishop proceeds to the eastern corner of the nave on the left-hand side, and, passing in a diagonal line across the church, traces on the pavement with the end of the pastoral staff the letters of the alphabet. Then, going to the right eastern corner, he repeats the ceremony in another diagonal line across the pavement. "The present custom," writes Mgr. Duchesne, 'Christian Worship' (S.P.C.K., 1903), at p. 409n., "is to trace the alphabet in Greek characters in the first line, and in Latin in the second. The ninth-century rituals do not note this distinction. The pavement is previously covered with ashes along the two diagonals, in order that the letters may be rendered visible."

As to the origin of the ceremony of the alphabet, Mgr. Duchesne (*op. cit.*, p. 417) writes:—

"It is unknown in the East; and in the West . . . it is not attested before the ninth century, even in the Frankish Liturgy. From that date it is difficult to trace it back to its true source and to say whether it is Roman or Gallican. Sig. de Rossi (*Bull.*, 1881, p. 140) points out interesting relations between this singular rite and certain Christian monuments on which the alphabet appears to have a symbolical signification. He has removed all doubt as to the idea which suggested the ceremony. It corresponds with the taking possession of land and the laying down its boundaries. The saltire, or St. Andrew's cross (*cruz decussata*), upon which the bishop traces the letters of the alphabet, recalls the two transverse lines which the Roman surveyors traced in the first instance on the lands they

wished to measure. The letters written on this cross are a reminiscence of the numerical signs which were combined with the transverse lines in order to determine the perimeter. The series formed by these letters, moreover, that is the entire alphabet, is only a sort of expansion of the mysterious contraction A Ω, just as the *decussis*, the Greek X, is the initial of the name of Christ. The alphabet traced on a cross on the pavement of the church is thus equivalent to the impression of a large *signum Christi* on the land which is henceforward dedicated to Christian worship. This profound symbolism, as well as the ancient custom on which it is grafted, must go back to a time when barbarism was not yet dominant, and consequently far beyond the eighth century. This is all that can be said. There were Roman surveyors in other places besides Rome and Italy, and there is no indication that this curious transference of their practices originated in Italy rather than in Gaul or Spain."

For the alphabet on fonts, see Mr. Francis Bond's 'Fonts and Font Covers,' at p. 117; and for the alphabet on bells, see Mr. Walters's 'Church Bells of England,' at p. 329.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

Durandus, 'Rationale Divinorum Officiorum,' lib. i. cap. 6, num. 20 *sqq.*, gives an elaborate symbolical explanation of the practice at a consecration of writing the Greek and Latin alphabet with a pastoral staff on a cross of sand and ashes or the pavement of the church. Greek and Latin letters are employed to the exclusion of Hebrew, since the Jews have departed from the faith. The alphabet thus inscribed on the cross stands for three things. (1) The Greek and Latin letters represent the union in faith of Jews and Gentiles due to the cross of Christ. The position of the cross, the limbs extending transversely from the right angle of the east to the left angle of the west, and vice versa, is a sign that the nation that was formerly on the right hand has now been placed on the left; that which was at the head, at the foot; and conversely, by virtue of the cross. This is worked out at some length. (2) The writing represents a page of each Testament that has been fulfilled by the cross of Christ. The transverse position of the cross indicates that one Testament is included in the other. (3) The articles of faith are hereby represented. For the pavement of the Church is the foundation of our faith. The letters are the articles of faith in which the ignorant are instructed, whose duty is to regard themselves as dust and ashes. The writing of the alphabet on the pavement is the teaching of faith in the heart of man. The staff by which the letters are written is the teaching of the apostles, &c.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

There is a curious error in J. M. C.'s reply on p. 341. He refers to a certain ceremony as having been "carried out at the consecration of the Westminster Cathedral, June 19, 1893."

At that time the building of the cathedral had not begun. The foundation stone was laid on June 29, 1895; the unfinished building was first thrown open (temporarily, and without ceremony) for the *Requiem* and the funeral services of Cardinal Vaughan, who died on June 19, 1903; and the building was consecrated (with the ceremony referred to among many others of great interest and antiquity) on June 28, 1910.

I was present on each of these occasions.

PHILIP BUSSY.

ENGLISH COLLOQUIAL SIMILES (12 S. iii. 27, 50, 77, 116, 170, 177, 188, 232, 274).—On p. 45 of "Hamlet Travestie... By John Poole, Esq. Second Edition" (London, 1811), the Queen says of Hamlet: "Mad as butter in the sun (*α*)." The note upon this, on p. 95, is as follows:—

"Amongst the popular superstitions is one, that butter is mad twice a year; viz. in summer, when its liquability renders it tenable only in a spoon; and, in winter, when, no longer intenerate, by its inflexible viscosity, it obstinately resists the knife.—Johnson."

In "The Knight and the Mason; or, he who runs may read. A Novel in Four Volumes. London: Printed for Crosby and Letterman, Stationer's-Court; By Rowland Hurst, Wakefield. 1801," one finds these "similies," as its author spells the word, namely:—

Vol. i. 116, as brisk as a blue-bottle.

Vol. ii. 173, as wanton as a kitten.

Vol. ii. 195, soft as down, and dead as a pilchard.

Vol. iv. 6 (a squall), as thick as mustard.

That interesting book appears to be a posthumous work of William Toldervy, already mentioned in 'N. & Q.'

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

The following similes I have taken from a few works in connexion with Shropshire which have been published during the last forty years.

A woman was asked how her old man was. "Better," was the reply, "he's bin as lively as a maggot all morning."

"As black as the Devil's nut-bag."

"'er walks as 'aughty as a toad in tater tops."

There is a large collection of similes in the 'Bye-Gones' relating to Wales and the border counties, 1876-1917.

H. T. BEDDOWS.

Shrewsbury.

The reading of Mr. JOHN T. PAGE's list on p. 233 brought to my mind the curious simile: "As ignorant as the pigs of Dublin, which didn't know how to eat," heard by me not only in the British Isles, but also in Australia and Egypt, "the pigs of Dublin" being sometimes varied to "as Paddy's pigs." J. W. FAWCETT.

Consett, co. Durham.

FIELDINGIANA (12 S. i. 483; ii. 441; iii. 181).—If Mr. J. PAUL DE CASTRO, when quoting from Arthur Murphy's 'Essays on the Life and Genius of Henry Fielding,' had continued the author's words regarding there being "no picture of him ever drawn," they would have shown that

"Mr. Hogarth... finished that excellent drawing which stands at the head of this work, and recalls to all who have seen the original, a corresponding image of the man."

May I attempt to unravel the dilemma of dates, evidently caused by the names on the frame of Lord Glenconner's picture, as well as, perhaps, by a painter's licence in the matter of those portrayed? Sifting the evidence of these names, and taking the years 1746-56, make it possible for all to be rightly included, excepting Miss Lavinia Fenton (of Quin I am doubtful); though Fielding never sat for that portrait said to be his.

HAROLD MALET, Col.

OLD INNS (12 S. iii. 169, 257, 314).—I cannot share Mr. HIRST's conviction that "Miss Austen's Emma danced at the Swan, Leatherhead." She lived at Highbury, 16 miles from London (chaps. i. and xi.); 18 miles from Manchester Street (chap. xxxvii.); 9 from Richmond (chap. xxxvii.); and 7 from Box Hill (chap. xliii.). It follows from these data that Highbury must be an imaginary place about halfway between Leatherhead and Esher. B. B.

HEART BURIAL (11 S. viii., ix., x.), *passim*; 12 S. i. 73, 132, 194; ii. 33.—In connexion with this subject, which was started by me, and has led to so much interesting and valuable matter being recorded in these pages, let me place on record a relevant incident of the War. Mr. Philip Gibbs, in *The Daily Telegraph* of April 23, 1917, says:—

"By the roadside on my way I saw some English soldiers resting, and close to them was a marble tablet stuck up in a heap of earth. I read the words carved upon it, and it told me that here was the heart of Anne Joséphine Barandier, Marquise de Caulaincourt, who died in Paris on Jan. 17, 1830. Poor dead heart of Madame la Marquise. In a vault near by all the

tablets of her family had been smashed and the coffins laid bare, but there was no little niche to show where the lady's heart had been."

I gather from the context that the scene of this ghoulisn German outrage is near St. Quentin. Can any light be thrown upon the history of this lady whose heart had separate burial? Perhaps some of your French readers may throw light on the subject.

J. HARRIS STONE.

Oxford and Cambridge Club, S.W.

MICHAEL SMITH, D.D. (12 S. iii. 229).—In *The Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1787, vol. lvii. p. 675, two epitaphs are given from the cloister at Emanuel College, Cambridge. One of these is of Dr. Michael Smith, as follows:—

M. S.

Michaelis Smith S.T.P.

In agro Dunelmensi nati

Ecclesie de Freckenham in Com. Suff. rectoris,

Viri comis, benevoli, justii

Qui

in hoc Collegium cooptatus

Quod beneficiis non vulgaribus sibi devinxerat,

Amoris ergo

corpus suum in hoc portico humari voluit.

Obiit 6^{to} Mail

A.D. 1773,

Ætat. 53.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187 Piccadilly, W.

UVEDALE, CARY, AND PRICE FAMILIES (12 S. iii. 91).—Uvedale Price, the son of Robert Price, Baron of the Exchequer, went up from St. Paul's School to St. John's College, Cambridge, as a Pensioner, and was entered of that college, aged 18, on Jan. 12, 1703, as having been born at Foxley, Herefordshire. A man of this name died in 1764 (*Gent. Mag.*, p. 147). Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give me any more information concerning him?

MICHAEL F. J. McDONNELL.

Bathurst, Gambia, British West Africa.

'THE ADVENTURES OF A POST CAPTAIN': 'JOHNNY NEWCOME IN THE NAVY' (12 S. iii. 70, 172, 283).—In reply to Mr. A. WILLIAMS's query as to the authorship of 'Johnny Newcome in the Navy,' John Mitford (1782–1831) published that book in 1818 under the pseudonym of "Alfred Burton." Mitford seems to have been a somewhat disreputable individual, living mostly on liquid refreshment, his publisher purposely keeping him short of money as the only way to make him work. Most of his literary efforts were anonymous, and as the later ones were libellous, it seems to have been necessary for him (or his publisher) to

hide his identity. The 'D.N.B.' says that "he lost the power of distinguishing truth from falsehood," and was "ragged and filthy in his person." He died in St. Giles's Workhouse, and was buried in the graveyard of St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.L.

TWO CHARADES (12 S. iii. 298).—The two riddles asked for are as follows:—

Man cannot live without my first,

By day and night 'tis used;

My second is by all accurst,

By day and night abused;

My whole is never seen by day,

And never heard by night;

'Tis dear to friends when far away,

But hated when in sight.

By S. Oxon. Answer, "Income-tax." See 9 S. i. 157.

The second charade is attributed also to Bishop Wilberforce, and should run thus:—

I'm the sweetest of voices in orchestra heard,

But yet in an orchestra never have been.

I'm a bird of fine plumage, but less like a bird

Nothing in nature ever was seen.

Touching earth, I expire; in water I die;

Though I do not progress, I can run, swim, and fly.

Darkness destroys me, and light is my death;

And I can't keep alive without stopping my breath.

If my name can't be guessed by a boy or a man,

By a girl or a woman it certainly can.

Answer is believed to be "Angel," in its threefold signification of (1) a heavenly being, (2) an old English coin, and (3) a fish.

KATHLEEN WARD.

These are the riddles ST. SWITHIN seeks:

Man cannot live without my first,

By day and night it's used;

My second is by all accurst,

By day and night abused;

My whole is never seen by day,

And never used by night;

Is dear to friends when far away,

But hated when in sight.

This is by Archbishop Whately, I believe, and the answer "Ignis-fatuus."

The second is:—

I'm the stoutest of voices in orchestra heard,

And yet in an orchestra never have been;

I'm a bird of bright plumage, yet less like a bird

Nothing in nature has ever been seen.

Touching earth, I expire; in water I die;

In air I lose breath, yet can swim and can fly;

Darkness destroys me, and light is my death;

You can't keep me alive but by stopping my breath.

If I cannot be guessed by a boy or a man,

By a girl or a woman I certainly can.

This is said to be by Bishop Hamilton of Salisbury, but I have never met with any answer to it.

A. E. P. RAYMUND DOWLING.

Oxford and Cambridge Club.

ARMS OF ST. WILFRID (12 S. iii. 250, 310).—It is perhaps worth while to notice that in the window at Chichester there is no representation whatever of either suns or stars. The bearings on the shield, though broken and misplaced, are plainly leopards' faces; and the arms are those of Archdeacon More as they appear in stone on Canon Gate.

R. H. C.

FIRE PUTTING OUT FIRE (12 S. ii. 530).—

In the 'Annals of Japan,' finished in 720, lib. vii., it is said that, when Yamatotake no Mikoto visited Suruga (A.D. 110), the traitorous subjects there invited him to a hunting, and set the field on fire to destroy him suddenly; but the prince produced another fire with his flint and steel, made a "contrary burning" of it, and succeeded in saving himself. According to Prince Ichijō's 'Kwachō Yojō' (A.D. 1472),

"should a new fire be raised before a previously raging one, unfaillingly the latter would be put out by the former, which act is called 'contrary burning.' The term is often figuratively used when one speaks of an angry man being quelled by another excited one."

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

'TALES OF MY LANDLORD,' NEW SERIES (12 S. iii. 300).—The dream of Rhesus to which reference was made is that described in the tenth 'Iliad'; see lines 494-7, of which 497 is generally regarded as an interpolation. Lang (in Leaf, Lang, and Myers's version) translates the passage thus:—

"But when the son of Tydeus came upon the king, he was the thirteenth from whom he took sweet life away, as he was breathing hard, for an evil dream stood above his head that night, even the seed of Oineus, through the device of Athene."

Leaf and Bayfield have the following note:—

"Rhesos is breathing heavily under the influence of an ominous dream which has actually appeared to him, but fails to save him. The interpolator of the next line ["that night.... Athene"], giving an ironical turn to the passage, makes Diomedes himself the 'ugly dream.'"

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

INDIAN MOUNDS, U.S.A. (12 S. iii. 90, 154).—To answer the original query very briefly, the mounds were used as places of burial. In addition to the three works mentioned in SIR EDWARD BRABROOK'S reply, I would refer to the *Transactions and Collections of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass.* In the society's

volume for 1820 (423 pp.) there is included a "Description of the Antiquities discovered in the State of Ohio and other Western States, written by Caleb Atwater; Counsellor of the Society for the State of Ohio, illustrated by engravings of ancient fortifications, mounds, &c., from actual survey" (163 pp.). This is a most interesting and valuable treatise.

WILLIAM FRANCIS CRAFTS.

Brookline, Boston, Mass.

FOLK-LORE: THE ANGELICA (12 S. iii. 51, 259, 312).—The 'Speculum Mundi' declares that

"Angelica is hot and dry in the third degree. It is an enemy to poysons and easeth pestilent diseases, if it be used in time: yea, the very root chewed in the mouth is good against infection."

ST. SWITHIN.

AUTHORS WANTED (12 S. iii. 301).—

1. Gigantic daughter of the West.

The lines quoted by MR. J. CATHCART WASON are from Tennyson's short poem 'Hands all Round,' which appeared originally in *The Examiner* in 1352. It is not to be found in all the English editions, and, if I mistake not, it was withdrawn by the author. But 'Hands all Round' is very popular in the United States, and is given, I think, in most American editions. The lines following those quoted by MR. WASON are specially interesting at the present moment:—

Should war's mad blast again be blown,
Permit not thou the tyrant powers

To fight thy mother here alone,

But let thy broadsides roar with ours!

Hands all round!

God the tyrant's cause confound!

I quote from the edition published at Boston, U.S., in 1879, by Houghton, Osgood & Co.

MICHAEL GRAHAM.

Cathcart, Glasgow.

The lines are from 'Hands all Round,' by Tennyson. The poem is to be found in 'The Suppressed Poems of Alfred, Lord Tennyson, 1830-1868,' edited by J. C. Thomson, and published by Sands & Co. It is reprinted in 'Alfred, Lord Tennyson, a Memoir,' by his son, pp. 288-90. Taunton.

A. E. BAKER.

['Hands all Round,' as printed on p. 575 of Macmillan's one-volume edition of Tennyson's 'Works,' 1894, has but three verses, and omits those referring to the United States. There are many other changes in the text.]

3. On a lone moor all wild and bleak.

This was written by George Colman. It will be found, along with 'The Newcastle Apothecary,' another well-known old-time recitation by the same author, in 'The Beauties of the Poets, Satirical and Humorous,' selected from the most admired authors by James Ely Taylor, 1824. The poem consists of thirty-seven four-line verses, and the name "Hoppergallop" is given as "Hoppergallop" throughout the poem.

ARTHUR BOWES.

Notes on Books.

Original Records of Early Nonconformity under Persecution and Indulgence. Transcribed and edited by G. Lyon Turner. 2 vols. (Fisher Unwin, 1l. 5s. net.)

A DISPASSIONATE view of the religious history of the seventeenth century is not, even at this distance of time, easy to come by. Perhaps only a slightly inhuman person could perfectly attain to it; for the matters in dispute—even apart from religion—concern men's deepest interests, and how in such matters can anybody help a bias to one side or the other? For this purpose the masses of interpretative and narrative writing concerning them are—even where not in need of severe revision—on the whole less serviceable than the dry records of official censuses or registers, and students should be proportionately grateful to Prof. Lyon Turner for having set before them these two series of important documents, the one relating to the years 1665, 1669, and 1676, and the other to 1672, during which licences to preach and hold meetings were issued to Nonconformists under the Declaration of Indulgence.

The first series consists of the Episcopal Returns, for the three years above mentioned, of the conventicles discovered in the several dioceses. They have been extracted from vol. 639 (Tenison MSS.) in Lambeth Palace Library, and printed with meticulous care. The names of the heads and teachers, the places of meeting, the numbers, quality, and, in some cases, the names of the sectaries, are noted. A systematic study of these pages would give a clear idea of the proportion of Nonconformists to the adherents of the Church throughout the different parts of England. In Chalfont St. Giles are noted four conventicles, of which the third is of Atheists. No names or further particulars are given, and it would be interesting to know what these persons were, and what reasons could be given for so describing them. Mrs. Dorothy Cromwell, "wife to Richard Cromwell, the late Usurper," is entered as having a conventicle of "supposed Presbyterians" in her house at Hursley. The numbers were forty-nine, twenty-four being parishioners and the rest strangers. The second series of documents has been transcribed from papers and entry books for the year of Indulgence preserved in the Public Record Office. We have here licences, petitions for licences, and correspondence on different questions relating to these.

The second volume provides the means of coming at what one wants in the first. It contains a Classified Summary which is one of the most ingenious and laborious pieces of work that we have recently come across. By means of it, and having, with the help of the Indexes, mastered the methods explained in the preface, it is possible to collect all the information scattered through vol. i., whether relating to a particular person, a particular place, or a particular "perswasion."

Prof. Turner tells us that he has the material for what would have been an Introduction to the present work if the circumstances of the time had allowed of its being published. We join in his hope that ere long this may be given to his readers.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

MESSRS. MAGGS send us two more of their elaborate catalogues—No. 356, 'Rare Books and Manuscripts,' and No. 357, 'Engravings, Etchings, and Drawings.' Readers of Mr. Clark Northup's article, in the last two numbers of 'N. & Q.,' on Gray's books and MSS. will be interested in the frontispiece to No. 356, which is a facsimile of the title-page of the first issue of the first edition of Gray's 'Elegy'; but the book itself will be beyond the means of most of them, the price being 550l. Other items appealing to wealthy collectors are a set of first editions of works by members of the Brontë family (21 vols., 175l.); 54 vols. of first editions of R. L. Stevenson (275l.); and Hawkins's 'Life of Kean,' extended by extra illustrations from 2 vols. to 8 vols. (250l.). The last-named entry furnishes a good example of the interest of Messrs. Maggs's catalogues to the ordinary book-lover, as eight columns are devoted to a list of the illustrations, views, playbills, &c., included in this remarkable collection. Other examples are furnished by extracts under Byron (p. 29), the sketch of Peter Heywood's remarkable career (p. 52), and the collection of pamphlets, proclamations, &c., relating to the introduction of penny postage (p. 79, 35l.).

The contents of No. 357 are much less expensive. It is true that 100 guineas is the price of a mezzotint of Napoleon by J. R. Smith after Appiani; but, on the other hand, a vignette of Benjamin Franklin by James Newton can be had for 15s., a half-length of Corneille by J. Chapman for 10s. 6d., and an oval portrait of Turgot by Vangelisty for 7s. 6d. The plates in the catalogue illustrate incidentally the manners and fashions of the time. Thus in the section devoted to Sport we see William Innes at Blackheath in 1790 with his golf club over his shoulder and a caddie with more clubs behind him (mezzotint by Val. Green after L. F. Abbott, 52l. 10s.); while in the section of Decorative Engravings a negro attendant is a prominent figure in W. Ward's mezzotint of 'The Angler's Repast' after Morland.

MESSRS. HIGHAM & SON fill the first half of their Catalogue 548 with works relating to the New Testament. The prices are very modest, many of the books being only 1s. 6d. or 2s. each. Works are entered under authors, with sectional headings such as Apocryphal Gospels, Beatitudes, Gospels, &c., the books in these being also alphabetically arranged under authors. The second part of the catalogue is of a more general nature, but still predominantly theological.

MESSRS. HEFFER & SONS of Cambridge devote the first part of their Catalogue 165 to books from the library of Theodore Watts-Dunton and some autograph MSS. by Swinburne. Among the former are many presentation copies of volumes of recent verse, and the prices of these are very moderate, ranging from 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. upward. There are two subsections, Gypsies and Occult. The most important of the Swinburne MSS. is a two-page study of Sappho (27l. 10s.). The second part of the catalogue is devoted to English literature, and includes books from the library of our lamented contributor Col. W. F. Prideaux. He was a true lover of books as well as an ideal bibliographer. Many notable things are here

offered by Messrs. Heffer, such as a complete set of the Ballad Society's publications (13 vols., 1868-97, 22l.); Child's 'English and Scottish Popular Ballads' (5 vols., Boston, Riverside Press, 1882-4, 12l. 12s.); and, under the subsection Bibliography, Arber's 'Transcript of the Stationers' Registers, 1550-1640' (5 vols., 1875-94, 30l.), works issued by the Grollier Club, and Hain's 'Repertorium' (fine-paper copy, 2 vols., 1826-38, 11l. 10s.). There is a complete set of the "Fuller Worthies' Library," edited by Dr. Grosart (38 vols., 22l.), besides separate copies of various authors included in that Library. Other important entries occur under Sir Thomas Browne, Dickens, *English Historical Review*, Kelmiscott Press, Kipling, Meredith, Roxburghe Club, Shakespeareana, Stevenson, Thackeray, and Tudor Translations.

MESSRS. H. R. HILL & SON include many interesting books in their Catalogue 128. The Ashburnham copy of Roger Ascham's 'Scholmaster,' 1579, 'Toxophilus,' 1571, and 'Report and Discourse of the Affaires and State of Germany,' 1570, in 1 vol., is 22l. 10s. Lovers of the drama may choose the 13 vols. of J. S. Farmer's collection of 'Early English Dramatists' (5l. 15s.); Fleay's 'Biographical Chronicle of the English Drama, 1559-1642,' 2 vols., 1891 (2l. 2s.); Mrs. Inchbald's 'British Theatre,' complete set, 42 vols. (2l. 18s. 6d.); or Boydell's 'Shakespeare,' 9 vols. (6l. 15s.). The *Édition de Luxe* of Tennyson, 12 vols., 1898, is offered for 6l. 15s.; and that of Thackeray, 26 vols., 1878, for 12l. 12s. Many of the books are very cheap, those grouped under Ana ranging from 1s. to 15s. 6d.

As booksellers are not now permitted to send their catalogues by post unless written application has been made for them, we propose from time to time to mention any special features of the books advertised in the current issue of 'N. & Q.' Messrs. J. & J. Leighton, for example, offer several important early works relating to music, including one of the fifteenth century by Franchinus Gafurius or Gafori, 'Theoria Musicae' (Milan, 1492, 36l.). This has on the title-page a large cut showing a man playing an organ. Two English works are also included: Sir W. Davenant's 'First Day's Entertainment at Rutland House' (1657, 42l.), and Purcell's 'Vocal and Instrumental Musick of the Prophetess, or the History of Dioclesian' (1691, 40l.), a presentation copy from the author to Jacob Talbot.

Obituary.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

WE regret to have to record the death, on May 28, of our old and esteemed contributor Mr. William Douglas.

Born in London on June 7, 1834, he developed at an early age a taste for the drama, and as an enthusiastic amateur supported the Wilson Street Company for several seasons. Between 1867 and 1874 he provided dramatic entertainments at the Birkbeck Institution, St. George's Hall, and similar halls in the suburbs, Mr. (now Sir) Arthur Wing Pinero being on occasions of the company.

As clerk to the last of the Doctors' Commons Proctors (Frederick Scipio Clarkson), William Douglas had sufficient leisure to pursue a hobby

associated with his first ambition, and at an early age collected books, playbills, &c., illustrating the history of the English stage and the lives of actors, principally those of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Both in method and intention Mr. Douglas proved a worthy successor to James Winston, the manager of Drury Lane Theatre, whose vast collections were unfortunately dispersed. The mass of valuable data brought together by Mr. Douglas has not been utilized, although it is more exact and comprehensive than anything else available, and it is hoped that an effort to secure its preservation at the British Museum as a memorial of our contributor's scholarly industry will be successful.

At the Aldis, Daniel, Price, and other dispersals of this class of literature, Mr. Douglas secured many items of the greatest interest, and his collections have for some years been of real importance. Only a few of his many treasures can be mentioned. Thus he has left over fifty playbills of David Garrick's greatest triumphs; Tate Wilkinson's huge collection of playbills issued at the early provincial theatres; Winston's collection (greatly extended by Mr. Douglas) to illustrate the life of Edmund Kean, including bills of his first appearance at Drury Lane and of Moses Kean's entertainments at Hickford's Great Room; and a fine collection of letters of dramatic celebrities. The highest values of this remarkable library are, however, probably represented in the engravings. Among these are many of the delightful mezzotint portrait groups of incidents in eighteenth-century plays; portraits after Zoffany, Wageman, De Wilde, &c., and, best of all, a coloured copy of Bartolozzi's 'Miss Farren' after Lawrence. The books, MSS., and tokens are of merit and distinction, but deserving special mention is an ivory pass issued by Grimaldi for a box at Sadler's Wells Theatre.

By the many friends whose privilege it was to know this library, and be of those favoured to consult its owner on dramatic-historic perplexities such as he delighted to unravel, its possible dispersal is greatly regretted. But for these friends each book, almost each playbill, will for ever be associated with the memory of a painstaking, exact student and a charming personality.

A. A.

Notices to Correspondents.

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.

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.4.

PRYCE WILLIAMS.—Forwarded.

W. F. CRAFTS ("Wall Street, New York").—Anticipated *ante*, p. 259, by another American correspondent.

C. E. H. ("Genius").—Carlyle says in 'Frederick the Great,' book iv. chap. iii.: "Genius, which means the transcendent capacity of taking trouble, first of all."

LONDON, AUGUST, 1917.

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Notes.

MINOR LONDON THEATRES.

THE historians of the later London theatres have generally restricted their research to the principal West End houses; also the resulting volumes are more chronicles of the stage than records of the buildings and their administrative or structural changes. There are notable exceptions to this limited interest. The books by Mr. Barton Baker and Mr. Michael Williams are especially useful, and it is to make good some of their omissions that I offer the following notes.

The Thespian Theatre, Leather Lane.—'The Wonder' and 'The Irishman in

London' were performed here in March, 1796. The company were amateurs, and the programme has no information about the prices of seats, &c. The doors opened at 5 o'clock. "No admittance after half past 6."

City Vaudeville, King Street, Snow Hill, circa 1831.—G. R. Chapman, for a time manager of the City Pantheon, Grub Street, and the Tottenham Street Theatre, was "composer and director" here. Tickets for boxes (2s.) and pit (1s.) could be had at the theatre; and the performance did not commence until half past 7. "in order to accommodate the citizens of London, who do not leave business so early in the summer evenings."

Theatre Royal, Middle Yard, Great Queen Street, near the Freemasons' Tavern, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—'The Mountaineers' and 'The Agreeable Surprize' were presented by a company of amateurs on Mar. 21, 1798.

Theatre of Fancy, 13 Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—June, 1830. This, the enterprise of a Mr. Wyatt, was a subscription theatre. Tickets could be obtained throughout the town.

The Theatre, Gough Street, Wilson Street, Gray's Inn Road.—From 1817 until 1852 there existed here at intervals the principal theatre for amateurs. There were several changes of name, but I cannot trace that it was ever a recognized place of entertainment. The wardrobe was very extensive. On Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1847, Robins sold by auction the whole of its equipment, which included the dresses for 'Julius Cæsar,' 'Coriolanus,' 'Macbeth,' 'Brutus,' 'The School for Scandal,' 'The Rivals,' 'John Bull,' &c.

The whole district of Clerkenwell was infected with amateur theatricals during the first half of the nineteenth century. At the Two Blue Posts, Mount Pleasant, the Dramatic Tyro Club produced plays during 1841. At the Theatre, Northampton House, Rawstone Street, they attempted 'Richard III.' in 1829. A critic (*The Theatrical Amateur*, No. 1) informs us that the boots of the two young princes were covered with mud, and "the gas went out two or three times." There was another amateur theatre in Wilmington Square, but the dramatic institution in Gough Street was not only paramount in this district—it was evidently the principal stage for amateurs in London.

Of the West End theatres the most important omission is the Pantheon. This

identification is derived from a letter of which I transcribe the principal portions, though the name of the manager to whom it was addressed does not appear :—

DEAR SIR,

Animated by no motive beyond a sincere wish for your service, I have ventured to introduce the following few observations to your notice, in the firm hope, however mistaken I may be in my ideas, that you will do justice to the friendly spirit with which they are offered.

After seriously revolving in my mind the present state of things at the Pantheon, I am led to these conclusions. Either that no specific plan of management has been laid down, or that that plan is wholly and absolutely wrong.

I have already given my opinion that a succession of old, worn-out pieces will neither contribute to the amusement of the public, nor the emolument of the proprietor, and this for two reasons. If the pieces are intrinsically bad, they will attract no-where; if otherwise, are they not more likely to draw an audience to the established theatres, where everything that can justify curiosity is to be found in perfection?

If we turn to the Surrey Theatre, Astley's, &c., we see a different system set in action, and carried on with success. No rivalry is entered into with the regular theatres; three or four original pieces are all that the season produces; they are striking and shewy, brought forward with little expence, and productive of astonishing advantage.

In proof of the superiority of this plan, we have only to look to the change of performances which Mr. Elliston has been compelled to adopt at the [Surrey] Th[eatre] after a long struggle to establish his burlettas from the regular drama, supported by the exertions of himself, Dowton, De-Camp, Mrs. Edwin, &c. What has been the consequence? He lost some thousands of pounds, dismissed his great actors, withdrew from his own boards, and is now making money by 'Gellert, the Faithful Dog,' and other productions of the same class.

"If thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out. If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off." If, then, your theatre is a losing speculation, shut it up. Close your doors for a limited space, and then reopen with a species of amusements more likely to give satisfaction, and, in that, better calculated to ensure your success....

Do not for a moment suppose that I presume to dictate, where I only venture to advise, and be convinced that whether those observations, which a long life of theatrical experience gives me some claim to make, be or be not honored with your approval, yet that nothing will give me greater satisfaction than to feel assured that you regard my humble endeavours as intended to promote your welfare and as sure tokens of my good will.

Dear Sir, I have the honor to be

Your sincere friend and servant,

DOMENICO CORRI.

Friday, September 24th, 1813,
Rathbone Place.

Many years later (actually March, 1839) this place was reopened as the Pantheon

Amateur Theatre or Dramatic Academy. The announcement (*Weekly Dispatch*, Mar. 3, 1839) is worth transcribing for its fine suggestion of the immortal Turveydrop :—

Smythson, Professor and Preceptor of the Protean Art, Agent to British and Foreign Theatres, Purchaser and Vendor of Dramatic Property, announces the opening of this Thespian Saloon to-morrow, Monday. This great desideratum will be devoted to the concentration and nurture of talent for the immediate supply of the metropolis, and facilitating the intercourse between Provincial managers and Performers. Nor will it be confined solely to the devotees of Thespis, but extended to the disciples of Apollo and Apelles of every clime and of every grade. The advantages expected to emanate from this attempt are too multifarious for insertion here, but will be announced in the form of a synopsis.

Ingression to transpire at 11 A.M. } To sub-
Egression to terminate at 4 P.M. } scribers only.

Letters free will be met by a prompt attention; all others rejected.

N.B.—No business transacted upon Sabbaths.

This occasional use of a subscription theatre by amateurs or change of purpose tends to confuse the identity of halls or rooms suitable for both classes of entertainments. The King's Cross Theatre is a well-known example of such frequent change, but the following are only known to me by reason of their use by amateurs :—

Victoria Theatre, Rushbrooke House, Brixton, 1846.

Eclectic Theatre, Denmark Street, 1831.

Bass' Rooms, Vauxhall Bridge Road, 1831.

Amateur Theatre, Thomas Street, Hackney Road, 1821-36. The wardrobe, sold by Debenhams, Jan. 22, 1836, included a number of dresses worn by Edmund Kean and Terry.

The Private or Amateur Theatre, Berwick Street, 1823. Our regretted contributor Mr. W. Douglas informed me that this was at No. 97, and that Oxberry, Harley, Huntley, W. H. Williams, and Miss Ellen Trec began there.

The Gem Theatre in Catherine Street deserves special mention. It originated with the Minor Theatre, but in 1827 a Mr. Seekamp built on its site the Thespian Institution and Greek Café. The prospectus suggests that the preceeding place of entertainments had been very undesirable :—

"His intention is to render it completely respectable....and that they may be under no apprehensions from the idea it is an illegal institution, he begs leave to state that the New Police of the district have kindly undertaken to inform him when he is about to outstep the boundary of the law, to prevent the entrance of any disreputable company, and to do away with

those nuisances in the vicinity of the institution which have so long degraded the neighbourhood.”

This must end my note, although there are probably many omissions from the list.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHARD EDWARDS, 1669-79.

(See *ante*, pp. 1, 44, 81, 122, 161, 205, 244, 262, 293, 323, 349.)

LETTER LIV.

John Vickers to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3488.)

Hugly the [? August 1670]*

Dear Friend

Yours of the 18th received the 23d do: advising the Receipt of mine of the 13th present, Since which the Dilligence is arrived and within 4 or 5 dayes will be Dispatcht for Ballasore road againe.

For the same Reasons you mention† did Intend [to send] the goodes down Per the Madrass Pinnacle, having for that [? end] Imbaled them, though had not Mr March and y[our] order for it, but she being very Deep laden, was un[able] to send them, the winds at this time of the year Genera[lly] blowing hard and she not able to indure bad weather [which] they must expect to meet with, soe Intend to put them aboard the Dilligence; and for any thing that I have yet, Consigne them to Mr Matthew Mainwaring‡ ([?] them of their Prime Cost) and am very Confident [his] Endeavours to Dispose of them to as great advantage as may be will not be wanting, Though should have been very glad to have accompanied them my self, but think it Cannot be this time.

If any opportunity presents of send[ing] to] Mr White you may rest Confident Shall be mindfull to send you word.

The enclosed letter from Mr Freman Received [the] 18th Curr. enclosed in one to Mr Bagnold, which [? opened], supposing

* This document has been placed in the Records amongst those for October, 1670, but it clearly belongs to August, since it refers to the writer's letter of the 13th and to Edwards's of the 18th (Letters L. and LI.). Further, in Edwards's notes of Sept. 12 (Letter LVII.) there are comments on the contents of this communication.

† See Letter LII.

‡ Matthew Mainwaring came to Bengal with his wife Ann in 1669, and was employed at Balasor. He did not take up his appointment at Masulipatam, as noted in Letter XXXVII., until the following year.

those things you writ for might [be in it], it accordingly falling out soe. But he mentio[ns] Nothing where the things are, only writes in Mr Bagnolds letter, Enclod I send you a letter for Mr Edwards with a Small Bundle which suppose is enclose[d] in his; he having writt to Ballasore for it; shall when it arrives send it Per first opportunity.

In one of the Dingees* Where the Companies Silver is have sent one escretore which pray accept of; the small one etca. Shall procure as soon as possible.

Mr Clavell at his arrivall brought severall Europe letters but can meet with none Directed to you. In a letter I Received from my Mother She writes to know how you doe and where you are settled that she may satisfy A friend of yours at Putny that comes very often to hear of you, knowing wee came out together, Soe Per the Next shall satisfy her and could heartily wish I knew which way to Bring it soe about that our Relations in England might come Acquainted.† Have little more to add save my humble Service to Mr March and Mr Vincent and Respects to Mr Peacock Subscribing My Self

Your Reall and affectionately Loving Friend

JNO. VICKERS

Mr Bagnold desires to be Kindly [remem]berd to you and promises a letter Per [? next]. The escretore is Delivered to one of [? the pe]jons who promises to keep it Drie. If [you] think he may Deserve it I promise him 2 or 3 anaes buxes.‡

[Id]em J. V.

[No endorsement.]

LETTER LV.

Richard Edwards to Valentine Nurse
(rough draft).

(O.C. 3464.)

Cassumbuzar August the uit: 1670
To Mr Nurse

Yours of the 14th Current received the 18 do: Some few gurrys§ after the dispatch of a Cossid to your parts, by which I advised Mr Vickers that I had bespoken the 2 pair Cottstrings he writt you ordered me to provide. The things you write for have also given order for, and hope Shall have ready to send you Per next conveyance.

* Native rowing boats. See Letter XVIII.

† This statement disposes of my surmise (see note to Letter XIV.) that the Edwardses and Vickerses were acquainted before 1668.

‡ *Bakhshish*, gratuity, tip: 3½d. to 5d.

§ See Letter XX.

Sir, I give you many thankes that you will please to use me in any thing here, wherein you Shall find me no whitt lesse willing, though far lesse able, by reason of my Small experience, to Serve you or any friend, then was Mr Haselwood whom, [as y]ou advise, it hath pleased God to take out of the world. I have not more at Present to trouble you with, So Subscribe

Sir, your humble Servant

R. E.

pray Present my Service to
all friends with you.

[Endorsed] To Mr Nurse Ult. Augst. 7[0]

LETTER LVI.

Richard Edwards to William Bagnold
(rough draft).

(O.C. 3465.)

Cassumbuzar August the ult. 1670

To Mr Bagnold

Yours of the 29 past month long Since received and have desired Mr Vickers to tell you the reason and begg my pardon for not answering, which I hope you granted.

The congratulations of my former, as they proceeded of good will, So were out of a beleife of your esteeme of the advancement that our Honoble: masters have favour'd you with, as that which might give you occasion to better your Selfe, which I beleive you have not yet much done (as well as others) though you have 2 years inhabited the Honoble: Companys golden Indies; also I knew not then that you bare So great a dislike to Fort St. George, which Since you professe to have so perfect an Antipathy against, I wish our Cheife &ca. may, according to your desire, confirme your Stay here, of which I shall be heartily glad; but if you Shall be ordered for the forte and Shall (as you mention) please to make use of me for the providing Some trivials for you, I must desire you to give me advice thereof as Soone as you can, here being nothing to be bought ready made, but must of necessity bespeake and Stay the finishing of, So that if you Should omitt to write till you are ready to depart, I may haply (when want of time will be only in the fault) undergoe the censure to have proffered a fained friendship, a thing I from my heart abhor, and also lose a good opportunity to testifie how truly I am

[Unsigned]

[Endorsed] To Mr Bagnold ult: Aug: 70.

LETTER LVII.

Richard Edwards to John Vickers

(rough notes).

(O.C. 3466.)

Cassumbuzar Ult August 1670

To Mr Vickers

desiring him to Procure for me of neelcund* Some remedy for ringwormes.

and to buy me quills, paper, knives or penknives &ca. Small things

and to Send up advice what goods are most requirable, and to Send downe the goods to Ballasore, and to write how Mr Bullyvant does.

sent also 4 Pr Slippers.

12 September

thanking him for the escritore.

advising that Mr March will let him have his money in what goods he desires.

and that I send him 6 breeches Strings for himselfe, 4 to lay by of No. 2 and 3 for Mr Freeman, and 2 ditto No. 2 to give to Mr Bagnold, and 8 do. No. 1, 22 No. 2, 10 do. No. 3 to Sell, and 1 hammock for Mr Nurse, 1 pullankeen tassell, 24 covets† fringe and 4 Small tassells, 2 pr Cott Strings: their value according to the enclosed note.

that Shall write to Mr Freeman Per next.

sent also 1 ps white taffatie.

[Marginal note] the breeches Strings for Mr Bagnold and Freeman to be taken out of those underwritten.

[Endorsed] to Mr Vickers ult. Augst. 70 and 12th September.

LETTER LVIII.

John Vickers to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3473.)

Hugly the 10th September 1670

Dear Friend

My last to you was the Ultimo past,‡ Since which the 3d present Received Yours of the Same Date; the Goodes as I then advis[ed] are gon upon the Dilligence Consighned to Mr Mat[thew] Mainwaring, But for the things Mr Freman sen[t], hear Nothing of them yet, Mr Bagnold Not

* See Letter XXXVIII.

† Covad, also covid, coved, covet, a measure (from Port. *covado*, a cubit or ell) varying, in different localities, from 18 in. to 33 in. Since Nurse's order was for 12 yards of fringe (see Letter LI.) the covad of 18 in. is probably intended.

‡ This letter has not been traced.

receiving any Answer to his letters Sent to Ballasore.

I am Sorry to hear you are Soe troubled with [ring]-worms, and having got something of Nilcund propper for them, Being very sencible how welcome a Cure (as I hope this will prove) is to the Diseased, I have sent this Cosset on purpose with it, which though I had not your order for, yet I hope I have not Contraried your expectation, his [hi]re being [?] r[up]pees. Enclosed have Sent a Direction how to take it, and Per the Next Conveighance Shall remit you purges which Nilcund saes will be very Convenient after the taking this, he promising to get them ready in five dayes more.

The Measure of the hat have lost. Per the next pray Send Another, And when I goe to Ballasore shall provide sufficient of knives, Combs, etca for your and my Self.

The lime Water is Making but am unfurnis[hed] of a quarter Cask, but have got a mum* Cask which I intend to fill with lime juice, which will produce about A quarter Cask of Good clear water. If Mr March has any Cask pray advise him, if he be not come away, that I know Not where to procure any here.

What goodes are Most Requirable at Ballasore as ye[t] I know Not, having had little Correspondence with any there, Soe Cannot Advise.

The 4 Pr of slippers I Received, being Very fit, and have given you Credit for them, and Returne you many thanks for your trouble in their procury.

Mr Bullivant hath been extraordinary ill and as mad as a man Could well bee, it being as much as 4 or 5 of us could doe to hold him, tearing all the clothes of his own and our Backs, and at last was forced to Chaine him by the leg in his Chamber. At present he has pretty well recove[r]ed his senses, but is in a pittifull Condition, being soe Sore all over his body with a kind of Boyles that he is scarce able to goe. I suppose the Chief Cause of his Madness proceeded [from] Mellancholly, having instead of encouragement[en]t Received [a] Check fro[m] his Relations [in] England, being augmented by Damage from a wo[man I] believe, which is evident enough, but had rather Smot[her] than Divulge any Such thing publicly.

Yesterday Received yours of the 5th,† and have Per this Conveighance Sent the key of the escritore which was forgot, and

should have Writt to Mr March, but suppose* be Coming Downe by this time. Haveing little more to add, Save with the tender of my Kind Love to your Self, wishing your health and as much happiness as my Self,

I Conclude and Remaine
Your Reall and affectionately Loving Friend

JNO: VICKERS

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant

In Cassumbazar

R. C. TEMPLE.

(To be continued.)

EPIGRAM ON BEAU NASH.

The Picture plac'd the busts between,
Adds to the thought much strength,
Wisdom and Wit are little seen,
But Folly's at full length.

THESE last four of the twenty-four lines which were printed at p. 175 *ante* formed the subject of notes in 5 S. x. 429; xi. 12, 71, 357; 9 S. xii. 116, 273, 335, 392, 493; 10 S. i. 32, 96; 12 S. iii. 68, 119, 173; and the claim to authorship has been (as was tersely put at 9 S. xii. 493) "Did Lord Chesterfield borrow from Jane Brereton, or Jane Brereton from Lord Chesterfield?" I am, however, able, quite by accident, to give a reference to an earlier appearance of the twenty-four lines than their inclusion on pp. 121-2 of "Poems on Several Occasions: by Mrs. Jane Brereton. With Letters to her Friends, and an Account of her Life. London. Printed by Edw. Cave at St. John's Gate, 1744," under the heading 'On Mr. Nash's Picture at full Length between the Busts of Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Pope.'

In the British Museum Library is a small volume, probably issued as a pamphlet of twenty-four pages, including list of some hundred and sixty subscribers, "Poems upon Various Subjects, by Henry Norris, Comedian. (Price One Shilling.) Hull: Printed by J. Rawson. 1740." P. 20 mainly consists of what are, with a very few verbal differences so slight as to be negligible, the twenty-four lines in question, headed, 'Upon Mr. N—h's Picture plac'd between the Busts of Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Pope, in Wiltshire's Room in Bath.

'The Thespian Dictionary' (1802) says that Henry Norris (the younger) was an

* Beer made from malt of wheat.

† This letter has not been traced.

* ? He will.

actor of great merits who, after performing in London and Dublin, went in the decline of his life to York, where, having joined the established company of comedians belonging to that city, he died Feb. 10, 1731. The date given is obviously wrong, being that of the death of his father, known as "Jubilee Dicky" (see 'D.N.B.' *sub nom.* Henry Norris).

Mrs. Brereton's maiden name was Hughes; she was born 1685, and died 1740, and wrote under the name of Melissa (Dyce's 'Specimens of British Poetesses,' 1827). The volume of her 'Poems,' published posthumously in 1744, throws no light upon, nor has any reference to, the lines 'On Mr. Nash's Picture' beyond their inclusion in the table of contents and the body of the work.

Norris's version is noticeable for two things: "Mr. Nash's" not being printed in full, but "Mr. N—h's"; and the allusion to "Wiltshire's Room at Bath"; the latter being literally correct, as appears from former series of 'N. & Q.' at references given. In a preface signed "Henry Norris" the writer speaks of the contents of his very small volume as "his productions," and says he will "submit myself and all my Faults to the Censure of the (I hope) candid Readers . . ." It seems hardly probable that what, if it were such at all, was a glaring and deliberate plagiarism would be foisted upon the public in such a manner, even though the public to whom Norris appealed was both a limited one, and (as appears by his dedication "To the Ladies of Hull") local.

Though the Earl of Chesterfield seems by later opinion to be ruled out as a claimant to the lines on Nash's 'Picture,' and the true ascription to lie between Norris and Brereton, it may not be out of place to note that the Earl is given as the author in 'Elegant Extracts,' large 8vo, 1824; 'A Guide to all the Watering and Sea Bathing Places' (1825); and "The English Spy, by Bernard Blackmantle," 1825-6, where Nash's statue appears in a plate by Robert Cruikshank, "Well-known characters in the Pump Room, Bath, taking a sip with King Bladud." The statue is also shown in 'A Peep at the Pump Room,' published by Fores in 1818, and reproduced in 'English Caricaturists,' by Graham Everitt, 1885 (second edition, 1893).

In previous correspondence in 'N. & Q.' the statue of Nash and the busts of Newton and Pope are stated to have been long ago accidentally burnt.

W. B. H.

STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi., xii.; 11 S. i.-xii., *passim*; 12 S. i. 65, 243, 406; ii. 45, 168, 263, 345; iii. 125.)

HEROES AND HEROINES.

LIFEBOAT MEMORIALS.

Southport.—The Lifeboat Memorial in the cemetery, designed by Mr. T. Robinson, consists of an oblong structure of grey granite on a stone plinth. It is surmounted by a sculptured representation of a broken mast in a rough sea, and at the sides and ends are white marble panels, containing sculpture in relief and inscriptions:—

(S. side.)

"In grateful memory of | Charles Hodge | Coxswain, Ralph Peters, Harry Rigby, Henry Hodge, | Richard Robinson, John Robinson, Timothy Rigby, Thomas Jackson, | Peter Wright, Peter Jackson, Thomas Rigby, Thomas Spencer, | Benjamin Peters and John Ball, | Fourteen of the heroic crew of the Southport lifeboat | 'Eliza Fernley,' | who, together with the crew of the St. Anne's lifeboat, perished in | a gallant effort to rescue the crew of the German barque 'Mexico' | wrecked on this coast, on the night of the 9th December, 1886. | 'Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.'"

(E. end.)

"While erecting here | at St. Anne's and at Lytham | memorials of the courageous | bravery of those who perished | in this terrible disaster | their fellow countrymen | adequately provided for | the support of their | widows and orphans."

(N. side.)

Sculptured panel representing a lifeboat at sea.

(W. end.)

Sculptured panel representing a life-belt and anchor, the former inscribed "Eliza Fernley."

On the Promenade, opposite the end of Scarisbrick Avenue, an obelisk was unveiled by the Mayor, E. J. Rimmer, Esq., on June 28, 1888. It is the work of Mr. T. Robinson, and is constructed of grey granite on a stone plinth. On each of the four sides is inserted a bronze tablet, three of which are inscribed as follows, the fourth being at present blank:—

(E. side.)

"This | Monument was erected | June 28th, 1888 | when a large lifeboat of | new and improved principle | (presented by the | Misses Macrae) | and named 'Edith & Annie,' | was placed upon this station. | This day was observed as a | Public Holiday, in celebration | of the majority of the Corporation of the Borough | and the Jubilee of the | Coronation of Her Majesty | Queen Victoria."

(N. side.)

"The 'Eliza Fernley' | Presented by John Fernley | Esquire, of Birkdale, | 1874, saved | the crews of 9 vessels | numbering 52 lives. | This lifeboat was capsized | in a gale, Dec. 9-10, 1886, | when 14 of her heroic | crew were drowned. | She was replaced by the | Mary Anna, 1886. | J. A. Robinson, Hon. Treasr. | G. A. Pilkington, Hon. Sec. | Charles Hodge, Coxswain."

(W. side.)

"The 'Rescue' | built by Public Subscription | 1840, saved | the crews of 20 vessels, | numbering 175 lives : | besides which 15 ships with | their crews were assisted | to different ports. | The 'Jessie Knowles' | presented by James Knowles | Esquire, of Bolton, | 1861, saved | the crews of 9 vessels, | numbering 75 lives. | Admiral Barton, Hon. Sec. | Wm. Rockliff, Coxswain 32 years."

The above inscriptions, &c., of the Southport memorials were kindly furnished by Mr. F. H. Cheetham. I have also to thank Mr. Cheetham and Mr. E. G. Bayford for other valued help. I am particularly desirous of obtaining copies of the inscriptions on the Lifeboat Memorials at St. Anne's and Lytham.

LOCAL WORTHIES.

THOMAS HARLEY.

Kingsgate, Kent.—Here was erected by Henry, Lord Holland, a tower in memory of Harley. It consists of a round flint building on a brick base enclosed by a square outwork of flint with chalk angles. On the face of the tower is this inscription :—

This Tower was built
to the honour of
Thomas
Harley

Lord Mayor of London in
the year of our Lord 1768.
Justum & tenacem propositi virum
Non civium ardor prava jubentium
Mente quatit solidâ.

(See 8 S. vii. 448, 518 ; viii. 214.)

HENRY BRIGHT.

Leamington.—At the commencement of Holly Walk, and a little to the south of the Town Hall, is an obelisk of red granite rising from a square stone base containing a drinking fountain. On the west side is inscribed :—

Erected
by public subscription
to record the services of
Alderman Henry Bright
to whose untiring exertions
this town is chiefly indebted
for its supply of
pure water.

On the opposite side is the date—1880.

EDWARD WILLES.

Leamington.—In the Jephson Gardens, a short distance from the principal entrance, and in the centre of the main path, is an obelisk of grey granite standing on a square base raised on three steps. It is inscribed :—

Erected in honour of
Edward Willes Esquire
of Newbold Comyn
to whom Leamington is indebted
for the site of these gardens.

On two sides are displayed the crest—A falcon, wings expanded, belled—and the date 1875. The two other sides contain shields of arms as follows: (1) A chevron between three mullets (Willes); (2) the same, impaling On a fesse between three falcons, wings displayed, belled, a leopard's face between two mullets (Stonhouse).

In Holly Walk, about the centre of a piece of ground between Hamilton Terrace and Regent Grove, stands a square stone pillar now bearing a lamp on its summit. On the north side is the following inscription, fast becoming obliterated :—

These trees were
preserved by
Edward Willes Esq.
of Newbold Comyn
at the request of
Mr. and Mrs. Williams
who by their spirit
and industry
character & conduct
raised &
established
the
Regent
Hotel.

HENRY JEPHSON.

Leamington.—The chief glory of Leamington of the present day is its Jephson Gardens, first opened to the public under this name in 1846. They were formerly known as the Newbold Wood Walks, and were vested in trustees for the good of the town by their munificent owner, the late Edward Willes, Esq., of Newbold Comyn (see above). Owing to the great popularity of Dr. Jephson, known familiarly as the "Father of Leamington," whose generous help of, and keen interest in, the town were at the time proverbial, these gardens were not only named after him, but his statue was erected therein. It is of heroic size, and fashioned in white marble, the work of Mr. Peter Hollins of Birmingham, being placed in a circular domed temple of the Corinthian order, supported on eight columns. The statue cost 1,000*l.* and the

temple 500*l.*, both of which amounts were raised by public subscription. On May 28, 1849, the statue was unveiled by Mr. Serjeant Adams, and at a banquet held the same evening the health of Dr. Jephson was drunk with much enthusiasm.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

(To be continued.)

WILLIAM PITT'S LAST SPEECH. (See *ante*, p. 241.)—As no-one has been able to throw any fresh light on this subject in 'N. & Q.', I should like to make an addition to my note.

The Town Clerk, Sir James Bell, has been good enough to give me, through a friend, the following information:—

"The Guildhall Library contains no official account of the Lord Mayor's Banquet of the 9th November, 1805, but the following contemporary accounts are taken from *The London Chronicle* and *The St. James's Chronicle*:—

"The Lord Mayor then filled a bumper, and left every one to do the same, as he was going to give the Man to whom at present the World was looking up as the Barrier that was to save Europe from Universal Slavery. He named 'The Right Hon. William Pitt.'"

"The Hall for some moments resounded with the loudest plaudits; and, as soon as silence could be obtained, Mr. Pitt thanked his Lordship for the honour which he had done him; but remarked, that Europe must owe its safety to various causes. England, he trusted, had gained hers by her firmness; and he hoped that the rest of Europe would follow her example!!! (Very long and loud plaudits.)"—*London Chronicle*, 9-12 November, 1805, p. 459.

"Pitt's speech is recorded in *The St. James's Chronicle* as follows:—

"Mr. Pitt returned thanks and said: "England has saved itself by its firmness, and let us therefore hope that the example set will be followed by all the rest of Europe."—*St. James's Chronicle*, 9-12 November, 1805, p. 2, col. 1."

We now get, therefore, eight versions of this speech, all differing more or less. The four volumes of Pitt's speeches contain only his speeches in the House of Commons. Those who would like to correct Macaulay's version of the speech in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' 1885, will find it in "Pitt, William, 1759-1806," vol. xix. p. 147, col. 2.

It will probably have been noticed that the Duke of Wellington in 1838 gave to Stanhope an account of a speech which he had heard thirty-three years before.

HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temple.

SHAKESPEARE EMENDATION: 'PERICLES.'—To attempt an amendment of the text of Shakespeare is usually indicative of more courage than discretion, but where the text is notoriously corrupt, and the authorship doubtful, it may, perhaps, be permissible to make a suggestion.

In 'Pericles,' IV. i., where the scene is "An open place near the sea-shore," Dionyza says to Marina, who enters "with a basket of flowers":—

Come, give me your flowers, ere the sea mar it.
Walk with Leonine; the air is quick there,
And it pierces and sharpens the stomach.

There is obviously something wrong here. Mr. Fleay in his 'Birth and Life of Marina' (*Transactions of the New Shakspeare Society*, 1874, pt. i. p. 220) reads:—

Come [go you on the beach.] give me your flowers.
Ere the sea marre it, walk with Leonine, &c.

Steevens, adopting a discarded suggestion of Malone's, reads,

Give me your [wreath of] flowers, ere the sea mar it, &c.

Malone says that probably the author wrote,

ere the sea mar it,
Walk on the shore with Leonine, the air
Is quick there.

Charlemont thinks "ere the sea mar it" means "ere the sea mar your walk upon the shore by the coming in of the tide," and says Shakespeare was not likely to reflect that there is little or no tide in the Mediterranean!

It occurred to me, before I had consulted these authorities, that the passage might, possibly, have run thus:—

Come, give me your flowers. On the sea margent.
Walk with Leonine; the air is quick there, &c.

Shakespeare uses "margent" of the sea-shore in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' (II. i. 85), where we have "in the beachèd margent of the sea."

I would venture to suggest this emendation for what it may be worth.

GEORGE GREENWOOD.

CHIVALRY IN THE VICTORIAN AGE.—In reading General Sir George Higginson's 'Seventy-One Years of a Guardsman's Life' I have been very much struck by the following passages which relate to incidents in the Crimean War:—

"You will have heard, I dare say, of the adventure the *Fury* steam vessel had in the Black Sea: she took a Russian prize while on a cruise reconnoitring Sebastopol. The Russians sallied out with three frigates, and the poor *Fury* was obliged to cut her tow-rope and to leave her prize, which she could not sink, as, after taking the crew out as prisoners, she found that one unfortunate man had been left behind."—P. 103.

Sir George also states that a petty-officer on the *St. Jean d'Aere*, Capt. Henry Keppel's ship, offered to blow up any hostile vessel which might be indicated if he were allowed to approach it disguised, and in a special kind of canoe, so that he could attach a bag containing a hundredweight of explosive powder to its forefoot. It appeared that neither the admiral nor Lord Raglan approved of the proposal "because, as neither the torpedo nor submarine had at that time been invented, it was hardly thought to be 'cricket'" (p. 176, &c.).

ST. SWITHIN.

MAGIC SQUARES IN INDIA.—In the annual report for 1916 of the Archaeological Superintendent of Hindu and Buddhist remains in Northern India it is stated that amid the ruins of a temple at Dudhai, Jhansi, was to be seen a stone on which was engraven a "magic square": (1) The sum of each row, each column, and each diagonal is 34; (2) the sum of all the numbers in each sub-square is 34. Such squares probably are well known, but to find one in a Hindu temple assigned to the eleventh century A.D. is unusual, perhaps. The figures are 1 to 16.

J. H. RIVETT-CARNAC.

Vevey.

"PROFITEER."—This word has come into much prominence, both as verb and substantive, during recent discussions on the cause of the great increases in the price of food that have occurred in the last few months. It may therefore be well to put on record in 'N. & Q.' the Prime Minister's use and definition of the word in his speech at Dundee on Saturday, June 30. *The Daily Telegraph* of July 2 (p. 8, col. 1) thus reported this portion of Mr. Lloyd George's speech:—

"The second condition which I think the country is entitled to ask from the Government is that they will not permit the burdens of the country to be increased by what they call profiteering. Now, although I have been criticized for using that word, very solemnly I believe on the whole it is a rather good one. It is profiteering as distinguished from profiting. What do I mean by profiting? Profiting is fair recompense for services rendered, either in production or distribution. Profiteering is an extravagant recompense given for services rendered. I believe that unfair in peace. In war it is an outrage."

The 'N. E. D.' has only the form "profiter," one who profits by or makes profit from anything. "Profiteer" always conveys a sense of reproach for profit unfairly obtained.

J. R. T.

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.

GERMANS AS "HUNS."—Who first applied to the Germans the opprobrious term of Huns? The credit is usually ascribed to the Kaiser himself on the occasion of a send-off speech to his troops embarking on the China expedition, when they were exhorted to emulate the deeds of the Huns of old. Without wishing to deprive the Kaiser of his bon mot, I would point out that his comparison is not original, for it appears in several of Lord Byron's letters about the year 1820, when an Italian revolt was brewing (Moore's 'Life of Byron'). One wonders if the Kaiser borrowed from Byron, or if the same happy thought occurred to them independently.

E. L. P.

GERMANY IN ROMAN TIMES.—I should be much obliged if any one could tell me of any source from which illustrations can be obtained: (1) of the life of the ancient Germans in Roman times (I have Bartoli's illustrations of the columns of Trajan and Marcus Aurelius); (2) of monuments or buildings of Roman origin in Germany.

A. H. DAVIS.

Oakridge, Malvern Link.

ROBERT ASKE, citizen of London and Master of the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers, 1684, founded Aske's Alms-houses, Hoxton. I shall be glad to obtain information about his parentage, family, source of wealth, &c. Please reply direct.

OLD ASKEAN.

Canute House, Old Fishbourne, Chichester.

JOSEPH ADDISON'S DESCENDANTS.—Could any of your readers tell me if persons still exist who claim to be of the family of Joseph Addison?

INQUIRER.

COROMANDEL SCREENS.—Can any of your readers tell me what is the reason the Chinese Coromandel screens are called by that name, *i.e.*, a place in India? Is it possible that they are made of Coromandel wood, or is there some more hidden meaning?

W. H. R.-W.

HAMPTON COURT INSCRIPTION.—What do the abbreviations in "Gulielmus et Maria R. R. F.," on the façade at Hampton Court, mean? Is it "Rex Regina fecerunt"?


H. C.—N.

FLETCHER FAMILY.—The recent visit of a party of archaeologists to the village church of Nursling, near Southampton, has revived the often-discussed local tradition that a son, or a near relative, of the Rev. Thomas Fletcher, the poet, lies buried in the churchyard.

Fletcher, who is believed to have been born at Abington in 1666, is said to have been an Usher in Winchester College, and was buried in the Cathedral in 1707, leaving three sons. Of these, Thomas (1705-71) was Bishop of Dromore, and Philip (1707-66) was Dean of Kildare; but who was the third?

The first occupant of the large square tomb at Nursling in 1815 was a William Fletcher, who came from Low Layton prior to 1773, and took up his residence at the Manor House of Lee, in the vicinity of Romsey. In the Abbey parish registers is recorded the baptism, in 1773, of "Frances, daughter of Wm. Fletcher, Esq., of Lee," and in 1777 of "Matilda Caroline, daughter of Wm. Fletcher and Susanna his wife." Matilda was buried at Nursling on April 3, 1793, and Frances, as the wife of Charles Wilson of Langley Cottage, Eling, and daughter of Wm. Fletcher, on the 17th of January, 1829. The Rev. Nathaniel Fletcher, son and successor of William, for several years served the churches of Timsbury and Chilworth, near Romsey. His marriage with Mary Collins of that town took place in the Abbey Church on Aug. 27, 1789. The witnesses who signed the registers were "William and Susanna Fletcher and Henry Fletcher." The Rev. Nathaniel Fletcher, who was rated for Lee from 1815 to 1852, was buried at Nursling on Dec. 29, 1852.

The Manor House, occupied by the Fletchers until 1852, and described in Buller's 'Companion Tour round Southampton' (published in 1801) as "the residence of Wm. Fletcher, Esq. . . seated in a picturesque park amid pleasant scenery," is believed to have been erected by the Godfrey family early in the sixteenth century. They were shipowners from Winchelsea who took part in the maritime trade of Southampton, were prominent townfolk in their day, and also landowners in many parts of the county, but virtually came to an end in the person of Charles Godfrey, who died at Lee in December, 1757. After the death of Nathaniel Fletcher the property was acquired by Henry Temple, Viscount Palmerston (the Premier), who demolished the old house that so long basked among the somnolent marsh meadows of the River Test, and has left nothing to tell the tale of its existence but

the time-worn bricks of its kitchen-garden wall, and a few venerable trees, the remnants of the "picturesque park" which has given its name to the adjacent old house of "Lee Park Farm," on the opposite side of the road.  F. H. S.

GREYSTOKE PEDIGREE.—Can any of your readers inform me what were the authorities used by Hutchinson in framing the pedigree of Greystoke, as given by him in his 'History of Cumberland,' vol. i. p. 348, with a differing version on p. 351? Both are corrected as to important details by the charters printed by Mr. Robert Surtees in his 'History of Durham,' vol. iii. p. 258. It is desired to obtain other references such as might assist in establishing a correct pedigree of this family prior to the reign of Edward I.

H. C. SURTEES, Brig.-General.

FITZWILLIAMS OF GRIMTHORPE.—Where can a pedigree of the Fitzwilliams, early lords of Grimthorpe in Yorkshire, be found?

H. C. SURTEES, Brig.-General.

Carlton Club.

BIBLE: WORDS PRINTED IN CAPITAL LETTERS.—Can any of your readers tell me who is responsible for certain words being printed in capital letters in the Authorized Version of the Bible, as, e.g., in Zech. vi. 12 and xiv. 20, and Revelation xvii. 5 and xix. 16? I have asked several scholars without gaining enlightenment, or being helped to see on what principle the thing was done.

CHARLES E. SEAMAN.

Stalbridge Rectory, Dorset.

JOHN CROKE: SIR WILLIAM STOCKER.—Can any reader oblige me with the following information? What relation was John Croke (knighted May 22, 1603; died 1620; Alderman of the City of London) to John Croke *alias* Le Blount, Alderman for Bishopsgate (will 1477, proved 1481), and to John Croke, "son of the Alderman" (will 1484, Maskell)? What also was the relationship between John Croke "the elder" and John Croke of the 'Cal. of Inquisitions Henry VII.,' 1505? A "standing cup" was bequeathed to a John Croke and one to Richard Croke by Sir Wm. Stocker, 1485, whose wife Margaret was daughter of Alderman John Croke, 1481; I presume that the beautiful pre-Reformation monumental brass in All Hallows, Barking, Great Tower Street, City, is the Alderman's.

Sir Wm. Stocker, 1485, mentions "sister Anne Boleyn" in his will; what was the relationship between her and the Crokes and Stockers? The above Sir William must not

be confused with Sir W. Besant's Sir William Stokker, 1493 ('Cal. of Mayors and Sheriffs'), or Wm. Stocker, Mayor of Winchester 1493 ('Calendar of the Patent Rolls').

G. M. PEET.

Manor House, Fenstanton, St. Ives, Hunts.

NOVIOMAGUS.—I should be glad of any references to *Noviomagus*. Was there not an article in *The Athenæum* by the late Mr. Wright (1892? 1902?) identifying *Noviomagus* with *Keston, Kent*? J. C.

[At 6 S. v. 488 the following editorial note was appended to a query by the REV. A. L. MAYHEW concerning the *Noviomagi*: "The *Noviomagi* are a club consisting of Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries exclusively. They dine together once a month, from December to April, and they are supposed to be in search of the site of the ancient city of *Noviomagus*, the *Noviomagos*, we believe, of Ptolemy. Some say that the site sought after is that of the *Noviomago* of the Ancient Itinerary, which city was in Kent, if it was not in Sussex. Others say that the club is seeking for *Noviomagno Civitas*, which was in Surrey. The Kentish site seems to be the favourite of the *Noviomagi*, who continue to dine without ceasing to doubt." We cannot trace Mr. Wright's article in the years named.]

THE WORD "SYMBOL."—Will any readers of 'N. & Q.' kindly give: (1) any references to the use of the word "symbol" in the early Fathers or any Christian writers, apart from Tertullian, St. Cyprian, and St. Augustine, and before the year 400; (2) information as to the origin of "Traditio Symboli" and "Redditio Symboli," giving dates and other particulars of the earliest use of the same; (3) information as to any recently discovered traces of Credal forms prior to A.D. 400? W. O. B.

Oxford.

PHILIP WESTCOTT, PORTRAIT PAINTER.—Exact details are sought of this painter, especially when and where he was born, his parentage, and where he was buried.

Where are any of the following works of his, shown in the Royal Academy in the years indicated?

1. William Fairbairn, C.E. (1849).
2. Mrs. Pender of Bredbury Hall (1856).
3. Dr. Langton (1857).
4. Miss Biddell (1857).
5. Mrs. Edward Birley (1859).
6. Edmund Birley (1859).
7. Stephen Heelis (1859).
8. Master Henry Collison (1860).
9. John Sedgwick (1861).
10. Lady Morison (1861).
11. H. Tindal Atkinson (1861).

Please reply direct.

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.
78 Church Street, Lancaster.

'THE SHOOTING PARTY, RANTON ABBEY.'—I wish to ascertain anything that is known about a coloured engraving with the above title. It is from a painting by Francis Grant, A.R.A., and was engraved by W. H. Simmons, and published by Graves & Walmisley. There is no date on my copy. I believe it is one of a set of four. Who are the shooters, and what was the occasion? Ranton Abbey in Staffordshire now belongs, I believe, to Lord Lichfield.

R. S. B.

[The painter became later Sir Francis Grant and President of the Royal Academy. The picture was included in the Academy exhibition of 1841, and Mr. Algernon Graves, in vol. iii. of his 'Royal Academy of Arts,' supplies the following particulars: "492, Party at Ranton Abbey, the shooting lodge of the Earl of Lichfield, containing portraits of the Earl of Sefton, the Earl of Uxbridge, the Earl of Lichfield, Viscount Melbourne, Viscount Anson, and Lord Lichfield's keepers."]

ROLLS OF LORDS LIEUTENANT.—Where can I see a complete list of the Lords Lieutenant of any county, from the institution of the office in, I think, 1553?

Walsall.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.

COURT ROLLS OF WHIPPINGHAM, ISLE OF WIGHT.—I am anxious to search the court rolls of the manor of Whippingham for the seventeenth century and the early part of the eighteenth, and shall be much obliged if any reader can tell me where they are to be found, as they are not in the hands of the steward of the manor. The property now belongs to His Majesty.

RICHD. HOLWORTHY.

93/4 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

BLOOMSBURY IN 1840.—I shall be glad to be referred to authorities describing the part of Bloomsbury between Great Russell Street, Tottenham Court Road, and New Oxford Street as it existed before 1844. I have Clinch's 'United Parishes of Bloomsbury and St. Giles,' but that does not supply what I want. H. A. H.

CREST ON SCOTTISH CAKE-DISH.—I have an old Scottish cake-dish bearing the Edinburgh hall-mark, 1712 (silver). It has as a crest, evidently coeval with the date of manufacture, an earl's coronet over the letter B, in a shield, and the motto "Remember" underneath. Can any one tell me what family this stands for? I have the 'Scottish Peerage' and Burke, but nowhere can I find the motto.

BLAIR COCHRANE.

Oakleigh, St. John's Park, Ryde, I.W.

TITLE OF PLAY WANTED.—I have a print (date between 1811 and 1827) of three characters in some play I am unable to identify. The late Mr. W. Douglas would have told me offhand. They are "Lieut. Macaire=Mr. Farley"; "Colⁿ. Gontran=Mr. Barrymore"; "Senechal's Officer"—no actor's name. Col. Gontran is holding up a belt to Macaire, who starts back in terror. Macaire has no belt. RALPH THOMAS.

ARBOR TRISTIS. (See *ante*, p. 323 note.)—What tree is this? SIR R. C. TEMPLE would have conferred an obligation on many readers had he given some explanation, for the name is not, I think, familiar to many.

JAMES HOOPER.

92 Queen's Road, Norwich.

LETTERING ON A SWORD.—At the "Old Curiosity Shop" of Mr. George Tyrrell, 7 Park End Street, Oxford, whence hundreds of books have passed into the Bodleian Library, there is a short sword, or rapier, with a wooden hilt, the guard of which is in the form of a crown, in perforated metal. It looks as if it were of the time of King Charles I. The inscription on the blade, in italic script, which bears traces of gilding, is one side:—

Reason || *Is Good To*
The Stout || *Hearted*

The space indicated by the two strokes is filled by a lion, or a mastiff, standing between tufts of herbs, and looking towards the point of the weapon. The first word, apparently *Reason*, is not clear. On the other side we read:—

Cruell || *Against cruell*
Hindret(h) || *the Battell*

In this statement the space is filled by two dogs, or a bear and a lion, facing each other, between tufts of herbs. At which factory would the sword have been made?

E. S. DODGSON.

LATIN VERSION OF A CHANTEY.—In Miss Siehel's *Life of Canon Ainger* there is a letter from the Canon to Mr. Bosworth Smith, in which he quotes a clever translation into Latin verse of the first verse of the sailor's chantey "about a sparrow, a pipe, and a thunderstorm." Can any of your readers give me the translation of the second verse?

HERGA.

BUNYON.—Can any reader advise me where to find particulars of the ancestry of Sarah Frances, eldest daughter of Robert John Bunyon, who was married to John William Colenso, Bishop of Natal (born

1814, died 1883), in 1846? Had the said R. J. Bunyon a sister Elizabeth, who was married to the Rev. William Gordon Pless, Vicar of Ashbocking, co. Suffolk (who died 1849)? F. G. R.

"BULLER'S THUMB."—An explanation is desired of the following passage in a paper on 'Our English Cathedrals,' included in "Mornings of the Recess, 1861-4," Reprinted from *The Times*, London, 1864, published anonymously, but known to be the work of Samuel Lucas. The *locus* is Exeter Cathedral:—

"[In St. Mary Magdalene's chapel] we find here also some grave-looking fellows of peculiar anatomy in the tombs of Bishop Bartholomew (1184) and Bishop Marshall (1206). Their thumbs especially are in striking contrast, and are as interesting in their respective categories as the thumb of Mr. Justice Buller, which was of such consequence in the question of the liabilities of the irritating British matron."

We know the prominence of Buller as a Devonshire family name, but what was the special phase in the Judge's career which is thus alluded to? W. B. H.

'JOHN INGLESANT': KEY WANTED.—Is there any key published to 'John Inglesant'? I believe the places (as Godstow) are identified. LUCIS.

CHARLOTTE BRONTË'S FAIRY STORIES.—About seven or eight years ago some fairy stories written by Charlotte Brontë as a child, and edited by Mr. Clement Shorter, were printed in the Christmas number of a sixpenny magazine—probably *Pearson's* or *The Strand*. I shall be obliged if any one can give me the correct reference for this.

M. H. DODDS.

Home House, Low Fell, Gateshead.

WINTHROP SARGENT.—Would any American reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly give me information regarding Winthrop Sargent (author of the 'Life of Major André')? Is there any one now living who remembers him? I gather from his writings that his personality must have been a very beautiful and attractive one. FULLWOOD ROSE.

Queen Charlotte's House, Sydney Place, Bath.

[F. S. Drake's 'Dictionary of American Biography' (Boston, Mass., Osgood & Co.), ed. 1872, contains a short account of Winthrop Sargent. He was born at Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1825, and died at Paris, May 18, 1870. In addition to the 'Life of André,' he published 'Loyalist Poetry of the Revolution,' 1857, and 'The Loyal Verses of Joseph Stansbury and Dr. Jonathan Odell,' 1860.]

"MOUNTAIN," A WINE.—I possess two large decanters, engraved, one "Sherry," the other "Mountain." A friend of mine has an old silver wine-label engraved "Mountain." Can you enlighten me as to what sort of wine this was, and where it was made? I shall be much obliged by any information. C. E. BARNETT.

Arthur's, St. James's Street, S.W.1.

[The 'New Eng. Dict.' says, *s.v.* 'Mountain,' 5: "In full *mountain wine*. A variety of Malaga wine, made from grapes grown on the mountains." The quotations illustrating the definition range from 1710 to 1833, the last being from Redding's 'Modern Wines': "Very little old Mountain or Malaga sweet wine is grown at present."]

CLERICAL BIOGRAPHIES.—Biographical information is desired concerning the following:—

Rev. Frederick Salter, Rector of Hethe, Oxon, 1854-81. Died June 30, 1881, aged 70; buried at Hethe.

Rev. William Leonard, Rector of Hardwick, Oxon. Died Dec. 2, 1840, aged 82.

Rev. George Lamb, Rector of Hethe, Oxon, 1769-1801. Died Feb. 10, 1801, aged 58.

Rev. Richard Roberts, Vicar of Stewkley, Bucks, 1830-59. Died Feb. 21, 1859, aged 85.

Rev. Edward Stenson, formerly in H.M. 43rd Regiment, and for many years a missionary in the diocese of Bloemfontein. Died at Stewkley Vicarage, Nov. 3, 1900, aged 70.

Rev. Charles Howard Wright, twenty-five years Rector of Keston, Kent. Died at Stewkley, Bucks, Oct. 23, 1912.

Please reply direct.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

28 Denmark Street, Bedford.

JOSEPH TRAPP'S 'PRÆLECTIONES POETICÆ'.—A translation of this work is said to have been brought out in 1742 by William Clarke and William Bowyer. I cannot find the book in the British Museum. Has any reader seen a copy?

W. A. HIRST.

STEELE SURNAME.—I should be obliged if any reader interested in the history of surnames could give me information concerning the surname of Steele, its origin, and the date of its first occurrence as an English name.

M. B.

CREST.—I should be glad to know to what family this crest belongs, viz., A demi-lion couped, holding between its paws a cross fleury.

CURIOUS.

JOHN TYNDALL.—Can any reader inform me where I may obtain a pedigree of the family of John Tyndall, the scientist?

L. MARRIOTT WULCKO.

Goodmayes, Essex.

'IRELAND IN FICTION.' (See *ante*, p. 359.)—I shall be much obliged for any information about the following Irish novels and stories, or to hear from any possessor of them. Please reply direct.

Hall (E.).—The Barrys of Beigh. (Gill.)
Hamilton (Edwin).—Ballymuckbeg.

Waggish Tales.

Hamish (Maureen).—Adventures of an Irish Girl at Home and Abroad.

Harpur (Rev. W. G.).—The Glen Farm; or, Jim McGuire's Dream and what came of it.

Hartstronge (Matthew Weld), M.R.I.A.—The Eve of All Hallows; or, Adelaide of Tyrconnell.

Healy (Cahir).—Escapades of Condy Corrigan.
Henderson (Rev. Henry).—The Sandy Row Convert.

Hilary (Joseph).—The Parish Priest in Ireland.
Hobhouse (Violet).—An Unknown Quantity.

Warp and Weft.

Hughes (Mrs. Kate Duval).—Fair Maid of Connaught.

Hungerford (Mrs.).—A Little Irish Girl.

Jarrold (Ernest).—Micky Finn's New Irish Yarns.
Johnstone (Mrs. D.).—The Brothers in High Life; or, The North of Ireland.

Kelly (Mrs.).—The Matron of Erin.

Kennedy (John J.).—Corrigmore; or, Light and Shade in West Kerry. (Wangaratta.)

Kennedy (Patrick).—Fictions of our Forefathers.

Kerr (Eliza).—Keena Karmody.

King (Richard Ashe).—Bell Barry.

Lowry (Frank M.).—The Dublin Statues at Home.

Lysaght (Mrs.).—Rex Singleton.

Macmanus (Seumas).—The Red Poacher.

Mannix (Mary E.).—Pilgrims from Ireland.

Mapother (Mary J.).—The Donalds.

Marshall (Thomas H.).—The Irish Necromancer; or, Deer Park.

Meany (Stephen J.).—The Terry Alt.

Murphy (Con T.).—The Miller of Glanmire.

Murray (John Fisher).—The Viceroy.

Naughton (Wm.).—The Priest's Boy.

Neville (Eliz. O'Reilly).—Father Tom of Connamara.

(Rev.) STEPHEN J. BROWN, S.J.
Clongowes Wood College, Sallins, co. Kildare.

(To be continued.)

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.—

My dead love came to me, and said:

"God gives me one hour's rest

To spend with thee on earth again.

How shall we spend it best?"

"Why, as of old," I said, and so

We quarrell'd, as of old;

But when I turn'd to make my peace,

That one short hour was told.

E. BUXTON FORMAN.

148 Warwick Street, Eccleston Square, S.W.1.

Replies.

LIBRARY OF THE LATE W. W. E. WYNNE OF PENIARTH : NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES.

(12 S. iii. 230, 283, 309.)

At the first reference appeared an inquiry as to the present owner of the library of Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, and the replies stated that Mr. Wynne's library is now in the National Library of Wales. For the sake of exactness it may be added that the reversion of the manuscripts of Mr. Wynne, known as the Peniarth MSS., was purchased some years ago by Sir John Williams, Bart. The purchase was made subject to two life interests, and subject also to possible heirs male. The purchase money was paid to trustees.

The National Library came into existence on Jan. 1, 1909, on which date Sir John Williams (happily still the President of the Library) transferred to it his collections of manuscripts and printed books, including the reversion of the Peniarth MSS.

Within three months the reversion to the MSS. fell in through the death of the survivor of the two lives named in the trust deed, and the MSS. were removed to the National Library at Aberystwyth. A few MSS., mainly genealogical, not included in the sale, remain in the possession of Mrs. Wynne.

The correspondence in 'N. & Q.' has been the means of adding to the National Library of Wales a volume containing MS. notes of exceptional interest to the Welsh people, which through the kindness of the donor, Mr. Thomas Jesson of 31 Parkside, Cambridge, will henceforth have a permanent home where its interest and value will be appreciated. The following observations on the volume, a Greek Testament, 1619, may be worth a place in 'N. & Q.'

The Testament was formerly the property of Ellis Wynne of Lâsynys, author of 'Gweledigaethau y Bardd Cwsg' (first edition 1703), one of the famous books in Welsh prose. "Ellis Wynne, 1702," is written in autograph on the title-page, and also the autograph of his son "William Wynne, 1758," with other entries as follows:—

"W. Wynne, Lâsynys, born July 4th, 1704, aged 54 August 3^d 1758. Jane Wynne, daughter of Hugh Lloyd of Trallwyn was born in June 1712. | Ellis Wynne Bor. 1670. Lowry Wynn[e] 1683 born. |

Edward Wynn[e] 1715 born, Wm. Wynn[e] born 1704. | W. Wynne 1758. Jane Wynne born 12 June 1712. | Ellin Wynne born Novr. 30th 1744."

On one of the fly-leaves is written, "R. Saunderson, Bala, Bought at Liverpool, 1837." Saunderson was a printer and publisher of Welsh books.

On the first blank leaf is written:—

"Liber Guelelmi Wynne. August 1st 1758. Ellin the daughter of William Wynne, Cler. of Lâsynys and Jane his wife was born on Friday morn: Novr. 30th: and christened in Llandanwg Church December 11th 1744 by her Uncle Mr. Poole of Caenest Rector of Mallwyd: William Wynne Rector of Llanaber and Llanvair in 1760."

On the same leaf is written "Ellis Wynne," and "William Wynne his Booke."

The next leaf contains in William Wynne's writing an entry of the dues payable on account of Llanaber Rectory and Llanvair Rectory, 1758. These livings were held by William Wynne. Ellis Wynne also held Llanvair, and was buried there beneath the altar.

The next two leaves contain "An account of the texts of my Welch Sermons Ap. 28th 1742," ending with

"Memorandum, I have a hundred and six manuscript sermons fairly transcribed in Welch, October 10th 1746. I have lent six sermons to Mr. Tudor, eleven to Mr. Lloyd of Bangor April 25th 1758."

On a blank page following the end of the text is written "July 3rd, 1756, Lent W Lloyd Vr Bangor 17 Sermons, returned Ap. 25th 1758." The same page has a note of "Income in 1758," giving the returns from Wm. Wynne's livings, and the rents of farms on the Lâsynys estate, which came to the Wynnes through the marriage of Ellis Wynne's father with the heiress of Lâsynys.

Another list of Welsh sermons, extending to four pages, is given with the date Dec. 7, 1753, containing the texts of 110 sermons, the last two described as "in Rebellion Time, 1745, 1746." This is followed by an account of income for 1759, and on the last page an income account for 1753. This page has also autographs of Ellis Wynne and William Wynne. On leaves of the text the names are written of Thomas Bispham, Ellin Wynne, 1755, and Lowry Wynne.

The book has been rebound in cloth, with four leaves at the beginning and four at the end incorporated from a memorandum book kept by Wm. Wynne. These leaves correspond with a manuscript book of Wm. Wynne, lent to me a couple of years ago, giving in detail all his expenditure from July 24, 1749, to the end of December, 1753, with memoranda written on the four

pages of the blue-paper cover similar to those described above. With the owner's kind permission a copy of this book has been made, and may some day be printed. It throws interesting light on the daily life of a parson and small squire in a country parish in Wales in the middle of the eighteenth century.

The manuscript notes in the Greek Testament supplement and help to explain some of the memoranda in the other manuscript.

In the rebinding a few of the manuscript notes were cut into by the binder, indicated by the use of [] in the extracts given above.

JOHN BALLINGER.

National Library of Wales.

'FLEETWOOD GENEALOGICAL PUZZLE.'

(12 S. iii. 224.)

GENERAL CHARLES FLEETWOOD died Oct. 4, 1692.

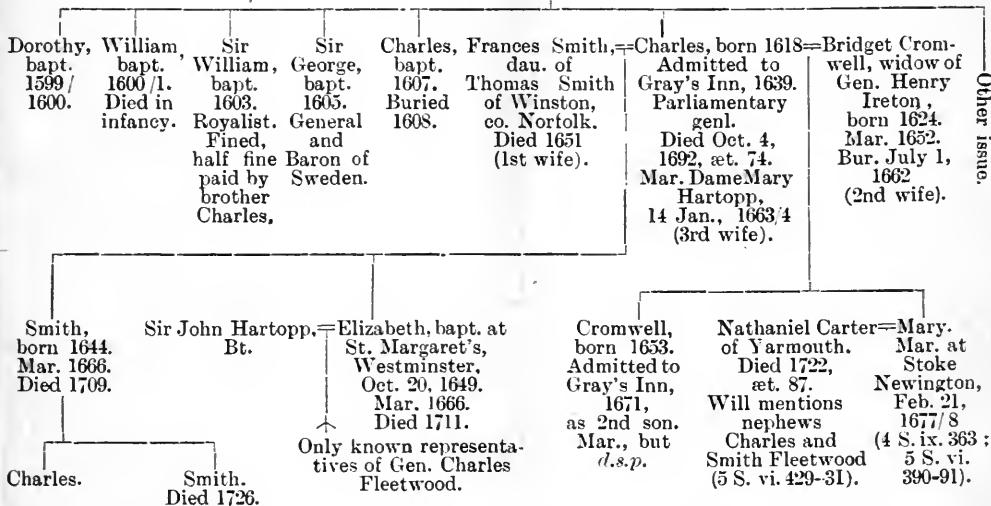
Blomefield's statement that the Charles who married Frances Smith was the son of the General is controverted by the following pedigree, which shows how impossible it is for a generation to be interpolated. Probably it was a slip of the pen on Blomefield's part, for, as MAJOR RUDKIN points out, he was presumably in a position to ascertain the real facts:—

Sir Miles Fleetwood, Knt., bapt. at St. James's, Anne Luke, bapt. 1578.

Clerkenwell, Oct. 1, 1576.

Mar. c. 1598. Died March 8, 1640/41.

Admon. to son Sir William, May 10, 1641, P.C.C.



The following evidence is adduced to refute Blomefield:—

M.I. in Bunhill Fields.

Charles Fleetwood, Esq., and Dame Mary Hartopp his wife. He departed Oct. 4, 1692, aged 74. She died Dec. 17, 1684 (Stow's 'Survey,' book iv. 57, ed. 1720).*

* One of the subscribers to this edition is "John Fleetwood, Esq."—possibly the writer of the letter printed at 12 S. ii. 281, on 'Contraband Two Hundred Years Ago,' or John Fleetwood of Missenden Abbey, who died in 1745.

Quoted at 4 S. ii. 600. This shows that he was born in 1618; his will was proved within a month of his decease.

In the 'History of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Northampton,' the following occurs:—

"There is still extant a volume of sermons under the title 'Old Jacob's Altar newly repaired. or the Saints' Triangle, by Nathaniel Whiting, M^r of Arts and Minister of the Gospel at Ald-winckle, 1659,' with an interesting dedication to the three illustrious brethren—'The Right

Worshipful Sr. William Fleetwood, Knight, the Right Honourable Sr. George Fleetwood, Baron of Swonholme in Sweadland, and Lieutenant General of the King of Sweadland's army there, and to his Excellency Charles Fleetwood, Lieutenant General of the whole army in England and Scotland, and one of his Highness' Privy Council.*

The copies extant of the letter describing the Battle of Lützen show that it was written by George, General and Baron of Sweden, to his father Sir Miles Fleetwood.

Furthermore, in the pedigree kept in the Archives of the Riddarhus at Stockholm, the Baron is shown as son of Sir Miles, "Treasurer" (an English version) of the Court of Wards, and brother to Sir William, Receiver of the Court of Wards.

With reference to the Fleetwood burials at Stoke Newington:—

Charles, Oct. 12, 1675. A son of Smith, the General's eldest son, and Mary Hartopp, his first wife.

Charles, May 14, 1676. Possibly an infant son of the same marriage.

Mary, Jan. 21, 1680/81. First wife of Smith, the General's eldest son.

Bridget, Sept. 5, 1681. Probably a child of Smith and Mary Hartopp (4 S. ii. 600).

Anne, Feb. 29, 1683/4. ? Second wife of Smith, the General's eldest son.

Smith, Feb. 4, 1708/9. Only surviving son of the General's first marriage.

Ellen, July 23, 1731. Third wife and widow of Smith buried Feb. 4, 1708/9.

Elizabeth, June 30, 1728 } Daughters of Smith
Carolina, Apr. 18, 1744 } and Mary Hartopp
Frances, Apr. 14, 1749 } (Blomefield's 'Nor-
Jane, Nov. 7, 1761 } folk,' vi. 325-6).

General Charles Fleetwood's will is printed practically *in extenso* at 4 S. ix. 362-3. His son Cromwell had predeceased him, leaving no issue, and he speaks of his son Smith as his son and heir, without any allusion to other sons. Smith Fleetwood's sons, Charles and Smith, left no male heirs, and the "Smith" estates passed to their surviving sisters at the death of Elizabeth Elwin.

The first will cited by MAJOR RUDKIN is undoubtedly that of General Charles Fleetwood, proved by his son Smith (P.C.C. Fane, 201). For "Nathyon" read Water-son, and for "Bondish" read Bendish.

Cromwell Fleetwood appears to have died intestate; administration to his widow on Sept. 27 (not 20), 1688, according to my notes. For "Barthampstone" read Berk-hampstead.

* The following passage is quoted from the copy of the original tract in the British Museum; it occurs on the third page of the Epistle Dedicatory: "... few families can instance in three Brethren, who can give forth narratives of such notable Escapes as you can give :...."

In the will of *Smith Fleetwood* (P.C.C. Abbott, 132) for "craft" read *cross*. "The Ebbony Cabinet painted with Lanskip which she [his wife Ellen] useth" may be the Fleetwood Cabinet; a perusal of her will (P.C.C. Isham, 180) might elucidate the point.* For "Pollul" read Polhill, for "Clonsham" read Elmbam, and for "Frereton" read Ireton.

Will of *Catherine Fleetwood* (P.C.C. Brook, 263).—She was of the Missenden branch; for "Austell" read Ansell.

Will of *Sarah Fleetwood* of Chediston (P.C.C. Tennison, 142).—Daughter of Henry Stebbing, and widow of George Fleetwood of the Inner Temple. See *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, N.S., i. 110-22, 149, 259.

Will of *Smith Fleetwood* of Irmingland (P.C.C. Price, 238).—Grandson of General Charles. His widow (daughter of — Athill) married John Gibson.

Will of *Charles Fleetwood* of Irmingland (P.C.C. Brook, 11).—Brother of the preceding. Probate Jan. 16, 1727/8, to Sir Nathaniel Gould; commission, Mar. 8, 1728/9, to Jane Fleetwood (a sister), a residuary legatee.

Will of *Elizabeth Fleetwood* of Northampton (P.C.C. Marlboro', 236).—Widow of William Fleetwood of Aldwinckle and the Middle Temple. See pedigree and account in *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, at *supra*.

Will of *Elizabeth Fleetwood* (P.C.C. Ely, 474).—For "Harrington Street" read Dorrington Street. She was daughter of John Herring.

Will of *Ann Fleetwood*, 1640/41 (P.C.C. Coventry, 23).—Widow of Geoffrey Fleetwood, whose will she proved in 1636.† Daughter of Edmund Wilson of Holland, co. Lancs. See 'Visitation of London,' 1633-5 (Harl. Soc. xv. 278), and 9 S. x. 97.

Ann Fleetwood of Eton, co. Bucks, May, 1718.—Admon. Mother of William Fleetwood, Bishop of St. Asaph and Ely. The original will is (or was) at Chester; admon. there to daughter Elizabeth, Nov. 4, 1701. See 10 S. ix. 231.

Will of *Dame Mary Fleetwood*, 1720 (P.C.C. Shaller, 194).—Widow of Sir Gerard Dutton Fleetwood, Knt. See 'Fleetwood of Crawley,' 10 S. v. 404.

Thomas Fleetwood, Stafford, 1725 (P.C.C. Romney).—Admon. Father of Charles Fleetwood, patentee of Drury Lane Theatre. See 'Fleetwood of Calwich, co. Stafford,' privately printed 1908, and 'Fleetwood Family Records,' p. 28.

Will of *John Fleetwood*, 1725 (P.C.C. Romney, 250).—Of Tadworth Court, co. Surrey; formerly of Naples. See 10 S. v. 405. Writer of the letter printed at 12 S. ii. 281, already alluded to.

* Thomas Burkitt and John Nevill, sen., were appointed executors to the will of Elizabeth, widow of Cromwell Fleetwood, proved June 4, 1692 (P.C.C. Fane, 105). Both are alluded to as cousins. Her father George Nevill bought the manor of Little Berkhamstead in 1655. If this be the Fleetwood Cabinet owned by the Burkitts, it must have passed by a later will, or been presented to the Burkitt family many years after.

† 'Year-Books of Probates from 1630,' edited by John and George F. Matthews.

Will of *George Fleetwood*, 1728 (P.C.C. Brook 289).—His ancestry has been traced with certainty to the year 1638, but no connexion with the Lancashire stock has yet been discovered.

Will of *James Fleetwood*, 1808 (should be 1810 : P.C.C. Collingwood, 130).—Of Laurence Lane, Cheapside, Manchester warehouseman. Died Feb. 7, 1810 ; in-burgess of Preston, 1802. His brother Roger was a bailiff of Preston before 1802 ; in-burgess 1802 and 1822, later of Goosnargh, co. Lancs. Another brother Thomas was also a burgess of Preston. Sister Jane was wife of [? George] Dewhurst of Chorley, co. Lancs. Testator's mother Ann and sister Betsy were living at Preston in 1810.

The notification of the death of Mr. Fleetwood in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1764, p. 450, is an error. The reference is to Anne Fleetwood, niece of Bishop William ; see *London Magazine*, p. 485, and *Lloyd's Evening Post*, Sept. 12-14, 1764.

The claims of several families to a descent from the Protector, through the marriage of his daughter Bridget with General Charles Fleetwood, have been examined, but not a single one has been substantiated. All the evidence so far discovered points to the complete failure of the male line of descendants from the General at the death of his grandsons by his first marriage. The late Sir Edmund T. Bewley, LL.D., F.S.A., made an independent investigation of this subject in connexion with his paper on 'An Irish Branch of the Fleetwood Family,' printed in *The Genealogist* for April, 1908, N.S., xxiv. 217-41, and the reader's attention is particularly directed to pp. 229-33, where the claim of the Berry family is discussed and completely disproved. R. W. B.

JOHN PHILLIP, R.A. : PORTRAITS BY HIM (12 S. iii. 272).—Phillip and my father were intimate friends. Phillip painted a large picture of the marriage of H.R.H. the Princess Royal in 1858, all portraits. I recollect going with my father to Phillip's studio one Sunday, at the time he was engaged on the picture, and his telling us how much he disliked the work. He resembled my friend W. G. Wills in feeling like a fish out of water at Buckingham Palace. Wills eased his position there by going to the housekeeper's room, where he smoked his long clay pipe at his ease.

One particular dislike of Phillip's was painting the uniforms. The face and hands he considered his work, but when it came to the coats, trousers, &c., he "abhorred the drudgery." Although only 41, he was grey, and seemed to be about 60. Probably he looked older than he would have

done if he had kept to his native "Bonnie Scotland," and not spent so many years in Spain. From his long sojourn there he was commonly called "Phillip of Spain." However, it was his Spanish pictures that made his fortune, for, whereas he had originally a namby-pamby style, when he returned he painted in a bold style with gorgeous colouring.

His large Spanish picture of 'Gathering the Offerings' was painted in London. In it the priest who is stooping down, gathering the offerings, is an exact portrait of my father, who sat to him for that figure, and no doubt put on the expression which Phillip caught so well. This picture is now in the Sydney Art Gallery. My younger sister, Mrs. J. Chapman-Taylor, who lives in New Zealand, went to visit my elder sister, Mrs. Alfred Leader Williams, who lived at Sydney. Visiting the Art Gallery, she at once recognized the likeness to our father, though she had never heard of the picture. A woodcut engraving of it was published in *The Illustrated London News* of June 1, 1867. RALPH THOMAS.

The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xlv. 189, mentions various portraits by Phillip, but not that of the Misses Meigh. He frequently painted his own. In 1858 he was commissioned by the Queen to paint 'The Marriage of the Princess Royal with the Crown Prince of Germany [sic],' "a harassing ceremonial work, which he undertook reluctantly, and carried through in a manner much more artistic and successful than is usual in productions of this class." In 1863 he had completed and exhibited 'The House of Commons, 1860, during the Debate on the French Treaty,' "a work firmly handled, and successful in the portraiture that it contains." Among Phillip's other portraits are : Sir J. E. Millais, R.A., 1843 ; Richard Ansdell, R.A., 1856 ; Samuel Bough, R.S.A., 1856 ; T. Oldham Barlow, A.R.A., 1856 ; the Prince Consort, 1858 ; Princess Beatrice, 1860 ; and W. B. Johnstone, R.S.A., and his wife, in the National Gallery of Scotland. A. R. BAYLEY.

John Phillip in early years received some instruction from a local portrait painter at Aberdeen, and one of his first R.A. exhibits was a portrait in 1837. The year after was exhibited a 'Portrait of a Young Lady,' and in 1839 'W. Clerihew' ; 'Lady Cosmo Russell' in 1854 ; 'Sir John Bent, late Mayor of Liverpool,' in 1855 ; and in 1858 a portrait of John Thomas, Esq., and 'The Prince Consort,' painted for the City of

Aberdeen. In 1864 he exhibited a portrait of 'The Earl of Dalhousie'; and in 1866 a portrait of 'Duncan McNeill, Lord Justice of Scotland,' which is in Parliament House, Edinburgh.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

[Mr. Algernon Graves, in his list of Phillip's works exhibited at the Royal Academy, records as the earliest contribution the 'Portrait of a Young Lady' shown in 1838. The title of the picture exhibited in 1860 is given by Mr. Graves as 'The Marriage of the Princess Royal with the Prince Frederic William of Prussia, January 25, 1858.']

BENEDICTINE PICTURE: INTERPRETATION DESIRED (12 S. iii. 331).—The picture represents the death of St. Meinrad, who is supposed to have been murdered in 861 by two wayfarers to whom he had given hospitality in his hermit's cell. The murderers were brought to justice through the agency of the two ravens depicted in the panel. On the site of the hermit's cell the famous Benedictine monastery of Einsiedeln was built in the tenth century, the arms of which are Gold, two flying ravens sable. The artist has taken some topographical liberties in depicting the scene, for the Lake of Zurich, which is doubtless intended to be shown, is not visible from the site of the monastery. The island will be the Ufenau, which belonged to Einsiedeln; and the bridge, which should not reach to the island, but merely span the lake, the famous bridge of Rapperswyl.

D. L. GALBREATH.

74 Grand' Rue, Montreux.

It is the story of St. Meinrad of which M. TURPIN is in quest. This beautiful tale is charmingly told in Baring-Gould's 'Lives of the Saints,' January, pp. 321-30 (ed. 1897).

The saint's relics are preserved at Einsiedeln, where the thousandth anniversary of his death was celebrated in 1861. The authentic life, which is anonymous, is contained in the Bollandist 'Acta Sanctorum,' January, ii. 381-5.

In 1681 was printed in the monastery of Einsiedeln a stout quarto volume with this title: "Curiosa, | Scholastica, | Stemmato-graphica | Idea | Vitæ, - Ac | Mortis | S. Meinradi | Martyris Gloriosissimi," &c. The earlier part of this book is a genealogy of the abbots and princes of the famous Einsiedeln monastery, who regarded S. Meinrad as their patron. A series of 41 abbots (of whom 39 ranked as princes), with their coats of arms, occupies 99 pages. The rest of the book contains the Life with rather tedious scholastic discussions.

In a German 'Passional' (*circa* 1480) is a long Life of "Menrat Einsidel," with a quaint woodcut representing the martyrdom. The saint, coming out of his hut-door, bends his head to receive the blow of one murderer; the other has his club (which looks more like a sword) ready to strike; the ravens are angrily flying overhead.

Plate 22 in the 'Sylvæ Sacræ' of John and Raphael Sadeler, published at Munich in 1594, after Martin de Vos, shows the saint prostrated beneath the trees, apparently in devotion. On the top of his rudely built hut a raven is perched. In the interior is an altar with book and candle. In the distance a fine panorama reveals a river, lake, town, and lofty mountains. Beneath are these lines:—

Augia MEINRADVM dives veneratur egentem,
Dum latet in sylvis perpetiturque necem;
Quam Deus accensa claram face reddidit orbi,
Et quam sunt ultæ (nam Deus ultor) aves.

CECIL DEEDES.

Chichester.

The legend refers to the monastery of Einsiedeln, and the story is to be read in 'Murray's Handbook for Switzerland' (19th edition) at p. 352.

See also "Saint Meinrad, Histoire du pèlerinage d'Einsiedeln, par le R. P. Dom Charles Brandes, Bénédictin d'Einsiedeln. . . .Troisième édition. . . .Einsiedeln, New York, Cincinnati, et St. Louis, Charles & Nicolas Benziger Frères. . . .1885."

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

[ST. SWITHIN also thanked for reply.]

FOREIGN GRAVES OF BRITISH AUTHORS: EUSTACE CLARE GRENVILLE MURRAY (12 S. iii. 177, 277).—I read the epitaph given at the first reference with great interest, but, as one or two of the words appeared to be open to question, I wrote to the guardian (*conservateur*) of the Passy cemetery. After an interchange of letters I am now able to give what I believe to be a correct copy of the epitaph:—

In memoriam
Eustathii Clare Grenville Murray
Comitis de Rethel d'Aragon
Ricardi Plantagenet Ducis de Buckingham
et Chandos
et Henricæ Annæ Marquisæ Strozzi
filii

Natus die Oct. ij 1819. Ob. Dec. xx 1881.
Qui seminant in lacrymis in exultatione metent
Viro egregio
Clara Comitissa de Rethel d'Aragon
uxor pia
erexit

The inscription is in Roman letters.

If I may assume, as I think I may, that the above is correct, there are several errors in the copy given *ante*, p. 177. I know by my own experience how liable one is to make mistakes in transcribing an epitaph, and how frequently one finds incorrect copies in books. The most important error in COL. NICHOLSON'S copy is the substitution of 1810 for 1819 as the year of birth of Grenville Murray. If he had been born in 1810, being the natural son of Richard Plantagenet, second Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, his father would have been only 13 years old when he (Grenville Murray) was born. SIR WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK noted this *ante*, p. 277. The date given in the epitaph (1819) removes the difficulty. The day of October on which he was born appears to have been the 2nd, not the 16th. I take it that II—which, my correspondent informs me, is plainly engraved on the granite—means II.

I may mention that the dates given in John Foster Kirk's Supplement to Allibone's 'Dictionary' are 1819-1881, as in the epitaph.

Mr. Thomas Seccombe in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' says that Grenville Murray was born in 1824. It is not unlikely that he took this date from Joseph Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses,' 1888, vol. iii., where he is said to have been a son of (Henry John) of London, and to have matriculated from Magdalen Hall in 1848, aged 24. Assuming that Foster's copy from the register is correct, it would appear that Grenville Murray preferred to be entered as aged 24 rather than as aged 29. As an instance of want of precision in the said biography I note that "he died at Passy on 20 Dec. and was buried in Paris." The date is correct according to the epitaph, but he was buried at Passy, which is in Paris. One might equally well say that John Smith died at Kensal Green, and was buried in London, instead of "at Kensal Green." Mr. G. F. Barwick in his 'Pocket Remembrancer' gives 1824 as the birth-year, copying presumably the biography referred to above.

It will be seen that in the epitaph Grenville Murray's mother is named Henrica Anna Marquisa Strozzi. I am inclined to believe that "Marquisa" is a French Latin word meaning "Marquise." The English Latin word for "Marchioness" is, I think, always or generally "Marchionissa." At least one branch of the Strozzi family (Italy) had, and probably has, the rank of Marquis (see 'Annuario della Nobiltà Italiana,' 1893, and

'The Titled Nobility of Europe,' by the Marquis de Ruvoigny, 1914).

In Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses' the names "Henry John," given as the Christian names of the putative father of Grenville Murray, are placed in brackets. This, perhaps, suggests uncertainty.

As to the title given to Grenville Murray in the epitaph, the 'Dictionary of National Biography' says that "he became well known in Paris as the Comte de Rethel d'Aragon, taking the title of the Spanish lady whom he had married."

In the Supplement to Allibone eleven books published after his death are attributed to him. I suggest that some of these were written by his son Reginald Temple Strange Clare Grenville Nugent Grenville-Murray (so he appears in 'Alumni Oxonienses'). In "The Eton Register: Part III. 1862-1868, compiled for the Old Etonian Association," 1906, he appears as "Reginald Temple Strange Claire [not Clare] Grenville-Murray." About him I hope to send a note soon, as a sequel to this.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

CARR: DOUGLAS OF CARR (12 S. iii. 358).—From the following entry in Lodge, 'The Peerage,' 17th ed., 1848, p. 612, it would appear that "Carr" is a village or hamlet in Perthshire:—

"Douglas, Lieut.-General Sir Howard, C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel of the 99th Regmt.; of Carr, Perth. E. cr. 1777."

A. STANTON WHITFIELD.

High Street, Walsall.

The entry in Solly's 'Index of Titles of Honour' is "Douglas of Carr, Perth. Douglas, Bart. 1777." Does not the patent of baronetcy throw any light on the matter?

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN, F.S.A. Scot.
Walsall.

I would venture to suggest that the word Carr is a misspelling. Although Cokayne in his 'Complete Baronetage' gives the title as "Douglas of Carr, co. Perth," Burke in his 'General Armory' gives it as "Douglas of Cars, co. Perth." Cars or Carse is the name of several districts or places in Scotland, two of which are in Perthshire.

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE.

BANBURY (12 S. iii. 360).—The lines quoted by A. D. T. are the last four of the fourth stanza of the First Part of what is generally known as 'Drunken Barnaby's Journal,' a bilingual poem, Latin and English, published at London by John Haviland in 1638 under titles Latin and

English, of which the English one is: "Barnabees Journal, under the names of Mirtilus & Faustulus Shadowed: for the Travellers Solace lately published, to most apt numbers reduced, and to the old Tune of Barnabe commonly chanted. By Corymbæus."

The researches of Joseph Haslewood, who published what was really the ninth (though its predecessor calls itself the seventh) edition in 1820, established that the author was Richard Brathwait (1588-1673) of Oriel College, native of Burneshead, near Kendal, in Westmorland, a prolific writer, to whose authorship Haslewood credits forty-seven works. In the first edition Banbury is spelt "Banbery." This is corrected in the second, and reappears in 1818. "Profane" is "prophane" in the early editions; and all, as I believe, have "Hanging," not "A-hanging." The Latin version in the first edition is:—

*Veni Banbery, O prophanum!
Ubi vidi Puritanum,
Felem facientem furem,
Quia Sabbatho stravit Murem.*

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

[Several correspondents thanked for replies.]

ST. BARBARA, V.M. (12 S. iii. 41, 136, 158, 175, 211, 279, 341).—The Memling triptych with St. Barbara, mentioned on p. 342 as being possibly in the Louvre, was returned to Bruges in 1815, and, if not stolen, must still be there. Anselmi's 'Holy Family with St. Barbara' is not in the Louvre, but at Parma. PREBENDARY DEEDES would find more than thirty early paintings representing St. Barbara in my 'Répertoire des Peintures,' vols. i.-iii.; suffice to look up the index of vol. iii., *sub voc.* Barbe (Ste.). There exist many more paintings of that saint, who was a very popular figure in Flemish art.

In such books as Roscher's 'Lexikon der Mythologie' we possess almost complete lists of works of ancient art referring to the gods and heroes of paganism, but there is no such book relating to Christian saints; all we have is superficial and inaccurate. It would be well worth while compiling a detailed Dictionary of Christian Religion and Legend, from the iconographical point of view *only*. Years ago I hoped that it would be undertaken by the Benedictine scholars in England; the task is so heavy that only a learned society could hope to complete it. Two large libraries in Paris possess enormous manuscript material ready for use, reproductions of works of art relating to the saints having been classified there in

alphabetical order; the richest series is in the Bibliothèque des Arts décoratifs (Pavillon Marsan, Louvre). S. REINACH.

Boulogne-sur-Seine.

According to the Coptic Calendar, St. Barbara was the daughter of a great man in the land of the East, and suffered martyrdom under Maximinus (Malan, 'Notes on the Calendar,' p. 61), *i.e.*, about 237, or, as another authority states, "St. Barbara was a scholar of Origen, suffered martyrdom at Heliopolis in Egypt in reign of Galerius." The Abyssinian Church keeps her feast on the same day as the Copts and Latins, *viz.* Dec. 4.

In the unique and remarkable Roman fortress city of Babylon, or Old Cairo, is a large and lofty monastic building of the eighth or ninth century, dedicated to our saint, known as Kali Burbârah, of which a description is given in Mr. A. J. Butler's 'Ancient Coptic Churches of Egypt,' i. 235-247. It is not impossible that the remains of the martyr were brought here from Heliopolis, eight miles distant. Butler speaks of a picture in its church of St. Barbara "and her daughter Juliana," but she is marked in the Calendar as a "Virgin martyr." The picture represents her with a palm in the left hand, and

"pointing to a model of a church which she holds in her right.... a six-domed Byzantine-looking building with a turret and cross-capped spire—probably a purely conventional symbol";

and on the altar of her chapel there is "a curious little portable tower-shaped shrine (2 ft. 3 in. high and 9 in. square)," which is the arca or altar casket common to Coptic altars to this day. Reservation of the Holy Sacrament has long been discontinued in the Coptic Church, but this arca is still retained and used during the celebration of the Liturgy. This *turris* was the form of perhaps the earliest tabernacles, such as we now use in Catholic churches; and between the two came the *peristeria* or doves of the suspended Host. An illustration of an early combination of both ideas, the tower and dove, may be seen in M. A. de Caumont's 'Abécédaire d'Archéologie,' i. 547, where the dove is placed in the centre of a square fortress, and at p. 342 is an early turret-shaped ciborium such as might be used in Catholic churches to-day.

When devotion began to regard St. Barbara as a patroness for a "happy and provided death" I cannot say, or if the Eastern Church so regard her; but it is in this aspect that she became popular in the West, and to this her emblem refers. Naturally she would

become the chosen patroness of all those whose lives exposed them to unusual peril, and this explains why the ship's arsenal was called the *sainte-barbe*, or why miners, as in France, honour the Fête de Ste. Barbe. Almost every church in England probably once had some memorial of her; even in 1883 C. E. Keyser (in his 'List of Buildings . . . having Mural or other Painted Decorations') could enumerate thirty-one instances remaining, and more must have been discovered since then.* Fragments of glass which refer to her remain in old windows in very many places; while up to the late seventeenth century her name might be heard given by the English peasantry to a wayside weed which they knew as the herb of St. Barbary or St. Barbe. Indeed, in this they showed their former unity with Catholic Christendom, for practically in every land in Europe the yellow rocket or winter cress (*Barbarea vulgaris*, R. Br.) was for some reason known by her name; and in some places the common or garden nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*, L.) was called after St. Barbara.

It was interesting to read COL. NICHOLSON'S note concerning *lou blad de la Santo Barbo* in Provence (*ante*, p. 158), for this lore of christened folk is so superciliously ignored by moderns that it is seldom heard or recorded. In Austria they gather "Barbara branches" on the eve of her feast, the cherry, pear, apricot, linden, and blackthorn or juniper being chosen. These are placed in water, and curiously watched for their blossoming on Christmas Night, to repeat the tradition of the welcome given by some of the trees and flowers at the Saviour's birth.

A. E. P. RAYMUND DOWLING.
Oxford and Cambridge Club.

FOLK-LORE: THE SPIDER: WALL-RUE (12 S. iii. 272).—Isle of Wight folk—lore hands down a few oral warnings. The following I had from living lips. In 1888 an old woman said to me:—

"My grannie was a Calbourne woman, and when I was setting up house she warned me thus: 'Now, my child, you are young, but whatever you do in your life never kill a spider. If you are sweeping, and come on a web, don't destroy

* At Knocke in Flanders many of the memorial crosses in the churchyard bear St. Barbara's effigy, and in the church there is a statue of her crowned, with a palm in her left hand, and chalice and Sacred Host in her right, and leaning against a battlemented tower. Her body, or some large relic, was formerly in the monastery church of St. Bavo at Ghent.

it till the spider is safe, then you may sweep away the web; but if you kill the spider it will surely bring poverty to your house.'"

Another Islander repeated an old distich to me:—

If in a house you live, and mean to thrive,
Be sure you let your spiders run alive.

It is a current belief that "If you kill a spider there will surely be rain the next day."

It is also said that when a spider alights on any of your possessions—garment, book, hat, &c.—you will very soon have a new one to replace the one of the spider's "lucky touch" (but this is not exclusively an Island belief; it prevails also in Ulster).

In the north of Ireland it is probably due to Scotch settlers, if not to Bruce's connexion with Rathlin Island, that no one of the blood or name of Bruce may dare to kill a spider.

In 1662 old Fuller notes a spider superstition thus:—

"When we see a spider on our clothes, we say: 'Some money is coming to us.'"

Y. T.

The folk-lore of the spider is voluminous. The animal occupies five pages of Miss Phipson's 'Animal Lore of Shakespeare's Time.' See also Thiselton-Dyer's 'English Folk-Fore' and 'Domestic Folk-Lore.' A good many of the superstitions attaching to the spider (especially the medical ones) were formerly considered scientific. Ramesey, 'Of Poysons' (1660), does not accept them all, but gives credit to a good many that are now accounted pure folk-lore. Sir Thomas Browne discourses upon the antipathy between the toad and the spider, and dismisses it.

Wall-rue used to be an article of popular medicine. It was given to children in powder for ruptures, and was thought good for coughs and as a diuretic. C. C. B.

There is a curious illustration of spider-folk-lore in Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy':—

"Being in the country in the vacation time not many years since, at *Lindly* in *Leestershire* my Fathers house, I first observed this Amulet of a Spider in a nut-shell lapped in silke, &c., so applied for an Ague by my Mother. [Burton adds in the margin: "*Mistress Dorothy Burton, she Died, 1629.*"] Whom although I knew to have excellent skill in Chirurgery, sore eyes, aches, &c. . . . Yet among all other experiments, this me thought was most absurd and ridiculous, I could see no warrant for it. *Quid aranea cum febre?* For what Antipathy? till at length rambling amongst authors (as often I do) I found this very medicine in *Dioscorides*, approved by *Matthiolus*,

repeated by *Alderovandus cap. de Aranea lib. de insectis*, I began to have a better opinion of it, and to give more credit to Amulets, when I saw it in some parties answer to experience."—Partition 2, sect. 5, memb. 1, subsect. 5, ed. 6, 1651.

The rambler in Pliny's 'Natural History' will come across many beliefs about spiders. *Inter alia*, a spider's blood on wool is good for ear trouble, xxix. 6 (39), 138, and the leaves of rue are a specific for a spider's "sting," xx. 13 (51), 133. A remedy for toothache quoted by Pliny in xxx. 3 (8), 26, is to catch a spider with the left hand, pound it in oil of roses, and drop this into the ear on the side where the pain is.

Examples of spider-lore are given in Sir Thomas Browne's 'Pseudodoxia Epidemica':—

"The Antipathy between a Toad and a Spider, and that they poisonously destroy each other, is very famous, and solemn stories have been written of their combats; wherein most commonly the victory is given unto the Spider."—Book iii. chap. 27, sect. 6.

Wilkin in his note mentions the "ridiculous story of a monk found asleep on his back, with a toad squatted upon his mouth," told by Erasmus. See the Colloquy called 'Amicitia.'

In vii. 15 Browne writes:—

"Thus most men affirm, and few here will believe the contrary, that there be no Spiders in Ireland; but we have beheld some in that Country; and though but few, some Cob-webs we beheld in Irish wood in England."

For the traditional account of the timber in the roof of Westminster Hall and King's College Chapel, see Goodman's 'Fall of Man' in Southey's 'Common-Place Book,' i. 138, and Wren's and Wilkin's notes on the 'Pseudodoxia,' vi. 7.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

CHAMPAGNE'S REGIMENT (12 S. iii. 250, 308).—Writing from memory and without any references at hand, I gave a wrong date for the embodiment of "Champagne's Regiment." It should be 1802, not 1798. The Malay Regiment, "a Corps of Foot to serve in the Island of Ceylon," was formally embodied by a general order of Feb. 25, 1802, published in *The Ceylon Government Gazette* of April 26, 1802 (one of the first issues—if not the first—of that paper). The regiment had, however, been formed by Governor North at least two or three years before, and officers appointed, who in 1800 were busily recruiting for it. Lieut. William Mercer, who fell in the Kandy massacre, had his commission dated Oct. 1, 1799. Joseph Howe, an ensign in the

corps, was promoted lieutenant June 17, 1800. Ensign Robert Barry, another of the Kandy victims, was in command of the escort of the Malay Regiment that accompanied Governor North on his tour round the island in June, 1800, and was promoted to lieutenant on June 17, 1800. Ensign John Grant was gazetted to that rank Dec. 25, 1801. Governor North, writing to Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George, under date July 15, 1800, says of Lieut. Charles von Driberg: "I gave him a lieutenancy in my corps at its formation, and hope to give by his means another battalion to it." The "other battalion" became the Ceylon Regiment or "Ramsay's Regiment," the formal embodiment of which appeared in the same *Gazette*. These are the earliest appointments of officers to the Malay Regiment that I have come across. The title of "ensign," at first used, was soon superseded by that of "second lieutenant." "Ensigns" appear in *The Ceylon Government Gazette* up to March or thereabouts, 1806, and after that "second lieutenants." In adopting this change the Ceylon regiments were in advance of the times, anticipating the British army by some seventy-five years.

PENRY LEWIS.

ARTISTS IN STAINED GLASS (12 S. iii. 299).—Most of the older colleges in Oxford have specimens of the work of a family of artists in stained glass whose place of business was in St. Clement's parish in that city in the seventeenth century. Bernard van Linge came over to England in the middle of the reign of James I. He had a son or brother, Abraham, who began to work in Oxford at Christ Church in 1630. Their business was carried on into the eighteenth century by a family named Price, which was connected with them by marriage. Two of them, William and Joshua, were brothers; and there was a William in the next generation. The best account I know of these artists and their work is contained in a paper by Mr. C. H. Grinling of Hertford College, communicated to the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, Nov. 20, 1883, and printed in the 29th number (New Series) of the *Proceedings* of that society. JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

A useful little book is 'Ancient Stained and Painted Glass,' by F. Sydney Eden, one of the "Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature." There is, at the end, a select list of 'Aids to further Study.' Among these is Dr. Gessert's 'Geschichte der Glasmalerei' (1839; English translation,

1851). An examination of Dr. Gessert's book will put an end to the belief that there were no artists in stained glass during the seventeenth century. An article of over 40 columns in Meyer's 'Conversations-Lexicon,' which is based on Gessert, supplies lists of seventeenth-century artists in glass for the Netherlands, Germany, France, England, Switzerland, and Spain. See also chap. vi. in Mr. Eden's book, where, in describing the revival of ecclesiastical glass-painting encouraged by Archbishops Abbot and Laud, he mentions, among Flemish glass-painters who settled and worked in England, Baptista Sutton and Bernard and Abraham van Linge. Another artist mentioned by him is Henry Giles of York, "who, in 1687, finished some of the uncompleted work of the younger van Linge in University College Chapel."

For some eighteenth-century English artists on glass see the following lives in the 'D.N.B.': William Price (d. 1722), Joshua Price (fl. 1715-17), William Price his son (d. 1765), Thomas Jervais or Jarvis (d. 1799), Francis Eginton (1737-1805), James Pearson (d. 1805), and Eglington Margaret Pearson (d. 1823).

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Your correspondent will find references to artists of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in chap. v. of 'A History of English Glass Painting,' by Maurice Drake, published in 1912. Amongst others, the names of Richard Greenbury, Henry Gyles, Abraham and Bernard van Linge, William Peckitt, Francis Eginton, William Price, Jervais, Pearson, Forest, J. H. Miller, Robert Godfrey, and William Brice occur, and specimens of their work are referred to.

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

Exeter.

SUBMARINES (12 S. iii. 356).—In "The Table" of "Physico-Theology: . . . By W. Derham, . . . The Seventh Edition. London, 1727," MR. ACKERMANN will read "*Drebell's* submarine Ship"; and on p. 5 this note about it:—

"But the famous *Cornelius Drebell* contrived not only a Vessel to be rowed under Water, but also a Liquor to be carried in that Vessel, that would supply the want of fresh Air. The Vessel was made for King *James I.* It carried twelve Rowers, besides the Passengers. It was tried in the River of *Thames*; and one of the Persons that was in that submarine Navigation was then alive, and told it one, who related the matter to our famous Founder, the Honourable and most Ingenious Mr. Boyle."

This book is "the Substance of Sixteen Sermons Preached in St. *Mary-le-Bow-Church, London*; . . . in the Years 1711, and

1712." Dr. W. Derham is recorded in the 'D.N.B.' as President of St. John's College, Oxford. He died in 1757.

F. S. DODGSON.

A news cutting states:—

"Few would associate the name of Napoleon with the submarine, and yet, had it not been for the vigilance of the British Government, the two might have been inseparably linked for all time. When Napoleon was banished to St. Helena, various schemes were set on foot to effect his escape. One of the most remarkable of these originated in the brain of a notorious smuggler named Johnstone. A submarine vessel, says Scott in his 'Life of Napoleon,' was to be the means of effecting this enterprise. It was thought that by sinking the vessel during the daytime she might escape the notice of the British cruisers, and, being raised at night, might approach the guarded rock without discovery. The vessel was actually begun in one of the building yards upon the Thames, but the peculiarity of her construction having occasioned suspicion, she was seized by the Government."

R. J. FYNMORE.

Lieut.-Col. Cyril Field in 'The Story of the Submarine' (Sampson Low, 1908) traces these under-water craft back for many centuries. Chap. i. is from B.C. 415 to A.D. 1559. It is fully illustrated.

RALPH THOMAS.

Your correspondent will be interested in an article on 'Forerunners of the U-Boats' in the July issue of *The United Service Magazine*.

L. L. K.

LOPE DE VEGA (12 S. iii. 274).—So far as I know the 'Pastores de Belem' has never been translated into English; nor is this surprising in view of the fact that only a tiny fraction of Lope's output has ever appeared in this form. Of course, English plays have been based on those of the Spaniard. Moreover, versions of separate scenes and passages have appeared in various review articles, literary histories, &c. But I am acquainted with only one play that has been completely rendered—the Montague-Capulet drama, which has obviously to be classified under Shakespeariana. Further, there are various short lyrics done by Longfellow and others: a sonnet and its English equivalent by Churton figured quite recently in these pages (*ante*, pp. 210, 314). Men like Lord Holland gave a few specimens from the longer poems, too. And, finally, we have the renderings of the 'Peregrino en su patria' which formed the subject of a correspondence at 11 S. xi. 417, 498; xii. 53.

On the moral question raised by your correspondent I cannot enter at length.

The following words, written by Prof. Fitzmaurice-Kelly in the Introduction to his 'Oxford Book of Spanish Verse' (1913), seem pertinent :—

"Ruiz and Lopez de Ayala combine, characteristically enough, moral laxity with devotional unction. Piety, the outcome of a fugitive remorse and an abiding dread of the Hereafter, is a capital trait of the Spanish genius, and in this respect the Archpriest and the Chancellor are typical."

H. O.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL SUBSCRIBERS TO 'LIFE OF COLET' (12 S. iii. 148, 282).—Thomas Sclater of Catley, Lynton, co. Cambridge, M.P. Bodmin, 1713-15, Cambridge, January, till 'unseated' May, 1715 (and, as T. Bacon), 1722 till he died "of a Palsey, worth 200,000*l.*, and without a Will," Aug. 23, 1736 (*Gent. Mag.*); his library and pictures sold, 1737; son of — Sclater; was a student at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, on Dec. 10, 1684; admitted a student of Gray's Inn (as of Hatley [*sic*, but should be Catley], Cambridge), Jan. 25, 1694 (Registers); inherited the estates of his great-uncle Sir Thomas Sclater, Bart., of Catley Park, under his will, at his death, Dec. 10 or 19, 1684; took the additional surname of Bacon between 1715 and 1722; married Elizabeth, sister of Peter Standley of Paxton Place, Hants; she died Dec. 16, 1726, and was interred at Linton, under a handsome monument designed by Wilton (Burke's 'Extinct Baronetcies,' which wrongly gives 1734 as the date of Mr. Bacon's death). Sir Thomas Sclater purchased considerable estates in co. Cambridge, of which he was High Sheriff, 1686, and was created a Baronet, July 25, 1660; married Susan, daughter of — Freeston of Norwich, and relict (1) of — Cotton, and (2) of Rev. — Comber, D.D., of Trin. Coll., Cambridge, but died *s.p.* Dec. 10 or 19, 1684, aged 68; title extinct. Mr. Bacon devised his estates to the family of Thomas Sclater King, which gentleman sold them in 1768 to Lord Montfort, who again sold them in 1771 to Dr. Keene, Bishop of Ely (Burke). Why the name of Bacon was adopted I have not found out. The fact that his parentage was not recorded when he entered Gray's Inn may be taken to mean that he was over age, and his own master, his father being probably dead. The Registers of Trin. Coll., Cambridge, would, however, most likely give his parentage when admitted there.

"About the commencement of the seventeenth century a branch of this family [Slater of Hoddington House, Hants, now Lord Basing], which had been lords of the manor of Slaughter,

co. Gloucester, settled in Cambridgeshire, of which the last male representative, Sir Thomas Sclater, of Catley Park, Bart., died *s.p.* in 1684."—Burke's 'Landed Gentry.'

It is curious that in Boyer's 'Political State of Great Britain,' 1726, the death of Mrs. Bacon is given as "wife of Thos. Slaughter Bacon, M.P."

Would not Thomas Wotton, "at the Three Daggers and Queen's Head, against St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet-Street," the compiler of 'The English Baronetage,' 5 vols., 1741 (and query the "Thomas Wootton, bookseller," who died April 1, 1766, *London Magazine*), be the person inquired for?

A "Robert Swinburn, schoolmaster, in the Old Jewry," died March 31, 1729 ('Historical Register').

A Robert (or Henry) Stevens, "serjeant at law," died March 21, 1739, aged 69 (Boyer's 'Political State of Great Britain').

The "Rev. — Price, at Thetford, Norfolk," died March 4, 1737 (*Gent. Mag.*).

A "Thomas Dickson, Alderman of London," died Nov. 20, 1729 ('Historical Register'), but I do not think there was an alderman of that name.

"Joseph Downing, printer," died Aug. 31, 1734 (*Gent. Mag.*). W. R. W.

KIRKPATRICK OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT (12 S. iii. 299).—James was a son of Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, 1st Bart. of Closeburn, by his first marriage, in 1666, with the Hon. Isabel Sandilands, daughter of John, Lord Torpichen. His father's third marriage, to Grizzel, daughter of Gavin Hamilton, gave him great offence. The dispute ran so high that immediately after witnessing the ceremony he left the church, and severed his relationship with his family for ever. In 1686 he "emigrated" to England, and having gained the affections of Ann, only daughter of the Rev. — Hoar, at Romsey, he married, and received with her a dowry deemed at that time considerable. They removed to the Isle of Wight, and in 1704 purchased "a capital message or dwelling-house, with a large garden, in the best situation in Newport." He died in October, 1719, leaving his only son James, and daughter Jane, wife of Matthew Rolleston, Esq., amply provided for. The son married Esther Williams, by whom he had issue three sons: (a) James, b. 1756, d. 1818, married in 1786 Margaret Everett, daughter of Marvin Everett of Heytesbury (b. 1763, d. 1800). (b) John, b. 1757, d. 1810, married Susannah, eldest daughter of Joseph Godman of Chichester and Parkhurst, Sussex (b. 1765,

d. 1842). (c) Joseph, b. 1762, d. 1827, married in 1787 Ann Everett, sister of his elder brother's wife (b. 1765, d. 1795). James and Joseph Kirkpatrick were the firm of private bankers of Newport.

"The last house in England in which General Wolfe slept before his departure to the scene of his glory and death was the house of James, the son of James Kirkpatrick, who entertained him during the time he was detained in the Isle of Wight."

The foregoing details are partly taken from a 'Memoir respecting the Family of Kirkpatrick of Closeburn,' published in 1858, and from information very courteously furnished me by Mr. J. G. Kirkpatrick of Edinburgh. JOHN L. WHITEHEAD, M.D.

Ventnor.

ENGLISH TRAVELLERS IN THE NETHERLANDS (12 S. iii. 333, 364).—The following particulars will serve as a guide to those who may wish to help your Dutch correspondent.

(1) Dr. E. Veryard arrived in Amsterdam in April, 1682, and published his 'Divers Choice Remarks' in 1701. (2) A Capt. Owen, "aboard the Dragon in the Downs," sent home a letter dated March 15, 1651/2, which was printed in pamphlet form under the title 'Bloody Newes from Holland.' (3) R. Fell was captured by a French privateer on the Yorkshire coast, and taken to Holland; his first letter is dated from Briel, October, 1800. (4) John Milford jun., "late of St. John's College, Cambridge," quitted college about 1813, and reached Lord Wellington's head-quarters at the beginning of 1814. (5) Charles Tennant dates the Introduction to his 'Tour' from "Russell Square, 1824." The tour itself was made in 1821-2. (6) The 4th edition of the "late" Harry Peckham's 'Tour' was published in 1788. On the title-page he is described as "one of his M. Council and Recorder of the City of Chichester." The only indication as to the year in which he made his tour is that Aug. 7 fell on a Monday. Perhaps some other reader can give the date of the first edition.

L. L. K.

JEATT: MORETUS (12 S. iii. 300).—Maria Isabella Jacoba Moretus, who died in 1768, was probably a member of the famous family of printers at Antwerp. According to M. Max Rooses, 'Catalogue du Musée Plantin-Moretus,' 5th ed., 1902, the head of the Plantin Press from 1757 to 1768 was François Jean Moretus (1717-68). He married Marie Thérèse Joséphine Borrekens, who directed the business from 1768 till her own death

in 1797, when she was succeeded by her four sons, Jacques Paul Joseph (1756-1808), Louis François Xavier (1758-1820), François Joseph Thomas (1760-1814), and Joseph Hyacinthe (1762-1810).

If we assume that Maria Isabella Jacoba was a daughter of François Jean Moretus, her first baptismal name would be that of her mother, and the third, the feminine counterpart of her eldest brother's, would be due to her grandfather Jean Jacques Moretus (1690-1757). Three of François Jean's sons, it may be noted, were given the masculine equivalent of their mother's name Joséphine.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

74TH REGIMENT OF FOOT (12 S. iii. 331).—From 1760 to 1763, in which year the regiment was disbanded, six companies were stationed in Jamaica, and four in Senegal. There was a Lieut. John Pigot in the regiment, whose commission was dated May 1, 1760 (army rank dated June 19, 1755). He had probably served in some other regiment prior to being in the 74th. In the 'Army List' of 1766 he is shown as being on half-pay (p. 195). J. H. L.

In the 'List of the Army' for 1763 the 74th is recorded as being stationed in Jamaica. The colonel was John Irwin, and the lieutenant-colonel commanding William Masters. There were 2 majors, 10 captains, 1 captain-lieutenant, 25 lieutenants, and 13 ensigns, a chaplain, an adjutant, a quartermaster, and a surgeon.

In the 'List of the Army' for 1765 the corps is entitled "Seventy-fourth Regiment of Foot, Invalids," and presumably had been brought home, more than decimated by yellow fever. The list of officers consists of 1 major commanding, 5 captains, 5 lieutenants, and 5 ensigns. Of 57 officers of the regiment in 1763, not one is named as holding a commission therein in 1765.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

[F. M. M. and W. R. W. also thanked for replies.]

EDWARD JOHN COBBETT (12 S. iii. 301).—This painter was born in 1815 in London, where he lived nearly all his life. He exhibited 50 works at the Royal Academy, 1833-80; 49 at the British Institution, 1840-67; 312 at the Royal Society of British Artists, 1856-94; 41 at the Liverpool Academy, 1845-65; and 16 at the Liverpool Autumn Exhibition, 1871-84. In 1856 he lived at 23 Hawley Road, Kentish Town, N.W.; in 1858 at 20 Oakley Square, St. Pancras; in 1885 at Woodbury, Addlestone;

and from 1890 to 1896 at Ashleigh, Addlestone. He was a member of the R.B.A. from 1856 to 1894. Mr. T. Mewburn Crook, Hon. Sec., has no record of Cobbett's death. The late Mr. Frederic Boase tried to find a record of Cobbett's death in the register at Somerset House, but could not succeed in doing so. Perhaps the artist died abroad.

Two of his works are in the Walker Art Gallery at Liverpool: 'The Showman,' or 'The Peepshow,' 29½ in. by 39½ in.; and 'A Country Lane,' 16 in. by 20 in. The latter is inscribed on the back: "Philip Westcott, Esq., with E. J. Cobbett's compliments. E. J. Cobbett, July 2, '45."

Cobbett was not a member of the Liverpool Academy. His work is good and pleasant. He is not recorded in the 'D.N.B.' or in Bryan's 'Dictionary of Painters,' but references to him are in Mr. Algernon Graves's works, 'Royal Academy Exhibitors,' vol. ii. p. 90, and 'British Institution Exhibitors,' p. 106; Bénézit's 'Dictionnaire des Peintres,' vol. i. p. 973; 'The Year's Art' for 1881; and Boase's 'Modern English Biography,' Supplement, vol. i. col. 696.

THOS. WHITE.

Junior Reform Club, Liverpool.

AUSTRALIAN SLANG (12 S. iii. 296).—Only the last on the list of so-called Australian slang words is to be found in 'Austral English: a Dictionary of Australian Words,' by Edward E. Morris (Macmillan, 1898): "*Yakka*, v., frequently used in Queensland bush-towns.... It is given by the Rev. W. Ridley, in his 'Kámilarói and other Australian Languages,' p. 86, as the Turrubul (Brisbane) term for 'work,' probably cognate with *yugari*, 'make,' same dialect, and *yengga*, 'make,' Kabi dialect, Queensland."

Imshee, Arabic, probably by now a familiar phrase among Australian troops quartered in Egypt.

Mag, "sub., a magpie. v. 6. To tease, worry incessantly, to scold, complain, find fault; to abuse" ('E.D.D.,' s.v.).

Nark, "v., to annoy, vex, irritate, exasperate" ('E.D.D.,' s.v.), or *Nark*, "Romany *nāk*, nose—a police spy, or informer" ('N.E.D.,' s.v.).

C. W. FIREBRACE.

Boko.—I should say this was not peculiar to Australia—at any rate, in the sense of "head." There was once a ballad about the Sayers-Heenan fight, which ran somewhat as follows:—

Bash him on the boko, dot him on the snitch!
Such a mighty fighter, there never was sich.
It is possibly riming slang for "cocoa-(nut)."

Bokays.—Surely only "bouquets"?

Imshee.—Arabic, I believe.

Nark.—Again not Australian. Thieves' slang for an informer.

J. A. WILLIAMS.

National Liberal Club, S.W.

Cliner, an unmarried girl, is probably derived from the German *die Kleine*—the little one; and *guyver* from the Hebrew *gāevah*—"pride." Both these words have been incorporated into Jüdisch, and subsequently become slang. *Guyver* is not uncommon in Cockney slang.

ISRAEL SOLOMONS.

[W. B. S. also thanked for reply.]

LINNÆUS AND THE BLOSSOMING GORSE (12 S. iii. 333).—It was the furze on Putney Heath (adjoining Wimbledon Common) which is alleged to have delighted Linnæus so much that he fell on his knees in a rapture at the sight of it. Sir James E. Smith is the authority for the story, which will be found recorded in Miss Brightwell's 'A Life of Linnæus,' p. 87.

BENJ. WALKER.

Langstone, Erdington.

In 'Through the Fields with Linnæus' (2 vols., Longmans, 1887) Mrs. Florence Caddy relates on p. 329 the anecdote about the gorse. It should be remembered that our common furze is confined to Western Europe, and Linnæus had possibly never seen it before.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

That handbook of my youth, Colman's 'Our Woodlands, Heaths, and Hedges,' whispers to my attentive ear:—

"It is said that when the famous botanist Dillenius first visited England and saw our commons covered with the brilliant bloom of the furze, which he had been accustomed to look on as a choice exotic, he went on his knees in grateful delight."—P. 90.

Miss Anne Pratt also testifies ('Flowering Plants of Great Britain'):—

"The delight of Dillenius on seeing it in profusion on the English common, and the rapture of Linnæus when he knelt on the sod thanking God for its loveliness, can be well understood by the lover of flowers."—Vol. ii. p. 78.

I do not consider this authoritative, but it is interesting.

'The Encyclopædia Britannica' does not mention the gorse story under Dillenius or under Linnæus. Perhaps it is one of the anecdotes of the latter which it refrains from repeating as being of "very doubtful authority."

ST. SWITHIN.

KEATS QUERIES (12 S. iii. 273).—Poets, and especially poets like Keats, must not be interpreted too strictly by the letter. Their language is figurative and allusive; they give us (as somebody has said) not the bare fact, but its emotional value. But it is not difficult, I think, to get at the idea behind the words in most of the passages queried by your contributor.

"A young palmer in Love's eye" ('Isabella,' l. 2).—One whom Love regards as a palmer or pilgrim, or what the old song calls "the pilgrim of Love."

"If looks speak love-laws, I will drink her tears" (*ib.* 39).—I read this: "It is the law of love that we share a loved one's sorrow; if looks can speak, mine shall show that I share hers." Cp. Psalm lxxx. 5.

The passage relating to "Theseus's spouse" (*ib.* 96) does not seem to need any further explanation than your correspondent gives it, but, as to the bowing, compare Keats's own "far-spooming ocean bows to thee."

"Great wits in Spanish, Tuscan, and Malay" (*ib.* 136) probably means cunning in the use of the tongues in which their business was conducted. They took no account of "the songs of Grecian years": their learning was all for gain.

"Waking an Indian from his cloudy hall" is highly allusive, even for Keats, but not, I think, extravagantly so. Compare "a poor Indian's sleep" in 'Sleep and Poetry' (l. 87).

"Atom darkness" (*ib.* 322) seems to mean a darkness that when the spirit disappears breaks up into palpable particles; so, in l. 327, we find "the spangly gloom froth up and boil."

"Atom-universe" ('Hyperion,' ii. 183): compare Young's "atom-world" ('Night Thoughts,' iv. 421), and Leibnitz's theory of monads, in which God Himself is the supreme monad. C. C. B.

"Love's eye" ('Isabella,' l. 2).—Love's sight, view, perception.

"Love-laws" ('Isabella,' l. 39).—Love's desires. Laws express desires, and so here the word stands for desires.

"Great wits in Spanish, Tuscan, and Malay" ('Isabella,' l. 136).—Great adventurers using their wits in Spanish, Tuscan, and Malay trade.

"Waking an Indian from his cloudy hall" ('Isabella,' l. 270).—"Cloudy hall" seems to imply a state of sleep or dream brought about by a narcotic or intoxicant. I hardly think it can mean an Indian para-

dise, for one would think that, the "happy hunting ground" once attained, no "cruel pierce" could bring again "sense of the gnawing fire at heart and brain."

"Atom darkness" ('Isabella,' l. 322); "Atom-universe" ('Hyperion,' ii. l. 183).—Made of atoms: material, not spiritual.

"Sing not your 'Well-a-way'" ('Isabella,' l. 485).—To use "out" instead of "not" would spoil the poet's meaning, which is that the grief has become so profound that it cannot even make lament.

"Visions wide" ('The Eve of St. Agnes,' l. 202).—Visions uncramped where the imagination has full rein and gets satisfaction. Madeline is "all akin to spirits of the air," and they are untrammelled in their desires. The words remind me of Shelley's lines near the beginning of his 'Julian and Maddalo':—

I love all waste
And solitary places; where we taste
The pleasure of believing what we see
Is boundless, as we wish our souls to be.

W. H. PINCHBECK.

PICTURE OF OUR LORD (12 S. iii. 332).—See the communication at 9 S. i. 234 on 'Portraits of Christ' by W. C. B. (the late Rev. Walter Consitt Boulter), with the many references there given; also Macray's 'Annals of the Bodleian,' under the year 1722. The statement in the inscription that this representation of Christ was sent to Pope Innocent VIII. by the Sultan in order to redeem his captive brother is amusing, considering that Bajazet II. "was willing to pay a large sum to have Djem put to death, or to pay a yearly tribute to have him kept safely in prison where he could do no mischief" (Creighton, 'History of the Papacy,' bk. v. chap. v.). According to the usual version of the story, the special relic by the gift of which Bajazet tried to secure the Pope's goodwill was the head of the spear by which our Saviour's side was pierced on the cross. See Platina's life of Innocent VIII. in his 'Historia de Vitis Pontificum Romanorum.' This offering from an infidel seems to have provoked doubts:—

"There was some discussion among the Cardinals about the reception of this holy relic. It was pointed out that already both Paris and Nürnberg claimed to possess the same thing: it was urged that the Sultan, an enemy of the Christian faith, might be sending the gift in derision. The majority of the Cardinals were in favour of receiving it without any solemnity and waiting to make inquiries about its genuineness. But the Pope thought otherwise."—Creighton.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Farrar, 'Christ in Art' (1901), at p. 83 says:—

"A head of Christ was said to have been carved on an emerald, now lost, known as 'the Emerald Vernicle of the Vatican.' Bajazet II. gave it to Pope Innocent VIII. about 1488. It is said to have been made by order of the Emperor Tiberius, but is probably a plaque of the Byzantine school. The engraving is, in fact, a mere reproduction of the Saviour's head in Raphael's 'Miraculous Draught of Fishes.' This, however, may have been influenced by older paintings which were common in the sixteenth century."

Farrar's meaning is not very clear.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"MALBROOK S'EN VA-TEN GUERRE" (12 S. iii. 358).—In 'Father Prout's Reliques,' vol. ii. p. 33 (Fraser, 1836), there is a free translation by the author, Francis S. Mahony (see 'D.N.B.'). T. C. H.

THE "HOUSE" OF (12 S. iii. 331).—I believe I am correct in stating that the first publishing firm to assume the style of "The House of ——" was that of Messrs. Cassell, shortly after Mr. Spurgeon became manager. Publishers' businesses have for long been spoken of as publishing houses.

F. A. RUSSELL.

116 Arran Road, Catford, S.E.

"THE LADIES OF CASTELMARCH" (11 S. xii. 360, 407, 487; 12 S. i. 53, 155).—After numerous inquiries in the district of Abersoch and Nevin, I have at last unearthed the tale which was written around these people and their ancestral home. It is entitled 'The Shrouded Face, a Welsh story of the time of Elizabeth,' and was written by Owen Rhoscomyl, i.e., Owen Vaughan, and published by Pearson in 1898.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

WARDEN PIES (12 S. iii. 273).—The variety of pear called Warden, which, it is supposed, took its name from Warden in Bedfordshire, is described in Holme's 'Armory,' II. iii. 47, as being "like a Quince, but brown and spotted; of them there are several sorts." This quotation I get from 'Two Fifteenth-Century Cookery Books' (E.E.T.S.), to which I turned in quest of a recipe for making warden pies. Those dainties, as far as I can see, the collection ignores, though it mentions several ways of dealing with the main ingredient. I also fail to get help from 'A Proper Newe Booke of Cokerye,' which is strange, as its methods were contemporary with the kitchen of Shakespeare. I can only suppose that no recipe for warden pies was needed. Cooks

were instructed how to make pastry that served for the "coffin" or enclosure of any fruit, and wardens took their chance, as did apples and the rest, though, as appears from the errand of the Clown in 'The Winter's Tale,' they needed a little saffron to give charm to their complexion. Does anybody eat warden pie in these days? Likewise, what has become of Norfolk biffins? British cooks are not inventive, but I have generally found them to be fairly conservative.

ST. SWITHIN.

Warden pies do not seem to have long survived Shakespeare. In 'The Closet of Sir Kenelm Digby, Knight, Opened,' there are receipts for stewing and preserving wardens, but there is none for the pies. The following I take from Anne Macdonell's edition of 1910:—

"TO STEW WARDENS OR PEARS.

"Pare them, put them into a Pipkin, with so much Red or Claret wine and water, *ana*, as will near reach to the top of the Pears. Stew or boil it gently, till they grow tender, which may be in two hours. After a while, put in some sticks of Cinnamon bruised and a few Cloves. When they are almost done, put in Sugar enough to season them well and their Syrup, which you pour out upon them in a deep Plate."

C. C. B.

"LOSING LOADUM," A GAME (12 S. iii. 332).—This is probably the old game of "reversis," where the object is to lose tricks, not to make them.

F. JESSEL.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (12 S. iii. 301, 372).—

1. Gigantic daughter of the West.

Tennyson's 'Hands all Round,' reprinted from *The Examiner* of Feb. 7, 1852, will be found in 'The Oxford Tennyson' (1910) on p. 410.

H. M.

3. On a lone moor all wild and bleak.

The thirty-seven verses named at the latter reference are in George Colman the Younger's 'My Night-Gown and Slippers,' 1797, republished under the name of 'Broad Grins,' 1802. In Colman's 'Poetical Works,' 1840, which includes the above, the piece is headed 'The Maid of the Moor, or the Water Fiends,' and the first line runs,

On a wild moor, all brown and bleak.

W. B. H.

(12 S. iii. 360.)

2. Help me to need no aid from men.

This is the last two lines of the last verses ('L'Envoi') in Kipling's 'Life's Handicap.' The poem begins,

My new-cut ashlar takes the light,
and may also be found in the 'Songs from Books' of Kipling collected in a volume in 1913.

V. R.

[L. I. G. also thanked for reply.]

Notes on Books.

The Life of John Wilkes. By Horace Bleackley. (John Lane, 16s. net.)

RAKE, agitator, sayer of good things, liberator, and scholar, John Wilkes is as picturesque and effective a figure as any of his time. Most of the politicians whom he fought or befriended are forgotten; his name and fame have survived, and deserve the excellent chronicler they have at last secured. Mr. Bleackley's 'Life' has been eagerly expected for some time, and should be a delight to all competent students and lovers of the eighteenth century. The pages of 'N. & Q.' have shown his untiring research in the period, and now he gives us in apt and easy prose the results of his long and careful inquiries. He has ransacked that large and important body of information in the British Museum known briefly as "Add. MSS.," he has examined a large dossier of records in the Guildhall Library which had previously not been used; and he has had the patience to go through the annual file of a journal from 1760 to the death of Wilkes, as well as all the principal magazines of the day. Wilkes provided excellent "copy" for the press, and to this source we doubtless owe many of the little touches which brighten the biography, and make us think that Mr. Bleackley knows more about Wilkes than many a man knows of admired contemporaries of to-day.

He who abuses Wilkes for being a rake can accuse many higher-placed contemporaries of less conscience. "The Papers of a Critic," by the Dilke who made *The Athenæum*, remarks that "the character of Wilkes which passes current in our literature is the mere daubing of faction on an outline sketch by hiring pens." Mr. Bleackley knows this well, and shows that his hero's claims for historical remembrance are authentic and not to be lightly put aside. Wilkes did away with imprisonment without trial, he vindicated the right of the people to select their own Parliamentary representatives, and he was a protagonist in the cause of the freedom of the press. No other agitator that we remember has done so much for the English people in the way of practical reform, and these merits certainly outweigh his political sins. He encouraged the Americans to revolt, and it is possible that, much as he loathed Marat in the years of the French Revolution, he may have implanted in that rascal, when he was mysteriously resident in England, the seeds of murder and rapine. "The last mob that he ever saw, though composed entirely of his fellow-imperialists, was the first to do him an injury." His beautiful windows were broken, but he refused to prosecute the rioters. "They are only," he said with a smile, "some of my old pupils, now set up for themselves." It was this easy and admirable humour, perhaps, which partly spoiled his career, though it made him a delightful companion whose ugly face was soon talked down by his wit. There were in the eighteenth century wits who were that and nothing else, aristocratic amateurs of the bon mot. On the whole, they are disappointing, though they might cut a good figure to-day. Wilkes, being much else, let off his good things with the naturalness of Sir Andrew Aguecheek. As a

controversialist he was always formidable and generally effective. He was outshone by Junius, but he had much more solid matter behind him than that shadowy ironist. The correspondence between the two is creditable to both. They understood each other's merits pretty clearly; they were both singularly adroit; but to take Wilkes for Junius, as the public did with some persistence, is to ignore differences in style and character, as Mr. Bleackley points out. Wilkes was capable of moral turpitude, of belonging to the Medmenham Monks, and of the 'Essay on Woman.' Mr. Bleackley's remarks on that outrageous performance are an instance of his careful judgment. We think his conclusion that Wilkes and Potter collaborated quite the most reasonable, and he adds to his foot-notes references to the information supplied in our columns from the days of Dilke to Mr. Eric Watson's admirable work in the Eleventh Series. The way in which statesmen who had a sneaking enjoyment of such literature turned against Wilkes when he was attacked in Parliament about it is not creditable to them. Moreover, he was encouraged by such treatment to exaggerate his attitude of insensibility. Against much that is degrading, if amusing, we can at least balance his sincere affection for his daughter, of which Mr. Bleackley gives us a very pleasing picture. It is remarkable that, coming of a tempestuous family, Wilkes kept his temper so well. He had, however, good health, and he loved in his cool way to be mischievous. Mr. Bleackley should satisfy at once the general reader and the expert, for he has found room in his text for a capital selection of Wilkes's good things, without interfering with the claims of history. The illustrations are a real addition to the book, and do not make Wilkes so ugly as might have been expected. Or shall we say that to-day distinguished ugliness is almost a kind of beauty, though there is no Hogarth to immortalize it? The book-plate with the motto "Arcui meo non confido" is not the least of Wilkes's humorous achievements, for he certainly believed in his own long bow, and could draw it. His religion seems as indifferent as his verse, and equally occasional. But at least in the conduct of political life he was superior to many of the admired and over-pensioned creatures of his day. The worst has been so frequently said of him that it was time for Mr. Bleackley to establish a fairer estimate. Apart from his achievements, we like the rogue, and, since Dr. Johnson did the same, we see no reason to apologize for it. In political life men of his stamp are decidedly useful, but how few of them have been favoured by Providence with a strong sense of humour! That faculty was often in Wilkes's way, and the real paradox of his life is his distinction both as wit and reformer. We can think of no person of the present day sufficiently distinguished in both ways to earn a chronicler like Mr. Bleackley.

Calendar of the Liberate Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office.—Henry III.: Vol. I. A.D. 1226-1240. (Stationery Office, 15s.)

THE series of Liberate Rolls of the Chancery, we are told in the Preface, extends from the second year of John to the fourteenth of Henry VI. The first four Rolls, however, belong rightly to the Close Rolls; and that under the title 'Liberate' which belongs to the eleventh year of Henry III. is properly the first of the series.

As accounts of the royal expenditure in the thirteenth century these documents have some importance for the student of monarchy as an institution, whilst their variety offers a great amount of material for those who are curious about manners or costume or crafts and industries. Besides indexes of persons and places, and of subjects, there is one of rare words and of words with rare meanings, which the student may find interesting.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

MR. EDWARD BAKER of Birmingham sends us Catalogues 365 and 366, both lists of Remainders. In the former are M. S. Reinach's 'Cults, Myths, and Religions' (3s. 6d.); S. Baring-Gould's 'Cliff Castles and Cave Dwellings of Europe' (6s. 6d.); and 'Bengali Household Tales,' collected by the Rev. W. McCulloch (2s.). The latter includes 'Memorials of Old Gloucestershire' and 'Memorials of Old Cheshire' (7s. 6d. each), and W. J. Lawrence's 'The Elizabethan Playhouse, and Other Studies,' 2 vols. (15s.).

MR. FRANCIS EDWARDS'S Catalogue 375 contains 839 entries, and is devoted to Standard Literature, library editions and fine bindings being numerous. The books are arranged generally under authors, there being 30 entries under Sir Richard Burton, as many under Butler of 'Erewhon' fame, and a collection of 50 vols. under John Timbs. There are also sections devoted to Economics and Political Sciences, Foreign Authors (principally French), Lancashire, and Suffolk. Under the last-named is the Journal of the notorious William Dowling, the Parliamentary visitor, 1643-4 (2s. 6d.). Among other books appealing specially to readers of 'N. & Q.' are Elworthy's 'Evil Eye' (1l. 15s.); Dr. Wright's 'English Dialect Dictionary,' 6 vols. (7l. 10s.); a complete set of the Folk-Lore Society's publications, 71 vols. and 3 parts (32l.); Frazer's 'Golden Bough,' 2nd edition, 3 vols. (2l. 2s.), and 3rd edition, 12 vols. (6l. 10s.); and Hartland's 'Legend of Perseus,' 3 vols. (3l. 15s.), and 'Primitive Paternity,' 2 vols. (15s.).

MESSRS. HEFFER & SONS of Cambridge include nearly 1,300 entries in their Catalogue 166, Scientific Books, Periodicals, and Publications of Scientific Societies. It is divided into nine sections, viz., Agriculture and Husbandry; Horses and Horsemanship; Botany (five subdivisions); Chemistry; Geology and Mineralogy; Zoology, Biology, and Nature Study (seven subdivisions); Physiology; Mathematics and Physics; and Astronomy. Many of the prices are very low, numerous books being only 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. The history of farming ranges from Worlidge's 'Systema Agriculturae: the Mystery of Husbandry Discovered,' 1675 (2l. 2s.), through Arthur Young's works, 14 vols. (reprints, 3l. 5s.), to Prof. R. P. Wright's 'Standard Cyclopædia of Modern Agriculture,' 12 vols., plates (2l. 18s.). The section under Botany devoted to Herbals contains much to interest readers of 'N. & Q.'

MESSRS. MAGGS send another important catalogue, No. 359, Interesting and Rare Books. This contains over 1,500 entries, and is easy of reference, opposite the title-page being an alphabetical list of the principal headings, with the numbers referring to each. The section devoted to Napoleon and the French Revolution

is the largest, containing over 100 entries. There are 60 under Court Memoirs, and 50 under Shakespeare. That many of the books are within the means of the ordinary book-lover may be seen from the fact that six of the seven works on the first page are priced less than a sovereign, the seventh being 1l. 5s. The 'Almanach de Gotha pour l'année 1817' (3s.) should provide some curious contrasts with that for the current year. Under Books and Bibliography will be found *The Bookworm*, 1866-71, 5 vols. (2l. 5s.); J. E. Hodgkin's 'Rariora,' 3 vols. (4l. 4s.); *The Library*, 1900-12, 13 vols. (2l. 10s.); and Bohn's edition of Lowndes, 6 vols., 1869 (3l. 3s.). Under Historical Records of the British Army are 21 vols. of Cannon's regimental histories (12s. 6d. each).

MESSRS. RIMELL & SON'S Catalogue 246 consists of Books on the Fine Arts. Such section-headings as Bookbinding, Costume, Decoration and Ornament, Engraving, Etching, Furniture, Galleries and Collections, Japan, Miniatures, Portraits, Pottery and Porcelain, and Sculpture will give an idea of the wide field covered by the 762 items recorded.

MESSRS. YOUNG & SONS of Liverpool devote the first part of their Catalogue CCCLXVII. to Elizabethan and Jacobean Literature, the opening item being Ascham's 'Schoolmaster,' black letter, 1589 (10l. 10s.). The first edition of Owen Feltham's 'Resolves, Divine, Morall, Politicall,' c. 1620, is also 10l. 10s. Small photographic reproductions are supplied of the title-pages of both books, and other important entries in the catalogue are similarly illustrated.

'ORIGINAL RECORDS OF EARLY NONCONFORMITY.—Mr. Fisher Unwin has sent us the third volume of Prof. Lyon Turner's work (see *ante*, p. 373) and we hope to review it later.

Notices to Correspondents.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately but we will forward advance proofs of answer received if a shilling is sent with the query 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.

T. M. W.—Forwarded to PREBENDARY DEEDES.

J. P. B. P. ("Cockney" as applied to Londoners).—The 'New English Dictionary,' s. Cockney, discusses the above meaning and also the "King of Cockneys" at considerable length with many dated quotations. The whole article deserves attention, being full of information and very interesting.

F. S. A. ("Emma Jane Worboise: Mrs. J. H. Riddell").—Emma Jane Worboise died Aug. 2, 1887, and a notice of her appeared in *The Athenæum* of Sept. 10 following. The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' devotes half a column to her. Charlotte Eliza Lawson Riddell died Sept. 24, 1900, and an account of her will be found in vol. iii. the Second Supplement to the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.'

LONDON, SEPTEMBER, 1917.

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Notes.

THE AMERICAN DOLLAR
AND EAGLE.

THERE have been several explanations of the origin of the American dollar-mark, \$, and this is one of them. Before the establishment of the National Government, and under the Confederation, each State issued its own paper currency, but the Spanish dollar was the specie standard by which all paper values were regulated. It was on this Spanish-dollar standard that the Con-

tinental currency professed to be based. This was the famous Pillar Dollar, showing the two columns of Hercules, and the fillet bearing the legend "Plus ultra." This Spanish dollar was divided into eight parts or reals, and wherever Spanish commerce had penetrated or Spain's influence was felt, the coin freely circulated. To the English-speaking people it was known as the piece of eight, and thus Defoe calls it in 'Robinson Crusoe.' Also see Pepys's Diary under date of May 11, 1663. A similar coin of equal value, known as the Maria Theresa dollar, and bearing date 1780, was issued by the Austrian Government until recently, and circulated in Eastern Europe, Asia Minor, and Egypt.

PRIOR to the American Revolution Florida was a Spanish province, and Louisiana, although nominally French, had been Spanish for two centuries, and still held intimate commercial relations with the Spanish dependencies of Mexico and Cuba. Naturally, the Spanish dollar had free and wide circulation. Accounts were kept in dollars and reals, that is in pieces of eight and eighths; and as a distinguishing mark a cancelled 8 was used, or sometimes an 8 between two slanting lines, thus, /8/. A period separated the digits representing the reals or eighths from those which represented the dollars. When the dollar was adopted by the United States as its money unit, merchants found it convenient to continue the use of the sign, while the period separated the cents, now hundredths, from the dollar figures.

THE Spanish dollar and its fractional parts—halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths—still circulated, although the word "real" was displaced by the more easily pronounced term "bit," which word is still in common use in the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, as well as on the Pacific coast, which up to 1848 was Mexican, and had been Spanish. In the far South and in California, not many years ago, dollars and bits were better known than dollars and cents. Ask a shopkeeper in New Orleans, or Mobile, or Montgomery, the price of an article, and he will say two bits where the Northern man would say twenty-five cents. The bit is now an imaginary coin, just as is the English guinea, although it once had a function in making small purchases, and was known in New York as a shilling, in Philadelphia and Baltimore as a levy. The Spanish and Mexican fractions of the dollar circulated by sufferance, were not

legal tender, and were finally suppressed by statute. While residing in Alabama fifty years ago I had occasion to verify a statement of account that had been made out, according to ancient custom, in dollars and bits, or eighths. There was another and smaller coin in use, the half of a bit, dear to darkies and little children, useful for the purchase of candy, and known to common speech as the "picayune." Hence the name of a famous New Orleans newspaper, and its price.

The dollar-mark, from the cancelled 8, passed by an easy transformation to a cancelled S, and gave rise to a very ingenious, but totally mistaken, theory concerning one Uncle Sam, or the plausible, but equally baseless, idea that it represents the initials of the words United States. Some refer the vertical lines to the pillars on the reverse of the Pillar Dollar, the ribbon or fillet represented by the 8 or S. See the article 'Dollar' in 'The Century Dictionary.'

The eagle has been the emblem of the United States since the days of the Confederation, immediately following Independence. Benjamin Franklin is said to have recommended that the turkey be chosen as more representative of America, but his suggestion was not adopted. By an Act of the First Congress at its first session, Sept. 15, 1790, the seal of the United States which had been in use under the Confederation was declared to be the Great Seal of the United States under the new order of things. See articles 'Eagle' and 'Seal' in 'Century Dictionary.'

The white-headed eagle is the badge of the Order of the Cincinnati; it is also shown on the badge of the Military Order of the Royal Legion.

During the War for the Union, 1861-5, a live eagle was carried by the 8th Wisconsin Regiment along with the regimental colour and the national standard, and was affectionately known as Old Abe. He took part in many battles. At the close of the war this eagle became a guest of the State, had quarters in the Capitol at Madison, and was shown with pardonable pride, as an exhibit of the State, at the Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia during the summer of 1876. He died full of years and honours, and his stuffed skin is preserved in his former home.

JOHN E. NORCROSS,

Brooklyn, New York.

PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD IN 1756.

(See *ante*, p. 221.)

MAY I add some notes on persons and ships referred to by the diarist, which I have compiled from Clowes's 'History of the Navy'?

The diarist found at "Buckler's Hard.. Mr. Adams..Building the Coventry of 28 Guns by Contract." This was no doubt the "H. Adams" who had built or was building in the same year the Gibraltar at Beaulieu. Buckler's Hard was apparently at Beaulieu—perhaps there is a wharf there still known by this name. The Coventry was in several sea-fights under Hawke and Vernon from 1759 until her capture by the French off the Orissa coast on Jan. 11, 1782. She seems, however, to have been recaptured, for on Aug 12 in the same year she fought an indecisive action with the Bellone, while on her way from Bombay to join Admiral Hughes's squadron off Ceylon, and that is the last we hear of her—from Clowes at least.

The diarist also found the Resolution of 74 guns "...building by Contract by Mr. Henry Bird, Junr." Of Mr. Bird and her building there is no mention, but like the Coventry she took part in the action of Nov. 20, 1759, when Hawke defeated Confians in Quiberon Bay. In this fight she captured the Formidable carrying the French rear-admiral's flag, but the same night ran ashore in the Bay. This ended her career.

On the other hand, the Royal Sovereign, which was built in 1728 (not 1729, as incorrectly given in the note on p. 222 *ante*), and which the naval inspector of 1756 saw in the "great Dock," had a very long period of service, but no fighting it would seem, until near the end of it. She was in Lord Howe's victory of June 1 (1794) as flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Graves, engaging the Terrible, and is last heard of in 1799 with Vice-Admiral Sir Alan Gardner in the Tagus. She had mutinous crews at Spithead and the Nore. The question suggests itself—was this the Royal Sovereign that was built in 1728, or a successor? Nothing is told us of either Royal Sovereign between 1728 and 1794. The ship of 1728 was of 100 guns, the ship of 1794 and 1799 of 90.

The "Biddeford" (this was the spelling of the time) that was "in the Bason Dock" was the last ship of that name in the Navy,

her predecessor having been wrecked on Nov. 12, 1699, in the West Indies, and she herself experiencing a similar fate off Flamborough Head on Dec. 30, 1760. She took part in an expedition against Spain in 1720, which resulted in the capture of the town and citadel of Vigo. She and the Flamborough, another 20-gun ship, distinguished themselves in April, 1760, in an engagement with the French *Malicieuse*, 32, and *Opal*, 32, which had captured the *Penguin*, 20, when, "though not powerful enough to take them, they hung on to them in the most dogged manner and eventually put them to flight."

The *Neptune* with the "long and heavy Figure Head" of "Neptune sitting on a Sea Lyon," as well as the *Royal William* and the *Princess Amelia*, formed part of Hawke's squadron which set out in 1757 on an attempt to attack the *Ile d'Aix*, which had to be abandoned owing to the weather. The *Neptune* was the flagship of Vice-Admiral Knowles.

The *Royal William*, which was being "cut down to an 84-gun ship," took part, with the *Princess Amelia* (the *Amelia* of the list prefaced to the diary), *Neptune*, *Pembroke* (also in the list), *Aleide*, and *Hind*, in the expedition to *Quebec* in 1759, and had the honour of bringing General Wolfe's body to England; was with the *Union* (see list) and *Princess Amelia* in the action off the *Dogger Bank*, Aug. 5, 1781; was flagship of Admiral Boscawen in the *Quiberon* expedition of 1760, and in the same year chased the *Diademe* into *Corunna*.

The neglect to which the *Aleide* was subjected after her capture by the British, as recorded in this diary, and the small store set on her by the diarist, are hardly justified by her subsequent active and lengthy career in the *Royal Navy*, which lasted, so far as *Sir William Clowes's* record of it is concerned, until 1794. She began with the expedition to *Quebec*, returned to England with dispatches; was in the *St. Lawrence* again in 1760, with *Commodore Lord Colville's* fleet; in the expedition against *Martinique* in 1762, and in a fleet sent against *Jamaica* and with the fleet under *Sir George Pocock* at the reduction of *Havana* in the same year; and formed one of the fleet of *Sir Samuel Hood* opposed to *De Grasse* off *Martinique* in 1781. She had by this time become a 74, and took part in the indecisive action fought off *Chesapeake Bay* on Sept. 5, 1781, by *Rear-Admiral Graves* against *De Grasse*; was under *Rodney* in

the action between him and *De Grasse* on April 12, 1782; was under *Vice-Admiral Lord Hood* at *Toulon* from August to December, 1793. She was succeeded in the *French Navy* by another *Aleide*, which was with the *French* as this one was with the *English* fleet at *Toulon* in 1793. This successor blew up with more than half her crew in the action off *Hyères*, July 13, 1795.

The *Boyne*, "the only ship by her appearance that any use can be made of," was not "cut down to a *Seventy-four*." Her repair must have turned out "too expensive," for she remained an 80-gun ship, and by 1795 had become a 98-gun ship—or was this her successor? She had already seen a good deal of service, having been the flagship of *Admiral Sir John Norris* in 1740, and of *Admiral Vernon* at *Cartagena* in 1741-2, returning home with him. She was in the battle off *Toulon* in 1744, but nothing more is recorded of her until 1778. She was then of 70 guns only, and took part next year in an action off *Granada* under *Rear-Admiral Joshua Rowley*.

With regard to the *Hind*, "a 24-gun ship lately paid off," the naval inspector records that he "desired *Mr. Allen*" to have her taken in hand and made fit for sea as soon as the work on the *Boyne* was finished. "Mr. Allen" was probably "Mr. E. Allen," who in 1757 completed the building of the *Dorsetshire* at *Portsmouth*. She was a 74, and with the assistance of the *Achilles*, 60 (see list), captured the *Raisonné* on May 29, 1758. She can hardly have been laid down at the time of the inspection, or we should have heard of her in the diary. The projected diary of Feb. 22, 1757, would probably have dealt with her. The *Hind*, cut down to 20 guns, took part in the *Quebec* expedition, and with the *Royal William*, *Princess Amelia*, *Pembroke*, and *Aleide* in 1762 in the expedition to *Belle Isle*.

The remaining ships mentioned in the list are the *Sunderland*, *Preston*, and *Glasgow*. The last-named was a 24-gun and later a 20-gun ship. She was with the fleet off *Gibraltar* in 1759, and at the reduction of *Havana* and on the *Jamaica* station in 1762. The others were chiefly employed in the *East Indies*, and the *Preston*, 50, as well in the *American War*, 1776-8. The *Sunderland*, 60, foundered on Jan. 1, 1761, in a violent hurricane during the blockade of *Pondicherry*, with her captain and crew.

PENRY LEWIS.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See 12 S. ii. 3, 43, 84, 122, 163, 204, 243, 282, 324, 364, 402, 443, 482, 524;
iii. 46, 103, 267, 354.)

THE next six regiments (pp. 49 to 54) are regiments of Marines, which were raised on Nov. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, 1739, respectively.

They were numbered 44 to 49, and were all disbanded in 1748.

The formation of these regiments was the outcome of the declaration of war by Great Britain against Spain in October, 1739. The following extract from Cannon's 'Historical Record of the Marine Corps' (pp. 21-2) explains how the regiments were raised* :—

"It was again considered necessary to form an efficient maritime force in distinct regiments, by which means the corps of the regular army could be embarked when required for Continental service, and the marine regiments could be employed, either on board of ships of war, or at the naval stations, as might be considered best for the public service.

"Orders were issued for augmenting the land-forces, and also for forming *six regiments of marines*, each to consist of ten companies of seventy privates in each company, and to be commanded by

- 1st, Colonel Edward Wolfe, from 3rd Foot Guards;
- 2nd, Colonel W. Robinson, from Handasyd's 22nd Regiment;
- 3rd, Colonel Andrew Lowther, from 2nd Foot Guards;
- 4th, Colonel John Wynyard, from Tyrrell's Regiment;
- 5th, Colonel Charles Douglas, from Howard's Regiment;
- 6th, Colonel Lucius Ducie Moreton, from 3rd Foot Guards.

"In order to facilitate the speedy formation of these corps, and to render them effective, five men from each company of the regiments of Foot Guards were appointed serjeants and corporals; and further, that they might be rapidly completed, a bounty of thirty shillings per man was allowed to 1,800 men who volunteered from the regiments of infantry to the marine corps: by these energies, the whole of the marine regiments were soon raised and disciplined."

The 1st Marine Regiment had deep yellow facings to its uniform dress. It was "broke"—we should now say "disbanded"—on Nov. 11, 1748, the officers being placed on half-pay.

Of the officers whose names appear in the Army List of 1755 (p. 88) as having belonged to this regiment, one only of the original officers—Capt. James Carr—remains.

Col. Wolfe was appointed to the colonelcy of the King's Regiment of Foot in 1745. He was succeeded by Col. G. Keightley, who was succeeded in the same year by Col. G. Churchill :—

Colonel Wolfe's Regiment of Marines.

		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
<i>Colonel</i>	Edward Wolfe (1) ..	.. 17 Nov. 1739	<i>Lieutenant</i> , 10 Mar. 1701-2.
<i>Lieutenant Colonel</i>	John Cotterell (2) ..	.. 22 ditto	<i>Ensign</i> , 4 July 1716.
<i>Major</i>	Humphrey Watson (3) ..	.. 30 ditto	<i>From Half Pay.</i>
	{ Thomas Keene ..	.. 17 Nov. 1739	<i>From Half Pay.</i>
	{ Henry Dawson ..	.. 23 ditto	<i>Lieutenant</i> , 23 Dec. 1709.
	{ John Harris (4) ..	.. 25 ditto	<i>Lieutenant</i> , 13 April 1719.
<i>Captains</i>	{ John Maclean ..	.. 28 ditto	<i>Ensign</i> , 24 April 1725.
	{ Philip Howard (5) ..	.. 2 Dec. 1739	<i>Ensign</i> , 24 May 1723.
	{ William Burrard ..	.. 4 ditto	<i>Ensign</i> , 15 June 1732.
	{ Thomas Baldwin ..	.. 7 ditto	<i>Ensign</i> , 17 Nov. 1721.

(1) "Son of Capt. Edward Wolfe of Blood's Regiment of Foot, and father of the immortal Major-General James Wolfe. Appointed Second Lieutenant in Viscount Shannon's Regiment of Marines, March 10, 1702. Major of Col. Wm. Newton's (late Temple's) Regiment of Foot, April 24, 1710. Served in Flanders. Half-pay, 1713. Major of Dubourgay's Regiment of Foot, July 22, 1715. Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel 3rd Foot Guards, July 10, 1717. Colonel of the 1st Marine Regiment, Nov. 17, 1739. Served as Adjutant-General to the expedition to Carthage, 1740-41. Brigadier-General, Feb. 25, 1744. Major-General, May 27, 1745. Inspector of Marines. Transferred to the Colonelcy of the King's Regiment of Foot, April 25, 1745. Lieutenant-General, Sept. 27, 1747. Died March 27, 1759. Buried at Greenwich."—C. Dalton's 'George the First's Army, 1714-27,' 1910, vol. i. p. 168.

(2) Had previously served in the 6th Regiment. Major, July 6, 1726. Son of Sir Charles Cotterell, Kt.

(3) Killed in action before Carthage, South America, 1741.

(4) Killed in action before Carthage, 1741.

(5) Died before Carthage, 1741.

* Four more regiments (50th to 53rd) were raised in 1740, but are not, of course, included in this Army List of 1740. These, too, were disbanded in 1748, at the same time as the other six.

Colonel Wolfe's Regiment of Marines
(continued).

		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.	
Captain Lieutenant	John Corbett .. ..	.. 17 Nov. 1739	Ensign, 2 Aug. 1708.
	James Carr (6).. ..	.. ditto.	—
First Lieutenants	Robert Eyton .. ..	.. 24 ditto.	—
	Francis Ingoldsbey .. ..	.. 27 ditto	From Half Pay.
	James Magrath (7) .. ..	.. 30 ditto	Ensign, 1 Mar. 1732-3.
	John Slater (8) .. ..	.. 1 Dec. 1739	Ensign, 26 July 1735.
	Charles Repington (9) .. ..	.. 3 ditto	Ensign, 23 April 1736.
	Ralph Jennison .. ..	.. 6 ditto	Ensign, 17 July 1739.
	Nicholas Stephenson .. ..	.. 8 ditto.	—
	Robert Shaftoe (10) .. ..	.. 9 ditto.	—
	Dean Poyntz (11) .. ..	.. 12 ditto.	—
	Second Lieutenants	— Cotterell (12) 23 Nov. 1739.	—
		George Moore 24 ditto.	—
		— Rycault (13) 25 ditto.	—
		Thomas Robinson 26 ditto.	—
Isaac Green .. ..		.. 27 ditto.	—
James Joans .. ..		.. 28 ditto.	—
Robert Mitford .. ..		.. 29 ditto.	—
Thomas Sheldon .. ..		.. 30 ditto.	—
William Colvill .. ..		.. 1 Dec. 1739.	—
Joseph Gage .. ..		.. 26 Jan. 1739-40.	—
Spencer Powell .. ..		.. 27 ditto.	—
George Marriot .. ..		.. 28 ditto.	—
William Howe .. ..		.. 29 ditto.	—
Harry Hodges .. ..	.. 30 ditto.	—	
John Parry .. ..	.. 31 ditto.	—	
Charles Bercher .. ..	.. 1 Feb. 1739-40.	—	
Andrew Pyle .. ..	.. 2 ditto.	—	
Wetherington Morris .. ..	.. 3 ditto.	—	
William Leekie .. ..	.. 4 ditto.	—	

(6) Captain, March 14, 1741.

(7) Captain, April 11, 1741.

(8) Captain, April 25, 1741.

(9) Captain, April 22, 1741.

(10) Captain, April 25, 1741.

(11) Captain, April 27, 1741.

(12) Captain-Lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1741; Captain, Dec. 28, 1741.

(13) First Lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1741; Captain, June 12, 1742.

J. H. LESLIE, Major, R.A. (Retired List).

(To be continued.)

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHARD EDWARDS, 1669-79.

(See ante, pp. 1, 44, 81, 122, 161, 205, 244, 262, 293, 323, 349, 377.)

LETTER LIX.

William Bagnold to Richard Edwards.
(O.C. 3474.)

Hugly September the 10th 1670.

Mr Richard Edwards

And Respected freind, yours of the last past month came to my receipt the 2d present. By Mr Vickers doe understand the reason of your being Soe long Silent, in which you did not much frustrate my expectations, being mine required noe speedy answer, though it is my desire as often as convenience will permitt to read a few lin[es] f[rom] those that I esteem my reall freinds.

For your readiness and willingness to comply with my desires (if I am ordered for the Fort) doe returne you hearty thanks, but being yett att an uncertainty, I cannot resolve upon any thinge. If my stay bee ordered here, I shall have noe occasion to trouble you. Mr March and Mr Vincent are expected here in few daies, upon whose arrivall it will bee presently after determined; and if then it cannot with convenience bee effected, doe assure you shall not attribute it to any fault in your selfe, being assured that you are none of the cast* that

* An interesting early anglicizing of the term "caste" to mean kind, sort.

pretend kindness to Persons when you doe not really intend to Performe them. Bee pleased to accept of these few lines for the present from him who is allwaies ready to study how he may approve himselfe to bee Sir

Your reall and assured freind to serve you
WM: BAGNOLD

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
merchant
In Cassumbuzar

LETTER LX.

*Richard Edwards and factors at Kāsimbāzār
to Job Charnock at Patna*

(rough draft).

(O.C. 3475.)

[Job Charnock, the founder of Calcutta, was the younger son of Richard Charnock, yeoman, of the parish of St. Mary Woolchurch, London. He arrived in India in 1655 or 1656, and shortly afterwards entered the Company's service. At a Court of Committees held on Jan. 12-13, 1658 ('Court Minutes,' vol. xxiv. p. 451), he was appointed Fourth at Kāsimbāzār, but it is doubtful if he ever held that post. In August, 1658, Thomas Bateman, writing from Balasor (O.C. 2663), remarks, "Poore Job begins to droope and sympathize with Ions [i.e., Ion Ken's] sickness"; and on Feb. 1, 1659, Charnock is reported to be "going to" Patna, and there he remained until 1680, becoming Chief of that factory in 1664. In 1663 and again in 1670 and 1672 ('Factory Records,' Hugli, vols. i. and iv., and Miscellaneous, iii.) he expressed his intention of returning to England, but was each time dissuaded. In 1680 he was appointed Chief at Kāsimbāzār; and in 1686 he succeeded John Beard as Agent in Bengal. Troublous times for the English followed. Hostilities with the Mughal Government resulted in the withdrawal of the Company's servants to Chuttanuttee (Sūtanatī), where Charnock entered into negotiations with the Nawāb and began the foundation of the settlement known later as Fort William, Calcutta. He died there on Jan. 10, 1693. His will, dated the day before his death, and proved June 12, 1695 (P.C.C. Wills, 91 Irby), mentions his three daughters by his Indian wife. Among the legacies is one to the poor of "Cree Church, London," where his father was buried in 1665. His elder brother Stephen (P.C.C. Wills, 58 Hyde) probably predeceased him. For printed notices of Charnock, see the article in the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.'; Yule, 'Hedges' Diary,' vol. ii. pp. 45-100; C. R. Wilson, 'Early Annals of Bengal,' vol. i. pp. 71-127, 140-43. These accounts, however, give no details of Job Charnock's ancestry. A narrative containing all the facts recently discovered, with copies of the wills of Richard and Job Charnock, is now in preparation for *The Indian Antiquary*.]

Cassumbuzar September 13th 1670.

[This is an official letter dealing with remittances for Patna factory sent per bills of exchange by two "cossids," one bill for 10,000 rupees paid to "Bunwolledas and Boadg-raudg" (Banwāli Dās and Bhoj Rāj), payable by "Aggermull and Sutanund" (Agar Mal and Satānand); one for 2,000 rupees paid to "Ugersine and Inderam" (Ugar Sēn and Indarām), payable by "Gocaldas Bawsing" (Gokal Dās Bhāi Singh); one for 1,000 rupees paid to "Sucanund and Gosseram" (Sukhānand and Ghos Rām), payable by "Chandra-ban and Roopchund" (Chandra Ban and Rūpchand). The names of the merchants are noted, as some of them are referred to in Job Charnock's reply, Letter LXVII.]

LETTER LXI.

Richard Edwards to John March (rough draft)

(O.C. 3477.)

Cassumbuzar September 17th 1670

To Mr March

Having this oportunity Per a Cossid sent hither by Mr Vickers which I could not omitt by his returne to advise you that the next day after your leaving this place, according to your order, I dispeeded away 3 bills for Pat[tana] to the amount of 13,000 rs. charged vizt.*

The 14th Curtt. Sent away the 7 barrs Silver to Rajamaul† in charge of Seek Gurreeb Pune‡ with order to lodge it in the factory and when tis made into Sicca's§ to returne it hither, which I did more Strictly injoin by reason of the many (I can't tel whither necessary) cautions Sittull-mull¶ gave me of that merchant,¶ and caused some trouble and Jangling at their Sending it away. I received little or no instructions from you about it at your departure, have therefore disposed of it the safest way and I hope best; desire you would please Per first opportunity to advise whither I Shall deliver Sittall mulls part at it's returne from the mint or keepe them both till news of the bill's payment, or rather your returne which I hope will be the Sooner of two [sic].

*No details given.

† Rājmahāl, where English bar silver was coined in the Mughal mint.

‡ Shekh Gharīb, peon.

§ *Sikka*, newly coined rupees, worth at this period 2s. 3d.

¶ Sital Mal.

¶ The merchant at Rājmahāl to whom the silver was consigned.

I detained the Cossid Something the longer that if possible I might have Sent you news of the Petre-boates,* but not hearing a word of them thought better to dispeed him, and having no more then my best wishes for your health, prosperity and quick returne, I conclude

Subscribing,
[No signature.]

about his buttons or to buy 5 or 6 ps: english gold.

[Endorsed] To Mr March Sept: 17th 70

LETTER LXII.

Richard Edwards to John Vickers
(rough draft).
(O.C. 3478.)

Cassumbuzar September 17th 1670

To Mr Vickers

my last to you was Per Mr March which together with the Small fardle† Per one of the Punes hope you have ere this received. Yours Per expresse 10th Curr: came to hand the 15 do: with the key of the escritore and papers of pills for my ring-wormes, for your kind care in the Speedy Sending of which I give you many thanks and desire you would place the hire to my account. I hope they will prove successfull in the cure.

I am very glad the goods are Sent downe to Ballasore consign'd to Mr Mainwaring, hoping he will find a speedy vend for them. The things from Mr Freeman I question not but you will Send Per the next opportunity after their arrivall with you; Sooner you cannot.

I herewith Send you the measure of my noddle and desire the hat you procure may be good and fashionable, as also the band, which if you meete not with ready made among Mr. Foley's frippery,‡ entreate you would get me so much scarlett or other light coloured ribon and fancie as Shall Suffice. I thank you for your promise to buy as many knives, combs, &ca. as may Serve both our occasions.

* Boats laden with saltpetre, from Patna.

† Bundle.

‡ Foley seems to have been in the Company's service and to have died in 1670, since some of his "frippery" had reached Bengal, but I have found neither his appointment nor his Christian name. He appears to have served at Fort St. George, for in July, 1670 (O.C. 3450), he denied that prohibited goods were bought of him at that place, and in the Court's letter of Dec. 18, 1671, to the Fort ('Letter Book,' vol. iv. p. 511) there is an allusion to "Mr. Fooleys" charge and "false suggestion" against Matthew Mainwaring.

Mr March being now with you, will I suppose Provide a Caske or Jarr for the Lüme-water which I am glad to hear you are So forward with.

I am extream Sorry to hear Mr Bullyvant is in So Sad a Condition, and that his distemper proceedes of a double cause, either of which were enough to put any body in the like, but hope by gods blessing and the care and Skill of those with you he may in a Short time recover his health.

I am more beholding to the friend your mother writes of (who is the waterman's wife that nurs't one of your brothers) then to all my relations who have not writ me a word Per this Shipping, nor ever So much as enquired (as I can hear of) whither I am living or dead; therefore pray, when you write to your mother, present my humble Service to her and desire She would remember me kindly to her; and if you will advise me when you write home, I Shall Send her Some Small token which I must get you to entreate your mother to deliver; and whereas you expresse a desire that our Relations at home may be acquainted (wherein I equally concur with you) I thinke no way better then by enclosing letters each in-other's pacquets, which if you approve of, I shall in yours Send one for my brother to be kept at your house in fullan till he calls for it, which by Some other Shall advise him to doe; and you may doe the like in mine, and it Shall be kept in london or kingstone which you like best.*

I desire you would deliver the accompanying letters, and present my humble Service to Mr March and Mr Vincent, and my respects to Mr Bagnold and Mr Nurse &ca. [Unsigned.]

[Endorsed] To Mr Vickers Sept: 17th 1670

LETTER LXIII.

John March to Richard Edwards.
(O.C. 3481.)

Cassumbuzar† Le 20th September 16[70]

(Mr) Richard Edwards

Respected Friend

On Wednesday morning, praised be God, we arrived here; and yesterday in the afternoone received yours of the 17th Curtt., per Mr Vickers's Cossid, wherein find you had sent forwards to Pattana Per bills of

* Edwards's elder brother Thomas, of the Inner Temple, resided at Kingston, and the Vickers family lived at Fulham. See the notices of R. Edwards and J. Vickers.

† A mistake for Hügl, whither the writer had gone from Kāsimbāzar.

Exchange to the amount of 13000 rs. as I desired. The Barrs Perceave likewise the Merchants sent away for Rajemaul the 14th Currt., and that they went in Gurreebs Charge as I left ord[er] about it with Sittull-mull and Collo Cawn,* and agreed with the Merchant [t]hat the siccaes should be returned in Charge of my Servant and kept in our Factory till we had advice from our friends in Pattana either of the acceptance or payment of the Bill, which might have cleer'd all trouble and jangling on that score. I suppose before they will be coyn'd into Siccaes and return'd for Cassambuzar. I shall be arrived with you, intending, God willing, to leave this place and Proceed towards You on Thursday Evening, and have this day sent forwards our Budgraft to stay for us about 2 dayes journey from hence, and then at my arrivall with her on the Companys boate here to proceed on her for Pallassy, † where hope to arrive on Sunday [next t]herefore intreate you on saturday to send away a Pa[llanke]n with 8 Cahors§ for Mr Vincent, to await our arrivall thern, inordr[ing] two horses to stay for us at Burwa-Surray.|| Let them pu[t my] Saddle and furniture on the Bay horse (if well) and Mr Vincen[ts on] the Turkey or white horse and speake to Collow Cawne t[ur] [?hir]e and [?send] 5 or 6 Pions with them and the Pallankeen, if my Punes be [not return]ed from [torn away]. The [torn away]¶ have now a Correspondency here, and we are now going to give them a Visit, soe shall not enlarge at Present, referring all buissness till our meeting, and now Conclude with the subscription of

Your Faithfull friend to serve you

JNO: MARCH

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant

Present In Cassumbuzar

R. C. TEMPLE.

(To be continued.)

* Kālu Khān.

† Travelling boat. See Letter X.

‡ Plassey (Palāsī), about 20 miles south of Kāsimbāzār, on the left bank of the Bhāgirathi, the scene of Clive's victory in 1757.

§ *Kahār*, palanquin-bearer.

|| Barwa Sarāī, the "Barra" of Rennell's 'Atlas of Bengal.' It is on the road from Hūglī to Kāsimbāzār, some ten miles north of Plassey.

¶ The initial letter, which is all that is left of this word, is D, and the word is probably Danes. The Danes at this period made an ineffectual attempt to establish themselves in Bengal. See Bowrey, 'Countries round the Bay of Bengal,' ed. Temple, pp. 184-90.

AN ENGLISH "COMMANDANT" AT BRUSSELS IN 1815-16.—When Wellington's army advanced to Paris in 1815, my grand-uncle Major George Evatt, 55th Foot, Assistant-Adjutant-General at Waterloo, and recipient of the Waterloo Medal, was appointed Commandant de Place for English and Hanoverian troops left behind at Brussels. He is the "Major Evatt" referred to by the Duke of Wellington in his letter to the Duchess of Richmond (written from Paris) as to the sick and wounded soldiers at Brussels; see Wellington's 'Correspondence,' 1815.

In 1816 Major Evatt was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and later to colonel, and died in 1840 as Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum at Southampton. His brother Capt. John Hamilton Evatt, 57th Foot, commanded No. 7 company of that regiment at Albuera, 1811. Capt. Evatt's great-grandson, my son Capt. G. R. K. Evatt, 1st Middlesex Regiment, late 57th Foot, was killed in action in the trenches at La Boutillerie, 3½ miles south of Armentières, North France, Nov. 14, 1914, commanding "A" company in his great-grandfather's regiment, the old 57th Foot, "the Die-Hards." GEORGE J. H. EVATT,

Surgeon-General.

Junior U.S. Club, Charles Street, St. James's.

THE ANTI-VAUXHALL.—At Denbies, near Dorking, Jonathan Tyers, the first true founder of Vauxhall Gardens, lived for several years. A MS. note occurring amongst some Surrey documents furnished information on the arrangement of the grounds as intended to provide an antithesis to the popular London resort. This wanted confirmation until I found it had also been described in J. W. Anson's *Dramatic Almanack* for 1871, p. 17. The writer, H. C., is probably accurate, although his style lacks conviction:—

"At Denbies Tyers passed much of his time in planning several theatrical allusions [illusions?], and in rendering the spot a perfect contrast to the bewitching routine of gaiety or merriment with which he electrified his metropolitan votaries. This anomaly is said to have been conducted with strict adherence to effect.... The principal scene was a wood of eight acres denominated 'Penseroso,' where he contrived to represent in terrific similitude 'The Valley of the Shadow of Death.' Here instead of protracted vistas of festive lamps with their matchless reflection, and long rows of boxes containing groups of lively gallantry, was the stillness of the mazy walk. Instead of the choral [sic] orchestra, a small temple on which were numerous inscriptions calculated to produce the most gloomy effect on their reader."

Also there were a concealed clock, whose loud ticking marked the "march of time," a temple with paintings by Hayman, statuary, and a lady's and a gentleman's skull, with suitable *memento mori* inscriptions. It was a lugubrious exhibition, evidently intended for Mr. Tyers's own pleasure in dramatic contrast, and we are not surprised to read: "They were entirely removed by the Hon. Peter King, who, on the death of Mr. Tyers, purchased the estate." Is there any other reference to this place? ALECK ABRAHAMS.

DIARY OF THOMAS EARL.—At 1 S. vii. 206 (Feb. 26, 1853), Q. Q. wrote under this heading:—

"Strype ('Annals,' vols. i. and ii.) sometimes refers to a MS. No. 206 in the collection of Moore, Bishop of Ely, which he describes as a Diary (vol. i. pp. 135, 180) kept by Thomas Earl, who was made parson of St. Mildred's, Bread Street, at the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and 'seems to have been a diligent noter of matters of remark concerning religion in his time' (vol. ii. p. 539). In the 'Catal. Libr. MSS. Angl.,' part ii. p. 366, it is described: 'Short notes of matters relating to the Church by way of annals, written by some that favoured Puritanism, from the year 1548 to 1599.' Bishop Moore left his library to the University of Cambridge. Is this MS. in their possession, and is it a piece of historic value?"

Finding no replies to these queries in subsequent volumes of 'N. & Q.,' I made it my business to seek them elsewhere, believing them to be as welcome to present-day readers as they would have been to Q. Q. sixty-four years ago. Laying the matter, therefore, before Mr. H. G. Aldis, the Secretary of Cambridge University, I received quite recently the subjoined courteous answer:—

"Bishop Moore's library was presented to the University in 1715, and is now here. The manuscript (Thomas Earl's Note Book) you refer to came with Bishop Moore's library. Its classmark is Mm. i. 29. I cannot say, of my own knowledge, that it is of 'historic value': but as Thomas Baker, the antiquary, thought it worth transcribing in his historical collections, it may be presumed to be so."

Some of Thomas Baker's valuable transcripts have been printed, notably those of Ascham's letters (Harleian MSS., B.M.), together with his own unrivalled 'History of St. John's, Cambridge,' but his "historical collections," including Earl's 'Diary,' seem to be still in quest of a publisher. His 'History' was edited and issued in 1869 by the late Prof. J. E. B. Mayor. Baker was a ceaseless annotator, as well as a tireless transcriber and accurate scholar, an

instance of which is thus recorded by PROF. MAYOR at 1 S. ix. 588: "We have at St. John's a copy of Ascham's 'Letters' (ed. Elstob), with many dates and corrections in Baker's hand." Other like examples are supplied in the 'D.N.B.' Baker closed a useful and laborious life in 1740, æt. 84.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

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

LONG LEASES.—After the Great Western Railway had snatched the prize from their rivals, and secured a 999 years' lease of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, one was amused at a shareholder anxiously inquiring at the next meeting "what would happen at the end of the lease—would not the Midland Company then succeed in getting hold of the railway?"

A much longer lease, however, is mentioned in Pote's 'History and Antiquities of Windsor' (p. 23), where it is stated that the corporation granted a lease in 1736, for five thousand years, of some land in the town of Windsor to Lord Chief Justice Reeve for the purpose of erecting a work-house. R. B.

Upton.

[Information on other long leases will be found at 9 S. xii. 25, 134, 193, 234, 449, 513; 10 S. i. 32; xii. 365.]

"TRAUNSER": "TRANSOM": "TRAVERSIN."—The word *transer*, *transor*, or *traunser* appears in some documents of the late fifteenth century published in the recent volume of *Archæologia Cantiana* (XXXII., 'Reculver and Hoath Wills,' edited by Arthur Hussey; 'Churchwardens' Accounts of the Parish of St. Andrew's, Canterbury,' edited by Charles Cotton). The word must be taken in the sense of bolster, because it is repeatedly used in the description of a bed:—

"Two pairs of sheets, pair of blankets, materasse and transer," A.D. 1458-9 (p. 126).

"My best kercher save one, table cloth of two elyns, and the best traunser," A.D. 1509-10 (p. 99).

"Feather bed, a traunser, sheets and blankets . . . feather bed, a traunser, sheets and blankets, and a green coverlight," A.D. 1506 (p. 194).

According to Mr. Hussey, the word is peculiar to Kent and is very generally used there; but, as a matter of fact, it is not to be found, as far as I know, in any of the Kentish dictionaries, nor in the important work of Dr. Jos. Wright.

Some similar forms, with an identical sense, are quoted in the 'N.E.D.' at *transom*, 6: 1463, 'Bury Wills' (Camden), "ij peyre of good shetes, the trampsoun"; 1479,

"a traunson"; 1482, "a materas with a traunson, a peire shetes, a peire blankettes, and a coverlight"; 1522, "a ffetherbed, ij trawnsons, a matras, ij pelowes, iiij payer of sehetes"; 1570, "Ye Traunsome of a bed, *trabula*."

Now the same piece of furniture is in French called *traversin*, and the word, pronounced by an English mouth, is quite likely to give *traunson* as well as *transer* or *traunser*. I fully believe that this has been the case.

The interesting point is that light seems to be thrown on the much disputed origin of *transom*, in the architectural sense, by the quotations above, the more because Littré gives for *traversin* an old example with exactly the same sense: "Tous les baus (solvies) traversins ont à terre jeté" (*Ch. d'Ant.*, vi. 860, XIII. siècle).

Skeat, in his 'Etymological Dictionary,' has very clearly shown how the old explanations for "transom," *transenna* and *transumere*, are absurd. *Transommer* is equally wrong, because a corruption of "transom." But is *transtrum*, as proposed by Skeat, better, I wonder? The 'N.E.D.' does not fail to observe that no connecting form between *transtrum* and "transom" has been found, and declares that the history of the word is altogether obscure.

In proposing the assimilation of "tran-ser" and "transom" with the French *traversin* I should notice that the different senses—nautical, architectural, and usual—are curiously the same for both words. Moreover, a great many terms of mediæval architecture are, as is well known, of Norman origin. Introduced as they were by illiterate workmen, and not by clerks, they must have had the very same alterations as the English Tommies so drastically practise with our words in France nowadays.

PIERRE TURPIN.

"DRIFTER."—The species of vessel denominated "drifter" has been much in evidence in the reports of naval fighting around the British Isles, and even in the Mediterranean, where on May 15 last a strong Austrian squadron raided the Allied line, and succeeded in sinking fourteen British drifters, all under 100 tons, before it was driven off by an Allied flotilla of cruisers and destroyers. The definition of the word in the nautical sense as a boat that catches fish by means of a drift-net ('N.E.D.') is incomplete and obsolete, though even now in shipping circles it is not easy to come at the proper meaning of the term. A "drifter,"

technically speaking, is a boat like the trawler which is ordinarily engaged in the capture of herring and shoal fish, and the tonnage of which ranges from 5 to about 150, while a trawler's may exceed 300 tons; both vessels are occasionally fitted with steam power. As a trawler fishes by the aid of a trawl-net, dragged or trawled along the bottom of a fishing bank, or, as in America, by means of a trawl-line to which floats and hooks are attached; so a drifter takes its catch by means of a drift-net, drifting on the surface of the water with the veering of the wind, when it is not too strong. This explanation I recently received orally from a pilot in the Bristol Channel, who pointed out to me a boat of the kind lying at anchor in the Avon, small indeed, but remarkably spick and span.

Several drifters and trawlers are now armed for active service against the enemy, and have in most cases succeeded in giving an excellent account of themselves.

N. W. HILL.

WOMEN AND UMBRELLAS: CURIOUS FORM OF IMPROPRIETY.—In the province of Caltanissetta, Sicily, it is not considered the thing for a woman to use an umbrella. I learn this from the following passage in 'Sicilian Ways and Days,' but get no hint of the reason why:—

"When the crowd in the front of the church broke up in the pelting rain, I noticed that only the men carried umbrellas, the women having nothing but their black cloth *mantellina* or cape to protect them from the rain; and when I remarked upon this to Caluzza, the head-maid, she stared wonderingly at me, and said: 'Doesn't *Vossia* know that it would be improper for women to use umbrellas?' and she left me wondering and meditating over this unexpected and curious principle of Sicilian propriety."—**P. 46.**

Why the authoress should in her turn leave people wondering is hard to say.

ST. SWITHIN.

ELIZABETH (RUNDLE) CHARLES.—One is sorry to note that the tablet placed upon the walls of Combe Edge, Hampstead, in memory of this gifted and prolific writer has recently disappeared. It is difficult enough sometimes to get such records of notable persons put up at all: there can be few instances of their removal. Combe Edge was built by Mrs. Charles, and she died there on March 28, 1896. 'The Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family'—her best-known work—was published in 1862.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

"UNCOUTH FORMS IN DISARRAY."—At 10 S. vi. 149, S. W. asked for the source of

Uncouth forms in disarray,
Words which time has thrown away.

No answer seems to have appeared, and the quotation is not given in the index of that or any later volume.

The lines are an incorrect version of two in Johnson's parody of the style of Thomas Warton:—

Wheresoe'er I turn my view,
All is strange, yet nothing new:
Endless labour all along,
Endless labour to be wrong:
Phrase that Time has flung away;
Uncouth words in disarray,
Trick'd in antique ruff and bonnet,
Ode, and elegy, and sonnet.

See Croker's note to Boswell's 'Johnson,' under Sept. 18, 1777, where the parody is taken from Mrs. Piozzi's 'Anecdotes of the late Samuel Johnson.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

WOGAN FAMILY OF PEMBROKESHIRE.—The following are all the entries relating to the Wogan family in my transcripts mentioned at 12 S. ii. 446:—

Baptisms.

[1622.] (*Blank space*) Etheldri Woogan.... baptiz. Januarij (*blank*).
1624. [M]artha filia Etheldri Woogan, Junij 2^o.
1686. Lloyd Wogan ye son of Esqr. Wogan of Whisson was baptized ye 20th day of June.

Burials.

1603. 2^o Februarij Johannes Wogan filius Ricardi Wogan, generosi.
1685. Elthred Woogan was buried in ye body of ye church the 7th day of September.

J. T. EVANS.

The Rectory, Stow-on-the-Wold.

"BUSS" = AEROPLANE. — A wounded soldier, giving information about a comrade in the Royal Flying Corps, described him as "flying into a bunch of busses." On inquiry I find this is a recognized word for aeroplanes.

J. J. FREEMAN.

YORKSHIRE CLERGY LISTS.—I should be pleased to correspond with any one who is interested in the Clergy Lists of Yorkshire parishes, or with any interested in those of the North of England generally. I have lists of four or five hundred for this district. At present I am trying to complete the lists of clergy of the different parishes in the Archdeaconry of Cleveland, and would welcome any assistance.

J. W. FAWCETT.

Consett, co. Durham.

Queries.

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

EUROPEAN ARTISTS IN INDIA.—I am preparing a list of European artists who worked in India down to the year 1850, and so far have a total of 210 names, amateur and professional. There are, however, several concerning whom uncertainties arise, and I shall be very glad if any reader of 'N. & Q.' can settle these questions decisively:—

Burford (R.).—In several old catalogues I have seen mention of folding panoramic views of India with a description by R. Burford. The wording leaves it uncertain whether Burford was the artist, or merely a hack writer employed for his descriptive ability. I incline to the latter view.

Deah (Carrier).—This miniature painter was in Madras in 1806. Of what nationality was he?

Fulton (Robert).—I have a portrait of Warren Hastings engraved in stipple by W. Nutter in 1801, after a drawing by Robert Fulton, the American inventor and artist. There is no reference in Fulton's Life by H. W. Dickinson connecting him with Warren Hastings or with India. Where is the original drawing?

Gregory.—The Asiatic Society of Bengal possesses a portrait of Robert Home by Gregory. Was he ever in India, and what was his Christian name? Where can I find any details of his career?

Harper (C.).—He was consulted as to the restoration of some pictures in Madras in 1847. Was he an artist?

Hone (Camillas).—The younger son (?1768-1837) of Nathaniel Hone, R.A. A mezzotint portrait of him as 'The Piping Boy' appeared in a fairly recent catalogue, with the biographical note that he "went to the East Indies, and practised there for several years." Practised as what? A portrait painter?

Hudson (Henry), engraver in mezzotint.—Some important prints by him were published in Calcutta. Does this mean that he was working there?

Kilburn.—This artist painted General Sir C. J. Napier, conqueror of Scinde. His name is unfamiliar to me. Was he in India?

Melville (W.), portrait painter.—Was he ever in India?

Merke.—Engraver of an early picture of Government House, Madras. There seems slight reason for believing that he worked in India, but the question has been raised.

Porter (R. Ker).—This artist travelled extensively, and seems to have been in Persia. Was he ever in India?

Smythe (G. Coke).—A painting of 'The Emperor Shah Alam delivering to Lord Clive the Dewani of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa,' reproduced in Beveridge's 'History of India,' has been ascribed to G. Coke Smythe. Who was he? My own impression is that the picture was by Benjamin West, and that Coke Smythe was possibly the engraver.

Schuylenberg: Verkolje.—Both these artists have a picture of the 'East India Company in Bengal' in the Rijks Museum, Amsterdam. When did they work?

Van Ryne.—Painted pictures of Forts St. George and St. William in 1754, reproduced in Beveridge's 'History of India.' Was he ever in India, or did he merely work up other people's sketches?

C. H. S.—There is a coloured aquatint (by Stadler after C. H. S.) of a Sergeant and a Private in the H.E.I.C.'s native troops. For whom do these initials stand?

W. H.—There is a lithograph of a Sergeant in the Ceylon Rifles by W. H. For whom do these initials stand?

Please reply direct. JOHN LANE.
The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.

GRATIAN'S 'DECRETUM': BERTHOLD REMBOLT.—Will some reader be kind enough to identify the edition, and supply the date of publication, of a copy of Gratian's 'Decretum' that is in Exeter Cathedral Library?

It bears no date, and has no colophon at the end, but on the first page is the imprint: on a shield placed before the trunk of a grape-laden tree, and supported by lions standing above a label inscribed "B. REMBOLT," a device (evidently a merchant's mark) resembling a figure 4 with a cross at the end of its horizontal stroke, the tall stem resting on the diameter of a circle, in the lower half of which are the initials "B. R." The page has a richly ornamented border, and the head-line "*Decreti huius Plenissimū argumentum*" is followed by a table of contents and some lines of blank verse, in which occur the names "Bertholdi" and "Rembolt." On the back is a cut representing a scribe visited in his scriptorium by a company of ecclesiastics holding open books towards him, and below it is a double column of about 20 lines of verse, the top one in red letters.

Henri Bouchot ('The Printed Book,' p. 47) mentions that Berthold Rembold (*sic*) became associated in 1494 with Gering at his printing works in the Rue de la Sorbonne, Paris. In a contribution of mine to *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries* (ix. 173) referring to this subject the year 1494 has been erroneously printed "1414," and 1131 (when Gratian flourished) as "1311."

With regard to the use by Rembolt of a merchant's mark, it is interesting to recall that Caxton, too, introduced what is believed to be a merchant's mark in his imprint, viz., a figure somewhat resembling an incomplete "&," crossed by a short-stemmed "7," between the initials "W C" and two flourishes that may read "S C" Caxton

was a freeman of the London Livery Company of Mercers, and in 1463 became governor of "the English Nation" (Merchant Adventurers) at Bruges. A device very similar to his (but without initials) appears on the monumental brass (in Standon Church, Herts) of John Felde, Alderman of London, merchant of the staple of Calais, who died in 1377 (see Blades's 'Life of Caxton,' pp. 14-29, 139).

Can the name or mark of Berthold Rembolt be found in the records of any merchants' company or trade gild?

E. LEGA-WEEKES.

KENNEDY'S PROPOSED MEDICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY (BRITISH) TO 1800.—Could any of your readers tell me what became of the MSS. of this work, which was completed and ready for the press at the time of the author's death? See 'D.N.B.,' vol. xxx. p. 422. WILLIAM OSLER.

13 Norham Gardens, Oxford.

'MORRIS, ARNOLD, AND BATTERSBY,' 1782.—In the 'Life of Major John André,' by Winthrop Sargent, 2nd ed., 1902, pp. 513-15, is mentioned a pamphlet entitled 'Morris, Arnold, and Battersby....,' by R. Morris, London, 1782. The following libraries have no copy of it: British Museum, Bodleian, and Cambridge University. Can any one inform me where a copy may be seen?

E. ALFRED JONES.

6 Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.C.4.

'LANCASHIRE GLOSSARY.'—In a preparatory note to part ii. of the 'Lancashire Glossary,' by Nodal and Milner, issued by the English Dialect Society in 1882, there is promised a third part which would contain introductory chapters on the literature, grammar, and pronunciation of the dialect; also an appendix of omitted words, towards which contributions were invited. It was hoped that this third part would be ready early in 1883. Can any one say if it was ever published? I cannot find it in my set of the Society's publications.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

RECORDS OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION FOR THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Can any one tell me where the Act Books of this Commission are preserved? The late Canon Raine referred to them as being in existence, and as throwing a flood of light upon the religious history of the Northern Province in Elizabethan times, but did not say where they could be seen. Dexter in his 'England and Holland of the

Pilgrims' makes extracts from them, and locates them as "Act Books in York Registry." I have made inquiry for these documents in York without success. The Diocesan Registry, the Probate Registry, the Minster Library, the Guild Hall at York, and the Surtees Society know nothing of them. Where are they?

WALTER H. BURGESS.

4 Ladysmith Road, Plymouth.

CLITHEROE PROVERBIAL FOR BRIBERY.—In a letter written from Oxford to the North, Sept. 22, 1695, occurs the following:—

"Here hath been y^e greatest canvassing for a New Major [Mayor], y^t hath been perhaps in y^e memory of man; the Candidates pursues bleeding as freely (as they call it here) as ever those who stood for Burgasses [Burgesses] for Clitheroe possibly could."

I should be glad to be guided to other uses of this obviously proverbial statement, and to the history of the circumstances under which Clitheroe got this reputation. Neither the writer nor the person to whom he wrote was a Lancashire man.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

DYDE.—This uncommon surname is recorded once in Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses' (i. 436). Can any one give me other examples of it, or say whether any variant spellings are known? The person who bore it in the above list was of Norwich in Worcestershire.

F. P. B.

HIBAUT'S DICTIONARY OF NAMES.—I desire information respecting Hibaut's dictionary of names—a Russian book published in 1904, especially for the University of Bonn, by Braunschweig of Paris. I am much interested in names, and am making researches respecting that of Figgess; and I am given to understand that Hibaut's book contains an exhaustive history of that particular name. I have tried the British Museum Library and other big libraries in London, but they seem to know nothing about the book. A quotation from Hibaut's work was sent to me by a man who had the book in his possession, but unfortunately he is now inaccessible to me.

R. J. WEBB.

St. Dunstan's College, Catford, S.E.

CHARLES LAMB ON "ALL ROUND THE WREKIN."—Can any of your readers explain Charles Lamb's expression in one of his letters, "Love to all round the Wrekin"? The only references to the Wrekin I can find in 'N. & Q.' are at 4 S. viii. 560 and 4 S. ix. 380.

ADAM BLACK.

Inshriach, Aviemore, N.B.

'IRELAND IN FICTION.' (See *ante*, pp. 359, 387).—I shall be much obliged for any information about the following Irish novels and stories, or to hear from any possessor of them.* Please reply direct.

O'Brien (Dillon).—The Dalys of Dalystown.

Frank Blake.

O'Byrne (D.).—The Sisters and Green Magic.

O'Flanagan (J. R.).—Capt. O'Shaughnessy's Sporting Career.

Bryan O'Regan.

Prevost (J. J.).—Le Comte de Dromore; ou, La terreur irlandaise.

Purcell (Mrs.).—The Orientalist; or, Electioneering in Ireland.

Sutherland (A.), author of 'Redmond the Rebel.'—St. Kathleen; or, the Rock of Dunismoyle.

Templeton (Herminie).—Darby O'Gill and the Good People.

Torrens (Robert).—The Victim of Intolerance; or, The Hermit of Killarney.

These additional entries supplement the list printed *ante*, p. 359:—

Anon.—Caprice; or, Anecdotes of the Listowel Family.

A Castle Christmas Eve; or, The Tales the Viceroy Told.

The Davenels; or, A Campaign of Fashion in Dublin.

The Double Trial; or, The Consequences of an Irish Clearing.

Geraldine Hamilton; or, Self-Guidance.

The Irish Girl; or, The True Love and the False.

The Refugees; an Irish Tale.

Walter O'Neill; or, The Pleasure of Doing Good.

Boyle (Robert Whelan).—Love until Death.

[Colpoys (Mrs.)].—The Irish Excursion.

Crow (Mrs. Louisa).—Rose and Shamrock.

Gannon (N. J.).—Rose Waldron; or, A Drag on the Wheel.

(Rev.) STEPHEN J. BROWN, S.J.

Clongowes Wood College, Sallins, co. Kildare.

BROOCH MOTTO: "WE FEAR NAE FOE."—I have a large silver brooch (for a Scotch plaid) in the form of a thistle surrounded by a border inscribed "We fear nae foe." Of what family (if any) is this a badge? I have in vain referred to numerous lists.

(Rev.) J. FERNIE.

Langworth Gate, Lincoln.

"UNBERUFEN."—This expression had passed into common parlance as an averting of ill-luck from boasting, but as it is German it is now banned. No other word seems to be taking its place. Can any one suggest a suitable phrase? There probably is some old English expression for averting evil, but it does not come to mind; "I touch wood," "Bar omen," "Bar ill-luck," seem clumsy, and not likely to oust the intruder. No one can tell me of a French

expression as an equivalent, so there only remains the Latin "Absit omen."

It is noteworthy that Webster's 'Dictionary,' 1864, does not include "unberufen" in the quotations, words, &c., from foreign languages, showing that the use of it is recent. ALFRED WELBY, Lieut.-Col.

18 Chester Street, S.W.1.

[The use of "unberufen" and its variants or equivalents is discussed at 10 S. vi. 130, 174, 230, 476, under "Touching Wood."]

Mrs. ORD.—I am trying to obtain some information about Mrs. Ord, the celebrated "blue-stocking" so often mentioned in Fanny Burney's diary. What I already know is that her maiden name was Dellingham, that she was the daughter of a North-Country surgeon, and that she was "a widow with means" when she married Mr. Ord.

Can any of your readers give me particulars as to dates of her birth, death, and two marriages? I do not know her first husband's name, or who Mr. Ord, her second husband, was. Tom Taylor in his 'Life of Reynolds' calls him "a wealthy Northumberland gentleman."

I cannot find any of Mrs. Ord's writings in the British Museum Library.

E. E. LEGGATT.

Chase Side, Enfield.

CHARLES BROWNE, a brother of Anthony, first Viscount Montagu, left Madrid for Lisbon, March 18, 1577/8, in the company of Cornelius O'Mulryan, Bishop of Killaloe, Edward, Lord Daere, and Filiberto Cotto, Thomas Stucley's secretary. Mgr. Sega, Bishop of Piacenza, Papal Nuncio at Madrid, at the request of Dr. Nicolas Sander, obtained a pension for Browne from King Philip. On June 17, 1580, he was reported to be in Spain and "captain of a company for Ireland." He was living in Flanders in 1596. As he is unknown to the Peerages, I should be grateful for further particulars about him. JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

PELL AND MILDMAJ FAMILIES.—I shall be grateful for assistance in tracing the connexion between the Mildmays of Essex and the Pell family of Lincolnshire. I think it came through a marriage between Paul Francis Pell and one of the Brackenburys. My relative Capt. Mildmay Pell was connected with the Mildmay family, and I have now in my possession a small oil painting of Carew Hervey Mildmay, evidently of the seventeenth century. This, with other paintings, formerly belonged to the wife of the above Paul Francis Pell. M. F. H.

MARK ANTONY SAURIN, aged 10, son of the Bishop of Dromore, Palace, Dromore, entered St. Paul's School on March 21, 1823. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give me further information concerning the bishop or his son? Was the former the son of Mark Anthony Saurin, referred to at 12 S. ii. 4, 75, 474? MICHAEL F. J. McDONNELL.
Bathurst, Gambia, British West Africa.

"BLACK MARIA" = PRISON VAN.—Can you tell me the origin of "Black Maria," the name of the van which conveys prisoners between the house of detention and the place of trial? The name is used here in Boston and also in New Orleans, and I know that it is in London.

CHARLES E. STRATTON.

70 State Street, Boston, Mass.

[A similar question was asked in 'N. & Q.' in 1883 (6 S. vii. 309) with reference to the use of the term in London, but no satisfactory explanation was forthcoming. The story about Maria Lee, the big negress, was reprinted at 8 S. iv. 272, but nothing was added to show when her name was first introduced to explain the term. Farmer and Henley's one-volume 'Dictionary of Slang' says the origin is unknown.]

PEDIGREES REQUIRED.—1. Of the Stanhopes of Linby, Notts, descended from a half-brother of Philip, first Earl of Chesterfield. Not given in Thoroton's 'Notts.' They were extinct in the first half of the eighteenth century.

2. Detailed pedigree of the Stewarts of Mount Stewart, ancestors of the Stewarts, Marquis of Londonderry.

3. Of the Edwards of Talgarth created baronet in 1838, and of Cornelia Owen of Garth, wife of John Edwards, and mother of the first baronet.

These pedigrees are not in the usual works of reference, Burke, or any modern Peerages.

MARY TERESA FORTESCUE.

Whitemoor House, Ollerton, Newark-on-Trent.

THE MELOLOGUE IN ENGLAND.—Can any of your readers tell me where I can learn something of the history of the use of the melologue in England, or give me any information on the subject?

L. COLLISON-MORLEY.

3 Scarsdale Villas, Kensington, W.8.

VAUGHN AND WELCH AS SURNAMES.—In 1874 there died in the United States Mrs. Elizabeth Graham Vaughn, aged 80. The official record of death recites that she was born in England, and had resided in

the U.S. for more than fifty years. She is known to have had a nephew, William G(raham ?) Welch. She died in a mission house connected with a very high Protestant Episcopal church, and, presumably, was of that faith.

From such meagre data can some reader versed in such matters suggest the part of England in which the above family names would be likely to be found ? C. H.
New York City.

THE BOLTON LIGHT HORSE: THE DUKE OF LANCASTER'S OWN YEOMANRY.—I shall be glad of any information about this regiment, which, as the Bolton Light Horse and the Furness Light Horse, is traceable to about 1797. When did the amalgamation and the assumption of the name Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry take place? Local information in particular would be valuable. Some day I hope to have time to search Army Lists and such like sources of information. R. S. B.

ARMS OF ENGLAND WITH FRANCE ANCIENT.—Over the door in the south porch of Church Brampton Church, Northants, there is a stone shield with the arms of England in the first and fourth quarters, and France Ancient in the second and third. The church is of about 1350.

I am told there are two other instances of this unusual arrangement of the arms, one at Gloucester. Can anybody give their exact whereabouts ? A. G. KEALY,
Chaplain R.N. retired.

Bedford.

MARY BOLLES, "BARONETESS."—Can any reader tell me the origin of Mary Bolles being created a Baronetess by King Charles I. and to what family she belonged? It is said to be the only instance on record of a woman being raised to that dignity. Any information will be gratefully received. LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

JANE BROWN, CENTENARIAN.—A tombstone at Elswick, Durham, records the death of Jane Brown, Aug. 28, 1844, aged 102, widow of Peter Brown, master mariner, who died 1821, aged 79. Was this one of the cases investigated by the late Mr. Thoms? I wish to discover where Jane Brown was baptized, and where married. A daughter, also Jane Brown, died at Elswick, Nov. 11, 1854, aged 82. R. J. FYNMORE.
Sandgate.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. The dog that don't know how to bite
He didn't ought to bark. J. H. LESLIE.
Sheffield.
2. May I sink meanlier than the worst,
Abandoned, outcast, crushed, accurst,
It I forget.
A. STANTON WHITFIELD, F.R.Hist.S.
High Street, Walsall.

I should be greatly obliged for information as to the authorship of two little poems. One begins :—

3. In summer, when the vales are clear,
And woodlands blithe with flowery heights.

The other begins :—

4. Yet if his Majesty, our sovereign lord,
Should of his own accord
Friendly himself invite....

P. T. CRESWELL.
57 Esmé Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham.

Replies.

JOHN PRUDDE :

"KING'S GLAZIER."

(12 S. ii. 430, 517.)

THE following notes will perhaps be of use to MR. J. LE COUËUR :—

1. Prudde was appointed for life to the office of glazier of the King's works by letters patent dated Sept. 10, 19 Hen. VI. (1440). One of the many saving clauses to the "Act of Resumption" which Parliament wrung from the King in 1450 provided that the Act should not prejudice John Prudde, "oure glasyer," with regard to the grant or grants which Henry had made to him of 12*d.* by the day, to be taken for the term of his life of the issues and profits of the shires of Surrey and Sussex by the hands of the sheriffs there for the time being. See 'Rotuli Parliamentorum,' vol. v. (1765), p. 196b.

2. MR. WYNDHAM HULME has already mentioned that, as soon as Henry VI. was dethroned by Edward IV. in 1461, Thomas Bye was appointed to the glazery of the King's works. I notice that by letters patent dated Sept. 3, 3 Ed. IV. (1464), John Randolph, esquire, obtained, together with other premises at Westminster, a house within the palace which John Prudde lately held at farm by grant of Henry VI. See 'Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1461-7,' p. 273.

3. One John Prowde of Kyngeswode (Gloucestershire) died in September, 1464, his will, dated the 3rd of that month, being proved on the 11th at Lambeth by Robert Golde, the executor (P.C.C., 5 Godyn). I have looked at this will at Somerset House, to see whether it could be the glazier's, but it contains nothing which suggests to me that it was his. The testator desired to be buried in the churchyard at Hawkysbury, and, after bequeathing 6*d.* to the mother church at Worcester, a brass pot and a plate to his son John, ten marks sterling to his son William, and a silver-gilt cup and his best silver girdle to his daughter Helen, left the residue of his property to Robert Golde and Thomas Fostar, to dispose of as they should think best for the good of his soul. Is anything known of John Prudde, the glazier, connecting him with Gloucestershire?

4. The references to Prudde which occur in the Winchester College accounts have not yet appeared in print. So I set them out here with the entries that seem to bear upon the work done by his assistants:—

"Et in ii. quarteriis zabuli emptis pro Vitreacione Capelle Johannis Fromond et Capelle Collegii, *xxd.* Et in iiiii. quarteriis calcis non laxate emptis pro eisdem, *is. vid.* Et in xxv. libris Stanni sive Tynne emptis pro eisdem, precium libre *iiiiid.* minus in toto *iiiiid.*, *vis. iiiid.* ob. [*sic.*] Et in v. libris Resine emptis pro eisdem, *vd.* Et in solutis Willelmo Boore pro *xxii.* Counterbarris ferreis pro Fenestris Capelle Collegii ponderantibus *lix.* libras, precium libre [*id.* ob. *q. altered to*] *iiid.*, *ixs. iiiid.* [*sic.*] Et in solutis Johanni West et sociis suis laborantibus in faciendo Scaffoldes pro Fenestris supradictis, *is. iiiiid.* Et pro cariagio de Scaffold tymbre, *viiiid.* Et in solutis Johanni Prudd vitreareo pro ii. famulis suis laborantibus per *viii.* septimanas circa vitreacionem Fenestrarum predicatarum, quolibet eorum capiente per septimanam *iiis. iiiid.*, *iiiiid.*."—'Custus domorum,' 1443-4.

"Et in datis Ricardo et Willelmo famulis Johannis Prudd vitrearii Westmonasteriensis pro eorum expensis versus London ex curialitate domini Custodis, *iiis. iiiid.*."—'Custus necessari forins. cum donis,' 1443-4.

5. It is not clear whether the glazing done by Prudde's men in 1443-4 extended to the upper room of Fromond's Chantry, but there is an entry in the College accounts of 1449-50 which shows that there was coloured glass in that upper room:—

"Et solum Stephano vitriario pro factura et emendacione unius ymaginis occidentalis fenestre et i. Angeli orientalis fenestre domus super capellam Fromond, *iiis.*."—'Custus Capelle.'

6. At the present time there is only one piece of old glass in the upper room. It is

a circle of glass, with a diameter of about 15 inches, set in one of the four windows on the south side, and it displays Wykeham's arms on a shield. Its history is obscure, but I do not connect it with Prudde. It probably came out of Thurbern's Chantry, whence also came the bulk of the old glass now in the east window of Fromond's, on the ground floor. There were originally two windows on the south side of Thurbern's, but in attempts to uphold the belfry tower both windows were closed up—one probably in 1740, the other certainly in 1772. The former contained several shields, one of them being Wykeham's, and the fact that this window had been closed up "lately" is mentioned in Thomas Warton's 'Description of Winchester' (n.d.), p. 27. Warton's book is usually assigned to 1750, but, to judge from internal evidence,* it was not really published before 1760. I infer the date 1740 for the closing of the window from the College Accounts of 1739-40, which contain under 'Custus Capella,' 3rd quarter, the item "Dno. Townsend pro consilio et operâ in compingendâ et stabiliendâ Turri, £21 Os. 0*d.*"

7. For his descriptions of the glass in the two chantries (pp. 27-8, 45) Warton relied mainly upon Anthony Wood's manuscript, D. 4 (ff. 308-31), dated "Feb., 1684" (*i.e.*, 1684/5). He supposed that Wood then visited the College, but the manuscript "must be copied by Wood from some one's notes, not made by himself, for he was not at Winchester" (Clark's 'Wood's Life and Times,' Oxf. Hist. Soc., iii. 134). I would suggest that he copied Matthew Hutton's notes, now at the British Museum, Harl. MS. 6977. Upon several points these notes are not so lucid as one could wish.

8. Although the bulk of the old glass now in the east window of Fromond's Chantry was brought out of Thurbern's in 1772, there may be a few fragments of the Prudde glass intermixed with it. I venture to mention as a piece which is possibly Prudde's the head of a mitred saint, with a blue background, which occupies a central position among the upper lights. The aureole proves that it is the head of a canonized saint, and not merely of a bishop. But by 1852 the head had come to be regarded as Wykeham's (see Walcott's 'Wykeham and his Colleges,' p. 242, n. 2), and about thirty

* For instance, see p. 12, where mention is made of the opening of the Hampshire County Hospital (in Parchment Street) at Michaelmas, 1759.

years later photographs of the head, passing as Wykeham's, were on sale at Winchester and Oxford. Leach reproduced the head in his 'History' of the College (1899), at p. 210, but scarcely improved matters by suggesting that it might be a portrait of Waynflete.

9. Charles Blackstone in his MS. book of 'Benefactions' (1784) mentioned, at p. 58, the removal of glass in 1772 from Thurber's Chantry to Fromond's. He also stated, at p. 148, as if speaking of his own time, that there were in windows at Fromond's—but he did not say in which windows—the arms of two Bishops of Winchester, Stephen Gardiner and John White, each within a garter. It would seem, therefore, that some of the Prudde glass may have been replaced by new glass in Queen Mary's reign. Gardiner's arms have disappeared, but White's* are still at the College, though Kirby ('Annals,' p. 248) said that they had gone to a "window in St. Cross Hospital." They are in fact in a window at the Second Master's House, and in company there with Wykeham's arms of like workmanship. Each shield is surmounted by a mitre, and encircled by a garter having a diameter of about 9 inches. White's coat is impaled by the see of Winchester, but not so Wykeham's.

10. It is true that Bishop White's shield within a garter is to be seen also at St. Cross, in the tracery of the westernmost of the clerestory windows on the north side of the nave of the church. But it has a companion shield (also within a garter) which demonstrates that the pair were made, not for the College, but for the Hospital, as this shield bears the arms of St. Cross impaling the arms of the see of Winchester, a somewhat curious impalement which may be due to the fact that White, having appointed Dr. Robert Raynold as his Vicar-General in January, 1556/7, collated him on Aug. 23, 1557, to the Mastership of St. Cross.

H. C.

Winchester College.

* Per chevron embattled or and gules, three roses counterchanged, slipped vert; on a chief gules three hourglasses argent, framed or. According to Bedford's 'Blazon of Episcopacy' (1897), White's seal bore Three roses slipped, a cinquefoil in fesse point. But his seal, as set to a deed in the possession of Winchester College, dated Dec. 1, 1 Eliz. (1558), bears, impaled by the arms of the see, Per chevron embattled, three roses slipped. Probably Bedford (or his authority) saw a poor impression of the seal, and mistook the apex of the embattled chevron for a cinquefoil.

SIR WILLIAM OGLE :

SARAH STEWKLEY.

(12 S. ii. 89, 137, 251, 296, 518; iii. 92.)

MEWS OR MEWYS FAMILY.

(12 S. ii. 26, 93, 331, 419, 432; iii. 16, 52, 113, 195, 236.)

THE information contributed to the pages of 'N. & Q.' on the above subjects grows more and more interesting. To the reply by DIEGO (12 S. ii. 296) as to the identity of Catherine Ogle, to whom her "cousin," Sir Hugh Stewkley (2nd Bart.), in his will, proved in 1719, left a bequest, we owe a new chapter in the history of the Stewkleys. His suggestion to try vols. iii. and iv. of the 'Memoirs of the Verney Family' was most happy in its results, although, despite the fact that "Kitty Ogle" is mentioned in 1695, the identity of her husband is still a mystery. She was, it seems, one of the younger children of "Cary," fourth daughter of Sir Edmund Verney (the standard-bearer to Charles I., killed at the battle of Edge Hill), who, as the widow of Sir Thomas Gardiner, married, as his second wife, about 1652-3, John Stewkley, "a younger son, with a comfortable income, of Sir Thomas Stewkley."

From the delightful gossip of the 'Memoirs' we learn that they all lived at Preshaw House, in Hampshire, where "Cary leads as busy a home life as such a train of babies must entail; and where good John is proud to see the old nursery filled a second time." Their family consisted of a son John, born in the first year of their marriage, and five daughters—Penelope, Cary, Carolina, Isabella, and Catherine.

In the various pedigrees of the Stewkleys, notably the 1913 Visitation of Hampshire, Sir Thomas Stewkley, Kt. (born 1569, died circa 1642), is shown to have married "Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Goodwyn of Over Winchenden in county Bucks," by whom he had three sons, who all matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford. Hugh, born 1604, entered July, 1618, aged 14; Middle Temple, 1621; made a baronet, 1627; died September, 1642. Thomas matriculated July, 1621, aged 15. John matriculated July, 1626, aged 14; entered the Middle Temple in 1629.

In 'The Victoria History of Hampshire,* under Hinton Ampner Church, it is said that Elizabeth, widow of Sir Thomas Stewkley, was there buried in 1648; and in the same

* Vol. iii.

volume,* under Corhampton, is mention of the Manor of Lomer, on which is Preshaw House, which

"after 1605 was vested in Lady Anne Sandys, widow of William, Lord Sandys, who in 1634 settled it upon her grandson John Stewkley, the younger son of Sir Thomas Stewkley by her only daughter and heir, Elizabeth."

The question then arises, who was Anne, Lady Sandys? For, if she was widow of William, Lord Sandys of the Vyne and Mottisfont Abbey, Romsey, she was Alatheia, daughter and coheir of John Panton of co. Denbigh. In the Inq. p.m. of her husband, William, 4th Baron Sandys, taken at Salisbury on Sept. 17, 1633, it is stated that "he died on the 12th of November, 1629, and that Alatheia his wife remarried to Sir William Holland, Baronet."

Mottisfont is the next parish to Michelmersh, which Sir Thomas Stewkley purchased in 1600, and it was to its Manor House that Serah, widow of the first Sir Hugh Stewkley (1604-42), retired to live upon her "dower," with her second husband, Sir William, Viscount Ogle after 1648, the latter dying there in 1682.

Preshaw House, described† as "a picturesque gabled house of at least three dates, set in the beautifully timbered park on the southern slopes of Millbarrow Down," was the scene of much hospitality in the Stewkleys' time, and is said to have reminded Dr. Denton "of the loaves and fishes that increased and multiplied with the company."

After the Great Fire of London, when John Stewkley experienced heavy losses, he sold Preshaw House to his nephew, Sir Hugh, in 1677, and, retiring to London with his family, there died in 1683. Possibly the parish registers of Lomer (1665-7) might tell the baptism of Kitty Stewkley, but her marriage to — Ogle probably took place in London, and is doubtless to be found in some of the published parish registers. It is not a little tantalizing to miss the connexion with the Winchester Ogles for the want of this item of information, especially after the new and valuable notes contributed by W. R. W. on this family.

Regarding the remarks of A MASTER OF ARTS (*ante*, p. 236) as to the pedigree of Mewys of Hampshire, of whom was "Sir Richard Mewys of Rookley, whose daughter Jane married John Worsley, gent." This was presumably the "Jane Mieux," wife of Sir John Worsley, who succeeded to Appuldercombe in the Isle

of Wight in 1567, and died in 1580, leaving a son, Thomas Worsley, who was married at Wonston, near Winchester, in 1586, to Barbara, eldest daughter of William St. John of Farley Chamberlayne and Barbara Gore. The latter were the direct ancestors of Christian St. John, who was married at Farley on Oct. 4, 1666, to Ellis Mews of Winchester, Mayor of that town in 1686, and Recorder of Romsey, where his arms still hang in the Council Chamber of that town. In the Visitation of Hampshire for 1686 this Ellis is described as son of Richard Mews of the city of Winchester (who died *circa* 1646, aged 60), son of Ellis Mews of Stourton Caundle, Dorset. Richard had a brother, "John Mews, of Winchester," possibly the same as John Mew who was married at St. Michael's in that city upon the morning of Easter Tuesday, April 12, 1642. By his wife, Christian St. John, Ellis Mews had sons: Henry, aged 18 in 1686, Ellis 16, William 14; and a daughter Anne, 19. After his wife's death in February, 1680, Ellis remarried at King's Worthy on Jan. 27, 1689/90, to Joan Cox. In his will, dated April 1, 1707, he mentioned his house and garden in Winchester, which he left for twenty years to his wife Joan, with reversion to his son Ellis Mews.* He was buried in Winchester Cathedral on June 26, 1709. In the Coffin Book,† Winchester, under date of Dec. 22, 1710, there is this entry:—

"Paid to Mr. Wavell, Mayor, to be given to Mrs. Mews, relict of Ellis Mews deceased, an alderman of this city, upon occasion of her extraordinary poverty."

"From this, down to 1720, she yearly had either twenty shillings or ten shillings to relieve her necessitie. Mews was steward to Oliver Cromwell, Junior. W. H. J."

With regard to the above stewardship of the Manor of Merton there is an entry in the parish register of Hursley, under burials for May 2, 1666: "Margaretta Mew, uxor Ellis Mew Generosi, fuit Sulp^t." If this was Ellis, the Mayor of Winchester, like his son and namesake, he thrice ventured into the bonds of matrimony. It would be very interesting to establish his relationship to Bishop Peter Mews, who was elevated to the See of Winchester in 1684 (two years before Ellis became Mayor). The Bishop was born on March 25, 1618, and Ellis in 1623. Ellis's father was born in 1586, and Peter Mews of Purse Caundle is said to have been dead before 1597.

F. H. S.

* Victoria Hist. of Hampshire, vol. iii. p. 246.
† *Ibid.*, p. 246.

* Will at Winchester.

† *Hampshire Notes and Queries*, vol. vii. p. 68.

ARBOR TRISTIS (12 S. iii. 386).—The Arabian or night jasmine (*Nyctanthes arbor-tristis*) is a shrub which grows freely in Southern Asia. Its fragrant night-blooming flowers attracted the early Portuguese travellers, who bestowed on it the name of "arbol triste." See Yule, 'Hobson-Jobson,' s.v. 'Arbol triste,' and the 'N.E.D.,' s.v. 'Jasmine.'

Thomas Bowrey, writing "Of Choromandel" in the seventeenth century ('Countries round the Bay of Bengal, 1669 to 1679,' Hakluyt Society, ed. Temple, pp. 49-50), gives a quaint description of this small tree or shrub:—

"Upon the top of Mount St. Thomas, groweth naturally a Very remarkable tree, larger then most mulberrie trees be, which is called Arbor triste, vizt. the Sorrowfull tree, and not improperly so called. It Seemeth not to flornish all the day longe, but from Sun Settinge to Sun risinge it is Exceedinge full of white blossoms, both fragrant and beautiful, but noe Sooner is but broad day light, but all the blossoms fall to the ground and Suddenly wither; and the Very leaves Shut themselves, and Seeme to be in a very languishing posture, and furthermore, the next Eveening it appears as flourishinge as before, and thus not Once but every day and night throughout the yeare."

R. C. TEMPLE.

A friend of mine has courteously supplied the following information under this head:—

"The 'arbor tristis' is described in Durante's 'Herbario Nuovo,' published at Rome in 1585, and also in his other book, of which only the German translation named 'Hortulus Sanitatis' survives. His illustration shows a plant with large nettle-shaped, dotted leaves and pendulous strings of blossom. The flowers and leaves, he says, spread only at night, but droop and wither if sunlight reaches them. The legend goes that a beautiful Indian maiden loved the sun, who loved another. So she killed herself, and from the ashes of the funeral pyre there sprang the 'arbor tristis.'"

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

This tree is described and figured by Gerard as "the Sorrowfull tree." It grows, he says, in the East Indies, "especially in Goa and Malayo." It is called by many different names in different places, as Parizataco in Goa, Singadi in "Malayo," Singati in the Deccan, Guart by the Arabians, and Gul by the Persians and Turks. Its most poetical name in English is "the Indian mourner." Lemery gives a similar account to that of Gerard, and has the same string of foreign names for it. He refers to several authorities.

The name Parizataco refers to a legendary Indian princess whom Durante in his

account of the tree in his 'Herbario Nuovo' (1585) calls Parisatacco. She was a lover of the Sun, and when forsaken by him she died of grief, and this tree sprang from her ashes.
C. C. B.

RUSHBROOKE HALL (12 S. iii. 301).—A short account of this moated Elizabethan house, the seat in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries of the Jernyn family, is given in Mr. W. A. Dutt's 'Suffolk,' one of Methuen & Co.'s "Little Guides": "There is a 'haunted room' in the W. wing, where a lady, whose portrait hangs in the nursery, is said to have been murdered" (p. 285). The Hall is about 3 miles from Bury St. Edmunds. There is a good view of it in Mr. Dutt's book. EDWARD BENSLEY.

JANE AUSTEN: 'PRIDE AND PREJUDICE' (12 S. iii. 358).—1. It does not seem probable that Lambton and Pemberley were real places. The various lives of Jane Austen do not mention that she was ever as far north as Derbyshire.

2. No, "Bakewell" was not a slip of the pen for "Lambton." It was the town where the Gardiners and Elizabeth spent the night before they went to Lambton. Pemberley lay between the two towns, and the travellers paid their first visit to Pemberley before they had reached Lambton. This is clear from the conclusion of chap. xlii.: "Within five miles of Lambton, Elizabeth found, from her aunt, that Pemberley was situated. It was not in their direct road; nor more than a mile or two out of it. In talking over their route the evening before" they went to Lambton, the Gardiners suggest a visit to Pemberley. Elizabeth makes objections, fearing to meet Darcy. That night she learns from the chambermaid that the family are not at Pemberley, and therefore next day she agrees to go there. When she unexpectedly meets Darcy, she is afraid that he will think she is pursuing him, and is careful to tell him that "before we left Bakewell, we understood that you were not immediately expected in the country." After they leave Pemberley they arrive at Lambton for the first time, and Mrs. Gardiner

"was too much engaged in pointing out to her husband all the interesting spots in its environs to think of anything else. Fatigued as she had been by the morning's walk, they had no sooner dined than she set off again in quest of her former acquaintance, and the evening was spent in the satisfactions of an intercourse renewed after many years' discontinuance."

M. H. DODDS.

Home House, Low Fell, Gateshead.

JANE AUSTEN: A CONTINUATION (12 S. iii. 358).—The book referred to is entitled 'Old Friends and New Fancies.' It was written by Miss Sybil G. Brinton, and published at 6s. by Messrs. Holden & Hardingham, 12 York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C., in January, 1913.

S. BUTTERWORTH.

GREYSTOKE PEDIGREE (12 S. iii. 384).—Hutchinson would seem to have derived this pedigree from Nicolson and Burn's 'History of Westmorland and Cumberland,' ii. 348 foll., but the ultimate source is one of the various editions of John Denton of Cardew's 'Account of Cumberland.' This was published for the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society by Chancellor R. S. Ferguson in 1887. Denton is stated to have compiled his 'Account' from the records kept in the Tower of London when he was imprisoned there "on a quarrel between him and Dr. Robinson, Bishop of Carlisle." Ferguson gives the date of this as about 1610. Denton is, I fear, not a very reliable authority. His manuscript collections were described by Mr. Hodgson Hinde as "storehouses of errors."

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

MAGIC SQUARES IN INDIA (12 S. iii. 383).—The arrangement of the figures in the magic square found at Dudhai was published in a recent issue of *Indian Engineering* and also in *The Yorkshire Weekly Post*. It is a square of an even order, that is, one with an even number of squares (16), and of a far more ingenious construction than the Archæological Superintendent of Hindu and Buddhist Remains in Northern India seems to realize. It is a so-called "pandagonal" square, that is, not only do the figures along the two unbroken diagonals give the sum of 34, but also the numbers along the six broken diagonals formed by the 16 figures. According to a correspondent of the Indian paper at Bassein (Burma), a magic square for 32 (not 34) is filled in with usual Hindu religious ceremonies in a room where a woman is in labour. A Sanskrit "mantra" consisting of two lines is read, and the magic square is filled in, it being believed that this will accelerate the confinement and "remove all troubles." According to another native correspondent, the method of working out such magic squares has been well known to Tamelians in "those" parts (in the Jhansi district?) from time immemorial; and as a child he had known many old

pandits teaching the science of numbers from well-worn cadjan-leaf books, *i.e.*, books of the old type written with an iron needle known as "cluttani," the leaves consisting of "palmyrah" leaves. The record, however, is still held by Benjamin Franklin's "magic square of squares," consisting of 256 (16 by 16) squares. According to Mr. W. W. Rouse Ball, the author of 'Mathematical Recreations and Essays' (London, 1911), magic squares of an odd order (say of 25 "cells") were constructed in India before the Christian era according to a rule which he subsequently explains, but nothing is said about the antiquity of squares of an even order like that found at Dudhai.

L. L. K.

CARR: DOUGLAS OF CARR (12 S. iii. 358, 393).—There is a place called Cavers Carr in Roxburghshire, which I think belongs or belonged to the Douglasses of Cavers. It is just possible that it is the place your correspondent is in search of. It is about 12 miles due south from Melrose.

W. E. WILSON.

Hawick.

"BULLER'S THUMB" (12 S. iii. 386).—The allusion is to the dictum of Mr. Justice Buller that "a husband has a right to chastise his wife with a stick no thicker than his thumb." The case which called forth this pronouncement is apparently unreported, but Serjeant Townsend ('Lives of Twelve Eminent Judges,' i. 19) says:—

"The subject offered too fair an opportunity to the caricaturists not to be eagerly grasped at. His portrait as Judge Thumb speedily adorned the print shops, and the women enjoyed a hearty laugh at the expense of this ungallant champion of club law. A similar ungallant doctrine had been mooted in the preceding century by a Dr. Marmaduke Coghill, judge of the Prerogative Court of Ireland, and with still more detriment to himself. Having been called upon to decide the ground of a divorce sued for by a wife against her husband, who had given her a good beating, the venerable civilian delivered a solemn opinion that with such a switch as the one he held in his hand moderate chastisement was within the husband's matrimonial privilege. This legal maxim occasioned so much offence or alarm to a lady to whom the Doctor had been for some time paying his addresses with a fair prospect of success that she peremptorily dismissed the assessor of so ungallant a doctrine."

It may be added, for the reassurance of intending brides, that Mr. Justice Buller's view of the law no longer prevails. The subject was discussed in the famous 'Clitheroe Case' (R. v. Jackson, 1891), when the Court of Appeal (Halsbury, L.C., Esher, M.R., and Fry, L.J.) stated that the

husband's right of correction, if it ever existed, must now be regarded as obsolete. As Mr. Justice Lush remarks ('A Century of Law Reform,' 347), the case establishes "the inalienable right of a wife not to be beaten by her husband."

LEONARD J. HODSON.

There are many contemporary allusions to Mr. Justice Buller and his decision that a man might lawfully beat his wife with a stick, if it were not thicker than his thumb. Gillray portrays him carrying a bundle of sticks, and in the distance is a man beating his wife. The number of the caricature is 13; the date is Nov. 27, 1782; and the legend is, "*Judge Thumb*, or, Patent Sticks for Family Correction; warranted Lawful!"

The same judge presided at the trial of Major Topham for libel on the third Earl Cowper after the death of the Earl. A verdict of guilty was obtained, but was overruled by the Court of King's Bench in 1791.

J. J. FREEMAN.

Shepperton, S.O.

This reference is explained in 'The Lives of Twelve Eminent Judges,' by William C. Townsend, 1846, at p. 19.

Buller was born in 1746; married, c. 1763 (at the age of 17), Susannah, daughter and heiress of Francis Yarde, Esq., of Churston Ferrers and Ottery St. Mary; was raised to the Bench in 1778 (aged 32); and made the remark in question in 1782 (aged 36). See also 'The Works of James Gillray, the Caricaturist,' at p. 43.

M.

JOHN HAMILTON REYNOLDS (12 S. iii. 360).

—John Hamilton Reynolds lived for some years in Newport, Isle of Wight, coming there in 1847 as assistant clerk of the newly established County Court. In earlier years he was on terms of the closest friendship with Keats, and many of the poet's most interesting letters are addressed to "My dear Reynolds." He died at Newport on Nov. 15, 1852, at the age of 58, and was interred in the old burial-ground at Church Litten.

The inscription on the headstone was recently restored, it having become scarcely legible. An addition was then made to the original inscription in the form of a line reminding all who pass by that he whose mortal remains are resting there was "the friend of Keats."

So far as I can ascertain, there are no descendants of John Hamilton Reynolds living in the Isle of Wight.

J. L. W.

Ventnor.

'SOCIETY IN LONDON' (12 S. iii. 360).—Surely the author is Mr. T. H. S. Escott?

G. R.

[We have Mr. Escott's authority for saying that he is not the writer of the volume, though it is often attributed to him.]

EARLY NONCONFORMITY IN DEVON AND CORNWALL (12 S. iii. 273, 337).—I have only just noticed the inquiry in reference to the records of the Devon and Cornwall Association which appeared at the former reference. Mr. HUMPHREYS in his reply has given a useful summary of the Western Baptist Associations, but the Association to which DUNHEVED refers is evidently the ministerial association represented to-day by the Exeter Assembly. The documents of this association (with the exception of two volumes in Dr. Williams's Library) are for the time being in my custody as "Scribe" to the Assembly. Our earliest minutes, dating from 1655, are accessible in print, having been edited, in 1877, by Mr. R. N. Worth, a member of the Plymouth Unitarian Congregation, for the *Transactions* of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art. The title of his article is 'Puritanism in Devon and the Exeter Assembly.' Imperfect records of a similar ministerial association for part of Cornwall are extant, and are preserved in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society. These Cornish minutes are also accessible in print, and run from September, 1655, to early in 1659. The Devon Association of Ministers has been known by various titles in the course of its long history. At its revival in 1691 it was called "The United Brethren of the City of Exon and County of Devon," or, in shorter form, "The United Brethren of Exon and Devon." The ministers of Cornwall were invited to join in 1693, and then the title became "The United Brethren of Devon and Cornwall." For many years the society, according to 'The Unitarian Pocket Almanac,' was known as "The West of England Presbyterian Divines," and it is now known as the "Exeter Assembly." A copy of the minutes from 1691 to 1717 is in 'Dr. Williams's Library, Gordon Square, London. In the same library is another volume of the Assembly's minutes from 1723 to 1728, which came into the hands of Mr. George Eyre Evans in 1888. These were the minutes consulted by the Rev. J. Hay Colligan in compiling his book on 'Eighteenth-Century Nonconformity.' An account of this Association or "Assembly," dedicated to the late Dr. James Martineau,

was published in 1900 by the Rev. Priestley Prime, copies of which I should be happy to supply to any one interested in the matter. Jerom Murch appended a 'Sketch of the History of the Exeter Assembly of Ministers' to his 'History of the Presbyterian and General Baptist Churches in the West of England,' London, 1835, and printed some of its documents in the body of his book. The records of this Assembly are of importance from the light they shed on the progressive theological development from Calvinism through Arianism to the Unitarian position, which marked many of the congregations of the "Old Dissent" in England and Wales.

WALTER H. BURGESS.

4 Ladysmith Road, Plymouth.

JONAS HANWAY: UMBRELLAS (12 S. iii. 129, 238).—The question asked by MR. LEONARD C. PRICE at the first reference related to the followers of Jonas Hanway, said to have been the first man (that is, a person of the male sex) who carried an umbrella in the streets of London; but some of your correspondents have dealt in their answers with the use of the umbrella generally, by men as well as women, in this and other countries, as a protection from the rain and sun. It appears certain from a passage in *The Tatler* for Oct. 17, 1710, No. 238, which runs as follows,

The tucked-up sempstress walks with hasty strides,
While streams run down her oiled umbrella's sides,

that the umbrella was in use by women in London in the early part of the eighteenth century. Again, Gay, in his 'Trivia; or, The Art of walking the Streets of London' (1712), has these lines:—

Good housewives all the winter's rage despise
Defended by the ridinghood's disguise;
Or underneath th' umbrella's oily shed
Safe through the wet on clinking pattens tread.

A mass of information on the history of the umbrella may be found in the introduction to 'Abridgments of Specifications relating to Umbrellas, Parasols, and Walking Sticks, 1780-1866,' published by the Commissioners of Patents in 1871. The volume is, I believe, still in print, and may be obtained from the Patent Office Sale Department, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, W.C.2. I may also refer to Mr. William Sangster's 'Umbrellas and their History' (Cassell, Petter & Galpin, about 1871). R. B. P.

[See also ST. SWITHIN'S note on 'Women and Umbrellas,' *ante*, p. 414.]

MAW, A GAME OF CARDS (12 S. iii. 299, 367).—In 'A Collection of Seventy-Nine Black - Letter Ballads and Broad-sides, printed in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth between the Years 1559 and 1597' (London, Joseph Lilly, 1867), will be found, at pp. 123-5, "The Groome-Porter's Laws at Mawe, to be observed in fulfilling the due orders of the game." This is the first English printed code of laws for any card game that we have, and contains sixteen laws, from which a rough idea of the game can be deduced, though some of them are difficult to understand nowadays. The game appears to resemble closely twenty-five, a variety of spoil-five, or, as it is called in 'The Compleat Gamester,' five-cards, which after the Restoration seems to have taken the place of mawe, which is not mentioned under its own name by Cotton. I cannot see any resemblance between the games of mawe and romestecq (not "rumstick"). The game has previously been noticed in 'N. & Q.'; see 5 S. iii. 276; 7 S. i. 393; 9 S. x. 127; 10 S. x. 468; xi. 77.

F. JESSEL.

HAMPTON COURT INSCRIPTION (12 S. iii. 383).—I think there can be little doubt that the letters R. R. F., carved on the south front of Hampton Court, stand for "Rex Regina Fecerunt." But one would be glad to know of any other suggestion, if one can be made. ERNEST LAW.

The Pavilion, Hampton Court Palace.

H. C.—N will, no doubt, be pleased to know that his suggestion as to the significance of the letters R. R. F. on the façade at Hampton Court Palace is fully corroborated by MR. ERNEST LAW in his history of that palace, iii. 169.

ALAN STEWART.

[MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE also thanked for reply.]

'A RING, A RING OF ROSES': ENGLISH TRADITIONAL RIMES (12 S. iii. 129, 256).—Versions of the traditional rime referred to as above are printed in the 'Dictionary of British Folk-lore,' Part I. 'Traditional Games,' pp. 192-9, under the title of 'Hark the Robbers.' Matter relating to the rime is referred to by the editor, A. B. Gomme. The title 'A Ring, a Ring of Roses,' as given in 'N. & Q.' is due possibly to a confusion of two popular rimes, one of which resembles the German 'Ringele, Ringele, Rosenkranz,' the other being undoubtedly the English rime 'Hark the Robbers.' It is not to be inferred from the fact that there is a similar German rime that therefore the English

rime can derive from Anglo-Saxon times, because subsequent dependence or borrowing at a later period has to be considered. The popular rime 'Hark the Robbers' is sung by children in Ireland as follows:—

Here are the robbers passing by,
Passing by, passing by;
Here are the robbers passing by,
My fair lady.
What have the robbers done to you.
Done to you, done to you?
What have the robbers done to you,
My fair lady?

They stole my watch and stole my chain,
Stole my chain, stole my chain;
They stole my watch and stole my chain,
My fair lady.

These verses seem to have become associated with a game like 'Threading the Needle' (see 'Dictionary of British Folk-lore,' Part I. p. 228, ed. Gomme; and *Folk-lore*, vol. xvii. p. 101). The rime that in Ireland (one would imagine) ought to be associated with the game of 'Threading the Needle' is that beginning 'How many miles to Dublin?' (see Joyce, 'English as We Speak It in Ireland,' p. 176.)

With regard to the resemblance between German and English folk-rimes, it may be well to point out the following example:—

Maikäferchen, fliege!
Dein Vater ist im Kriege,
Deine Mutter ist in Pommerland,
Pommerland ist abgebrannt;
Maikäferchen, fliege!

and

Ladybird, ladybird, fly away home!
Your house is on fire,
And your children all gone.

Mythologists profess to see in the German rime an allusion to the final destruction of the land of the gods. It may be mentioned, therefore, that the following line referring to the destruction of the happy otherworld, from the Anglo-Saxon poem 'Phoenix,' is of interest, namely,
It shall abide thus blooming until the coming of fire.
(See 'Exeter Book,' ed. Gollancz.)

JOSEPH J. MACSWEENEY.

Howth, co. Dublin.

74TH REGIMENT OF FOOT (12 S. iii. 331, 399).—SIR HERBERT MAXWELL'S inference is quite wrong. The "74th Regiment of Foot, Invalids," in the 1765 Army List had *no connexion whatever* with the 74th Foot which was disbanded in 1763.

The "74th Regiment of Foot, Invalids," in the 1765 Army List was formed in 1762 (Cliffe's Regiment), three regiments of Invalids (Ackland, six companies; Cliffe,

five companies; and Lind, four companies) being then formed from the fifteen independent companies of Invalids at that time existing. They were numbered the 116th, 117th, and 118th Regiments respectively.

When the reductions of 1763 took place the number 74 was allotted to Cliffe's Regiment, which consisted of five companies of 44 privates each, with a total strength of 261. It was reduced in 1770.

J. H. LESLIE.

GERMANS AS "HUNS" (12 S. iii. 383).—E. L. P. asks, "Who first applied to the Germans the opprobrious term of Huns?" and his mention of Byron in this connexion suggests a reference to a contemporary poet. Keats in 'Otho the Great' has the welcome of Erminia to Gersa, "Hail, royal Hun!" (Act II. sc. ii.) and this adds interest to other passages in that play which suggest reflections for to-day. Such, for example, is the proud declaration of Otho, the hero of the drama:—

I do not personate
The stage-play emperor to entrap applause,
To set the silly sort of the world agape,
And make the politic smile.

Act I. sc. ii.

Further, the absolute obedience to the monarch claimed at Potsdam is set forth in Gonfred's exclamation:—

You know we must obey
The prince from A to Z—though it should be
To set the place in flames.

Act V. sc. v.

And there are some to-day who would perceive prescience in certain other lines of Keats which allude to

A play-thing of the Emperor's choice,
A Man-Tiger-Organ, prettiest of his toys.
'The Cap and Bells,' stanza xxxvii.

ALFRED ROBBINS.

FRANCIS TIMBRELL (12 S. ii. 507; iii. 76, 112).—Six of this surname are in Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses, 1715-1886,' as follows: William Timbrill, son of Edward, of Cheltenham, co. Gloucester, pleb., matriculated from Queen's College, Oxford, May 22, 1740, aged 16; B.A., Feb. 3, 1743/4; M.A., 1753 (as Timbrell). His brother Edward matriculated Worcester College, Jan. 25, 1747-1748, aged 24. A third brother, Nathaniel, matriculated Queen's College, Oct. 10, 1753, aged 16. William Hall Timbrel, son of William, of Reading, Berks, cler., matriculated Queen's College, June 17, 1775, aged 23. John Carwardine Timbrill, eldest son of John, of Beckford, co. Gloucester, doctor, matriculated Worcester College, May 20,

1846, aged 17. His father, John Timbrill, son of Thomas, of Pershore, co. Worcester, gent., matriculated Worcester College, Jan. 14, 1790, aged 17; B.A., 1793; M.A., 1796; B.D., 1803; D.D., 1816; vicar of Beckford with Ashton-under-Hill, co. Gloucester, 1797 to 1864, and of Bretforton, co. Worcester, 1816; Archdeacon of Gloucester and vicar of Dursley, 1825, until his death, Dec. 8, 1864; altered his name to Timbrell. The 'Clergy List' adds that he was the patron of Beckford. The most interesting reference, however, is supplied by the Army Lists, which show that the Rev. John Timbrill (afterwards Timbrell) was made chaplain to the 113th Regiment of Foot on June 30, 1795, and when that regiment was reduced the same year he was placed on full-pay thereof, 1795 till 1798, and on half-pay of the same 1798 until his death in 1864, at the great age of 91, having long been the only survivor of the officers of his regiment, an extraordinary record.

Several others of the name served in the army. Thomas Richardson Timbrell, ensign 87th Foot, Dec. 22, 1813; transferred to ensign 94th Foot between May, 1814, and February, 1815; lieutenant thereof, Nov. 26, 1818; on half-pay, 1818, till he returned to the regiment on full-pay as lieutenant, Dec. 1, 1823, till quartermaster of 58th Foot, Nov. 19, 1830, to 1842; paymaster thereof, Oct. 25, 1842, till placed on half-pay, June 3, 1859; then served at the Invalid Depot at Chatham till again on half-pay, June 11, 1862, till he died, 1867; honorary major, June 15, 1860; honorary lieutenant-colonel, June 10, 1862. He was present as a volunteer with the old 94th at the battles of the Nive on Dec. 9, 10, 11, and 13, 1813; and at the action of Sauveterre, battles of Orthes and Toulouse, and other minor affairs in the south of France, as an ensign with the 87th Regiment. He received the Peninsular War medal with three clasps.

Sydney James Timbrell, ensign 31st Foot, May 27, 1842; lieutenant thereof, Nov. 10, 1843, till paymaster 1st Battalion 6th Foot, May 9, 1851, till placed on half-pay, Oct. 26, 1858; died 1868. Served in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6, and was present in the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sabraon, in which last he had both his thigh-bones broken by grape-shot (medal and three clasps).

Thomas Timbrell, C.B., July 20, 1838; local rank of major in the East Indies, Jan. 10, 1837; retired from the East India Company's army, 1842 or 1843; rank of

lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 28, 1854; living 1858.

T. Timbrell, deputy assistant superintendent of stores at Point de Galle (with relative military rank of lieutenant), in the Military Store Department, April 1, 1861; so in 1869.

Harry Vance Timbrell, second lieutenant Royal Artillery, June 7, 1844; first lieutenant, Dec. 29, 1846; captain, May 21, 1858; brevet major, Feb. 2, 1868; served at the defence of the Alumbagh and siege of Lucknow (medal with clasp).

Walter Thomas Timbrell, ensign 54th Foot, Dec. 30, 1864; lieutenant, May 20, 1868.

There are a few references in contemporary magazines. — Timbrell of Cirencester died November, 1791 (*Gent. Mag.*); John Timbrill of Worcestershire died May 3, 1768 (*London Mag.*); Thomas Timbrill of Bombay died October, 1792 (*Gent. Mag.*).

W. R. W.

"MALBROOK S'EN VA-T-EN GUERRE" (12 S. iii. 358, 402).—There is a rendering of this in "The Illustrated Book of French Songs. Translated and edited by John Oxenford, Esq." (1855), pp. 183-7. An interesting note is attached. ST. SWITHIN.

THE CAPITAL CITY OF THE U.S.A. (12 S. iii. 170, 338).—MR. N. W. HILL is right on one point of geography, but otherwise he errs. He should have consulted 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' articles 'New York,' 'Philadelphia,' and 'Washington.' Historians agree that New York City was the seat of the Colonial government of New York until the Revolution. The General Assembly of the Colony was succeeded by the Provincial Congress, of which the First, Second, and Third met in the City of New York; but after the occupation by the British, following the Battle of Long Island, the Fourth Congress met at White Plains. There the Declaration of Independence was approved, and the title of the body was changed to the Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York. On Feb. 11, 1777, it adjourned to meet at Kingston on March 6, where a State Constitution was framed. On Jan. 7, 1778, the Convention met at Poughkeepsie, and was dissolved by the meeting of the Legislature on the 18th of the same month. After the evacuation, November, 1783, the Legislature met in New York, and continued to do so from 1784 to 1797, when Albany became the State capital.

From 1784, until the formation of the United States Government under the Constitution framed by the Convention of 1787, the Continental Congress met in New York, which was also the seat of the National Government, part of the time under the Confederation, and part of the time under the new Constitution.

On Saturday, Sept. 13, 1788, the Congress of the Confederation, by an ordinance, resolved that on the first Wednesday of January, 1789, electors should be chosen by the various States which had ratified the Constitution; that on the first Wednesday in February these electors were to meet and vote for President; and that on the first Wednesday in March of that year the new Congress was to meet in New York City for commencing proceedings under the new Constitution ('Laws of the U.S.,' i. 60). But there was delay in getting together, and it was not until April 30 that the President took the oath of office.

At the first session of the First Congress, Chap. 55, Laws of 1790, approved July 16, an Act was passed, of which Section 1 accepts the cession by Maryland and Virginia of the present District of Columbia. Section 2 directs the construction of buildings for the accommodation of Congress, of the President, and of the public offices. Section 4 provides that prior to the first Monday of December, 1790, all offices attached to the seat of government shall be removed to Philadelphia, there to remain until the first Monday in December, 1800. Section 6 says that on the first Monday of December, 1800, the seat of government of the United States shall be transferred to the district aforesaid.

An Act of April 24, 1800, authorizes the President to remove the offices of the Executive Departments to the City of Washington at any time he thinks proper after the adjournment of the Congress, before the time heretofore appointed by law.

JOHN E. NORCROSS.

Brooklyn, New York.

ROUTE OF CHARLES I. FROM NEWCASTLE TO HOLMBY (12 S. iii. 300, 361).—The excellent reply of MR. HUMPHREYS, while giving broadly the full itinerary of Charles from Newcastle to Holdenby, is not quite accurate in concluding that "there is no doubt as to the route taken," for it leaves unresolved the doubt expressed in MR. TAYLOR's query. This may be restated briefly thus: Is there any evidence to confirm the statement quoted by MR.

TAYLOR that in going from Wakefield to Rotherham Charles passed by Burton Grange? The situation of the latter place is not in any doubt, as MR. FIREBRACE seems to assume; he also begs the question by adding that it is "close to the road from Wakefield to Rotherham." Is it now? Was it then? Even if it could be shown to be the best way now, it by no means proves that it was so in 1647. The fact must not be lost sight of that only those roads which were then in existence were available, and of these it is more than likely that the best, or main, roads would be chosen by a party of nearly a thousand horse. Three routes are possible, all uniting at Brampton-Bierlow, thence via Greasbrough leading to Rotherham, viz.:—

1. Wakefield, Nostell, Kinsley, Hems-worth, Ringstone Hill, Great Houghton, Brampton, &c. This is much the likeliest route, but does not go near Burton Grange.

2. Wakefield, Sandal Three Houses, Royston, Monk-Bretton, Burton Grange, Wombwell, Brampton, &c.

3. Wakefield, via the Wakefield-Barnsley road to Monk-Bretton Smithies; thence by way of the steep Burton Bank to Monk-Bretton, and forward as in route 2. The fact that Burton Bank would have to be "negotiated" is quite sufficient to make this route highly improbable. The only way to avoid this, having come so far, would be to proceed through Barnsley; but this is equally improbable, and, besides, Burton Grange would be avoided also.

It must be remembered that eighty-one and a half years had intervened between the occurrence related and the time of its narration. The glazener says "he went along with his father," proving that he was able to walk, and was at least 6 years old. In one particular, at any rate, he exaggerated grossly when he said that "there was a great concourse of people," for as late as 1750 the population of Barnsley (the only place of any importance in the vicinity) was but 1740.

It is curious that Adam Eyre, a captain in the Parliamentary forces, living at Peniston, makes no mention of the event in his 'Dyurnall,' although he spent the period in question at Peniston, Thurlston, and Silkston, and refers to a fall of snow on Jan. 31, "It snowed all day till nighte," and the following day "I stayed at home all this day, by reason it continued snowing still." Hence we conclude that the roads would not be in the best condition for travelling, a sufficient reason for selecting

the best-used roads for this important journey. Those selected would not, I submit, take the cavalcade past Burton Grange. The old glazener's memory must have played him false, or else he was "pulling the leg" of his hearer.

E. G. B.

Robert Surtees in his annals of the city of Durham, 'Hist. Durh.,' iv. (1) 10, says:—

"1646[-7]. Feb. 3. King Charles came to Durham, attended by the Scottish Commissioners. It seems there was some fear of a rescue, for the Scots write to the Earl of Manchester, 'The King came this day from Newcastle to Durham, where he arrived by two o'clock in the afternoon, and the reason we take no long journies is to avoid such inconveniences as might possibly befall us in travelling late in the evening.'"

In the parish register of St. Helen's, Auckland, under date Thursday, Feb. 4 (1646/7), is:—

"Our gracious King Charles laid at Christopher Dobson's house in Bishop Auckland."

J. W. FAWCETT.

Consett, co. Durham.

"DEATH'S PART" (12 S. iii. 360) is that portion of the movable estate of a deceased person which remains over after satisfying the legal claims of wife and children. In Scotland this surplus—"the dead's part"—was the only part which the deceased could dispose of by will or testament until the law was altered by 19 and 20 Vict. c. 94.

A. C. C.

"CHURCH DROPS" (12 S. iii. 360).—In North Yorkshire the water which runs from a church roof, particularly that shed from that part of it which covers the chancel, is supposed to be a restorative for ailing people, when sprinkled over them. Perhaps the threepence noted at Hampsthwaite may have been given as a tip to somebody who took the trouble of collecting the remedy.

ST. SWITHIN.

I think the phrase "church drops" may refer to the easy chairs sometimes kept in country parishes for the sick and elderly, and lent to those most in need of them. Such chairs were sometimes provided from the Communion offerings, and regarded with some reverence on account of their origin and use. See 'E.D.D.' (under 'Dropping'), vol. ii. p. 183.

A. C. C.

May I suggest leakages from roofs, &c. ? I have often come across entries for moss used about this date for stopping drops, &c.

B. J. W.

WOOD-SORREL (12 S. iii. 360).—The following is from a poem by Charlotte Smith (1749-1806), a friend of Cowper. She describes a flower-gatherer

Who from the trunks with bright green mosses clad

Plucks the wood-sorrel; with its light-green leaves Heart-shaped, and triply-folded; and its root Creeping like beaded coral.

JOHN T. PAGE.

John Gisborne (1770-1851) speaks of

Wood-Sorrel that hangs her cups
Ere their frail form and streaky veins decay
O'er her pale verdure, till parental care
Inclines the shortening stems, and to the shade
Of closing leaves her infant race withdraws.

QUILL.

MR. SAMFSON may like to know that a very recent poet has not overlooked the wood-sorrel. Mr. J. W. N. Smith includes in his 'Visions'—a little collection of verses showing much love for nature, and just published by Mr. Over of Rugby—a short poem called 'Wood-Sorrel,' of which I quote the last verse:—

So for new hope
And old regret
The quiet herb among the woods
Groweth yet.
Cheering the tired wayfarer,
A bitter taste doth bring
Wood-sorrel for memory
Growing in the Spring.

J. R. T.

ARMS WANTED: 'LANCASTER: FITZREINFRED (12 S. iii. 332).—Newton, 'A Display of Heraldry,' 1846, has at p. 246:—

"Camden, in treating of arms, borrowed, as he terms it, by gentlemen of their liege lords, says that in Cumberland, and about that part of the country where the old Barons of Kendal bore for their arms, Argent, two bars and a canton gules, the latter charged with a lion passant or, many of the barons and gentlemen, their dependents, took nearly the same device, changing the colours, or the charge upon the canton."

I have not Camden handy for reference.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN, F.S.A.Scot.

PORTRAITS IN STAINED GLASS (12 S. ii. 172, 211, 275, 317, 337, 374, 458, 517; iii. 15, 36, 76, 95, 159, 198, 218, 286, 344).—Winkles's 'French Cathedrals' (1837) says of the choir windows in Chartres Cathedral:—

"In the rose, or circular part of the window which surmounts the two lancet-formed lights, is a portrait of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, bearing a shield charged with his own arms, and carrying the banner of the honour of Hinckley in Leicestershire, by the tenure of which the Earls of Leicester of this family were high stewards of England."

W. B. H.

In 'Essex's Journal' (1773), published by the Camb. Antiq. Soc., it is said on p. 41, in the account of Antwerp Cathedral Church, that "in the chapel of the Circumcision there is a window on the left side of the Altar in which is a portrait of Henry 7th seventh of England in stain'd Glass." I think this worth noting with the others.

R. B.—R.

REFERENCE WANTED (12 S. iii. 189).—The passage for which MR. G. A. HIGHT has been searching is in 'David Copperfield,' about one-third through chap. xxiii., p. 210 in the "Charles Dickens" edition. Miss Betsey Trotwood is the speaker. Her words are: "It would be no pleasure to a London tradesman to sell anything which was what he pretended it was." The scene is at supper in a private hotel in Lincoln's Inn Fields. She has just expressed doubts as to the steak being beef, and flatly declined to believe that the fowl can have come out of the country.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

EDWARD JOHN COBBETT (12 S. iii. 301, 399).—Boase says of this artist that "he is probably dead." This is so: he died at Winchmore Hill, London, N., in 1899. His birth-date is April 20, 1815.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

THE REMOVAL OF MEMORIALS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY (12 S. ii. 189, 237).—I have delayed sending this communication in the hope that one of your correspondents learned in the subject, such as the author of 'Westminster Abbey and the King's Craftsmen,' would reply. As that has not been done, I should like to add my testimony to that of SIR WILLOUGHBY MAXCOCK, whose reply is chiefly in justification, or at all events explanation, of removals. I am not such a constant visitor to the Abbey as I was some ten years ago, when I lived in Clifford's Inn. Then I hardly ever went in without seeing Mr. G. T. Sherborn directing some new arrangement. After a time my practice was to go straight to the Sir Francis Vere tomb, to see whether it had been removed to some other position. That it might be in a better place there can be no doubt. But of late years the alterations have been so few in the chapels that I had forgotten all about these frequent changes.

I should like to add that the Poets' Corner door, as to which I wrote at 8 S. x. 92 (in 1896), has long since been reopened; also that any of your readers

who take an interest in the marvellous Abbey—a wonder we have never yet, with all our advantages, been able to equal—can now see a most curious sight in Edward the Confessor's tomb, which is entirely hidden by sandbags.

Much as I deprecate making old things new in such a place, I think the renewal of the armorial bearings in Henry VII.'s Chapel is a wonderful improvement, though at present the flags have been removed. I was unable to find out the total cost. I was reckoning it at 10,000*l.*, but was told that must be under the amount, as the gold in one flag alone in the south-west corner cost 300*l.*

We English are very much prone to see more in foreign places than our own, but I have never abroad seen a "corner" to equal that of the surroundings here, with the Clock Tower, the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Hall, St. Margaret's Church, and the Westminster Guildhall, to say nothing of that palatial pile modestly called "The India Office" and the Wesleyan Memorial Hall close by.

RALPH THOMAS.

30 Narbonne Avenue, Clapham Common.

FLETCHER FAMILY (12 S. iii. 384).—As to Thomas Fletcher, the Winchester Usher (1701-13), who was born at Avington near Winchester (not Abington) in 1666, and who died in 1713 (not 1707), and his three sons, Thomas, Philip, and William, who all obtained preferment in Ireland (where Thomas became Bishop first of Dromore and afterwards of Kildare, and Philip and William were successive Deans of Kildare), see my note at 9 S. vii. 226, which supplies answers to some of F. H. S.'s questions. H. C.

NEW MILK AS A CURE FOR SWOLLEN LEGS (12 S. iii. 273).—Dr. R. H. Elliot, 'Some Eccentricities of Indian Ophthalmic Practice,' in *The British Journal of Ophthalmology*, 1917, i. 76, says:—

"Human milk, especially when squirted into the eye straight from the breast, has a high reputation for healing power, and possibly has something to recommend it."

ROCKINGHAM.

Boston, Mass.

INDIAN MOUNDS, U.S.A. (12 S. iii. 90, 154, 372).—There is a short account of some of the animal mounds of Wisconsin and Ohio, with three illustrations, in 'The White Horses of the West of England,' by the Rev. W. C. Plenderleath, M.A., second edition, 1892, pp. 45-7. W. B. H.

ARMS OF ST. WILFRID (12 S. iii. 250, 310, 372).—The arms assigned to St. Wilfrid, namely, Az., three estoiles or, are shown in two or three places in Ripon Minster, in old work. The three stars are supposed to have reference to his three great churches of York, Hexham, and Ripon. J. T. F.

OLD INNS (12 S. iii. 169, 257, 314, 370).—*The Field* of June 23 last contains an interesting and well-illustrated article on "Ancient Hostelryes," signed "H. W."

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN,

Walsall.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED (12 S. iii. 387).—The verses beginning

My dead love came to me, and said,
are in Stephen Phillips's first book of poems, 'Primavera.'
F. LANGWORTHY.

These stanzas are one section of a poem by Stephen Phillips. They are quoted in 'The Oxford Book of Victorian Verse,' but the whole poem will be found in the volume of Phillips's poems containing 'Christ in Hades,' &c. C. C. B.

Notes on Books.

Cheshire Proverbs. By J. C. Bridge. (Chester, Phillipson & Golder; London, Simpkin & Marshall, 7s. 6d. net to subscribers.)

DR. J. C. BRIDGE has found time outside his musical work to compile an interesting collection of proverbs and proverbial expressions heard in Cheshire. Some are current beyond the limits of the county, and in some cases Cheshire mother-wit has added a tag to familiar sayings, as in "Fine feathers make fine birds, but not *lady*-birds." Dr. Bridge has much increased the value of the collection by his notes, which embody considerable research. 'N. & Q.' has proved a fruitful mine of information, and is frequently referred to on obscure allusions, such as the Cheshire cat made famous by 'Alice in Wonderland.' We are afraid, however, that the contributor who said in 'N. & Q.' in 1850 that Cheshire cheeses were sometimes shaped like cats must have drawn largely on his imagination. The allusion still remains mysterious, as does that of the proverb "As wyndy [*i.e.*, unreliable] as a whisket." The usual meaning of "whisket" is a flat basket used in a garden, or a fishmonger's mat-basket, but neither seems appropriate. In North Shropshire the name is given to a wicker strainer used in brewing, and the sense may be lack of holding or staying power.

Another puzzling saying is "all Collywesson" for "awry." It does not seem to have had anything to do with Colly Weston in Northamptonshire and its stone roofing slates. That village takes its prefix from Nicolas de Segrave, one of its early lords. The expression is in common use in Shropshire, but can hardly have come from the fact that in 1270 John, son of Nicolas de Segrave, married Christiana, the heiress of Stottesden, a Shropshire manor which remained with the Segraves till 1353.

Dr. Bridge gives several Welsh allusions to the men of Chester, not all complimentary, and we feel that local knowledge of the "Dym Sassenach" of a Welshman who does not understand English has taken shape in the equivalent of "None so deaf as those who won't hear"—"It's all Dim Sarsnick with him!"

The proverbs conjure up many interesting details of history and folk-lore, for which we must refer readers to the book itself. They will thus realize the truth of the lines of John Heywood (written in 1562) with which Dr. Bridge prefaces his collection:—

Among other things profiting our tongue,
Those which much may profit both old and young,
Such as on their fruit will feed and take hold,
Are our common, plain, pithy proverbs old.

London County Council: Indication of Houses of Historical Interest in London. Parts XL., XLI., XLII. (P. S. King & Son, 1d. each.)

WE always receive with great pleasure the brief notes which record the tablets set up by the L.C.C. to commemorate the residences of distinguished men. They give in concise form the results of careful research, and they show the catholicity of the Council's regard for fame. That body is rightly taking up the duties of the London historian, and its publications are so moderate in price that they ought to be generally appreciated. It publishes monographs besides these records of tablets, and we hope that after the War it will extend its energies in this direction. A hand-list, for instance, of the buildings in London extant from Elizabethan days would be very useful, and with the authority of the Council behind it, it might be regarded as official and beyond doubt.

The Parts before us record tablets put up in 1914. They include the residence of an American, Benjamin Franklin; two ecclesiastics of very different calibre, Manning and Spurgeon; a novelist, Trollope; and a poet, Tennyson. Trollope, when he took a house in Montagu Square, hoped to live and die in it, and here he had great pleasure in arranging his books, which were dearer to him than his horses or his wine. His best novels were written before he settled here, but he continued his old precise habit of writing so much a day. Tennyson we connect chiefly with the Cock as a Londoner, though he did not, we believe, go there often. The place now commemorated is 225 Hampstead Road, N.W., which was formerly 25 Mornington Place. Here Tennyson lodged, and here he nearly lost the "long, butcher-ledger-like book" which Coventry Patmore found for him, and without which the world might have been deprived of 'In Memoriam.'

Last, but not least, we notice the record of Robert and James Adam at 4 Adelphi Terrace. To Sir Henry Trueman Wood, so long the Secretary of the Royal Society of Arts, the identification of this house is due, and the tablet emphasizes a memory which is already preserved in the word "Adelphi" itself. The architect brothers remade the neighbourhood. A brief outline of the story is given from 'The Adelphi and its Site,' the work of that accomplished antiquary whose loss all true lovers of London regret, H. B. Wheatley.

An Outline of the History of Printing: to which is added the History of Printing in Colours.
By R. A. Peddie. (Grafton & Co., 2s. 6d.)

MR. R. A. PEDDIE, the courteous librarian of the too little used St. Bride Typographical Library, has a scholar's (not a pedant's) knowledge of the history and craft of printing. This Outline is admirably concise, critical in its rejection of unwisely accumulated legend, and accurate wherever we have had occasion to test it. This short monograph is a record for the instructed, not for the amateur; it contains a sketch of the history of printing, and accounts of the developments of machines and processes for printing and engraving.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

MESSRS SOTHERAN & Co. have provided book-lovers with a pleasant surprise in their new Price Current, 'The History of Civilization: as shown in a Catalogue of Second-hand Books on Anthropology, Folk-Lore, Archæology, and Sociology,' principally from the library of the late Sir Laurence Gomme. The price is half-a-crown net, but purchasers will not grudge the money. The 216 pages contain 3,695 entries, classified in three main divisions: General Works, Early and Primitive Man, and the Rise of Civilization. The second division comprises seven sections, ranging from Palæolithic and Neolithic Man to Gipsy-Lore. The third division is in two parts: Oriental, with five sections, devoted to Ancient Egypt and Africa, India, the Ancient West Asiatic Monarchies, the Moslem World, and the Far East; and Occidental, with eighteen sections, the first relating to Ancient Greece and Rome, and others dealing with Celtic Britain, Roman Britain, Anglo-Saxon England, and England after the Norman Conquest. Wales, Scotland, and Ireland are the subjects of other sections; and the Teutonic Races, the Latin Races, and the Slavonic Races are similarly treated. It will be seen that much care has been expended on the arrangement and classification of the volume, but these are not the distinguishing feature of the volume. That consists in the compiler's notes, which, besides furnishing critical accounts of the contents of many of the volumes (often from the 'Dictionary of National Biography' and similarly authoritative sources), contain caustic comments on the things happening around us to-day or the tendencies of the times. Under 3675, 'The North-West Coast of America: being Results of Recent Ethnological Researches,' is the note: "The fetishes may have given the German Emperor the idea of the great Hindenburg nail-fetish in Berlin." 'The Pleasant History of Reynard the Fox' (3488) is described as "the standard drawing-room table-book in the Palace at Sofia." Of the author of 'The Primeval Antiquities of Denmark' (3540) it is said: "Worsaae was not only a great antiquary, but a Danish patriot, who well withstood Jakob Grimm's characteristic factfaking to justify the German robbery of the Southern duchies." Sinclair's 'Satan's Invisible World Discovered' (458) is thus annotated: "If it had not been for the more profitable excitements provided by the Industrial Revolution, Scotland would have got very dull without the Devil." The commentator is not always wielding the scourge, for

this is what he says of the founder of 'N. & Q.' and his 'Longevity of Man' (489): "When Mr. Thoms well passed his eightieth birthday everybody hoped he was going to disprove his own thesis; but unfortunately 'he would not do so.'" And the opening portion of the comment on Munro's 'Archæology and False Antiquities' (352) will amuse readers of 'N. & Q.': "The first systematic exposure of the tempting and profitable trade of hoaxing the eager archæologist—a kind of cross between robbing a blind man's dog and seething a kid in its mother's milk."

Our few extracts show that there is plenty of stimulating reading in the book, for the annotator is a man of strong opinions and expresses them in vigorous language.

From MR. FRANCIS EDWARDS we have received an 'Abbreviated Catalogue of Books on Architecture, Art and Archæology, &c.' No. 376 of his series. The first two entries prove that it contains works attractive to persons differing widely in their purchasing powers: No. 1, consisting of Gotch's 'Architecture of the Renaissance in England,' Belcher and Macartney's 'Later Renaissance Architecture in England,' and Garner and Stratton's 'Domestic Architecture of England during the Tudor Period,' together 6 vols. with over 500 plates, is 20*l.*; while No. 2, Gasquet's 'Greater Abbeys of England,' is to be had for 6*s.* There are several Book-plate Monographs at 1*s.* 6*d.* each; on the other hand, a complete set of *Archæologia*, 1770-1914, costs 30*l.*; Crealock's 'Deer-stalking in the Highlands,' folio, 1892, is 14*l.*; and Dugdale's 'Monasticon,' 8 vols., folio, 1846, 16*l.* There are numerous entries under Randolph Caldecott, Walter Crane, London, Paris, and Views. Readers who were interested in the account given in 'N. & Q.' of the members of Grillion's Club may like to know that they can obtain portraits of a number of members of that select company at 3*s.* each; and the books entered under Stained Glass may be of service to those who are now discussing that subject in our pages.

MR. HENRY GRAY sends No. 1, Part I, of his 'Catalogue of Privately Printed Books and Pamphlets,' extending from A. to Jenkins, and comprising "interesting and rare items in biography, family history, genealogy, law, medicine, poetry, theology, topography, travel, &c., including many presentation copies." This description will give an idea of the wide field covered by the 1160 entries, and the price of the works included is very moderate, the majority being under 10*s.* A well-known Indian name of a former generation appears under entry 1156 as "Jejee Choy (Sir Jamsee jee of Bombay)." The Catalogue also contains a supplement of Armorial Book-plates, extending from Abbot to Dreyer.

MR. JAMES MILES of Leeds devotes his Catalogue 206 to 'Books Ancient and Modern.' Many of the prices here again are suitable to pockets of very moderate capacity, a considerable number ranging from 1*s.* to 5*s.* More expensive works, however, are not lacking. Thus William Rawley's first edition of Bacon's 'History, Natural and Experimentall,' printed by John Haviland for William Lee and Humphry Mosley, 1638, is 5*l.* 5*s.*; and the second edition of Crammer's

"Great" Bible, black-letter, "Finished in Apryll, 1540," defective in certain particulars, is 10l. 10s. Under Cambridge is offered a complete set to 1916 (37 vols.) of *The Eagle*, the St. John's College magazine, 8l. 8s. Two books appealing specially to readers of 'N. & Q.' occur in consecutive entries: Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph's 'Episcopal Registers of the Diocese of Exeter,' 9 vols., 3l. 3s., and Prof. Wright's 'English Dialect Dictionary,' with the Supplement, 6 vols., 4l. 17s. 6d. Under Bells are 'The Church Bells of Essex' (15s.) and 'The Church Bells of Warwickshire' (8s. 6d.). As befits a Catalogue issued at Leeds, a considerable section is allotted to Yorkshire Topography, Genealogy, Biography, &c. There is also a collection of books on Freemasonry.

MESSERS. SIMMONS & WATERS send from Leamington Spa their Catalogue 302, 'Interesting Books and Engravings,' "intended to counteract the topic of war." Among the extra-illustrated books are Boswell's 'Johnson,' with notes by Arnold Glover, and introduction by Austin Dobson, containing 100 additional plates, 3 vols., morocco, 1901, 5l. 5s.; Rogers's 'Table Talk,' 100 additional portraits, 2 vols., morocco, 1856, 4l. 10s.; Walton and Cotton's 'Compleat Angler,' edited by Richard Le Gallienne, with 184 additional portraits and views, 2 vols., morocco, 1897, 11l. 11s.; and Major's edition of the same work, with 70 extra portraits and views, 1889, 4l. 10s. A set of *Scottish Notes and Queries*, vols. i.-xviii., with indexes, 20 vols., 1888-1907, is to be had for 3l. 10s. Under 'Shakespeare' is 'Macbeth, a Tragedy, with all the Alterations and New Songs as it was acted at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane,' with list of players, 1710, four plays of 1709 being bound with it, 6l. 6s. A section is devoted to Warwickshire, and others to Addenda, Old Engravings, Bunbury Prints, and Cheap Portraits. The description of the 1826 edition of Malthus's celebrated work as 'An Essay on the Principle of Reputation' is due to a misprint.

Notices to Correspondents.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, but we will forward advance proofs of answers received if a shilling is sent with the query; 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.

J. W. B. and E. WILLIAMS.—Forwarded.

J. D. LE COUITEUR.—Please send present address. Letter sent to you has been returned to the office.

AJAX ("Pistol presented to Dick Turpin").—You will find full particulars in the articles at 11 S. vi. 107, 316, 456.

STAPLETON MARTIN ("I shall pass through this world but once").—This has been much discussed in 'N. & Q.' but without satisfactory proof of authorship. It is sometimes attributed to Emerson.

NOTES AND QUERIES will be published on the 15th of each month until further notice.

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LONDON, OCTOBER, 1917.

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Notes.

THE ROYAL ARMS: A SUGGESTED CHANGE.

I HAVE recently noted in the press a suggestion that the fact of His Majesty having now discarded the evidence of his largely Germanic ancestry by taking the family name of Windsor—the House of Windsor—a most happy inspiration from an entirely English source—might be made the occasion of an alteration in the royal arms, so as to afford greater recognition of the claim of our "Overseas Dominions" to a share in our national insignia. In other words, as Mr. F. Faithfull Begg puts it in *The Morn-*

ing Post of July 21, "for the three lions of England which are repeated in the fourth quarter of the shield there might be substituted a double-headed lion passant guardant—the heads severally crowned—one for India, and one for the Overseas Dominions."

I may point out that this suggestion of a change in the royal arms is not a new one, and has already been made by a very well-known writer on heraldry, the late Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A., who suggested ('Heraldry, Historical and Popular,' 1864, p. 300) that a ship, "as the cognizance of the British Colonial Empire," should take the place of the repeated lions. This suggestion, though coming from a high authority, does not seem to have been acceptable to the powers that be, and I think it is not difficult, perhaps, to see why.

As Mr. Begg truly says, "The royal arms of Great Britain have always represented, more or less closely, the historical changes of the kingdom." The last of these changes was on the advent of our late most gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, who, strongly German as she showed herself to be, removed from the royal arms the insignia of the House of Hanover, which her predecessors of that line had brought into the national arms; and from that time they have remained as they are now: 1 and 4, England; 2, Scotland; 3, Ireland.

Presumably, at that time, when the fourth quarter went, so to speak, a-begging, neither India nor what we now call the "Colonies" were considered of sufficient political importance to be represented; and so the first quarter—that of England—was repeated, according to correct heraldic usage. As they became an ever-growing and more important part of the British Empire, Boutell realized that fact, and suggested the alteration as above stated. But he did not then, I take it, propose to include India, and, I venture to think, rightly; for India is not a homogeneous whole to be represented by one cognizance. Besides, would it be acceptable to the loyal and feudatory princes, who are allowed practical sovereignty in their particular districts, and who might regard any such emblem as a symbol of conquest in its fullest sense?

With regard to the inclusion of the "Colonies" in a distinctive and separate quarter in our royal coat of arms, would it even be acceptable to them? Is not each member of them—Englishman, Scotsman, or Irishman—entitled to look upon the

royal arms as they now stand as sufficiently representative of his own status in all that heraldry stands for? I am sure, if I were a real colonist—instead of having spent many years of my life as a legal official in the Colonial service—I would decline to ask for any such badge of modern kinship as that suggested by Mr. Boutell or Mr. Begg. Our national insignia—whether English, Scottish, or Irish—are of ancient and historical significance; and any alteration on the lines indicated seems to me too much like an advertisement for the Herald's College.

Further, the suggestion of a "double-headed lion passant guardant" (any double-headed charge, whether of lions or eagles, inclines too pointedly towards Continental regal armory) seems somewhat incongruous for India; whilst the lion in that form—emblematic solely of England—may not be acceptable to those very numerous colonists who are of Scottish, Irish, or even of Welsh descent.

If any change is to be made in our national arms, why should not "gallant little Wales"—who, I think, has now earned her right to it—be taken into full partnership, if the fact of her being only a Principality does not disqualify her for such an advancement?

Some time ago I advocated (9 S. viii. 380) the establishment of a regiment of Welsh Guards to mark the occasion of his late Majesty Edward VII. having exchanged the Principality of Wales for the sovereignty of these realms. That, I am happy to say, has recently become an accomplished fact, and I surmise that the present Welsh Prime Minister was not altogether unassociated with the change. Perhaps Mr. Lloyd George may still find time—after the War—to give his attention to this more important, but no less deserved, honour for his countrymen.

Our national races would all then be equally represented in the royal arms. From these four races practically all our colonists (I do not, of course, include British subjects merely) are descended, and would be entitled by ties of blood—as heraldry teaches—to share in one common armorial representation of ancestry, each component part being of considerable antiquity.

It might be difficult to make any corresponding change in our national flag, or "Union Jack," the changes there having been prompted largely by political considerations, and rendered the more easy by the fact that each of the three countries

possessed a cross of its own—St. George St. Andrew, and St. Patrick. Wales alone would seem to have no such Order, or cross of her patron saint, St. David.

Difficulty enough has been experienced in evolving—and still more in correctly deciphering—the "Union Jack"; few persons can, off-hand, give an accurate drawing of it. It is not quite so easy a task as adding a fresh star for each new State as it becomes a member of the American Union. But then ancient heraldry is not so flexible as modern heraldry! So let the "Union Jack" remain as it is, shared in, and owned by, every member of the British Empire. "Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis." But, at any rate, let us see to it that those changes are not unnecessary ones.

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

BARNARD FLOWER, THE KING'S GLAZIER.

THE following notes may be of use to students of glass-painting. Some of the facts which they disclose have not yet found their way into books dealing with that branch of craftsmanship, but are important facts which ought to be more widely known. Barnard Flower is the glazier whose name is associated with what remains of the original glazing in Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster, and with some of the lights in King's College Chapel at Cambridge. Conjecture, in the absence of documentary evidence, has sometimes assigned to him also portions of the church glass at Fairford in Gloucestershire, after scrapping the traditional story that this famous glass was cargo of a foreign ship captured in war. Some writers have seen in the Fairford glass the glory of our native art, others only features which betrayed to them its alien origin, and one meets with many shades of opinion between these extremes.

1. It has generally been assumed that Flower was by birth an Englishman; but he was in fact a foreigner who settled in this country. In the letters of denization which he received from Henry VIII. on May 6, 1514 ('Letters and Papers temp. H. VIII.,' vol. i., 1862, p. 798), he is described as a native of *Almaine*. By these letters-patent the king granted

"dilecto servienti nostro Barnardo Flowre in *Almania* oriundo, quod ipse et heredes sui de corpore suo legitime procreati, in hoc regno nostro Anglie nati, exnunc et imperpetuum sint indigeni

et in omnibus tractentur, reputentur et teneantur ut veri et fideles ligei nostri infra regnum nostrum oriundi," &c.—Patent Roll, 6 H. VIII., pt. 1, m. 14.

A saving clause at the end of the document left Flower liable to pay the customs and duties payable by a foreigner upon any goods imported or exported by him into or out of the country.

2. At the time when he thus became naturalized in England Flower was already in the service of the Crown. Henry VII. died on April 21, 1509, and the payments made on Henry VIII.'s behalf at the following Michaelmas included a sum of 12*l.* which "Barnard Flowre" received as his "half-year's wages" ('L. and P.,' vol. ii. p. 1443). It seems reasonable therefore to infer that he was one of Henry VII.'s servants whom Henry VIII. retained on his accession to the throne. Moreover, Mr. W. R. Lethaby appears to have met with "an account of Barnard Flower's," relating to his work for Henry VII. at Westminster and Greenwich from 1500 to 1502. See 'Westminster Abbey and the Kings' Craftsmen' (1906), p. 238. I do not, however, find Flower's name indexed in the printed 'Calendars' to the Patent Rolls of 1485-1509. In November, 1512, he was paid 23*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* for glazing "Our Lady Chapel, Walsingham" ('L. and P.,' vol. ii. p. 1458).

3. For reasons which I will mention later Barnard Flower's death has been assigned by more than one writer tentatively to 1525 or 1526. But he really died in 1517, between July 25, the date of his will, and Aug. 14, the day on which probate of the will was granted at Lambeth (P.C.C., 32 Holder) to his widow Ede or Edy. See Mr. Challenor Smith's 'Index of P.C.C. Wills, 1383-1558,' vol. i. (1893). He is described in the will, which is in English, as "Barnard Floure, the Kinges glasyer of England, dwelling within the precynt of Saint Thomas the martir hospitall in the Burgh of Southwerk in the county of Surry,"

and he desired to be buried in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity within the church of the said Hospital. He bequeathed 2*s.* to the High Altar of the church, and 3*s.* 4*d.* to the fraternity of the chapel, and gave two sums of 20*s.* each to the Friars Observants at Greenwich and Richmond, in order that prayers for his soul might be said at both places. The rest of his property was to go in equal shares to his wife and his sons "Fraunces" and Lucas. He appointed his wife as sole executrix, and requested his "brothers-in-law" Nicholas Dyrrik and Peter Huskyn to act as overseers of the will.

4. Upon Flower's death the office which he had held of the Crown was conferred upon Galyon Hone, for "Galyon, the King's glazier," is mentioned in a document of 1517 ('L. and P.,' vol. ii. p. 1208, No. 3862). Sir William St. John Hope, in his great book on 'Windsor Castle,' which was published in 1913, called him, at p. 250, "Galyan Hoon, a Fleming or Dutchman," but cited no record that proves this craftsman's nationality. The Patent Rolls, however, provide us with two. On Aug. 15, 1532, Hone was licensed to keep in his service four journeymen or covenant servants, besides the two allowed by the statute 14 & 15 H. VIII., and on Mar. 5, 1534/5, he, like Flower before him, received letters of denization. In the first of these documents the grant is

"dilecto servienti nostro Galieno Hone, vitriario nostro, alienigene, nato in partibus hollond' sub obedienciam imperatoris, utenti predicta arte sive mistera mechanica vocata a Glasours crafte"; and the second, though it is merely a memorandum of the grant, adds the information that he was

"alias dictus Galienus Hone de Southwerk in comitatu Surrie Glasyer."

See Patent Rolls 24 H. VIII., pt. 1, m. 17, and 26 H. VIII., pt. 2, m. 42 ('L. and P.,' vol. v. p. 550, and vol. viii. p. 186). We know that Hone, like Flower, dwelt within the precinct of St. Thomas's Hospital, because one of the lesser charges of misconduct which were brought against the Master of the Hospital (Richard Mabot) in 1536 ('L. and P.,' vol. xi. No. 168) was that he had robbed Hone's garden of about 60 young bay trees. For Hone's work at Hampton Court Palace see Mr. Ernest Law's 'History' of the palace, vol. i. (1885), pp. 160, 349, 351, 356.

5. The work of glazing the windows of King's College Chapel at Cambridge, which had been entrusted to Flower, was brought by his death in 1517 to a temporary standstill. It was apparently not resumed until a contract, dated April 30, 1526, had been obtained from Galyon Hone and other glaziers with him, and by this contract the work had to be done "after suche maner as oon Barnard Flower Glasyer late deceased by indenture stode bounde to doo." The words "late deceased" were the basis of the idea to which I have already alluded, that Flower died in 1525 or 1526. See Willis and Clark's 'Architectural History of the University of Cambridge,' vol. i. (1886), pp. 498-500, 615.

H. C.

Winchester College.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See 12 S. ii. 3, 43, 84, 122, 163, 204, 243, 282, 324, 364, 402, 443, 482, 524 ;
iii. 46, 103, 267, 354, 408.)

THE second Marine Regiment (45th Foot), raised on Nov. 18, 1739, had green facings to its uniform dress. It was "broke" on Nov. 9, 1748, the officers being placed on half-pay.

The officers whose names appear in the Army List of 1755 (p. 88) as having belonged to this regiment number only three—Gibson, Eagan, and Foy.

Col. Robinson was succeeded on June 14, 1741, by Col. Robert Frazer, whose first commission was dated Oct. 24, 1708.

Colonel Robinson's Regiment of Marines.		Dates of their [present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
<i>Colonel</i>	William Robinson ..	.. 18 Nov. 1739	<i>Ensign</i> , 1707.
<i>Lieutenant Colonel</i>	Francis Thompson (1)	.. 25 ditto	<i>Ensign</i> , 13 May 1719.
<i>Major</i>	Benjamin Gregg ..	.. 3 Dec. 1739	<i>Ensign</i> , 24 Mar. 1704-5. (2)
<i>Captains</i>	Leonard Gwyn (3) ..	.. 18 Nov. 1739	<i>From Half Pay.</i>
	Francis Noiray ..	.. 23 ditto	<i>From Half Pay.</i>
	John Austin ..	.. 26 ditto	<i>From Half Pay.</i>
	John Gascoign ..	.. 28 ditto	<i>Ensign</i> , 1715.
	Boteler Hutchinson ..	.. 2 Dec. 1739	<i>Ensign</i> , 9 May 1723. (4)
<i>Captain Lieutenant</i>	Robert Ellison ..	.. 5 ditto	<i>Ensign</i> , 9 Mar. 1731-2.
	George Gibson ..	.. 8 ditto	<i>Ensign</i> , 23 Aug. 1722.
	William Ouchterlony ..	.. 18 Nov. 1739	<i>From Half Pay.</i>
	William Beaufort (5) ..	.. 18 ditto.	—
	Lancelot Dawes ..	.. 25 ditto	<i>From Half Pay.</i>
	Richard Eagan (6) ..	.. 28 ditto	<i>From Half Pay.</i>
	Robert Foy (7) ..	.. 30 ditto	<i>Ensign</i> , 14 Mar. 1733-4.
	Daniel Virasel (8) ..	.. 2 Dec. 1739	<i>Ensign</i> , 23 Aug. 1735.
	William Lockart ..	.. 4 ditto	<i>Ensign</i> , 11 Aug. 1737.
	William Jenkins ..	.. 6 ditto	<i>Ensign</i> , 17 July 1739.
<i>First Lieutenants</i>	Thomas Apperley ..	.. 8 ditto.	—
	Francis Bridgeman ..	.. 10 ditto.	—
	Sir Patrick Murray (9)	.. 12 ditto.	—
	John Lade ..	.. 23 Nov. 1739.	—
	John Marriot ..	.. 24 ditto.	—
	George Peachell ..	.. 25 ditto.	—
	Peter Saltmarsh (10) ..	.. 26 ditto.	—
	James Molesworth (11)	.. 27 ditto.	—
	Francis Ogilvie (12) ..	.. 28 ditto.	—
	James Robertson (13) ..	.. 29 ditto.	—
	Alexander Dunlop (14)	.. 30 ditto.	—
	Adam Drummond ..	.. 1 Dec. 1739.	—
	Fox Hickman ..	.. 26 Jan. 1739-40.	—
	Samuel Munro ..	.. 27 ditto.	—
	James Dunbarr ..	.. 28 ditto.	—
William Fielding ..	.. 29 ditto.	—	
Peter Bruce ..	.. 30 ditto.	—	
Robert Ewer ..	.. 31 ditto.	—	
<i>Second Lieutenants</i>	William Blackett (15)	.. 1 Feb. 1739-40.	—
	David Patton (16) ..	.. 2 ditto.	—
	Thomas Moyle (17) ..	.. 3 ditto.	—
	Maysmore Morris ..	.. 4 ditto.	—

(1) Killed at Carthage, South America, 1741.

(2) In Godfrey's Regiment (16th Foot). Captain in the Royal Irish Regiment, April 4, 1712. Half-pay, 1713.

(3) Captain in Montague's Regiment (11th Foot), Feb. 8, 1722. Died 1747.

(4) In Cotton's Regiment (13th Foot).

(5) Captain, March 24, 1741.

(6) Captain, May 10, 1741.

(7) Captain, April 9, 1741.

(8) Captain-Lieutenant, April 9, 1741.

(9) Possibly of Ochtertyre, co. Perth, 4th Baronet.

(10) First Lieutenant, May 10, 1741.

(11) First Lieutenant, Dec. 22, 1740.

(12) Ogilvie. First Lieutenant, March 24, 1741.

(13) First Lieutenant, April 9, 1741.

(14) First Lieutenant, Dec. 20, 1740.

(15) First Lieutenant, May 11, 1741.

(16) First Lieutenant, May 12, 1741.

(17) First Lieutenant, May 15, 1741.

The following additional names of officers are given on the interleaf, in MS. :—

Rank.	Name.	Date of commission.	Date of first commission.
<i>Lieut.-Colonels</i> ..	{ Francis Leighton .. ..	.. .. 24 April 1741	28 Nov. 1705.
	{ Charles Campbell .. ..	.. .. No date.	—
<i>Major</i>	John Lee .. ..	.. .. 15 May 1741	3 April 1719.
	{ Henry Rufane .. ..	.. .. 1 May 1741	17 Nov. 1732.
<i>Captains</i>	{ Sir Robert Abercrombie .. ..	.. .. 24 June 1741.	—
	{ J. Purcel Kemp .. ..	.. .. 12 Oct. 1741	9 Dec. 1739.
	{ William Murray .. ..	.. .. 3 July 1742	25 Jan. 1730.
<i>Second Lieutenants</i>	{ William Wade (1) .. ..	.. .. 14 Jan. 1742.	—
	{ Thomas Bennett (1) .. ..	.. .. 24 May 1742	24 Mar. 1741.
	{ Henry Thresall .. ..	.. .. 5 July 1742.	—
	{ Simeon Corbet .. ..	.. .. 21 Jan. 1741.	—
	{ J. Swords .. ..	.. .. 22 April 1741	1740.
	{ C. Ramsay .. ..	.. .. —	11 May 1741.
<i>Ensigns</i>	{ John Barnes .. ..	.. .. —	15 May 1741.
	{ William Graham .. ..	.. .. —	16 May 1741.
	{ William Piers .. ..	.. .. —	5 July 1742.
	{ J. Doyley .. ..	.. .. —	14 July 1742.
	{ William Craigie .. ..	.. .. —	14 July 1742.
	{ William Ayre (1) .. ..	.. .. —	21 July 1742.
	{ John Cliff .. ..	.. .. —	7 Sept. 1742.
	{ Archibald Scott .. ..	.. .. —	21 Oct. 1742.

(1) In Army List of 1755, on half-pay.

J. H. LESLIE, Major, R.A. (Retired List).

(To be continued.)

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHARD EDWARDS, 1669-79.

(See *ante*, pp. 1, 44, 81, 122, 161, 205, 244, 262, 293, 323, 349, 377, 409.)

LETTER LXIV.

Ralph Harwar to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3483.)

[Ralph Harwar was "shipt Chirurgeon in the Dilligence at 50s. per month" on Feb. 8, 1668, and thus sailed to India with the Blackamore, which took out Richard Edwards and John Smith. On his arrival at Balasor, "the Chyrurgeon" was "taken on shore to officiate in the factory." In June and August of 1669 he is mentioned as siding with the followers of Shem Bridges against William Blake and his adherents. In 1671, according to a letter of Valentine Nurse to the Company, Harwar "strucke himself out of your service, and went a trading voyage up the Coast in a small barke, but perceiving he could not thrive that way, put in his petition to Mr Clavel etca. and was presently Entertained in your Service againe," i.e., at the end of the year 1672. On Dec. 15, 1676, Harwar desired permission to return to England, and was allowed to exchange posts with Robert Douglas, surgeon of the Eagle.

Harwar probably reached England in the summer of 1677, but no further trace has been found of him until Jan., 1680, when he made a will, styling himself a surgeon of London, "bound out with Captain Samuel Chamblett for Chormandell and Bay of Bengall." Whether he intended to make the voyage as ship's surgeon does not appear, but for some reason he changed his plans and did not go to Madras in the Sampson with Capt. Chamblet. On Feb. 8, 1682, he was re-entertained in the

Company's service "to go Chyrurgeon to the Bay of Bengal at the wages of 50s. per mensem, and to have his diet at the Company[s] charge." He was permitted to take his wife with him, "he paying the charge for her transportation." The couple probably sailed in the Society, the last ship of the season, which was sent direct to Bengal. When the Council at Hùglî heard of Harwar's impending return, they begged that "another" might be sent, "hee being little skill'd, and of so ill a disposition every one is prejudiced against him." Harwar, nevertheless, took up his appointment, and except for a short visit to Madras and Masulipatam in 1684, he seems to have remained in Bengal until his death. He died, or was killed, at Hùjili, an island in the western channel of the Hùglî, during the "war with the Mogull" in 1687.

In his will he mentions his "father-in-law" (? stepfather) Samuel Harwar and "his wife my mother." Ralph's mother must therefore have married two men of the name of Harwar. An uncle, Ralph Harwar, is also mentioned. Administration of the testator's effects was granted to his brother-in-law Thomas Hardwick on Oct. 22, 1688. The will of a Samuel Harwar, citizen and grocer of London, was proved in the P.C.C. on Mar. 10, 1690, but there is nothing in the document to show if this man were the "father-in-law" of Ralph Harwar. A legacy in the latter's will to the poor of Enfield points to his having some connexion with that parish. See 'Marine Records,' Miscellaneous, vol. xiii.; O.C. Nos. 3296, 3323, 3344, 3710; 'Factory Records,' Miscellaneous, iiii., Masulipatam vol. iv., Fort St. George, vol. xxx; 'Cour,

Minutes,' vol. xxxii. pp. 190, 193; 'Diaries of Strey[n]sham Master,' ed. Temple; D. G. Crawford, 'History of the Indian Medical Service'; P.C.C. Wills, 136 Exton, 44 Dyke.]

Huglie the 22th Septembri 1670

Mr Richard Edwards

B[e]i[n]g verry desirous to remove if possible all impediments that may obstruct our future friendship as allsoe to heale the Breach that allready is,* I Judge it Convenient to give you this trouble, assuring you I am truely sorrie ther should happen the [half a line torn away] Especially since [half a line torn away] however, if the default rest on my part (as I fear it may) I intreat you accept of this acknowledgment till time shall produce an occasion by which I ma[y be] able to make you more ample satisfaction, which hope will not be long first; in the meane time might this be soe successfull as to obtaine itt's desird Effect, Viz A releasment of all former errors and a reconcilliation of all differences and A Confirmation of that mutuall love and unitie that should be betixt [sic] us it would add much to the Content and happiness of him that desires to approve himselfe, Sir,

Your truly loveing Friend and Servant

R[A]L: HARWAR

[Endorsed in Richard Edwards's writing]
from Doctor Harwar 22d [Septem]ber

LETTER LXV.

John Vickers to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3484.)

Hugly the 22d September 167[0]

Mr Richard Edwards

Dear Friend

Yours of the 12th and 17th present received the 14th and 19th ditto with the Bundle you mention, agreeing with the enclosed Note; the Same Day Recei[ve]d ? the adv[is]e of Silk of Mr Vine[nt] i[fo]r whi[ch] [half a line torn away] I Returne you many th[an]k[s] [?] and according to] your order I have delivered Mr Nurse his things and have received there produce, which together with what for your account have placed to your Accompt Current. I have Sold 6 of No. 2 for 6 rs. and Shall Indea[vou]r to put of the Rest to as gr[ea]t Advantage as may be, and have Given Mr B[ag]nold 2 of the Same No. who returnes you his thanks and ha[ve] laid by two of No. 2 and 3 till your furth[er] order. The Breed I like-

wise received and thank you for y[ou]r Care in Indea[vou]ring its Disposure, and according to your Desire have placed the ½rs. and the Cossetts hire to your account.

The Measure of your head I Received and promise to use My Utmost Endea[vou]r to procure you a hat [a line torn away] will not be to your likeing, the fasshion now as I hear Being low Crowns as formerly, but very broad Brims which must be very ugly, but if you doe not order the Contrary Shall procure if I can of the former fasshion for you and my Self, having never a wh[o]le one to my head.

I ap[ro]v[e] very well of the way you propose of Sending each other's pacquets and Shall get a letter Ready to goe with yours to be left in London and if you Send Downe Any thing to bee Sent to the Watermans wife Shall Send it in the Ship where Mr Bridges Goes, who is bou[n]d [a line and a half torn away].

Th[e] l[y]me water goes [w]i[t]h [Mr] March which was filled up to Day having no time to Burne it* but must Desire you to burne it there.

Those purges I promised to Send Per this Conveighanc[e] are not Ready, and doe intend to order Nileund not t[o] provide them, Mr Vincent having Some of the Same who promises to furnish you with what you want, hoping by this time you have found good by those things last sent, and punch or any other liquo[r] you may Drink.

I have Received of Mr March 400 rs in good [half a line torn away] thanks for your care in Dis[pe]eding of [half a line torn away] haveing little [?] else] at present, save with my [?] respects] to My Peacock to Subscribe my Self

Your Reall and affection[at]ly Loving Friend

JNO: VICKERS

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
[?] mer]chant In Cossumbazar

LETTER LXVI.

Valentine Nurse to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3485.)

Hughly the 23d September 1670.

Love[ing] Friend

Mr Richard Edwards

Sir, the severall things you sent downe to mee I have received by the hands of Mr John Vickers, and have according to

* The cause of the quarrel between Harwar and Edwards does not appear.

* The lime-water was probably fortified with a large percentage of alcohol, and would be set fire to in order to burn off the raw spirit, in the same way that brandy was "burnt" before administering it as a medicine.

your order paid unto him 22 rupees with many thanks to you. You may if you please Commaund mee in any thing you want in the place where I am agoeing;* you will finde mee very willing to doe it for you. Mr Bridges goes home this yeare and Mr Clavell Succeeds him. What Civill favours or Courtesyes you may know mee hereafter capable to doe you, advise mee, and bee assured no freind shall bee more ready to answer your Expectations and desires then

[your] ve[ry] loving Freind and Servant
VAL. NURSE

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
merchant In Cassumbazar

LETTER LXVII.

Job Charnock to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3487.)

Pattana 26 September 167[0]

Mr Richard Edwards

Respectd friend, yours I have received. I have dispeeded according to Mr March his desire one of the Caucedust to advise you that the 3 bills exchange are acceptd. You have good Reason to suspect the R. 10000 Marchants; few daies since they were almost quite broken† butt by their good hap recovered their smale Credit by meanes of some Patan§ marchants here whoe Trustd them afresh butt one year, butt tis a slender Credit and much feard. When I have gott the Money, Ill advise you by the cau[sid]. Pray by all meanes have nothing to doe with their factors at Cassambuzar, bonwalledas,|| &c. in remittance of Money by exchange, for itts feard they will crack¶; here are Marchants enough to bee gotten besides. I give you thanks for your sending my English Letters. With wishes for your health &ca.

Your Loving Friend to serve you

JOB CHARNOCK**

R. C. TEMPLE.

(To be continued.)

* Patna.

† This is an unusual spelling for the plural of *ossid* (*kāsid*, messenger).

‡ Bankrupt.

§ Pathān, Afghān.

|| Banwālī Dās.

¶ Fail.

** The signature is torn and only portions of the letters are visible, but there is no doubt that Charnock is the writer.

ELIZABETHAN AND JACOBEBAN
PLAYS: SUGGESTED
TEXTUAL EMENDATIONS.

THE following suggestions are, I believe, new, and may be worth a place in 'N. & Q.'

1. Shakespeare (?) and Fletcher, 'King Henry VIII,' I. ii. 86 :—

What we oft do best
By sick interpreters, once weak ones, is
Not ours or not allow'd; what worst, as oft,
Hitting a grosser quality, is cried up
For our best act. If we shall stand still
In fear our *notion* will be mock'd or carp'd at,
We should take root here where we sit, or sit
State-statues only.

I fail to understand why any person's "notion" should be less likely to be mocked or carped at because he is standing still. Surely we should read *motion*, i.e., movement, action. The dramatist is repeating in a different form what he has said a few lines above :—

We must not stint
Our necessary actions, in the fear
To cope malicious censurers.

2. Kyd, 'The Spanish Tragedy,' I. ii. 83 (Boas, 'Kyd,' p. 9) :—

Till, Phebus *waving* to the western deepe, &c.
For *waving* (*waving* in all modernized texts) read *waning*. Compare, in the play of 'Wily Beguiled' (Hazlitt-Dodsley, ix. 235), "When Phoebus wanes unto the western deep." This play borrows many lines from Kyd's tragedy.

3. Chettle, Haughton, and Dekker, 'Patient Grissil,' IV. i. (Shak. Soc. reprint, p. 59, l. 6) :—

... might Grissil have her choice
My babes should not be scar'd with thy devil's
voice.

Thou get a nurse for them? they can abide
To taste no milk but mine....

... See here's a fountain
Which heaven into *this* alabaster *bowels*
Instill'd to nourish them.

" 'Bowels' seems wrong," observes Collier; "perhaps we ought to read *vessel*." Qy. "*these alabaster bowls*"?

4. Webster, 'The White Devil,' V. i. (Dyce, p. 44) :—

"I care not though, like *Anacharsis*, I were
pounded to death in a mortar."

"Anacharsis" is the reading of all early editions and modern editors. Read *Anaxarchus*. Anacharsis, a Scythian philosopher noted for his wisdom, was put to death by his brother for attempting to introduce into Scythia the laws of the Athenians. But it was with an *arrow* that his brother killed him.

Anaxarchus (a philosopher of Abdera, and friend of Alexander) was pounded to death in a stone mortar with iron hammers by order of the tyrant Nicocreon—at least, so my Lemprière tells me.

5. Massinger, 'The Roman Actor,' I. ii. 38:

If that, when I was mistress of myself
And in my way of youth, pure and untainted,
The emperor had vouchsafed to seek my favours,
I had with joy given up my virgin fort
At the first summons, to his soft embraces.

"Way of youth" is an awkward expression. I suspect a misprint for "May of youth," frequently appearing elsewhere in Massinger, e.g. :—

When the Eastern world
With wonder, in my May of youth, look'd on me.
'Believe as You List,' I. i.

Having my heat and May of youth to plead
In my excuse. 'The Renegado,' IV. ii.

6. Heywood, 'A Woman kil'd with Kindness' (Pearson, ii. 102) :—

Sweete sister, euery straine
Of sorrow from your heart augments my paine,
Your griefe *abounds*, and hits against my brest.
Read *rebounds*.

7. Glapthorne, 'Argalus and Parthenia,' IV. i. (Pearson, i. 49) :—

O that deathfull word
Comes from the Organs of my troubled soule,
As a *constant* does from a timorous maid
To an enforcing ravisher.

Read *consent*. Thus altered, Glapthorne, *more suo*, repeats these lines in 'The Lady Mother' (Bullen, 'Old Plays,' ii. 174).

H. DUGDALE SYKES.

Infield.

RICCIO'S MURDER.—My attention has been called to a stupid blunder in the Official Guide to Holyrood, for which I am responsible. On p. 34 the date of the murder of David Riccio is given as Feb. 13, 1566, whereas the true date is given on p. 136, viz., March 9, 1566. The former date was that of Randolph's letter to Leicester informing him of the plot against Riccio.

Monreith.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

A WATERLOO ROLL OF HONOUR.—It is a significant comment on our lack of interest in the Army, at least in former days, that, so far as I am aware, the roll of honour of only one of the thirty odd regiments which fought at Waterloo has been published. The exception is the Gordon Highlanders, and that has been done only in the case of those who were killed or wounded. The late Mr. Charles Dalton published a list of

officers who fought in the battle, and Capt. C. B. Norman in his 'Battle Honours of the British Army' has given the figures of casualties; but the names of the rank and file engaged still remain immured in the Public Record Office, though they are quite available there. As there is every likelihood that there will be a great interest in regimental records after the War, especially in the matter of Waterloo, readers may like to know how to set about getting at the facts at the P.R.O.

Officers.—The foundation of any such roll is to be found in the 'List of Officers who received Medals as having been present at Waterloo' (W.O. 1: 206). The fatal casualties sustained by officers are notified in the 'Index to Regimental Losses, 1805-17' (W.O. 25: 2756-2905). Further details are contained in the 'Register of Officers' Effects, 1810-15' (W.O. 25: 2963-2964); 'Report upon Claims for Losses sustained in Various Services' (W.O. 30: 8 and 9); and in the Pay Lists (W.O. 12). See also Dalton's 'Waterloo Roll Call,' 1890.

Rank and File.—The foundation data here are contained in the supplementary Waterloo Pay List, Sept., 1816, which is bound at the end of the 1815 Lists (W.O. 12). This should be worked in connexion with the Pay Lists for May-June and the summer of 1815. For fatal casualties (containing names not in the supplementary Waterloo Pay Lists) consult the 'Register of Casualties' (W.O. 25: 1359-2410), with its index (Ind. 7880-8223), of which the last volume (8223) gives the names of those who received medals for Waterloo, Punniar, Ghuznee, China, Punjab, and Sutelj. Consult also the 'Muster Master-General's Roll' (W.O. 25: 1196-1358) and the 'Index to Regimental Losses' (W.O. 25: 2756-2906), though it is not clear to what this is an index. Some useful facts about the soldiers' origins and relations are given in the 'Register of Authority to deal with Soldiers' Effects, 1812-22' (W.O. 25: 2967-71). Further details will be found in the Inspection Returns (W.O. 27: 1-4751) and the Monthly Returns (W.O. 17: 1-787).

I should advise any one tackling this task to write out every name on a separate slip of paper, and not, in the first instance, in a book, because some of the registers are not alphabetical, and others are not strictly so. The slips can easily be arranged afterwards with very little trouble, and can easily be sent to the printers in their slip form or rewritten in a book.

J. M. BULLOCK.

123 Pall Mall, S.W.

'POLYDORON.'—While recently searching the early volumes of our inestimable treasure-house 'N. & Q.' I came across a query which, apparently, has remained unanswered for over half a century. At 3 S. i. 266 (April 5, 1862) C. B. CAREW asked for the author of 'Polydoron.' The author was Dean John Donne, and the book appeared in 1631. Its Shakespearean interest is indicated on p. 81 of the 'Shakespeare Bibliography,' 1911.

WM. JAGGARD, Lieut.

SPOTBOROUGH CHURCH: QUIANT CARVING ON PULPIT.—At 6 S. ii. 167 EBORACUM inquired whether any reader could suggest a reason why the nine of diamonds was "carved on a pulpit in Spofforth Church, Yorkshire." No answer, so far as I am aware, appeared to this at the time. Thanks, however, to the kindness of a friend, I am now able to supply the answer.

Mr. Fred. Mitchell, architect and surveyor of Leeds, has written to me as follows:

"I am inclined to the opinion that the mention of Spofforth is an error, and should have been Sprotborough, a village a few miles west of Doncaster. I have looked up my notes of this church and find: 'Fine late oak pulpit, apparently contemporary—very curious carving on door, a pack of cards, a jug, and a dice-box, said to represent gambling, drinking, and roguery.'"

Mr. Mitchell was also kind enough to send me a drawing of the door-panel, showing the jug, dice-box, and a pack of cards, on the top of which is distinctly shown the six of diamonds (not the nine of diamonds, *i.e.*, the curse of Scotland, mentioned in the original query).

CHARLES MENMUIR, M.A. (Edin.).

25 Garscube Lane, Glasgow.

MERCHANTS' MARKS IN LONDON.—As contributors to 'N. & Q.' in the past have shown an interest in the subject of merchants' marks, it may be worth while to place on record the disappearance of what I believe to be the last merchant's mark displayed upon the business premises of a London merchant—those of Messrs. Basil Woodd & Sons, wine merchants, formerly of 34 New Bond Street.

Another mark of the same type, and also belonging to a firm of wine merchants, may still be seen in the advertisement columns of the newspapers; this question of the late survival of marks in this particular trade is in itself of interest. The Bond Street mark formed part of a well-designed iron grille; four of these filled the upper panels of a pair of gates leading into a yard, the mark within a circle making a central

roundel, and thus forming the nucleus and an integral part of the whole design.

How long this mark had been in use by the firm of Woodd I do not know; but as the owner's initials (B. W.) appeared in it, and the building seemed to date from about the early seventies of last century, the mark, in this form, can hardly have been very old.

Messrs. Woodd gave up the premises a few years since, and in the early spring of this year the building was "done up" for the new occupants (Messrs. Sotheby). Some one, strangely lacking in the antiquarian instinct, and puzzled no doubt by this unusual design of a reversed 4 in the middle of a serviceable piece of ironwork, has hacked off the essential parts of the mark, leaving the circle, now containing one or two meaningless vertical and horizontal lines. In doing so he has spoilt an interesting historical survival, and made us all that much the poorer.

DONALD GUNN.

40 Dover Street, W.I.

A SIXTEENTH-CENTURY RECIPE FOR JELLY.—In view of the food-shortage question the following may be of interest. It is written on the last folio of a volume of Oxford wills, series i. vol. 1, in a contemporary hand. The volume finishes in 1548.

"A speciall 'Jely for Lent & for all tymes of the yere.—Take a quartre of barley made very clene & bete it in a mortar, likewise as ye bete furmenty, then wessch it clene & sethe it in water w^t annes sede licorasse brosid, then streyne half a pound almonds & bete them bothe to gidder & streyne them w^t the licour that they were sodden in & new boyle them to gidder & duste suge & torsesalle to Color it & sethe them to gedder & streyne them & put ut in disshes till it be cole and if ye woll have whit Jely putt thereto in ye stede of torsesalle isainglasse in like p^orcion."

J. HARVEY BLOOM.

PETER THE GREAT IN GALLOWAY.—I am indebted to Mr. R. M. McClew, Registrar of Portpatrick, Wigtownshire, who occupies the house here mentioned, for the following interesting note. On p. 29 of *The Scottish Field* for January, 1916, a writer using the signature C. H. D. says:—

"There is some ground for the tradition that Peter the Great passed through Portpatrick on his way to Ireland. Peter came to England in 1698 to study naval construction, and spent most of his time working in the royal dockyards at Deptford. If he paid a visit to Ireland, his most convenient route would be by Portpatrick. The tradition is that he arrived in the evening, spent the night in the inn which was known later as the Blair's Arms Hotel, and sailed in the morning with the Irish packet boat. The room he slept in

is known as the Emperor's Room, and is still used as a bedroom in the private house into which the old hotel has been turned."

The name of that hotel came from the Hunter-Blair baronets, who owned land in the parish of Portpatrick.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

"POLITICANTING": "POLITICANTER."—These are new coinages, much affected of late by the Petrograd correspondent of *The Morning Post*, thus:—

"...the sole defence of those who mistook politicanting Petrograd for the voice of All the Russias."—*Morning Post*, Aug. 3, 1917.

"For a fortnight past the politicianers have been engaged talking all night and every night, with exhausted meetings summoned also at various hours during the intervening days, but nearly all the 'chin music' is most appropriately relegated to the hours of darkness."—*Morning Post*, Aug. 8, 1917.

See also the issue of Aug. 7, and others before and since that date.

The meaning seems to be indulging in such political agitation as can be accomplished chiefly by speechifying, and the persons who occupy themselves with this useless form of action. They seem useful words. Are there any other instances of their employment—in other newspapers, for instance? PENRY LEWIS.

"TANKS": ORIGIN OF THE NAME.—The following, which appeared in *The Isle of Ely and Wisbech Advertiser* of Aug. 8, 1917, may be worth recording in 'N. & Q.':—

"It is well known in this neighbourhood that the 'Tanks' used in the present war were named after Mr. W. Tank Bural (a relative of Mr. H. C. Bural of Wisbech), who conceived the idea, the workmen who constructed the caterpillar machines calling them after their designer's family name."

J. L. STOKES.

Charterhouse, Godalming.

LIGHTS CALLED "FRATERNALIA."—The (translated) abstract of an *Ordinacio* of Bishop Stafford, dated Aug. 30, 1414 ('Episcopal Registers, Exeter,' ed. by Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph: 'Stafford,' pp. 227-9), sets forth the conditions upon which the Chapel of St. Edmund, K. & M., of Kingsbridge, hitherto dependent on the "mother church" of Churchstow, is to be granted the rank and privileges of a parish church. I note in this that "whereas there are always some who from avarice and malice are wont to defraud the church and clergy, using at funerals the lights called *Fraternalia*," all men were thenceforth forbidden to employ *the tapers belonging to any fraternity* in the said chapel or its

cemetery, unless they indemnified the Rector of Churchstow beforehand by paying him 2d.; and as to other lights, *not fraternalia*, those that were carried with the bodies of the dead *into* the cemetery were to be given to the rector for his own use, but those that were only used *outside* the cemetery were to remain as formerly at the disposal of executors and friends. E. LEGA-WEEKES.

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.

PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD STUART IN PARIS.—In connexion with the arrest of the Young Pretender in Paris on Dec. 11, 1748, Andrew Lang, in his interesting history of this adventurer's life, mentions in a foot-note that he had seen a manuscript letter addressed to Clementina Walkinshaw, giving detailed particulars of the incident. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' say if this letter has ever been published, and by whom it was written? I assume Mr Lang did not himself know, or he would probably have given the name of the writer. WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

THOMAS LOVE PEACOCK AND CHERTSEY.—Some few years ago there were some particulars given in 'N. & Q.' regarding Thomas Love Peacock. He had some connexion with Chertsey, where his grandmother, Mrs. Love, resided. I have a note (which, I fear, is not authentic) stating that she resided at the Abbey House. T. L. Peacock in 1837 contributed to *Bentley's Miscellany* a fine description of that mansion and its surroundings, but I cannot find that his people were resident there. If any of your contributors could throw light on the point of Mrs. Love's home in Chertsey I should be grateful.

(Miss) LUCY WHEELER.

81 Guildford Street, Chertsey.

[For Thomas Love Peacock and Chertsey see 10 S. xii. 88, 132, 175.]

ARRESTING A CORPSE.—Can any of your readers give information as to a former legal process for the arrest of the body of a dead person, the effect of which was to prevent burial? I recollect reading of it many years ago, and recently went over the notes in the *Waverley Novels*, where I supposed I must have seen it, but without success. A legal friend of mine says he

has never heard of such a thing, and is positive it is not mentioned by Scott, but my recollection of seeing it somewhere is still quite distinct. J. R. MILNE, D.Sc.

Royal Society of Edinburgh.

[At 5 S. l. 490 (June 20, 1874) Mr. JOSEPH BROWN, writing from the Temple, said: "Although Lord Ellenborough, in Jones v. Ashburnham, 4 East's 'Reports,' 460, 465, treats this practice [of arresting a corpse] as illegal, he cites no authority whatever for his dictum, and seems to have been wholly ignorant that it prevailed in England for centuries." He gives references to other legal works in support of his statement, and says that Justinian prohibited the practice in his 60th and 15th novels, showing that the practice had existed in parts of the Roman empire. At 8 S. ix. 241 will be found a detailed contemporary account of a case of the kind which occurred at Shoreditch; but the relatives of the deceased man brought an action against the sheriff's officers, and obtained 200*l.* damages. DR. MILNE will be interested to learn that a case of the kind occurred in Stirlingshire as late as 1824, the body of the Rev. James Lapslie, minister of Campsie, being arrested "at the mouth of the open grave." See 8 S. ix. 356.]

BOOKSELLERS OF GLASGOW AND EDINBURGH c. 1800.—I should be glad of notes on the booksellers of Glasgow and Edinburgh about 1800.

GERARD BLACK, R.C.S.I.

11 Clare Street, Dublin.

[Our correspondent, being interested in Scottish booksellers, may like to know of the articles on George Miller of Dunbar (1771-1835) and his son James Miller of Haddington (1791-1865) which appeared at 10 S. xii. 1, 42, 374. These were incorporated in 'The Millers of Haddington, Dunbar, and Dunfermline,' by Mr. W. J. Couper, published by Mr. Fisher Unwin in 1914. Information on Edinburgh booksellers of the end of the eighteenth century will be found in Mr. Couper's earlier work, 'The Edinburgh Periodical Press: being a Bibliographical Account of the Newspapers, Journals, and Magazines issued in Edinburgh from the Earliest Times to 1800. Vol. II. Bibliography, 1711-1800,' published by Mr. Eneas Mackay at Stirling in 1908.]

TANKARD WITH MEDALS INSERTED.—I have a hexagonal tankard or jug, of silver, English make, with the hall-marks of 1714. In each of the sides, except that occupied by the handle, a medal or coin is inserted, as well as on the cover. Those of Carolus, Rex Sueciæ; Josephus, Rom. Imperator; Carolus III. Hispan. et Indiar. Rex; and Carolus XII. Rex Sueciæ, are on the sides; and on the lid is that of Frederic, Rex Boruss. On the fifth side, opposite to the handle, is a medal, on the one side of which a draped female, attended by a naked boy, winged, but without bow, is reflecting the rays of the sun by a mirror to two hearts

placed on a tomb or chest, and thereby setting them, or one of them, on fire. The legend is "Das kommt von oben her." The obverse shows two lamps, placed on a tomb or chest, and in the background is a landscape with mountains and four pyramids. The legend is "Es wird auch in dem grabe nicht verleschen." There is no date. I should be glad to be informed of the meaning of this medal, and its history.

I have no information as to the origin of the tankard, which was bequeathed to me, many years ago, by a distant relative.

J. F. ROTTON.

Godalming.

BUTTONS.—Is it possible to trace to its source the invariable rule under which the clothes of men button from left to right, and the clothes of women from right to left?

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

JAMES BULTEEL, 1752.—James Bulteel, Esq., and Rose Bulteel *alias* Cary, his wife, of the kingdom of Great Britain, sold on Aug. 4, 1752, to Henry Cary of Londonderry the equity of redemption of certain lands of Banagher in co. Derry. I shall be obliged for any information about this James Bulteel and his family. In what part of the kingdom of Great Britain did he live?

A. M. B. IRWIN.

49 Ailesbury Road, Dublin.

SIR GILBERT PROTEUS.—About sixteen or eighteen years ago I came across a pamphlet (bound up with others) in the Guildhall Library, entitled 'A Conversation on the State of Trade between Lord Cleveland and Sir Gilbert Proteus.' In the catalogue it was spelt "Porteus," as I pointed out to the librarian, but I do not know if it has been altered. Was "Proteus" a pseudonym, or should the name be "Porteus"? From the contents of the pamphlet one gathers that the conversation took place at "Garraway's" (Coffee-House), and the time would be about 1720, as the South Sea Bubble is mentioned as affecting trade.

I am anxious to learn anything I can about the said Sir Gilbert.

WM. WADE PORTEOUS.

42 Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge Wells.

ANTHONY SOREL: ANNA QUARTERMAINE.—I should like to obtain some information on Anthony Sorel and Anna Quartermaine. I believe they were characters in fiction, but am not certain.

J. D. D. POWELL, Lieut. R.N.R.

SIGNBOARDS AND SHOP DEVICES.—I should be most grateful if one of your readers could inform me whether a book has been published dealing with ancient signboards or shop devices (such, locally, as we used to see swinging in Lombard Street).

MACDONALD GILL.

1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.

[Perhaps Larwood and Hotten's 'Signboards: their History' (Chatto & Windus), and F. G. Hilton Price's 'Signs of Old Lombard Street' (Leadenhall Press, 1902) may be of service to our correspondent.]

STAINED GLASS: ITS IMPORTATION FORBIDDEN.—In 1483 the importation into England of "painted glasses" (*i.e.*, stained-glass windows) was forbidden by Act of Parliament. Was this prohibition ever repealed? If so, in what year?

JOHN D. LE COUTEUR.

Winchester.

JEWESS AND HER HAIR.—Sir T. G. Jackson, the eminent architect, contributes to *The Times* of Sept. 7 a description of a visit to Salonika seven years ago. In this he says:—

"The Jewesses were generally fine women, dressed in splendid gaberdines, with their hair in a tail down the back, which was concealed in a flat case like a broad ribbon of green silk, embroidered with a square of gold at the end. No one, we were told, must see the end of a Jewess's hair."

What is the origin of this restriction concerning the hair of a Jewess? And is it confined to the town and district of Salonika?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

TREACLE BIBLE.—Can any of your readers give me the following information about the so-called "Treacle Bible"?

1. Date of publication.
2. By whom translated.
3. How many copies are known to be in existence, and in whose possession.
4. Particulars of any sales in recent years, and the prices at which the specimens of this edition changed hands.
5. The probability of an amateur collector of moderate wealth being able to acquire a copy at the present day.

I should be very grateful for the above information, not as a collector, but as a writer of fiction anxious to be correct in these details. Please reply direct.

E. M. GATE.

8 Hollyfield Avenue, Friern Barnet Road, N.11.

[Information about various "Treacle" Bibles will be found at 6 S. i. 308; viii. 446.]

COLLECTIONS OF ANIMALS OR BIRDS: CARVING TERMS.—1. Where can I find the correct terms for collections of animals, birds, &c.? One knows of a "sunder of pig," a "wisp of snipe," &c., but where is there a complete list?

2. Harrison. Ainsworth in 'The Tower of London' gives special names for the carving of birds, animals, and fish at table, *viz.*, to unlace a rabbit, &c. Where does one find a complete list of these terms? M.D. (2).

[Several lists of names for groups of birds, &c., will be found at 6 S. xii. 525; 8 S. viii. 191. At the former reference is also a long list of 'Terms for Carving and Sewing,' quoted from Randle Holme's 'Academy of Armory and Blazon,' 1688.]

"RATTLE."—In Mr. Gerard's book, which has been appearing in serial form, the word "rattle" occurs, seemingly as a synonym for "disconcert": "Count Montgelas seemed rather rattled" at Mr. Gerard's refusal to sign a document as a condition to receiving his passports. The word in this connexion is strange to English ears, and is not quoted in our dictionaries. Is it an Americanism? And if so, is it an obsolete English word? The word arrests attention as being somewhat expressive, and a good substitute for its long-winded and exotic equivalent now in vogue.

E. L. P.

[Mr. R. H. Thornton in his 'American Glossary' has "Rattled, flurried, confused." His first quotation is from 1869: "I think he was slightly rattled by the formidable appearance of an escort," from J. Ross Browne's 'Apache Country.']

MARRIOTT FAMILY.—Have any books been published about the Marriott family?

L. MARRIOTT WULCKO.

Goodmayes, Essex.

"FELONS AND FUGITIVE GOODS."—In a lease and release of the manors of Penistone and Hoyland Swaine, co. York, dated 1 James II., the general words following the parcels include "waifes, estraies, felons, and fugitive goods."

What are we to understand by "fellons and fugitive goods"?

T. WALTER HALL.

Sheffield.

MARTEN AND MARTIN FAMILIES OF SUSSEX.—I shall be glad if any reader of 'N. & Q.' will forward me any details or pedigrees respecting the Marten and Martin families of Sussex. Please reply direct.

A. E. MARTEN.

North Dene, Filey, Yorks.

"WHITES."—In the fourth edition (Edinburgh and London) of the 'Letters of Samuel Rutherford' (1600-1661) we find in Letter 167 the expression "eyes to discern the devil now coming out in his whites," and in Letter 171 "and discern the devil and the Antichrist coming out in their whites...." Does the word "whites" here mean "surplices"? In Letter 225 Rutherford says: "Countenance not the surplice, the attire of the mass-priest, the garment of Baal's priests." Letter 244 contains the words, "and the Kings power to impose the surplice...." The devil is more generally associated with black than with white; but Rutherford was rabidly anti-Anglican. EDWARD S. DODGSON.

LUCAS CORNELISZ.—Can any of your readers inform me whether the works by Lucas Cornelli or Cornelisz which are mentioned by Walpole in his 'Anecdotes' as being at Penshurst are still in Lord De L'Isle's collection, or, if dispersed, what has become of them? Walpole mentions a series of sixteen pieces of the constables of Queenborough Castle, and further a portrait of Sir Edward Hobby, seen in 1629 at the house of a minister at Gillingham.

Any information relating to the works of Cornelisz would be greatly valued by

M. CRAIG.

Widcombe, 22 Taylor Road, Wallington.

JOS. GIRDLSTONE.—Some years ago I read a very interesting work of fiction, in which one of the chief characters was a man called "Jos. Girdlestone." I am desirous of reading this again, but cannot remember the name of the book. I shall feel much obliged if any of your readers can supply the name.

GEO. H. ALEXANDER.

83 Lordship Road, N.16.

'THE SMITH STREET GAZETTE': 'THE WHITTINGTON GAZETTE.'—In December, 1849, there was published the first number of *The Smith Street Gazette and Institutional Review*. The editor of it was Edward Draper, and the *Gazette* was printed by Robert Tilling, 24 Marsham Street, Westminster. Each number consisted of about four or five pages, and most of the numbers were printed on blue paper. The last number seems to have been issued in November, 1851. I have a complete copy of all the numbers, beautifully bound. I wonder if anything is known of this short-lived paper.

From the *Gazette* I gather that it was published by, and for, the students of "The Smith Institute." Is the Smith Institute still in existence, or, if not, is anything known of it? I imagine it was an educational institute in Smith Street, Westminster, or the neighbourhood.

The publication of *The Smith Street Gazette* seems to have led, almost at once, to there being published *The Whittington Gazette*. Is anything known of the latter or of a Whittington Institute? I seem to remember that there was a Whittington Institute, or club, at about the time, with which the late Lord Houghton and many celebrities of the day were associated.

I hope that some reader of 'N. & Q.' may be able to help me in the matter.

CHARLES ED. JERNINGHAM.

St. James's Club, Piccadilly.

ZIONIST MOVEMENT.—What are the principles and objects of the Zionist movement? Is it a purely secular undertaking, or is it in any way connected with the Jewish religion? I should feel much obliged for any information on this matter.

HENRY SAMUEL BRANDRETH.

[A long article on the subject, under the title 'Ito: Itoland,' from the pen of Mr. M. L. R. BRESLAR, appeared at 10 S. vi. 461 (Dec. 15, 1906). The discussion was continued at vii. 12, 93, 173. In the ten years that have since elapsed the movement has, we believe, developed in various ways.]

THOMAS RIBRIGHT, OPTICIAN.—I should be much obliged for any information concerning him. In the garden of a country house a few miles from Hertford is a sundial inscribed "T. Ribright, Tewin Mill."

At p. 335 *ante* is a list of opticians who signed a petition in 1764 praying for the revocation of John Dollond's patent for achromatic lenses. Among the names is that of G. Ribright, Poultry, concerning whom R. B. P. adds:—

"Probably related to Thomas Ribright, mathematical instrument maker, who took out a patent for perspective glasses, dated Feb. 7, 1749, No. 640. He also patented an artificial horizon on Mar. 2, 1790, No. 1731, his address being given as 'The Poultry.'"

Thomas Ribright is mentioned in a list of places in Herts registered for Protestant Dissenters after the passing of the Toleration Act, 1688:—

"We desire that a dwelling house now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Ribright, of the parish of Tewin, optician, be registered as a place of meeting for a congregation of his Majesty's Protestant subjects dissenting from the Church of England.... June 8, 1772. Thos. Ribright, Thos. Young," &c.—Urwick, 'Nonconformity in Herts,' p. 556.

In Tewin churchyard, Herts, are two tombstones with rapidly decaying inscriptions. One is

"In memory of | Mrs. Mary Ribright | Relect of the late | Mr. Thomas Ribright | of Tewin Glass Mills | who departed this Life | the 30th Day of June 1799 | in the 87th Year of her age."

The other is

"In memory of | Mr. Thomas Ribright | who departed this Life | the 15th Day of June 1781 | in the 69th Year of His Age | For to me to Live is CHRIST | and to die is Gain."

E. E. SQUIRES.

St. Andrew's Street, Hertford.

BARBARA VILLIERS, DUCHESS OF CLEVELAND, 1640-1709.—In the National Portrait Gallery there is a portrait of this notorious lady, stated in the catalogue to have been "copied from Sir Peter Lely." Where is the original portrait?

D. K. T.

FIRST COACH IN DUBLIN.—I want to know the full name and date of death of my great-grandfather, who drove the first coach in Dublin.

JOHN SAUNDERS.

1 Catherine Street, West Hartlepool.

LADY MARY GREY, *alias* KEYS: CHRISTOPHER CHEWTE, CHOWT, OR CHUTE. (See 8 S. vi. 301.)—MR. RUTTON contributed at the above reference a copy of the will of the Lady Mary Grey, dated April 17, 1578, a few days before her death. It is stated that the copy (Lansdowne MSS. xxvii. 31, Brit. Mus.) of the will is not signed by the testatrix, and MR. RUTTON questioned the existence of the original.

The Genealogist, vol. xxxii. part ii. for October, 1915, has the following abstract from the administrations in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (f. 158):—

"1578. Dec. 1. Lady Mary Graye, St. Botolph without Aldersgate (London), to Christopher Chewte of Hillmorton, co. Warw., gent."

Maggs Brothers' catalogue for May, 1912, had a receipt by Lady Mary, Oct. 6, 1574, for 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for half-year's rent of Hillmorton, paid by Christopher Chowt.

In the Tower of London there is said to be cut in the south side of the east window of the Beauchamp Tower, immediately below the name "Jhon Seymor," that of "C. Chowt, 1553." According to the Acts of the Privy Council, letters to the officers of Gravesend and other towns in Kent were issued on April 26, 1573, to apprehend and send up Edward Chester and Christopher Chute, "who remaine upon that coast under pretence to have the leading of Soldiers."

May we gather from the above that the will was set aside and never proved? But why should letters of administration be granted to C. Chowt, tenant? Is anything more known of him?

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

C. RYCKWAERTS.—I possess a defective copy of 'Histoire des Troubles et Guerre Civile de Flandres,' 2nd edition, published by Jean Stratius at Lyons in 1584. Pencil notes by a former owner state: (1) that the first Lyons edition was published in 1583; (2) that C. Ryckwaerts, "said by some to have been born at Ypres," was the author; (3) that the original was in Dutch; (4) that English translations were published at Norwich in 1579 and in London in 1583; (5) that another French translation was published in 1582; (6) that there is an entry in the Marriage Register of the Dutch Church, Austin Friars, London, as follows: "25 Maius, 1574, Karolus Rychart, ghescit Theophilus van Niewkerke met Lowyscken Carboniers van Bevere"; and (7) that one or more of the above translations are stated to have been made by Theophilus.

I do not think that Motley in his 'Rise of the Dutch Republic' cites this book in any form. I shall be grateful for any information about the original book, its author, and its translators.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

PENNY OF 1864.—Could you or any of your readers inform me whether there is anything unusual about the 1864 penny? I have looked out for one for some time under the impression that they were rather curiosities, but, having found three in the past three or four months, I have begun to doubt whether they are really so.

GEORGE H. DODSON.

102 Southmoor Road, Oxford.

[These pennies have received notice in 'N. & Q.' from time to time; see 6 S. i. 36, 282 (1880), and 7 S. ii. 48, 117 (1886). The explanation of the stories about them is that a considerably smaller number were minted that year than in former years, as shown by the table cited from the 'First Annual Report of the Deputy Master of the Mint,' 1870.]

QUEEN OF BAVARIA: DUKES OF PARMA.—I should be greatly obliged for help in finding the Stuart descent (through the house of Sardinia) of the present Queen of Bavaria, from King Charles I.'s daughter Marie Henriette, who married Philippe of Orleans, and whose daughter Anne Marie, in her turn, married Victor Amadeus II. of

Savoy. This line became extinct in 1831 by the death without issue of Anne Marie's great-grandson, Charles Felix of Savoy; but what I desire is the link between the house of Sardinia and the Queen of Bavaria.

I also wish to trace the descent of the Dukes of Parma from the same princess.—

Please reply direct. RUTH WAUGH.
21 Bowerdean Street, S.W.6.

[Tables showing the descent of the present King of Italy from Charles I. were printed at 12 S. ii. 267, 358, 496, and may possibly be helpful.]

DR. BATESON ON COLENZO.—At the opening of the new chapel of St. John's College, Cambridge, a sermon was preached by a bishop in which he excommunicated Bishop Colenso, who had formerly been a fellow of the College. At the dinner which followed, Dr. Bateson, the Master of the College, made a speech in which he defended Colenso, and bitterly resented the attack made upon him. I have read the speech, but cannot remember when or where. It was published, I think, in some biography. I should be glad of the reference to it. W.

JUSTISS FAMILY.—Nathaniel Chauncy married Mary Justiss, who died Jan. 29, 1784, aged about 52, and was buried in the Mercers' Chapel, Cheapside. Can any of your readers kindly supply me with the names of the parents of this Mary Justiss or with any particulars of her family?

H. C. SURTEES, Brigadier-General.
Carlton Club.

KENRICK PRESCOT, D.D.—I am seeking a few biographical particulars about Kenrick Prescott, D.D., Master of Catherine Hall, Cambridge (1700 ?-1779 ?). Can any reader furnish them?

R. HEFFER.
Saffron Walden.

ST. PETER'S FINGER.—What does this mean in the following passage, which I find quoted from Bishop Hall's 'Satires' ?—

But walk on cheerly till thou have espied
St. Peter's finger at the churchyard side.

Book V. sat. 2.

ST. SWITHIN.

LUTETIAN SOCIETY.—Information considered on the founders and some of the publications, which included Dowson's translation of Voltaire's 'La Pucelle.'

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

GROLIER SOCIETY.—Particulars *re* founding and press issues will oblige. Please reply direct.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.
Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

WOMEN ORDAINED TO THE PRIESTHOOD.—Where can I obtain particulars respecting the—presumably new—discovery that women were ordained as priests in the Christian Church from Apostolic times down to A.D. 395, as asserted on col. 2 of p. 777 of the July number of *The Quiver* for this year?

W. S. B. H.

[The reference is probably to the *ordo viduarum*, or "order of widows," "widow" being used in the sense of elder, as was "presbyter." There are references to presbyteresses in the 'Acta et Martyrium Matthæi,' Mabillon's 'Ordo Romanus,' ix. 91, and Hittorp's 'Ordo Romanus,' p. 88. There seems more evidence for the ordination of women to the diaconate than to the presbyterate. Dictionaries of Christian antiquities will give further references. A committee appointed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York is at present conducting research as to the early ministry of women.]

K.C.B.: ITS THREE CROWNS.—Can some reader of 'N. & Q.' inform me what is the origin or signification of the three crowns to be found on the star of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath (Military Division)?

C. T.

SIR JOSEPH AND LADY COPLEY.—Can any of your readers inform me in which memoirs besides those of Gronow and Lady Morgan are mentioned Sir Joseph Copley of Sprotborough and his beautiful wife, formerly Lady Abercorn?

M. T. F.

HEART ATTACKS WARDED OFF BY A CORK.—What is the origin of the idea that to wear a cork about one's person will keep off heart attacks?

G. A. ANDERSON.

The Moorlands, Woldingham.

DISCOVERIES IN COINS.—Mention has recently been made in the newspapers of the discovery of a "quarter-guinea piece, date 1718," inside a copper coin of George I. which it was found could be "unscrewed"; also of a penny piece of 1797, in which was a token (dated 1794) of M. Lambe & Son, tea dealers, Bath, having on it a view of the India House, and on the reverse a camel with load.

These discoveries have reminded me that my father was surprised to find one day that a copper twopenny piece of 1796 which he had could be unscrewed, and inside of it was a beautifully executed miniature. Unfortunately he lost it, probably through passing the coin in a money payment.

It would be interesting to know whether other somewhat similar discoveries have been made.

(Rev.) CAMPBELL LOCK.

Emscote, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. It has a short quick jar upon the ear, this cocking of a pistol,
But, when you have been called out once or twice,

The ear becomes more . . . and less nice.

What is the correct form of these lines? I think they come from Byron's 'Don Juan,' and refer to fighting a pistol duel. WALTER WENANS.

Carlton Hotel, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

2. Birthless and deathless and changeless remaineth the Spirit for ever;
Death hath not changed it at all, dead though the house of it seems.

G. A. ANDERSON.

The Moorlands, Woldingham.

3. "Chatter about Harriet." — Reference to originator of this common quotation wanted. Presumably it refers to Shelley's wife.

4. "He flits across the stage a transient and embarrassed phantom." — Frequently as one meets with the latter half of this quotation, I am surprised to find it ignored by Dalbiac, Benham, Bartlett, Brewer, and all the books of quotations available. I used to think it was in one of Macaulay's political essays, but apparently am mistaken. J. P.

5. In H. G. Wells's novel 'Marriage' occurs the following: "They say there's iron in beer, and I believe it," misquoted Mr. Pope."

What is the correct quotation, and where found? F. N. T.

- [3. The late Mr. W. H. PEET contributed at 11 S. x. 266 an interesting note on this phrase.]

Replies.

LETTERS FROM H.M.S. BACCHANTE IN 1812-13.

(12 S. iii. 328, 363.)

FROM a variety of communications that have reached me, I gather that the identity of the writer of these letters has aroused interest, and I venture therefore to embody the following information by way of a reply to my own note.

Written journal fashion, the letters were addressed to his "father" by William Johnson Yonge, who was born on Oct. 15, 1785, as son of the Rev. William Yonge (Vicar of Swaffham in Norfolk between 1779 and 1844) by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Johnson of Torrington, there married Dec. 27, 1784. The lord of the manor of Swaffham at that time was Robert Hamond, a son of Susan, youngest daughter of Robert Walpole of Houghton, and brother of Susan, wife of James Hoste. Therefore it is not surprising that the vicar's son, bred up during the French wars in the heart of "the Nelson country," although destined for

the Church, should hanker after the sea, and succeed in being appointed chaplain of the Bacchante under Capt. "Billy" Hoste. We are not aware how long he served in the Navy after 1813, but in 1824 he became Rector of Rockborne in Hampshire, and so remained for fifty-one years. In 1824 he married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of the Rev. Peter Furse of Halston House, North Devon, and by her (who died in 1876) left at his decease in 1875 a son (*d.s.p.* 1878) and four daughters.

A member of the family says:—

"We have always been aware that Mr. W. J. Yonge had been chaplain of the Bacchante, because of some curious sketches of episodes of the voyage; but the existence of the descriptive 'letters' was unknown until after the death of one of his daughters, when they were found in a small trunk, which is believed to be the original trunk taken to sea by Lord Nelson as a midshipman. It is a curious old thing, studded with brass nails, and with the initials *H. N.* upon the lid."

The discovery of this little trunk after the lapse of so many years is a matter of extreme interest, but, all things considered, there is no reason for doubting that it really was connected with "the boyhood of Horatio Nelson," and that if it did not actually accompany him to sea in 1771, it probably followed the fortunes of his school days, and journeyed backward and forward from Burnham Thorpe to the schools at Norwich and North Walsham. Southey in his 'History' tells us that, while the Rev. Edmund Nelson was spending the winter of 1770-71 at Bath, his sons were at home for the Christmas holidays at Burnham Thorpe, where Horatio

"happened to see in the county paper that his uncle, Capt. Maurice Suckling, was appointed to the Raisonnable, at a time when war with Spain . . . 'Do, brother William,' he said, 'write to my father and tell him I should like to go to sea with Uncle Maurice.'"

The brothers, however, returned to school at North Walsham (where the initials *H. N.* may still be seen carved upon a brick in the wall), and it was not until the following March that the summons arrived for Horatio to join his ship. The coach journey from Norwich to London was performed with his father, but for its continuation to Chatham the boy was alone, save perhaps for the company of his trunk, which may have been the only familiar object in the strange surroundings when "he arrived on board, to find his uncle absent, and no one apprised of his coming."

The market town of Swaffham is five miles from the Rectory of Hilborough, for long a

family living of the Nelsons, held between 1736 and 1756 by the grandfather and father of Horatio Nelson, and afterwards by his uncle, the Rev. Robert Rolfe. The last-named was incumbent when the Rev. Wm. Yonge became Vicar of Swaffham in 1779, and, from all accounts, very friendly relations between the two families were at once established. Meanwhile William Nelson (on whom an earldom was conferred after his brother's death at Trafalgar), after taking orders at Christ's College, Cambridge, and serving as his father's curate, applied to Horatio in 1781 to go with him as chaplain of the Albemarle, when the latter wrote: "The more I see of chaplains of men-of-war, the more I dread seeing my brother in such a situation."

But William, undeterred, mooted the subject again when his brother was appointed to the Boreas. Horatio replied in March, 1784:—

"I do not see how you can possibly remove from Burnham...my father at Bath...and your own good sense must point this out as an improper moment. But should I remain in England till June, when most probably our father will be settled for the summer at Burnham, then, I think, there can be no possible objection to your taking the trip for a few months, and return to keep our father and sister company at that lonesome place."

The elder brother's determination, however, prevailed, for on April 24 Horatio said: "Come when you please; I shall be ready. Bring your canonicals, but not any Burnham servants."

Despite Horatio's strictures on naval chaplaincies, the cruise in the Boreas seems to have been a success, and although William duly went home for the winter in a merchant ship, he evidently intended to return to the West Indies, and his name appeared upon the Boreas's books until she was paid off. The illness of Mr. Rolfe, however, and his death in May, put an end to the project, and the living of Hilborough was filled by William Nelson, who then became a very frequent visitor at the Yonges'. "Pray remember me to your next-door neighbours," wrote Horatio; "I am sure you are very attentive to them." The result of these "attentions" was William's marriage at Swaffham on Nov. 9 to the Vicar's sister Sarah (born 1749, died 1828); and on receipt of the news Capt. Nelson wrote:—

"I received your letter a few days ago...So, then, you are at last become an husband! It is, I have no doubt, the happiest (or otherwise) state. I do most sincerely partake of your happiness in being united to an amiable woman."

The family letters all show that Mrs. William Nelson deserved the title of "amiable," and that she soon earned the affection of her husband's sisters, and the esteem of his father. "The little woman," as they called her to each other, would "draw herself up" and look dignified when they ridiculed her rather pompous husband. "William and his notable wife," wrote old Mr. Nelson, "are busy with their harvest; and perfectly happy, with two fine children." These were Charlotte, born Sept. 20, 1787, and Horatio, born Oct. 26, 1788. It should be remembered that the initials of this child were the same as those of his uncle and godfather, Capt. Horatio Nelson, so that nothing was more natural, when in due time "young Horace" went to school with William Johnson Yonge, his senior by three years, than that the trunk, with *H. N.* upon its lid, should be given to him, and thus, possibly, drift into his cousin's possession.

On the paying-off of the Boreas in the autumn of 1787, Capt. Nelson, now himself "an husband," took his bride to reside with his father at Burnham Thorpe, and practically there remained until the outbreak of war in 1793 again sent him to sea in the February of that year. He was appointed to the *Agamemnon*, and took with him, besides a number of Norfolk men among the crew, Maurice William Suckling, who had served in the Boreas, and for midshipmen William Bolton and William Hoste. Upon her husband's departure Mrs. Horatio Nelson proceeded to Hilborough to stay with the rector and to look out for lodgings at Swaffham, "where she means to reside," wrote her father-in-law. She took the parting very much to heart, and the choice of a residence would be guided by the fact that so many of her husband's relations and friends lived in and around the town—notably his aunt, Mrs. Rolfe, with her daughter Ellen; and his cousin the Rev. Robert Rolfe, who was not far off at Saham, with his "richly dowered wife the widow Mott." Then there were the Yonges, the Days, Framinghams, Hamonds, and "Mr. Johnson," and frequently the Rev. Denys Yonge (who married a great friend of the Nelsons—Charlotte, daughter of a Norfolk cleric, the Rev. C. Langford).

"I should like all your Hilborough and Swaffham news," wrote Capt. Nelson, "because it is more difficult to get. I hope, if you see Hoste's father, that you will say what a good young man he is...I love him dearly."

During her husband's prolonged absences at sea Mrs. Horatio Nelson passed the greater

part of her time with his father, who frequently wintered at Bath, and from there she wrote in 1797 :—

“Mrs. Hoste thanks you very much for my letters. She seldom gets any but very old ones from her son. Mr. Hoste is here; he called last week twice and drank tea.”

In 1800 Horatio Nelson (now Baron Nelson of the Nile) returned to England, accompanied by Sir William and Lady Hamilton. The Hamiltons took up their residence in London, and, soon after their introduction to the admiral's brother and sisters, established very friendly relations with them, and frequently received them on visits to their house in Piccadilly.

William Nelson was at that time hoping that his brother would procure him “Church preferment,” and, possibly with that idea, had taken the degree of D.D. In 1801 his wife, in a letter to Lady Hamilton, said :—

“Mr. Bolton has just called upon the Doctor, and they are gone together to Swaffham Fair to buy a horse. Next Wednesday we go there for the coursing ball; Mrs. Yonge would be disappointed if we did not go. Another year I hope Charlotte will show off at the ball.”

Susanna, the eldest of the Nelson sisters, had been living for some time near Hilborough at Cranwich, with her husband, Thomas Bolton, and their family, consisting of five daughters and a son, Thomas, afterwards second Earl Nelson.

The friendship with the Yonges runs through all the family letters; thus on May 8, 1802, Dr. Nelson was at Burnham Thorpe to make arrangements for the funeral of his father (who had died at Bath on April 25, aged 78), and thus wrote to the admiral :—

“I am very much concerned to find you continue so unwell....The funeral will be on Tuesday morning....We have sunk ye grave in the chancel alongside our mother's. I can't say but ye sight of this place brings many pleasant things to remembrance, but then, that is alloyed by ye reflection of what I am here for; and perhaps for the last time—at least for the last time one can call it *Home*....I am glad the boys are gone to school, but I am ashamed that Horace should have any debts, however trifling....As for William Yonge, he will ruin his father if he goes on so!....To be sure, thirty shillings is nothing in itself, but for such a youngster as Horace!”

“Burnham, 12th May.

“My dear brother,—We performed the last sad offices....yesterday amidst ye greatest number of people ever assembled here....The bearers were Rev. Archdeacon Yonge, Mr. Hoste, Mr. Preedy, Mr. Crowe, S^{nr}, Mr. Weatherhead, Mr. Crowe, J^{nr}....The archdeacon walked over the house and premises, and said he seldom saw

better....Mr. Bolton and I go home in the morning, and he will come to ye sale.”*

Writing from Cranwich to Lady Hamilton in July, 1804, Mrs. Bolton described “the Archdeacon and his family” as still at Yarmouth, “but Mr. Johnson is at Swaffham, taking his troop to the play.” On Nov. 11 she wrote :—

“You will soon have Dr. and Mrs. Nelson with you....Susanna [her daughter] has not returned from Swaffham, where she went to the ball last night....”

In the August of 1805 the war seems to have depressed every one, for Mrs. Bolton wrote to Lady Hamilton :—

“Here is the victorious first of August, and nothing done in Norfolk! The ladies did vote for a ball, and was in hopes that if Dr. and Mrs. Nelson was in the county they would have been successful; but no such thing.”

Dr. William Nelson had been made a prebendary at Canterbury, where he had a house, and in 1805 gave the living of Hilborough to his brother-in-law Archdeacon Yonge.

The 21st of October brought the family into mourning with the battle of Trafalgar, bitter grief for the hero's sisters, an earldom for “the Doctor,” the title of Viscount Merton for “young Horace,” and the great public funeral for Horatio Nelson himself. He was followed by “the Earl” and his son as chief mourners; his sisters' husbands and their sons, and by Archdeacon Yonge and Mr. Hoste in the long procession.

“Eliza Yonge” was the beauty of the archdeacon's family, and in 1806 she numbered the Rev. Robert Rolfe (widower) among her admirers, and he seems to have taken her rejection of his suit very ill. “Surely,” wrote Mrs. Bolton to Lady Hamilton,

“Eliza Yonge has not acted well by Mr. Rolfe! She ought to have known her own mind sooner!....Susanna was at Swaffham yesterday, and found Charlotte Yonge is off to spend a month with her aunt, the Countess....Mrs. Denys Yonge will be in town for a fortnight.”

Later she said :—

“I find Charlotte Yonge is to go down to Suffolk with the Earl and Countess. She will be first favourite, as Eliza is too handsome.”

The letter goes on to describe the “coursing ball at Swaffham,” attended by Lord Merton. “The ball lasted until three o'clock.” Mrs. Bolton, Mrs. Comyns, Eliza, and Susanna Bolton, all went in a carriage; Lady Bolton, Becca, and Anne Girdlestone occupied a postchaise, while Tom Bolton and Mr. King rode on horseback.

* Nine mourning rings were given to Mr. Bolton, Mr. Rolfe, Mr. Yonge, and others.

"Lady Bolton and Mrs. Comyns went home that night, but the rest all remained at Swaffham for a dance given next night by Mr. Day."

A glimpse of the same party at the courting ball in 1808 occurs in a letter* from George Matcham, jun., written to his mother (Kitty Nelson) while on a visit to his "Aunt Bolton at Cranwich":—

"The courting ball was held on Thursday. All the Boltons were there, and Lady Bolton introduced me to some of your Norfolk friends. . . . I was first made known to two comely dames who sat in state at the end of the room—Mrs. Day and Mrs. Suckling. The former asked me many questions concerning you. I was also introduced to Mrs. Rolfe, a plain woman with a cast in her left eye. She likewise made particular inquiries. Our cousin Robin Rolfe graced the room; he is about to be married to a Miss Rose. . . . Among the company were Mr. Antony Hamond with his sons and two daughters, the youngest very pretty. Likewise Mr. Mott, the High Sheriff, with his lady, a pleasing-looking woman studded with diamonds. I also observed there Mrs. Yonge and her daughters, the former a great beauty in decay."

Mrs. Suckling was "Kitty Framingham," a sister of "Mrs. Day," and wife of Maurice William Suckling, who had served in the Boreas and Agamemnon under Nelson. "Mrs. Rolfe" must have been the widow of "poor Edmund Rolfe," who died Rector of Cockley Cley in 1795; and the mother of Robert Monsey Rolfe, the future Baron Cranworth (born 1790, died 1845).

In October, 1810, Mrs. Bolton, in writing to Lady Hamilton, said:—

"Eliza Yonge is shortly to be married to Mr. Dolingnon, a young clergyman of good preferment and fortune."

And in March, 1811, she again remarked:—

"We have had a marriage at Swaffham of Eliza Yonge, a sad crying wedding. All the sisters went to church with her, but they say she is so happy."

After the death of William, Earl Nelson, the advowson of Hilborough was sold to Mr. Dolingnon, who died rector there in 1857. By Eliza Yonge (who died in 1843) he had an only son, W. J. Dolingnon, who graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, and was Rector of Cockley Cley in 1879.

Charlotte Yonge (born 1789, died 1872) married the Rev. William Dowell, and was mother of the late Admiral Sir Montague Dowell, whose wife was his first cousin, viz., Caroline, daughter of Capt. J. Pyke, R.N., by Caroline Yonge, another daughter of the archdeacon. Emily Yonge (1793-1880) married the Rev. George Montague,

Rector of South Pickenham, whose residence was at a place called Caynton in Swaffham until his death in 1865. Agnes Yonge became the wife of Admiral George Knyvet Wilson in 1837. He was a son of the Rev. George Wilson, Rector of Didlington, who lived at Cranwich during the time of Thomas Bolton's residence there. They would, of course, be among the friends privileged to read those copied letters from the Bacchante, which ceased about the time of Mrs. Bolton's death in 1813, when her husband and daughters moved to Burnham Westgate, where Mr. Bolton died on Oct. 17, 1834. Meantime Sarah Yonge, Countess Nelson, who was seven years her husband's senior, died on April 13, 1828, and the Earl, desirous of an heir, remarried within the year, only to be disappointed of his hope. He died on Feb. 28, 1835, and was succeeded in his title and estates by his nephew, "young Tom Bolton," who followed him to the grave within a few months, leaving a son Horatio, who succeeded as third Earl, and would have cordially greeted the discovery of the "little trunk" that has so long guarded the letters from H.M.S. Bacchante.

F. H. S.

Romsey.

WHEBLE'S 'LADY'S MAGAZINE' (12 S. iii. 359).—This magazine was founded by Mr. John Coote, a bookseller, who employed as printer John Johnson, and as publisher Mr. John Wheble. It was issued to the public, from its commencement in August, 1770, as printed for J. Wheble of 20 Pater-noster Row, to whom letters for the editor were to be sent. The venture was successful; and after it had been running seven months Mr. Coote sold his interest in the magazine to Robinson & Roberts for 500*l*. The transfer of this interest, and consequently change of publisher, was made without intimation to Wheble, who, feeling aggrieved, continued to issue subsequent numbers as a continuation of the original undertaking. Messrs. Robinson & Roberts brought an action against Wheble on July 8, 1771. Lord Chief Justice Mansfield in his charge to the special jury stated there was not a colour for property in the title, but that the offence would consist in connecting his magazine (No. 9) with the original publication. The jury brought in nominal damages one shilling, and Wheble continued publication for a considerable period under the original title.

In October, 1771, appeared the first prize poem; and such competitive pieces con-

* From 'The Nelsons of Burnham Thorpe,' by M. Eyre Matcham (John Lane).

tinued to appear monthly until December, 1772, and probably later. I have only the first three volumes of Wheble's publication, including the date last mentioned. But although there are fifteen of these poems, I find insufficient evidence to declare any of them as Crabbe's contribution. As he was born in 1754 he would be but 18 years of age in December, 1772. The indications, therefore, point to an appearance in a later issue of the magazine.

JOHN NESBITT DOWLING.

48 Gough Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Mr. T. E. Kebbel in his 'Life of Crabbe,' p. 17, speaks of Wheble as the editor of *The Lady's Magazine*, and says that the volume of that journal which contains Crabbe's prize poem on Hope is not in the British Museum.

M. René Huchon, on p. 70 (56 in the English translation of 'Un Poète Réaliste Anglais, George Crabbe,' suggests that this Wheble was John Wheble, the printer of *The Middlesex Journal*, who was summoned to the bar of the House of Commons in 1769 for publishing the real names of the speakers in Parliamentary debates.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

EUROPEAN ARTISTS IN INDIA (12 S. iii. 415).—In 1858 there was in Calcutta a very able artist, Mr. J. Grant. I cannot quote any large work of his, but he used to paint with the then Mr. Richard Temple (later the Right Hon. Sir R. Temple, M.P., &c.), who was a good amateur artist. I have two excellent books illustrated by Mr. Grant: 'Anglo-Indian Domestic Life' and 'Rural Life in Bengal.' With the letterpress, which is as good as the sketches, these give a most excellent idea of India in those days.

J. H. RIVETT-CARNAC.

Hôtel des Trois Couronnes, Vevey.

MAGIC SQUARES IN INDIA (12 S. iii. 383, 424).—The square recently found at Dudhai bears a strong resemblance to the well-known square in Albert Dürer's symbolical picture 'Melancholia,' printed in 1514. Indeed, the two squares are built up out of the same elemental groups of figures arranged in a slightly different manner. The question suggests itself, Where did Dürer get this square from? ARTHUR BOWES.

GREYSTOKE PEDIGREE (12 S. iii. 384, 424).—A pedigree of this family down to the time of Henry III. will be found in my 'Early Yorkshire Charters,' vol. ii. p. 508, accompanied by some early evidences of the family.

W. FARRER.

Over Kellet.

RUISSHE HASSELL (12 S. ii. 513; iii. 132, 339).—Having recently had the opportunity of examining the portrait (Kit-cat) of Major Ruisshe Hassell at Halswell, I am able to reply to W. R. W.'s query, and to describe the uniform more particularly.

The portrait is that of a man apparently about 30 years of age. He is wearing a low-crowned black hat with black cockade, and three-cornered brim, edged with gold lace; a dark-coloured wig; a white lawn stock or cravat; a bright steel cuirass (breastplate); and a blue coat embroidered with gold lace. There can, I think, be no doubt that this was the uniform of the Blues in Hassell's time, and that he was in that regiment. Besides the fact that Wade's Horse wore a red and white uniform, as stated by Millan, did they wear the cuirass?

I may add that there is also a miniature of Major Hassell at Halswell, in which he is depicted in a similar blue coat and steel cuirass, but with rather more gold lace on the collar of the coat, and he is facing the opposite way to that in the larger portrait.

ST. D. M. KEMEYS-TYNTE.

The Beeches, Claverton Down, Bath.

WARDEN PIES (12 S. iii. 273, 402).—Pear-pies may still be met with in Lincolnshire. I have had my share in many such pies made from the fruit of a very old "bell-tongue" pear-tree.

P. W. G. M.

MEWS AND MEWYS FAMILY (12 S. ii. 26, 93, 331, 419, 432; iii. 16, 52, 113, 195, 236, 421).—It seems clear that the Mrs. Mews who was living at Winchester in dire straits in 1710 must have been the widow of Ellis Mews, once Mayor, who died in 1709, and whose third wife she was. This is not easy to explain, except on the ground of some family feud, such as sometimes occurs when there is a remarriage; for Ellis Mews's son (also Ellis) was very well off indeed. He died in 1729, leaving by his will several manors, and was a man of very ample substance. I notice that in his will (proved 1709) Ellis Mews senior only leaves this son Ellis one shilling. Whether this points to the existence of previous friction or whether it was due to the fact of his said affluence (he had married two heiresses, and subsequently married a third), I am unable to say. It would seem that there must have been some strong reason why a man of fortune should have allowed his father's widow to be so grievously distressed.

C. H. S. M.

CHARLES LAMB ON "ALL ROUND THE WREKIN" (12 S. iii. 417).—I am unable at the moment to refer to the 'Letters' of Charles Lamb, and cannot, therefore, consult the context of the expression referred to by MR. ADAM BLACK, "Love to all round the Wrekin"; but I have no doubt that this particular letter was addressed to some one resident in Shropshire, and that the genial essayist had in mind the after-dinner toast, once much in vogue amongst the gentry of the county—"All friends round the Wrekin!"

Owing to its peculiar conformation, and to the fact that it lies nearly in the centre of this historic district, "the bold isolated form of the Wrekin" (I quote from Mr. Thomas Wright's 'Ruins of the City of Uriconium') has from very early days been regarded as a rallying-point by all good and true Salopians. It is not generally realized that the hill shares its name with the once prosperous and highly civilized Roman town, which was known in the earlier Romano-British period as Virconium, and metamorphosed by its Anglo-Saxon captors into the corrupted form of Wroxeter.

G. H. HOSTE.

Dawlish.

On Christmas Day and other anniversaries it was the custom at my father's table to drink the greeting "To all round the Wrekin." Whether he learnt it when serving in the Royal Navy (1804-14) or when living in India (1816-25) I cannot say, but the custom was constantly observed as far as my recollection can go back. The idea was that the Wrekin in Shropshire was the centre of England, and that all English friends were necessarily "round" it—north, south, east, or west.

L. G. R.

Bournemouth.

"To all friends round the Wrekin" is a Shropshire toast. George Farquhar, who was at one time stationed at Shrewsbury, and who laid the scene of his 'Recruiting Officer' in that city, dedicates the play "To all Friends round the Wrekin." He writes:—

"The kingdom cannot shew better bodies of men, better inclinations for the service, more generosity, more good understanding, nor more politeness, than is to be found at the foot of the Wrekin."

Charles Lamb was assuredly familiar with this dedication. He may, too, have heard the words from Hazlitt, who lived at one time at Wem in Shropshire.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

[MR. J. PAUL DE CASTRO, MR. J. FOSTER PALMER, and MR. W. PEARCE also thanked for replies.]

WEST: DE MORGAN: BANNERMAN: TURING (12 S. iii. 358).—John de Morgan (b. 1684, d. 1760 at Pulicat), by his second wife, Mrs. Tivill, had four sons and five daughters. The eldest daughter married three times, and three other daughters married twice. Their husbands were Calland, De Vœux, Wilson, West, Taylor, Turing, Innes, Campbell, Buchanan, and Maitland. By his first wife, Sarah Pommaré, *née* Clarke, who had three husbands, he was ancestor of Augustus de Morgan, mathematician (1806-71).

One of the daughters of Capt. John de Morgan was Anne, whose first husband was Capt. John Innes, by whom she had two sons. Her second husband (to whom she was married at Fort St. George, Madras, April 21, 1761) was Capt. James West A.D.C. to General Draper. Mary, one of her daughters by the second husband (bapt. Oct. 11, 1761), married Thomas Pearce, Nov. 8, 1785, and Thomas Parry, April 28, 1794. Another daughter, Ann (bapt. Feb. 9, 1769, d. June, 1833), married Capt. John Alexander Bannerman, Sept. 8, 1789, at Fort St. George, Madras.

LEO C.

CREST ON SCOTTISH CAKE-DISH (12 S. iii. 385).—The motto "Remember" is attributed by Burke's 'General Armory' to Home of Wedderburn, co. Berwick, and to no other family; but Fairbairn's 'Book of Crests' assigns it also to Allen and Gavin, and to "The Order of the White Rose."

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN, F.S.A.Scot.
Walsall.

BANBURY (12 S. iii. 360, 393).—Compare the earlier allusion in Brathwait's 'Strappado,' 1615, p. 109:—

To the Precisian.

I will not tax that man that's wont to slay
His Cat for killing mice on th' Sabbath day:
No: know my resolution it is thus,
I'de rather be thy foe then be thy pus'*sic*].

H. J. BAYLISS.

Oxford.

ROLLS OF LORDS LIEUTENANT (12 S. iii. 385).—I believe that there are no official rolls of the Lords Lieutenant of the various counties. Lists more or less complete are printed in Haydn's 'Book of Dignities'; but these must be supplemented from the Patent Rolls, Military Entry Books, and other State papers and documents at the Public Record Office. It is strange that County Histories, whilst they give lists of members of Parliament, Sheriffs, Mayors,

&c., rarely mention the more important Lords Lieutenant. Sir Henry Ellis contributed to the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv., two sets of instructions given by Queen Mary in 1557-8, and by Queen Elizabeth in 1574, to the Earl of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall. Reference should also be made to a valuable paper by the late Mr. William Phillips on 'The Lords Lieutenant of Shropshire,' printed in *The Shropshire Archæological Society's Transactions* in 1903 and 1904, and to another paper on 'The Lords Lieutenant of Leicestershire,' printed in *The Associated Architectural Societies' Reports and Papers* for 1901, vol. xxvi. Both these papers give copies of the King's commissions to Lords Lieutenant.

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.
Oxon Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

I do not think complete lists of the Lords Lieutenant have ever been compiled. Those for the Irish counties were first appointed under 1 & 2 Wm. IV. cap. 17 (Aug. 23, 1831), instead of the previous Governors of Counties, and lists of them from 1831 are printed in Haydn's 'Book of Dignities,' ed. by Ockerby, 1890, which work also gives lists of those for the counties of Scotland from the time they were first appointed, May 6, 1794. Of the English counties it says that Strype, in his 'Memorials,' gives 1549 as the date when Lords Lieutenant were first appointed, but that "great difficulty had been experienced in procuring complete lists, and in many instances it had been found impossible to commence earlier than the reign of George III." In Wales, until the abolition of the office in 1689, the Lord President of Wales was almost invariably also appointed Lord Lieutenant of all the counties in Wales, though by differently dated letters patent. (See the lists, compiled chiefly from the Calendar of Patent Rolls in the Record Office, in 'Old Wales,' vols. ii. and iii.) The Earl of Macclesfield was the last appointed for all Wales in 1689, for in 1694 the Earl of Pembroke was made Lord Lieutenant for South Wales and Monmouthshire, and in 1761 a different Lord Lieutenant was appointed for each county.

Many references, either to the appointments of Lords Lieutenant, or showing proof that the office was held at various dates by certain personages, nearly always noblemen, will be found in the printed Calendars of State Papers, Domestic, from temp. Elizabeth; in *The Historical Register*, 1714-

1738, and *The Gentleman's Magazine* from 1731. The various editions of Chamberlayne's 'Angliæ Notitia; or, Present State of Great Britain,' from 1669 to 1755, the 'Court and City Register,' and, later, similar works of reference, also give contemporary lists.

W. R. W.

ENGLISH TRAVELLERS IN THE NETHERLANDS (12 S. iii. 333, 364, 399).—Dr. E. Veryard, who is said by L. L. K. at the last reference to have arrived in Amsterdam in April, 1682, appears to have studied at Leyden. At any rate, in the 'Index to English-speaking Students who have graduated [sic] at Leyden University,' published for the Index Society in 1883, is to be found the name of Ellis Vergard, *Anglus*, entered on July 9, 1678, as well as that of Elisæus Verijard, *Anglus*, Nov. 6, 1720, possibly a son or nephew.

As such spellings as Annesleij, Boijd, Foleij, Lindsaij, Murraij, Reijnolds, and Billingeleg occur in the list, there can be no doubt that Vergard and Verijard are perverted spellings for Veryard.

The late Edward Peacock, who compiled the Index, seems unfortunately to have taken the names from the 'Album Studiorum' published in the year of the Leyden University tercentenary (1875), instead of consulting the original entries. The word "graduated" in the title is some one's slip for *matriculated*. To give one instance only, Fielding, Henricus, *Anglus*, entered on Mar. 16, 1728, was never a graduate of Leyden.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

'A RING, A RING OF ROSES': ENGLISH TRADITIONAL RIMES (12 S. iii. 129, 256, 426).—The accepted version for the nursery undoubtedly runs:—

Ring, a ring of roses,
A pocketful of posies,
T'ish-u, t'ish-u, t'ish-u,
We all fall down.

It is difficult to denote sneezes in print, but I have got as near as possible.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

THE AMERICAN DOLLAR AND EAGLE (12 S. iii. 405).—Your Brooklyn correspondent will be interested in a paper on 'The Spanish Dollar and the Colonial Shilling' in *The American Historical Review* for July, 1898. My cousin, who visited the Philadelphia Exhibition, and made a tour of the States in 1876, told me that his Chinese laundryman made out his bills in dollars and "bits." Soon after that date

I read an article, either in *The Century Magazine* or *Scribner's*, in which it was stated that if an Indian could not obtain change any other way, he would hack a silver dollar into eight "bits." One of the illustrations was a photograph showing such a chopped-up dollar. I have searched for that article recently, but in vain.

L. L. K.

JOHN PHILLIP, R.A. (12 S. iii. 272, 391).—Since sending my reply, *ante*, p. 391, I have recollected two portraits of old friends—John George Durrant, solicitor, and his wife. They were rather small for oil colours, being only about 14 by 10 inches. That of Durrant with spectacles is very good, the character and expression being well defined. That of Mrs. Durrant was a good likeness, but always seemed to me to have a meretricious air, in consequence of some bows (about the hair?) which gave the portrait a kind of Spanish look, which I did not consider at all appropriate. These were probably painted about 1860. For nearly thirty years Durrant resided at 23 Guildford Street, and died there on Oct. 10, 1869, at the early age of 48. He was then solicitor to the Law Union Insurance Office, a post he had held for many years. He was a clever man and well read, but his wife had eventually to separate from him.

RALPH THOMAS.

At the latter reference it will be found stated that Phillip in 1863 had completed and exhibited 'The House of Commons, 1860, during the Debate on the French Treaty.' Where is this picture now to be found, and has it ever been engraved or photographed?

G. MILNER-GIBSON-CULLUM, F.S.A.
Hardwick House, Bury St. Edmunds.

VAUGHN AND WELCH AS SURNAMES (12 S. iii. 418).—Assuming that Vaughn is a variant of Vaughan, it may be said that the names Vaughn and Welch or Welsh are widely distributed in England and Wales, as may be seen by reference to the directories of the larger towns. In the 'London Directory' Vaughn occurs about 70 times in the "Court" section, and 64 in the Commercial list; whilst Welch (or Welsh) appears 64 and 92 times respectively. A much larger representation, in proportion to the population, occurs in Liverpool.

From 'The Homes of Family Names,' by H. Guppy (Harrison & Sons, 1890), which discusses the relative frequency of the occurrence of the same name in the

farming class, that being probably the most stationary part of the population, it appears that the name Vaughan has its stronghold in North Wales and Shropshire, with a proportionally smaller representation in Monmouthshire, Hereford, and South Wales; whilst Welch (or Welsh) occurs most frequently in Essex, Nottinghamshire, Wiltshire, Somerset, and Buckinghamshire.

The field of inquiry for the original locality of any given family of either name is, therefore, a very wide one.

CHARLES MADELEY.

Warrington.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO WORCESTER A CENTURY AND A HALF AGO (12 S. iii. 21, 63, 89, 106, 133, 178, 215, 252).—On comparing the printed copy with the original diary, I find a few misreadings. As it is unlikely that I shall have another opportunity for such collation, it is perhaps worth while sending the results to 'N. & Q.'

Saturday 12th (p. 22, col. 1, l. 5), for "on rising Ground commands" read *on entering Ground command*: the last word being an abbreviation for "commanding."

Monday 14th (same col., l. 19 from foot), for "will be drawn" read *will be double*.—Col. 2, ll. 31, 32, I think that what the diarist meant to write was a *genius for painting, but not for spouting*.—L. 36, "2 or 3 Tunes" should read *2 or 300 Tunes*.—L. 49, the quotation may be *su ahag suo nuome*. The last word (possibly *hūome*) should give a clue to the language.

Tuesday 15th (same col., l. 13 from foot), "car" may be *bar*.—L. 6 from foot, "home" should be *housed*.

Thursday 17th (p. 64, col. 1, l. 20), the word before "Mountains" seems more like *wide-arched* than anything else.—L. 28, insert *but* between "good" and "being."

Friday 18th (same col.), in the last line "the" should be *this*.—Col. 2, l. 19, "are" should be *were*.

Saturday 19th (same col.), l. 21 from foot should read *coarse Blankets, etc. The Room*.—L. 2 from foot, "the Staples" should, I think, read *the 3 Eagles*. Some Shropshire correspondent perhaps could say which sign is or was to be found at Wenlock.—P. 65, col. 1, l. 5, "second" may be *round*. No other "narrow gateway" is mentioned.

Monday 21st (p. 106, col. 1). The diarist was, after all, correct in one matter of spelling and two of history. He wrote *Height*, not "Hight," in l. 6 of the text, and *Prince*, not "King," *Arthur* in l. 19; also *Dr Hough*, "not Dr. Rough," in l. 35.—In

col. 2, l. 13, after "Tea Pots" insert *and larger things*.—L. 18, read *the Liquid and so is the . . .*.—L. 39, read *pushed when against the stream*.—L. 8 from foot, omit the first "after."—L. 5 from foot, other possibilities of reading the proper name are *Carveston*, *Cawston*, *Caverton*, all of which seem nearer it than "Cavendish," my first suggestion. But as regards the other three, was there such a surname or title? An eighteenth-century Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage might solve the riddle.

So much for the text. I add a few notes on places mentioned in it, with some queries "arising therefrom."

Monday 14th (p. 22, col. 1). Mere is a village in Cheshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of Northwich, and through it, on his way to the latter place, the diarist would have passed. But he has written "Mairn," or, as I now take it to be, "Maire," perhaps a phonetic spelling of the name. The "large, neat brick House belonging to Squire Brookes" was doubtless Mere Hall, an Elizabethan mansion. Who is the owner now?

Thursday 17th (p. 63, col. 2). "The small village of Merford" is on the road from Chester to Wrexham, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles N.E. by N. of the latter place. It is in the parish of Gresford.

Sunday the 20th (p. 65, col. 1). The diarist thought at first of going on to Kidderminster by "the Road thro' Enfield." By this name he means *Enville*, a Staffordshire village, which by the map seems to be about 8 miles S.E. of Bridgnorth, and nearly as many from Stourbridge, on the road to which it lies. Thence he would have had to travel back S.W. to Kidderminster, apparently another 10 miles. But the road he decided to take was much more direct, running almost due south, through Erdington, Highley, and Arley, to Kidderminster, a distance, as he says, of 14 miles. The other road, it seems to me from a study of the map, was at least 10 miles, and not "4 Miles farther," as he says—it was the two sides of a triangle against one.

The same day, he goes on to record, "4 Miles from Bridgnorth passed thro' the pretty green of Hartlebury, and at 9 went thro' a neat village called Armsberley." Here "Bridgnorth" is a *lapsus calami* of his for *Kidderminster*, for he had already left Kidderminster behind, and Hartlebury is 4 or 5 miles south of it, and 18 or 19 south of Bridgnorth. By "Armsberley" he means *Ombersley*—another attempt at phonetic spelling. It is a village on the Severn, S. of Hartlebury, and 6 miles N. of Worcester.

What is the name of the "Wood" at Worcester containing "the high tree under wh. . . the Devil and Oliver Cromwell had their Conference," and of the "Hill from whence there is a fine View of the City" (p. 106, col. 2)?

PENRY LEWIS.

"UNBERUFEN" (12 S. iii. 417).—COL. WELBY may like to know that the valuable abstract of the 'N.E.D.' known as 'The Concise Oxford Dictionary' includes *un-berufen*, and gives the definition "Unsummoned (in E. use as deprecating Nemesis after boastful remark, &c.)." The feeling that the Almighty punishes self-satisfaction is very deeply rooted. I think the sequence of Nebuchadnezzar's boast must have strengthened it.

ST. SWITHIN.

Why not the good old English "Heaven forfend!"

H. D. ELLIS.

"Absit omen" seems to be now the usual substitute. If any other is desired, I would suggest the well-known corresponding Greek idiom, *Μη γένοιτο*. It is surely not more difficult to pronounce than the barbarous German equivalent.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

8 Royal Avenue, S.W.3.

TITLE OF PLAY WANTED (12 S. iii. 386).—The play is 'The Forest of Bondy; or, The Dog of Montargis,' which was performed for the first time at Covent Garden, Sept. 30, 1814, when Lieut. Macaire was played by Farley, Col. Gontran by Barrymore, and the Seneschal of Bondy by Egerton. Genest in his 'Account of the English Stage' says that the melodrama was attributed to Henry Harris, and that the whole plot, of which he gives a sketch in vol. ix., turns on the sagacity of a dog; "quadruped performers are a disgrace to the stage, but the dog of this piece must be exempted from the general censure."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The print referred to illustrates a scene in 'The Dog of Montargis; or, The Forest of Bondy' (the second title is sometimes placed first).

The drama was adapted from the French by W. Barrymore. It is not included in French's list, but is No. 163 in "Dicks's Standard Plays." 'The Forest of Bondy' was a favourite piece on the toy stage, and was adapted for Green's, Skelt's and Webb's scenes and characters. Skelt published a sheet showing T. P. Cooke as Capt. Aubri, and Mr. Wood as Lieut. Landry; and Webb

published one of Mr. Corry as Landry on horseback, dated 1843. The edition published by Dicks does not give the date, or place of production, or the cast of the characters, but I believe the drama was more than once performed at Astley's.

T. W. TYRRELL.

The scene illustrated in the print described by your correspondent appears to be the third scene of the second act of 'The Dog of Montargis; or, The Forest of Bondy': "He that has no sash must be the villain. [*Maccaire here appears much confused. He knows he has none on...*]"

GEORGE NEWALL.

[J. PARSON also thanked for reply.]

TALLY STICKS (12 S. iii. 300).—About twenty years ago, when I was being driven up Corve Dale, Shropshire, the coachman pointed out a man in a field adjoining the road, and told me that this person could hardly read or write, and yet, with the aid of tally sticks, was able to keep accurately all the pay accounts concerning the workmen employed on a fairly large estate.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

EDWARD JOHN COBBETT (12 S. iii. 301, 399, 431).—May I be allowed to complete the biographical particulars of this artist? He was born on April 20, 1815, and died at the residence of his daughter, Winchmore Hill, London, on Oct. 11, 1899, being buried at Highgate Cemetery. He was the son of Edward Cobbett, who died April 1, 1879, and was buried at Frimley, Surrey. The son began life as a wood-carver, and some of his work of this kind may be seen in the choir of York Minster. When about 20 years of age, he changed his profession for that of artist, and quickly made a name for himself as one of the chief exponents of the Rustic School of painting, which had a great vogue from 1850 to 1885. For over thirty years Cobbett exhibited at the Royal Academy and other exhibitions. A few of his pictures are well known, such as 'The Peepshow,' 'The Nut-Gatherer,' and 'Girl and Child in a Snow Scene' (the two latter were illustrated in colour in a Christmas number of *The Illustrated London News*); and he won a bronze medal at the Crystal Palace in 1874 for a picture called 'The Cottage Door.' For many years he lived at Oakley Square, N.W., and from 1885 to 1895 at Addlestone, Surrey. He was an early member of the R.B.A. and became a vice-president; and he was one of the small band of artists, actors, and men of

letters who constituted the Savage Club in the old days when Bohemianism and exclusiveness were the purport of all its rules. The above information is from family records, and will correct a few errors in the earlier replies.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.L.

TWO CHARADES (12 S. iii. 298, 371).—I am obliged to the powers that be for admitting my query, and to the two correspondents who have kindly endeavoured to answer it; but I am still in doubt as to the accurate characterization of the things I have to find. There is, for instance, that voice heard in the orchestra. Am I to pick out the "loudest," as I have hitherto tried to do; the "sweetest," as one writes; or the "stoutest," as declares another? Am I to worry over something which is never "heard," or is never "used," by night?

I do not consider that either charade has yet been properly answered, as far as printed conjectures are concerned. There may be acuter guesses that have not been made public.

Sometimes I suspect that the propositions are hoaxes. I gave some heed to the following bogus challenge:—

My first is the slave who never had a master,
My second is the man who invented sticking-plaster.
My whole is a number half of which is more
Than twice its double twice repeated o'er.

ST. SWITHIN.

THE ALPHABET IN THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH (12 S. iii. 271, 340, 369).—In the floor of St. Giles's Church at Durham, near the font, at the west end, I have seen a flagstone on which was cut the alphabet in Roman letters of about the eighteenth century. It disappeared in the course of a "restoration" some years ago. There was a tradition of school-keeping in the church, and of a sanded board on which letters and figures were traced by or for the children. The alphabet on the floor was probably used in teaching the letters; and alphabets on walls, fonts, tin plates, &c., may have been used in the same way.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

BLOOMSBURY IN 1840 (12 S. iii. 385).—Your correspondent may, perhaps, find what he wants in Rowland Dobie's 'History of the United Parishes of St. Giles in the Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury' (1829), which contains a good map on a large scale. According to the 'Companion to the [British] Almanac' for 1840, p. 162, the construction of a new street, afterwards known

as New Oxford Street, was then in contemplation. Each issue of the 'Almanac,' of which the 'Companion' forms a part, contains an article on 'Public Improvements,' and your correspondent is almost certain to find there information which will be of service to him. The late Mr. W. A. Taylor, Librarian of the Borough of Holborn, was an industrious collector of items of local topography, and I feel sure that his successor would be glad to place the collection at the disposal of H. A. H. His address is Holborn Public Library, 198 High Holborn, W.C. R. B. P.

METAL-TIPPED STAFF (12 S. iii. 301).—I possess a small mace or staff somewhat similar to that described by your correspondent, but mine is under 6 inches in length; a beautifully finished crown surmounts a turned staff of ebony or some dark wood, having the top and bottom encased in burnished brass. It was given to me many years ago in recognition of some small service I was able to extend to a man whose father had held some position of importance in the police, and I have always thought it was the badge of authority formerly carried by the tipstaff of some court of justice.

A. E. P. RAYMUND DOWLING.

Oxford and Cambridge Club.

FOREIGN GRAVES OF BRITISH AUTHORS (12 S. ii. 172, 254, 292, 395, 495; iii. 39, 59, 96, 114, 176, 238, 277).—The Rev. Henry Francis Lyte, author of 'Abide with me,' 'Praise, my soul, the King of Heaven,' and many other beautiful hymns, died at Nice, Noy. 20, 1847, and was buried there, and a memorial cross was erected to his memory. I regret I am unable to give the inscription on it.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Bedford.

ENGLISH CARVINGS OF ST. PATRICK (12 S. i. 429, 478).—The monks of Milton, by Blandford, must have had communication by roads or tracks of some kind with those of Glastonbury. It is, therefore, to the point to add under the above heading this item from 'Glastonbury: the Historic Guide to the English Jerusalem,' by C. L. Marson, M.A., published in Bath by George Gregory in 1909. On p. 101 of that interesting contribution to mediæval history we read of the seal of the time of Abbot John Chynock (1374-1420) that

"it had two sides to it. On the one, three masculine saints, Patrick, Dunstan, and Benignus, with the legend, *Confirmant has res + scripti pontifices tres*—the holy bishops three, assurance give to thee."

The metrie here is lame. Ought we not to read *conscripti* or *inscripti*?

If Dunstan and Patrick were associated in the making of a seal for Glastonbury at that date, why may not the same thing have happened in making ornaments for the roof at Milton Abbey? E. S. DODGSON.

BIBLE: WORDS PRINTED IN CAPITAL LETTERS (12 S. iii. 384).—I am unable to say positively who is responsible for having certain words and phrases so printed, but a careful examination of the instances occurring in modern editions, and a comparison of them with the corresponding places in one of the old editions that I happen to possess—one printed by Robert Barker, and dated 1634—show that at that date at least they were all, as now, set out in capitals.

I think we may presume, therefore, that the first printers of our Authorized Version are those responsible. As to the "principle" which governs the distinction thus made, these phrases are, so far as I have been able to ascertain: (a) Words written as inscriptions, beginning with "Holiness to the Lord," upon the gold plate on the High-Priest's mitre (Ex. xxxix. 30); followed by the prophecy of the appearance of the same words upon the bells of the horses (Zech. xiv. 20); the name "Mystery, Babylon the Great," &c., written on the forehead of the woman sitting on a scarlet-coloured beast (Rev. xvii. 5); and the title "King of Kings, and Lord of Lords," which, we are told (Rev. xix. 11 and 16), was written on the vesture and on the thigh of the rider on the white horse. Other prominent examples of this class are the inscriptions on the cross of our Blessed Lord (Matt. xxvii. 37, Mark xv. 26, Luke xxiii. 38, and John xix. 19). (b) Or they are names of God, or of the second Person in the Blessed Trinity, as "I am that I am" (Ex. iii. 14), "Jah!" (Ps. lxxviii. 4), "Jehovah" (Ex. vi. 3, Ps. lxxxiii. 18, Is. xii. 2), "The Branch" (Zech. iii. 8 and vi. 12), "The Lord our Righteousness" (Jer. xxiii. 6), and "Jesus" (Matt. i. 21 and 25). Connected with these should be noted the universal expression of the name "Jehovah" in English, as "the LORD," printed in small capitals.

There is another use of capital letters in the various editions of the Authorized Version, culminating in present-day issues, which possibly few people have noticed.

To take the examples in my own possession, the first word in every chapter in 1634

had the first *two* letters only printed as capitals, whatever the length of the word. "And" was printed "ANd," "Then" as "THen," "Moreover" as "MOreover," "Remember" as "REmber," and so on. In my edition of 1683 the same practice occurs. When we come to an edition of 1772, short words, as AND, THEN, PRAISE, are found so printed; but words of more than one syllable had only *two* letters in capitals at the beginning, as "BEhold," "BLEssed," "MOreover," "AWake," and so on, regardless of the break in the syllabic uniformity.

An exception seems to occur in 2 Chron. xxvii., where the name of JOTHAM is printed in full, while in chap. xxv. the name "AMaziah" is of the older fashion. AHAZ and HEZEKIAH at the beginning of chaps. xxviii. and xxix. show that the practice was not yet uniform; and we again revert to "MANasseh" in chap. xxxiii.

By 1790, which is the date of the Bible I am next able to refer to, the modern practice seems to have completely gained the ascendancy. Subject to correction (for of course I cannot affirm that I have now examined every chapter), the rule is that the first word, no matter of what length, is printed in capital letters, and hence includes many proper names, as Nebuchadnezzar, Belteshazzar, &c. The pronoun I and the exclamatory O do not monopolize the capital, where they occur at the beginning, but the following word is also printed with capitals, especially in the Psalms, where we find I WAS, O GIVE, O PRAISE, I LOVE, I WAITED, O SING, &c.

I hope that I have said enough to show that the question raised is a very interesting one.

I have not time to go into the method of the use of capitals in Prayer Books of early and later date, but I believe it will be found that similar practices were followed in printing them. W. S. B. H.

WILLIAM HETHERINGTON, BENEFACTOR OF THE BLIND (12 S. iii. 319).—MR. COMPTON'S reference to William Hetherington's Kirklington origin induces me to send the following notes relating to the Kirklington family.

The Rev. Thos. Storey, presented to the rectory of Kirklington, Carlisle, in 1679, had issue a daughter Elizabeth, who married Mr. Hetherington, of The Mount, Kirklington, the head of an old family of repute in those parts. This Mr. Hetherington had

issue three children: the Rev. Francis Hetherington, Rector of Lenton and Evedon, Lines, who died a bachelor; John Hetherington, who went to London in early life, and died a bachelor in 1778 when Receiver of First Fruits in the Temple Office; and a daughter Elizabeth, who married, Jan. 28, 1721, John Bacon of Louth, and Biscoe, Carlisle. This John Bacon had a son John, who in early life (perhaps at his uncle Hetherington's instance) went to London, and entered the First Fruits Office, and eventually succeeded to the Receivership after the death of Edward Mulso in 1782. John Bacon, jun., died at Friern Barnet Manor House in February, 1816, having inherited all the Hetherington property.

W. L. KING.

Paddock Wood, Kent.

"MALBROOK S'EN VA-T-EN GUERRE" (12 S. iii. 358, 402, 428).—An English version of this old song is to be found in 'Rondes avec Jeux et Petites Chansons traditionnelles,' published by Augener, the English translation being by E. M. Traquair. The following is the first verse:—

To fight the French in Flanders,
Miroton, miroton, mirotona,
To fight the French in Flanders,
Duke Marlborough has gone.

FLORENCE A. ELLIS.

10 Leyburne Road, Dover.

"BONIFACE," AN INNKEEPER (12 S. i. 163, 257).—I may add to my own query at the former reference that I find that "Bonifazio," an innkeeper, is one of the characters in Ariosto's 'La Scolastica.' It is possible that the expression may have originated from this.

A. COLLINGWOOD LEE.

Waltham Abbey, Essex.

BRISTOL CHANNEL FROZEN OVER (12 S. iii. 189, 302).—The 1683 frost mentioned at the latter reference is confirmed by an entry in the parish register of Dymchurch, in the same neighbourhood as Lydd:—

"Memorandum, that upon the 28th day of January, 1683, the sea at dimchurch wall was frozen about 3 miles from high water mark." (Signed) Basil Kennett.

The rector was the father of Dr. White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough.

In *The Kentish Gazette* of Jan. 13, 1789, there is an extract from a letter from Folkestone of Jan. 11:—

"On Wednesday night last the weather was so very severe on the coast near this place that the sea froze for near half a mile from the shore.

and formed a body of ice for more than a mile in length, a circumstance never before known by the oldest inhabitant. The sea where the ice was appeared quite smooth, as if there had been a perfect calm, yet at the same time, beyond the ice, the water was very rough."

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate, Kent.

ARMS WANTED: LANCASTER: FITZ-REINFRED (12 S. iii. 332, 430).—The exact reference in Camden's 'Remanes,' as cited by MR. GRUNDY-NEWMAN from Newton's 'Display of Heraldry,' runs as follows:—

"In *Cumberland* and thereabouts, where the old Baron of *Kendall* bare *Argent two barras Gueles* and a *Lion passant Or* in a *Canton* of the *second*; many Gentlemen thereabout took the same in different colours and charges in the *Canton*."

The edition in my possession from which the above is taken is the sixth impression, 1657, p. 214, 'Armories.'

A. STANTON WHITFIELD, F.R.Hist.S.

"ACT OF PARLIAMENT CLOCK" (11 S. x. 130).—At this reference I asked why an ugly timekeeper hung in Pickering Church was so designated. I never received enlightenment, so I quote some lines from a booklet published at Stockton-on-Tees in 1890, 'Ye Old Constable Boke of Lyth and Barnby,' by John Crowther, which will probably help others besides myself. It seems that about 1797 clocks and watches were taxed. A clock was amerced at 5s. a year, a gold watch at 10s., a silver one at 2s. 6d.:—

"If any persons kept a clock or a watch after Oct. 10, 1797, without paying duty, they were to be fined 10*l*. But occupiers of houses not having more than ten windows might have one clock, but the movements were all to be made of wood, and to be under the value of twenty shillings."—P. 27.

Presumably, the vitals of the Pickering clock are vegetable.

St. SWITHIN.

THE CHIMNEY SWEEPER'S CLIMBING BOYS (12 S. iii. 347).—There is some interesting information in Mayhew's 'London Labour and the London Poor,' vol. ii. pp. 392-400. In 1824 Charles Lamb and George Cruikshank published 'The Chimney Sweeper's Friend and Climbing Boy Album,' now a rather scarce item.

J. ARDAGH.

CHRIST'S "SEVEN EYES" IN WELSH POETRY (11 S. xii. 420, 486; 12 S. i. 16).—Samuel Rutherford, Principal of the New College in St. Andrews, lived in the years 1600-1661, a contemporary of the Kymric poet who used this expression. On p. 27

of 'Letters of Samuel Rutherford, with a Sketch of his Life and Biographical Notices of his Correspondents,' by the Rev. Andrew A. Bonar, D.D. (fourth edition, Edinburgh and London), we find these words: "Let Christ tutor me as he thinketh good. He has seven eyes: I have but one, and that too dim." On p. 134 he says, in a letter of July 6, 1636, "under His look who hath seven eyes"; on p. 647, in a letter of Aug. 14, 1649: "Sure Christ, who hath seven eyes...." EDWARD S. DODGSON.

"BUSS" = AEROPLANE (12 S. iii. 415).—One feels disposed to question the correct application of "flying into a bunch of busses." Was not "'buses" intended for the simile? Unless the aerial *Taube* (dove) was, ironically, meant! CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

Surely the word should be "bus," the shortened form of "omnibus."

PENRY LEWIS.

RUSHBROOKE HALL (12 S. iii. 301, 423).—Any one interested in the history of this house should consult 'Rushbrook Parish Registers, 1567-1850: Jermyn and Davers Annals' (Woodbridge, George Booth, Church Street, 1903), the preface to which is signed S. H. A. H. The book contains a plan and views of the Hall, and an account of its former owners, the Jermyn and Davers families.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (12 S. iii. 360).—4. The poem beginning "Oh! where is the sea?" is to be found in 'Poems of Modern Thought,' by Minot J. Savage (London, Williams & Norgate, 1884). A short notice of the author appears in 'The Ency. Brit.,' vol. xxiv. p. 239.

T. F. H.

(12 S. iii. 419.)

4. Yet if his Majesty, our sovereign lord.

This was first printed by Mr. A. H. Bullen in 'More Lyrics from the Song-Books of the Elizabethan Age' (1888), p. 145. The editor found the poem, with music by Thomas Ford, in a manuscript song-book in Christ Church Library, Oxford (Christ Church MS. K. 3, 43-5). The author is unknown, but the editor conjectures that it may be by Henry Vaughan. See his comments upon it, Preface, p. xiii.

M. H. DODDS.

This is the last poem in the appendix of Mr. George Beaumont's 'A Book of English Poetry,' published by Messrs. Jack in 1915. It is there said to be taken from Christ Church MS. K. 3, 43-5, and Mr. Beaumont says in a foot-note: "Apparently part of a longer poem. Mr. Bullen is inclined to ascribe the verses to Henry Vaughan."

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

[J. H. K. also thanked for reply.]

Notes on Books.

The Life of the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke, Bart., M.P. Begun by Stephen Gwynn. Completed and edited by Gertrude M. Tuckwell. With Portraits and Illustrations. 2 vols. (Murray, 11. 16s. net.)

THESE two volumes teem with interest, yet it is difficult to write about them in these columns because they contain very little which directly touches the position of Sir Charles Dilke as proprietor of 'N. & Q.' for many years. It must not be inferred, however, from these scanty references that he did not feel adequately his responsibility as proprietor. Hardly an issue appeared without containing some point on which his opinion had been asked; and his range of knowledge was as wide as the diversity of topics touched on in 'N. & Q.' Here is a bit from the chapter entitled 'Table Talk,' contributed by his old friend the Rev. W. Tuckwell, which illustrates a topic referred to in the present issue of 'N. & Q.:' "He talked of Marlborough's victories: he hummed the opening verse of 'Malbrook s'en va-t-en guerre.' I said it was our 'For he's a jolly good fellow': he said yes, but the tune goes back to the time of the Crusaders. I asked who wrote the words. He said an unknown French soldier on the night of Malplaquet, when Marlborough was believed to have been killed. Napoleon, who knew no music, often mounted his horse at the opening of a campaign singing the first line as he put his foot into the stirrup."

The entries in the General Indexes under his name or under D. (an initial which he frequently used as the signature of his communications) by no means fully represent his contributions, which were invariably terse and to the point. His biographers record his purchase of 'N. & Q.' for 2,500*l.* in 1872 from W. J. Thoms, our founder, whom he affectionately describes as "one of the dearest old men that ever was worshipped by his friends," and his appointment of Dr. Doran as editor; and they also pay a warm tribute to the genial qualities of the beloved Joseph Knight, who has the distinction of having filled the editorial chair of 'N. & Q.' for a longer time than even Thoms himself.

Perhaps a few general remarks may be permitted from one who knew Sir Charles intimately, and who, in return for constant and generous help, felt for him both warm affection and great respect.

The first thought which occurs is whether his life would have been one of greater usefulness if he had become Prime Minister, as Mr. Gladstone at one time considered probable. He was in thought far in advance of most of his contemporaries; he would not compromise, though as a "practical Socialist," as he designated himself on one occasion, he used his influence to further anything which he considered an instalment towards the ultimate reforms for which he was working; but he also opposed certain changes which, in his opinion, would not lead to that goal, and this caused his sincerity to be impugned. It is doubtful whether the majority of the electorate are ready to appreciate such qualities in a Prime Minister.

Sir Charles Dilke did such admirable work in various fields that people of widely differing

interests are likely to claim that his best work was done on behalf of the cause which holds the greatest purpose for them. We make that claim for him in the realm of Labour. To read these volumes makes one realize how, knowing that the causes of the present war lie in past misuse of material things and lack of spiritual insight, he would have loathed the verbiage which fills much of the press to-day. If, in addition to working strenuously as he did all his life, he had been obliged at some time to work in order to live, he might have been accepted by the rank and file of Labour, and become the democratic leader. As it was, he was Labour's constant adviser, and was repaid by the respect and gratitude of the workers.

An incident not recorded in these volumes will illustrate the width of his political knowledge. A new member who was personally unknown to Sir Charles came to ask him what attitude he would be expected to adopt towards a motion before the House. Sir Charles explained that if he was a Conservative, he would follow such and such a course; if he was a Liberal, he would do so-and-so; while if he was a Socialist, he would follow other lines indicated; and he then left the member to be guided by his own political principles.

In certain things, such as those relating to his University and *The Athenæum*, he was very conservative. He decided against any change in the latter while he lived, but, knowing how fully his ideals were shared by the man who under his will would ultimately control the paper, he never suggested that he would prefer the paper to remain exclusively literary, as it had become during his lifetime.

These volumes show how deep-seated were his principles, and how thoroughly his life was controlled by them. His biographers have carried out a difficult task extraordinarily well. Strict chronology is sometimes departed from in order that a sequence of events of importance may be treated together—a method which is most helpful to the reader. A full index is also provided, as well as illustrations which bear witness to what strengthened and beautified a life lived for others.

A New English Dictionary. (Vol. X. *Ti—Z.*) *Verificatory—Visor.* By W. A. Craigie. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 5s. net.)

THE great Dictionary is now in its last volume and making satisfactory progress, though that formidable letter W remains to be attacked, and U, which raises the question how many negative forms are to be included, has not yet reached the stage of publication.

The section before us includes in all 3,002 words, the majority of which are attributed to Latin origins. The number of familiar and interesting words is considerable. *e.g.*, the group which includes "villain," with its special form "villein," and "village," "Verily" is recognized as a convenient rime-tag in older poetry. "Verjuice" has some odd forms, such as "vargis" and "verius." "Vermeil" is a pretty word which poets have seized on. "Vermin" has both a general and a special sense, with exceptional uses in Australia and the United States. "Vernalize" has been happily introduced by Mr. William Watson, who was probably unconscious of the only previous use noted,

in *Fraser's Magazine*, 1830. "Veronal" is a drug that belongs to the twentieth century. "Verquere," an obsolete form for backgammon, is new to us. "Vertigo" ought really to have its second syllable long, but English pronunciation is often inaccurate. "Angina," with its long penultimate, has gone wrong the other way. "Verseman" is a convenient word which Prior, Leigh Hunt, and Mr. Austin Dobson have used. We commend it to those reviewers who write too readily of "poetry." Queen Victoria has given her name to a number of things, from a carriage to a plum. "Vignette," earlier spelt "vinet," was originally a design in imitation of the tendrils of the vine in architecture or decorative work, and later came to mean an ornamental design, drawing, or picture. The literary use of "vignettes" for little pictures in prose or verse, like "pastels" and "profiles," might have been included in the Dictionary. It belongs specially to Mr. Austin Dobson, who produced 'Vignettes in Rhyme' in 1873, and began a series of 'Eighteenth-Century Vignettes' in 1892. As the mineral "Villarsite" is included, we might have expected to see the flower *Villarsia* of the same origin.

Familiar, social life is illustrated by "vests" worn beneath the coat, which were introduced by Charles II., says Pepys; and the "vesta" match, first quoted from 1839. We do not know when the frequent query among smokers, "Turkish or Virginian?" came in, and the Dictionary does not help us, appearing to ignore the use of the adjective by itself for tobacco, though it has an early reference to "Virginian vapour." "Virgin's bower" as a name for more than one sort of clematis is quoted from a dictionary of 1725, but it might have been traced earlier, in Parkinson's quaint 'Paradisus,' chap. 102.

"Very" is a long article which shows the Dictionary's remarkable powers of analysis. A good deal of time must have been spent also on the discrimination of the various senses of "vice" and "virtue" and their derivatives. "Vicious," used specially of horses inclined to be dangerous, as in the correspondence of Mr. Soapy Sponge, has one quotation from Swift referring to men. We might add Mr. Bailey's reproof to Mr. Jonas Chuzzlewit, when the latter in a drunken state shook his fist at his wife: "What, you're vicious, are you? Would you though! You'd better not."

"Virtue" is a word very frequent in Shakespeare, and has now generally lost its Latin sense of valour. A subsection is devoted to "make a virtue of necessity," which is traced to Chaucer, but Shakespeare is not cited. He has it in 'The Two Gentlemen of Verona,' IV. i. 62.

The selection of quotations is generally admirable and comprehensive, though 'The Penny Cyclopaedia' is a poor thing to quote for "Vice-chancellor," especially in academic quarters. Gunning's famous 'Reminiscences of Cambridge' is full of the word; e.g., under the year 1829: "The Vice-chancellor's wine bore so high a character that there was a strong muster on this occasion" (the feast at his election).

Shakespeare's "viewless" in a magnificent passage of 'Measure for Measure' has, we are glad to learn, been frequently echoed by modern prose. We wish occasionally, as we have said

in former years, for a fuller representation of poetry. Thus "victor" (figurative) has no quotation after Shelley (1811) except one from *The Daily Telegraph*. We think at once of Tennyson's sonnet to Victor Hugo:—

Victor in drama, victor in romance.

The "vintner" is glorified in FitzGerald's 'Omar,' and "vintage" is also familiar in the same poem. "Violin" and "viol" have roused the enthusiasm of lovers of words by their sound. The former is in Tennyson's 'Maud,' xxii. 3:—

All night have the roses heard

The flute, violin, bassoon.

There is a good deal of interest to the student in obsolete or dialectic words. We fancy that the cheese "blue vinny" has had its literary life ensured by Mr. Thomas Hardy; but we have mislaid the reference. There is a "sky-blue visite" in 'Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour,' concerning the nature of which the present reviewer was never certain. The Dictionary enlightens him: it was a lady's cape. From the same source a great many queries might be solved, as Skeat used to point out to our contributors. But the world goes on making its silly guesses and absurd conjectures—supported, it must be admitted, by the casual journalist. Every scholar and every lover of English ought to use 'The Oxford Dictionary'; and every one who is interested in his mother-tongue should realize that the Dictionary offers him a unique chance of reducing his ignorance of it.

Notices to Correspondents.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, but we will forward advance proofs of answers received if a shilling is sent with the query; nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

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

WYCKHAM ("Prudentius").—You have not sent name and address. Please do so.

F. ("Mumpsimus").—"The Oxford Dictionary" says: "In allusion to the story (in R. Pace, 'De Fructu,' 1517, p. 80) of an illiterate English priest, who, when corrected for reading 'quod in ore mumpsimus' in the Mass, replied, 'I will not change my old mumpsimus for your new sumpsimus.'"

LUCIS ("Camouflage").—One of the words brought into general use by the War. Beaujean's abridgment of Littré gives the first definition of *camouflet* as "Fumée épaisse qu'on souffle malicieusement dans le nez de quelqu'un avec un cornet de papier allumé." The latest edition of Bellows's French and English dictionary (1916) includes the verb *camoufler*, "to disguise; to 'rig out,'" marking it as familiar or slang. *Camouflage* is evidently the next derivative, but is not in Bellows.

CORRIGENDUM.—"Elswick," occurring twice in the query 'Jane Brown, Centenarian' (*ante*, p. 419, col. 1), should be Elwick.

LONDON, NOVEMBER, 1917.

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Notes.

FIELDINGIANA.

(See 12 S. i. 483 ; ii. 441 ; iii. 181.)

IV.

1. EDMUND FIELDING (see *ante*, pp. 132, 217, 340).—A few points may be added to those at the above references. That the Colonel was placed on half-pay in 1713 is evidenced by his signature, as a justice of the peace, to the still extant account-book of the overseers of the poor of Gillingham, Dorset, for Easter, 1716, the entry running: "10th May. Allowed by us Jo. Churchill, Edmd. Feilding."

Several deeds bearing the Colonel's signature have passed through my hands: photo-

graphs prepared therefrom show that he, as also his wife, invariably signed as Feilding.

His alliances present some little difficulties. The date of his marriage to his first wife, Sarah Gould, the mother of the novelist and of Edmund Fielding junior (12 S. ii. 483), is unknown. She died on April 14, 1718. That year, or early in the following, he married a widow surnamed Rapha, whose first name would appear to be Anne, since in July, 1720, "Edmund Feilding, Esq., and Anne his wife," sold to Avnsham Churchill 153 acres of land at East and West Stover (Public Record Office, Dorset Feet of Fines). By this lady, who died in 1727 (*Historical Register Chronicle*, 1727, p. 27), he probably had his second family of six sons, one of whom was the celebrated Sir John Fielding (*ante*, p. 146). Edmund Feilding married a third time, some sources (*e.g.*, Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes,' 1812, vol. iii. p. 356) say a fourth. As there died in 1770 a lady described in her obituary notice in *The London Magazine* as the relict of Lt.-Genl. Edmund Fielding, she may well have been a fourth wife.

2. 'Joseph Andrews.'—With the permission of Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh I have recently examined excerpts made by him from the original ledgers of William Strahan (1715-85), printer, of New Street, the said books being now the property of Messrs. Spottiswoode, Ballantyne & Co., Ltd. The details they afford, with those which have already appeared in 'N. & Q.' (1 S. x. 418 ; 7 S. ii. 365), furnish some definite information respecting the first four editions of Fielding's earliest novel.

The particulars previously published consist of the two following extracts from Woodfall's ledgers:—

"Feb. 15, 1741/2. History of the Adventures of Joseph Andrews, &c. 12mo in 2 vols., no. 1500 with alterations."

"May 31, 1742. The 2nd edition of Joseph Andrews, 12mo, no. 2000, 27 sheets."

Andrew Millar, Fielding's publisher, appears to have then employed Strahan as his printer, and the new information runs:—

"Feb. 1743. Mr. A. Millar for printing the Adventures of Joseph Andrews, 20 sheets, s.p. 12mo, no. 3000 at £2 5s. 0d. a sheet."

[This was the edition which first included twelve plates by T. Hullett.]

"June, 1748. Joseph Andrews, 20 sheets, no. 2000."

[This edition was dated 1749 on the title-page.]

3. 'Amelia.'—From the same source (Strahan's ledgers) there is culled some corroborative evidence respecting Fielding's last novel. Among Andrew Millar's

announcements in *The General Advertiser* of December, 1751, was this one:—

“To satisfy the earnest Demand of the Publick, this Work [‘Amelia’] has been printed at four Presses; but the Proprietor notwithstanding finds it impossible to get them bound in Time, without spoiling the Beauty of the Impression, and therefore will sell them sew’d at Half-a-guinea.” This declaration is borne out by Strahan’s entry, which reads:—

“Dec. 1751. *Amelia*, vols I. and III., 26½ sheets, no. 5000. Extraordinary corrections in do. £1 5s. 0d.”

“Jan. 1752. *Amelia*, 2nd ed. (?) sheets, no. 3000.”

‘Amelia’ was published in 4 volumes, consequently it is clear that vols. ii. and iv. were set up elsewhere. A close inspection of the title-pages discloses a difference in fount between vols. i. and iii., and ii. and iv.

The second entry corroborates an observation by Johnson chronicled in the “Anecdotes of the late Samuel Johnson, LL.D., by Hester Lynch Piozzi” (see ‘Johnsonian Miscellanies,’ arranged and edited by G. Birkbeck Hill, 1897, vol. i. p. 297):—

“Johnson’s attention to veracity was without equal or example; and when I mentioned *Clarissa* as a perfect character; ‘On the contrary (said he), you may observe there is always something which she prefers to truth. Fielding’s *Amelia* was the most pleasing heroine of all the romances (he said); but that vile broken nose never cured, ruined the sale of perhaps the only book, which being printed off betimes one morning, a new edition was called for before night.’”

Mrs. Piozzi must mean “which being published betimes,” &c., remarks Dr. Hill.

Owing to the absence of any specific second edition of ‘Amelia’ between 1752 and 1762, some doubt has been expressed as to the accuracy of Johnson’s statement to Mrs. Thrale. See F. S. DICKSON (*ante*, p. 7) and Austin Dobson, *The Library*, July, 1916. But Strahan’s entry shows plainly that there must have been ground for it. Possibly it would be more accurately described as a second “impression” or “issue.” Heretofore it has been considered that the second edition was that published in Murphy & Millar’s edition of Fielding’s ‘Works’ of 1762, where Murphy in the introductory essay says:—

“It is proper the reader should be informed that ‘Amelia,’ in this edition, is printed from a copy corrected by the author’s own hand. The exceptional passages, which inadvertency had thrown out, are here retrenched; and the work, upon the whole, will be found nearer perfection than it was in its original state.”

But, according to MR. DICKSON, “the second edition of ‘Amelia’ was dated in London in 1775” (*ante*, p. 7).

4. Salisbury.—In ‘Old and New Salisbury,’ by Benson and Hatcher, a constituent volume of ‘The History of Modern Wiltshire,’ by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., occurs (at p. 602) an oft-quoted passage:—

“We need not observe that the scene of ‘Tom Jones’ is laid in this neighbourhood, and that a few of the incidents are related as happening at Salisbury. Some of the characters also are identified with persons living here at the time. Thwackum is said to have been drawn from Mr. Hele, master of the Close School; Square the philosopher for Chubb the Deist; and Dowling the lawyer for a person named Stillingfleet, who exercised that profession. The Golden Lion, where the ghost scene was acted, was a well-known inn, at the corner of the Market Place and Winchester Street, where many a merry prank was played, and the person who sustained this Doughty, one of the serjeants at mace.”

I have recently enjoyed the great advantage of consulting the manuscripts of the late Mr. T. H. Baker of Salisbury, who devoted many years to a study of that city’s archives. From his investigations on ‘The Old Inns of Salisbury’ it is quite clear that the inn at the corner of the Market Place and Winchester Street was not the Golden Lion, but the Three Lyons; and Mr. Baker sets out a list of licence-holders of the latter inn from 1585 to 1834, together with much historical matter respecting this noted house. The Golden Lion, on the other hand, was situated in Endless Street, and his list of licensees goes no further back than 1779. It may be remarked incidentally that, as an unpublished letter of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu shows, Fielding’s cousin patronized the Three Lyons when she resided at West Dean, Wilts.

Among Mr. Baker’s notes was the following excerpt from *The Salisbury Journal* for Jan. 18, 1762:—

“On Monday last departed this life in an advanced age Daniel Pearce, who was several years second serjeant at mace to the Mayor of this City; and tho’ not universally known in that sphere, was in another more popular than any man in England of his station, for 40 years, by the name of Dowdy, Mr. Fielding introducing him by way of simile in the ‘History of Tom Jones,’ vol. ii. chap. ix., ‘as when two gentlemen, strangers, are cracking a bottle together at some inn or tavern at Salisbury if the great Dowdy, who acts the part of a madman as some of his setters-on do that of a fool,’ &c.”

One is loth to find fault with a book so richly illustrated and handsomely printed, but Benson and Hatcher’s ‘Salisbury’ was published in 1843, a period of imaginative biography, while Robert Benson, the Recorder of Salisbury and an unusually accurate man, had little part in writing up this work. But here are two facts inaccu-

rately stated, and the supposed identification of Thwackum, Square, and Dowling is probably equally erroneous. One has only to turn to Hoare's 'History of South Wiltshire,' vol. v. addenda, p. 59, for a biography of the Rev. Mr. Hele: he appears to have been a man of the highest character, and utterly dissimilar to Thwackum in every respect. One of Chubb's personal convictions was that, being poor, it behoved him to refrain from marriage and from begetting children whom he could see no prospect of supporting (see Chubb's 'Posthumous Works,' 2 vols., 1748, and 'D.N.B.'). As Chubb's transparent honesty was, unlike his tenets, never questioned, it would scarcely have been in keeping with the man's characteristics for Fielding to paint him as casting longing eyes on Molly Seagrim. Again, Robert Stillingfleet had acted as Fielding's attorney in the case of *Bennett v. Fielding* (Public Record Office, King's Bench Plea Rolls, Trinity term, 10 and 11 Geo. II., membrane 658), and it would have been somewhat ill-advised to make him the object of ridicule. It seems more consonant with probabilities that Dowling—always "in a violent hurry, and protesting that he had so much business to do, that, if he could cut himself into four quarters, all would not be sufficient" ('Tom Jones,' v. 7)—originated in that bookseller and nostrum-proprietor, John Newbery, of whom a contemporary assures us that

"when he enters a house, his first declaration is, that he cannot sit down; and so short are his visits, that he seldom appears to have come for any other reason but to say, He must go."

As Mr. Austin Dobson remarks (in 'An Old London Bookseller'),

"Newbery's wig must often have been awry, and his spectacles mislaid, in that perpetual journey from pillar to post."

In 1744 Newbery removed from Reading, and opened as a bookseller at the sign of the Bible and Crown, near Devereux Court, without Temple Bar; and as Fielding simultaneously commenced house at Boswell Court (12 S. i. 264), on the opposite side of the road, we are confronted with no great difficulty in bringing the two men into touch. Besides, as Reading lay on one of the main coach-routes to the West of England, they had probably met long before 1744.

5. The Cradocks of Salisbury.—In F. Lawrence's 'Life of Henry Fielding,' 1855, we read (p. 68):—

"The lady with whom Fielding... entered the bonds of matrimony was one of three sisters named Cradock, who were amongst the most celebrated *belles* of the town of Salisbury."

When Mrs. Elizabeth Cradock, their mother, died in February, 1735, she by her will (made a few days previously) thus disposed of her property:—

"...I give to my daughter Catherine one shilling; and all the rest and residue... I give, devise, and bequeath unto my dearly beloved daughter Charlott Feilding, wife of Henry Feilding...."

no mention being made of a third daughter. Previous to this (though published later) Henry Price, a poet of Poole, addressed certain laudatory verses to "Charlotte and Kitty Cradock," wherein no hint is given of a trio of sisters. It could scarcely be that the virtues of the third were unworthy of record, for Fielding, in his early days, had made Jove to exclaim:—

"[C]radocks, to whose celestial dower
I gave all beauties in my power,
To form whose lovely minds and faces
I stripp'd half heaven of its graces."

Thus the subject was left, except by Thomas Keightley, who, *circa* 1857, travelled westward, meditating a Life of Fielding, and "learned in Salisbury that the Cradock [*sic*] family, which is now extinct, was highly respectable" (*Fraser's Magazine*, January, 1858, p. 8).

There appeared last year in 'N. & Q.' (12 S. i. 425) an article containing an index to all the memorial and monumental inscriptions in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury remaining in 1902-3, when they were transcribed by Mr. T. H. Baker (*supra*). In the list of names occurred that of Cradocke. Having been granted access to a duplicate copy of this particular MS., I am able to set out the record to which the name refers:—

Choir. N. aisle. Floor. E. end.

Here Lyeth y^o Body of | Mrs. Mary Penelope Cradocke | who departed this Life | October y^o 28th | 1729 | ætatis sue xxiv.

So far as the date is a criterion, Mary Penelope may well have been the sister of Charlotte and Kitty Cradock, and this finds support from an entry in the "Burials" Register of 1729, with a copy of which I have been favoured by the courtesy of Mr. J. J. Hammond of Salisbury and Mr. Freemantle, the head verger of the Cathedral: "Mrs. Mary Penelopy Cradock of the Close was buried the 1st November." That Charlotte Fielding lived in the Close is well known; see 'Fielding and the Collier Family,' 12 S. ii. 104).

This may be thought a somewhat trivial discovery, but it furnishes evidence in refutation of Richardson's gratuitous state-

ment to Mrs. Donnellan (Barbould, iv. 60), dated Feb. 22, 1752:—

"Parson Young sat for Fielding's parson Adams, a man he knew, and only made a little more absurd than he is known to be....In his 'Tom Jones,' his hero is made a natural child because his own first wife was such."

Hoadly, the then Bishop of Sarum, was probably a man of breadth of mind, who, as Fielding said, "wrote with the pen of an angel" ('Joseph Andrews,' i. 17); but can we be brought to believe that the Dean and Chapter would have given their consent to the sepulture, within cathedral walls, of any illegitimate *belles*?

6. During his Eton days, from 1719 to 1725, Fielding, by order of the Court of Chancery, spent his holidays at Salisbury in the charge of his maternal grandmother, Lady Gould. In various assessment lists for the relief of the poor Lady Gould's house is included in St. Martin's parish, and is rated as the fourth house from the Joiners' Hall. This ancient Trades Hall, with its still existing Elizabethan frontage, is situate in St. Ann Street, and it seemed to follow that Lady Gould's house was in the same street; but, as buildings were then unnumbered, and there being no means of determining (in this case) at which end the assessments began, its position could not be located with any certainty.

Miss Frances Baker has been good enough to inform me that she has found yet another note-book of her father, the late Mr. T. H. Baker (*supra*), and extracts therefrom make it clear that the problem of tracing Lady Gould's house interested him considerably. The conclusion he arrived at was that it stood "in St. Martin's Church Street, between St. Mary's Home and the church."

St. Martin's Church Street runs at right angles to St. Ann Street at its eastern end, and although seven or eight houses now stand between it and the Joiners' Hall, it must be concluded that three only stood on their site in the first quarter of the eighteenth century, and that such as were there had larger gardens, a supposition which details in the assessment lists support. The houses in St. Martin's Church Street, as Naish's 'Survey of Salisbury,' circa 1750, shows, were few, and as Mr. Baker worked out the pedigrees of many of the houses in St. Ann Street, and himself published a history of St. Martin's Church—a foundation older than the Cathedral—the accuracy of this authority can scarcely be questioned. As a sequence of assessment lists indicate, Lady Gould resided here until her death in 1733.

7. Fielding's birthplace.—Fielding's birthplace has been regarded traditionally as Sharpham Park, near Glastonbury; but Sharpham was the country home of his grandfather, Sir Henry Gould, who, dying in 1710, was laid to rest in the Sharpham chapel of St. Benedict's, Glastonbury. This connexion between Sharpham and St. Benedict's not unnaturally suggested that Col. Edmund Feilding's three elder children, Henry, Catherine, and Ursula—the three next being born at Stower in Dorset—were baptized at St. Benedict's, and as the existing registers of that church go no further back than 1740, it seemed hopeless to obtain confirmation.

A friend now writes me that while engaged in searching the registers of the parish of (not St. Benedict) St. John, Glastonbury, he has just lighted upon the two following entries:—

"Christnings [*sic*] in 1708: Catherine, daughter of Edmund Feilding, Esq., and Sarah his wife, was born July 16 and was baptized August 11."

"Christnings in 1709: Ursula, daughter of Coll. Edmund Feilding and Sarah his wife, born October the 3 and baptized November the 2."

He then adds:—

"A wide hiatus occurs before 1708; the register appears not to have been kept for some years. When it begins again in 1708 it is written in a very good, characteristic hand."

A hiatus at this critical point is tantalizing, for a record of Henry Fielding's baptism, if he were in fact born at Sharpham, should appear in 1707. Although the two existing entries will probably be deemed a sufficient corroboration of tradition, the hiatus fitly illustrates a dictum of Mr. Saintsbury:—

"Any life of Fielding has to lay its account with a most lavish use of the unsatisfactory words 'doubtless,' 'perhaps,' 'it appears,' and the like. In fact, there are very few writers of anything like equal eminence, at so late a date, respecting whom we have so little trustworthy evidence."

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

1 Essex Court, Temple, E.C.

STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi., xii.; 11 S. i.-xii., *passim*; 12 S. i. 65, 243, 406; ii. 45, 168, 263, 345; iii. 125, 380.)

LOCAL WORTHIES.

JOHN LUCAS.

Gateshead-on-Tyne.—In May, 1903, a statue of Alderman Lucas was unveiled in Saltwell Park. It is of bronze, and was

designed by Mr. W. Grant Stevenson, R.S.A. With the pedestal it stands 11 feet high, the figure being 6 feet high, and representing the Alderman standing bare-headed, and clad in his Mayoral robes. On the front of the pedestal a square tablet contains the following :—

Alderman John Lucas.
Born December 7th 1837.
Died 2nd August 1900.
Erected by public
Subscription
1903.

FRANCIS BUTTANSHAW.

Cotterstock, Northamptonshire. — On May 14, 1890, the churchyard cross, erected by the vicar, the Rev. F. Buttanshaw, was dedicated. The only part existing of the ancient fourteenth-century cross was incorporated; it consists of a socket of Barnack rag containing the following remains of an inscription: "Ioh's leet et. . . uxor eius. . . facerunt fieri." The present cross was designed by Mr. F. Stevens of Cotterstock. The ancient socket is mounted on a new inscribed base, and from it rises a tall shaft with a Latin cross and pinnacled head. The inscriptions on the base are as follows :—

(West side)

Ad maiorem Dei gloriam
et in memoriam
Filii Primogeniti
+ hanc restitui curavit
F. B. huius Ecclæ. Vic.
Pascha, A.S. 1890.

(East side)

Francis Buttanshaw
Born at Fobbing, Essex,
Mar. 16, A.S. 1855,
Died at Graham's Town,
Cape Colony, Nov. 2, A.S. 1884.
By Thy Cross Good Lord deliver us.

SIR JAMES SHAW.

Kilmarnock.—In the open space known as the Market Cross is a statue of Sir James Shaw, represented in the robes and costume of a Lord Mayor of London, and holding in his right hand the Warrant of Precedence. It was inaugurated on Aug. 4, 1848, and was sculptured by James Fillans from a block of Ravaccione marble of about 12 tons weight. The pedestal is of marble, standing on a base of Aberdeen granite, the whole being 17 feet in height. I have been supplied with the following interesting account of this worthy :—

"The statue is a memorial of Sir James Shaw, Bart., who was born at Mosshead in the neighbourhood of Kilmarnock in 1764, and died Oct. 22, 1843. He was educated at the Grammar School

in the town, where the family resided from about 1769. He became a partner of the commercial house of George & Samuel Douglass of London and New York, and attained great commercial success and social influence. In 1805 he was elected Lord Mayor of London, and signalized his term of office by successfully vindicating the right of the Lord Mayor, in virtue of his office, to take precedence in the City of all save the sovereign in all public processions. He established this claim, and made use of this privilege at the funeral of Lord Nelson in January, 1806. In the funeral procession he took precedence of the Prince of Wales and his brothers, but courteously gave way to his Royal Highness on entering St. Paul's Cathedral."

THE HON. MRS. WATSON.

Rockingham, Northamptonshire. — In 1894 the late Mr. G. L. Watson of Rockingham Castle adapted the socket of the old market cross in the village as a memorial to his wife. The lower part of the socket is square, and the upper part an octagon. This has been placed on two square steps. On one side is a large semi-circular basin into which flows a continuous stream of water. Into the old socket has been inserted an octagonal shaft, which half way up changes to a cylindrical form, round which on a gun-metal band is the following inscription in raised letters :—

Rebuilt 1894,
on the remains of the
old market cross of
the village she loved
so well, in memory of
Laura Maria Watson
who died
March 21st 1893.

It also contains the following :—

Motto : Mea gloria fides.

Crest : A griffin's head erased arg., ducally gorged or.

Arms : Arg., on a chevron engrailed az., between three martlets sa., as many crescents or (Watson); impaling Az., a pair of wings conjoined in lure or; on a canton arg. an anchor sa. (Seymour).

H. P. GATES.

Peterborough. — In the Market - Place stands a handsome stone cross erected by Mrs. Gates to her late husband's memory. Mr. Gates was born in 1818 and died in 1893, having four times filled the civic chair of his native city. The lower part is an irregular octagon raised on three steps, and containing four basins and drinking fountains. In the arcading above are placed the brief inscription and heraldic devices. Over this a series of small shafts support a cornice, from the centre of which rises a

spire, surmounted by a cross. The inscription is as follows:—

In
Memory of
Henry Pearson
Gates,
First Mayor
of this City.

Besides the arms of the City and See of Peterborough are the following: Per pale, sable and gules, three lions rampant guardant or (Gates); and Gates, impaling Azure, a chevron sable between three maunches of the second (Mansel).

JOHN BIGGS.

Leicester.—On Easter Tuesday, April 15, 1873, this statue was inaugurated in the presence of 20,000 people. It was sculptured by Mr. G. A. Lawson, and is of white Sicilian marble, 7 feet high. The granite pedestal is 8 feet high, circular in shape, and merely records:—

John Biggs
1801—1871.

He was a native of Leicester, and engaged in the staple trade. He was three times mayor of his native town, and represented it in Parliament from 1856 to 1863, when declining health compelled him to retire.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

(To be continued.)

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHARD EDWARDS, 1669-79.

(See *ante*, pp. 1, 44, 81, 122, 161, 205, 244, 262, 293, 323, 349, 377, 409, 439.)

LETTER LXVIII.

Richard Edwards to Ralph Harwar
(rough draft).

(O.C. 3490.)

Cassumbazar 3d October 1670

To the Doctour

yours by Mr Vincent I have received and returne you many thanks for, esteeming my selfe much obliged to your humanity in Seeking to renue the almost dead correspondence between us, and could I have knowne your inclinations, I had, I assure you, anticipated you in the like desire, for indeed the fault was cheiffly on my part, and only excusable in that the credit of my friend, which I thought you somewhat neerly touch't (rather than any great exception my Selfe tooke) caused me to returne

you so sharp an answer; but I shall omitt repetitions, and only crave pardon for what was amiss on my Side, and Since I assure my Selfe of your reality I doe on my part promise my utmost endeavours for the perfecting of an entire amity betwixt us, for which I think I cannot lay a better foundation then to desire from you, and from my selfe assure you, oblivion of all actions past, and I hope my future comport you shall find so full of opennesse and reality as may make you willing to entertain a more strict friendship, which if you shall thinke me worthy of, you Shall ever find me most ready to embrace; and I doubt not to remove the opinion you may have possibly conceived that I am apt to take notice of any small mistake or irregularity, for under such was this, only it's happening in the rawnesse and infancy of our acquaintance caused it to amount to such an heighth.

[Unsigned]

[Endorsed] To Doctor Harwar 3d Octr: 70

LETTER LXIX.

John Vickers to Richard Edwards.
(O.C. 3492.)

Hugly the 5th October 1670

Mr Richard Edwards

Dear Friend

My last to you was Per Mr Vincent which I hope Safely reach't your handes; having Received non[e] from you since, have little to advise, Save that Mr Clavell has Received your bundle from Mr Fr[e]man, it reaching his hands before mine. Mr Marshall Desires kindly to be Remem[berd] to you and hath Delivered me 2 smell bumboes* and 1 pallamposet† for you which I have Sent Per this Boat in Charge of Sheek Chaun† peon.

I hear nothing from Mr Mainw[ar]ing as yet of the receipt of the Goodes, hope Per the next may advise you their sale, promising to bee more large, in the interim Remaine

Your Reall and affectionatly loving Friend

JNO. VICKERS

pardon the trouble you will receive in reading this, being in hast.

Id. J. V.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant In Cassumbazar

[In Richard Edwards's writing] Received the 12th October

* Bamboos, an unusual spelling of the word.

† A quilt. See Letter IV.

‡ Shekh Khān.

LETTER LXX.

Gabriel Townsend to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3493.)

[Gabriel Townsend was elected factor in the Company's service on Nov. 4, 1661, his securities being Thomas Greene and Thomas Townsend. He seems to have spent the greater part of 12½ years in Bengal, but his name does not often appear in the Records. In 1669 he went with Shem Bridges to Fort St. George and was "much recommended" by Agent Foxcraft. In the same year his salary was raised to 30*l.* per annum, and he was appointed "Fifth at Hughly and Eighth in the Bay." In October, 1671, the Council at Fort St. George made him Second at Hūgli under Walter Clavell, and the appointment was confirmed by the Court's "Order for succession in the Bay" of Dec. 13, 1672. Townsend now ranked as Fifth in Bengal, the Chief and Second at Kāsimbāzār and the Chief of Patna preceding him. In January, 1675, he returned to England, sailing in the Lancaster with his "black boy." He died unmarried in the "parish of Bartholomews near the Royal Exchange," and his effects were administered by his brother Thomas on Dec. 9, 1681. No details of Gabriel Townsend's parentage have been discovered, but it is possible that he was the son of Thomas Townsend of St. Martin's, Ludgate, London, administration of whose effects was granted to his widow Susanna on Aug. 20, 1660; or he may have been the son of Gabriel Townsend of St. Martin's, Outwych, London, administration of whose effects was granted to his widow Elizabeth on Aug. 12, 1659. See 'Court Minutes', vol. xxiv. pp. 211, 216, vol. xxvi. p. 306; O.C. Nos. 3137, 3247, 3765; 'Factory Records', Fort St. George, vol. xvi., Hughly, vol. iv.; 'Letter Book', vol. v. p. 212; P.C.C. Admons.]

[No place or date]

To Mr Edwards

I have here sent you 2 Rupies by This pune which is for the slippers I stole away and some of that trade* I spoke of to you. As for new slippers, you may Lett them alone. Rememb[ra]unce to Mr Peacock and the Old great Tree.† I have no more att present but wishing you health Remain

Your assured Friend

GABRIEL TOWNSEND

[Endorsed] To Mr. Richard Edwards
Merchant In Cassambazar[In Richard Edwards's writing] Received
the 12 October

LETTER LXXI.

Richard Edwards to John Vickers
(rough draft).

(O.C. 3498.)

Cassumbazar October [14th] 1670

To Mr Vickers

my last to you was the 3d Instant,* only advising the receipt of yours of the 22th [sic] past month Per Mr Vincent, which having not then time to answer, shall now doe more fully, as also yours of the 5th Instant, which together with the 2 bamboes and pallampoos† from Mr Marshall and bundle from Mr Freeman (fitt for ladys) arrived my hands the 12th at night.

In your former you advise of the receipt of the fardle I sent Per Mr Marche's pune,‡ and that you had delivered Mr Nurse those things for him and received their amount, and disposed of the rest as directed, and sold 6 breeches strings. For your care and trouble in that affair I render you many thanks; the 2 breeches strings of No. 2 and do: of No. 3 you may put among the rest, having not now the use I designed them for.

The Caske of lime-water arrived here with Mr March but no advice to me of its amount, nor did you, while he was in Hughlie, acquaint him with it.

the purges as you advise, shall receive from Mr Vincent. I have taken the medicine you sent for the ringwormes but it hath not perfected the cure, would therefore entreate you to procure of him§ some more effectual remedy if possible, for which pray spare no cost, and let him be well paid (which place to my account), and withall assure him if he quickly rids me of them, I will not fayle to gratify him over and above.

at Mr Vincent's arrivall here from Hughlie, he told me that Mr Clavell said there would be occasion for me at Ballasore, and that I should come along with the next goods from hence, which news (though 'twould be to my trouble and Charge) I was extreamly glad of for the sake of your most desired Company (you know I complement not), but as a happiness too great for me, I fear I shall misse of it, hearing no word of it in the generall||; must therefore, besides what I formerly

* Commodity.

† If, as seems likely, this is a playful allusion to Thomas Haslewood, the letter is placed in the Records out of its order and should precede those for July, since Haslewood reached Hūgli from Kāsimbāzār on July 2, 1670, and died there on the 20th. See Letters XXXVIII. and XLIV.

* This letter has not been traced.

† A quilt. See Letter IV.

‡ See Letter XXX.

§ Nilkanth, the Indian doctor. See Letters XXXIX. and LVIII.

|| By "generall" is meant the General Letter from the factory to Madras or England.

desired you to get for me, *vizt.*, the hat (which pray let be of good old fashion, since the new is so ugly) and the combs, knives, &ca., entreat you to procure me a backsword* with a handle like yours, if you can get it, or any other toolet† that will not cost too much money, and 1 or 2 small picture glasses‡ if Procurable, and ½ dozen ordinary knives or any other toys§ fitt to give away, for which disbursements I hope you will be furnished with effects of mine upon the sale of the girdles.

The letter to send in your pacquett I shall get ready, as also some small token to the waterman's wife, after the dispeeding away the next goods from hence, which will be in a small time.

In a former I desired you to send me word what goods you hear are most requestable with the ships, which pray fayle not to doe Per your next. [Unsigned]
[Endorsed] To Mr Vickers October 14th: 70

LETTER LXXII.

Richard Edwards to John Marshall

(rough draft).

(O.C. 3499.)

Cassumbuzar October 14 1670.

To Mr Marshall

the hurry of your unexpectedly sudden departure from this place made me forget to aske you the amount of those things you did me the favour to bring me from Pattana, so that I know not but I am your debtor for what they might come to more then you were imburshed of mine; therefore desire you would Per next (if your leisure Permitt) advise me their prizes,|| as also the pallampoos you delivered Mr Vickers to send me, which arrived my hands last night, together with 2 bamboes, for which I humbly thanke you; and heartily to begg the honour of your comands, if in any thing I may serve you, that so I may expresse (for I can't complement) how unfeignedly I desire to be accounted Sir

Your reall friend and humble servant
R. E.

[Endorsed] To Mr Marshall October 14th 70

R. C. TEMPLE.

(To be continued.)

* A sword with only one cutting edge.

† A weapon of war.

‡ Transparencies. In Letter LXXV. Edwards describes them as "looking glasses pictured on the back side."

§ Knick-knacks, trifles.

|| Price.

SUGAR: ITS INTRODUCTION INTO ENGLAND. — Haydn's 'Dictionary of Dates,' twenty-fifth edition, p. 1323, says, "It is not known at what date sugar was introduced into England," and quotes 1497 as the earliest date mentioned. In view of the prominent position which sugar occupies at the present moment, the under-mentioned extracts from the, I think, unparalleled series of original Receivers' Rolls in the possession of the City Corporation of Exeter may be of interest, as they supply an earlier record by nearly fifty years. In the entries for 29-30 Henry VI. (1450) we find:—

"Itm in di^u de suger empt de Joh'e Kelly p' wafers inde fiend p' dno de Ryvers p' pc majoris x^d."

"Itm in ij^h de suger empt de Joh'e James p' Iprocras inde fiend p' dn^e de Ryvers p' p^e majoris iij^s."

In Henry VI.'s reign the value of money was about ten times that of the present day, at which rate sugar would then have cost 15s. per lb. H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

Exeter City Library.

THE DUTCH IN THE THAMES.—Many persons who are not acquainted with the maritime history of the Thames are expressing surprise at the constant presence of Dutch schluys off Billingsgate and in the Pool. But it is common knowledge among along-shore folks that these Dutch eel-boats and their guard and warder have been coming under royal charter for at least three hundred years, and probably much longer; and that the Dutch status in the North Sea and the Thames originated in a time when the Netherlands and their trade allies dominated the sea-commerce of the whole English East Coast, and when International Law had not even its nominal existence. Since Canning assured us in his celebrated riming dispatch that

In matters of commerce the fault of the Dutch is offering too little, and asking too much, it may be recalled that this chartered privilege of the Dutch schluys and of the North Sea fishers subsisted even throughout naval wars between the young Dutch Republic and the English Government of various forms. For, as we know from the diarists and letter-writers, the North Sea Brotherhood of the Banks, and many mariners withal, had the easiest notions of allegiance to either, or, indeed, to any Government; and, anyway, the trade was a mutual advantage. The herrings which were dumped upon the little quays by Ratcliff Cross Stairs and were "cried" at

the adjacent Cross itself were very welcome, as a rule, to the pious population of the ancient Tower Hamlets, no matter by whom they were got from the sea; and it was not until far later that the English trade-interests grew strong enough to procure the limitation of this international "freedom of the seas" to certain kinds of fish for the storage of which English vessels were not suited.

However, the remaining privilege has been carefully protected and maintained, in these days of submarines and other seafaring "piracies," by a Dutch boat being always in evidence in the Pool. Capt. Villam has now "held the fort" for nearly three years; for, if he sailed for Holland, he might not be able to get back, and then the still valuable trade-right and its historical significance would lapse—to the annoyance of the much-harassed Government of Queen Wilhelmina. So the Hollander captain lives aboard his schooner in the Pool, and, like any Wouter Van Twiller, phlegmatically waits for the end of the War to give him the relief-boat wanted, and bring mayhap another Dutch fleet of eel-boats in the Thames. Mc.

COVENTRY STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE.—Before the demolition or mutilation of Nos. 10, 11, 12, it is desirable to place on record some note of these shops, occupied for at least a century by Messrs. Lambert, silversmiths. The houses—presumably of the early eighteenth century—had lost nearly all suggestion of their age, but the charming old shop-fronts, with their small panes and area gratings, were a delightful survival. In *Country Life* for Nov. 14, 1908, the late Mr. H. B. Wheatley provided some interesting notes to photographs of these and other old London shopfronts, and although they are there incorrectly described as "in Cranbourn Street," the data provided are valuable. The firm's earliest existing order-book—not the first—begins with 1808, but clearly the shopfronts are at least twenty years earlier (compare with No. 6 St. James's Street), and possibly the business originated with Hart & Warham, who appear in the Directories in 1794. The three houses were joined, probably about 1860,

"so the shop was quite extensive and thoroughly old-fashioned, both outside and in. The show-cases and table-cases were full of old church plate and second-hand silver of all kinds. Thackeray was fond of haunting these old shops, and was an honoured customer of Messrs. Lambert. He loved to drive a bargain, and not long before his

death it is said that he bought a silver bowl, and pleaded for a lower price for the sake of a poor author."

Originally there were five doors dividing the shopfronts, but two—one in Arundel Street, and the door of No. 10—were closed, and utilized as show windows.

Col. Lambert, F.S.A., a well-known antiquary, was head of the firm, and lived above the shop until his death. His library included numerous works on London, and additions and notes in some of the volumes now before me are of considerable interest.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

51 Rutland Park Mansions, N.W.2.

OLD LIMEHOUSE.—The threatened demolition of the picturesque old buildings on the riverside at Limehouse deserves a short note. These quaint houses, with their brilliant colouring and little balconies full of flowers, include the harbour-master's office, a barge-builder's premises, and the Bunch of Grapes public-house (the Six Jolly Fellowship Porters in 'Our Mutual Friend'). Dickens knew the district well, and found Rogue Riderhood, the Hexhams, and other characters here (*Dickensian*, August, 1917, pp. 219-20, and *Morning Leader*, Feb. 6, 1912). Now the old tenements are to be swept away for a wharf extension of the Works Department of the Stepney Borough Council. Several of Whistler's etchings immortalize this corner; there are also pictures of it in Wyllie's 'London to the Nore' and 'London Past and Present' (*Studio Extra*), pp. 55, 56. J. ARDAGH.

ST. CASSIAN AND ST. NICHOLAS.—The following remark on two saints, which occurs in a lucid investigation of some elements of the Russian Revolution by Prof. Sir Paul Vinogradoff (see the July number of *The Quarterly Review*), may deserve to be recorded in 'N. & Q.':—

"St. Cassian, who arrived in heaven in brilliant garments, was accorded one memorial day in four years, viz., February 29th, while St. Nicholas was honoured by many feast-days, because he appeared before the Lord in clothes worn and soiled by labour."

St. Nicholas, the celebrated Bishop of Myra (*ob. c.* 345 A.D.), has still his common calendar-day (kept both by the Eastern and Western Church) on Dec. 6. As to St. Cassian, let me only add what is perhaps not generally known—that he lived in a monastery at Bethlehem, then in the Egyptian desert, and afterwards at Massilia, where he defended the milder monastic rule of Pachomius, and died *c.* A.D. 435.

H. K.

JOHN PEPYS OF SALISBURY COURT.—In the preface to Mr. Wheatley's edition of Pepys's 'Diary' it is stated that "Cosen Pepys of Salisbury Court" could not be identified. The following notes may assist identification:—

1. His Christian name was John, and he was Sir Edward Coke's London agent.

2. Mr. William Armiger of North Creake, Norfolk, addressed him by letter in 1631 as "Good Cosen," and mentions "my cousen your Wiffe with the residue of my cousens with you."

3. According to Mr. Rye's 'Norfolk Families,' there was a connexion between the Pepys and Armiger families thus:—

John Mansuer=(2nd wife) Eliz. Norton
of N. Creake.

Anne Mansuer, m. William Armiger.	Richard=Alice, widow of Holkham. Thomas Pepys.
---	--

4. In the 'Diary' a Mr. Armiger is named more than once. He lived with Thomas Pepys, the diarist's brother, in London. This was probably Clement Armiger, who was son of William Armiger and was knighted in 1660. Mr. William Armiger in writing to Sir Edward Coke at Stoke Poges, Bucks, in 1631, offers "thanks to your Honor for my son Clement."

FAKENHAM.

JOHN PAULEY. (See 11 S. ix. 409.)—As MR. J. B. WAINWRIGHT regarded the "D. Joannes Pauleus" who is said to have been at Louvain in or about 1575 as identical with the John Pauley who was Usher at Winchester in the earlier part of 1549, may I draw attention to the will of a John Paulye which, being dated Sept. 6, 1549, was proved on June 20, 1550, by Christopher Smith, proctor for Agnes Bekingham, the testator's mother and executrix (P.C.C., 16 Coode)? The testator mentions, besides his mother and his "father-by-lawe" (i.e., stepfather), his brothers Nicholas, Thomas, and Richard, and his sister Elizabeth. He leaves to John Bekingham all his books, save his Proverbs, Livy, and Virgil with commentary, which he leaves to "the schole of the St. Mary College beside Winchester." He appoints William Ewryd as overseer of the will, and it is witnessed by Thomas Frende, William Adkyns, and Thomas Hawkyns. We can identify Ewryd with Evered, then Head Master at Winchester; Frende with a Scholar there of 1533 who had become Fellow of New College,

Oxford; Adkyns with a Winchester Fellow; and Hawkyns, to whom the testator left his "lether sprewse jerkin," with the Usher of that name who was Pauley's immediate successor. Though the will does not specify the testator's abode or occupation, is it not manifest that he was our Usher? There is, moreover, this further point to be mentioned. A note in the Act Book states that the testator was of the diocese of Salisbury; and in 1551 John Bekingham of New Sarum was elected a Winchester Scholar. Surely he was the above-mentioned legatee and the Usher's step-brother.
H. C.
Winchester College.

MILITARY DUEL: TRUNTON v. CADENSKI.—Historians of the duel may like to know of a duel in which Lieut. R. H. Trunton, 22nd Light Dragoons, challenged and killed Lieut. Cadenski, 80th Foot, with swords over the mess-table at Fort St. George, on Nov. 5, 1812. The story is set forth circumstantially in the court martial on Trunton held at Fort St. George, Jan. 18, 1813. He was acquitted (P.R.O. W.O. 71: 229).
J. M. BULLOCH.

"DEUCE."—The most interesting quotation throwing light on this word that I have found is in Southey's 'Common-Place Book,' Third Series, at p. 411, where he quotes from Jean Boucher, 'Sermons de la Simulée Conversion de Henri de Bourbon' (1594), at p. 3, as follows:—

"Le Diable aussi est double, et l'ont signifié les Pythagoriens par le nombre de deux, qu'ils disent estre principe de tout mal."

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

COFFIN-PLATES IN ST. MARY'S, BATTERSEA.—The crypt of this old parish church has in recent years been cleaned out, and paved with wood-blocks, being now used as a choir vestry. The plates of the coffins were fortunately saved, and have been fixed to the walls and brick piers. There is a large number of them, ranging over the eighteenth century, several having coats of arms, the embossed work and engraving being well executed. Probably owing to lead having been largely used in their composition, damp has not damaged them, and they are in excellent condition.

Looking at this fine collection, one regrets that similar conservative treatment has not been applied in other parishes, where the destruction of such interesting memorials must have been incalculable, especially during the destruction of some of the churches in the City.
V. L. OLIVER.

Sunninghill.

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.

TENNYSON'S 'DORA.'—On reading once again, after an interval of many years, Miss Mitford's delightful volume 'Our Village,' I have been struck by the extraordinary resemblance, both in plot and character, between her tale of 'Dora Creswell' and Tennyson's well-known poem 'Dora.' The incidents and characters (names alone excepted) are in fact identical, and I am curious to know whether others have observed this resemblance. It is, of course, just possible that Tennyson may have avowedly founded his poem upon Miss Mitford's tale.

J. LUTTRELL PALMER.

60 King's Road, Bootle.

[The debt to Miss Mitford has been generally recognized. It is noted by Lord Tennyson (the main authority on the poet) in 'The Works of Tennyson Annotated,' Eversley Edition, 'Poems,' vol. i. pp. 391-2: "Partly suggested by Miss Mitford's story, 'Dora Creswell,' which is cheerful in tone, whereas this is sad; it is the same landscape—one in sunshine, the other in shadow. Spedding used humorously to say that this was the poem which Wordsworth always intended to have written."

School editions also note the debt, e.g., Tennyson's 'English Idylls, and other Poems,' ed. J. H. Fowler, 1909, and 'Tennyson: Poems published in 1842,' ed. A. M. D. Hughes, 1914. See the 'Handbook to Tennyson's Works,' by Morton Luce (1895), or 'Tennyson,' by Stopford Brooke (1898), for some criticisms of the poem.]

AVIGNON SOCIETY.—In 1788 John Wright and William Bryan, two London workmen, dissatisfied with all forms of English religion, heard of the Avignon Society, walked across France, were hospitably entertained by the brethren at Avignon for seven months, and then sent home. Can any reader tell what this brotherhood was? In Richard Brothers's 'Revealed Knowledge' there is a "Peter Woulfe of the Avignon Society" mentioned; and Sarah Flaxmer issued a tract (1795) warning her readers that the members of the Avignon Society were sent out by Satan.

G. R. BALLEINE.

St. James's Vicarage, Bermondsey.

EDWARD LAIT, WATER-COLOUR PAINTER.

—Can any of your readers give me information respecting an artist named Edward Lait, a painter of charming water-colour landscapes, greatly resembling those of Birket

Foster? He exhibited at the Suffolk Street Galleries in 1869, and unfortunately died very young, before his name became generally known.

I am the possessor of a drawing purporting to be by Edward Lait, but signed A. L. However, artists are frequently erratic in their methods of signature, and if any of your correspondents could give me information on this point and respecting his life and work, I should much appreciate it. X.

MARINE ARTISTS.—I should be obliged by information as to the lives and work of any of the following artists, none of whom are mentioned in Bryan's 'Dictionary':—

Vale, alluded to in *Gent. Mag.* for 1798, and by whom there was then a painting at Normanby Hall, Lincolnshire, of 'The Royal Catherine,' a seventeenth-century man-of-war.

John Carpenter, by whom there are four sepia drawings at South Kensington of South Coast scenes executed about 1827, but of whom no biography appears in the catalogue.

T. L. Hornbrook, who worked about 1834, and is described as "marine painter to the Duchess of Kent."

Edward Gwynn, who seems to have lived in Long Acre, and made drawings of eighteenth-century types of shipping about 1780.

W. SENIOR.

Royal Societies Club, S.W.

ALESTON, MIDDLESEX: JOHN TOPPE = ANN CARDELL.—Where is Aleston? I have an impression that it was situated in close proximity to Barnet, where possibly the marriage of John Toppe and Ann Cardell took place.

The will of Thomas Cardell of Aleston, Middlesex, made in 1617, is rather lengthy. Testator desires to be buried in the parish church of St. Margaret, Westminster, and leaves a sum of money for the poor of that parish. He mentions his nephew Daniel Bacheller, his servant and kinsman Edmund Cardell, Clement Cotton (his wife's son), and his friend Edmund Doubleday, to all of whom he leaves substantial legacies. He bequeaths legacies to his daughter Grace Goodman, widow; his four children also benefit. His daughter Ann Toppe, wife of John Toppe, likewise benefits. To the children of the Toppes substantial sums are bequeathed. His wife's name was Ellen Cardell.

Witnesses: Edward Doubleday, John Bacheller, Edmund Frankyn, Paule Smythe,

and Thomas Kent. Will proved P.C.C. (34 Dale) by his relict Ellen in 1624.

(Ellen Cardell, widow, will made 1624, described as of Westminster.)

I have rather a full pedigree of the Toppe family of Lincoln, London, Wilts, and Cheshire, and should be glad of information about the Cardell-Toppe marriage.

H. HULME.

Chelford Road, Knutsford, Cheshire.

LONDON SUBURBAN PLACE-NAMES.—

Nearly all the eighteenth-century Directories provide lists of places or districts served by the penny post from various receiving offices. These are of great interest for their identification of local place-names, since lost, or changed almost beyond recognition. Some are still doubtful or unknown, and I shall be glad of assistance in identifying the following:—

- “Jenkins,” possibly in Hoxton.
- “Mount Mill,” near Islington.
- “Barry’s Walk,” West London.
- “Dowel Street,” West London.
- “Hudicon Fields,” West London.
- “Macha Mapes and Macha Brands,” probably Mapesbury and Brondesbury.
- “Bristow Causeway,” South London.
- “Pigs March,” possibly Fig’s Marsh, Mitcham.
- “King David’s Fort,” possibly King David’s Lane.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

51 Rutland Park Mansions, N.W.2.

TONKS SURNAME.—I am anxious to gather all the information I can respecting the origin of the surname Tonks. I know how learned are many of those who contribute to the pages of ‘N. & Q.’ so I feel confident that I shall obtain the knowledge I require.

ALFRED W. RICH.

Savile Club.

“HAB” AS A NICKNAME.—Was “Hab,” in former times, ever used commonly as a nickname for Edward? The correspondence of the two seems somewhat remote; but I have lately come across two seventeenth-century references to “Hab” in private unpublished letters, one of which certainly refers to a child of the family whose name is Edward in the parish register of baptisms.

L. I. GUINEY.

CHURCHWARDENS AT FUNERALS.—Was it ever part of a churchwarden’s duty to attend funerals, especially funerals of the poor who had no mourners? It would seem so from a passage in a satire of 1640. But I much desire light on the subject.

L. I. GUINEY.

ST. LEONARD: PRE-CONQUEST DEDICATIONS.—Were there any pre-Conquest dedications of churches in honour of St. Leonard? If so, I shall be glad to hear of them. Please reply direct.

CHARLES SWYNNERTON.

Leonard Stanley, Stonehouse, Glos.

YOUNG LADIES’ COMPANION.—I am anxious to find a book with which I was familiar when a child. It is a sort of Young Ladies’ Companion or Ladies’ Handbook, and contained instructions about manners and courtesy, needlework and embroidery, cutting quill pens, folding a letter, the use of wafers, how to make a seal, and notes about games, paper flowers, wax and leather flowers, and the like. It was about 1½ in. thick, large octavo, and bound in red silk. Can any of your readers help me?

G. C. WILLIAMSON.

Burgh House, Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.3.

BURLINGTON HOUSE COLONNADE.—Can any of your readers tell me what has become of the stones of the splendid colonnade of the second Burlington House? In 1866, when the colonnade and the celebrated Piccadilly wall were taken down, the stones were numbered, and taken to Battersea Park for re-erection. I have never heard of them since.

W. COURTHOPE FORMAN.

1 Cricklade Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.2.

[These stones were still at Battersea Park in March, 1885, and an editorial note at 6 S. xi. 228 gave a short account of their history. On April 14, 1888, COL. MALET called attention (7 S. v. 284) to a resolution passed by the Metropolitan Board of Works on the preceding Feb. 24, asking the Government to remove the stones from the park.]

WATER-COLOURS.—I shall be glad to know where the following water-colours can be seen: ‘Troubled Times,’ by Hugh Carter; ‘Father Advised Me’ and ‘The Appeal,’ by Guido Bach; ‘Early Steps,’ by C. Martineau; ‘Convalescent,’ by W. Joyce; and ‘Which shall I Play?’ by H. Carter.

L. V.

GUELPH PARTY IN HANOVER.—I saw a paragraph recently—I think either in *The Morning Post* or *The Evening Standard* in the second half of September—stating that a meeting of the Guelph party had taken place in Hanover. I am, unfortunately, unable to trace the paragraph, and shall be very glad if one of the readers of ‘N. & Q.’ can help me to recover it. Any additional information about the Guelph party will be welcome.

(Miss) MARY ROBERTSON.

Chiltern Towers Hotel, Wargrave, Berks.

SAMUEL BULL, CAPTAIN OF COWES CASTLE, I. W.—My friend CANON DEEDES recently came across a rare little book, "Vox Coeli; or, Philosophical, Historical, and Theological Observations of Thunder...." By Robert Dingley, M.A., once Fellow of Magdalene College in Oxford; now Minister of Gods Word at Brixton [Brightstone] in the Isle of Wight....London....1658." Pref. and 174 pages.

The Epistle Dedicatory is "To my honoured friend Major Samuel Bull, Justice of Peace, and Captaine of Cowes Castle in the Isle of Wight." In the course of this Dingley says:—

"But, Sir, I know you wish well to our Universities, the Fountains of Learning. Your activity and zeal for God, and the Truth, are so remarkable; your love to the faithfull ministers of Christ so cordial; and the particular Favours you have conferred on me so numerous; that not to Love and Honour you for the first would be Impiety; and for the latter Ingratitude. You have been the Instrument of conveying the Gospel to a Town* that never before enjoyed it, consisting of about a thousand soules, and have helpt to build them a Synagogue. Nay, the Oceans of your Goodness, Justice, and Vigilancy doe stretch themselves into all places of the Isle: and O that we had many more such as your self to countenance Religion and good Men in this place. I wish that all our Gentry were such as you are."

Can any of your readers tell me where I can find out anything more about this worthy Roundhead? WILLIAM BULL.
House of Commons.

"MEN OF KENT," AND "INVICTA" ON MILITARY BADGE.—In Brewer's 'Dictionary of Phrase and Fable' I see it stated that the "Men of Kent" (i.e., those born east of the Medway) are the veritable "invicti," since they avoided conquest by submitting to William I. If Brewer's account is correct, how comes it about that the Royal West Kent Regiment bear the White Horse badge, with motto "Invicta," while the East Kent Regiment, "The Buffs," wear the gilt griffin?

My old battalion, the 20th London Regiment (T.F.), corresponding to the Royal West Kent Volunteers, now wear the White Horse badge with the motto "Invicta"; and this is borne likewise, I believe, by the Kent Cyclists' Battalion.

References to original authorities regarding the history of the motto and emblems would greatly oblige.

P. CHETWYND PALMER.

40 Stondon Park, Honor Oak, S.E.23.

* West Cowes in the Isle of Wight.

FAREWELL FAMILY.—I have lately inherited a very fine portrait by Sir Godfrey Kneller of Col. John Farewell, my ancestor, who was Lieutenant-Governor of the Tower from 1689 to 1709. He had property at Finchingfield, Suffolk, and at Toppesfield, Steeple Bumpsted, Ridgewell, and Stambourne in Essex. He died at Stambourne Hall, leaving an only son (John Gysbert Farewell, who inherited his property in 1710). He married a lady named Elizabeth but I do not know who was her father.

Any particulars about Col. Farewell or his wife and her family would be much appreciated.

P. BERNEY-FICKLIN.

Tasburgh Hall, Norwich.

GORKY'S 'STORM PETREL.'—Could any of your readers kindly supply me with a copy of the poem 'The Storm Petrel,' by Maxim Gorky, or inform me where it is obtainable?

PERCY ISHERWOOD.

15 Mawdsley Street, Bolton.

J. RAPHAEL SMITH.—I am trying to find out whether J. Raphael Smith, the pastellist and engraver, ever painted portraits in Bath. Any information on the subject will be esteemed by

(Miss) B. N. MELLADEW.

Branscombe Lodge, Portland.

JOHANN ZOFFANY: MISSING PICTURE.—In an article by the late J. E. Hodgson, R.A., in *The Art Journal* for 1890, p. 206, is a reproduction of an engraving (by R. Earlom) of a picture of Zoffany's entitled 'Porter and Hare,' representing an old man giving a hare to two boys. I should be glad of information as to (1) where is the original picture, and (2) where a copy of the engraving can be seen.

G. BASKERVILLE.

Crowsley Park, Henley-on-Thames.

'SIR WALTER SCOTT AND HIS LITERARY FRIENDS AT ABBOTSFORD.'—This well-known engraving, by James Faed after Thomas Faed, A.R.S.A., contains sixteen portraits. I cannot get a key for the print; perhaps some one of your readers might assist me to identify all or some of the less obvious characters. In the right-hand corner sits or kneels Hogg; next at the table from right to left, both sitting, are Sir Walter Scott and Henry Mackenzie; standing or leaning over Mackenzie's chair, Prof. Wilson; next, seated at the table, Crabbe, J. G. Lockhart, Wordsworth, Lord Jeffrey (?), and Thomas Moore. Then follow three figures seated at the table, and three standing up behind them. Then come two detached figures, both seated—one turning

three-quarters towards the spectators, and one (wearing Hessian boots) stroking his chin, and sitting sideways at the table.

I seek identification for all from Thomas Moore up to and including the last-mentioned gentleman. L. A. W.
Dublin.

ARMS ON OLD SEAL.—A seal has been in the possession of my family since about 1780. It bears the following arms: Argent, a cross engrailed per pale gules and sable. Motto: "Ut amnis vita labitur." The sprouting tree stump which projects above the shield is not a crest. It is part of the ornamental exterior design peculiar to the period of the engraving. The Horatian sentence may not be the family motto.

I shall be glad to know to what family the arms belong. M.D. (2).

BALHAM HALL, SURREY.—I shall be grateful for any information respecting Balham Hall, Surrey. Was it an old building, and is it still standing? At the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth it was in the possession of George Evans, Esq., whose wife died there in 1812. In 1824, according to 'The Annual Register,' it was occupied by Henry Harford, Esq., whose son and heir was born there.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

SORCERY IN ESSEX IN 1863.—The other day I came across the statement that in 1863 an old Frenchman was drowned in Essex on suspicion of sorcery. Is there any confirmation anywhere of this?

HENRY SAMUEL BRANDRETH.

Haddon House, Weybridge, Surrey.

PARISH REGISTERS: THEIR DECIPHERMENT.—Can any of your readers suggest a book to assist a beginner in deciphering old registers, &c.?

NOVICE.

['The Parish Register,' by William Bradbrook (one of "The Genealogist's Pocket Library," Simpkin & Marshall, 2s. 6d. net), or 'How to Write the History of a Parish,' by Dr. J. C. Cox (George Allen & Co., 3s. 6d. net), may be helpful to you. Dr. Cox has also written a larger work, 'The Parish Registers of England' (in "The Antiquary's Books," Methuen & Co., 7s. 6d. net); and Mr. A. M. Burke has issued through the Sackville Press a 'Key to the Ancient Parish Registers of England and Wales' (10s. 6d. net).]

"SELF": A DICTUM.—A long-defunct relative of mine was in the habit of frequently delivering himself of the dictum, "Self is a subject on which all can be eloquent, but few entertaining." I have

often wondered whether he was quoting the remark of some writer or speaker of repute, or whether he himself evolved the aphorism—which has merit enough to be worthy of either Sydney Smith or Dr. Johnson in his happiest vein. I have failed to trace it in any dictionary of quotations. Is any reader of 'N. & Q.' familiar with it?
WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

GEORGE CONQUEST: VERSION OF THE BIBLE.—Can any reader oblige with information regarding George Conquest, M.D., and his version of the Bible? He is said to have resided in Finsbury Square. In 'D.N.B.' he is stated to have been the author of some medical works, but no mention is made of a new version of the Bible which, about the middle of the last century, went by his name. Information about this Bible will be greatly esteemed.
W. S.

"AND THE CHILD'S NAME'S ANTHONY."—Is this a quotation from some novel such as 'Marriage' or 'Tom Jones'? Some fifty years ago, when a marriage was arranged and gossiped about, an old lady, to whom a doubting comment was made as to the truth of the announcement, replied, "O yes, it's quite all settled, and the child's name's Anthony." As a youngster I heard the expression as a sort of quoted proverbial saying, and no double meaning was attached to it. I shall be grateful if any one can tell whence the phrase originated.

TONY LUMPKIN.

STATUE AS WATER-FOUNTAIN.—There was in the seventies (perhaps still is), in a German or Italian town, a statue (single figure or group) used as a public water-fountain, which was one of the show curiosities of the place. This information will be ample to any one who has seen it. Will some reader kindly furnish particulars of the town, the street or place, and the personality of the statue (I have a faint impression of four Cupids)?
H. K. ST. J. S.

ADMIRAL VAN TROMP'S ENGLISH DESCENDANTS.—Is anything known concerning the English branch of the admiral's family? When did it settle in England, and where? The newspapers of the week ending Aug. 25, 1917, mention the death of a Mr. Harry Jocelyn van Tromp, at the age of 53, due to his falling from a ladder in the laundry in which he was employed, and state that his funeral took place at Gillingham. There is a Gillingham in Dorset and another in Kent. I do not think the county

was specified, though it was stated that the deceased was a native of Somersetshire, and claimed direct descent from the renowned-Dutch admiral.

A Mr. E. H. Van Tromp lived in Shrewsbury towards the end of last century. He was G.W.R. district goods manager, and died about 1886, I think.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

EVENING DRESS.—Several members of the Garrick Club would like to know when the present evening dress for men was introduced into England. H. V. HIGGINS. Garrick Club.

[The introduction of black for evening dress is generally attributed to the influence of Bulwer Lytton's 'Pelham,' published in 1827. See the quotations supplied at 10 S. vii. 48, 95.]

IRISH PEASANT COSTUME.—Do any distinctive peasant costumes still exist in Ireland? If so, where may the various types be seen, and of what do they consist? COLLECTOR.

PEERAGES: THEIR SALE.—Can any instances be given of the sale of peerages in the seventeenth or eighteenth century? It is, of course, well known that James I. sold baronetcies, but I want light thrown upon the history of the sale of peerages.

W. A. HIRST.

RIDDLE BY CHARLES FOX, 1856.—I have been unable to find out the answer to the following riddle, and should be very grateful for help in the matter:—

What though some boast through ages dark
Their pedigree from Noah's Ark,
Printed in parchments nice?
I'm older still, for I was there,
And before Adam did appear
With Eve in Paradise.
For I was Adam, Adam I,
In spite of wind and weather;
But mark me, Adam was not I,
Nor was Mrs. Adam I,
Unless we were together.
Suppose then Adam and Eve were talking
With all my heart, but if they were walking
There ends my simile.
For though I've tongue and often talk,
And though I've legs, yet when I walk
It puts an end to me.
Nor such an end but that I've breath,
Therefore to such a kind of death
I make but small objection.
For soon I'm at my post anew,
And though a Christian oft, 'tis true
I die by resurrection.

The riddle was handed to me by a lady who did not know the answer, and though I have submitted it to several others, we have none of us been able to solve it.

CECIL G. HILDYARD.

"PACIFICIST": "PACIFIST."—Which, if either, is the right form of this new word? Neither is in the 'N.E.D.' The latter seems to be the form in use, but it offends; and by analogy with "pacificate" and "pacificator," I feel somehow that it must be wrong.
LUCIS.

ROBERT HUBERT *alias* FORGES, GENT.—I should be much obliged for any information concerning Robert Hubert *alias* Forges, Gent.

Strickland and Melville in 'The Dodo and its Kindred' (London, 1848), p. 25, cite two tracts as being among the Ashmolean printed books. The first is:—

"A Catalogue of part of those Rarities collected in thirty years time, with a great deal of Pains and Industry, by one of his Majesty's sworn Servants, R. H. *alias* Forges, Gentleman. They are to be seen at the place formerly called the Musique House at the West end of Paul's." (No date.)

The second edition is entitled:—

"A Catalogue of many natural rarities with great industry, cost, and thirty years travail in foreign Countries collected by Robert Hubert *alias* Forges, Gent., and Sworn Servant to his Majesty. And daily to be seen at the place formerly called the Music House near the West end of St. Paul's Church." 1 vol. 12mo, London, 1665.

W. H. MULLENS.

Westfield Place, Battle, Sussex.

HESTER HEATHCOTE.—Was Hester, daughter of Sir John Heathcote, Bart., of Normanton, co. Rutland, married before she became in 1775 the second wife of Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart., of Silverton Hill, co. Lanark? WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.
*Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

LOW FORD: ITS LOCALITY.—I have in my possession a mug of Liverpool ware, decorated in black transfer with a full-rigged ship and various commercial emblems. It is inscribed "Dawson & Co., Low Ford."

I am unable to find Low Ford in any gazetteer, and I shall be much obliged if any one can tell me where that place is—or what place bore that name a hundred years ago. A. B.—N.

"LOAFNER": MEANING AND DERIVATION.—Can any of your readers explain the meaning of the word Loafner?

There are here the fairly extensive ruins of an old abbey; and running past the old Gate-house and the mill and bakery is a field still called Loafner's Yard. Various explanations have been suggested, but so far nothing very conclusive or satisfactory

As the ownership of the field can be traced back beyond 1176, it is probable, I think, that Loafner is not a personal name.

E. D.

Croxden, Rocester, Staffs.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. "Nescis, mi fili, quantillā sapientiā regitur mundus?"—Is the above the correct quotation, and who said it? I think it was Bacon.

SHERBORNE,
R.S.O.

Sherborne House, Northleach, R.S.O.

2. "In an Elizabethan or Jacobean house I throw my hat down on the hall table; in a Queen Anne house I carefully hang it up; and in a Georgian house I wait for a servant to take it."

(Rev.) Sr. B. S. SLADEN.

8 Clydesdale Mansions, W.11.

3. What is the correct version of the lines,

There is so much bad in the best of us,

And so much good in the worst of us, &c.,

and who is the author? R. L. Stevenson has been suggested. If he wrote them, where do they occur?

J. E. C.

4. The Forget-me-Not.—Some time ago I inquired through 'N. & Q.' concerning the author of a stanza of six lines, of which, for the sake of brevity, I requote the last two:—

"Dear God! the name Thou gavest me, alas!
I have forgot."

And God looked down with kindliness, and said,
"Forget me not."

I have watched, but I never saw any reply. I trust I may be more successful in this venture.

5. I want also to know the author of the following:—

E'en as he trod that day to God,

So walked he from his birth

In simpleness and gentleness

And honour and clean mirth.

SAML. BIRCHAM.

Reepham, Norfolk.

6. Farewell the beautiful, meek, proud disdain
That spurred me on all goodness to pursue,
All vice to shun.

Farewell! and O, unpardonable Death, &c.

There were about three more lines which I have forgotten. I always understood that these lines were from Dante, but I have searched through his poems and cannot find them anywhere. I shall be grateful to any one who can locate them for me.

R. P.

[1. Addressed by Axel Oxenstierna to his son John, when the latter hesitated to accept the post of Plenipotentiary at the Conference of Münster, 1648. King, who has a very interesting note on the phrase in his 'Classical and Foreign Quotations,' 3rd ed., p. 17, supplies the Swedish original, the Latin rendering being "An nescis, mi fili, quantilla prudentia regitur orbis?"]

[3. Two versions of the lines were printed at 10 S. viii. 508, but no definite proof of authorship was adduced.]

[4. The question was asked at 12 S. i. 228, but no reply was received.]

Replies.

TOUCHING FOR THE KING'S EVIL.

(10 S. vi. 345; 12 S. ii. 114.)

I AM glad to quote another instance in Catalan literature of the belief in the healing power attributed to the Kings of France, in addition to that mentioned by my friend Mr. EDWARD S. DODGSON at the latter reference.

Dr. Francesch Marti y Viladamor, famous for the influence of his ideas and books in the heroic Separation War of Catalonia against Spain (1640-59), devoted the whole of chap. xi. (pp. 81-4) of his book "Cataluña en Francia, Castilla sin Cataluña y Francia contra Castilla... Barcelona, 1641," to exposing "la virtud milagrosa de los Reyes de Francia en curar los lamparones" (scrofula). He attributes the origin of this supposed power to the miraculous baptism and anointing of Clovis.

However, this origin was not generally admitted by authors. Per Anton Beuter in chap. l. fol. cxliii. of his "Segunda parte de la Cronica general de España, y especialmente de Aragon, Cathaluña y Valencia... Valencia, 1551," tells us that while St. Louis was a prisoner of the Mohammedans an angel appeared to him, and bestowed upon him three special gifts, one of these being that he and his posterity "haziendo el señal de la Cruz y diziendo ciertas oraciones sanare las porcillas." Esteban Garibay objects to this explanation of the origin of this power ("que hasta oy dia lo vemos evidentemente") in his "Compendio Historial de las Chronicas y universal historia de todos los Reynos de España, t. iii., Barcelona, 1628," lib. xxv. cap. lxxiii. p. 220, on the ground that not a single word is said about it in Joinville's Chronicle, and therefore he adheres (op. cit., cap. xix. p. 202) to the opinion that it was granted to Clovis.

In a curious book, "Le Mars François, ou la Guerre de France... par Alexandre Patricius Armacanus... et traduites de la troisième Edition par C. H. D. P. D. E. T. B.... L'An m.d.c.xxxvii." (a Spanish translation by Dr. Sancho de Moncada was printed the same year in Madrid), chap. xiii. (pp. 57-64) is written to prove that "la vertu de guerir des escroüelles ne donne pas une puissance plus absoluë & plus souveraine aux Rois de France que celle des autres

Rois. Cette vertu de les guerir est nouvelle," and therefore the author explains that the king who first possessed this virtue was Philip I.

This belief is often found in law books. Petrus Gregorius in his "Prælua optimi iurisconsulti, probique magistratus....Lugduni, M.D.LXXXIII," lib. i. cap. 11, pp. 50-51, says:—

"Ego horum testis sum qui bis Tholosæ, in ecclesia Metropolitana sancti Stephani, anno 1565 plures curari a Carolo IX. cum Gallias lustraret, vidi: testantur itidem omnia circumvicina regna, a quibus, medicinæ causa, ad regem singulis annis turmatim acurrunt."

Touching for the king's evil is also mentioned in "Repetitio Gulielmi Benedicti Iuriscôn. In cap. Raynuntius de Testamentis....Lugduni, M.D.LXII," seccio "Duas habens filias," No. 86, fol. 17 v., and sec. "Et uxorem nomine Adela," dec. v. n. 35, fol. 97; and it is also given, as an instance of a miracle performed by a person who was not a saint, in "Commentariorum Felini Sandei, Iuris Canonici Interpretis acutissimi....ad V. libros Decretalium, Pars Secunda....Lugduni, M.D.LXXXVII," lib. ii. tit. xx. cap. lii. fols. 149v.-150.

Among old books, I think the best on the subject is the work of Andrew Laurence, "De Mirabili Strumas sanandi vi solis Galliæ Regibus Christianissimis divinitus concessa. Liber primus," and "De Strumarum natura, generationis, modo, differentiis, causis, signis, curatione quæ fit arte, & industria medica. Liber Secundus." I have seen both printed in "Operum Andreæ Laurentii, Ferrerii Domini, Gall. Regis Christian. Consilarii ac Medici Primarii....Tomus Alter [II.]....Francofurti....M.DC.XXVII,"; but there are two earlier editions of 1599 and 1609. The second book consists of twelve chapters, and occupies pp. 27-46, being a scientific treatise on the matter—scientific as far as the ideas of the epoch permitted it. The first book contains only ten chapters, in which the author studies successively the ritual of the ceremony, which is the origin of the power (Clovis was the first king of France to possess it, but St. Louis added the making of the sign of the Cross), the same virtue enjoyed by kings of other countries, and other extraordinary powers attributed to some other persons, and also to beasts, plants, stones, magical words, &c.

"Le Toucheur royal (Remèdes d'Autrefois, 2^{ème} série), par le Dr. Cabanés. Paris, A. Maloine, ed. 1913," pp. 23-74, is a very good modern account of the history of touching for the king's evil in France, and

has also some notes on the same belief in other countries.

In 'Le Mars François' is quoted Per A. Beuter's assertion that the kings of Aragon and Catalonia enjoyed also such a privilege. Though I have very carefully perused Per A. Beuter's 'Coronica,' I did not succeed in finding this assertion anywhere. The only instance of this belief in Catalonia which I came across is in a fragment of the memoirs of Mn. Antoni de Busquets, canon of Majorca Cathedral, about the Prince of Viana's death and miracles (1461), published by Mr. E. Aguiló in the 'Calendari Català pera l'any 1902,' edited by Mr. Joan Bta. Batlle, p. 158:—

"Després de la mort del Princep stant sobre lo lit una dona que tenia lo coll perdut de porcellanes no havia haguda oportunitat en vida de venirli davant dix: Pus nol he vist en vida perque goris yo crech ell me gorra en la sua mort, e axi ella puja sobre lo lit e pres la ma del dit senyor e mes les al coll e ten tost fouch gorida. Sabuda la cosa vench una donsella coneguda per tot Barcelona qui tenia la cama dos palms pus curta que l'altra, on besantli la ma la cama se alarga e ana daqui avant be."

This may be rendered in English as follows:—

"After the Prince's death, when he was lying on his death-bed, a woman who had a sore neck with scrofula, and who had had no opportunity during the Prince's life to present herself before him, said: 'I did not see him in his lifetime in order to be cured, but I trust he will heal me after his death'; so she went to the bed and took the lord's hand and put it on her neck, and as soon as she did it she was healed. When the news of the cure spread, a girl known to everybody in Barcelona also went there. She had one leg several inches shorter than the other, and on kissing the dead Prince's hand, her limb grew, and ever afterwards she was all right."

English kings had also the same power, and the belief in the efficacy of the touch was in olden days current in England, Dr. Johnson, when a child, being a well-known instance of it. "Reges Angliæ etiam nunc tactu, ac quibusdam hymnis non sine ceremoniis prius recitatis strumosos sanant," it is said in "Polydori Virgilio Urbinati Angliæ Historiæ libri vigintiseptem....Basileæ, M.D.LVI," lib. viii. p. 143.

The curative power that some rings blessed by the kings had is thus described by this author:—

"Rex Edoardus [the Confessor]....allatus fuit a quibusdam Hierosolyma venientibus annulus, quem ipse diu antea pauperi clam dederat, qui pro amore quem erga divum Ioannem evangelistam habebat, eleemosynam petierat."

He goes on to say that the king died and was buried in Westminster Abbey:—

"Ille annulus in eodem templo, multa veneratione perditus est servatus, quod salutaris esset membris stupentibus, valereturque adversus comitalem morbum, cum tangeretur ab illis qui eiusmodi tentarentur morbis. Hinc natum, ut reges postea Angliam consueverint in die parasceves, multa cærimonia sacrare annulos, quos qui gerunt, hisce morbis omnino non vexantur."

In 'Le Mars François,' pp. 61-2, these words of Polydorus Virgilius are quoted.

However, the belief in the healing power of the king's touch existed at various epochs and in many countries. Pliny tells us that King Pyrrhus cured patients of the milt: "sicut Pyrrho regi pollex in dextro pede: cuius factu iyenosis medebatur" ('Hist. Nat.,' lib. vii. cap. ii.). Vespasian in Alexandria was asked to anoint the eyes of a blind man with his saliva ("precabatur principem ut genas et oculorum orbes dignaretur respere oris excremento"), and to stamp on the withered hand of another man ("alius manum æger...ut pede ac vestigio Cæsaris calcaretur orabat"), in order to cure their respective diseases, and obtained the desired result (Tacitus, 'Hist.,' lib. iv. n. lxxxi.; Suetonius, 'Vit. XII. Cæsar.,' in Vesp. vii.). Several kings with powers of this kind are mentioned in 'Le Mars François,' and also by Sir J. G. Frazer in 'The Golden Bough: The Magic Art,' vol. i. (London, 1913), chap. vi. pp. 366-72.

As for the explanation of this belief, Sir James Frazer's theory makes it clear. As is well known, his theory about kingship is that kings in general were evolved from magicians, and that they retained some magical functions for a certain length of time.

JOSEPH M. BATISTA y ROCA.

Princesa 20, pral., Barcelona, Catalonia.

"THE THREE ARMS" AT BOLTON.

(See 'The Bolton Light Horse: The Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry.')

(12 S. iii. 419.)

In reply to the query of R. S. B. I beg to offer the following memoranda.

In 1890 *The Daily Chronicle* of Bolton published a pamphlet for me entitled 'Historical Notes on Bolton super Moras,' and I make the following extracts therefrom:—

"[George III.] 1794. Loyal Bolton Volunteers raised by Lieut.-Col. Peter Rasbotham and Major Ralph Fletcher. (Disbanded May 2, 1820.)

"Their colours were deposited in the Parish Church. Bolton does not appear to have joined in the military enrolment of Volunteers in Lancashire in 1779."—P. 54.

"1798. Bolton Light Horse Volunteers enrolled by Major Pilkington, Commandant. Inspected by General Bulwer at Preston, June 12, 1805.... Disbanded 1816.

"1803....Aug. 15. Meeting under John Pilkington, Borough Reeve, decided to raise 1,000 men by voluntary enlistment.

"Fixed quotas of men to be furnished by each township....Each township to pay for clothing four guineas per man furnished. [Six guineas fine for each man deficient in quota.]

"1808. Transfer of the Volunteer Corps (raised in 1803) to Militia [under] Colonel Fletcher. Militia disbanded 1815."—P. 55.

On Sept. 22, 1819, the Bolton troop of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry Cavalry was raised by Capt. James Kearsley, son of James Kearsley of Newbrook House (died 1808), and grandfather of Col. Percy Hargreaves, the present (1917) Hon. Colonel of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry Cavalry.

The Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry is the 12th in order of precedence among yeomanry cavalry. The first eleven yeomanry cavalry regiments were raised in the period 1794-1803; and the next three, including the Duke of Lancaster's Own, in 1819. No more were raised for seven years (till 1826), when the Southern Notts were raised; but in 1830 and 1831 no fewer than twenty regiments of yeomanry were added; and the four others, which completed the thirty-nine corps in existence at the beginning of this war, were raised before 1848.

The Furness Light Horse are, I suppose, part of the Westmorland and Cumberland Hussars, who are 17th in order of precedence, and were raised in 1830. The Lancashire Hussars are 39th in precedence.

In 1859 the Bolton Infantry Volunteer "Subdivision" was formed under Lieut. Arthur Bailey and Ensign Cross Ormrod. Increased in 1860 to four companies, and numbered 27th L.R.V. Renumbered (1880) 14th L.R.V. Increased to twelve companies, and renumbered (1883) 2nd Vol. Batt. Loyal North Lancashire (47th Regimental District, Preston). Finally (1905) transferred to the Territorial Force as 5th Batt. L.N.L.R.

In 1860 the Great Lever and Bolton Garrison Artillery Volunteer "Subdivision" was raised by Capt. Charles Ainsworth. Increased (1861) to three batteries. Again increased (1889) to an artillery brigade as the 9th Lancashire Artillery, and attached to the Southern Division of the Royal Artillery. Subsequently renamed the 3rd East Lancashire Brigade (the Bolton Artillery), and including the 18th (A Battery),

19th (B Battery), and 20th (C Battery), and the 3rd East Lancashire Ammunition Column.

A good many of the above details are taken from my book 'Rank, Badges, and Dates,' published by W. Clowes & Sons.

R. S. B. did not ask about the artillery or the infantry of Bolton, but they should, I think, find a place here, if only to show how keen and constant has been the patriotic service of that virile and capable community in Bolton on the Moors, who certainly act up to their motto, "Overcome all difficulties."

A LANCASHIRE OFFICER.

Roxwell, Northwood, Middlesex.

TANKARDS WITH MEDALS INSERTED (12 S. iii. 445).—Is SIR JOHN ROTTON quite certain that his six-sided tankard bears English marks for 1714? The soldering of coins on tankards and beaker cups was very popular in Sweden. As a rule, coins of 4 kronors value were used for the purpose, and generally those of some favourite king, such as Gustav II., Carl XI., Carl XII., Adolf, and Gustav III. The following is an extract from my 'Church Plate of Cardigan-shire' (1914), pp. 65, 66, relating to a Swedish silver chalice at Llanilar:—

"A remarkable Swedish Beaker-Chalice of silver, set with ten small copper coins and one large silver coin, which last forms the bottom of the cup. The inside, the rims of mouth and foot, and the coins, have been gilded. The ten smaller coins are 'pieces of necessity,' struck during the siege of Stralsund by the Russians in 1715-1719. They are only counters or tokens of copper, but were each considered for the time being equivalent to one *daler*. The large coin underneath is a real silver *daler*, struck by King Charles just before his death. It bears the legend 'Med. Guds . hiehp' = 'with God's help,' the date 1718, and the name 'Carolus XII D. G. REX SVECIE.' Each of the ten small coins is stamped on one side '1. DALER S.M.', and on the other side the following figures are represented: (1) Mercurius, 1718; (2) Publica fides, 1716; (3) Saturnus, 1718; (4) emblematic figure, 1717, Witt och wapen = 'Wit and Weapon'; (5) Phœbus, 1718; (6) emblematic figure, 1718, Flink och fardig = 'Sharp and Ready'; (7) Mars, 1718; (8) Jupiter, 1718; (9) Hoppet, 1719 = 'Hope'; (10) a crown, 1715. 'Pieces of necessity' were coins, or rather tokens, struck for trading purposes during wars or sieges, being much depreciated reproductions in some less costly material of the ordinary coinage of the town or country, but bearing the normal face-value. Thus the coins impressed into this chalice are nominally silver thalers of Charles XII., but actually each is worth about one four-hundredth of a copper thaler. Many thousands are in existence, struck in all parts of the world, and extending over the period 1510-1850. A large number were struck in Spain in 1640-53, and again

in 1808-20. In England there are examples from the time of the Civil War (1642-48), including Carlisle and Scarborough (1645), Newark (1646), Pontefract (1648). The chief authority on the subject is A. Brause-Mansfeld's 'Feld-, Noth-, und Belagerungs-Münzen,' two vols., Berlin, 1897-1902."

J. T. EVANS.

The Rectory, Stow-on-the-Wold.

TRAPP'S 'PRÆLECTIONES POETICÆ' (12 S. iii. 387).—The translation desired has the title:—

"Lectures | On | Poetry | Read in the Schools of | Natural Philosophy | At Oxford, | By Joseph Trapp, A.M. | Fellow of Wadham-College, and Reader of | the Poetical Lectures lately founded | in that University, by Henry Birkhead | LL.D. - sometime Fellow of All-Souls- | College. | Translated from the Latin, | With additional Notes. | London: | Printed for C. Hitch and C. Davis in | Pater-Noster-Row. | MDCCLXII."

It is 12mo, and contains 2 pp. (title), [i]-vi, 18 pp. (Contents and Errata), [1]-358. The Translator's Preface (i-ii) and Author's Preface ([iii]-vi) are unsigned.

An account of the translators may be seen in Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century,' ii. (1812), 148-50, or Nichols's 'Biographical and Literary Anecdotes of William Bowyer' (1782), 161-4.

The volume, though dated 1742, was listed by *The Gentleman's Magazine* (xi. 614) among books published in November, 1741. I have a copy.

R. H. GRIFFITH.

The University of Texas.

In the Fellows' Library at Winchester College there is a copy of "Lectures on Poetry Read in the Schools of Natural Philosophy at Oxford, By Joseph Trapp, A.M.... Translated from the Latin, with additional Notes. London: Printed for C. Hitch and C. Davis in *Pater-Noster-Row*. MDCCLXII." duodecimo, pp. 1-358, preceded by 'Translator's Advertisement' and 'Author's Preface' (pp. i-vi), and 'Contents' (18 pages, not numbered). Neither on the title-page nor in the Translator's Advertisement (which is unsigned) is there anything which connects the book with William Clarke or William Bowyer.

H. C.

LETTERS FROM H.M.S. BACCHANTE: W. JOHNSON YONGE (12 S. iii. 328, 363, 450).—Wm. Johnson Yonge entered the above ship "Pr Warrant dated 5th Feb: 1812"; his first "appearance" was on "25th March," and he was discharged "Pr Adm^l Order 23 Dec: 1813."

It appears from the Muster Book, from which the above is taken, that there was a

“subscription for Widows and [*sic*] of men lost in St. George, &c., &c.,” to which the chaplain subscribed *ll*.

The following letter from Capt. Hoste will prove of interest, as from it we learn that the Rev. W. J. Yonge left the *Bacchante* at his own request:—

H.M.S. *Bacchante*,
Lissa, July 15th, 1813.

Sir

The Reverend W. Johnstone Yonge Chaplain of His Majesty's Ship under my Command, having requested me to apply to you for permission to retire from the Service, I take the present opportunity of making known to you his wishes.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Obedient
humble Servant

To

T. F. Freemantle Esqre.
Rear Admiral of
the White
&c. &c. &c.

W. HOSTE, Captain.

The letter is in the Public Record Office, Adm. 1/427, No. 297.

E. H. FAIRBROTHER.

In F. H. S.'s interesting reply, in the first column of p. 453, for “*Dolignon*” read *Dolignon*, and for “*W. J.*” read *J. W.* I knew Mr. *J. W. Dolignon* well in *Guernsey* more than sixty years ago. He ministered then at a proprietary chapel in the island, to which he had come for his wife's health. The printed Oxford class-list of 1836 corroborates my memory.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

BARBARA VILLIERS, DUCHESS OF CLEVELAND, 1640-1709 (12 S. iii. 448).—An original portrait of this lady by Sir Peter Lely has for many years been, and still is, on view at Hampton Court Palace. It is one of a series, commissioned by the Duchess of York and painted by Lely c. 1665, known as “*The Beauties of Charles II.'s Court.*” Of late years they have all been shown together on the walls of the room known as “*The King's Bed-Chamber*” at that palace, “*than which*”—to quote Mr. Ernest Law's words in his “*History*,” ii. 246—“*no more appropriate place could have been chosen.*”³

ALAN STEWART.

Mr. Thomas Seccombe's entertaining life of the duchess in the “*D.N.B.*” should be consulted. In enumerating the finest of her three-quarter-length portraits by or after Lely he mentions that the National Portrait Gallery has a replica of the one at Ditchley, in mourning for *Castlemaine*—the husband to whom, as *Swinburne* has reminded us,

she was, if hardly a crown, at least a coronet—and another of her portrait at *Savernake* as *St. Catherine of Alexandria*. “*She was specially fond,*” Mr. Seccombe remarks, “*of posing as a saint or mourner: the portrait of her in weeds at the National Portrait Gallery was for many years supposed to represent Rachel, Lady Russell.*”

EDWARD BENSLEY.

LADY MARY GREY, alias KEYS: CHRISTOPHER CHEWTE, CHOWT, OR CHUTE (12 S. iii. 448).—If the will of Lady Mary Grey was not signed, as is suggested, there was in fact no will which could be proved, and she died intestate. Under those circumstances one of her next of kin would be entitled to letters of administration of her personal estate, and failing an application by any of the next of kin, then any creditor would be entitled to a grant. Possibly Christopher Chowt had advanced money to Lady Mary Grey, and had thus become a creditor.

G. PROSSER.

DR. BATESON ON COLENZO (12 S. iii. 449).—The biography of Bishop Colenso is shortly narrated in “*College Histories* (Cambridge),” ‘*St. John's*,’ where Prof. J. E. B. Mayor's description of the indignation aroused over the sermon preached by Dr. G. A. Selwyn, Bishop of Lichfield, is set out, and will afford *W.* the information he desires.

STAPLETON MARTIN.

The Firs, Norton, Worcester.

JEWESS AND HER HAIR (12 S. iii. 446).—This practice is but a local variation of an old Hebrew custom imported into Europe from the East which compels both men and women to go covered. For ages there has existed a controversy between the two wings of Hebrew legalism with regard to the precise meaning to be attached to the specific ordinances mentioned in *Shobbos 118b* and *Megillah 28a*. To meet the hairsplitting case, later local Rabbis directed the men to wear hats or caps always, and the women wigs or “*sheitels*.” Englishmen please themselves in the matter.

M. L. R. B.

CUTTING OFF THE HAIR AS A PRESERVATIVE AGAINST HEADACHE (12 S. iii. 250, 307).—It is a very common practice of the Japanese to shave clean the head or clip the hair very short as a remedy or preventive for headache.

Down to the years 1870 and 1871 respectively it was a long-established usage in Japan for the noblemen about the throne

to dye their teeth black, and for the men of lower classes to keep their fore-scalp shaven. According to Kikuoka, 'Kindai Sejidanki,' 1734, tom. v. chap. xix. :—

"This mode of shaving made its first appearance under the constabship of Hōjō Yasutoki (1225-42). Theretofore all Japanese, without reference to birth, used to blacken their teeth and let all the hair grow. Thus it was not easy to distinguish between the nobles and the subordinates, so a veto was pronounced against the latter's tooth-blackening. This caused the people's body to stagnate with bad humours, making them frequently suffer from toothache, to countervail which evil the shaving of the fore-scalp became customarily resorted to."

Historical investigations prove this statement to be entirely false, a much more reasonable opinion ascribing the usage to the then war-worn soldiers' desire to keep their head cool and without aching under the ever-oppressing helmet. After all, it is manifest that many old Japanese held the shaving of the fore-scalp a capital preservative against the aching of the head or teeth.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

STAINED GLASS : ITS IMPORTATION FORBIDDEN (12 S. iii. 446).—If the importation was forbidden by Act of Parliament in 1483, the Act must either have been repealed, or have fallen into desuetude, very soon. Mr. A. J. de H. Bushnell in his work upon stained-glass windows, writing of Renaissance glass, 1500-1550, says: "Most of the fine Renaissance glass in England is of foreign origin." He gives instances of this, and states that the east window of St. Margaret's, Westminster ("the finest window in any church in London"), is said to have been ordered in 1499, and finished at Dort, in Holland, in 1504. See 'Storied Windows' (Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London, 1914).

T. F. D.

Two Acts were passed in 1483 prohibiting the importation of various articles, the references being 1 Richard III. cc. 10 and 12. They were both repealed by 3 George IV. c. 41, s. 2.

G. PROSSER.

ROLLS OF LORDS LIEUTENANT (12 S. iii. 385, 455).—In 1868 Mr. J. M. Davenport, then Clerk of the Peace for the county of Oxford, printed in an octavo volume of 80 pages lists of the Lords Lieutenant and High Sheriffs of Oxfordshire from 1086 to 1868. The list of Lords Lieutenant, however, begins with Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, appointed in 1545. I do not know whether the book was ever published. My copy has only a half-title, without date or

place of publication or printer's or publisher's name. I paid 7s. 6d. for my copy, probably to a second-hand bookseller.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

In the eighteenth century the names of Lords Lieutenant were often given in yearly publications such as 'The Royal Kalendar ; or Complete and Correct Annual Register,' also 'Rider's British Merlin' and Beatson's 'Political Index.' I have a copy here of 'The Royal Kalendar' for 1778 (bought at a stall in the outside market at Lausanne in 1911), and also a copy of 'Rider's Merlin' (1824). Full lists, under counties, are given in each of these. I shall be glad to send extracts to any one who desires them. Permanent address, Col. H. Southam, Loxley House, Maybury Hill, Woking.

H. SOUTHAM.

Cardiff.

ARMS OF ENGLAND WITH FRANCE ANCIENT (12 S. iii. 419).—These arms—reading Quarterly, 1 and 4, Gules, three lions passant gardant, for England ; 2 and 3, Azure, three fleurs-de-lis or, for France—are to be found depicted in the fourth of eight shields on the panels of the pulpit of Holne Church, Devon, in the old vicarage of which (now rebuilt) Charles Kingsley was born.

It will be of interest to know if this is the third occurrence of these arms referred to by MR. A. G. KEALY, because, owing to the arms of Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter (1504-19), having been recognized in the fifth shield, the pulpit is attributed to that period. It should be mentioned that the arms of Oldham were Sable, a chevron or between three owls proper ; on a chief of the second three roses gules. The owls, as painted by the herald, are impossible, resembling, from the horizontal position of the body, and the shape of the head and bill, the shoveller duck or sheldrake. This may have been an error of the artist, as the sheldrake heads, in the same position with chevron, formed the arms of Edmund Lacy, Bishop of Exeter (1420-55).

The church of Holne was granted by Philip de Columbers, Knt., and Alienora his wife, and confirmed by Bishop Grandisson (1327-69) on May 20, 1329, to the master and brethren of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, Exeter, and John de Blather-wike was appointed Vicar.

The date (*circa* 1350) given by MR. KEALY for the south porch of Church Brampton Church, Northants, in which the stone shield with the above arms is found, is

synchronous with the gift of Holne Church to St. John's Hospital, the arms of which religious house, or at least what is suggested to be the cognizance of their order, A cross formée, an engrail at each end of its arms, with the letters S.I. in chief, are to be seen on the first shield of the pulpit.

The incorrect description of these shields given by Mr. Charles Worthy in 'Ashburton and its Neighbourhood' was pointed out by R. W. C. in 'Notes and Gleanings, Devon and Cornwall' (vol. iii. p. 177), and from careful examination a good description of each shield was supplied. When MR. KEALY'S query was forwarded to me at Holne, where I was staying, it had already been noted by me that the painting on the shields was possibly of various dates, and that the somewhat crude work which the following are considered to represent—No. 1, Hospital of St. John; No. 2, Cross of St. George; No. 4, England and France quarterly; No. 7, Philip de Coumbers; and No. 8 (obliterated)—will not bear comparison with No. 3, Bouchier and Louvaine counter-quartered 1 and 4, quartered with Fitzwarren; No. 5, Bishop Hugh Oldham; and No. 6, Abbey of Buckfast.

There seems nothing to gainsay the possibility that the designs on the shields were altered, and indeed the condition of No. 8 (which from its position next the screen was best protected, and for the obliteration of which no cause can be assigned) even suggests that this shield was rubbed down, and not repainted.

The questions may be asked, To what cause was this temporary rearrangement of the royal arms due, and are not the few instances found to be attributed to the same date? May not the precedence given to the lions of England over the older sovereignty of the lilies of France have been due to a wave of national exuberance following the result of the battle of Cressy (1346), the capture of Calais (1347), and generally the early success of Edward III. in establishing the ascendancy of the lions of England over the lilies of France?

Will some reader please give an account of the occurrence of these arms at Gloucester or anywhere else? HUGH R. WATKIN.
Chelston, Torquay.

MR. A. G. KEALY gives an instance of the very unusual rendering of the national arms in the fourteenth century by placing the arms of England in the first and fourth quarters, and those of France in the second and third, which he takes from a stone

shield in the south porch of Church Brampton Church, Northants. The date of this church he puts at about 1350.

If the stone shield is of this date too, as is apparently suggested, it certainly would appear to be very unusual for this period, for it was but some ten years since Edward III., in 1340, had assumed the arms of France in the English shield (placing them in the first and fourth quarters), thereby asserting his claim to the throne of France.* But a great deal happened in the French wars during the next quarter of a century: Crecy and Poitiers were fought and won; and it may be that his courageous grandson Richard II., son of the Black Prince, when he came to the throne in 1377, considered that the arms of the victors of those battles might well be borne in the first quarter. For we find it recorded in Boutell ('Heraldry, Historical and Popular,' 1864, p. 159) that that sovereign "appears to have quartered England and France as well as France and England, that is, he sometimes placed England, and sometimes France, in the first quarter." And we know that the same sovereign also bore as the royal arms those of the Confessor impaling France and England. May it not be, therefore, that MR. KEALY is mistaken in assigning quite so early a date to the church, or shield, as 1350?

In the reign of his successor (Henry IV.), in compliance with, or because of, the change made by the French sovereigns in their arms, the English royal shield was altered to three fleurs-de-lis only, or France modern; but the French arms still kept their place in the first quarter. And this went on until the last Stuart sovereign, Queen Anne, placed the impaled shield of England and Scotland in the first quarter, and relegated the French arms to the second quarter. This was continued by the ensuing House of Hanover until 1801, when the French coat was removed from our royal arms, and has never since been reinstated. J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

Fifty years ago there was in Worcester Cathedral a shield in stained glass with the blazon mentioned by MR. A. G. KEALY. It is there no longer, though others like it, which I have not seen, may still be in their proper places. Long since I sought help from 'N. & Q.' about this coat, but, as far as I can recollect, my appeal was vain.

ST. SWITHIN.

* See a lengthy discussion upon this subject in 'N. & Q.' 11 S. x., xi., xii. *passim*.

SIR JOSEPH AND LADY COPLEY (12 S. iii. 449).—M. T. F. will find references to Sir Joseph Copley and his daughters in 'The Creevey Papers,' vol. ii. pp. 31, 48, 59, 64, 295, 306. HERBERT MAXWELL.
Monreith.

GRATIAN'S 'DECRETUM': BERTHOLD REMBOLT (12 S. iii. 416).—The edition of Gratian referred to must have been printed between 1510 and 1518, as will be seen from the following facts.

Berthold Rembolt or Rembolt was a native of Strassburg, and started printing as a partner of Ulrich Gering (the first Paris printer) in 1494. After the death of Gering in 1510 he worked by himself until his death in 1518. The partners worked at the Soleil d'Or in the Rue de Sorbonne. From 1507 they were in the Rue St. Jacques, and the house was at first called the Coq et de la Pie. After Gering's death Rembolt changed the name to the Soleil d'Or, and his books were issued *Sub sole aureo in via Jacobea Parisii*. In 1511 Rembolt had some business associations with a Fleming by name Jean Waterloo, and in 1512 with Ludwig Hornken.

It was quite common for printers at this time to use a merchant's mark. Many will be found in Silvestre's 'Marques Typographiques' and in similar works.

R. A. PEDDIE.

St. Bride Typographical Library,
Bride Lane, E.C.

My thanks are due to L. L. K., who has kindly sent me the following references to authorities (which are, however, inaccessible to me at present):—

"Try 'Marques Typographiques' (France, 1470-1700), par M. L. C. Silvestre, Paris, 1853-67, 2 vols. In the British Museum.

"Gering... vers 1483... va s'établir dans la rue de Sorbonne, dans une maison qui dépend de l'école et porte l'enseigne du Buis (ad Buxum), et prend un nouvel associé, B. R. de Strasbourg, avec lequel il reste établi jusqu'à sa mort, arrivée le 23 août, 1510."—Dict. de Géographie, Par un bibliophile [Paul Deschamps], *sub verb.* 'Parisivs.'

From Mr. Falconer Madan's 'Books in Manuscript' (p. 43) I glean the note that in 1453 "John Reynbold" agreed at Oxford to write out the last three books of Duns Scotus's Commentary (&c.) in quarto, for 2s. 2d. each book. This name might so well be a variant of Rembold (say by misreading *m* as *n*) that I wonder whether a connexion might not be traced between the scribe and the printer.

I should like to mention—in fairness to the editor and printers of *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries*—that the errors in figures which I corrected in my query prove to have occurred *culpa meâ*.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

K.C.B.: ITS THREE CROWNS (12 S. iii. 449).—The stars of the Order of the Bath, those of Grand Cross and Knight Commander, both of the military and civil divisions, all bear, besides the three crowns mentioned by your correspondent, the motto "*Tria juncta in uno*," surrounding the device. This device is somewhat different on the crosses and badges of the insignia of the military and civil divisions, the three crowns being supplemented by the rose, shamrock, and thistle, which, together with the motto above quoted, show the Order to be that of the United Kingdoms of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

J. H. RIVETT-CARNAC.

Vevey.

I have read somewhere that the motto of the Order of the Bath was originally "*Tria Numina juncta in uno*," with reference to the Holy Trinity. From the date of the coronation of James I. the word "*Numina*" was omitted, and the motto was regarded as referring to the three kingdoms. If this be so, and in view of James's extravagant attitude on the divine right of kings, it would seem quite likely that the emblem of the three crowns might have been introduced at that time.

S. R. C.

Canterbury.

The three crowns, interspersed as they are with the rose, shamrock, and thistle, and surrounded by the motto "*Tria juncta in uno*," are obviously a reference to the three kingdoms from which members of the Order are selected. The device was probably adopted in 1725, when George I. revived the Order.

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE.

"RATTLE" (12 S. iii. 446).—The 'N.E.D.' under "rattle" (verb) has the following: "U.S. To shake the system of (a person), to agitate, frighten, scare." Several quotations are given from American authors to illustrate this meaning of the word; e.g., W. D. Howells, "I don't think I'm easily rattled."

T. F. D.

Perhaps Mr. Gerard's book 'My Four Years in Germany' has by its publication in *The Daily Telegraph* helped to make this word familiar in England. At any rate, the Earl of Derby, the present Secretary

for War, used it in the speech he made at a dinner at Liverpool on Oct. 13, in honour of a docker V.C. *The Daily Telegraph* of Oct. 15, p. 5, thus reported the passage:—

"This country had, with the aeroplane menace, been brought within the war zone, and they must show the same courage at home as their soldiers did at the front. In London a considerable number of men and women were taking refuge in Tubes on the slightest provocation, but among many of them it was difficult to understand the language they talked. The great bulk of the community was not likely to be rattled by air raids, but he hoped they would never forget them."

J. R. T.

BUTTONS (12 S. iii. 445).—Men were buttoning their doublets from left to right at least as early as the reign of Elizabeth. The right hand being used in buttoning or unbuttoning, it was natural that the left-hand fold of a garment should be arranged to overlie and be buttoned on to the right-hand fold. When, however, at a much later date, women of fashion began to affect buttons on their dress, the fold was reversed and the buttons were placed on the left-hand fold, probably because the buttoning and unbuttoning of the female garment was usually performed by the lady's maid. The buttoning by deputy would require the reverse arrangement of fold and buttons to that of the masculine garment, which was usually buttoned and unbuttoned by the wearer himself.

W. FARRER.

Over Kellet.

"LOSING LOADUM," A GAME (12 S. iii. 332, 402).—In Urquhart and Motteux's translation of Rabelais, Bohn's edition, book i. chap. xxii., in the list of "The Games of Gargantua" the thirtieth game is "Losing load him." This represents "coquimbert, qui gaigne perd." In the glossary in "Œuvres de F. Rabelais, à Paris, chez Ledentu, 1837," *coquimbert, coq imbert*, is said to be a game of skittles in Touraine. It is added, however, that, according to Le Duchat, it is a way of playing at draughts in which the player who gets rid of his pieces first ("qui le premier vide son échiquier") wins.

In the 14th edition of the 'Grand Dictionnaire' of Napoléon Landais, 1862, is "coquinbat," a sort of game of draughts in which the loser wins.

In Halliwell's 'Dictionary' appears: "Lodam. An old game at cards"; then follow references, and "one way of playing was called losing-lodam. 'Coquimbert, qui gaigne pert, a game at cards like our loosing lodam,' Cotgrave."

See also Nares's 'Glossary,' Halliwell and Wright's edition, 1872, *s.v.* Lodam.

W. F. Smith in his translation of Rabelais gives "Loser wins" for "coquimbert, qui gaigne perd."

I think that one may gather that "coquimbert" was a game at draughts, and "losing load him" ("loadum" or "lodam") a card game, in each of which the player who lost the most won the game.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

KENRICK PRESCOT, D.D. (12 S. iii. 449).—He was a member of the University of Cambridge, of which he became B.A. in 1723, M.A. in 1727, B.D. in 1738, and D.D. in 1749. He was "Usher" (that is, Second Master) of Charterhouse from 1731 to 1736. On the death of James Harcourt, D.D., Canon of Bristol Cathedral (died Feb. 27, 1738/9; buried March 1 in the Cathedral), he was nominated by the governors of Charterhouse to succeed him in the perpetual curacy of Hartland, North Devon, which had been purchased by the executors of the founder, Thomas Sutton, in 1612; but he was not licensed until Jan. 8, 1745. He had been previously elected a Fellow of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, and became its Master in 1741. He, however, retained the perpetual curacy of Hartland, the duties being performed by William Morris as assistant or stipendiary curate. In 1752 he was appointed to Balsham in Cambridgeshire, another living in the gift of Charterhouse, and Morris was appointed to succeed him, being licensed to the cure, on the cession of Kenrick Prescott, on Sept. 28, 1752. R. PEARSE CHOPE.

An account of Kenrick Prescott, son of Henry Prescott, Registrar of Chester, and brother of Prebendary Prescott of Chester, is given by Bishop G. F. Browne in his 'History of St. Catharine's College,' pp. 206-8. Prescott was Master from 1741 to 1779. He was Vice-Chancellor in 1744-5, and in September of the latter year, with the Duke of Newcastle (High Steward of the University) and several Heads of Houses, Doctors, &c., waited on the King with an address on "The unnatural Rebellion lately broke out." See C. H. Cooper, 'Annals of Cambridge,' vol. iv. p. 250.

Prescott was not, in his later years at least, an agreeable associate. "His company was dreaded, for he could talk only of his physical maladies, which were very severe" ('Hist. of St. Cath. Coll.,' p. 207). Bishop Browne prints some extracts from

Cole's MS. collections, in which we are told that when Prescott

"was first made Master, he had as Prebendary of Norwich the Great Church at Yarmouth, where he did not please, and an exchange was contrived: here he ran away with his wife, a lively, pretty woman, daughter to an Innkeeper there, who was supposed to be a great Fortune; but... the money went elsewhere."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

C. RYCKWAERTS (12 S. iii. 448).—The work inquired about has a very interesting history. The National Synod of the Reformed Churches of the Netherlands requested Philip de Marnix de St. Aldegonde to write a history of Netherland affairs, and ordered their ministers to collect and forward information for this purpose. Five editions are known to exist, as follows:—

1. Chronyc Historie der Nederlandscher Oorlogen....Beschreven durch Adam Henricipetri. Gedruet tot Noortwitz. 1579.
2. Histoire des troubles et guerres du Pays Bas. [Without place.] 1582.
3. A tragicall historie of the troubles and civil warres of the Lowe Countries. Translated by T[homas] S[tocker]. London: J. Kyngston for T. Smith. [1583.]
4. Histoire de la guerre civile du pays de Flandre. Lyon: J. Stratius. 1583.
5. Histoire des troubles et guerre civile du pays de Flandre. Lyon: J. Stratius. 1584.

The first edition, in Dutch, was printed at Norwich by de Solemne, and the author was given as A. Henricipetri. The second, in French, was probably printed out of France, and, as Marnix de St. Aldegonde generally wrote in French, may be from his original MS. Theophilus, who signed the preface of this edition, and claimed the authorship, was Carl Rychewaert of Nieuwerk, afterwards of Norwich and Thetford. The third or English edition was from the French. The fourth and fifth editions were carefully emasculated so as to omit all passages in which odium was cast on the Roman Church and faith, and were evidently pirated under ecclesiastical supervision.

The above facts are taken from the excellent bibliography of the work published by Mr. W. J. C. Moens in *Archæologia*, vol. li., 1888. R. A. PEDDIE.

ARRESTING A CORPSE (12 S. iii. 444).—A legend exists in Exeter, and I think I have seen it in print, that the body of the Duke of Kent was arrested for debt on its way through from Sidmouth, where his Highness died. This act on the part of the citizens has on several occasions been cited to

account for the fact that neither Queen Victoria nor Edward VII. could be prevailed upon to visit Exeter at any time. But if such a blot did besmirch the city's escutcheon, it has since been removed, for we were glad to note that the present King and Queen visited Exeter about two years ago to inspect the admirable work which is being done there for wounded soldiers in the six Voluntary Aid Hospitals which have been established.

If further details of this incident are likely to assist DR. MILNE in clearing up the point of his inquiry, I shall be most happy to gather them for him. CURIOSUS II.

DR. MILNE has probably read of this custom in (?) 'Handy Andy,' where, so far as I remember, O'Grady's corpse is rafted down a river to escape the bailiffs waiting on land for a more conventional funeral.

An historical instance is the case of Sheridan, whose body was seized for a debt of 500*l.* on the very morning of its State funeral, which was delayed in consequence until Canning and Sidmouth agreed to pay the officer. J. P.

[An extract from *The Standard* of Oct. 5, 1875, printed at 5 S. iv. 357, records an attempt to arrest a corpse for debt that had just occurred in London. The undertaker reported the case to a magistrate, Mr. Hannay, who said "that the body could not be legally detained for debt."]

THOMAS RIBRIGHT, OPTICIAN (12 S. iii. 447).—I can give MR. SQUIRES a little information relating to the Ribright family, culled from a paper read by me in 1899 before members of the Kent Archæological Society. In the 'Description of Bromley' in Kent by Thomas Wilson, 1797, is the following passage:—

"On the river Ravensbourne, close to the town, stands a mill many years used for grinding and polishing concave and convex mirrors from one to five feet diameter. The present occupier is Mr. Thomas Ribright, formerly an eminent optician in the Poultry, London. I received from the gentleman an invitation to visit his house and grounds. The situation of the mill is extremely pleasant: a large sheet of water with a pleasure boat upon it gave an opportunity of enjoying one of the most pleasing prospects I ever beheld."

The Thomas Ribright here mentioned was probably son of the Thomas Ribright buried in Tewin churchyard.

The millpond, which still exists, is thought to have belonged to the mill at Bromley mentioned in Domesday, but it has long ceased to serve its former purpose. The millhouse is now a private dwelling.

PHILIP NORMAN.

"WHITES" (12 S. iii. 447).—Examples of "whites" in the sense of white vestments are supplied in T. L. O. Davies's 'Supplementary English Glossary.' One is from Thomas Adams, "the prose Shakespeare of puritan theologians"; the other is from Charles I.'s "Instructions" sent under date of Oct. 8, 1633, to "Ballentine, then Bishop of Dumblaine, and Dean of the Chappel of that kingdom." See Heylin's 'Cyprianus Anglicus' (the Life of Laud), 1671, p. 262. In these Instructions the Dean of "Our Chappel" is directed to "come duly thither to Prayers upon Sundays, and such Holidays as the Church observes, in his Whites." EDWARD BENSLEY.

JOS. GIRDLESTONE (12 S. iii. 447).—John and Ezra Girdleston figure in 'The Firm of Girdleston,' by Sir A. Conan Doyle; but a hasty glance at the book does not disclose a Joseph. ROBERT HUDSON.
13 Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey, S.W.

WARDEN PIES (12 S. iii. 273, 402, 454).—In 'Antiquitates Culinarie; or Curious Tracts relating to the Culinary affairs of the Old English,' edited by the Rev. Richard Warner, 1791, p. 72, is the following receipt (fifteenth century or earlier, see p. lix):—

Warduns in syrrupe.

Take wardens (*pears*), and pare hom clene, and sethe hom in red wy with mulberryes, or saunders, tyl thai byn tendur, and then take hom up, and cut hom, and do hom in a pot; and do thereto wyn crete, or vernage, or other gode swete wyne, and blaunch poudér, and sugur, and poudér of gynger, and let hom boyle awhile, and then serve hit forth.

A foot-note says: "Vernage. Vernaccia a sort of Italian white wyne. Pegge." John Florio in his 'Queen Anna's New World of Words,' 1611, describes Vernaccia as "a kind of wine like Malmesie."

"Crete," according to Halliwell, was "a kind of sweet wine." Tournefort, who visited Crete in 1700, writes in praise of its wines:—

"The Wines are exquisite, Red, White, and Claret [*clairnets* in the original French, *i.e.*, pale red]....The Wines of this Climate have just Tartness enough to qualify their Lusciousness: this Lusciousness, far from being fulsom, is attended with that delicious Balm, which, in those who have once tasted the Candia wines, begets a Contempt for all other Wine whatever."—'A Voyage into the Levant,' by M. Tournefort (Joseph Pitton de Tournefort), John Ozell's translation, 1718, vol. i. p. 70.

"Saunders," considering the colour wanted, probably means red sandal (or sanders) wood. Compare 'Antiquitates Culinarie,' p. 7, No. 20 in 'The Forme of Cury.' ROBERT PIERPOINT.

TOAD AT THE HEART (12 S. iii. 360).—It is believed at Flamborough that Sir Marmaduke Constable swallowed a toad in some water that he was drinking, and had his heart eaten by the reptile. Dozens of tales are rife concerning the adventures of outsiders suddenly introduced into the human interior. If Sir Marmaduke did bolt a toad, I daresay the action of his heart was locked, and that he died, as we now say, of heart failure. ST. SWITHIN.

UVEDALE, CARY, AND PRICE FAMILIES (12 S. iii. 91, 371).—Uvedale Price, born at Foxley, Herefordshire, Sept. 17, 1685, son of Robert Price, Baron of the Exchequer, was M.P. for Weobley, Herefordshire, 1713, and married at Chelsea, 1714, Anne, daughter and coheir of Lord Arthur Somerset, son of Henry, 1st Duke of Beaufort. He died at Bath, Mar. 17, 1764. His only son Robert Price, who married in June, 1746, Sarah, daughter of John, 1st Viscount Barrington, predeceased him in September, 1761, and was succeeded by his son Uvedale Price, born 1747, who was created a Baronet Feb. 12, 1828. He was author of 'Essay on the Picturesque,' 1794, and was succeeded by his son Sir Robert Price, second baronet of Foxley, M.P. for Herefordshire, who died Nov. 5, 1857, without issue, when the baronetcy became extinct. LEONARD C. PRICE.
Essex Lodge, Ewell.

Uvedale Price of Foxley, co. Hereford, the elder and only surviving son of Baron Price (by Lucy, eldest dau. and coheir of Robert Rodd of Foxley), married Anne (who d. 1741), dau. and coheir of Lord Arthur Somerset, second son of Henry, first Duke of Beaufort, and d. Mar. 17, 1764. His only child to survive infancy, Robert Price of Foxley, born May 13, 1717, married, June, 1746, the Hon. Sarah Barrington (who d. Mar. 13, 1759), dau. of John, first Viscount Barrington, and died *v.p.*, Oct. 2, 1761, having had seven sons and three daughters (the latter of whom all died infants). Robert's eldest son Uvedale (1747-1829) was created a Baronet, Feb. 12, 1828, and his only son Sir Robert Price of Foxley (1786-1857), second and last Baronet, was M.P. co. Hereford, 1818-41, and Hereford City, 1845 to Jan., 1857, and died Nov. 5, 1857, when the title expired with him (Debrett's 'Baronetage of England,' ed. by Geo. Wm. Collen, 1840; an article on 'A Herefordshire Courtier' in 'Old Wales,' vol. ii., 1906). W. R. W.

CREST (12 S. iii. 387).—Burke gives Freeman (London, Wilts, Yorks) the arms, Azure, three lozenges or; crest, a demi-lion rampant erased, holding a cross flory. The tinctures are not stated, but in most of the other branches of the family the demi-lion is either charged with a lozenge or holds one; and the lion is gu., the lozenge arg. or or.

E. L.-W.

"FELONS AND FUGITIVE GOODS" (12 S. iii. 446).—The meaning of this is illustrated by a passage in the marriage settlement of Tristram Shandy's mother:—

"All that the manor and lordship of *Shandy* in the county of —, with all the rights, members, and appurtenances thereof... goods and chattels of felons and fugitives, felons of themselves, and put in exigent, deadands, free warrens, and all other royalties and seignories, rights and jurisdictions, privileges, and hereditaments whatsoever."—*Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. chap. xv.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

GROLIER CLUB (12 S. iii. 449).—This celebrated society of bibliophiles was founded in New York City in January, 1884. The Club is named after Jean Grolier de Servières, Viscount d'Aguisy, Treasurer-General of France, whose library was famous. The objects of the Club are literary study and the promotion of the arts of typesetting, printing, and binding. The founders of the Club, who have also been largely instrumental in its success, were William L. Andrews, Theodore L. De Vinne, A. W. Drake, Albert Gallup, Robert Hoe, Brayton Ives, Samuel W. Martin, E. S. Mead, and Arthur B. Turnure. A clubhouse is maintained in New York, and contains an excellent bibliographical library, a lecture and reading room, and many valuable pictures and prints. By exhibitions, lectures, and the issue of specially prepared books, perfection in the art of bookmaking is encouraged. The Club has issued over sixty publications since its formation, including bronze medallion plaques of Hawthorne, Lowell, Whittier, Poe, and Longfellow, and two etchings, 'Grolier in the Printing House of Aldus' and a portrait of Franklin; among the books, an edition of the 'Philobiblion' of Richard du Bury, and 'Catalogues of Early and Original Editions from Langland to Wither'; 'Bookbinding as a Fine Art,' by Robert Hoe; 'Modern Bookbinding,' by William Matthews; and 'Historic Printing Types,' by T. L. De Vinne. An original, otherwise unpublished work is 'Washington Irving,' by George William Curtis, a member of the Club. Other original works written by members and published by the Club are

'The Boston Post Bill,' by R. T. H. Halsey; 'American Engravers upon Copper and Steel,' by David McN. Stauffer; 'Notable Printers of Italy during the Fifteenth Century,' by Theodore L. De Vinne; 'Bazili-cogia: a Booke of Kings,' by H. C. Levis; and 'Bibliographical Notes on One Hundred Books famous in English Literature,' compiled by Henry W. Kent. The Club's literal reprint, in the types of Wynkin de Worde, of 'The History of Helyas, Knight of the Swan,' from the unique copy in the library of the late Robert Hoe; 'Researches concerning Jean Grolier,' by reason of its coloured reproduction of bindings; 'The Scarlet Letter,' by reason of its coloured reproduction, by a new process, of water-colours by Boughton, and 'The Etched Works of Whistler,' by reason of its completeness, represent the utmost possibilities of bookmaking in their several spheres.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.L.

FOLK-LORE: THE SPIDER: WALL-RUE (12 S. iii. 272, 395).—I have noted the following incident, recorded in 'The Diary of a Russian Lady' (p. 70) among the events of her wedding-day:—

"Amidst the hurly-burly, I saw a spider that crept up my nuptial gown. That was a cheerful omen for our wedding. A French proverb says 'Araignée du soir, grand espoir.'"

Rolland gives many variants and extensions of this in 'Faune Populaire de la France,' vol. iii. p. 241. It may suffice to quote what was garnered from Fontenay-le-Comte (Vendée):—

Araignée du matin—signe de chagrin;
Araignée du midi—signe de plaisir;
Araignée du tantôt—signe de cadeau;
Araignée du soir—bon espoir.

Other spidery presages are treasured in M. Rolland's pages, and some are cited from 'N. & Q.' itself. The spider is of great use to the folk-leech. A red spider crawling on the collar of an Englishman at Aix-les-Bains was hailed by his countrymen as being a harbinger of wealth, and I believe the little nuisance is commonly known as the money-spider.

ST. SWITHIN.

MARK ANTONY SAURIN (12 S. iii. 418).—Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' 1906, gives the following information, which does not appear in all of the earlier editions. Lieut.-Col. Marc Antoine or Mark Anthony Saurin (12 S. ii. 4, 75, 474), who apparently either d. unmarried or *s.p.*, was the youngest of the three sons of Jean Saurin, a Huguenot who settled at Geneva. The sons came to England, and Louis Saurin, D.D. (the second

son), became Dean of Ardagh, March 22, 1727, and d. Sept. 19, 1749, leaving one son James, Rector of Belfast, whose will was proved Aug. 27, 1772. He left four sons: Louis, William (who was Attorney-General for Ireland, 1807-22), Mark Anthony, and James, the youngest, who was ordained at Lisburn, Feb. 2, 1781; Vicar of Rosenalis, co. Kildare, 1801; Dean of Cork, 1812; Archdeacon of Dublin, 1813; Dean of Derry, 1818; D.D., and consecrated Bishop of Dromore, at Armagh, Dec. 19, 1819. He d. April 9, 1842, having married, 1796, Elizabeth, dau. of Anthony Lyster. She d. July 19, 1853, leaving two daughters, and two sons: James, Archdeacon of Dromore, May 10, 1832; and Mark Antony, born 1812, who settled at Orierton, co. Pembroke, of which he was High Sheriff, 1867, and d. March 25, 1885. The Attorney-General's third son was also named Mark Anthony, so it is evident the soldier was not forgotten by his family. W. R. W.

"BUS" = AEROPLANE (12 S. iii. 415, 462).—Under the head of 'Aeroplane Slang,' *The Globe* in an article on Sept. 25 confirms the simile as to the contraction of "omnibus" being intended. Here are a few extracts:—

"It is well known that on the *lucua a non lucendo* principle they call a flying machine a 'bus....' had half a dozen ventilations in the tail of my old 'bus,' lightly said a young officer.... 'If it is a clear day and not too bumpy, the old 'bus' nearly manages itself.'"

This evidence should be convincing.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

SHAKESPEARE'S SCHOOLMASTERS (12 S. i. 321, 414).—For Simon Hunt, B.A., Master of Stratford-upon-Avon Grammar School from 1571 to 1575, see 'A Shakespeare Discovery: his Schoolmaster afterwards a Jesuit,' by the Rev. J. H. Pollen, S.J., in *The Month*, vol. cxxx. (Oct., 1917), pp. 317-23. H. INCE ANDERTON.

VERDUN BARONY (12 S. iii. 274, 341).—As an instance of the spelling "Verdun," Sir William Lucy's enumeration of the titles of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, in 'The First Part of King Henry VI.,' Act IV. sc. vii. lines 61-71, might be cited. This it is unnecessary to quote at length, but one of those titles was "Lord Verdun of Alton." PENNY LEWIS.

Nicolas in his 'Synopsis of the Peerage of England' (1825), vol. ii. p. 661, has an account of the barony of Verdun.

R. J. FYNMORE.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (12 S. iii. 419, 462).

4. Yet if his Majesty, our sovereign lord.

One hesitates to discount in anything the almost impeccable authority of Mr. Bullen, "breeding delightfulness," as Sidney says, "and void of no grace that ought to be in the noble name of learning." But the composer Ford died in 1648, when Henry Vaughan was 26, and was just entering upon the illness, sorrow, and long thoughts which led to his conversion. It is highly improbable that he had at that date written any verse so profoundly religious in spirit as this lovely fragment of the Christ Church music-books. Has any one ever noticed that the anonymous poem is much in Quarles's best manner, and that the metre is one which he uses skillfully?

L. I. GUINEY.

Amberley, Glos.

(12 S. iii. 450.)

1. From Byron's 'Don Juan,' canto iv. stanza xli. :—

It has a strange quick jar upon the ear,
That cocking of a pistol, when you know
A moment more will bring the sight to bear
Upon your person, twelve yards off, or so.

But after being fired at once or twice,
The ear becomes more Irish, and less nice.

T. F. D.

[PROF. BENSLY and E. R. also thanked for the reference.]

4. "He flits across the stage a transient and embarrassed phantom."—Said of Lord Goderich by Disraeli in the House of Commons.

ERNEST LAW.

Hampton Court.

Notes on Books.

Original Records of Early Nonconformity under Persecution and Indulgence. Transcribed and edited by G. Lyon Turner.—Vol. III. *Historical and Expository.* (Fisher Unwin, 11. 5s. net.)

THE volume before us—as students of the subject know—is not of quite recent publication. It appeared in 1914. Despite the War, it has received attention, and its due measure of that sort of criticism which, as we have noted before now, is the highest compliment possible to be paid to a work of historical exposition in a field largely new; that is to say, it has been, and is being, tested, not by the mere reviewer, but by those whose own study is to form, at one point or another, an extension or re-incorporation of it. Still, it seems worth while both to give ourselves—even rather belatedly—the pleasure of praising a fine piece of work, and to bring it to the notice of any reader who may chance not yet to have come across it.

Although the Declaration of Indulgence was short-lived, it was both politically and ecclesiastically an experiment of great and curious interest. In their eagerness to give full weight to the King's secret object—the relief of the Roman Catholics—writers have tended to over-estimate the liberty it brought to Nonconformists.

Prof. Lyon Turner aptly reminds us that freedom to worship as they chose was theirs only in virtue of the licence granted by the King, which carried no acknowledgment of any general principle of religious tolerance. It is not surprising that to the nation at large the political aspect of Charles's action seemed even more important than its ecclesiastical bearing. The whole matter has been canvassed up and down—we had almost said *ad nauseam*, and our author considerably devotes only a few solid and well-weighted pages to general discussion. The staple of the volume is biographical.

Of the names illustrated here only a comparatively small proportion will be found in works of reference, such as the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' For the great mass of them the work of constructing the account had to be begun, if not absolutely *ab initio*, yet from different inconspicuous and not easily accessible collections of facts, while in the case of many these pages are the first connected "life" to be had.

The principal new biography is that of Dr. Nicholas Butler. This personage, of distinguished merit, and no less distinguished demerits, remains, when we have weighed all the documents pertaining to him, rather mysterious—something of a psychological paradox. We are inclined to impute his decline from his first good ways to his matrimonial misfortunes, but we acknowledge that the evidence for this opinion is scanty. There is a sprinkling of the well-born and the well-educated among these early Non-conformists—more numerous, for this period, than many people might suppose; and Prof. Turner has set out several letters possessing a literary quality which savours of worldly well-being. But for the most part he has had in hand the task—plainly congenial—of restoring to something like life the figures of simple men and women whose independent attitude in religion was the one outstanding thing about them. Each taken by itself may be considered a meagre thing—seen at this distance; but regarded all together, in a serried array, yet having each just that individuality which Prof. Lyon Turner has succeeded in eliciting from the little that is known of him, they are undoubtedly impressive.

To the world at large this is a work of reference, but we can imagine many of those to whom our own pages afford entertainment as well as mere information finding in this third volume a mine of amusement, and many an occasion of sympathy and admiration.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

MESSRS. GLAISHER include in their Catalogue 428, containing Publishers' Remains, W. Hamilton's 'Dated Book-Plates,' the three parts (offered for 7s. 6d.), and the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield's 'The Old English Country Squire' (4s. 6d.), two books of special interest to readers of 'N. & Q.' There are several works relating to Japan and China. The one-volume edition of Mrs. Cunningham Graham's 'Santa Teresa' may be had for 3s. 6d.; and Mr. A. G. F. Howell's 'St. Bernardino of Siena' for 3s. 9d. Prof. E. Pais's 'Ancient Legends of Roman History' is 4s. 6d. The Catalogue also contains a section devoted to French Biography, History, and Literature, and another relating to Biography, History, Letters, and Memoirs.

MESSRS. HIGHAM & SON'S Catalogue 549 contains nearly 1,500 entries. The first is Dr. Abbott's 'Flatland,' recently inquired about in 'N. & Q.,' 1884, 12s. 6d. Under Architecture are several books on cathedrals, including Prof. Bonney's 'Cathedrals, Abbeys, and Churches of England and Wales,' 6 vols., 12s. 6d., and a work to which the present sufferings of France lend additional interest, the Abbé J. J. Bourassés's 'Cathédrales de France,' A. J. C. Hare's copy, Tours, 1843, 4s. 6d. 'The Fight in Dame Europa's School,' another subject discussed in 'N. & Q.,' may, along with seven cognate pamphlets, be had for 2s. 6d. The section Hymnology contains over 150 items, and that on the Hebrew People, Language, and Literature nearly 100.

MESSRS. HILL & SON'S Catalogue 129 contains many noteworthy entries. Thus among topographical works we may call attention to Duncumb's 'Collections towards the History of the County of Hereford,' 2 vols., 1804, 3l. 15s.; a large-paper copy of Cussans's 'Hertfordshire,' 3 vols., with India proofs, 1870-73, 6l. 10s.; Lambarde's 'Perambulation of Kent,' black-letter, 1596, 4l. 15s.; Hasted's 'Kent,' second edition, 12 vols., 1798, 7l. 15s.; and a set of the *Archæologia Cantiana* from 1858 to 1898, 28 vols., 8l. 8s. Loggan's 'Oxonia Illustrata,' 1675, and 'Cantabrigia Illustrata,' 1688, bound in one volume, with brilliant impressions of the prints, are 22l. 10s.; J. T. Smith's 'Antiquities of London,' 96 plates, first issue, 1791, is 2l. 10s.; and Chancellor's 'Ancient Sepulchral Monuments of Essex,' 200 plates, 1890, also 2l. 10s. Scotland is represented by McIan and Logan's 'Clans of the Scottish Highlanders,' 2 vols., first edition, 1845, 9l. 15s.; and James Grant's 'Clans of Scotland,' 1886, 1l. 1s., and 'The Tartans of the Clans of Scotland,' 1886, 1l. 15s. For Ireland there is Copeland Borlase's 'Dolmens of Ireland,' 3 vols., 800 illustrations, 1897, 2l. 15s. Among other works of interest are Apperley's 'Memoirs of the Life of John Mytton,' coloured plates by H. Alken and T. J. Rawlins, 2nd ed., 1837, 12l. 12s.; Child's 'English and Scottish Ballads,' 8 vols., 1861, 2l. 2s.; Farmer's 'Merry Songs and Ballads prior to 1800,' 5 vols., 1897, 4l. 4s.; the first collected edition of Sir Thomas Browne's Works, 1686, 3l. 15s.; Skeat's 'Chaucer,' 7 vols., 1899, 3l. 15s. 6d.; W. C. Fletcher's 'English and Foreign Bookbindings in the British Museum,' plates by Griggs, 2 vols., 5l. 18s. 6d.; and the 'Collectanea' of our old contributor Vincent Stuckey Lean, 5 vols., 1902-4, 1l. 15s.

MR. HAROLD REEVES sends from Vale Road, Claygate, his Catalogue 8, 'Music and Musicians,' including many books from the library of another old contributor to 'N. & Q.,' Dr. W. H. Cummings. The Catalogue is arranged alphabetically under authors, with sections devoted to celebrities like Bach, Beethoven, Berlioz, Handel, and Wagner. The entries under Carols range from 1s. to 5s.; and the sections devoted to Singing Games and Psalmody and Hymnody will have special interest for our readers, many of the items not exceeding half-a-crown. A copy of the catalogue of the six days' sale of Dr. Cummings's collection is offered for half a guinea, and a copy containing the prices realized for a guinea. More expensive items are Mace's 'Musick's Monument,' 1676, 6l. 6s., and Van der Straeten's 'La Musique aux Pays-Bas avant le dix-neuvième Siècle,' 8 vols., 1867-88, 4l. 4s.

MR. ALBERT SUTTON of Manchester devotes Catalogue 228 to Miscellaneous Books. This contains lists under Dialect and Place-Names, Lancashire and Yorkshire figuring prominently, as is natural. Cheshire and Yorkshire are also well represented by topographical and historical works. Among the general entries may be noted Macgibbon and Ross's 'Ecclesiastical History of Scotland to the Seventeenth Century,' 3 vols., 1896, 2l. 10s.; a set of *The Bibliographer*, 6 vols., 1882-4, 16s. 6d.; Gunning's Cambridge 'Reminiscences,' 2 vols., 1854, 14s.; 57 vols. of 'The Court and City Register' between 1766-1870 (not consecutive), 4l. 4s.; a set of C. G. Harper's Road Books, first editions, 28 vols., 2l.; Copinger's 'Suffolk,' 6 vols., 1904-7, 2l.; and the 'Tudor Library,' 5 vols., 1890-97, 3l. 3s.

Obituary.

ALFRED SHELLEY ELLIS.

IN the death of Alfred Shelley Ellis 'N. & Q.' has to regret the loss of a contributor of nearly forty years standing, for replies on the early history of the De Stuteville family and the Chauncy family appeared with the signature "A. S. Ellis" in 'N. & Q.' for May 4, 1878, and his latest contribution—'The Lady Godiva and the Countess Lucy'—on Nov. 11 last year, two days before he left Westminster to reside with his only son at Moseley, Birmingham, where he passed peacefully away on Sunday, Oct. 14.

Mr. Ellis, the youngest son of Robert Ellis, a surgeon of Bristol, formerly of Beverley, was born on April 27, 1842, and educated at Bristol Grammar School. He settled in Westminster as an architect, and was for many years associated with Sir William Emerson. He married in 1877 Harriett, daughter of George Archer of Potter's Bar, whose death in 1911 affected him deeply.

Apart from his profession, Mr. Ellis was a close student of the original sources of Anglo-Norman history and genealogy, as shown by his earliest and latest contributions to 'N. & Q.' Another good example is his note on 'Askwith or Asquith' in 'N. & Q.' for June 13, 1908, inspired by Mr. Asquith's accession to the Premiership, and tracing the name to an "Adam de Askwyth" who witnessed a deed in 1290-91. The name Askwith is a family name, as his grandfather Robert Ellis of Beverley married at the end of the eighteenth century Mary Askwith of Leeds. He always maintained that family names should be continued, and so christened his only son Robert Battiscombe Askwith, the second name after his mother's maiden name. His older brother, a surgeon, was also named James Askwith Ellis.

He was a most painstaking writer and draughtsman, and contributed amongst others lengthy articles to *The Yorkshire Archeological Journal* on 'Yorkshire Tenants named in Domesday Book,' 'Dodsworth's Yorkshire Notes (Agbrigg),' and 'Yorkshire Deeds from Burtou Constable.' For the Thoresby Society he wrote 'Notes on Ralph Thoresby's Pedigree,' 'Yorkshire A.D. 120, according to Ptolemy's Geography,' and the 'Picture of Pontefract Castle in Hampton Court Palace.' In this he quotes 'N. & Q.' 11 S. iv. 453 and 496. He made this discovery as recently as November, 1911. It was previously styled in the official catalogue

'A Castle.' For the East Riding Antiquarian Society he wrote 'Notes on East Riding Families and their Arms.'

He was a constant visitor at the British Museum and the Record Office, and an intimate friend of many Yorkshire antiquaries.

MR. HEYWOOD SUMNER, already known by his 'Ancient Earthworks of Cranborne Chase,' has just produced through the Chiswick Press a companion volume, 'The Ancient Earthworks of the New Forest.' Besides the descriptions of the earthworks, there will be 42 plans and 30 illustrations, including a coloured map showing the physical features and the ancient sites of the New Forest. The price of the book is 1l. net, and only 200 copies are for sale.

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, but we will forward advance proofs of answers received if a shilling is sent with the query; 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.

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.4.

J. DANGERFIELD.—Please send fuller address.

H. K. ST. J. S.—Forwarded to J. P. and F. N. T.

E. L.—MR. PEET showed, at the reference appended to the query, that the phrase is due to E. A. Freeman.

H. L. H. B. ("Next of Kin Wanted").—Messrs. Collins, Sons & Co. published in 1911 'Next of Kin Wanted,' by M. Betham-Edwards, price 3½d. net.

A. E. MARTEN ("Curious Christian Names").—Many names of the kind have already been recorded in 'N. & Q.' as will be seen in the Indexes under 'Christian Names.'

REV. ST. B. S. SLADEN ("Nine of diamonds and the Curse of Scotland").—This has been extensively discussed in 'N. & Q.' See 8 S. iii. 367, 398, 416, 453; iv. 537; v. 11, 113; vi. 185; vii. 274; 9 S. v. 493.

H. S. B. ("Neanderthal").—This is the name of a ravine in Rhenish Prussia, where some remarkable prehistoric human remains were discovered in 1856, including a cranium considered by Huxley to be the most apelike yet found. Two similar skulls have since been discovered at Spy in Belgium. See 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' s.v. Neanderthal.

LONDON, DECEMBER, 1917.

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OBITUARY:—Henry Reginald Leighton.
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Notes.

'THE ENGLISH CONQUEST OF IRELAND.'

'THE ENGLISH CONQUEST OF IRELAND'—*i.e.*, the English translation of the 'Expugnatio Hibernica' of Giraldus Cambrensis made by an Anglo-Hibernian, probably early in the fifteenth century—was edited by F. J. Furnivall for the Early English Text Society (original series, vol. cvii., 1896). It does not appear to be known that this work had been already printed by Brewer in 1871 from other manuscripts ('Calendar of the Carew MSS.,' pp. 36-117, and 261-317).

Recently the subject has been touched upon by Dr. J. H. Round ('The Commune of London, and Other Studies,' 1899, pp. 146-9), who was unaware of the existence of Furnivall's edition. In consequence it may not be superfluous to place on record the fact that there are at least five manuscripts of this English version in existence, and that they may be divided into two distinct groups:—

1. Trinity College, Dublin, E. 3. 31 (No. 592), paper, 28 numbered folios, former press-marks A. 2. 5; D. 33; BBB. 32; written apparently in a hand of the latter part of the fifteenth century (not *early* fifteenth century, as stated by Furnivall); for a facsimile of the script see Gilbert ('Facsimiles of the National MSS. of Ireland,' part 3, 1879, plate 38, and p. xv). Ff. 1a-27b, with no title, the text as printed by Furnivall (pp. 2-150), who wrongly gives the press-mark of this MS. as E. 2. 31. F. 28a, no title, the commencement of the prologue to James Yonge's translation of the 'Secreta Secretorum' (cf. Steele's edition, Early English Text Soc., Extra Series, vol. lxxiv, 1898, pp. 121-2); it occupies col. 1 only; col. 2 and f. 28b are blank. As far as I am aware, the existence of this fragment of Yonge's version had not been hitherto made known.

2. Trinity College, Dublin, F. 4. 4 (No. 593), paper, 182 numbered pages, written in hands of the latter part of the sixteenth century; on p. 153 occurs the date 1554, and on p. 79 the signature of the former owner, Dr. Madden. Pp. 1-55, a copy of the preceding MS. (ff. 1a-27b) with no title, and with spelling modernized. Round's statement (*op. cit.*, p. 148) that this MS. contains a different work is inaccurate. Pp. 56, 57, are blank; pp. 58-182, in another hand, with no title, contain a series of historical and genealogical memoranda dealing with Ireland.

3. Bodleian, Rawl. B. 490. Ff. 1a-28a, fifteenth century; text printed by Furnivall (pp. 3-151); for a facsimile of the script see Gilbert (*op. cit.*, part 3, plate 36, p. xiv). Ff. 28b-72b contain Yonge's translation of the 'Secreta Secretorum.'

4. London, Lambeth 598, ff. 1a-31a, fifteenth century; text printed by Brewer ('Cal. of the Carew MSS.,' 1871, pp. 261-317). Orthography more modern than that of Dublin E. 3. 31. Brewer (pp. xxi-xxiv) mentions the fact that this chronicle has been supposed to have been written by a certain Thomas Bray, but there is not a particle of evidence to support this attribution.

The above four MSS., together with a single parchment leaf of a fifteenth-century MS. contained in the Bodleian MS. Laud 526, comprising a small fragment of the version (Heuser, 'Die Kildare-Gedichte,' p. 61, ap. "Bonner Beiträge zur Anglistik," Heft xiv., 1904), constitute the first group. The second comprises one MS. :—

5. London, Lambeth 623, ff. 6-60, sixteenth century, the so-called 'Book of Howth.' A version of the 'Expugnatio,' not founded on the preceding, more modernized in language, and expanded by large additions from other sources. It has been printed by Brewer (*op. cit.*, pp. 36-117).

With regard to James Yonge's translation of the 'Secreta Secretorum' alluded to above, it may be well to point out that in addition to the Bodleian MS. reproduced by Steele (*op. cit.*, pp. 121-248), and the Dublin fragment signalled above, we possess a complete copy in Lambeth 633, ff. 1-84. No future editor should neglect it.

M. ESPOSITO.

THE ARMS AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE OF JOHN, LORD DINHAM.

ONE of the bosses in the vaulted ceiling of Thurbern's Chantry at Winchester College is carved with an untinged shield of four fusils conjoined in fesse, impaling a fesse between two chevrons. There is no tradition at Winchester as to the ownership of this shield, and no mention of the shield occurs, so far as I am aware, in any of the printed histories of the College. There is, indeed, a sketch of the shield on that old parchment sheet of arms, of Warden Nicholas's time, to which I have already alluded in these columns (*ante*, p. 151), but the sketch is not accompanied by any explanatory note. Charles Blackstone, in his manuscript book of 'Benefactions' (1784), had to be content with the conjecture (p. 150) that the arms belonged to an "unknown benefactor."

To explain the shield, it is necessary first to ascertain the date or period at which it was carved. It appears from the College Account-rolls that the building of Thurbern's Chantry, with the Belfry Tower over the western half of it, was begun by Warden Baker in 1473-4, that being the year in which one first meets with the special heading of expenditure, "Liberatio ad novam constructionem capelle mri. R. Thurbern." This heading is turned in 1477-8 into "Liberatio ad novam constructionem turris

pro campanis pulsandis," and the main constructional work was finished either in 1479-80 or in 1480-1. For the latter of these years, as also for 1478-9, 1483-4, 1485-6, 1486-7, and 1488-9, the Accounts are now missing. The ceiling of the Chantry was probably inserted in 1484-5, when the following item occurs under "Custus Capelle" :—

"Et in solutis pro constructione le wawte cum lxvs. vid. solutis pro le botresse in exteriori parte nove capelle hoc anno, xxiii. xixs. xid. ob."

The bosses now in the ceiling are the original bosses, which were preserved and replaced when the Chantry and the Tower were rebuilt on better foundations in 1862-3. The Chantry altar was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester's Suffragan on Aug. 20, 1488. Dr. Michael Cleve was then warden, Dr. John Baker having died earlier in that year, and both of these wardens are commemorated in the Chantry ceiling by bosses which bear their monograms. For reasons which could be elaborated on another occasion, it seems to me to be tolerably certain that we have in the ceiling the work of a carver who displayed his skill also in the Divinity School vault at Oxford, which Sir W. H. St. John Hope has fully described in *The Archaeological Journal* for 1914 (vol. lxxi. pp. 217-45). In both places are to be seen the ape holding a man's head and the owl being teased by smaller birds.

With the foregoing materials to hand, and with one other fact which will be stated later, I have no hesitation in saying that the above-mentioned arms stand for Dinham (Gules, four fusils in fesse ermine), impaling Fitz-Walter (Or, a fesse between two chevrons gules), and that they are the arms of Sir John Dinham, Lord Dinham, K.G., of Hartland, &c., Devon, who in 1486 became Lord Treasurer of England. His earlier wife, whom he married in 1467, was Elizabeth, widow of John Radcliffe (sometimes styled Lord Fitz-Walter), daughter and heiress of Sir Walter, Lord Fitz-Walter.

For such information as I have about Lord Dinham, a man whose services seem to have been as acceptable to Henry VII. as they had previously been to the House of York, I am indebted largely to Mr. G. W. Watson's article on the Barony of Dinham or Dinaunt in Mr. Vicary Gibbs's edition (now in progress) of the 'Complete Peerage,' vol. iv. (1916), pp. 369-82. A claim which was made to the barony on behalf of Viscount Gage was considered and rejected by the

'Committee of Privileges in 1914. Mr. Watson's article contains much matter not to be found in G. E. C.'s edition, vol. iii. (1890), pp. 125-6, and corrects several long-standing errors. His research has established, for instance, that Lord Dinham died, not in 1509, but in January, 1500/1, and that his wife who survived him was not Elizabeth, Lady Fitz-Walter, but a later wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Willoughby, Lord Brook. Lady Fitz-Walter had died at an uncertain date between June, 1483, and August, 1485.

Lord Dinham's marriages produced no child who survived him, and his heirs (as found by inquisition) were his sisters, Elizabeth, Lady Fitz-Warene, and Joan, Lady Zouche, and his nephews, Sir Edmund Carewe, of Mohun's Ottery, Devon, and Sir John Arundell, of Lanherne, Cornwall, sons of his sisters Margery and Katherine, who had predeceased him. But there is satisfactory evidence that by his marriage with the Lady Fitz-Walter he had two children, viz., a son George, who died in 1487, and a daughter Philippa, who died in 1485. George was born before July 10, 1470, on which day Lord Dinham executed a deed, in the nature of a will, to provide for his wife and this son, whom he calls "George my son." The deed, which is printed in Howard and Hughes's 'Arundell Family,' p. 214, upsets completely a supposition entertained by G. E. C. that George was illegitimate. Mr. Watson does not repeat the supposition: he mentions the deed, but does not say what became of George. George, like his sister Philippa before him, was buried in the chancel of Lambeth Church, and there was once a brass plate there, which bore their epitaphs and definitely recorded their parentage. The brass has disappeared, but John Aubrey saw it, and copied the epitaphs, and they were printed in his 'Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey,' vol. v. (1719), p. 233. George's epitaph ran thus:—

Hic jacet Georgius filius Dni.

Johan. Dni. Dynham, et Eliz. Dne. Fitzwater

Uxoris sue, qui obit xxviij die Junii A°

Dni. mcccclxxxvii.

Cujus anime propicietur Deus.

The epitaph for Philippa, who died on Nov. 16, 1485, was to a like effect. For reprints of the epitaphs or references to them, see also 'Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica,' vol. ii., App. to Hist. of Lambeth, p. 41; Manning and Bray's 'Surrey,' iii. 506; Lysons's 'Environs of London,' i. 284.

According to Westcote's 'Devonshire' (ed. Oliver and P Jones, 1845), p. 494, Lord Dinham had two sons, George and Philip, and four daughters. But it is patent, from the particulars given of these so-called daughters, that they were really Lord Dinham's four sisters, to whom I have already alluded. As for the so-called son Philip, it seems prudent not to accept him until one has some assurance that he was not in reality the daughter Philippa transformed into a boy by the fairy wand of error.

In Banks's 'Baronia Anglica Concentrata,' i. 196, one meets not only with George and "Philip" and the "four daughters," but also with a certain Sir Thomas Dinham, who is introduced thus. The Rev. William Syer (whom Banks calls "Tyer") died in 1605, and being Rector of Radnage, Bucks, was buried there with an epitaph which came to be printed in Langley's 'Hundred of Desborough,' p. 364. The epitaph states that Syer "took to wife Jane, daughter of George Dynham, son of sir Thomas Dynham, kt., son and heir of John, lord Dynham." I have not been able to investigate Mrs. Syer's parentage, but there is evidently one flaw in her pedigree as offered by her husband's epitaph, for Sir Thomas Dinham was certainly not Lord Dinham's heir. He was, presumably, the Sir Thomas Dinham or Denham who before his knighthood was Sheriff of Bucks in 1512, and whose will, dated Sept. 18, 1519, wherein he is described as "now of Aldbur [Aldbury, Herts] and late of Etheropp [Eythorpe] in the countie of Bucks," was proved by his widow Dame Jane Denham on Feb. 13, 1519/20 (P.C.C., 25 Ayloff). The will discloses the fact that he had a family of eleven children (perhaps all or some of them by an earlier wife), John, George, Thomas, Charles, Elynour, Roger, Edward, Anne, Kateryn, Elizabeth, and Jane. Were Banks and G. E. C. right in countenancing the supposition that he was Lord Dinham's illegitimate son, or did the unknown author of the Syer epitaph merely make a bad shot at Mrs. Syer's great-grandfather?

In Prince's 'Worthies of Devon' (1701), p. 234, it is stated that Lord Dinham had by his marriage with Lady Fitz-Walter "issue Henry, who died without issue"; and this statement is repeated in Collinson's 'Somerset,' ii. 362, but not quite accurately, as "Fitz-Walter" is there perverted into "Fitz-Warren." Is anything known of this alleged son Henry, or is "Henry" merely an error for "George"?

Prince is one of several writers whom I have followed in giving the arms of Dinham as Gules, four fusils in fesse ermine. Other writers speak of five fusils, and Mr. Watson relies for that number on casts of seals at the British Museum. As there are only four on the shield in Thurbern's Chantry, it would seem that the fesse may be drawn either with four points or with five, and for that reason the arms are, perhaps, best described as Gules, a fesse indented ermine. See *The Ancestor*, iv. 247; and Burke's 'Dormant and Extinct Peerages' (1866), p. 173.

The existence of Lord Dinham's shield in Thurbern's Chantry denotes that he was somehow connected with the College, and I have lately discovered the fact that he was connected with it, if in no other way, at any rate as the parent of a Commoner. The name Dynham (Dynam, Denham, &c.) occurs in the College Hall-books of 1478-9, 1479-80, 1480-1, and 1481-2, in the weekly lists of the resident Commoners.

Only one of these books, that of 1480-1, has been preserved in its entirety. This book begins on Saturday, Sept. 30, 1480, and the Commoners in its opening week are Denham, Carowe,—Colte, Coke, Hyll, Hulse,—Catesbye, Tame, Peers, Harvye. In its final week they are Denham, Carew,—Colt, Catesby, Hyll, Babyngton,—Coke, Hervy, Mendaper, Tame, Well. Throughout the year the boys are divided into three sets, as here indicated, according to the sums paid for their maintenance. From various notes which occur against their names I gather that Mendaper was charged 8*d.* a week, Hyll 1*s.*, and Carew as much as 1*s.* 8*d.* In the thirteenth week of the first quarter Catesby was promoted from the third set to the second, with the note "hic primo in [numerum] generosorum venit." If the boys in the second set were "generosi," then those in the first set, Denham and Carew, should perhaps be reckoned "nobiles."

If a boy was absent during any week, his name was not omitted, but a cross was put against it, and it thus appears that the one substantial holiday which Denham took this year began at the end of the twelfth week of the second quarter, and ceased in the fifth of the third, when the note to his name is "venit in die Jovis ad prandium." The diary of the guests in Hall informs us that on the Sunday before the boy's departure "quidam de domo domini Denham" dined with the Fellows, and that on the day of his return "vii

famuli domini Denham" came to dinner. It may fairly be inferred that this well-escorted boy was Lord Dinham's son.

But the evidence of his identity does not stop there. At the end of the book there is a statement of the amount due to the Sub-warden of the College (William Combe) for his stipend, &c., after deducting the sums he had received for the commons (at 1*s.* 8*d.* a week) of "Mr. Gorge," *i.e.*, of somebody whose Christian name was George, viz., for thirteen weeks of the first quarter 21*s.* 8*d.*, for twelve of the second 20*s.*, for eight and a half of the third 14*s.* 2*d.*, and for twelve and a half of the fourth 20*s.* 10*d.*: total, 76*s.* 8*d.* These were the commons of Lord Dinham's son George.

"George Dynham, son and heir apparent of Lord Dynham," was admitted to Lincoln's Inn, by special admission, on Feb. 20, 1484/5. See 'Black Books' of that Inn, vol. i. p. 81.

H. C.

Winchester College.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHARD EDWARDS, 1669-79.

(See *ante*, pp. 1, 44, 81, 122, 161, 205, 244, 262, 293, 323, 349, 377, 409, 439, 470.)

LETTER LXXIII.

Ralph Harwar to Richard Edwards.
(O.C. 3500.)

Huglie the 18 of October 1670
Mr Richard Edwards,

Sir, I long since Received yours of the 3d [inst]ant, which gave me much Joy in that I found you soe Curteously incline to what I have soe long desired, and am only sorrie that I broke no[t] my silence sooner. For what is past, I am soe far from Retaining any hard thoughts of you that I only thinke my selfe Culpable; and that you may be Confident what I say is Re[al], I shall for the future strictly require o[f] [m]y selfe such actions as may (if possible) merrit your Friendship, and till Better Confirmed shall be very Cautious of Commit[ing] any thing that may in the least inpeed its growt[h], the increase of [wh]ich [is w]hat is Earnestly desir[ed] Per Sir

Your loveing Frie[nd] and Servant

RAL: HARWAR

Excuse Hast and Rudenesse and
Present me humbly to Mr March &ca.

[de]m R. H.

[Endorsed] For [Mr] Richard Edwards
Merchant in Cassumbuzar

LETTER LXXIV.

Richard Edwards to William Street (rough draft).
(O.C. 3502.)

[William Street was a brother-in-law of Richard Edwards (see *ante*, p. 2). He appears to be identical with William Street, citizen and haberdasher of London, whose will, dated June 29, 1677, was proved on July 14, 1677, by his widow Elizabeth. P.C.C. Wills (79 Hale).]

Cassumbuzar October 20th 1670.

To Brother Streete.

I hope my last year's letter of the 20th November 1669* Per Mr Powell is safely arrived your hand, and that you have been pleased to be assistant to me in what I then desired of you. I am extreame sorry I cannot be found worthy to receive a line from you in so long time, which makes me fear the oversights I have been guilty of have fixt a very bad concept of me in the minds of my friends, else they would not all be silent this year; but I shall strive by my after life to regaine your and their good opinion, and if possible engage you to favour me with a few lines each shipping, which, that they may safely arrive my hands (for I am sometime apt to flatter my selfe that you have sent, and they miscarried), I have taken the opportunity of sending this under the Cover of Mr Matthias Vincent to his brother, Mr Thomas Vincent (whom you are well acquainted with), desiring him to engage his brother to deliver it with his owne hand, to whom would entreate you to give what letters you or any of my friends may hereafter send, to goe under his cover, so I shall be sure to receive them, his brother being a very curteous and really honest man, and extream civill to me, should therefore take it as a great favour if you would acknowledge so much to him, and engage him to write to his brother to befriend me here in what he may.

I shall not fayle to write to you more at large by some other of the Ships, having had so short warning of the dispatch of this that I cannot now farther enlarge then to acquaint you of my health, which I praise God I have enjoyed ever since I have been in the Country, and hope he hath vouchsafed the same blessing to you and yours, the continuance of which with the affluence of all prosperity I begg of the same almighty God unto whose protection committing you, at present conclude, subscribing Sir

[Endorsed] [unsigned]

To brother Streete October 20th: 70

* This letter has not been traced.

LETTER LXXV.

Richard Edwards to Thomas Edwards
(rough draft).
(O.C. 3517.)

Ballasore December the 5th 1670.

To brother Edwards*

by the first ship despedeed hence I sent you one under Mr Vincent's cover, of date the 20th October† from Cassumbazar, only advising my health, and that I would write more at large by some of the other ships, which I thought I might safely promise, the businesse there being almost finish't for this year, but in few days after came order from the Chief that I must proceed along with the goods then despedeed thence, there being occasion for me here, where, since my arrivall, I have been always employed, so that I shall not possibly find time to write to all my friends, one ship being dispatcht since I came hither, and the Rainbow, per which I send this, will be gone to morrow or next day, and I hear I must goe for Cassumbuzar againe 3 or 4 days hence; must therefore desire my friends would hold me excused if I fayle of my promise and their expectations.

I cannot but againe tell you that I hope you have paid Mr Powell the money, or if not to begge earnestly of you not to fayle to do it now. I am extreemly solicitous about it, because it would much weaken, if not ruine my credit here, if he should fayle of satisfaction to his content.

If the papers I sent you home last year were not to your content, I desire you would draw up blanks according as you would have them and send them per next ships, and I shall not fayle to signe them or any other you shall find convenient for your owne security in being bound for me.

I hope you have favoured me with your assistance in what I desired of you last year, which was to procure the augmentation of my salary, wherein you may have met the lesse difficulty, for (as I am since advised) the Chief &c. Councill here were pleased to write to the Company in their generall‡ very much in my behalfe,§ so that I hope through your care I may not feare to obtaine it, which may somewhat helpe to bear the Chargeableness of this countree the better, where since my arrivall, I'm

* Thomas Edwards, Richard Edwards's elder brother, died in 1672. See the notice of Richard Edwards, *ante*, p. 2.

† This letter has not been traced.

‡ General Letter.

§ See Letter XXIX.

sure it has cost me near one hundred pounds in Apparell and other necessaries, which any one that lives in any credit in the Countrey can't be without, so that I might before now have run my selfe out at heeles if I had not met with some so kind here as now and then to put me in a way to get a little money; and indeed I am extreemly obliged to the Chief of Cassumbuzar, Mr March, who hath always favoured me very much, and now upon my coming downe hither ordered me 1000 Rupees, if I can procure any comodities here by which I may make any profit at Cassumbuzar; and were it not for such helps sometimes, no one that has but a small stock were able to live in this Countrey, which is so expensive that I cannot but admire* at the reports I heard in England, as that one might live very handsomely and lay up halfe of the Companys sallary at the year's end, when my servant's wages costs me above three quarters of it now.

Not having heard a word from you or any of my friends this year, I am somewhat to seeke what to write, must only in generall desire of you, that as I have in my former year's letters acquainted with the benefit would accrue to me by having my small stock here to trade with, you would be pleased to send what I may have left (after the disbursements then mentioned) as soone as possibly you conveniently can, in dollars, large swordblades, or gold, and withall two fashionable hats, and about 10 or 15 *li.* in toys, as multiplying glasses, magnifying and triangular glasses, cases of tweezers, Small looking glasses pictured on the back side, handsome cases of knives, wax figures in glasses (if safely put up), or any such like rarities, and a quarter Caske of wine, which let be very good, and delivered to some honest Comander. Unsigned]

[Endorsed]

To brother Edwards 15th November 70.†

LETTER LXXVI.

Richard Edwards to William Street
(rough draft).
(O.C. 3522.)

Ballasore December the 15th 1670.

To brother Streete

from Cassumbuzar I writ you one of date the 20th October, under Mr Vincent's

* Wonder.

† There would appear to be some mistake here made by Mr. Edwards, as the letter is dated December 5, and endorsement November 15. From the letter which follows (3522) he seems to have meant to endorse December 15.

cover, to be sent per first ship, and then promised you to be more large by some of the other ships, but the businesse being finished there for this year, I was by the Chief &ca. ordered downe hither, so that I fear I shall be worse then my word, having since my arrivall been almost continually busied in writing and other worke, [ther]efore hope you and the rest of my friends will pardon me if I give [not] so full an account of my concerns and the Countrey as otherwise I should.

I tooke the boldnesse last year to beg some favours of you, wherein I hope you have afforded me your care and assistance as to make meanes to the Committee to get my Salary encreased, which I hope you have found somewhat the easier to compass, for that the Chiefe &ca. here were pleased to favour me so much (as I am since advised) as to make mention of me in the Generall to the honoble. Company, much to my advantage, so that I hope by next year's shipping to find that they have taken it into consideration, and augmented it, for what I now have is very inconsiderable to the expensiveness of the Countrey. Also I hope you have (if you found occasion) been ready to perswade brother Edwards to the payment of those bills I drew on him payable to Mr Powell, whom I should be extreem sorry should receive the least dissatisfaction or disappointment in leiw* of so many favours done, and also the loss I should sustain in my Credit, the thoughts of which keep me not a little in trouble and suspence, till I may be satisfied by next shipping, when I hope I shall not fayle to hear from you, which I have not this year, nor from any of my friends [Unsigned]

Writ also to Mr Powell.

[No endorsement]

R. C. TEMPLE.

(To be continued.)

IRISH FAMILY HISTORY: DELAMAR OF CO. WESTMEATH.*

IN the Westmeath Grand Juries, under "Delamaire of the Street," it is stated that

"The Delamares had very extensive property before 1341. Theobald and William Delamar were among the Catholic gentlemen of Westmeath who signed a petition to the King in 1605. Peter Delamare served as Sheriff of Westmeath in 1775; he died without issue in 1805. He possessed the estates of Killeen, Knightswood,

* Lieu.

and Rathlavanagh, which were sold in 1785 to 'Sir Benjamin Chapman. The lands at Lacken were sold in 1838 to Mr. Patrick Murphy of Ballinaguragh.'

From wills, &c., in the Public Record Office, Dublin, and other sources, I have compiled the following pedigree of this branch:—

— Delamar married, and had issue—

I. A son who married and had issue—

1. Theobald Delamar, who died intestate; administration granted, Nov. 25, 1758, to his sister Frances.

2. Frances Delamar (a widow December, 1749), married Edmund Daly of Branghile. Dr. Peter Delamar calls him his nephew in his will, dated 1749.

II. Ann Delamar, married Garrett Darcy. She proved her brother Peter's will in 1751, and is therein described as a widow.

III. Peter Delamar, M.D., of Ballinafid or Balnefid, co. Westmeath. Will dated Feb. 28, 1729/30. Proved May 17, 1751, by his sister Ann Darcy. His body to be buried at Multi-farnan. He married Margaret, daughter of

— Nugent, and by her had issue—

1. Theobald Delamar.

2. Peter Delamar.

3. Garrett or Gerald Delamar, who married the daughter and coheirress of Nicholas Coyne of Lacken, co. Westmeath, and by her had issue—

(a) Peter Delamar, who possessed the estates of Killeen, Knightswood, and Rathlavanagh. He married, 1st, Mary, daughter of Daniel Eccles of Ecclesville, co. Fermanagh. She died December, 1783, in Dublin. He married, 2nd, in May, 1785, Hester, daughter of Thomas Fitzgerald of Killmeed, near Athy, co. Kildare. She died in 1844. Peter Delamar, who is described as of Lacken, co. Westmeath, died in 1805, without issue.

(b) Sarah Delamar, who married a Mr. Roche of Limerick, and had a son Philip Roche.

IV. Bridget Delamar.

Another branch was apparently settled in Dublin, but I am unable to connect them to the Westmeath family. They are as follows:—

— Delamar married, and had issue—

I. A daughter who married Thomas Lacy, and had issue—

1. Bridget Lacy, marriage articles dated 1691. Will dated March 19, 1744. To be buried in church of Kiltoghork. Married Myles Keon of Brendrum and Moreagh, co. Leitrim, who died *ante* 1744. Will dated Jan. 31, 1737/8. To be buried in church of Kiltoghork. They had issue.

2. Francis Lacy of Dublin, married and had issue. He died June/July, 1766, in the 78th year of his age.

3. Mark Lacy, died *ante* 1772, and was buried in Kiltraster Churchyard. He married his cousin Bridget Delamar. Her will dated Jan. 23, 1772; proved Aug. 13, 1773. Buried in Kiltraster Churchyard, having had issue a son Thomas, who died before his mother.

4. A son who married and had a daughter, who married Laughlin Kelly of Knockhall, and had a son Francis.

5. A daughter who married Joseph Hicks of Creta, and had issue.

II. A son who married and had issue—

1. John Delamar of Dublin. Will, dated Dec. 9, 1734, mentions his cousins Walter Delamar and Francis Lacy of Dublin.

2. Eleanor Delamar, who married a Mr. Molloy.

III. Walter Delamar of the city of Dublin. Died Jan./May, 1709. Married Barbara —, and had issue—

1. Francis Delamar of Rossa, co. Westmeath. Died Oct. 11, 1749. Administration granted Feb. 26, 1750.

2. Walter Delamar of the city of Dublin. Will dated July 27, 1741; proved July 16, 1745. He married Mary Bryan, and had issue Mary Delamar, who married William Power (15th Baron Le Power), eldest son by his first wife of Edmund Power, 14th Baron Le Power of Clonmell, who married Walter Delamar's widow Mary in August, 1753, as his second wife.

3. Anne Delamar, who married Pierce Nugent and had issue.

4. Bridget Delamar, who married her cousin Mark Lacy; see *ante*.

5. Mary Delamar, who married James Neville of Lissofgobbin, co. Roscommon, and had a daughter Bridget.

Lodge's MS. in the British Museum Library, Add. MS. 23693, contains the following references to the Delamars, but I am unable to connect them to the foregoing:—

Walter Delamar of Ballynefid, co. Westmeath (died Jan. 10, 1616), married Marion Nugent and had issue a son William Delamar (*d.v.p.*), who married Anne Nugent, and had a son Richard Nugent Delamar, aged 24 at his father's death.

Richard Nugent of Robinstown (died 1703, aged 105). By his wife Mary Gernon had a daughter Alice Nugent, who married Edward Delamar.

Garrett Delamare of Garden, co. Roscommon, married, December, 1742, Isabella Begg of Kilkillan, near Athboy.

The will of Nicholas Coyne of Dublin, dated April 20, 1761, has no reference to any children: he was the son of John Coyne of Lacken, co. Westmeath (copy of whose will I have), and is the only Nicholas Coyne I have so far been able to trace.

I shall be glad if any reader of 'N. & Q.' can give such further details regarding this family as will enable me to link up those I have quoted, and also trace their descendants to the present day.

HY. FITZGERALD REYNOLDS.

A CHRISTMAS "PATERNOSTER."—Some years ago an Italian peasant asked a foreign lady if she would like to hear the Christmas "Pateroster" in use among his people. Fortunately, she said that she should, and so we have the record of a very strange *padinoddy*, as they render the word in West Yorkshire, in 'Home Life in Italy' (pp. 313-

315), by Lina Duff Gordon. I feel that a revival of it from my notebook is seasonable, and that it will be acceptable to some of the readers of 'N. & Q.'

Here is the "Paternoster" repeated by Tomasino, with a translation due, as I suppose, to his reporter:—

Pater Noster di Natale
 Beato chi l'impara,
 L'impara San Martino,
 Lo scrive San Pellegrino,
 San Pellegrino lo porta in Cielo
 Per veder chi c'era:
 C'erano le tre Diane,
 Che suonavan le tre campane,
 Da tanto che suonavano
 Le corde si schiantavano.
 Prende là per una viottioletta
 C'era la Santa Colombetta.
 "Santa Colombetta, ove vai tu?"
 "Vado a battezzare il Bambin Gesù,
 Con bianca pezzola
 E senza fasciola,
 Col nome d'argento
 Che vale cinque cento,
 Cento cinquanta."
 La pecorella canta,
 Canta il gallo, risponde la gallina.
 Madonna ricciolina
 S'affaccia alla finestra
 Con tre corone in testa.
 Passan tre fanti
 Con tre cavalli bianchi,
 Bianca la sella,
 Bianca la donzella,
 Bianco il parasole.
 Gesù ci manda il sole!
 Il sole verrà,
 Gesù lo manterrà."

"The Pater Noster of Christmas—blessed is he who learns it, San Martino learns it, San Pellegrino writes it, San Pellegrino carries it to heaven to see who, was there. There were the three Dianas, who were ringing the three bells, and from their great ringing the bell-ropes broke. Then he went by a side-path. There was Santa Colombetta. 'Santa Colombetta, where art thou going?' 'I am going to baptize the Infant Jesus, with a white napkin, and without swaddling clothes, with a silver name [on a medall, which is worth five hundred and a hundred and fifty.' The lamb sings, the cock sings; the hen answers. Curly-haired Madonna comes to the window with three crowns on her head. Three children pass on three white horses. White is the saddle, white the maiden, white the parasole. Jesus send us sunshine. The sunshine will come. Jesus will maintain it."

ST. SWITHIN.

THE PORT OF LONDON AND THE STATES.—

It is announced that American bluejackets belonging to vessels now in various British ports are being given 48 hours' leave, arriving in batches of 200, to enable them to see something of London in war-time; and these smart seamen are now daily to be seen in the neighbourhood of the great dock

system of the Thames as well as in all the accustomed showplaces of the metropolis. The ingenuity of the London Omnibus Combine in engaging the intelligent interest of the rapidly increasing parties of friendly strangers, soldiers, seamen, airmen, and civilian volunteers who tour around before passing on to take their places in the fields of the Great War, is laudable; and it is probably remunerative. It is also educational, even to most Londoners. But it is sometimes too artlessly overstrained. It is a little absurd, for instance, to attach Hendrik Hudson (whose legendary fate is immortalized in Washington Irving's 'Rip Van Winkle') to St. Ethelburga's Church in Bishopsgate, and yet to ignore the association of the great navigator-discoverer with Ratcliff Cross Stairs—the seaman's "jumping-off" place in Tudor times, and very near to Henry Hudson's long-reputed birthplace in what was afterwards to be the parish of Limehouse, formed out of ancient Eastern Ratcliff, as Shadwell parish, &c., was formed out of Western Ratcliff.

It seems that the literary advisers of the omnibus and railway combines might very usefully learn that East London is full of association with the beginnings of American history, navigation, discovery, and heroic adventure on land and sea; and that its ancient hamlets and villages—forming the Port of London, the Stepney "Nursery of English Seamen"—sent to the Thirteen Colonies of the Atlantic seaboard many pioneers whose descendants played parts in the events which culminated in the establishment of the now great Republic; and sent, moreover, many mariners and gunners who took service in the first American navy. The old church records—and most of all those of the venerable mother church of St. Dunstan, Stepney—furnish memories for the educated American citizen not less than for the British student of research; and there are places on eastern and north-eastern main lines of bus routes in Great East London which are identifiable with the birth and the youth of fathers of the States of the Stars and Stripes. Some-day Ratcliff Cross, Stepney Churchyard (full of Georgian captains who escaped the ocean bed), and other such historic places, will cease to be regarded with stolid neglect or ignorant indifference by the governing authorities of London; in the meantime the astonished American visitors are dependent upon the scanty advertising of a business organization and a private enterprise. Mc.

"CORRUPTIO OPTIMI PESSIMA."—On p. 122 of his agreeable 'Bookman's Budget,' Mr. Austin Dobson has noted that this Latin saying is placed among the 'Adespota' in King's 'Classical and Foreign Quotations,' and said there to be found in Feltham's 'Resolves,' art. 'Of Women' [*sic*], 1628 (the second and third editions were published in this year). What we find in Feltham, however, is worded otherwise:—

"I know, when they prove bad, they are a sort of the vilest creatures: yet still the same reason gives it: for, *Optima corrupta pessima*: 'The best things corrupted become the worst.'—'Resolves,' xxx., 'Of Woman,' p. 70 in Pickering's reprint of the fourth (1631) edition.

The more familiar form is to be met with still earlier, in Purchas's 'Pilgrimage,' apropos of the perversions of the Christian religion:—

"So true is that old saying, *Corruptio optimi pessima*."—'Purchas his Pilgrimage,' third edition, 1617, 'To the Reader,' sign. ¶ 5 verso.

If the saying was already old in Purchas's day, one may reasonably look further back for its first occurrence. That the thought, as suggested in King's book, may be traced to Thomas Aquinas and Aristotle ('Eth. Nic.,' viii. 10, 1-2), seems probable.

Giuseppe Fumagalli, in his 'Chi l'ha detto?' fourth ed., Milan, 1904, says that *Corruptio optimi pessima* comes from St. Gregory's 'Moralia' on Job. He vouchsafes no further reference. Those who are acquainted with the bulk of Gregory's 'Moralia' will appreciate the situation.

The thought is developed by Sir John Denham in his 'Progress of Learning':—

'Tis the most certain sign, the world's accurst,
That the best things corrupted, are the worst;
'Twas the corrupted Light of knowledg, hurl'd
Sin, Death, and Ignorance o're all the world;
That Sun like this, (from which our sight we have)
Gaz'd on too long, resumes the light he gave.
'Poems,' 1671, p. 183.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

WILLIAM AMHERST.—At 11 S. v. 488 I quoted a letter of June 9, 1767, referring apparently to Sandgate Castle. MR. W. R. WILLIAMS forwards me a notice from *Gent. Mag.*, 1764, of the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Amherst as Deputy Governor of Sandgate Castle. Col. Amherst was elected M.P. for Hythe, Kent, Nov. 17, 1766, but was not a candidate at the election in March, 1768. He was succeeded as M.P. by William Evelyn, Esq., who was made Captain of the Castle, June 25, 1767, and whose deputy was Lieut. John Rolfe, appointed Dec. 25, 1767.

Probably Col. Amherst severed his connexion with Hythe and Sandgate for active service, and the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, referred to in the letter as to take place about June 24, fell through.

Sandgate. R. J. FYNMORE.

ONION *v.* MAGNET.—The notorious Count de Benyowsky, at the end of chap. iii. of his 'Memoirs and Travels,' mentions the "stratagem" which he tried at sea to falsify the compass by the use of iron and garlic. I find now that in the seventeenth century the belief actually prevailed in England that an onion would destroy the power of a magnet. Thus Sir John Pettus of Suffolk, Kt., after describing his visit as a youth to the lead mines of Derbyshire in company with Sir Thomas Bendish, says that having magnetized the blade of his knife, and hearing that contact with an onion would utterly destroy that power, he preferred to believe rather than risk losing his magnet. The passage occurs in a rambling note on "Minerals" in the second part of his 'Fleta Minor' (London, 1683). When this book appeared, he was an old man.

L. L. K.

CANDLES: A HEAVY PENALTY.—In unenlightened times, when the candle duty (imposed in 1709, and not repealed until as late as 1831) was in force, infringements of the regulations were heavily visited, as will appear from the following extract from 'The Annual Register' for May, 1769 (p. 100):—

"A Baronet was convicted by the Justices of Baret in the penalty of 3,100*l.* for making his own candles—but the amount was reduced to 110*l.* before the Justices left the Court."

R. B.

JAMES TASSIE: GEORGE ROMNEY.—On the subject of artists' prices it is worth noting that in December, 1779, Tassie received from Lord George Germain 9*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* for "modeling his Lordship's Portrait in a Medallion and making in white Paste in imitation of Statuary marble," also making a frame and three duplicates. In January, 1780, Romney had from Lord George Germain 37*l.* 16*s.* for a half-length portrait of him, a picture which is, happily, still at Drayton House.

I take the above from Mr. S. G. Stopford Sackville's recently published extracts from the accounts of Mr. Henry Gladwell, the steward of Drayton. The frame for the portrait cost six guineas.

W. H. QUARRELL.

Queries.

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

QUAKERS' YEARLY MEETING.—There is a proposal on foot to celebrate next May the two hundred and fiftieth holding of what is known as the London Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends.

"General Meetings" representing the whole country were several times held in the provinces towards the close of the decade 1650-60. After 1660 they were held in London, it "being," in the words of George Fox, the founder of the Society, "looked upon as a more convenient place." Meetings were held in 1661, 1666, 1668/9, and from the last date there has been an unbroken succession of these annual assemblies down to the present.*

This Meeting is the governing body of Friends in Great Britain, Australasia, and South Africa. The official records are extant from 1672, preserved at Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, E.C.

The undersigned would be glad to be informed which, if any, other religious body is known to have held its annual sessions without a break for two centuries and a half.

NORMAN PENNEY, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S.
Devonshire House, 136 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

JUDGE HALIBURTON, CREATOR OF "SAM SLICK."—May I ask through your columns for the use of any material your readers may have in the way of unpublished letters, journals, or reminiscences of Judge Thomas Chandler Haliburton of Nova Scotia, the creator of "Sam Slick"? I am working on a critical biography of Haliburton, and should be grateful for any intimate personal detail concerning him. He was resident in England from 1856 until his death in 1865, and was M.P. for Launceston during the latter part of this period.

V. L. O. CHITTICK.
Columbia University, New York City.

LAYING A GHOST.—Is any special ritual or order of service provided for the ceremony of laying a ghost?

JOHN D. LE COUTEUR.
Winchester.

* In London; except 1905 (Leeds), 1908 (Birmingham), 1912 (Manchester).

FRASER FAMILY AT ETON.—Can any reader who is well acquainted with the ramifications of the Fraser family help to identify seven boys of the name of Fraser who were at Eton between 1773 and 1780, and who look as if they may all have been brothers? One of them, William Fraser, was admitted at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Oct. 19, 1779, and died Oct. 29, 1781. Of the others, all that I know is the initials of five of them, namely, A. Fraser, C. Fraser, H. Fraser, P. Fraser, and S. Fraser.

R. A. A.-L.

OIL PAINTING OF A MAN'S HEAD.—I possess an oil painting of a man's head of the Sir Philip Sidney type of face, about 21 in. by 17 in., on old oak panel.

As far as I can ascertain, it came from Holland many years ago, and is reputed to be of the Zucchero school. It has the following written on the top: "Ao Dni. 1601" (at side); "Nec te Qvæsis extra" (in middle); "ætatis 39" (at side). I shall be glad to identify the subject and artist.

EASTBOURNE.

'VENUS AND BACCHUS,' OIL PAINTING.—There has been in my family for some fifty years an oil painting, about 8 ft. wide by 7 ft. high. The central figures are as above, with Ceres (?) holding a sheaf of wheat on the right; several cherubs with wings float in the air, and one stands just behind Venus, and looks over her shoulder. Several art critics have seen it, and all expressed the opinion that it is not a copy. One or two thought it was by a Dutch artist who had studied in Italy. I should greatly appreciate any information about it, especially by whom painted.

EASTBOURNE.

TUCKER AND PETER FAMILIES.—I have for some time been interested in the old Exeter family of Peter or Petre, members of which were in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries members of Parliament for Exeter and Mayors of the city. Some time prior to 1604, probably about 1585, Welthian Peter, daughter of Alice Peter, married a Valentine Tucker. I shall be very grateful if any one interested in the Tucker family can give me some particulars of this marriage. The late Capt. Anthony Tucker, son of Stephen Tucker, for many years Somerset Herald, had a considerable collection of material relating to his family, which was, I believe, connected with the Peter family. Can any one tell me what became of Capt. Tucker's collections?

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

City Library, Exeter.

ARMS OF THE SHERIFFS OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

—In view of the approaching appointment of the seven hundredth Sheriff of Staffordshire, I am preparing—for publication “after the duration”—an armorial roll of the holders of the office, and should be greatly obliged for information as to the achievements of the following Sheriffs:—

- 1128-31. Miles Fitz-Walter de Gloucester, Earl of Hereford.
 1160. Alexander de Claverley, Dean of Bridgenorth.
 1194-8. Hugh de Chaucumb, co. Northants, Justiciar.
 1204. Robert de Hauterive, or Alta-Ripa.
 1232. Robert de Hava, or de Lela, of Leigh.
 1232-4. Peter de Rivaux.
 1286. Leofwin fitz Leofwin, or LeonfitzLeon, of co. Salop.
 1300-3. Richard de Harley.
 1344. Sir Robert de Harley, who was the last Sheriff of the combined counties of Staffs and Salop.
 1378. William Coleson, or Calleson, of Walsall.
 1420. William Preston.
 1642. Was William Comberford Sheriff this year?
 1644. Who was Sheriff this year?
 1676. Henry Stone of Walsall.
 1678. John Stone of Walsall.
 1694. John Taylor.
 1715. Walter Baylie of Harborne.
 1726 and 1730. William Robins. Was he the Wm. Robins who was Mayor of Stafford in 1731 and again in 1740?
 1728. Edward Wilson of Cank.
 1731. Ralph Williamson (? the R. W. who was Mayor of Stafford in 1745).
 1733. William Faulkener of Rugeley.
 1744. Thomas Webb of Blakenall (b. 1690; d. 1778).
 1774. Nathaniel Barrett of Oaken Hall.
 1781. Philip Keay of Abbot's Bromley.
 1791 and 1820. Moreton Walhouse of Hatherton.
 1805. John Heyliger Burt of Crofton.
 1810. Henry Webb of Forebridge.
 1812. Thomas Mottershaw of Southwick.
 1828. John Atkinson of Maple Hayes.
 1839. William Moore of Stone.
 1842. John Edwards Piercy of Warley Hall, Birmingham.
 1858. Philip Williams of Tipton.
 1869. Colin Minton Campbell of Woodseat.
 1876. Richard Holt Briscoe of Somerford Hall.
 1880. Walter Williams of Sugnall Hall.
 1887. George Fox of Elmhurst Hall.
 1888. Frederick Charles Perry of Dunston, Penkridge.
 1890. Samuel Lipscomb Seckham of Lichfield.
 1904. Robert Halstead Hargreaves of Knightley Grange.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN, F.S.A.Scot.
Walsall.

STALLIONS AT FUNERALS.—At a military appeal tribunal at the Guildhall, London, on Sept. 14, an undertaker tried to get a skilled horsekeeper exempted, on the ground that twenty-two fine stallions were kept for the business; whereupon the chairman of

the tribunal remarked: “There is nothing in the law of nature making it necessary to be drawn to the grave by stallions.” It would be of interest, however, to ascertain the origin of the custom, still in vogue, as shown by this case, in London in 1917.

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

‘THE WATER PLANE.’ A POEM.—Can any one help me to find the writer of a short poem entitled ‘The Water Plane’? It commences:—

O, the fierce purr of it, clang of it, whirr of it!
 O, the brave might of it, flight of it, fight of it!
 O, the swift curve of it, swoop of it, swerve of it!
 O, the proud speed of it! O, the vast greed of it
 Gripping the air!

It was published in a weekly or monthly magazine about three years ago, I am told, but I do not know which.

WALLIS A. WALLIS.

ENGRAVINGS OF WAR SCENES.—Many years ago I saw in a scrapbook some engravings (about octavo) apparently taken from a book. The scenes were striking, and I have often wished to trace them. Three of the titles I remember: ‘The Salute at Fontenoy’; ‘An Affair with the Moors’; ‘Kavanagh at Cawnpore’ (waving his hand, and standing on a high earthen rampart). Can your readers give me any information?
 CHARLES MITCHELL.

148 Chapeltown Road, Leeds.

LEIDEN DEGREES.—Could any of your readers give me the exact data of the charter or agreement by which physicians holding a degree of the Leiden University are allowed to practise in London (or in the whole of England)? I believe that this privilege is reciprocal.
 J. R. v. S.

PRESTON PARISH CHURCH: ITS CHANTRY PRIESTS, CHAPLAINS, AND CURATES.—Can any of your readers help me in compiling a list of the assistant clergy of the parish church of Preston in Amounderness, especially from early times up to the Reformation? I may say I have received kind and valuable help from Mr. J. Brownbill, Mr. E. Axon, and other authorities; but on account of the very sparse references to assistant clergy in most of the existing official records, I need help from sources I am unacquainted with. There being so many Prestons in the country, one has to be very careful in picking out this particular one in Amounderness. In records such as the Patent Rolls and the Bishop of Lichfield's Registers (1358-85) it is not always stated which Preston it is.

Besides the above I have consulted the Close and Pipe Rolls; works issued by the Chetham Society, Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, and Lancashire and Cheshire Record Societies; the histories of Preston and its parish church by Fishwick, Tom Smith, Hardwick, and Hewitson; 'Victoria History of Lancashire'; Raines's 'Chantries' (both excellent); the Chester Registers, &c.

I am also anxious to trace the whereabouts of Torres's 'Archdeaconry of Richmond Registers.'

I should be glad if correspondents would communicate with me direct.

J. E. ADKINS, Organist of
Preston Parish Church, Lancashire.

EPITAPH ON A PARROT.—On a small slab of artificial stone lying on the turf under a tree, at the side of the public pathway, in the grounds of Peel House, by Clovenfords, Selkirkshire, there is this advertisement:—

Here lies Major
stiff and cold
by whom we shall
be no more bored
He's gone to join the
mighty horde
Oh poor Polly it's
very cold?
1903=1913.

The last two lines of the above read as if they were an echo of the conversational powers of the "Pierrot."

Is there a book in which inscriptions in memory of pet birds and other tame creatures, existing in Great Britain and Hibernia, have been collected?

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

JAN WEENIX.—Will you permit renewed inquiry (see 11 S. ix. 69, 114) as to the picture upon our walls by this painter of still-life? The signature, J. Weenix, with date 1697, is placed upon a stone beside some dead game. So far my efforts to consult the book recommended by Mr. ARCHIBALD SPARKE as likely to enlighten us have failed. Was the artist in the habit of signing his name in this somewhat unusual position? I am anxious to establish the genuineness of the canvas.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

TOURNAMENTS AT BERWICK-ON-TWEED.—A Staffordshire Court Roll of 1599 contains the admission of one George Holmer, gentleman, to lands in the manor of King-swinford. In it he is described as "faber ferrarius domine regine nunc de officio

magnorum torneamentorum suorum de Berwicke super Twyde." What were these great tournaments of Berwick, and what would be his duties in connexion therewith?

FREDERICK A. HOMER.

81 Lansdowne Road,
Handsworth, Birmingham.

BROWNING: MOTTO FROM HANMER.—At the heading of Robert Browning's play 'Colombe's Birthday,' written in 1844, there are the following lines:—

Ivy and violet, what do ye here
With blossom and shoot in the warm spring
weather,
Hiding the arms of Monchenci and Vere?
HANMER.

I shall be glad if any of the readers 'N. & Q.' can inform me in what the above lines occur. I can find no poetry written by Hanmer. The village of Boughton Monchelsea in Kent was formerly called Bocton Monchenci, from a Norman family of the name of Monchenci. A daughter of William de Monchenci married Hugh de Vere, and Browning, in the lines he quoted, evidently alludes to their marriage.

C. J. MEADE

(late Vicar of Boughton Monchelsea).
St. Ellen's, 103 Pembroke Crescent, Hove.

MONTFORD, MONTFORT, OR MOUNTFORD.—Can any of your readers inform me if there are any existing families of the above names who can clearly trace their descent from the family of Montfort-sur-Risle, which settled in Warwickshire and Somerset, and whose descendants are now living in Essex, Staffordshire, Shropshire, &c.? Please reply direct.

R. M. DEELEY.

Abbeyfield, Salisbury Avenue, Harpenden.

SIR DAVID MURRAY AND THE '45.—Can any reader state where Sir David Murray, 4th Bart. of Stanhope, who was banished for taking part in the '45 Rebellion, died, and the date? The genealogists mostly say in 1769 or 1770, but never quote their authority, and none of them name a place. In his 'History of Peeblesshire' (p. 424) Wm. Chambers says that Sir David Murray "died abroad, leaving a family." Can any one say who, when, and where he married, or give any details? Any references to sources of information relating to the exile's doings after 1749 will be valued by

EXILED.

"TABLING THEIR BATONS."—Once a year the members of the Dunbar constabulary attend at the Town Hall and hand over to the Provost, in the presence of the

Council, the symbol of their authority, their batons. In returning them the Provost usually delivers a short homily reminding the police of their duties, and expressing the hope that they may have little occasion to use their batons during the ensuing year. The ceremony was gone through on Nov. 14, when the Provost referred to it as "an ancient custom," adding that he had never been able to find out the origin of it. Can any reader tell us? H. B. A.

BLOOMSBURY STREET-NAMES.—Why were Barter Street, Bury Street, and Silver Street, in Bloomsbury, so named?

HENRY A. HOWARD.

YATES.—I should be glad of any information concerning the following names: (1) George Yates, admitted to Westminster School in 1742, aged 9. (2) James Yates, son of Thomas Yates of Charlton, co. Oxford, who graduated B.A. at Oxford from Christ Church in 1742. (3) John Yates, admitted to Westminster School in 1778. (4) Minshull Yates, admitted on the foundation at Westminster School in 1688. (5) Thomas Yates, admitted to Westminster School in 1725, aged 8. G. F. R. B.

COVENT GARDEN GREEN-ROOM IN 1853.—Can any one tell me the name of the artist who drew in water colours a picture of the green-room at Covent Garden Theatre in 1853? It shows Mr. F. Gaye, the English composer, and manager of the theatre at that time, seated at the piano, accompanying a lady singer, whilst grouped around is a company of actors in costume, including Mario and Grisi. Could a member of the Gaye family oblige? Perhaps there is a memorandum of this scene in their archives. EDWARD WEST.

SIR ANDREW MELVILL, 1624-1706.—Can any reader give information as to whether there exists a portrait of Sir Andrew Melvill, soldier of fortune, whose memoirs were published in 1704 (Amsterdam, Jacques Desbordes)? Born 1624. Son of John Melvill and Janet Kelly. Served in Flanders, 1647-8. At Worcester, 1651. Poland, 1655-60. Hungary, 1664. Entered service of Luneburg, 1666. Fought against France, 1672-8. Married La Motte, lady-in-waiting to Electress Sophia. Came to England, 1660; 1667; also in 1680 with George Lewis of Hannover. Made M.D. at Oxford (Wood's 'Fasti,' Feb. 25, 1681). Applied for birth-brief; granted March, 1683 (Register of Privy Council of Scotland). Transcript of

birth-brief given in 'Neues Vaterlandisches Archiv,' 782. In 1685 invited by Sir John Cochrane to join Argyle's expedition (letter given in Sir William Fraser's 'House of Leven and Melville'). Died 1706.

Any further information will be acceptable, and I should be glad, since time is of importance, if correspondents would communicate with me direct. JOHN LANE.

The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.I.

ROBERT DODD, MARINE PAINTER.—A large-quarto ample-margined edition of William Falconer's poem 'The Shipwreck' was published in 1811, characteristically illustrated also with pretty devices by Dodd. Was the illustrator ever a master mariner? I should be grateful for any particulars about him. ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Carnarvon.

J. SHAFTO: SOLOMON DAYROLLES.—The former is cited in Mr. Parnell Kerr's brilliant book entitled 'George Selwyn and the Wits.' The latter is referred to by the Whartons in their lively account of the Restoration period, &c., in a work published in 1861, 'The Wits and Beaux of Society.' I have an idea they were members of the Hebrew community. Am I correct in this?

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney, E.9.

[Solomon Dayrolles was a godson and friend of Lord Chesterfield. There is a full account of him in the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' with numerous references to other authorities at the end.]

LIÈGE ABBESS AND CORPUS CHRISTI.—On a brace beam of the roof in Marston Morteyne Church, Beds, opposite the north door, there is a coloured figure of an angel holding a shield with the chalice and wafer painted on it. In a line with it on a central boss of the roof is a crescent moon painted. It refers, of course, to the legend of the Liège abbess and Corpus Christi. Can anybody give other like instances?

A. G. KEALY.

NEW TESTAMENT MS. OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.—SIR FREDERIC MADDEN sent from the British Museum to 'N. & Q.' on March 28, 1850, the following query (1 S. i. 366):—

"The Add. MS. 15,521, in the British Museum, contains a copy of Lewis's edition of the Wycliffite New Testament, printed in 1731, with manuscript notes by Ames and Lewis, and the former has transcribed into it some *additional prologues*, prefixed to each book of the New Testament, which had not been printed by Lewis, and were taken by Ames from a MS. of the New Testament, written in 1424, and in 1731 in the possession of

Thomas Granger. It would be very desirable to learn what became of this MS. subsequently. Granger died in the following year, but the MS. does not appear in the sale catalogue of his library, nor is it found in the catalogue of Ames's own library, dispersed in 1700. Any information relative to this remarkable copy of the New Testament would be very acceptable," &c.

Has this fifteenth-century MS. been traced, or has it, after the lapse of sixty-seven years, eluded all efforts at discovery?

J. B. MCGOVERN.

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

YEOMAN OF THE MOUTH.—What were the duties of a Yeoman of the Mouth? From a grant of arms by Gilbert Dethick, Norroy, made in 1549, it appears that the grantee, Robert Gardiner of Lancashire, gentleman, was "at this present tyme yeman for the Mouth to the King our Sovereigne Lord"; and in Taxal Church, Cheshire, there is a mural tablet to Michael Heathcote, esquire, who died in 1768, and is described as "Gentleman of the Pantry & Yeoman of the Mouth to his late Majesty King George the Second."

Any particulars of this office would be welcome.

J. P. R.

COMPOSITION FOR VEAL AND LAMB.—According to Redford and Riches's 'History of Uxbridge' (p. 119), the inhabitants of Hillingdon (Middlesex) in 1624, in consequence of some infectious disease, assessed three hundred acres "towards the relief of the poor, and towards the composition for veal and lamb."

There is said to be recorded in Blount's 'Tenures' a somewhat similar composition in effect at Bradford in Wilts.

What is the precise purport of this composition? And what was its connexion with the outbreak of illness?

R. B.

Upton.

AN ENGLISH 'GARDEN OF HEALTH'.—Dr. Joseph Frank Payne in his article, published in vol. vi. (1903) of the Bibliographical Society's *Transactions*, 'On the "Herbarius" and "Hortus Sanitatis,"' states that "there was never any English translation of the Latin 'Hortus Sanitatis,'" the first edition of which with a date was published in 1491. Mrs. Arber in her book on 'Herbals' (Cambridge, 1912) mentions an incomplete French version (about 1500) and other translations, but not an English 'Garden of Health.' I had recently an opportunity to handle a copy of one for a few minutes. It was a somewhat bulky octavo, of which the title-page, preface

(if any), and beginning of the description of "herbs" (about one-half of signature A) were missing. Each pair of pages had the running heading 'Garden of Health.' The bulk of the volume was in black-letter, with the names of the plants, and the short recapitulations of the evils each plant was liable to produce or destined to cure, in Roman characters. There were no illustrations. Is this copy unique? Or am I unable to find the book in any catalogue because it is indexed under the author's name? It is not a translation, but merely an imitation (or rather an elaboration) of the Latin 'Hortus Sanitatis.' It is quite possible that Mrs. Arber knew of it, but did not include it in her book on 'Herbals' because it was not illustrated and was probably printed after 1670. There are two entries in MS. as regards ownership in 1689.

L. L. K.

MATTHEW ARNOLD ON BEETHOVEN.—In Matthew Arnold's 'Epilogue to Lessing's "Laocoon"' there is a paragraph beginning:—

Miserere, Domine!

The words are uttered and they flee.

Deep is their penitential moan,

Mighty their pathos, but 'tis gone.

They have declared the spirit's sore,

Sore load, and words can do no more.

Beethoven takes them then—those two

Poor, bounded words—and makes them new;

Infinite makes them, makes them young;

Transplants them to another tongue;

Where they can now, without constraint,

Pour all the soul of their complaint,

And roll adown a channel large

The wealth divine they have in charge.

Can any one tell me to what particular piece of Beethoven's works the above refers?

A. H. ARKIE.

Oxton, Birkenhead.

COBDEN'S STATUE IN ST. PANCRAS.—Why was this site chosen? Is there any connexion between the parish and the statesman?

H. C.—N.

CANTERBURY ACCOUNT ROLLS.—Have any Account Rolls pertaining to the monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury, been published—particularly those of the Sacrist and Treasurer?

COLET.

GIFFARDS OF TIVERTON, DEVON.—From the pedigree of Catherine and Edward Giffard, born at Tiverton, it appears that Catherine married a Philip Laurens of St. Heliers, Jersey. Did Edward marry, and whom? Please reply direct.

(Miss) E. V. LAURENCE.

15 Mervan Road, Brixton, S.W.9.

A YORK LITANY.—In 'Traditions and Customs of Cathedrals,' p. 115, Mackenzie Walcott wrote: "There is a Litany of modern use peculiar to York." Where may this be read or heard? ST. SWITHIN.

EXETER CATHEDRAL AND CHRISTMAS EVE.—Mr. Baring-Gould in his 'Devonshire Characters,' p. 583, speaks of "the performance of the 'Gloria in Excelsis' by the choir in the Minstrel Gallery at midnight on Christmas Eve," a custom maintained to the early nineteenth century. I should be interested to read a corroboration of this, and to learn more about this relic of the Midnight Mass. A. E. P. R. D.

"THERE HAS BEEN DIRTY WORK AT THE CROSS-ROADS."—When I was talking to a friend about the unfortunate state of matters in Italy at present, he used the expression: "There has been dirty work at the cross-roads." I had never heard it before. Can any correspondent tell me: (a) if the expression is a local one; (b) when and in what circumstances it was first used; (c) what is its origin? The use of the expression for the employment of unfair means to secure a political end hardly permits one to connect it with the ceremonies associated with the burial of suicides; and even the stories of highwaymen and of travellers betrayed by dishonest innkeepers hardly seem to cover the ground. D. ALISON FREW.

17 Stanhope Street, Glasgow.

PADDINGTON POLLAKY.—In Gilbert and Sullivan's opera 'Patience' there is a reference to "the keen penetration of Paddington Pollaky," as forming one of the many desirable ingredients in the making of a "Heavy Dragoon." Can any of your readers supply information about Paddington Pollaky and his reputed powers of discernment? HAROLD OSWALD.

Granville Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

DODSON, DODGSON, OR DOBSON FAMILY.—1. In the tower of Ulverston Church is an old inscribed stone to "Wm. Dobson, Usher to Queen Eleanor." At the restoration of the church in the last century, application for a subscription was made to John Dodson of Littledale Hall, Lancs, as a lineal descendant. What proof exists that he was such? Is any pedigree extant?

2. The Lancashire branch of the Dobson, Dodson, or Dodgson family have used for generations a coat of arms and crest with the motto "Deo fides," though I fancy it was originally granted to a Northumberland

branch. Can any one tell me the date of the original grant, illustrated in Fairbairn?

3. Where can any pedigree or genealogical tree of the Lancashire Dodsons and Dodgsons be found? I understand that one was compiled and published in the earlier part of last century. How is Lord Monk Bretton (J. W. Dodson), whose father was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, connected with the Lancashire branch?

Any information on these subjects will be welcome. LANCASTRIAN.

REGIMENTAL BADGES: NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.—In 'N. & Q.' for April 27, 1850 (vol. i. p. 415), a correspondent asked: "When were the regimental badges granted to the first nine infantry corps of the line, and under what circumstances were they so granted?" I have been unable to trace a reply.

Can any reader give this information as to the badge of the Northumberland Fusiliers, *i.e.*, George and the dragon? This badge was recognized by the warrant of July, 1751. A. B—s.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SIEGE OF OUDENARDE IN 1745.—A private letter of Nov. 26, 1745, from an army chaplain describes how the French took Oudenarde after three days' siege. The garrison marched out with all military honours in review before Louis XV. and the Dauphin, were then escorted to Tournay, and next day reached Lille. At Lille they joined other prisoners taken at Fontenoy (May 1), Ghent, &c., and stayed ten days. Thence "My Lord, one officer, and myself (the rest follow'd after)" went on to Compiègne, where the whole number of prisoners amounted to nineteen, who were allowed to amuse themselves as they wished. "After two months' stay at Compiègne... My Lord and I came with Count Saxe's pass" eventually "to Williamstadt, where we embarkd for England... My Lord and I came by ourselves in a forty-gun man-of-war... the convoy-ship." Finally he, "one of the best of men... sett me down at his own door at Somerset-house." The writer of the letter was Philip Alston, Fellow of New College, Oxon. But who was "My Lord"? I have searched several military histories and an Army List without avail. The Somerset House of that day was, I believe, like Hampton Court Palace in our time, in part the residence of those whom the Crown desired to honour.

A. R. BAYLEY.

St. Margaret's, Great Malvern.

"WINESOUR," A PLUM.—I suppose the name of this plum, well known in Scotland, may have an English equivalent; but the dictionaries, save Ogilvie's, do not record its existence. In Robert Hogg's 'Fruit Manual' (1884) it is described as a dark, purple, oval plum, under medium size, agreeably acid, with greenish-yellow flesh, and having red lines near the kernel. What is its botanical formula? N. W. HILL.

WROTH FAMILY.—I should gratefully receive any information regarding the Devonshire branch of the Wroth family, especially as to the birthplace of Samuel Wroth, who lived at Down St. Mary; Kingsbridge; and Exeter (1748-54). He was born possibly c. 1726, and died 1760 or later.

What connexion had he or his ancestors with the Somerset-Essex Wroths, dealt with in Collinson's 'Somerset' and W. C. Waller's 'Loughton Parish,' &c.?

ARTHUR E. WROTH.

223 North End Road, West Kensington, W.14.

THE GREAT BOWYER BIBLE.—In vol. v. of the First Series of 'N. & Q.,' p. 248 (March 13, 1852), is a query with editorial reply stating that the Bowyer Bible was disposed of by lottery in 1848 by Mrs. Parkes, and that the winner was a Mr. Saxon, a gentleman farmer of Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire. At p. 309 of the same volume the inquirer is informed that the book is at Puttick & Simpson's for sale (March 27, 1852). At p. 350 in the same volume there are some notes by a friend of Bowyer's of 40 years' standing, but he does not give any family genealogy. What I want definitely to settle is:—

1. What relation to William Bowyer the "learned printer" was Robert, the miniaturist, who grangerized the "Macklin Bible" into the "Bowyer Bible"?

2. Who was Mrs. Parkes? Some say a daughter of Robert Bowyer, and others say a housekeeper to whom he left the Bible out of gratitude for her valuable services and care of him. *The Times* for Oct. 14, 1840 ('N. & Q.,' vol. vii., 1853, p. 607), calls the lady Mrs. Parker of Golden Square. The entry in 'N. & Q.' gives as reference for the Bowyer Bible, "vol. vii., *passim*," but I cannot find a single reference other than this either in the index or throughout the volume.

3. Who was the lucky lottery ticket-holder—Mr. Saxon, the Somersetshire farmer ('Chambers's Book of Days'), or the

Suffolk farmer who became a London haberdasher, as stated in 'Letters of a Citizen Haberdasher to a Young Friend,' 1847?

4. I cannot find any record of this book. Does any one know it?

ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.L.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—I should like to know the source of the following lines:—

1. Quinque sumus fratres, uno de stipite nati;
 Sunt duo barbati, duo sunt sine crine creati]
 Dispariter ne quis dicat consistere quinque
 Unus de nobis non est barbatus utrinque.

The third line is only a conjecture of my own.

RANDALL DAVIES, F.S.A.

2. Death opens out the covered way which enters into light.

3. God bless thee wheresoe'er thou art
 In God's wide universe to-day.

A. K. T.

Replies.

CLITHEROE PROVERBIAL FOR BRIBERY.

(12 S. iii. 417.)

THE reference to lavish expenditure by candidates at Clitheroe elections, referred to by DR. MAGRATH, being contained in a letter dated Sept. 22, 1695, it is necessary, in order to elucidate it, to restrict inquiries to events before that date. Information, however, on the matter is scanty. The only account of any value of the Parliamentary history of Clitheroe is contained in a series of articles contributed by the late Mr. W. A. Abram, F.R.H.S., to *The Preston Guardian* in or about 1884. Mr. Abram states:—

"The materials for a narrative of the successive elections of members of Parliament for Clitheroe are by no means abundant. Compared with those at our service relating to Preston elections, the documents and papers which come to light relating to Clitheroe are few until we come to the elections to the Reformed Parliament in 1832."

The first return from Clitheroe of members of the House of Commons was to the Parliament which began on Jan. 23, 1558/9.

The earliest charter of Clitheroe was granted by Henry de Lacy, who was living in 1147, but none of its charters formally incorporated it, and it was therefore considered to be a corporation by prescription under the style of "the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Borough of Clitheroe." It had no Town Council or other select body,

and its affairs were regulated by two Bailiffs and an Inquiry Jury.

The burgesses were the owners of an estate of freehold in certain burgage tenements, of which there were 102; but as several burgesses were owners of more than one tenement, the number of burgesses was always fewer than this. The burgesses were divided into "In-Burgesses" (those living in the borough) and "Out-Burgesses" (those not residing in it). Besides burgesses there were freemen, who were the occupiers of the various burgage tenements, being settled inhabitants and not in receipt of parochial relief.

Persons claiming to be entitled to be burgesses or freemen were "found" by an Inquiry Jury, and were then admitted and sworn.

The Bailiffs were elected annually from among the burgesses at an assembly by a majority of the burgesses and freemen present, but it was said a freeman could not vote if his landlord voted for the same house.

One of the Bailiffs, called the Out-Bailiff, was chosen from the Out-Burgesses, and the other, called the In-Bailiff, from the In-Burgesses. The Out-Bailiff had the precedence. The two Bailiffs were jointly the returning officers at Parliamentary elections.

At the Parliamentary election of 1660 Sir Richard Assheton and William White (both residing in the neighbourhood) polled both burgesses and freemen, while William Hulton (who came from a distance) polled burgesses only. The two former, having most votes, were declared elected, but the latter petitioned against the return of White on the ground that freemen had no right to vote at the election at all, and that he (Hulton) had a majority of qualified electors. The House of Commons decided that the right of election was in the burgesses only, and seated Hulton in the place of White.

At the election of 1661 Sir Ralph Assheton and John Heath, the Attorney General of the Duchy of Lancaster, were declared elected, but the return of Assheton was petitioned against by Ambrose Pudsay, the defeated candidate, on the ground that the poll of the former improperly included votes of freemen, and that he (Pudsay) polled more burgesses than Assheton did. The House reiterated its former decision, unseated Assheton, and gave the seat to Pudsay.

At the Parliamentary election of Mar. 5, 1689/90, Anthony Parker (Whig) and Roger Kenyon (Tory) were returned, perhaps by

arrangement between the parties. Parker died about the end of October, 1693, and a by-election took place to fill his seat on Nov. 30, 1693. Mr. Abram observes that

"at the period of this election party spirit was greatly excited throughout the country, and especially in Lancashire, where the Tory-Jacobites were strong, and the closeness of the contest entered upon at Clitheroe for possession of the vacant seat gave rise to the resort by both parties to irregular and illicit practices in the election."

Before the death of Parker both parties had been preparing for the next contest. The Tories had rather the upper hand within the borough, and had the Town Clerk on their side. In preparation for the contingency of an election there had been a tussle between the factions some short time previously over the election of Bailiffs and also upon the election of a new Recorder. The influence of Christopher Wilkinson of Waddow (who had been elected member for the borough at the election of 1688/9) was exerted to secure for John Weddall (who was either his nephew or his son-in-law) the appointment of Recorder, with a view, when the opportunity arose, of getting him elected as one of the members of Parliament for the borough. At the election of Bailiffs in October, 1693, Wilkinson put himself forward as candidate for the office of Out-Bailiff.

The Whigs on their part, being somewhat overborne in the town itself, cast about for some outside assistance. The High Sheriff, Thomas Rigby, was a zealous Whig, and he, as will be seen, favoured the Whig candidate at the Parliamentary by-election as much as he could. The Whigs wanted an opponent to Wilkinson for the office of Out-Bailiff, and found one in the person of Roger Mainwaring, who was not a Clitheroe man and who was a minor. When the election for Out-Bailiffs took place it was alleged that an equal number of votes was polled for each candidate, but objection was taken to Mainwaring on the ground that he was under age, and he was not allowed to be sworn in. Wilkinson was sworn in, and acted as Out-Bailiff till the Parliamentary by-election took place.

It was a great advantage to a Parliamentary candidate to have friendly Bailiffs because they could facilitate the admission as burgesses and freemen of their own friends, and obstruct the admission of their opponent's supporters. They could also, as returning officers, so conduct the Parliamentary election as to favour their own side. At the by-election of Nov. 30, 1693,

the candidates were the before-mentioned John Weddall (Tory) and the Hon. Fitton Gerard (Whig), who was a stranger to the town.

From a letter from G. Wentworth (secretary to the Chancellor of the Duchy) to Roger Kenyon, dated July 22, 1693 (p. 273 of the 'Kenyon MSS.,' Appendix Part IV. to the 14th Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, 1894), we gather that both Gerard and Weddall were then in the field, and that the Chancellor had been anxious to put forward the Hon. Philip Bertie as a candidate, and had employed Kenyon to push his interests, but that, in view of the support Gerard and Weddall were receiving, the Chancellor decided to abandon Bertie's proposed candidature. The writer concludes by saying:—

"But considering how far Mr. Weddall got the start, and that his uncle Mr. Wilkinson, who lives within half a mile of Clitheroe, is constantly intent and daily solicitous for him, and on the other hand our potent Lord Lieutenant hath honoured our little town with his great presence, two or three days together, and hath planted one of his gentlemen some considerable time caressing the mobile, yea, more kind than were any of his predecessors, hath sent a Regiment of the Militia to exercise there four days to the honour of the towne and advantage of the Alehouses," &c.

A further letter from Wentworth to Kenyon, dated Aug. 28, 1693 ('Kenyon MSS.,' p. 275), is worth quoting. The writer, after stating he is sorry Kenyon has had so much trouble in Mr. Bertie's affairs, says:—

"Your endeavours have made two Parliament men att Clitheroe, and it seemed to me probable you might have sette fair for a third, but it may be *tempora mutantur*. There can be no room to question your friendship and justice to Mr. Bertie and mee, but I think there may be to yourself to spend your pretious tyme and money, for another, the 5^l. being only designed to beare that weekes charge, to try whether there could have been room for the expence of 200^l. or 300^l. which I had order to employ for that purpose."

The High Sheriff of Lancashire came to Clitheroe with the writ on Nov. 24 or 25, 1693, and sent for John Lister, the In-Bailiff, and told him he understood Lister and Mainwaring were the two Bailiffs; and he handed the writ to Mainwaring, notwithstanding Lister's protests that Mainwaring was not a Bailiff, and Lister took no part in the subsequent proceedings on that day. Mainwaring, having got the writ, went with Gerard and a party of his friends to the Moot Hall, and, finding the door open for some workmen doing repairs there, took possession of the Hall, and Mainwaring was

sworn as Bailiff by some of his own party, but not by any borough official. Mainwaring with the High Sheriff then made proclamation for the election to take place on Nov. 30.

On the day of election Mr. Gerard, Lord Willoughby, and others not members of the corporation, came with Mainwaring to the Town Hall, and without calling the Court of Election, on the allegation that there was too great a crowd in the Town Hall, Mainwaring by his clerk, who was no officer of the town, adjourned the election to an open space called the Shambles, where he read the writ. Lister, the In-Bailiff, went to the Shambles, and after the writ was read adjourned the electors to the Town Hall, where he and Wilkinson as Bailiffs took a poll, and recorded 45 votes for Weddall, and none for Gerard; and Lister and Wilkinson and certain electors executed an indenture of election for Weddall, sealed it with the Borough seal, and tendered it to the Sheriff, who refused to accept it. Meanwhile Mainwaring remained at the Shambles, and there took a poll, at which he received 45 votes for Gerard, one for Ambrose Pudsay, and none for Weddall. Mainwaring and certain electors then executed an indenture of election for Gerard, which was not sealed with the Borough seal (because the other side had possession of it, and would not let Mainwaring have it for the purpose), and the Sheriff accepted this indenture, and returned Gerard as elected.

Petitions were lodged against Gerard's return. He had a statement of his case printed, of which Mr. Abram had not seen a copy; but Mr. Abram printed Weddall's answer to the case from a copy in the collection of old broadsides presented by Halliwell-Phillipps to the Chetham Library, Manchester, and I have a broadside containing Gerard's reply to Weddall's answer. From these papers it appears that, in addition to the question who were the proper Bailiffs to conduct the election, and to the various other irregularities before referred to, Weddall alleged that bribes were given and offered to several voters to vote for Mainwaring to be Out-Bailiff and Gerard to be member. It was also alleged there was rioting, as to which Weddall said that "if Ambrose Pudsay, Esq., and Thomas Lister, Esq., did appear armed, it was to suppress a notorious riot committed by Gerard's friends, and at the request of the Bayliffs; and for refusing to find sureties for their good behaviour the rioters were committed to the constables by Wilkinson and Lister,

the sworn Bayliffs." On the other hand, Gerard stated it would be proved that Wilkinson made treats to be chosen as Out-Bailiff, and he said the suggestion against himself of bribery was utterly false, and that the riot of Mr. Pudsay and others of Weddall's friends, and particularly the clapping of pistols to men's breasts, had been so fully proved that an information was actually brought against them in the Crown Office. Gerard's party also alleged that the Inquiry Jury had been improperly discharged before the proper time, whereby some of Gerard's supporters had been prevented from being found and sworn as burgesses, and proceedings were taken in the King's Bench by mandamus to compel their admission. Weddall's friends, however, had, as Gerard alleged "by surprise," got time allowed until Christmas to make returns to the writs, so that the election was over before the matter could be decided by the Court.

It appears that at the time of election the whole number of electors on the Call Book was 85, so that as 45 voted for Weddall, 45 for Gerard, and 1 for Pudsay, there were more votes polled than there were electors. This is partly accounted for by the fact that Mainwaring accepted for Gerard the votes of 3 persons who had not been found by the Inquiry Jury and sworn. These were no doubt the persons for whom the writs of mandamus had been obtained.

On the eve of the hearing of the petition Richard Edge, writing from Waddow to Roger Kenyon under date of Dec. 28, 1693 ('Kenyon MSS.,' p. 278), states that

"great preparations were making on both sides, that Mr. Edmund Robinson, his son John, the late Bayliffe Stockes, Tom Dugdale, Colborne the Quaker, George Langford, and Madam Parker would sett out for London on Saturday next on Mr. Gerrard's party, and that Colonel Pudsay, Mr. Lister of Westby, Mr. Edward Parker, Mr. Robert Selater, Mr. Oddy the Town Clerke, Dr. Whittacre, and two or three more that can speak about bribes, will certainly set out about Tuesday on Mr. Weddall's party."

The Journal of the House of Commons for Feb. 2, 1693/4, gives a somewhat circumstantial account of the hearing of the petitions against Gerard's return. Notwithstanding the two decisions of the House of Commons that freemen had no right to vote in the elections, both sides admitted before the Parliamentary Committee that the right of election was in the burgesses and freemen, subject to this, that a freeman could only vote provided his landlord did not vote at the election as a burgess

in respect of the house such freeman occupied.

From the account in the Journal of the House it would appear that very little was attempted to be made before the Committee of the House of the charges of bribery. The only evidence on this point given on behalf of Weddall was by the Town Clerk, who stated he was proffered "something should be worth five guineas" if he would vote for Gerard, and by a witness named Nowell, who said he saw Mrs. Parker offer an elector 40s. to vote for Bailiff Mainwaring and Gerard. In reply to this, evidence was given on behalf of Gerard that Nowell was a thief and had stolen 21 pairs of shoes, and Mrs. Parker denied she had made any such offer, and said that a witness who was by had been arrested by means of Weddall, and so prevented from coming to London to support her story. It was also testified on Gerard's behalf that Wilkinson, having great power in the borough, got votes for his being Bailiff by treating the burgesses and freemen.

The petition was mainly fought on the various irregularities that had taken place, and voters were objected to on both sides on various grounds. The Committee, after hearing both sides, reported to the House that Gerard was duly elected.

When this report came before the House it was rejected by 162 votes to 140, and the House also rejected by 188 votes to 108 a motion that Weddall was duly elected. The election was then declared void, and the Speaker was ordered to issue a new writ. Finally, a motion that the Sheriff should be taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms was only rejected by 101 votes to 99.

The new election took place on Feb. 23, 1693/4. Gerard was again the candidate in the Whig interest, and Christopher Lister of Thornton was brought forward by the Tories. In the meantime it appears, from a letter dated Feb. 5, 1693/4, from Clitheroe, by Oddie the Town Clerk to Roger Kenyon ('Kenyon MSS.,' p. 234), that

"there was a report that a Bill was being prepared to disfranchise our Corporation [that is Clitheroe] and make it fare no better than Stockbridge has done, and this occasioned by the Kyotts committed or reported to be committed since the first Election, which seems to be all false, no ryotts being committed."

The writer adds:—

"Mr. Lister [the Tory candidate] has entertained his friends nobly both at Cliderow and elsewhere, and is resolved to the uttermost of his power to serve this Corporation."

Party feeling in Clitheroe still ran high. On Feb. 14, 1693/4, Mainwaring and Gerard were at Clitheroe. They applied to John Lister the In-Bailiff to swear Mainwaring as Out-Bailiff. This he refused to do, and Gerard had him arrested on account of his refusal. Gerard's party then broke open the Moot Hall door and swore Mainwaring in themselves. They then applied for the keys of the church, and, being refused, they broke open the door and rang the bells in celebration of Mainwaring's swearing-in. The Tory party for some reason thought it advisable to have a new rival Out-Bailiff, so Christopher Wilkinson resigned, and Bailiff Lister and several burgesses called an assembly and purported to elect Ambrose Pudsay Out-Bailiff in Wilkinson's place.

Mainwaring, having again got the precept for the election from the Sheriff, gave notice fixing the time and place of the election; and Pudsay and John Lister also gave a notice of the election for the same time and place.

There appears to have been an arrangement entered into between the parties that a representative of the Sheriff should on this occasion take the poll. Some of the Tories thought this a mistake in tactics.

"Clitheroe hath I doubt taken an imprudent course as to the Election on Friday last. By consenting they should sit in the Moot Hall and take votes there for Mr. Gerrard they seem to me to have spread a covering over all their irregularities and violences, and to have kept the sneaking Sheriff's neck out of a halter. Would they had took no notice of them, but as of paltry Rioters, &c., so would they have been more liable to you."—Letter of Thomas Marsden to Roger Kenyon, Feb. 7, 1693/4 ('Kenyon MSS,' p. 285).

On the day of election all parties assembled at the Moot Hall. Bailiff Lister called the Hall, Mr. Shaw (the Sheriff's representative) read the precept, and the Town Clerk made the proclamation. The Town Clerk then gave Mr. Shaw a copy of the Call Book (containing the names of all burgesses and freemen who had been found by the jury and sworn); and one Morris (an agent for Gerard) also gave to Shaw a list of voters made up by himself which, he had taken care, contained the names of the parties who had taken proceedings by mandamus, and of certain other friends of Gerard who claimed to be entitled to vote, although their right to do so had not been found by the jury and they had not been admitted and sworn, and hence were not included in the Town Clerk's Call Book.

Shaw called the voters, and admitted any person to vote whose name was to be found either in the Call Book or in Morris's list. When any person's right to vote was objected to, his vote, though recorded by Shaw, had a note of the objection marked against it in the poll book. Gerard polled 46 votes, 40 of which were objected to; Christopher Lister polled 43 votes, 3 of which were objected to. John Lister and Pudsay declared Christopher Lister elected, as having in their view the majority of legal votes; and they executed an indenture of election for him, and sealed it with the Borough seal. Mainwaring declared Gerard elected, and executed an indenture of election for him, which, however, was only signed by himself, and not by Bailiff John Lister, and was not sealed with the Borough seal. Shaw accepted both indentures, and made a double return.

Both parties lodged petitions claiming the seat. Neither side appears to have made any allegation of bribery or treating, but the rival claims were based on objections to the qualifications of individual voters, the question of who were the Bailiffs, and also on contentions by Gerard that certain of his supporters had been improperly prevented from coming before the Inquiry Jury and being found and sworn as burgesses or freemen.

When the petitions came on to be heard the Committee decided to try the right of election first, and then to inquire into the returns. The parties agreed, as before, as to the classes of persons entitled to vote, and Lister's side objected to 13 of Gerard's voters, viz., to four burgesses and one freeman because they had not been found by the jury and sworn, to one freeman because his landlord had voted for the same tenement, to one burgess because he had sold his burgage before the election, to another because he was a Quaker and not sworn, to two others because they were minors, and to three others because they did not pay their burgage rents. On the other hand, Gerard objected to two of Lister's voters on the ground that they were reversioners, and to two others because they were freemen whose landlords voted for the same houses; and evidence was called in support of the allegation that Gerard's five supporters who had not been found by the jury had been prevented by the improper action of Lister's supporters from being found and sworn in. It is curious that while Lister's witnesses swore that Leonard Nowell, who voted as a burgess for Gerard, was an

infant at school, Gerard's witnesses swore he was a "man grown, had a Borough-hold, and had tendered himself to the jury." In the end the Committee came to a resolution that Gerard was duly elected, and Lister's counsel then decided not to contest the case any further.

Formal evidence was then called by Gerard in support of the return, to the effect that Mainwaring had been elected Bailiff by 38 votes to 36 for Wilkinson, and that their votes had been brought to an equality by setting a vote down wrongly.

On the report of the Committee coming before the House a resolution that Gerard was duly elected was carried by 119 to 52.

From a view of the above facts it is pretty clear that a great deal of money must have been spent in connexion with the two by-elections, including the preliminary skirmish over the election of Bailiffs.

There may have been some bribery, though there is not much evidence of it; but having regard to the small number of electors, and the fact that a great many of the burgesses were the neighbouring country gentry and their friends, who were keen partisans on either side, the number of bribable electors could not have been large. There was no doubt expenditure on treating, and on the entertainment by the candidates of their friends and supporters. Besides this, there were the costs of the mandamus proceedings, of the information for riot filed in the Crown Office, and of the two election petitions, involving the carrying of a large number of witnesses on either side to London. Quite apart from any question of bribery, the "purses of those who stood for Burgesses" at these two elections must have bled very freely indeed.

Party feeling running strongly in the country, these two by-elections, and the petitions and other circumstances connected with them, no doubt attracted an amount of public attention which they would not have received if they had been merely incidents in a general election.

The form of the expression quoted by DR. MAGRATH, "purses bleeding as freely (as they call it here) as ever those *who stood* for Burgesses for Clitheroe possibly could," to my mind clearly indicates that the writer had some definite occasion in his mind, and that he was simply using as an illustration, as we often do ourselves, something which had recently occurred and attracted general public attention.

The facts connected with these two elections are amply sufficient to account for

the expression used, without attributing to Clitheroe a proverbial reputation for bribery.

WM. SELF WEEKS,
Town Clerk, Clitheroe.

"MALBROOK S'EN VA-T-EN GUERRE" (12 S. iii. 353, 402, 428, 461).—If we may trust 'Chants et Chansons Populaires de la France, Nouvelle Édition Illustrée,' 1848, Librairie Garnier Frères, vol. iii., the French version given in 'The Reliques of Father Prout' has several errors and is far from complete. 'Chants et Chansons' gives twenty-two stanzas; Father Prout only twelve. The following appears in 'Chants et Chansons.' For the sake of brevity I give only the first and last stanzas entire. Let it be understood that in each stanza the second line is

Mironton, mironton, mirontaine,
and that the third line is a repetition of the first.

Malbrough s'en va-t-en guerre,
Mironton, mironton, mirontaine,
Malbrough s'en va-t-en guerre,
Ne sait quand reviendra.

Il reviendra z-à Pâques,
Ou à la Trinité.

La Trinité se passe,
Malbrough ne revient pas.

Madame à sa tour monte,
Si haut qu'ell' peut monter.

Elle aperçoit son page,
Tout de noir habillé.

Beau page, ah! mon beau page,
Quell' nouvelle apportez.

Aux novell's que j'apporte,
Vos beaux yeux vont pleurer.

Quittez vos habits roses,
Et vos satins brochés.

Monsieur d' Malbrough est mort,
Est mort et enterré.

Je l'ai vu porter en terre,
Par quatre z-officiers.

L'un portait sa cuirasse,
L'autre son bouchier.

L'un portait son grand sabre,
L'autre ne portait rien.

A l'entour de sa tombe,
Romarins l'on planta.

Sur la plus haute branche,
Le rossignol chanta.

On vit voler son ame [sic],
Au travers des lauriers.

Chacun mit ventre à terre,
Et puis se releva.

Pour chanter les victoires,
Que Malbrough remporta.

La cérémonie faite,
 Chacun s'en fut coucher.
 Les uns avec leurs femmes,
 Et les autres tout seuls.
 Ce n'est pas qu'il en manque,
 Car j'en connais beaucoup.
 Des blondes et des brunes,
 Et des châtaign's aussi.
 J' n'en dis pas davantage,
 Mironton, mironton, mirontaine,
 J' n'en dis pas davantage,
 Car en voilà z-assez.

A comparison of Father Prout's English version, as far as it goes, with the French shows that it can scarcely be called even a "free translation." There is a great deal of Father Prout added to the original song.

In 'Chants et Chansons' the title of the song is 'Mort et convoi de l'invincible Malbrough' (not Malbrouk, Marlbrook, Malbrook, or Malbroock). In the 'Notice' which precedes the song, when the song is mentioned the spelling is "Malbrough," when the duke is mentioned it is "Marlborough." The only exception is in the latter case, viz., a quotation from "the ancient legend in prose which accompanies the song": "que Malbrough fut tué à la bataille de Malplaquet.... le 11 septembre 1709." This notice was written by P. L. Jacob, Bibliophile (Paul Lacroix). He says that the song was certainly composed after the battle of Malplaquet, and that he is able to believe, with Chateaubriand, that the tune was the same as that which Godfrey de Bouillon's crusaders sang under the walls of Jerusalem. Jacob gives as the refrain

Mironton ton ton, mirontaine.

In "Poets' Wit and Humour. Selected by W. H. Wills," 1861, the Father Prout version, headed 'Malbroock,' is attributed to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow! Wills attaches the refrain "Mironton, mironton, mirontaine," to the first, second, and twelfth (*i.e.*, last) stanzas, therefore presumably to every one.

Brewer's 'Dictionary of Phrase and Fable' is referred to at 10 S. viii. 435. In the third edition there is this remarkable passage: "Certainly the song has nothing to do with the Duke of Marlborough, as it is all about feudal castles and Eastern wars." Neither in Father Prout's version of the French song, nor in his English "translation," nor in the song in 'Chants et Chansons,' is there any reference to either Eastern wars or feudal castles, unless one feudal castle appears in the stanza in which Madame goes up her tower.

As an example of the difference between Father Prout's English rendering and

the original French, I give his first stanza:—

Malbrouck, the prince of commanders,
 Is gone to the war in Flanders;
 His fame is like Alexander's.
 But when will he come home?

This represents "Malbrough is going to the war, we do not know when he will come back."

Wills in his 'Poets' Wit and Humour' gives (p. 283) a note on 'Malbroock,' which is an abbreviated, but almost literal translation of Jacob's notice. He says nothing about the omitted ten, or rather eleven stanzas (see below). Perhaps he adopted the note from some book in which the song was not given.

As to an alleged Oriental origin of both the words and the tune, a letter signed Louis Creswicke appeared in *The Sunday Times* of July 1, 1894, in which the writer gives the "original Arabic words, written for me by an Arab," or rather the first stanza thereof:—

Mabrook saffur lel harbi
 Ya lail-ya lail ya laila
 Mabrook saffur lel harbi
 Woo-ela metta yerjää
 Woo-ela metta yerja-ya lail
 Woo-ela metta yerjää.

In *The Sunday Times* of Aug. 5, 1894, is a letter, signed H. Droop Richmond, giving a translation of the above:—

Mabrook journeys to the war,
 Ya lail-ya lailya laila;
 Mabrook journeys to the war,
 Who knows when he will return?
 &c., &c.

As to the second line, Mr. Richmond says that it "does not appear to have any definite meaning." The same may be said of "Mironton, mironton, mirontaine." The "Arabic words written for me by an Arab" prove nothing about an Oriental *origin*, as they were supplied to Mr. Creswicke some time in the nineteenth century.

At 1 S. ix. 56 a correspondent inquires in vain about a book, a copy of which he had seen in Paris, which was a dissertation in French on the origin and history of the song. He thinks that the author's name was Blanchard. There has been much written in 'N. & Q.' about the song; see 3 S. vii.; 8 S. i., ii., iv., vi. For other references see *ante*, p. 358.

At 8 S. ii. 86 is given the complete text of the 'Chanson de Malbrough,' minus the refrain "Mironton," &c., and the repetitions, making twenty-two stanzas.

At 8 S. vi. 153 a reply appears, saying that a translation of the song is in John Oxenford's 'Book of French Songs,' published by

Warne & Co. This reference to Oxenford is also given by St. SWITHIN, *ante*, p. 428.

John Oxenford (Warne & Co., p. 168 *et seq.*) has eighteen stanzas, both in English and in French, *i.e.*, six more than Prout gives, and four less than the version in 'Chants et Chansons' or at 8 S. ii. 86. He omits the four concluding stanzas, beginning with

Les uns avec leurs femmes.

Possibly Father Prout's English travesty is supposed to be witty, but as a translation of the original, as far as it goes, it is much inferior to John Oxenford's rendering. Besides smaller differences, Prout omits

Quittez vos habits roses,
Et vos satins brochés,

and mixes the last three of his twelve stanzas, giving three for two. Probably he wrote his version of the original French from his own or some one else's memory.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

SIGNBOARDS AND SHOP DEVICES (12 S. iii. 446).—In addition to the two books named in the editorial note may be mentioned Norman's 'London Signs and Inscriptions,' Christy's 'Trade Signs of Essex,' and two articles in *Book-Auction Records* for 1915-16 on 'Booksellers' Signs of Fleet Street.' A reference to Poole's 'Index to Periodical Literature' will reveal several other useful articles, some illustrated.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

MR. MACDONALD GILL will find a couple of informing chapters (ix., 'Historic Signs,' and xii., 'Fanciful Signs and Curious Signboards') in 'Old Country Inns,' by Maskell and Gregory (Pitman & Sons, 1912). In 'Historic Byways and Highways of Old England,' by the late Wm. Andrews (Wm. Andrews & Co., 1900), there is a short chapter on 'House Marks and Signs in the Olden Time.'

FRED. MITCHELL.

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ZIONIST MOVEMENT (12 S. iii. 447).—One of the fullest and most authoritative statements of the principles and objects of the movement is the article 'Zionism' in 'The Jewish Encyclopædia,' vol. xii. It is by Richard Gottheil, Ph.D., Professor of Semitic Languages, Columbia University, New York. In it Zionists are described as "looking forward to the segregation of the Jewish people upon a national basis and in a particular home of its own." Dr. Gottheil describes the idea of the return to Palestine as "an integral part of the

doctrine that deals with the Messianic-time, as is seen in the constantly recurring expression 'shub shebut' or 'heshib shebut,' used both of Israel and Judah" (Jeremiah xxx. 7, &c.). The article is worth reading as a whole by any one desiring to know the feelings of the Jewish people on the subject. It occupies over 20 pages of the 'Encyclopædia.'

MICHAEL GRAHAM.

Cathcart, Glasgow.

[Vol. xxviii. of the eleventh edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' also contains an article on Zionism; and Mr. Leon Levison has just published through Messrs. Marshall Brothers a booklet entitled 'Zionism: Racial or Sectarian?']

MAGIC SQUARES IN INDIA (12 S. iii. 383, 424, 454).—Mr. Lionel Cust in his 'Engravings of Albrecht Dürer' accepts the view that the magic square in the 'Melencolia' refers directly to the death of Dürer's mother, which occurred on May 17, 1514:—

"The two figures in the opposite corners to each other, 16+1 and 13+4, make 17, the day of the month; so do the figures in the centre, read crossways, 10+7 and 11+6, and also the middle figures at the sides, read across, 5+12 and 8+9. The two middle figures in the top line, 3+2, give 5, the month in question; and the two middle figures in the bottom line give the year, 1514."

Dürer's mother, it may be observed, was singularly accommodating in the date of her death, the day of the month being 17, the half of the sum of the numbers in every line of the magic square; while to express the year, 1514, no figures were required above 16, the highest individual number in any square.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

PELL AND MILD MAY FAMILIES (12 S. iii. 418).—Paul Pell of Bardney, co. Lincoln, married Anne, daughter and coheir of Henry Eaton of Raynham, co. Essex, by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of George Mildmay. Their daughter Jane (born in 1782, died 1812) married Paul Francis Pell of Tupholme Hall in Bardney. He died in 1854. See 'Lincolnshire Pedigrees,' Harl. Soc. Pub. iii. 772.

G. J. A.

I have looked through some Mildmay pedigrees, and find that Henry Eaton of North Lodge, Rainham (born there in 1706), married in 1742 Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of George Mildmay of Corbetstye, Essex. Anne, their youngest daughter (born July 12, 1759), married Paul Pell of Tupholme Hall, co. Lincoln, died Jan. 14, 1784, and was buried at Rainham.

I can find no trace of the name of Brackenbury in Mildmay pedigrees. I am myself a by-product of the Mildmay family, which has very large ramifications.

CHARLES BARNETT.

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BOOKSELLERS OF GLASGOW AND EDINBURGH (12 S. iii. 445).—For some interesting information about booksellers in Glasgow see the recently published 'Bibliography: its Scope and Methods,' by Dr. David Murray (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons, 1917).

T. F. D.

ST. PETER'S FINGER (12 S. iii. 449).—Is not this term used by Bishop Hall as the name of a public-house? I have seen the sign somewhere on the road between Swanage and Ringwood.

J. E. C.

See *The Treasury* magazine, July and November, 1917.

J. DE BERNIERE SMITH.

MCBRIDE (11 S. xi. 266, 345; xii. 91).—Two years ago I inserted a query as to the Scotch origin of the Rev. John McBride of Belfast. No answer gave definite information.

In 'Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis (1450-1727),' vol. iii. pp. 173, 178, 250, are the entries of the following students:—

1. Feb. 27, 1702. David McBride, Scoto-Hibernus.

2. Jan. 10, 1708. Robertus McBride, Scoto-Hibernus.

3. March 7, 1708. Alexander McBride.

These are the three sons of the Rev. John of Belfast. Both David and Robert claim Scotch descent. Why Alexander omitted it does not appear.

C. M.

New Hampshire, U.S.A.

BUTTONS (12 S. iii. 445, 488).—I do not think MR. FARRER'S premiss is in accord with fact, namely, that "the right hand being used in buttoning or unbuttoning, it was natural that the left-hand fold of a garment should be arranged to overlie and be buttoned on the right-hand fold." I agree that, *cæteris paribus*, the right hand would be naturally used in buttoning; but the consequence of male garments being made to button from left to right causes men to use their left hands in buttoning, as may be verified by ordinary observation.

Nor do I feel that the introduction of the lady's maid helps to explain why feminine garments button invariably from right to left. For every woman who commands the assistance of a maid at her toilet, there

are thousands who have to dress themselves, even in these latter days, when the despots who control fashion have decreed that dresses shall be buttoned down the back.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL seeks to know the origin of the rule under which the clothes of men button from left to right, and the clothes of women from right to left. Although I cannot trace the custom to its source, I submit several theories on the subject.

It is said to be a survival from ancient times when ladies were escorted on the left arm of gentlemen, thus leaving the lady's left arm free to attend to her garments, and the gentleman's right at liberty for the same purpose, and also for protection with the sword in case of attack, which was of common occurrence in those days.

In most of the old prints extant it will be seen that men have always buttoned left over right, and women vice versa. But the custom or fashion is older even than buttons, for I have seen two figures reproduced from a Greek MS. of the ninth century A.D., and although the clothes were without buttons, the fastenings were in the same direction—male and female—as in modern usage.

It has been suggested that the button-holes being on the right side for women is due to the fact that they employ maids, and this suits the convenience of the latter. *Punch* once hinted that it was due to women looking in the mirror. Cynics have favoured the theory that women adopt the contrary method to men out of perversity.

A. S. BRIDGLAND.

27 Redcliffe Road, S.W.10.

1. Years ago I could have answered glibly: many a mediæval ancestor needed to have his sword-arm free for his weapon, so he planned his coat so that it could most readily be closed by his other hand; the woman could use either hand, and so used the stronger one.

2. Later for me, but earlier historically, it seemed that as the most ancient Romans and other races regarded the left as the auspicious side, so they moved their garments, as they passed each other on the street, to the left for magical reasons (see *American Journal of Archaeology*, xxi. 1917, p. 201). When the orientation of the Greeks, &c., was subsequently adopted, the women (as one of the three most conservative classes of mankind) refused to follow, but continued to prefer the leftward direction in each instance.

3. Still later and earlier, it appeared evident that the difference in direction was allied to the kinds of Swastika cross: women preferred the one pointing to the left (widdershins, female, unlucky so called now), while men chose the masculine, diesel, lucky cross, and the respective directions were followed in many things, including clothing.

4. Evidence that the difference is physiological, and not due to feminine whimsies, is that of a Neolithic burial-ground, where, of the many afflicted with rheumatism, those showing lesions on the right were male—on the left, female.

5. Infinitely earlier evidence is typified in the human embryo of to-day. Embryologists are investigating why most of mankind are born right-handed, incidentally finding out why left is female, but right male. Till they have reached their conclusions and reports, we are left in an unlimited field for conjecture.

CHARLES EDWARD AAB.

Boston, Mass.

Perhaps "the right hand" is a slip of the pen for "the left hand" in Mr. FARRER's reply. Most men button their clothes with the left hand, and most women with the right.

B. C.

FIREBACKS AND STOVE IRONWORK: BIBLIOGRAPHY (12 S. iii. 270).—To this list should be added the following articles in *The Connoisseur*: vol. xx. 67; xxx. 192; xxxiii. 119; xxxv. 28; xxxix. 32; xli. 218.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

COL. DUNCOMBE (12 S. iii. 358).—Masson's quotation (was it at second-hand?) from Aubrey's MS. is singularly inaccurate, and he entirely missed the point of the story. I set out the two versions:—

"'Dr. Gill, the father,' says Aubrey in one of his MSS., 'was a very ingenious person, as may appear by his writings: notwithstanding, he had his moods and humours, as particularly his whipping fits. Often Dr. Gill whipped Duncombe, who was afterwards a colonel of dragoons at Edgehill fight.' Duncombe may have been his greatest dunce."—*The Life of John Milton*, vol. i. (1881), p. 82.

".....This Dr. Gill whipped.....Duncomb, who was not long after a colonel of dragoons at Edgehill-fight, taken.....against the wall. He had his sword by his side, but the boyes surprized him: somebody had thrown a stone in at the window; and they seised on the first man they lighted on. I thinke his name was *Sir John D.* (Sir John Denham told me the storie.)"—Aubrey, *Brief Lives*, ed. Andrew Clark (Oxford, 1898), vol. i. p. 263.

Masson calls this Duncombe in his index "scholar of St. Paul's," a description based

apparently on the misquotation and misunderstanding of Aubrey. It looks at first as though Aubrey was referring to the elder Alexander Gill, but the whipping reputation is more in keeping with the younger, who succeeded his father as High Master in 1635. Sir Sidney Lee in the 'D. N. B.' applies Aubrey's description to the son. There is only one Sir John Duncombe mentioned by Dr. W. A. Shaw in his list of Knights, the year given being 1646.

Although Masson has occasion to mention—*op. cit.*, vi. (1880), p. 264—the Sir John Duncombe, "a country gentleman known hitherto only as M.P. for St. Edmundsbury," who was made one of the five Commissioners of the Treasury in 1667, and Treasurer of the Household and Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1672, he does not seem to have identified him with Dr. Gill's victim. Aubrey adds that Duncombe

"would have cutt the doctor, but he never went abroad but to church, and then his army went with him. He complained to the council, but it became ridicule, and so his revenge sank."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

"HAB" AS A NICKNAME (12 S. iii. 476).—I do not believe that this has any recognised relationship with Edward. A child of the name may have called himself Hab from inability to catch or to pronounce what others called him, and the sobriquet may have been kept up in the family for ever. I know a John whose boyish Johnnie became "Ovvie" on the lips of a younger brother. If one spoke of Ovvie now, I fancy his kindred would know who was referred to.

ST. SWITHIN.

LOW FORD: ITS LOCALITY (12 S. iii. 479).—I should say, from the description, that the mug is Sunderland ware; Low Ford is on the river Wear a little above the town. I have a butterdish with the typical purple coloured scrolls, having on one side a shield bearing an anchor, and as supporters two sailors holding flags (one of them the red ensign), and above the shield a full-rigged ship. On the other side is the inscription (surrounded by coloured flowers with a small barque at the top):—

Thou noble bark of brightest fame,
That bear'st proud England's honour'd name,
Right welcome home once more!
Welcome then gallant little sail
In England's name I bid the [sic] hail!
And welcome to her shore.

The ship and flags are crudely painted red..

R. B—R.

South Shields.

Low Ford was the name of the Hylton Low Ford Pottery, founded by John Dawson in 1800. Hylton is on the river Wear above Sunderland.

Full particulars are given in W. R. Ball's paper on 'The Potteries of Sunderland,' in vol. vii. (1906) of the Sunderland Antiquarian Society. ALFRED BREWIS.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The mug was probably made at Sunderland, as Dawson & Co. had a pottery there in 1800, known as the Low Ford Pottery, Sunderland. The firm used as a device a full-rigged ship surrounded by the style of the firm, "Dawson & Co., Low Ford." In 1857 the firm was Thomas Dawson & Co., and at the beginning of last century John Dawson & Co. It seems to have now disappeared from Sunderland.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

RIDDLE BY CHARLES FOX, 1856 (12 S. iii. 479).—Is "gossip" a possible answer to this riddle? F. M. M.

ADMIRAL VAN TROMP'S ENGLISH DESCENDANTS (12 S. iii. 478).—Gillingham in Kent, on the Medway, is the one intended. The late Mr. Van Tromp had resided for many years in the district, and always claimed to be descended from the great admiral, but I know not with what authority. He has, I believe, left two sons.

I remember that another Dutch family—Van Heesen—lived at Rochester many years ago.

I think there is nothing remarkable in Dutch names being found in this neighbourhood, as there was, until a few years ago, a direct trade between Gillingham and Amsterdam in Dutch cheeses and other things. Two cheese-boats regularly sailed to and fro. The end of one of these was rather curious. She had gone up the Medway to Maidstone with a cargo of cheeses, and the Customs officers there suddenly made a minute search on board (no doubt acting on information received), and underneath the cheeses and a false bottom was found a large quantity of contraband cigars and tobacco. The crew were heavily fined, and the boat was sawn in halves, that being the penalty prescribed by law. JOSEPH C. BRIDGE.

Chester.

There are, or were a few years ago, Van Tromps living in Bridgwater (the birthplace of Blake), Somerset. JESSIE C. DAVIS.

ROLLS OF LORDS LIEUTENANT (12 S. iii. 385, 455, 485).—My best thanks are given to your correspondents for their valuable replies to my query. I have, however, some doubt, which I should like to have set at rest, as to 1549 being the year when the office was instituted, as Doyle's 'Official Baronage' gives May 19, 1547, on the authority of the Talbot Papers, for the appointment of Francis, fifth Earl of Shrewsbury, to the office for cos. York, Lancaster, Chester, Derby, Salop, Stafford, and Nottingham. At present I am only concerned in endeavouring to compile a complete list for Staffordshire.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN, F.S.A.Scot.
Walsall.

"AUSTRIA, THE CHINA OF EUROPE" (11 S. viii. 170).—L. L. K.'s query at the above reference seems not to have been answered. In 'Coningsby,' book vi. chap. iii., I find that Coningsby told Sir Joseph Wallinger "that governments for the preservation of peace and order, and nothing else, had better be sought in China, or among the Austrians, the Chinese of Europe." JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

TANKARDS WITH MEDALS INSERTED (12 S. iii. 445, 483).—There is no doubt that my tankard is of London make, and of the date of 1714. The marks are very distinct, and agree with those given in Cripps for that date. J. F. ROTTON.

Godalming.

"SELF": A DICTUM (12 S. iii. 478).—See dedication of 'The Corsair' to Thomas Moore by Lord Byron, the second paragraph of which begins: "May I add a few words on a subject on which all men are supposed to be fluent, and none agreeable?—Self."

In an alternative and much shorter dedication, also addressed to Moore for his approval if the first (and adopted) dedication was thought too long, the same idea is retained in slightly different terms: "...ending with that topic on which most men are fluent and none very amusing—one's self."

L. A. W.

Dublin.

"LOAFNER": MEANING AND DERIVATION (12 S. iii. 479).—I take this word to be an altered form of the Scotch and Southern substantive *elevenner* and *levener*, which Wright's 'English Dialect Dictionary' defines as a "luncheon or slight refreshment taken by labourers about 11 o'clock in the morning."

As there was a bakery in the locality mentioned, connected formerly with the abbey, Loafner's Yard probably became a rendezvous for workmen who met there to take their midday meal; and the word's pronunciation and spelling were perhaps affected by the spelling of the word "loaf," if "loafner" is not an actual provincial variant of "levener." N. W. HILL.

STATUE AS WATER-FOUNTAIN (12 S. iii. 478).—The work of art for which H. K. ST. J. S. inquires is, I venture to think, the "Mannekin" at Brussels, a bronze statue of a boy by François Duquesnoy (1594-1646). The figure is at the corner of the Rue du Chêne (Eikstraat), not far from the Market-Place. It is decorated on great occasions, and is a source of honour for designers of picture post-cards—humour which would have pained Mr. Podsnap.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The question of H. K. ST. J. S. would be answered by a reference to the Mannikin at Brussels, as I saw it in August, 1863. Whether it still exists as it was I know not; but the 1894 edition of Baedeker's 'Handbook to Belgium' seems to imply that it existed at that date. ADEONA.

I wonder if your correspondent means the Mannekin fountain which I saw in Brussels (it was not then a German town, but is now, alas! though I trust only temporarily). A similar statue in stone formerly stood there, to which Charles V., among others, presented a gala suit of clothes.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

[MR. J. B. WAINWRIGHT also refers to Baedeker's account of the Mannikin.]

AUSTRALIAN SLANG (12 S. iii. 296, 400).—I believe it a mistake to translate *boko* as the nose, either in Australia or anywhere else. Here at home I have not infrequently heard the term in use, and it has always meant the cheek in the intention of the person employing it. May we not say that the word is the Latin *bucca*?

H. MAXWELL PRIDEAUX.

SORCERY IN ESSEX IN 1863 (12 S. iii. 478).—It is unfortunately too true that an extremely aged and afflicted man did die as the result of being thrown into a stream for alleged witchcraft, and there is ample confirmation of the facts, as two of the principal assailants were sentenced to six months' hard labour at the Chelmsford Assizes on March 8, 1864. The following

particulars are summarized from an excellent account of the circumstances by V. de S. Fowke in vol. xviii. of *The Essex Review*, p. 121.

The place concerned was Sible Hedingham, and the victim, commonly supposed to be a Frenchman, over 80 years of age, and deaf and dumb. He had lived in Sible Hedingham for seven or eight years, and before that for some years in Braintree, prior to which nothing is known of him. He was undoubtedly eccentric, wore several hats or different kinds at the same time, and usually had two or three dogs with him. He was commonly known as Dummy, and made a little money by fortune-telling. In his wanderings he solicited a night's lodging from a Mrs. Emma Smith, whose husband kept a beershop in Ridgewell, a village a few miles away. This request was refused, and he left angrily. Mrs. Smith shortly after became unwell, and conceived the idea that she had been bewitched by Dummy, and, believing that only he could lift the spell, she sought him until she found him on Aug. 3, 1863, in the taproom of the Swan at Hedingham. Although bribed by an offer of 3*l.*, he refused to go to Ridgewell and spend the night in her house, whereupon she became abusive, and the old man was badly baited in the taproom, the sympathies of the onlookers being with Mrs. Smith. At closing time persecuted and persecutors were alike turned out, and Mrs. Smith in a highly excited state renewed her entreaties; and upon his further refusal she assaulted him with a stick, and, dragging him to the brook, pushed him in, and when he would have struggled out on the other side, she, assisted by a man named Samuel Stammers, pushed him in again. Again he managed to get out, and then the woman and Stammers lifted him bodily by the arms and legs, and threw him into the deeper part of the brook. Here some amount of remorse or fear seems to have entered Stammers's mind, for he jumped in and pulled the old man out, and apparently he and the crowd made off, leaving Dummy lying exhausted by the stream-side. He managed to crawl to the Swan, and asked for shelter at an adjoining house, but this was refused; and he was led back to his own hut, where he lay all night in his wet clothes. Two days after he was removed to the workhouse infirmary, where he died on Sept. 4 from the results of the immersion and ill-treatment. Smith and Stammers were charged by the police on Sept. 25 with having "unlawfully assaulted an old Frenchman commonly

called Dummy, thereby causing his death," and, as above stated, both prisoners were adjudged guilty, and received sentence of six months' hard labour each.

See also articles on 'Witchcraft in the Eastern Counties,' by Miss E. Vaughan, in *The Home Counties Magazine*, vol. xii. pp. 241-5; vol. xiii. pp. 22-9 and 100-9; and one on 'Witchcraft and Superstition in Essex' in 'Memorials of Old Essex,' pp. 247-66.

STEPHEN J. BARNS.
Frating, Woodford Wells.

MILITARY DUEL: TRUNTON [? TAUNTON] v. CADENSKI (12 S. iii. 474).—I think that Trunton should be Taunton. In the Army List of 1809 R—Hobbs Taunton appears as a lieutenant in the 33rd Foot; date of commission in the regiment, Aug. 17, 1807. In the index he is Rich. Hobbs Taunton. In the List of 1811 R—H—Taunton, presumably the same man, is a lieutenant in the 22nd (Light) Dragoons; date of commission in the regiment, Sept. 1, 1809. In the List of 1816 he is still a lieutenant in the 22nd.

In the Lists of 1809 and 1811 P. F. Edward Cadenski is a lieutenant in the 80th Foot; date of commission in the regiment, July 14, 1808; in the Army, April 30, 1807.

I may remark that the very meagre account given by MR. BULLOCH of this duel makes one wish for the whole story, which must be very interesting.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

PARISH REGISTERS: THEIR DECIPHERMENT (12 S. iii. 478).—I will with pleasure help NOVICE in any way. The most useful books are Burn's 'Parish Registers,' Chester Waters's 'Notes on Registers,' and Wright's 'Court-Hand'—all to be had second-hand.

E. E. COPE, Author of
'How to decipher Old Documents.'

In addition to the books named NOVICE will find C. T. Martin's 'Record Interpreter' (Stevens & Sons, 1910) a very valuable help to him in the decipherment of Parish Registers, especially those written in Latin.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

[M.A. OXON. also recommends Wright's 'Court-Hand Restored,' 10th ed., Stevens & Sons, 1912, 1l. 1s. net.]

YOUNG LADIES' COMPANION (12 S. iii. 476).—What DR. WILLIAMSON is seeking must be 'The Young Lady's Book: a Manual of Elegant Recreations, Exercises, and Pursuits.' The third edition of this was published by Vizetelly, Branston & Co., Fleet

Street, in 1832. Though not of the same size, it was practically a companion volume to 'The Boy's Own Book,' the second edition of which was issued by the same publishers in 1828.

G. F. R. B.

A MARCH HARE (12 S. iii. 297).—Perhaps on reconsideration MR. DODGSON will agree with me that the epithet "strong," in the quotation given by him at the above reference, does not attach to the "March hare," but refers to the madness just spoken of; in other words, that the individual indicated was "gone off" or "out of" his mind as strongly as a March hare.

W. S. B. H.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (12 S. iii. 450, 492).—4. "He flits across the stage a transient and embarrassed phantom." See the answer by G. W. E. R. at 11 S. vi. 35, where the source is given as Lord Beaconsfield's 'Endymion,' the "transient and embarrassed phantom" being Lord Goderich.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The epigram of Disraeli can hardly have been spoken in the House of Commons, for Lord Goderich was Prime Minister in 1827, and Disraeli did not enter the House till many years later. In 'Endymion' (chap. iii.) I've read: "The unexpected disappearance of Mr. Canning from the scene, followed by the transient and embarrassed phantom of Lord Goderich..."

W. A. HIRST.

(12 S. iii. 480.)

3. There is so much bad in the best of us.

The authorship of these lines was also discussed at 10 S. iv. 168; v. 76; and at the latter reference they were attributed to R. L. Stevenson, but without any reliable evidence.

At 10 S. v. 248, 316, much the same sentiments were poetically expressed in an extract purporting to have been written by the late Joaquin Miller, as follows:—

In men whom men condemn as ill
I find so much of goodness still,
In men whom men pronounce divine
I find so much of sin and blot,
I hesitate to draw a line
Between the two where God has not.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

5. E'en as he trod that day to God.

The four lines of which this is the first are taken from the Dedication to Wolcott Balestier of Mr. Kipling's 'Barrack-Room Ballads.' In a communication from E. A. A. at 11 S. vi. 494 it was pointed out that "this poem... is an adaptation of an earlier one by Mr. Kipling which appeared either in *The National Observer* or its predecessor *The Scots Observer* on the occasion of the prosecution of a publisher or bookseller for selling the writings of Rabelais."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

[MR. H. D. ELLIS also thanked for reply.]

Notes on Books.

Registra Antiqua de Llantilio Crossenny et Penrhos in Comitatu Monumethensi, 1577-1644. Transcribed and edited by Joseph Alfred Bradney, C.B. (Mitchell, Hughes & Clarke, 10s. 6d.)

FOR the preservation of records relating to the churches of Llantilio Crossenny and Penrhos, Monmouthshire, we are indebted to Walter Powell, whose uncle and brother were incumbents of these parishes. Walter Powell, who died in 1655-6, was an attorney, and steward of several manors for the Earl of Worcester; and his transcript (bound in leather and in good preservation) from the "ould mousseaten Register booke" became by purchase in 1881 the property of the Bodleian Library, where it is catalogued as "MS. Top. Monmouth, C. 1." The Penrhos entries include two baptisms of the year 1560 and two of 1565; one burial of 1565, another of 1604; baptisms, marriages, and burials, 1573-98; baptisms, 1606-41; marriages, 1611-39; burials, 1611-40. The Llantilio Crossenny Register contains burials, 1609-28; baptisms, 1629-44; the latter terminating abruptly with the note, "Here are noe more entered it may be by reason of the warre."

Under the title 'Registra Antiqua de Llantilio Crossenny et Penrhos in Comitatu Monumethensi, 1577[*sic*]-1644,' Powell's transcript has now been copied, edited, and annotated by Mr. J. A. Bradney, the well-known Monmouthshire antiquary. Mr. Bradney's introduction contains all that is necessary to make the Latin text clear and intelligible to the student. At this period the use of surnames was only just beginning to come into vogue in Wales. The entries comprise Welsh trade-names, nicknames, and contractions. For example, the cognomens *Gweydd*, *Meddyg*, *Saer*, *Rhodur*, *Gwegydd*, are given for weaver, doctor, carpenter, wheelwright, and sieve-maker; John Philip, the fat or gross man, appears as *John Philip Tew*; Howell, the tall man, as *Howell Hir*; and so forth. *Ap*, the contracted form of *mab* (son), is often omitted, and, as surnames gradually came into use, appears in the form of a *P* at the commencement of a name; thus *Watkin Powell Prawling* means "Watkin, the son of Howell, the son of Rawling." The word *Verch* (often spelt *vergh*) for "daughter of" is frequently contracted, and sometimes omitted, e.g., *Jeoneta William Howell* signifies "Jenet, the daughter of William, the son of Howell." Mr. Bradney is doubtful of the meaning of the word *Cliver*, which may mean "butcher." *Badagar* (p. 10) may signify "badger," i.e., a licensed huckster.

Members and friends of the Powell family are shown in the text by indicators. Walter Powell's 'Diary,' it may be remembered, was excellently transcribed and edited by Mr. Bradney in 1907, and printed by Messrs. John Wright & Co. at Bristol.

The Folk-Element in Hindu Culture. By Benoy Kumar Sarkar. (Longmans & Co., 15s. net.)

THE material here brought together is of high interest, alike for the folk-lorist, the anthropologist, and the student of India in particular. It consists largely of a careful account of the

ceremonial connected with popular religious festivals—principally of the Gambhīra in Bengal—and includes extensive translations of some of the more important chants used in these. The writer is also concerned with the interpenetration, in folk-religion, of Hinduism and Buddhism, and to a slighter extent with the influence of Islam; and he indicates, in some detail, the relation between religious institutions and functionaries and those belonging to the civil life of the village.

We agree with Mr. Sarkar in his conviction that the part played by the masses of the country in determining the character of Indian civilization is an important subject for research, which has received, hitherto, attention so inadequate that the study of vernacular literature—its first desideratum—is of quite modern growth, and has not, as yet, arrived at any systematic utilization of its results. Without pressing for generalizations, which would be premature, and fully recognizing the value of this work as a contribution to the folk-lore of India, we may wish that Mr. Sarkar had contrived to arrange his notes upon a somewhat less confused method. When we had once "got into" the book we were rewarded for our pains, but the "getting into" it was troublesome enough to have discouraged all but fairly pertinacious readers.

Two Christmas issues which we have received deserve a word of notice. The Christmas number of *Punch* shows that journal's happy felicity in creating humour out of tragedy; and *Winter's Pie* will also serve to lighten dark hours.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

MESSRS. MAGGS might well take as the motto of their Christmas catalogue, 'Rare Books, Manuscripts, and Fine Bindings,' the verse on the title-page of Peele's 'Merrie Conceited Iests,' which is reproduced in facsimile:—

Buy, read, and judge,
The price doe not grudge:
It will doe thee more pleasure,
Than twice so much treasure.

Peele was no doubt right in his conclusion, but a deep pocket will be needed for the enjoyment of many of the treasures offered here. Thus Peele's book, black-letter, in purple morocco, is priced 95*l.*; the first entry in the catalogue—a set of Ackermann's histories of Oxford and Cambridge, the Public Schools, and Westminster Abbey, 7 vols. in crimson morocco—costs 100 guineas; while the vellum manuscript which is represented in the frontispiece, and is enriched with many beautiful illuminations, is the most expensive of them all, being 500 guineas. One section is devoted to Papal Bindings, containing several fine specimens, and followed immediately by a copy of 'Horæ Diurnæ' from the library of Cardinal York, the second son of the Old Pretender, in red morocco, his arms on the cover being excellently reproduced in one of the plates included in the catalogue (65*l.*). There are some things of special interest to readers of 'N. & Q.,' such as the 'Opera Joannis Pici Mirandule,' 1504, in oak boards covered with leather, and having still attached to it the staple and chain marking its mediæval origin (42*l.*); the collection of first editions of works by our old contributor CUTBERT BEDE, 10 vols., polished calf by Riviere

(19 guineas); two of the volumes issued by the Grolier Club, including the 'Reserches concerning Jean Grolier,' mentioned by MR. SPARKE, *ante*, p. 491; and an extra-illustrated copy of Alison's 'Life of John, Duke of Marlborough,' extended to 6 vols. folio size, and comprising engraved portraits, autograph letters, historical documents, &c. (200 guineas).

MR. JAMES MILES of Leeds has over a thousand entries in his 'Catalogue of Recent Book Purchases,' No. 207. Many of these are very cheap, costing only two shillings or half-a-crown. Among the more expensive works are the Berne edition of 'Les Nouvelles de Marguerite, Reine de Navarre,' with over 70 plates after Freudenberg, 3 vols., 8vo, 1792, 12 guineas; Dr. Mardrus's French translation of 'The Arabian Nights,' 16 vols. in 8, Paris, 1903, 6 guineas; and the first issue of the first edition of 'She Stoops to Conquer,' 1773 (last leaf of text in facsimile), 9l. 10s. A complete set of the Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society's publications from 1878 to 1910, 60 vols., is 10 guineas; and vols. 1-5 of the Cheshire Parish Registers (Marriages), edited by Phillimore, Blagg, and Choice, 1l. 15s.

MR. G. A. POYNDR of Reading includes in his 'Rough List of Books' (No. 74) 1,260 entries, ranging in price from 1s. 6d. or 2s. to 42l. 10s., asked for the first edition of 'Guy Mannering,' original boards, with duplicate half-titles, errata, &c. Mr. Poynder also has a copy of Ackermann's 'History of Westminster Abbey,' 2 vols., folio, original half calf, 1812, 6l. 6s. Skeat's 'Chaucer,' 6 vols., 1894, is 3l. 13s. 6d.; the first edition of Dr. John Dec's 'True and Faithful Relation,' original calf, 1659, is the same price; and a large-paper copy of Ashmole's 'Antiquities of Berkshire,' with a few imperfections, 15 guineas. Readers who have been interested by the 'Letters from H.M.S. Bacchante' in our columns may like to know that the 'Memoirs and Letters of Capt. Sir William Hoste,' 2 vols., 1833, may be had for 4s. 6d.; and similarly those interested in Commodore Josiah Tattnall and the historic use of the words "Blood is thicker than water" may like to obtain his 'Life and Services' by C. C. Jones for 5s.

MESSRS. SIMMONS & WATERS of Leamington Spa begin their Catalogue 303 with a number of extra-illustrated books, including Madame D'Arblay's 'Diary and Letters,' with preface and notes by Austin Dobson, and 307 additional portraits and views, 6 vols., half crimson morocco, 1905, 9l. 9s.; Howells's 'Epistolæ Ho-Elianæ,' with introduction and notes by J. Jacobs, and 478 portraits and views, 2 vols. extended to 4, half brown morocco, 1892, 13l. 13s.; the 1726 edition of the same work, with 60 old portraits, full brown morocco, 4l.; E. V. Lucas's edition of 'The Essays of Elia,' with 334 additional portraits, &c., 1 vol. extended to 3, three-quarter morocco, 1903, 8l. 8s.; Croker's edition of Boswell, with 240 extra portraits and views, 5 vols., three-quarter green morocco, 1831, 7l. 7s.; and Abraham Hayward's edition of Mrs. Piozzi's 'Autobiography,' with 123 extra portraits and views, 2 vols., crimson morocco, 1861, 6l. 6s. A section is devoted to a collection of early eighteenth-century tracts on various subjects; and in the Addenda is a section on British Topography containing 70 entries, including several relating to London.

Obituary.

HENRY REGINALD LEIGHTON.

WE regret to hear of the death, at the early age of 38, of Mr. Henry Reginald Leighton, F.R.Hist.S., who passed away at Cheltenham after a long illness on Nov. 18. He is chiefly known for his work on the genealogy of North-Country families, and at the time of his death was collaborating with General H. C. Surtees of Mainsforth on a 'History of the Surtees Family.' For some years, while resident at East Boldon, co. Durham, he edited *Northern Notes and Queries*, and in 1910 'Memorials of Old Durham'—to which he contributed several chapters—in Messrs. Allen's "Memorials of the Counties of England Series." He was a frequent contributor to the pages of the genealogical and antiquarian press as well as to 'N. & Q.'

Mr. Leighton, who was the elder son of Mr. Henry Leighton, now of West Worthing, Sussex, married in 1913 Florence Newton, eldest daughter of Mrs. Cockburn and the late Wm. Cockburn of Sunderland, but leaves no family.

Our last number for the year finds us thankful that 'N. & Q.' still lives, and hopeful for a larger life in 1918. The interest and utility of the paper show no signs of abatement. Our chief trouble is that we cannot give our readers more of the good things which crowd our pigeonholes. The system of forwarding replies and articles in manuscript to those who we know will be particularly interested in them has brought us grateful recognition; but if, by saving somewhere else, we could give general publicity more quickly, we would gladly do so.

Can any of our readers make it possible for us to start the year with a bigger number, and so clear off some arrears? Four pages extra would cost 4l. 7s. 6d.; eight pages, 9l.

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.

O.A.S.—Both forwarded.

MISS R. G. FLETCHER (San Francisco).—Forwarded to H. C.

T. LLECHID JONES ('Diary of Lady Willoughby').—The book is fiction, and the author was Hannah Mary Rathbone. See the articles by WM. H. PEET, COL. PRIDEAUX, and SIR WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK at 11 S. x. 241, 297, and 337.

C. E. STRATTON ('Little Jack Horner Mansion is Burned').—For the alleged connexion of Sir John Horner with the old nursery rime see the discussion at 10 S. vi. 67, 111, 131, 171, and the works there cited.

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS ("Devizes").—The origin of this name has been discussed pretty fully in 'N. & Q.' See 8 S. iii. 449; iv. 94, 293, 497; 9 S. v. 8.

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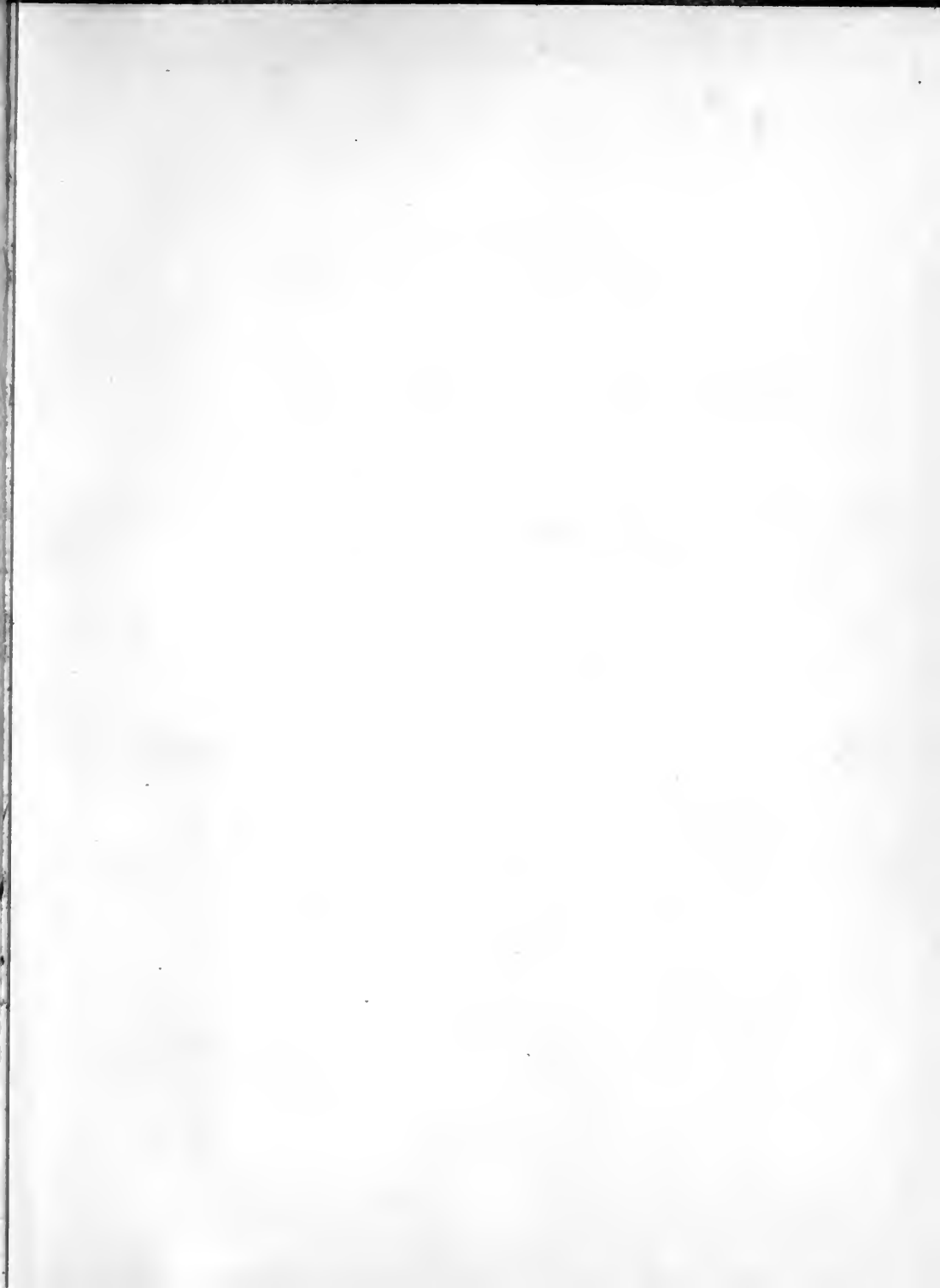
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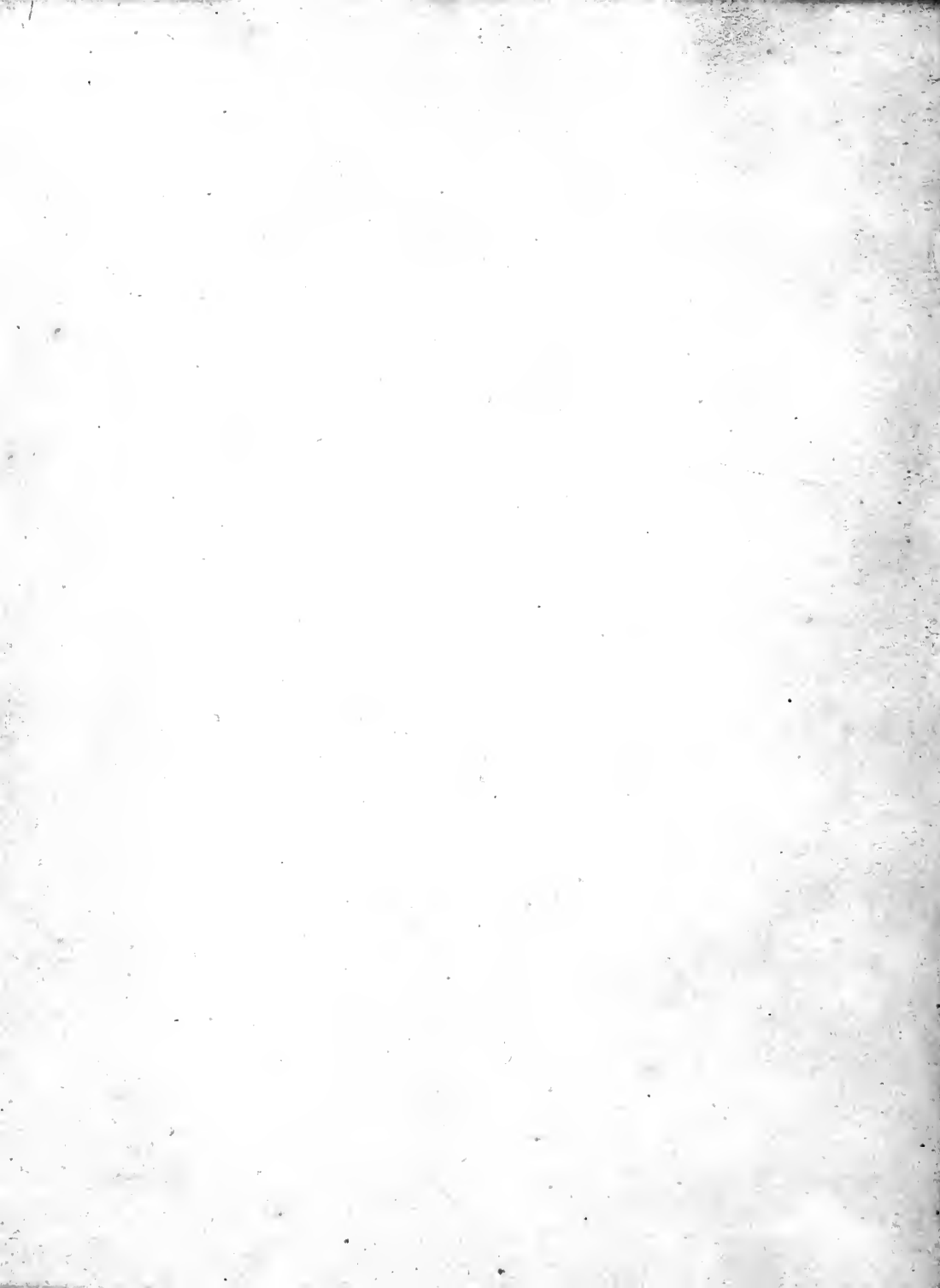
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