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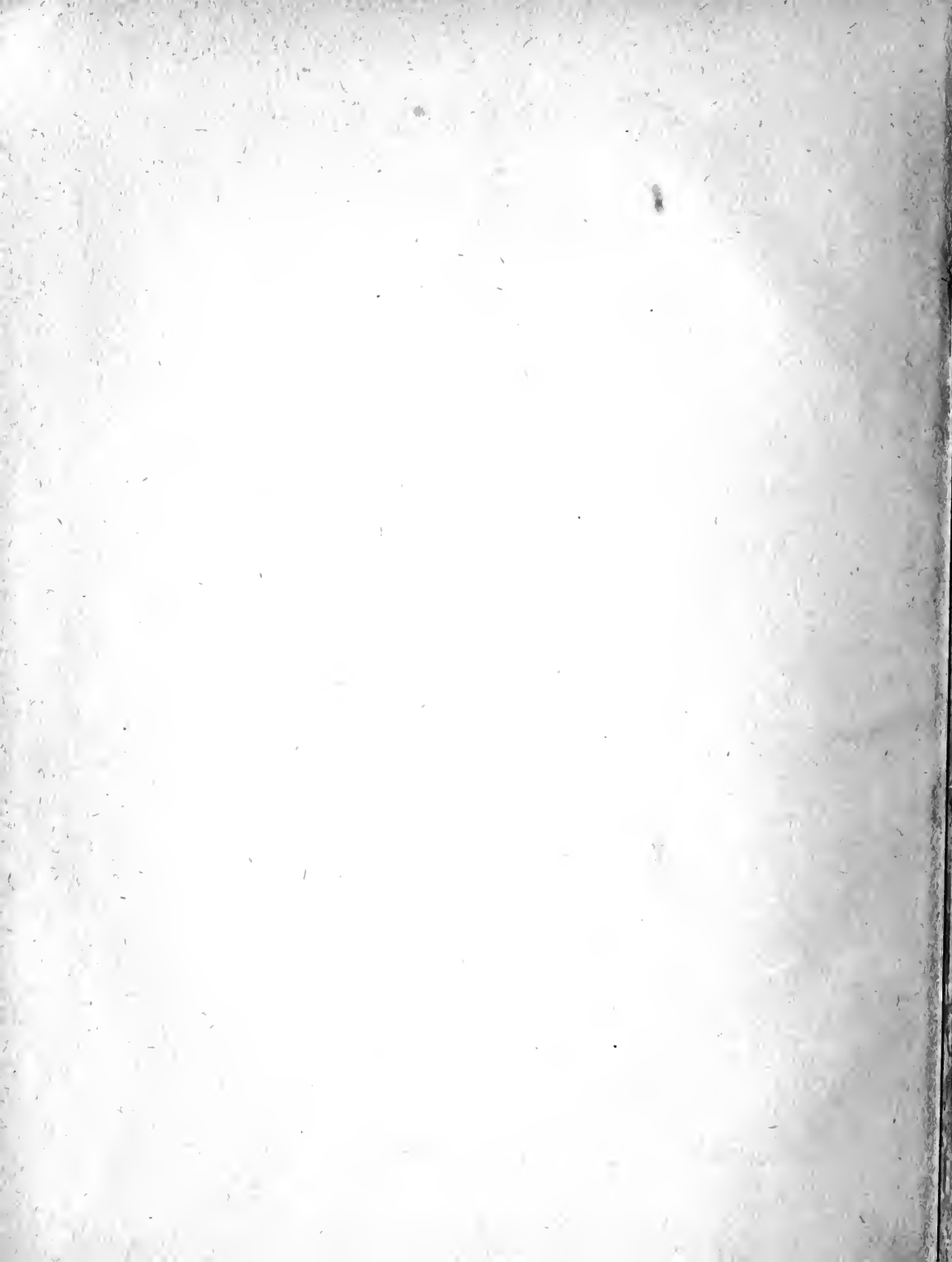
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NOTES AND QUERIES:

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

TWELFTH SERIES.—VOLUME IV.

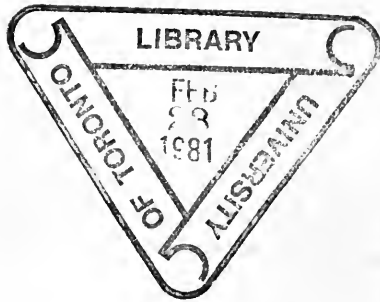
JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1918.

L O N D O N :

PUBLISHED AT THE

OFFICE, BREAM'S BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE, E.C.4.

By J. EDWARD FRANCIS.



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'N. & Q.' IN 1918.

READERS are indebted to "an old subscriber" for our number having four pages extra this month; our grateful acknowledgments are also due to two other subscribers who have offered contributions. This means that many Queries and Replies which would otherwise have had to be held over are printed in this issue; but a great deal more assistance will be required to ensure the insertion of communications in the issue following their receipt.

We have been urged to raise the present price, which is, in proportion to the increased number of pages in the monthly issue, no higher than that which obtained before the War broke out. As we know that most of our readers and contributors belong to the class which has felt the full effects of the straitening of circumstances due to the War, we are very reluctant to do this, and propose waiting until we have our 1917 Balance-Sheet ready, and also until we have received the bulk of our Annual Subscriptions, as we hope in the case of the latter that those who can still afford to do so will remit something more than the minimum of 6s. 6d. Some have already sent at the old rate.

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TO BE ISSUED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE
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THE INDEX,

JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1917.

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J. EDWARD FRANCIS,

Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. 4.

LONDON, JANUARY, 1918.

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ENGLISH TRAVELLERS ON THE
VLACHS.

IN his note to 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage,' canto ii. stanza xxxviii. (London, 1819, p. 138), Lord Byron says that no Englishman, except Leake, had ever advanced beyond Janina. The statement is probably true, on condition, of course, that it refers only to Albania, since long before Byron wrote Edward Brown had penetrated far into Macedonia. Coming from Servia, Brown saw Perlep, also the mountains near

by, "which shine like silver as those of Clissura,"* and on his way to Thessaly he passed through Monastir. Some years later, in 1675, George Wheler met on the hills opposite Lepanto with a settlement of shepherds, and in a short description which he gives of their mode of life as well as of their dress† one recognizes the same folk about whom Dr. Sibthorp wrote in 1794:—

"During the winter months a wandering tribe of Nomades drive their flocks from the mountains of Thessaly into the plains of Attica and Beotia, and give some pecuniary consideration to the Pasha of Negropont and Vainode of Athens. These people are much famed for their woollen manufactures, particularly the coats or cloaks worn by the Greek sailors."—Robert Walpole, 'Memoirs relating to European and Asiatic Turkey' (London, 1817, vol. i. p. 141).

The aforesaid travellers do not name the Vlachs; they speak in general terms, as do some of the Byzantin chroniclers. Gregoras, for instance (ed. Bonn, vol. i. p. 247), says: *Τὰ ἐν Μακεδονία Ῥωμαίους ὁμοροῦντα ἔθνη, Ἰλλυριοὶ τε δηλαδὴ καὶ Τριβαλλοὶ καὶ Ἀκαρῶνες καὶ Θετταλοὶ*, the latter comprising the Vlachs. Cantacuzene likewise alludes to them by saying: *οἱ περὶ Θετταλίαν οἰκοῦσιν αὐτόνομοι νομάδες* (ed. Bonn, vol. i. p. 450). Learned men as they all were, it must be presumed that they knew about the Vlachs.

These people, who call themselves Armâni, had a part of their own—at times of paramount importance—in the very tangled history of the Balkans. Beginning with the tenth century, one often hears about them from different sources, including some English, either direct or translated. Thus Benjamin of Tudela's narrative of his journey, with an oft-quoted passage on the "Balachi," appeared in 'Purchas His Pilgrimes,' ed. 1625 (vol. ii. chap. ix. p. 1441). In the same collection of travels William de Rubruquis‡ refers in 1253 to the "Land of Assanus," and, as implied in the words "as farre as Solonia," he means but the *Μεγάλη Βλαχία* of the Byzantin chroniclers. From this Vallachia came to London in 1427 a person called Paulus. The king

* 'A Brief Account of some Travels in Hungaria, Servia, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Thessaly, Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Friuli,' London, 1673, p. 45.

† 'A Journey into Greece,' London, 1682, p. 303.

‡ Vol. iii. chap. i. p. 2. This is the Latin text: "ultra Danubium versus Constantinopolim, Valachia, quæ est terra Assani, et Minor Bulgaria, usque in Solonomam."—Hurmusaki, 'Documente privitoare la Istoria Românilor,' Bucuresti, 1887, vol. i. pp. 265-6.

then reigning, Henry VI., granted him an allowance on account of his being ruined by the Turks. The decree issued for this purpose distinctly points out that he is "*Comes de Valache*, in partibus Greciæ, qui de Nobile Sanguine Tractus existit" (Rymer, 'Fœdera,' 3rd ed., vol. iv., 4th part, p. 128; vol. v., 1st part, pp. 7-8). He was probably one of those chieftains who, according to the times and extent of their powers, bore different titles, besides that of "*Comes de Valache*." We learn from the 'Cecaumeni Strategicon' that the Emperor Basile II. granted to Niculitza *τῆν ἀρχὴν τῶν Βλάχων Ἑλλάδος* (B. Wassiliewsky and V. Jernstedt, Petersburg, 1896, p. 96); later on Niketas speaks of a *τοπάρχης* ruling over Great Vallachia (ed. Bonn, p. 841).

At the advent of the Turks, Great Vallachia ceased to be a principality apart, but her name, with something of a glamour about it, lingered still through the tradition of the people, as shown by an old folk-song beginning:—

*Κλαίγουν τὰ δρόνια τῆς Βλακίᾶς καὶ τὰ πουλιὰ
στὴν δύσιν. . . .**

and the Vlachs managed to retain their own organization and local privileges. If during more than three centuries afterwards one meets but few records, the reason has to be sought in the fact that, on the one hand, the Vlachs were in many instances confounded with the various races around them; on the other hand, they had, as they still have, their homes on the out-of-the-way hills, in a country of no easy communications, withal far too dangerous to attract visitors for its own or its people's sake.

There came circumstances of a different nature, such as the interest for classicism, geographical and topographical researches in relation to it, the quest for old books and manuscripts—all these induced English travellers, in spite of many hardships, to venture towards those regions of Turkey and Northern Greece. On their journeys they often encountered nomad tribes of Vlachs ascending to the mountains or going down to the grassy pastures with their sheep and their caravans so picturesque in colour.

Questions that might have arisen with regard to the past of these rather strange

* "Lament the nightingales of Vallachia, and the birds in the West. . . ." Passow, 'Populæria Carmina Græciæ Recentioris,' Lipsiæ, 1860, p. 145.

people were to a certain extent touched upon in Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,'* where many references to the Byzantine chronicles are made.

Out of these as well as other sources, William Martin Leake gave for the first time in England an historical sketch of the Vlachs. Writing at a time when researches were not much advanced as yet, he holds the Vlachs to be

"a branch of the same nation, which was found in those ages not only in the fertile country on the north side of the Lower Danube, now generally known in Europe by the name of Wallachia, but likewise in many of the mountainous parts of Thrace."—'Researches in Greece,' London, 1814, chap. iii. p. 363.

From Janina, his place of residence, Leake made frequent visits to the hinterlands, gaining thus a great insight into Vlach life; and in his 'Travels in Northern Greece' (which, though published in 1835, is in the form of diaries written between 1804 and 1810) he enters into such characterizations as this:—

"The Vlakhotes, who, with less native acuteness than the Greeks, are endowed with more steadiness, prudence, and perseverance, are nevertheless like all republicans seldom free from intestine intrigues and divisions."—Vol. i. p. 282.

On the approach to a Vlach village, he observes:—

"The scene has an appearance of comfort and successful industry seldom seen in Greek or Turkish villages."—Vol. i. p. 300.

Of their dialect he says:—

"The language of the Vlakhote towns of *Pindus* differs very slightly from that of Wallachia, and contains consequently many Latin words derived from the Latin colonists of Dacia. The Latin words are not so numerous as in Italian or Spanish, but the flexions and the auxiliary verbs in some of their forms are less changed than in any of the daughters of the Latin."—Vol. i. p. 280.

Leake saw a great many Vlach villages on the ranges of *Pindus* and *Olympus*; and he pursued his excursions towards the south, towards *Salonica*, *Seres*, and *Mount Athos*—where Dr. Hunt before him met a number of Vlachs at the monastery of *Vatopedi*†—and towards the Albanian region of *Tomor*. In the description of this last place his unaffected style does not fail also to convey that sense of seclusion and

mountainous solitude in which Vlach settlements are usually found:—

"As we advance along the western side of the mountain, the sun becomes visible at short intervals, and lights up portions of the great plain of the *Mizakia* with the sea beyond it, but these views are soon shut out again by interposing clouds and rain. Just as it becomes dark, we obtain a sight of the village of *Tomor* or *Domor* in the highest habitable part of the mountain, and perceive on our right at the extremity of the long rugged slope of the mountain the Castle of *Berat* and the valley of the river *Uzumi*."—Vol. i. pp. 350-51.

And all through his work there is such a wealth of information, of appropriate quotations from the classics, of penetrating remarks, that it is indispensable for any student of the Vlachs.

Leake was in Janina when Lord Byron got there. From conversations they had together and from his reading of Gibbon, the poet came to know of the peoples inhabiting those parts. Therefore one would be justified in assuming that verses like

pensive o'er his scattered flock,
The little shepherd in his white capote
Doth lean his boyish form along the rock....*
allude to the Vlach shepherd.

For a more detailed account of the journey Byron refers to his fellow-traveller J. C. Hobhouse. The latter was acquainted with Pouqueville's work, 'Voyage en Morée, à Constantinople,' &c., Paris, 1805. It was perhaps for this reason that he left aside the Vlach districts already described by the French author, and he only casually mentioned *Metzovo*, the village of *Malacassi*, and also the route to *Zagori*, which, he says, "is taken by the merchants travelling into Wallachia as being more secure than that which leads through the plains of *Thessaly* by *Larissa*" ('A Journey through Albania and other Provinces of Turkey in Europe and Asia to Constantinople,' London, 1813, p. 62).

Shortly after Hobhouse we have the Rev. Thos. Smart Hughes (who published in 1820 'Travels in Sicily, Greece, and Albania') and Henry Holland. Both are much impressed by the Vlachs and their caravans, the latter dwelling with more length on them. After an interesting description of *Metzovo* and some historical considerations, Holland gives what seems a very judicious report:—

"The insulation and mode of life have tended to preserve them, in great measure, separated as a people; and the Wallachian towns and villages

* 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage,' canto ii. stanza lii.

* Ed. 1776-88, vol. vi. chaps. lx. and lxi.

† He calls them "Wallachian-Greeks." It was at Easter, 1801. See Robert Walpole's 'Memoirs relating to European and Asiatic Turkey,' vol. i. p. 199.

of Pindus, which are very numerous in those parts of the chain between Albania and Thessaly, have all a distinct character, which probably has continued for centuries. The Vlachi are a hardy and active people, more regular, less ferocious in their habits than the Albanians, to whom they are not allied in their origin, and but little as it appears in later connexion.

"It may further be remarked that there is an air of active industry, neatness, and good order in these towns, which, while it distinguishes them from all others in the south of Turkey, affords a singular contrast to the wild and rugged scenery by which they are surrounded."—'Travels in the Ionian Isles, Albania, Thessaly, Macedonia,' &c., London, 1815, p. 226.

In 1838 appeared 'The Spirit of the East,' by D. Urquhart. A special interest attaches to this, in his time, most influential political author. A Roumanian statesman and writer of note, I. Ghica, for many years representative to the Court of St. James, knew him well. In a letter he portrays him as "a young man of short stature, delicate complexion, with pale face, long golden hair over his back, blue piercing eyes";* and he further speaks of Urquhart's noble character, of his ardour in espousing the great causes for freedom. Indeed, his 'Spirit of the East' breathes in a large degree the tumultuous, fiery atmosphere of the Greek revolution. He deals in it with chiefs like Catchiandoni and Tchionga, both of the Vlach race, or, as Urquhart puts it, of "these hardy mountaineers, nowhere fixed, but always to be found where the wolves have dens and eagles nests" (vol. i. p. 122).

In some of these travellers' accounts one has to look carefully for the particular passages relating to our subject, as they are intermixed with various other matters.

Robert Curzon, for instance, looking down from the Meteora monasteries at the beautiful prospect stretched before him, and without any further reference, writes:—

"The whole of this region is inhabited by a race of different origin from the real Albanians: they speak the Wallachian language, and are said to be extremely barbarous and ignorant."—'Visits to Monasteries in the Levant,' London, 1849, p. 294.

Of course, the author reports only the information conveyed to him, but still it is curious that he did not care to comment on it. His follower, George Ferguson Bowen, whose purpose was in a way to complete the 'Visits to Monasteries in the Levant,'† gives, on the contrary, a sym-

pathetic account, and finds it very interesting

"to meet a tribe of these nomad Wallachians on their march, winding in single file with their long trains of packhorses up one of the mountain passes of Epirus, or along the plains of Thessaly."—'Mount Athos, Thessaly, and Epirus,' p. 152.

To the same period belongs Edward Lear's 'Journals of a Landscape Painter in Albania.' It has to be mentioned especially for the illustrations, which he himself contributed.

Henry Tozer relates having seen the Vlachs in their summer encampments at the heights between Ipek and Prizrend; and he adds: "These families are completely nomad, having no settled habitation."*

Such roaming communities are to be found in many other places, particularly towards the Adriatic coast, where hardly any traveller has been to seek them.

A limited region of Albania was visited in 1860 by Mary Adelaide Walker, who, passing near Coritza, heard the tinkling bells of the flocks, and caught a sight of their shepherds in "sheepskin cloaks and caps" ('Through Macedonia to the Albanian Lakes,' London, 1864, p. 249). On her way to Coritza she was present also at a Vlach wedding ceremony, of which she renders a clear account. In describing further the Bulgarian dresses she refers to a specimen worn by "the women from Vlachio-Clissura" (*ibid.*, pp. 141-6). It is surely a mistake; in Vlachio-Clissura, as shown by the name itself, no Bulgarian women are to be found. With regard to the town of Monastir, she writes:—

"Among the Christian population of Monastir the Vlachs rank the highest for commercial enterprise, industry, and intelligence."—*Ib.*, p. 137.

G. M. Mackenzie and A. P. Irby in a book published a few years later† fully agree on this point with the preceding author.

On the whole, English travellers dwell mostly on the nomadic life of the Vlachs and its external aspect, either because it appealed to them as more unusual or because they came into contact with it on their journeying to Greece. There is, however, another section of these people represented by numerous well-to-do boroughs, scattered on the mountains. Above all in

* 'Researches in the Highlands of Turkey,' London, 1869, vol. i. p. 352. See also his footnotes concerning the Vlachs in Finlay's 'History of Greece,' ed. 1877, Oxford, based as they are on a sound, personal knowledge.

* 'Scrisori ale lui I. Ghica către V. Alexandri,' Bucuresti, p. 144.

† 'Mount Athos, Thessaly, and Epirus,' London, 1852. See Introductory Remarks, chap. i. p. 3.

† 'Travels in the Slavonic Provinces of Turkey-in-Europe,' London, 1867, p. 74.

importance stood once Moschópoli. It possessed a high school under the name of Ἀκαδημία, and a printing house—the second established in Turkey after that of Constantinople—where Vlachian books in Greek character, besides many others, were printed, showing the existence of a national consciousness before any thought in this direction had ever occurred to their kinsfolk of the Danubian principalities. In the Ἀκαδημία were professors like Theodore Cavalioti, author of a Greek-Vlach-Albanian vocabulary and various other works, whom Sathas calls γραμματικὸς ἀριστὸς (*Βιογραφίαι*, ἐν Ἀθήναις, 1868, p. 496). His pupil Constantine Tehegani, a writer himself, in order to improve his knowledge and be thus of more use to his own people, had visited London, Cambridge, and other places of learning (Iohann Thunmann, Untersuchungen über die Geschichte der östlichen europäischen Völker, vol. i., Leipzig, 1774, p. 179, note K). There was also going on an extensive commerce, mainly with Venice at her period of glory. Vlach folk-songs tell us about long, long lines of caravans passing day and night, laden with silks of all descriptions; and this vague reminiscence of bygone times is amply confirmed by evidences found in the Venetian archives.* After the plunder and partial ruin of Moschópoli, its noble traditions were taken and carried on by towns like Krushevo, Vlachó-Clissura, Nevesca, and the large Vlachian colonies in Transylvania.

Rarely, here and there, one meets this side of life being dealt with by English travellers—in Leake, for instance, or in such a passage of Stuart Glennie as the following, which affords a glimpse of a Vlach interior:—

“Most snugly furnished, but in Eastern fashion, was the room in which I was installed. There was neither chair nor table, but the floor was covered with thick, richly coloured rugs, the handiwork of the household; and along the wall on either side of the hearth, and under the windows, was a range of comfortable cushions. All the wall opposite the hearth was occupied by a most artistically designed and elaborately carved wardrobe, also of native workmanship.”†

A more direct allusion is that by H. N. Brailsford, when he comes to write about Vlachó-Clissura:—

* In the *Drum Drept*, Nos. 3-6, 1914, Prof. N. Iorga refers to many letters of Vlach merchants which he recently examined in Venice.

† Quoted by Lucy M. J. Garnett in ‘The Women of Turkey,’ London, 1890, vol. i. p. 8.

“Half its houses are empty, and their architecture, solid, roomy, and with some incipient tendency to ornament, speaks of a greater trade than any that survives. Its comfortable shopkeepers, seated at ease on their cushions within the stout walls that defy the incessant rains of the mountain-top, will tell you that when they were boys Klissoura was the second city of Macedonia, hardly distanced by Salonica.”—‘Macedonia,’ London, 1905, p. 177.

I mention but a few of the relatively recent works. One has to be rather careful with these. Since the starting of different propaganda in Turkey, English travellers, though more impartial, could not altogether escape the prevailing turbulent atmosphere. Unconsciously—some even with purpose—they take sides: facts are inverted, figures vitiated; much more so in the case of the Vlachs, who had no separate Church, by which the people were distinguished and classified in the Turkish system. There are exceptions indeed, such as the fluently written, but none the less scholarly book of A. J. B. Wace and M. S. Thompson, ‘The Nomads of the Balkans’ (London, 1914). The authors lived a good deal amongst the Vlachs, to the extent of learning their vernacular tongue. Beyond what they had to say in ‘The Nomads of the Balkans,’ they called attention* to the fact that, since the way of living and the habits of these people had changed but very little from immemorial times, their study would perhaps enlighten us concerning what had occurred long ago, in the distant past, with regard to which no documents of any kind are available. M. BEZA.

PAULUS AMBROSIUS CROKE:

A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY ACCOUNT BOOK.

PAULUS AMBROSIUS CROKE, from whose account book the following notes are taken, was a younger son of Sir John Croke of Chilton and the Lady Elizabeth, his wife. The date of his birth is not known to me, but he was admitted to the Inner Temple on Feb. 18, 1582, and rose to be a Bencher of that society. He married first Frances, daughter (and coheir with her sister Anne) of Francis Welsborne of East Hanney, Berks. This lady died in 1605. He then married Susanna, daughter of Thomas Coo of Boxford in Suffolk, who had previously

* See in *The Geographical Journal*, No. 5, May, 1911, ‘The Distribution of Early Civilization in Northern Greece,’ a paper read by the authors before the Royal Geographical Society.

married twice, and was destined to bury her third husband.

This old account book is in parlous condition, very ragged and mildewed, but contains much of interest—sufficient, indeed, to give a somewhat intimate knowledge of the life and personality of a worthy lawyer of the day. In it we see a man of careful habit, but not ungenerous; profoundly religious, but not fanatic; a genial soul, fond of good cheer, and distinctly popular among his lady friends, if we may judge from the care they took of his creature comforts; a man of observation, both of natural phenomena and current events, yet homely withal. The Bencher notes the dangers of his rides to his country house at Hackney, and spends much time on that great highway of London life, the river. At Hackney he is interested in his farm and garden, and buys books on the subject. Occasionally he goes into the country with his family and relations, and often borrows a coach to take him there, but does not forget to reward the dependents for the trouble given. He is also extremely particular about his food, fond of delicacies, and almost every day pays something for "Bottling." He is equally particular about his clothing. The manuscript portrays the man, and incidentally throws much light on the manners and customs of the day.

GENEALOGICAL MEMORANDA.

29 Jan^y, 1623 [4].—Sir George Croke, my brother, knighted.

January, 1623 [4].—2. To the cocheman of my cosen Coventrie in whose coche I came from the further end of Moorefeld to the Temple gate, 3*d*.

9. For a paire of knives for my brother William his daughter Elizabeth, 2*s*. 6*d*. For a silke string unto them with tasselles, 8*d*.

12. To the Steward for a monethes coëns [commons] for my nephew Unton Croke, he being farre in the steward's debt. . . . 4.

16. For a paire of woosted stockins for my neice Eliz: 4*s*. 6*d*.

27. For 2 oz. of D^r Anth: his water, for my sister Wingferly, the one of the stronger, the other of the weaker sort, 15*s*.

November, 1611.—3. To the carriar of Brill for a cake, a collar of brawne, and a quarter of Lambe sent to my wife from my brother William, 12*d*.

14. Tho: Davison that brought me puddings from my sister Trello, 6*d*.

December, 1611.—For a sugar-lofe for my brother Justice Croke, 15*s*. 8*d*.

4. For a lofe of double refined sugar for my sister Tirrell, weighing 5 li. 6 oz., at 22*d*. the pound, 15*s*. [sic].

Januarie, 1611.—10. To my nephew Charles Croke, 10*s*.

April, 1612.—10. To my nephew Rich: Wingfeld a little before his intended Journey into Denmark, 20*s*.

Maye, 1612.—M^d the 30th of this instant month I and my wife went to Heam in Essex in the companie of my brother George and his wife.

9. For a Marchpane bestowed uppon my brother George when the Judges dined wth him.

October, 1612.—14. To my nephewe Alexander Croke, 1*s*.

Maye, 1613.—18. To my brother Milward his maid Anne, lying in his house yesternight, 6*d*.

July, 1613.—1. To my brother George his son Thomas, who was baptized this daye, I being a speciall witness thereto a standing cup wth a cover, both silver and guilt, weighing 9 li., 17*s*.

To my sister's midwife the same by me in gold, 11*s*.

To Mrs. Foster her then milch nurse in gold, 5*s*. 6*d*.

To Mrs. Isaacke my sister's keeper in childbed, 4*s*.

May, 1614.—22. To my cosen Izsard for bringing me newes of the safe defe [delivery] of his M^{rs} of a daughter between five and sixe a clocke this eveninge.

June, 1614.—6. For a Marchpane given to my brother Geo: at the baptizing of his daughter Mary, who was baptized upon Ascention daye last, being the 2nd daye of this instant June, 12*s*.

July, 1614.—2. To the footman of my sister ladie Croke y^t brought a haunch of venison from her to me, 12*d*.

October, 1614.—10. To John Rolles, who first brought me word of the safe deliverie of my wife of my yung sonne, 5*s*.

To my sister Bennet Croke for X*s*. which I received of her to double the same upon the birth of my first child.

22. To the sexton at Hackney the daye my sonne was baptized, 12*d*.

To my father Coo his men for paines taken that day, 12*d*.

27. To Van for his tidings of the save defe [delivery] of neece Bionce of a sonne, wth was borne this morning, about fower of the clock, 2*s*.

Januarie, 1614 [15].—14. To my wives father for a weekes coëns for myselfe, my wife her daughter, and five servants, 38*s*.

May, 1615.—4. To my nephew Hen. Croke junr, 2*s*. 6*d*.

26. For a Ire [letter] sent my sister Clerke, 4*d*.

June, 1615.—1. For a skinker pot of silver p^ccell [parcel] guilt w^{ch} I gave to Richard Davies at the tyme of his marriage wth my neece Catherin Croke, weighing 38 oz., £10 19*s*.

5. To my wife to bestowe in the exchange, going together with my sisters from my nephew Davies his house, 10*s*.

To my sister Tirrell and my three yonger sisters in law and my cosen Fra. Brawne, then in jest for the same purpose, 12*d*.

November, 1615.—1. To my sonne Samuel his nurse for her wages for a moneth ending uppon Mondaie next, 13*s*. 4*d*.

November, 1616.—12. For three limons and sixe oranges for my cosen Tate, 12*d*.

15. To S^r W^m Tate his man who brought blackes from his M^r [master] for myselfe and my man to mourne for my cosen Fra. Tate, who died this daie.

December, 1616.—4. For fower gigs, two for Sar: and Sam: the other two for Tho: and Mar: two of my brother George his children.

26. To a Ire [letter] sent to my brother W^m, 2*d*.

April, 1617.—13. For 12 silver spoones given to the marriage of my nephue Alexander Croke, 5*h*. 17*s*.

19. To my nephue Roger Wingfield, 11*s*.
Julie, 1617.—11. To the poore men, their box, for being admitted a free man of the East India Companie, w^{ch} I was this day, 10*s*.

To Mr. Francis Sadler the Secretaire to that Companie, being his due fee uppon my admission thereunto, 1*s*.

To a servaunt of Sr Tho: Smith the governor of that Companie, 1*s*.

October, 1617.—To the nurse that nurseth my brother his daughter Elizabeth, 2*s*.

Januarie, 1618.—10. To Dr. Jo: Bainbridge sent for to my sonne Samuel, being sicke as is thought of the small pocke, 10*d*.

April, 1619.—To my brother W^m Coo his daughter Marie, at whose baptisme I was a speciall witness, a standing cup silver and gullt, £5 6*s*.

To my cosen Anne Brise, who was midwife to the mother, 11*s*.

May, 1620.—15. To two maides at my Uncle Leake his house, 10*s*.

Februarie, 1620.—To my brother Geo: his sonne Tho., 12*d*.

To his daughters Marie and Eliz., 12*d*.

May, 1621.—31. For two ewen bowes wth the stringes, th' one for Tho: Croke, th' other for W^m Coo, 10*d*.

For 12 headed arrowes for the said boyes and Samuel Croke, 12*d*.

For 6 balles of lether for Lucie Croke, 3*d*.

August, 1621.—To my sister Bennet Croke to be payed five pounds... when her sonne Walton shall be sheriff of oure countie, 10*s*.

Feb^r 1622.—1. For three wheeling toppes for my sonne and daughter and W^m Coo, 6*d*.

6. For a baby in childbed for my daughter Lucie, 2*s*.

October, 1623.—31. For a boke for my daughter Lucie entituled a Posey of Prayers, 12*d*.

November, 1623.—28. For a muffe for my sister Lady Geo: Croke, 34*s*.

April 1624.—26. To my sister Bridget Coo to buy her a paire of gloves, 2*s*.

June, 1625.—For two silver forks for my sister Tirell and neice Lady Eyre, 8*s*. 4*d*.

May, 1626.—(?) For nephue Tho: Croke and his sisters Marie, Eliz. and Frances....

The receipts are not of much interest, but the following genealogical notices occur:—

Februarie 2, 1620.—Of my cosen Jo Newdigate for a speciall admittance of him into the Inner Temple for my reading, Lent, 1608, £5. 13*s*. 4*d*.

February, 1621.—Of Sr Jn Croke, an annuity granted at the time of death of his brother Sir Jn. Croke by his father.

1624.—Mention made of nephew Sir John Croke of Kelham and Sir Jon Croke his father; Cousin Edward Bulstrod; Francis, brother William his son; Cousin Alban Pygot.

The following is unfortunately much damaged:—

M^d that the first sonne and first childe of George Croke, ad^t of the Inner Temple, and Mary his wife, was borne in Fleet St. in the Parish of St. Dunstons in the... Saturday the 26 of June, 1613, about one quarter of an hower after

two of the clocke in the morning of the same daye... was baptized one Thursday following being... st of July in the Church of St. Dunstanes... The speciall witnesses of the... were Sr Thomas Bennet, my [self], and Lady Katherine Croke, wife of... est brother.

J. HARVEY BLOOM.

(To be concluded.)

THE THIRD CLASS OF BRITISH ORDERS.

THE notice published in *The London Gazette* on the most recent birthday of the King, that members of the third class or Companions of British Orders should wear the insignia suspended by a ribbon round the neck, instead of on the breast as before, is perhaps worthy of a note in these pages. This class, though the lowest of the older British Orders, is in reality a distinction of no small merit, the C.B. or Companion Cross of the Military division of the Bath being limited to senior officers of the services, whilst this class of the other Orders seldom falls to any save well-seasoned officials. The junior Orders, the Victorian and the recently instituted British Empire Orders, have each five classes, the third class being styled Commander, the members wearing the badge at the neck. Most foreign Orders have, similarly five classes, the fourth and fifth classes being those of Officer and Chevalier, and this division has been followed in the junior British Orders. But until recently the Companions of the third class of the senior British Orders wore the cross or badge on the breast, the place assigned to the fourth and fifth classes only of other Orders.

The members of the third class of these senior Orders were thus at an apparent disadvantage, the wearing of the cross at the neck, or *en cravate* as it is termed, being generally recognized as a mark of the higher class. For long years, commencing with a representation made by me on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, a change which would cost nothing was urged by me, so as to bring the members of Orders into line in this respect. But although the late King was in sympathy with the proposal, it hung fire for years, difficulties regarding the statutes of the Orders and other objections being in the way. The War has given us allies, resulting in the exchange of military decorations. Returning to the charge, I was able to represent that a French general on whom the C.B. was conferred, although

he would value highly this distinguished decoration, would much prefer to wear it at the neck, with the high class of the Commander of the Legion of Honour, rather than have to place it on the breast, where the fourth and fifth classes of decorations only are worn. The new British Orders with their five classes also assisted the argument, as none could hold that the decorations of the Companion class were inferior to the third or Commander class of the Victorian and British Empire Orders.

So the proposal has at last been accepted, and although the old designation of Companion is retained, the members of the third class of the Orders of the Bath, Star of India, St. Michael and St. George, and Indian Empire, now wear the decoration at the neck, and have precedence of the Commanders of the junior Orders. This change has only been secured after repeated representations carried on during many years, as was the case in the long-fought effort to secure to the Briton the right to fly the Union Jack—a struggle in which I had, ultimately, the support of my good friend the late Mr. John Collins Francis in carrying the long-denied claim to a victorious conclusion. J. H. RIVETT-CARNAC.

Vevey.

'TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS': A LITERARY ERROR.—At the heading of chap. iv. of part ii., 'The Bird-fanciers,' the following quotation appears:—

I have found out a gift for my fair,
I have found where the wood pigeons breed;
But let me the plunder woodbear—
She would say 'twas a barbarous deed.

This is attributed by the author to Rowe. Many of your readers will no doubt recognize the lines as being by Shenstone (Pastoral II., 'Hope'). The remainder of the verse is worth repeating:—

For he ne'er could be true, she aver'd [*sic*],
Who would rob a poor bird of its young;
And I loved her the more when I heard
Such tenderness fall from her tongue.

Thomas Hughes, the author of 'Tom Brown,' had a great literary reputation. He was a Bencher of this Inn, and Master of the Library in 1889. It is an astonishing fact that in his well-known work, which must have been read by an enormous number of people of all ranks, the error I mention should never have been corrected. The author no doubt quoted from memory, as the words given by him are not exactly correct. J. E. LATTON PICKERING.

Inner Temple Library.

'PIERS PLOWMAN,' v. 500:—

þe sonne for sorwe þerof les syȝte for a tyme
Aboute mydday, whan most liȝte is and mele-
tyme of seintes.

Skeat noted:—

"This seems to refer to the sacrifice of the mass, when the saints feed upon Christ's body, literally, according to the Romish belief. . . . The expression must directly refer to the time of the crucifixion, when Christ's blood was shed upon the cross."

Yet he puzzles over this recondite matter as to the hour for mass, and cites Rock to support the information that "midday was, however, not the usual time for celebration; it was generally much earlier."

But is not all this annotating beside the question? For is not the meaning simply that saints broke their fast about midday? So in Passus vi. 147 the saints of Piers's bequest are ascetics with modern Trappist fare:—

Ac aneres and heremytes þat eten noȝt but
at nones,
And namore er morwe myne almesse shul þei
haue—

nones being at earliest about midday.

Does not vi. 147 explain or illustrate v. 500?

W. F. P. STOCKLEY.

Cork.

"MR. EDMONDS" OF LADY FANSHAWE'S 'MEMOIRS.'—In Appendix B, devoted to "the issue of Sir Richard Fanshawe and Ann his wife," we read:—

"9. Margaret Fanshawe was born at Tankersley Park in Yorkshire, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock afternoon, on the 9th day of October, 1653. She was baptized by Mr. Graves, parson of that parish, Mr. Edmonds her godfather, the Lady Rookeby and my cousin Boswell her godmothers."—P. 216.

This is quoted from the edition of the 'Memoirs,' published in 1907, so fully and excellently annotated by Mr. H. C. Fanshawe. In his note on this passage, after identifying Lady Rookeby and Mr. Graves, and offering a doubtful identification of Cousin Boswell, the editor fails altogether with Mr. Edmonds, of whom he says, "The name has not been found in any public or family papers of the time" (p. 594). Surely this would be Thomas Edmunds of Worsborough Hall, formerly secretary to the first Lord Strafford, from whose son Sir R. Fanshawe had rented Tankersley Hall, distant about 3 miles from Worsborough Hall. Both families were Royalist and attached to the Straffords; they would naturally be drawn into friendly association. Much may be read of Thomas Edmunds both in "public and family papers of the time." See Hunter's 'South Yorkshire,'

Wilkinson's 'History of Worsborough,' and vol. lxxv. of the publications of the Surtees Society ('Yorkshire Diaries').

E. G. B.

THE INGHAMITES.—The 'New International Encyclopædia,' published in New York (Dodd, Mead & Co.) in 1915, contains a curious slip in connexion with the religious sect founded by Benjamin Ingham in 1742. A very short biographical notice ends with the statement that "in 1759 the greater part of his followers deserted him and went over to Sandeman, and in 1760 Ingham himself joined the Sandemanians and the Inghamites disappeared." This is incorrect as the sect still flourishes in North Lancashire, seven churches at least being in existence: six within a three-mile radius of Colne, and one in Kendal. They are all small when compared with the Methodist chapels in the neighbourhood, the seating capacity of the lot being not above 2,000. At Colne a new church was erected in 1908, and the graveyard in Wheatley Lane (Pendle Forest) is extensive, though many interred there were not adherents to this particular faith. There is also a chapel in existence at Salterforth, near Barnoldswick (Yorks), and this was, I believe, the first to be formed; whilst the Colne emigrants to Ontario (Canada) have founded a meeting-house at Farringdon, 2 miles from Brentford in that State, the preacher and lesson-reader at a service two years ago being both Colne men.

The Inghamites are an offshoot of the Methodists, it being clear that Benjamin Ingham was associated with both John and Charles Wesley, and accompanied them in 1737 on a visit to the Moravians in Germany. He became so strongly attached to their doctrines that he broke with the Wesleys and founded the sect which now bears his name, but to which he gave the name of "Moravian Methodists." He endeavoured to unite in this organization the chief doctrines of the Moravians and Methodists, and so successful was he as general overseer "that in a few years there were 84 of these congregations in England." It is curious that he should have married a sister of the Earl of Huntingdon (1741) whose wife's name is connected with another Methodist sect, known as the "Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion."

It was not until 1760 that Ingham largely adopted the hazy views of Robert Sandeman, and this ultimately led to bitter controversy and the disruption of many of the Inghamite churches, most of which became incorporated

with the Methodists. A few, however, remained loyal to the faith of their founder, and, it may be presumed, have come down to us practically unweakened since Ingham's death in 1772. A collection of hymns was published at Leeds in 1748 for the use of his congregations.

From these few particulars it will be seen that the "Inghamites" are still in existence.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.L.

NAPOLEON AND WELLINGTON: DID THEY EVER MEET? (See 11 S. vi. 349; x. 195.)—At the first reference this question is asked: at the second ROCKINGHAM gives a reply which almost establishes a negative, by inference.

In *Temple Bar*, vol. lxxxii., January-April, 1888, is an article giving 'Conversations with the Duke of Wellington.' The article says:—

"The following extracts have...been made from the unpublished commonplace books of the Rev. J. Mitford of Benhall, who appears to have collected them from his diaries after the Duke's death in 1852."

On p. 510 is the following:—

"'I never saw Buonaparte,' observed the Duke, 'though he was once, during the battle of Waterloo, within a quarter of a mile of me.'"

According to the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' Mitford's commonplace books are Addit. MSS. 32559-32575 at the British Museum. He was for some years, to the end of 1850, editor of *The Gentleman's Magazine*.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

BULWER LYTTON'S 'PELHAM.'—I notice in 'N. & Q.' for November last (p. 479) a slip in the date of the publication of this novel, which is given as 1827, whereas the real date was May 10, 1828. *The Athenæum* for May 14 has 'Pelham' in its list of new books of the week, and has also a review of it.

In the unfinished 'Life of Bulwer Lytton' by his son, the first Earl of Lytton, the date is given as June 10, and this error reappears in the 'Life' by Mr. Escott. I called the attention, however, of the present Earl to the mistake, and in his complete biography of his grandfather the date is given correctly.

W. A. FROST.

"LETTER A, No. 1."—The 'N.E.D.' quotes 'Pickwick' for "A 1," and Mrs. Stowe for "A, No. 1," but gives no example of the phrase above. It may therefore be worth while to record that Disraeli used it in 1844 in 'Coningsby,' bk. ii. chap. vi. :—

"I tell you what, Mr. Taper, the time is gone by when a Marquess of Monmouth was Letter A, No. 1."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

Queries.

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

BYRON IN FICTION.—A difficult portion of the task of compiling a bibliography of English works on Byron is the gathering together of works of fiction into which he is introduced as a character. The following is the list that I have made. It will be of great service to me if any reader of 'N. & Q.' will communicate to me—either through its columns or direct—the title of any other novel in which he figures.

[Viscountess Melbourne (Lady Caroline Lamb)]: 'Glenarvon,' 1816.—In this famous and little-read book Byron appears as Glenarvon, Lady Caroline as Calantha, and William Lamb as Avondale. The novel was reissued in 1865 under the title 'The Fatal Passion.'

E. S. Barrett (see 1 S. viii. 423).—'Six Weeks at Long's,' 1817.—Byron appears as Lord Stanza.

[Anon.]: 'Three Weeks at Fladong's,' 1817.—Byron appears as Lord Stanza. See, on this novel, Carl Van Doren, 'Life of T. L. Peacock,' pp. 94-5.

T. L. Peacock: 'Nightmare Abbey,' 1818.—In chap. xi. Byron, as is well known, is satirized under the name of Mr. Cypress.

John Harman Bedford: 'Wanderings of Childe Harold. A Romance of Real Life. Interspersed with Memoirs of the English Wife, the Foreign Mistress, and various other Celebrated Characters,' 1825.—This disreputable novel of some seven hundred pages follows Byron's life loosely and with gross injustice.

Benjamin Disraeli: 'Contarini Fleming,' 1832.—There are notable Byronic traits in the character of the young Contarini. See Momy-penny, 'Life of Disraeli,' i. 182 f.

Mary W. Shelley: 'Lodore,' 1835.—Lord Lodore, the father of the heroine, is modelled on Byron, the portrait being generous in its emphasis upon the pathos and romance of his character. Claire (Jane) Claremont protested to Mrs. Shelley against this embellishment of "the merest compound of vanity, folly, and every miserable weakness that ever met together in one human being." See Mrs. Julian Marshall's 'M.W. Shelley,' ii. 265.

Benjamin Disraeli: 'Venetia: or, The Poet's Daughter,' 1837.—This is the classic instance of the portrayal of Byron in fiction; he appears as Lord Cadurcis. Shelley is depicted as Mr. Herbert. See Richard Garnett, 'Shelley and Beaconsfield,' Shelley Society Papers, 1887 (reprinted in 'Essays of an Ex-Librarian,' 1901); *Edinburgh Review*, October, 1837; Momy-penny, 'Disraeli,' i. 360 f.; the Countess Guiccioli's 'Reflections upon Mr. Disraeli's Novel "Venetia,"' in her 'Recollections of Lord Byron,' ii. 433 f.; H. B. Hamilton, 'Portrayal of the Life and Character of Lord Byron in . . . "Venetia,"' Leipzig, 1884; Gustav Hahn, 'Lord Beaconsfield's Roman "Venetia": ein Denkmal Byrons und Shelleys,' Dresden, 1898.

"Mark Rutherford" (William Hale White): 'The Revolution in Tanner's Lane,' 1887.—Byron does not actually appear in this powerful if, perhaps, ill-constructed novel; but his influence so permeates the earlier portion as to justify the inclusion of the book in this list.

F. F. Moore: 'He Loved but One,' 1905.—This novel is based on the love-affair between Byron and Mary Chaworth; the characters appear under their own names; Lady Caroline Lamb figures largely. The book was republished in New York under the title 'Love Alone is Lord.'

"Lafayette McLaws" (i.e., Emily Lafayette, according to the Catalogue of the Library of Congress): 'Maid of Athens,' 1906.—A poor novel that synthesizes the Thyra mystery, the Maid of Athens episode, the separation from Lady Byron, Byron's melancholy, and the motive of his final expedition to Greece.

Maurice Hewlett: 'Bendish: a Study in Prodigality,' 1913.—With his accustomed freedom in dealing with historical materials (and in this case with lack of convincingness), Mr. Hewlett has transferred the character of Lord Byron to the reign of William IV. See an article on 'Hewlett's Picture of Byron,' *Current Opinion*, January, 1914, p. 48.

In addition to the above I may note the following vague reference, upon which some reader may be able to shed light:—

'Byron painted by his Compeers,' 1869, p. 39, quotes from *The Magic Lantern*, Jan. 1, 1823, this sentence: "His [Sir George W—]'s] wife was a *blue stocking*, and had penned a novel, in which Lord Byron was introduced as a repentant husband." To what does this refer?

SAMUEL C. CHEW.

The College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

THE GREAT CHARTER AND THE TABLE UPON WHICH IT WAS SIGNED.—*The Tailor of Oct. 10, 1917*, contains the following statement:—

"Miss Scott owns the historic Magna Charta Island near Staines. . . . The engraved stone-topped table on which King John signed the Great Charter stands in the Hall."

Is there any authority to prove that this table is the one used? I have never before heard of such a table existing, and, being an incredulous person, wish to be satisfied. Doubts are cast on many historical statements, even on John being able to sign his name. If it is the original table, why is it not the property of the nation and housed in the British Museum?

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

WILLIAM III.'S SPURS.—Can any of your readers help me to trace the present whereabouts of the spurs worn by King William III. at the battle of the Boyne? They were given by Earl Harcourt in 1777 to Horace Walpole, and sold at the Strawberry Hill sale in 1842 for 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to Thomas of 2 Bond Street.

H. (2).

WOMEN AS JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—
1. We are told in Mrs. Stopes's book 'British Freewomen' that "the wise and renowned Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, was made Justice of the Peace in the reign of Henry VII., and that the Lady of Berkeley under Queen Mary held the same office." Is there any authority for this statement? It is said in Callis on 'Sewers,' p. 52, that Lady Margaret was "put in Commission"; but this writer does not say she was put on the Commission of the Peace.

2. In *Olive v. Ingram*, 7 'Modern Reports,' p. 267, the advocate for the women says that in 'The Mirror of Justices' a woman is said to have been a Justice of the Peace. Can any one kindly give me the reference to the passage in 'The Mirror,' stating the edition? 'The Mirror' says in one place that 'women cannot be judges.'

3. Is there any case of a woman being, in England, a Justice of the Peace? J.P.

ANTHONY TODD, SECRETARY OF THE G.P.O.—Can any of your readers throw light on the parentage and collateral relatives of Anthony Todd, Secretary of the General Post Office from 1762 to 1798 (with a short break)? His only child, Eleanor, married James, 8th Earl of Lauderdale, and their daughter Lady Eleanor Maitland married Mr. Balfour of Whittingehame, and was the maternal grandmother of the present Foreign Secretary. There is a portrait of Anthony Todd (after a painting by Romney) amongst the collection of engravings at the British Museum, but I can find no reference to him anywhere except in Joyce's 'History of the G.P.O.' and in an obituary notice in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1798. My great-grandfather Thomas Todd, his cousin, served under him in the General Post Office, and I am anxious to establish his exact degree of relationship, and to gain further knowledge of his family. I shall be grateful to any one who can give me information.

CYRIL M. B. WALTON.

Haslemere, Lansdowne Road, Bournemouth.

ALLEN, WIGGINTON, AND WHITEHEAD FAMILIES.—One of the most curious statements I ever came across is contained in an old Bible (dated 1739) which belonged to my great-grandfather Wm. Whitehead: "Edward Allen was born 26 Feb., 1748/9; he bought this book in 1741 [sic]."

The Bible also contains dates of the births of the following Allens, all no doubt one family: George, Sept. 25, 1721; Elizabeth, Nov. 19, 1722; Susanah, Nov. 5, 1723;

Edward, Dec. 23, 1724; Jane, April 28, 1726; Matthew, Feb. 24, 1727/8; no doubt all written in at one time.

The book has further inscribed in it the name of "Mary Wigginton, Hemington," and various Whitehead entries.

It occurs to me that the above particulars may be of use to some one interested in families of the name of Allen, and I shall be glad to know if there was any connexion between these three families. The Whiteheads and Wiggintons lived in Northants, Allens probably in Lincolnshire. Please reply to me direct. B. WHITEHEAD.

2 Brick Court, Temple, E.C.4.

PICTURE FRAMES.—There seems to be very little literature on this important subject; indeed, there is only one book known to me, namely, 'Le Cornici Italiane dalla meta del secolo XV° allo scorcio del secolo XVI°,' by M. Guggenheim, published in Milan by Ulrico Hoepli in 1897; and of course the suggestive Appendix IV. in the Report of the Committee of the Trustees of the National Gallery, contributed by Mr. R. H. Benson.

Perhaps, however, some readers of 'N. & Q.' may know of other works on the subject—books, pamphlets, articles, or essays. I should also be pleased to have references to frames and framers by eminent artists, architects, and archæologists; and the names and dates of any famous framers, particularly those born, or who have worked, in the United Kingdom. Please reply direct.

JOHN LANE.

The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.1.

THE CHURCH AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—At what period in the history of the nation did the Church receive power to give licences to the medical profession to practise the art of medicine and surgery? One finds many seventeenth and eighteenth-century records, but how much earlier, and how much later, were they recognized? What Acts of Parliament relate to this subject, and what are the chief authorities one should consult for information on these points? J. CLARE HUDSON.

Thornton, Horncastle.

"MEBUS."—A soldier, in sending home an account of his share in one of the recent attacks on the Passchendaele ridge, made use of the word "mebus" to describe one of the concrete blockhouses erected there by the Germans, and often mentioned as "pillboxes" in war correspondents' accounts of the fighting. When asked as to the

origin of the word "mebus," he replied that he understood it was formed from the initials of the German words composing the name of these concrete blockhouses. A friend suggests that four of the letters may represent "Eisern Beton Unter Stand," but is unable to suggest a word for *m*. Can some correspondent confirm or supplement the suggestion?
J. R. THORNE.

THOMAS MALTON THE YOUNGER, 1748-1804.—I should be grateful for the following information, which is not given in the 'D.N.B.' or 'Bryan': (1) name and parentage of his wife; (2) parentage of his father, Thomas Malton the elder (1726-1801), and also the name of his wife; (3) any other information or references concerning these two artists.
L. E. TANNER.

Savile Club, W.

PEARSON'S EDITIONS OF CHAPMAN'S, HEYWOOD'S, AND DEKKER'S DRAMATIC WORKS.—Who edited these editions, and what is the estimate of them as to accuracy?
J. F. ROTTON.

Godalming.

SANIGAR SURNAME.—Can any of your readers tell me the derivation and meaning of this very uncommon name, and if there are any other people in the country who bear it? The only families in Bristol answering to it are all branches of our own. I did once, however, hear a rumour of some one in the vicinity of Cheltenham (a farmer, I believe) who was said to be known by it. Among ourselves it has been variously spelt (through ignorance) Sinegar, Senigar, but I think there can be no doubt that the correct method is Sanigar.

WM. SANIGAR.

205 Avon Vale Road, Barton Hill, Bristol.

'MODERN SOCIETY': "KEIRKENNY."—I should be glad to know the identity of a contributor to *Modern Society* (now no more) of numerous notes and anecdotes relating to the peerage and the aristocracy generally, some twenty years ago, under the pseudonym "Keirkenny." His style of writing was very similar to that of the late G. E. C(okayne).
CURIOUS.

WILLIBALD.—In the light of recent criticism it would appear to be desirable to reconsider one's views about Willibald, the biographer of St. Boniface. Would some correspondent be so kind as to say whether the following statement represents correctly the latest opinions? There would seem to have been two persons named

Willibald living in the eighth century, not related to one another: (1) Willibald (presbyter), probably born at Crediton, Devon, nephew and biographer of St. Boniface; (2) Willibald, Bishop of Eichstadt, a Palestine pilgrim and a saint, place of birth unknown.
M.

'THE CLOWN OF LONDON.'—How many numbers were issued of *The Clown of London*, a humorous publication circa 1845?
J. ARDAGH.

TAX ON ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—I have read somewhere that Lord Beaconsfield, when engaged in proposing some modifications of taxation, is reported to have said, "All Europe will laugh at us if we support the British Constitution on footmen's hair-powder," and so the tax on hairpowder disappeared. Does not the tax on armorial bearings belong to the same category as to origin? I cannot find any reference in encyclopædias or elsewhere as to when this tax originated.

The operation of this tax is certainly very disastrous from an antiquarian point of view. I have recently heard of several cases of persons possessing armorial bearings on their old furniture, plate, &c., going to the trouble of having them erased on account of this tax, or the fear of being prosecuted for its non-payment.
G. J., F.S.A.

PICKWICK: ORIGIN OF THE NAME.—Mr. Justice Darling, in summing up in *Seymour v. Heinemann* on Nov 23, 1917, is reported to have said: "Dickens got the name Pickwick from the name of the proprietor of a line of coaches running between London and Bath."

But is this actually the case? There is a Wiltshire village bearing this name about 10 miles from Bath, on the old coaching road. All readers of 'Pickwick' must agree that Dickens's description of Bath must have been written from personal knowledge. Might not, therefore, the somewhat quaint name of a spot where probably his coach changed horses have attracted his attention, and suggested a name for his great character? Is this view at all held elsewhere?
T. E. R.

SPENSER AND 'THE SHEPHERD'S CALENDAR.'—I shall feel very grateful to anybody who can throw light upon a problem connected with 'The Shepherdes Calender' (1579).

"Colin's Emblem," at the end of the December Eclogue, is left blank. It was

not until 1715 that any emblem appeared, when Hughes gives

Vivitur ingenio cætera mortis erunt.

This may be construed: "One lives in one's genius, other things pass away in death."

It is not known upon what, if any, authority Hughes inserts this "emblem." The words appear on the scroll surrounding Emblem I. in Peacham's 'Minerva Britannia' (1612), where a hand is shown protruding from behind a curtain (drawn to conceal the rest of the figure), having written the words "Mente Videbor" ("by the mind I shall be seen").

The question is, were the words given by Hughes for "Colin's Emblem" borrowed from Peacham's book, or is there an older source?

Colin is said to shadow the author of the 'Calender' (published without an author's name until 1611, when it was included among Spenser's works). But Colin cannot possibly be Edmund Spenser, so it does not seem improbable that in the omission of the December emblem in 1579, and in the particular words inserted by Hughes, there is a clue to the real author of the poem.

R. L. EAGLE.

19 Burghill Road, Sydenham, S.E.26.

BURTON AND YOUNGS FAMILIES IN NORFOLK.—Henry Burton of Wreningham married in 1765 Elizabeth Youngs at Ashwellthorpe; both were buried at Langley. Can any of your readers supply me with the maiden names of their mothers, and tell me where they were born? Neither of the parish registers gives any help.

Linton, Cambs.

M. T. DAVENEY.

MARY CHRISTIAN *alias* WILLSON, 1750.—She died at Ratchliffe. Had a son Andrew Hearsay Willson, and brother Theophilus Hearsay—witness Andrew Hearsay (brother?). Any clues to her two husbands and ancestors and descendants will oblige. I believe that twenty-two girls have been named after Hearsays and Christians; *vide* Baird, Elliott, &c.

A. C. H.

THE POPE'S CROSIER.—The Pope is said never to carry a crozier unless he enters the diocese of Trèves—a statement for which the authority of St. Thomas Aquinas is claimed. Can any student of the Angelic Doctor verify this statement?

The reason that I have seen given is that when St. Peter sent SS. Eucharius, Valerius, and Maternus from Rome to that city,

St. Maternus died on the way, and the others returned to tell the sad news in Rome; but St. Peter sent them back with his staff to lay upon the dead man, and he revived. Since then the Pope never carries one, but resumes in the Trèves diocese that given to St. Eucharius.

A. E. P. R. D.

ST. GEORGE: TWO INCIDENTS IN HIS LIFE.—I should be very grateful if any of your readers could give me the authorities for the two following incidents in the life of St. George, viz., 1, his restoration to life at the hands of the Blessed Virgin; 2, his arming by the Virgin and angels. These two scenes occur in ancient glass at St. Neots, Cornwall, and also in the English fifteenth-century alabaster reredos at La Celle, France.

In 1849 an English alabaster panel of St. George and the Dragon was exhibited in Liverpool, before the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, by the late Rev. J. J. Moss. This has unfortunately been lost sight of; it would be of much interest if its present whereabouts could be discovered.

PHILIP NELSON.

ANTHONY ARMS AND ANCESTRY.—Burke's 'General Armory' gives very briefly the arms of Anthony "of Suffolk." How is the leopard displayed? It is an awkward charge to display artistically between two faunches. Where in Suffolk was the family formerly located? Any information will be gladly received.

LLEWELYN LLOYD, M.A.

The Yew Trees, Kirby, Essex.

ANGLICAN CLERGYMEN.—I should be glad of some biographical details of the careers of the following clergymen:—

Wilson Bewicke, D.D., Rector of Ross and Bodenham.

Charles Cooper, D.D., R. of Kirkby Overblow, Yorks.

John Dade, V. of Stillington, Yorks.

Francis Lhirondell, R. of Skirmur, Essex (1770).

Richard Marsh, B.A. Cantab., beneficed in Essex (1750).

Gilbert Nelson, R. of Okeley Magna, Norfolk (1748).

John Orde, M.A., R. of Wensley, Cork.

John Peareth, V. of Aldworth, Berks (1720).

Thomas Slack, R. of Skirmur, Essex (1770).

Robert Swinburn, V. of Findon, Sussex (1748).

Please reply direct.

J. W. FAWCETT.

Consett, co. Durham.

ROBERT VILLIERS c. 1640.—In the list of Royalist Compounders (Mason's 'History of Norfolk') appears the name of "Robert Villiers of London."

What relation was he to Sir John Villiers (afterwards Lord Purbeck, brother of Buckingham), who married the younger daughter of Sir Edward Coke by his second wife, Lady (Elizabeth) Hatton, widow of Sir William Hatton, and daughter of Thomas Cecil, 2nd Lord Burleigh?

Robert Villiers of London "had interest in the manor of Fakenham." Lady Elizabeth Hatton purchased that manor from the Crown, but was swindled out of it by her husband, Coke. It was restored to her after Coke's death by the King's order in Council in 1638. In 1647 Mr. James Calthorpe became owner of the manor, and it is supposed he bought it from a "Mr. Villiers," possibly Mr. Robert Villiers.

FAKENHAM.

AIGUILLETES.—Are the aiguillettes worn by staff officers and A.D.C.'s in full dress a relic of the time when the squire was supposed to carry the piqueting-rope and pegs of the knight he was attending?

M.D. (2).

ST. CLEMENT AS PATRON SAINT.—I saw in a book the other day that St. Clement was the patron of merchants and traders. Is there any authority for this statement? St. Giles, St. Clement, and others are supposed to protect smiths, but I want to know of a connexion between St. Clement and traders.

W. A. HIRST.

THE STEELYARD IN THAMES STREET.—Does any one know the exact date of the building of the Steelyard in Thames Street? Its later history is well known, but I cannot find particulars about the origin of the earliest building.

W. A. HIRST.

REV. JOHN DAVIES, D.D., CANON OF DURHAM.—Could any reader give me information about this versatile clergyman? His 'Pursuits of Literature and Philosophy considered as subservient to Morality and Religion' (J. W. Parker, 1841) has for years been a favourite of mine. His name sounds so Welsh that I am anxious to know whether we can claim him among our "eminent Welshmen," whereof so many different lists have been compiled in late years. He became Rector of Gateshead in 1840, and he was still there in 1860, but his name has disappeared from 'Crockford' by 1868.

T. LLECHID JONES.

Llysfaen Rectory, Colwyn Bay.

YEAMANS.—Can any of your correspondents help me to identify Edward Yeamans, who was admitted to Westminster School in 1724, aged 9, and John Yeamans, admitted to the same school in 1722, aged 9? The latter may have been Sir John Yeamans, the fifth baronet of that name, who matriculated at Oxford from Queen's College in 1738, aged 18. The information in Burke's 'Extinct Baronetries' and G. E. C.'s 'Baronetage' concerning this baronetcy is meagre.

G. F. R. B.

PARISH REGISTERS PRINTED.—Is there any up-to-date list of the parish registers which have been printed? In particular, have the registers of Stepney, Twickenham, and Workington been printed yet?

A. M. B. IRWIN, Kt.

49 Ailesbury Road, Dublin.

[The best lists of printed parish registers are Matthews's 'Contemporary Index to Printed Parish (and Non-Parochial) Registers,' 1909, issued to subscribers; and 'Catalogue of Phillimore's Parish Register Series, 1913' (price 6d., 120 Chancery Lane, W.C.2). The Marriages of St. Dunstan's, Stepney, 1568-1719, have been printed in 3 vols. by Mr. Colyer-Fergusson; of Twickenham, 1538-1812, in vol. iii. of Phillimore's Middlesex Series; and of Workington, 1670-1837, in Phillimore's Cumberland Series, vol. i.]

WALDER MARTEN.—Somewhere in a West Sussex village churchyard is the gravestone of Walder Marten. Copy of inscription is required by

A. E. MARTEN.

Stuart House, Ely, Cambs.

"HEUEWERC."—Can any of your readers say what is the meaning of this word? It occurs in a twelfth-century account of rent paid on Lammas day, *i.e.*, *ad gulam Augusti*, the 1st of August.

R. A. POTTS.

BOREMAN'S 'DESCRIPTION OF A GREAT VARIETY OF ANIMALS AND VEGETABLES.'—What is the date of this work, and where can a copy be seen? It is referred to in Brand's 'Popular Antiquities.' E. E. SQUIRES.

DUTCH LITERATURE.—Is there in English, French, or Dutch a useful book on Dutch and Flemish literature, including folk-songs? Does a good anthology of Dutch and Flemish lyrics exist? Have any lyrists of undeniably great genius written in Dutch and Flemish, especially during the last half-century? Finally, is there a good collection of Dutch and Flemish proverbs?

A collection of the best lyrics of Holland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, accompanied by a line-for-line prose translation, is a thing to be desired.

G. W.

SCOTT AT LES ANDELYS.—The *Journal de Rouen* of Nov. 17, 1917, republishes the guide-book assertions about Walter Scott visiting the town of Les Andelys on Jan. 17, 1827, and signing in a local hostelry his name as “mr. Guillaume l’Écossais.”

This seems like an invention of some romantic traveller. Can it be verified for the benefit of the numerous readers of Walter Scott in France?

C. R. GRAVILLE.

CEDARS IN ENGLAND.—Will any of your readers, conversant with the subject, give me an idea of the maximum size of cedars in this country? I measured the fine specimen at Camer, in this county, a few days ago, and found it 26 feet in girth at 1½ feet from the ground—before the spread of any lateral branches. Are there many that beat this?

S. R. C.

Canterbury.

CLAUDE DUVAL, THE HIGHWAYMAN.—Can any reader of ‘N. & Q.’ offer information on the following points?

1. Where was this highwayman’s birth-place in Normandy?

2. He came to England in 1660, as page or footman to the then Duke of Richmond. How long did he remain in that employ?

3. In what year was the hostelry known as “The Duval Arms” in Duval’s Lane pulled down to make way for a new railway extension? “The Duval Arms” bore on its signboard the mounted figure of Claude Duval.

4. Particulars wanted concerning the house in Chandos Street, Covent Garden, where Duval was captured.

5. Who sentenced Duval to be executed at Tyburn? Was it Sir Matthew Hale? Was he executed on Jan. 21, 1669, or in February, 1670?

6. Dr. William (or Walter) Pope says in his ‘Memoires of Monsieur Du Vall’ that after the execution he was cut down and taken to the Tangier Tavern, St. Giles’s, where he lay in state all that night. Dr. Pope adds that a gentleman, while stripping Duval of his clothes, put his hand in Duval’s pocket, and discovered the speech, written in a bold hand and signed, which Duval had intended to make on the gallows, but did not. Dr. Pope says that after much trouble he obtained it. What is the nature of this document? Does it still exist?

7. According to tradition and to the ‘Memoirs,’ Duval was buried in the centre aisle of St. Paul’s Church, Covent Garden,

London. A white marble slab was erected to his memory by his friends, which bore the “family arms, curiously engraved,” and an epitaph of eight lines of verse in black letters. Where was Duval really buried? The annals of St. Paul’s Church do not mention this monument, nor can any tombstone bearing these “family arms” and epitaph be found.

THOMAS CROMPTON.

Cheetham Hill, Manchester.

[The ‘Dict. Nat. Biog.’ in its notice of Duval says that some of the incidents narrated in the ‘Memoirs’ “ascribed to the pen of William Pope” appear unworthy of credence. The B.M. Catalogue enters the pamphlet (which is anonymous) under Walter Pope.

1. The ‘Memoirs’ state that Duval was born at Domfront, Normandy, in 1643.

3. What is the authority for speaking of “The Duval Arms” in Duval’s Lane? Duval’s name has been associated with a *private* house in the lane called after him. This house was pulled down in 1871, and the Duval legend was transferred to another house near, which was also pulled down in 1897. Long articles on these houses appeared in ‘N. & Q.’ on Jan. 29 and March 19, 1898, Mr. JOHN HEBB showing in the former that “Duval’s Lane” was a popular corruption of “Devil’s Lane,” as the property was described in a survey made in 1611, half a century before Duval arrived in England.

4. The ‘Memoirs’ say that the house was the Hole-in-the-Wall.

5. *The London Gazette* for Jan. 20-24, 1669[70], contains a short account of Duval’s trial at the Old Bailey, which states that he was executed on the 21st. There is no mention of the judge who presided at the trial. It may have been Sir William Morton, of whom Foss says in his ‘Judges of England,’ vol. vii., 1864, p. 148, that he was the terror of highwaymen, and that he “prevented the mercy of the Crown being extended to him [Duval] by threatening to resign if so notorious an offender was allowed to escape.” An earlier number of *The London Gazette*—that for Nov. 15-18, 1669—had contained a royal proclamation, dated “Whitehal, Nov. 17,” offering a reward of 20*l.* to any person who should lead to the arrest and conviction of any one of a number of notorious criminals, the first on the list being “Lewis *alias* Lodowick *alias* Cloud de Val *alias* Brown.”

6. The speech is printed in full in the ‘Memoirs,’ which are reprinted in the ‘Harleian Miscellany,’ vol. iii. The speech occurs on p. 313.

7. The ‘D.N.B.’, in stating that Duval was buried “in the centre aisle of Covent Garden Church, under a stone inscribed with an epitaph beginning

Here lies Du Vall: Reader, if male thou art,
Look to thy purse; if female, to thy heart,”

follows the ‘Memoirs’; but we are informed on excellent authority that there is no entry of Duval’s funeral in the Burial Registers of St. Paul’s Church, Covent Garden, and that there is no “white marble slab” or any other monument to Duval’s memory in the church or churchyard.]

'AN ADIEU TO THE TURF': 4TH EARL OF ABINGDON.—In 1778 a pamphlet was published by M. Smith, London, entitled 'An Adieu to the Turf,' from the E—l of A—n to his Grace the A—p of Y—k. Does any one know who was the author of this poetical satire on the 4th Earl of Abingdon (1740-99)?

On the title is a quotation, said to be from Shakespeare, 'Henry IV.':—

"I'll repent, and that suddenly, while I am in some liking. I shall be out of heart shortly, and then I shall have no strength to repent. Company, villainous company, hath been the ruin of me."

Where does this quotation come from?

The first stanza of the satire is as follows:

Great Prelate! Thou whose bloody Birch
More wonders work'd, than e'er in Church
Thy Sermons cou'd perform,
At whose dark brow and low'ring face,
Old Westminster's affrighted Race
Trembled through every form.

William Markham, previously Bishop of Chester, was Archbishop of York from 1777 to 1807. Was the 4th Earl of Abingdon educated at Westminster?

In *The Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1778, p. 240, there is a notice of a pamphlet, 'A Letter to the Earl of Abingdon, in which his Grace of York's Notions of Civil Liberty are examined by Liberalis,' published in *The London Evening Post*.

Also the 'Adieu to the Turf' is reviewed in *The Westminster Magazine* for June, 1778, p. 226:—

"A humorous satire, but unfair censure, on the Earl, for his having quitted an idle, extravagant, and dissipated life and character, to addict himself to the service of his country. Shaftesbury recommends ridicule as a test of truth, but we apprehend that it is oftener used to supply the place of it."

C. M. PRIOR.

Adstock Manor, Winslow, Bucks.

[The reference is '1 Henry IV' Act III., sc. iii., Falstaff's opening speech. 'The Oxford Shakespeare' reads *spoil*, not "ruin."]

SWINE IN BRITAIN.—In 'Social England,' ed. Traill, vol. i. p. 87, is this statement (by O. M. Edwards):—

"Probably the last [animals] to be domesticated were swine and bees, and concerning the domestication of these we have legends. Swine were first brought into Britain by Gwydion ab Don."

Can any one tell me where the legend occurs? And does any element of fact underlie it? Neolithic man in Britain had in some sense domesticated the wild hog, but that would not preclude a considerable importation, at the dawn of historical times, of an already domesticated breed. Was

Don a real person, and is he heard of elsewhere? Is he possibly the Don from whom Dunmow (Dono-mowe, Don's mow or farmstead) took its name? And if so, is the very ancient custom of the Dunmow fitch a memorial (perhaps, originally, a yearly sacrifice) of this importation? Essex was certainly the great swine-herding county at the time of the Domesday Survey; it then numbered 90,000 pigs, a much larger number than most counties. It was precisely the place for such an importation, being largely forest. The wild breed may have been killed off. E. ILIFF ROBSON.
Felsted.

ZOLA'S 'ROME.'—It is said that several characters in this powerful study were drawn without disguise from well-known prelates of the Papal Court and household (*temp.* Leo XIII.). I am unaware that a key was ever actually published, but I should be greatly obliged if your readers could give me information on this point, and identify Cardinal Boccanera, Cardinal Sanguinetti, Cardinal Sarno, Monsignor Nani, Monsignor Fornaro, or any other of Zola's personages.

MONTAGUE SUMMERS, F.R.S.L.

COLUMBUS MEDALLION.—I have recently been given a medallion, of metal plated with copper, 2½ inches in diameter, ⅜ inch thick, bearing the head and shoulders of Columbus on the obverse, and the Western hemisphere on the reverse. The designer's name, A. O. Ameis, also appears on the right shoulder of Columbus. The inscription, "Presented by the Editor of *The Christian Globe* as a reward of merit," also appears on the obverse. There is no date. Is anything known of this medallion, or when it was issued? The present proprietors of the paper have no knowledge of it.

PERCY F. HOGG, Lieut. R.G.A.
8 The Terrace, Lower Barracks, Chatham.

ELIZABETH MONCK.—This lady, described as a married woman, is said to have been interred in the parish church of Bromley, Kent; date uncertain, but probably some time in the closing years of the seventeenth or opening years of the eighteenth century. Certain genealogical authorities say that she "adopted an infant boy." That is all I can at present gather about her with any certainty. In the register of St. James's, Clerkenwell, however, under date Feb. 18, 1714, an Elizabeth Monck, a widow, is recorded to have been "carried away"! Was it to Bromley for interment? What

was the motive also of associating the interment of this lady with the naive remark that "she adopted an infant boy," unless something lurks behind? If this fact is recorded on her cenotaph in so crude a form, it is one of the strangest memorials I have ever met. However, I think I have a clue to the mystery, and am on the track of this "infant boy"; but I should be very grateful for more definite information. Can any member of the Kent Archaeological Society afford me such? I want to identify this "adopted boy" with another boy about whose origin there is a mystery.

J. W. B.

BOOK ABOUT PIRATES.—I have been asked to identify a small book (5 by 3 in.) containing biographies of pirates. The title-page is lost, and the only clue left is the name of the printer at the bottom of the last page: "T. Johnson, 92 Dale Street, Liverpool." About a dozen of the biographies are probably based on Capt. Johnson's well-known 'General History of the Pyrates' (5th edition, 1735), but some of the naval heroes flourished in more recent times, such as, e.g., Benito de Soto (hanged at Gibraltar, 1830) and Charles Gibbs and Thomas J. Wansley (Bellevue Prison, New York, 1831). The book was probably published in the thirties. Can any kind reader help me?

L. L. K.

'POCAHONTAS,' A POEM.—Who was the author of the poem 'Pocahontas'?

I. S.

EDMONSTONE OF NEWTON.—I shall be glad if any of your readers can send me particulars regarding James Edmonstone of Newton, who was born in 1627, and succeeded to Newton in 1661. He was the son of William Edmonstone, minister of Kilmadock, the other children being Archibald, Margaret, Nancy, and Katherine. I should like particularly to know the name of James Edmonstone's wife, and the fate of his brother and sisters.

F. A. JOHNSTON.

56 Queen's Gate, S.W.

'BLACKWOOD' AND THE CHALDEE MANUSCRIPT.—I take the following from *Blackwood* for April, 1917, p. 434, col. 2:—

"The first number of the Magazine is still memorable for the Chaldee Manuscript, an elaborate jest, hit upon by a happy accident—a jest, moreover, which set all Edinburgh by the ears, and ensured the success of the venture.... the point was so sharp that it pierced deep into the heart of Edinburgh society. One subject only was in all minds, upon all tongues—the

Chaldee Manuscript. From a second edition the offending work was withdrawn, in deference to public opinion; but the withdrawal merely intensified the people's curiosity, and the original number was handed about from friend to friend with a sort of furtive persistence."

I have referred to the first volume of the set of *Blackwood* in the British Museum, and also to that in our local library; but there is no trace of the Chaldee Manuscript. Where can I see a copy of the original edition of the first number? R. B. P.

'THE ART OF BOOK-KEEPING.'—This *jeu d'esprit* consists of ten verses. I shall be glad to learn who wrote it. The first two verses run:—

How hard when those who do not wish to lend,
thus lose their books;

Are snared by angler-folks that fish with
literary "Hooks,"

Who call and take some favourite tome, but
never read it through;

Thus they complete their set at home by
making one at you.

I, of my "Spenser" quite bereft last winter,
sore was shaken;

Of "Lamb" I've but a quarter left, nor could
I save my "Bacon";

And then I saw my "Crabbe" at last, like Hamlet,
backward go;

And as the tide was ebbing fast, of course
I lost my "Rowe."

W. E. W.

CHARLES BRANDON, DUKE OF SUFFOLK: HIS WIVES.—Have the first two wives of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, ever been clearly identified? He is supposed to have married aunt and niece, basing his plea for divorce on this ground among others. Anne Brown was one of the ladies to Queen Elizabeth (who died 1503). She was contracted to Brandon, 1505; married after 1508; died 1512, leaving two daughters. She was called the third daughter of Sir Anthony Brown, Governor of Calais, by the Lady Lucy Nevill, whose sister Margaret, widow of Sir John Mortimer, Brandon married in 1506, and divorced in 1507.

But Lady Lucy's first husband, Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam of Aldwark, died in 1495 only, as can be seen on her monument at Tickhill; therefore it is almost impossible that her daughter by her second husband, Sir Anthony Brown, can have been old enough to be the Anne Brown who became Lady Brandon; and if she were a daughter by a former marriage, the Lady Margaret Mortimer cannot have been her aunt. This lady is represented as of mature age, and her husband was killed at the battle of Bosworth, 1485. As she was the fourth

daughter of John Neville, Marquess of Montacute (married 1457, killed 1471), she cannot have been much more than 40 at her second marriage with Brandon. The identity of these two ladies seems extremely uncertain, but perhaps some more definite information has now been discovered.

M. T. F.

'MR. HOWARD,' PORTRAIT BY G. H. HARLOW.—Can any reader tell me who was the Mr. Howard whose portrait was painted by G. H. Harlow and engraved in mezzotint by W. Say? He is seated in an armchair, holding a piece of paper with both hands. The portrait is full length. The mezzotint is 22½ in. by 17 in. W. H. QUARRELL.

WANTAGE, BERKS: INN CALLED THE PRICE'S ARMS.—I am anxious to locate an inn at Wantage, Berkshire, formerly situated on the "Prior's Hold" estate, in 1784 belonging to John Price, Esq., of "The Ham," Wantage, High Sheriff of Berks, in 1752. The inn bore his arms as its sign, and is said to have been a stopping-place of some interest in the coaching days. Upon what road was it situated, and when was it demolished? Any information will be gratefully received.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell, Surrey.

SHEPPARD MURDER STONE.—This square hewn stone, half hidden in the grass by the side of the Mansfield-Nottingham main road, about 2 miles from Newstead Abbey, bears the legend:—

Near this spot
Elizabeth Sheppard
of Papplewick
was murdered by
Charles Rotherham
July 7th, 1817
Aged 17 years.

Will some one give me details of the crime and trial? The Nottingham gazetteers are silent.

BERNARD M'QUILLIN.

Liberal Club, Leicester.

LANDED GENTRY *temp.* GEORGE III.—Were county directories or any work on the landed gentry published as early as the reign of George III.? H. L. H. B.

PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD STUART AND A FRENCH PRINCESS.—Is anything known about a project of marriage between him and one of Lewis XV.'s daughters? I am interested in an engraving (without any title or signature, but certainly French, and of the middle of the eighteenth century) which

seems to be connected with such a prospective event in the Pretender's life.

The young princess is represented standing before the door of a small circular temple; two columns of its peristyle bear medallions of her ancestors—Henry IV., Lewis XIII., Lewis XIV., and Lewis XV.; and her personal resemblance with the last of the kings is emphasized by the engraver. To the same temple is going the young prince, led by a female figure who is revealed to be the Queen of France by her fleur-de-lis crown and mantle. A child near the Queen has a double shield bearing (1) France, (2) quarterings of alliances, legible with difficulty, one of them seeming to be Medicis, for Henry IV.'s wife, I suppose. I do not think it necessary to describe the symbolical figures surrounding the group above: Truth, Justice, War, Arts, Religion, Love, and the lying Error and Discord; they are too well known in subjects of that period.

With respect to the figure supposed to be the Young Pretender, nothing is really convincing as to his identity; he is dressed as a Roman warrior, but the head seems to have been traced after a portrait. A child before him carries a laurel branch and a sceptre. In the background a crowd applauds. It should be added that the Queen's head is certainly intended to be a portrait, too, and reminds one forcibly of Mary Leczinska. Had not she some special interest in the Young Pretender, he being the son of a Polish woman?

PIERRE TURPIN.

44 Heath Terrace, Leamington Spa.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. Who wrote the following lines, and where do they appear?

His taste exact for faultless fact
Amounts to a disease.

2. Calderon is stated to have said that "the greatest sin that man commits is being born." Is this correct? If so, where does he use the words?

F. R. CAVE.

Folly Gate, Okehampton, Devon.

3. "Too wise to err, too good to be unkind"—as applied to God. I have known this quotation all my life. I find it used in the first verse of a poem on 'Submission,' by G. B. W., in *The Baptist Reporter* for April, 1843, as follows:—

My God! Thou art too wise to err,
Too good to be unkind;
My way I would to Thee refer,
And wait Thy will, resign'd.

Is this its origin?

JOHN T. PAGE.

[Mr. Garney Benham, in 'Cassell's Book of Quotations,' revised edition, 1912, attributes the expression to the "Rev. John East (19th Century)," but cites nothing in support of the authorship.]

Replies.

BARNARD FLOWER,
THE KING'S GLAZIER.

(12 S. iii. 436.)

SOME years ago I investigated the date of Flower's coming into the kingdom, with a view of ascertaining whether he could be definitely associated with the Fairford glass. I also collected a good deal of information as to the Flemish colony of glaziers and glass-painters established in Southwark about this period.

I agree with H. C. that, for the present, Mr. Lethaby's dates must not be taken into account. He appears to have confused the period covered by some Exchequer T.R. accounts with the actual dates of the payments to Flower. These are as follows:—

T.R. Miscellaneous Books, vol. 214,

21 Henry VII.—1 Henry VIII., 1505-10.

10 April, 21 Henry VII. [1506]. "Item, to Barnard Flower, the Kings glazier, for his hole yeeres fee, due at o' Lady-day the Annunciac'on last passed, for keeping of certen of the King's manors & castells in Rep'ac'on with glasses, xxiii^h."—P. 52.

26 June, 21 Henry VII. [1506]. "Item, to Barnard Flowre the Kings glazier vpon an indent^o towards the glazing of the Chauncell of the King's Colledge at Cambrige, xxx^h."—P. 72.

29 Sept., 22 Henry VII. [1506]. "Barnarde Flo^o the Kings glazier half yeeres fee for keepinge of certen of the Kings castells & manors in Rep'ac'on, xij^h."—P. 101.

28 March, 22 Henry VII. [1507], similar entry, —P. 144.

Also on 30 Sept., 23 Henry VII. [1557]; 31 March, 23 Henry VII. [1508]; 31 March, 24 Henry VII. [1509].

Thus Flower was in the service of the Crown early in 1505. Can we prove an earlier date? Unfortunately, his patent of appointment as King's glazier is not recorded on the Rolls, and it is possible that he never was technically so appointed. It is, however, known that much of the glazing executed in England immediately prior to 1505 is either Flemish work or shows signs of Flemish influence. The portrait of Prince Arthur in Great Malvern Priory was the gift of Henry VII. in 1501-2 (Westlake, iii. p. 38 n.); while the corresponding portrait in St. Margaret's, Westminster, is known to be Flemish work. Did not these portraits emanate from the same atelier? and if so, were they not both executed at Dort in Flanders?

The following document throws some light upon the provenance of English glass at a later period,

Letters and Papers Henry VIII.,
vol. 162, folio 131.

[The Glaziers' Petition to Cromwell, c. 1537?]

Mekely besechithe your honorable Lordeshippe we your pore suppliانتs and contynewall oratoures the felishipe and fremen of the crafte of Glasyers crafte to be so good Lorde vnto vs your pore Suppliانتs that we may haue the Kyngs lawes to procede agaynst one peter Nicholson the Glasier a stranger whiche hath offendide the Kyngs Acte made by our Sou'eigne Lorde the Kyng and all his lordes both spirituall and temp'rall enactyde by his soa'eignes parlyamente and accordyng vnto that we your saide suppliانتs humblie besechithe your grace that the Kings lawes may procede vpon hym by your Lordeshipes favoure I truste that your Lordeshippe will lete vs haue the Kyngs Lawes and in this that we may haue yo' Gracyous andswere where to we shall stande and in this we shall enfourme your Lordeshippe the trewithe That is that they [*sic*] sayd peter Nicholson dothe nat onely kepe theese five seru'nts [servants] straungers to doo onely your Lordeshipes worke alone but he takith but he takith [*sic*] alluens worke that he may gett besydes Whereby that he offendithe the Acte and yet more ou' [more-over] that the saide peter Nicholson doth nat onely sett theise men aworke here but he settis more men aworke beyeonde the see and bryngithe his glasse redwy wrought ou' [over] in to Englande whereby that our Englishhe men cannot be sett in worke and more ou' the Kyngs Grace loses his custome and in this excepte that your honorable Lordshipe be good vnto vs beyng the Kyngs pore Subjectts that we may haue the Kyngs Lawes to procede orells theise straungers will vtterly vndoo vs and In this our Grevous comepleynte and it will please your Lordeshippe to shewe your Gracyous fauour vnto vs the Kyngs lovyng subjectts to se anorder in this and to reforme it and your Lordeshippe byndith vs to be yo' trewe heademen and we shall praye for your longe contynewance in health and high p'seruaeyon tothe pleasure of God

[Endorsed] The suplicac'on
of the crafte of
Glasiers.

The Act referred to here is not that of 1 Ric. III. c. 12, prohibiting the importation of "painted glasses," but the Statute of Aliens referred to by H. C. The tradition of the Fairford glass probably rests upon some action taken or proposed to be taken under the former Act. Obviously this Act was no longer regarded as being in force. It will be seen that the English glaziers tacitly admit the superiority of the foreign workmanship, and they lay stress upon the number of workmen employed by Nicholson. Many of the names of his workmen are preserved in an action in the Star Chamber which was first brought to light by Mr. Page in his valuable introduction to the Huguenot

Society's 'Letters of Denization, 1509-1603.' I have very full abstracts of these documents, which, if not too lengthy, I should be glad to reproduce in these columns. In my opinion, however, they do not support Mr. Page's description of the Flemish colony as glassmakers. The whole point of the quarrel between the two parties is obscured if we lose sight of the fact that they were rival craftsmen. Flower, we know from T.R. Misc., vol. 236, 7 Hen. VIII. Dec., bought large quantities of Norman or white glass; and I believe that his coloured glass was "Rhenish," i.e., Lorraine glass. It would be possible to compile from the above-mentioned documents and other sources a fairly complete list of the foreign glaziers in London of this period, and a less complete list of the native workmen for the same period. If any reader of 'N. & Q.' has leisure for the task, I shall be happy to place my material at his disposal.

E. WYNDHAM HULME.

Clare, Sevenoaks.

WHITE HART SILVER, DORSET.

(12 S. iii. 30, 97.)

MAY I be allowed to supplement what I said on this subject at the latter reference?

In answering MISS CRAIG'S question as to whether the fine of "White Hart Silver," as imposed by Henry III. on certain estates in Dorset, was still paid into the Exchequer, and also her request for any general information on the subject, I gave the story as recorded in Coker's 'Survey of Dorsetshire' and Hutchins's 'History of Dorset.'

But I was then rather of opinion that the whole story was of a somewhat legendary character, and doubted whether any definite information on the subject would be forthcoming, though, at the same time, I suggested that inquiries might be made in the proper quarters. These inquiries do not seem to have been made, or, at all events, no result has been recorded in 'N. & Q.'

I note, however, that MR. BAYLEY, following on my reply, gives (p. 98) an extract from F. R. Heath's 'Dorset' ("The Little Guides"), p. 84, in which

"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 Rolls and other official records and documents are silent on the subject."

This is the opinion of the last editors of Hutchins's 'Dorset' (3rd edition); but, however this may be, I am now able to bring some further evidence (and that of quite a modern character) to bear upon the authenticity of the payment of the alleged customary fine.

Some little time after my reply appeared in 'N. & Q.' I happened to meet the Rev. Canon J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell, late Vicar of Sturminster Newton, Dorset, and knowing that he was a son of a late owner of the Whatcombe estate,* which comprised the Clenston property, the subject of the *locus in quo*, I asked him if he could give me any information relative to MISS CRAIG'S inquiry, and showed him the articles that had appeared in 'N. & Q.' on the subject. Thereupon he very kindly went into the matter, so far as it could be gathered from family papers to which he had access, and gave me permission to make what use I pleased of such information as he was able to give me. He referred me, of course, to the account given by Coker which formed the basis of what is related in Hutchins, and stated that Hutchins's account of the story is the one generally accepted in the family. He writes:—

"I am afraid I have nothing more to go upon, except that I have often heard my father talk of it as the correct traditional story in the family. He also told me that there was a charge upon the estate† (I think about 1l. 10s. per ann.) until he accepted an offer to commute the annual payment by a final sum."

It is believed that this occurred about the year 1880.

Canon Mansel-Pleydell also said that he had looked very carefully through all the family papers in his possession, hoping to come across some record to throw light upon the story, but without success.

In a subsequent letter he said:—

"I enclose you notes of Sir J. De la Lynde. I am afraid they tell no more than you know already. But I am certainly correct as to what my father told me about payments to the Exchequer. I wonder whether we could obtain information from the Exchequer Office. It might be worth trying."

At the same time he sent me extracts from the pedigrees showing how the De la Lynde property came to the Mortons and Pleydells;

* The late Mr. J. C. Mansel-Pleydell of Whatcombe, co. Dorset, one of the founders and first President of the still flourishing Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club, and author of several well-known works upon Dorset flora and fauna.

† Winterborne Clenston, part of the Whatcombe property.

but as this is all fairly set out in the pedigrees of these families in Hutchins, and of the closely allied families of Clavell and Mansel there published, I will not take up space in going over it again here.

Acting upon this suggestion, I recently went to the Public Record Office, the Treasury Office, and to the Office of Woods and Forests—to each of which I was referred in turn—where my inquiries were courteously attended to by the various officials. But inasmuch as the scanty nature of the materials I was able to adduce was not considered to afford the necessary data upon which a search could be made with any reasonable prospect of success, it would seem that in the absence of further evidence derived from family documents any advance in this matter is not likely to be achieved.

Cannon Mansel-Pleydell has, however, very kindly promised to make further researches amongst the family papers and to consult the agent of the estate upon the matter as opportunity serves, for “it would be a great pity,” said he, “to lose all trace of so interesting a bit of family history.”

There at present the matter must stand. However, I think it has now been fairly established, notwithstanding all the doubts thrown upon the authenticity of the tradition by Hutchins and others, that not only was the story as told of the “White Hart Silver” not an apocryphal or an improbable one, but that the fine, so arbitrarily imposed more than six centuries ago, has been paid up to, and has only been finally compounded for in, quite recent times. This effectually disposes of the suggestion contained in Mr. Heath’s account that the custom had only “survived to the days of the Great Rebellion.”

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

MEMBERS OF THE LONG PARLIAMENT.

(12 S. iii. 299, 366.)

1. John Fielder, M.P. for St. Ives from *circa* April, 1647 (writ dated Feb. 9), till the Cromwellian dissolution, April, 1653.—He was of Borough Court, Hants, s. and h. of John Fielder of the same place by Alice, dau. and heir of William Cooke of Worpeden, Surrey (by Ann, eldest dau. of Sir George Tipping of co. Oxford, knight). Succeeded his father in the family estate in September, 1638. Sheriff of Hants, 1641-2. Took an active part on the Parliament side from the beginning of the Civil War, being at an early date appointed colonel of the local

forces to be raised in Hants and Sussex. From January, 1642/3, till January, 1644/5, he was Governor of Portsmouth; and Governor of Farnham Castle from Apr. 5, 1645, until discharged Oct. 31 of the same year upon the fortifications of that castle being “sighted” by order of Parliament. By Parliamentary ordinance he was appointed in 1643 on the Assessment and Sequestration Committees for Hants, and also on that for the Associated Counties; and in the following year on the Committee for raising special forces in the county, on that for the General Assessment of East and West, and also for putting in Execution the Ordinances of Parliament. Though elected to Parliament in 1647, he took no active part in the proceedings of the House until 1649, doubtless because of military duties, and for the same reason was excused at the call of the House on Apr. 24, 1648. But between Feb. 20, 1649, and Mar. 1, 1653, he is named on no fewer than 104 Parliamentary committees, including the important Committees for maintaining a Preaching Ministry, Irish Affairs, for taking the Engagement, Goldsmiths’ Hall Compounding, Plundered Ministers, and the Navy Committee. He was also a Commissioner in the Act for removing obstructions to the sale of bishops’ lands, 1649; was on July 21, 1649, appointed colonel of five companies of foot and one troop of horse at Donington, his pay as colonel and captain of foot to be 1,148*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* On Aug. 31, 1649, he was ordered to receive 1,200*l.* for his services as Governor of Portsmouth, and 1,148*l.* his arrears generally, to be paid out of concealed delinquent estates to be discovered by him; but this was ultimately ordered to be paid to him by the Committee for Compounding. Under the Commonwealth he was member of the third Council of State, 1651-2, and of the fifth Council, December, 1652, to April, 1653. Took no part in public affairs under the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, though he was elected for Castle Rising to the Parliament of Richard Cromwell, and certainly sat in the same. He returned with the Rumpers in May, 1659, and sat on one or two committees, being fined 5*l.* on Sept. 30 for non-attendance. After the second Restoration of the Rump in December he resumed his seat, and remained until the end of the Parliament in March, 1660, after which he disappears from history. I have failed to discover the date of his death. His wife was Margaret, eldest dau. of Sir John Trevor of Denbighshire, by whom he left issue.

2. William Lemman (or Leman), M.P. for Hertford, Sept., 1645, to 1653.—Of Northaw or Northall, co. Hertford. Citizen and woollen draper, then fishmonger, of London, 5th son of William Leman of Beccles, Suffolk, by Alice, dau. of — Bourne of Norwich, and nephew of Sir John Leman, Knight, in 1632 Lord Mayor of London. In 1632 he purchased of William Sidley the manor of Northaw, and in the same year inherited the estate of his uncle Sir John at Worboys, co. Huntingdon. Was Sheriff of Herts, 1635-6, and of Hunts, 1640-41. Excused himself from contributing to the King's expenses in the Scottish war, April, 1639. One of the Commissioners for Herts in the Scandalous Ministers Act, 1642. D.I. Herts, Aug. 23, 1642. Actively supported the Parliament cause from the commencement of the Civil War, and was appointed by ordinance upon the following Herts county committees:—In 1643, Assessment and Sequestration, also for 5th and 20th parts, on the Standing Committee for Associated Counties, and for collecting the assessment for the same; likewise for raising forces in the county. In 1644, for general assessment of East and West. In 1645, for raising and maintaining the New Model, and for raising the Scots Assessment. Subscribed to the League and Covenant as M.P. Oct. 29, 1645. Joint Treasurer of War to the Parliament. Was a very active committeeman, his name appearing on no fewer than 137 committees between Dec. 1, 1645, and Mar. 1, 1653. Among the more important of these prior to the King's death were, in 1646, that for adjudging scandalous offences; in 1647, Complaints against M.P.s, and also that of Plundered Ministers; in 1648, Goldsmiths' Hall Compounding, and the Final Committee of Justice for the trial of the King, but was not one of the King's judges. Had been excused at the call of the House, Oct. 9, 1647. After the King's death was appointed in 1649 on the Committee for the Revenue of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, also on the Act for Abolishing Kingship and the House of Peers; added to the Committee of the Navy and to that for Irish Affairs, and one of the Committee for taking the Engagement. In 1650 was added to the Plundered Ministers Committee, and also on that for the Act of Indemnity; and in 1651 that for Pardon and Oblivion.

He was one of the fifty-eight members who left the House for the army and signed the Engagement, Aug. 4, 1647. Elected an alderman of London, Bread Street Ward,

Apr. 16, 1649, but discharged Aug. 25 following, "being a member of Parliament"; elected again, Billingsgate Ward, July 12, 1653, sworn in, but discharged Sept. 6 upon payment of a fine of 400l. Was one of the Governors of the School and Almshouses of Westminster in the Act of Sept. 26, 1649. Member of the third Council of State, Feb.-Nov., 1651.

Took no part under the Protectorate beyond being appointed a Commissioner for Herts in the Scandalous Ministers Act, 1654, and an Assessment Commissioner for the counties of Herts and Hunts and the town of St. Albans in the Act of 1656.

Returned with the Rumpers in May, 1659, and sat until the final dissolution of March, 1660. Named on 25 committees between June 1, 1659, and Feb. 29, 1660, being one of twelve in the Act for taking the Engagement by the Council of State, Feb. 15, 1660.

At the close of the Long Parliament he retired from public life, but managed somehow or other to make his peace with the new Government, by whom he was created a baronet, Mar. 3, 1664/5. He was buried at Northaw, Sept. 3, 1667. Will dated July 2, proved Nov. 1, 1667.

Married about 1637 Rebecca, dau. and coheirress of Edmund Prescott of London, citizen and salter, and of Thoby, Essex; she died Jan. 22, 1674/5. Left a numerous issue. The baronetcy continued until at least as late as 1762, and has been assumed several times since (see G. E. C.'s 'Complete Baronetage').

W. D. PINK.

Winslade, Lowton, Newton-le-Willows.

(To be concluded.)

AN ENGLISH 'GARDEN OF HEALTH' (12 S. iii. 508).—I think the work referred to by L. L. K. was probably one of the editions of William Langham's 'Garden of Health.' I did not refer to this volume in my 'Herbals' (Cambridge, 1912) because it appeared to be of little botanical interest; I have never examined the question of its degree of relationship to the 'Ortus Sanitatis.' I have a note of having seen the first edition, and that it was dated 1597; but I regret that I have no opportunity at the moment of verifying this. The second edition, which may have been the one to which your correspondent refers, was advertised by Quaritch in 1911, and the full title was given as follows:—

"The Garden of Health: containing the sundry rare and hidden vertues and properties of all kindes of Simples and Plants. Together

with the manner how they are to be used and applied in medicine for the health of mans body, against divers diseases and infirmities most common amongst men. Gathered by the long experience and industry of William Langham, Practitioner in Physicke. The second Edition corrected and amended. London, Printed by Thomas Harper, with permission of the Company of Stationers. M DC XXXIII."

The book is described as sm. 4to. This copy had an ownership note of 1668.

AGNES ARBER.

52 Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.

"ACT OF PARLIAMENT CLOCK" (11 S. x. 130; 12 S. iii. 462).—The following extract from 'Old Clocks and Watches and their Makers,' by F. J. Britten, answers Sr. SWITHIN's query:—

"In 1797 an Act of Parliament was passed to tax all clocks and watches. Although the imposition of this obnoxious tax paralysed the horological trade, it had the effect of creating one kind of time-keeper; for tavern-keepers, anticipating a scarcity of time-keepers among individuals, with one mind seem to have adopted a bold mural time-piece for the benefit of those who visited their public rooms.... An 'Act of Parliament clock' had usually a large dial of wood painted black with gilt figures, not covered by a glass, and a trunk long enough to allow of a seconds pendulum.... In country inns 'Act of Parliament clocks' may still occasionally be seen."

I have seen three of these clocks: one at the King's Head, Horsham; another at Friston Place, near Eastbourne; while the third is at Bedle's Hill, near Lindfield.

M. W.

Hayward's Heath.

TANKARDS WITH MEDALS INSERTED (12 S. iii. 445, 483, 520).—Some years ago I saw at a friend's, not a tankard indeed, but a silver toddy-ladle with ebony stem, into the centre of the bowl of which was inserted a gold guinea piece of Queen Anne, the head showing inwards, the royal arms outwards. I remember telling my friend that, according to prices at a recent sale, the coin itself was worth 12*l*. This was about 1894.

She now informs me that the ladle, being an heirloom, was sent with other plate and valuables to her banker's; and, though she does not remember the exact date of the inscription, she is sure it bore Queen Anne's head, and was no counterfeit, but a true coin of the realm.

N. W. HILL.

36 Leigh Road, Highbury, N.5.

CLITHEROE PROVERBIAL FOR BRIBERY (12 S. iii. 417, 510).—I am sure the readers of 'N. & Q.' must have been interested in the light thrown on the history of Parliamentary elections by MR. WEEKS's excellent

account at the latter reference. I must express to him and the people of Clitheroe my regret that, from misunderstanding the reference in the letter to which I was referring, I should, in addressing the inquiry which elicited MR. WEEKS's statement, have expressed the idea that Clitheroe was proverbial for bribery. As MR. WEEKS's narrative shows, though money must have flowed like water in connexion with the expenses attendant on the returns, petitions, and inquiries at Clitheroe and in Parliament, there is little evidence and no proof of bribery in the technical sense.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

WROTH FAMILY (12 S. iii. 510).—One of this family married a Stafford of Bradfield, Berks.

E. E. COPE.

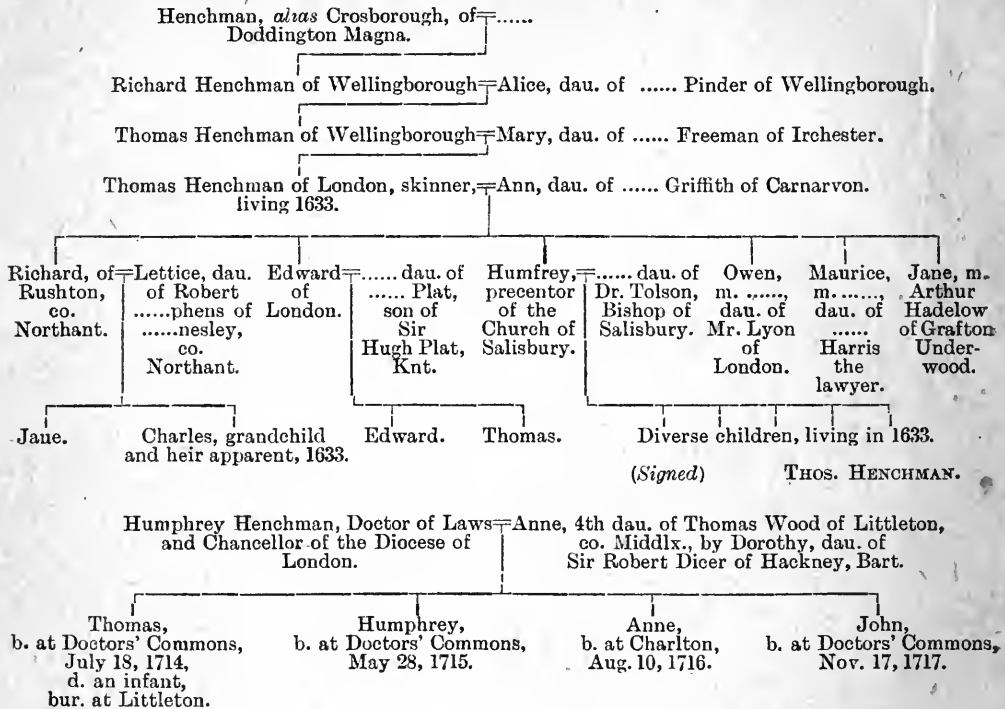
TREACLE BIBLE (12 S. iii. 446).—This Bible is usually ascribed to 1568. The word from which it has derived one of its names will be found in Jeremiah viii. 22, although this word is found in many Bibles of an earlier date, from 1535 downwards: "Is there no triacle [instead of *balm*] in Gilead;" It is a revision of the Great Bible (1539), and is also known as the Bishops' Bible, from the fact that twelve bishops in addition to other well-known scholars aided Archbishop Matthew Parker in its revision. The book is very handsomely printed and illustrated, and has an engraved title-page by F. Hogenberg bearing in the centre a portrait of Queen Elizabeth and two of her statesmen, Leicester and Cecil, prefixed respectively to the Book of Judges and the Psalms. The price when published was about 16*l*. at present value. The Bible was printed by Richard Jugge, and a second edition came out in 1572. It was ordered to be placed in every cathedral and exposed in every ecclesiastical dignitary's house for the use of their visitors and servants, and copies of the first edition through constant thumbing have become rare. There are copies of the 1568 edition in the British Museum, the John Rylands Library, Manchester, and the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society. A copy was offered for sale by Sotheran in 1907. The Ashburnham and Crawford copies have both been sold, and fetched 70*l*. each.

A full description of English Bibles will be found in 'The Historical Catalogue of the Printed Copies of Holy Scripture' in the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society, published at the Bible House in 1903.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.L.

HENCHMAN, HINCHMAN, OR HITCHMAN (3 S. iii. 150; 12 S. ii. 270, 338; iii. 111).—The crest granted to Edward Henxman, April 24, 1549, as registered at the College of Arms, is A dexter hand proper, sleeved quarterly or and vert, grasping a trunk of a tree or.

The pedigree of the Henchman family entered in the records of the College is in two portions; the earlier was entered in 1633, signed by Thomas Henchman, while the continuation was certified March 18, 1725/6. It may be well to place these pedigrees on permanent record in 'N. & Q.':—



120 Chancery Lane, W.C.

THOMAS M. BLAGG.

NOVIOMAGUS (12 S. iii. 385).—A succinct account is in "A Tender Tribute to the Memory of Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson ... together with a short history of the origin and formation of the Noviomagian Society, founded in 1828. Arranged, with an introductory chapter, by George R. Wright, F.S.A." (1897), which gives lists of the members in 1872 and from 1884 to 1879. The minutes of meetings of the Society in 1844-5 were printed contemporaneously in pamphlet form.

Bushey churchyard, Herts, has the tombstone of William Jerdan, editor of *The Literary Gazette*, erected "as a tribute to his memory by his Friends and Associates in the Society of Noviomagus."

W. B. H.

BROWNING: MOTTO FROM HANMER (12 S. iii. 506).—This passage is from a short poem, "Written after reading Horace Walpole's account of Castle Henningham," in 'Fra Cipolla, and Other Poems,' by Sir John Hanmer, Bart. (London, Moxon, 1839). It occurs on p. 95.

Details of Hanmer's life and writings will be found in 'D.N.B.' W. B. S.

See 'Fra Cipolla, and Other Poems,' by Sir John Hanmer, Bart., p. 95. The piece in question, of two six-line stanzas, is headed "Written after reading Horace Walpole's account of Castle Henningham." The castle, I presume, is that of Hedenham or Hedingham in the north of Essex, once the property of the De Veres, Earls of

Oxford. The lines which Browning has quoted, with a modified punctuation and with the fourth line omitted, are these:—

Ivy and Violet what do ye here,
With blossom and shoot in the warm spring
weather?

Hiding the arms of Monchenci and Vere
On the lonely gate ye are met together.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

[E. W. also thanked for reply.]

JAN WEENIX (12 S. iii. 506).—Through the courtesy of Mr. ARCHIBALD SPARKE, I have been enabled to consult the pages of 'Painters and their Works,' by Ralph N. James (L. Upcott Gill, 1897). The book contains much valuable information as to the pictures by Jan Weenix and by his father, Jan Baptist Weenix; also a specimen of the former's signature to his many canvases, with records of sales by auction of the productions of both artists. Jan so closely followed the style of his father and instructor, Mr. James tells us, that it is sometimes difficult "to decide by which of them a picture was executed." This is a pity, and involves much research.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

ADMIRAL VAN TROMP'S ENGLISH DESCENDANTS (12 S. iii. 478, 520).—Capt. Usher Tyrrell of Jamaica, formerly of St. Kitts, by a daughter of Admiral Van Tromp had a son and heir John Tyrrell, a planter in 1738. William Van Tromp Tyrrell of Stockbridge, Hants, sometime of Jamaica, died Mar. 25, 1837, aged 75.

V. L. OLIVER.

Alderman H. J. Van Trump is the present Mayor of Taunton, and not for the first time. He has collar factories in Taunton and Bridgwater.

WEST SOMERSET.

STALLIONS AT FUNERALS (12 S. iii. 505).—The reason stallions are used at funerals in England is twofold.

In the first place, the horses used are the black Dutch horses (the same as black or dun-coloured are used for State occasions by the English royal family). This breed of horses looks best when stallions are used, they being fuller in body and larger, and the breed is so quiet that stallions are no trouble to drive.

Secondly, and probably the chief reason why they are used in funerals, the stallions of all breeds are the only horses which are pure black. A gelded black horse turns a rusty brown.

WALTER WINANS.

Carlton Hotel, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

GERMANS AS "HUNS" (12 S. iii. 383, 427).—Probably it was Mr. Rudyard Kipling who brought into vogue the name Hun for German. His poem 'The Rowers,' which appeared in *The Times* of Dec. 22, 1902, was written concerning the joint attack made by English and German cruisers on Venezuela in December, 1902. The following stanzas are particularly interesting now:—

Last night ye swore our voyage was done,
But seaward still we go;
And ye tell us now of a secret vow
Ye have made with an open foe!

There never was shame in Christendie
They laid not to our door—
And ye say we must take the winter sea
And sail with them once more?

Look South! the gale is scarce o'erpast
That stripped and laid us down,
When we stood forth but they stood fast
And prayed to see us down.

Of evil times that men could choose
On evil fate to fall,
What brooding Judgment let ye loose
To pick the worst of all?

In sight of peace—from the Narrow Seas
O'er half the world to run—
With a cheated crew, to league anew
With the Goth and the shameless Hun!

It should perhaps be noted that the Germans whom Byron called "Huns" were Austrians:—

"... the Huns opening all letters. I wonder if they can read them when they have opened them; if so, they may see in my MOST LEGIBLE HAND, THAT I THINK THEM DAMNED SCOUNDRELS AND BARBARIANS, and THEIR EMPEROR a FOOL, and themselves more fools than he; all which they may send to Vienna for anything I care."—Moore's 'Letters and Journals of Lord Byron,' Letter 400.

"'Letters opened?'—to be sure they are, and that's the reason why I always put in my opinion of the German Austrian scoundrels."—Letter 412. Byron uses the name "Hun" in the paragraph preceding Letter 423.

Under date Jan. 12, 1821, he expresses a liking for Germans, after reading and translating some of their writings, and remembering what he has seen on the Rhine of the country and people:—

"all, except the Austrians, whom I abhor, loathe and—I cannot find words for my hate of them, and should be sorry to find deeds correspondent to my hate; for I abhor cruelty more than I abhor the Austrians."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"THERE HAS BEEN DIRTY WORK AT THE CROSS-ROADS" (12 S. iii. 509).—I heard the phrase "dirty work at the cross-roads" first at the Front many months ago, and imagined that it referred to the shelling always carried

out at night by both sides on important traffic - points. Cross - roads in particular come in for the Boches' and our own "night hate." I have always heard it used in the future tense: "There will be," &c.

If the expression is pre-war in use, it is probably borrowed from some melodrama, and merely refers to highwaymen.

F. M. M.

It is a mock-heroic expression which has taken the fancy of the public, like "Once aboard the lugger, and the girl is mine!" or "The man that would lift his hand against a woman, save in the way of affection," &c. It came out of one of Walter Melville's clever melodramas at the Lyceum—either 'The Girl who took the Wrong Turning' or 'No Wedding Bells for Him.'

WILLIAM BULL.

House of Commons.

Surely the expression "There has been dirty work at the cross-roads" comes from a music-hall sketch of the eighties. At any rate, I recollect hearing it introduced into a burlesque act about that time.

DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

[ANTIQUARY also thanked for reply.]

COLLECTIONS OF ANIMALS OR BIRDS: CARVING TERMS (12 S. iii. 446).—In answer to M.D. (2) I may say that the following carving or serving terms from 'The Compleat Cook,' 1656, are quoted in 'Good Cheer,' by F. W. Hackwood (published by Fisher Unwin, 1911):—

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Rear a goose. | Unlace a coney. |
| Lift a swan. | Dismember a heron. |
| Sauce a capon. | Display a crane. |
| Spoil a hen. | Disfigure a peacock. |
| Truss a chicken. | Untack a curlew. |
| Unjoint a bittern. | Wing a partridge or quail. |
| Allay a pheasant. | Thigh a pigeon or woodcock. |
| Mince a plover. | |
| Unbrace a mallard. | |

The following refer to fish:—

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Chine a salmon. | String a lamprey. |
| Splat a pike. | Sauce a tench or plaice. |
| Splay a bream. | Side a haddock. |
| Tusk a barbel. | Culpon a trout. |
| Transom an eel. | Tranch a sturgeon. |
| Undertranch a porpoise. | Barb a lobster. |
| Tame a crab. | |

F. G. B.

In the British Museum, and in the Bodleian Library, there is "The Family-Dictionary; or, *Household Companion* : . . . By J. H. London, Printed for H. Rhodes, at the *Star*, the Corner of *Bride-lane*, in Fleetstreet, 1695." The pages have no numbering. Among other details of value

for wordbookers we find an "APPENDIX. Terms of Art, and Hard Words, that may be met with in this Work, Explained." Here we note the following:—

"Terms of Carving now in Use.—Leach that Brawn. Break that Deer. Lift that Swan. Break that Goose. Sauce that Capon. Spoil that Hen. Frust that Chicken. Unbrace that Mallard. Unlace that Coney. Dismember that Hern. Disfigure that Peacock. Display that Crane. Untack that Curlew. Unjoint that Bittern. Allay that Pheasant. Wing that Quail. Mince that Plover. Frust that Partridge. Border that Pasty. Thigh that Woodcock: And the Word in Carving proper to all manner of Small Birds is to Thigh them."

Then follow instructions how each of these anatomies is to be done. Who was that J. H.?

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

C. RYCKWAERTS (12 S. iii. 448, 489).—The Dutch translation (Mr. PEDDIE's No. 1) appears to have been made from the 'General Historien' of Adam Henripetri, LL.D., of Basle, published at Basle in 1577 according to the British Museum Catalogue, or in 1576 according to De Wind's 'Bibliotheek der Nederlandsche Geschiedschrijvers' (Middelburg, 1835) at pp. 269-72 and 562. This 'General Historien' is in High German.

The French translation of 1582 (Mr. PEDDIE's No. 2) is said to have been made by Theophilus, D.L., whom the B.M. Catalogue identifies with Carl Ryckewaert.

The English translation of 1583 (Mr. PEDDIE's No. 3) is in black-letter, and carries the history down to 1581.

According to De Wind, there was a second Dutch edition published at "Nortvvicq" in 1581.

De Wind also says that Petrus Burmannus the younger deals with the book in his 'Analecta Belgica,' published in 1772, but a hasty glance through the two volumes failed to reveal the passage.

The French editions published at Lyons do not appear to be in the British Museum.

I should have thought that "Noortwitz" and "Nortvvicq" were more likely to be either Noordwyk-Binnen or Noordwyk-aan-Zee than Norwich.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

'SIR WALTER SCOTT AND HIS LITERARY FRIENDS AT ABBOTSFORD' (12 S. iii. 477).—In *Pen and Pencil*, Aug. 6, 1887, is a copy of this engraving with a key to the names. I quote from that periodical the names which L. A. W. requires. The three figures seated at the table to the left of Thomas Moore are Archibald Constable, James

Ballantyne, and Thomas Thomson (at the end of the table). The three figures standing up are Sir William Allan, Sir David Wilkie, and Sir Humphry Davy (examining a sword). The figure in front of the table, facing round three-quarters, is Thomas Campbell; and the figure wearing Hessian boots and stroking his chin is Sir Adam Ferguson. There are seventeen figures in the picture
JOHN PATCHING.

If L. A. W. will consult 'The Homes and Haunts of Sir Walter Scott, Bart.,' by George G. Napier (Glasgow, MacLehose, 1897, pp. 174-5), he will there see a photograph of this picture, and a complete list of the portraits. A similar list will also be found in a work entitled 'Abbotsford,' painted by William Smith, jun., described by W. S. Crockett (London, A. & C. Black, 1905, pp. 80-81).

The eight portraits he wants named are: Tom Campbell, sitting opposite to Thomas Moore; Constable and Ballantyne, the two printers, both sitting; Allan and Wilkie, the painters, and Sir Humphry Davy (examining a sword), all three standing; Sir Adam Ferguson (in Hessian boots, sitting); and on the extreme left of the picture Thomas (Hugh) Thompson (sitting). Napier calls the last-named Hugh Thompson, while Crockett refers to him as Thomas Thompson; but Thomson seems the better spelling.
J. CLARKE HUDSON.

Thornton, Horncastle.
[F. H. and MR. W. E. WILSON also thanked for replies.]

CONQUEST'S VERSION OF THE BIBLE (12 S. iii. 478).—W. S. inquires as to a Bible published about the middle of last century by a Dr. George Conquest. I think W. S. must be referring to a Bible published by Dr. John Tricker Conquest. Of this Bible, which contained 20,000 emendations, two editions were issued: the first (16mo) in 1841, the second (8vo) in 1848. Dr. J. T. Conquest was a noted man-midwife of the time, and it was popularly said that those practitioners could be divided into two classes: those who enlivened the period of waiting for the infant by ribald stories, and those who did so by pious exhortations and Scriptural quotations. I fancy Dr. J. T. Conquest must have belonged to the latter class.
S. D. CLIPPINGDALE, M.D.

W. S. is in error in calling this man George. He is John Tricker Conquest (British Museum Catalogue styles him John Trickey under both his name and Bible). He was

born at Chatham in 1789; studied at Edinburgh University; M.D. 1813; L.C.P. London, 1819. He lived at 4 Aldermansbury Postern about 1820-24, and lectured at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 1825; died at the Oaks, Plumstead Common, Oct. 24, 1866, aged 77. He published the Bible referred to in 1841, the title-page of which runs, 'The Holy Bible, containing the Authorized Version, with 20,000 emendations'; it was printed by John Childs & Son, Bungay, for Longman, Brown & Co., 1841. In the preface the editor mentions about 300 authorities from whose works his emendations have been derived. A "People's Edition" was published in 1843. There are copies of both in the British Museum and in the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

PEERAGES: THEIR SALE (12 S. iii. 479).—A definite example of the purchase of a peerage in the reign of James I. is that of John Holles, who for 10,000*l.* was created Baron Holles of Haughton in 1616, and Earl of Clare at a later date for an additional payment of 5,000*l.* See Prof. C. H. Firth's life of John Holles in the 'D.N.B.' and S. R. Gardiner's 'History of England,' vol. ii. chap. xxi., where Sir John Roper's title of Lord Teynham is also said to have cost 10,000*l.* References to authorities will be found in these two places.

On p. 294 of 'The Memoirs of Ann, Lady Fanshawe' (1907), the editor has the following note:—

"A somewhat lurid light upon the honours of these days is thrown by a letter of Sir Thomas Fanshawe of Jenkins to Christopher Hatton on this occasion [the coronation of Charles I.], in which the uncle writes openly that there are 120 earls, viscounts, and barons to make, and that ready money will be accepted for these, and desires to know his nephew's wishes in the matter. The peerage conferred on Sir Christopher in 1643 was, doubtless, largely in recognition of the considerable sums advanced by him to King Charles I."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

STATUE AS WATER-FOUNTAIN (12 S. iii. 478, 521).—At the second reference four contributors point to the Mannekin at Brussels as probably the statue sought by H. K. St. J. S. The Mannikin, however, does but partially answer the description given by the querist. He has in memory, "in a German or Italian town, a statue (single figure or group) used as a public fountain"; and he has "a faint impression of four Cupids." These recollections are

more fully met by the Jugendbrunnen opposite the Bride's Door on the north side of St. Lawrence's Church at Nuremberg. This Fountain of the Virtues has six female figures "welche aus ihren Brüsten Wasser spenden" (I quote from a guide-book), and above them six boys are blowing trumpets, from which also issue jets of water. There must be many instances of statues used as fountains. K. S.

I think there is at Nuremberg a lead or bronze figure of a boy which answers H. K. St. J. S.'s description. I cannot, however, find a description of it in Baedeker's 'South Germany' which enables me to identify it. F. D. HARFORD.

THE CHIMNEY SWEEPER'S CLIMBING BOYS (12 S. iii. 347, 462).—Members of the Society of Friends took much interest in the condition of boys employed in sweeping chimneys, and there is quite a body of Quaker literature on the subject preserved in this library.

Mrs. Ann Alexander of York wrote 'Facts relative to the State of Children who are employed as Climbing Boys,' 1817; and Dr. John Walker of London wrote a 'Letter to the Members of the Society formed for the Suppression of the Inhuman Practice of employing Young Children to sweep Chimneys,' 1828. James Montgomery, the poet (not a Quaker), took an interest in the subject, as did Hannah Kilham, the Quaker missionary to West Africa.

Other information will be gladly given on application. NORMAN PENNEY.

Friends' Reference Library,
136 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

In Act Book No. 10 of the Chamber of the Exeter Corporation (fol. 50) is the entry on July 4, 1654:—

"Mr. Henry Prigge is intreated by this house to write to a freind of his in London to gett downe an able and fitt person for a chimney sweeper to continue here; and it is agreed that a pension of 3*l.* per annum shalbe paid unto him quarterly for his honest and carefull service within this City."

E. LEGA-WEEKES.

VAUGHN AND WELCH AS SURNAMES (12 S. iii. 418, 457).—The first of these is well known in old documents as one of the abbreviated written forms of the surname Vaughan. This surname is distinctly Welsh in origin, but English in form. It is an old English effort to write the Welsh Fychan, meaning "small" primarily, and secondarily, in this connexion, "younger" or "junior,"

and even "inferior." It was used in Wales, long before regular surnames were used, to distinguish between men of the same Christian name, if one of them was in any respect secondary as compared with the other. The English form Vaughan has taken the place of the Welsh form Fychan altogether, and it is a very common surname in Wales.

Welch or Welsh is of course English both in form and origin, though a family bearing it must have originally been of Welsh nationality, or thought to be so.

T. LLECHID JONES.

ST. CASSIAN AND ST. NICHOLAS (12 S. iii. 473).—As to St. Cassian, or Cassyon, in the fourth century Bishop of Orta in North Africa, and subsequently of Autun, whose festival was observed on Aug. 5, see Miss F. Arnold-Forster's 'Studies in Church Dedications,' vol. i. pp. 437-8: "His one and only dedication in England is at Chaddesley-Corbett in Worcestershire."

There is a hamlet in the Abteithal in the Tyrol called St. Cassian or Armentarola.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

SIGNBOARDS AND SHOP DEVICES (12 S. iii. 446, 517).—There was a long article by Mr. M. H. Spielmann on the signs of London booksellers of Shakespeare's time in *The Times Literary Supplement* of Oct. 11 and Oct. 18, 1917, and Jan. 4, 1918.

DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

Two most interesting articles on 'Inn Signs and Brackets' (July, 1894) and 'The Heraldry of Signs and Signboards' (October, 1894) were published in *The Reliquary* for the months named.

WM. M. DODSON.

[MR. HOWARD S. PEARSON also thanked for reply.]

ARRESTING A CORPSE (12 S. iii. 444, 489).—Among the items in my collection of Hertfordshire topography I find the following, which is, I believe, a cutting from *The Gentleman's Magazine* of June, 1784:—

"June 12.—In the evening, as Sir Barnard Turner was riding to town from Tottenham, his horse took fright and threw him with such violence against the shafts of a chaise, that his left leg and thigh were much wounded by it. . . . He was conveyed home and was attended by three surgeons, but died early this morning."

"June 19.—At noon the corpse of the late Sir Barnard Turner, Bart., was carried in great military pomp from his house at Paul's Wharf, for interment at Therfield, near Royston in Hertfordshire. The procession was intended to have moved at ten o'clock, but the body having been arrested, it was detained near two hours

before matters could be adjusted, and an engagement legally given by his friends. A little before twelve, however, the coffin was put into a hearse and six horses, followed by a mourning coach and four, the state chariot of the deceased, with four other carriages, and about a dozen coaches and four in procession," &c.

"Sir B. Turner was chosen Alderman of the City of London in 1781, and was knighted on carrying up the City Address in March last."

The above may be of interest to DR. MILNE, although it does not give the information for which he asks.

WILLIAM F. ANDREWS.

Hertford.

The following is from *The Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1794:—

"Tuesday, Sept. 2. As the corpse of a gentleman was proceeding to the burial-ground, it was arrested by a sheriff's officer and his followers, under the usual warrant of *capias ad satisfaciendum*. The friends, who followed, immediately left their coaches, and told the officer, if he chose, he was welcome to take the body, but he should not have coffin, shroud, or any one particle in which the body was enveloped, as those things were the property of the executors; and farther insisted that, as the deceased had, by his will, bequeathed his body to them, no execution would hold good against the corpse. The bailiff, after attending to many literary and persuasive arguments, and having discussed the matter as fully as the time and place would permit of, was very properly convinced that the spirit of the law meant a living, and not a dead, body, and accordingly marched off without insisting farther on the legality of his capture. This, it is presumed, is the first and only instance of the kind that has happened since the arrest of the dead body of a Sheriff of London, not many years since."

W. B. H.

Brand's 'Popular Antiquities' (Chatto & Windus, 1900, p. 453) states that "Mas-singer's 'Fatal Dowry,' 1632, contains some curious thoughts delivered at the funeral of a marshal in the army whose corpse was arrested for debt."

The practice is discussed in Barrington's 'Observations on the More Ancient Statutes,' p. 474. Mr. Wm. Andrews, in 'England in the Days of Old,' has an article on 'Detaining the Dead for Debt.' E. E. SQUIRES.

Hertford.

"PACIFICIST": "PACIFIST" (12 S. iii. 479).—The word was evidently coined from *pacificus*, plural *pacifici*, as in the Latin version of what in English, at Matthew v. 9, is rendered "peacemakers." I believe that when first introduced the word was correctly written "pacifist"; but this was considered cumbersome by the ordinary journalist, who, caring nothing as to its

derivation, moulded the word by analogy from "pacify," &c., which speedily replaced the more correct form. At the time, strong protest was made by scholars against the use of "pacifist," and "pacifist" is still the form used in literary journals and by correct writers and speakers; but unfortunately (not by any means for the first time in the history of word-building) the shorter though incorrect form appears to be the more popular. F. A. RUSSELL.

116 Arran Road, Catford, S.E.

REV. GEORGE JERMENT (11 S. v. 448; vi. 37, 56).—On p. 167 of "The Parish Church of Peebles, A.D. 1784-1885. Presbyterianism. By Dr. Gunn" (Peebles, 1917), we find, under the heading "Peebles Anti-Burgher Church," these notes:—

"1755, September 10.—Richard Jerment, first minister of Peebles Anti-Burghers. Ordained on above date. Congregation very weak; little progress for thirteen years. Many calls given to the minister on this account.

"1769.—Mr. Jerment allowed to be transported."

Dr. Clement Bryce Gunn, with whom I have conversed on this subject, as I did in 1912 with MR. R. S. ROBSON, thinks it probable that Mr. Richard Jerment was the father of the said George.

E. S. DODGSON.

Peebles.

FOLK-LORE: THE SPIDER (12 S. iii. 272, 395, 491).—I was taught not to kill spiders; to do so would bring ill-luck to a household. To have a small spider on one's clothes was the best of good fortune, as they brought money and were known as money-spiders and money-spinners. I have seen men catch them and put them in their pockets, and even eat them, with the object of drawing money to themselves.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

"MEN OF KENT," AND "INVICTA" ON MILITARY BADGE (12 S. iii. 477).—The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment) was, on the abolition of the old numbers by which the infantry of the line were known, made up of two single-battalion regiments, the 1st Battalion having been formerly the 50th Foot, originally the 52nd Foot; the 2nd Battalion, late 97th (Earl of Ulster's) Regiment of Foot.

The regiment has for its principal badge, worn on the helmet plate, the White Horse of Kent on a scroll inscribed "Invicta"; above the horse another scroll, inscribed "Quo Fas et Gloria Ducunt," all in silver on

a ground of black velvet forming the centre of the regulation-pattern gilt star and wreath. On the universal scroll thereof is "Royal West Kent Regiment." The motto "Quo Fas et Gloria Ducunt" ("Whither Right and Glory lead") was originally that of the 97th Regiment, now the 2nd Battalion. In 'The Records and Badges of the British Army,' by Chichester and Burges-Short (published by Clowes & Sons in 1885), it is stated:—

"The 'INVICTA' badge, the badge of the Militia of Kent from time immemorial, has only been adopted by the Royal West Kent Regiment (as by other Kentish regiments) since the introduction of the territorial system, although the local connexion of the regiment with Kent is over a century old. For many years the grenadiers and drummers of the 50th, like those of all other line regiments, wore the Hanover Horse on their bearskin caps."

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), late 3rd (East Kent, the Buffs) Regiment of Foot, have three badges.

1. The green dragon or griffin.—The regiment was formed in 1572 by the London guilds and the Dutch Church in London to help the Dutch in their fight against Spain and for the cause of religious liberty. Antiquaries are divided in their opinion as to (a) whether this dragon originated from the crest of the city of London, where it was raised; (b) whether it was derived from Queen Elizabeth, in whose reign it was formed (she had a dragon for one of the supporters of the royal arms); or (c) whether it is emblematical of the Dutch story of the Golden Dragon's nest.

2. The second badge of the regiment is a rose and crown, a white rose in the centre of a red one (part of the arms of Queen Elizabeth).

3. The third badge of the Buffs, worn on the tunic collars, is the White Horse of Kent, with the Kentish motto "Invicta."

The royal warrant of 1751 directed that the "White Horse of Hanover" should be worn on the caps of the grenadiers and drummers of the regiment, as well as the dragon. The "White Horse of Kent" was not worn by the 3rd Buffs until after the adoption of the territorial system, although the corps has been connected with East Kent ever since 1782. I ought to mention that the dragon stands on a scroll bearing the regimental motto, "Veteri Frondescit Honore" ("It flourishes with its ancient honour").

The book to which I have previously referred, 'The Records and Badges of the British Army,' in further allusion to the

Kentish badge, adds: "The White Horse of Kent with its proud motto 'Invicta' is popularly supposed to be the battle-emblem of Hengist and Horsa."

The following authorities may also be consulted as to further details regarding the facts mentioned above:—

Cannon's 'Historical Record of the 3rd Regiment of Foot, or the Buffs, to 1838.' Illustrated with plates. Longmans, 1839.

'The History of the 50th (the Queen's Own) Regiment, from the earliest date to the year 1881.' By Colonel Fyler. Coloured illustrations, maps and plans. Chapman & Hall, 1895.

G. YARROW BALDOCK, Major.

DYDE (12 S. iii. 417).—Dr. Samuel W. Dyde is Principal of Robertson Presbyterian College, Strathcona, Alberta, Canada. He was long a Professor of Philosophy in Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, and to Kingston he is next year (1918) to return. He was Professor of Philosophy in the University of New Brunswick, at Fredericton, for a few years from 1885.

At least one of Dr. Dyde's sons is serving with the Canadians in the English army. His family came from Scotland, I believe.

W. F. P. STOCKLEY.

W. Dyde, printer of Tewkesbury, compiled and published the 'History and Antiquities of Tewkesbury,' 1790; later editions, 1793 and 1803. W. B. H.

Dyde is, I think, a Southern variant of the Northern surname Deede or Deedes, which occurs in Yorkshire in the fourteenth century; see Bardsley's 'Surnames.' Thus the English verb *die* becomes in Scotch *dee*, "lay me down and dee" ('Annie Laurie'). Deede is derived from a Saxon personal name Ded or Dede, which is found in the place-names Dedworth, Dedham, Didsbury, &c. N. W. HILL.

The name of Dyde is well known in Watford, the family being old-established country folk. C. E. H. E.

BURLINGTON HOUSE COLONNADE (12 S. iii. 476).—In his most useful book on 'The Municipal Parks, Gardens, and Open Spaces of London,' Lieut.-Col. Sexby, V.D., mentions (p. 28) that,

"unprotected as [the stones of the colonnade] were, they naturally suffered much through the rough usage of crowds of holiday-makers, so that it would have been almost impossible to have re-erected them in their original state. The scheme proposed was to form them into a ruin, somewhat similar to those in the Parc Monceaux at Paris, and it was hoped that Government

would have helped towards the cost of re-erecting them; but as they did not see their way to contributing, the project was abandoned, and all that remained of this masterpiece was used for building purposes."

ALAN STEWART.

PADDINGTON POLLAKY (12 S. iii. 509).—Gilbert's allusion was obviously to Ignatius Paul Pollaky, a Pole who, in the late sixties, established a private inquiry office at 13 Paddington Green, which he maintained till 1882. He further advertised himself as "Correspondent to the Foreign Police Gazette." I believe he was the first to set up an office of this description in the metropolis, though they are plentiful enough nowadays.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

[MR. CECIL CLARKE also thanked for reply.]

ARMS OF ENGLAND WITH FRANCE ANCIENT (12 S. iii. 419, 485).—There is a large chest in the "buttery" at Durham Castle bearing inside the lid the arms of France ancient—three fleurs-de-lis, 3 and 4; 1 and 2 being the arms of England—three leopards (see auto-type reproduction of the chest open, *Arch. Æliana*, Second Series, xv. 296). I have also seen in private possession a shield of painted glass from a church in Durham county with same charges: 1 and 4, England; 2 and 3, France ancient.

R. B.—R.

South Shields.

TUCKER AND PETER FAMILIES (12 S. iii. 504).—The Tucker papers are now in the possession of Ivan Tucker, 2nd Ghorkhas, Butts Green, Chelmsford.

V. L. OLIVER.

LAYING A GHOST (12 S. iii. 504).—The service as performed at Castle Acre in Norfolk, early in the nineteenth century, consisted in requisitioning the services of three of the neighbouring clergy, who read in rotation verses of Scripture, the ghost also reading and keeping pace with them. If the clerics managed to get a verse ahead, their power was established and the ghost laid. The recess the spirit was put to rest in had two candle-ends thrown in, from which, I presume, they were lighted during the ceremony. My informant, an old lady, aged 84, was present (so she said) when the event took place. The recess was an object of dread in my boyhood. It was securely barred, two wooden bars and an iron one crossing from side to side; but I believe it was merely an opening into a huge chimney-stack.

A somewhat similar story is told of Warwick Castle. An ancient dame had the

privilege of selling spare milk, and, by a system not unknown to modern milk-vendors, she so cheated her customers that the Earl, hearing of it, cancelled the privilege. She then bewitched the Castle, usually in the form of a black dog. The chaplain, with the Vicars of St. Mary's and St. Nicholas's, brought the evil one to rest by reading passages of Scripture, and eventually followed the witch in the form of a dog to the height of Cæsar's Tower, from which she or it sprang into the stream, to a chamber prepared under the mill dam. Her statue was placed upon the tower battlements, and was there until blown down some years back. The statue was obviously one of the stone warders often placed on castle battlements.

In 1879 I was informed that the schoolroom at Horspath, near Oxford, had been persistently haunted by a ghost, to the general annoyance of the teachers and children; but the parish priest, with cross-bearer, acolytes, &c., performed a solemn service of exorcism, with good effect. Is there any truth in this tale?

J. HARVEY BLOOM.

The only authentic recent case I ever heard of was the rectory at High Wycombe, about thirty years ago.

E. E. COPE.

SUGAR: ITS INTRODUCTION INTO ENGLAND (12 S. iii. 472).—The following notes may be of interest.

The Burgundians attacked Paris in July, 1465. Haggard in his 'Louis XI. and Charles the Bold' states of the besieged as follows:—

"They caused the *bourgeoisie* to close the gate, after the Burgundians had been supplied in turn with all the paper, parchment, ink, sugar, and drugs that they demanded."

Prof. J. E. Thorold Rogers in his account of Holland in "The Story of the Nations," 1889, p. 49, stated:—

"There were flourishing manufactures in Alexandria and Cairo. In particular, sugar was cultivated, extracted, and refined in the former town, with such success and abundance that its price fell, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, to less than an eighth of what it stood at in the beginning of the fifteenth."

If sugar was to be obtained in Alexandria at the commencement of the fifteenth century, it is probable that much was used in the Courts of Europe, and that sugar was therefore well known to many.

I have always understood that at the royal and other banquets the art of the sweetmeat-maker was much in evidence, and that this

was especially shown at the feast given by Sir Richard Whittington (Mayor 1419-20) to King Henry V.

Prof. W. W. Skeat in the small but interesting book 'The Past at our Doors' relates:—

"In the early days when sugar, which seems to have come into Europe through the Arabs after the Crusades, had not been introduced, wild honey from the woods was used instead. Even when introduced (in the form of the violet- and rose-coloured sugar, for instance, which reached England from Alexandria in the reign of Henry VII.) it long continued to be regarded as a rare and costly spice, and it remained so up to the time of the discovery of America at the end of the fifteenth century. It was first refined and made into loaves by a Venetian, the 'loaves' being mentioned in the reign of Henry VIII."

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

COBDEN'S STATUE IN ST. PANCRAS (12 S. iii. 508).—In reply to the inquiry of H. C.—N I can state that there is no connexion between the parish of St. Pancras and Richard Cobden. I cannot give any exact reply to the question why the site was chosen, except that it was a vacant space and it was thought that it might as well be filled by a bad statue. T. FISHER UNWIN.

CUTTING THE HAIR AS A PRESERVATIVE AGAINST HEADACHE (12 S. iii. 250, 307, 484).—A heavy crop of hair is often regarded as being the cause of headaches. One of my brothers had his thick thatch thinned in order to prevent his suffering from the pain; and I think long or heavy hair is considered exhausting to the system of weedy little girls. ST. SWITHIN.

LETTERS FROM H.M.S. BACCHANTE: W. JOHNSON YONGE (12 S. iii. 328, 363, 450, 483).—The connexion of Wm. Johnson Yonge with Sir Joshua Reynolds is not a little interesting. The Johnsons were Reading merchants. Samuel Johnson, born in 1695, son of Samuel of Reading, became a student of Christ Church, Oxford, and was given the College living of Great Torrington in Devonshire. His son William, who was Mayor of Torrington in 1757, married Elizabeth, sister of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and was the father of "the beautiful Fanny Johnson" who married Archdeacon Yonge, and was mother of the writer of the letters. Joshua and Elizabeth Reynolds were children of the Rev. Samuel Reynolds, Master of Plympton Grammar School. Joshua, afterwards the celebrated painter, was born there in 1723, and, after being knighted in 1769, became Mayor of Plymouth in 1773.

He was a great friend of Dr. Burney, the father of Madame D'Arbly, which accounts for the latter's mention of the Johnsons in her Memoirs. The Johnsons are now merged in the family of Furse of Halston, Devon, and will be found under that name in Burke's 'Landed Gentry.'

There were several intermarriages, notably that of William Johnson Yonge himself, who married his first cousin. His cousin the late Archdeacon Furse also married his first cousin, as did the latter's son, the present owner of Halston, whose wife was a Miss Dolignon, a great-granddaughter of Archdeacon Yonge of Swaffham. F. H. S.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (12 S. iii. 510).

1. *Quinque sumus fratres, uno de stipite nati;
Sunt duo barbati, duo sunt sine crine creati;
Unus de nobis non est barbatus utrinque.*

The prospect of discovering the author of this particular variety of the riddle about the calyx of a rose does not seem very hopeful. The riddle was a favourite one, and is found in many shapes.

Reusner in his 'Ænigmatographia,' 2nd ed., 1602, part 1. p. 254, gives the following as Joachim Camerarius's:—

*Quinque una fratres germani matre creati,
Flavo splendentem gestant in vertice comtum:
Glabri ex his duo visuntur semperque tenelli:
Sed tres promissa cernes horrescere barba:
Quorum gratus odor citris florentibus exit.*

This is followed by a Greek version of the same author, beginning:—

Πέντε μίας κάσιες διά νηδύος ἐξανδύντες.

On p. 373, among 'Ænigmata incertorum auctorum,' we have a form in three lines closely akin to that quoted by Mr. RANDALL DAVIES:—

Rosa.

*Quinque vides natos una de matre creatos,
Sunt duo barbati, barbaque carent duo nati,
Quintus et ornatus partim, partim spoliatus.*

To this a note is appended: "Cortices rosarum vocant sive alabastro, calycis partes." A comparison of these last lines with those quoted by Mr. DAVIES tells against his proposed insertion.

On p. 380, among 'Ænigmata quædam miscellanea,' we get the riddle in a couplet:—

*Sunt quini fratres, sub eodem tempore nati:
Barba duobus abest, et tribus illa subest.*

The fivefold division of the calyx is again referred to in a distich by Jacobus Susius, given on p. 369:—

*Quintuplici strophio subtus circumque reincte
Quam Zephyro rides vere nitente calyx!*

EDWARD BENSLY.

3. The lines of which A. K. T. desires to know the source come from a poem called 'Somewhere' written by Mrs. Julia Caroline Doir, and are to be found in 'The Treasury of American Sacred Song' (Henry Frowde, 1900).

STAPLETON MARTIN.

The Firs, Norton, Worcester.

Notes on Books.

Hazlitt: Selected Essays. Edited by George Sampson. (Cambridge University Press, 3s. 6d. net.)

We are much obliged to the Cambridge Press and to Mr. Sampson for an excellent selection of Hazlitt, prefaced by a brilliantly written introduction. The editor as a school teacher remarks that students' editions of Hazlitt generally confine themselves to his 'Characters of Shakespeare's Plays.' Good as these are, there is abundance of able criticism on the subject, and the selection here made does justice to Hazlitt's infinite gusto, which extended from poets to prizefighters. He got by his own account, which we can well believe, a great deal of enjoyment out of life; but he was a disagreeable person, so obsessed by ideas of revolution and despotism that he was always breaking into extravagances of suspicion and ill-humour. Politics made letters inhumane at that period, and we know what was done to Keats as the friend of Leigh Hunt. In saying, however, that "*The Edinburgh* cannot claim, like *The Quarterly*, to have killed a poet," Mr. Sampson seems to support Byron's rime about the "fiery particle" and the "article" which made *The Quarterly* guilty of killing Keats. The editor must be aware that this accusation has long been recognized as false. Leigh Hunt, when he saw Byron's lines in manuscript, told him they were wrong, but Byron would not miss a point smartly set down. On the other side, Hazlitt retorted with Billingsgate on Walter Scott which it is difficult to tolerate even from a mad partisan. We have every admiration for Hazlitt's prose, but he was extremely trying to his best friends, as the words from Lamb quoted in the introduction show. It would have been easy to produce similar testimony, e.g., from Leigh Hunt, who was on Hazlitt's side in politics. The man who on a walking tour preferred to walk alone lacked something that belongs to many lesser men. Yet no one at his best can have had a finer appreciation of good talk and good letters. In the virtues of domesticity Hazlitt was not great, and his choice of wives was not fortunate. We do not know why Mr. Sampson should withhold the title of his 'Liber Amoris.' The love frenzy it commemorates is, after all, a part of Hazlitt, and a piece of human nature not ill recorded for the instruction of the world.

The Introduction brings us thoroughly and easily—thanks to epigrams—to an understanding of Hazlitt's position and ideas. It makes Napoleon seven years old when Hazlitt was born in 1778, but surely the former was born in 1769. The essayist began as a painter, and looked back with regret to his earlier days in France. This was the experience also of Thackeray.

The notes are very full, the editor having wisely realized how little the average reader knows. We think something more might have been added about that remarkable man Thomas Holcroft, but generally everything is said that ought to be said. Many quotations which might have been difficult to trace have been settled in the fine large edition of Hazlitt to which acknowledgment is made, and which is due to the devoted

labours of Mr. A. R. Waller and Arnold Glover. We hope that readers for human pleasure as well as students with examinations in view will be led by this selection to master the whole of Hazlitt in the 'Collected Works' due to these two scholars.

Surnames of the United Kingdom: a Concise Etymological Dictionary. By Henry Harrison. Vol. II. Part 16. (Eaton Press, 1s. net.)

THIS instalment deals with names from Tumson to Waggener. It includes a good many of mediæval Latin and French origin, well known and curious, especially under V, which letter also brings before us a number of West-Country modifications now established as independent surnames. A proportion of the names somewhat larger than in recent instalments is illustrated by apt quotations from documents and books.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

MR. FRANCIS EDWARDS devotes his Catalogue 379 to Books on the Drama and Dramatic Art. The pieces recorded in it are suitable for purchasers of all kinds, ranging from portraits of actors and actresses at a shilling each, and Tudor facsimiles of Elizabethan plays at half-a-crown, to a fine copy of the Second Folio Shakespeare, with the rare imprint "Printed by Thos. Cotes for Rd. Meighen," and in contemporary calf, at 400l. There is also a tall copy of the Fourth Folio, original calf binding, 120l. These two folios worthily head the long section devoted to Shakespeare, comprising nearly 200 entries, and including facsimiles, criticism, and the Baconian controversy. Thus Booth's octavo facsimile of the First Folio, 1876, may be had for 6s.; Methuen's folio facsimile of the Second Folio is 2l. 10s., and their similar facsimile of the Third Folio 3l., this being in leather instead of cloth. Among general collections of plays may be named a complete set of the "Tudor Facsimile Plays," 1907-14, 152 vols. folio and imperial octavo, 50l.; the Student's Edition, 137 vols. small quarto, 20l.; a large-paper set of Dodsley's "Old English Plays," 1825, edited by Payne Collier, 12 vols., red morocco, 10l., and Carew Hazlitt's edition, 1874-6, 15 vols. 8vo, cloth, 8l. 8s.; and Pearson's "Reprints of the Old Dramatists," 1871-4, 27 vols., calf extra, 25l. Genest's extremely useful 'English Stage from 1660 to 1830,' Bath, 1832, 10 vols., is 9l. 9s. This was a work often commended by Joseph Knight, who is affectionately remembered by readers of 'N. & Q.' His own copy of *The Monthly Mirror*, 1795-1811, a complete set in 31 vols., with his signature and bookplate, is 10l. The original edition of 'Their Majesties' Servants,' by Dr. Doran, an earlier editor of 'N. & Q.,' 1864, 2 vols., may be had for a sovereign; and Mr. Lowe's edition of that work, 3 vols., with 50 copperplate portraits, Nimmo, 1888, for 1l. 4s. 'The Complete Works of Aphra Behn,' edited by a present contributor to 'N. & Q.,' Mr. Montague Summers, 1915, 6 vols., is 3l. 3s. And readers of the review of Hazlitt on this page may like to secure either his 'Lectures on the English Comic Writers,' 1819, or those on 'The Dramatic Literature of the Age of Elizabeth,' 1821, for 6s.

MR. JOHN GRANT of Edinburgh sends an important Catalogue of Oriental Books and Journals, mainly from the library of Dr. James Burgess, who was for seventeen years Surveyor and Director of the Archaeological Survey of India. This official position enabled him to bring together a unique collection of the various series of Reports and Memoirs issued under the authority of the Archaeological Survey, and relating to Ceylon as well as the different provinces of India. The list of contents of the collection occupies two of the large pages of Mr. Grant's Catalogue, the whole being offered for 130l. Duplicate copies of many of the Reports can be bought separately at prices ranging from 3s. for Mr. Henry Cousens's 'Account of the Caves at Nadsur and Karsambra' to 2l. 18s. 6d. for Dr. Burgess's 'Buddhist Stupas of Amaravati and Jaggayyapeta,' in half morocco. Another feature of the Catalogue consists in the number of sets of Journals and Proceedings of learned bodies such as the Asiatic Societies of Great Britain, Bengal, Bombay, Ceylon, China, and Japan; the American Oriental Society, the Hellenic Society and the École Française d'Athènes, the Musée Guimet, the Vienna Oriental Institute, and the Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie. In the body of the Catalogue are numerous gazetteers, dictionaries, and grammars. Lovers of painting, architecture, and sculpture are provided with a rich feast, such as the collections of photographs of the Ajanta caves (2l. 5s. and 2l. 2s. respectively); Sir Alexander Cunningham's 'Bhilsa Topes' (33 plates, 1l. 13s. 6d.), 'Mahabodhi, or the Great Buddhist Temple under the Bodhi Tree at Buddha-Gaya' (31 plates, 4l. 7s. 6d.), and 'The Stupa of Bharhut' (57 plates, 2l. 12s. 6d.); James Fergusson's 'Illustrations of the Rock-cut Temples of India' (19 tinted lithographs, 2 vols., 1l. 15s.) and 'Picturesque Illustrations of Ancient Architecture in Hindostan' (24 tinted lithographs, 2l. 2s.); John Griffiths's 'Paintings in the Buddhist Cave-Temples of Ajanta' (159 plates, 2 vols., privately printed, 11l.); 'Jeypore Portfolios of Architectural Details' (1,273 designs in 10 portfolios, 12l.); or the works entered under Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's name. As the rare surname Henchman is illustrated by a pedigree in the present number of 'N. & Q.' (*ante*, p. 24), it is worth recording that Thomas Henchman's 'Observations on the Reports of the Directors of the E.I. Company,' 1801, may be had from Mr. Grant for 8s. 6d.

HEER MARTINUS NIJHOFF sends from the Hague two Catalogues—No. 428, general works and No. 429, 'La Réforme et le Protestantisme dans les Pays-Bas jusqu'à l'année 1600 (y compris les Précurseurs de la Réforme).' The first 13 entries in the former are "pièces historiques du seizième siècle," and, as they are rarities, the titles are set out in full. One of them, printed in 1561, gives an account (in Dutch) of the coronation of Charles IX. at Reims in that year (50 fl.). Under Amérique is E. Gagnon's 'Chansons populaires du Canada,' with the melodies, 3rd ed., Quebec, 1894 (6 fl.). Under Chansons are two other collections—300 popular songs, &c., relating to Waterloo (60 fl.), and 20 patriotic and satirical songs, &c., relating to the war with Belgium in 1830 (35 fl.). A work that has a melancholy interest at the present time is

W. H. J. Weale's 'Les églises du doyenné de Dixmude,' 2 parts, documents only. Bruges, 1873-4 (15 fl.). Two English poets figure in the Catalogue—Dryden, 'Amboyna,' London, 1673 (35 fl.), and Tennyson, 'Idyls of the King,' first American edition, with variations from the English edition, Boston, 1859 (50 fl.).

Catalogue 429 contains nearly a thousand entries, mostly of books in Dutch, as is natural. It is not confined to early works, but includes recent productions containing information relating to the period and persons dealt with. Several of the entries are noted as from the Huth library; and others are works relating to the refugees in England, such as W. J. C. Moens's 'Marriage Registers of the Dutch Reformed Church, Austin Friars,' Lymington, 1884 (15 fl.); J. H. Hessels's 'Register of the Attestations of Membership, &c., in the same church, 1892 (35 fl.); and J. S. Burn's 'History of the French, Walloon, Dutch, and other Foreign Protestant Refugees,' 1846 (10 fl.). Interest of a different kind attaches to 'De Psalmen Davidis in Nederland. Sings-ryme door Ian Wtenhoue van Ghentt,' printed in London "by Jan Daye, den 12 Sept. 1566." Bound with this is Marten Micron's 'De kleyne catechismus,' printed in the same year for the Dutch Church in London. Both works are very rare, their price being 350 fl.

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.

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.

COL. H. SOUTHAM (Earliest Use of "Jingo").—The Oxford Dictionary cites G. J. Holyoake in *The Daily News* of March 13, 1878, as the first to use the word "Jingo" as a political nickname; but the extracts given show that he only adopted the word from the music-hall song then popular. The Dictionary traces the history of the word back to John Eachard's 'Grounds and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy,' 1670, p. 34: "He... falls a flinging it out of one hand into the other, tossing it this way and that; lets it run a little upon the line, then *tanutus, high jingo, come again!*" The quotation from Oldham's 'Satires upon the Jesuits,' 1679, to which you refer, is the third example supplied by the Dictionary.

J. T. R. F. (Stones' End, Borough).—Much information on the subject will be found at 11 S. v. 289, 396, 515; vi. 231.

JAS. CURTIS ("Imp" of Lincoln Cathedral).—See under 'Devil: Lincoln,' 8 S. ii. 128, 210.

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS (Chimney-Sweeper's Climbing Boys).—See the articles at 12 S. iii. 347, 462; and *ante*, p. 28.

LONDON, FEBRUARY, 1918.

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Notes.

SOUTHEY'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO
'THE CRITICAL REVIEW.'

In the Appendix to the 'Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey,' Cuthbert Southey refers to his father's well-known article on 'Gebir' in *The Critical Review*, and regrets that he cannot obtain a list of his other contributions to that periodical. A little more attentiveness in reading Southey's letters enables us to identify several other articles, and the list thus ascertained may be augmented by internal

evidence pointing with various degrees of probability to his authorship. To distinguish one literary article in *The Critical Review* from another may at first sight appear as practicable an undertaking as to discriminate between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. It is true that they consist for the most part of colourless summaries with meagre comment, and probably many of Southey's reviews are of exactly this sort, and therefore unrecognizable in the mass. Yet this very level of indistinction brings into relief reviews which in themselves have no strikingly brilliant qualities, but become noticeable by traces of a range of reading wider than the common, by the expression of opinions and interests which cannot belong to any random contributor, by touches of style which betray the genuine man of letters and are hopelessly out of the reach of the professional hack. "I must be less of the critic than strict justice may require," Southey wrote to his friend Wynn in 1804, "because my footmarks are usually to be traced" ('Letters,' ed. Warton, i. 281). *The Critical Review* did not employ many writers of Southey's calibre.

Southey's attitude toward reviewing was not what we commonly associate with that craft, particularly as it was practised in his day. While professing to hold such work in scorn, he nevertheless made great demands of the reviewer, and observed a scrupulous concern for the rights of the author under review. In his ideal conception it was the business of the critic to have as much knowledge of the subject as the author of the book on which he sat in judgment, and to pass his judgment not only with honesty, but with humanity and generosity as well. The intellectual equipment which he brought to his work consisted of an acquaintance with a very wide range of English literature; a living interest in the writing of poetry, which he was cultivating ambitiously and assiduously; and the knowledge of Spanish and Portuguese literature and history acquired during his visits to the Peninsula in 1796 and 1800. But it was on his moral virtues as a reviewer that Southey especially prided himself:—

"I give praise to a good book, with as much pleasure as the author will receive it; to a moderate one I am merciful, and that must be very bad indeed that provokes severity."—Robberds, 'Memoir of William Taylor,' i. 266.

He carried this spirit, however, to an extreme of indulgence which must frequently have deprived his articles of all character. It became the practice to give

him "the worthless poems of some good-natured person whom he knew," and his object then was

"to give that person no pain, and deal out such milk-and-water praise as will do no harm: to speak of smooth versification, and moral tendency, &c., &c., will take in some to buy the book, while it serves as an emollient mixture for the patient."—'Life and Correspondence,' ii. 198.

The resulting insipidity was often aggravated by editorial interference. Cf. Zeitlin, 'Select Prose of Robert Southey,' 25-38.

In a letter to John May (ed. Warter, i. 337) Southey places his introduction to the staff of *The Critical Review* at the beginning of 1798. It is indeed possible to discover him in the January number in the review of Amos Cottle's translation of the 'Edda.' He read this book on its appearance, and spoke of it in a letter of Nov. 11, 1797, to Thomas Southey:—

"The book itself will not interest you; it is only calculated for those who study mythology in general, the antiquities of the north, or who read to collect images for poetry: it happens to suit me in all these points."—Ed. Warter, i. 46.

These are exactly the points which *The Critical Review* dwells on. With characteristic generosity Southey exaggerates the merits of the book. His concluding passage reads:—

"We consider this work as a valuable addition to the literature of this country. The historian will find in it the creed of his ancestors; and the poet will acquire a variety of images peculiarly adapted for poetry by their novelty, their strangeness, and their sublimity."

It does not militate against the probability of Southey's authorship that the reviewer quotes a passage in praise of Mary Wollstonecraft from a poem of his own prefixed to Cottle's volume. Southey had recently met her and conceived a wholehearted admiration, which he took every occasion to communicate to his friends.

In the same number there is an article on 'Odes and Miscellanies by Robert Farren Cheetham' which we should like to give to Southey because it so happily exemplifies his formula for giving pleasure to worthless writers. Without a suspicion of irony, the reviewer speaks of the advantages of exercise in poetry. And there is one sentence which carries the impress of a superior poetic feeling:—

"He who is accustomed to contemplate what is beautiful in the natural world, will acquire a quick perception of moral beauty; and he strengthens the better feelings of his nature by the ardour with which he expresses them. We remark these feelings with pleasure in the volume before us."

James Moore's 'Columbiad,' May, 1798.—This slight review may with some probability be assigned to Southey on the strength of the familiarity which it displays with Spanish literature. The following remarks would point to the likelihood, at any rate, of its having been done by the same man who wrote the review of Escoiquiz's 'Mexico Conquistada' (to be noticed later):—

"The discoveries of Columbus, important as they have proved to mankind, do not form a proper subject for an epic poem. . . . In the whole American history the only event that could with propriety be so narrated is the conquest of Mexico: a subject which, in the hands of a Spaniard of sufficient genius, might be formed into a noble poem."

JACOB ZEITLIN.

University of Illinois.

[A long account of Southey's review of the 'Lyrical Ballads' will appear, we hope, in the March number of 'N. & Q.' and be followed by that of Anderson's 'British Poets' and others based on internal and external evidence.]

PAULUS AMBROSIUS CROKE: A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY ACCOUNT BOOK.

(See *ante*, p. 5.)

I CONCLUDE my excerpts from this old account book with a number of entries affording materials for an interesting comparison between domestic and personal expenditure three centuries ago and that of the present day.

NON-GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

18 Nov., 16 Jac. I. M^d the daie above written in the evening between 6 and 7 o'clocke the same daie I beheld in the Temple Garden toward the South a comet or blazing starre streaming upward and forward of . . . length to my seeming nere a yard and somewhat broade more than half a fote in the narrowest place the Lord turne us by true repentance unto him and turne his Judgements from us if it be his holy will.

31 Jan., 1618[19]. M^d that upon Saterdaie the daie and yeare above written about 4 a clocke in the morning the dwelling house in Deptford of S^r Tho. Smith, governor of the East India Companie, was burned, the fires began to breake out about 4 o'clocke in the morning. It is said it was sette on fire by a negligent servant who left a candle burninge in one of the roomthes.

3 Feb., 1618[19]. This daie being Weddensdaie the King sate in the starre chamber to heare a cause wherein S^r Tho. Lake and his Ladie were compts. against Luke Hatton, late servaunte to the Countes of Exceter and other, the same in parte touchinge the reputatioun of the Countesse as I have heard.

5 Jan. [1623/4]. For a new velvet girdle, 5*d*.

7 Jan. [1623/4]. For crossing the water from Bramfield to Kew and back again, 4*d*.

8 Jan. For going by water wth my wife to St. Mary Overies and coming backe by water w^{thout} her.

11 Jan. For coming by water from Westm^r to the Temple, 5*d*.

13 Jan.—For botteling at supper, 6*d*.

14. For five yards of ribon for shoostinges, 2*s*.

16. For a velvet nightcap for myselfe, 6*s*.

18. For a paire of three soled shoes liquored, 2*s*. 8*d*.

26. For a paire of three soled shoes neats-leather, 2*s*. 8*d*.

1611, November.—2. For cutting of my haire, 12*d*.

6. For 9 yardes of cloth for three liveries for my men, 5*li*.

29. For a kegge of sturgeon for Justice W^{ms}, 21*s*.

1611, December.—For a paire of Kidskin shoes bought of Jo Bird, 15*d*.

4. For a quarter of curranes whereof 25 li. weight given me, 10*s*.

For a quarter and halfe a quarter new Raisings of the Sun which 25 li. weight given to me, 17*s*.

Forgot Prunes at 14*s*. p.c. whereof twentie pounds weight given to my brother, 3*s*. 6*d*.

6. For a paire of thicker Kidskin gloves bought of Jo Birde, 15*d*.

10. For 90 yds. and a qrt. yd. of blacke Naples silke lace for a clothe cote at 2*s*. 6*d*. the ownc, 2*s*. 8*d*.

For an oz. of sowing and stitching silke for the same, 2½*d*.

For 3 dozen buttons for the same, 12*d*.

For 12 gallons and a pottle of Muscadine for my Lo. Coke at 4*s*. the gallon.

23. For a paire of double Kidskinne gloves faced with tafeta and fringed and lined with silke for Mrs. Anne Sadler, 3*s*. 5*d*.

Januarie, 1611[12].—20. For a fealt hat faced and lined with tafeta and a treble Cipres bande, 13*s*.

1611/12, Februarie.—5. For two paire of whyte woosted stockins sent me from Norwich by Mr. John Grey, 17*s*. 6*d*.

18. To the minister of St. Dunstane according to the St^t [Statute] upon my license to eat flesh, 6*s*.

22. For a runlett of sacke of 14 gallons and a pottle and a pinte for Mr. Andrew Powell, reader-elect for Lent next.

For a paire of embroidered gloves sent by Mr. Nelsone, 5*s*.

For a paire of double black silke Frenche garters....

1612, April.—10. For two dozen round silke points, 6*d*.

11. For two round cappes, the one a clothe cappe lined and furred with velvet, the other an ordinarie cappe, 12*s*.

October 31. To Ries Powell for carieng my wifes pillon to Hackney, 6*d*.

November 7. To the Steward his man who brought me a minced pic and two little pots of jelly from his Mrs., 6*d*.

1613, May 6.—For a paire of spectacles, havinge lost my olde which I found again, 3*s*.

For a paire of Spanish lether shoes, 3*s*. 4*d*.

May 18. To Jo Rolles for running by my horse from Hackney to London, 3*s*.

October 28. For garnishing of a stone pot given me by Mr. Jacob Torado, the potte being cut out as he said of the stone called Lapis serpentino, 40*s*.

Dec. 11. For 16 gallons and three quarters of Muscadine for Sr Edw. Coke, Lo. Chief Justice of England, 43 7*s*.

1614, April 5. To Mr. Chambers his man Blythe that brought the mairing cloth for a gown for myselfe and cloke for my man after the death of the yo. Lord Harington.

6. For a new key to the Benchers' House of Office, 10*s*.

1614, May 23.—To the cokes boxe this daye, 18*d*.

June 3.—To Don Chetwin, chambermaid to my sister Hen., for her paines taken in making almon milkes, brothes, Posset ale and other things for me in the tyne of my being visited wth an ague.

6. For an ounce of syrup of violets bought yesterdaie, 6*d*.

July 2.—For one wrought drawn worke cup, 6*s*.

9. For a lode and a half of old coles at 40*s*. the lode.

December.—To my servant Jo. Chilton for his wages, 10*s*.

16. For a paire of irish sheepskin gloves bought of W^m Knight, 9*d*.

20. For making of holes in my bedstead at Mrs. Gravenor's in Paternoster Row to put Bedstaves in, 4*d*.

For sugar candie and luxe num for my wifes daughter, 2*d*.

24. For sixe paire of lambricke ruffles bought of Jane, my Laundres daughter, 3*s*.

31. For a paire of shoes for my wife lined wth cotton, 2*s*. x*d*.

1614/15, Januarie.—1. To Jn. Watkins for a paire of blacke silke garters w^{ch} I gave my wifes father yesterdaie, 6*s*.

For conserve of Roses for my wifes daughter, having taken colde, 2*d*.

16. To Tho. Harley to buy three bushelles more of hastie peaze to sowe my new broken field at Hackney, 22*s*. 6*d*.

17. For a boke called the Jewell hour of art and nature.

1614/15, Febr. 8. To the Vicar of Hackney for the poor upon my license to eat fleshe.

1615, April 20.—For bote hyre from the old Swan to old paris garden sluices and backe from thence to the Temple, 8*d*.

May 3. For the whole Bible bought by itselke in 8^o, an a new testament by itselke bought at the second h...., 3*s*.

For a knot of seales bought of Tho. Watkins, 2*d*.

May 24. To a woman that found the keyes of my studie and chamber doore, they falling out of my gowne pocket as I passed from Ram Alley to my chamber in the Temple, 6*d*.

June 5. To Mr. Tassell, my taylor, for a yard of satten w^{ch} he bought to make canions to my new satten breeches and for all other things to make them up, the outside excepted.

June 13. For a paire of writing tables wth a pen wth blacke leddor, 12*d*.

1615, October 16. To Jo Chilton for buttons, thread and silke w^{ch} he bought to amend my thick laced satten doublet, 5*d*.

1616, May 27. For bokes covered wth vellum, the one intituled Hills Art of gardenning, the other the Gardines labarynth, 2*s*.

June 5.—To goodwife Whitworth that brought Strawburyes from Hackney, 2*d*.

15. To goodwife Whitworth that brought me a litle basket of harte chearies from my gardener, 4*d*.

October 12.—For a round table wth a wanscote or walnut tree fote, bought of S^r Henry Croke, 7s.

25. For a sette of bedstaves bought by my Laundes Mabel for my bed in my new chamber in the Temple, 4d.

November 28.—For halfe a lode of great cleare coals bought of Jo. Harrison, 18s.

For seven sakes more of the like coales, 8s.

December 3. For a tinder boxe wth a steel and flint and for an extinguisher, 6d.

1616/17, Januarie.—To Jo. Harrison for halfe a lode of small coles and halfe a thousand of billets bought by my man a litle before Christide last, 20s. 6d.

Februarie.... For a paire of Goteskin gloves, 15d.

19. For 3 yardes of sad marble colored cloth to make me a riding cloke wth bases for my armes, 51s. 6d.

For 3 yardes of bayes to line it at 3s. 6d. the yard, 10s. 6d.

For a qrt. a yard of russet colo^d velvet for the cape, 5s.

1617, April 21.—For two paire of woosted white stockins knitte wth silke thread sent me from Mr. George of Norwiche, 20s.

For two combes brought for me by Jo. Adney, th' one of Ivorie, the other of wood, wth a case for them, 3s.

J. HARVEY BLOOM.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL :

STEWARDS OF THE SCHOOL FEASTS.

ACCORDING to Samuel Knight, the author of 'The Life of Colet,' which contains much historical information concerning St. Paul's School,

"the first General meeting or Feast of the Scholars was on St. Paul's Day (January 25), 1660, or the following year. In the year 1664 it was intermitted till 1674; then revived again, and continued till 1679."

The Feast was again revived in 1699, and continued, with certain omissions, to be held annually throughout a portion of the eighteenth century. The celebration consisted of a meeting of present and past pupils of the School at a service held on the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul in St. Paul's Cathedral, or occasionally in some other City church. A sermon was preached by a distinguished Old Pauline divine, and the collection was devoted to various purposes connected with the School, such as the sending of certain scholars to the Universities, the apprenticing of others, the restoration of the library (which had been destroyed with the School buildings in the Great Fire), or lastly, the teaching of writing and arithmetic to certain boys, for which purpose the services of well-known writing masters, such as Edward Cocker, John Rayner, and Col. John Ayres, appear to have been obtained.

Eton, Charterhouse, Merchant Taylors', and Westminster seem—towards the end of the seventeenth century in some cases, or early in the eighteenth century in others—to have followed the example of St. Paul's in instituting anniversary feasts which combined reunions of "old boys" with a religious celebration.

St. Paul's School is unfortunate in the fact that no complete registers of its pupils are known to be in existence for any year earlier than 1748 (nearly two and a half centuries after its foundation). For this reason the preservation of the sermons at the successive School Feasts has proved of great value, for, of those which are extant in print subsequent to the revival of the function in 1674, most contain a list of Stewards of the Feast, who were Old Paulines who had made a certain mark in the world.

Many of these names have led to the identification of men of distinction in their day as pupils of St. Paul's, but there remain a large number whose careers have not been traced, or whose identification has remained a matter of surmise, and the publication of the names of such persons, with the date at which they served as Stewards, will, it is hoped, lead to further information which may lead to their recognition:—

William Bartlett, 1678.

William Butler, 1674.

James Cardow, 1675.

Charles Chamberlayne, 1675.

James Escourt, 1678.

Edmund Gardiner, 1674.

Thomas Goddard, 1677. He was Surveyor Accountant of St. Paul's School in 1699-1700, and was hence a member of the Mercers' Company.

James Hayes, 1678. Can he be identified with one James Hayes who matriculated at Corpus Oxford, in 1648-9, was called to the Bar of Lincoln's Inn in 1656, and became Recorder of, and M.P. for, Marlborough in 1659?

John Knight, 1678. Was this any relation of Samuel Knight, the antiquary who preached at the Feast in 1717, and was a Steward in 1723?

Richard Lightfoot, 1675. Was this a son of John Lightfoot, who was intruded Master of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, in 1650? John Lightfoot, a son of the future Master of St. Catherine's, is known to have gone up to Peterhouse from St. Paul's in 1640.

Francis Nixon, 1675.

Henry Simmonds, 1674.

Thomas Swallow, 1675.

Robert Thompson, 1677. He was LL.D. of

Trinity Hall in 1670.

Edward Trotman, 1675.

Edward Alexander, 1701; Thomas Alexander, 1702. Were these related to Thomas Alexander of Framlingham, Suffolk, who was

admitted of Gray's Inn in 1640? Or were they related to Richard Alexander, who went up from St. Paul's School to Queen's College, Oxford, in 1656, and who may possibly have been the person of those names who was admitted to Gray's Inn in 1661?

Thomas Ayres, 1702. Was this a relation of Col. John Ayres, the writing master who taught in St. Paul's School, and who also conducted a private writing school in St. Paul's Church-yard?

John Baggs, 1698. Can he be identified with John Baggs, the son of Zachary Baggs of London, Esq., who was admitted to Gray's Inn in 1677?

William Bonner, 1698. Can he be identified with William Bonner, son of T. Bonner of Newcastle, who was admitted to Gray's Inn in 1650?

Richard Crawley, 1699. Was he related to John, the son of Francis Crawley of Northaw, Herts, Esq., who was admitted a pensioner of Caius from St. Paul's in 1669, aged 18, and was admitted to Gray's Inn in 1671?

John Downe, 1702.

Robert Fowle. Can he be identified with Robert Fowle of Sedlescombe, Sussex, gent., who was admitted to Gray's Inn in 1649?

Thomas Fowke, 1701.

MICHAEL F. J. McDONNELL.

Bathurst, Gambia, British West Africa.

(To be continued.)

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHARD EDWARDS, 1669-79

(See 12 S. iii. 1, 44, 81, 122, 161, 205, 244, 262, 293, 323, 349, 377, 409, 439, 470, 498.)

LETTER LXXVII.

Richard Edwards to John Smith (rough draft).
(O.C. 3533.)

Cassumbuzar Janry. Ult. [1671].

To Mr Smith

Yours of the 19th Current received, and am glad mine of the 14th and 30 past month,* together with the note you ordered me to take up, came Safe to your receipt, whereof I was in Some doubt, not hearing any news from you of long time, occasioned by the miscarriage of the Cossid in his returne hither.

I give you many thanks for your promise of providing the curtains, and Sending a ps. Tanjeeb or Adthj† Per next, whose amount Shall thankfully repay to your Selfe or orders.

I am Sorry to hear you are in So greate unlikelyhood of disposing of my Swords, which (if any occasion offers) I desire you would doe at any price above 3 rs., and

* These three letters have not been traced.

† *Tanzib*, adhoiar. See Letters XV. and XXXIII.

also give me Such bad encouragement from Gohatte,* of which fellow's heressy Mr March however gives me Some assurance †

If you put Such an estimate on the triviall and inconsiderable Services I have been able to doe you, what must then become [torn away] besides the inequality, being already the obliged, doe impos[e torn away] troubles on you, and have withall So Small meane [s torn away]

[Unsigned]

[Endorsed] To Mr Smith Ult. Jany.

LETTER LXXVIII.

Notes of Letters from Richard Edwards to Edward Reade, John Billingsley, John Vickers, and John Marshall.

(O.C. 3560.)

Cassumbuzar March the 24th [1671].

To Mr Reade.‡ Sent him 2 settts strings for horsmaines and promised to get ready the other things to send per next.

To Mr Billingsley.‡ Sent him 3 large strings to tye gownes.

To Mr Vickers. Advising the receipt of his of the 1st past mont§ and 5 peices sannaes|| at 3 rupees, for which had credited him, also for the 8 rupees paid on account lungies.¶ Desired him to send 2 peices sannaes at 5 or 6 rs. the peice. To receive 60 rups. of John Bugden** on account Mr March. To procure me some rosewater and wine and any other raritys &ca from Persia, and to receive of Mr White or his order what he hath brought for me. Gave him account that had proved his [illegible], and sent 1 pr cottstrings†† and 1 pr pillowstrings. Promised to send slippers.

To Mr Marshall. Acknowledging the receipt of his, and that had bespoke 2 strings 10 covids;‡‡ 4 do. 6, according to his order. [Endorsed] To Mr Vickers and severall merchants

* *Gauhāti*. See Letter XXI. for Edwards's investment there.

† Edwards means that March had assured him in the matter of bad faith imputed to his agent at *Gauhāti*.

‡ Edward Reade and John Billingsley, Company's servants, will be noticed later.

§ This letter has not been traced.

|| *Sānu*. See Letter V.

¶ *Lunggi*. See Letter XVII.

** John Bugden, a brother of Edmund Bugden, Company's servant, was captain of a coasting vessel. Later on, he acted as pilot in the *Hūgi* river.

†† See Letter L.

‡‡ *Covado*, cubit, ell. See Letter LVIII.

LETTER LXXIX.

John Smith to Richard Edwards.
(O.C. 3622.)

Decca January 23d 167½

Mr Richard Edwards.

Esteemed freind

Yours of date 8th* received 16th present.

Am sorry my Letters met with soe Long a passage. Thank you kindly for your care in provideing and sending my things to Ballasore, which Mr Reade writes hee received and sent for England.

I writ severall times to Mr Clavell for the Bale Silk Mr March provided for mee, but hee did not deliver it, by which means Im greatly disappointed, and I heare hee hath 2 of my Europe Letters in his custody which hee sends not, nor have I received any answer to any Generall or perticuler† sent him this 5 months. I understand not the meaning of it.

Am sorry you are like to come to a losse for your trouble in tracking the Companys goods, but glad to heare of your advance in Sallary and place, in which wish you much happinesse and prosperity. Am sorry to read you are not well; hope your Sicknesse will have left you ere this reach your hands.

I have at last Sold our Pepper at 19 rupees, a poore price; feare there will bee Little or noe proffet. As soone as have oppertunity, shall remitt your mony with your Case etca. here, which I intended to have carried with mee if had gone last Shipping. Your successe as well as mine is bad in tradeing here, the Swords beleive will ly as long as the Pepper, here being many arrived. I received the peice Tafta‡; for its procury thank you. I rest

Your assured freind and servant

JOHN SMITH.

Have writt to Mr Vincent if hee remitt any more mony to pay your 500 Rupees out of it; you are pardoned.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards Merchant in Cassumbuzar.

R. C. TEMPLE.

(To be continued.)

* This letter has not been traced. Smith's letter here given is the only one addressed to Edwards that has been preserved for the year 1671 (ending March 24, 1671/2). After 1670 no further drafts of Edwards's replies to his correspondents appear to exist.

† Official or private letters.

‡ Taffeta. See Letter XIII.

SHAKESPEARIANA.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE BALLAD.—Referring to the Interlude in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' Howard Staunton suggested that

"in the rude dramatic performance of these handicraftsmen of Athens, Shakespeare was referring to the plays and pageants exhibited by the trading companies of Coventry, which were celebrated down to his own time, and which he might very probably have witnessed."—Variorum Edition, p. 33, ed. Furness.

If, as Staunton suggested, such were the case, it would be interesting to know whether a custom is referred to in the following words spoken by Bottom (IV. i.):—

"I will get Peter Quince to write a ballet of this dreame, it shall be called Bottomes Dreame, because it hath no bottome; and I will sing it in the latter end of a play, before the Duke."—Furness's Variorum Edition.

How far these words refer to a dramatic custom facts alone can tell. I find, on examining the Coventry cycle of plays, that 'The Shearmen and Taylors' Pageant' and 'The Weavers' Pageant' (E.E.T.S., ed. Dr. Hardin Craig) both end with songs that need not of necessity form an integral part of the plays. These songs appear to me to have been written independently by Thomas Mawdrycke and James Hewyt; at least their names are associated with the songs. Quince's "ballet" may therefore have been sung at "the latter end of a play" in accordance with a more or less accepted dramatic custom. It may be suggested, perhaps, that this custom explains in part the meaning of the Clown's song at the end of 'Twelfth Night.' With the exception of Knight, most commentators of the play regard this song as not being Shakespeare's own production. Warburton referred it to "the Players." Farmer considered it had "no other authority than theatrical tradition." Staunton, however, came nearer the truth in considering it as "one of those jigs with which it was the rude custom of the clown to gratify the groundlings upon the conclusion of a play."

The interpretation of a jig as a lyric set to ballad measure and accompanying a dance finds support in references in Elizabethan dramatic literature. 'Twelfth Night' might therefore end with the Clown singing while the players, in whole or in part, dance to the music of his final song.

A pageant given at the reception of Queen Margaret at Coventry, in 1456, ends with a "balet," for there is the following remark referring to the "balet" as given:

"And this balet was song at the Crosse" (E.E.T.S. Extra Series, vol. lxxxvii. p. 118). In the pageant is represented the character of St. George, and I wish therefore to refer to what is perhaps a late survival of the use of irrelevant ballad song at the end of the more or less popular drama. In 'The English and Scottish Popular Ballads,' vol. v. p. 291, ed. Child, there is given a version of the ballad 'The Twa Brothers,' with the following note:—

"Communicated by Mr. J. K. Hudson of Manchester. Sung after a St. George play regularly acted on All Souls' Day at a village a few miles from Chester, and written down for Mr. Hudson by one of the performers, a lad of 16. The play was introduced by a song called 'Souling'....and followed by two songs, of which this is the last, the whole dramatic company singing."

JOSEPH J. MACSWEENEY.

Howth, co. Dublin.

'1 HENRY IV.,' I. i. 5:—

No more the thirsty Entrance of this Soile
Shall daube her lippes with her own childrens
blood.

The Globe editors obelize this passage, but, when the lines are rightly understood, the difficulty would seem to be more apparent than real.

In the "Arden" edition (1914), edited by R. P. Cowl and A. E. Morgan, it is stated that "'entrance' is here used collectively for the pores in the soil, the cracks and crannies of the earth, the language being intentionally vague in order to veil the boldness of the figure." And Onions in his 'Shakespeare Glossary' (1911) defines the word as meaning "surface"—"the parched surface of the earth": a meaning which appears to be not uncommonly adopted by editors.

It is difficult, however, to see how the "pores" or "cracks and crannies" or "surface" or "entrance" of the soil could daub its "lips." "Entrance" cannot well be correct in point of sense because, if it means anything here, it means practically the same thing as "lips." The "soil" is personified and endowed with certain physical organs and attributes of humanity, including thirst, lips, and such other organ or organs as "entrance" represents. This the publishers of the Fourth Folio long since hit upon when they correctly substituted *entrails* for "entrance," the meaning then being, "No more shall the soil's thirsty entrails daub the soil's lips with the blood of the soil's own children." "Entrance" is clearly one of the multitudinous errors of the Folio; and that *entrails* is the

true reading is conclusively proved by the fact that in the 1611 quarto of Marlowe's 'Doctor Faustus' there appears exactly the same misprint "entrance"; whilst in the quarto of 1604 the word is correctly printed, viz., *intrailes*:—

Now draw up Faustus like a foggy mist,
Into the *intrailes* of yon labring cloude,
That when you vomite fourth into the ayre,
My limbes may issue from your smoaky *mouthes*.
(See Tucker-Brooke's edition, Clar. Press, 1910,
'Doctor Faustus,' ll. 1445-8.)

It is significant here to find *entrails* distinguished from mouths, just as "entrails" in the 'Henry IV.' passage is to be distinguished from "lips," which latter word exactly parallels Marlowe's "mouthes."

The figure is quite common, e.g., in 'The Lamentable Tragedie of Locrine' (1595), I. i. 78, we find:—

Wele either rent [*i.e.*, rend] the bowels of the earth
Searching the *entrailes* of the brutish earth;
ib., I. i. 169:—

A gift more rich than are the wealthy mines
Found in the bowels of America;
in 'The Tempest,' I. ii. 295, the "knotty entrails of an oak"; "the bowels of the deep" in 'Richard III.,' III. iv. 103; "of the land," *ib.*, V. ii. 3; of "cannons" in 'K. John,' II. i. 210; "of the harmless earth" in '1 Henry IV.,' I. iii. 61, &c.

The corruption "entrance" will no doubt be defended on the score that it is in fact the Folio reading and that some sense, however strained, can be extracted from it, even though "the wind of the poor phrase" is "cracked" in the process. But if we are to attach any weight to the above arguments, there can be no reasonable doubt as to what Shakespeare actually wrote. The inference is irresistible that the printers of 1623 repeated the blunder of the printers of 1611.

HENRY CUNINGHAM.

'HAMLET,' I. ii. 66: "A LITTLE MORE THAN KIN."—I had occasion recently to look up at the Record Office "Chancery Proceedings, 1563, Series 2, Bundle 176-20," a bill of complaint "before Sir Nicolas Bakon, Knt., Lord Keaper of the great seale of England." The complainant, "your dayly orator," who resides in the county of Stafford, is suing three Welsh defendants in respect of "three hundred acres of lande medowe leasso [leasow] and pasture at Cru-gyon [now Criggion, near Shrewsbury] in the County of Montgomery," and *inter alia* complains that he "is a mere stranger in the saide county of Montgomery, while the saide defendants go frynded, kynned, and

alysed," and therefore he cannot get possession of his property. I think this is a stock phrase or common form which must have often been copied by Shakespeare when he was in a lawyer's office, and is probably the origin of 'Hamlet,' I. ii. 66, "a little more than kynn'd and less than kynd," as he may have originally written. It has come to be printed "A little more than kin and less than kind." I cannot find the expression in the 'New English Dictionary.'

RALPH THICKNESSE.

5 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCHYARD OF ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.

THESE abstracts, taken down in July, 1916, are from inscriptions on slabs paving the open space to the south of the church, except Nos. 7 and 21, which are from monuments within railings against the church wall.

ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.

1. Elizabeth Trapp, d. Mar. 5, 18(45), a. 69. Thomas Trapp, d. Oct. 9, 1846, a. 82.
2. Martha Darby, dau. of John and Rebecca Darby, d. Dec., 179(0), a. 8 y. 8 m. Rebecca, George, William, Mary, and Jane, their children, died in infancy. Also John, eldest son....
3.Mrs. Elizabeth Pearce, mother of the above, d. Mar. 3, 184-, a. 68.
4. Mary, dau. of William and Mary Hare, and w. of Thos. Ayscough, d. Jan. 14, 1705, a. 24. Mary, w. of William Hare, d. Dec., 1714, a. —.
5. John Westmacott Eedes, d. Aug. 14, 1841, a. 40. Philip, his son, d. Aug. 16, 1834, a. 1 y. 1 m. 1 day.
6. The family vault of Thomas and Benjamin Rider. Mace, w. of Thomas Rider, d. May 24, 1834, a. 4- years. Amelia, her dau., d. Jan. 14, 1829, a. 11 years. Elizabeth, her dau., d. Mar. 9, 1834, a. 28. Charles, her son, d. April 15, 1835, a. 24. Mary Ann Fisher, her dau., d. Dec. 31, 1838, a. —. John William Rider, her son, d. Feb. 16, 1841, a. —. Mr. Thomas Rider, d. Mar. 8, 1847, a. 69. John, son of Benjamin Rider, d. Sept. 28, 1816, a. 13 m. 16 days. Martha Hannah, his dau., d. April 27, 182(9), a. 3 y. 2 m. John, his son, d. May 8, 1829, a. 8 m. William, his son, d. Aug. 16, 1832, a. 21. Mr. Benj. Rider, d. Aug. 27, 1840, a. 59. Ann, his w., d. at Hilderstone, Staff., Jan. 14, 1857, a. 70, and was buried at Nunhead Cemetery.
7. Ann, w. of John Downs Soper, d. Oct. 26, 1837, in her 5(0)th year.
8. — Wheatly, d. Aug., 1732.
9. Mrs. Susannah Indermaer, d. 18—. Margaret Indermaer....
10. Robert Bullar, plumber....
11. Craike....
12. Joseph Pratt, d. Mar. 21, 1844, a. 61. Joseph William, his son, d. Sept. 19, 1846, a. 31. Mary, w. of the above Joseph, d. Mar. 10, 1851, a. 72.
13. Mrs. Lizza Chilver, d. April 27, 1844, a. 67.

14. Mary Wood, d. Jan. 29, 1810, a. 6(9). John Wood, her husband, d. Mar., 1810, a. 72. Jonathan Wood, their gr-son, d. Dec. 17, 180(8), a. 7 m.

15. William Pillon... Elizabeth Pillon, dau. of the above John and Alice Pillon....

16. Miss Eliza Downs, d. Oct. 25, 18(4)6, a. 33. Also Robert Downs St[ephe]ns, d. Nov. 26, —, a. 1 y. 6 m. Miss Maria Downs, d. Feb. 11, 185(2), a. 28.

17. The family grave of John and Jane Shirley of Clerkenwell, and of this parish. Mrs. Margaret —ce, mother of the above —, who d. July 30, 1837, a. 71. Jane Elizabeth, dau.... d. Dec. 16, 1838, a. 2 y. Margaret Mary Shirley, d. Dec. 22, 1838, a. (3) y. 6 m. Margaret Jane Shirley, d. Oct. 13, 1842, a. 6 m. Also two who died in infancy. John Spence Shirley, son of the above John and Jane, d. Jan. 24, 18—, a. 17.

18. Mr. James (Bradman, d. —, a. 63. Mrs. Dianah —adman, his w., d. Dec. 2, 18(44), a. 62. Joseph B—nan, son....

19. Elizabeth, w. of Mr. John Bull, d. Jan. 8, 1801, a. 41. John Bull, d. May 11, 1820, a. 56. Four of their children: Richard, d. Feb. 13, 1789, a. 1 y.; William, Oct. 15, 1790, a. 10 m.; William, Dec. 10, 1795, a. 4 y.; James, Sept. 13, 1800, a. 7 m. Elizabeth (Wells), dau. of the above, d. May, 1827.

20. The burial place of Mr. Charles Dyer and his family, 1798.

21. In memory | of | George Gwilt, Esq., F.S.A., | Architect, | for many years a resident of this parish. | Died 27 June, 1856, in the 82nd year of his age, | and his remains are deposited in his family vault beneath. | His architectural skill, and his appreciation of the chaste | and beautiful are exemplified in the restoration of | the choir and tower of this church, and also in the | restoration of the Ladye Chapel, which was completed | under his sole and gratuitous superintendence.— By Mary Ann, his wife, | daughter of Captain Applegarth, | who died 22 May, 1856, and was buried at | Isleworth, Middlesex, | He had 4 sons and 6 daughters, of whom | he left one son and five daughters | surviving.

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FOOD CARDS.—The subject of "Food Cards" is exercising the minds of most people at the present time, and many persons are under the impression that in issuing them we are copying a system invented by the Germans. It may therefore

be worth placing on record in 'N. & Q.' the remarks of a writer in *The Daily News*. He says:—

"The only Christmas card I received this year was one from the Ministry of Food, authorizing me to get a sugar card from the post office. Like many other people, I imagined that we were adopting a system invented in Germany, until I was reminded that food cards were used in Paris, at the suggestion of Boissy d'Anglas, in the year III of the First Republic. There was a shortage of flour in Paris, and some people did not get their fair share. Boissy d'Anglas declared that they ought 'to determine in a fixed and invariable manner the proper amount of bread which each citizen should receive, and secure that each should receive the right amount, whether he arrives early or late at the baker's, whether he arrives with the crowd or alone, whether he waits at the door until the moment of distribution, or whether he goes away and only returns when it begins.' And so it was decided that citizens should only receive bread if they presented bread cards, and one of the articles approved by the Convention read as follows: 'Each citizen, living by the work of his hands, shall receive a pound and a half of bread; all other individuals, whatever be their age or sex, shall receive one pound.' So there is nothing new in the card system; and, indeed, we might take Boissy d'Anglas's motto as our own: 'Paris must give up every superfluity.'"

F. A. RUSSELL.

Catford, S.E.

DANTE: A NEWLY DISCOVERED PORTRAIT.—Some of the Dante students among your readers may have missed the following paragraph, tucked away in a corner of *The Times* of Jan. 4, 1918:—

"In the ancient church of St. Augustine, at Rimini, the discovery has been made of some important frescoes of the fourteenth century of the school of Giotto. One of these contains a new and very beautiful portrait of Dante."

H. O.

ST. SWITHIN AT BALMORAL.—It was with some surprise that I read the following paragraph in Lord Warwick's 'Memories of Sixty Years,' as I did not know that St. Swithin was deemed worthy of notice in North Britain:—

"It was on St. Swithin's evening, and I was with Dr. Bayle, Prince Leopold's doctor, a very charming young man. Suddenly along the road leading to the front of the Castle we met a strange procession. First came royal carriages, with the Queen and Royal Princesses; following them some hundreds of retainers, all carrying torches, and two brakes full of stablemen dressed up as witches, and some dummy figures stuffed with straw and sawdust to represent witches. Arrived before the Castle, the Queen alighted, and the procession halted until Her Majesty could be seen at a window on the first floor. Then the procession deployed and made for a great pile of wood heaped up on the ground. Torches were plunged into it, the mass was fired, the dummy witches

were forked on to the flames, the live witches ran screaming away to be caught another year, I was told, and finally there was a fine dance in the open."—P. 27.

The index of the 'Memories' directs one to this passage by the mention of St. Swithin's "Eve," but "evening" and "eve" are not synonymous in such a case.

ST. SWITHIN.

WOLFE'S 'SIR JOHN MOORE': A HIBERNICISM.—"And we far away on the billow!" has often been noted as a Hibernicism of the Irish Wolfe's.

The late Thomas Macdonagh's last book, 'Literature in Ireland,' has: "Of course the phrase answers to 'agus sinn-ne i bhfad ar an bhfairge.'" He goes on, however:—

"In Pepys, 1665, July 20, 'The bell always going. This day poor Robin Shaw at Blackwell's died, and Blackwell himself in Flanders.' And 'Pride and Prejudice,' viii., 'Yes, and her petticoat—I hope you saw her petticoat. Six inches deep in mud, I am absolutely certain, and the gown which had been let down to hide it not doing its office.'"

What of Shakespeare and Milton? Are they in the Celtic fringe?—

Yet seem'd it winter still, and you away,
As with your shadow I with these did play.

Sonnet 98.

Rather I shall choose
To live the poorest in my tribe, than richest,
And he in that calamitous prison left.

'S. Agon.,' 1478.

W. STOCKLEY.

CHANGE OF NAME AT CONFIRMATION. (See 3 S. xi. 175, 202; 4 S. v. 543; vi. 17; 7 S. ii. 77.)—Two of the above references are quoted in the article 'Name' in the 'Encyclopædia of Forms and Precedents' (vol. ix. p. 1), a learned work, issued under the general editorship of Lord Halsbury. In the course of the article it is stated that the Confirmation Service in the First Prayer-Book of Edward VI. directs the bishop to request the sponsors to "name this child." There is nothing of the sort in the Prayer Book of 1549, and it is difficult to imagine how such an error could have crept into a work of such authority.

R. B. P.

THOMAS DE QUINCEY'S DAUGHTER.—The severance of a literary link with the past appears in this newspaper announcement of December, 1917:—

"De Quincey.—On Thursday, the 20th Dec., at 179 Finborough Road, Emily Jane, youngest daughter of Thomas de Quincey, in her 85th year. By her own desire, no flowers."

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.

MEREDITH'S 'ESSAY ON COMEDY': JOHN STUART MILL.—In his 'Essay on Comedy' Meredith speaks of "that poor princess who ran away with the waiting-man, and, when both were hungry in the forest, was ordered to give him flesh." Can any one refer me to the source of this story? Or has Meredith invented it?

Again, Meredith says: "The French have a school of stately comedy... and their having such a school is mainly the reason why, as John Stuart Mill pointed out, they know men and women more accurately than we do." I have found passages in Mill from which Meredith might draw some such inference (see the essays on Armand Carrel and Alfred de Vigny, in Mill's 'Dissertations and Discussions'), but no passage which Meredith directly echoes. Possibly one of your readers can do better off-hand than I, for I have tried nearly every expedient to identify the passage, short of reading the works of Mill outright.

LANE COOPER.

Ithaca, New York.

ALEXANDER POPE AND POPIANA.—I desire information about collections of books by or about Alexander Pope. I append a list, and have added in such cases as I could a note as to the fate of the collection. From the frequency of reports made to me that a book I have ordered has "just been sold," I infer there are at present many persons interested in the little wasp and his friends and enemies. For the names of any or all such I shall be most grateful.

1. Alexander Pope.—Dyce Collection (South Kensington) and Prof. W. J. Courthope (see 'Comm. Cat.', 1888).
2. Lord Oxford, 2nd.—Sold to Osborn; catalogue issued 174-(?). Query, Pope books included?
3. Bishop W. Warburton.
4. Jonathan Richardson, 2nd.—Owned several Pope MSS. (cf. 'Richardsoniana,' 1776).
5. Edmund Malone.
6. Isaac Reed.
7. Gilbert Wakefield (?.)
8. Joseph Warton.
9. Daniel Prince.—Cf. Nichols's 'Anecdotes,' iii. 705.
10. W. L. Bowles.
11. W. Roscoe.
12. J. Mitford.—Sale 1860.
13. J. W. Croker.—Sale (?.)

14. Peter Cunningham.—Sale 1869 (?).
15. Robert Carruthers.
16. James Crossley.—Sale 1884.
17. W. J. Thoms.—Sale 1887.
18. C. W. Dilke.—Part at least in Brit. Mus.
19. John Forster.—South Kensington. Any Popiana?
20. Alexander Dyce.—South Kensington.
21. Edward Solly.—Sale 1836.
22. ——— Chauncy (?).—Sale 1888. Included what?
23. Col. F. Grant.—Sale 1881; again 1900.
24. Austin Dobson.
25. Richard Tangye.
26. Edmund Gosse.
27. Robert Hoe.—Privately issued catalogue; sale 1915-16.
28. Col. W. F. Prideaux.—Sale 1916-17.
29. William Elwin (?).
30. W. J. Courthope.
31. ——— Wrenn (of Chicago).
32. Thos. J. Wise.—Privately issued catalogue.
33. Marshal Lefferts.—Now at Harvard Univ. Dealer's catalogue, n.d.
34. Beverley Chew.—Grolier exhibition catalogue, 1911.
35. Archer M. Huntington.—Bought some Hoe-Grant books.
36. G. A. Aitken.—See pubs. Bibliog. Soc., 1914.

Libraries.

- a. British Museum.
- b. Bodleian.
- c. Cambridge University (several colleges).
- d. Harvard Univ.
- e. Yale Univ.
- f. Boston Pub. Lib. (U.S.A.).

Notes on Pope Collectors.—*The Athenæum*, July 14, Aug. 11, 1888.

I have books from many of these collections, though none as yet with Pope's autograph. I hope, however, in time to own at least one book from the library of each famous collector. Please reply direct.

R. H. GRIFFITH.

University of Texas,
Austin, Texas, U.S.A.

GENERAL GRANT ON WELLINGTON.—In Lord Redesdale's 'Memories,' volume ii. p. 612, it is stated that General Grant was invited to dine at Apsley House, and, seeing the portrait of the great Duke, said: "Ah! I have commanded more divisions than that man ever commanded regiments, and yet what a lot of talk there has been about him!" I would like to learn what foundation there is for this story. I remember to have seen in a book of recollections by an Englishman, published ten years or so ago, the same story. In a footnote the author says that he would like to believe the story to be true, but he is obliged to say that he can obtain no confirmation of it.

Whatever faults or weaknesses General Grant may have had, he had in his own country an unquestioned reputation for reticence and modesty.

CHARLES E. STRATTON,

70 State Street, Boston, Mass.

"MR. BASSET" OF HELPERLY.—On May 23, 1687, Samuel Gerard of the parish of St. Ann, Westminster, esquire, aged 23 and a widower, took out a licence at the office of the Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury to marry Elizabeth Spencer of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, aged 22 and a spinster, daughter of Lady Jane Spencer.

The bridegroom was grandson of Bishop Cosin, brother of Sir Gilbert Cosin Gerard, Bart., and was himself subsequently knighted. He was of Brafferton and Helperly, near Boroughbridge, which property *circa* 1695 he devised to his wife Dame Elizabeth Gerard.

She married secondly "Mr. Basset," who thus "became intitled to the greatest part of the Bishop's estate," and "thought fitt, for preventing disputes which might arise about his estate, to direct that all the bishop's writings should be then burnt. . . there were eight or nine large chests of writings," including the original grants belonging to the see of Durham.

The present writer wishes to identify "Mr. Basset" and his wife Dame Elizabeth Gerard, and to obtain the dates of the respective deaths, &c. J. C. HODGSON.

Ahnwick.

LINDIS RIVER.—Leland in his 'Itinerary,' commenced 1538, applies to the river Witham between Lincoln and Boston the names Lindis, Rhe or Ree, and Aye in the following passages:—

"Lindis from thens [Lincoln] as from West South West tenth."

"The curse of Lindis Ryver from Lincoln to Boston a 50 miles."

"There be no Bridges on Lindis river."

"There be 4 common places named as ferys upon the water of Lindis."

"The ryver of Lindis fleatith a little above Lincoln towne."—I. fol. 32.

He also writes of part of the city as "trans Lindim flu."

"Tatershale upon Bane river; and the Aye or Rhe, a greate River, is about a mile of."

"A great brooke cawlded Bane—renneth ynto the Rec *alias* Lindis, the which divideth Lindesey from Kesteny [Kesteven]."

"The Bek—runneth into the great Rhe of Lindis is cawllid Panton Bek."—VII. fol. 51.

In the margin is, "Lindis. It ebbith and floweth within a little of Dogdyke Fery."

Leland had been commissioned by King Henry VIII. to travel and collect what related to antiquity, therefore these names are probably what he heard in use locally, and not a derivation of his own to agree with, or account for, the district of Lindesey.

The names Lindis and Rhee are dealt with in 'British Place-Names in their Historical Setting,' by E. McClure, p. 171n., and the latter is considered to have been a general name for stream, but no other instance of the application of either to the Witham is quoted. Aye was probably the A.-S. *ea*=river. Can any one give from records any other instance of this use of the names?

ALFRED WELBY, Lieut.-Col.

18 Chester Street, S.W.1.

FIRST EARL OF MARLBOROUGH'S PORTRAIT.—In the exhibition of portraits belonging to the Harington family which is now on view at Bath there is one which represents an old gentleman holding in his right hand a document bearing the date of Jan. 15, 1627, in Latin. The label underneath it says that the subject is James Ley, the first Earl of Marlborough, who died in 1629; and that the painter was Paul van Somer, dead in 1621. Dr. G. C. Williamson's revised edition of 'Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers' (London, 1904), though it gives a list of the portraits done by this artist, makes no mention of that of the said earl. The date 1627 would suit the latter better than van Somer. How is the discrepancy to be explained? EDWARD S. DODGSON.

Albert House, Bath.

JOHN MIERS THE PROFILIST.—I shall be obliged if any one having portraits painted by this artist of persons who can be identified will kindly send me full particulars and description of the miniatures or silhouettes, so that they can be included in a paper on the profilist which is being prepared for the *Miscellanea* of the Thoresby Society. I am aware of the notes which have previously appeared in 'N. & Q.' G. D. LUMB.

63 Albion Street, Leeds.

THE LOYAL BROTHERHOOD.—Where can I find a fairly full account of an eighteenth-century politico-convivial club which, under the name of the Loyal Brotherhood, met for a number of years at the Crown and Anchor tavern? This was not the only meeting-place of the members, many of whom belonged to the higher grades of society.

L. R. (2).

JERUSALEM: THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.—Can some one tell me of a book about Palestine which contains a picture of the interior of our Lord's Holy Sepulchre? So far as I know, photographs of it are not to be obtained, but I remember that many years ago I saw a view of it in some work, the name of which I cannot recall. Thus when, some time back, I had the privilege of going to the Holy Land, the sacred cave seemed familiar to me on entering it.

J. FRANK BUXTON.

Oxford.

PALESTINE CANAL.—Where is any account given of the Palestine (Jordan) Canal from Acre, via the Kishon river-valley, to the Jordan, and from the Dead Sea southwards to the Gulf of Akabah, proposed some fifty years ago?

H. E. BELCHER.

West Bridgford, Notts.

MASONIC HERALDRY.—I should be glad if some of your readers who are versed in the science of heraldry would give their opinion on a point which has recently cropped up in a provincial city concerning a coat of arms on the regalia of a Masonic lodge. This lodge was founded a few years ago, and the second son of a well-known local armigerous family was elected Master. On the medallion attached to the chain of office were placed the family arms of the Master with a *crozier* for difference. It is contended that, although this coat was strictly correct at the time the medallion was made, it is not so now, and that the cadency mark should be removed. The founder of the lodge has passed away, and there is now no second son of the family.

Apart from the question whether it is legal or proper for a corporate body to use the arms of a family or of an individual, the point raised seems to me to be one of some interest.

CURIOSUS II.

PUBLIC-HOUSES WITH NAMES CONNECTED WITH THE WAR.—A public-house has been opened at Portsmouth with the name "The Heroes of Jutland." I shall be glad to hear of any cases of a similar kind.

F. M. M.

DR. GEORGE WALKER OF LONDONDERY: HIS DESCENDANTS.—Second Lieut. John Walker of the marines lost his arm in a naval action, Dec. 29, 1709. He received the royal bounty of a year's pay, but had to sell his commission to pay the expenses of his illness. A further sum of 50*l.* seems to have been given him by Queen Anne, but she

refused him half-pay as he had received the value of his commission. On the accession of George I. Walker was granted the half-pay of adjutant of Dormer's Regiment and also that of a first lieutenant of Wills's Foot, both on the Irish Establishment, although he was resident in England. He stated in a petition that his father, grandfather, and two uncles fell in one engagement in the defence of Londonderry. He received this generous treatment from the king's Government at the time when Lord Galway was making a strong effort to obtain a further exercise of the royal bounty for Mr. John Walker, son of the Bishop. Were they related, and how?

NEIL BANNATYNE.

42 Portland Terrace, Winchester.

YOUNG.—I should be glad of any information concerning the following names: (1) Benjamin Young, who graduated B.A. at Cambridge from Trinity College in 1679. (2) Francis Young, admitted to Westminster School in 1729, aged 11. (3) George Young, who graduated B.A. at Cambridge from Trinity College, 1640. (4) Joseph Young, scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1663. (5) Joseph Young, admitted to Westminster School in 1720, aged 11. (6) Thomas Henry Young, admitted to Westminster School in 1818, aged 12. G. F. R. B.

"RAPEHOUSE."—In an Act Book of the Chamber of Exeter (vol. xi. p. 8) is the entry under Sept. 22, 1663:—

"Whereas there is greate neede of a workehouse in this citty, and that wh^{ch} is att p'sent appointed is not sufficient, and Mr. Wm. Sanford, a member of this house, doth freelie offer to p'cure worke there for [?some] persons whom the kep' of that house cannot as yet set on worke . . . [it is] Agreed that Mr. S. may have lib'tie to make choice of one roome in the s'd house for a Rapehouse for the purposes [p' aforesaid]."

In the Act Book is the following entry under Aug. 25 in the same year (fol. 4):—

"A workehouse:—It is this day agreeed that p'te of the Bridewell or Workhouse in gouldsmyth-streete be allowed and prepared for *raping of wood*, being conceived a verie necessarie ymploy^{mt} to keepe unorderlie people att worke and labour."

It would seem, therefore, that the term "rapehouse" (a compound which I do not find in the 'N.E.D.') referred to this industry, which was, inferentially, a commonly recognized one at the time. Can any reader explain its exact nature, or the objects to which such labour was applied?

The 'N.E.D.' gives the verb "rape" (obsolete except in modern S.W. dialect = to scratch), from French *raiper*, to rasp, with quotations from Barrough, 'Meth.

Physick,' 1596 (ed. 3, p. 369), "Take and rape it [wood]"; *ibid.*, "Take one pound of raped wood"; and from J. Partridge, 1633, 'Treas. Hid. Secrets' (cxvii.), "Put into the pot one pound and halfe of your Wood small raped." But instances relating to such minute quantities hardly account for the existence of a special occupation of wood-rasping. ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

NAHUM TATE.—On consulting the 'Dictionary of National Biography' and the Schaff-Herzog Encyclopædia I find it stated that Nahum Tate, the poet laureate, was (1) born in Dublin in 1652, and was (2) son to the Rev. Faithful Teate. I shall be glad if any of your readers can inform me as to the original authorities for these statements, and will kindly reply direct to me. (Rev.) ST. JOHN D. SEYMOUR.
Donohill Rectory, Cappawhite, Tipperary.

BURT, MINIATURE PAINTER.—I shall be glad of any information regarding a man of this name who painted miniatures in the early part of the nineteenth century. I have a nice one of a great-aunt by him; it is dated 1814. I have been unable to find his name in any of the ordinary books on the subject, and I do not know where the painting took place.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

ST. MARTIN DE LONDRES.—Can any of your readers tell me who was "St. Martin de Londres"? A church near Montpellier is dedicated to him, and, I believe, another near Dax. A. B. C.

WATER-COLOUR PICTURES.—I am anxious to trace the whereabouts of the following water-colour pictures:—

1. 'Sheep, Winter,' and companion, by Verner.
2. 'Troubled Times,' by Hugh Carter.
3. 'The Prairie,' and companion, by Macpherson.
4. 'Convalescent,' by W. Joyce.

E. L.

HORN BOOK IN BRASS: EARLY INFANT SCHOOL.—In Messrs. Maggs's Catalogue, April-May, 1913, there was an illustration at p. 44 of a brass "horn" book, 5½ by 2½ in. On the back it bore the inscription, "St. Paul's Infant School, A.D. 1729." It was stated in the catalogue that brass horn books are extremely uncommon. They were probably stamped, and as the expense of sinking a die would be considerable, they must have been

manufactured in large numbers to enable the manufacturer to recoup himself for the original outlay. It is, I think, just possible that an entry might be found in some manufacturer's old price list, or perhaps in some school accounts. It would be almost impossible to identify "St. Paul's Infant School," as we are without any indication of the locality.

The horn book is interesting from another point of view, as infant schools have always been regarded as having been first formed in the early part of last century, or perhaps in the latter part of the eighteenth. It would be very interesting to establish the fact that there was an institution known as the "Infant School" in the year 1729.

R. B. P.

THOMAS WHITEHEAD, RECTOR OF BIRDBROOK: WESTMINSTER ABBEY PRESENTATIONS.—Was a boy named Thomas Whitehead (Whithed) at the old Westminster School circa 1483-90? He was afterwards for about half a century Rector of Birdbrook, Essex, a living in the gift of Westminster Abbey. Was he presented by the Abbey? Or was there an exchange for that turn? I presume the Abbey has a record of all its presentations. Where can these be seen? The printed books show a gap from about 1490 to 1548 for this and other benefices in the diocese of London.

BENJAMIN WHITEHEAD.

Temple.

WELSH RIVERS.—I wonder if any of your readers can help me to find a quotation, possibly from Edmund Burke. Three Welsh rivers are compared. Each is said to be marked by some beautiful characteristic. I think the Clwyd is one of the first two; and the third is the Towy, which is described as the most suitable for "elegant retirement."

JESSIE SPURRELL.

38 King Street, Carmarthen.

PARCY REED OF TROUGHEND (NORTHUMBERLAND) AND SIR REGINALD READE.—I shall be obliged if any of your readers can tell me in what year in the sixteenth century the murder of Parcy Reed of Troughend, in Redesdale, took place, and where I can obtain an account of the murder, also his ghost story and ballad.

I believe there appeared in 'The Gem' of 1828, an annual edited by Thomas Hood, a poem entitled 'Death of Keeldar' (Reed's favourite dog), accompanied by an engraving from the painting of the same title by A. Cooper, R.A.; but so far I have not managed

to see the annual. Do any of your readers know if a reproduction of the picture was published, and whether it also appeared in any of the art journals?

Recently I saw reference made to a Sir Reginald Reade, Kt., distinguished in Border warfare. Is anything known of him, and when did he live? W. D. R.

"ORATOR" HENLEY: MACER.—In 'The Present State of the Literati, a Satire,' London, 1752, these lines occur:—

Worse than the Rascal Cur's Ear-piercing Notes.
When a whole Village strain their envious Throats,
Worse than when staid'rous Macer stuns the Hall,

And worse than Henley, who is worse than all.

An almost superfluous marginal note designates Henley as "The Orator of Claremarket," but no clue is given to Macer, with whose name the poetaster coupled his. I should be glad of any reference identifying Macer, whom I do not find in works generally fruitful for eighteenth-century literary information. W. B. H.

IRISHMEN IN ENGLAND IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—Can any of your contributors throw light on the numerous entries in churchwardens' and constables' accounts of the seventeenth century recording relief given by one or another of these officers to Irish men and women travelling through the various parishes of England with passes or testimonials? JOSEPH CROUCH.

TAXES ON BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES, BACHELORS AND WIDOWERS.—I shall be much obliged for any references in contemporary diaries to the tax on births, marriages, and burials, supplemented by one on bachelors and widowers, imposed for five years from May 1, 1695, and prolonged to Aug. 1, 1706. I am acquainted with Mr. Dowell's book on English taxation, but I should like, if possible, to hear of some contemporary opinions.

HERBERT W. THOMPSON.

35 Virginia Road, Leeds.

STRUGNELL FAMILY.—Can any of your readers supply me with information regarding the family of Strugnell? During the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there were several divisions of this family to be found in the southern portion of Hampshire, but apparently there is no earlier mention of the name in that county. There was, however, living at Lydd the family of Strugell, a name which had previously taken the forms of Strogg, Strogge,

Strogle, Stroughill, and Strughill. It bore for arms: Arg., a fesse between six escallops-gu. I have reason to believe that this family formed the main stem from which the Hampshire branch is sprung, and would gladly welcome any assistance in the matter. It will be of great help if I can obtain particulars of one Reginald Strugel, who was knighted in Elizabeth's reign.

Also I should be glad to obtain information regarding a certain castle in Hampshire reputed to have belonged to the Lords of Strychuil, about whom I can find out nothing whatever.

Correspondents are asked to communicate directly with me.

G. KENNETH STRUGNELL.

30 Carholme Road, Forest Hill, S.E.23.

DAMORY OR DAMER FAMILY.—I shall be grateful if readers can give me any particulars of members of this family, exclusive of what is in Collins's and Burke's Peerages. Is there any book which gives a full history of Bicester Priory, Oxon, where some of them were buried in the fourteenth century? Please reply direct.

J. DAMER POWELL, Lieut. R.N.R.

H.M.S. Halcyon II., c/o G.P.O.

MRS. LEGH OF LYME, CHESHIRE.—When I was being shown over the house at Lyme Park, Cheshire, many years ago, my attention was called to a portrait of Mrs. Legh of Lyme, said to be nursing her seventh generation. Can any one tell me how this was possible? LEONARD C. PRICE.

EAST CHALLOW HOUSE, BERKS.—When was the old red-brick house of East Challow, Berks, belonging to Bartholomew Price, Esq., High Sheriff of Berks in 1775, built, and when was it demolished? There is a good oil painting of it in existence. Any information will be gratefully received.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell, Surrey.

SAINT AND THE DEVIL.—I shall be very much obliged to any one who can give me references for the following story. A saint was praying one day when he saw a vision of Christ in glory, who bade the saint worship Him; but he replied that he could not believe he really beheld his Lord until he saw His wounds. Thereupon the apparition was revealed to be the devil, who vanished in a cloud of sulphur. Is this a genuine mediæval legend? and if so, who was the saint? M. H. DODDS.

Home House, Low Fell, Gateshead.

"AMELIA MOUSER."—Can any one put me on the track of this lady? She belonged to the same family as "Mrs. Caudle," and wrote on domestic economy, &c.—I think in *Punch*. I should say that she belonged to the forties or fifties; but I cannot recover her.
G. W. E. R.

SIR EDWARD AND SIR FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM.—Will some reader of 'N. & Q.' give me the names of the parents of the brothers(?) Sir Edward Walsingham, Lieutenant of the Tower, and Sir Francis Walsingham, Secretary to Queen Elizabeth? Please reply direct.
WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

THE BLUE BOAR AT ISLINGTON.—An interesting allusion to this inn occurs in 'The Counter Rat' ("The Counter Scuffle, whereunto is added 'The Counter Rat,'" by R. S., 1680). A party of fiddlers having been thrust into the Compter by the watch, one of them relates their adventures:—

Quoth he, "Being met by a mad crew,
In these poor cases—up they drew
Our fiddles, and like tinkers swore
We should play them to the Blue-bore,
Kept by mad Ralf at Islington,
Whose hum and mum, being poun'd upon
Our guts,—so burnt 'em, we desir'd
To part; being out o' th' house e'en fired."

The fiddlers then return to London, passing the Play-House in St. John's Street to Smithfield Bars. We may infer that the Blue Boar was one of the many inns in the High Street, but John Nichols in reprinting the satire in his 'Collection of Poems,' 1780, vol. iii. p. 275, adds a note: "This mad landlord's house is now unknown."

I shall be glad of any aid to its identification.
ALECK ABRAHAM.

DAME MARY ROE, née GRESHAM.—I find that Mary Gresham, who married Sir Thomas Rowe or Roe, was closely connected with no fewer than three Lord Mayors of London.

1. Her father, Sir John Gresham, was Lord Mayor of London. He was brother of Sir Richard Gresham, also Lord Mayor, besides being uncle to the famous Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange, and Lord Mayor of London.

2. Her husband, Sir Thomas Rowe or Roe, was Lord Mayor of London, in 1568.

3. Her son Sir Henry Rowe or Roe was Lord Mayor of London.

Here we have a case of a lady whose father, whose husband, and whose son were all Lord Mayors of London. Are there any parallels?
C. H. M.

'ENIGMAS OF LUBERIUS.'—I should be very grateful to any of your readers who could give me information as to the 'Enigmas of Luberius.' The book is mentioned in Dr. Arnauld's 'Mémoire sur le Règlement des Études dans les Lettres humaines' ('Œuvres,' vol. xli. p. 93), and is recommended as a textbook for boys in the sixth or lowest class of the schools of the Faculty of Arts at Paris.

I know that enigmas were used in the teaching of elementary Latin in the seventeenth century—the Jesuit Jouvençy, for example, has a chapter on the subject in his 'Ratio discendi et docendi'; but as to the particular collection ascribed to Luberius I can find nothing, and I should greatly value any information on this point.
H. C. BARNARD.

CHESS: CASTLE AND ROOK.—Why is the piece in chess commonly termed a "castle" known as a "rook"? What was a rook?
CARACTACUS.

BROWNING'S 'RING AND THE BOOK'—Can any readers of 'N. & Q.' identify the following quotations in 'The Ring and the Book'?

1. iv. 1577-8, *fons et origo malorum*.

2. viii. 503-7:—

I mind a passage much confirmative

I' the Idyllist (though I read him Latinized)

"Why," asks a shepherd, "is this bank unfit?" &c.

Dr. Berdœ is mistaken, I think, when he says that "the Idyllist" is Theocritus.

3. viii. 1200:—

"*Plus non vitiat*," too much does no harm,
Except in mathematics, sages say.

4. viii. 1054-5:—

Ere thou hast learned law, will be much to do,
As said the gaby while he shod the goose.

5. ix. 240-41:—

Discedunt nunc amores, loves, farewell!

Maneat amor, let love, the sole, remain!

May I add two further queries?

1. To whom does the Pope refer in x. 293?

How do they call him?—the sagacious Swede
Who finds by figures how the chances prove,
Why one comes rather than another thing:

Dr. Berdœ says that "the sagacious Swede" is Swedenborg, but the Pope is speaking in 1698, when Swedenborg (who did not, I think, pursue such inquiries) was a ten-year-old.

2. What historical incident or incidents gave rise to the proverbial phrase ("what folk call," says Browning, xii. 295)

Pisan assistance, aid that comes too late?

A. K. C.

RYAN OF INCH, CO. TIPPERARY.—Wanted information of the pedigree of this family from about 1660, when Daniel Ryan was the owner.
PHILIP H. BAGENAL.
11 Spencer Hill, Wimbledon.

ARISTOPHANES: DROYSEN'S GERMAN TRANSLATION.—I shall be very grateful to any one who can tell me how to obtain a copy of Droysen's German translation of Aristophanes. I have tried various book-sellers at Oxford and Cambridge and elsewhere, but hitherto without success.

J. LEWTON BRAIN.
Toftwood, Dereham, Norfolk.

SERPENT AND ETERNITY.—Can any one tell me where the figure of a serpent swallowing its tail is used as an emblem of eternity?
L. R.

MACAULAY: LINES WRITTEN AFTER THE EDINBURGH ELECTION.—The legend told in these lines, of the fairies visiting the child's cradle, is said by Macaulay (in his essay on Byron) to have been also narrated of the birth of the Regent of Orleans. I should be glad to know in what book this can be found—also whether the fable has a still earlier origin.
L. R.

DR. JOHN BROWN, *alias* "JOHANNES BRUNO."—This Scotch celebrity is said to have married the daughter of Lamond or Lamont of Edinburgh in 1765. Upon what authority does this assertion rest? In none of the biographical records of this man which I have seen is the baptismal name of this lady mentioned. The well-known family of Browns claiming descent from the doctor through his son Ford are also silent here. There was another son, William Cullen, who rose to be President of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, 1804. Has any life of him been published? If so, is the full name of his mother recorded?

Dr. John Brown is said to have had twelve children, eight of whom survived him on his death in 1788—to wit, four sons and four daughters. Surely one of his sons must have been a John, as it was the custom for fathers to hand down their names to their sons (usually the eldest). John Brown was not known as a doctor in 1768—not, indeed, until many years afterwards, when, it is said, he obtained his degree at St. Andrews University, mainly through the influence of two young doctors (his pupils), named Mackenzie and Ford respectively. In those earlier years he was known as a weaver, having been apprenticed

to that business. Now in the official registers of Dundee and district, under date Sept. 21, 1768, there is recorded the baptism of a John Brown, son of John Brown, weaver, and Janet Mackenzie: name-fathers John Thomson and John Stewart. This is the John Brown in whom I am interested, for he died in 1836, aged 68, and so was born in 1768. Family tradition says he came from Dundee shortly before 1791 to settle in London; also that he was the son of a Mackenzie.

What I want to know is, was this John Brown the weaver identical with Dr. John Brown? Was the daughter of Lamond named Janet? Did she first marry a Mackenzie, and afterwards the weaver and doctor? If any one can answer one or other of these queries, I shall be very grateful.

JOHN WILLIAM BROWN.

Tŷ Hedd, North Road, Aberystwyth.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. I'd give the hope of years for bygone days.
MILES.
2. Still the race of hero spirits pass the lamp from hand to hand.
Can any one tell me where in Kingsley's works these words are to be found?
L. R.
3. The following occurs as a quotation in the preface to an English topographical volume of 1831:—
Were every hand a scribe by trade, and every stick a quill.
From what author and work was it taken?
W. B. H.
4. When prodigals return great things are done;
But then the prodigal must be a son.
P.
5. Unholy is the sound
Of loud thanksgiving over slaughtered men.
I first heard this quotation in a sermon delivered in 1913, given as having been used by Lord Morley in a speech during the Boer War. The author was stated to be Æschylus, but I have been unable to find the passage in the poet's works. I have recently read the quotation in W. T. Stead's 'Hymns that have Helped,' p. 11, where it is said to be from "an ancient heathen poet." I should be very glad to have the exact source (author, play, and line), with, if possible, the original Greek.
P. H. LING.
Bristol.
6. Then be it ours in humble hope to wait,
And seek admittance at the Golden Gate,
And hear His voice: "Unstain'd and pure
from sin,
Thou good and faithful servant, enter in;
Of righteousness receive the just reward,
And dwell for ever with thy risen Lord."
C. L. S.

7. Laugh, and the world laughs with you ;
Weep, and you weep alone.

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

[7. Mr. Gurney Benham in 'Cassell's Book of Quotations,' revised edition, 1912, cites these lines from 'The Way of the World,' by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, but states that they are also claimed by Col. J. A. Joyce.]

Replies.

PICKWICK: ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

(12 S. iv. 12.)

THERE can be no doubt, I think, that "Dickens got the name of Pickwick from the name of the proprietor of a line of coaches running between London and Bath," as stated by Mr. Justice Darling.

In vol. i. chap. v. of Forster's 'Life of Dickens' there is a note on p. 88 which runs thus: "The name of his hero [Pickwick] Dickens took from that of a celebrated coach proprietor of Bath."

It will be remembered also with what indignation Sam Weller saw the name of Pickwick painted on the coach by which they were to travel to Bath.

So far as I am concerned, I have always been under the impression that this was an established fact. HENRY F. DICKENS.
8 Mulberry Walk, S.W.

Probably the learned judge had in mind the 35th chapter of 'Pickwick,' wherein is described Sam Weller's indignation when he discovered "on that part of the coach door on which the proprietor's name usually appears... the magic name of Pickwick."

It has already been pointed out that there is a village of the name a few miles from Bath, and it may, perhaps, be of some interest to say that at the time the book was written there was in the neighbourhood a gentleman named William Eleazer Pickwick, who owned (as did his father before him) an estate in the parishes of Box and Bathford, through which the Great Western Railway ran. This I know from the fact that the conveyances, which I recently inspected, and which are dated in 1839 and 1843, were in my custody when I was Registrar of Deeds to the company. Mr. Pickwick is therein described as "Esquire," but a preliminary document calls him "Captain." Was he related to the owner of the coaches? J. MAKEHAM.
Crouch Hill, N.19.

Mr. F. G. Kitton, in an article on 'Dickens's Characters and Prototypes,' in *Temple Bar* for May, 1888, thus wrote:—

"The name of Pickwick may be traced to that of a Bath coach-proprietor, for it is recorded that Dickens, on seeing it painted on the door of a stage-coach which had passed him in the street, rushed into the publisher's office, exclaiming, 'I've got it. Moses Pickwick, Bath, coach-master.' It is interesting to know that the same Moses Pickwick was a foundling, left one night in Pickwick street, and brought up in Corsham workhouse, till he was old enough to be employed in the stables where the mail coach changed horses; then he got to be head ostler, and eventually coach proprietor. His Christian name was given to him as being a foundling, and his surname from the village where he was left as an infant."

To Mr. Kitton's article is appended a note that, "since this article was written," the novelist's son, Mr. Henry Fielding Dickens (now Common Serjeant of the City of London), in a case at the Law Courts, Strand, introduced a witness named Pickwick as presenting nothing less than the identification of the origin of the name, stating that the witness was a descendant, or grand-nephew, of Mr. Moses Pickwick, who kept a coach at Bath, and that he (the speaker) had every reason to believe that it was from this Moses Pickwick that the name of the immortal Pickwick was taken.

W. B. H.

The Pall Mall Gazette of March 3, 1888, contained a report of the hearing of a case in the High Court of Justice, before Mr. Baron Huddleston and a jury, in which Mr. Henry Dickens, a son of the famous novelist, and counsel for the defendant, called as a witness a Mr. Pickwick.

See also 7 S. ii. 325, 457; iii. 30, 112, 175, 273, 393, 526; v. 285, 455; xi. 268, 401, 472, 476; xii. 72; 10 S. iii. 447; xi. 7.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

There is no doubt where Dickens got this name; it was from Brooke *v.* Pickwick in 4 Bingham, 218, an action against the actual proprietor of the Bath coach in respect of that vehicle, tried in the spring of 1827 at Taunton. Mr. Pickwick lost. Moreover, on the motion for a new trial Mr. Justice Gaselee (= "Stareleigh") was one of the judges. It must be remembered that about this time Dickens was in a lawyer's office.

This and other Dickens "finds" were published in 'A Chance Medley' (Constable & Co., 1911)—see pp. 326 and 346—by H. C.—N.

In Davenport Adams's 'Dictionary of English Literature' it is stated that the name Pickwick is said to have been taken from the cluster of houses which formed, we are told, the last resting stage for coaches going to Bath.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

Mr. Justice Darling was quite right. The remarks of Sam Weller in chap. xxxv. of 'Pickwick' leave little room for doubt that Dickens took the name from the coach proprietor, and this opinion is confirmed by the fact that the route taken by Moses Pickwick's coach, "The Regulator," was by way of Devizes, and did not pass through the village of Pickwick, which is on the Chippenham road. It is most unlikely that the coaches running on the latter road changed horses at Pickwick, and no inn at that village is mentioned in Cary's 'Itinerary.'

Mr. C. G. Harper in his 'Bath Road' says:—

"Moses Pickwick (the coach proprietor) was the great-grandson of one Eleazer Pickwick, who, many years before, had risen by degrees from the humble position of post-boy at the Old Bear at Bath to be landlord of the once famous White Hart Inn. Eleazer Pickwick was a foundling, discovered as an infant on the road to Pickwick. He was named by the guardians, in accordance with old custom, after the place."

The 'Bath Directory' for 1833 mentions three Pickwicks: Eleazer, an alderman and magistrate; Capt. Pickwick, who lived in Queen Square, two doors from the residence of Angelo Cyrus Bantam, M.C.; and Moses, the coach proprietor and landlord of the White Hart.

T. W. TYRRELL.

MEMBERS OF THE LONG PARLIAMENT.

(12 S. iii. 299, 366; iv. 21.)

3. John Moore (or More), M.P. for Liverpool, 1640, till decease in 1650.—Of Bank Hall, Lancashire.—First son of Edward Moore of the same place, by Katherine, first dau. of John Hockenhull of Prenton, Cheshire (by Margaret, daughter of Peter Hockenhull of Hockenhull). Edward Moore, who was Sheriff of Lancashire in 1617-18, and M.P. for Liverpool in 1625, had been committed to the Tower for four days in April, 1626, for stating in his place in the House, "We are born free, and must continue free if the King would keep his kingdom." He died Nov. 28, 1633, when his son

John inherited the Bank Hall estate. He had served the office of Bailiff of Liverpool in 1630, and that of Mayor in 1633. Was admitted to Lincoln's Inn Aug. 17, 1638. Was a Puritan and republican, and from the beginning of the Civil War troubles took an active part in most of the stormy events of that turbulent period, being, it is said, the only Protestant J.P. in the county for a considerable distance around. In 1641 he was one of four Commissioners of Parliament sent down to Lancashire to put the county in a state of defence, being then styled "Colonel." Took the Protestation, May 3, 1641, and was one of the Lancashire Commissioners named in the Scandalous Ministers Act in the following year. Appointed by Parliament D.L. of Lancashire, Mar. 24, 1642, and on Apr. 9 following subscribed 600*l.*—jointly with William Thomas—towards the fund "for the speedy reducing of the Irish rebels." Took the Parliamentary Vow and Covenant, June 6, 1643, and in the same year was appointed Governor of Liverpool for the Parliament, a Commissioner to organize the County Militia, and a member of both the Assessment and Sequestration Committees for Lancashire. Raised at his own expense a regiment of foot and troop of horse, of which he became colonel, and on July 22, 1643, was appointed Vice-Admiral of the Coast between Holyhead and Whitehaven. On June 18, 1644, was on the Committee for the General Assessment of the East and West, and in May, 1645, on that for the relief of Ireland, being also in the same year added to the Committees for Pembroke-shire and North Wales. Was present at the siege of Lathom House. Subscribed to the League and Covenant as M.P., May 28, 1645. When on June 3, 1645, the House voted 4*l.* per week to those of its members whose estates were in the hands of Royalists, Col. John Moore was one of those who received that gratuity until the annulment of the order, Aug. 20 in the same year. He vacated the Governorship of Liverpool in May, 1645, upon the cessation of the Civil War in England, and for a few months contented himself with his Parliamentary duties. On Aug. 18, 1647, he was ordered to be paid 1,000*l.* in part of his arrears by the Committee of Affairs of Ireland. In 1646-7 he served in a company in Ireland. Returning to England, he sided with Cromwell in the "Purge" of December, 1648, by which the House lost immediately by expulsion 143 of its members, and a large number in addition by abstention. "Enter-

ing his dissent" to the vote of Dec. 6 which originated the "Purge," he was placed on the Commission for the trial of the King, and was present at eighteen out of the twenty-three meetings of the Commissioners, including the three days of the actual trial and at the sentence; he also signed the warrant for execution. After the King's death he followed Cromwell to Ireland, and assisted at the siege of Tecroghan in Meath, where, or shortly afterwards, he fell a victim to the plague which then raged in the country, dying early in June, 1650.

When not employed on military service he was indefatigable in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties. Between Dec. 5, 1640, and Oct. 4, 1649, his name appears on 72 committees, but, as might be expected, the majority of these were after 1643, and very few were standing committees. The more important were the Committee for Irish Affairs, July 1, 1645; Classical Presbyteries, July 25, 1645; complaints against Delinquents, July 23, 1646; for slighting Castles, Nov. 25, 1648; and was added to the Committee of the Army, Jan. 1, 1649.

At his death he left his estates in a very disordered condition and heavily in debt. On Mar. 2, 1651/2, on petition of Richard Worsley, administrator with the will annexed of Col. John Moore, deceased, on behalf of the four children of the said colonel, it was resolved by the House

"that in full satisfaction of the monies certified by the Committee of Accounts, and in full of all other demands of said Col. John Moore, lands of inheritance of 120*l.* per annum out of estates of delinquents be settled on Edward Moore, son of Col. John Moore, and his heirs";

but it is doubtful if this was done. On June 27, 1659, Bank Hall was sold to Sir William Fenwick, his father-in-law, who had advanced money on the same. This was done to save Edward Moore from the probable consequences of the Restoration.

Col. Moore married in 1633 Mary, dau. and coheirss of Alexander Rigby, M.P. for Wigan, and had two sons and a daughter. His eldest son Edward inherited his estates, or what was left of them, and married Dorothy, dau. and coheirss of Sir William Fenwick of Meldon, Northumberland, a Royalist. After the Restoration the estates of Col. Moore—as a dead regicide—were excepted out of the Act of Oblivion of 1661, and ordered to be confiscated, but (owing, doubtless, to the Royalist influence of Edward Moore's wife's family) were dealt leniently with, and allowed to pass to the son, who in 1675 was created a baronet, a

title which became extinct with the fifth baronet in 1810.

4. Luke Robinson, M.P. for Scarborough, October, 1645, till the Cromwellian dissolution in 1653.—Very little can be added to the notes upon this M.P. which appear in 11 S. xi. Robinson was a strong Parliamentary and extreme republican. In 1643 he was appointed by ordinance on the Sequestration Committee for the East Riding; in 1644 on that for the General Assessment of East and West, and in 1645 on the Committee for the Northern Association. In July, 1646, he was one of the Commissioners to present to the King at Newcastle the Parliament's propositions for peace, for which on Aug. 12 he, with his colleagues, received the special thanks of the House; in June of the same year was one of the large Committee of Lords and Commons for adjudging Scandalous Offences; and on Nov. 28, 1648, one of four Yorkshire M.P.s appointed to collect the Army Assessment. He subscribed to the Engagement on Feb. 5, 1649, and was at once nominated on the Committee to take Dissents. On July 16, 1651, was appointed one of the Commissioners to remove obstructions to the sale of forfeited estates.

Between Dec. 13, 1645, and July 27, 1652, he is named on 109 Parliamentary committees, among the more important being in 1646 the Committee of the Navy and that for settling a Preaching Ministry; in 1647 to examine complaints against M.P.s; in 1649 on Petitions, on the Act for Abolition of Kingship, for taking the Engagement by all, against Sabbath-breaking, and on the Goldsmiths' Hall Committee of Compounding; in 1650, that on the Act of Pardon and Oblivion; in 1651, for the sale of the late King's goods, and to consider the sale of delinquents' estates. He served on the first Council of State of the Commonwealth, 1649-50, and on the second Council, 1650-51. Was returned for the North Riding of Yorkshire to the second Cromwellian Parliament of 1656-8, in which he is named on 66 committees. Was elected for Malton to the Parliament of Richard Cromwell, but unseated on petition. He returned with the Rumpers in May, 1659, and sat on 72 committees between May, 1659, and Feb. 18, 1660. Was one of two messengers sent to Monck on Feb. 11 with the thanks of the House, and answer to his letter for refilling the House with the secluded members. To the Convention Parliament of 1660 he was returned for his old seat at Scarborough, but was expelled the House

as an extreme Rumper, after which his public life ceased. He died in 1669, and was buried at Pickering. Will dated Jan. 3, 1669, proved at York. W. D. PINK.

Winslade, Lowton, Newton-le-Willows.

REV. JOHN DAVIES, D.D. (12 S. iv. 14).—The Dr. Davies about whom the Rev. T. LLECHID JONES inquires was my grandfather, and I have pleasure in supplying the following information with regard to him. He was the father of the Rev. John Llewelyn Davies, successively Rector of Christ Church, St. Marylebone, and Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland, who died on May 18, 1916, aged ninety, and of Miss Emily Davies, LL.D., well known in connexion with Girton College and the movement for the higher education of women, who is still living, at the age of eighty-seven, and has helped me to put together these notes.

John Davies was born in 1795 in the county of Carmarthen, and was the son of James Davies, a Welsh farmer, who claimed descent from Llewelyn, the ill-fated Prince of Wales. He was educated at Queens' College, Cambridge, then ruled by Dean Milner, and a stronghold of the Low Church party. Of his earlier years no record remains; but he must have been a remarkably precocious youth, as he used to tell his children in after life that he was tutor in a gentleman's family when he was thirteen, and usher in a school when fourteen. Soon after leaving Cambridge he was ordained. His first clerical work was at Chichester, where he had as a neighbour Manning, the future Cardinal, with whom he was on friendly terms, though a good deal of lively controversy took place between them. In 1840 he was appointed Rector of Gateshead, and held that living for the rest of his life. He was also, from February, 1853, an Honorary Canon of Durham, and received the degrees of B.D. (1831) and D.D. (1844) from the University of Cambridge. He was one of the leading Evangelical clergymen of his day, and in 1829 came forward as a candidate for the Professorship of Moral and Political Philosophy in the newly founded University of London, receiving the support of Zachary Macaulay (the father of the historian), Thomas Chalmers, Michael Maurice (the father of Frederick Denison Maurice), and others. He had by that time become known as the author of an elaborate philosophical work entitled 'An Estimate of the Human Mind' (1828; second edition, 1847). He also

wrote 'The Ordinances of Religion Practically Illustrated and Applied' (1832), and about twenty other books. He died at Ilkley Wells, Yorkshire, on Oct. 21, 1861. For a few of the above particulars I am indebted to Mr. Frederic Boase's 'Modern English Biography,' 1892, vol. i. col. 827.

CHARLES LLEWELYN DAVIES.

10 Lupus Street, Pimlico, S.W.1.

The Rev. John Davies was inducted Rector of Gateshead on Saturday, Feb. 8, 1840 ('Local Collections, Gateshead,' 1840, p. 3). His monumental inscription, a freestone tablet on a slate frame, is on the south wall of the chancel of St. Mary's Church, Gateshead, close to the chancel arch. It runs:—

"Sacred to the Memory | of | the Rev. John Davies D.D. | Rector of Gateshead | who died Oct. 21st 1861, and was interred | at St. Cuthbert's, Bensham. | The Monument was erected by a body of his | parishioners as a testimonial of their esteem | for a pastor who had faithfully and zealously | performed his sacred duties in Gateshead | for upwards of 21 years, and shown his flock | an example of a meritorious and virtuous life. | During his incumbency | and mainly owing to his exertions | the new church of St. Cuthbert's | and the Lady Vernon School, Bensham, | also, the new national schools, Gateshead | were erected | and many other institutions | tending to the spiritual welfare | of an increasing population | were established."

The Newcastle Courant of March 12, 1886, contained the following:—

"1886, March 10. Died at St. John's Wood, in her 87th year, Mary, widow of the Rev. John Davies, D.D., Rector of Gateshead."

M. H. DODDS.

The Rev. John Davies, D.D., was born in 1795, in the parish of Llanddewi-brefi, Cardiganshire, and was educated in the Grammar School at Lampeter. After having been taught and teaching others, he went to England in 1815, and became a master in a school. He was at Oxford for a time, and then went to Cambridge, where he took his degrees of B.D. and D.D. He was ordained by the Bishop of Norwich, and became Vicar of St. Pancras, Chichester. In 1840 he became Rector of Gateshead, and died in 1861 at Ilkley.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

MAGIC SQUARES IN INDIA (12 S. iii. 383, 424, 454, 517).—With reference to Mr. ARTHUR BOWES's query as to the source of Albert Dürer's magic square, in the artist's days magic squares must have been well known among "booky" people. They were introduced by Manuel Moschopolus, who

seems to have lived in the early part of the fifteenth century, and who propounded two methods of constructing them. The Greek text of his treatise was published by S. Guenther in 'Vermischte Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der mathematischen Wissenschaften' (Leipzig, 1876), chap. iv. pp. 195-212. Critical notes were given by A. Eberhard in the journal *Hermes*, xi. 434. Moschopolus states that he wrote his treatise at the suggestion of Nicolaus Rhabda (surnamed Artabades) of Smyrna, which is a clue to the date of writing.

With regard to the date of Mrs. Dürer's death, unless evidence is forthcoming from some other quarter, the figures in her husband's magic square are inadmissible, as they can be twisted into many other dates. I accept 1514 as the probable date of the picture, but nothing else. With 15 and 14 in the centre at the bottom, 16 and 13 would naturally drop into the two corners at the top, and consequently 3 and 2 into the two centre cells on top, and 4 and 1 into the two corners at the bottom. I do not say there is no other solution with 15 and 14 placed where they are, but I have so far not yet been able to find in one which the two corners do not add up to 17, and the two centres to 5. Mr. Dudeney of *The Strand Magazine* might try his ingenuity.

L. L. K.

PHILIP WESTCOTT, PORTRAIT PAINTER (12 S. iii. 385).—The portrait of W. Fairbairn by Westcott is probably in the family of the Rev. W. F. La Trobe Bateman, Rector of Ascot.

C. E. H. E.

ARMS ON OLD SEAL (12 S. iii. 478).—The arms in question, viz., Arg., a cross engr. per pale gu. and sa., are almost certainly those of Brooke, though I am not quite positive as to which branch of the family they should be assigned.

Brooke of Gattesford, co. York, bears Arg., a cross engrailed per pale gu. and sa., a crescent for difference. Brooke of Norton Priory, co. Chester, and Brooke of Mere in the same county, bear Or, a cross engr. per pale gu. and sa.

The crest of all these three families is a badger (or brock) ppr., and none of them has the motto "Ut amnis vita labitur."

But Fairbairn in his 'Crests of Great Britain and Ireland' gives this motto as that of Brooks, co. Bedford, so the arms may possibly be those of the same family, though I cannot find any confirmation of this surmise in either Burke or Berry ('Encyclopædia Heraldica').

N. E. TOKE.

The arms as to which M.D. (2) inquires, Argent, a cross engrailed per pale gules and sable, are (with a crescent for difference) in the Inner Temple Hall, as being those of "David Brooke, Lector Autumn, 1534." These arms, with the crescent, are given in Berry as those of Brooke (Gattesford, Yorkshire).

WILLIAM BARNARD.

In William Newton's 'Display of Heraldry' (1846) the arms of the Brooke family are given as follows: "Or, a cross engrailed, parted per pale gules and sable" The motto "Ut amnis vita labitur" is also that of the Brooke family, a punning motto, as it may be seen.

It is very probable that a collateral branch of the family changed the original tincture of the field for purposes of distinction; though which of the two, or or argent, is the original, I cannot say.

J. C. BYRNE.

18 Ribblesdale Road, Hornsey, N.8.

These are the arms and motto of Brooks of Flitwick Manor, co. Bedford, who bore for crest: on a mural crown an otter proper. The pun in the motto is obvious.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.

Walsall.

The arms described by M.D. (2) are those of Brooke, co. Chester.

M.D. (3).

[J. F. F. of Dublin supports Brooks of Bedford. E. L.-W. and E. R. also thanked for replies.]

REPRESENTATIONS OF THE BLESSED TRINITY (12 S. iii. 168, 231, 307).—In the church of Plympton St. Mary, Devon, is a carving of the Trinity, the Father holding the crucifix between His knees, a Dove at top of the cross (see Stabb, 'Devon Churches,' vol. iii. p. 78).

Mrs. Jamieson says that this device, known as the Italian Trinity, was popular from the twelfth to the seventeenth century; but Mr. Stabb has seen only one other in Devon—at Ashburton.

E. L.-W.

'AN ADIEU TO THE TURF': 4TH EARL OF ABINGDON (12 S. iv. 16).—Willoughby 4th Earl of Abingdon, was educated at Westminster School under Nicoll and Markham. He was admitted in June, 1750, aged ten; and matriculated at Oxford University from Magdalen, Jan. 29, 1759. Markham succeeded Nicoll as head master in 1753.

G. F. R. B.

ROBERT DODD, MARINE PAINTER (12 S. iii. 507).—See the 'D.N.B.' for full details of his life and work.

V. I. OLIVER.

Sunninghill, Berks.

'BLACKWOOD' AND THE CHALDEE MANUSCRIPT (12 S. iv. 17).—In Curwen's 'History of Booksellers' (preface dated 1873), pp. 205-12, it is mentioned that in No. 1 of *Blackwood* appeared the 'Translation from an Ancient Caldee Manuscript,' and quotations and identifications of the men named are supplied; thus the "two beasts"—the two late editors of *The Edinburgh Monthly Magazine*, the predecessor of *Blackwood*. But perhaps a fuller quotation is better:—

"The two beasts, the lamb and the bear, came unto the man who was clothed in plain apparel, and stood in the door of his house; and his name was as if it had been the colour of ebony (*Blackwood*), and his number was the number of a maiden when the days of her virginity have expired (*No. 17 Prince's Street*)....and they said unto him, Give us of thy wealth, that we may eat and live," &c.

Curwen then goes on to discuss the authors.

S. L. PETTY.

Ulverston.

I have a copy of *Blackwood* containing this, and if R. B. P. cares to come here and see it, I shall be happy to show it to him.

JOHN MURRAY.

50 Albemarle Street, W.1.

If R. B. P. will be content to read the 'Caldee Manuscript' elsewhere than in the first edition of the first number of *Blackwood*, he will find it, illustrated with notes introductory and cursive, at pp. 291 to 318 in vol. iv. of 'Noctes Ambrosianæ,' published in 1856 by Blackwood & Sons of Edinburgh.
L. A. W.
Dublin.

The famous 'Translation from an Ancient Chaldee Manuscript' appeared in *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* of October, 1817. Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, is credited with the first thirty-seven verses of chap. i. Prof. Wilson and Lockhart were responsible for the remainder.

F. G. B.

Mr. William Bates, in his edition of 'The Maclise Portrait Gallery,' 1883, thus wrote, *sub nom.* James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd:—

"In *Blackwood's Magazine*, in October, 1817, was published the thrice celebrated 'Chaldee Manuscript.'...The appearance of this witty lampoon occasioned the greatest excitement; the number of the magazine containing it went off like wildfire. A 'second edition' was issued; but, lo! the reprehensible *jeu d'esprit* was withdrawn, and its place supplied with inoffensive matter. Hence the rage for 'private copies,' as they were termed; that is, those containing the libellous article, with MS. marginal explana-

tions. These have, of course, been carefully hoarded up, or destroyed in many cases, and are now rarely met-with....I must content myself with referring to....articles in 'N. & Q.,' 3 S. v. 314, 317; and vii. 469."

W. B. H.

GERMANS AS "HUNS" (12 S. iii. 383, 427; iv. 25).—Quite recently, in the *Revue critique* (1917, ii. 335), I quoted from Carlyle (1830) and Mrs. Humphry Ward (1910) some lines written by Hannah More in 1800, protesting against the invasion of "Huns and Vandals" in England because the 'Räuber' of Schiller had been performed there by certain "persons of quality." See Mrs. Ward's Introduction to Emily Brontë's 'Wuthering Heights,' London, 1910, p. xix.

S. REINACH.

Boulogne-sur-Seine.

THE GREAT CHARTER AND THE TABLE UPON WHICH IT WAS SIGNED (12 S. iv. 10).—Your correspondent's incredulity is well founded. Reference to the charter itself at once refutes the island myth. The last sentence reads: "Data per manum nostram in Prato quod vocatur Runimede, inter Windeleshoram et Staines."

There seems to have been a local tradition that the document was "signed" upon an island, and in 1834 Mr. G. S. Harcourt, then Lord of the Manor of Wraysbury, built a lodge upon the island with stones taken from Marlow Church. This lodge he furnished with carved panels, stained glass, and shields of arms, together with a table enclosing a stone slab, on which was engraved the statement that the Charter was "signed" upon the island. No claim, however, was made that the table was the one used on that occasion; this seems to have been an aftergrowth.

As to the "signing," every student of old charters knows they were not signed, but sealed. Whether John could write is a moot point, for no writing or signature of his has come down to us.

What gave rise to the tradition and its careless adoption by Mr. Harcourt was the fact that, two years after the Great Charter was granted, the Barons, in order to get rid of Prince Lewis and his foreign mercenaries, concluded a treaty which was negotiated and executed on an island near Staines. There is, however, no authority for attaching this event to any particular island among the many in the district.

Among other traditions current in the neighbourhood, we find some half-dozen houses and several inns pointed out as the

sleeping-place of John the night before he "signed"; but a reference to his Itinerary shows that he betook himself to the security of Windsor Castle each night, being much too wary to trust himself in any unfortified dwelling with his enemies under arms close by.

So I am afraid that "Magna Charta" Island, and the table also, must be classed, with the "oak mentioned in Domesday," among the things which are not.

FREDERIC TURNER.

Frome, Somerset.

I think there are very grave doubts as to the actual signing of the Magna Carta by King John upon this table. From a description which has been supplied to me it appears that what is known as the "Charter Stone" is an octagonal slab "infix'd in a massive frame of oak forming a kind of table." Mrs. S. C. Hall visited the island when writing her 'Pilgrimage to English Shrines' (1853). She gives the inscription on the stone as follows:—

"Be it remembered, that on this island, in June, 1215, John, King of England, signed the Magna Charta, and in the year 1834 this building was erected in commemoration of that great and important event by George Simon Harcourt, Esq., Lord of the Manor, and then High Sheriff of the county."

The oak framework or table is probably coeval with the building, and the pretensions of the stone must be taken *cum grano salis*.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

ONION *v.* MAGNET (12 S. iii. 503).—A conversation I had lately with a friend who is a woollen manufacturer may possibly throw some light on this. He told me that whenever two metals are in contact in the presence of an acid, electrical action is set up. As evidence he cited two examples. The first was from his own factory, where some of his dyestuffs were lost in an iron vat, till he discovered that a copper pipe touched the iron. On the two metals being disconnected, the loss in dyestuffs ceased. The second was a fact observable by any one in London streets, viz., that the lower ends of railings in front of houses tend to wear to a point. This, he said, was due to the fact that they were socketed in lead. The amount of acid in the London atmosphere—a fact of which every one is cognizant in its effect on all articles of copper, bronze, brass, or silver, as compared with similar articles kept in the country—set up an electric discharge, and corroded the iron.

I know nothing of science myself, and seek to obtain, rather than to give, information; but may not the above afford some clue to what may be an accidentally discovered and imperfectly explained scientific fact? A chemist or electrician could doubtless throw light on the subject.

W. M. CROOK.

Devonshire Club, St. James's, S.W.1.

'POCAHONTAS,' A POEM (12 S. iv. 17).—The poem with this title, consisting of four stanzas of nine lines each, is by Thackeray. It is introduced in vol. ii. chap. xxxii. of 'The Virginians.' The poem appears again in Thackeray's 'Ballads,' where may be also found the lines headed 'From Pocahontas,' which Theo is made to send her husband to console him for the failure of his tragedy.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

[Other correspondents also thanked for the reference.]

ENGLISH TRAVELLERS ON THE VLACHS' (12 S. iv. 1).—One old English traveller has evidently escaped your correspondent's notice; I mean Thomas Herbert, who in his 'Relation of some Yeares Travaile, begynne Anno 1626' (London, 1634), relates the following incident while travelling in the English ambassador's suite in Persia between Larr and Shiraz:—

"A mile from this Towne [Techoa or Dea-chow] we see threescore blacke Pauillions, wherein we found nothing, but what gaue mirth and beautie. These are a people, who liue wholly in Tents, and obserue the customes of the Tartars; they haue no certaine habitation, they delight in motion, they graze and feed here and there, with all their substance. The Persians stile them *Vloches* or Shepheards...."—P. 54.

L. L. K.

MARY BOLLES, "BARONETESS": DEBORA SPEELMAN, "BARONETESS" (12 S. iii. 419).—According to the 'Complete Baronetage' by G. E. C. [Cokayne], vol. ii., 1902, p. 414, Mary Bolles, of Osberton, in Worksop, co. Nottingham, widow, was created a Baronetess (Nova Scotia) Dec. 19, 1635, with remainder after the dignity of Baronet "to her heirs male and assignees," with a grant of, presumably, 16,000 acres in Nova Scotia, of which she never had seizin.

She was a daughter of William Wytham of Ledsham, co. York, and was baptized June 30, 1579 (?)—1879 is an obvious misprint—at Ledsham. Her mother was Eleanor, daughter of John Neale of co. Northampton. She married firstly Thomas Jopson, of Cudworth, in Royston, co. York; and secondly (1611), as his second wife, Thomas Bolles, of Osberton aforesaid, and

by him had two daughters, but no son. He died March 19, 1634/5. Within nine months of his death she was created a Baronetess. She resided at Heath Hall, near Wakefield, died May 5, 1662, and was buried at Ledsham, June 16, 1662, "aged about 81." This "81" makes it doubtful whether the misprint 1879 as year of baptism means 1579.

She was succeeded in the baronetcy by her grandson William Jopson, of Cudworth and Heath Hall, fourth but only surviving son and heir of Thomas Jopson, who was only son and heir apparent of Dame Mary Bolles, *suo jure* Baronetess, by her first husband, Thomas Jopson. Sir William Jopson died, without male issue, in or before 1673, when the baronetcy became dormant or extinct. Cokayne gives a footnote:—

"J. C. Brooke (Somerset Herald, 1778-94) states in his Yorkshire collections ('I. C. B.', vol. 1, p. 408, Coll. of Arms) that she purchased her title. He adds that there is a tradition that, after her death, 'she haunted her house at Heath and parts adjacent till such time as she was conjured into a certain deep place in the river Calder, near that town [i.e. Wakefield], called from thence *Lady Bolles's Pit*.'"

Another note says that in Walkley's List she is described as "Dame Bolles, of Ardworth, English," and that sometimes she is called "of Cudworth, co. York," the residence of her first husband.

A further note says:—

"This is the only case of a Baronetcy having been conferred on a female, or even enjoyed *suo jure*, by one. The rank of *widow of a Baronet* has occasionally been conferred, as was the case in the Baronetcy of Speelman, 9 Sep., 1686, where the mother of the grantee was so honoured."

Mr. Francis W. Pixley in 'A History of the Baronetage,' 1900, pp. 91, 92, gives both the above as instances of ladies receiving the dignity of Baronetess, saying:—

"Charles I. ordained that she [Mary Bolles] should be designed Lady, Madam, or Dame before her surname; and that she should have rank amongst the ladies of the Baronets, according to the date of her Patent. Another instance is the mother of General Cornelius Spellman [sic], said to have been created by James II. as a Baronetess of England."

Under Speelman, G. E. C., vol. iv., 1904, p. 142, refers to Debora Speelman as created a Baronet's widow, also as a Baronetess. Her husband, John Cornelius Speelman, died before the royal warrant creating him a Baronet had passed the Great Seal. A patent dated Sept. 9, 1686, created her widow of a Baronet:—

"Creamus Deboraham Speelman, *alias* Kievit, viduam et relictam dicti Johannis Cornelli

Speelman, ad et in statum dignitatem et gradum Baronetti (Anglice of a Baronet's widow).... pro et durante vita naturali, unacum inscriptione, titulo, privilegio, loco et prehemencia uxoris, sive vidue, Baronetti hujus regni nostri Anglie."

This patent also created her son Cornelius Speelman, then two years old, a Baronet.

The difference between the appointment of Mary Bolles and that of Debora Speelman was that the former was created a Baronetess with remainder to her heirs male, and the latter was created a Baronetess or Baronet's widow at the same time that the hereditary honour was vested in her son.

The Speelman baronetcy appears to have been conferred because the grandfather of the little boy had been Governor-General of East India for the States General of the United Netherlands. G. E. C. characterizes the conferring of this hereditary title on a foreign subject as "very unusual."

From information supplied to G. E. C. it appears that in 1903 the title was held by Sir Helenus Marinus Speelman (born 1852, succeeded 1898). The family has apparently never lived in England, or had any connexion with it apart from the baronetcy.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

THE CHURCH AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION (12 S. iv. 11).—Before the establishment of Universities, physicians were priests who had paid special attention to medicine. Thus William I., in his fatal illness at Rouen, was attended by Abbot Gouillard of Jumieux and by Gilbert, Archdeacon of Lisieux, who are said to have been the most skilful physicians of the time. The first English sovereign to be attended by an "M.D." was Edward I. He was attended by the famous John of Gaddesden, who was M.D. Oxon. Gaddesden was also in holy orders. Court physicians, or most of them, continued to be clergymen down to the time of the Reformation, and the degree to which they enjoyed royal favour could be measured by the number of livings bestowed upon them. Thus Linacre, physician to Henry VII., received one canonry, three prebends, and five rectories.

With a view of suppressing unqualified practice, Henry VIII. in 1511 passed "An Act for the appointing of Physicians and Surgeons." Under this Act every person who wished to practise medicine was required to be examined and licensed by the bishop of his diocese (in the case of the City of London, by the Dean of St. Paul's). The examination was to be made by four doctors of physick. Nothing in this Act was

to interfere with the prerogatives of the ancient Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. This power of the bishops to grant licences existed until the year 1785. Naturally, many of these licences are in existence.

In addition, Henry VIII. granted to the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1531 powers to confer degrees in Divinity, Medicine, and Arts. These degrees were known as "Lambeth Degrees," and the holders of them wore the same robes as those who held the same degrees from the University of which the Archbishop himself was a member. The Archbishop surrendered his right to confer the M.D. upon the passing of the Medical Act of 1858, but in the old medical directories the affix "M.D. Lamb." is occasionally met with.

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE, M.D.

The following extract is taken from C. H. Cooper's 'Annals of Cambridge,' vol. i. pp. 293-4:—

"In the Parliament which assembled on the 4th of February [1511/12], an act was passed prohibiting, under the penalty of 5*l.* per month, any person to practise physic or surgery in or within seven miles of London, unless approved by the Bishop of London, or the Dean of St. Paul's, and four doctors of physic, or expert surgeons, or in any other part of England, unless approved by the bishop of the diocese, or his vicar-general. There was, however, added a proviso, that the act nor [sic] any thing therein contained, should not be prejudicial to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, or either of them, or any privileges granted to them."

The reference given by Cooper is stat. 3 Hen. VIII. c. 11.

At 9 S. v. 475, under the heading 'Installation of a Midwife,' there was a query, apropos of Yorick's paying "the fees of the ordinary's license" in 'Tristram Shandy,' as to the origin and nature of the ecclesiastical control of midwives. In the course of the next two volumes there were many communications on this subject, and some of these touched on the general question of the licensing of medical practitioners by ecclesiastical authorities.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

PICTURE FRAMES (12 S. iv. 11).—Here is a list of articles on picture frames:—

'Frames at the National Gallery.'—*Architect*, May 7, 1915.

'Picture Frames.'—*Journal Society of Arts*, vol. xvii. p. 595.

'Art in Picture Frames.'—*Artist* (N. Y.), vol. xxxi. p. 26.

'Picture Frames.'—*Art Journal*, vol. vii. p. 55.

'Designs in Picture Frames.'—*Studio* (Internat.) vol. xxx. p. 12.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

JOHN PEPYS OF SALISBURY COURT (12 S. iii. 474).—FAKENHAM'S communication would have been of greater interest if we had been told who this John Pepys was and if his place in the pedigree had been indicated.

I venture to think that the writer is wrong in assuming that the forename of "Cozen Pepys of Salisbury Court" was John; more probably it was Edward. Edward Pepys, of Broomthorpe and the Middle Temple (who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Walpole), was, it would seem from an entry in the register of baptisms of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, living in that parish in 1655.

He had a son Edward, who was both born and baptized in the parish, as appears from the following entry:—

"1655. Edward, son of Edward Pepis Esq^r wife Elizabeth was borne the same day and baptised alsoe, the 14th of July."

Edward Pepys, the father, was brother to Mrs. Jane Turner (the wife of Serjeant John Turner, and cousin to Samuel), and from passages in the 'Diary' seems to have lived with the Serjeant and his wife; and in their house he died, and from it was buried. They lived in Salisbury Court.

I have recently been enabled to make research in a new field and been able to clear up some difficulties in the Pepys genealogy. This may see the light "after the War," but I may say that, shortly before his death, I called the attention of Mr. H. B. Wheatley to the above facts, and he, after examination, expressed himself as being in accord with my views.

W. H. WHITEAR.

Chiswick.

TANKARDS WITH MEDALS INSERTED (12 S. iii. 445, 483, 520; iv. 23).—In the majority of instances where old coins and medals are found inserted in antique silver pieces examination reveals the fact that these additions are of comparatively modern application. It is occasionally a practice amongst silversmiths of to-day to insert in modern articles coins of the period of the old silver specimens they have reproduced; as, for instance, a Queen Anne shilling in the front panel of an octagon slide-bottom tea-caddy, a Charles I. five-shilling piece in the base of a small tazza, a James II. coin in the bottom of a cupping-bowl, &c.

Punch-ladles without coins and with circular plain bowls were made in the time of George I., those with a shaped and fluted double-lipped bowl during the George II. period. Wood handles, very delicately

fashioned, are usually found on both kinds of these ladles. In the time of George III. the bowls of many punch-ladles were hammered out of five-shilling pieces, and in such instances the lettering on the outer rim of the coin is still visible: these ladles usually have a shilling of Queen Anne or George I., II., or III. inserted in the base of the bowl. These shillings are very often gilt, and consequently they are sometimes mistaken for gold coins. At this period it was usual for the ladles to have whalebone handles with neat silver tips tapering to a point. Punch-ladles of these patterns are still fairly plentiful, but those in which Queen Anne and George III. guineas have been inserted are very scarce.

F. BRADBURY.

Sheffield.

BYRON IN FICTION (12 S. iv. 10).—Byron is a character in Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel 'The Marriage of William Ashe.'

M. H. DODDS.

"HEUEWERG" (12 S. iv. 14).—This is bad spelling for the German word *Hauwerk*, meaning carved work (literally hewed work), just as a sculptor is called in German a *Bildhauer* (literally picture-hewer).

WALTER WINANS.

Stratmann's 'Middle English Dictionary' does not include this word, but as it seems to be compounded of *heue* or *hiwe*, domestic, from *hiw* (*heow*), a family, and *werc* (*weorc*), labour, work, it should refer to work done by servants kept at a house or farm.

N. W. HILL.

PARISH REGISTERS PRINTED (12 S. iv. 14).—In 'The Parish Registers of England,' by J. Charles Cox, D.D., F.S.A. (published in Methuen's series of "The Antiquary's Books"), there will be found a list of 'Bishops' Transcripts,' pp. 261-3; 'Places where Registers are to be Found,' pp. 264-71; and a 'List of Parish Registers Printed,' pp. 272-82.

ANDREW OLIVER.

5 Queen's Gardens, W.2.

DYDE (12 S. iii. 417; iv. 30).—The name has been known in Canada for at least four generations, the original owner coming, I believe, from London, England. Descendants, not all bearing the name, are found in Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Edmonton, and elsewhere. We know of no variant spelling.

S. W. DYDE, D.Sc., D.D.

Robertson College, Edmonton South, Alberta.

AIGUILLETES (12 S. iv. 14).—In answer to M.D. (2) I may say that these represent the pen and pencil carried by A.D.C.s. A Russian general, some 25 years ago, showed me his, actually made to contain a pen and pencil, he being A.D.C. to the Emperor.

WALTER WINANS.

ST. PETER'S FINGER (12 S. iii. 449, 518).—Will Mr. J. DE BERNIERE SMITH kindly say what the two numbers of *The Treasury* he mentions contain about the lines from Hall's 'Satires' which I quoted from Hotten and Larwood's 'History of Signboards'? I do not recollect anything about it in the July issue, which I bought before writing to 'N. & Q.,' but that for November last I am not likely to see. To get an odd copy of a magazine of but a few weeks old is not an easy matter in these disturbed days. I should like to know where the tavern was to which Bishop Hall referred.

ST. SWITHIN.

LANDED GENTRY *temp.* GEORGE III. (12 S. iv. 18).—I have a book with the following title:—

"An Alphabetical Account of the Nobility and Gentry which are (or lately were) related unto the several Counties of England and Wales. As to their Names, Titles, and Seats, by which they are (or lately have been) generally known and distinguished: according as they were received from the Hands of divers Persons in each county experienced therein as well by their Public Offices, as otherwise. The like never before published. London Printed Anno Dom. MDCLXXIII."

The size is small folio; and at the end are 12 leaves containing impressions of over 800 shields of arms.

ASTLEY TERRY, Major-General.

48 Combe Park, Bath.

BOREMAN'S 'DESCRIPTION OF A GREAT VARIETY OF ANIMALS AND VEGETABLES' (12 S. iv. 14).—The title of this book is

"A Description of Three Hundred Animals: viz., Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, and Insects; with a particular account of the Whale Fishery; extracted out of the best authors... illustrated with copper plates, by T. Boreman."

The author is Thomas Boreman. The book was first published in London in 1730, and a seventh edition in 1753. Both these editions may be seen in the British Museum Library.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

WILLIAM BLAGRAVE (12 S. iii. 334).—I have the reference to a William Blgrave about the date mentioned: "Catalogue of the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum, No. 981. 31. William Blgrave. Biographical

notice of a Jesuit." This is one of Bishop Kennett's collections, 1561-80.

If MR. WAINWRIGHT makes a copy of this biographical notice, I shall be exceedingly obliged to him if he will let me have a duplicate, or at all events a summary.

E. A. FRY.

Thornhill, Kenley, Surrey.

EVENING DRESS (12 S. iii. 479).—To reply to MR. HIGGINS's query it is necessary to unravel the period in England between the late thirties and the early forties of last century, that time being, to my knowledge, one of marked changes.

Always of a curious turn of mind in the matter of male dress, I am able to remember the gradual disappearance of pantaloons and small clothes, shirt frill, twice-round stock cravat, wellington boots, and pumps, and to fix the evening dress of to-day—black coat, white waistcoat, and trousers—as belonging to the first half of the forties.

Just a note or two on dress. "If," wrote my father,

"there was one place more than another where fashions were rigorously censored, it was at the Bath Assemblies. In the twenties the coats were claret or puce, &c., nankeen tights, and white silk stockings; black coats only for mourning."

In 1835 my father was stopped at the doors to the Bath ballroom for having trousers on, and only on having these tied at the ankles was he admitted.

So far as the present evening dress coat is concerned, it was the ordinary dress coat of day wear, the only difference being the hip pockets to the latter. I never saw the late Mr. Lane-Fox in the Park without such a coat on, and certainly it played its part well on coach-box or saddle.

HAROLD MALET, Colonel.

Racketts, Hythe, Southampton.

ARMS OF ENGLAND WITH FRANCE ANCIENT (12 S. iii. 419, 485; iv. 31)—In Leonard Hutten's 'Dissertation on the Antiquities of Oxford,' written about 1625-30, occurs the following:—

"From whence wee come to the South gate of the City, the Cardinall's building [Christ Church] lying on the East side of the Streete, and the Almshouse [now belonging to Pembroke College] on the West, where it is to be observed, that, betwene those two Corners of each side, there stood, within these few years, an old auintient Gate of Stone, which though now wanting, and cleane taken away, yet is therefore to be remembered, because it was the South Gate of the City, continuing on the Wall on wards, and there on a faier Stone were quartered the Armes of England and France in one Scutchion,

the Armes of England being graven in the former and upper place, and those of France in the nether, contrarie to all that I, heretofore, have seene, which seemeth to mee worthy to be remembred for that it gave honor and precedence to our Nation, and was a Monument not eise where to be found."

The shield was parted per fesse, the three leopards above, France ancient semée de lys below—England over France. The quartering of arms was almost unknown before 1340, when Edward III. laid claim to the crown of France. A. R. BAYLEY.

SUGAR: ITS INTRODUCTION INTO ENGLAND (12 S. iii. 472; iv. 31).—There is a much earlier notice of sugar than 1419-20 (in England) or 1465 (in France), included in a paper on 'The Captivity of John, King of France, at Somerton Castle, co. Linc.,' in 1358. The paper was read before the Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society in 1857, and published in their *Transactions*, p. 67. The writer says, on the authority of the *Comptes de l'Argentine des Rois de France*, that in a bill from John de la Londe, grocer, to the captive king, is the entry: 16 lb. of loaf sugar at 17d. a lb., 1l. 2s. 8d.; 25 do. of moist, at 15d., 1l. 11s. 3d.

It would be interesting if some correspondent would tell us what sort of sugar this was, and whence obtained.

It is just possible that the author has made too free a translation of "loaf" and "moist," but I have not the original to refer to.

T. JESSON.

31 Parkside, Cambridge.

"ACT OF PARLIAMENT CLOCK" (11 S. x. 130; 12 S. iii. 462; iv. 23).—There is one of these clocks in the possession of Mr. Percy Daniel, Eckersley, East Clevedon.

PENRY LEWIS.

Besides the three clocks mentioned by M. W., there is one at the George, in the Borough, and another at the Angel at Guildford.

T. W. TYRRELL.

SIGNBOARDS AND SHOP DEVICES (12 S. iii. 446, 517; iv. 28).—See illustrated articles on 'Old London Signs, Badges,' &c., *Illustrated London News*, Dec. 13, 1856; 'Old London Bank Signs,' *ibid.*, Jan. 17, 1857.

JOHN T. PAGE.

MARRIOTT FAMILY (12 S. iii. 446).—There is a pedigree of Marriott, of Avonbank, near Pershore, and other places, at pp. 583-4 of Burke's 'History of the Commoners,' vol. iv.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (12 S. iii. 480).—

1. Nescis, mi fili, quantilla sapientia regitur mundus?

The account of this saying given in King's 'Classical and Foreign Quotations' can, it seems, no longer be accepted. Following an earlier edition of Büchmann's 'Geflügelte Worte,' King took the statement in Lundblad's 'Svensk Plutark' (1826) that the original was addressed by Oxenstierna to his son, when the latter hesitated to undertake a high diplomatic mission.

But Büchmann's invaluable work has since passed through several more editions. The latest I have seen—that of 1912, the 25th—bears on its title-page the names of four successive editors who have supplemented Büchmann's researches. In this the attribution of the saying to Oxenstierna is decisively rejected. We are told that he was first credited with it in Johann Arkenholtz's 'Historische Merkwürdigkeiten' (Leipzig and Amsterdam, 1751-60), but that Arkenholtz acknowledged he had never seen the Chancellor's letter in which he was supposed to have given his son this piece of advice. We learn further that no such words can be discovered either in Gjørwell's edition of Oxenstierna's letters, 1810-19, or in the Swedish Academy's collection of his works and letters, begun in 1888. Finally, we are informed that Dr. Per Söndén, the Swedish historian and archivist, proved that Oxenstierna was not the author of the saying, and communicated his results by letter to Dr. Arnheim of Berlin, and that this was evidently the source of an article in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* for Oct. 26, 1910. According to that, in a memorial to Oxenstierna, dated from Frankfurt, August, 1633, Willem Usselinx quotes a remark that Viglius Zuichemus, President at Brussels, who died in 1577, is said to have made to a relative who, on the plea of insufficient ability, had declined a good post that he had offered him. Zuichemus told him that he ought to try what he could make of it, and the result would be much better than he thought. "For," said he, "you could not believe with how little wisdom the world is governed."

As a possible original, Büchmann (and he is quoted to this effect by King) refers to a Portuguese collection of apophthegms, 'Collecçam politica de apophthegmas memoraveis,' by Pedro Jos. Suppico de Moraes (Lisbon, 1733), 2, 2, 44, in which there is a story that when a Portuguese monk commiserated Julius III. on having to bear the burden of the government of the world, the Pope replied: "You would be amazed if you knew at the cost of how little intelligence the world is governed."

The article in the 25th edition of 'Geflügelte Worte' concludes with the general statement that there are other persons too who have been named as originating the saying. At one time (e.g., in his 10th edition, 1877) Büchmann mentioned that in Zingref's 'Apophthegmata,' vol. ii. p. 107 in the 1693 edition, the author is said to have been a certain nobleman called von Orselaer, tutor to the sons of a Markgraf of Baden.

As J. W. Zingref died in 1635, if the above attribution occurs in any edition of the 'Apophthegmata' for which he was responsible, this is another argument against Oxenstierna's claim to have originated it, either at the time of

the Congress of Münster in 1648 (as King says), or in 1641 (as Büchmann says in his 20th edition).

The Latin is found in various forms: "prudentia" or "sapientia," "orbis" or "mundus," "regatur" or the ungrammatical "regitur." Fumagalli, in the 4th edition of 'Chi l'ha detto?' has a variety: "Videbis, fili mi, quam parva sapientia regitur mundus."

Possibly fresh light may still be shed on this obscure problem. It will be recognized that the history of the saying is more complicated than might appear at first sight. It is a case of waiting and seeing what further evidence may show. But the majority of the reading public, as far as it interests itself in these matters, dislikes a suspended judgment, and prefers something quite definite.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

(12 S. iii. 510; iv. 32.)

1. Quinque sumus fratres, uno de stipite nati.

This riddle was discussed in 'N. & Q.' many years ago; but as I have not hit on the clue word I cannot track the articles to their hiding-places. An English version which I have seen quoted runs:—

Of us five brothers at the same time born,
Two from our birthday ever beards have worn;
On other two none ever have appeared,
While the fifth brother wears but half a beard.

ST. SWITHIN.

(12 S. iv. 18.)

The source of No. 1 is W. S. Gilbert's 'The Mikado,' Act II. It should read:—

Her terrible tale
You can't assail,
With truth it quite agrees;
Her taste exact
For faultless fact
Amounts to a disease.

ERNEST A. FULLER.

[Several other correspondents thanked for replies.]

3. Too wise to err, too good to be unkind.

A hymn of seven verses was composed by Samuel Medley, and published in 1789. Each verse has a refrain:—

God shall alone the refuge be,
And comfort of my mind;
Too wise to be mistaken He,
Too good to be unkind.

In all His holy sovereign will
He is, I daily find,
Too wise to be mistaken still,
Too good to be unkind, &c.

Medley as a midshipman served under Admiral Boscawen. After his conversion through Whitefield about 1760, he became a Baptist minister at Watford, Herts. In 1772 he became pastor of Byrom Street Chapel, Liverpool, where he published his hymns, and remained until his death in 1799. Miller's 'Singers and Songs of the Church' gives a memoir of him, pp. 269-71; and a portrait accompanied his memoir published by his daughter, Sarah Medley, in 1800.

R. H.

Notes on Books.

A Bookman's Budget. Composed and compiled by Austin Dobson. (Oxford University Press, 3s. 6d. net.)

MR. DOBSON has filled in a period when his ordinary activities were suspended with the making of this little book, which is one that particularly appeals to 'N. & Q.' In bygone days, when the love of books and literature claimed more time, perhaps, than it does now, Mr. Dobson used to write reviews in our own columns, and we notice among the charming little poems wherewith he varies his prose extracts 'A Rondeau (on "Notes and Queries")':

In 'N. & Q.' we meet to weigh
The Hannibals of yesterday;

We trace, thro' all its moss o'ergrown,
The script upon Time's oldest stone,
Nor scorn his latest waif and stray.

In such poems Mr. Dobson has long been a master, and here he has reminiscences of two other deft practitioners who have also given their peculiar grace to occasional verse—Andrew Lang and Locker-Lampson. A ripe mind steeped in book-lore is, we think, at its happiest when it can reveal thus its sense of literature and life. The neatness of Horace with his wise, if easy criticism is one of Mr. Dobson's rare gifts. Not that we despise his prose, and that intellectual curiosity which leads to the collection of waifs and strays, epigrams, and those little hints of one man or another which show character. We have seen some sneers at such oddities, but there is more in them than the sour-complexioned or self-centred are ready to allow.

I will bury myself in my books, and the Devil may pipe to his own,

said the gloomy hero in the first edition of 'Maud.' We need not go so far as that, but we are sure that literature is a true and delightful means of recreation, and all readers of Mr. Dobson's 'Budget' will be sent happily on many quests in books they have read, and books that they always meant to read, only requiring some such genial impulse as we find in many of his pages.

The illustrations, which are quaint and choice, remind us that this is one of Mr. Dobson's special provinces. He gives us some neat appreciations of artists like Caldecott and Kate Greenaway, to say nothing of earlier masters. Always he is kindly, though critical. "Greenaway-land" he praises as it meet, but neither he nor Ruskin, if we remember right, thinks of the retarding length of the children's frocks. Surely they should go short-skirted at that age.

On poetic diction and style there are many wise words collected here. The favourite books of some eminent men are recorded for our admiration—and sometimes our surprise; the joys and occasional shocks of the book-hunter are revealed to us, and the "Rondeaus of the War" remind us that the scholar-poet is not lost in his books. He finds the French saying which inspired Mr. Winston Churchill's "Pessimism in the civilian is the counterpart of cowardice in the soldier." On many a page, indeed, he presents us with the neat wisdom of our Allies. We wish that Mr. Dobson's friend and ours, the late Col.

Prideaux, was still with us to comment on this and that, raise new points, and quote new parallels. We will only add one ourselves. Mr. Dobson quotes Montaigne's answer to the man who says, "I have done nothing to-day." "Quoi! avez-vous pas vécu? c'est non seulement la fondamentale, mais la plus illustre de vos occupations." He adds a parallel from Horace, and we add this from Morley's 'Gladstone': "To me, says Crassus in Cicero, the man hardly seems to be free who does not sometimes do nothing." This is no plea for idleness, but one for a cessation which improves the quality of work. The reckless, unceasing hurry of to-day spoils good art and good work. We should be glad to see more examples of leisure so well occupied as in collecting this 'Bookman's Budget.'

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

MR. HENRY DAVEY'S Catalogue 58 contains over 1,200 entries, many priced under ten shillings, and few exceeding a sovereign. Lists of topographical works will be found under such headings as Essex, Kent, London, Suffolk, Sussex, Scotland, and Wales; literature under Cruikshank, Dickens, Shakespeare, and Swift; while Architecture, Art, Court Memoirs, Folk-Lore, Freemasonry, Military, Naval, Sporting, Stage, and Weather indicate the nature of the works grouped under them. A copy of Wright's 'Court Hand Restored,' 1776, recommended recently in 'N. & Q.' by a contributor, is priced 8s. 6d.

MESSRS. HEFFER & SONS of Cambridge include nearly 2,000 entries in their 'General Catalogue of Second-hand Books,' No. 172. Many of the sections will have special interest for readers of 'N. & Q.,' such as First Editions of Modern Authors (including examples of Thomas Hardy, Meredith, and William Morris, and autograph critical letters of James Elroy Flecker and a collection of letters relating to Sir Hugh Lane's pictures); Bibliography (including Ames, Dibdin, Hain, Halkett and Laing, and Lowndes); Ballads (with a complete set of the publications of the Ballad Society, and another of the Percy Society); Drama (Dyce's 'Beaumont and Fletcher' and 'Webster,' Hazlitt's 'Dodsley,' Fleay's 'Chronicle History,' &c.); and Shakespeare and Shakespeareana (complete set of the Shakespeare Quarto Facsimiles, 43 vols., 17 vols. of the Old Spelling Shakespeare, and a complete set of the New Shakespeare Society). Other sections relate to Bindings, Folk-Lore and Mythology, French Books, and Illustrated Books, with subdivisions into Black and White, Coloured Plates, and Costume. These titles will indicate the variety and interest of the contents.

MESSRS. T. & M. KENNARD of Leamington Spa give the first place in their 'Catalogue of Ancient and Modern Books,' New Series, 1, to a set of 'Celebrated Trials and Remarkable Cases of Criminal Jurisprudence,' 1825, 6 vols., polished calf, 10l. 10s. The first edition of Borrow's 'Zincali,' 2 vols., original cloth, is 8l. 8s.; and Fox-Davies's 'Art of Heraldry,' 1904, folio, with many full-page coloured illustrations, 5l. 5s. The 1751 edition of Bailey's 'Etymological Dictionary,' old calf, is offered for 2s. 6d.; and Johnson's 'Dictionary,' 1787, folio, old calf, for

5s. - Under Crime is an old calf copy of the trial of Thurtell for the murder of William Weare (a crime which has been discussed in the pages of 'N. & Q.'), 1824, 3s. 6d. Messrs. Kennard also include some volumes of *The Antiquary*, *The Badminon*, *The Cornhill*, and other magazines, which may be useful to persons who wish to complete their sets.

MESSRS. MAGGS BROTHERS send another excellent catalogue, 'The Drama and Music, including Old Plays and Operas.' The principal piece in Part I. is a Second Folio Shakespeare, containing a seventeenth-century manuscript account of Shakespeare (250l.), a Fourth Folio being 98l., and the first edition of Ben Jonson, 95l. On the other hand, many items may be had for five shillings. An excellent example of the first edition of Browning's 'Strafford' is 12l. 12s., and 'The Whole Works of Samuel Daniel, Esquire, in Poetrie,' 1623, 48l. Under Dickens is a collection of dramatizations of his works, including the adaptation of 'No Thoroughfare' by himself and Wilkie Collins, 18l. 18s. A section of Foreign Plays concludes Part I. Another part is devoted to Library Editions of Dramatic Writings, among them being Bullen's editions of Middleton, Peele, Marston, and Marlowe, 16 vols., 17l. 10s., and a presentation copy of Furness's Variorum Edition, 18 vols., 16l. 16s. Messrs. Maggs are quite impartial, the first section of Part IV. being devoted to 'Works for or against Play-Acting.' The second section, 'Books on the Stage and Dramatists,' includes a collection of more than a thousand items relating to Astley's Theatre (31l. 10s.), another of Drury Lane playbills, 40 vols. (also 31l. 10s.), and an extra-illustrated copy of Genest, 16 vols. (45l.). There are also many portraits of celebrated actors and actresses.

MESSRS. SIMMONS & WATERS of Leamington Spa describe their 'Seventeenth Annual Clearance Catalogue,' which contains over 1,600 entries, as "Bargains in Books." As some of the headings cover lists of volumes at 6d., 9d., and 1s. each, the description appears to be justified. Under Poetical and Dramatic Works 12 first editions of Tennyson, original green cloth, 1855-1892, are offered for 12s. Annandale's four-volume edition of Ogilvie's 'Imperial Dictionary of the English Language,' 1882-3, half morocco gilt (published at 5l. 5s.), may be had for a guinea; and Batty's 'Select Views of some of the Principal Cities of Europe,' 1832, folio, half morocco (published at 13l. 2s. 6d.), for 11. 10s.

MR. ALBERT SUTTON sends from Manchester his 'Catalogue of Interesting Books,' No. 229, in which the principal item is 'A True Coppie of a Discourse written by a Gentleman, employed in the late Voyage of Spaine and Portingale,' first edition in English, black-letter, 1589, 40l. Mr. Sutton also offers a set of 'N. & Q.' from 1849 to 1908, 125 vols. (Series 6-10 in parts), with the General Indexes to Series 1-9, for 28l. The great majority of the prices are, however, quite small, from 1s., 1s. 6d., or 2s. The Catalogue is divided into six sections: I. Ballad Literature; II. Folk-Lore, Fairy Tales, &c. (including several of the publications of the Folk-Lore Society); III. Jews and Jewish Literature; IV. Occult Sciences, Mythology, Religious Superstitions, &c. (with a sub-section, Mesmerism, Animal Magnetism); V. Fables; VI. Iceland.

Notices to Correspondents.

T. P. D.—Forwarded.

A. S. M.—It would be better to address your question to *The Building World* or *The Estates Gazette*.

F. C. C. (Nosey Parker).—The question was asked at p. 170 of the last volume, but no information has been elicited.

E. S. DODGSON (Oliver Cromwell and Brewers).—Much on this subject has appeared in 'N. & Q.'; see 5 S. x. 148; xii. 292, 349; 6 S. i. 59; ii. 238.

J. LANDEFEAR LUCAS (Abolition of Transportation as a Punishment for Crime).—This was effected by the Act 16 and 17 Vict. c. 99. See the article 'Transportation' in 'Haydn's Dictionary of Dates,' 24th ed., 1906.

H. S. B. (Nirvana).—The Oxford English Dictionary gives this definition: "In Buddhist theology, the extinction of individual existence and absorption into the supreme spirit, or the extinction of all desires and passions and attainment of perfect beatitude."

H. A. J. ("Every schoolboy knows").—The phrase was familiar before either Macaulay or Scott used it. 'Cassell's Book of Quotations,' 1912, cites examples from Swift's 'Country Life' and from Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' 1621.

CORRIGENDUM.—In line 9 of 'Noviomagus,' *ante*, p. 24, for "from 1884 to 1879" read from 1884 to 1897.

NOTES AND QUERIES will be published on the 15th of each month until further notice.

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THE PRICE OF 'N. & Q.'

PERHAPS some of our friends have not realized that they have, on account of the increased number of pages in the monthly 'N. & Q.' as compared with the weekly issue (36 pp. and 24 pp. respectively), been paying no more for each monthly issue than they did for the pre-war weekly. In fact on one occasion (January last), thanks to a special donation, 4 pp. extra were added, which permitted our clearing off some of the large accumulation of matter that has resulted from the change from a weekly to a monthly.

We regret that 'N. & Q.' will now have to follow the example of most of its contemporaries and raise its price. The accounts for last year show a loss of £44, in spite of the fact that the editor and manager, who is also the proprietor, works for nothing, and our greatly esteemed sub-editor works on a "minimum wage." The clerical expenses show no increase, but the cost of paper and printing has very largely advanced. Thanks to special donations, the actual loss is covered except for £13, and we shall be glad if all those who have contributed during the past year will notify us if they wish to have a copy of our balance-sheet made and sent to them. A balance-sheet will also, on receipt of 2s. 6d., be forwarded to those who have not contributed during the last year.

We have decided with the April number to raise the price to 10d., which will make the yearly subscription 10s., or post free half-a-guinea (exclusive of Index). We fear that we shall also be obliged to confine the paper to 32 pp. instead of the 36 pp. which we have been giving, unless some of our friends, better situated financially than we are, can help us.

Many friends, without being applied to, have already sent their subscription at the old weekly rate, and some above that rate. Not only do we thank them for the amount above the current subscription, which is credited to the Guarantee Fund, but our overworked clerical staff are also grateful to them for the saving of labour effected.

LONDON, MARCH, 1918.

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Notes.

SOUTHEY'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO
'THE CRITICAL REVIEW.'(See *ante*, p. 35.)

THE review of the 'Lyrical Ballads,' which appeared in October, 1798, is Southey's. Wordsworth refers to the authorship in a letter to Joseph Cottle complaining of its unfriendly tone ('Letters of the Wordsworth Family,' i. 122). Lamb addresses Southey on Nov. 8, 1798, as follows: "If you wrote that review in *The Critical Review* I am sorry you are so sparing of praise to 'The Ancient Mariner'"; yet Mr. E. V. Lucas in his note on this passage hesitates over the attribution. Any lingering doubt that may exist on this point is, however, dispelled by a letter to William Taylor, antedating the review, in which Southey applies to 'The Ancient Mariner' the phrase that gave particular offence:—

"Have you seen the volume of 'Lyrical Ballads'? They are by Coleridge and Wordsworth, but their names are not affixed. Coleridge's ballad of the Ancient Mariner is, I think, the clumsiest attempt at German sublimity I ever saw. Many of the others are very fine."—Robberds, 'Memoir of William Taylor,' i. 223.

The article was written during the period of Southey's alienation from Coleridge, and toward Coleridge's poem it was particularly severe. The quarrel over Pantisocracy still rankled at the heart of the two poets, and other substances had been added to the flame. Southey had been touched in his poetic vanity by some sonnet-parodies of "Nehemiah Higginbottom" in which he suspected Coleridge of an attempt to ridicule his style. And the unstable Charles Lloyd, who had recently broken with Coleridge and succeeded in embroiling him with Lamb, seems to have been busy also in reporting Coleridge's uncomplimentary opinions of Southey. Lamb's letters at this time are filled with personal irritation toward Coleridge (it is the year of the "Theses quædam theologicæ"), and it is not surprising that Southey's mood should have been unsympathetic. While he recognized that many of the stanzas in 'The Rime of the Ancient Mariner' were "laboriously beautiful," he thought that in connexion they were absurd and unintelligible. He characterized the whole as "a Dutch attempt at German sublimity" in which

genius is employed in producing a poem of little merit. Lamb's reproof must have humbled Southey in his best feelings, inasmuch as the grievance of the former against Coleridge was no slighter than his own:—

"You have selected a passage," wrote Lamb, "fertile in unmeaning miracles, but have passed by fifty passages as miraculous as the miracles they celebrate. I never so deeply felt the pathetic as in that part,

A spring of love gush'd from my heart,
And I bless'd them unaware.

It stung me into high pleasure through sufferings. Lloyd does not like it; his head is too metaphysical, and your taste too correct; at least I must allege something against you both, to excuse my own dotage....

So lonely 'twas, that God himself
Scarce seem'd there to be!...., &c. &c.

But you allow some elaborate beauties.... you should have extracted 'em. 'The Ancient Mariner' plays more tricks with the mind than that last poem ['Tintern Abbey'], which is yet one of the finest written."

This was a lesson in generosity. When, not long after, a complete reconciliation was brought about between Coleridge and Southey, the latter no doubt preferred that a veil of oblivion should rest over his comments on 'The Ancient Mariner.'

The rest of the review does not sin conspicuously against justice. We can understand why it should have failed to satisfy Wordsworth, for it falls far short of the exalted tribute which even Southey later learned to pay him. But it is unfair to accuse Southey, as Prof. Harper does, of carefully planning an attack and hastening its publication unduly with the design of injuring the sale of the volume ('Life of Wordsworth,' i. 381). It involves the gratuitous assumption that Southey supposed all the poems to be written by Coleridge, an assumption which we know to be contrary to truth. Of—a grudge against Wordsworth there could have been no question, for the personal intimacy between them had not yet begun. And if we look at this part of the review dispassionately, it does not appear nearly so perverted as Prof. Harper would make out. A slight change in the latter's method of summarizing would give the review a different complexion. The adverse criticism centres upon 'The Idiot Boy,' of which Southey says that "it resembles a Flemish picture in the worthlessness of its design and the excellence of its execution"; he adds that the "other ballads of this kind are as bald in story, and are not so highly

embellished in narration," noting his particular displeasure with 'The Thorn' before paying his respects to 'The Ancient Mariner.' Then he goes on to describe with at least as much detail what he regards as "the better part of the volume." 'The Foster-Mother's Tale,' he says, "is in the best style of dramatic narrative. 'The Dungeon' and 'Lines upon a Yew-Tree Seat' are beautiful." The tale of 'The Female Vagrant' he calls admirable; and in the whole range of English poetry he recollects scarcely anything superior to a part of 'Tintern Abbey.' The conclusion is that

"the experiment has failed, not because the language of conversation is little adapted to the purposes of poetic pleasure, but because it has been tried upon uninteresting subjects. Yet every piece discovers genius; and, ill as the author has frequently employed his talents, they certainly rank him with the best of living poets."

Perhaps even now there might be found discerning students of the first volume of 'Lyrical Ballads' who would not radically disagree with the reviewer of October, 1798. It is not appropriate to cite in this connexion, as Prof. Harper does, Lamb's disappointment with the article, for Lamb, it must be repeated, finds fault with the critic's attitude towards 'The Ancient Mariner,' but has nothing to say about the remarks on Wordsworth, except to enforce, by the way, the reviewer's praise of 'Tintern Abbey.' It is clear that Southey took this volume of poems more seriously than any other he ever reviewed for *The Critical*. Doubtless, his tone would have been more generous if he had written his article several years later, when he was on cordial terms with both poets. As it stands, however, his review, while patently, perhaps wilfully, deaf to the magic of 'The Ancient Mariner,' must be acquitted of malice or inordinate condescension toward Wordsworth.

The same circumstances which account for Southey's severity toward Coleridge would seem to point convincingly to his responsibility for a brief review in the same number (pp. 232-4) of 'Blank Verse by Charles Lloyd and Charles Lamb.' It is done, as we should expect Southey to do it, with fine feeling and deep appreciation. The sentiments of the following sentences, and the graceful cadence of the first, are characteristic:—

"They will become dear to such as have felt the evils of life and known the consolations of Christianity; and they will be treasured in the memory of those who are capable of understanding the excellence of poetry."

"We recommend it to those who can derive delight from contemplating 'the finest features of the mind' and from seeing the best feelings of our nature expressed with earnestness and ardour."

Besides, a considerable familiarity with Lamb's life is implied in this passage:—

"Mr. Lamb describes no longer, as in his first productions, 'Vain loves and wanderings with a fair-haired maid.' His present pieces imply past sufferings and present resignation."

JACOB ZEITLIN.

University of Illinois.

(To be continued.)

MARGARET DOUGLAS
(AFTERWARDS RICHARDSON)
AND THE YOUNG PRETENDER.

WHILE I was in Cumberland in 1877, exploring the Roman Wall, I stayed on the night of June 30 at Brampton, which town I reached at 5.20 P.M. In the course of the evening a Mr. Cheesbrough of that place, who had become quite blind, called at the inn to tell what he knew about the Wall; but he went on to relate many local traditions, particularly about Margaret Douglas, who had "come with the Pretender" in 1745, and was present when the keys of Carlisle Castle were presented to Prince Charles in a house in High Cross Street, Brampton, otherwise called Souter Row. The house was called the Freemasons' Arms, and was then (1877) occupied by Mr. George Rowntree, grocer. The gravestone of Margaret (who seems to have been a sort of prototype of Sir Walter's Meg Merrilies) was dug up by one Parker, while looking for a Roman road in or near the churchyard. It had been defaced by order of "Chancellor Ramshaw," the vicar having reported it as being profane and unfit to remain in the churchyard. Its being there placed as an epitaph was a condition attached by her will on devising her property to her husband's nephew "Dicky Richardson," whom she used to make to come and play cards with her on Sundays. She was a tall, handsome, dark, gaunt woman; she used to walk about at night with a gold-headed cane, and she was accounted a witch. Her epitaph was repeated to me by Mr. Cheesbrough, and taken down in my notebook as follows:—

Here rest my old bones, my vexation now ends,
I have lived far too long for myself and my friends.
As for churchyards and grounds which the parsons
call holy,
'Tis a rank piece of priestcraft and founded in
folly.

In short, I despise them; and as for my soul,
It may rise the last day with my bones from this
hole.

But about the next world I ne'er trouble my pate:
If no better than this, I beseech thee, O fate!
When millions of bodies rise up in a riot,
Good God! let the bones of old Margaret lie quiet.

So far my notes taken at the time. I have recently ascertained that there was no Chancellor of Carlisle of the name of Ramshaw, but that the Vicar of Brampton, the Rev. Thomas Ramshay, sent a copy of the verses to the then Chancellor, who hastened to Brampton, and stood over the mason while he erased the lines.

The following notes have been sent to me by Mr. C. Cheesbrough of Brampton, a son of my original informant, from whom I understood that the first line ran "My vocation now ends":—

"The Margaret referred to in the above epitaph was Mrs. Margaret Richardson of Great Easby in this parish, and grandmother of the eccentric Mr. Richard Richardson, saddler, of Brampton, better known as 'Sir Andrew Dick.' And it is said that she left him the estate of Great Easby on the condition that he inscribed the epitaph on her headstone, otherwise it would pass into other hands.

"It is stated that Margaret came to Brampton with the Young Pretender in 1745, and was present at the house in High Cross Street (late occupied by Mr. George Lawson Swallow as the Freemasons' Arms) when the Mayor and burgesses of Carlisle presented the keys of the city to the Pretender after it surrendered to the rebels.

"It is generally believed she was a scion of the noble house of Douglas, but, if so, she kept the secret well, as she was in no way communicative to those about her, not even to her husband, who always stood in great awe of her. Her husband was Mr. Thomas Richardson of Great Easby, grandfather of 'Sir Andrew,' whom she long survived, but had no issue.

"Any visitor to the old churchyard (on entering the porch) may see the headstone, blank and defaced, to the left of the doorway, clamped to the wall."

In reply to my inquiries, Mr. Cheesbrough wrote to me saying he had no doubt that Margaret received Christian burial, though the vicar could find no record of it in the register. And as the headstone is now "blank and defaced," the date of her death cannot, so far as I know, be ascertained.

Winterton, Lincs.

J. T. F.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL: STEWARDS OF THE SCHOOL FEASTS.

(See *ante*, p. 38.)

IN the introduction to the first portion of my list of Stewards concerning whom I seek further information I gave a short account

of the St. Paul's School Feasts. I shall be glad to receive any particulars relating to the Stewards whose names follow:—

Edward Gibbon, 1701. Was he related to Thomas Gibbon, the son of M. Gibbon, draper, who went up from St. Paul's to St. John's College, Cambridge, in February, 1685?

John Holloway, 1701.

George Huxley, 1701. Was he related to Thomas Huxley, who was Steward of the Feast in 1707? Can he be identified with George Huxley, who was the son of F. Huxley of Broxley, Salop, who was admitted to Lincoln's Inn in 1666?

Edward Haulsey, 1702.

Samuel Jackson, 1700. Can he be identified with Sir Samuel Jackson of Cornhill, who died in 1733 (vide *Gent. Mag.*, p. 46)?

John Killingworth, 1698.

Samuel Lloyd, 1698. Can he be identified with Samuel Lloyd, the son of John Lloyd of St. Andrew's, Holborn, armiger, clerk of the Petty Bag Office in Chancery, who was admitted to Lincoln's Inn in 1694?

Henry Lovibond, 1701.

Edward Nelthorpe, 1699. Is this a brother of Charles Nelthorpe, who proceeded from St. Paul's to Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1708?

Anthony Nicoll, 1702.

Edward Parr, Proctor, 1702.

Richard Robinson, 1699.

George Smith, 1698.

Anthony Smith, 1699. Can he be identified with Anthony, the son of Robert Smith, citizen and grocer of London, who was admitted to Gray's Inn in 1668?

Dr. Thomas Sutton, 1699.

Samuel Smithin, 1701.

Samuel Stebbing, 1702.

John Tully, 1699.

Benjamin Tinné, 1700.

Christopher Tilson, 1700. Is this Christopher Tilson, who died in 1702 after being for 58 years one of the four chief clerks of the Treasury, and can he be identified as a brother of George Tilson, the son of Nathaniel Tilson, who went up from St. Paul's to Trinity, Cambridge, in 1689? He became a fellow of his College, an F.R.S., and was for more than thirty years an Under-Secretary of State.

John Tayler, 1701.

Timothy Alleyn, 1710.

Maurice Atkins, 1711.

Gabriel Ayres, 1714. Was this a relation of Thomas Ayres, mentioned above as Steward of the Feast in 1702, or of Col. John Ayres, the writing master to the School?

James Anderton, 1717. One Joseph Anderton is described as a benefactor in the Catalogue of the School library dated 1748.

James Brace, 1707. Can he be identified with James Brace, for forty years secretary to the Irish Society, who died in 1749 (*Gent. Mag.*, p. 336)?

Thomas Barrow, 1708.

Henry Bull, surgeon, 1708. Was this Henry Bull, surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who died in 1728?

Thomas Batson, 1709.

John Benson, 1711.

Nathaniel Blanford, 1712.

Robert Brackley, 1714.
 Henry Boone, 1715.
 John Brace, 1715. Was he related to James Brace, *supra*?
 John Bethell, 1715.
 Stephen Bateman, captain, 1716.
 Charles Blackstone, 1716. Can this man be identified with the father of Sir William Blackstone of the 'Commentaries'? He was the son of one Charles Blackstone, citizen, silkman, and bowyer of London, who died in 1723.
 Edward Blackstone, 1716. Was this a relation of the last-named?
 William Brown, 1717.
 Edward Bentley, 1717. Was he related to Thomas Bentley, nephew of the great Richard Bentley, who went up from St. Paul's to Trinity, Cambridge, in 1707?
 Charles Browne, 1755.
 Robert Cooke, 1712.
 Richard Clifton, 1713.
 Anthony Chamberlayn, 1713. Was he related to Charles Chamberlayne, who was Steward of the Feast in 1675?
 William Campbelle, 1714.
 Thomas Cook, 1714.
 John Chauncy, 1715. Was he related to Richard Chauncy of the Mercers' Company, who was Surveyor Accountant in 1715-16?
 Thomas Carter, 1715.
 Richard Colet, 1717. Is this the Richard Colet who died in 1748 (vide *Gent. Mag.*, p. 504)?
 John Coppinger, 1724.
 William Clarke, 1728. Was he related to Gregory Clarke, who went from St. Paul's to St. Catherine's Hall, and took his degree in 1701?
 James Dutton, 1714.
 James D'Argent, 1724. Was this James D'Argent who was elected F.R.S. in 1768, or was he the Deputy Governor of the Copper Company, who died in November, 1749?
 Nicholas Field, 1709.
 John Fotherby, 1713.
 John Gresham, 1708.
 Thomas Gill, 1712. Can he be identified with Thomas Gill, M.D., who died in 1714, and of whom there is a mezzotint engraving dated 1708, inscribed "T. Murray Pinx: Smith, Sc."?
 Joseph Goddard, 1712. Is this a relation of Thomas Goddard, who was Steward in 1677, and was Surveyor Accountant of the School from 1699-1700?
 William Glanville, 1716. Was this man a relation of John Glanvil, who was a subscriber to Knight's 'Life of Colet,' published in 1717?
 Thomas Huxley, 1707. Was this man related to George Huxley, who was Steward of the Feast in 1701?
 Joseph Hodges, 1709. Can this man be identified with Sir Joseph Hodges, Bart., F.R.S., who died in 1722?
 Samuel Haywood, 1709.
 Robert Hulls, 1709.
 Humphrey Hide, 1710.
 John Hatley, major, 1711. Was he related to Thomas Hatley, who went up from St. Paul's to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1651?
 John Hall, 1717.
 Samuel Herring, 1723.
 Kenrick Hill, 1725. Can he be identified with Kendal Hill, who was a subscriber to Knight's 'Life of Colet,' published in 1717?
 James Heywood, colonel, 1728.

John Jacob, 1711. Can he be identified with either Sir John Jacob, Bart., who died in April, 1740, or with John Jacob, a Director of the South Sea Company, who died in 1781?

MICHAEL F. J. McDONNELL.

Bathurst, Gambia, British West Africa.

(To be concluded.)

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; 468.)

LOCAL WORTHIES.

THE GRANTS.

("Cheeryble Brothers.")

Walmersley, near Ramsbottom, Lancashire.—It is an accepted fact that Daniel and William Grant of Manchester were the prototypes of the Cheeryble Brothers in 'Nicholas Nickleby.' Dickens states in his original preface that the brothers were then alive: "Their liberal charity, their singleness of heart, their noble nature, and their unbounded benevolence are no creations of the author's brain."

The tower stands on the higher part of a hill, which rises from Ramsbottom, and is about 800 feet above sea-level. It was erected by the Grant family in 1829 to commemorate the arrival of their father Wm. Grant, and his eldest son William, in the district. They gave up their farm at Strathspey in 1783, and as they reached this spot the elder Grant exclaimed: "What a beautiful valley! It reminds me of Speyside." "In 1827," says William the younger, "we purchased the Park estate, and erected a monument to commemorate my father's first visit to this valley, and on the very spot where he and I stood admiring the beautiful scenery below."

In 1914 public support was sought for a proposed restoration and much-needed repair of the tower.

HENRY WORKMAN.

Evesham.—The fine bridge over the Avon was constructed mainly through the efforts of Mr. Workman. It cost 13,000*l.*, towards which he obtained 3,500*l.* in subscriptions. The bridge has three arches, and over the central arch is the following inscription:—

"To the Public Spirit and Perseverance of Henry Workman Esq., are ascribed the origin and completion of this Bridge, which was erected in the fourth and fifth years of his Mayoralty,

and opened to the Public on the 12th day of March A.D. MDCCCLVI.

"The cost of the erection was defrayed partly by voluntary subscriptions, partly by the Trustees of the adjacent Turnpike Roads, and the remainder by Rates assessed upon the property within the Borough."

The architect of the bridge was Mr. James Samuel, and the contractor Mr. James Taylor.

A service of plate was presented to Mr. Workman in 1857, and the following was inscribed on the epergne:—

"September, 1857. Presented to Henry Workman, Esquire, as a Testimonial of his public services in connexion with the Evesham Bridge. For the purchase of this epergne and other pieces of plate the sum of 315*l.* was raised by public subscription."

GEORGE LEACH ASHWORTH.

Rochdale.—This statue stands in the centre of the large ornamental garden in Broadfield Park, facing the Town Hall. It was unveiled in the presence of 15,000 people by the late Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., on June 1, 1878. The sculptors were Messrs. W. & T. Wills, and it cost 800 guineas.

"The statue is placed on a granite pedestal 10 feet high; the figure itself is 8 feet high, and is cut out of a solid block of hard Sicilian marble which weighed 4 tons. It is of a light grey colour, harmonizing well with the tone of the pedestal, and weighs 1 ton 15 cwt. The attitude of the figure is spirited and dignified and full of energy; the likeness is pronounced a most faithful one."

On the pedestal is the following inscription:—

Alderman G. L. Ashworth J.P.
 Twice
 Mayor of Rochdale.
 Born August 1st 1823
 Died August 6th 1873.
 Erected by public subscription
 in loving remembrance of a
 devoted friend of the People
 1877.

Although the date 1877 appears in the above inscription, arrangements were not forward enough to allow of its unveiling in that year.

EDMUND C. BURTON.

Daventry, Northamptonshire.—On Feb. 4, 1911, the Gothic cross erected to the memory of the late Mr. E. C. Burton, on the Market Hill, was inaugurated without ceremony. It is 39 feet high, and constructed of Ketton stone from a design by Mr. W. J. Pullen. It consists of four stages, and is mounted on a calvary of four steps. The lower stage is square with four open arches displaying a square central shaft. The second stage

is also square, the lower faces consisting of arcading, and the upper faces of arched panels divided by mullions and tracery. The third stage is octagonal, with recessed arched panels. The fourth stage is a crocketed spire with finial. Springing from the angles of the two lower stages rise slender shafts connected with the main structure by flying buttresses. Beneath the arched opening is a bronze drinking-fountain attached to the west side of the central shaft. Above it on a bronze plate is inscribed as follows:—

"To the Memory of Edmund Charles Burton, M.A., of The Lodge, Daventry. Born September 4th, 1826. Died August 20th, 1911. Educated at Westminster School and at Christ Church, Oxford."

On another plate on the north side is the following:—

"This memorial was placed here in remembrance of Edmund Charles Burton by members past and present of the National Hunt Committee, his personal friends, and others who esteemed him. A staunch Churchman, a renowned sportsman, and a man greatly beloved. By his life he set an example of what a true English gentleman should be, and whether in sport, business or pleasure, it can be truly said of him 'sans peur et sans reproche.'"

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

(To be continued.)

ARTEMIS APHAIA.—Up to the present, no attempt has been made to explain the epithet Aphaia, given to Artemis at the Athenian temple in Ægina. The double name may be due to a compromise between the Athenian founders and the people who were on the site before them. It is generally agreed that Aphaia had a local cult at Ægina (Furtwängler, 'Ægina,' vol. i., Einleitung).

Now there is evidence that at Rhodes, Thera, and Ægina (Hall, 'Oldest Civilization in Greece,' pp. 237, 286, n. 2) there were Phœnician settlements, and it is reasonable to infer that the new-comers must have brought with them some elements of their worship. The suggestion now offered is that the goddess Aphaia was of Semitic origin. The equation may be put thus:—

ΑΦΑΙΑ = 𐤀𐤕𐤁 (= beautiful).

The final A is the feminine termination.

It will be objected that the Greek transliteration does not show the initial 'I' sound of the supposed original; besides this, ΑΦΑΙΑ, without an 'I' at the beginning, is the form found in Pausanias, Hesychius, and elsewhere; yet the treatment of foreign

proper names by Greek writers (e.g., Herodotus) is subject to so many vagaries, that in the case before us the transliteration may have been inaccurate from the beginning, especially if the name was communicated orally and not in writing.

It is conceivable that the assumed 'I was lost in crasis: thus ΤΑΙΑΦΑΙΑΙ > ΤΑΙΑΦΑΙΑΙ > ΤΑΦΑΙΑΙ (see Furtwängler, ii. Taf. 25, No. 1).

The main connecting link between ΑΦΑΙΑ and 𐤀𐤓 is that the title Καλλίστη was applied to Artemis in Greece proper. Pausanias (i. 29, 2) tells us that as Καλλίστη she had a ξόανον in the Academia near Athens, and a temple near Tricoloni in Arcadia (*id.*, viii. 35, 8).

Artemis was also known as ὄραϊα: this may be seen from an inscription found in the Peiræus:—

ἱέρων Ἀρτέμιδι Ὀραΐαι.
Eph. Arch., 1884, p. 69.

The epithet Καλλίστη appears again on a sepulchral inscription found at Aleppo, one of the early Phœnician trade-routes:—

Ἀρτέμιδι Καλλ(λ)ίστη . . . χαίρει.
'C. I. G.,' 4445.

A further support of the suggested equation is to be found in the classification of the names Salamis and Samos (Hall, *op. cit.*, pp. 227-8) as Semitic in origin.

The form ΑΦΑΙΑ may be due to folk-etymology. Stephanus, *sub* ΑΦΑΙΑ, quotes Ant. Lib., 40, p. 270, to show that the name was derived from ἀφανής. This derivation could account for the absence of an initial 'I sound.

It has already been mentioned that Thera was a Phœnician settlement: in connexion with this it is interesting to recall that Thera's original name was Kalliste (Pind., 'Pyth.,' iv. 258, v. 74; Pausanias, iii. 17). Is it possible that while Thera was still known to the Greeks as Kalliste, it had the same Ἀφαΐα cult as Ægina, and that when the new name Thera (cp. Ἀρτέμις ἀγορεύει) was brought in, it once for all ousted Kalliste, taken over from the goddess Aphaia? — M. KEAN.

SPENSER'S 'FAERIE QUEENE' : SANS LOY, SANS FOY, AND SANS JOY.—In 'The Faerie Queene' these three names should be pronounced in such a way as to make them appear true knights, and not enemies of the soul. The champion of goodness is called St. George, and the pagan knights masquerade as St. Loy, St. Foy, and St. Joy.

If they carried names that revealed their evil character, their power of misleading the soul would be greatly reduced. Does not evil always come to men in the guise of good? Does not Satan appear as an angel of light? Does not Antichrist figure as a deceptive copy of the Saviour of men?

When Spenser wrote, "Sans" was in common use as an English word. From the thirteenth century to the seventeenth it was variously spelt: saun, san, sam, saunz, saunt, sain, saing, sanz, and sans. The spelling seems to indicate that it was commonly pronounced "San," and not in the modern French manner.

The word "Saint" has gone through a like variety of pronunciation and of spelling—the Holy Grail being spoken of as San Grail, and the Sanctus bell being called Sans bell, Sawnsse bell, and Sauncebell. Terminal letters are very apt to be carelessly dealt with, especially if the syllable is unaccented. It is only with extreme care that the last letter in "Saint" can be made audible; and St. George would be pronounced, as it still is, "San George," the first syllable in Spenser being always unaccented.

The poet writes with such enthusiasm of the courage and knightly skill of the three brothers that you would be moved to lament their downfall, if he did not tell you that their names mean Lawless, Faithless, and Joyless; for the allegory represents the conflict of goodness, not against openly declared wrong, but against fraud and pretence.

CHARLES F. FLEMING.

Greenock.

"BOLSHEVIK" : "MENSHEVIK."—Two correspondents in the Literary Supplement of *The Times* of Feb. 7 and 21 explained the origin of these party styles, which occurred at a Conference of the Russian Social Democrats in 1903. During the voting that took place on that occasion the more Radical members carried the day, and were thereupon christened by their opponents Bolshevik, from the Russian word *bolshinstvo*, which signifies "majority"; while the defeated section was known as Menshevik, from *menshinstvo*, "minority," the politics of the latter being of a Liberal, but less advanced type.

N. W. HILL.

CROMWELL AND BREWERS. (See *ante*, p. 64.)—MR. E. S. DODGSON may be interested to know that, in addition to the articles that have appeared in 'N. & Q.' on the subject, Cromwell's personal or

ancestral connexion with the trade of brewing is thoroughly discussed by a contributor to 'N. & Q.' (MISS GUINEY) in *The Dublin Review* for April, 1914 (published by Burns & Oates, 28 Orchard Street, W.). A. S.

CRUCIFORM TOWNS. (See 9 S. xii. 104.)—On p. 5 of "Goodall's Guide to Glastonbury By G. W. Wright. Sixth Edition," we read of that place:—

"Viewed from higher ground, it will be seen that the town was originally built in the form of a cross: High Street, Bove Town, and Benedict Street forming the stem, while Magdalene and Northload Streets would each form an arm; and it may be but a fancy, but if so it is a pretty one, that if this were the design, the higher or St. John's Church, and the lower or St. Benignus', would represent the positions respectively of the heart and head of the Crucified One."

E. S. DODGSON.

"HABIT OF LIVING": SIR T. BROWNE AND DICKENS.—The expression of this idea by Sir Thomas Browne and Dickens seems worth a corner in 'N. & Q.':—

"The long habit of living indisposeth us for dying."—Sir Thomas Browne, 'Urn Burial,' chap. v.

"Mr. Wopsle's great-aunt conquered a confirmed habit of living into which she had fallen."—Dickens, 'Great Expectations,' chap. xvi.

JOHN WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

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.

NELSON DIARIES.—Can any readers of 'N. & Q.' throw light upon the subjoined fragment? Has it ever been published?

There are in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 34,968, fos. 67-71) a few Nelson diaries of dates immediately previous to the Last Diary, bound up in three volumes, and numbered 2 to 13; among them a few leaves—unnumbered, and noted in the catalogue as apparently to be dated October, 1805—which contain the following entries:—

Convoy to be ordered to sail from Malta as soon after Octr. 20th as the trade can be collected & at any rate if the fruit Ships are there not to be detain'd longer than Novr. 1st. *Martin* and *Childers* to be the Convoy to keep along the Barbary Shore and not upon any account on the Spanish. *Seahorse* and *Weazle* to be sent immediately to me calling at Gibr. to compleat Provisions & Water—if absolutely necessary the *Aurora* must take her place.

Pursers of the Larbd. Dn. deputed to go to Lisbon to purchase Necessarys for that Division Mr. Tait of the *Prince*, Mr. Lamport of y^e *Achille*.

Starb^d Division
Mr. Bundock *Ajaz*
Mr. Hemphill *Donegal*

Britannia
Temeraire
Achille
Bellerophon
Polyphemus
Spartiate [struck through]
Donegal

Neptune
Defence
Orion
Minotaur
Colossus

Crew of the *Guirrier* to be sent to me

Mr. Barclay—*Britta*.
Mr. Forster—*Colossus*.
Mr. John Bingham—*Prince*.
Lt. Brett of the *Guirrier*

Memo.

To write to Mr. Blunt about his Grapes.

To enquire abt. Davd. Wilson belonging to the *Phæbe* to whom belongs a story.

Tallow Chandler forgot at Merton.

James Millman on board *Bellerophon* off Cadiz to be promoted.

Memo.

I have a letter to send to Mr. Bulram at *Civita Vecchia* when I can Send a Vessel to bring from thence a Packet for the Prince of Wales—the Packet when recd. to be kept by Lord Nelson until a sure conveyce. to England.

According to the B.M. Catalogue, this fragment is contemporaneous with the Last Diary now preserved in the Probate Registry.

GILBERT HUDSON,

Editor of 'Nelson's Last Diary.'

Kia Ora, Marsh Road, Pinner, Midd.

EAST INDIA HOUSE IN 1711.—I should be glad of assistance in tracing the whereabouts of a drawing of the old East India House made by George Vertue in 1711. At present this is only known to me from three reproductions: (1) an early copy, without date or artist's name, in the India Office; (2) another copy, with the date 1711, in the Print Department of the British Museum (Crowle's Grangerized Pennant, vol. xii. No. 68); (3) an etching by W. B. Rye, 1851, "from a copy of a drawing by Vertue in the possession of Robert Graves, Esq., A.R.A." Some years ago, by the kindness of Mr. Algernon Graves, I was enabled to learn from Mr. Robert Edmund Graves that the copy referred to under (3) was a reduction made by himself from the original, which had, he thought, been bought at Sotheby's by his uncle Frank, and was afterwards sold, either to Mr. Carpenter

for the British Museum or to Mr. Crace, whose prints are now in the same institution. A careful search has, however, failed to locate Vertue's drawing there, and it seems probable that it is in some private collection.

WILLIAM FOSTER.

India Office, S.W.1.

GERMAN WORKS : ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS.
—Can any reader give information as to the following translations from the German? Are there copies anywhere in the British Isles? Are there copies abroad? Have any been republished?—

A. von Chamisso.—Peter Schlemihl. Trans. by E. de Rouillan. (London, 1824.)

S. Gessner.—Selections from Tales and Idylls of Gessner. (Kerby, 1817.)

J. von Goethe.—Götz. Trans. by Rose d'Aguiar. (1795.)

Clavigo. Trans. by Benjamin Thompson. (London, 1798.)

Hermann u. Dorothea. Trans. by Mellish. (London, Geisweiler.)

Grosse.—The Dagger. (1796.)

A. von Haller.—The Alps. Trans. by Henry Barrett. (1796.)

A. von Knigge.—The History of Amtsrath Gutman. (London, Vernor & Hood, 1799.)

A. von Kotzebue.—The History of my Father. The Pastor's Daughter, and other Romances. (Colburn, 1806.)

J. C. Lavater.—Essays on Physiognomy. Trans. by T. Holcroft. (1789.)

A. Lafontaine.—Clara du Plessis and Clairant. (Circa 1796.)

New Moral Tales. (1806.)

W. Rabener.—Satirical Letters. (London, 1757.)

F. Schulz.—Moritz. Trans. from the French. (Circa 1797.)

C. A. Vulpius.—Rinaldo Rinaldini. (London, 1800.)

C. M. Wieland.—The Trial of Abraham. (1764.) Dialogues from the German of Wieland. (1775.)

Select Fairy Tales from the German of Wieland. (London, Johnson, 1796.)

Fräulein von Sternheim. Trans. by E. Harwood. (Really by S. von La Roche, but attributed to Wieland.)

The Country Seat: a Volume of Tales from the French. (1762.) (Contains a translation from W. Rabener.)

VIOLET STOCKLEY.

Newnham College, Cambridge.

LILLIPUT AND GULLIVER.—There is a hamlet bearing the name of Lilliput in Parkstone, about a mile south of the railway station. It shows no signs of any greater antiquity than half a century or thereabouts would cover, though it is said that a much older house once existed there. It is now beginning to lend its name to a new residential quarter of the district. When I first heard the name I took it for granted that it had been acquired through some landowner

with a taste for 'Gulliver's Travels'; but on inquiry I found that the reverse was the case, and that Swift got the name for his land of the pigmies from the Parkstone hamlet, and the surname Gulliver from the neighbourhood, for a celebrated smuggler of that patronymic—of what period exactly I do not know—once lived at Poole. The name Gulliver is in fact still to be seen over a shop at Poole. Have these origins been suggested by any of Swift's editors or commentators?

PENRY LEWIS.

WHALLEY ABBEY REGISTERS: ROGER HOLDEN.—Can any of your readers inform me who is the present possessor of the registers of Whalley Abbey? In particular, I shall be obliged for information concerning a Roger Holden, a Whalley monk in 1515.

H. ST. JOHN DAWSON.

10 Redcliffe Street, South Kensington, S.W.

WEEKES.—I should be glad to have any information concerning the following boys of this name, who were all admitted to Westminster School in 1728: (1) Abraham, aged 10; (2) Francis, aged 8; (3) Thomas, aged 12.

G. F. R. B.

WESTON.—I should be glad to learn any information about the following Westons, who were admitted to Westminster School: (1) Hambden, admitted in 1728, aged 10; (2) John, admitted in 1735, aged 11; (3) Richard, admitted in 1729, aged 9; (4) Robert, admitted in 1719, aged 8.

G. F. R. B.

BOSTON, MASS.: TRI-MOUNTAIN.—In the great church of St. Botolph, Boston, Lines, is a side chapel as a memorial to the Rev. John Cotton, twenty years Vicar of Boston, who resigned the living in 1633 to go to New England, where he established himself at Tri-Mountain, the modern Boston, Mass. For what period was this place known as Tri-Mountain, and whence came the name?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

LATIN ELEGIAC RENDERINGS OF A COMMITTEE NOTICE.—I have a copy of a skit, printed in Durham, 1842, 'Epistola incerti Auctoris Latini,' &c., which is a clever rendering, in eight elegiac lines, of a notice calling a meeting of a certain Bridge Committee. I should be grateful if any of your readers who may have come across it could tell me the author's name. I am especially interested in the question because a few years ago my learned friend Dr. Edward Moore gave me a copy of another elegiac

rendering, equally happy, of the same notice, which he told me was by Prof. B. H. Kennedy. The notice runs thus:—

REVEREND SIR,—You are requested to attend a meeting of the Bridge Committee on Saturday, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, to receive Mr. Diffe's report upon the propriety of laying down gas-pipes.

We are, Rev. Sir, your humble servants,
SMITH & SON, Clerks.

Replies may be sent to me direct.

SEYMOUR R. COXE.

Precincts, Canterbury.

GARGOYLES.—Is there any separate publication hereon, or where can I collect information? JAS. CURTIS, F.S.A.

[See the authorities cited in the replies at 11 S. i. 269.]

KING HENRY'S STAIRS: KING JAMES'S STAIRS.—I notice on the map that, near the London Docks, there are stairs leading to the Thames called "King Henry's Stairs," and, further on, "King James's Stairs." Can anybody kindly give the explanation of these names? INQUIRER.

PRE-RAPHAELITE TAPESTRIES.—Can any one tell me where Burne-Jones and Wm. Morris (*i.e.*, Pre-Raphaelite) tapestries may be found in Great Britain? I have a fairly complete list of the Pre-Raphaelite stained glass, and now wish to get together one of the tapestries with their subjects.

WM. M. DODSON.

238 Westmoreland Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NORTH-COUNTRY CUSTOMS.—I should be glad to know what old country customs still linger (and where) in Northumberland, Durham, and Cumberland. Please reply direct.

WM. M. DODSON.

238 Westmoreland Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

BANGOR WILLS.—Where are the wills proved at Bangor before 1635?

FAKENHAM.

ANGLESEY TOPOGRAPHY.—Can any Welsh reader identify the following places mentioned in the seventeenth century as being in Anglesey?—(a) Rhydygroes or Rhyderoyse. (b) Llan Goven.

FAKENHAM.

ETON COLLEGE PRESS PUBLICATIONS.—Particulars of issues and the initiators will greatly oblige.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

'LONDON SOCIETY.'—When was this monthly magazine started, and who were the successive editors?

Please reply direct.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

FLOWERS IN LONDON PUBLIC GARDENS.—Who was it who collected subscriptions, about fifty years ago, to plant London's public gardens with flowers? These were promptly stolen. He tried again, with the same result: tried a third time, when the public recognized the good intended for them, and thenceforth protected the flowers from further pillage. This public-spirited man died about 1914. Who was he?

H. E. BELCHER.

West Bridgford, Notts.

ST. DECLAN'S STONE, ARDMORE, CO. WATERFORD.—Will one of your Irish correspondents give some information as to the above?

1. Date of the first known reference to this stone, and where the reference may be found.

2. How long has the stone occupied its present position?

3. Is it of the same geological formation as the rocks on which it rests?

I am acquainted with the reference to the stone in Smith's 'Waterford,' 1774.

DECLAN.

"BARLEYMOW": ITS PRONUNCIATION.—The Oxford Dictionary gives the phonetic pronunciation of "barleymow" as if the last syllable rimed with "how." "Mow," as to mow the grass, is pronounced as "mo," and "mow," a stack of hay, as "mow." I have asked over fifty people how they pronounce "barleymow," and they with one accord pronounce it as "barleymo," and cite an old well-known song called 'The Barleymow' as so pronounced. Will your readers kindly inform me which is the correct pronunciation?

MAURICE JONAS.

BISHOP JOHN BUCKERIDGE OR BUCKERIDGE.—Can any reader give details of the life and place of burial of the above-named personage? I have reasons for believing that he was a Bishop of Rochester, and master of one of the Cambridge colleges, about the time of the Reformation or soon afterwards.

CHAS. T. BUCKERIDGE.

10 Ronver Road, Lee, S.E.

SILVER CURRENCY *temp.* GEORGE III.—I received recently among silver change a crown piece of George III. which obviously had never been in circulation previously. The date of issue under the king's head is erased, but on the rim appears "Anno regni LIX." There are several flaws in the

casting, which may account for its non-issue in 1819; and when reversed the king's head and the St. George and Dragon have not the same base—the contrary of the normal relations of obverse and reverse. Perhaps some numismatic correspondents will give an opinion on the matter, and say if they have seen a similar coin. L. G. R.

Bournemouth.

PETITOT'S MINIATURE OF THE COMTESSE D'OLONNE.—Included in the Strawberry Hill Catalogue, 1842, was a miniature in enamel by Petitot, a portrait of the Comtesse d'Olonne, which Horace Walpole had bought in Paris in 1775, at the Mariette sale, for 3,200 livres. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' oblige me with the name of the purchaser in 1842, the price paid, and the subsequent history of the miniature in question? P. MARIETTE.

WINCHESTER EPISCOPAL ARMS.—In a window of the north choir clerestory in Winchester Cathedral is a shield, dating c. 1460, charged with the ancient arms of the see (Azure, a sword and key saltire-wise argent; in chief a mitre of the second).

Other windows contain glass inserted 1501-28, including shields bearing Gules, two keys and sword in saltire, argent and or, impaling Bishop Fox's arms.

Can any reader tell me in what year the colour of the field was changed from blue to red? JOHN D. LE COUTEUR.

TWO OLD SONGS: 'THE RATCATCHER'S DAUGHTER.'—I want to learn the rest of a song which contains the lines:—

So up she got and away she ran,
And knocked at the door of the dog's-meat man,
or something like that.

There is in another song the couplet:—

And so not of "fell in the sea"
Died the pretty little ratcatcher's daughter,—
which evidently indicates something about "manslaughter" in the preceding line, justifying a certain amount of sympathetic interest, and my present curiosity.

J. HERSCHEL, Col. (retired) R.E.

Observatory House, Slough.

[The story of the composition of the music of 'The Ratcatcher's Daughter,' and the date when it was first sung by Sam Cowell (Feb. 12, 1855), will be found in an interesting article at 5 S. vi. 182 by J. W. E(bsworth), the well-known ballad editor. The lines quoted are a variant of the "Encore verses to 'The Ratcatcher's Daughter'" in 'Sam Cowell's New Universal Illustrated Pocket Songster,' vol. iii.]

LORD CHARLES MURDERED BY HIS BROTHER LORD JAMES.—In a diary which I am publishing, the writer, in an undated letter, remarks:—

"I dined with Lord Eardley. On that occasion I sat next the unfortunate Lord Charles T., who a short time afterwards was found dead in the carriage in which he had travelled from Yarmouth, shot by his brother Lord James. The body was quite cold when found."

The Lord Fardley referred to died in 1824, so that narrows the inquiry to between the years 1790 and 1824. Can any reader tell me the particulars or date of this event? It must surely have been a *cause célèbre*. It is possible that the letter T may be incorrect as the manuscript in question is very faded and difficult to decipher.

A. M. W. STIRLING.

GEORGE VOYCE, CLOCKMAKER.—Information desired as to the date when George Voyce made clocks at Monmouth. The specimen I have seen appears to be of early eighteenth-century make.

It is possible that the above-named George was connected with two persons of the same surname, as Mr. Britten states, in his book on clocks and clockmakers, that a Gamaliel Voyce and a Richard Voyce were apprenticed in London, the former in 1687, and the latter in 1693.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

DR. TOWNE, 1803.—Wanted the full name of Dr. Towne, head of the Towne Academy at Deptford in 1803. E. A. J.

"PHARAOH" = STRONG BEER.—I should be very glad if any of your readers could throw light on the name "Old Pharaoh" or "Stout Pharaoh" as applied to a kind of beer. It is an old name dating back to at least 1685, as it is mentioned in that year in 'The Praise of Yorkshire Ale.'

There is a Hertfordshire token of 1670 issued by "Old Pharaoh of Barley," who was probably an innkeeper; and the singularity of the Christian name (?) makes me wonder whether there is any connexion between the token-issuer and the beer which is similarly named. W. L. R.

[The 'N.E.D.' under 'Pharaoh,' 3, cites 'The Praise of Yorkshire Ale' as the earliest instance of this meaning of the word. It also refers to 'Faro,' 2, which is defined as a kind of beer made chiefly at Brussels and in its neighbourhood; but the earliest quotation for this is 1864.]

"PHARAOH" = TRAVELLING SHOWMAN.—Why is a travelling showman with horses and a roundabout called a Pharaoh? P. P.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

MACAULAY AND MISQUOTATION.—There are many well-known instances of misquotation by eminent men, but none so far has been attributed to Lord Macaulay—a model of accuracy. Can any of your contributors cite an example of his falling from grace in this respect? H. H.
Garrick Club.

WOLFE'S 'BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE': ADDITIONAL VERSES.—*T. P.'s Weekly*, under the heading 'A Literary Discovery,' stated that an old soldier of the 9th Regiment (a party from which dug Sir John Moore's grave) found among the entries in a manuscript book c. 1825 these two stanzas added to Wolfe's ordinary text:—

And so he shall sleep, tho' the foe should raise,
In zeal for the fame they covet,
A tomb or a trophy to speak the praise
Of him who has soared above it.

By Englishmen's steps when the turf is trod,
On the breast of their hero pressing,
Let them offer a prayer to England's God
For him that was England's blessing.
Whence came they? N. C. D.

PYREMONT WATER.—In *The Leeds Mercury* of July 27, 1731, there appeared the following advertisement:—

"Fresh Pyremont Water, newly arrived, to be sold at Alderman Cookson's, three Pint Bottles at 14d. and five Pints at 18d. per Bottle."

What was Pyremont Water, and where did it come from? Was it used as a tonic or merely as a beverage? B. C.

[Pyrmont, in Waldeck, 32 miles S.W. of Hanover, is noted for its mineral springs. Its baths were very fashionable in the eighteenth century.]

HEDGEHOGS.—The records of St. George's Church, Liverpool, show a curious anxiety for the collection of hedgehogs or "urchins," which were paid for at the rate of about 3d. a head. In 1680 they were costing about 10s. a year, and this sum gradually rose, till in 1780 about 4l. was expended. Can any reader throw light upon this?

PRIVATE BRADSTOW.

HUSBAND AND HIS WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME.—Was it ever the custom in the beginning of the seventeenth century for a husband to use his wife's maiden name? In a church register, under "Baptisms," two children are mentioned whom I take to be twins, a boy and a girl. The father's name is given correctly in connexion with the boy, but with the girl another surname is used, "Howes." He had a younger son named Dowse, singularly like "Howes";

and it was this which led me to wonder if the second surname was the wife's maiden name. The father's Christian name in both cases is the same, and I believe he had two children whose names were the same as those given in this register.

(Mrs.) C. SKINNER.

THE LORDS BALTIMORE.—1. A portrait of George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, is in the possession of Lord Verulam. I have an engraving of it, and also one of Cecil Calvert, second Lord Baltimore. Where is the latter portrait?

2. I also have an engraving of a miniature of Frederick Calvert, seventh Lord Baltimore. Can any one tell me where the miniature is?

3. I shall be glad to learn whether there are portraits of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth Lords Baltimore, and if any of them have been engraved.

4. The Christian names of the Calverts known to me are: 1. George; 2. Cecil; 4. Charles; 6. Charles; 7. Frederick. What were the Christian names of the third and fifth?

5. Did one of the seven marry a Fowler or a Wilson?

(Miss) MARION WALDUCK.

[Vol. i. of G. E. C.'s 'Complete Peerage,' ed. by Hon. Vicary Gibbs (1910), acknowledges only six Lords Baltimore, viz. 1. George (d. 1632); 2. Cecil (d. 1675); 3. Charles (d. Feb., 1715); 4. Benedict Leonard (d. April, 1715); 5. Charles (d. 1751); 6. Frederick (d. s.p. 1771). No one of them married a Fowler or a Wilson.]

HELEN FAUCIT AS ANTIGONE.—In 1862 Sir W. Allan painted a portrait of Helen Faucit as Antigone. There is a print of this in the British Museum. Can any of your readers say where the original picture is?

W. COURTHOPE FORMAN.

1 Cricklade Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.2.

RICHARD BROTHERS: "ZEBULON": MARY BOON: GEORGE TURNER.—Can any reader tell me the present whereabouts of Riebau's MS. Life of Richard Brothers? It was in the possession of the Rev. W. Begley, whose library was dispersed by auction.

I shall also be grateful for information about "Zebulon," who published in 1831 a strange book of mystical verse called 'Songs of Royal Sion,' and about Mary Boon of Staverton, a prophetess of the same period.

Is there any available information about George Turner, the Leeds prophet, apart from the scattered details that can be gleaned from his own writings?

G. R. BALLEINE.

St. James's Vicarage, Bermondsey, S.E.

NEPTUNE: CROSSING THE LINE.—Could any reader of 'N. & Q.' refer me to an account of the *origin* of the practice observed on shipboard when "crossing the Line"? To judge from a French account of the mock-ritual practised, it was once seriously observed in order to placate the pagan deities, Neptune especially, who had been expelled from Christendom and had taken refuge in the circle beyond the Equator, in which region they continued to exercise jurisdiction. H. A. ROSE.

c/o Grindlay's, 54 Parliament Street, S.W.1.

BROTHER JACK ARCHER.—I have a water-colour sketch of "Brother Jack Archer, Haymarket Theatre, by J. M. Connell, 14 George's Quay" (where? Cork?). It is dated 1861, marked "Registered copyright," and was framed in Cork. The man wears eight Masonic jewels. The portrait is of a man about 65 years old, rather bald. Can any one tell me where I can get further information? GERARD BLACK.

11 Clare Street, Dublin.

NEW SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.—Booksellers' collations of this society's publications differ so much that it is wellnigh impossible to tell whether one's set is complete or otherwise. Can any of your readers say whether there was a No. XIII. of Series 6? ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

65TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.—I am anxious to ascertain the services of the 65th Regiment between 1760 and 1784—if they went abroad, &c. F. H. SUCKLING.

Romsey, Hampshire.

CARCASSONNE.—I am anxious to know the title and author of a poem which I heard recited some years ago. It described the ambition of a French peasant to visit Carcassonne, the city of his dreams.

S. S. BOND.

[By Gustave Nadaud. See the articles at 11 S. v. 348, 473; vi. 57.]

"RAISING CAIN."—What is the origin of the much-quoted expression "raising Cain"? I should have thought Abel would have been the one to raise. INQUIRER.

GEMS: CASTS BY PASOLETTI.—I have a set of "plaster casts of gems" by Pasoletti in 1850. They are in four trays, each gem numbered. Can any reader inform me where a key to the numbers can be seen? I have tried the British Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum.

MABERLY PHILLIPS, F.S.A.
Steyping, Enfield, Middlesex.

CAMELS IN BRITAIN.—On p. 47 of "Scottish Kings: a Revised Chronology of Scottish History, 1005-1625... by Sir Archibald H. Dunbar" (Edinburgh, 1899), we read as follows: "A Camel, which is an animal of wonderful size, was presented by Eadgar, King of Alban, to Murchertach O'Briain in 1105." Were camels introduced into Britain before that date?

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

LEE JORTIN FAMILY.—Where can I see a copy of "History and Pedigree of the Lee Jortin Family. 1858. 8vo"? I have tried in many places without success. It is not in the British Museum Library. Probably it was printed for private circulation only, and very few copies made. Who printed it? The family was connected with North Nibley and London.

J. D. BUCKTON.

North Nibley, Dursley, Glos.

VIRTUE POETICALLY DEFINED: SAMPLER.—A sampler worked in 1802 consists of the following wording:—

Ann Andrew's
Work aged eleven
Years. A B [A.D.] 1802.

On Virtue

Virtue's the strongest beauty of the Mind
The noblest ornament of human kind
Virtue's our Safeguard and our guiding Star
That sets up reason when our senses err
True Sons of Virtue mean repulse disdain [sic]
And all such acts as would their honour stain
Their glorious minds are so securely great
They neither swell nor sink at turns of fate
Virtue's the Friend of life the Soul of health
The poor man's Comfort and the rich man's wealth
Virtue has Secret Charms which most men love
And those that do not love her yet approve.

I shall be glad to learn who composed this definition of virtue.

THERESA J. PENNY.

Holme Rayles, Wokingham.

CHARLTON HOUSE, WANTAGE, BERKS.—Can any one tell me when Charlton House, Wantage, was built by its owner, William Price, Esq.? He died in 1792, aged 70. Any information will be gratefully received.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell, Surrey.

BAPTIST MINISTERS: PURDY AND GRANTHAM.—In Carlile's 'Story of the English Baptists,' p. 201, is the following: "Purdy, conscious of the importance of the ministry, magnifies his office." Was Purdy located at Rye, Sussex?

On p. 148 occurs the following: "One of the ablest of the General Baptist ministers

was Mr. Grantham. In his book of 'Primitive Christianity' he has a chapter on the duty of thanksgiving."

I should like to obtain further particulars of these ministers.

A Mr. Grantham married a Miss Purday—possibly grandchildren of the above.

R. J. FYNMORE.

"HE WHO WOULD OLD ENGLAND WIN": DIEGO ORTIZ.—A correspondent, writing to *The Times* under the heading 'Perils of the Coast' on Jan. 3, quoted as an East Anglian proverb of immemorial antiquity:—

He who would Old England win
Must at Weybourne Hoop begin.

Froude, 'History of England,' vol. x. p. 480, quotes one Diego Ortiz as having written to King Philip in 1567:—

"There is an English proverb in use among them which says:—

He who would England win
In Ireland must begin."

I in vain asked for information about Diego Ortiz at 12 S. i. 409. I hope that some one may be able to identify him.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL REGISTERS.—Could some reader kindly inform me whether the registers of pupils of Grammar Schools in England are generally preserved for many years? Would Grammar Schools which have existed for hundreds of years have them preserved? If they are in existence, where are they kept, and can they be seen and examined for names?

R. HILL JULIAN.

Abbott's Cliffe, Braunton, North Devon.

G. G. BAKER, TRANSLATOR OF LIVY.—Any information about George G. Baker, the translator of Livy, or particulars of any of his autograph letters, will be welcomed.

J. ARDAGH.

35 Church Avenue, Drumcondra, Dublin.

MARTEN FAMILY OF HERTS.—I shall be pleased if any reader can give me information respecting the Martens of Marshall's Wick in Herts, near St. Albans.

A. E. MARTEN.

North Dene, Filey, Yorkshire.

"SINAGES."—In an indenture of Henry VIII. specifying fees payable to an archdeacon these two are mentioned—"Proxies and sinages." The latter word does not appear in the Oxford Dictionary, nor does "sinodies." In Gibson's 'Codex Juris Ecclesiastici,' ii. 742 (1703), I find

"sinodies and proxies" among archdeacons' fees. Is the word "sinages" known to any reader of 'N. & Q.'?

C. SWYNNERTON.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—1. Is any reader of 'N. & Q.' acquainted with a poem in five stanzas, of which the first runs as follows?—
When doomed by distress through the world's
friendless track

As pilgrims and strangers in sorrow to roam,
How fondly the spirit from distance flies back
To the last lingering look that one turns on
sweet home!

I should be glad to know if it has appeared in print, and to whom it is ascribed.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

The University, Sheffield.

2. A newspaper recently referred to "the excellent Jean Bon St. André, who

fled full soon on the First of June,
But bade the rest keep fighting."

Whence does the quotation originate, and who was Jean Bon St. André?

INQUIRER.

[2. Full information on both points will be found at 11 S. i. 72.]

3. "Whom the gods love die young," was said of old.

This is the first line of a sonnet entitled (I think) 'Youth.' The lines are, I fancy, by some poet of to-day whose works I saw reviewed recently.

AD ASTRA.

4. The ivory gate and the golden.

M. G.

Replies.

JERUSALEM: THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

(12 S. iv. 46.)

IN *The Pall Mall Magazine* of April, 1898, pp. 577-85, is an article entitled 'Five Weeks in Jerusalem,' signed Mildred Beresford Hope. There are nine reproductions of photographs, the largest of which (about 6 in. by 5 in.) is 'Interior of the Holy Sepulchre.' There are five persons in attendance, probably Greek priests or monks.

There used not to be, as far as I remember, any difficulty about buying such photographs. I have one (about 11 in. by 9 in.) which, I suppose, I bought at Jerusalem, when there in 1881. In this there are two attendants, perhaps Franciscan monks.

These photographs present in fact that part of the Chapel of the Angel in which is the doorway to the Holy Sepulchre itself, a little of which can be seen through the

doorway. It would, I think, be impossible to photograph the actual Holy Sepulchre, seeing that its area is only 6 ft. by 7 ft. See Murray's 'Handbook for Syria and Palestine.' The Chapel of the Angel is taken to be a part of the Holy Sepulchre.

Apart entirely from MR. BUXTON'S inquiry, there is a passage in the article mentioned above which, though written with due solemnity, is nevertheless amusing:—

"It is curious how history repeats itself. There is a new suggestion that Jerusalem should be the place at which the time should be registered for all the civilised world, in order to avoid that most irritating arrangement to railway passengers—namely, the change of time when they cross the various frontiers. This plan would re-exalt the Holy City to its mediæval position as the centre of the world."

Through the obstinacy of the sun, when it is noon at Jerusalem it is 9.39 A.M. at Greenwich, and 9.18 P.M. at Auckland, New Zealand.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

I have a picture-card that shows the interior of the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre as it now appears to visitors, with the actual sepulchre hidden under modern marble, drapery, &c. But what is far more to the purpose than such a picture is an exact imitation of the Holy Sepulchre in the crypt under the high choir of the "Jerusalem Church" at Bruges, made in the fifteenth century by a burgomaster of that city who went twice to Jerusalem in order to ensure a perfect resemblance. When I saw it in 1912 the grave contained a full-length figure of our Lord in grave-clothes and crowned, seen through a grate. Over it hung three or four bunches of white wax ex-votos; several candles were burning around, and two or three poor women were praying in the crypt. In the short nave is a fine tomb of the founder and his wife, with bronze effigies of both; he is represented in armour. He died 1483, she 1463.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

The London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews announces the following little book, which may meet the requirements of MR. BUXTON:—

"Price 4d., post free 5d. Just out. With illustrations. The Tomb of our Lord and what happened there. By the Rev. C. C. Dobson, Vicar of St. Peter's, Paddington."

It can be obtained from the Publication Department, 16 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

E. P. BIRD.

53 Millais Road, Bush Hill Park, Enfield.

THE TAXATION OF ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

(12 S. iv. 12.)

G. J.'s inquiry as to the incidence of the law imposing a tax on armorial bearings opens up a very interesting question: first as to the restriction placed upon the individual use of them; and, secondly, as to the effect such a tax may have upon kindred antiquarian objects of value and interest.

I may say that this is not the first time that this subject—at all events as to the first category—has been discussed in 'N. & Q.' I suppose there are few subjects of heraldic interest that have not been discussed in its columns during the nearly seventy years of its existence. In 1904 (10 S. ii. 328) a cognate question was asked by ZETA as to the right of individual members of a family to wear or use the family heraldic insignia (in this particular case the wearing of a crest upon a signet ring) whilst still remaining an integral part of the family, and not paying any additional tax to that of their head. In the following volume (iii. 392*) I ventured to answer this question, at the same time somewhat extending the scope of the inquiry. To that article I would now refer your correspondent.

But whilst doing so may I call attention, so far as I can, to the particular laws bearing upon the subject?

In earlier times, as we all know, there was no tax or licence required in order to use "armorial bearings." If any individual chose to adopt armorial insignia that were not his own according to heraldic usage (*i.e.*, by descent from a grantee of those arms through the College of Arms), certain unpleasant consequences might happen to him at the instance of the Earl Marshal and the Court of Chivalry, or possibly at the suit of the rightful owner of those arms, they being his property, and constituting what is known by the common law as an "incorporeal hereditament." No tax or licence for their user has been imposed until comparatively recent times.

I was wrong, I find, in stating that the idea first occurred to the Government of the day to tax armorial bearings for purposes of general revenue by the Act now in force of 1869 (32 and 33 Vic. c. 14). As pointed

* And see 10 S. vi. 316, 375.

out by MR. GANDY (vi. 316), who refers me to Highmore's 'Excise Laws' (1899), vol. ii. p. 139, that Act only substituted a "licence" to use them for the old system of an "assessed tax," which had been imposed upon them in 1798 by 58 Geo. III. c. 54. In 1853 a revised scale of specific duties was imposed, which remained in force until the present Act of 1869.

So that what we have to do now—if we wish to use "armorial bearings"—is to take out an annual licence in respect of them in the same way (and in the same category!) as we should do for a male servant or a dog! And, apparently, no distinction is drawn between a scion of the most ancient armigerous lineage or of the most exalted rank and an "ignobilis." So low has the dignity of heraldic science fallen in the democratic eyes of the Government of our country.

The effect of the principal section (sec. 4, sub-sec. 3) affecting this point is that every person who wears or uses armorial bearings is required to take out a licence annually, the rate of duty upon which depends upon whether the bearings are worn or used on a carriage or are otherwise worn or used. The licence must be taken out whatever the character of the armorial bearings, and whether they are registered in the College of Arms or not. See Lord Halsbury's 'Laws of England' (1912), vol. xxiv. p. 688.

So the tax or licence for the user of arms is now charged according to the manner of that use—if borne on a carriage, two guineas; if otherwise worn or used, one guinea. Also, it should be said, the higher duty covers any other form of wearing or user.

As to the definition of "armorial bearings" see sec. 19:—

"Armorial bearings mean and include any bearing, crest, or ensign, by whatever name the same shall be called, and whether such armorial bearing, crest, or ensign shall be registered in the College of Arms or not."

See also that excellent publication, 'The Encyclopædia of the Laws of England' (2nd ed., 1906,) vol. i. p. 507:—

"This licence is not considered by the laws of heraldry as conferring any legitimate right to bear arms, and any kind of emblem is included in the term 'armorial bearings.'"

But I assume that that "emblem" must necessarily be of an armorial "character," so that no mere monogram, for instance, or any combination of initials, would come under the Act.

From the foregoing it is quite evident that Parliament intended to "rope in" the very numerous bearers of so-called "arms"

to which they had no legal or legitimate right. Possibly it was the widespread and, according to the laws of heraldry, wrongful use by these persons which led to its exploiting such a source of revenue. But one has much sympathy with the rightful bearers of armorial insignia if it is because of this that they are forced to contribute to what, so far as they themselves are concerned, can only be a very inappreciable addition to the general revenue.

The decisions of the law courts on these points are, so far as I can ascertain them, but scanty, though there appears to be some uniformity of practice (deduced from those decisions) followed by the licensing authorities. In the case of the London County Council *v.* Kirk (81 L.J. K.B. 278) it was held that a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons was not entitled to use on his business notepaper the armorial bearings of the College, he not having taken out a licence, though the College had done so.

On the other hand, the following exemptions would seem to be allowed, as stated in Lord Halsbury's 'Laws of England,' vol. xxiv. p. 688:—

"It is not the practice to require the individual members of a club to take out a licence to use any armorial bearings for the use of which the club is licensed; nor to require the other members of a family to pay licence duty for using the armorial bearings on paper, plate, or the like, where the head of the family holds a licence."

A similar exemption is mentioned in 'The Encyclopædia of the Laws of England' (vol. i. p. 502):—

"Officers or members of a club or society using thereat, or on its business, any armorial bearings if the club or society has taken out a licence."

Bearing these authorities in mind, and the principles to be deduced from them, it is easier to deal with the questions raised by your correspondents; and in an endeavour to do so may I repeat here what I said at 10 S. iii. 392 in answer to ZETA's question?—

"It would seem, therefore, the above licence to use or wear armorial bearings being one personal to the wearer or user of those armorial bearings, that in the case put by your correspondent of any child, living with his father, who is an armorial taxpayer, choosing to wear a crest on a ring which he himself wears, he must take out a licence for it.* But he may, of course, ride in his father's carriage, although bedizened with armorial insignia, without any such liability, as the licence there is only to be taken out by the person who keeps the carriage.

* I think this is a distinguishing case from that cited in Lord Halsbury's book (p. 688) in that the thing here used is the wearer's own.

"It is possible that no exception could be taken to the occasional use by the son of his father's signet ring, or of his crested silver spoons and forks at mealtimes. And I believe that it has been held that a member of a college at a university, for instance, or of a club, can freely use the armorially stamped notepaper, the right to the use of which is conferred by his membership, without any risk of being prosecuted for so doing.

"Nor does the mere possession of armorial bearings attach any liability, otherwise on every occasion of the purchase of any old plate the armorial evidence (if any) of prior ownership must be removed.

"Further, I take it that the wearer of an armorial signet ring, disgusted at such socialistic and anti-heraldic legislation, is equally at liberty to put it in his pocket and decline any longer to wear it on his finger. He would no longer wear or use it."

And to these instances I would now add the case of a heraldic book-plate, the use of which might be discontinued by its owner through the necessity to restrict one's personal expenses, as at the present time. Surely the legislature did not intend that he should, in such a case, be obliged to destroy all those book-plates which he had already inserted in his volumes in the days when he did take out a licence for armorial bearings.

Of course, what I wrote in 1905 was merely my own opinion, given when I had not the two encyclopædias above mentioned to fall back upon; but I think I may reasonably claim that what I then wrote fairly expresses the deductions to be drawn from the authorities I have now cited. It seems to me that what I then said will cover also the wider issues now raised by G. J., namely, as to how far objects of antiquarian value and interest are affected by the Act, the same principle applicable to the concrete cases already touched upon applying equally to them.

I can scarcely imagine any person being so ill-advised as, from fear of a prosecution, to erase—and so irremediably ruin from an artistic or antiquarian point of view—any armorial bearing on an old oak court cupboard or some ancient piece of plate which he had had the good fortune to inherit or purchase. Just fancy, for instance, this being done to that most interesting and valuable Elizabethan silver (parcel gilt) tankard that was sold at Christie's recently for 1,650*l.*—a process that would result in its being no longer a "collector's piece," and so entail a large diminution in value.

G. J. records Lord Beaconsfield's sarcastic objection to "support the British constitution on footmen's hair-powder"; and it

may be interesting to hear what that great opponent of Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Gladstone (himself a Chancellor of the Exchequer), had to say about the tax on armorial bearings in one of his speeches on finance, as we learn from another correspondent of 'N. & Q.' (10 S. vi. 375). He characterized it as unjust, and said that, though it could not be abolished at once, he trusted that it might be swept away in a short time.* That "short time" has, apparently, not yet arrived; nor, I am afraid, under present conditions, is it likely to do so.

In conclusion, let me advise any fortunate possessors of such armorial objects as are referred to by G. J. to "wait and see" if they are prosecuted before they proceed to deface or mutilate their treasures, whether of old furniture, plate, or books.

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

The Derby-Disraeli Reform Bill of 1867, as originally drafted, contained several "fancy franchises." Among these, it gave a vote to every one who paid the "assessed taxes." Disraeli, talking it over with the Parliamentary draftsman, asked what the "assessed taxes" were. The draftsman explained that one of them was the tax on hair-powder. Disraeli exclaimed: "That will never do! If it is discovered that we base our new franchise on hair-powder, we shall be the laughing-stock of Europe"; and this particular franchise was removed. The tax on powder was abolished two years later.

G. W. E. R.

This duty must be nearly a hundred years old at least, if the statement is correct that John Lane of King's Bromley, Esq., who was High Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1807, and died in 1824, established his right to exemption from the tax on the ground that he bore the royal arms, *i.e.*, a canton of England, being the augmentation granted *temp.* Charles II. for services rendered in the preservation of the monarch after his escape from Boscobel.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN, F.S.A.Scot.
Walsall.

'Haydn's Dictionary of Dates' says that "armorial bearings were taxed in 1798, and again in 1808."

They were also taxed under the Revenue Act, 1869. See Lord Halsbury's 'Laws of England,' *s.v.* 'Revenue.'

ANDREW OLIVER.

* Your correspondent's inquiry as to a report of this speech is, I believe, still unanswered.

MRS. LEGH OF LYME, CHESHIRE (12 S. iv. 48).—The portrait respecting which Mr. LEONARD PRICE inquires is that of Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Gerard of the Bryn, Lancashire, widow of Sir Piers Legh of Lyme. It is said to have been painted in 1595, when the lady was 90. In her arms she holds her year-old great-granddaughter Anne Legh, afterwards the wife of Richard Bold of Bold, Lancashire.

Although her age is inscribed on the portrait, I think it unlikely that Lady Legh can have been 90 years of age in 1595, as this would have made her married at 13 to a husband of 5—a disparity of years surely unusual even for those early days.

The span of life was shorter then than now. Assuming her, therefore, to have been even 80, this was an instance of longevity quite exceptional, and one that would warrant the lady being commemorated by a portrait.

EVELYN NEWTON.

6 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

K.C.B.: ITS THREE CROWNS (12 S. iii. 449, 487).—I would suggest that the writer whose name has escaped S. R. C. is Bishop Kennett. In an article on 'The Order of the Bath' in *The Retrospective Review, and Historical and Antiquarian Magazine*, Second Series, vol. i. pp. 439-65, there is a quotation, p. 440, note, from p. 410 of Kennett's 'Register and Chronicle,' where, in speaking of the Knights of the Bath made at the coronation of Charles II., he writes:—

"Which Knights of the Bath were first dubbed Knights Batchelors, being knighted by the King with the Sword of State; and then every one was adorned with the red riband of Knighthood of the Bath, with a medal adjoining unto it of three crowns, with an inscription about it of TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO, which words, till King James's coronation, were TRIA NUMINA JUNCTA IN UNO, from the Holy Trinity; but at that time the word 'NUMINA' was left out, which is supposed to be that, from that time, it might be looked on to be an Order of Knighthood, in allusion unto the union of the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, as TRIA REGNA JUNCTA IN UNO."

According to the writer of the article, however, p. 439, note:—

"Although some persons who were knights of that Order in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First are represented with a kind of jewel or badge suspended by a riband from their necks, and notwithstanding the statement of Bishop Kennett, it is by no means certain that any insignia was worn by the Knights of the Bath previous to the accession of Charles the First; for though the well-known egotist, Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury, describes, with considerable

minuteness, the ceremonies with which he was admitted, in 1603, he takes no notice of any badge; nor does it occur in the portrait of him, dressed in the robes of the Order, to which he alludes in his life."

A command issued by the Earl Marshal on Feb. 4, 1625/6, is then quoted from MS. I 26, f. 25, in the College of Arms, by which it is declared to be the King's will and pleasure

"that all the Knights of the Bath, as well those made by the Kinge, his father, of glorious memory, in any time of his reignes, as those by himself, at the royal coronation, shall continually weare the Ensigne of that Order about their necks as a marke of Honour."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

TANKARDS WITH MEDALS INSERTED (12 S. iii. 445, 483, 520; iv. 23, 59).—I possess such a punch-ladle as is described at the close of the last reference. In the base of the bowl is inserted a George III. half-guinea. The handle, of whalebone, is spirally fluted at the top "with a neat silver tip." The obverse of the coin, inside the bowl, shows the profile of the sovereign with the words: "Georgius III. Dei gratia." The reverse, somewhat worn, has the date 1781, and the royal arms surrounded by the legend: M. B. F. ET H. REX F. D. B. ET L. D. So far I am able to decipher and interpret, but the many letters that follow are so worn that I cannot read them. Will one of your readers be kind enough to complete the inscription, with, perhaps, a friendly expansion? K. S.

ST. CLEMENT AS PATRON SAINT (12 S. iv. 14).—According to the legend, St. Clement was drowned in the sea with an anchor fastened round his neck, and consequently he is often represented with an anchor, as, e.g., in the painting by Dom. Ghirlandajo in San Martino Church, Lucca. Moreover, his day is celebrated on Nov. 23, which in Northern calendars is marked with an anchor, for the information of seafaring men that it marks the beginning of winter, when their craft has to be laid up. The connexion between the saint and seafaring people is therefore obvious. L. L. K.

A paper of June, 1915, printed in *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, xxviii. 112-38, has much about the saint in relation to blacksmiths, and also mentions him as the patron of felt-makers (Hone's 'Year-Book'), bakers ('N. & Q.' 3 S. iv. 492), sailors, and tanners; but nothing is said as to merchants and traders generally. W. B. H.

FOREIGN GRAVES OF BRITISH AUTHORS:
 REV. H. F. LYTE (12 S. ii. 172, 254, 292, 395, 495; iii. 39, 59, 96, 114, 176, 238, 277, 460).—With reference to the inquiry of MR. CHAMBERS with regard to the inscription on the grave of the Rev. H. F. Lyte at Nice, the following is the inscription on the marble slab covering the grave in the churchyard of Holy Trinity Church, rue de la Buffa, Nice:—

Here rest the mortal remains of
 the Rev. Henry Francis Lyte, A.M.,
 (for 25 years minister of Lower
 Brixham in the County of Devon).

Born on the 1st of June, 1793.

Died on the 20th of November, 1847.

"God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ."—Gal. vi. 14.

I may add that the chaplain, the Rev. T. F. Buckton, regrets that the inscription does not mention that Mr. Lyte was the author of probably the best-known hymn in the world, 'Abide with me.' H. A. L. Paris.

CEDARS IN ENGLAND (12 S. iv. 15).—The girth measurement of a tree at $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from the ground is not a satisfactory indication of its size. S. R. C. does not indicate the habit, height, or length of clean bole of the cedar at Camer. Messrs. Elwes and Henry give a long list of great cedars of Lebanon in the British Isles ('Trees of Great Britain and Ireland,' vol. iii. pp. 460-66), awarding the palm for height and bulk to one at Pain's Hill, near Cobham. Measured in 1904, this tree was from 115 to 120 ft. high, with a girth of 26 ft. 4 in.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

S. R. C. does not mention the height of the cedar at Camer, but its girth of 26 feet is notable. I do not find it recorded, however, among the remarkable trees in 'Trees of Great Britain and Ireland,' by H. J. Elwes and A. Henry (Edinburgh, privately printed, 1906), vol. iii. pp. 460 *et seq.* It may be noted that in the Lebanon

"most of the single trees of antique growth average 20 to 30 feet in girth at about 6 feet from the ground, but the enormous fathers of the forest are in reality a congeries of two, three, or even more trees which have grown so closely together as to coalesce and actually form a single trunk. Among the younger trees twin and triplet trees are rather the rule than the exception, and this will explain such a girth as Dr. Wartabet measured round the largest tree on the slope north of the Maronite Chapel overlooking the ravine, viz., 48 feet."—P. 456, quoted from S. R. Oliver in *Gardeners' Chronicle*, xii. 204 (1879).

C. W. FIREBRACE, Capt.

Your correspondent does not indicate what kind of cedar tree it is about which he wishes to have particulars, and as there are many varieties it will perhaps be useful to give him a list of books from which he is likely to obtain the information:—

Ravenscroft's 'Pinetum Britannicum.' 3 vols. 1884.

Loudon's 'Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum.' Vol. iv. 1844. On p. 2042 is a detailed description of many of these trees to be found in and around the South-Eastern counties of England.

H. Clinton-Baker's 'Illustrations of Conifers.' 3 vols. 1909. Hertford, privately printed.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

C. RYCKWAERTS (12 S. iii. 448, 489; iv. 26).—Mr. W. J. C. Moens in his book on 'The Walloons and their Church at Norwich' (Huguenot Society, 1888), when detailing the religious troubles in Flanders in 1568, says:—

"Charles Ryckewaert, *alias* Theophilus, a native of Neuve Église, who was a preacher at Ypres in 1566 and signed the Accord, was summoned before the magistrates....not appearing, he was sentenced to 50 years' banishment and confiscation of all his goods....He took refuge in Norwich....Returning to the Netherlands, he died at Ypres in 1578."

Mr. Moens in his Historical Introduction to the 'Registers of the Dutch Church, Austin Friars, London,' states:—

"It is, no doubt, to Solen's press that we are indebted for those rare books in the Dutch language, printed at Norwich, of which one of the scarcest is of the highest importance for the history of 'the times of the troubles,' namely, 'Chronyc Historie der Nederlandscher Oorlogen, Troublen ende Oproeren, &c., tot desen jare 1580, Gedruet tot Noortwitz,' the preface being dated 2 Dec., 1579, and signed 'Theophilus'; ...a French translation, s.l., appeared in 1582, the preface being signed Theophile, D.L.; an English edition, translated from the French by Thomas Stocker, followed with the same subscription. Slightly altered in the text, it appeared again, published at Lyons by Jean Stratius, as a new work in 1583, and another edition of the same in 1584."

Mr. Moens further states that the history is said, in the first Dutch edition, to have been written by Adam Henricipetri, Doctor of Law at Basle, and to have been translated from the German by C. Ryckwaert.

The entry of Ryckwaert's marriage will be found (as quoted by MR. WAINSWRIGHT at the first reference) in the printed Registers of Austin Friars.

The translator is said to have been buried in the church of St. Martin at Ypres in 1578.

GEORGE RICKWORD,

Public Library, Colchester.

ADMIRAL VAN TROMP'S ENGLISH DESCENDANTS (12 S. iii. 478, 520; iv. 25).—**DR. BRIDGE**, in mentioning the occurrence of Dutch names in the neighbourhood of Gillingham, might have noted, as one possible explanation, the engineers and workmen who were brought over from Holland to effect the drainage of the marsh lands and "saltings" of the district. The reclamation of Canvey Island on the Essex coast, and of the Isle of Grain on the Kent side, was largely due to Dutch methods, and it seems highly possible that some descendants of the original "adventurers," as they were called, may still survive in these districts, though probably with Anglicized surnames.

PRIVATE BRADSTOW.

The surname of the great Dutch admiral in question was "Tromp," not "Van Tromp." His full name was Martin Hapertzoon Tromp. Why Englishmen generally will insist on calling him "Van Tromp" I could never understand, and the Dutch laugh at us for doing so. In Holland the "Van" is not an indication of nobility, as "Von" is in Germany. It generally only means that the first member of a family with a definite surname chose or was given the name of the place, town, or country seat from which he came or in which he was living. For instance, "Lucas van Leyden," the painter, was thus called "of Leyden" because he was a citizen of that city.

HENRY HOWARD.

ELIZABETH MONCK (12 S. iv. 16).—Elizabeth Monck was buried at Bromley, the entry in the registers reading as follows: "Elizabeth Monk, widow, aged 101 last April, buried Sept. 3, 1753." There is a tablet to her memory on the staircase leading to the north gallery, the inscription having been written by Dr. Hawkesworth. I should be interested to hear if J. W. B. succeeds in identifying the adopted boy.

The inscription, which was printed in *The British Archivist* with the M.I. in Bromley Church and churchyard, is as follows:—

"Near this place lies the body of | Elizabeth Monk, | who departed this life on the 27th day of August, 1753 | aged 101. | She was the widow of John Monk, late of this Parish, blacksmith | her second husband | to whom she had been a wife near fifty years; | by whom she had no children, | and of the issue of the first marriage none lived to the second. | But virtue | would not suffer her to be childless; | an infant to whom and to whose father and mother she had been nurse | (such is the uncertainty of temporal prosperity), | became dependent upon strangers

for the necessities of life; | to him she afforded the protection of a mother. | The parental charity was returned with filial affection; | and she was supported in the feebleness of age | by him whom she had cherished in the helplessness of infancy. | Let it be remembered | that there is no station in which industry will not obtain | power to be liberal; | nor any character on which liberality will not | confer honour. | She had been long prepared by a simple and unaffected piety | for that awful moment which however delayed | is universally sure. | How few are allowed an equal time to probation! | How many by their lives appear to presume upon more! | To preserve the memory of this person | but yet more to perpetuate the lesson of her life | this stone was erected by voluntary contributions."

RICHARD HOLWORTHY.

93-94 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

FRANCIS TIMBRELL (12 S. ii. 507; iii. 76, 112, 427).—A pedigree of the Timbrell family of Bretforton, Worcestershire, commencing with Thomas Timbrill of Preston-on-Stour, co. Gloucester (buried there Jan. 27, 1607), will be found on pp. 19 and 20 of vol. ii. of "A Transcript of the Register of the Parish Church, Bretforton, in the County and Diocese of Worcester, from 1538 to 1837, transcribed and edited with xxiii. Appendices by the late Rev. W. H. Shawcross, F.R.Hist.S., Vicar of Bretforton," published at Evesham in 1908. The book contains a portrait of the Venerable John Timbrell, D.D., Vicar of Bretforton 1816-46.

A. C. C.

PALESTINE CANAL (12 S. iv. 46).—Three papers on the 'Jordan Valley Canal' were read at the Southport meeting of the British Association in 1883. They were probably published in the volume for that year.

L. L. K.

MATTHEW ARNOLD ON BEETHOVEN (12 S. iii. 508).—No particular composition of Beethoven's is indicated in the passage quoted, which seems to me the best exposition of the functions of the tone-art in existence. Arnold is speaking generically, of the repetitions in which the power of music consists; while poetry does not reiterate. Beethoven did not set the words "Miserere Domine." The Roman Mass uses the Greek form "Kyrie Eleison," and elsewhere "Miserere nobis," but not "Miserere Domine."

Literary men, even of the highest—Shakespeare to begin with—have a singular propensity to blunder when they allude to musical details. A typical case is in 'Dombey and Son,' where an amateur violoncellist says: "I have whistled, hummed tunes, gone accurately through the

whole of Beethoven's sonata in B." Now of all the twelve keys, B is the only one in which Beethoven did *not* write a sonata! Still stranger are the blunders about Gounod's 'Faust' in Reade's 'Woman-Hater,' and, more recently, about Wagner's 'Tristan' in 'Ann Veronica.' H. DAVEY.

89 Montpellier Road, Brighton.

The words "Miserere, Domine," evidently refer to Beethoven's 'Missa Solemnis,' his last *opus magnum*, composed between 1819 and 1822, and performed for the first time, as a whole, in 1827. Cf. 'L. van Beethoven's Leben und Schaffen,' von A. B. Marx, fünfte Auflage, ed. Behncke (in 2 Teilen, Berlin, 1901), Teil ii. pp. 859 and 537. H. K.

ST. PETER'S FINGER (12 S. iii. 449, 518; iv. 60).—ST. SWITHIN'S original query was, I understand, what was the meaning of the term; and I referred to the two numbers of *The Treasury* magazine as throwing some light on it. I cannot find that either the July or November number refers to Bishop Hall's lines. J. DE BERNIERE SMITH.

Peter's Finger is a sign of a public-house in a village (I think Lytchett) about 5 miles N.E. from Wareham in Dorsetshire.

H. C. SURTEES.

LINDIS RIVER (12 S. iv. 45).—I should like to remind COL. WELBY of the admirable use made of "Lindis" for Witham by Jean Ingelow in her pathetic poem 'The High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire (1571).' "Lindis" is frequent in the lines, and is the protagonist:—

Along the river's bed
A mighty eygre raised his crest,
And uppe the Lindis raging sped;
It swept with thunderous voices loud,
Shaped like a curling snow-white cloud
Or like a demon in a shroud.

ST. SWITHIN.

PEERAGES: THEIR SALE (12 S. iii. 479; iv. 27).—There is, I think, an error in Prof. C. H. Firth's biography of John Holles in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' quoted at the second reference.

According to 'The Complete Peerage' by G. E. C[okayne], edited by the Hon. Vicary Gibbs, vol. iii., 1913, p. 247, *s.v.* Clare, Earldom, John Holles, of Haughton, Notts, was (July 9, 1616) created Baron Houghton [Haughton] of Houghton, co. Nottingham (not Baron Holles of Haughton), and later (Nov. 2, 1624) Earl of Clare, co. Suffolk. Both peerages were obtained by the in-

fluence of the Duke of Buckingham, the then Court favourite, to whom Holles paid 10,000*l.* for the barony, and 5,000*l.* in addition for the earldom. His second son, Denzill [*sic*] Holles, was in 1661 created Baron Holles of Ifield (p. 248).

See also Nicolas's 'Synopsis of the Peerage of England,' 1825, vol. i. pp. 130, 329.

ROBERT PERPOINT.

The historical examples already given can be reinforced by one taken from the stage. Berinthia in 'The Relapse' explains who Lord Poppington is: "'Tis Sir Novelty; he has bought a barony, in order to marry a great fortune" (Act II. sc. i.); and in an earlier scene (I. iii.) the new-made peer exclaims, "Sure, whilst I was but a knight, I was a very nauseous fellow.—Well, 'tis ten thousand pawnd well given, stap my vitals!"

As Vanbrugh's play was produced in 1697, we see that, if the decline in the purchasing power of money is taken into account, the traditional value of a peerage in the reign of William III. was less than under James I. EDWARD BENSLEY.

ISABELLA S. STEPHENSON (12 S. iii. 70, 153, 344).—The following account of this lady appeared in *The Tewkesbury Parochial Magazine* some time during 1915, signed E. W. Leachman, and, as stated at the last reference above, was reprinted in *The Gloucester Diocesan Magazine* for December, 1915.

As many of our chaplains and troops are desirous of knowing more about the writer of the hymn which has become such a favourite, I hope that room may be found for these particulars in 'N. & Q.':—

"The verses were written by Miss Isabel Stevenson in 1869 at Cheltenham, where her family then lived. In that year Miss Stevenson's favourite brother, who was delicate, was advised to go to South Africa. She herself was an invalid, and this parting with her brother was a great blow to her. Being fond of hymns, she felt the want of one for absent friends, and, not being able to find one, she wrote this hymn herself on the day that her brother sailed. She sent a copy of the verses to him, and at his death in South Africa, some four or five years later, this copy, well worn, was found in his blotting-book: he had evidently used it himself as a prayer for those across the sea in the homeland.

"Miss Stevenson also sent a copy of the hymn to her great friend Miss Causton, and from this copy another friend had the hymn printed on leaflets by Messrs. Mowbray, and at different times she sent 600 copies or so to the various ships in which her son served as a naval officer. This officer as a lad was on H.M.S. Bacchante, as a midshipman, with our present King George and

his brother Prince Albert, when the ship was commissioned in 1879, and when the princes went round the world in it. Copies of the hymn were sent to the chaplain (now Canon Dalton, of Windsor), who had it sung at the Sunday evening services on board. The young princes liked the hymn so much that they sent a copy home to their mother (Queen Alexandra), and she, with the princesses, sang it at home every Sunday evening while the princes were at sea.

"In 1886 the Chaplain of the Fleet asked permission to insert the hymn in the 'Manual of Common Prayer at Sea,' which was readily given. A few years ago it was also put into a collection of school hymns for Wellington College, and it was included in the 1889 edition of 'Hymns Ancient and Modern.'

"During the South African War the hymn became a great favourite, and now again it is being sung frequently in practically every church in the land. In the third line of the first verse there is a curious alteration of a word, which has not improved the sense. The original has 'Keep our loved ones, now far distant,' but this has been changed to 'absent' in editing."

I have endeavoured to find further biographical details of this lady, but so far without success. Details of her parentage, birthplace, and subsequent history would be greatly valued by many readers.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Bedford.

PAULUS AMBROSIUS CROKE: A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY ACCOUNT BOOK (12 S. iv. 5, 36).—The five items that appear detailing the purchase of silver articles in these accounts are extremely interesting. If those silver articles are still in existence and they were to be sold to-day, their relative value would be enormous; for comparatively little Jacobean silver has survived the Civil War which devastated the country a few years subsequent to the dates enumerated.

July, 1613 (p. 6, col. 2), standing cup weighing 9 *li.* 17s., and April, 1617 (p. 7, col. 1), 12 silver spoons, 5 *li.* 17s. Is there not some confusion of weight and price in the above?

June, 1615 (p. 6, col. 2), for a "skinker pot."—It is interesting here to note that the weight and fashion average approximately 6s. per oz. A "skinker" was a jug, a name now obsolete so far as silversmiths are concerned. If such a Jacobean piece weighing upwards of 38 oz. were to be sold by auction in these times, it might realize anything up to 1,000*l.*

It is also of interest to note the record of a fashion during the Stuart period for the gilding of table silver, as disclosed by these accounts.

Perhaps the most enlightening gift recorded is that of "two silver forks" (June,

1625, p. 7, col. 2) for "my sister...and niece...." 8s 4*d.* Forks were not at that period in very general use, and whereas spoons were then apparently presented by the dozen (see item in April, 1617, mentioned above), odd forks only were deemed of sufficient importance to be supplied as gifts to the better classes of those times.

Silver forks of the early Stuart period are to-day extremely scarce; whilst in the England of Elizabeth it was declared from the pulpit that the introduction of forks would demoralize the people and provoke divine wrath.

F. BRADBURY.

Sheffield.

"RAPEHOUSE" (12 S. iv. 46).—The rasped wood was used by dyers. Wagenaar in his admirable history of the city of Amsterdam devotes several pages to a description of the *Rasphuus*, and mentions the following kinds of wood that were rasped there: *Campechie*, *Sapan*, *St. Martin's* or *stockfish*, *Fernambuk* and *yellow wood*, *Viset*—all suitable for dyes.

The rapehouse at Exeter was probably founded on the lines of the one at Amsterdam. In the seventeenth century many penitentiary and philanthropic institutions in England were derived from those already in existence in the United Provinces. There used to be two rasphouses at Amsterdam, the one a voluntary house of retreat, the other a penitentiary. See 'Amsterdam in zyn Opkomst,' &c., by Jan Wagenaar, city historian (Amsterdam, 1765), vol. ii. p. 250, &c.

W. DEL COURT.

47 Blenheim Crescent, W.11.

[St. SWITHIN also thanked for reply.]

"MEBUS" (12 S. iv. 11).—I came down in December last from Passchendaele Ridge: I always (or generally) heard the pillboxes described as "mebuses," and often wondered as to the origin of the word. One day up there I heard two officers discussing the point, and they thought that "mebus" represented the initials of German words: they had the five words too, but as I know no German I cannot remember what they were. But on returning to England I got a man in my ward (I have not long been allowed out of bed) to go to the Free Library for me, and he tells me that, according to Smith's 'Latin-English Dictionary,' a "mebus" signifies a castellated watch-tower. He says that he could find the word in no other Latin dictionary. Is not this explanation at least as likely as the initial business?

In Slater's 'Dictionary of Provincialisms and Low German' "mäbus" = "a bastion." The word also occurs in this sense somewhere in Körner's verses, but I cannot find where.

PRIVATE BRADSTOW.

Probably the word is formed from the initials of the German for "ferro-iron (or steel) concrete gun - emplacement," *bus* standing for *Besetz von Stahl*.

WALTER WINANS.

"Mebu" is made up of the initial letters of *Maschinengewehr-Eisen-Beton-Unterstand*, literally "Machine-gun-iron-concrete-emplacment." I should imagine "mebus" was an English extemporized plural of the word. The German plural would be "Unterstände." Compare other German words made up since the war, i.e., "Milk," "Mann im Krieg," nickname for a girl whose husband is at the front.

F. M. M.

[We have been unable to trace "mäbus" in Lewis and Short's large Latin dictionary or in Ducange.]

PELL AND MILDMAJ FAMILIES (12 S. iii. 418, 517).—In a book privately printed in 1871, and entitled 'Genealogical Memoranda relating to the Family of Mildmaj,' I find on p. 16 the following note relating to the marriage of Elizabeth Mildmaj, only daughter and heir of George Mildmaj, to Henry Eaton:—

"Anne, youngest daughter of Henry Eaton, born July 12, 1759, married Paul Pell, Esq., of Topholme Hall, co. Linc.; died January 14, 1784, buried at Rainham."

The book is very scarce, but there are several copies in the possession of different members of the Mildmaj family, and there is also one in the British Museum.

C. H. ST. JOHN-MILDMAJ.

The Athenæum, S.W.1.

IRISHMEN IN ENGLAND IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY (12 S. iv. 48).—The "briefs" entitling those holding them to beg for pecuniary assistance in any parish were royal letters patent from the Court of Chancery. In the churchwardens' accounts of Swallowfield we find payments made to "an irishe woman which had the King's authoritie," and "to Irishe people which had the King's brod seale." The sepayments were not confined to the Irish; thus we find the Swallowfield congregations asked to give to "two families that came out of New England," and also "for the French protestants" and to "Souldiers

which had a passe." Certainly the largest order was for the Irish, as we have an entry of assistance given to one

"John Savage that had authority to gather money throughout the kingdom for one whole yeare towards the reliefe of a towne burnt on the borders of Ireland, where many people were burnt and many utterly undone."

In Burn's 'Ecclesiastical Law,' under the head of 'Briefs,' we find that the ministers, in two months after receipt,

"shall on some Sunday, immediately before sermon, openly read them to the congregation; then the churchwardens and chapel-wardens shall collect the money that shall be freely given, either in the assembly or by going from house to house, as the briefs require."

Pepys writes on June 30, 1661:—

"Lord's Day. To Church, where we observe the trade of briefs is come now up to so constant a course every Sunday that we resolve to give no more to them."

The custom was entirely abolished in 1828.

STANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield, Reading.

[Many articles on church briefs have appeared in 'N. & Q.' See the General Indexes under 'Briefs' and 'Church briefs.']

MAGIC SQUARES (12 S. iii. 383, 424, 454, 517; iv. 54).—My attention has been drawn to L. L. K.'s invitation that I might "try my ingenuity" on the magic square of the fourth order. As I have certainly written a gooddeal on the subject in my 'Amusements in Mathematics' and elsewhere (I gave a complete classification of the 880 solutions in *The Queen*, Jan. 15, 1910), it is not difficult to show that (with 15-14 in the position indicated) the numbers in the corners, taken in pairs, need not sum to 17. Take this square as an example:—

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| 16 | 1 | 4 | 13 |
| 5 | 8 | 9 | 12 |
| 11 | 10 | 7 | 6 |
| 2 | 15 | 14 | 3 |

Here they sum to 18 and 16, or (taken diagonally) to 19 and 15. If you exchange the positions of 5 and 11, and, at the same time, of 12 and 6, you will get another solution. I believe it is a fact that Dürer's 'Melencolia' was engraved in 1514, and there is a tradition that the date was intended to be indicated in the square, but it is quite probably a

legend built upon a coincidence. That other dates were intended to be so indicated is, in my opinion, highly improbable. But, as I have not seen the previous correspondence and do not know the exact point raised, I will not say more.

HENRY E. DUDENEY.

PUBLIC-HOUSES WITH NAMES CONNECTED WITH THE WAR (12 S. iv. 46).—About two miles from Oxford, on the road through Henley to London, on the right-hand side just after you have reached the top of Rose Hill, is a public-house which till 1914 had the sign of the King of Prussia. When I first remember it about 1857 the sign bore on one side a picture of King Frederick William, who received a D.C.L. from the University in 1814. Subsequently this picture was replaced by one of King William I. The sign is now the Allied Arms.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

PADDINGTON POLLAKY (12 S. iii. 509; iv. 31).—*The Times* of Feb. 28 gave an interesting memoir of Ignatius Paul Pollaky, who died at Brighton on Monday, Feb. 25, at the great age of 90. He was certainly a remarkably astute investigator of crime.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

[Other correspondents thanked for references to notices in *The Daily Mail* of Feb. 28 and *The Observer* of the 3rd inst.]

PARCY REED OF TROUGHEND (NORTHUMBERLAND) AND SIR REGINALD READE (12 S. iv. 47).—Sir Walter Scott's ballad 'The Death of Keeldar' appears on p. 13 of 'The Gem' for 1829 (not 1828), accompanied by a beautiful engraving by A. W. Warren, finely printed by E. Brain, from a painting entitled 'The Death of Keeldar,' by A. Cooper, R.A., "in the possession of the Publisher," that is W. Marshall, 1 Holborn Bars, London. Sir Walter has a note introductory to the ballad.

T. LLECHID JONES.

W. D. R. will find a good deal of information about the murder of Parcy Reed, though not the date of the crime, in one of the author's notes to 'Rokeby,' which, as it is easily accessible, I do not transcribe.

B. B.

The ballad 'The Death of Parcy Reed' will be found in 'Early Ballads, illustrative of History, Traditions, and Customs,' &c., edited by Robert Bell (London, George Bell & Sons, 1877), p. 161. In the introductory

remarks it is stated that this ballad was originally published in 'The Local Historian's Table Book,' by Mr. Robert White, as taken down from the chanting of an old woman who resided at Fairloans, Roxburghshire.

T. F. D.

A full account of the murder, the ghost story, and the ballad referring to Parcy Reed will be found in *The Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend*, Newcastle, 1888, pp. 370-72. It does not, however, give the date your correspondent requires, nearer than to say about the middle of the sixteenth century.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

CHESS: CASTLE AND ROOK (12 S. iv. 49).—"Rook" is the old Persian word "ruk," meaning "tower" and "hero." The 'Shahnamah' describes the combat of twelve champions, chosen by Kai Khusrau, with an equal number chosen by Afrásiáb, in order to decide the vexed question of the frontier line between Irán and Turán. These champions are called, in the poem, "Duázdah Rukh" = "the Twelve Towers." When the game of chess was introduced into Persia from India, this name was given to the "castle," which was, probably, an elephant with a "tower" for archers on its back.

N. POWLETT, Col.

"Rook" is a Persian word (used also in Turkey) for the castle. "Checkmate" is *Shehkh máh*, i.e., Sheikh dead, from the Arabic.

H. C. SURTEES.

If CARACTACUS will consult *The British Chess Magazine* for May, July, August, September, and October, 1913, he will find some correspondence on this subject, in which, although he will not find a direct answer to his question, he will discover certain clues.

JOHANNES CAMBRENSIS.

In 1882 Prof. Skeat noted in his 'Etymological Dictionary' that the remote origin of the name was unknown, and added:—

"Devic cites d'Herbelot as saying that in the language of the ancient Persians it signified a warrior who sought warlike adventures, a kind of knight-errant. The piece was originally denoted by an elephant carrying a castle on his back; we have suppressed the elephant... [the] word *ruk* in Persian means a hero.

Mr. Elliot Stock's reprint of Caxton's 'Game and Playe of the Chesse' has the picture of a rook on horseback. A long chapter is devoted to him. Caxton would give CARACTACUS much welcome enlightenment.

ST. SWITHIN.

This question is fully answered in 'The Oxford Dictionary' (as its editors officially style it now), where "rook" is traced, through various mediæval European languages, to "Persian *ruk*, the original sense of which is doubtful." In ancient times castles were often perched, for military reasons, upon not easily accessible rocks.

E. S. DODGSON.

See a 'History of Chess,' by H. J. R. Murray, published at the Clarendon Press in 1913.

J. J. FREEMAN.

Shepperton-on-Thames.

[Other correspondents thanked for replies.]

AN ENGLISH 'GARDEN OF HEALTH' (12 S. iii. 508; iv. 22).—At Mr. G. E. MANWARING'S suggestion I have looked up the two editions of William Langham's book, the first of which was published in 1579 (not 1597), and the second in 1633. My friend has "spotted" the book, but, without seeing again the mutilated copy which gave rise to my query, I am unable to fix its date, as the two editions are so much alike in appearance, type, arrangement, &c. If, however, its owner will turn to the article 'Birch,' he can fix the date himself by the spelling "Iche" in the first edition, and "Itch" in the second, in the list of disorders near the bottom of the page. The collation of the first edition in the Huth Library Catalogue is not quite exact, and should be amended to "Table [at end] A—c4 in eights, D to D3 (4 leaves)=28 leaves in all."

L. L. K.

YEOMAN OF THE MOUTH (12 S. iii. 508).—M. P. Moore, in 'The Family of Carr of Sleaford,' says:—

"Sir John Carr of Hartlepool... was a favourite of Henry VIII. He was Squire of the Body to the King in 1509, and, after, a 'Sewer of the Mouth' (an office equivalent to that of cupbearer)."

M. H. DODDS.

PICKWICK: ORIGIN OF THE NAME (12 S. iv. 12, 51).—The *Journal* of the Royal Asiatic Society is hardly the place in which one would expect to find any reference to Charles Dickens, and such popular favourites as Mr. Pickwick, Winkle, and Sam Weller. Yet here is a note from that *Journal*, to be found in a learned and most interesting paper by my friend Mr. James Kennedy, one of the vice-presidents of the Society, appended to some remarks on coincidences in legends and traditions:—

"Here is a coincidence which will be novel to my readers. The retired head of a department

of the British Museum employed his leisure in arranging the records of Westminster Abbey, and is my authority. On one occasion the mediæval abbot took Mr. Winkle with him to visit Pickwick Manor; and on another occasion he gave Mr. Sam Weller a licence for a public-house at Croydon. Where did Dickens get these names? They are uncommon; but the conjunction of them in a mediæval MS. would be held good proof of Dickens's prodigious learning, if we did not know that it was fortuitous."—*Journal*, April, 1917, p. 216.

J. H. RIVETT-CARNAC.

Vevey.

The trial of *Brookes v. Pickwick* and others (*sic*) at Taunton was reported in *The Times* of April 11, 1827 (and possibly in other London newspapers). Probably Dickens read the case in a newspaper: the law report in 4 Bingham did not appear till 1828. Of course, he may have read that too. It is clear that Mr. Pickwick was not the sole proprietor of the Bath Coach.

H. C—N,

Pickwick Mews is the official name of a blind alley on the eastern side of Avon Street, Bath.

E. S. DODGSON.

PICTURE OF OUR LORD (12 S. iii. 332, 401).—At 9 S. i. 107 I described a similar painting in my mother's possession, and cited *The Archaeological Journal*, vols. viii. and xxix., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, &c., for other examples. Some of these panels were inscribed, like MRS. ANDERSON'S, as "imprinted in Amiral"; my mother's and at least one other as having been "found in Amerat."

E. LEGA-WERKES.

ONION *v.* MAGNET (12 S. iii. 503; iv. 57).—It might interest MR. CROOK to learn that a well-known dentist recently told me that on one or two occasions he had had great trouble in finding the cause of pain in his patients, till he discovered that it was due to two metal fillings being in contact with each other, setting up electrical action. The acid necessary was no doubt contained in the saliva.

E. H. BLANE.

16 St. Augustine's Mansions, S.W.1.

MASONIC HERALDRY (12 S. iv. 46).—A "difference for consanguinity" seems from works on heraldry to be used only in the lifetime of the father to whose sons it applies. But, as one conversant with the practice and sentiment, and one himself an old member, of the association referred to in the query, the writer would strongly reprobate any such alteration as has been suggested, in the absence of a known intention to that effect by the founder. It is not

quite clear what is meant by "medallion"; but the *status quo* should be preserved, whether lodge-jewels or banner be indicated.

A. P. M.

The coat of arms should certainly not be altered if, as stated, it was correctly blazoned at the time when the medallion was engraved.

As regards the final remark of CURIOUSUS II., I should say that the arms in question were used, not as the bearing of a corporate body, but as the sign or memorial of the individual who presented the regalia.

ST. SWITHIN.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (12 S. iv. 50).—

2. Still the race of hero-spirits, &c.
C. Kingsley, 'The World's Age.'

3. Were every hand a scribe by trade.

The following rime was current in Evangelical circles, and was often framed and hung up in rooms:—

Could I with ink the ocean fill,
Were the whole heavens of parchment made,
Were every blade of grass a quill,
Were every man a scribe by trade;
To write the love of God above
Would drain that ocean dry,
Nor could the scroll contain the whole,
Though stretched from earth to sky.

G. W. E. RUSSELL.

18 Wilton Street, S.W.

Like almost everything else which vexes the souls of people who "want to know, you know," lines to which this phrase is attached have been often aforesaid submitted to the omniscience of 'N. & Q.' The quest began in the First Series, and I daresay it will be active in the last. I believe it was somewhere declared that the verse was from a hymn written in Chaldec by Rabbi Mayer Isaac. Who he was I do not know. I came on the lines in a seventeenth-century letter written by one of my ancestors.

ST. SWITHIN.

4. When prodigals return great things are done. These lines occur in 'The Siliad' (Beeton's Christmas Annual, 1873), written, I have always understood, by the late A. A. Dowty, who was also the author of 'The Coming King,' which appeared in that Annual for the previous year.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

5. "Unholy is the voice," &c., is a translation of *Odyssey* xxii. 412:—

Οὐχ ὀσίη κραμεύουσιν ἐπ' ἀνδράσιν εὐχετάσθαι,

"It is not right to exult over slain men." The translation "thanksgiving" is wrong.

A. MILL.

John Bright quoted these words "from an ancient and renowned poet" in his speech on America, June 29, 1867. G. W. E. RUSSELL.

[Several correspondents are thanked for the line from Homer.]

Notes on Books.

A New English Dictionary.—(Vol. IX. First Half *Si-St.*) *Stillation-Stratum.* By Henry Bradley. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 5s. net.)

THIS section of the great Oxford Dictionary, edited by the masterly hand of Dr. Bradley, is full of interest of a varied kind. It includes several common words with a host of different meanings requiring those acute powers of analysis for which the work is justly celebrated; derivations which revise previous views and clear up some confusions; a number of important words from the Latin; and an up-to-date piece of slang from the German. The quotations given in the Dictionary usually end about the nineties, though we notice "a straight-out policy" cited from *The Morning Post* of 1915; but Dr. Bradley has not been able to resist the claims of the one German word which has become current among the crowd during the War, "strafe." It is "from the German phrase *Gott strafe England*, 'God punish England,' a common salutation in Germany in 1914 and the following years."

The "Delenda est Carthago" of our enemies was first taken by our soldiers and used with a slightly contemptuous and humorous connotation to indicate a German attack or bombardment. Then it became used both abroad and at home for "punish" or "heap imprecations on," generally, however, at home, we think, in a way which means more bark than bite. A woman threatens to "strafe" her child, and a man his horse. In a similar way another serious evidence of German feeling, 'The Hymn of Hate,' has led to the word "hate" being used as a substantive for the actual results of that sentiment among our enemies, in the shape of bombardment on the battle front, or bombs in London. As a whole, we are a humorous nation, and the Germans are not.

The substantive "stock" begins near the bottom of p. 988, and extends as far as the third column of p. 994. It includes some curious phrases and special usages. The first sense given is the trunk of a tree, or a log, which leads to the meaning of "senseless person," seen probably in such compounds as "laughing-stock." Stock = "close-fitting neckcloth" is regarded as used "now only in the army," but we fancy we could point to a few supporters of the old fashion in civil life. "Straight" is another long article. This word is really a past participle of the verb "to stretch," and is popularly confused with "strait," which means "narrow," owing to the "strait" gate of Matthew vii. 13. The two words, indeed, get pretty near one another in some of their usages. Certainly the "straightener" who took the place of a doctor in 'Erewhon' (see the beginning of chap. x.) should have been included. He is defined by Butler as "one who bendeth back the crooked" in a case of immorality.

In etymology there are some notable points. "Stipulation" is no longer connected, as in Trench 'On the Study of Words,' with the breaking of a *stipula*, Latin for "straw," in a mutual engagement. The "story" or "storey" of a house is now discovered to be probably

the same word as "story," a narrative or history. The form "historia" (A.D. 1200) points to this, though it is itself obscure, and may, it is suggested, mean "a tier of painted windows." "Store," verb and noun, is ultimately from the Latin *instaurare*. In the sense of "shop" it was recently current in this country only in the plural, "the Stores" being the most familiar example, but American enterprise has made it now familiar over here. The quotations given are chiefly American. The word figures, however, in Stevenson's 'The Beach of Falesá, a story in the 'Island Nights' Entertainments': "The store was to the front, with a counter, scales, and the poorest possible display of trade" (chap. i.).

Going through the Dictionary with admiration for its breadth of knowledge and perpetual interest to the student of English, we offer one or two extra quotations. Under "stipendiary" Bradley Headstone is duly noted as a "stipendiary schoolmaster" in 'Our Mutual Friend,' but we miss Mrs. Wilfer's solemn remark in chap. viii. of that delightful book, "We have at present no stipendiary girl," a comment which may appeal to an increasing class of citizens to-day. To the long article on "stir" we might add in section 12 Matthew Arnold's

Powers stir in us, stir and disappear,

from his 'Self-Deception.' It is a passage characteristic of his mind, as are the lines in the same poem:—

Then, as now, this tremulous, eager being
Strain'd and long'd and grasp'd each gift it saw.

"Strain" in the sense of a tune recalls at once to us Shakespeare's

That strain again! it had a dying fall,

in the opening of 'Twelfth Night.' The sense of "a passage of song or poetry" follows from this, and is well illustrated by a line of Tennyson. That poet has in 'The Talking Oak' a reference to

others, passing praise,
Strait-laced, but all-too-full in bud
For puritanic stays,

which might have appeared under "strait-laced," section d. We fancy that a good many lesser bards, not to mention W. S. Gilbert, have rimed "stocking" with "shocking."

The quotations for "Stoicism" ignore the famous line in Addison's 'Cato,'

I think the Romans call it Stoicism,
and might easily be improved for modern times.

"Stomach" is a good example of the ability of the Dictionary in analysis and illustration. It is amusing to see that, besides the senses of appetite, emotion, valour, and irritation, "stomach" has also been used in connexion with Cupid, corresponding to the Latin *jecur*. "Stone" with its numerous derivatives is another fine instance of the untiring erudition of the Dictionary. Even the slang "stony" = "stony-broke" is included with three quotations. "Stop," verb and noun, is also a word of wide significance. "Storm-troops" is a novelty of the present war which has occurred to us, but which hardly perhaps deserves recognition as yet. For "stormily" we find excellent prose quotations from De Quincey, Charlotte Brontë, and Froude, but we should add a poetical quotation,

again from Matthew Arnold, 'A Picture at Newstead':—

'Twas not the thought of Byron, of his cry
Stormily sweet, his Titan-agony.

"Stoup" is familiar Scotch for a drinking vessel, but we do not know under what exact meaning Allan Ramsay's

Dalhouse of an old descent,
My chief, my stoup, my ornament,

would come. It seems to be something like *praesidium* in the parallel passage of Horace. The last pages of the section introduce us to several words, all ultimately formed from the Greek *στρατός*, an army. Gladstone alone has ventured on "stratarchy," and Carlyle has had one follower in "strateging."

We congratulate Dr. Bradley on his completion of an admirable and important section, full of words both of a familiar and a learned sort.

Papers and Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society. Vol. VIII. Part I. Edited by John Hautenville Cope. (Southampton, Gilbert & Son, 5s. to Non-Members.)

THIS part contains several papers of antiquarian interest, the longest and most important being Mr. Theodore Craib's continuation of his transcript, from the original MS. in the Public Record Office, of 'Church Goods in Hampshire, A.D. 1552.' This includes the inventory of what remained in Winchester Cathedral after it had been partially despoiled by Henry VIII's Commissioners in 1539. The inventories of various churches in Winchester, besides recording the goods then remaining, supply lists of articles that had been recently sold, the prices obtained, and in some cases the names of the purchasers. That of St. Mary Kalendar is notable as comprising "as maney bokys as weye jc. xxjii." but, though "solde unto a freynchman" along with "a table of alabaster and an imayg of ower lady," they realized together only xv. s. xjd. The document also notes the sums paid for "byldeng uppe ye weste wall" and "a new buttres in the north syde of ower churche." The paper finishes with an account of the goods in the churches of Southampton at the same period.

Mr. Gordon P. G. Hills contributes 'Notes on some Blacksmiths' Legends and the Observance of St. Clement's Day,' and prints two songs, 'Old Clem, the Jolly Blacksmith,' and 'Tubal Cain,' besides an account of the "Clem Supper" celebrated at Twyford, and the legend connecting King Solomon with the blacksmith's craft. Of a more serious nature is Dr. Williams-Freeman's account of a 'Roman Building at Grateley,' which, though short, is accompanied by a beautiful coloured reproduction of a painting by Mr. Heywood Sumner showing the pavement in one of the rooms, and forming the frontispiece of the volume. Mr. Christopher Burne discusses the existence of an old trackway from Walbury Camp to Tidbury Ring, and Mr. F. H. Baring that of the site of the battle between the Saxons and Danes at Aclea in 851. As there are also scientific and modern historical articles, it is apparent that members of the Field Club are well catered for, whatever may be their individual tastes.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

MESSRS. HIGHAM & SON'S Catalogue 550 contains over 1,400 entries, the longest section being that devoted to the Life of Christ upon Earth (245 entries). Other sections relate to the Thirty-Nine Articles; Baptism; Boys' and Girls' Sermons and Addresses; Creeds; Future Life; London; Music; Palestine Life, Travel, and Exploration; Plymouth Brethren; Psychology; Quakers; Sabbath; Satan; Sin; Slavery; Social Questions; Systematic Theology; John Wesley and Wesleyanism; and Young Men and Women. Many of the items may be had for 1s. or 1s. 6d. each.

MESSRS. H. R. HILL & SON describe their Catalogue 130 as 'A Rough List of Interesting Second-Hand Books, many in Handsome Bindings.' One of these is Angas's 'South Australia Illustrated,' 60 coloured plates, folio, dark-blue morocco, 12l. 12s. Baring-Gould's 'Lives of the Saints,' revised edition, 16 vols., 1914, is offered for 2l. 7s. 6d.; and O'Hanlon's 'Lives of the Irish Saints,' vols. i.-ix., and 4 parts of vol. x., for 5l. 5s. L'Estrange's 'Church Bells of Norfolk,' illustrated, 1874, is 8s. 6d. The 'Collectanea' of Vincent Stuckey Lean, a former contributor to 'N. & Q.,' 5 vols., 1902-4, published at 5l. 5s., may now be had for 1l. 15s. There are lists under London and Shakespcare, the former including Hilton Price's 'Signs of Old Lombard Street' (9s. 6d.) and Martin's 'The Grasshopper in Lombard Street' (7s. 6d.), and the latter a complete set of the Shakespeare Society publications, 49 vols. in 19, 1841-53, 15l. 10s. A fine copy of Dibdin's 'Bibliographical Decameron,' 3 vols., full brown morocco, 1817, is 10l. 10s., and his 'Typographical Antiquities,' 4 vols., half red morocco by Bedford, 1810, also 10l. 10s.; while Sotheby's 'Principia Typographia,' 3 vols., half morocco, 1858, is 8l. 8s. Dr. G. C. Williamson's edition of Boyne's 'Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century,' 2 vols., 1889, is 3l. 12s. 6d.

MR. JAMES MILES of Leeds has over 1,000 entries in his Catalogue 208. It is strong in local history, entered under the names of the towns or villages described, and is virtually a double catalogue, one list of 'Yorkshire Topography' extending from No. 410 to No. 449, and another, headed 'Yorkshire,' running from 921 to 1031, the last number covering many of the Surtees Society publications, offered separately at prices ranging from 1s. 6d. to 1l. 10s. In the earlier portion of the Catalogue are several of the Harleian Society publications. As illustrating subjects recently discussed in 'N. & Q.' we may name the first edition of the Rev. H. F. Lyte's 'Poems, chiefly Religious,' 1833, 4s. 6d. (see *ante*, p. 83), and Drake's 'History of English Glass-Painting,' 36 plates, folio, 1l. 12s.

The treasures in MESSRS. MYERS & Co.'s 'Illustrated Catalogue of Rare Books' (No. 218) can be possessed by those only who have well-filled pockets, but the Catalogue contains many interesting notes and numerous facsimiles which will be enjoyed by those who cannot hope to handle the volumes described. The special feature of the Catalogue is a copy of the famous fifteenth-century block-book, 'Apocalypsis Sancti Johannis,' black-letter, from the C. Fairfax

Murray library, for which 1,750l. is asked. There are also illuminated manuscripts with miniatures, and others with Chinese and emblematic drawings. There is in addition much to attract lovers of literature and the stage, including an autograph letter from William Wilson (one of Shakespeare's company at the Fortune Theatre) "to my most dear and especial good friend Mr. Edward Alleyn at Dulwich" (75l.); and the first folio edition of 'The Faerie Queene,' 1609, to which 'The Shepheard's Calendar,' 1611, has been added (20l.). From the collection of the late Mr. A. M. Broadley come several fine extra-illustrated works, such as Moore's 'Letters and Journals of Lord Byron,' extended to 6 vols., red morocco (250l.); the Life of Crabbe, extended to 8 vols., half levant morocco (185l.); Vizetelly's 'True Story of the Chevalier D'Eon,' extended to 7 folio vols., half blue morocco (300l.); Percy Fitzgerald's 'Life of Garrick,' extended to 17 vols., half citron morocco (275l.); and Moore's 'Sheridan,' enlarged to 4 vols., full maroon morocco (105l.).

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.

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.

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.

C. H. C., THEKI, and H. K. St. J. S.—Forwarded.

J. W. B. thanks MR. RICHARD HOLWORTHY for his communication.

COL. HERSCHEL ("Cd.")—A Parliamentary paper printed by "command."

CAPT. GAUSSEN ("Tria juncto in uno")—See under 'K.C.B.: its Three Crowns,' 12 S. iii. 487; and *ante*, p. 82.

H. S. B. (Hara-kiri).—A Japanese word for "suicide," often rendered by Englishmen as "happy dispatch."

M. W. (St. Simeon Stylites).—He was born in Northern Syria in 390, and died in 459. The account of him in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' refers for fuller information to 'The Dictionary of Christian Biography.'

E. S. DODGSON (Twilight Sleep).—This phrase forms part of the title of Mrs. Hanna Rion's 'Painless Childbirth in Twilight Sleep,' reviewed in *The Athenæum* of April 24, 1915. The first paragraph of the notice explains the meaning and origin of the term.

LONDON, APRIL, 1918.

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Notes.

A PENN ARMORIAL RELIC (?).

ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM (1621-70), father of the great William Penn, married in 1643 Margaret (d. 1682), daughter of John Jasper of Rotterdam. The arms used by Margaret Jasper are apparently unrecorded in any work on the Penns. "Jasper" is not found in Rietstap's 'Armorial General,' a repertory which contains a great number of Dutch burgher coats; nor does any armorial, manuscript or printed, which it has been possible to consult in a fairly thorough search in London, seem to include them.

A piece of English embroidery, a wallet *temp.* Charles I., owned by Mr. Percival D. Griffiths of Sandridgebury, St. Albans, may claim importance if it preserves, as seems likely, the arms of alliance of Sir William Penn and of the mother of the Founder of Pennsylvania. These insignia are: Argent, on a fesse sable three bezants, and in chief a crescent couched or (for Penn ?), impaling Argent, a chevron gules between in chief a mullet (6) and in base a crescent or (for Jasper ?). Above the shield are worked the initials W. P.

1. As to the arms. The query standing to the identifications proposed is necessitated by the fact that both present a variation in tincturing from what might have been expected. The branch of Penn to which, in the third generation, Sir William belonged—the third generation, that is, descended from William of Minety (Gloucester), whose will was proved in 1592—charged a fesse with plates, not bezants. In the impaled (or wife's) coat, moreover, the subsidiary charges are seen to be worked in gold upon a silver field. If inaccuracy has in this case to be presumed respecting the embroidered tincturing of the supposed Penn coat, it has to be remembered also, as regards the wife's side of the arms, that infringements of the rule governing the display of tincture upon metal and *vice versa* are continentally, at all events, by no means the rare thing they are supposed to be in the British system. It appears tolerably certain that the combination, a chevron between in chief a star and in base a crescent, is not a British one. Papworth fails apparently to give a single instance of it, but Renesse-Rietstap supply more than one.

The Penn arms being Argent, on a fesse sable three plates, the crescent embroidered in the chief of the dexter coat has to be construed as a second son's difference. William, the progenitor of the Gloucestershire Penns, was younger son of David Penn (d. 1564) and his wife Sybil, who was apparently that "sister of Sir William Sidney's wife," the Sybil Penne nominated chief nurse to Edward VI. in 1538 ('D.N.B.'), and a daughter of William Hampden of Duntun and Wingrave (d. 1521: Lipscomb's 'Bucks,' ii. 346). David's elder son John (d. 1596) was ancestor of the Penns of Penn (Bucks). Among evidences that may be cited for the armorials of the younger branch are:—

Sir William (1621-70); mural monument in St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol: arms undifferenced.

William (1644-1718), the Founder: seal to bond on occasion of his second marriage, to Hannah Callowhill, in 1699; arms, with a crescent above the fesse, impaling those of his first wife (1672-93). His book-plate, however, exhibits the full Penn arms.

Thomas (1702-75), last surviving son of the Founder: book-plate with the full arms.

Supposing that the crescent engraved on the Founder's signet exemplifying his first marriage made, as seems probable, but a temporary appearance in the insignia of his branch, what is there that explains its use? Apparently both Sir William, the husband (1643) of Margaret Jasper, and the Founder, his son (1644-1718), were until 1664 in the position of younger sons. Pepys records the death of George Penn, Sir William's uncle, on the eve of his departure as envoy from Charles II. to Spain, on Aug. 1, 1664. This George had married a Spanish lady, and no progeny of his is mentioned. During the first twenty-one years of his union with Margaret Jasper (*i.e.*, 1643-64), Sir William, as nephew of George, had therefore been his cadet. There even appears to have been, till some date unknown, a brother William (living in 1591: Coleman) intermediate to George (d. 1664) and Giles (d. 16—), who with three daughters are the grandchildren mentioned in the will of William of Minety, proved in 1592. Their father, a second William, whom the latter outlived, married Margaret, daughter of John Rastell of Gloucester. What are the Rastell arms?

2. Upon the front of the wallet is embroidered a cavalier standing beside a globe, which he touches with a pair of calipers. A dog, depicted beside him, has what can be seen of its collar inscribed PORT, and it has been suggested that this is possibly part of an allusion to Port Royal, the old capital of Jamaica. This island Sir William Penn (his title was then apparently "General and Commander in chief" of the Fleet prepared for America) took from Spain on May 10-11, 1655, with a fleet of 38 sail, and the 8,000 troops commanded by Venables. The globe is set with constellations that might, if identifiable, furnish some corroboration of this episode in Penn's career. "Porto Rico," however, as one of the possible objectives of the expedition, also suggests itself for the name of a dog in this connexion.

Valuable considerations anent the two lines of Penn are given in Messrs. J. & M. L. Tregaskis's pamphlet upon 'The Penn Relics . . . removed from Penn Church,' 1899, which should be consulted in addition to the

authorities cited in Marshall's 'Genealogist's Guide.' It reproduces rubbings of brasses at Penn, two of which show the family arms impaling another, not apparently identified: a hart trippant below a chief. The Penn book-plates are reproduced in the *Journal* of the Ex-Libris Society (i. 41; 1891-2); the Founder's signet in William Coleman's monograph upon the family pedigree. Mr. Ernest Law's 'The History of Hampton Court Palace' (i. 196) discusses the identity of Mrs. Sybil Penn—whether born a Hampden or a Pakenham. A. V.

SOUTHEY'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO 'THE CRITICAL REVIEW.'

(See *ante*, pp. 35, 66.)

ANDERSON'S 'British Poets,' January, 1799.—This review may be safely claimed for Southey on the strength of the correspondence between the views here expressed and those in Southey's Introduction to his own 'Specimens of the Later English Poets' (1807). There is often, also, a similarity of phrasing in the two articles which would suggest that Southey followed the review in *The Critical*, if he did not write it.

There is in the first place an agreement as to the principle of selection:—

"If it should be deemed necessary to exclude some, we are decidedly of opinion that all who were popular in their own time should be admitted. They characterise the taste and history of their respective ages, and should therefore be re-edited, though their fame may be no longer great."—*Critical Review*, xxv. 42.

"My business was to collect specimens as for a *hortus siccus*. . . to exhibit specimens of every writer, whose verses appear in a substantive form, and find their places upon the shelves of the collector. The taste of the publick may be better estimated from indifferent Poets than from good ones; because the former write for their contemporaries, the latter for posterity. Cleveland and Cowley, who were both more popular than Milton, characterise their age more truly."—'Specimens,' p. iv.

The resemblance in the estimates of the English poets appears strikingly in a number of passages, and there are no discrepancies. It is not merely the value put upon the older poets and the depreciation of the school of Pope that attracts attention and puts the reviewer, with Southey, among the Romantic critics, but exactly the same names are used in illustration, even when they are those of less familiar poets. In the first of the following pairs of passages the ideas are not precisely the same, but the phraseology suggests that the writer

of the second has in mind the earlier opinion, and modifies it a little :—

"From Spenser's time to the middle of the last [seventeenth] century, English poetry did not advance; but except in the drama it can scarcely be said to have been retrograde. The two Fletchers, Randolph, and May, if not Wither and Quarles, were men of uncommon genius, deservedly celebrated in their own times and strangely neglected at present."—*Crit. Rev.*, xxv. 41.

"From the time of Shakespeare to that of Milton, our taste was rather retrograde than progressive... The minor kinds of poetry flourished; from no writers can so beautiful an anthology be formed as from those of this age. Wither and Quarles deserve special mention, notwithstanding the frequent oddities of the one and the long fits of dullness of the other."—'Specimens,' xxiv-xxvi.

"The taste which Pope introduced was calculated rather to make mediocrity tolerable than to produce excellence. We were sinking to the tame and tiresome regularity of French poetry; the stream began to stagnate like a Dutch canal. Young, Thomson, and Akenside, rose to excellence; but a sad rabble of versifiers appear in the collection at this period. The Wartons led us back to a better school."—*Crit. Rev.*, xxv. 42.

"The Anglo-Gallican school which Pope had perfected, died with him. The tune, indeed, which he set, every poetizer, whether man, woman, or child, has been singing ever since... but not one writer since his days, who has acquired the slightest popularity, has been formed upon this school. Even in his own days the Reformation began. Thomson recalled the nation to the study of nature, which, since Milton, had been utterly neglected. Young's manner is unique... Meantime the growing taste for Shakespeare gradually brought our old writers into notice. Warton aided in this good work."—'Specimens,' xxxi-xxxii.

"Pope is at least the equal of Boileau."—*Crit. Rev.*, xxv. 50.

"Pope, though he imitated Boileau, is, in fact, as much superior to him as the English language is, in the opinion of an Englishman, superior to the French."—'Specimens,' xxxi.

In the following passages it is not only the idea, but the almost identical phrasing, that is noteworthy :—

"Our Milton indeed was living: spared by some caprice (for the best actions of Charles can be attributed to no better motive)... But his fame, says Winstanley, is gone out and stinks like the snuff of a candle, because he was a most notorious traitor, and did belie the memory of that blessed martyr King Charles I."—*Crit. Rev.*, xxv. 41.

"Milton was excepted from the Act of Amnesty: and the mercy which induced the worst of a bad race to spare him, was so capricious, and apparently so motiveless, that it may almost be considered as providential. His fame, says Winstanley, is gone out," &c.—'Specimens,' xxvi-xxvii.

"The period between Milton and Pope may be called the dark age of English poetry."—*Crit. Rev.*, xxv. 41.

"The time which elapsed from the days of Dryden to those of Pope, is the dark age of English poetry."—'Specimens,' xxix.

The reviewer gives unusually high praise to Sackville, crediting him with "a genius which seemed to promise that he would some day become the Dante of England." This accords closely with what Southey wrote a few years later in *The Annual Review* (vol. iii. pp. 493-9) in the course of an article on Irving's 'Lives of the Scottish Poets.* Finally, if more evidence is wanted, the reviewer's twice repeated reference to the desirability of a supplementary collection has some bearing on his identification; for the design which was ultimately realized in the collection from which we have been quoting had been in Southey's mind ever since the beginning of 1796. See 'Life and Correspondence.'

'Rising Castle, with other Poems.' By George Goodwin. March, 1799.—This is claimed by Southey in a letter to Taylor (Robberds, 'Memoir of William Taylor,' i. 263). This being an acknowledged article, Southey's method is worth observing as offering a touchstone for his uncertain contributions. It begins with a gentle dissuasive to poets under nineteen, but admits the advantage of attracting the attention of "more impartial critics than would probably be found among the author's acquaintance; and the young writer is taught what to avoid." The reviewer draws on his knowledge of Ovid and Musæus and Sappho, and detects an imitation of his own poetry :—

"He seems to have read the poems of a living writer with great attention and to have copied his manner sometimes too closely."†

The conclusion is one of kindly, if somewhat superior admonition :—

"We have derived pleasure from these poems, imperfect as they are; and it is because we hope for more, that we have dwelt with some minuteness upon the faults of these. In the meantime we counsel him to extend his reading and to correct the feebleness of the versification into which his present models may perhaps lead him,

* This article does not appear in C. Southey's list of his father's contributions to *The Annual Review*, but it is claimed, along with half a dozen others, by Southey in a letter to John May. See 'Select Letters,' ed. Warter, i. 336.

† See the letter to Taylor, *loc. cit.*: "On reviewing his book, I was amused at cautioning him against imitating a living writer."

by the study of Akenside, and, above all, of Shakespeare and Milton."

In the April number the review of 'Poems, Sacred and Moral,' by Thomas Gisborne, may be by Southey. The defence of Stoicism, of the system of Epictetus and Antoninus, against the misrepresentation of the poet, would be in keeping with Southey's discipleship to these moralists:—

"Twelve years ago I carried Epictetus in my pocket, till my very heart was ingrained with it, as a pig's bones become red by feeding him upon madder. And the longer I live, and the more I learn, the more am I convinced that Stoicism, properly understood, is the best and noblest system of morals.... Books of morals are seldom good for anything; the stoical books are an exception."—'Select Letters,' ed. Warter, i. 400.

And the writer is put down at last with the familiar phrases:—

"This volume, on the whole, is highly creditable to the abilities, and, what he himself will receive and we consider as the higher praise, to the intentions of the author."

'Mémoires Historiques de Stéphanie-Louise de Bourbon Conti,' in the Appendix to vol. xxv. pp. 490-99, is by Southey (see Robberds, *op. cit.*, i. 240). It is a sympathetic summary of a melancholy narrative: "Her consolation must be that there is a better world, and *there* must her hope be placed."

In May there are articles on Drake's 'Literary Hours' and Isaac D'Israeli's 'Romances,' in both of which a considerable familiarity is shown with Spanish and Portuguese literature. The kindly tone in both would not be unfavourable to the possibility of Southey's authorship, but there is not enough substance in them to speculate on.

The September number contains the admiring review of Landor's 'Gebir.' If we did not know that Southey had written it, there would be little to indicate its authorship. It consists almost entirely of extracts. The comments are brief:—

"The story of this poem is certainly ill chosen and not sufficiently whole; and the language is frequently deficient in perspicuity. These are the faults of 'Gebir.' Of its beauties, our readers must already be sensible. They are of the first order; every circumstance is displayed with a force and accuracy which painting cannot exceed.... We have read this poem repeatedly with more than common attention, and with far more than common delight."

JACOB ZEITLIN.

University of Illinois.

(To be concluded.)

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHARD EDWARDS, 1669-79.

(See 12 S. iii. 1, 44, 81, 122, 161, 205, 244, 262, 293, 323, 349, 377, 409, 439, 470, 493; iv. 39.)

LETTER LXXX.

Thomas Pace to Richard Edwards:

(O.C. 3636.)

[Thomas Pace was elected writer for Bengal on Nov. 3, 1670, his securities being "Thomas Pace Senior of Battersea, gent., and Peter Decele of Norwich, vintner." He sailed to India in the East India Merchant, and reached Madras in 1671. Thence he was sent to Bengal, and was employed at Balasor and Hught. In 1674 he was commended for his devotion to the Company's interest during the fire which partly consumed the factory at Balasor. In December, 1675, Mistress Mary Barker, "sent to be a wife for Mr. Thomas Pace," was permitted to sail to India in the *Loyall Eagle*. She travelled under the care of Mrs. Cole, who went out with her three daughters to join her husband Robert Cole, a dyer in the Company's service. However, when Mary Barker arrived in India she found that her affianced husband had died in Balasor in the September before her departure from England. Administration of the effects of Thomas Pace was granted to his father on Sept. 12, 1677. Mary Barker lost no time in replacing her dead bridegroom, for she married John Davis, also a servant of the Company, within six weeks of her arrival in India. See 'Court Minutes,' vol. xxvii. p. 66; O.C. 3575; 'Factory Records,' Huggli, vol. iv., Fort St. George, vol. xxviii.; Letter-Book, vol. v.; P.C.C. Admons.]

Ballasore May 3d 1672

Mr Richard Edwards,
Worthy Friend.

I Gladly received your letter of the 22d April this day, wherein I would have you think that ayry Excuse for not writing might well have been Spared. Thatt you writt Att All was Enough to Satisfy my hopes As I lay no blame upon you, Therefore fancy not, you have in the lest Offended Ag[ainst] fr[ie]ndship, And Question not if Joyfull ne [torn away] to bee received with Eagerness [the greater part of the next four lines is torn away].

Indeed to [torn away] was with longing desires Expected [torn away] I considered the person failing I[t] was Sufficiently Evinced that there was reason for the Failure.

Your Correspondence is really wished and thong [sic] I may Administer to its Continuance and Improvement, I leave it to you, as you mentioned in yours, to propose.

Your 18 rs. I received this Evening, butt the Sudden returne of the Cossid denyed me the power of Serving you att present in what you desired, For, in so Short A time as halfe A day, I Could neither Get them [sic] ps. of Sannoes you desired so good Or So Cheap As in A longer time, which shall be betwixt this and the next Opportunity dedicated to procure them. Your ps. of Curtain Stoffe yet remains unsold, though I have Endeavoured My Selfe and have employ'd Others to Attempt the Same. Att the Arrivall of the Europe Ships I may perhaps Effect it.

I am reduced [no]w to A necessity of being Abrupt in not An[sw]erjng yours So full as I would, for besides the Quick [dispa]tch of the Peon, Mr Hall this day [torn away] send to Hugly. And what buisine [torn away]ers (Of which he is inclined you know) to [torn away] it is imposed upon me to be the [torn]ly person that must perform it.

I am forced [torn] now to be tamely Abused, not that I am in the lest inclined to furious Wayes, Either for Defence Or revenge. Butt reason is not now permitted to be Argued Since Mr Hall has been endued with power to Command,* that together with his Age, Authorizing Affronts, Of whose nature by the next lle acquaint you, and att present Excuse my Shortness by declareing my Selfe

Your reall friend
THOS: PACE

Present my respects to Mr Vincent.

What you desired as to Mr Reade I have performed.

Mr Bradford† by great misfortune, as he was Coming from Hugly with a pergo‡ laden with Oyle, was cast away about Ingerlee,§ but not much hurt to his person or goods. Of this I had newes to day.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant In Cassambazar.

* Joseph Hall, who had resented the appointment of Matthias Vincent as Chief at Kāsimbāzār on the death of John March, was at this time at variance with all his superiors, and made the life of his subordinates a misery.

† I have found no other mention of this individual, who was probably the captain of a coasting vessel.

‡ A cargo boat. The word is probably a corruption of the Port. *barca*. See Bowrey, 'Countries round the Bay of Bengal,' ed. Temple, p. 228.

§ Hijili, an island at the mouth of the Hūglī river.

LETTER LXXXI.

John Vickers to Richard Edwards.
(O.C. 3638.)

Decca May the 14th 1672

Dear Brother

The 18th past month I reacht this place but can g[ive] you little Account of it as yet, having been out of i[t] ever since my leaving Cassumbazar.

I have got ready 1 ps. mulmul* and 1 do. Tanjeeb, bu[t] cannot send them as yet, the Divan‡ not permitting to send A Cosset. The rest of the things in your remem [torn] shall get ready; your Seal is Cutting, the arm things [sic] [and] Rinocerots horne are very Dear, above 10 rup[ees] as they tell me, soe have bought none as yet.

Before my leaving Cassumbazar I paid the Che[if] guallee‡ 1 rupee to provide men to goe to Merdad[pur]§ which I thinke was not Deducted out of their h[ire].

my Boy [?]ooree|| has I thinke stole my New buttons, but saith they were left behind in [line torn away] Send me word if it bee soe that I may g [torn] A Despatch, for I know that he (and hear th[at his] father allsoe) is a theif: if Bekunn¶ b[e not] Come away pray hasten him:

Our goodes are not yet come from Hugly, but in a letter received 2 dayes since from Mr Clave|| he advises they will suddenly; I hope now they bee in the way hither.

I hope now wee are past making any excuses [for] any trouble which wee give one another and therefore shall onely reckon up my wants, wh[ic]h desire you to Supply if you Can, imprimis, [?] peeces of Mumsamma** Course as soon as Conve[nient]ly you Can Per any Merchants Boat; if you Cann[ot] Supply me with these†† the Companies goodes, [I am] like to goe without them. Item: 1 ps. of ord[inary] couloured Taffaty‡‡

* Hind. *malmal*, muslin.

† *Divān*, chief native officer (properly "cow-herd").

‡ *Gwālā*, palanquin bearer.

§ *Mirdāūdpur*. This place, which was situated north-east of Kāsimbāzār, is traced by Yule (see 'Hedges' Diary,' vol. iii. pp. 219-20) up to 1770. It does not appear in any modern map, and has probably been swallowed up by the Jellinghī river, which hereabouts frequently cuts its banks.

|| ? Bhūrī. The first letter is missing.

¶ Bhfkhan.

** Hind. *mamjāma*, wax-cloth.

†† "From" seems to be omitted.

‡‡ See Letter XIII.

for lining of Coats, 1 ps. [torn away] if you Ca[n g]et it, 1 Set of [torn] Strings [for] A Horse, and some of the Silver and plaine Shooes [of the] Bigness of yours but long[er].

Have nothing more at present (onely to desire you not to bee Melancholy), and to present my humble Service to Mr Marshall, Mr Littl[eton] and his Lady and all other freinds) but to subscrib[e]

Thy Reall and most affectionately Loving Brother

JNO. VICKERS

My Companion that came with me hither* hath ever since kep very close to me. I have lately tryed 2 or 3 wayes to get rid of his Company, but he sticks still closer to me, though have a devise in my head that in 10 or 12 dayes will quite [torn] him of, and should he take snuff† [line torn away] I shall not be sorry

Idem J. V.

If Mr Vincent will give you my receipt for his Moors,‡ pray take it. I thought to have sent some Mony to Invest for our shipp, but now shall forbear till I see how things will goe, and doe advise you to give out as little mony as you can for any thing, believing their will bee A generall stop put to our businesse, which I fear will conti[nue] for some time

Yours ut Supra

J. V.

R. C. TEMPLE.

(To be continued.)

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL: STEWARDS OF THE SCHOOL FEASTS.

(See *ante*, pp. 38, 68.)

THE names that follow complete the list of Stewards of the School Feasts concerning whom I am anxious to obtain further information:—

- John Kersey, 1716.
John Knapton, 1724. Can he be identified with John Knapton, a bookseller of London, who died in 1770?
Francis Loggin, 1717.
Joseph Major, 1711.
Simon Morse, 1711.
Benjamin Mawson, 1713. Was he related to Matthew Mawson, Master of Corpus College, Cambridge, who became Bishop successively of

* James Price, who had been sent by Walter Clavell to act as the Company's *vakil*, or agent, at Dacca and to keep an eye on John Smith, who was suspected of malpractices.

† Take offence, be annoyed.

‡ Mohur, *mohar*, a gold coin, worth at this period about Rs. 14.

Llandaff, Chichester, and Ely, and who went up to Cambridge from St. Paul's in 1702?

Benjamin Marriott, of the King's Remembrancer's Office, 1723.

Richard Marriott, 1725. Can he be identified with Richard Marriott of the Ordnance Office, who died in 1738 (*London Magazine*, p. 309)?

John Marriott, 1723. He was a benefactor to the library of St. Paul's School in 1690. Was he a brother of Benjamin and Richard Marriott?

Thomas Norris, 1707.

Gabriel Neve, 1712. Of the Temple: he died in 1773. There is a portrait of one Gabriel Neve in the Inner Temple Hall. Was he related to William Neve, who was a benefactor of the library of St. Paul's School in 1700?

Peter Normansel, 1713. He was the son of John Normansel of London, and went up from St. Paul's to Trinity, Cambridge, in 1690, aged 16.

Thomas Needham, 1716.

Henry Newcome, 1725. Was this the well-known schoolmaster at Hackney?

Robert Pawlet, 1707.

Samuel Palmer, surgeon, 1709.

George Morton Pitt, 1711. Of Tarrant Preston, Dorset. He was Governor of Fort St. George, East Indies, M.P. for Pontefract in 1741 and 1747-56, when he died. What was his parentage?

Sherard or Sherman Pickering, 1715.

Leonard Pead, 1715. Common Councilman for Cheap Ward; he died in 1755.

Richard Rogerson, 1716. Was he one of the Norfolk family who were connected by marriage with John Postlethwayt, who was High Master of St. Paul's from 1697 to 1713?

Thomas Savage, 1726.

Edward Salisbury, 1728.

Richard Saunders, 1728.

William Tilson, 1707. Was he related to George Tilson, F.R.S., a Deputy Secretary of State, who died in 1738, or to Christopher Tilson, *ante*, p. 68?

Humphrey Thayer, one of the Commissioners of Excise, 1707. He died in 1737.

Benjamin Tooke, 1708. He was the son of B. Tooke, and was a bookseller in Fleet Street who was immortalized by Swift and Pope.

William Tynms, 1709. Attorney at law.

Thomas Trenchfield, 1712.

Charles Townley, 1717. Was he related to Sir Charles Townley, Garter King of Arms?

Richard Truby, 1723. Can he be identified with Richard Truby, vintner of St. Paul's Churchyard, who was bankrupt in 1734?

Roger Williams, 1707. Can he be identified with the mezzotint engraver of this name?

Charles Welham, 1710.

William Willcocks, 1714.

Richard Wyld, 1714.

Robert Williams, 1717.

Richard Walter, 1724.

Allen Webb, 1725.

Richard Young, 1713.

Edmund Wiseman, 1713. Can he be identified with Edmund Wiseman, wine merchant, who died in 1734 (*Gent. Mag.*, p. 703)?

Nathaniel Bishop, born 1720, Steward in 1755. Proctor, Doctors' Commons: probably father of Charles Bishop, who was admitted to the foundation of St. Paul's School in 1761.

- Thomas Benn, 1757.
 Richard Neale Badcock. Director of the South Sea Company. Died 1783.
 James Ducane, 1756.
 George Dennis.
 George Dance, 1756. Surveyor to the Corporation of London. Died 1768.
 Richard Fawson, 1755.
 Robert Haynes, 1756.
 Herman Henneker, 1757.
 William Purcas, 1756. Can he be identified with William Purcas, one of the Six Clerks of Chancery, who died in 1766? Was he related to John Purcas of the Mercers' Company, who was Surveyor Accountant of St. Paul's School in 1749?
 Joseph Partington, 1756.
 Alexander Schomberg, 1755. Was not this Sir Alexander Schomberg, who was knighted by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1777, and who died in 1804, being the senior captain in the Navy? He served under Boscawen at the reduction of Louisbourg, and was closely associated with Wolfe at Quebec.
 Harry Skey, 1757. He was the son of William Skey of Falfield, Gloucestershire, and went up from St. Paul's to Oriel in 1739, aged 17, and took his B.A. degree in 1742.
 Richard Widsor, 1755. Was he Richard Widsor, gentleman, a citizen of London and a member of the Mercers' Company (Surveyor Accountant of St. Paul's School in 1774), who went up from St. Paul's School to Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1778?
 Nathaniel Worley, 1757. Can he be identified with Mr. Worley of Staple Inn, who died in 1758?
 Walter Wall, 1757.
- MICHAEL F. J. McDONNELL.
 Bathurst, Gambia, British West Africa.

THE 'DE NUGIS CURIALIUM' OF WALTER MAP.—The 'De Nugis Curialium' of Walter Map contains a number of quotations from classical and mediæval writers, most of which have been identified by Dr. James in his recent edition (Oxford, 1914). There is one, however, of some interest which Dr. James (p. xxiii), and also those who have since written on the 'De Nugis,'* have left unidentified. It occurs on p. 215:—

Iupiter esse pium statuit quodcumque iunaret.

This famous line comes from the 'Heroides' of Ovid (iv. 133), and seems to have been much appreciated in the Middle Ages. There is a curious Latin story printed by Thomas Wright† from MS. Harl. 219,

fol. 12a, entitled 'De duobus scolaribus Sepulcrum Ovidii adeuntes propter eruditionem.' Two students visit the tomb of Ovid *eo quod sapiens fuerat*. One of them asks the poet which was (morally) the best line that he had ever written; a voice replies, *virtus est licitis abstinuisse bonis* ('Heroides,' xvii. 98). The other inquires which was the worst; the voice replies, *omne iuvans statuit Jupiter esse bonum* (a paraphrase of 'Her.,' iv. 133). Thereupon both the students proposed to pray to Christ for the repose of Ovid's soul (*ut pro anima Ovidii Christum exorarent per Pater Noster et Ave*), but the voice ungratefully sends them on their way with the words, *nolo 'Pater Noster'; carpe, viator iter.** It is just possible that Map knew this story, for he introduces the line with the words, "Decus et dedecus librare contempnunt, illo pessimo contenti versiculo, *Iupiter,*" &c.

M. ESPOSITO.

SILVER: WEIGHT AND VALUE. (See *ante*, p. 86).—MR. BRADBURY, referring to the entries "standing cup, 9*li.* 17*s.*," and "12 silver spoons, 5*li.* 17*s.*," asks: "Is there not some confusion of weight and price in the above?" There certainly is, but it is confusion that has a very interesting historical explanation.

As is well known, the pound of money was originally so named because it was a pound *weight* of silver. From this fact arose the practice (extremely common in the Middle Ages, and by no means limited to the precious metals) of expressing weight in pounds and shillings. To say that an article weighed 10*l.* 5*s.* meant merely that it weighed 10½ lb. This was fairly clear so long as the original weights of the coins were preserved, but with the depreciation of the currency complications begin to appear. This is well illustrated by many of the records printed in Riley's 'Memorials of London and London Life.' For instance, in 1379, on the occasion of a deposit of jewels by the King with the City Corporation to secure a loan, one of the items is 12 hanaps of gold "weighing by goldsmiths' weight 9*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and valued at 137*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*"

* C. C. J. Webb (*Classical Review*, xxix., 1915, pp. 121-3); C. L. Kingsford (*English Historical Review*, xxx., 1915, pp. 529-30); J. Hinton (*Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*, xxxii., 1917, pp. 81-132); H. Bradley (*English Historical Review*, xxxii., 1917, pp. 393-400).

† 'A Selection of Latin Stories,' Percy Society, 1842, pp. 43, 225; cf. Sandys ('History of Classical Scholarship,' 1. ed. 2, 1906, p. 640).

* Before leaving the subject of Walter Map it may be well to correct an inaccurate reference which has caused me—and also my friend Dr. Hinton—a certain amount of trouble. On p. xxxviii of his book Dr. James refers to "a paper by Mr. W. T. Ritchie in the *Transactions* of the Royal Philological Society of Glasgow (1909-10)." This reference should be *Proceedings* of the Royal Philological Society of Glasgow, vol. xli., 1910, pp. 123-46.

The details of the valuation are not given, but it is clear how it was arrived at. In 1379 a pound weight of silver was coined into 300 pence instead of the original 240; therefore, in order to convert pounds in weight into pounds in currency, it is necessary to add one-fourth, or 5s. in the pound. This gives 12*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* The ratio of gold to silver was taken as 11½ to 1, and thus we obtain the final figure of 137*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* As the valuation was made to secure the lender, and not for purposes of sale, naturally there is no allowance for the making.

Evidently we cannot understand the entries in Croke's account book in this sense, as it would involve the silver spoons weighing nearly half a pound each. The explanation I venture to suggest is that by the seventeenth century the meaning of expressing weights in pounds and shillings had been lost, and so an endeavour was made to rationalize the old custom by inserting the value and calling it the weight. This is quite parallel to what has frequently happened where an old form has become unintelligible. It would be useful to have other examples from the same period.

F. W. READ.

BOSCobel RELICS.—Boscobel House having recently changed owners, the Caroline relics there have also been sold under the hammer, and *The Wolverhampton Express and Star* of March 21, 1918, contains a report of the sale. The principal relic was the banquetting table of the Penderels at which King Charles dined on the Sunday during his stay at Boscobel, and from its exceptional form and its associations with the monarch it realized 100*l.* The Boscobel Visitors' Book (13 vols.) fetched 9*l.* Some of the items, however, had no association with Charles. S. J. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.
Walsall.

"DOBBIE."—I cannot find this word in the 'English Dialect Dictionary.' It is used, in a very local way, for a caretaker of a school or church, and, as far as I can discover, it seems to exist only in one parish—that of Emanuel, Bolton, Lancs. It may be of interest to record it.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

"CD." PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS. (See 'Notices to Correspondents,' ante, p. 92.)—Besides "unopposed returns,"

"The government can also, and frequently does, on its own initiative, lay papers before the house, papers technically known as 'command papers' because they are supposed to be

presented by command of the king."—See 'Parliament: its History, Constitution, and Practice,' by Sir Courtenay Ilbert, Clerk of the House of Commons, new and revised edition, 1912, p. 114.

An "unopposed return" is issued at the request, formally moved, of any member of Parliament. It is "Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed," and is numbered and dated, but not marked "Cd."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

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.

STENDHAL: A FORGOTTEN ARTICLE.—In the "Correspondance de Stendhal, publiée par Ad. Paupe et P. A. Chéramy" (Paris, 1908, ii. 489), Henry Beyle writes to his friend Sutton Sharpe as follows:—

"...Le livre le plus amusant qui ait paru depuis un an en France, c'est les 'Mémoires de Tilly'... J'ai fait un article sur Tilly, c'est le premier article que j'aie fait depuis dix-huit mois. Un Anglais de mes amis, qui traduit mes articles, a craint de gêner sa réputation en écrivant sur un livre aussi libertin que Tilly. Pouvez-vous donner mon article à quelque journal littéraire en Angleterre?"—Letter dated Aug. 14, 1828.

Has this article been published, and, if so, in which review? In her very exhaustive dissertation on 'Stendhal et l'Angleterre' (Paris, 1908), Miss Doris Gunnell devotes a chapter to "les articles de Stendhal écrits pour des revues anglaises," but Count Tilly's *Mémoires* are passed by in silence.

Can some English Stendhalian help a Danish confrère? (Dr.) TAGE BULL.
Copenhagen.

BARREL-ORGANS.—The third volume of 'The Ency. Brit.' contains an excellent article on barrel-organs, wherein it is mentioned that the first barrel-organs imported into England came from the Low Countries. Dr. Enschedé of Amsterdam is collecting material for an elaborate history of these popular musical instruments. The writer of the above-mentioned article does not give any reference to prove his assertion of the Dutch origin of the British barrel-organs, and Dr. Enschedé will be infinitely obliged if a reader of 'N. & Q.' can assist him in finding proof of the statement in the 'E. B.'

W. DEL COURT.

47 Blenheim Crescent, W.11.

THOMAS HOWARD, EARL OF ARUNDEL.—Can any one give me information as to the present whereabouts of the portrait of the great collector (1585-1646) by Van Dyck, formerly at Stafford House, but sold by the late Duke of Sutherland in 1907? It is believed to have gone to America, but this is uncertain. I should also be grateful for information concerning other portraits of the Earl of Arundel (whose Life I am writing) except those well known—at Arundel, in the National Gallery, &c. Can any one tell me what has become of one by Rubens (a head), owned in the eighteenth century by Lord Frederick Campbell, and subsequently by the Duke of Argyll, the track of which is now unknown? Any other information will be welcomed.

{(Miss) MARY F. S. HERVEY.
Shiplake House, Henley-on-Thames.

FULCHER'S 'LIFE OF GAINSBOROUGH.'—Can any of your readers tell me whether any descendants of Georǵe Williams Fulcher or his son E. S. Fulcher (both of Sudbury) are living, and, if so, whether they retain the MS. letters and other materials used in the composition of the above Life? It was in great part written by the father, and completed by his son, and published in 1856 by Messrs. Longmans. INQUIRER (2).

SIMPSONS OF ABERDEENSHIRE.—Can any of your readers give information about the family of Simpson of Udoch, near Fyvie in Aberdeenshire? They registered at the Lyon Office, at the end of the seventeenth century, their arms as follows: Argent, on a chief vert three crescents of the field. Crest, a falcon volant; motto, "Alis nutrior."

In Edmondson's 'Heraldry' (London, 1780) these arms are said to have been used by — Sympon of the Inner Temple, London. They are also ascribed to the family of Simson of Brunton and Pitcorthie, said to have been established in Fifeshire since the fifteenth century. They have also been used by my own family, but I am unable to trace it back beyond the middle of the eighteenth century, and cannot trace a connexion with the Udoch family, whose records end fifty years earlier. Any information that would give a missing link would be very welcome. I have reason for thinking that the Simpsons in England who used these arms in the eighteenth century were not likely to have assumed arms registered as those of the Udoch family if they had not been entitled to do so. H. B. S.

SIEYÈS MSS.—In Sainte-Beuve's article on Sieyès in vol. v. of the 'Causeries du Lundi' reference is made to the MSS. of Sieyès in the possession of Fortoul, the publication of which was prevented, or at least delayed, by Fortoul's death. Have any of them since been published?

J. F. R.

"TROUNCER."—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' throw light upon this word as applied to "the man who rides behind a distiller's van and helps to load and unload"? The question is asked by a well-known writer. Its derivation as a verb, from the French, has been duly traced. But as substantive, in the sense indicated, research on my part has been baffled. CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

{[The Oxford English Dictionary, s.v. "trouncer," says that the word is formed from the verb with the suffix *er*, and in the definition states that the name is specially applied to an odd man. Among the illustrative quotations is the following from *The Westminster Gazette* of March 26, 1896: "Brewhouse men, cellar men, yardmen . . . draymen, and trouncers."]

PALMERSTONIANA.—Will somebody be good enough to repeat an anecdote which hangs on a question being put to Lord Palmerston as to the age when a man might be considered to be in full vigour?

ST. SWITHIN.

MAUNSELL ROLL OF HONOUR.—Members of the Maunsell (Mansell, Mansel) family may be glad to know that it is intended to insert in the second volume of the history of the family (now in active preparation) an "In Memoriam" chapter, containing the names and some account of the services, &c., of those members of the family who have given their lives in the War, and I therefore appeal to them to send particulars to me at the address below. All details in respect of the action, the circumstances in which they were killed, letters from the front, &c., will be acceptable.

CHARLES A. MAUNSELL, Col.
Junior United Service Club,
Charles Street, S.W.1.

"MR. LLOYD, FOUNDER OF LONDON EXCHANGE."—Pasted inside an old patch-box are the words: "Mr. Lloyd Banker, &c., Founder of London Exchange."

The patch-box has a portrait painted on the lid; costume, I should gather, c. 1820; hands in pocket; a squat tall hat, standing beside a pillar; at the foot of the portrait there is the lettering, "Pillar of the Exchange."

I am desirous of identifying the subject of the portrait. To my mind, the following are out of court:—

1. Edward Lloyd, Lloyd's Coffee-House, 1688-1726.

2. Sampson Lloyd, founder of Lloyd's Bank, Birmingham.

The next is doubtful: Charles, son of Sampson Lloyd, born 1748.

There only remain:—

1. Rev. Lewis Loyd, who married Sarah, dau. of John Jones, in 1796, and became a member of Jones, Loyd & Co. of Manchester and London.

2. Samuel Jones Loyd, son of the above, who was born 1796.

WM ASHETON TONGE.

Disley.

"BUTCHING."—*The Cornish and Devon Post* (Launceston), recording on March 9 the death of a townsman, observes that as a young man "he learned the butchering, and held a stall in the meat market for some time." The term "the butchering," as an equivalent for the trade of a butcher, was familiar to me in Launceston many years ago; but I do not remember previously to have seen it in print. Is it purely local?

DUNHEVED.

GERONTIUS'S DREAM.—Can any of your readers inform me where I can find a good account of the above? 'The Ency. Brit.' has several brief notices of Gerontius, but I can find none of his dream. A. W. D.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S DAUGHTER: SIR JOHN RUSSEL.—Can any reader give me information regarding the descendants of Frances, daughter of Oliver Cromwell? She was born in 1638, married secondly Sir John Russel, of the Chequers Russell family, and died in 1719. A Belgian family whom I have met with during the War have the names Oliver and Russel in their family for some generations back, and claim descent from the Protector through a grandmother who was born in Virginia, U.S.A. I am anxious to know whether any of the family of the Sir John Russel referred to are known to have emigrated to America. J. C. ARNOLD, Capt.

"GAMP" AS ADJECTIVE.—Did Dickens attach any particular meaning to this word in making it the surname of the immortal Sarah? In 'Martin Chuzzlewit,' chap xxvi. she is represented as saying, "Gamp is my name, and Gamp my nater." In a fugitive piece by Dickens, in Forster's 'Life,'

book vi. i., occurs this passage: "'Have I not the pleasure,' he says, looking at me curious, 'of addressing Mrs. Gamp?' 'Gamp I am, sir,' I replies. 'Both by name and natur.'"

The 'N.E.D.' gives the adjective *gamp* as Scotch, "Playful, sportive," with one quotation from a Scotch song. The 'E.D.D.' has nothing more to the purpose. But Mrs. Gamp did not assume a sportive character; she aimed rather at being solemnly impressive, and pathetic.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

"VITTA LATTA": NAPOLEON'S 'MOLIÈRE.'—In a reference to a book in the library at Longwood belonging to Napoleon, on p. 243 of 'Après la Mort de l'Empereur,' by Albéric Cahuet, is the following sentence:—

"Ce Molière de Sainte-Hélène est marqué du timbre impérial et de l'ex-libris de son dernier possesseur, 'Ex-libris Joseph-Nap.—Com. Primoli,' avec cette devise: 'Vitta Latta. Libro Pace.'"

I should be grateful for a translation, and explanation, of the last words, particularly of "Vitta Latta." LEES KNOWLES, Bt.

Westwood, Pendlebury.

"BOLD INFIDELITY! TURN PALE AND DIE."—Can any reader say who wrote the following epitaph, or, in absence of any author, give the date of the gravestone on which it first occurs?

Bold Infidelity! turn pale and die.

Beneath this stone three infants' ashes lie;

Say, are they lost or saved? &c.

J. W. F.

[Mr. E. R. Suffling in his 'Epitaphia,' p. 194 (Upcott Gill, 1909), attributes the authorship of these well-known lines (*circa* 1818) to the Rev. T. S. Grimshaw, Vicar of Biddenham, as does Murray's 'Handbook for Herts, Beds, and Hunts'; but doubt is thrown on this attribution by the replies printed at 9 S. iv. 423, where a claim is put forward on behalf of the Rev. Robert Robinson, a Baptist minister who died in 1790.]

LAVATER IN FRENCH.—Was there any French translation of J. C. Lavater's 'Physiognomische Fragmente' published before 1800, except "Essai sur la Physiognomie.... traduit par Mme. de la Fite" (La Haye, 1781-1803)? V. STOCKLEY.

SHELLEY: SCHUBART.—Prof. Zeiger, in a pamphlet as to Shelley, says: "Either he or his cousin Medwin came across a translation of F. Schubart's fragment, 'Der ewige Jude,' in Lincoln's Inn Fields." What is known of this translation?

V. STOCKLEY.

Newnham College, Cambridge.

BEN JONSON AND THE COLBY FAMILY.—In Ben Jonson's 'Underwoods' there appears 'An Epistle to a Friend, to Perswade him to the Warres,' which contains the following lines:—

O times,
Friend fie from hence; and let these kindled
rimes
Light thee from hell on earth: where flatterers,
spies,
Informers, Masters both of Arts and lies....
Boasters, and perjurd, with the infinite more
Prævaricators swarme. Of which the store,
(Because th'are every where amongst Man-kind
Spread through the World) is easier farre to find,
Then once to number, or bring forth to hand,
Though thou wert Muster-master of the Land.
Goe quit 'hem all. And take along with thee,
Thy true friends wishes, *Colby* which shall be,
That thine be just, and honest....

I have often been asked if I could help elucidate this passage by identifying the man Colby to whom this epistle is written. It does not seem to me that he was "muster master of the land," and so a recruiting officer, as one of my friends has ingeniously suggested. That was merely a figure of speech, and the rest of the poem would seem to indicate that he had been wasting his time and substance in high living with somewhat low companions. I therefore throw myself upon the mercy of the readers of 'N. & Q.' in the endeavour to learn who this Colby was.

I have notes concerning many members of the Norfolk and Suffolk branches of the Colby family, and a few members of the Lincolnshire and Hampshire branches; but I cannot connect any of them with the subject of Ben Jonson's pen. I should be very much obliged for any clues which might enable myself and my friends to identify the rascal at whom Jonson levelled his argumentative rime.

ELBRIDGE COLBY,
2nd Lieut. 40th Infantry, U.S.A.
Fort Riley, Kansas.

'**CONJUNCTIO SATURNI ET MARTIS,**' 1473.—The first part of the Fairfax-Murray collection contained an exceptionally interesting little book, No. 200 in the sale catalogue, 'Conjunctio Saturni et Martis, anno 1473,' Gothic letter, small 4to, 12 leaves, the first blank, 24 lines to a full page. The author was Johann Grumpach, Lichtenberger, known as Johann Lichtenberger only, his surname not occurring in any other of his works. The cataloguer believes this copy to be unique, and probably it is, because such small books were very liable to be lost. He also thinks that it was

printed at Cologne by an unidentified printer; the types, however, are evidently Basel types, the printer either Fromolt or Bernhard Reichel.

I went to Quaritch's to see the book, the firm having bought it for ten guineas for a client in the United States; but unfortunately it had already been dispatched, or I might have been able to settle the question.

Can any of your readers tell me if there is any other account of this conjunction, or if there is a list of all the known conjunctions of the planets?

S. J. ALDRICH.

New Southgate.

ROUPELL FAMILY.—Richard Palmer Roupell—the father of William Roupell, elected M.P. for Lambeth in March, 1857—was a lead smelter in Gravel Lane, Southwark. Whence did this family come? Did the name originate in the Channel Islands?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

MARIO SFORZA was the general in command of the troops of Francesco Maria de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany, about 1577. He had a brother named Paolo. I should be grateful for any particulars about these brothers, and especially about their parentage.

Were they sons of Sforza Sforza, Duke of Bari? One of the sons of this Duke of Bari, Francesco, was at one time engaged to Donna Virginia de' Medici (sister of Francesco Maria above mentioned), who became the wife of Don Cesare d'Este. When this engagement fell through, Francesco Sforza was created a Cardinal, Dec. 12, 1583, and he died Cardinal Bishop of Frascati, Sept. 11, 1624.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

"**BENEDICT.**"—In continuing as treasurer the reminiscences of an old society, I have a difficulty in defining the term "Benedict." In the older 'Reminiscences' it is stated that

"the spirit of the Rules of the Society as to Benedicts and Bachelors was applicable to members on their marriage";

and again:—

"Mr. * * married his first wife in 1797 or 8, and that wife was living for some years after 1811, in which year he gave his dinner as a Benedict; and a second dinner on his second marriage in 1822."

I should like to be clear as to the correct acceptation of the term. "Undequo?"

HIC ET UBIQUE.

Reepham, Norfolk.

SPUR PROVERBS: CHAUCER.—The following passage occurs in fo. 90 of J. Bossewell's 'Workes of Armorie,' 1572: "Chaucer sayeth that habite, maketh no mōcke, ne wearing of gylte Spurres, maketh no knyghte." Can any of your readers inform me where in Chaucer's works this proverb is to be met?

Can any reader quote me any further proverbs dealing with spurs other than these?—

Plus fulgent calcaria quam altaria.
Le chevalier commence soi armer par l'éperon,
&c.

Vilain ne sait ce que valent éperons.
As true steel as Rippon rowels.

CHARLES BEARD.

69 Linden Gardens, Notting Hill Gate.

D. ROBERTS, R.A.: CATHEDRAL INTERIOR.

—I have a chromo-lithograph of the interior of a cathedral, described as "Abeny," by D. Roberts, R.A. Does this mean Abony, 40 miles east of Buda-Pesth? I shall be glad to know the date and any other particulars of the building depicted.

J. MOORE.

24 Jasper Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.

THOMAS.—I shall be glad if any correspondent can tell me (1) when and where Sir Edmund Thomas, the 2nd Baronet, died in 1723; (2) when and where Sir Edmund Thomas, the 3rd Baronet, died in 1789 (one authority says that he died in Jersey, and another at Southampton); (3) when and where Lieut.-General John Thomas, brother of the 3rd Baronet, died; and (4) when and where William Thomas, another brother of the 3rd Baronet, died.

G. F. R. B.

GAUZE FLOWER: AUTUMN'S GLORY.—Can any of your readers interested in botany identify these plants? The former came so labelled from the North of England, and may be a local name, as I am unable to trace it in any books of horticulture in my possession. "Autumn's glory" is another name which puzzles me, but possibly it is a snowflake (*Leucosius*) late flowering.

Bournemouth.

L. G. R.

"CID": ITS DERIVATION.—Has the following derivation of Cid ever been suggested? The accepted derivation is from Saiyid, Sid, but in India Saiyid has become confused with Shahid, "martyr," and shrines of Shahids are now often known as Saiyids' shrines or "places." It seems possible that a similar confusion occurred in Spain, and

that the term Cid Campeador is really a bilingual expression in which Campeador translates or explains Cid, to which it is an equivalent. Campeador or "champion" would not translate Saiyid, "lord" or "master," at all closely; but the earlier Shahids in Islām were "champions" who fell in defence of the faith, and their burial-places were styled *mashhad* or "place of testimony," i.e., martyrdom.

H. A. ROSE.

c/o Grindlay's, 54 Parliament Street, S.W.1.

CREST: BEARER WANTED.—A lapwing close entwined by a serpent; motto, "Una custodia probitas." To what family do these belong? Fairbairn's 'Book of Crests' affords no enlightenment, nor does Burke's 'General Armory.'

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.

Walsall.

CONSERVE OF ROSES.—P. A. Croke's account book has an entry on New Year's Day, 1614/15, that he paid twopence for "conservé of roses" for his "wives daughter, having taken colde" (see *ante*, p. 37). Is there any contemporary recipe extant for making it? I have tasted in Austria-Hungary an excellent "salsa" (Italian for sauce), really a kind of jam made of rose hips with plenty of sugar. It is the *sauce de rigueur* with wild boar's head.

L. L. K.

MARY WADDINGTON was for sixty years the valued servant and friend of the Harrison family of Shelswell; she died Jan. 27, 1876, aged 84. By her will she left 53*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* invested, the dividends accruing therefrom to be divided annually in the month of January among thirty of the poor and most deserving persons in Hethe parish, to be selected by the minister and churchwardens. I shall be glad of further information about her.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Bedford.

EMPRESS EUGÉNIE AND THE KIRKPATRICKS OF CLOSEBURN.—The interesting details about the settlement of a branch of the Kirkpatrick family in the Isle of Wight supplied by DR. WHITEHEAD (12 S. iii. 398) are quite new to me. Perhaps he would also be so kind as to refer me to some reliable source of information about the pedigree of the venerable Empress Eugénie, a descendant of the Kirkpatricks, which seems somewhat obscure.

According to Imbert de St. Amand, 'Louis Napoleon and Mlle. de Montijo'

(London, 1900), the Empress was the daughter of Don Cipriano Guzman Palafox y Porto Carrero, Comte de Teba et Montijo, and Maria Manuela Kirkpatrick. The Comtesse de Teba et Montijo was the daughter of William Kirkpatrick and Françoise de Grivegnée, a lady of Belgian origin. William Kirkpatrick is said to have been born at Dumfries, and as a Jacobite to have emigrated to the U.S.A. at the time of the Declaration of Independence (1776): he was appointed U.S.A. consul at Malaga by the new Government. Mr. Kirkpatrick seems to have remained at Malaga until after 1800. Debrett (1905) states that the Empress is descended from a younger brother of the 1st Baronet, Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick (1685), described in a curious manner as the "late Alexander Kirkpatrick, Esq., of Kirkmichael" (one does not usually speak of a person who presumably died two hundred years ago as "the late"). Was this Alexander K. the grandfather of William K. the consul?

I have not been able to find any published accounts of the more direct ancestors of the Empress on the mother's side than the above very vague references in the English Peerages. Perhaps the 'Almanach de Gotha' might assist, but I have no opportunity of consulting that work of the period in question.

G. J., F.S.A.

Cyprus.

REV. GRIFFITH HUGHES.—Information is eagerly sought on the author of 'Natural History of Barbadoes,' 1750.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

SHROLL SURNAME.—A Welshman tells me that the above surname of his is Welsh. I am a Welshman, and shall be much obliged if any Welsh reader can explain the surname, as I have in vain searched a Welsh dictionary. Can it be a misspelt form of Shorl?

M.A. OXON.

MISTLETOE ON OAK TREES.—I am trying to get as complete a list of mistletoe-bearing oak trees as is possible. Of these the following have been verified: Bredwardine, Eastnor Castle, Frampton-on-Severn, Hackwood Park, and Dunsfold. Several instances reported some years ago exist no longer. I shall be grateful for information as to those which have, at various dates, been reported at the following places: Tedstone Delamere; Haven in Forest of Deerfold; Plasnewydd, Anglesea; Lee Court, Kent; Bodlam's Court, Surrey; Shottesham,

Norfolk; Alderley, Norfolk. I have heard of a new find by the Avon, near Bristol. Any information sent to me as to other instances will be gratefully received.

(Rev.) GEORGE SAMPSON.

Ramsdell Vicarage, Basingstoke.

SIR THOMAS MORE ON "NEITHER RIME NOR REASON."—Most of the books of quotations contain the following foot-note with reference to this quotation: "Yea, marry, now it is somewhat, for now it is rime; before it was neither rime nor reason." Sir Thomas More advised an author, who had sent him his manuscript to read, 'to put it in rime.' Can any one direct me to the whereabouts of this utterance in the works of More?

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

[See post, p. 107, col. 2.]

FLEARBOTTOM.—This is the name of an estate in Lancashire, and the origin of the name is obscure. The only approach to a likely meaning is supplied by the word "flear-mouse," i.e., a bat, which I have heard used as a contraction of "flutter-mouse." If this is correct, then "Flear-bottom" would perhaps mean "Bat-Valley." Am I correct in my theory?

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

SIR WALTER SCOTT: "AS I WALKED BY MYSELF."—Can any of your readers tell me by whom the lines,

As I walked by myself

I talked to myself,

were written? They appear in 'Sir Walter Scott's Journal,' and were prefixed by him in the Diary to the year 1828, and underneath are the words "Old Song."

I have it in my mind (where from I know not) that lines which followed were something like these:—

And myself replied unto me,

And the questions myself put to myself,

The answers I'll give to thee:

"Look well to thyself;

And beware of thyself,

Or it will be worse for thee."

In a collection of poems put together by a Mr. Grainger in 1904, there was a reference to them as follows:—

"As I walked by myself, I talked to myself, Colloquing with myself,

by Bernard Barton."

Bernard Barton was known as "the Quaker poet," and lived 1780-1840. Selections of his poems were made by his daughter and her husband FitzGerald (Omarr Khayyám), and published after his death.

JESSOP H. HULTON.

Highfield House, Worsley, Lancashire.

HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—Can any reader give me a copy of the descent of the Hutchinson family (now Hely Hutchinson and Hutchinson baronets) from the earliest known record down to 1660 or thereabouts, or tell me where I can find a copy? Burke's 'Peerage' and 'Landed Gentry' only begin the descents of these families from the seventeenth century: I want the earlier ones.

J. W. FAWCETT.

Consett, co. Durham.

CAPT. JOHN MACBRIDE AND MARGARET BOSWELL.—In Boswell's memoirs appears the following: "The M.P. for Plymouth, Captain Macbride, is the cousin of his wife and the friend of his heart." Among the mourning rings left by his will to friends was one "to Captain John Macbryde [*sic*], R.N."

How was Capt. John Macbride related to Margaret Montgomery, wife of James Boswell?

New Hampshire, U.S.A.

"COLONEL OF THE HAT-MEN."—I am puzzled by this strange designation, quite new to me, which I recently came across in the pages of 'The Historical Register' for 1737 (Chron. Diary, 8), as under:—

"June. Capt. Neadham, to be Colonel of the Company of Hat-men, in the Room of Col. Churchill.—Capt. Hodges, Captain of a Company of Grenadiers, to be Colonel of a Company of Hat-men in the Room of Col. Eaton, deceas'd."

W. R. W.

"FLAT CANDLE."—What is meant by a "flat candle," so often mentioned by Dickens, and where is an illustration of one to be found?

J. ARDAGH.

'THE HIBERNIAN MAGAZINE.'—Any information about *The Hibernian Magazine*, a Dublin publication, will be acceptable.

J. ARDAGH.

JACK PRICE OF PEPYS'S DIARY.—Has this character ever been identified? The name is distinctly Welsh, and as a Welshman I should like to know who he was.

T. LLECHID JONES.

HERALDIC: A SHIELD SABLE.—Can any of your readers tell me what family bears the following arms? A shield sable, with a lion passant gardant or between three helmets argent. I find these arms quartered with those of Douglas and Leveson-Gower.

W. COURTHOPE FORMAN.

{ 1 Cricklade Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.2.

ICKE FAMILY.—The Ickes have resided in Shropshire for many years, and are related to the Goughs and Tunncliffes (the latter a very old Shropshire family). Can any one tell me whence the name is derived, and what was the original home of the family?

W. J. ICKE, Capt.

Holmside, Rosemount Road, Bournemouth.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—1. Somewhere in 'Parerga and Paralipomena' Schopenhauer quotes the following English verses,

That I could clamber to the frozen moon,
And draw the ladder after me,

as being "from a modern drama." Does any correspondent happen to know from which drama the quotation is taken?

E.

2. Forget us not, O land for which we fell!
May it go well with England—still go well!
Keep her bright banners without blot or stain,
Lest we should dream that we have died in vain.

C.

3. Words are easy as the wind;
Faithful friends are hard to find.

LOMBARD.

4. Where can I find the following lines? They appear to be by Tennyson, but my search through his poems does not help me:—

Home they brought him slain with spears,
They brought him home at even-fall;
All alone she sits, &c.

C. L.

[4. The notes to 'The Princess' in the "Eversley Edition," 1908, p. 263, state that this version of "Home they brought her warrior dead" was published in the 'Selections,' 1865. T. J. Wise, 'Bibliography of Tennyson' (privately printed, 1908), notes that this version was reprinted only in the "Miniature Edition," 1870, vol. iii. p. 147. The song as it now appears heads canto vi. of 'The Princess.']

Replies.

THE STEELYARD IN THAMES STREET.

(12 S. iv. 14.)

MR. HIRST'S question is difficult to answer; but the following information, taken from the erudite 'Dictionary of London' compiled by the late Henry A. Harben, and just published by Mr. Herbert Jenkins under the editorship of Mr. I. I. Greaves, may be of service to him. The whole of the article on the Steelyard will well repay study by any one interested in the history of London in bygone days. Mr. Harben's work is specially valuable because exact references are supplied for most of the statements set down.

He records the first mention of the name "Le Steelyerde" as in 8 Rich. II., 1384-5 ('Cal. I.p.m.,' 77).

"The site was originally occupied by the Gildhall of the merchants, known as 'Haus zu Cölnier in London,' 1157...."

"The earliest mention of the German merchants of the Hanse in England occurs in the 'De Institutis Londonie' of Ethelred, 978-1016, where they are referred to...as 'Homines Imperatoris, qui veniebant in navibus suis'.... It seems probable that they possessed a house on the banks of the Thames on or near the site of the Steelyard from very early times, perhaps prior to the date of these laws...."

"The first mention of the house, contained in a charter of Henry II., 1157, confirming to the 'homines et cives Colonienses'....'domo sua London' (Lappenberg, pt. 2. p. 3), shows it in the possession of the merchants of Cologne, but subsequent records prove that this house was certainly on a part of the site occupied later by the 'Gildhalle der deutschen und des hansischen Stalhofes' (ib. pt. 1, p. 7)...."

"They seem to have been in *occupation* of the site of the 'Stilehof' or 'Steelyerde' as early as 1320, but it was not until 1475 that they succeeded in acquiring the grant of a place called the 'Stilehof' or 'Stileverd' lately belonging to John Reynwell in the parish of Alhalowen the More in 'Thamystrete' in the ward of Dowgate ('Cal. P.R. Ed. IV. 1467-77,' p. 509)...."

"They continued to reside here and to make use of the Hall, however, until the year 1598, when they were peremptorily commanded to quit the Steelyard and leave the kingdom forthwith...."

Mr. Harben closes his article with this paragraph:—

"There are some interesting views of the later buildings occupying the site in Archer's 'Vestiges of Old London,' and a very careful account of the later history of the site and its owners is to be found in *Archæologia*, vol. lxi. pt. 2, p. 389 et seq."

E. G. C.

The earliest building of the Gilda Aula, later the Gildehalda Teutonicorum, and subsequently the Stalhof, was in existence by 1157 (*vide* Kingsford's 'Stow,' ii. 319). The Hall was situate to the west of the church of Allhallows the Great (*vide* Strype's 'Stow,' i. 522). An interesting reference is provided in J. J. Hubbard's history of that parish, 1843, p. xxiv:—

"All, however, that now remains of their greatness is a very small fragment of the old stone Hall incorporated into a wall of brick facing the Thames—another monument of the mutability of charters and immunities granted for ever!"

ALECK ABRAHAMAS.

51 Rutland Park Mansions, N.W.2.

[Replies from F. G. B. and MR. N. W. HILL have been forwarded to MR. HIRST. MR. J. ARDAGH is also thanked for reply.]

MACAULAY AND MISQUOTATION.

(12 S. iv. 76.)

ONE need not go very far to find examples of Macaulay's inaccuracy. Take his essay on Milton, and see how he mangles his quotations:—

But o'er their heads
Celestial armoury, shield, helm, and spear,
for

But nigh at hand
Celestial armoury, shields, helms, and spears.
'P. L.,' iv. 552-3.

Four mistakes.

Without the rod reversed,
And backward mutters of dis severing power,
We cannot free the lady that sits here
Bound in strong fetters fixed and motionless,
for

Without his rod reversed,
And backward mutters of dis severing power,
We cannot free the lady that sits here
In stony fetters fixed and motionless.

'Comus,' 816-19.

Three mistakes.

In Macaulay's *Life of Johnson* there are several errors. Johnson called his wife "Tetty," Macaulay quotes it as "Titty." Macaulay says that Johnson printed a translation of "a Latin book about Abyssinia." It was a *French* version of a Latin original which was never printed.

Macaulay quotes a question of Boswell's to Johnson as "What would you do, sir, if you were locked up in a tower with a baby?" His question was: "If, sir, you were shut up in a castle and a new-born child with you, what would you do?"

He quotes Johnson's definition of a pension as "pay given to a state hireling to betray his country." Johnson's definition is: "An allowance made to any one without an equivalent. In England it is generally understood to mean pay given to a state hireling for treason to his country."

JOHN WILLCOCK, jun.

Lerwick.

Prof. Montague in his edition of the 'Essays' has exposed an astonishing mass of misquotation, inaccuracy, and even invention on the part of Macaulay. The misquotations are largely due to his failure to verify his reference. In the 'Byron' he misquotes Byron's opinion of Milton. In the 'Montgomery' he misquotes 'Othello,' III. ii., and attributes Bacon's "rhyme and reason" apophthegm to More. In the 'Southey' he misquotes Vaubrungh's 'Relapse,' Swift's 'Conduct of the Allies,' and

Junius's Letter of Dec. 22, 1767. In the 'Milton' he even misquotes 'Paradise Lost,' i. 164-5, and 'Comus,' line 819. Were all his errors of fact, quotation, and deduction to be collected, they would fill a whole number of 'N. & Q.' J. P.

It may be affirmed as a general rule that nobody who quotes from memory is always accurate. Bacon is a notorious illustration of it, and Macaulay is far from being an exception to it. Speaking of Bacon suggests Macaulay's Essay on him. The citations in that are not more inaccurate than those in the other essays, but at least four of them are wrong. To economize the reduced space of 'N. & Q.' I refrain from comparing the wrong versions with the originals; but any one who is interested can make the comparison by turning to 'Marmion,' III. xxx., Pope's 'Imitations of Horace,' II. ii. 132, and 'Paradise Lost,' i. 382, iii. 555

DAVID SALMON.

In his essay on Southey's edition of 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' Macaulay speaks of the tediousness which mars Spenser's 'Fairy Queen,' and drives off nearly all readers: "Very few and very weary are those who are in at the death of the Blatant Beast." But the Blatant Beast is not killed; he is taken and led captive by Sir Calidore, and afterwards escapes. "So now he raungeth through the world againe" (Book VI. xii. 40).

H. DAVEY.

89 Montpelier Road, Brighton.

As H. H. seems to be within reach of the British Museum, it might be worth his while to consult John Paget's 'New Examen,' 1861, 8vo, in which Macaulay is severely criticized.

S. L. PETTY.

MARGARET DOUGLAS, AFTERWARDS RICHARDSON, AND THE YOUNG PRETENDER (12 S. iv. 67).—J. T. F. in his interesting article quotes an epitaph which either did service on more than one occasion, or is erroneously placed in the instance stated.

In a scrapbook belonging to Sir Alexander Macdonald of the Isles, compiled by his ancestress Diana Bosville, who died in 1795, she relates as follows:—

"This extemporare [*sic*] epitaph on the late celebrated and ingenious Dr. Monsey of Chelsea College was written at his desire by Peter Pindar, whose works he perused to the last, and who seems, on this occasion, to have delineated the Doctor very admirably. The Doctor always wished to be buried in a field or a ditch, or thrown into the Thames; so little was his regard for the ceremonies of sepulture.

EPITAPH SUPPOSED TO BE WRITTEN BY THE DOCTOR FOR HIMSELF.

Here lie my old Limbs—my Vexation ends,
For I've liv'd much too long for myself and my
Friends.
As for Churchyards and Grounds which the
Parsons call holy,
'Tis a rank Piece of Priestcraft and founded on
Folly:
In short I despise them; and as for my Soul,
Which may mount at last Day with my Bones
from this Hole,
I think that it really hath nothing to fear
From the God of mankind, whom I truly revere.
What the next World may be, little troubles my
Pate;
If not better than this, I beseech thee, oh, Fate!
When the Bodies of Millions fly up in the Riot,
To let the old Carcase of Monsey lie quiet.

Dr. Messenger Monsey died in 1788 at the age of 95. He was a protégé of Lord Godolphin, who procured him the appointment of physician to Chelsea Hospital, a post which Monsey retained till death, to the great annoyance of a number of younger men who hoped to succeed him, and who were incensed at his longevity. In spite of Peter Pindar's premature epitaph, Monsey is said to have bequeathed his body for dissection, which took place before the students at Guy's.

He left an only daughter, who married William Alexander, eldest brother of the first Earl of Caledon, and who was the grandmother of Robert Monsey Rolfe, the Lord Chancellor and first Lord Cranworth. Further particulars of the eccentric Chelsea physician will be found in my book 'A Painter of Dreams,' published in 1918.

It will be seen that the epitaph written by Peter Pindar differs in certain particulars from that quoted in the article on Margaret Douglas, and has two extra lines.

A. M. W. STIRLING.

I have a copy of this epitaph similar to that given by J. T. F., except that the first line is, Here rests my old bones, my vocation now ends; which was given me by the late Chancellor Ferguson of Carlisle, who informed me that "auld Meg Douglas," as he had heard her called, was a staunch adherent of the Pretender and an "unstrickt" Sabbatarian. Some of the "ancient inhabitants," whom he had conversed with, remembered her as being called Meg Douglas the Witch of Brampton. When he wrote me, he had not discovered the date of her death, but considered it was shortly before the close of the eighteenth century.

I have a list of the vicars of Brampton from 1220 to date, and there is no one named

Thomas Ramshay among them. The following is their succession from 1745 to the end of that century: John Thomas, 1721-47; William Plaskett, 1747-50; Robert Wardale, 1750-73; Charles Stoddart, 1773-90; Robert Hair, 1790-92; William Richardson, 1792—. Some of these perhaps were non-resident, and Thomas Ramshay may have been a curate. The Chancellors during that period were: John Waugh, 1727-65; Richard Burn, 1765-85; Joseph Dacre Carlyle, 1785-1805. I suspect the last-named was the Chancellor who stood over the mason while he erased the inscription.

J. W. FAWCETT.

Consett, co. Durham.

ARRESTING A CORPSE (12 S. iii. 444, 489; iv. 28).—The late William Andrews in an article in *Chambers's Journal* for Sept. 7, 1878, entitled 'Curious Epitaphs,' related a case which occurred in December, 1724.

Another instance of the strange custom of seizing and detaining a body for debt occurs in the parish register of Sparsholt, Berkshire:—

"Memorandum.—The corpse of John Mathews of Fawler was stopt on the Churchway for debt, Augt. 27th, 1689. And having laine there fower days, was by Justices warrant buried in the place to prevent annoyances—but about six weeks after it was by an Order of Sessions taken up and buried in the Churchyard by the wife of the deceased."

W. B. H.

TANKARDS WITH MEDALS INSERTED (12 S. iii. 445, 483, 520; iv. 23, 59, 82).—I am able to complete the inscription for K. S., and also, I hope, to expand (or extend) the whole of it. I possess a punch-ladle exactly corresponding to the one described by him at the last reference, except that the coin inserted in the base of my bowl is a George II. sixpence. The obverse of my coin is the head (bewigged) and shoulders of the sovereign in profile to the left, with the words *GEORGIUS II. DEI GRATIA*. The reverse has the date 1750, and, it would seem, the same legend as K. S.'s half-guinea. After the capitals deciphered on his coin by K. S. follow on my coin *S.R.I.A.P. ET E*. I have put in stops, after K. S.'s example, but there are none in the inscription on the coin. Extended, I believe, the legend should be read: "*Magnæ Britanniaë Franciæ ET Hiberniæ REX, Fidei Defensor, Brunsvicensis ET Lunebergensis Dux, Sacri Romani Imperii Archithesaurarius, Princeps et Elector.*" According to Mr. Wyon ('The Great Seals of England,' p. 119), on the counterseal of George II.'s Great Seal the last three words are "et Princeps Elector";

but the last three capitals on the coin are certainly *ETE*, and my only doubt is whether the *P* next preceding is not a *T* from the middle of "Archithesaurarius." On my coin, within this legend, is a cross formed by four shields with the bases inwards, severally bearing the arms of, 1, England impaling Scotland for Great Britain; 2, France (three fleurs-de-lis); 3, Ireland; 4, party per chevron, Brunswick (two lions passant guardant in pale) impaling Luneburg (semée of hearts, a lion rampant), with in base Saxony (a horse current). The English shield is surmounted by a crown, and in the centre, where the bases of the shields come together, is a cross of St. George or humetté within a circle from which rays diverge.

JOHN R. MACRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

The full lettering on the half-guinea referred to in the base of the punch-ladle is the same as on other contemporary coins, and reads, *GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA M.B.F. ET H. REX. F.D.B. ET L.D. S.R.I.A.T. ET E*. The interpretation is, "*Georgius III. Dei gratia Magnæ Britanniaë, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, Brunsvicensis et Luneburgensis Dux, Sacri Romani Imperii Archi Thesaurarius et Elector.*"

F. BRADBURY.

Sheffield.

The National Museum, Dublin, contains a silver punch-ladle made from a five-shilling piece, with a threepenny piece of James II. inserted (late eighteenth century, 296-90).

J. ARDAGH.

[REV. J. HARVEY BLOOM, MR. H. D. ELLIS, MR. J. T. PAGE, MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE, and MR. W. SELF WEEKS also thanked for replies.]

"WARD-ROOM" (12 S. iii. 250).—In 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' the term is explained as "the room of the guard."

Falconer's 'Marine Dictionary' (1830) describes *ward-room* thus:—

"In ships of war, a room over the gun-room, where the lieutenants and other principal officers sleep and mess."

The *gun-room* is called

"an apartment on the after-end of the lower gun-deck of a ship of war, partly occupied by the gunner in large ships, but in frigates and small vessels, where it is below, it is used by the lieutenants [sub-lieutenants, midshipmen, and cadets are probably here meant] as a dining-room."

See Mason's 'Encyclopædia of Ships and Shipping,' s.v. 'Gun-room.'

Hence no doubt the *ward-room* got its name from the protection it afforded by its

position in the wooden men-of-war of former days above the gun-room, as well as from the fact that the senior officers, with the exception of the captain, were quartered there. N. W. HILL.

MOTTOES OF WILLIAM III. (12 S. ii. 26, 96, 336, 454).—More than a year ago these mottoes were discussed, but it was not noted that

Non rapit imperium vis tua, sed recipit, comes from Ausonius, Tetrastichon XX., 'Didius Julianus,' or Carmen 280, line 4. It is quoted concerning the restoration of Charles II. in the tail-piece of Sir Winston Churchill's 'Divi Britannici,' 1675.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

A POETICAL ENIGMA (12 S. iii. 249).—No solution of this has appeared in 'N. & Q.' I would suggest that "the letters 3" are "yes," and "the letters 2," "no."

The version of the lines given by your correspondent has apparently been taken from a manuscript copy, and seems a little suspicious in one or two places. Ought not lines 20 *sqq.* to be punctuated as follows?—

Plus therefore, Q.E.D.,
They class themselves and dance about
With us, the letters 3.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

[Another correspondent also suggests "yes" and "no."]

THE KNIFEGRINDER (12 S. iii. 210, 312).—The barrow of the travelling knife-grinder is apparently of considerable antiquity, and was not an institution of this country alone. It may have been thought by some that the place of its origin was the home of the cutlery trade; but it is just as possible that the first of these travelling workshops made its appearance on the Continent. In vol. i. of 'La Coutellerie,' by Camille Pagé (1896), p. 53, is a short account of the *gagne-petit*, who appears to have been known as long ago as the fifteenth century. There is also the reproduction of a print of the seventeenth century showing a grinder and his barrow.

CHARLES DRURY.

PRE-RAPHAELITE TAPESTRIES (12 S. iv. 74).—William Morris began tapestry weaving at Merton Abbey in 1881, and the first work of importance executed there was 'The Goose Girl,' a panel designed by Walter Crane. Nearly all the figure work in the Morris tapestries was by Sir Edward Burne-Jones, while the flowers and foliage were the work of Morris and Dearnle. The list of tapestries executed by "Morris & Co." is fairly large, and information about them

can be obtained from 'The Art of William Morris,' by Vallance, and in Thomson's 'History of Tapestry.' Some of the most important hangings are in the Victoria and Albert Museum—for instance, 'The Seasons' and 'Angeli Laudantes,' whilst the magnificent set representing the 'Quest of the Holy Grail' is at Stanmore Hall. 'The Star of Bethlehem' is at Exeter College Chapel, but may be seen elsewhere, as it has been repeated more than once. ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

[MISS L. I. GUINEY, DR. J. R. MAGRATH, and MR. J. B. WAINSWRIGHT also thanked for replies.]

ANTHONY ARMS AND ANCESTRY (12 S. iv. 13).—The 1884 edition of Burke's 'Armory,' and the Heralds' Visitations, give the arms of Anthony as Argent, a leopard's head gules between two fanchues sable. Only a bird can be heraldically "displayed." Perhaps MR. LLOYD may have referred to an earlier edition of the 'Armory' in which a slip had occurred. There is a pedigree of this family in the 'Visitation of London, 1568,' published by the Harleian Society, but I can find no mention of them in Suffolk.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

REV. GEORGE JERMENT (11 S. v. 448; vi. 37, 56; 12 S. iv. 29).—He was born in 1759 at Peebles, Scotland, his father being then pastor of the Anti-burgher Church in that town. A particular account of his life and labours is given by Samuel James Button in J. A. Jones's 'Bunhill Memorials,' where Dr. Jerment was buried in May, 1819. A fine portrait of him appeared in *The Evangelical Magazine* for September, 1797. Dr. Ritchie of Edinburgh corrected S. J. Button's account. R. H.

SAINT AND THE DEVIL (12 S. iv. 48).—This is a mediæval legend. The saint concerned is St. Martin of Tours, and the story appears in 'The Golden Legend' ('*Legenda Aurea*'), compiled by Jacobus de Voragine, Archbishop of Genoa, about 1275. It was translated into English in 1470 by William Caxton as follows:—

"It happened on a day that the devil appeared to him in the form of a king, in purple, and a crown on his head, with hosen and shoes gilt, with an amiable mouth and glad cheer and visage. And when they were both still awhile, the devil said: 'Martin, know thou whom thou worshippest? I am Christ that am descended into earth, and will first show me to thee.' And as St. Martin all admarvelled, said nothing, yet the devil said to him: 'Wherefore doubtest thou, Martin, to believe me when thou seest that I am

Christ? And then Martin, blessed of the Holy Ghost, said: 'Our Lord Jesu Christ saith not that he shall come in purple ne with a crown resplendent.' I shall never believe that Jesu Christ shall come but if he be in habit and form such as he suffered death in, and that the sign of the Cross be borne tofore him.' And with that word he vanished away, and all the hall was filled with stench."

JOHN D. LE COUTEUR.

5 Shaftesbury Road, Southsea.

The story is attached to St. Martin of Tours, and is told by Mr. Baring-Gould in 'Lives of the Saints' under Nov. 11.

ST. SWITHIN.

THE DUTCH IN THE THAMES (12 S. iii. 472).

—As no one has replied to Mc.'s communication about the Dutch eel-boats, or schuits, in the Pool below London Bridge, I venture to do so because I want very much to find out the truth. Mc. writes as follows:—

"It is common knowledge among long-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 again:—

"This chartered privilege...subsisted even throughout naval wars between the young Dutch Republic and the English Government of various forms."

Your correspondent is here repeating a well-known tradition: I ask him if he has found any contemporary authority for the statement.

In 1912 a friend of mine interested in the subject, who was anxious to prove the Dutchmen's supposed rights, inquired of the Fishmongers' Company, and was referred by them to the Master of Billingsgate. He told him of a little book, then lately published, the title of which is 'Some Old London Memories,' by W. J. Roberts, and from this I will now quote:—

"Lying near to Billingsgate, and just off the Customs House adjoining it, are the Dutch eel-boats—in themselves a memorial which has caused speculation among writers on London, and led them to talk much nonsense. No matter when we visit Billingsgate, we shall always find one or more of these boats, and this fact has led people to suppose that they hold the moorings by some prescriptive right. Research has failed to prove this; application to the Thames Conservancy failed to produce any confirmation of it, although careful search was made among the records there; and a reference to the Consul-General of the Netherlands produced a like result—in fact he informed me that the matter had engaged his earnest attention, but that he could trace nothing. These Dutch eel-fishers have clung tenaciously to one particular spot. The

whole secret of their holding these moorings is that they never vacate them—one or more boats remaining there (even though their cargo of eels may have long been discharged) until relieved by other of their fleet bringing fresh cargoes."

I could cull more on the subject from Mr. Roberts's booklet, but what I have said proves that, in spite of careful inquiry, he found no evidence whatever of prescriptive right. Perhaps Mc. has been more fortunate.

In Visscher's 'View of London,' 1616, no Dutch eel-boats are shown near Billingsgate, but there are two above bridge, amid stream, below Queenhithe, and nearly opposite the Three Cranes, there shown actually at work. They are described on the view as "The Eal Schipes."

PHILIP NORMAN.

BOOK ABOUT PIRATES (12 S. iv. 17).—I have a copy of the small book referred to with the title-page intact, which reads as follows:—

"Lives | Exploits and Cruelties | of | the most celebrated | Pirates | and | Sea Robbers | brought down to the latest period | Liverpool, Thomas Johnson | Dale Street, 1840."

According to the list of contents, my copy contains the story of thirty pirates. Benito de Soto is followed by 'Charles Gibbs,' 'History of the Joassamee Pirates of the Persian Gulf,' and lastly by 'History of the Algerine Pirates.' Unfortunately the last 40 pages have been torn out.

Thomas Johnson, the printer and publisher of this book, seems to have been concerned with others of the same kind, for I have one in exactly the same form and style entitled 'Lives and Exploits of the Most Noted Highwaymen, Robbers, and Murderers,' also published by Thomas Johnson at the same address. This book is in perfect order and complete.

A. H. ARKLE.

Elmhurst, Oxton, Birkenhead.

LONDON SUBURBAN PLACE-NAMES (12 S. iii. 476).—Bristowe Causeway, South London.—This seems to have been an old name for Brixton Road. A quotation from a little quarto by Thomas Powell entitled 'Tom of all Trades,' 1631, appeared in 'N. & Q.' in 1885:—

"Though she never have a dancing school-master, a French tutor, nor a Scotch Taylor to make her shoulders of the breadth of Bristow Cowsway, it makes no matter."

Hoare's 'History of Wilts' says—on the authority of Sir Edward Bysse, a well-known herald of the seventeenth century—that John de Burstow on his return in 1362 from France (where he had been³ serving

under the Black Prince) repaired part of the Brixton Road with stone at his own expense, and for many centuries afterwards it was called "Bristowe Causeway" after himself.

Manning and Bray, however, in their 'History of Surrey,' state that Bysse gives no authority for his assertion, and that it was more likely the road was made by one Brixi, a Saxon proprietor in that neighbourhood. The hundred is called Brixtan in Domesday, nearly 300 years before the time of this John de Burstow.

Bysse's statement is to be found at the end of his account of the Burstow family in his 'Upton de Studio Militari,' published in 1654:—

"Post reditum ex Gallia sumptibus propriis viam publicam tertio ab urbe lapide silice constravit quæ in hunc usque diem dicitur pavimentum seu lithostraton de Burstowe."

I should be glad to know of other references to Bristow Causeway, and about what period the name fell into disuse.

G. H. W.

Jenkins near Barking was an estate and seat of the Fanshawe family. According to Mr. H. C. Fanshawe's interesting and valuable notes to the 'Memoirs of Ann, Lady Fanshawe,' 1907, it was acquired in 1567 by Thomas Fanshawe (1533-1601), Queen's Remembrancer of the Exchequer, "the seller being Martin Bowes, who had purchased the property from Edward Osborne, Lord Mayor of London" (p. 280). Eventually it passed to his great-grandson, Sir Thomas Fanshawe of Jenkins (1628-1705), "the second knight of that name and place."

"On the death of his daughter [1714] the old timbered house of Jenkins was sold to Sir William Humphreys, who pulled it down and built another house in the Queen Anne style on the site. This too has disappeared, and the Manor Farm House now represents Jenkins, standing on the south of the long pools of water once enclosed in the old garden and fed by the Mayes brook, which passes it on the east."—P. 314.

From a note on p. 280 of this same book it will be seen that "Jenkynes" is mentioned in Norden's 'Description of Essex.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

DUTCH LITERATURE (12 S. iv. 14).—W. J. Wendel's 'Schets van de Geschiedenis der nederlandsche Letterkunde' (Groningen, 1884) is a very handy little book that gives a conspectus of Dutch literature from the earliest times. Other detailed works on the subject are: Hubert's 'Biographisch Woordenboek der Noord en Zuid Nederlandsch

Letterkunde'; a German translation, 'Geschichte der niederländischen Literatur' (Leipzig, 1870), of Prof. Jonckbloet's book; several works by J. van Vloet in Dutch; and Gosse's 'Studies of the Literature of Northern Europe.'

N. W. HILL.

CLAUDE DUVAL, THE HIGHWAYMAN (12 S. iv. 15).—At Lightwater Farm-House, near Brookwood, Surrey (the farm-house formerly belonged to Claude Duval), there is a secret chamber formed inside the chimney, so arranged that it can be used even when the fire is lit, the room being entered through an iron door well up in the chimney.

WALTER WINANS.

MEMBERS OF THE LONG PARLIAMENT (12 S. iii. 299, 366; iv. 21, 52).—3. John Moore. Some further notes will be found in a paper on the Moore family of Bankhall in vol. lxiii. of *Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire*.

R. S. B.

SUBMARINES: IRONCLADS (12 S. iii. 356; 397).—Allow me to reproduce the subjoined abstract from my article with this heading that appeared in *Japan and the Japanese*, Tokyo, April 1, 1917.

'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' 11th ed., vol. xxiv. p. 917, tells us that the history of this subject in the West goes back at least three hundred years, but the first undoubted success with a submarine vessel was achieved by Bushnell in America in 1775.

Turning our attention to the Far East, in Matura's 'Bukô Zakki,' written in the seventeenth century, ed. Kondô, Tokyo, 1894, tom. i. fol. 62 b, we read as follows:—

"During the winter siege of Osaka Castle (1614), Ieyasu, the leader of the besiegers, happened one day to witness the enemy discharging musketry from the turret at Kidzu Gate, causing much annoyance to his army. Thereupon he bade Kuki Moritaka to build four 'blind boats.' On their completion, he commanded Kuki's soldiers to attack the turret therewith. So they did, and succeeded in destroying it after losing two persons, who were killed by hostile bullets whilst busying themselves to fire muskets from one of the 'blind boats.'"

An anonymous author in his 'Shishi Seidan,' written about 1700, ed. Kondô, Tokyo, 1901, p. 69, relates this exploit of Kuki thus:—

"During the winter siege of Osaka Castle, it befell Kuki Moritaka to be ordered by Ieyasu to repress the cannon shooting from the turret at Shimbashi. Kuki constructed some 'blind boats,' manned them with his soldiers, advanced therewith submerged in the moat, and crushed the turret with his cannon. Thence was made known

how to build a 'blind boat' as it had been originally invented by Lord Kuki."

From these records the so-called "blind boat" would seem to have been a contrivance nothing comparable with the twentieth-century submarines, but assuredly nobody would grumble should we term it an unrefined submarine from its capability of being propelled in the submerged condition.

In Capt. John Saris's 'Journal of the Voyage to Japan in 1613,' in Rundall's 'Memorials of the Empire of Japon in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries,' London, 1850, p. 60, there occurs this passage:—

"About eight or tenne leagues on this side the straights of Xemina-Segue [Shimonoseki], we found a greate towne, where there lay in a docke a juncke of eight hundred or a thousand tunnes of burthen, sheathed all with yron, with a guard appointed to keep her from firing and treachery. She was built in a very homely fashion, much like that which describes Noah's arke unto us. The naturals told us, that she served to transport souldiers into any of the Islands, if rebellion or warre shoulde happen."

This positive evidence, furnished by an Englishman of great integrity, that the Japanese early in the seventeenth century had displayed their inventive power in the construction of a rudimentary ironclad, naturally impels me to harbour no doubt respecting the Japanese of that time having possessed an unrefined submarine of their own creation.

Before closing I may note here that, according to the Rev. T. F. Becker ('The Mythology of the Dyaks,' in the *Journal of the Indian Archipelago and Eastern Asia*, vol. iii. No. 2, p. 103, Singapore, 1849), the Dyaks believe that

"the spirit Tempon-tellon ('proprietor of Tellon,' a slave) is principally the protector of the dead; all souls are given into his care by the priests on the Tiwas (feast of the dead), and he conducts the same by his slave Tellon in an iron ship ('benama') to the 'lewulian' (habitation of the souls). . . . The vessel is of iron, as Raganja the priest here says, in order to prevent it from being sometimes consumed by the flames when passing along the hill, and to bring in that way the passengers in safety to the place of their destination. It might be inferred from this, that the construction of iron vessels seems to have been known to the Dyaks earlier than to the civilized Europeans."

I reproduce this opinion simply as a curiosity. The Dyaks' iron ship has obviously been a never realized figment, quite unfit to be compared in any way with the rudimentary ironclad of the Japanese actually seen at Shimonoseki by Saris.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

SWINE IN BRITAIN (12 S. iv. 16).—Gwydion ab Don was a mythical personage. Charles I. Elton, 'Origins of English History,' 2nd ed., p. 277, says:—

"The gods of Britain suffered the common fate of their kind, and were changed into kings and champions, or degraded into giants and enchanters";

and then at p. 278:—

"There seem to have been three principal families, the children of 'Dôn' and 'Nudd' and 'Lir,' whose worship was common to the British and Irish tribes. The first group consisted of the heavenly powers whose homes were set in the stars and constellations. Gwydion son of Dôn is celebrated in the Welsh household tales and in the poems ascribed to Taliessin. He is the great magician, 'the master of illusion and phantasy' who changed the forms of men, trees, and animals. His home was the Milky Way, which was known as the Castle of Gwydion."

Reference should also be made to John Rhys's Hibbert Lectures on 'Celtic Heathendom.' At p. 89 he states that the Irish name of the goddess was Danu or Donu, genitive Danann or Donann, and that in Welsh her name takes the form of Dôn, and that the gods descended from her were accordingly called the children of Dôn, amongst whom is Gwydion son of Dôn. At p. 242, in the chapter devoted to the Culture Hero, he treats of Gwydion son of Dôn at length, and he gives the story (which is to be found in the 'Mabinogion') of Gwydion obtaining a number of swine from Pryderi, King of Dyved. The latter, who was the son of Pwyll, Head of Hades, had been presented from Hades with a species of animals never before met with in this country, viz. swine. Pryderi was reluctant to part with the pigs, but Gwydion, by magic, produced twelve horses and twelve greyhounds, all of whose appointments were profusely ornamented with gold. These were too tempting for Pryderi, who readily exchanged the swine for the horses and greyhounds. Gwydion made off in all haste with his booty to his own country in North Wales, for the charm he had worked would last only twenty-four hours, when the horses and hounds would again become the fungus out of which they were made. Gwydion and his men barely succeeded in reaching his own strongholds ere Pryderi and his army arrived in pursuit of them. From this ensued a war which proved disastrous to Pryderi, who was slain in single combat by Gwydion.

Rhys adds that

"Gwydion's obtaining some of the swine of the Head of Hades is alluded to in the Book of Taliessin, a manuscript of the thirteenth century, in a manner implying that it was considered a

great achievement on his part; and the story must have formed part of a tradition pretending to trace some or all of the domestic animals to Hades, whence they were brought by fraud or force by the benefactor of the human race."

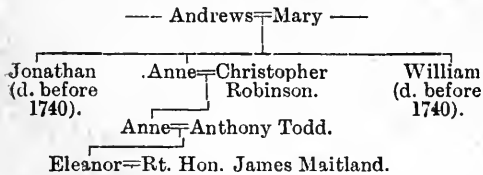
A cheap edition of the 'Mabinogion' is published by Messrs. Dent in "Everyman's Library."

The name Dunmow is derived by Canon Isaac Taylor ('Words and Places') from the Celtic *dun*, a hill fortress, and the Gaelic *magh*, a plain or field. He suggests that the earlier form of the name was *Dunomagus*.

WM. SELF WEEKS.

Westwood, Clitheroe.

ANTHONY TODD, SECRETARY OF THE G.P.O. (12 S. iv. 11).—Concerning the antecedents of this gentleman I am unable to speak, but he resided in Walthamstow, had property there, his child was born and married there, her children were baptized in the parish church, and he himself was laid to rest in the churchyard in 1798. In his official capacity as secretary to the Postmaster-General he wrote the letter to Benjamin Franklin on Jan. 31, 1774, dismissing him from his position of Deputy Postmaster-General for America. He was a frequent attendant at the Walthamstow Vestry Meetings, and proposed the enclosure of the Common Fields; but, this proving unpopular, the matter was dropped, though the thanks of the Vestry were voted to him for his trouble on Nov. 11, 1765. I possess his marriage settlement, a lengthy document whereby he receives as portion with his intended wife 2,000*l.*, with a contingent settlement of a further 3,000*l.* From this document I can construct the following short pedigree of his wife:—



This deed describes Anthony Todd as of the General Post Office, London, and Christopher Robinson as of the same place, Esq. It also mentions John Robinson, Esq., of Appleby in Westmorland.

The entry of his daughter's marriage in the Walthamstow Parish Register reads: "The Rt. Hon. James Maitland, Esq. (commonly called Lord Viscount Maitland), and Eleanor Todd were married in the dwelling house of Anthony Todd, Esq., special licence, 15 Aug., 1782."

Other Todd entries occur in the Parish Register between 1688 and 1828, but I am unable to connect them with Anthony. One recording the marriage of Thomas Bywater, parish of St. Stephen, Coleman Street, and Eleanor Todd, Feb. 8, 1764, is interesting because of the occurrence of the name Eleanor; and as his only child bore this name, it is possible that the entry may record a second marriage of his mother, or perhaps that of a sister.

STEPHEN J. BARNES.

SUGAR: ITS INTRODUCTION INTO ENGLAND (12 S. iii. 472; iv. 31, 61).—Mrs. Margaret Paston, writing from Norfolk in 1449 to her husband in London, asks him "to don bye for me 1 lb. of almands and 1 lb. of sugyr." See 'The Paston Letters,' edited by James Gairdner, Letter 67, vol. i. p. 83 (Arch. Constable & Co., 1900).

T. F. D.

'THE ART OF BOOK-KEEPING' (12 S. iv. 17).—This, consisting of thirty four-line verses, and with a slight variation from the opening lines as given in the query, is in 'Humorous Poems of the Century' (Walter Scott, 1889) ascribed to Laman Blanchard, with date 1830, and a reference to its earlier appearance in 'Poetical Works of Laman Blanchard,' 1876.

W. B. H.

See 9 S. iv. 317.

JOHN T. PAGE.

TONKS SURNAME (12 S. iii. 476).—This is an abbreviated form of Tonkins, which is an offspring of Anthony. See 'Family Names and their Stories,' by S. Baring-Gould, pp. 54, 325.

ST. SWITHIN.

The surname Tonks is derived from the Gaelic word *don*, signifying brown. The *s* is Welsh, and indicates descent, being synonymous with "de," "son," "Mac," &c. Its variants are Dunk, Dunks, and Tunks.

M. BREND.

Barber in his 'British Family Names' (London, 1894) gives this surname as a diminutive of Antonius; and Bardsley in his 'Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames' (Frowde, 1901) says it comes from the "son of Anthony," from the nickname Tony, and with the diminutive suffix Tonkin, Kin's becomes Kinks, and corrupted to Ton-ks, as Perks from Perkins, Dawks from Dawkins, Tomkinson to Tomkins, &c. It is not a common name "up North," but there are two such in the London Directory, eight in Liverpool, and five in Manchester.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

[MR. N. W. HILL also refers to Bardsley.]

JACOB OR JAMES (12 S. iii. 147, 259, 284).—The Rev. Dr. R. Maxwell Woolley, of whom I inquired whether the name of the Apostle James took the same form as that of the Patriarch Jacob in the earliest Scriptures, has kindly sent me this reply:—

"The Hebrew of the Patriarch's name is 'Jacob,' יַעֲקֹב—Yaekobh. This is transliterated in the old Greek version of the O.T. Ἰακωβός = Latin 'Jacobus.' The N.T., which was written in Greek, uses the Greek form of the name for the Apostle, which represents the Hebrew 'Jacob.' The Syriac version gives the name in much the same form as the Hebrew, for Hebrew and Syriac are two dialects having a common ancestry. So the name of the Apostle is really exactly the same as that of the Patriarch."

From collation of correspondence on the subject in back numbers of 'N. & Q.' I gather that the Italian and the Spanish forms of the name are referable to the Greek rather than to the Latin; that our name "James" is derived from the Latin, through the French, rather than from the Spanish; and that the English "Jacob" is simply the Hebrew word retained.

From such foreign dictionaries as happen to lie to my hand, I have taken these notes: Baretti, Engl.-Ital., James=Giacomo (Jacob not given). Millhouse, Ital.-Engl., Giacobbe = Jacob; Giacomo = James; Jacopo = James. Lopes, Engl.-Span., Jacob=Jacob; James=Jaime; Span.-Engl., Jacobo, Jaime=James. Davenport, Engl. James, Ital. Giacomo, French Jacques. Kelham, Norm. and O. French-Engl., Jaime, Jaume = James; also Jake, Jak, Iaky = James.

The following are the earliest instances that I have come upon of the French-derived form in England: 'N.E.D.,' quotation from 'Ancren R.,' anno 1225, "...sein Iame"; Testa de Nevill for co. Glouc., fol. 357, "Jame de Novo Mercato tenet in Dorh'm...." The Rev. W. F. Connor kindly calls my attention to the passage in Chaucer's 'Shipman's Tale,' 353, "I thank you by god and by seint Jame."

The Church early introduced the Latin form. Thus, in the 'Leofric Missal' (ed. by the Rev. F. E. Warren, pp. 23-33), a Kalendat said to have been written in England c. 970 A.D. enters the saints' days, in May of "Apostolorum philippi et iacobi," and in July of "Sci Jacobi, Apostoli."

The Hebrew form, however, was certainly also used in this country before the Conquest. In another tenth-century portion of the 'Leofric Missal' (p. 202) I note "Scilicet.... isaac electi tui, atque jacob electi tui" (not Jacobi). See also *ibid.*, pp. 199, 200, &c.

Domesday has in the Exeter redaction "Jacobescherca," and in the Winchester "Jacobescherche," which the Rev. O. J. Reichel, F.S.A. ('Vict. Hist. Devon,' i. 430), identifies with

"the township of St. James, or St. Jacob as it is called in the Hundred Rolls of Ed. I., otherwise known as Tre or Trew St. Jacob, lying on the Exe, in the parish of Heavitree.... on the site afterwards occupied by St. James's Priory."

In the famous "Codex Exon," presented to the Cathedral library by Bishop Leofric c. 1050, are several manumissions written in A.-S. which have been printed at the end of Thorpe's 'Dipl. Angl.,' wherein it may be seen (p. 634) that "Wulword at Iacobescirca" witnesses the freeing of a Topsham native, and (p. 636) that one of Wulfworde's natives purchases his own freedom "at Iacobes cyrca" before all the Hundred of Exeter, "Alfsta on Wunforda" being a witness.

I notice, by the by, in the original Codex (fol. 10 d), "...i Joseph min iacobes bairn."

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

GENERAL GRANT ON WELLINGTON (12 S. iv. 44).—When General Grant was President of the United States of America about forty years ago, he visited Leamington Spa, and it was my good fortune to be brought into close contact with him; and his modesty of deportment makes me think an enemy has had a hand in concocting the comparison mentioned in the query.

T. KENNARD.

Leamington Spa.

BURT, MINIATURE PAINTER (12 S. iv. 47).—A query of mine appeared at 11 S. x. 508, asking for information about "A. R. Burt, Miniature Portrait Painter." COL. SOUTHAM is in all probability asking about the same man. I asked for private information, and two kind correspondents gave me some facts about the artist, but I should like to know more about him. Redgrave's 'Dictionary of Artists' and the 'D.N.B.' have articles on him. I subjoin a few facts which I have gathered about him.

Albin Roberts Burt was born in 1784, apparently in London. He commenced life as an engraver, and was a pupil of Robert Thew and of Benjamin Smith (pupil of Bartolozzi); but, finding himself not able to excel as an engraver, he took to painting heads, and made a considerable fortune as a miniature painter. He exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1830. He is described by one correspondent as an "itinerant face-painter." He evidently lived in many places—London, Oxford, Bath, Chester; and one correspondent calls him "a Reading

man." It was at Reading he died, March 18, 1842, aged 58 years. His mother was apparently a Welsh lady, of the name of Miss Roberts before she married, of Hawarden in North Wales, where she had known the celebrated Lady Hamilton as a poor barefooted girl.

T. LLECHID JONES.

Lllysfan Rectory, Colwyn Bay.

William Burt, the miniature painter, worked up to about 1830; he practised his art at Bath, Chester, and Nantwich, according to the lists.

W. H. QUARRELL.

Burlington Fine Arts Club, W.I.

TWO OLD SONGS: 'THE RATCATCHER'S DAUGHTER' (12 S. iv. 75).—'The Ratcatcher's Daughter' is given in 'Modern Street Ballads,' by John Ashton (Chatto & Windus, 1888). It consists of seven eight-line verses. If it is inaccessible, I will furnish a copy.

ARTHUR BOWES.

Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.

Further particulars of this song, and a reproduction of the illustration on the title-page of the music, will be found in *The Dickensian* of April, 1913.

T. W. TYRRELL.

[MR. A. MASSON writes that he heard Sam Cowell sing the song in the fifties.]

'TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS': LITERARY ERROR (12 S. iv. 8).—In this connexion it may be of interest to record that Thomas Hughes lived, I am almost sure, at the time he wrote 'Tom Brown,' at 33 Park Street, W., the back of which bordered the garden of Grosvenor House. I often visited this charming residence when occupied by a subsequent tenant. The house was razed about twenty years ago, when the small block of which No. 33 was one became part of the Duke of Westminster's grounds, a handsome wall being built on the site.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

[Reply later from PROF. E. BENSLEY.]

BISHOP JOHN BUCKERIDGE OR BUCKRIDGE (12 S. iv. 74).—The 'D.N.B.' has a pretty full life of John Buckeridge or Buckridge, President of St. John's College, Oxford, 1605-11, Bishop of Rochester 1611, and of Ely 1628. See also Canon W. H. Hutton's 'History of St. John Baptist College, Oxford,' especially chap. vii., 'Buckeridge, Laud, and Juxon.' The interesting suggestion is there made that, as the Cromwell family had sent many members to this College, "the family association may well have led the great Oliver to St. Giles's,

Cripplegate [Buckeridge's living], where on Aug. 22, 1620, he married Elizabeth Bouchier." As her father, however, Sir James Bouchier, was in Carlyle's words "a civic gentleman," there may be a simpler explanation of the wedding having taken place at St. Giles's. Bishop Buckeridge died on May 23, 1631, and was buried in the parish church of Bromley, Kent. According to Francis Godwin, 'De Præsulibus Angliæ,' p. 275 in W. Richardson's edition, "nullum extat Epitaphion."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Bishop Buckeridge's burial is thus recorded in the church register of Bromley, Kent: "1631. The last of May. The right Reverend Father in god John Buckeridge, the Lord B^p of Ely, sometime B^p of Rochester." He left 20*l.* for the benefit of the poor of Bromley parish. Dr. W. T. Beeby, in his account of Bromley Church, 1872, says that a monument to him was there, but I have failed to find any other record of it.

PHILIP NORMAN.

45 Evelyn Gardens, S.W.

[REV. A. B. BEAVEN, W. A. B. C., MR. L. H. CHAMBERS, and MR. S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN also thanked for replies.]

MAW, A GAME OF CARDS: ROMESTECQ (12 S. iii. 299, 367, 426).—There is a small error in SIR DAVID HUNTER-BLAIR's reply at the second reference. A piquet pack consists of 32 (not 36) cards; see any book on card games. The error may have come from the 'New English Dictionary,' in which no definition of "maw" is given—only a misleading quotation from Halliwell, which says that maw was played "with a piquet pack of thirty-six cards." The said Dictionary, *s.v.* "Piquet," gives the correct number of a piquet pack. It is obvious that, four cards being added to 32, the 36 cards do not make a piquet pack.

In 'May Day,' in 'Old Plays: being a Continuation of Dodsley's Collection,' 1816, vol. iv. pp. 107-8, about the middle of Act V., we read:—

Lodovico. Methought Lucretia and I were at mawe, a game, uncle, that you can well skill of.

Lorenzo. Well, sir, I can so.

Lod. . . . The game stood, methought, upon my last two tricks, when I made sure of the set, and yet lost it, having the varlet [*i.e.*, knave] and the five finger to make two tricks . . .

Lod. . . . She had in her hand the ace of hearts, methought, and a coat-card [*i.e.*, court-card], she led the board with her coat, I play'd the varlet, and took up her coat, and meaning to lay my five finger upon her ace of hearts, up start a quite contrary card,

i.e., Lucretio, disguised as Lucretia, attacks Lodovico, drawing a rapier.

In 'The Sports and Pastimes of the People of England,' by Joseph Strutt, new edition, much enlarged and corrected by J. Charles Cox, 1903, p. 261, in a paragraph by the editor we read:—

"Queen Elizabeth was fond of taking a hand at *Primero* which was then the fashionable game of cards. The favourite game of James I. was *Maw* which took the place of *Primero* during his reign; it afterwards became popular under the name of *Five Cards*."

In 'Foster's Complete Hoyle,' by R. F. Foster, 1897, I find *s.v.* "Spoil Five":—

"Spoil Five is one of the oldest of card games, and is generally conceded to be the national game of Ireland. It is derived from the still older game of *Maw*, which was the favourite recreation of James I. The connecting link seems to have been a game called *Five Fingers*, which is described in the 'Compleat Gamester,' first published in 1674. The *Five Fingers* was the five of trumps, and also the best, the *Ace of Hearts* coming next. In *Spoil Five*, the *Jack of trumps* comes between these two... *Spoil Five* is played with a full pack of fifty-two cards."

Seeing that the "five finger," otherwise the five of trumps, apparently took the first place in the game of *maw* in 1611, the date of George Chapman's 'May Day,' it is evident that *maw* was played with at least forty cards. I see no reason for thinking that it was not played with a full pack, like its descendant "spoil five."

In the 'New English Dictionary,' *s.v.* "Maw," is a 1593 quotation which shows that the five finger was the best card, and the knave of trumps the second.

Like Mr. JESSEL (iii. 426), I can see no resemblance between the games of *maw* and *romstecq*. There is a description of the latter in the 'Académie Universelle des Jeux,' nouvelle édition, 1777, i. 335. Although the particulars given are not very clear, the following points are certain: that *romstecq* was played with thirty-six cards; there was no trump; the ace was the highest card, the other cards being in their regular order; if a superior card was played to an inferior, it could not take it, unless of the same suit; if of a different suit, the inferior (played first) took the superior. Each player having five cards dealt to him, there were combinations of cards in hand which had their special names and scoring values: *Virlicque*, *Double Ningre*, *Triche*, *Village*, *Double-Rome*, and *Rome*; *e.g.*, the highest was *Virlicque*, meaning four aces, four kings, &c. If a player omitted to announce by its proper name any com-

bination—as above—when playing it, he lost; *e.g.*, a player having two aces and a pair of (say) kings lost unless he called "Double Ningre."

The *stecq* was a point which was scored out for the player who made the last trick. There were apparently points scored against a player—by way of penalty—as well as those in his favour—the score being kept by a non-player.

'The Groome-porters lawes at Mawe,' mentioned by Mr. JESSEL, appear to have been rules of play mainly by way of restriction and penalty, promulgated for those who knew how to play the game. No one either in the sixteenth or the twentieth century could possibly learn the game from these "lawes." ROBERT PIERPOINT.

SIXTEENTH-CENTURY MAPS (12 S. iii. 250).—Johannes à Deutecum and his brother Lukas, engravers who flourished in the latter half of the sixteenth century, are called after the name of the town from which they came, *Deutichem* or *Deutekom* or *Deutechom* (the modern spelling is *Doetinchem*) in Gelderland. Working together, they produced the series of engravings 'La Pompe funèbre de Charles V.' after Jerome Cock. See Max Rooses, 'Catalogue du Musée Plantin-Moretus,' *Johannes*, besides maps for Ortelius's 'Theatrum,' produced plates for Linschoten's 'Itinerarium.'

Ferandus Berteli is presumably Ferrando Bertelli, member of a sixteenth-century family of engravers and art dealers. He was a native of Venice (born c. 1530), and engraved the works of Venetian painters.

These details are mostly taken from the original edition of Meyer's 'Conversations-Lexicon.' EDWARD BENSLEY.

MERVYN STEWART (12 S. ii. 29), 2nd Captain, R.A., died in a private hospital near Dublin on Oct. 31, 1874. He was the son of Capt. Mervyn Stewart (born 1794), who died at Katikati, New Zealand, in 1885. (See Burke's 'Peerage and Baronetage' under head of Stewart of Athenry.)

J. D. LOUCH.

Wellington, New Zealand.

"MR. BASSET" OF HEIPERLY (12 S. iv. 45).—This was Francis Basset, only son and heir of Francis Basset of Tehidy. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Spencer of Yarnton, co. Oxford, and widow of Sir Samuel Garrard; and, second, Mary, daughter and heir of John Pendarves, Rector of Dunsteignton.

By his second wife he had a son Francis, who was father of Sir Francis Basset, Lord de Dunstanville and Baron Basset of Stratton. "Mr. Basset" died Dec. 11, 1721.

CHARLES DRURY.

12 Rammoor Cliffe Road, Sheffield.

CARCASSONNE (12 S. iv. 77).—In addition to previous references, it may be of interest to note that Nadaud's 'Carcassonne' is one of the pieces in the admirable little volume 'Gems of Modern French Poetry,' compiled by Jules Lazare (Hachette, 1914, 1s. 6d. net).

G. M. FRASER.

Public Library, Aberdeen.

"ACT OF PARLIAMENT CLOCK" (11 S. x. 130; 12 S. iii. 462; iv. 23, 61).—Two fine examples of these clocks are in the collection of Mr. S. B. Russell at the Lygon Arms, Broadway, Worcs.

HOWARD H. COTTERELL, F.R.Hist.S.

Walsall.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (12 S. iv. 50, 90).—

3. Were every hand a scribe by trade.

Since submitting this query I have become aware that the eight lines beginning

Could I with ink the ocean fill,

as communicated at p. 90, are (with a difference so slight as to be immaterial) printed at p. 292 of "The Olio, by the late Francis Grose, Esq., F.R.S. and A.S.," second edition, 1796, headed as follows: "A London friend sent Mr. Austen, of Rochester, the following most extraordinary sublime lines in manuscript, said to be written by nearly an Idiot, living still, March 16, 1779, at Cirencester." W. B. H.

(12 S. iv. 78.)

3. "Whom the gods love die young," was said of yore,

is from Byron, 'Don Juan,' IV. xii. 1. The phrase is the translation of a line of Menander,

"Ον οι θεοι φιλοῦσιν, ἀποθνήσκει νέος,

quoted by Plutarch in his 'Consolatio ad Apollonium,' 119 E. It appears in Plautus in the form

Quem di diligunt,

Adulescens moritur.

'Bacchides,' 816 sq.

Binder, after quoting Plautus's words in his 'Novus Thesaurus Adagiorum Latinorum,' offers as a German equivalent the saying, "Great lords have the best chance of going to heaven if they die in their cradles." EDWARD BENSLEY.

4. The ivory gate and golden.

The line occurs as the refrain at the end of each verse of a song 'The Fairies,' by T. Westwood, published by Boosey & Co. Inside the cover the initial of the writer is, however, given as F., not T. E. H. BLANE.

16 St. Augustine's Mansions, S.W.1.

Notes on Books.

The History of Totnes Priory and Medieval Town, Devonshire, together with the Sister Priory of Tywardreath, Cornwall. Compiled from Original Records by Hugh R. Watkin. With Photographs, Plans, and Map. 3 vols. (Published by the Author, Chelston, Torquay, 2l. 10s. net.)

THIS is the most comprehensive work of its character that it has been our pleasure to welcome for some time. Mr. Watkin deserves well of his county of adoption, and the assiduous band of Devon antiquaries amongst whom he works are to be congratulated on their new colleague. In his preface Mr. Watkin pays generous tribute to those who have in any way assisted him, and throughout his volumes the value of his work is enhanced by exact references to authorities and to other workers in the same field.

Mr. Watkin's story of the discovery of the deeds upon which his work is based is one of extreme interest. A small wooden box belonging to Mr. W. G. Hole of Bovey Tracey was found to contain one hundred and twenty-nine parchment deeds, which proved to be the original charters of Totnes Priory. They had probably not been examined since the days when they passed, with the property of the monks, into lay hands. A memorandum on the lid of the box says "A number of small and very ancient deeds respecting Totton and Kingsweare," to which another hand has added "Non multum valent." From this estimate of their value Mr. Watkin dissented, and the volumes before us represent the result of several years' study of this almost unique find.

The first volume of the work was issued in 1914, and bears the sub-title "Chronological Record." It contains the history of the town and priory as told in the charters. These Mr. Watkin has translated, and presents in an abbreviated form. For these translations many students will be grateful, but arguments could be adduced in favour of printing transcriptions rather than (or, still better, in addition to) translations. However, to some extent this want is supplied in vol. ii., in which the more important deeds are clearly reproduced.

The first of these reproductions is of the original charter of the foundation of Totnes Priory by "Jubellus filius Aluredi" in 1088. No. II., a most interesting document, is a confirmation by Henry I. of grants by Roger de Nonant, and bears, against their names, the actual crosses of those concerned in the execution of the deed, including the marks of the King and the Queen. Plate X. is a reproduction of a grant by Alfredus, son of Willelmus de Fonte. This undated document is assigned to about 1199. As Mr. Watkin remarks, the handwriting is very uncommon, it is also very ornate, but at the same time clear, so that it should prove of value to those interested in palæography. Plate XII.—from the Totnes Guild Rolls—is equally valuable as a specimen of what is considered to be the oldest guild roll extant. These rolls, Mr. Watkin says, date from the twelfth century. They were reported upon in 1872 by

Mr. H. T. Riley on behalf of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. As the result of a minute study of these rolls, Mr. Watkin concludes that two of the membranes are of an earlier date than was assigned to them by Mr. Riley. Mr. Watkin is of opinion that No. 16 and No. 17 antedate No. 15, which was mostly written in 1260, and was regarded by Mr. Riley as the earliest.

Plate XVI. is a handsome deed of two large parchment sheets, containing in the initial letter a portrait of Henry VIII. enthroned. Owing to its large size, it has been much reduced, and is the only one of these useful reproductions which cannot be read. This deed, which is dated June 19, 1540, records the lease to John Champernon of the confiscated properties of the Priory of St. Germans, Cornwall, and of the Priory of Totnes; and the subsequent grant in 1542 to Katherine, widow of John Champernon, John Rydgeaway, and Walter Smyth, is appropriately the latest of the collection reproduced. Other illustrations include three plates of Anglo-Saxon coins minted at Totnes, prepared from the coins in the Royal Cabinet of Stockholm; a general view of Totnes, showing the Norman keep; ten full-page photographs of Totnes Church and remains of the Priory buildings; two views from Angers, in the department of Maine-et-Loire, where the parent house of Totnes Priory was situated; and bound in at the end of the Index volume—an unusual, but very convenient place for reference—a reproduction of the $\frac{1}{25000}$ -scale Ordnance Survey map of Totnes, together with scaled plans of the castle keep and the Priory and church.

The second volume, which forms the descriptive portion of the work, contains chapters devoted to the history of Totnes from the earliest times; the Abbey of SS. Sergius and Bachus, Angers; Tywardreath Priory; the Priory of Minster and Cell of St. Anthony; and other subjects. There are also chapters on various families, besides an Appendix containing much supplementary information concerning the persons and places mentioned in the text, gleaned from various sources and arranged in chronological order, together with an account of the de Tracy family. From these indications it will be gathered that the scope of the work extends considerably beyond the limits of what immediately appertains to the actual history of the two priories mentioned on the title-page. Mr. Watkin sets out much incidental information gained in the course of his research with a view to elucidating hitherto obscure or unknown facts in the early history of Devon. The sections on the evolution and development of local self-government from the Saxon reeve and the Norman provost, and the acquisition of municipal control by the seneschals of the Merchant Guild, to the appointment of Wardens and the subsequent election of Mayor, are illustrated by actual records, and form an important contribution to the history of local government of more than purely local importance.

The genealogical chapters contain many descents which are either new or at variance with what is found in earlier authorities. This divergence from accepted authorities is particularly noticeable in the case of Judhel, the founder of Totnes Priory, one of the most pro-

minent persons in the early history of Devon. The Domesday Survey states that this favoured baron of William the Conqueror held the burh of Totnes, a house in Exeter, one hundred and seven manors in Devonshire, and a manor in Cornwall. He was, therefore, a person of the greatest importance. In the deed of gift by which he founded Totnes Priory he is described as Juhellus, son of Aluuredus, but no further knowledge of his parents, apart from the name of his father, is forthcoming. Neither do Mr. Watkin's researches help us; he contents himself with the pious hope that "the French archivists may some day, among their treasures, find an explanation of the parentage of Juhellus of Totnes." With this wish all will concur, but we anticipate some dissent from Mr. Watkin's suggestion that Judhel was never married, the Pipe Roll statement that Braiose and Tracy succeeded to the honour of Barnstaple as heirs having always been accepted. Mr. Watkin, however, appears to have a strong case supported by much negative evidence, principally of the nature of omissions from documents in which, it is reasonable to suppose, the wife and children of Judhel, if they had existed, would have been mentioned.

The Index, which forms the third volume, is very full and exhaustive. When he makes use of sub-headings—as under Exeter and Totnes—Mr. Watkin's arrangement is, owing to his departure from alphabetical sequence and well-defined sub-divisions, confusing. The 63 bald page-references to "Totnes, Great," are practically useless in the form given. We can find no reference under Totnes to the Guild Rolls as ably dealt with at pp. 61 onwards. Nor is there a complete list of the valuable illustrations or reproductions of deeds. These are, however, trivial blemishes in a well-produced and scholarly addition to the literature of an historically interesting county.

Cathay and the Way Thither; being a Collection of Medieval Notices of China. Translated and edited by Sir Henry Yule. New Edition, revised throughout in the light of recent discoveries by Henri Cordier. Vol. IV. (Hakluyt Society.)

This volume brings to an end Dr. Cordier's new edition of Yule's 'Cathay.' It contains the story of Ibn Batuta's travels in China in the fourteenth century; and that part of the Jesuit work on Christian expeditions to China—published early in the seventeenth century—which relates to the journey thither of Benedict Goës, who died on his road at Su Chan, after some four years of toilsome and perilous exploration, in 1607. Students of Asiatic geography will regret over again, as they once more go through the meagre notes which are all that remain to us, the loss of Goës's diary of his expedition, which seems to have been barbarously destroyed immediately upon his death. Ibn Batuta's 'Travels' are among the best and most entertaining of the series.

This volume contains the Index, with a 'Note on the Passes of the Hindu Kush,' a list of books quoted by abbreviated references, and corrections and additional illustrations for the four volumes. We have to congratulate the Hakluyt Society on the completion of a fine piece of work.

Obituary.

FRANCIS JOSEPH BAIGENT.

MR. FRANCIS JOSEPH BAIGENT, the antiquary and artist, who died, in his 88th year, at Winchester, his native city, on March 7, was one of the original supporters of 'N. & Q.', and occasionally contributed to its early pages under his initials, as at 1 S. i. 404 (1850) and 2 S. i. 12 (1856). He was born on June 14, 1830, and was a son of Mr. Richard Baigent, for fifty years the drawing-master at Winchester College, who died in 1881. From an early age he devoted himself zealously to the study of ancient buildings and mediæval manuscripts, and accumulated a vast store of sound knowledge about cathedrals and other churches, and about matters of liturgy and bygone customs. His chief books were those he edited for the Hampshire Record Society, including the volume comprising the Registers of Bishops John de Sandale and Rigaud de Asserio, which his notes, and appendixes of illustrative documents, make an admirable text-book for students of mediæval documents, as, indeed, he intended it to be. Two separately issued illustrated monographs may also be mentioned: 'The Abbey of Blessed Mary at Waverley' and a 'History of Wyke Church, near Winchester.'

For some years before he died his eyesight failed, and he could do little reading or writing; but he had a retentive memory to the end, and was very willing to impart information upon obscure points of archæology. "Well, Mr. Baigent will be able to tell us," had become a common saying in Winchester. Alas that it can be said no more!

H. C.

W. B. H. sends the following excerpts from *The Times* of March 16 and 20:—

"A correspondent writes: 'The announcement on March 14 of the death, at the age of 87, of Mr. F. J. Baigent, of Winchester, recalls an interesting part of the first trial of the great Tichborne case in 1871, which stirred public opinion at the time to an extraordinary degree. Mr. Baigent was one of the principal witnesses in support of the claimant's case. He was the historian of the family, and, as Lord Brampton (Mr. Hawkins, Q.C.) says in his Memoirs, "knew more of the Tichbornes than they did of themselves," and had been an old friend of the real Roger Tichborne. A small, spare, studious-looking man, he was cross-examined by Mr. Hawkins for ten days, and in the opinion of many competent critics that cross-examination was not only one of the most masterly ever heard in a court of justice, but did as much as anything else to destroy the claimant's case.'

"Another correspondent writes: 'Mr. Baigent had, perhaps, the most profound knowledge of any one in Hampshire of the history and historical records of the county. His house in Winchester was full of manuscripts and transcripts of ancient documents. It is to be regretted that what would have been his *magnum opus* on the history of Winchester, planned more than thirty years ago, was never given to the world.'

RICHARD BISSELL PROSSER.

MANY of our readers will regret to learn that the familiar initials R. B. P. will not appear many more times in 'N. & Q.', Richard Bissell Prosser, who used them, having died on March 25 last. The eldest son of Richard Prosser of Birmingham, engineer and inventor (1804-54), he was born at that place on Aug. 25, 1838. In 1850 he entered what was then called the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, and is now known as the Patent Office, from which he retired in 1888, after having held the position of Chief Examiner for some years.

Mr. Prosser wrote 'Birmingham Inventors and Inventions: a Contribution to the Industrial History of Birmingham,' 1881, and a number of biographies, chiefly of inventors and engineers, for the 'Dictionary of National Biography'; he also contributed to the 'Oxford English Dictionary.' For a time he edited and largely wrote a series of notes and queries relating to St. Pancras, which appeared in *The St. Pancras Guardian*, and were subsequently issued in book-form. But literary work by no means engrossed all his activities, for he had also been a member of the School Board for London, and of the old St. Pancras Vestry.

During his last illness he had, we are informed, the whole of the February number of 'N. & Q.' read to him, and was pleased to find that a note and a query of his were included, as well as several replies to a query he had inserted about *Blackwood* and the Chaldee Manuscript.

THE Editor desires to thank those contributors who so kindly forwarded copies of the number for April, 1917. The need for additional copies is still very great: only a few days ago the lack of a copy prevented us from making up a set, with the consequent monetary loss of an order for back stock.

The Editor will be also greatly obliged if any friends can supply him with particulars of the welfare and address of our valued contributor MR. R. H. THORNTON.

Notices to Correspondents.

J. F. BUXTON and J. B. WAINSWRIGHT.—Forwarded.

J. W. FAWCETT (Inventor's Epitaph).—The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' devotes nearly seven columns to William Sturgeon.

MR. P. H. LING writes: "I wish to express my grateful thanks to those who have in different ways supplied me with the source of quotation 5, *ante*, pp. 50, 90."

H. S. B. (*Life of Madame de Staël*).—A volume was devoted to her by Bella Duffy in the "Eminent Women Series" (1887); and Mr. Murray published in 1881 A. Stevens's 'Study of her Life and Times,' 2 vols.

G. H. D. ("While the light lasts I shall remember").—The lines to which you refer are from Swinburne's 'Eroton' (in 'Poems and Ballads'), and run thus:—

I shall remember while the light lives yet,
And in the night-time I shall not forget.

LONDON, MAY, 1918.

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THE PAPER SHORTAGE.

PROBABLY few of the readers of 'N. & Q.' have any idea of the enormous increase that has taken place in the cost of paper. The difficulty of obtaining anything approaching suitable paper, at a price which 'N. & Q.' can afford to pay, looks like becoming insuperable. We have been blamed for not raising our price to an amount which would enable us to meet this cost; but those who thus criticize us are probably hardly aware how many of those who have a deep affection for 'N. & Q.' and support it by their contributions, would find it impossible to continue to purchase the paper, were the price raised as suggested.

The fact that we are dependent for copies of 'N. & Q.' for April, 1917, on friends who

kindly return them, proves how low we have recently kept the number printed, in order that no paper should be used unnecessarily. We have enough matter in type to fill two or three monthly issues, but little of this will be able to see the light unless the paper difficulty can be surmounted. Is any one able to help us in this respect?

Notes.

THOMAS FULLER'S FIRST WIFE.

FOR over two hundred and fifty years the surname of the first wife of this famous old divine (now disclosed) has been a mystery, and has eluded the investigations of all his biographers. From the extremely rare little 12mo 'Life' which appeared in 1661—the year of his death—we learn that, while at Broad Winsor, "he was married to a virtuous young gentlewoman; and by her had, born there, his eldest son." The will of Bishop Davenant, dated Jan. 29, 1637, states that her Christian name was Ellen or Elinor. She is mentioned as "the wife of my nephew Thomas Fuller" (the Bishop's sister Judith was Fuller's mother).

Passing over a number of biographers, we come to John Eglington Bailey, whose labours of many years resulted in an all-but exhaustive 'Life' of 778 pages, published in 1874. In it he says that "the family of his [Fuller's] wife is, at present, unknown. The writer has diligently inquired after it, in many quarters, but no particulars are recoverable." Bailey's book was succeeded (1886) by a 'Life' by the Rev. Morris Fuller, in which he says that the Doctor was his ancestor, a statement which is without foundation.* Bailey speculates as to the date of the marriage, which the author of the anonymous 'Life' sets down at "about the beginning of the troubles in Scotland." This tends to fix it in the early part of 1639; but the date of the Bishop's will shows that it must have been at least two years earlier. It was certainly not later than 1634, because the Enford register contains the entry of baptism of "Judith, daughter of Thomas and Elinor Fuller, of Broad Winsor, 29 Apl., 1635." Mrs. Fuller died in 1641. Sir

* In *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Fourth Series, vol. iii., I published, during his lifetime, a full pedigree of his branch; and in it, at p. 173, I stated that this claim to be a descendant was not true.

Leslie Stephen in his article in the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' throws no light on her identity: he gathered his facts from previous writers.

She was the daughter of William Grove of Chiesbury, Wilts, M.P. for Shaftesbury, and sister of Capt. Hugh Grove, who was beheaded by order of Oliver Cromwell at Exeter Castle, May 16, 1655. There was every reason, as a matter of expediency, for keeping the fact of the marriage quiet. In Hoare's 'History of Wilts' it is stated that the local clergy were "suspected" by Cromwell. Fuller was a prebendary of Salisbury, and known as "a stout Church and King man." His uncle Davenant had been bishop; his first cousin and brother-in-law the Rev. Edward Davenant (nephew of the Bishop) was married to Katherine Grove; and two other brothers-in-law were the Rev. William Grove, and the Captain Hugh before mentioned, who lost his head for devotion to the Royal cause. Bailey says: "His [Fuller's] connexion with the place would certainly have little benefited him, and he, therefore, kept a wary silence."

The romantic circumstances connected with the tragic fate of Capt. Grove deserve to be briefly related. He demanded that Col. Dove, the sheriff, should publicly read in Salisbury a proclamation issued by the Royalists. Dove refused.

"Next day, at the early hour of four in the morning, Sir Joseph Wagstaffe, colonel Penruddocke, and captain Hugh Grove entered the city, with one hundred and fifty horsemen, and seized the two Judges and the Sheriff, in their beds. The Judges, attired in their robes of office, were then compelled to surrender their Commissions; and Wagstaffe, after the Royalist Proclamation had been read, proposed to execute both them and the Sheriff on the spot; but, yielding to the entreaties of Penruddocke, consented to spare the Judges, reserving the Sheriff for future punishment. Early in the afternoon, the Royalists left the city with the Sheriff in custody."

The judges were imprisoned. Major Botoler, after they had been confined two days, came to their relief; and Col. Dove, being released "on parole" by the Royalists, returned to Salisbury. Meanwhile Desborowe, Cromwell's brother-in-law, hastened to the assistance of Botoler, and with their united forces pursued and captured the King's party at South Molton. Wagstaffe escaped, but Penruddocke and Grove were executed. Bailey remarks, without the smallest inkling of the close connexion, that perhaps this gentleman was the "loving friend Hugh Grove" mentioned by the Bishop in his will, as undoubtedly he was; and the Bishop

mentions him again in the codicil "of this will, which now resteth in the custody of Hugh Grove, gent." It is very significant that, under the head of Wiltshire, there is no mention in Fuller's 'Worthies' of this brother-in-law, for obvious reasons; but had the author lived long enough, after the Restoration, to see his great book through the press, he would have given an ample account of a relative whose manly speech on the scaffold, for God, for King and country, must have touched the heart of that brave old soldier of the Church militant, who would have been proud to record the connexion. J. F. FULLER; F.S.A.

Dublin.

SOUTHEY'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO 'THE CRITICAL REVIEW.'

(See *ante*, pp. 35, 66, 94.)

In April, 1800, Southey left for his second visit to Portugal, and did not return till June, 1801. During this absence he evidently did no reviewing. On Aug. 3 he announces that he is again at work for Hamilton, and to him we ought probably to give credit for the article on Escoiquiz's 'Mexico Conquistada' (Appendix, vol. xxxii. pp. 513-20). By this time Southey's intense studies had given him a mastery over the literature of the Peninsula which is reflected in the skilled critical comments of his concluding paragraph. In his review of Count de Noronia's poems we have evidence of his fondness for inserting in his articles brief synoptic views of this literature in precisely the same tone as in that on Escoiquiz. Another feature which points to Southey is the personal interest which the reviewer betrays in the subject of the poem. The epic of his own by which Southey set the greatest store, and on which he had been labouring since his youth, was 'Madoc.' For its materials he had been delving deeply into the customs of the Aztecs, and therefore such an opinionated expression as that which opens the article comes naturally from his pen:—

"No action, ancient or modern, presents so splendid a subject to the epic poet as the Conquest of Mexico; the means are great and surprising, the end of adequate importance; the scene offers whatever is beautiful in painting; the costume is new and striking, the superstition strange and terrible."

Ellis's 'Specimens of the Early English Poets,' September, 1801.—The individual remarks that suggest Southey are: (1) the

unfavourable opinion of Anderson* ; (2) the commendation of Ritson, of whom Southey always speaks highly† ; and (3) "the wish that it may be enlarged by one or more volumes of supplement, not by expanding them in an after edition," the same wish that had been expressed in the review of Anderson's 'British Poets.'

Pratt's 'Bread,' January, 1802.—In this article we have not only the expression of a humane sympathy for the miseries of the poor, but a statement of the agencies by which their amelioration is to be effected. On this subject Southey's known views are sufficiently specific and individual to be recognized in the following passage:—

"It is not the interference of legislature that can awaken good feelings, or counteract the love of gain which is the main spring, the very heart and life of the commercial system. The moralist may do something...the clergyman may do more. Perhaps Mr. Pratt has chosen the best mode of admonition, by appealing to the feelings of individuals."

A more elaborate statement of these views by Southey is to be found in his 'Essays, Moral and Political: "On the State of the Poor."' See Zeitlin, 'Select Prose of Robert Southey,' pp. 22-24.

'Little's [Thomas Moore's] Poetical Works,' February, 1802.—This is a censorious review, directed against the unforgivable sin, immoral tendency:—

"The extracts that we have given abundantly prove the genius of the author. Why will he degrade himself by thus miserably misapplying it? The age in which we live has imposed upon him the necessity of employing decent language; but few ages have ever been disgraced by a volume more corrupt in its whole spirit and tendency."

We know that this expresses Southey's feelings toward the book, for he uses it as the type of a vicious poem in a letter to Bedford dealing with the printing of his 'Specimens':—

"Lord Chesterfield's song is in the style of Little Moore. You, I know, think me over-scrupulous; but for that reason you should have been particularly cautious, how you selected anything immoral, and sent it into the world under the sanction of my name. As for my literary character, I am sufficiently careless about it...but this is not the case with respect to my character as a moralist—of that I am as jealous as a soldier of his honour."—'Select Letters,' ed. Warton, i. 419.

* Anderson, says Southey in one of his letters, is "the last man in the world from whom to quote an opinion in poetry" (Warton, i. 420).

† See especially his article on Ritson's 'Ancient English Romances' in the second volume of *The Annual Review*.

Bloomfield's 'Rural Tales,' May, 1802.—This article is claimed by Southey in a letter to Coleridge, Aug. 4, 1802:—

"Bloomfield I saw in London, and an interesting man he is...even more than you would expect. I have reviewed his poems with the express object of serving him; because, if his fame keeps up to another volume, he will have made money enough to support him comfortably in the country; but in a work of criticism, how could you bring him to the touchstone? and to lessen his reputation is to mar his fortune."

And this is how Southey went to work to carry out his charitable design:—

"When we took up 'The Farmer's Boy,' no popular opinion had been pronounced upon its merits. Robert Bloomfield was a name unknown to us and to the world; and amid the volumes of insipidity which it is our lot to examine, we were delighted to meet with excellence that we had not expected. The present volume appears with less advantage; it has a more difficult task to encounter. Mr. Bloomfield's poems will now be compared with what he formerly produced; and 'The Farmer's Boy' is his most dangerous rival...We hope and believe that the success of this volume will equal that of 'The Farmer's Boy'; as we are sure that its merits are not inferior. The manner in which the poem has been received is honourable to the public taste and to the public feeling. Neglected genius has too long been the reproach of England."

Mrs. Opie's 'Poems,' December, 1802.—This review is seen to be Southey's from a letter to William Taylor, in which he says that he is going to be very civil to Mrs. Opie (Robberds, 'Memoir of William Taylor,' i. 437). According to the reviewer,

"The productions of this lady are always in a melancholy strain, and therefore more effectually convey their moral import...On the whole we have derived considerable pleasure from this little volume."

But civility is stretched to the bursting-point in the judgment on Mrs. Opie's female contemporaries, Miss Seward, Mrs. Barbauld, and Charlotte Smith, who, we are assured, "will take their place among English poets for centuries to come."

Count de Noronia's 'Poems,' Appendix, vol. xxxvi. pp. 538-49.—This review is claimed by Southey in a letter to Daniel Stuart:—

"The Count de Noronia published two volumes of poems, which I reviewed for the *Critical* either in 1802 or 1803. They are of considerable merit, and that Review, or a portion of it, might be read with interest at present."—'Letters from the Lake Poets to Daniel Stuart,' privately printed, 1889, p. 410.

The first page is a condensed summary of the development of Spanish literature; and the article, like the one on Escoiquiz's

'Mexico Conquistada,' contains some verse-translations which should be of interest to students of the Spanish element in Southey's poems.

Miss Baillie's 'Series of Plays,' February, 1803.—This review is claimed by Southey in a letter to his brother, Dec. 17, 1803: "My review of Miss Baillie was for *The Critical*; that in *The Annual* I suspect to be by Mrs. Barbauld." The judgment which Southey pronounces in this review is the result not of his ordinary amiability, but of his sincere critical belief. He joined with Scott in assigning the loftiest rank to Miss Baillie's 'Plays of the Passions':—

"Miss Baillie's dramatic powers are of the highest order. With the miserable stage writings of the day it would be insult to compare her; nor is it much commendation to rank her above Young, and Rowe, and Southerne, and such writers, whose fame is held, like certain titles and estates, by the courtesy of England. Above these, above Beaumont and Fletcher, we will not hesitate to rank her...above even Massinger; for she equals these writers in the beauty of detached passages; and, in true delineation of character and uniform merit, is as far their superior as she is in moral principles. Why should praise be awarded only to the dead? She has a near approach to Shakespeare; and, if not connected with him by blood, has something superior to a mere family likeness."

Nathaniel Bloomfield's 'Poems,' April, 1803.—There are only internal grounds for assigning this review to Southey. In the first place, there is a strong denunciation of atheistic morals and "arithmetical moralists." This is a thrust in Southey's true vein against Malthus, who was his *bête noire* and the object of one of his severest articles in *The Annual Review* (vol. ii.). Secondly, the concluding passage in its general tone and the pointing reference to the review of Robert Bloomfield's poems (*q.v.*) is well-nigh unmistakable:—

"The specimens which we have selected will justify us in bestowing our praise upon this little volume; and sincerely do we wish that public praise may be as efficient in his instance, as it was in that of his brother. We hope Mr. N. Bloomfield will continue to write; but we would dissuade him from writing in blank verse: it requires a command of language, and a strength of thought, which he has not yet attained."

Three reviews of June, 1803, are possibly from Southey's pen: (1) Link's 'Travels in Portugal, France, and Spain.' There is nothing but the subject and perhaps a certain air of authority to suggest Southey. (2) 'The Claims of Literature; the Origin, Motives, Objects, and Transactions of the Society for the Establishment of a Literary Fund.' This we know to have been a

subject near to Southey's heart, but the article itself is colourless. (3) 'Poems, Lyrical and Miscellaneous,' by the late Rev. Henry Moore. The reviewer pays his respects to "a gentle, pious, and benevolent spirit," but finds "too many glaring imitations from Milton, Gray, and poets of inferior celebrity." The substance of the conclusion is what we might expect, but the style is too artificial for Southey's taste:—

"In strains usually pleasing, often elegant, and occasionally elevated, the lyre of Mr. Moore encourages benevolence of heart, and excites the purest emotions of delight, by an amiable morality, and an unaffected devotion."

After this Southey's traces cannot be followed at all. His connexion with *The Critical Review* must have come to an end about this time, for he was busily at work for the newly established *Annual Review*, and some passages in his correspondence with William Taylor show that his relations with the former periodical ceased before the beginning of 1804. In October of that year Southey inquired of Taylor about a review of 'Amadis' which the latter had written for *The Critical*, and was informed that it had appeared in the January number. Southey had also written to Taylor in July that *The Critical* "never falls in his way."

The reviews mentioned in these articles may be grouped under three heads, as follows:—

A. *Those that belong to Southey on conclusive external evidence.*

1. 'Lyrical Ballads,' October, 1798.
2. 'Rising Castle, with other Poems,' by George Goodwin. March, 1799.
3. 'Mémoires Historiques de Stéphanie-Louise de Bourbon Conti.' Vol. xxv., Appendix.
4. Landor's 'Gebir.' September, 1799.
5. Bloomfield's 'Rural Tales.' May, 1802.
6. Mrs. Opie's 'Poems.' December, 1802.
7. Count de Noronia's 'Poems.' Vol. xxxvi., Appendix.
8. Miss Baillie's 'Series of Plays.' February, 1803.

B. *Those in which the internal evidence for Southey's authorship is almost conclusive.*

9. Amos Cottle's 'Translation of the Edda.' January, 1798.
10. 'Blank Verse,' by Charles Lamb and Charles Lloyd. October, 1798.
11. Anderson's 'British Poets.' January, 1799.
12. Escoiquiz's 'Mexico Conquistada.' Vol. xxxii., Appendix.
13. Ellis's 'Specimens of the Early English Poets.' September, 1801.
14. Pratt's 'Bread.' January, 1802.
15. 'Little's [Thomas Moore's] Poetical Works.' February, 1802.
16. Nathaniel Bloomfield's 'Poems.' April, 1803.

C. Those in which the internal evidence, while pointing to Southey, is not sufficiently strong to warrant a conclusion.

17. 'Odes and Miscellanies,' by R. F. Cheetham. January, 1798.
18. 'The Columbiad,' by James Moore. May, 1798.
19. 'Poems, Sacred and Moral,' by Thomas Gisborne. April, 1799.
20. Drake's 'Literary Hours.' May, 1799.
21. D'Israeli's 'Romances.' May, 1799.
22. Link's 'Travels in Portugal,' &c. June, 1803.
23. 'Claims of Literature,' &c. June, 1803.
24. 'Poems, Lyrical and Miscellaneous,' by the Rev. Henry Moore. June, 1803.

JACOB ZEITLIN.

University of Illinois.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE

BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS: SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE.

(See 10 S. viii. 201; xii. 164; 11 S. vi. 207; viii. 44.)

I HAVE pleasure in sending a further contribution to the above subject. When the notes were published which had taken me more than twenty years to collect, I little thought I should be able so soon to add to them. It is surprising how much information may be gathered from sources outside the county. By jotting down notes on a subject when one is reading or searching authorities much material may be garnered. I have been thus able to antedate the first local bookseller by at least fifty years (1660-61). I am also inclined to mention two or three stationers' apprentices a hundred years or so earlier. As is well known, booksellers were called stationers because formerly they kept their shops together in one station or street.

My former lists were composed only of past booksellers and printers, and I am sorry to say that since they appeared in 'N. & Q.' several well-known Huntingdonshire printers have passed away. It grieves me to include them in this note. I should like specially to allude to my long friendship with two of them: William Goggs, who died last year, the oldest tradesman in Huntingdon, and my valued friend David Richard Tomson, who died in 1910, aged 83. He was a keen lover of books, and a grand old man of the printing trade. Mr. Geo. C. Caster, the well-known Peterborough printer and antiquary, died in 1914, and was buried in Huntingdonshire.

ST. IVES (10 S. viii. 201).

Dacey (Cluer), printer, 1720-32. Managed the St. Ives business after his brother William left St. Ives for Northampton, where he and Robert Raikes founded *The Northampton Mercury* on the pattern of *The St. Ives Mercury*. Cluer Dacey nearly completed the purchase of *The Stamford Mercury*, but the transaction fell through at the last moment. Dacey then left for London, and his celebrated chapbooks were printed at Aldermay Churchyard, Bow Lane. Bloom (T.), printer, 1787-90: "On Sunday died in his 23rd year Mr. Thomas Bloom, son of the late Mr. T. Bloom, printer of St. Ives" (*Cambridge Chronicle*, Mar. 27, 1812). This shows that T. Bloom the printer had deceased before 1812. I have found several gravestones of the Bloom family in St. Ives Churchyard. I transcribe two bearing the names of Thomas, but the inscriptions do not agree with the above date:—

"In | memory of | Thomas Bloom | son of
Will and Jane Bloom | who died Jany. 21, 1790 |
aged 29 years."

"Sacred | to the memory of | Thomas
Bloom | who departed this life | May 15, 1825, |
aged 26 years...."

Davis (W.), printer, 1789-92. Davis was a printer at Ely about 1788, and soon after settled at St. Ives.

Paul (W. F.), printer, 1801. I have a copy of a sermon, the only specimen of his printing known to me. The title is:—

"An | Introductory discourse, | charge, |
and | sermon, | with | a Confession of Faith, |
Delivered at the | Ordination | of the Rev.
Charles Dewhurst, | on May 28, 1801, | over
the Church of Christ, assembling in Whiting |
Street, Bury, Suffolk. | Published by Request
of the Congregation. | St. Ives: Printed by
W. F. Paul. | Sold by T. Conder, Bucklersbury,
London; | M. and F. Paul, St. Ives; Flower, |
Cambridge; Raw, Ipswich; | Dingle, Bury;
Burkitt, Sudbury; and | Brightly, Bungay. |
1801."

Paul (M. and F.), booksellers, 1801.

The above imprint introduces us to two fresh booksellers. I have an imprint dated "Paul," 1803, and another with the date 1837, but know nothing further about the family.

Underwood (J.), printer, 1834-9. James Underwood is mentioned in Robson's 'Commercial Directory,' c. 1839, as a printer at St. Ives.

Skeeles (George), printer, 1846-56. Skeeles printed in 1846 'Hymns and Poems,' by Thomas Brown of Cambridge, and 'Ninety-Eight Hymns and Poems,' by Thomas Brown of Fenstanton, Cambridge, 1833—also printed in 1846. His premises and others were taken down for the site of the new Free Church, which was opened 1863. Skeeles left for Watford, where he published a book with the title-page: "Communion of the True Fellowship of the Saints explained. By George Skeeles, minister of the Gospel, Watford." Preface dated Dec. 5, 1865.

Cox (John), bookseller, 1854-8. Law stationer and accountant.

Parry (Frederick), printer, 1853-5. Parry advertised in Hatfield's 'Gazetteer,' 1854: "The above is the oldest established Printing

Office in the Town of St. Ives, having now been carried on for more than Sixty Years." He also had a circulating library, and was clerk to the Board of Guardians. It was a continuation of Croft's, whose earliest date I have recorded is 1792.

Johnstone (George Frederick), bookseller, 1854-1879. Post Office, The Pavement, hatter and stationer, 1854. The post office was removed to Bridge Street before 1877, when he advertised again in Kelly's 'Directory' as a bookseller.

Parker (Henry George), printer, Bridge Street, Feb., 1886-1911. Parker celebrated the 25th year of his printing business and the 21st birthday of his son Reginald George in February, 1911. The firm is now Parker & Son. Reginald George Parker is a second lieutenant in the Northumberland Fusiliers (1915).

Clarke (James G.), printer, The Broadway, 1888-1911. Clarke left St. Ives for Vancouver, and was succeeded by R. W. Clenn, May 18, 1911.

HERBERT E. NORRIS.

Cirencester.

(To be concluded.)

SIR WALTER SCOTT IN NORTH WALES: AN EFFORT TO CORRECT LOCKHART.—In Lockhart's 'Life of Scott' (I use A. & C. Black's edition, 1896), chap. lxiii., we read of an excursion to Ireland made by Sir Walter, with his daughter Anne and Lockhart as companions, in 1825. The account relates how they started from Edinburgh on July 8, went from Glasgow to Belfast, travelled over Ireland, "started for Holyhead on the 18th of August," travelled through North Wales, and up to the Lake District, and were at Elleray, the beautiful home of Prof. Wilson, "on the banks of Windermere," by Aug. 24, as a letter, quoted in the chapter, and bearing that date, proves.

Lockhart says that "Sir Walter kept no diary during this excursion." Then he adds, "From my own [letters] to the ladies left at home, I could easily draw up a pretty exact journal of our proceedings." It must be kept in mind that Scott lived till Sept. 21, 1832, and that Lockhart's 'Life' appeared in 1837-8. About ten years would have thus passed, since the occurrences connected with the Irish excursion, when Lockhart was compiling the 'Life.' He does not seem to have had any diary to guide him as to dates, but he evidently had access to the letters he himself had written, mostly, presumably, to his wife, as he went from place to place during the excursion.

We feel grateful to him for including such a long extract from one of these letters,

bearing on the passage of the party through North Wales. He says that the letter was written "the following week," after they had been through North Wales, and it is dated "Elleray, August 24." The first statement made in this extract is this: "We slept on Wednesday evening at Capel Carig, which Sir W. supposes to mean the Chapel of the Crag." There is something wrong in one of the three statements as to dates: they would not start for Holyhead from Dublin on Aug. 18, sleep on a Wednesday night at Capel Curig, and write on Aug. 24 at Elleray. The Wednesdays of these two weeks in August, 1825, were the 17th and the 24th respectively. They were at Elleray on the latter Wednesday, Aug. 24. If they started from Dublin on Aug. 18, that would be Thursday. Where then could they get a "Wednesday evening" to sleep at Capel Curig in North Wales? My belief is that the letter is more likely to be correct, written as it was when the occurrences were fresh in the author's mind, than his statement that they started from Dublin on Aug. 18—a statement made about ten years after the event, and probably a slip in calculation. I believe they must have started from Dublin on Tuesday, Aug. 16, perhaps on Monday the 15th, and slept at Capel Curig over Wednesday night, the 17th, and proceeded to Llangollen on Thursday, the 18th.

I ought to point out that Sir Walter Scott was greatly mistaken in supposing that Capel Curig means a "Chapel of the Crag." Lockhart has transcribed the name incorrectly. It is not "Carig," as he has it, but *Curig*, the proper name of a well-authenticated saint. The place-name means the Chapel of St. Curig.

T. LLECHID JONES.

DYEING YELLOW AND GREEN ON COTTON.—The following letter was written to Grey Cooper, Esq. (afterwards Sir), by one Dr. Richard Williams, dated Jan. 10, 1775, from New Inn, No. 8, and is of interest as revealing the name of the inventor of a method of dyeing yellows and greens on cottons:—

"When I lay'd open my method of dying Yellows and Greens on Cottons to the Lords of the Treasury, Lord North gave me leave at any future day to present a Memorial to that Honourable Board relative to the Culgee handkerchief fabric in Spitalfields, which I should have done last winter, but to prevent any objections being started to the carrying this business into execution on account of those Colours, Mr. Robinson advised me to defer it till they might be put in practice; and that being now done, and their advantages ascertained by the inclosed letter and patterns

from Mr. Whittaker of Manchester who has the direction of those dyes there; I presume in Mr. Robinson's absence to beg your kind assistance to lay before your Honourable Board, mine, and the Manufacturers and Printers Memorials, representing the State of the Culgee Trade, and diminution of its duties, which though now does not pay into the Customs and Excise but little more than two thousand pounds a year, may with certainty I think be augmented to at least twenty thousand, and if the India Handkerchiefs can be suppressed, nearly double that sum I may venture to assert will be annually pay'd into Government on this branch of Manufacture."

The letter is in the Public Record Office (T 1/515).

E. ALFRED JONES.

6 Fig Tree Court, Temple.

DENIZATION BY LETTERS PATENT.—In the course of the note on 'The Introduction of Turkey-Red Dyeing into England' (12 S. iii. 167) there is an allusion to a "naturalization deed" conferring upon six foreigners the rights of British citizenship. Mr. A. N. Tavaré, the brother of your correspondent, has, in the most obliging manner, placed at my disposal a transcript of an office copy of the document in question, which turns out to be a grant of denization under the Great Seal, dated June 22, 1821. It is identical in nearly every respect with an original grant of denization, dated Feb. 22, 1828, with the Great Seal attached, in my possession. Six persons (aliens born) are included in the patent; and, as this number agrees with that of the persons named in the documents of Mr. Tavaré, I conclude that this was the maximum allowed in one patent. The stamp on the document is of the value of 30*l.*, which was, I suppose, shared by the persons named in the patent. As the subject of naturalization has been much in our minds of late in connexion with certain proceedings in the King's Bench Division, I may perhaps be permitted to point out that the rights of citizenship conferred by letters of denization are not quite the same as those conveyed by naturalization under an Act of Parliament.

The columns of 'N. & Q.' are not suited to the discussion of legal technicalities, in which this subject abounds, so I will content myself with a reference to the Earl of Halsbury's great work on 'The Laws of England,' vol. i. p. 212, and the same author's 'Encyclopædia of Forms and Precedents,' vol. ix. p. 6. The two letters patent above alluded to contain the following:—

"Provided nevertheless and We will that they and each and every of them and the family and families which they or any of them now have or

hereafter shall have shall continue and be resident within this our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or elsewhere within our Dominions."

These words, if construed strictly, would seem to mean that if the grantees ceased to reside in the United Kingdom, or other the King's dominions, the grant of denization would become void. This point is not dealt with in the Earl of Halsbury's volumes, and there is no such clause in the Form of Patent for Denization used in King Edward's reign, as given at p. 34 of vol. ix. of the 'Encyclopædia of Forms and Precedents.' Perhaps some of your legal contributors may be able to explain this. R. B. P.

[This note by our old correspondent was in type some time before his death occurred (see *ante*, p. 120).]

"STOUP." (See *ante*, p. 91.)—The reviewer of the 'Stillation—Stratum' section of the 'New English Dictionary' expresses his doubt concerning the exact meaning of "stoup" as used by Allan Ramsay in the couplet,

Dalhousie of an old descent,
My chief, my stoup, my ornament.

His guess that it would be something like *praesidium* is not far wrong. Had he been a North-Countryman, the word would not, I think, have caused him any trouble. It is in daily use in this part of Lancashire and in the adjacent part of the West Riding, and means a post. A gate-post is a gate-stoup; and if a farmer wants some posts for fencing, he will tell you he wants some stoups. From this comes the figurative use of the word in the sense of prop or support. If a widow has lost her eldest son, who was the chief support of the family, she will tell you she has lost her main stoup; or if an employer has lost an important workman upon whom he relied a good deal, he will say, "I have lost a good stoup."

The abridged edition of Jamieson's 'Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language' (Edinburgh, Constable, 1818) gives the three meanings (1) a post fastened in the earth, (2) a prop or support, (3) one who supports another.

Brockett's 'North-Country Words' (Newcastle, 1846) has *stoop*, a post fastened in the earth, a gate-stoop, a guide-stoop.

Carr's 'Craven Glossary' (London, 1828) has *stoop*, "a post fastened in the ground, also a bed-post," and quotes the above couplet from Allan Ramsay as an illustration of its use.

WM. SELF WEEKS.

Westwood, Clitheroe.

"BEAUTY IS THE LOVER'S GIFT."—The author of this phrase, asked for by P. C. G. at 11 S. i. 368, has not been given by 'N. & Q.' It is Congreve, in 'The Way of the World.' Mirabell says:—

"...you are no longer handsome when you've lost your lover; your beauty dies upon the instant; for beauty is the lover's gift; 'tis he bestows your charms—your glass is all a cheat...."

Millamant retorts:—

"O the vanity of these men!...Beauty the lover's gift!—Lord, what is a lover, that it can give? Why, one makes lovers as fast as one pleases, and they live as long as one pleases, and they die as soon as one pleases; and then, if one pleases, one makes more."—Act II. sc. ii. (=v.).

EDWARD BENSLEY.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY'S FIRST HOME.—The Gallery's first home at 100 Pall Mall was thus described by Robert Cole (*The Examiner*, Sept. 18, 1831):—

"The Gallery termed National consists of a parlour on the ground floor and two drawing-rooms on the first floor of a moderately sized old-fashioned house at 100 Pall Mall."

After pointing out some infelicitous associations caused by the juxtaposition of certain pictures, he suggests that the whole collection should be rehung in the galleries at the British Museum. By this is meant the narrow gallery in the King's Library, not the upper floors. As an alternative a gallery was to be built near the collection of ancient sculpture. Cole was then in his 23rd year, and the suggestion bears the stamp of the enthusiasm for which he was notable in later years. His ridicule of the first home of the National Gallery was neatly emphasized by a lithograph printed by Hullmandel and published by J. Hogarth, New Road, opposite St. Pancras' Church. It provides a view of this home and the Louvre, "or the National Gallery of France," with the text, "Look here upon this picture and on this, the counterfeit presentment of two brothers." ALECK ABRAHAMS.

51 Rutland Park Mansions, N.W.2.

WALLER: SOME UNCOLLECTED VERSES.—(See 11 S. v. 305.)—At this reference there is a note of certain verses which, upon the authority of Burnet and what I thought, and still think, very strong resemblance of style, I ascribed to Waller. I have recently discovered that these verses, altered and reduced in number, were made to do duty for the opening of yet another Parliament, for in "Poems Written on Several Occasions, By N. Tate. The Second Edition enlarged

....1684," they appear at p. 121 under the heading 'On the Assembling of a New Parliament the 6th of March, 1682.'

In spite of this apparent claim to them by Tate, I am not at present disposed to give up Waller's authorship, particularly as I understand that there is a copy of them in the Bodleian Library to which his name has been attached. G. THORN-DRURY

STEPNEY TAVERNS IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—Much interest attaches to the discovery (in the British Museum Library collection of Egerton MS. dramas) of the seventeenth-century play 'The Lanchinge of The Mary; or, The Seamans Honest Wife,' which has not hitherto been noticed in the histories of the English drama or stage. The play was written in 1632 by an unknown "W. M. gent." during his return voyage from the East Indies, and Dr. F. S. Boas, who has made a close examination of the manuscript, says the quotations and allusions that occur in the play show that the author had had a classical education at school or at the University; that he was mainly interested in the broader questions of trade and finance, and had probably some official connexion with the East India Company; and that, in any case, the play is a panegyric on the Company, and an enthusiastic defence of its activities. One of the bad characters of the play—a sailor's wife—gives the names of her principal haunts. She says:—

"I never keepe one constant house: Sometyes at Whittingtons Venture by the Six Windmills; Sometyes at The Three Goates Heads in Ratcliffe High Waye; Sometyes The Windmill beyond Mile End; Sometyes at The White Lyon in Blackman Streete; Sometyes at The Shippe in Wappinge; Sometyes at The Hooppe at Lyme-house Corner; Sometyes at The Man in the Moone at White Chappell; Sometyes at The Queenes Head in Little Minories."

Students of local historical research will recognize that some of these inns or taverns of various repute were realities in the days of King Charles I. No doubt all were the real names of places of public resort and entertainment which would be recognized by the groundlings in the audience. The courtyard of many of the greater inns—as at Aldgate Without the Wall—was a not uncommon place of performance of little companies of "Rogues and Vagabonds"; and, still earlier, moralities, interludes, rude comedies and tragedies, and elaborate pageants were produced or marshalled upon Mile End Green on heydays and holidays.

Mc.

SHRAPNEL: ITS INVENTOR'S EPITAPH.—

The present war has taught even those who did not know it before that shrapnel was named after its inventor, who, as mentioned in the account of him in the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' was buried at Bradford-on-Avon. Just in front of the altar-rails of the parish church is a small brass plate with the following inscription:—

"To | the Memory of | Lieut. General Henry Shrapnel | Colonel Commandant | 6th Battalion of Artillery | obiit | 13th March 1842 | ætat., 80 years."

Bradford-on-Avon is, of course, chiefly noteworthy for its Saxon church and for its town hall, which has been advertised for sale for some time.

DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

"DECEASE," VERB TRANSITIVE.—In the church of St. Swithun, Bathford, Somerset, one sees the following inscription:—

"Here lyeth the | body of Thomas | Henty the Sonne of | Thomas and Mary | Henty of this | Parrish who | decessed this Life | the 23rd of Ivne | 1676."

It is interesting because the Oxford Dictionary illustrates "decease," as a verb transitive, by not more than one quotation, and that from the year 1515, calling it rare and obsolete. EDWARD S. DODGSON.

Albert House, Bath.

MR. F. J. BAIGENT: DR. WM. GREENWELL.—As nephew of the late Mr. F. J. Baigent, I beg to thank H. C. for his kindly notice (*ante*, p. 120). Notwithstanding my uncle's defective eyesight, he kept up a limited correspondence until the last. He was a friend of Dr. Wm. Greenwell of Durham, of whom a good obituary appeared in *The Times* of Jan. 28, and a more detailed one in *The Newcastle Daily Chronicle* of the same date. In a letter which my uncle wrote to me on Feb. 7, he expressed his regret at Canon Greenwell's death, and added:—

"The dear old gentleman was certainly one of the most remarkable men of his generation; he was kind and generous in giving the most precious portion of his vast collection to the British Museum. I had the opportunity of seeing all those remarkable objects, especially those found in a cave which contained the complete equipment of a horse of the early bronze age. The cave had been suddenly flooded when all the men were gone out, probably to hunt. Everything was found *in situ*. I remember among the things was a wooden bucket, of which all the metal rings had fallen one within the other as the wood decayed."

R. C. BAIGENT.

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.

FREDRIKA BREMER.—May I ask through your columns for the use of any material your readers may have in the way of unpublished or already published letters of Fredrika Bremer? It is as editor of Fredrika Bremer's letters that I am in search of her English correspondents. As the fourth and last volume is to appear as soon as possible I should be infinitely obliged for early information. The work is published by P. A. Norstedt & Sons, Stockholm. ELLEN KLEMAN.

59 Valhallavägen, Stockholm.

NELSON, LADY HAMILTON, AND COLLENBACH.—Can any of your readers tell me if the following extract concerning Lady Hamilton and Lord Nelson has ever been published? It is taken from a letter in my possession, written by Collenbach at Vienna, Oct. 3, 1800, to a niece of his. The MS., though beautifully written, is careless as regards accents and other details:—

"Je vous dirai premièrement que nos petites maîtresses du grand monde s'affublent depuis quelques tems de perriques brunes, blondes, cendrées, et puis de diamans, de perles, de dentelles, de chaînes d'or. On les prendrait, en vérité toutes, pour des Vierges miraculeuses parées de toutes les plus belles offrendes de nos Pèlerins pêcheurs. Madame Hamilton nous a aussi portées des nouvelles modes de sa façon, et puis d'autres empruntées des différentes nations qu'elle vient de visiter. C'est à elle, dit-on, qu'on est redevable de ces draperies legeres et transparentes, et qui ne laissent plus rien à désirer ni à deviner aux amateurs du beau Sexe. Cette Dame après six semaines de séjour à Vienne nous vient de quitter, amenant avec elle Nelson, l'amant le plus benit de l'amoureux Empire. Je me suis souvent trouvé dans la Société de ce couple exotique, et toutes les fois la Hamilton ne cessois de parler, de chanter, de rire, de gesticuler et de minauser, pendant que l'Enfant chéri de Neptune avait l'air de sortir de ses poches, ne la quittant pas plus que son ombre, et cherchant de ses petits yeux de rencontrer les grands yeux de sa Belle; avec cela immobile et taciturne comme un monument; embarrassé de sa triste figure, et de tous les crachats, cordons, et croix dont elle est tapisée, en un mot, ce Baron du Nil me paraît aussi nul et gauche sur terre qu'il est adroit et marquant sur mer.... COLLENBACH."

GILBERT HUDSON.

Kia Ora, Marsh Road, Pinner.

THE METROPOLITAN CLUB.—George Gillan in his 'Modern Christian Heroes,' 1869, speaks of "a select vestry of master spirits" having newly formed themselves into a club in London under the name of the Metropolitan Club. According to Gillan, it included all sections of thought—Tennyson, Huxley, Maurice, Martineau, Dean Stanley, Archbishop Manning. Its object was "the freest discussion of the great philosophical and religious questions of the day." Are any particulars available about this club? Where did it meet, and were its proceedings ever published?

GALLOWAY FRASER.

Strawberry Hill.

WYBORNE FAMILY OF ELMSTONE, KENT.—What were the arms and crest of the Wyborne family of Elmstone, Kent? One of them, Petley Wyborne, was rector of the parish, 1604–20; and his daughter Marie was married at Elmstone, Dec. 1, 1629, to William Garnam or Garnham, Esq., afterwards Serjeant of the Counting-House to Charles II., and of Farnborough, Wantage, Berks, where both are buried in the church. John Harfeet of Chequer and Molland in the parish of Ash-next-Sandwich, Kent, who was buried there in 1558, married Bennett, daughter and heir of George Wyborne. The arms of Wyborne were said by the Rev. Bryan Faussett to have been quartered with others by the Septuan family in glass in the church at Ash and also in the manor houses of Molland and Chequer in the seventeenth century. Any information will be gratefully received.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

NATURALIZATION BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—In bygone days foreigners were naturalized by Act of Parliament. How can one get access to such records? E. C. W.

[See also 'Denization by Letters Patent,' *ante*, p. 127.]

MERRINGTON FAMILY.—Is there any book in which the arms of this family may be found? The crest is given in Fairbairn's 'British Crests.' Please reply direct.

J. DAMER POWELL, Lieut. R.N.R.

H.M.S. Halcyon II., c/o G.P.O.

HUSSAR'S SWORD.—Nearly sixty years ago, in the roof of a house in Hampshire which was under repair, a sword was found, which is now in my possession. It is apparently a trooper's sabre of the end of the eighteenth century, with a black and brass hilt, and a blade, slightly curved, about three feet long. On the blade is a rough

engraving of a mounted soldier, with dolman and plumed hat, while above him are the words "Zvat Hussar" and a trophy of arms. I should be very glad to know the meaning of the word "zvat," and the language. I have made many inquiries, but the replies have been conflicting. I have been told (1) that it is Polish, signifying "swashbuckler" or "dare-devil soldier," and that the sword was probably used by one of Napoleon's Polish Hussars; (2) that it is Dutch, meaning "Zwarte," or Black, Hussar, a crack regiment in the Dutch army; (3) that the word is intended to be "Schwarz" (Black Hussars). I should be grateful for any suggestions. J. R. H.

COWPER AND THE 'GREEK ANTHOLOGY.'—In the "Bohn" volume of 'Translations from the Greek Anthology,' p. 88, is a translation of an epigram of eight lines by Agathias ('Anth. Græc.' ix. 204), beginning,

Rear me not, traveller. The weapon I
that Ajax once at Hector taught to fly.

This version is not included in the Globe 'Cowper' (in which many other of his versions of Greek epigrams are given). Is it genuine, and on what authority?

If any reader of 'N. & Q.' would like to have the Greek references for the versions in the Globe edition, I shall be pleased to send them.

H. K. ST. J. S.

'GREEK ANTHOLOGY': WESTMINSTER AND ETON.—In the "Bohn" volume of 'Translations from the Greek Anthology' allusion is made, in the preface, to "Collections of epigrams made for the use respectively of the schools of Westminster and Eton"; and many references are given to these Collections. Are these books published and procurable? The Cambridge University Library has not got them. If they are out of print or inaccessible to the public, will any reader of 'N. & Q.' have the kindness to lend them to me for a short time?

H. K. ST. J. S.

Ashfield, Bedford.

F. THACKERAY: J. W. BUCKLE.—Who was Frederic Thackeray, living in Cambridge in 1833? and who was J. W. Buckle, living at 33 Mark Lane, London, in 1814? As I possess old letters of theirs (one of the latter from Brussels mentioning the arrival of Napoleon at Elba), any information will be of interest. The Thackeray letter deals with the suggested trial and subsequent suicide of a Mr. Purchas, and is addressed to Commissioner Buckle of Norwich.

W. M. DODSON.

SIR FRANCIS BACON: HILLIARD'S MINIATURE.—The frontispiece to 'The Story of the Life of Bacon,' by Hepworth Dixon (John Murray, 1862), is a portrait of Bacon at the age of 18, and stated to be drawn by E. M. Ward, R.A., after Hilliard. Can any one give me information regarding the miniature by Hilliard—where it is, or where it was?

R. H. B.

LADY FRANCES HASTINGS: MR. INGHAM: MR. BATTY.—"The Life and Times of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, by a member of the Houses of Shirley and Hastings," i.e., A. C. H. Seymour, was published in two volumes, 1839, and was indexed by F. A. Jackson for the Wesley Historical Society in 1906. It furnishes often the only data for research relative to eighteenth-century Dissent. On p. 84 of vol. i. is mentioned a journal of Lady Frances Hastings, and on p. 261 journals of Mr. Ingham and Mr. Batty, "of the deepest interest." Are these journals still in existence, and, if so, where?

J. C. WHITEBROOK, Lieut.

ARNOLDS, ACTORS.—Can any readers give information about a family of actors called Arnold? An actor of that name played in Rowe's tragedies as early as 1714. *The Independent Chronicle and the Universal Advertiser*, published at Boston, U.S.A., in its issue of Feb. 11, 1796, announced that Mrs. Arnold, an English actress just arrived from the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, London, would make her first appearance at the Federal Street Theatre on Feb. 12. At Portland, Maine, Nov. 21, 1796, she is referred to as Mrs. Tubbs (late Mrs. Arnold), who arrived from England in January last. References to Arnolds from theatrical play-bills, histories, &c., are requested. Please reply direct.

Irvine, Ayrshire.

R. M. HOGG.

THE MERMAID TAVERN, CHEAPSIDE.—In the first edition of Mr. James Walter's 'Shakespeare's True Life,' illustrated by Mr. Gerald E. Moira, which was published in 1890, appears an illustration of this tavern (p. 325). It is stated that it was taken from a sketch formerly possessed by Mr. Upcott, traditional as the noted Mermaid of Ben Jonson and Shakespeare. It follows, therefore, that the original sketch must have been in existence in 1890, when it was copied by Mr. Moira for Mr. Walter's book.

Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' inform me where this original sketch can be seen?

1890 is not a very remote date. William Upcott left many of his prints and drawings to Mr. Charles Hampton Turner of Rooks' Nest, Godalming, Surrey. Possibly some of your readers may have seen this particular sketch at this gentleman's house, or may know of its present whereabouts. Any information will be gratefully received.

ARTHUR W. GOULD.

Staverton, Briar Walk, Putney Park Lane, S.W.

ELPHINSTONE: KEITH: FLAHAULT.—Further details are invited concerning the Hon. Margaret Mercer Elphinstone, eldest daughter of Viscount Keith, who in 1817, at Edinburgh, married Count Flahault, one of Napoleon's aides-de-camp at the battle of Waterloo. Is anything known of the subsequent career of this lady? She was described as possibly the richest heiress in England (?).

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

DR. JOHNSON: TURNING THE TEACUP.—Was it usual for people to turn the cups upside down in the saucer when they had had enough tea? In his 'Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides,' under Oct. 3, 1773, Boswell, speaking of Dr. Johnson, wrote: "I remember, when he turned his cup at Aberbrothick, where we drank tea, he muttered, *Claudite jam rivos, pueri.*"

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

[The custom has been discussed in 'N. & Q.' and is illustrated by a Cumberland ballad quoted by JONATHAN BOUCHIER at 7 S. xii. 273.]

WILLIAM PETYT c. 1640.—Information is desired respecting the date of birth of William Petyt. Dawson's 'History of Skipton' (p. 247), referring to his descent as passed by Dugdale in 1662, says "William (born 1637)"; whereas the extract quoted on p. 250 from the admission book of Christ's College, Cambridge, viz., "1660, April 26to, Gulielmus Petite... annos natus 19m, admissus est pensionarius minor sub Mr. Abney—J. C.," would place his birth in 1641.

Can any one tell me if Dugdale's data of 1662 are accessible, and if the Cambridge Register of April 26, 1660, has been correctly quoted?

ALFRED BIRTWHISTLE.
39 Otley Street, Skipton, Yorks.

WALROND FAMILY.—I am anxious to discover whether a member of the Walrond family of Devon intermarried with a family bearing the following arms: Ermine, a chevron (colours unknown), with a crest which might be a mallard (? a swan) upon a cross.

P. D. M.

CRUSADER IN YORK MINSTER.—The figure of a Crusader—a De Mauley—was formerly to be seen in York Minster (a picture of it appears in Drake's 'History'); but it seems to have been removed—probably after one of the great fires—and the whole or the remains of it were given to Sir S. Meyrick, and removed by him to Goodrich Court, Monmouth. Can any one give a clue as to what has become of it? It may have been disposed of by sale after Sir Samuel's death, but, if so, to whom? Any information will be welcomed by

GEORGE AUSTEN.

Whitby and York.

MISS MEADOWS: DRYDEN.—Can any reader give me the reference in a poem of Dryden's to "Miss Meadows"?

W. H. QUARRELL.

WHARTON.—Particulars of the parentage and careers of the following Whartons, who were admitted to Westminster School, are desired: (1) John, admitted 1726, aged 12; (2) Philip, admitted 1723, aged 12; (3) Thomas, admitted 1735, aged 9.

G. F. R. B.

WHITE.—I should be glad to obtain information concerning the following Whites: (1) Blaze White, who graduated M.A. at Oxford from Ch. Ch. in 1654, and was Rector of St. George's, Canterbury, 1661-6. (2) C. B. White, who was admitted to Westminster School in April, 1809. (3) Hanchett White, who was admitted to the same school in 1746, aged 8. (4) John White, who graduated M.A. at Oxford from Ch. Ch. in 1707, and was admitted to the Inner Temple in 1700. (5) Michael White, who was admitted on the foundation of Westminster School in 1695. (6) Thomas Gilbert White, who left Westminster School in 1805.

G. F. R. B.

ST. PIERRE LAKE, BERNE.—In a codicil to his will Lord Camelford (killed in a duel, 1804) directs that his body should be taken to Switzerland, and buried at a spot where three trees grow by the *Lake of St. Pierre*, canton of Berne. I can find no *Lake of St. Pierre* in Baedeker—only the famous *Il. de St. Pierre* in Lac de Bienne.

Can any one tell me whether there is any piece of water in the canton of Berne which will answer to the spot mentioned in Lord Camelford's will? Lord Camelford was at school at Berne, and familiar with the district.

W. COURTHOPE FORMAN.

Cricklade Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.2.

MR. MEDOP: DR. R. COSIN.—The 'Calendar of State Papers: Domestic,' under Oct. 9, 1581, contains the following:—

"Sir Fr. Walsyngham to Lord Burghley. Recommends the bearer, Mr. Medop, who desires to retain his fellowship in Trinity College till his cause shall be determined by his lordship."

Is he identical with Roger Middhop, who held a lease of Folkestone Parsonage (in reversion after Thomas Allen) for twenty-one years, renewed to Dr. Cosin, Dean of Arches, 1595?

The 'D.N.B.' states that the father of Dr. Cosin was killed at Musselburgh in 1547; his widow married Roger Medhope.

The dates rather point to Medop being half-brother to Cosin.

A Silvester Cosin was presented at Folkestone for working on a saint's day.

I shall be glad of any further information about Medop, particularly in connexion with Folkestone.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

GARCILASO DE LA VEGA.—There seems to be a difference of opinion as to the correct spelling of this author's name. Fitzmaurice-Kelly in his 'Spanish Literature' indexes him as Vega, Garcilaso de la. 'The Oxford Book of Spanish Verse' gives his first name as Garcilasso. Butler Clarke, Foster, and Rafael Mesa y López all index under Garcilaso de la Vega, whilst Azorin in his 'Lecturas españolas' calls him simply Garcilaso. The index of the 'New International Encyclopædia' refers one to 'Laso de la Vega,' and Ticknor gives both spellings of his first name. What is the best form of the name?

ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.L.

STEREOSCOPIC ILLUSTRATIONS.—What is the earliest date at which stereoscopic illustrations were used for book-illustration? The choice at present lies between Hemphill's 'Stereoscopic Illustrations of Clonmel' (1859) and C. Piazzi Smyth's work on Tenerife.

J. ARDAGH.

INSCRIPTIONS AT GIPPING.—Can any reader throw light on cut inscriptions in a chapel at Gipping, four miles from Haughley, Suffolk? The chapel was built by Sir Walter Tyrrel about 1540. The Tudor rose occurs as a decoration. In one of the coats of arms carved on the walls are two inscriptions. One is AMTA. This is repeated on a number of buttresses. No one so far can explain the purport or signification. The other word, in Gothic letters, begins with a G or C: GWYNEQVBODWY. The

expression seems to have a Welsh sound, to say the least of it. Lady Mary Tudor, sister of Henry VIII., lived at Westthorpe, in the immediate neighbourhood, and Tyrrel may have married a Welsh lady, one of her suite. Is it possible to discover the meaning of the two inscriptions?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

SOL AS A WOMAN'S NAME IN ENGLAND.—One instance is believed to be an abbess, or daughter of some pre-Norman, Saxon, or British queen in Somerset or thereabouts. Where can mention or information be found?

W. J. B.

LINCOLNSHIRE ESCHEATORS.—What printed volumes (Public Record Office or others) can be obtained relating to Lincolnshire prior to 1400? I wish to gain information respecting the Escheators of Lincolnshire. Replies may be sent direct.

H. HULME.

Chelford Road, Knutsford, Cheshire.

THOMAS POSTLETHWAITE, M.P.—He was M.P. for Haslemere, and resigned in June, 1786. I am informed that he was the son of the Rev. James Postlethwaite of Hecknuey, Leicestershire, and I shall be glad if any one can say to what place the Rev. James's family belonged.

DIEGO.

DRURY, FLINTSHIRE.—I should very much like to know how and when a hamlet in Flintshire came to be called Drury. When I was there last autumn I was informed that it has borne the name for quite two hundred years. It is situated near Buckley, and only a few miles from Hawarden. If any of the old court rolls are in existence, they may throw some light on the matter.

CHARLES DRURY.

12 Ranmoor Cliffe Road, Sheffield.

BOYS BORN IN MAY.—There is in the Black Country a superstition that boys born in May are always cruel to animals. Does this superstition extend to other parts of the country?

E. WEST.

Birmingham.

WASHINGTON FAMILY.—Can some American friend identify, and give any particulars of, the three following officers of the British Army?—(1) Capt. Richard Bushrod, and (2) Capt. Laurence Washington, both serving in the same regiment in America in 1742; (3) Cornet *en Second* George Washington, serving at home in a cavalry regiment in 1746. As the President had a nephew

Judge *Bushrod* Washington, I assume there was some relationship with No. 1. About twenty-five years ago there was, I believe, an excellent series of articles relating to the family portraits at Mount Vernon published in *The Century Magazine*, to which, however, I have not access at present.

W. R. W.

BISHOP DAWSON OF CLONFERT.—On a stone in the floor of Kendal Church, Westmorland, is the following inscription:—

"Hic jacet reverendus in Christo pater Robertus Dawson, episcopus Clonfertensis et Ducensis Hibernicus. Qui obiit die decima tertia Aprilis, 1643."

How was this Bishop of Clonfert Duke of Ireland? Can any one give more particulars of him?

J. W. F.

TYRANNICIDE.—It has been stated that John of Salisbury, who died in 1180 Bishop of Chartres, was the first British writer to recognize the possible duty of tyrannicide, and that his teaching was followed in 1556 by John Ponet, the dispossessed Bishop of Winchester, in his work 'A Short Treatise of Politique Power,' and in 1558 in 'How Superior Powers ought to be Obeyed,' by Christopher Goodman, and in 'The First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women,' by John Knox. If this is so, the dictum that

A Scot and a Jesuit, hand in hand,

First taught the world to say

That subjects ought to have command,

And monarchs to obey

(as to which see 11 S. iii. 147, 177, 233), is manifestly false. I have, however, never seen any quotations from John of Salisbury, Ponet, Goodman, or Knox adduced to substantiate this statement, and being too much occupied at present in what I trust is work of national importance, I cannot look up the matter for myself. Perhaps one of the correspondents of 'N. & Q.' may be able to supply some.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

FREDERICK THE GREAT AND A FRENCHMAN.—In what work can I find an account of the barbarous treatment of a French gentleman, either by Frederick the Great or his father Frederick William I.?

The victim was decoyed to Berlin under the promise of being appointed to a distinguished position at the Court, but, once in the clutches of the tyrant, was forced into the ranks of the Guard as a common soldier. He attempted to escape, but was recaptured and immured in a dungeon, where he was treated with horrible bar-

barity. I have read the story in some book or other, but cannot now recollect which. I was under the impression that it was narrated in Macaulay's essay on Frederick the Great, but I find I am mistaken.

T. DUNDAS PILLANS.

The Bungalow, Radlett, Herts.

CHRISTOPHER BAYNES, D.D.—I am seeking information respecting the Rev. Christopher Baynes, D.D., Prebendary of Gloucester and Rector of Farmington. He died about 1718. I shall be glad if any readers of 'N. & Q.' can help me.

F. R. JAMES.

192 Musters Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.

6TH WEST INDIA REGIMENT.—Can any military or other reader kindly inform me where the important 'Statement of Services of Officers in the 6th West India Regiment' for the year 1811 may be inspected or seen to-day?

GATLEY.

DEVILS BLOWING HORNS OR TRUMPETS.—It is stated that on the screen in a Yorkshire church is a rining inscription, the last two lines of which read:—

Bewar of the deuy! when he blawis his horn,
And con thy good aungel saue thee.

Representations of devils blowing horns or trumpets are shown, as accessory details of the Last Judgment, in (1) the glass in Winchester College Chapel (tracery lights of east window), inserted 1822, as a copy of the original glass of 1387-94; and (2) in the well-known wall-painting at South Leigh, Oxfordshire. In the latter example a fiend sits in a pan of the archangel's scales, and blows a horn.

I should be glad of any information concerning the origin of this idea; also to know the name of the Yorkshire church wherein the inscription quoted above may be seen.

JOHN D. LE COUTEUR.

REV. CAVE BECK (? M.A.), 1623-1706.—I should be extremely obliged for additions to the following details: son of John Beck, innkeeper of St. James's, Clerkenwell; born at Clerkenwell; educated at private school (Mr. Braithwayte) in London for five years; admitted pensioner under Mr. Cleivland, June 13, 1638, at 15 years—*teste* 'Admissions to St. John's College, Cambridge,' p. 42 (47), part i. Presented by Charles II. to living of St. Helen's, Ipswich, 1662, and held it till his death. Held plurally Monk Soham in April, 1696, when he brought suit against tithe-payer there "in the Ecclesiastical Court"—*teste* parish papers. In List of Suffolk Authors we find

"Beck, Cave; died 1706" (*Suffolk Notes and Queries*, xxxvi., 1878, No. 105). "The European, in the frontispiece to his 'Universal Character,' 1687. f.m. Svo. Doubtful" (Glyde MS., in Ipswich Free Library). What relations had he? and, most particularly, who was his heir-at-law in 1706?

CLAUDE MORLEY.

Monk Soham House, Framlingham.

WILLIAM STOKES.—Wanted biographical information concerning Prof. William Stokes, who was a well-known lecturer on mnemonics, and the author of a large number of works on memory. In 1866 he lived at 15 Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, W.; and in 1894 at 42 Glenthorpe Road, Hammer-smith, where, I believe, he died.

W. HAYLER.

"MORS SCEPTRA LIGONIBUS ÆQUAT."—Some years ago a query of mine as to the origin of the above (once popular) quotation was answered by PROF. BENSLEY, who said that it was included in Johann Weber's 'Dicta Sapientum,' published at Frankfurt in 1705. There is no copy of this work in the British Museum library, and before the War I had a search made for it in the great libraries of Germany, but to no purpose—no copy could be found. The sentence was said to be a quotation from Lucan, but I and others have looked through the whole of the 'Pharsalia' without coming across it. It was inscribed over a fourteenth-century mural painting which formerly existed at Battle Church (Sussex), and (in its Latin form) it is included in the twelfth-century (French) 'Vers sur la Mort' ascribed to Thibaut de Marly (Paris, second edition, 1835, p. 16). It likewise constitutes the motto of one of Symeoni's emblematic devices (English translation of the 'Devices of M. C. Paradin,' &c., London, 1591, p. 273); and an English equivalent occurs in James Shirley's famous dirge:—

Sceptre and crown
Must tumble down,
And in the dust be equal made
With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

But in examining one of the few existing copies of Walter Colman's 'La Danse Machabre or Death's Duell' (printed in London about 1633, p. 68) I have recently found it forming part of the following Latin couplet, the origin of which is not stated:—

Mors dominos servis et sceptra ligonibus æquat,
Dissimiles simili conditione trabens.

Can any reader give me the source of these Latin verses?

F. PARKES WEBER, M.D., F.S.A.

BYRON'S VALET WILLIAM FLETCHER.—
Can any reader help me to trace what became of William Fletcher, Lord Byron's valet, after the poet's death? I have a comprehensive library of Lord Byron's Life and Works, but I cannot find any trace of Fletcher after 1824. I should like to know where he lived after his return to England, when and where he died, and where he was buried.

HERBERT C. ROE.

Sunnyholme, Alexandra Park, Nottingham.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. Cito hac relictæ aliena quam struit manus
Æternam inibimus ipsi quam struimus domum.
These lines were inscribed on a house; but whether they were composed by the owner, or were a quotation, I do not know.

2. Refraining his illimitable scorn.

3. Blessed little feet that have not yet trodden
the dark paths of desire. B. A.

4. The Ethiop gods have Ethiop lips.
In 'The Ignorance of Man,' written in 1862,
Walter Bagehot ('Literary Studies,' ii. 410)
quotes the lines:—

The Ethiop gods have Ethiop lips,
Bronze cheeks, and woolly hair;
The Grecian gods are like the Greeks,
As keen-eyed, cold, and fair.

This is also the form in which they are quoted in
Hain Friswell's 'Familiar Words' (1877), where
they are said to be anonymous. For other forms
see 7 S. ix. 9 and 8 S. xi. 169.

Is it likely that Bagehot was himself the
author? He certainly wrote verse.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

5. Nobis meminisse relictum.

6. Etiam tentasse decorum.

7. Gifts then seem
Most precious when the giver we esteem.
G. H. J.

[7. Are these lines a rendering of Ovid,
'Heroides,' 17, 71?

Acceptissima semper
Munera sunt, auctor quæ pretiosa facit.]

8. Where does the following quotation come
from? It has long haunted my brain, but I
cannot place it, and quotation books do not help:—

Farewell, my heart's queen,
Farewell, my wife....
Giver at once and ender of my life.

What wanten men to have?
....descend into cold grave
Alone withouten company.

JOHN LECKY.

9. Busy, curious, thirsty fly,
Drink with me, and drink as I.

GEO. CLULOW.

[9. Wm. Oldys (1696-1761), 'On a Fly drinking
out of a Cup of Ale.']

Replies.

LAYING A GHOST.

(12 S. iii. 504; iv. 31.)

I BELIEVE I can furnish a more recent instance of exorcism than that quoted by MRS. COPE. I had it at first hand from a young woman who attended me as a trained Nauheim nurse, but as I cannot communicate with her and ask her leave to give names, I may not state where the exorcism took place. The teller of the tale is a highly respectable person, and was born in the very pretty village, well known to Marlborough boys, where her people still live. Her father is a tenant on a large estate where the fine old manor house has been said to be haunted for generations. From a certain window, opening on a terrace, a lady was seen to leave the house and follow a shrubby path to the lake in the grounds, where she vanished. Possibly the family who owned the house were indifferent to the story, but when they let it, their tenants found the nuisance so intolerable—as servants were too frightened to stay—that they got the owner's leave to organize a service of exorcism. My informant gave a very vivid account of it, although she was not an eyewitness. But her father was asked to attend, as were the other chief tenants and heads of families; and the ministers of all the different denominations for miles round were also invited.

The service took place at night. The tenants were gathered in the courtyard, and when the procession of clergy appeared from the manor house they fell in, and followed the churchmen, feeling greatly solemnized. The route was through the long French window, down the path, and to the lake. The processional singing ceased at the lake-side, and prayers were said there.

I am not sure, but I am inclined to think that the tenant's daughter believed that the "ghost's" path was followed without any information being given to guide the clergymen who organized the whole thing.

It is a pity that so elaborate a rite did not lay the troubled lady's spirit. After telling me the story the young nurse went for her brief holiday to her home. Standing in the village street by the pretty stream, she saw a wagonette laden with luggage dash down

from the hall, bearing some young women to the station. "Another batch leaving the hall!" said her gossip; and she then learnt that no real improvement had been effected by the gathering of good men.

Were it a tale of Ireland, not of Southern England, the explanation would be simple indeed: till some one *speaks*, and boldly asks, "In the Name of God, what do you want?" the poor spirit cannot rest.

I know of an earlier exorcism which took place successfully in Cornwall about 1880, and freed the disturbed tenants of an old house there from the crying of a little girl who wandered about the attics cold and heart-broken.

Can any one explain the very general belief that our English Church has a form of prayer for exorcism? In the case of the Cornish haunting I was told that "the clergyman read the prescribed form."

In Norfolk, too—land of "John Schorne, gentleman born," who was such an expert in laying wandering spirits—the same belief is held. People say, "O, of course it is not in the ordinary Prayer Book, but all clergymen know it, and can use it if called upon."

Y. T.

One of the biographers of the Rev. R. S. Hawker, Vicar of Morwenstow, relates an occasion on which that poet-priest essayed the laying of a nineteenth-century ghost; and in Hawker's Prose Works (Blackwood, 1893) is a circumstantial story (based on "the 'diurnal' of a simple-hearted clergyman of the seventeenth century") of the laying of the Botathen Ghost. The story is too long for quotation; but if any of your readers should be sent back once more by this allusion to the original, they will not regret it.

Briefly to summarize the story (first published in *All the Year Round*, 1867), one Parson Rudall of Launceston, having sought and obtained episcopal sanction under signature and *sigillum*, thus records his encounters with the ghostly visitant, "a woman with a pale and troubled face.... [one] Dorothy Dinglet.... that.... had now been dead three years":—

"January 11, 1665.—Therewithal did I hasten home and prepare my instruments, and cast my figures for the onset of the next day. Took out my ring of brass, and put it on the index-finger of my right hand, with the *scutum Davidis* traced thereon."

"January 12, 1665.—Rode into the gateway at Botathen, armed at all points.... There is danger from the demons, but so there is in the

surrounding air every day. At early morning then, and alone.... I betook me towards the field.... First, I paced and measured out my circle on the grass. Then did I mark my pentacle in the very midst, and at the intersection of the five angles I did set up and fix my crutch of *raun* (rowan). Lastly, I took my station south, at the true line of the meridian, and stood facing due north. I waited and watched for a long time. At last there was a kind of trouble in the air, a soft and rippling sound, and all at once the shape appeared, and came on towards me gradually."

Then follows a singular colloquy, confession of ancient sin and wrong, prediction of "a fearful pestilence." The "diurnal" goes on:—

"At even-song, a long discourse with that ancient transgressor Mr. B. Great horror and remorse; entire atonement and penance;.... full acknowledgment before pardon."

"January 13, 1665.—At sunrise I was again in the field. She came in at once, and, as it seemed, with freedom.... Then I rehearsed the penitent words of the man she had come up to denounce, and the satisfaction he would perform. Then said she, 'Peace in our midst.' I went through the proper forms of dismissal, and.... I did dismiss that troubled ghost, until she peacefully withdrew, gliding towards the west. Neither did she ever afterward appear, but was allayed until she shall come in her second flesh to the valley of Armageddon on the last day."

Mr. Hawker adds:—

"It is a singular fact that the canon which authorizes exorcism under episcopal licence is still a part of the ecclesiastical law of the Anglican Church, although it might have a singular effect on the nerves of certain of our bishops if their clergy were to resort to them for the faculty which Parson Rudall obtained."

S. T. H. PARKES.

In 1879 a service for the exorcism of a ghost was held at the National Schools at Horspath, Oxon, by the Rev. H. C. B. Cruickshank, chaplain of New College; and Principal of St. Kenelm's School, Horspath. A full choir, with cross and candle-bearers and acolytes, went in procession from the Vicarage to the National Schools. The ghostly evidences were said to be the appearance after dark of lights in the school-room windows. W. P. H. POLLOCK.

The Spectator for July 6, 1711 (No. 110), states:—

"My friend Sir Roger de Coverley has often told me, with a great deal of mirth, that at his first coming to his estate he found three parts of his house altogether useless; that the best room in it had the reputation of being haunted, and by that means was locked up; that noises had been heard in his long gallery, so that he could not get a servant to enter it after eight o'clock at night; that the door of one of his chambers was nailed up because there went a story in the family that

a butler had formerly hanged himself in it; and that his mother, who lived to a great age, had shut up half the rooms in the house, in which either her husband, a son, or daughter had died. The Knight seeing his habitation reduced to so small a compass, and himself in a manner shut out of his own house, upon the death of his mother ordered all the apartments to be flung open, and *exorcised* by his chaplain, who lay in every room one after another, and by that means dissipated the fears which had so long reigned in the family."

G. P.

LORD CHARLES MURDERED BY HIS BROTHER (12 S. iv. 75).—Whether or not this was a case of murder is open to doubt. Mrs. STIRLING may read a full account of the circumstances in 'The Annual Register' for 1796, pp. 31*, 32*. The person who was shot was Lord Charles Townshend (fourth son of the first Marquess Townshend), who was returning from Yarmouth, where he had just been elected M.P., in company with his next elder brother Lord Frederick (not James, as stated in the diary from which Mrs. STIRLING quotes). Lord James was a younger half-brother, and at the date was a boy of 11.

The jury, after hearing Lord Frederick's evidence, returned an open verdict, "killed by a pistol ball, from whose hands unknown." The evidence showed that both the young lords, who were driving from Yarmouth to London, behaved in such a way as to suggest intoxication or mental derangement. Lord Frederick, who was seen to throw a pistol out of the carriage window, stated that his brother shot himself. I am not sure whether Lord Frederick was already in holy orders: he subsequently held the rectory of Stiffkey in Norfolk, and died in January, 1836. Burke does not give the date of birth of Lord Charles; Lord Frederick's is dated, both by Burke and Sir Egerton Brydges, as Dec. 30, 1767. The latter dates Lord Charles's birth as January, 1768, these two dates being irreconcilable, but a reference to 'The Annual Register' shows that this should be Jan. 6, 1769. The date of the tragedy was May 27, 1796.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Leamington.

The Gent. Mag. for 1796 has an account of his incident, dated Friday, May 27.

Lord Frederick Patrick Townshend was the third son of George, 1st Marquis Townshend, and was born Dec. 30, 1767, took holy orders, and d. Jan. 18, 1836. This is all the Peerages say of him. He evidently lived in seclusion for the rest of his life.

The fourth son, Lord Charles Patrick Thomas Townshend, was born Jan. 6, 1769, both brothers being named Patrick because the Marquis was at the time Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Charles was admitted to Lincoln's Inn, May 1, 1786; called to the bar May 11, 1793 (Registers); became lieutenant of an Independent Company of Foot Nov. 15, 1793; captain 88th Foot *the next day*; major 118th Foot, Feb. 23, 1795; and when that regiment was reduced the same year, he was retired on its full pay until his melancholy death at the age of 27 (Army Lists). W. R. W.

[MR. R. PIERPOINT sends extracts from 'The Annual Register' for 1796, p. 21 of the 'Chronicle,' which we have forwarded to Mrs. STIRLING. Mr. J. F. FULLER, W. B. H., and Mr. S. F. HULTON are also thanked for replies.]

"RAPEHOUSE" (12 S. iv. 46, 86).—See the 'N.E.D.' under "rasp" and "rasp-house." The earliest quotation for the latter word is taken from Evelyn's 'Diary' under the year 1641, where he writes: "Thence to the Rasp-house, where the lusty knaves are compelled to work; and the rasping of brasil and logwood for the dyers is very hard labour." Evelyn is speaking of Amsterdam. There is an error in the index to the "Globe" edition of the 'Diary' (1908), where the Rasp-house is assigned to Antwerp.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

LEGENDS ON LOVE TOKENS (12 S. ii. 507; iii. 341).—G. F. Kunz's new book, 'Rings for the Finger' (Lippincott, 1917), contains many mottoes found engraved on finger rings. There is also the work by M. Deloche, 'Étude historique et archéologique sur les anneaux sigillaires et autres des premiers siècles du moyen âge: description de 315 anneaux,' Paris, 1900. The majority of the rings described in this are French or in French collections.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

ST. MARTIN DE LONDRES (12 S. iv. 47).—Perhaps the two churches mentioned by A. B. C. were founded by "the executors of Mathew Columbars, a stranger born, a Bordeaux merchant of Gascoyne and French wines," who about 1399 rebuilt the church of St. Martin in the Vintry in the city of London, "sometime called St. Martin de Beremond Church." Columbars's arms, which in Stow's time remained yet in the east window of this church, were "between a chevron, three columbins." The tinctures are not given by Stow. The church, which was burnt in the Great Fire, was not rebuilt.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

WHALLEY ABBEY REGISTERS (12 S. iv. 73).—The Chartulary is in the British Museum, Add. MS. 10374; abstracts relating to, Harl. MS. 2060, f. 146, and 7017, f. 13.

J. HARVEY BLOOM.

"WINESOUR," A PLUM (12 S. iii. 510).—This is a favourite plum for preserving, which is not ignored by the 'E.D.D.', where one finds it defined as "a kind of large plum." I have heard that it grows abundantly at Sherburn in Yorkshire; but whether that happy place be Sherburn-in-Elmet, or Sherburn, York, I do not know, though I think it is the former.

ST. SWITHIN.

POEMS BY LORD CHESTERFIELD (12 S. iii. 68, 119, 173).—'Quin's Jest's' (London, 1766) contains, at p. 93, "Written in a Lady's 'Sherlock upon Death': by Lord Ch—rf—ld," four four-line verses, the first being

Mistaken fair, lay Sherlock by,
His doctrine is deceiving;
Whilst he teaches us to dye,
He cheats us of our living.

W. B. H.

WILLIBALD (12 S. iv. 12).—M. is quite right in distinguishing between Willibald the biographer of Boniface and Willibald, Bishop of Eichstadt; but there is no ground for the supposition that the biographer was Boniface's nephew (see Levison's edition of the life and Robinson's translation), nor for stating that he was born at Crediton. It was Boniface himself who, according to a late and very doubtful tradition, was born at Crediton.

E. W. B.

According to the 'Catholic Encyclopædia,' Willibald, Bishop of Eichstädt, and his brother Winnebald, Abbot of Heidenheim, were the sons of St. Richard, commonly called the "King"; their mother was a relative of St. Boniface. They were born somewhere in Wessex. It is quite an exception to find chronologies in which they are not "pooled" under the name of the elder brother Willibald. Such an exception is Sir Harris Nicolas's 'Chronology of History,' in which the bishop is distinguished from the abbot, and their days in the calendar are given correctly as July 7 for the former and Dec. 18 for the latter. In an old Hungarian missal dating from the end of the twelfth century and one or two martyrologies in Germany the name is given as "Wnebaldu, Ab.," and his day as Dec. 18; whereupon Pilgram, the author of

'Calendarium Chronologicum Medii Potissimum Ævi' (Vienna, 1781), also mistaking the bishop for his brother, remarks that "nescio cur hac die." The abbot died on that day in 761. I do not think that R. T. Hampson mentions the younger brother in his 'Medii Ævi Calendarium.' Is there another Willibald?

L. L. K.

DODSON, DODGSON, OR DOBSON FAMILY (12 S. iii. 509).—....Dobson, cousin to Sir Richard St. George (Norroy), had a confirmation from him of a coat and crest in 1605....Dodson had a grant from Sir William Segar (Garter), May 6, 1617.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.

STATUE AS WATER-FOUNTAIN (12 S. iii. 478, 521; iv. 27).—Two only, of the dozen on the Continent, seem to need adding to those at Brussels, viz.: One (because of reference at iii. 521 to Charles V.) at Malaga, given him in homage by the Republic of Genoa. This is described, sufficiently if inaccurately, in 'L'Espagne, Splendeurs et Misères' (P. L. Imbert, 1875), p. 123. The other (because of its religious interest) at Saint-Étienne de Meaux, described and depicted in 'Les Seins à l'Église' (G. J. A. Witkowski, 1907), p. 158.

ROCKINGHAM.

Boston, Mass.

SPENSER AND 'THE SHEPHERD'S CALENDAR' (12 S. iv. 12).—MR. R. L. EAGLE asks whether

Vivitur ingenio: cætera mortis erunt,
comes from an earlier source than Peacham's 'Minerva Britannia' (1612).

The line is much older than this; being a quotation from the longer of the 'Elegiæ in Mæcenatem.' See lines 37, 38:—

Marmoræ Mæonii vincunt monumenta libelli:

Vivitur ingenio: cætera mortis erunt.

The MSS. run the two poems into one, and some, with a courageous disregard of chronology, name Virgil as their author. They have also been attributed to Ovid, and the "Vivitur ingenio" line is frequently quoted as his, to the discomfiture of the ingenuous inquirer.

The prevailing view now is that the two elegies are by the anonymous author of the 'Consolatio ad Liviam,' and were written shortly after Mæcenæ's death in 8 B.C. They are included in Robinson Ellis's 'Appendix Vergiliana' (1907), and in numerous other collections, such as the 'Anthologia' of Burman, Wernsdorf's 'Poetæ Latini Minores,' Baehrens's 'Poetæ Latini

Minores,' Vollmer's 'Poetæ Latini Minores,' Riese's 'Anthologia Latina,' &c.

The motto "Vivitur ingenio" appears at one time to have been prominently displayed in Drury Lane Theatre. In the Epilogue to Farquhar's 'Love and a Bottle' (December, 1698), written and spoken by Joseph Haynes, is the couplet,

Vivitur ingenio, that damn'd motto there,
[Looking up at it.
Seduced me first to be a wicked player.

Haynes had been Latin secretary to Sir Joseph Williamson, and may be supposed to have been specially susceptible to Latin mottoes. EDWARD BENSLEY.

SANIGAR SURNAME (12 S. iv. 12).—On p. 5 of 'Notes on Wanswell Court and its Occupants for Seven Centuries,' by James Herbert Cooke, F.S.A., is the following:—

"Thomas de Stone died in 1316, leaving two daughters his coheireses, between whom a partition of his lands took place, when Wanswell, augmented by the grant of Thomas, 6th Earl of Berkeley, was allotted to Alice, who married John Swanhunter or Saniger, the Stone and Woodford estates being inherited by her other sister Joan, wife of John Sergeant. By deeds of partition in 1347-1353 other lands were allotted to the Swanhunters, who thus became considerable landowners. They were an old Berkeley family whose patrimonial house and estate in the neighbourhood is still called Saniger Farm, and was sold by Edward Saniger to the Earl of Berkeley in 1774. There is a tradition amongst the family that their original ancestor came to Berkeley with Robert Fitzharding."

THERESA J. PENNY.

Sanigar, Sinegar, and Senigar are doubtless early spellings of the personal name Sanger, from the Anglo-Saxon *sangere*, a singer or songster. Other variants of the name are Sangar, Sanggere, Sangster, Sanxter, and Synger. N. W. HILL.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL: STEWARDS OF THE SCHOOL FEASTS (12 S. iv. 68).—Henry Bull was presumably the man who d. Aug. 30, 1728.

A Thomas Batson, barrister of the Middle Temple, d. Oct., 1740 (*London Mag.*).

A John Benson, Paymaster of the Lottery 1712, d. Jan. 27, 1715 ('Hist. Reg.').

A Henry Boon (p. 69), surgeon, d. July 8, 1719 (*ibid.*).

A Nicholas Field, surgeon, d. Jan. 12, 1720 (*ibid.*).

A John Fotherby of Great George Street, Hanover Square, d. Feb. 6, 1733 (*ibid.*).

A William Glanvil, Clerk of the Petitions in the Treasury, d. Dec. 31, 1717 (*ibid.*).

John Hall of the Six Clerks' Office in Chancery d. June 21, 1729.

Edward Gibbons (p. 68), a Commissioner of the Customs (1,000*l.*), Jan. 25, 1711, to Nov. 9, 1714, and a director of the South Sea Company, d. Dec. 25, 1736.

Henry Lovibond was undoubtedly the Master in Chancery, Nov. 3, 1712, till he d. Aug. 9, 1727. His son d. May 30, 1733. Henry's brother Edward, a director of the South Sea Company, d. July 2, 1737.

There was an Edward Nelthorpe elected F.R.S. 1666.

Richard Robinson, medicus, F.R.S. 1681, d. Jan. 30, 1733.

There was a Charles Smithen, goldsmith to Queen Anne in 1707, who d. April 18, 1729.

Samuel Stebbing was Somerset Herald, Secretary and Seal-Keeper of the Court of the Earl Marshal of England, and continuator of Sandford's 'Geneal. Hist.,'; he d. Aug. 20, 1719.

Christopher Tilson of the Treasury d. Aug. 25, 1742 (not 1702), his wife having d. September, 1739. Probably brother of George Tilson, F.R.S. 1735, Under-Secretary of State, who d. Nov. 18, 1738.

John Taylor may have been the Clerk of the Treasury who d. Aug. 30, 1735.

W. R. W.

NEPTUNE: CROSSING THE LINE (12 S. iv. 77).—A very full account of the origin and method of carrying out the mock ritual observed in bygone times when ships passed from north to south latitude, and vice versa, will be found in the second volume of 'Chambers's Book of Days,' on pp. 653-4. WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

NORTH-COUNTRY CUSTOMS (12 S. iv. 74).—MR. DODSON will find a large collection of old country customs lingering in Cumberland (and Westmorland) in 'Bygone Cumberland and Westmorland,' by Daniel Scott (London, William Andrews & Co., 5 Farringdon Avenue, E.C., 1899).

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

ALESTON, MIDDLESEX (12 S. iii. 475).—With reference to my query as to the location of "Aleston, Middlesex," it has been suggested to me that Aleston may possibly be the old form of Harlesden.

I have an impression that there used to be a football team known as Barnet Aleston. Can any reader verify this?

H. HULME

Chelford Road, Knutsford, Cheshire.

HEDGEHOGS (12 S. iv. 76).—There was formerly a standing committee in every parish for the destruction of "noyfull fowles and vermyne," and this object was felt to be so important that the practice was expressly sanctioned by statute. A committee, consisting of the churchwardens and six other parishioners, was authorized to be appointed, with power to tax and assess every person holding lands or tithes in every parish yearly at Easter, and whenever else it might be needful to raise a sum of money to be put into the hands of two other persons, who were to distribute it. These distributors were to pay this money in rewards for the different sorts of vermin brought in, and a scale of payment was prescribed, which included twelpence for the head of every fox; a penny for the head of every polecat, wild-cat, or fitchewe; and twopence for the head of every hedgehog. The statutes relating to the subject are 24 Henry VIII. cap. 10 and 8 Elizabeth, cap. 15. They have, however, long ceased to be operative. The urchin or hedgehog was destroyed because it was (and in some places still is) popularly supposed to suck the udders of cows, and abstract the milk. Its shape was also believed sometimes to be assumed by mischievous elves. Hence Prospero in 'The Tempest' (I. ii.) says:—

Urchins

Shall, for that vast of night that they may work.
All exercise on thee.

In the witch scene in 'Macbeth' the hedgepig is represented as one of the witches' familiars. In calling a child a little urchin the elfish idea remains.

In the churchwardens' accounts for Clitheroe for the latter half of the seventeenth century there are many payments for fox heads at 1s. each, and for fullimarts' or foomards' (that is polecats') heads at 2d. each. There are the following payments for hedgehogs:—

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|----|----|-------|
| 1699. ffor 4 foomards | 8d., and 4 hedge- | | | |
| | hogs 10d. | .. | .. | 0 1 6 |
| | 3 hedghoggs more | .. | .. | 0 0 6 |
| 1700. Paid for one foomard and 3 | hedgehogs | .. | .. | 0 0 8 |

WM. SELF WEEKS.

Westwood, Clitheroe.

LILLIPUT AND GULLIVER (12 S. iv. 73).—There is no need to go to Poole to find the source from which Swift took his hero's name. In *The Athenæum* for Nov. 25, 1905, Dr. E. J. L. Scott described his discovery among the Westminster Chapter archives of the proceedings in actions brought by Lemuel Gulliver of Westminster against

Peter Swift, yeoman, at one time of Longdon, co. Worcester, with bills of costs dated 8, 14, and 22 Geo. II. Longdon, as Dr. Scott observed, is "a place not far removed from Goderich, co. Hereford, of which Thomas Swift, grandfather of Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, was vicar."

The rash suggestion that Swift alluded to these actions in Part II. chap. vi. of the 'Travels' was disposed of by Mr. G. A. Aitken and Mr. L. R. M. Strachan, who drew attention to the chronological error (*Athenæum*, Dec. 16, 1905).

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The following foot-note is from Timbs' 'Anecdote Lives,' &c., vol. i. p. 54:—

"Rogers notes: 'When I was at Banbury I happened to observe in the churchyard several inscriptions to the memory of persons named Gulliver; and on my return home looking into 'Gulliver's Travels,' I found to my surprise that the said inscriptions are mentioned there as a confirmation of Mr. Gulliver's statement that his family came from Oxfordshire.'—'Table Talk,' p. 257."

H. C.—N.

SHEPPARD MURDER STONE (12 S. iv. 18).—From the 'Nottingham Date-Book,' under the year 1817, I abstract the following particulars with reference to the above. The murdered girl was 17 years of age, and lived with her mother at Papplewick. She left there on July 7 to seek a place in service at Mansfield, and was seen to leave on her return journey about 6 P.M. Early the next morning her body was discovered in a ditch by the roadside; her skull was badly fractured, and a large blood-stained hedge-stake, 5 feet in length, was found near. Her umbrella and shoes were missing. A Mr. Barnes was appointed to take charge of the case; he soon found a trace of a man who had sold the umbrella at Bunny, and who was later apprehended at Loughborough and made a full confession. He was a soldier named Charles Rotherham, aged 33, of Sheffield, and had served twelve years as a driver in the artillery, having visited Egypt, and been at Badajoz, Salamanca, and Toulouse. He did not know the girl, and had never spoken to her. On the impulse of the moment he struck her down, and repeated the blows until she was lifeless. Discovering no money on her, he took the boots and umbrella, and these led to his detection. He was tried by the Hon. Sir John Bayley at the County Hall, Nottingham, and at first pleaded guilty, but was prevailed upon by the judge to submit to a

trial. He was found guilty, and was hanged at Gallows-Hill on July 28. The monument which perpetuates the tragedy was erected by Mr. Anthony Buckles and other gentlemen. The inscription thereon has, I understand, been recently restored.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

The report of the trial of Charles Rotherham for the murder of Elizabeth Sheppard will be found in *The Times* for July 29, 1817. The name of the judge is not stated in the brief report, but it was probably Sir George Holroyd who tried the crime on the Midland Circuit at this Assize, or perhaps Sir John Bayley, who sat elsewhere on the civil side this circuit. Holroyd shortly afterwards came very prominently into notice by his handling of Abraham Thornton's case, on an indictment for the murder of Mary Ashford. This was the famous "wager of battel" case, tried at Warwick Summer Assizes, 1817, the "wager of battel" point being argued the ensuing Hilary Term.

ERIC R. WATSON.

There is a brief reference to this in 'Highways and Byeways in Nottinghamshire,' by J. B. Firth, 1916, pp. 181-2.

STEPHEN J. BARNS.

GERMAN WORKS : ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS (12 S. iv. 73).—A copy of Chamisso's 'Peter Schlemihl; or, the Shadowless Man,' from the German (anon.), 8vo, London, 1824, is preserved in the Bodleian Library.

H. K.

MRS. LEGH OF LYME, CHESHIRE (12 S. 48, 82).—In Thorne's 'Environs of London,' at p. 221, in a description of Fulham Parish Church, the following passage occurs:—

"In the chancel is an elaborate mural monument to Lady Margaret Legh, died 1603, wife of Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme, Cheshire. She is represented seated under a semicircular arch, in a ruff, veil, and farthingale, her hair in very small curls, an infant in swaddling-clothes on her right arm, and another on a pedestal on her left; above her a shield of arms, hour-glasses, and various ornaments."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

JOHN MIERS THE PROFILIST (12 S. iv. 45).—In the 'History of Silhouettes,' by Mrs. E. Nevill Jackson, on p. lv of the plates, is a reproduction of a portrait of Samuel Holworthy (born 1758); this portrait is signed by Miers, and is on ivory, the reproduction being the actual size. This Samuel Holworthy was son of Samuel Holworthy of Elsworth, co. Cambridge; he was a captain in the Cambridge Militia, also a captain in

the 23rd Regiment of Foot, and afterwards held the same rank in the East Suffolk Militia. He died in 1816.

RICHARD HOLWORTHY.

93/94 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

EPITAPH ON A PARROT (12 S. iii. 506).—Browne Willis records an epitaph on a bird, composed perhaps by an eighteenth-century rector of Little Gaddesden, Herts; it is quoted by Cole (Add. MS. 5829, ff. 198 and 199b, Brit. Mus.):—

"In the Garden belonging to the Parsonage House, I found these Verses affixed to a Fir or Yew Tree, on a Board handsomely wrote or painted, in memory of a noted singing Bird:—
One of the little winged Choir lies here.
Whose Voice could charm and captivate the Ear.
Not the harmonious Flute, nor Orpheus' Lays
Could e're [sic] such sweet transporting Musick
raise,

Or merited such Wonder, or such Praise.
But now these soft enchanting Strains are fled,
The Organ ceas'd, and all its Notes are dead.
Adieu, melodious Bird! while e'en this Tree
Retains its Verdure, I'll remember thee."

In 1910 the Rector of Little Gaddesden wrote to me:—

"No trace of any such board exists now, and I have inquired in the most likely quarters without finding any memory of it."

I do not know of any work dealing with epitaphs on birds or animals, but the lines quoted above may be of interest to Mr. DODGSON.
E. E. SQUIRES.

Hertford.

I am not unlikely to be wrong, but I think there is a parrot's epitaph in the grounds of Clopton House, Stratford-upon-Avon.

ST. SWITHIN.

SERPENT AND ETERNITY (12 S. iv. 50).—Mr. W. Cecil Wade, in 'The Symbolism of Heraldry,' 1893, says: "The Snake is the emblem of wisdom. The Egyptians represented the world by the figure of a serpent biting its tail." The subject of the serpent-symbol is fully dealt with, both in text and foot-notes, in 'The Symbolical Language of Ancient Art and Mythology,' edited by Alexander Wilder, M.D., published in 1876, pp. 13-18.
W. B. H.

Cf. 'The Lost Language of Symbolism,' by Harold Bayley, vol. ii. chap. xviii. p. 214 (Williams & Norgate, 1912). There is a plate given here, and a brief remark or two.

Another and more likely locality is Ajunta (Hyderabad). Cf. 'History of Paganism in Caledonia,' by A. Wise, M.D., who says that the serpent Naga guarded

the Brahmin Buddha; that it is the emblem of immortality; that the figure of it coiled into a circle with its tail in its mouth is an appropriate symbol of eternity with its ever-recurring cycles; and that representations of this Naga are found at Ajunta on the sculptured decorations of the doorways or in detached bas-reliefs outside the caves. He appears to rely on James Fergusson's 'Tree and Serpent Worship.' J. W. B.

This emblem is carved on the vaulting of the interesting Norman church of Ifley, close to Oxford, under the central tower. Is it connected with Scandinavian mythology? E. S. DODGSON.

THE LORDS BALTIMORE (12 S. iv. 76).—Lodge's 'Peerage of Ireland,' 1754, gives seven Lords Baltimore, viz., 1. George (d. 1632); 2. Cecil; 3. John; 4. Charles (d. Feb. 21, 1714); 5. Benedict Leonard (d. April 16, 1715); 6. Charles (d. April 24, 1751); 7. Frederick.

In the cases of Cecil and John, Lodge does not give the date of death. He mentions John, third Lord, as attending King James's Irish Parliament in 1639, and says that he died soon after. Charles, fourth Lord, "was Outlawed for High Treason in Ireland, notwithstanding he never was in the Kingdom." The outlawry was reversed Jan. 25, 1691. He was buried in St. Pancras Church, Middlesex, on Feb. 26, 1714. Benedict Leonard, fifth Lord, was buried at Epsom in Surrey on May 2, 1715.

In 'The English Baronetage,' 1741, vol. i. p. 56, is the following curious reference:—

"Richard Gerard, the second son of Sir Thomas [Gerard of Bryn, Bart.], born in October, 1613, at the age of twenty-one was one of those that went first into Maryland with Mr. Calvert, the lord Baltimore's uncle, lord proprietor thereof."

W. P. H. POLLOCK.

MISS WALDUCK's query as to a Calvert connexion with a family of Fowler or Wilson doubtless refers to the data contained in a manuscript pedigree forwarded to me some years ago. According to this, a Capt. Fowler, owner of a vessel in which various members of the Launce family of Launceston left England, married Rebecca Launce, whose portrait by Kueler still exists.

Their son Darcy Fowler married Miss Calvert, a Yorkshire lady, niece of Charles Calvert, who went to America and founded the estate of Baltimore. Darcy Fowler's daughter Jane Maria married William Wilson of Stockton, and left issue.

WM. ASHETON TONGE.

Disley.

MISS WALDUCK will find in my catalogue of the miniatures in the J. Pierpont Morgan collection, vol. i., in the B.M., a portrait of George, Lord Baltimore. She should also consult Burke's 'Extinct Peerage.'

G. C. WILLIAMSON.

Burgh House, Hampstead, N.W.3.

[Vol. i. of G. E. C.'s 'Complete Peerage,' revised by the Hon. Vicary Gibbs (1910), says that Cecil, second Lord Baltimore, was buried at St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Dec. 7, 1675, and was succeeded by his second son Charles, the first son George having died in June, 1636, under two years old. Charles is said *not* to have been present in James II.'s Parliament of May, 1689; and in the list of peers *absent* from that Parliament, printed in Appendix D of vol. iii., appears, under Barons, "Calvert Ba. of Baltimore." Charles is also described as having been "outlawed by the Wexford Grand Jury in 1691, but this was reversed by the King 25 Jan. 1691/2." Lodge evidently used the old ecclesiastical year, as he states that Charles was buried on "Feb. 26, 1714"; whereas G. E. C. says that his will was dated 29 July, 1714, and that he was buried "26 Feb. 1714/5, at St. Pancras, Midx., aged 77."

The dates in the extract from 'The English Baronetage' indicate that "Mr. Calvert, the lord Baltimore's uncle," was Leonard Calvert, who (at the request of his brother Cecil, second Lord Baltimore) sailed from Cowes on Nov. 22, 1633, arrived at Point Comfort, Virginia, on Feb. 27, 1634, and was the first governor of Maryland (see the account of him in the 'D.N.B.').

We have forwarded the other portion of MR. TONGE's long reply to MISS WALDUCK.]

WINCHESTER EPISCOPAL ARMS (12 S. iv. 75).—A similar shield is noted in Woodward's 'Ecclesiastical Heraldry,' p. 174:—

"Bishop Waynflete's seals have a shield charged with a sword in bend, and with a key (or keys) in bend sinister, and in chief a mitre. In the hall of New College, Oxford, is a similar shield in painted glass with the field of the shield azure. This may possibly be of earlier date than Waynflete's seal, but the tincture of the field is, as far as I am aware, unique."

Your correspondent's example was evidently unknown to Woodward.

J. HARVEY BLOOM.

These arms appear on the seal of William Waynflete (1447-86) as a sword in bend surmounted by a key in bend sinister, and on the seal of Peter Courtenay (1487-92) as two keys in saltire, surmounted by a sword, hilt in base in pale.

The seal of John Denton, commissary to Bishop Waynflete, had as arms of the see a sword and key in saltire, and in chief a mitre with labels, as in the window dating c. 1460 mentioned by MR. LE COUËUR.

Of course these seals do not show the colour of the field, and I regret not to be able to answer the query.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"CORRUPTIO OPTIMI PESSIMA" (12 S. iii. 503).—The *Optima corrupta pessima* form of the saying is followed by Farquhar in 'The Constant Couple; or, A Trip to the Jubilee,' where Col. Standard ends the opening scene of the third act with the couplet,

'Thus our chief joys with base allays [*sic*] are curst,
And our best things, when once corrupted, worst.
Possibly Denham's lines may have been at work in the writer's mind.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

ST. GEORGE: TWO INCIDENTS IN HIS LIFE (12 S. iv. 13).—An American would call it a "tall order" if he were asked to give authorities for two incidents in the life of a saint who, according to a Protestant writer, "was not only no saint, but not even a man, having never been in existence" (R. T. Hampson, 'Medii Ævi Kalendarium' [1841], vol. i. p. 183).

After a very careful investigation of the whole question, the Bollandist Father Delehaye came to the conclusion that all that can be affirmed safely about the patron saint of England may be summed up in the statement that he suffered martyrdom at or near Lydda (also known as Diospolis) in Palestine, probably before the time of Constantine ('Saints Militaires,' Paris, 1909, pp. 45-76).

If your correspondent requires descriptions of the two scenes represented on the stained glass at St. Neots, he should study the long account given "De S. Georgio Megalo-Martyre," in the Bollandists' *Acta Sanctorum* (vol. xii. of the whole series, pp. 101 to 165). This author's remark about the story of the fight with the dragon is that "fabula hæc abest a Græcis et Latinis MSS. antiquis." His opinion is that the fable was introduced into Europe from Syria in the twelfth century "post recuperationem Terræ Sanctæ," and owes its origin to the characteristic love of the Syrians to embellish the lives of the saints with fanciful tales "more istius ævi"; and he thinks that the story was diffused throughout Europe by means of 'The Golden Legend.'

L. L. K.

The story of St. George as told in 'The Golden Legend' is mainly founded on the early Greek and Coptic Acts, but there were Syriac, Latin, and Arabic versions also, and many variants.

According to an early version of the story, before St. George fought and slew the dragon he had himself been killed by the Gauls, and

the Virgin had raised him again to life. This is why he was so often called her knight and painted kneeling by her side.

A representation of St. George being armed by angels and knighted by the Virgin (Spanish, fifteenth century) is in the South Kensington Museum. F. G. B.

NEW SHAKSPERE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS (12 S. iv. 77).—I was an original subscriber to this Society's books during its existence. On leaf 3 of the cover of Series VI. No. 14, we read that No. 11 was a chromolithograph of Shakspeare's monument in Stratford Church, while No. 13 was a reproduction of the Droeshout portrait of Shakspeare. Both appeared in 1883, and both are in my set—unmounted, and without any text.

My set lacks No. 14 of Series I., which is given in some booksellers' lists. Did this part ever appear? Perhaps MR. SPARKE can enlighten me. If MR. SPARKE desires, I will send him a complete detailed list of my set. I have several parts in duplicate, which I could make over to him, if his set lacks them. W. A. B. COOLIDGE.

Grindelwald, Switzerland.

I was never a member of this Society, but I have been glad to pick up some of its publications. I lack a section in Series VI. of Harrison's valuable work, but do not know what number it should bear. It is often difficult "to see the wood for trees" in books edited for the N.S.S.

ST. SWITHIN.

THE CHIMNEY SWEEPER'S CLIMBING BOYS (12 S. iii. 347, 462; iv. 28).—When I was a boy in the West of Ireland, the annual visits of the sweep and his climbing boy were great events, not unmixed with terror. This must have been about 1877 or a year or so later; for I was born in 1874. In my old home the chimneys wound about through the thick walls of the house, and they were so large that even the sweep himself, who was a man of average size, could ascend; while his miserable-looking, thin, stunted little boy could stand upright in the horizontal shafts.

I well remember the climbing dress of the boys. It was a sort of short smock, reaching nearly to the knees. On their heads they wore a kind of helmet—something like what is known as a Balaclava helmet—which made them look very strange and awe-inspiring. This curious head-dress was kept in position by a running tape, which was tied round the neck; and its full

"skirts" fell on to the shoulders. A leather belt was worn round the waist; and attached to it was a light line, by means of which the sweep could always communicate with the boy. Probably this life-line was introduced after catastrophes of various kinds had called attention to the risks run by the boys.

On their knees the boys wore guards of padded leather or other material, to protect their flesh from the roughnesses of the chimney sides. Their feet were either bare, or covered by pliable shoes which had very thin soles. Their tools were a scraper and a brush, and they carried bags or small sacks, into which they put the soot.

It was said that the sweeps used to "feed" their climbing boys on gin, in order to prevent them from growing. The boys were always orphans—almost slaves, it would seem; but the stories about their master told me by my nurse were, most emphatically, "stories with a purpose"—the "purpose" being to ensure my docility; and they were most effectual as a means of silencing protest and checking rebellion. The chimney sweep was, in fact, the "Boney" and the "bogey man" of my childhood.

ARTHUR J. IRELAND.

ADMIRAL TROMP'S ENGLISH DESCENDANTS (12 S. iii. 478, 520; iv. 25, 84).—The full name of the famous Dutch admiral was not Martin Hapertzoon Tromp, but Maarten Herpertszoon or Harpertszoon (Martin, son of Herbert) Tromp. It is well known in Holland that no traceable descendants of the hero survive. It is, considering human nature, not surprising that many people who bear this very common Dutch name, particularly when settled abroad, should have boasted of an illustrious descent without any foundation of truth.

W. DEL COURT.

47 Blenheim Crescent, W.11.

'TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS': LITERARY ERROR (12 S. iv. 8, 116).—The most likely explanation of Thomas Hughes's mistake in ascribing Shenstone's lines to Rowe is that he had in mind the latter's song of 'Colin's Complaint':—

Despairing beside a clear stream
A shepherd forsaken was laid.

Johnson in his life of Shenstone, when speaking of the 'Pastoral Ballad,' says: "His stanza seems to have been chosen in imitation of Rowe's 'Despairing Shepherd.'" The two lines

I have found out a gift for my fair;
I have found where the wood-pigeons breed,

are, of course, a translation of

Parta mea Veneri sunt munera; namque notavi
Ipse locum aëriæ quo congestere palumbes.

Vergil, Ecl. iii. 68.

MR. PICKERING remarks that it is an astonishing fact that the error should never have been corrected. Although no notice is taken of it in the only annotated edition of 'Tom Brown' that I have seen, yet it has presumably provoked before now the unspoken or unprinted comment of readers. But the correction of a work (other than a book of reference or learned treatise) after the author's death is a delicate business. Where is the printer or editor to hold his hand? If Lamb quotes loosely from recollection is he to be set right?

When young Lord Castlewood breaks the news of his marriage with Mademoiselle de Wertheim, Thackeray makes him write: "There are four Counts her brothers. One an Abbey—three with the Prince's army" ('Esmond,' bk. iii. chap. ii.). In an American edition "an Abbey" has been corrected into "in an Abbey"! EDWARD BENSLEY.

FRANCIS TIMBRELL (12 S. ii. 507; iii. 76, 112, 427; iv. 84).—Important MS. collections relating to this family were made by the late F. S. Potter, and are in the possession of Mr. Richard Savage, Avranches, Grove Road, Stratford-on-Avon.

J. HARVEY BLOOM.

"ACT OF PARLIAMENT CLOCK" (11 S. x. 130; 12 S. iii. 462; iv. 23, 61, 118).—The Act of Parliament of 1797, imposing a duty on clocks and watches, proved most disastrous to the horological trade, and was repealed in the following year. An interesting account of the consequences of this Act is given, with illustrations of Act of Parliament clocks, in Mr. F. J. Britten's 'Old Clocks and Watches and their Makers,' 3rd ed., p. 568. He states that a former correspondent of 'N. & Q.' mentions that he met with a printed form of receipt, dated April, 1798, for a half-year's taxes due from a small farmer in Essex, in which occurred the item "for clocks and watches, 5s. 7½d."

R. B. P.

"PHARAOH" = TRAVELLING SHOWMAN (12 S. iv. 75).—Is it right to assume that the name by which a travelling showman is sometimes known is to be spelt in the same way as we have adopted for spelling the name of a king of Egypt? There is an English word "fare," which is still very much alive in the Eastern Counties, and which still exists in the English classical

language in such compound words as "farewell," "thoroughfare," &c., which would more easily account for the sobriquet. A "fare-showman" or a "farer" would come easily to the lips of the north and south folk of East Anglia.

FRANK PENNY.

Perhaps this name, when applied to a travelling showman, is merely a facetious rendering of "fairer" or "farer." In France his undertaking is called a *théâtre forain*, and I think he himself is sometimes referred to as *un forain*. ST. SWITHIN.

If a gipsy, he would of course be a ruler of Egyptians. Gipsies in the East of Europe call themselves "Pharaoh's people." L. L. K.

GARGOYLES (12 S. iv. 74).—To the authorities referred to at 11 S. i. 369 by my friend the late MR. HARRY HEMS I would add 'Gargoyles,' by T. Tindall Wildridge, *s.v.* 'Antiquities and Curiosities of the Church,' edited by Wm. Andrews (1897). 'Gargoyles' also formed the subject of an article in *The Builder* of Aug. 16, 1890.

JOHN T. PAGE.

WILLIAM OUGHTRED (12 S. iii. 128).—Such works of reference as Chamberlayne's 'Present State of Great Britain' and the (annual) 'Court and City Register,' or its successor the 'Royal Kalendar,' all give lists of officials in the Custom House and other Government offices. W. R. W.

'THE CLOWN OF LONDON' (12 S. iv. 12).—The British Museum Catalogue states that this periodical issued 30 numbers in 1845. ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

65TH REGIMENT OF FOOT (12 S. iv. 77).—The 65th were raised in 1756 as the 2nd Battalion of the 12th Regiment, and became the 65th Foot two years later. They went to the West Indies at the end of 1758, and a few references to their services there may be found in Fortescue's 'History of the British Army,' vols. ii. and iii. They took part in the capture of Guadeloupe (May 1, 1759), and, together with the 4th and 63rd Regiments, were left to garrison the island. In January, 1762, the regiment, or a detachment of it, is stated to have been employed at the capture of Martinique, but "Martinique, 1762," is not among their battle honours. Later they served in America. They were sent to Boston in January, 1769, but were removed from the

town in the following July. The flank companies fought at Bunker's Hill on June 17, 1775. The regiment is not mentioned again by name, but presumably it was among the twenty battalions of infantry which evacuated Boston and sailed to Halifax on March 17, 1776. It would appear to have returned to England, as it formed part of the force which went to the West Indies in 1794, captured Martinique, and surrendered to Hugues at Berville, Guadeloupe, Oct. 6, 1794.

'The Roll of the Officers of the York and Lancaster Regiment, 1st Battalion, formerly 65th Regiment, 1756-1884,' was published by Col. Raikes in 1885.

C. W. FIREBRACE, Capt.

PETITOT'S MINIATURE OF THE COMTESSE D'OLONNE (12 S. iv. 75).—MR. P. MARIETTE will find in my catalogue of the miniatures in the J. Pierpont Morgan collection, vol. iii., in the B.M., a portrait of Comtesse d'Olonne, and some notes about her. The enamel of her, lot 53 in the Strawberry Hill sale, was bought for 141l. 15s. by Robert Holford, and to the best of my belief still belongs to Sir George Holford of Dorchester House, Park Lane, W.

G. C. WILLIAMSON.

Burgh House, Hampstead, N.W.3.

[MR. H. J. B. CLEMENTS also thanked for reply.]

WEEKES (12 S. iv. 73).—In Kirby's 'Winchester Scholars,' at pp. 211, 238, under the years 1692 and 1732 respectively, are these entries:—

"Weekes, Abraham (13), St. Clement, London. To Magd. Coll., Oxford, 1696. M.A."

"Weekes, Francis (Bapt. 18 March, 1719/20), Sparsholt, Hants. Left 1737: d. young."

It would seem not improbable that Abraham was the father of the three Westminster boys, and that Francis came on to Winchester from Westminster.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL REGISTERS (12 S. iv. 78).—One can only surmise that a great many Grammar School Registers must be in existence, if one could but discover who possesses them. At all events, the Register of my Alma Mater—Crewkerne Grammar School—is in existence from 1828, and is procurable in a most handy and interesting form, for it is embodied in 'The History of Crewkerne Grammar School,' by the Rev. R. Grosvenor Bartelot, an "old boy." The book contains more. In it will be found the list of Wardens from 1608; of Feoffees from 1558; of Masters from 1547; of School

Exhibitioners from 1617; of Owsley Exhibitioners from 1627. The school was founded in 1499 by John de Combe, one-time Precentor of Exeter Cathedral, and is, therefore, among the earliest Grammar Schools in the country.

W. G. WILLIS WATSON.

Exeter.

Unless my memory fails, the registers of my old school, Appleby, Leicestershire, had, up to the time of my leaving, forty years or more ago, been carefully kept and preserved from the foundation of the school by Sir John Moore of London in 1697. I believe they contain an entry proving that Samuel Johnson was at one time a candidate for the headship.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.

Walsall.

I can help MR. HILL JULIAN to access to the register of one of the London endowed schools. At St. Andrew's, Hatton Garden, the old registers exist in MS. from the latter part of the seventeenth century. The oldest register has been published with index and very full annotations by Messrs. A. W. Cannon, 39 Great Marlborough Street, at 1s. 6d.

W. P. B.

Liverpool.

NEW MILK AS A CURE FOR SWOLLEN LEGS (12 S. iii. 273, 431).—The cure for swelling in the legs as the result of an "Aguish Distemper," about which DR. MAGRATH'S Westmorland squire wrote in 1692-3, can be illustrated from the experience of John Evelyn, who wrote in his Diary under Feb. 7, 1681/2:—

"Having had several violent fits of an ague, recourse was had to bathing my legs in milk up to the knees, made as hot as I could endure it; and sitting so in it in a deep churn, or vessel, covered with blankets, and drinking *carduus* posset,* then going to bed and sweating, I not only missed that expected fit, but had no more, only continued weak, that I could not go to church till Ash-Wednesday."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

"RAISING CAIN" (12 S. iv. 77).—This expression does not appear to me to present much difficulty. Cain was the first murderer, and his killing his brother is the first act of violence mentioned in the Scriptures. The expression is figurative, and implies the creating of such a scene of violence and disturbance that murder would not be unlikely to result.

WM. SELF WEEKS.

* Mr. Austin Dobson explains in his edition that this is *Carduus benedictus* or blessed thistle, used as a posset-drink for fevers, referring the reader to Miller's 'Herbal,' 1722, p. 114.

Farmer's 'Dictionary of Americanisms' says that to raise Cain is "to be dangerously quarrelsome, to make a disturbance," and thus, as one can understand, to revive the characteristics of the early man of wrath.

ST. SWITHIN.

YOUNG LADIES' COMPANION (12 S. iii. 476, 522).—I venture to suggest that what DR. WILLIAMSON is seeking is one of the two following:—

1. With Wood-cuts. Instructions in Household Matters; or, The Young Girl's Guide to Domestic Service. Written by A. Lady, With an especial view to Young Girls intended for Service on leaving School.

2. Third Edition. The Young Lady's Friend; A Manual of Practical Advice and Instruction to young Females, on their entering upon the Duties of Life after quitting School. By a Lady.

These were published under the sanction of the Committee of Council on Education a short time before 1845, as they are advertised in another work published by John W. Parker the same year.

J. W. B.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (12 S. iv. 18).—2. In Edward FitzGerald's 'Such Stuff as Dreams are made of.' Drama, taken from Calderon's "La Vida es Sueño," Act I. sc. ii., King Basilio, speaking of his son Segismund's birth, which caused his mother's death, after describing the eclipse, earthquake, and other portents by which it was attended, says:—

In such a paroxysm of dissolution
That son of mine was born; by that first-act
Heading the monstrous catalogue of crime,
I found fore-written in his horoscope.

This is apparently the passage of which MR. F. R. CAVE is in search. The Spanish original is

El delito mayor
Del hombre es haber nacido.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

(12 S. iv. 50, 90.)

5. There can be no doubt that 'Od.' xxii. 412, is what the querist wanted; but he and other readers may be interested to have a parallel passage:—

οὐ γὰρ ἐσθλὰ καθαυοῦσι κερτομεῖν ἐπ' ἀνδράσι.

Archilochus Fragm. Bergk, No. 64; Hiller (Teubner, 1907), No. 60; Liebel², No. 41.

J. K. ST. J. S.

(12 S. iv. 106.)

3. Words are easy as the wind:
Faithful friends are hard to find.
These lines are from Shakespeare's 'Passionate Pilgrim,' part xxii., beginning
Whilst as fickle Fortune smil'd,
Thou and I were both beguil'd.

The first line quoted by your correspondent should read

Words are easy, like the wind.

JOHN WILLCOCK, jun.

St. Ringan's Manse, Lerwick.

Notes on Books.

Richard Cumberland, his Life and Dramatic Works.
By Stanley Thomas Williams, Ph.D. (Oxford,
University Press, 5s. 6d. net.)

This is a creditable specimen of the kind of biographical study with which, of late years, the Yale University Press has made us familiar. If it be too much to say that it attains the artistic symmetry which characterizes a thesis for a French *Doctorat-ès-Lettres*, it certainly does not fall short of those performances in a patience of research for which, were it not for this unhappy war, we should seek for a parallel beyond the Rhine. The author had little before him but the Cumberland 'Memoirs' of 1806, the Mudford Life of 1812, and Miss Clementina Black's 'Cumberland Letters' of a century later; yet during the three years he has been engaged on his task he has contrived to ransack a number of authorities of which the list takes up more than ten closely printed pages, and is itself a useful catalogue of dramatic literature. This is to approach the subject in that true spirit of thoroughness inculcated by Mark Pattison, and Dr. Williams is to be congratulated on the result achieved. He has further equipped his volume with a lengthy bibliography and a sufficient index.

Cumberland's is a curious and complex personality, and Fanny Burney may be forgiven for admitting that she found it difficult to reconcile Goldsmith's "Terence of England" with Sheridan's "Sir Fretful Plagiary." The reader will experience a similar hesitation when he contrasts the elegant and rather cynical young bureaucrat of Romney's portrait with the powdered and hard-featured veteran playwright in a pigtail and cannon curls who figures in his later likeness. Cumberland, "by his ancestry, should have been predestined to a literary career. His mother, Joanna or "Jug" Bentley, was the second daughter of the

mighty Scholiast, whose unweary'd pains
Made Horace dull and humbled Milton's strains;
his father, a dignified ecclesiastic and Irish bishop.

Born in 1732, Cumberland was educated at Bury St. Edmunds, and afterwards at Westminster, where he had Cowper and "Vinnny" Bourne for contemporaries. Then he went to Trinity College, Oxford, taking his B.A. degree in 1750, and proceeding Fellow in 1752. He subsequently became private secretary to Lord Halifax. This, after other Government posts, led in due course to his appointment in 1776 as permanent Secretary to the old Board of Trade, a post which he retained until 1781, when his office was abolished, and he retired with diminished means to Tunbridge Wells. But long before this time he had become conspicuous as a writer for the stage, having made his debut with a tragedy on 'The Banishment of Cicero.' This was followed by 'The Summer's Tale,' an essay in Comic Opera; and henceforth, until his death in 1811, he continued to produce plays, reaching a formidable total of fifty-eight. Besides these, he wrote anonymous novels in the fashion of Fielding—*non passivus aquis*; 'The Observer,' a collection of essays, some volumes on Spanish art, and, in the last years of his life, his well-known 'Memoirs.'

With not a few weaknesses, Cumberland had many excellent qualities. He was a scholar; he had industry, energy, facility of composition, ingenuity in stagecraft—everything, in short, but genius. One of his earliest plays, 'The West Indian,' 1771, is his best; half a dozen others deserve honourable mention. He was long prominent on the eighteenth-century stage, and was the leading exponent of the popular Sentimental Drama imported from France, and ultimately dethroned by Goldsmith's 'She Stoops to Conquer.' His social and dramatic position brought him into relations with the circle of Johnson and Garrick; and his long life was protracted to the days of Rogers, Moore, and Horace Smith. Dr. Williams has collected a large number of anecdotes of both periods, which, with needful corrective comments, make his book an unerring repertory of social portraiture.

Social Life in Britain from the Conquest to the Reformation. Compiled by G. G. Coulton.
(Cambridge, University Press, 15s. net.)

STUDENTS of mediæval life should be very grateful to Mr. Coulton for an anthology which puts before them characteristic samples of the period. Indeed, we can learn much more from Mr. Coulton's extracts than from a wilderness of dry handbooks. The volume is well produced, in good, clear type, and the gatherer of it is both learned and free from pedantry. His notes at the bottom of the page make hard words easy and translate Latin. A large portion of the book consists of renderings from Latin or old French; and there are some judicious abridgments of the extracts, so that the general reader as well as the learned can get without trouble a good idea of the life of his forefathers. The illustrations are well chosen and to the point, and the various sections are full of interest. We meet with the first English antiquary; pilgrims starting from Winchelsea, then a seaport; fruitful beginnings of science in Roger Bacon; writers hired for pay; the gay youth of Froissart placed next to Lydgate's account of a Model Boy; gallant knights and City vagrants; fraudulent tradesmen and profiteers; and prices for meat and game which are astonishing reading to-day.

Those who have a special knowledge of the period, or wish to enlarge what they possess, will welcome Mr. Coulton's little introductions in small type, which supply references for further study and pertinent comments of his own. Under the section 'Rich and Poor,' for instance, notes put us in the way to learn about usury and Papal theories of finance.

The purchasing power of money in these early days was, of course, much greater than it is to-day. Mr. Coulton has worked out the pay of a writer of the 'Vitæ Patrum' at "6d. a week plus board and lodging: an ordinary artisan's pay." Here and elsewhere he does not tell us what the money was worth, perhaps because it is not easy to make an accurate computation. And prices went up even in those days. We find a complaint about 1375 that Labour demanded five or six shillings then for what cost two in earlier times, and serving-men of the Cordwainers in 1387 accused of forming a trade union, in which they were encouraged by a friar who promised them the support of the Pope.

Primitive Sun Dials or Scratch Dials: containing a List of those in Somerset. By Dom Ethelbert Horne. (The Author, Downside Abbey, near Bath, 4s. 4d. post free.)

FATHER HORNE has produced an exhaustive little monograph upon a subject that has puzzled many antiquaries, viz., the primitive sundials consisting of a few lines cut directly on the stone of numerous old parish churches. For these he suggests the name of "Scratch dials," and he explains how they differ from true sundials. He examines the various theories that have been put forward respecting their age and origin, and comes to the conclusion that "the original object of the Scratch dial was to mark the hour for mass. And if it had a further use, it was probably to tell the hour for vespers as well." Dr. J. Charles Cox, the well-known ecclesiologist, who contributes the Introduction, accepts the conclusions which Father Horne here sets forth.

The book is furnished with numerous plates showing the various types of dials, and the Appendix, which occupies more than half the volume, contains classified lists of all the churches in Somerset in which such dials have been discovered. Each dial is separately described, and its exact position noted, the date when it was examined being added in most cases. These details will give an idea of the thorough way in which Father Horne has studied his subject. He has been aided by many friends, and it is pleasant to find recorded among them "Mr. E. E. Purnell, the rural postman at Queen Camel, who made a careful list of the Scratch dials in his neighbourhood—where they abound—and gave me considerable assistance with them."

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

MESSRS. MYERS & Co. open their 'Short List of Rare Books, Original Drawings, Autograph Letters, &c. (List C 8),' with a sumptuous copy of Vidal's 'Picturesque Illustrations of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video,' Ackermann, 1820, containing 18 additional coloured plates showing the native costumes worn in Peru (31l. 10s.). For Burns's autograph of the famous four lines beginning "From the white-blossom'd sloe" 60l. is asked; and for a series of 46 beautiful drawings by a Chinese artist depicting the manufacture of silk, and the growing of tea, rice, corn, &c., 120l. Holinshed's 'Chronicles of England,' continued to 1586 by John Hooker, and published in 1587, 3 vols. in 4, with the reprint of the castrations, 1722, the whole bound in crushed red levant morocco by R. de Coverly, is 18l. 10s. A rare Stevenson item is also included: the 'Catalogue of the Books and Manuscripts of Robert Louis Stevenson in the Library of the late Harry Elkins Widener, with a Memoir by A. S. W. Rosenbach,' Philadelphia, privately printed, 1913 (15l.).

MESSRS. RIMELL & SON'S Catalogue 247 comprises books relating to biography, history, poetry, art, and travel, perhaps the most notable being a volume containing nine plays by Beaumont, Fletcher, Shirley, Lee, and others, but especially a fine copy of the Fourth Quarto of 'Othello,' 1655 (100l.). There are several regimental histories, such as General De Ainslie's 'Historical Record of the First or Royal Regiment of

Dragoons,' 1887 (8s.); Sir George Arthur's 'Story of the Household Cavalry,' 2 vols., 1909 (1l. 5s.); Davis's 'Historical Records of the 2nd Royal Surrey,' 1877 (5s. 6d.); and Burgoyne's 'Historical Records of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders,' 1883 (12s.). Our sailors are not overlooked; witness James's 'Naval History of Great Britain, 1793-1820,' 1826, 6 vols. (1l. 10s.). 'Le Dictionnaire Infernal, ou Bibliothèque Universelle, aux Apparitions, à la Magie, au Commerce de l'Enfer,' &c., 4 vols., Paris, 1825 (1l. 5s.), may appeal to some of our readers interested in 'Laying a Ghost' (*ante*, p. 135).

MESSRS. SIMMONS & WATERS of Leamington Spa begin their Catalogue 305 with a number of extra-illustrated works, ranging from Cunningham's 'Nell Gwyn,' with a Life of the author by H. B. Wheatley, and 82 additional plates (2l. 10s.), to a complete set of the Greville Memoirs, 8 vols., with an extensive series of additional portraits and views (14l. 14s.). Many of the items are, however, less than a half-crown; and the 5 vols. of the 1765 edition of Bacon's works, in large type, may be had for 17s. 6d., and the first 7 vols. of the *Journal of the Ex-Libris Society*, 1892-8, for 2l. 2s. Two books mentioned in the present number of 'N. & Q.' may also be indicated—King's 'Classical and Foreign Quotations,' 3rd ed., 1904, 4s. 6d. (see 'Notices to Correspondents' below), and 'Shakespeare's True Life,' by J. Walter, 1890, 7s. 6d. (see *ante*, p. 131).

Notices to Correspondents.

M. T. F.—Both forwarded.

E. S. DODGSON.—Forwarded to R. H.

CECIL CLARKE ("Amelia Mouser").—See query *ante*, p. 49.

JOHN WILLCOCK ("Than" sometimes a Preposition).—See the discussions at 7 S. xi. 104, 256, 476; 9 S. i. 3, 171.

J. T. PAGE (Blackthorn Winter).—Gilbert White noted in his 'Selborne' that the country people spoke of "blackthorn winter."

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS (Bagpipes in Scotland and England).—Much on the subject will be found at 6 S. xii. 186, 276, 319; 8 S. i. 492; ii. 36, with references to numerous authorities.

A. C. T. (Battle of Athanree).—Low and Pulling's 'Dictionary of English History' says that at the battle of Athenry in 1316, between the English and the Irish, 11,000 of the O'Connor sept, who were ostensibly fighting in the interest of Edward Bruce, were slain."

LUCIS ("Securus judicat orbis terrarum").—St. Augustine, 'Contra Epist. Parmen.', iii. 24. King's 'Classical and Foreign Quotations,' 3rd ed., supplies as an English rendering "The verdict of the world is conclusive," and in a long note (p. 311) refers to the effect of St. Augustine's words upon Newman.

G. H. (Etymology of Bedford, Bedanford, or Bedcanforda).—Prof. Skeat discussed this pretty fully in his 'Place-Names of Bedfordshire,' printed for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in 1906. He says that "Bedan" is the regular genitive of *Beda*, so that the sense is 'Beda's ford,' and that the name "was already in existence in 571."

LONDON, JUN^E, 1918.

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HENRY I.:

A GLOUCESTER CHARTER.

THERE is in the cathedral library of Gloucester an original charter of Henry I., c. Easter, 1123, notifying that the King has terminated the dispute between Gilbert de Minors and the monks of Gloucester regarding the manor of Coln Rogers. That I have been enabled to copy this important document I owe to the courtesy of the Ven. Walter Hobhouse, Archdeacon. It is given in extended order in the

'Gloucester (St. Peter's) Cartulary,' but without any of the witnesses (vol. i. p. 236).

"H. Rex Angl' Archiep'is . . . Ep'is . . . Abbatibus . . . Comitib' . . . Baronib' . . . Vicecomitib' . . . & om'ib' fidelib' suis francis & Anglis toti' Anglie Sal' . . . Sciatis q[ui]a monachi de Gloecestrie . . . & Gis't' de Mineris . . . in Curia' mea' vener't cora' me ad terminu' int'r eos positum . . . de plac' manerii . . . de Chulna . . . q'd Gis't' versus eos . . . & Abbate' suum clamabat . . . Et Adam de Portd & Will's fil' Odonis . . . cora' me testificati fuerunt q'd ipsi affuer't . . . ubi Roger' de Gloec' . . . manerium illud . . . Eccl'ie S'c'i Petri Gloecestr' . . . & monachis ibidem Deo servitib' in elemosinam dederat . . . & ubi ego req'ssitione ipsi' Rogeri . . . donatione' illam eis co'cessi . . . et inde isdem Gisleb'tus iudicium recusavit . . . T. Will'o Archiep'o Cantuarie . . . & Rog'o Ep'o Sarosb'ie . . . & Will'o Ep'o Wintonie . . . & Bern' Ep'o de S'to Daud . . . & Will'o Ep'o Exonie . . . & Urbano Ep'o de Glammorgan . . . & Gaufr' Cancell'io . . . & Rob' de Sigillo . . . & Milone Gloec' . . . & Henr' de Portd . . . & Walt'o de Amfrevilla . . . & Will'o de Folia . . . & Rog'o & Will'o filiis Ada' de Portd . . . Ap' Wintoniam."

The seal has been clean cut away. It is endorsed in contemporary hands:—

Gisleb' de Mineres
Culna Rog'ri .
Finis placiti p' Cur' Reg' de Man'io de Coln'
Rogeri .
Gileb' de Min'.

The probable exact date is obtained thus: Henry I. gave William Corbeuil the Archbishopric of Canterbury in February, 1123. Geoffrey Rufus, another witness, succeeded as Chancellor about the same time. The King was then in England, but he left for Normandy in June that same year. He returned to England in September, 1126, and from that date till August, 1127, he remained at home. He next returned from Normandy in July, 1129 ('D.N.B.')., some six months or more after the death of William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, a third witness, who, according to Dr. Stubbs, died on Jan. 25, or, as the 'Annals of Margan' has it, he died in 1128 (Rolls Series, p. 12). This charter, therefore, must have passed either in the short interval between February and June, 1123, or in the interval between September, 1126, and August, 1127. But it was given at Winchester, and the number of bishops in the witness-clause, namely six, suggests a time when there was a large assembly of magnates there. Dr. Round shows that such an assembly met the King and Queen at Winchester at Easter, 1123 (Apr. 15), when the important charter to the church of Exeter was granted; and as six of the names in the Exeter charter are identical with six in this charter, that occasion probably marks the date. The name of

William, Bishop of Exeter, is naturally excluded from the test-clause of the Exeter charter, seeing that the grant was one to his own church; but its presence here shows that he also was one of the prelates in attendance (see 'Feudal England,' pp. 482-7).

This charter concerns an event which occurred at the abortive siege of Falaise in 1105. Roger de Gloucester, *alias* Roger son of Durand, the Sheriff of Gloucester in 1086, and himself probably also Sheriff, was mortally wounded (*graviter vulneratus*, 'Glos. Cart.,' i. 69) in the head by a bolt from a cross-bow on that occasion, and then and there gave "Chulna" to God and the monks of Gloucester, the King himself conceding the same. Some time after the manor was claimed by Gilbert de Minors, and the dispute was finally settled in 1123, as shown by this notification. The terms used by the King—in *Curiam meam venerunt. . . coram me*—are noteworthy. Interesting is the point of history revealed in the pleadings, namely, the testimony of Adam de Port and William fitz-Odo proving that they were actually present before Falaise when the grant was made, and when the King (who had perhaps forgotten the particulars) had, at the request of his valiant soldier Roger de Gloucester, also conceded to the monks the land in question. Still more interesting is the reference (if I am right in so reading the passage) to the refusal of Gilbert de Minors to plead—*judicium recusavit*—that is, possibly, by ordeal of battle. The resort to the judgment of God in legal disputes over land survived even long after the ordeals of fire and water for criminal offences had passed away (abolished by Lateran Council of 1216). Thus in 21 Edw. I. (1293) Robert de Haughton claimed the advowson of High Offley, co. Stafford, against the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. The Bishop appeared, and offered to defend his right by the body of his freeman Thomas, son of William, who was present; and Haughton offered to derain his right by the body of his freeman Robert, son of William, who was also present. Two sureties or seconds were chosen on each side, and the rival champions were ordered to attend in arms before the Justices at Westminster on the Tuesday next after a month from Easter, for the duello (Assize Roll, 21 Edw. I., m. 21).

The few words of the King's precept bring the scene in court vividly before us. But it will be observed that there is no

production of a written deed of gift, or of a royal charter in confirmation of that gift to God and the monks of Gloucester. Nor among the numerous deeds in the 'Gloucester Cartulary' is there to be found any such deed of gift or any such confirmation. There is only the quoted copy (without the test-clause) of a charter of Henry I. addressed to Bishop Sampson of Worcester (1096-1112) and to Walter, Castellan of Gloucester, and Sheriff of the county, in which the King signifies to them, as parties officially concerned, that he had conceded Roger de Gloucester's gift of "Culna" to the monks for their common sustenance in exchange for their garden in which stood his castle—*escambium de horto monachorum in quo turris mea sedet* ('Cart. Glos.,' i. 235, Rolls Series). This charter must have passed at the same time as that on p. 4 of Round's 'Ancient Charters,' that is to say after the year 1105, and before the death of Bishop Sampson on May 5, 1112, or rather, as Dr. Round more narrowly fixes his date, between June, 1109, and 1111. There seems, then, to have been something irregular as to the original grant made during a campaign that was not over-successful. Perhaps there was no writing to show.

"Chulna" is Coln Rogers, near Cirencester. It was an escheat of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and in the hands of the King in 1086. Gilbert de Minors' claim suggests that Roger de Gloucester left daughter or sister as heir.

Of the persons mentioned in this charter, Gilbert de Minors, the claimant, is entered on the Pipe Roll of 31 Hen. I. as answering for the pleas of Milo de Gloucester; and in 1166 he was one of the knights of old feoffment holding with Hugh de Condictot half a fee under Margaret de Boun, Milo's daughter ('L.R.,' Hall).

The Abbot of St. Peter's in 1123 was William Godemon, 1113-30. At the time of the grant (1105) there was, the Gloucester 'Hist. et Cart.' (vol. i. p. 69) states, a vacancy, Serlo having died; but according to the Frocester MS. (Glos.) the Abbot then was Peter, formerly Prior (1104-13).

Adam de Port must have been lord of the Honor of Kington with *caput* in Herefordshire, and was probably of the King's Household ('L.R.,' 602, Hall). The Folies held 3 milites in this Honor (*ibid.*, 279).

William fitz-Odo witnessed Henry I.'s charter to the church of Exeter (Easter, 1123). Dr. Round identifies him as the son

of Odo fitz-Gamelin, a Domesday tenant-in-chief with ample lands in Devon, and as the William fitz-Odo of the Pipe Roll of 31 Hen. I. (1130) ('Feudal England,' pp. 483, 487). There is an added value in his witnessing this charter because it helps to corroborate Dr. Round's identification, inasmuch as his father was a benefactor to St. Peter's of Gloucester:—"Odo filius Gamelini dedit Pluntreo in Deveneshere" ('Glos. Cart.,' i. 123). This was in the time of the Norman Abbot Serlo, who died in 1104 (*ibid.*). William fitz-Odo was also of the Household of the King ('L. R.,' p. 812, Hall).

Among the bishops the style of Urban deserves notice. He was Bishop of Llandaff from 1107 to 1133. We learn that he found all the episcopal property at Llandaff ruinous and spoilt. Added to this, in 1123 he was busy building his new cathedral, and it is not unlikely that for the time being his *cathedra* was at Glamorgan. His designation, apart from this charter, seems to have been invariably Bishop of Llandaff. Florence of Worcester, however, in recording his consecration, refers to him thus: 1107. *Urbanus (scilicet Llandavensis, Glamorganensis episcopus) ab Anselmo Archiepiscopo consecr[atur]* ('Annales Monastici,' Rolls Series, iv. 15). It should be noted also that the episcopate of Llandaff was exactly co-extensive with the ancient pre-conquestual Kingdom of Morgan ('Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents,' Haddan and Stubbs, i. 284; so also in 'Liber Llandavensis').

Geoffrey Rufus, the Chancellor (1123-35), and Milo de Gloucester, the great legitimist in the wars of Stephen (to become Sheriff of Gloucester and Earl of Hereford), have already been mentioned.

Walter de Amfraville or Umfraville, with certain others of the Honor of Brecknock, witnessed a deed of William de Gloucester, who c. 1123 gives Little Hereford in fee to his nephew William de Mare (Round's 'Ancient Charters,' Pipe Rolls Series, p. 19). Gilbert de Humframville was holding 9 milites of William, Earl of Gloucester, in 1166 ('L. R.,' 288, Hall). A branch of this powerful family, settled in Northumberland, became in later years Earls of Angus.

In conclusion, I would add that I am indebted to the Rev. C. S. Taylor, well known for his 'Analysis of the Domesday Survey of Gloucestershire,' for some of my references.

CHARLES SWYNNERTON, F.S.A.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHARD EDWARDS, 1669-79.

(See 12 S. iii. 1, 44, 81, 122, 161, 205, 244, 262, 293, 323, 349, 377, 409, 439, 470, 498; iv. 39, 96.)

LETTER LXXXII.

John Smith to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3652.)

Decca June 20th 1672

Mr Richard Edwards
Esteemed Freind

by James Price* Received a Letter from you and thank you very kindly for your advice concerning him. Wee have used him accordingly and never employ'd him in a Cowry worth of service. Wee doe this day dispeed him with a S [torn and illegible]† and your Brother J: V:‡ hath been honour'd with another.

Thank God wee have now ended most of our troubles§ and got our two Phirwannas,|| which will send in few days; hope shall now please them all. If you hear of James, as tis like hee will, that hee ended the businesse, doe mee the favour to tell him from mee that hee's a Lying Rog[ue] and never was employ'd.

Pray continue your [torn away]

Your assured freind and [servant]

JOHN SMITH

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant in Cassumbazar.

LETTER LXXXIII.

Samuel Bullivant to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3695.)

[Samuel Bullivant was elected factor on Nov. 13, 1667, at 20L. per annum, his securities being John Bullivant (probably his father) and Daniel Hart. He sailed to India in the Blackamore with Richard Edwards, and was employed at Masulipatam until the end of the year 1669, when he was transferred to Hūglī. Details of his illness and temporary delirium while at that place are given in Letter LVIII. In 1672 Bullivant was sent to Patna, and

* See Letter LXXXI.

† Probably "Seerpaw," for *saropā*, a dress of honour.

‡ John Vickers.

§ Smith had been negotiating with the authorities at Dacca to obtain redress of grievances suffered by the English at the hands of Malik Kāsim, Governor of Hūglī.

|| *Parwāna*, official letter, order.

eventually rose to be Second of that factory. He died there, unmarried, on Dec. 22, 1677. See 'Court Minutes,' vol. xxv. p. 44, vol. xxvi. pp. 62, 67, 68; O. C. 3171; 'Factory Records,' Fort St. George, vols. xvi. and xxviii.; 'Diaries of Streynsham Master,' ed. Temple, vol. ii. p. 20; P.C.C. Admons.]

Singee* November 5th 1672

Mr Richard Edwards
respected Freind

By the Cossids that goe with the bookes of this Factory to you, I have put a silver Coja,† made up in Wax-cloath, directed to Mr Clavell. These are to desire you when they shall arive with [yo]u that you would take it of them, and [dis]peed it forward to Hugly by some trusty Cossid that you shall send thither. I have not more but to beg your pardon for this trouble, and to subscribe

Your reall freind to serve you

SAMLL. BULL[IVA]NT

P.S. I hope you have before this received the ps. of stufte sent you in charge of Medena,‡ Mr Marshalls servant, as also the 2 bags of Saltpetre sent on Cockletts§ boate, the cheife Boateman

Idem S. B.

[Endorsed] For Mr Richard Edwards,
Merchant in Cassimbuzar

LETTER LXXXIV.

George Peacock to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3699.)

[George Peacock was "entertained writer for Bantam," in Sumatra, on Oct. 1, 1667, his securities being John Peacock and William Okes. On Nov. 22 following, however, he was elected "for the Coast and Bay" and granted a passage in the Madras Merchant. On his arrival at Masulipatam he was sent on to Bengal, and was employed at Hügl and Balasor until early in the year 1675, when he was ordered to Patna and stationed there as Third. In March, 1677, he was back at Hügl, and, being left in charge of the factory, picked the lock of the Water Gate between 10 and 11 at night, "the Porter having after 9 a Clock brought him the Keyes as usually," and went off without leave. His offence was the greater, since two Englishmen who had embroiled themselves with the native authorities at Hügl were under arrest in the factory and might have escaped. On April 4 Peacock returned, "having been absent 15 daies with-

out leave, upon his one business." - He then appears to have gone back to Patna, for in July of 1677 he was summoned as a witness against Samuel Hervy, who was accused of holding atheistical doctrines. In November of the same year he accompanied the fleet of saltpetre boats from Patna to Hügl, halting at Käsimbázár on his way. By this time the Bengal Council were thoroughly incensed against him, and on Dec. 30, 1677, he was summoned to Balasor and "soundly checked" for his "Irregularities," and was "ordered to give a pass Acknowledging his faults and that he would be more conformable to orders in the future."

In 1678 Peacock was Third and Warehouse-keeper at Balasor, and was indulging in hopes of private trade, as appears by a letter he wrote to Edwards on May 7, 1679. On Jan. 1, 1680, he married Sarah Berresford at Hügl, and at the same time was appointed Chief at Patna. But bad reports of his conduct had reached the Court of Committees, and in March, 1682, they wrote to Bengal, ordering him to be discharged and sent home as a "creature of Mr Vincents" who "did wickedly abuse us in the sorting of our Romalls [kerchiefs]." In their letter of November, 1682, the Court repeated the order for the discharge of Peacock and his "confederates" unless "by repentance" they merited favour. Whether Peacock would have regained his position is uncertain, but he had no opportunity of accepting the Court's alternative, as he died either before the letters from England reached India or shortly after their arrival. His death is reported in a letter from Hügl of December, 1683, but the date of the event is not given. In the following year his widow married Fytch Nedham, one of her late husband's "confederates."

Administration of George Peacock's effects was granted on June 12, 1684, to John Llewelin for "Sara Peacock (since married to Fytche Nedham), relict and only legatee."

No details of George Peacock's parentage have been ascertained. The John Peacock who was his security may be identical with John Peacock of Chawley, Berks, administration of whose goods was granted to his brother Francis on June 24, 1669. See 'Court Minutes,' vol. xxva. p. 45, vol. xxvi. pp. 47, 67; O.C. 3326, 3765, 4569, 4570, 4606; 'Factory Records,' Hügl, vols. i. ii. and iv., Fort St. George, vols. xvi. and xxviii., Kasimbazar, vol. i.; Miscellaneous, vol. iii.; Letter Books, vol. v. p. 500, vol. vi. p. 478, vol. vii. pp. 105, 238; P.C.C. Admons.]

Hugly the 13th November 1672

Mr Richard Edwards
Esteemed friend

Long before this I received yours of the 16th ulto.* wherein you desired me to write to Mr Vincent concerning the Taffaties, but I find him other wise then I thought[t] he was, his words to be only taken as Compliments, and not other wise then I tell

* Singhiya, near Patna, where the Company's factory was situated.

† Kūza, flagon. See Letter V.

‡ Madunā.

§ I have found no other mention of this individual.

* This letter has not been traced.

y[ou], having now had proof of him. As to wine I have but one ches[t] for my selfe, but have write for more to Mr Bugden who h[as p]romised to send to the amount of 130 rupees. Halfe of what I have, or shall have, shall spaire to you as I promised, Mr Clavell having disapointed me of one Chest, and another spent. I have not more att present, only pray remember those things I formerly writt to you for, being for Mr Nurse, in soe doing you will obleidg

Your assured friend and servant
GEO. PEACOCK

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant in Cassumbuzar

R. C. TEMPLE.

(To be continued.)

HUNTINGDONSHIRE

BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS:

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE.

(See 10 S. viii. 201; xii. 164; 11 S. vi. 207; viii. 44; 12 S. iv. 125.)

(Conclusion.)

St. NEOTS (10 S. xii. 164).

Sharp (James Carter), 1785-1801. He was also organist of St. Neots Parish Church, and took part in the Grand Musical Festival in Westminster Abbey, second performance, June 3, 1786.

Fox (William), 1807—June, 1811. *The Cambridge Chronicle* for June, 1811, contained the following advertisement:—

Printer's Business.

St. Neots, Hunts, June 25, 1811.

William Fox returns grateful thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal support he has experienced in the different departments of his trade, viz., Printing, Book-selling and Binding, Stationery, Paper-hanging, Drapery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, &c., &c., and begs leave to inform them he has declined the Business in favour of Mr. John Geard of Hitchin, whom he takes the liberty of recommending to their patronage....

Fairy (Samuel) is given as a bookseller in Pigot's 'Directory' for 1830. Drapery was, however, the more important department of his business. I have a plan of his premises in the Market Square, next to the Cross Keys Hotel, when they were sold in 1830.

Stott (J.). His sale catalogue ("who is leaving the town") is dated July 24, 1848.

Tomson (David Richard), printer, 1848-87. Born July 23, 1826; died May 1, 1910, aged 83 years. He set up the first electric-telegraph form that was printed, and many of the first time-tables for English railways.

Foster (William), stationer, &c., High Street, 1854.

Handford (Robert Wm.), stationer and printer, 1863. In business only about one year.

Wells (Zachariah), printer, 1891-7. Wells had been in partnership with Evans up to 1887. In 1891 Wells commenced printing on his own account, and in 1898 he took his son Frank into partnership as Wells & Son. Zachariah Wells died Feb. 8, 1912, aged 65 years.

Wells & Son, printers, 1898-1901.

Wrycroft (David Sewell), The Cross, printer, 1898-1908. In 1908 he took his brother into partnership, and in 1909 he sold his printing business to Percy C. Tomson, retaining the bookselling branch, when he removed to new premises in the High Street.

Wrycroft Bros., printers, 1908-9.

Robins (T.), 1902-5. Succeeded Richard Keeling, who died Aug. 2, 1902. His proprietorship lasted only a short time, for he died Feb. 28, 1905.

I should like to make a passing allusion to the famous St. Neots Paper Mills. The history of the mills is most interesting, and would well repay careful study, as woven paper was first made here; but the subject is rather outside my scope.

HUNTINGDON (11 S. vi. 207).

Lovell (Thomas), Nov. 20, 1852. Secretary and Actuary to the Huntingdon Savings Bank, adjoining St. Mary's Churchyard.

Bailey (R.), bookbinder and bookseller, 1864.

Barber (R. B.), bookbinder and bookseller, 1874-1904. Born in London, 1836; came to Huntingdon as a young man, and was in the book-binding business with his father, opposite the Falcon Brewery. He commenced business at Godmanchester, and for the latter twenty years of his life was at 125 High Street, Huntingdon. He retired in July, 1904, handing the business over to his son Gerald. R. B. Barber a few months later died (Dec. 8, 1904).

Goggs (William), printer, High Street, 1861-1914. Native of Huntingdon, son of Richard Goggs; spent all his life there. He succeeded Hatfield over 53 years ago (1914); latterly carried on his business in conjunction with his son E. W. Goggs. Mr. William Goggs married Miss Todd of Huntingdon, Aug. 5, 1863. They celebrated their golden wedding Aug. 5, 1913. Mr. Goggs died Feb. 2, 1914, aged 76, and was Huntingdon's oldest tradesman.

Taylor (Richard), foreman printer, 1866-1916. An interesting event took place at the residence of Mr. S. Herbert Wood, printer, when a clock was presented to Mr. Richard Taylor, bearing this inscription: "Presented to Mr. Richard Taylor, on completion of 50 years' service with the firm of Alfred Wood, printer, Huntingdon, as a mark of appreciation and respect, June, 1916."

RAMSEY (11 S. viii. 44).

Bradley (Maria), High Street, bookseller (Slater's 'Directory'), 1850.

Palmer (Frederick William), married in 1856 Miss Ann Fairley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fairley of Great Raveley, the hero and heroine of the famous great Raveley robbery case, Oct. 24, 1851. Mr. Isaac Palmer married Miss Jane Langford, Oct. 2, 1827.

I might appropriately mention here that Mr. John Wild, bookseller, of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, London, married Miss Lucy Sharpe of the parish of Ramsey by licence Sept. 17, 1685. The Ramsey register also records the burial in 1719 of Abraham Fenton, newsman.

SOMERSHAM.

Wiles (James), bookseller and superintendent registrar, 1839-50.

KIMBOLTON.

Craddock (George), bookseller and sub-distributor of stamps, Front Street, 1850.

Gudgeon (George Burnham), bookseller and stationer, Church Lane, 1850.

Hall (Charles), bookseller, Front Street, 1850-64.

Clarke (B.), bookseller, High Street, 1864.

Wallis (Jas. Albert), High Street, 1877.

Pratt (Mrs. Harriet), High Street, 1885-90.

Wallis (Mrs. Adelaide Selina), High Street, 1885-1894.

James (Miss Annie), High Street, 1894.

ELLINGTON.

Spencer (Gilbert), apprentice, 1565. Son of John Spencer, late of Ellington, Hunts; put himself apprentice to William Seres, stationer of London, for ten years (Arber).

CALDICOT.

Cowper (Richard), apprentice, 1576. Son of Giles Cowper of Colcot, Hunts, apprentice to William Norton for twelve years beginning July 25, 1576 (Arber).

GRAFHAM.

Dunton (John), apprentice, 1673. Native of Grafham (May 4, 1659). At the age of 14 apprenticed to Thomas Parkhurst, a bookseller in London.

GODMANCHESTER.

Tyffen (John), bookseller, 1660-61. This is the earliest bookseller I have found in the county. It is recorded in Peile's 'Christ's College,' 1913, ii. 26, that "John [Tyffen] was admitted at S. John's, 1660-61, as son of John, bookseller of Godmanchester."

HEMINGFORD ABBOTTS.

Archdeacon (John), printer, 1795. Printer to the University of Cambridge. Died Sept. 10, 1795, aged 70; buried at Hemingford Abbots.

YAXLEY.

Cowell (E.), bookseller, 1864.

EARITH.

Robinson (J.), bookseller, 1864.

HOUGHTON.

Burton (J.), printer, 1908.

FLETTON.

Caster (Geo. C.), printer, 1877-1914. The well-known Peterborough printer, specially interested in local history and topography. Died Jan. 12, 1914, in his 65th year, and was buried in Fletton Cemetery.

I close by noting that John Slatter, Rector of Stibbington 1731-9, was the son of an Eton bookseller. He died March 28, 1739, aged 50. HERBERT E. NORRIS.

Cirencester.

"D—D LITTELY FELLERS."—A prominent newspaper of New York has more than once quoted this phrase, and attributed its origin to Zack Chandler, formerly U.S. Senator from Michigan.

James Russell Lowell wrote from Madrid to an intimate friend in Boston about his ministerial anxieties keeping him awake night after night: "It was not myself I was thinking of—but the guild. I didn't wish another of those 'd—d littely fellers' to come to grief." This confession, dating presumably from 1877, indicated that some man of letters had already been a target for hostile criticism, and that the picturesque locution was then a familiar quotation. The writer of the present communication was unable to get any information about its origin from the literary editors of New York and Boston, although he had believed for more than forty years that Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania first used the now famous expression.

Reference to newspaper files of March, 1876, made the matter clear. Richard Henry Dana, author of 'Two Years before the Mast,' was rejected as Minister to England on account of the hostility of Senator Cameron. On p. 376 of vol. ii. of the biography of Richard Henry Dana by Charles Francis Adams there is a clear statement about the affair:—

"No matter how much his [Dana's] nomination to that mission might have interfered with projected political arrangements, supposing that it did so, it would not have been within the power of Mr. Cameron to prevent its confirmation had he been able to advance no more valid objection than that the nominee was a citizen of Massachusetts, or that, as he himself, it was alleged, felicitously but somewhat profanely expressed it, he belonged to the literary-class. The words ('one of those damn literary fellers') in which, as was currently reported, he conveyed his meaning in this last respect, became, indeed, a permanent contribution to American political parlance, and is almost the only thing elicited by the struggle over Dana which took a firm hold on the public mind and memory. There was about them a humor and point as well as a terseness which caused them to pass at once into the vernacular. So far as Mr. Cameron was concerned, the contest could, therefore, have been in its results in no way unsatisfactory; for he both carried his point, and at the same time made a lasting contribution to American political speech."

THOMAS FLINT.

Concord, New Hampshire.

"MAISONETTE": "MANSIONETTE."—"Maisonette" is a word which of late years has come much into use, and has been well understood to convey the idea of the now almost obsolete "bijou residence," though

applicable to only a portion of a dwelling under one roof, and not to the whole. The notion of smallness and cosiness originally applied is destroyed, however, when, as is now beginning to be the case, a large and somewhat old-fashioned residence is cut into two, and each section is described by the dainty name, though containing as many rooms and staircases and just as much floor-space as an ordinary dwelling. To such the term "mansionette" would appear more appropriate.

ALFRED ROBBINS.

JOHN LYON, FOUNDER OF HARROW SCHOOL, AND HIS GRAVESTONE.—A paragraph went the round of the papers about Feb. 7, 1918, that the gravestone of the founder of Harrow School in 1571 had been orientated—turned E. and W. I have made inquiries, and find that the stone in question is a modern one marking the place of his burial. The original brass is put up on the wall close by. This new stone was placed N. and S. about twenty-five years ago, as the seats in the church interfered with its right position—E. and W. The seats in question have been now freed, two front ones removed, and the gravestone reinstated E. and W. These facts are worth recording.

John Lyon (1514?-1592) died on Oct. 3, 1592, without issue; his wife Joan died on Aug. 30, 1608, and both were buried in the parish church of Harrow. According to the 'D.N.B.'

"A brass bearing their effigies with an inscription was during a modern restoration torn from the floor, with injury to the figures, and placed against the wall of the church; but in 1888 a marble slab with Latin verse inscription was laid over his grave."

J. HARRIS STONE.

Oxford and Cambridge Club.

WARWICKSHIRE SHEEP FOLK-LORE.—The first lamb of the season was announced by the shepherd, who received for his pains a pancake specially baked, larger and thicker than those in ordinary use. These pancakes were made in the old long-handled frying-pans, and baked on the flat hearth; the pancake was not turned in the pan, but tossed. This was a Brailes custom.

The advent of the first lamb was a signal for bringing a cock to the field, and fastening it by a string to a peg. It was then shot at by some of the company. One particular "Tom" was specially wily, and "ducked" quickly when the gun was pointed. It was killed at last by the shot being "greased." The sportsman, a gamekeeper, laid a bet

that he could kill the recalcitrant fowl. This also hails from Brailes.

Sheepshearing commenced on June 1, and on that day and onwards all the men and boys employed were fed from the farm kitchen. Every man connected with the farm took part in the shearing. Even the shoemaker and blacksmith made amateur efforts to shear a sheep—so much the worse for the animal. At the end of the day a feast was held of beef, stuffed chine, and beer. At Whitechurch stuffed chine is still used on the occasion, but only at Crimscot Farm. At Ilmington a "posy" was laid on the plates set out for the men. At Long Marston, just across the Gloucestershire border, the Sheepshearing Feast and the Seed Feast were held together. Beef, plum pudding, tobacco, and beer were provided.

J. HARVEY BLOOM

L. BAYLY'S 'PRACTICE OF PIETY': "BIBBING-HOUSE" IN 1613. — In 'The Epistle Dedicatory' of 'The Practice of Piety,' addressed "To the high and mighty Prince, Charles, *Prince of Wales*," and signed "Lewes Bayly," we read: "& blasphemously *abusing phrases of holy Scripture on their Stages, as familiarly as they use their Tobacco-pipes in their bibbing-houses.*" The 'D.N.B.' spells the author's Christian name Lewis, and says that the third edition of 'The Practice of Piety' appeared in 1613. This part of the 'D.N.B.' appeared in 1885. Has more information been acquired since then about the first and second editions of 'The Practice,' dedicated to Prince Henry? Is it certain that the author was not born at Carnarthen? 'The Oxford Dictionary' quotes "bibbing-house" from the year 1687 only.

The book being of the time of Shakespere and Bacon, it is interesting to note the following words which occur therein, as a supplement to 'The Oxford Dictionary':—

Absurded, 68...., *absurded* with deafenesse,.... Not D.

Athean, Ep. Ded....: & his suppressing in the blade of Vorstius Athean blasphemies?

Back-lane, 512....: Seeke out those in the *backe-Lanes*,.... Not D.

Cretian, 571.... a right *Cretian*, rather than an upright *Christian*. (Apparently meaning *liar*.) Not D.

Faithfullier, 340...., the *faithfullier* he will *seue thee*.

Fare-ill, 87....: Oh *filthy carkasse*, with *fare-ill*, *farewell* I leaue thee:.... Not D.

Fellow-brother, 658.... *pitty* and *compassion* towards our *fellow-brethren*,.... Not D.

Fellow-feeling, 658....: whereby wee learne to haue a *fellow feeling* of their calamities:.... D. not before 1613.

Health-time, 639....; make thy *Will* in thy *health time*:.... Not D.

Home-dweller, 279...., not a home-dweller. D. 1593 only.

Kalender, 216...., the *Kalender* in thy *bones*, ..D. not. Perhaps for "calenture" = fever. On p. 328 of vol. i. of 'Persian Tales,' by Ambrose Philips (London, 1714), we find "...., and the *Calenders*, according to their usual Practice, ran to and fro in the Streets." Does it then mean "herald, crier, monitor"?

Lub(b)erness, 316. Vse not *sleepe* as a *meanes* to *satisfie* to *foggie luberness* of thy *flesh*:.... Not D, where, however, we find "lubber" as an adjective. Cf. "cleverness."

Multiloquy, 289....: that in *multiloquie* the wisest man shall over-shoot himselfe. D. 1542, 1677, 1700, 1721 only.

Over-carry, 71...., over-carried with *affections*,.... D. 1579, 1648 only.

Pontifician, 793.... the *Cæsarian* and *Pontifician pollicie* of *Rome*, D. not before 1614.

Spiration, 10...., equally from both the *Father* and the *Son*, by an internal and incomprehensible *spiration*: For as the *Son* receiue the whole diuine Essence by *generation*; so the *holy Ghost* receiue it wholly by *spiration*.

Spire, 8....: secondly, because he is *spired*, and as it were breathed from both the *Father* and the *Sonne*,

Surquedred, 71...., surquedred with *Drunkenesse*,.... D. not yet.

Trulier, 340...., the *trulier* a Man doth serue *God*,.... D. not after 1548.

These quotations are from a copy of 'The Practice' which has no title-page—perhaps the edition of 1632—kept in the Reference Library at Bath.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

SHAKESPEARE'S WALK. — Kelly's 'Post Office London Directory' does not show a single thoroughfare in the City of London bearing the national poet's name, and includes only two streets so named in the suburbs. In the reign of Queen Anne there was a street known as Shakespeare's Walk in the East End of London. The local authority might endeavour to identify its situation and restore the original name.

W. A.

THOMAS JAMES, TYPE-FOUNDER. — The following advertisement appears in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1736 (vol. vi. p. 492):—

"The Death of Mr. Thomas James of Bartholomew-Close, Letter-Founder, having been industriously publish'd in the News-Papers, without the least mention of any person to succeed in his Business, it is become necessary for the Widow James to give as Publick Notice, That she carries on the business of Letter-Founding, to as great Exactness as formerly, by her Son John James, who has managed it during his Father's long Illness; the Letter this Advertisement is printed on, being his Performance: and he casts all other

Sorts, from the Largest to the Smallest Size; also the Saxon, Greek, Hebrew, and all the Oriental Types of Various Sizes."

This advertisement is printed by Mr. Talbot Baines Reed in his 'Old English Letter Foundries' (p. 220), but it does not say where it appeared.

It is probable that it was circulated in the form of a handbill, and this supposition is borne out by the reference to "the Letter this Advertisement is printed on," which would have no meaning in the columns of an ordinary newspaper, and certainly has no meaning in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, where the type used is similar to that of the other pages of that publication. I have searched several of the London papers of the day without finding the advertisement, and I have not found that the news of James's death was "industriously published," as his widow avers. The following announcement appears in *The Country Journal, or, The Craftsman*, edited by Caleb D'Anvers, of Saturday, Aug. 28, 1736, No. 530, p. 2, col. 2:—

"On Sunday died of a Complication of Dis-temper, at his Lodgings at Islington, Mr. Thomas James, a Letter Founder in St. Bartholomew close." (This would be Aug. 22.)

I have consulted the registers of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, and find that James was buried there on the 24th of the same month. These particulars are now, I believe, published for the first time.

R. B. P.

[This note by our old correspondent, whose death was recorded in our April issue, has been forwarded to us by his son.]

"SLOUCH" is the name of the flexible leathern tube or conduit-pipe by which railway engines receive water from a tank. During a trial at the Middlesex quarter sessions on Feb. 2, 1918, all the witnesses used this word, and the Justices alone wanted enlightenment. Neither the 'N.E.D.' nor the 'English Dialect Dictionary' gives this meaning, but "to slouch" is Devonshire for to wet or drench.

J. J. FREEMAN.

WESTMORLAND CENTENARIANS' EPITAPH. — In the churchyard of St. Lawrence, Appleby, Westmorland, is the following:—

"To the memory of John Hall of Hoff Rowe, who departed this Life Jan. 19th, 1716, aged 109 years.

"Also John Hall, his son, who died Sept. 10th, 1749, aged 86 years.

"Also John Hall of Hoff Rowe, his grandson, who died March 27th, 1821, aged 101 years."

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.

P. S. FOURNIER, PARISIAN TYPE-FOUNDER.

—In some investigations I have been making relative to Pierre Simon Fournier (commonly styled *le jeune*) (1712-68), the Parisian type-founder to whom the invention of the "point system" is generally attributed, I am unable to solve certain questions. These arise from the following facts.

Pierre Simon Fournier was the son of Jean Claude Fournier, manager of a well-known Paris foundry. This Jean Claude had nine children, of whom six were boys. Three lived to maturity, and of these Pierre Simon was the youngest. The eldest brother was a type-founder, and became in 1730 proprietor of the Le Bé foundry, of which his father had for some years been director. He would therefore appear to be properly styled *l'aîné*. The second son, a printer at Auxerre, does not seem to come into the problem. The third son was named Pierre Simon Fournier, and it was for his elder brother that Pierre Simon, commonly called *le jeune*, first began to cut type. According to Lottin, the eldest brother's name was *Jean Pierre* Fournier, and Lottin says that he knew of no "specimen" of his types ever having been issued. But in 1742 there was issued an oblong folio "specimen" entitled "Modèles des Caractères de l'Imprimerie, Et des autres choses nécessaires audit Art. Nouvellement Gravés par Simon Pierre Fournier le jeune, Graveur & Fondateur de Caractères. A Paris, Rue des sept voyes, vis-a-vis le College de Reims, 1742." And in the same year a 16mo specimen was published with the following title: "Caractères de l'Imprimerie, Nouvellement Gravés, Par S. P. Fournier le jeune, Graveur & Fondateur de Caractères. A Paris, Rue des sept voyes vis-a-vis le College de Reims, 1742." In the preface to the first specimen the compiler alludes to his experiments in formulating type-measurement, and explains his system of "proportions." Now, the perfected scheme of the "point system" has always been ascribed to *Pierre Simon Fournier le jeune*. He treats of it at length in his 'Manuel Typographique,' issued in 1764, and there calls it his own invention, adding that he first published his plan in 1737, some five years earlier than the description appearing in the 'Modèles' in 1742. A reference to

this 1737 issue appears in Bigmore and Wyman's 'Bibliography of Printing.' It was entitled "Table des Proportions des Caractères d'Imprimerie, Paris, 1737," 4to; but I have never seen it. Although Lottin places the two specimens just alluded to under Pierre Simon Fournier's publications, he takes pains to give their author's initials as *S. P.*, showing that he felt the difficulty that puzzles me. In a note in the edition of J. B. Rousseau's 'Œuvres,' Bruxelles (Paris), 1743, printed by one of the Didots, the types are stated to be those of *Simon Pierre Fournier le jeune*.

It has been suggested that Simon Pierre and Pierre Simon Fournier may be one and the same person, who at one time may have transposed his Christian names. But this seems unlikely—even more so than that a man would name his two sons Simon Pierre and Pierre Simon. In the "specimen" of Ph. Denis Pierres, published at Paris in 1785, types are shown from the foundry of Fournier *l'aîné* and Fournier *le jeune*. And Mr. Luther Livingston in 'Franklin and his Press at Passy' says: "Among the Franklin papers are letters signed by T. T. Fournier *fils*, T. Fournier *le jeune*, Fournier *le jeune*, Fournier *l'aîné*." This, however, proves nothing, for Fournier *le jeune* (Pierre Simon), who by 1768 was dead, left two sons, one of whom was a founder, and Fournier *l'aîné* had descendants, and the allusions may be to them.

My question is, who was this *Simon Pierre Fournier le jeune*, and what was Lottin's authority for calling the elder brother *Jean Pierre*? Or was Lottin wrong, and were there two Fourniers, both founders of type, both investigating and improving the formulation of type-measurement, both sometimes styling themselves *le jeune*, and both issuing specimens—the elder Simon Pierre Fournier, the younger Pierre Simon? No one has ever yet alluded to the elder Fournier as having any part in the formulation of the "point system."

I proposed this problem to M. Georges Lepreux, the learned author of 'Gallia Typographica,' but his lamentable death by accident at Paris occurred shortly after my letter should have reached him. As your correspondents assisted me about Ibarra and Julian Hibbert (see 12 S. i. 327, 410), I am hoping for like aid in this instance.

In this connexion can any one tell me if a portrait of Joaquin Ibarra of Madrid has ever been engraved, and, if so, by whom, where, and when?

D. B. UPDIKE.

The Merrymount Press, Boston, U.S.A.

WALLER, FLEET STREET BOOKSELLER.—In 1864 there was in Fleet Street a bookseller, Mr. Waller. I should like to be put into communication with his representatives for historical purposes.

DAVID ROSS McCORD.

The McCord National Museum,
Temple Grove, Montreal.

PHILIP VAN MARNIX.—Can any of your readers who are interested in the study of Dutch literature give me chapter and verse for allusions (by contemporary English writers) to 'The Bee-hive of the Holy Roman Church'—whether to the original or to the translation of George Gilpin, of which the first edition appeared in 1579?

H. LATIMER JACKSON, D.D.

Christ's College, Cambridge.

JAPANESE "CASTÉRA."—On p. 457 of Lord Redesdale's 'Memories' (London, 1915) a note says: "Sponge cake—Castéra—so called because the recipe was received from Spain—Castile." Is it not more probable that this *castéra* is a corruption of *casero* = home-made? "Pan casero" means "household, or home-made, bread" in Castilla to this day. The word may have been introduced by Catholic missionaries from Spain, as the epithet of a feminine word for some kind of a cake, and the *t* inserted to suit some Japanese euphonic prejudice. It appears that the Portuguese for "bread," *paô*, from Latin *pane*, is still used in Japan as the name of European bread.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

Albert House, Bath.

DUTCH THERMOMETER OR BAROMETER.—I have sometimes seen in Holland a glass vessel which I supposed to be a barometer. I asked Mr. van Santen, the manager of the Oude Doelen Hotel at the Hague, where I could get one, and he at once gave me one, as a parting gift. It is a glass vessel in the shape of half a pear, about nine inches long, and nearly four across. The flat side is intended to rest against a wall while the thing is suspended by a ring at the top. From the front rises a sort of upright spout or tube graduated by lines and figures from 1 at the bottom to 13 near the top. It can be charged with water by carefully pouring through the spout. Mine is about half full of water, which is continually rising and falling in the graduated tube. It forms a very sensitive thermometer, the heat, as of the hand applied, at once driving the water higher up into the tube by the expansion of the air within. On the

removal of the hand the water immediately falls; and so, with the changes of temperature in the places wherein it hangs, it rises and falls with a spirit thermometer hung beside it, though not at a uniform rate, as if barometric pressure had something to do with its indications.

I shall be glad of any information about this thing, e.g., what it is called in Holland, when invented and by whom, how to be charged with water, and of what use it is or is supposed to be.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

'THE PIRATES,' OPERA BY JAMES COBB AND STEPHEN STORAGE.—The above opera was produced with great success at the King's Theatre, Haymarket, in 1792. But though the libretti of such operas were usually published, yet in this case, so far as I can learn, only the words of the songs, &c., were printed. Is it possible to obtain the dialogue, &c., as written by Dr. Cobb, without which the lyrics have little significance?

LIONEL E. SALT.

24 South Audley Street, W.1.

WILLAUME.—I should be glad to ascertain the date and other particulars of the marriage of David Willaume of Tingrith, Bedfordshire, and to obtain any information relating to his three sons: Edward, who graduated M.A. at Cambridge from Trin. Coll. in 1770; Charles, who graduated B.A. from the same college in 1761; and John, who graduated M.A., also from the same college, in 1767.

G. F. R. B.

MOSSOP FAMILY.—Information will be welcomed on the Irish or other branches of the Mossop family. Reply direct to

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

79 Talbot Street, Dublin.

FORSTER OF HANSLOPE, BUCKS.—The writer will be much obliged to any one who will give him any information as to the origin and progeny of this family, living there in 1660.

WALTER BARTON.

W. KNIVETON: IRISH STIPPLE ENGRAVINGS.—I possess a pair of stipple engravings of Irish landscapes—views of Muckish and Lough Foyle, co. Donegal. The engraver was a W. Kniveton. Particulars concerning him will oblige.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

'LLEWELYN' AND 'LLEWELYN'S HEIR.'—Who were the authors of 'Llewelyn,' a tale of Cambria in four cantos, Calcutta, 1838, and 'Llewelyn's Heir,' 3 vols., 12mo., 1846?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

STEVENSON'S 'THE WRONG BOX.'—I shall be grateful to any students of that delightful book who will solve the following difficulties for me.

(a) Chap. viii. "What is life," passionately exclaimed the French philosopher, "without the pleasures of disguise?"—What French philosopher, and where? Or is it a mere hoax of the author's?

(b) Chap. x. "...a heavy body, where (slightly altering the expressions of the song) no heavy body should have been."—What song? Please give "chapter and verse" reference.

(c) Chap. iv. "It has been remarked by some judicious thinker (possibly J. F. Smith) that Providence despises to employ no instrument, however humble."—Who is or was J. F. Smith? Or is this Stevenson's fun?

(d) Chap. ix. "You'll ask me to help you out of the muddle. I know I'm emissary of Providence, but not that kind! You get out of it yourself, like Æsop and the other fellow."—What story of Æsop is alluded to? It must be observed, of course, that the speaker is fuddled.

(e) Chap. vii. "What the Governor of South Carolina said to the Governor of North Carolina," &c.—"Chapter and verse" references for this story.

What is the meaning of the following?

1. "Here he was, *ab agendo*, at seventy-three" (chap. i.).

2. "Obliterated voyagers" (chap. ii.).

3. "Like an ungrateful clock" (chap. xi. near the beginning).

4. "So advertised a storehouse" (chap. xi.).—Can this be meant for "self-advertising," "unmistakable"?

5. "The three-letter E was broken" (chap. xiv.).

6. Chap. xiii. "But then Michael has accomplices—that Scotchman and the whole gang."—Whom does Morris mean? He cannot mean the "capable Scot" of chap. i. Michael's only accomplice that I can find is his faithful house-keeper the Scotchwoman Teena.

7. Chap. xv. "I owe you one pound ten: don't you rouse the British Lion." How does John owe Morris this sum?

H. K. ST. J. S.

Ashfield, Bedford.

SALAMANCA DOCTOR.—Who was this? I shall be glad of some particulars of him.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

BEACONSFIELD'S NOVELS: KEYS WANTED.—Can any one help me to keys of the characters in Lord Beaconsfield's novels—in 'Henrietta Temple,' 'Venetia,' 'Coningsby,' and 'Tancred' if possible? Such keys appeared, I think, in *The Graphic* some years ago.

LINDISFARNE.

[Keys to 'Endymion' were printed at 6 S. ii. 484; iii. 10, 31, 95 (the first was reprinted at 8 S. iii. 482). Keys also to 'Vivian Grey' were printed at 8 S. iii. 321, 322; to 'Coningsby,' iii. 363; and to 'Lothair,' iii. 444; iv. 24.]

JAMES EDWARD WARD of New York, founder of the Ward line of steamers, came from King's or Queen's County, Ireland. He had a sister Catherine and a nephew Michael Ward. I should be grateful for particulars concerning this family.

E. C. FINLAY.

BERNARD = PAYNE.—William Bernard of Clogristie, co. Carlow, gent., married Caroline Payne, widow, Feb. 7, 1764, in Carlow. I should be glad to ascertain particulars of their birth and burial, and the names of their children; also the Christian name of Mrs. Payne's first husband.

E. C. FINLAY.

1453 Hyde Street, San Francisco.

NEALE AND DUTTON FAMILIES OF CHEAM.—Is anything known of the families of Neale and Dutton of Cheam, Surrey? The following inscription is from a black marble tomb in the churchyard:—

"Here lyes ye bodies of Christiana, the wife of Henry Neale of Cheame, who was buried ye 29th of March, 1664, and ye said Henry Neale, who was buried ye 29th of August, 1676. Also their daughter Eliza Dutton, who was murdered ye 13th of July, 1687, by her neighbour, in deavering to make peace between him and his wife, aged 53 years; also Devalud Dutton her son, who departed this life... 1680."

Any information will be gratefully received.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell, Surrey.

WARD FAMILY OF NORWICH.—In the 'History of the City and County of Norwich' (1768), p. 347, occurs the following:—

"In the night of Dec. 25, 1766, a sudden and terrible fire broke out at the dwelling-house of Mr. Ward, a butcher in Ber Street, which in a very short space of time entirely consumed the same, together with Mr. Ward's wife, mother, two children, a grandchild, and a maidservant; Mr. Ward himself and two sons narrowly escaping."

The entry in the parish register at St. John Sepulchre, Norwich, concerning the above, reads:—

"1766. Buried in the year of our Lord 1766—
Susannah Ward, married woman, aged 52 December 28
Elizabeth Tooley, married woman, aged 70 " "
Bartho: Ward, single man, aged 13 " "
Ann Ward, infant " "
Lucy Nixon, infant " "
Ann Garrold, single woman, aged 17 " "
These six were all burnt, and the remains buried in one coffin."

The record of the burial of George Ward, at the age of 63, is to be found in St. John Sepulchre under Feb. 3, 1775; and

in the same register are entries between 1739 and 1758 of fourteen children by his wife Susannah. Four of the sons (viz., Charles, George, Henry, and William) are mentioned in his will, dated Oct. 6, 1774, proved Feb. 25, 1775 (Norwich Archdeaconry Court, Reg. 1775, fo. 19).

Can any reader throw light on the paternity of George Ward, or furnish information where the record of his birth is to be found? Correspondents are asked to communicate directly with me.

W. READ WARD.

Haslemere, 21 Beechfield Road, Catford, S.E.6.

WESTCAR FAMILY.—John Westcar died March 15, 1784, aged 63; and Joanna his wife died Nov. 3, 1800, aged 86. There is a marble tablet to their memory on the west wall of the south aisle of Hethe Church, Oxon.

Henry Westcar, gent., son of the above, died March 27, 1805, aged 52, and was buried in Hethe Church. There is a stone in the floor of the nave to his memory, also a lozenge-shaped tablet on the west wall of the nave; on the latter he is described as late of the borough of Southwark.

Can any one give me additional particulars about these persons?

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Bedford.

DE QUENCY FAMILY.—Will any reader knowing anything pertaining to the residences, places of burial, histories, or escutcheons of the mediæval family of De Quency kindly communicate with me?

L. E. DICKINS.

Uplands, Church Road, Yardley, Birmingham.

THOMAS ROGERSON, A.M., ROYALIST.—Was he related to the Rogerson family of Norfolk? The reference to Richard, steward of the St. Paul's School feast in 1716, at p. 98 *supra*, is of interest here. We had a rector Thomas Rogerson to whom Walker devotes an unusually long account in his 'Sufferings of the Clergy' (1714, part ii. pp. 347-8); that he had a wife Margaret is stated in Proc. of the Committee for Plundered Ministers (Add. MS. Brit. Mus. 15671, fol. 41b), but who she was or if they had issue we know not, nor is she mentioned in Thomas's letter to his patron, a most valuable document (Add. MS. Brit. Mus. 23959, fol. 49-50); nor do I find his death anywhere recorded. John and another Rogerson are mentioned in Cal. of Domestic State Papers of 1664-5 (pub. 1863), p. 451, and 1690-1 (pub. 1898), p. 407.

There are monuments at Denton, near Harleston in Norfolk, to the Rev. Robert, who was born in 1627, and married Barbara Gooch of Mettingham in Suffolk; and to the Rev. Thomas, born 1661 and died 1723, Rector of Ampton in Suffolk, of whom Bloomfield adds, "Being a non-juror, he resigned his living of Ampton and lived a peaceable retired life" at Denton.

CLAUDE MORLEY.

Monk Soham House, Framlingham.

THOUSAND: ITS SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY SIGN.—In the seventeenth century writers occasionally used a sign resembling a U or a V to mark off thousands in the same way as the comma is now employed to divide hundreds; but why was this form used, and what was its precise signification? In the MS. of Peter Mundy (MS. Rawl. A 315 at the Bodleian Library) it is several times employed, but by no means consistently throughout the MS.

L. M. ANSTEY.

MAZES IN YORKSHIRE.—In 1872 the late Canon Greenwell saw traces of a maze on the north side of Egton, near Whitby, adjacent to the road. It has also been said that another maze was planted at July Park, or St. Julian's, not far from Goathland. I shall be much obliged if any one can give information in reference to these or possibly to other mazes in the neighbourhood.

GEORGE AUSTEN.

Whitby.

"THE BANNER OF THE RESURRECTION": THE FLAG OF ST. GEORGE.—Mr. R. W. Carden in a note on p. 155 of his interesting book 'The City of Genoa' writes of "the 'Resurrection' in the lunette of the north-east chapel of San Matteo, painted by Giuseppe Palmieri, in which Christ is seen bursting from the tomb with the Genoese flag in his hand."

The Genoese flag alluded to is the same as the flag of England, *i.e.*, the flag of St. George, a red cross on a white ground. Pictures of the Resurrection frequently represent our Lord with a flag of this kind. It is, however, not connected with St. George in any way, the idea being taken from the apocryphal Gospel of Nicodemus; see Farrar's 'Christ in Art' at pp. 441-4. Presumably the cross which the Crusaders took was based on early pictures of the Resurrection.

Is it known when the red cross on a white ground first became connected with the name of St. George, and when St. George's flag was first adopted as the national flag of England?

So far as Genoa is concerned, she appears to have adopted St. George as her patron before 1379, when the cry of the Genoese admiral Pietro Doria was, "A Venezia, a Venezia, e viva San Giorgio." The Compera di San Giorgio came into existence in 1407; in 1451 this bank became possessed of the old Palazzo del Capitano, and in 1465 Corsica was given into the keeping of this bank. The city of Genoa would appear to have taken her arms and flag from the Compera di San Giorgio.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

[The history of the English national flag was exhaustively discussed in the Ninth Series. See v. 414, 440, 467, 478; vi. 17, 31, 351, 451, 519; vii. 193; viii. 67, 173; ix. 485; x. 31, 94, 118; xii. 327, 372, 398, 454, 508.]

BERRY, ACTOR.—When Garrick played Richard III. at Drury Lane, he was supported by "Mr. Berry" as King Henry. Was this a member of the Berry (or de Berry) family, at one period of Barnstaple, South Molton, or that neighbourhood?

OSCAR COHU BERRY.

Monument House, Monument Street, E.C.3.

D.O.M.—What do the letters D.O.M. stand for on a Benedictine bottle? The following have been suggested to me: "Deus omnium magister" and "Deus omnes ministrat." In a cemetery near Ypres nearly every grave bears these letters, besides R.I.P. in some cases, whether the inscription over the grave is in Flemish or French.

ROY GARART.

[Howard Collins in his 'Authors' and Printers' Dictionary,' 1912, expands D.O.M. as "Deo optimo maximo."]

GEORGE GOODWIN'S 'RISING CASTLE.'—Can any reader supply me with particulars of the author of this poem (referred to in the article on 'Southey's Contributions to *The Critical Review*, ante, p. 95), and with a copy of the poem itself?

H. L. BRADFER-LAWRENCE,
Paymaster R.N.V.R.

[If a copy is sent to the office of 'N. & Q.' it will be forwarded to the querist.]

ARDAGH FAMILY.—I am compiling some notes on the above family, and shall be glad to hear from any one who can supply information.

J. ARDAGH.

HENRY NEELE (1798-1828).—I shall be glad to have any information about this poet's manuscripts. The MS. of 'Mount Carmel,' an unpublished dramatic sketch, is in my collection.

J. ARDAGH.

35 Church Avenue, Drumcondra, Dublin.

HOLLYHOCKS.—Our present camp is a mass of hollyhocks. I am told that they were first brought to England by the Crusaders. Is this true? and what is the meaning of the second part of the name?

M.D., E.E.F.

Palestine.

[The great Oxford Dictionary says: "The guess that 'the hollyhock was doubtless so called from being brought from the Holy Land' has been offered in ignorance of the history of the word." It states that the name is composed of "holy" and "hock." The latter is the old name of the mallow plant, the "hollyhock" being originally the marsh mallow (*Althæa officinalis*), though the name is now applied to *Althæa rosea*, a native of China. Under "hock" (which is, the Dictionary says, of unknown origin) a quotation is supplied as early as c. 725, from the Corpus Glossary: "*Malva, hocc, cottuc.*"

For your question about "tally-ho" see 'Notices to Correspondents,' post, p. 176.]

THE OAK AND THE ASH.—Will somebody be so kind as to give me the correct version of the old weather rime about the oak and the ash? I should also be grateful for a well-attested instance—the year and the place being mentioned—of the ash coming into leaf before the oak.

G. C.

Tickencote.

[Some versions of the rime will be found at 6 S. i. 514; ii. 113. Appended to the note on the former page are numerous references to earlier discussions in 'N. & Q.' Considerations of space make it necessary to confine answers to the second portion of the query.]

DURHAM TITHES AND CHARLES II.'S HOUSE AT YORK.—The following order to repair Charles II.'s house at York was issued in 1666/7:—

Henry Darcy, Esquire, for Repaire of his Ma^{ties} House at York.

Order is taken this fourth day of January, 1666, By Vertue of his Ma^{ties} L^{tes} of Privie Seale dat' xxx^{mo} August, 1666, that you deliver and pay of such his Ma^{ties} Treasure as remaineth in your charge unto Henry Darcy, Esquire, keeper of his Ma^{ties} House at Yorke, or his Assignes, the sume of floure hundredde pounds upon Account for the present necessary Repaires of the said House. And these together with his or his Assignes Aquittance shalbe your Discharge herein. .iiij.Cli.

T. SOUTHAMPTON.

ASHLEY.

Mr. Squibb. I pray pay this Order & call upon the Tenths of Durham accordinge to the warrant.

ROB^t LONG.

Recordatur xii^{mo} die Feb. 1666/[7].

Exam. R. Long.

Can any of your readers say what the warrant referred to was, and also why the cost should be charged upon the tenths of Durham?

H. C. SURTEES, F.S.A.

Mainsforth, Ferryhill.

MAGNIAC FAMILY.—Wheatley and Cunningham's 'London, Past and Present,' states that in 1869 Mr. Charles Magniac paid 175,000*l.* for Chesterfield House, Mayfair. Details are asked concerning the origin and records of this wealthy family. I believe that one was M.P. for Bedfordshire.

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

CONSTITUTION HILL.—Why and when was the name Constitution Hill given to the road past Buckingham Palace garden to Piccadilly? I have been searching all our own old books on London and also those of the excellent Free Library in this town, but cannot find this particular information.

M. L.

Folkestone.

[Dr. F. J. FURNIVALL supplied at 8 S. viii. 5 the following note on the name, taken from Richard King's 'The Complete Modern London Spy, 1781, p. 27: "Having left the hospital [St. George's], we proceeded through the Green Park, sometimes called Constitution Hill, on account of the salubrious air which is there found."]

PILGRIMS' MARKS.—On the south door of Shere Church, near Guildford, are certain "pilgrims' crosses," scratched by pilgrims on their way to Canterbury. Will some reader kindly give information concerning similar "pilgrims' marks" to be seen elsewhere?

COLET.

"LAYCOCK."—In Marjorie Bowen's 'The Governor of England,' p. 180, we read:—

"She made no reply at all, but stared at the haggled corpse of Major Cuffe, twisting her hands in her flowered laycock apron."

What is the meaning of the word "laycock"?
M.A.

[Is it possibly a misprint for "laylock," one of the many spellings of "lilac" ?]

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. Un Dieu défini, c'est un Dieu fini.

L. G. R.

2. "There a bit of England is." These words are sometimes used in reference to one of our soldiers who has died and been buried in France. Whence come they?

A. C. T.

[2. Are they a reminiscence of the opening lines of Rupert Brooke's 'The Soldier' ?

If I should die, think only this of me:

That there's some corner of a foreign field
That is for ever England.]

3. He claps his hands. Now, twanging, braying,
You tuning fiddlers, fall to playing!
Scrape it, fiddlers! Foot it, dancers!
See how heel to fiddle answers.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

Replies.

**PICKWICK, ORIGIN OF THE NAME:
PICKWICK FAMILY OF BATH.**

(12 S. iv. 12, 51, 89.)

I SEE no reason for doubting the statement which appears in the fifth chapter of John Forster's 'Life of Charles Dickens,' 5th ed., 1872, vol. i. p. 88, note: "The name of his hero [Pickwick], I may add, Dickens took from that of a celebrated coach-proprietor of Bath." This "celebrated coach-proprietor" was Moses Pickwick. Cf. 'Pickwick,' chap. xxxiv. p. 374, original edition. It is, perhaps, interesting to note that one of Alfred Crowquill's extra plates (c. 1837) presents 'Mrs. Dowler in the Bath Coach.' She is looking out of the window. On the door is "Moses Pickwick—Bath."

In the Pickwick Exhibition at the New Dudley Gallery, 169 Piccadilly, 22 July—28 Aug., 1907, was shown a "Threefold Screen, formerly belonging to Moses Pickwick of Bath. On the Screen are painted the Rules and Regulations relating to Passengers, Fares, Luggage, &c., &c. Lent by Mr. Austin King." In *The Dickensian* of September, 1907 (vol. iii. p. 235), is a small but legible reproduction of the screen. At the top is "From the White Hart, Bath"—"Coaching Notices formerly in the office." At the foot of the third fold is "Moses Pickwick & Co, September 1st, 1830."

A legend about this Moses Pickwick was given in 'N. & Q.' of April 2, 1887 (7 S. iii. 273). After referring to the name of Pickwick having been taken by Dickens from "Moses Pickwick" which appeared "on many of the stage-coaches that plied between Bristol and London sixty to seventy years ago," the writer continues:—

"This coach proprietor was a foundling, left one night in a basket in Pickwick Street, and brought up in Corsham workhouse till he was old enough to be employed in the stables where the mail and stage coaches changed horses. By his good conduct and intelligence he got on to be head ostler, and from that to horse coaches, and eventually to be a coach proprietor. His Christian name was given to him as being a foundling, and his surname from the village where he was left as an infant."

The article is signed P. No authority is quoted, no references are given. No explanation appears of the assertion that the child was found in Pickwick Street (name of

town or village not given), and named from the unnamed village where he was left as an infant.

Notwithstanding this confusion and the absence of authority, the late Mr. F. G. Kitton, who was a prolific writer on Charles Dickens, adopted P.'s story in the article quoted by W. B. H. (*ante*, p. 51), and reproduced it practically verbatim in *Temple Bar* thirteen months later, confusion included, without saying that his authority was merely the *ipse dixit* of an anonymous correspondent of 'N. & Q.'

Neither P. nor Mr. Kitton appears to have made any inquiries about the Pickwick family of Bath or about the Corsham workhouse. I have ascertained from the Vicar that there is no workhouse there.

Following a certain case tried March 2, 1888 (see 7 S. v. 285), in which Mr. Henry F. Dickens for the defendant had to call as a witness a Mr. John Pickwick, "a Birmingham correspondent in the newspapers" was quoted (7 S. v. 455) as alleging that Pickwick, the Bath coach proprietor of Dickens's day,

"was picked up by a lady, as a child abandoned by its mother, in a suburb of Bath—Bathwick, then commonly called 'Wick.' Hence the lady, who adopted the child and gave him a good education, called him Moses Pickwick. He made good use of his education in after life, and became a most successful man, for some time supplying all the horses for the coaches between Bath and London."

This time the workhouse vanishes, and Bathwick or Wick accounts for Pickwick.

The Rev. W. R. HOPPER, the writer of the reply, adds:—

"The Bath newspapers, however, alleged that the particulars of this story were not altogether correct; that it was the father of Mr. Dickens's Pickwick who was picked up in his infancy as a deserted baby, but that the circumstance occurred in a village of the name of Pickwick, near Corsham, in Somersetshire. Hence he received the name of Moses Pickwick, which he transmitted to his son, the successful coach proprietor of Dickens's day."

The late Mr. J. F. Meehan in his 'A Few of the Famous Inns of Bath and District,' 1913, gives a revised version of the legend (p. 31):—

"At that time [*i.e.*, Mr. Pickwick's visit to Bath] a Mr. Moses Pickwick was an occupant of the White Hart at Bath. His grandfather, Eleazar Pickwick, was a foundling. Towards the latter end of the eighteenth century a lady (so runs the legend) was driving through Wick, near Bath, and saw a bundle under the hedge, and looking closer into it she discovered an infant. She was so kind-hearted as to take the child home, and in due time she had him christened 'Pick-

wick,' as being *picked up at Wick*. He was well educated by her, and, having a taste for coaching, was taken into the service of the coaching hotel, the White Hart, devoted himself to the horse and coaching business, and at the time of 'Boz's' or 'Mr. Pickwick's' visit his grandson, Moses, was the actual proprietor of the coaches on the road." Why the lady had the foundling "christened" "Pickwick," not Eleazar or Moses, is not explained.

Mr. C. G. Harper in his 'Bath Road' (quoted *ante*, p. 52) takes the foundling another generation back, *i.e.*, to the great-grandfather of Moses.

The editor of *The Dickensian*, vol. xii. p. 171 (July, 1916), gives "the foundling" as an ancestor of Moses.

Unless some version of the foundling legend of earlier date is forthcoming, one may suspect that it was started on its erratic career by P., contributor to 'N. & Q.' in April, 1887.

Why should it be necessary to have any legend at all about the name of Pickwick in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries?

There was a William de Pikewike, co. Wilts, in 1273; see 'A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames,' by the late Charles Wareing Bardsley, 1901.

There was a Charles Pikwik who was married to Maria Potter in 1647; see *ibid.* and 'N. & Q.,' 7 S. iii. 112. Also, according to a note at 10 S. iii. 447, there was a William Pickewyke in a list of jurors of Haytor in 1281-2.

Pickwick (Wilts) is not a creation of the eighteenth or nineteenth century; *e.g.*, it appears "with the seat of one gentleman" in J. Adams's 'Index Villaris,' 1680.

The Pickwick family or families were probably established in Bath at least as early as the first half of the eighteenth century. One Ann Pickwick was married to Richard Fisher in 1766, and a Moses Pickwick was a witness of the marriage of Eleazar Pickwick and Susanna Combs in 1775; see the Register of St. Michael's, Bath, and 'N. & Q.,' 10 S. xi. 7.

If Ann Pickwick was about 20 years old when she was married, she was born about 1746. If Eleazar and Moses were about 20-25 years old when the former was married, they were born about 1750-55. Very possibly they were brothers, and possibly Ann was their sister. This leads to the supposition that there was a Pickwick (probably born in Bath) about 1720, father of Ann, and perhaps of Eleazar and Moses.

The above-named Eleazar may be the Eleazar who is mentioned in the following

extract from Joseph Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses,' 1888:—

"Pickwick, William, son of Eleazar, of Bath, Somerset (city), gentl. St. John's College, matriculated 15 May, 1793, aged 16."

There can be little doubt that the next extract is an account of the death of this youth:—

"In his 19th year, after a long, often flattering, but at last fatal, illness, Mr. William Pickwick, son of Mr. P. of the White Hart inn at Bath. He had been but a short period entered at Oxford, when the rupture of a blood vessel impaired a constitution naturally good, and terminated in depriving society of a valuable young man, and his distressed parents of an only child," &c.—Under date 23 April, 1795, *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1795, vol. lxx. pt. i. p. 441.

If Eleazar was about 25 years old when his son (William) was born, he (Eleazar) was born about 1752, and was, perhaps, the Eleazar who married Susanna Combs in 1775.

There is a record of another eighteenth-century Pickwick with an Old Testament name in 'Alumni Oxonienses,' *ut supra*:—

"Pickwick, Rev. Charles, 2nd son of Aaron, of Bath, Somerset, gent. Worcester College, matriculated 10 October, 1822, aged 19; B.A. 1826, died at Beckington Rectory, Somerset, 12 December, 1834."

If Aaron was about 25 years old when his son Charles was born, he (Aaron) was born about 1778. He may have been a son of Moses who witnessed Eleazar's wedding in 1775. He could not be a son of Eleazar if *The Gentleman's Magazine* is correct in saying that the boy William was an only child.

At 7 S. ii. 325 MR. GEORGE ELLIS cites a notice of the death, on Dec. 8, 1838, at Bath, of "Mr. Eleazar Pickwick, the well-known West of England coach proprietor." He quotes no authority excepting "the obituary" of 1838. Possibly this is the Eleazar mentioned above as of the White Hart.

Probably Eleazar was the "Co." or one of the "Co." of Moses Pickwick & Co.; see the screen. It is, of course, impossible to prove absolutely that no Pickwick was a founding; but what I have written takes the family back to about 120 years before Dickens read "Moses Pickwick" on the coach door. It would be far from unlikely that there should be a Pickwick family in Bath 200 years ago and much earlier, taking its name from the village, distant about eight miles. Perhaps the name "Moses" (one of Eleazar, Moses, and Aaron) was the sole foundation of P.'s legend and its retrogressive variants.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

In Kirby's 'Winchester Scholars' the following entries occur, under the respective years 1791 and 1816, at pp. 281 and 301:—

"Pickwick, William (Bapt. 8 Aug., 1776), Lyncombe and Widcombe, Bath. Left, April, 1793. Major in the Army, and son of the Coach Proprietor. See 'Pickwick Papers,' ch. 35."

"Pickwick, Charles (Bapt. 17 Sept., 1803), Bath. To Worc. Coll. B.A. 1826."

JOHN B. WAINWEIGHT.

BARREL-ORGANS (12 S. iv. 100).—The statement that the first barrel-organs were imported into England from the Low Countries rests on a passage quoted by Miss Schlesinger in her article in 'The Ency. Brit.' from Jedediah Morse's 'American Geography' (Boston, Mass., 1796). The lady begins her article by defining a barrel-organ as "a small portable" instrument "mechanically played by turning a handle," and follows this up later with a reference to a certain organ-builder, Jehan van Steenken dit Aren, in the fifteenth century, who built an organ that was not portable like the English street-organ, but a very substantial instrument, which, moreover, evidently played of itself without any human help. Next we have the statement that accurate and detailed diagrams of every part of the mechanism for a large stationary (not portable) barrel-organ worked by hydraulic power (not by hand) were published in 1615. We may assume that the lady means Solomon de Caus's 'Les Raisons des Forces Mouvantes,' which was published during that year at Frankfurt in Germany, and an English translation of which (?) by John Leak was issued in London in 1659, though in this the author's front name is Isaac. Then we have a reference to a barrel-organ, also worked by hydraulic power, described by Dr. Robert Fludd, the Rosicrucian, in a book published at Oppenheim, also in Germany, 1617.

With regard to the "organo tedesco" mentioned in the list of the Duke of Modena's instruments in 1598, we are told that "tedesco" meant either Dutch or German; but so did "Dutch" in England. Nothing is said about the French name "orgue d'Allemagne" (Germany again), if this was ever actually used. M. J. Rambosson in his 'Histoire des Instruments de Musique' (Paris [1897]) reproduces an engraving of a portable hand-played barrel-organ by Bouchardon (1737-42), and calls the instrument "une orgue de Barbarie," the name being, no doubt, a corruption of Barberi, the name

of an Italian organ-builder. Again, the passage relating to a "Dutch organ" mentioned in Hone's 'Every-Day Book' is taken from a pamphlet published in 1810, that is, at the beginning of the nineteenth century—not the eighteenth, as stated in the 'Encyclopædia.'

Thus the whole evidence adduced by the lady seems to point to a German origin of the hand-played portable barrel-organ. But there were others of unmistakable Italian origin, as we still knew them here in England not many years ago. The instrument in this case was carried by the organ-grinder on a single wide strap across his shoulder, and was supported, while in action, on a pole. It had a more mellow tone than the much heavier and more noisy, brassy German instrument, which the player carried from place to place on his back on two straps, and deposited on a portable folding trestle or stand whenever he played it. The instrument on wheels is a later development which eventually became necessary with the heavy piano organs.

To return to the 'Encyclopædia,' the instrument coveted by Horace Walpole in 1737 was raffled for 1,000*l.*, and could not have been a small instrument, although it was but "a thing" that would play only 8 tunes, and was easily outdistanced by the Earl of Bute's organ with 60 barrels (each 4 ft. 6 in. long and 18 in. diameter), built by Snetzlar, the Bavarian who built the church organs for Lynn Regis (Norfolk) in 1754, Halifax in 1766, and St. Martin's, Leicester, in 1774. In 1762, we are told, several of the most ingenious artists in the metropolis were engaged in building the said organ for the Earl of Bute; but in the progress of building it some difficulties occurred which baffled all efforts until "Mr. Cumming" (probably a retired clock-maker of that name) came to their rescue. As far as I can understand, he eventually built a new instrument, for which 57 (56?) out of the 60 old barrels were utilized, and to which 6 new ones were added with 12 Scotch airs on each barrel, and 2 barrels "with cotillions, &c." That would have made 65 barrels, but in his list Cumming gives only 64 barrels, 28 of which played solely Handel's compositions, while the others reproduced pieces by various Italian composers and Scotch airs, besides such popular tunes as the inevitable 'Rondo' from 'The Battle of Prague.' In 1785 the new organ was removed from Luton Park to High Cliff, where his lordship then resided for the benefit of the sea air. The Earl's residence

with the organ was bequeathed to his son, Lieut.-General Sir Charles Stuart, who had it removed when the sea undermined the cliff upon which the house stood, and had it re-erected in his house in Whitehall, but eventually parted with it. The instrument was bought for the "late" Earl of Shaftesbury, and removed to St. Giles House. This is all narrated by Mr. Cumming himself in his book published in London in 1812.

To finish the chronology, Adam Walker, in 1772, in a patent secured for his "Cestina," a keyed instrument with one, two, or more strings, claims that his instrument could be made to play by means of "a pricked barrel as the hand or barrel organ."

To sum up, the name "Dutch organ" is not older than the pamphlet of 1810, earlier quotations only mentioning "hand or barrel organs." Hence all that is known seems to point to a German or Italian origin, or both, of the hand-played portable barrel-organ; but, of course, I am open to correction. One of the most famous German makers was Johann Daniel Silbermann (born at Strassburg in 1718), of the family who built, for instance, the fine organ of the Royal Church in Dresden in 1754.

L. L. K.

PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD STUART AND A FRENCH PRINCESS (12 S. iv. 18).—Whether a project of marriage between the Young Pretender and a daughter of Louis XV. was ever seriously entertained or not, there appear to have been rumours of the possibility of such an alliance—rumours for which Charles himself may have been in part responsible. See A. C. Ewald's 'Life and Times of Prince Charles Stuart,' vol. ii. p. 86:—

"It was on these occasions, when the festive bowl went round, that Charles gave the toast of the Black Eye, 'by which,' explains Donald, 'he meant the second daughter of France. I never heard him name any particular health but that alone. When he spoke of that lady, which he did frequently, he appeared to be more than ordinarily well pleased.'"

Donald was Donald Macleod of Guattergill in Skye, who attended the Prince during part of his wanderings in the Western Islands, and gave Bishop Forbes an account of his adventures.

On p. 141 of the same volume, after describing the French queen's kindness to Charles on his return from Scotland, the writer says:—

"Nor are we led to believe that this sympathy was confined only to the Consort of Louis XV. There was, we are told, a dark-eyed daughter of

the House of Bourbon who shared her mother's interest in the graceful young man, and whose sympathy and admiration were fast developing into a warmer feeling."

But Ewald gives no reference to the letters or memoirs on which this statement is based. Elsewhere (p. 205) he writes:—

"Rumour was ever busy with the alliances that the Prince was about to contract. To give the names of these imaginary brides is to mention half the royal and high-born spinsters of the period."

Andrew Lang, 'Prince Charles Edward Stuart,' new ed., 1903, p. 294, writes of the toast of 'The Black Eye': "Perhaps he really meant Clementina Walkinshaw, whose eyes were of the darkest." However, on p. 331 Charles is quoted as writing to his father: "My opinion is I cannot as yet marry unless I get the King's daughter [*sic*], which is in vain to ask at present, and am afraid will always be the same." The date is apparently Nov. 27, 1746.

Of the daughters of Louis XV., the eldest, Louise Elizabeth, had been married in 1739. Was the daughter that rumour assigned to Charles Henriette or Adélaïde? Henriette is said to have been in love with the duc de Chartres. The books that I have at hand make a foolish mystery of the date of her death.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The story of the attachment of the Young Pretender to a French princess is adopted by Aytoun in 'Charles Edward at Versailles,' and he gives the authority for it (not a very convincing one) in a note.

E. W. B.

Mews or Mewys Family (12 S. ii. 26, 93, 331, 419, 432; iii. 16, 52, 113, 195, 236, 421, 454).—I notice that Cassan in his 'Lives of the Bishops of Winchester' heads the biography of Bishop Mews, "Peter Mew, Mews, or Meux, LL.D." It is well known that in old days spelling went for very little, and the same name is constantly found spelt in a variety of ways. Bishop Mews, as many readers will know, was the famous warrior bishop, the record of whose life is specially interesting just now. Besides Cassan's account of him there is a long notice in the 'D.N.B.'

While Peter was Bishop of Winchester, his near kinsman (possibly, indeed, his brother) Ellis Mewys or Mews was living at Winchester, and was elected Mayor of that ancient city in 1685, the two Mewys being thus Bishop and Mayor of Winchester at the same time. Ellis Mews, who was also

Recorder of Romsey, married at Farley St. John (otherwise Farley Chamberlayne), on Oct. 4, 1666 (the year of the awful plague at Winchester), Christian, only daughter of Oliver St. John of Farley St. John. They had, *inter alios*, a son Ellis, who on Dec. 6, 1699, married at Farley his first cousin Frances St. John, daughter, and eventually the heiress, of Oliver St. John, who was M.P. for Stockbridge at his death in 1689. Ellis took in consequence, by Act of Parliament, the surname of St. John in lieu of Mewys. In little more than three months Frances was dead, and she was buried at Farley on March 15, 1700. We can understand how the young and heart-stricken widower would often have been staying with his uncle (or at all events near kinsman) the Bishop at Farnham Castle. Some six miles from Farnham are the manor and parish of Dogmersfield, where shortly before had died old Edward Goodyer, the lord of that manor, and sometime High Sheriff of Hampshire. Edward's eldest son, also Edward, had died before him; so too had his youngest son Thomas (both unmarried), so also his daughter Mary, who had married one of the sons of Sir Ralph Delaval, Bt. John and James Goodyer were still living, and also their sister Martha; so, too, was their mother, Hester Goodyer, the daughter of one Terry, and, before she had married Edward Goodyer at Elvetham in 1656, the widow of John Goodyer. Hester, indeed, reached her 90th year, and was buried at Dogmersfield (M.I.) in 1723. Her youngest child by her husband Edward Goodyer was Martha, who was baptized at Dogmersfield in 1675.

Dogmersfield and Farnham Castle being adjacent, it was possibly in this way that the young widower Ellis St. John made the acquaintance of the Goodyers. At all events, we find that in 1702-3 Ellis St. John and Martha Goodyer were married at Dogmersfield. John Goodyer, the lord of that manor, died childless in 1712; his brother James (who had purchased the manor of West Court, Finchampstead, from the Hon. H. Howard) had also died childless in 1710. Thus the whole of the Dogmersfield and Finchampstead estates became centred in old Hester Goodyer, from whom they passed in 1723 to her daughter Martha St. John, the wife of Ellis St. John of Farley St. John. On the death of his wife in 1725 Ellis St. John consequently succeeded to the Dogmersfield and Finchampstead estates, as well as those of Farley which had come to him through his first

wife. From Ellis and Martha descends the present family of St. John-Mildmay. Their eldest son Paulet was created a baronet, having been M.P. for Winchester and Hants, and chairman of Quarter Sessions, or what, at that period, corresponded to this post. He was also High Sheriff of Hampshire. S. G. G.

LATIN ELEGIAC RENDERINGS OF A COMMITTEE NOTICE (12 S. iv. 73).—I have to thank several correspondents for their help in this matter. There still remains a difficulty, however. One of the two versions is given in Dr. Kennedy's 'Between Whiles,' p. 164, but the note there leaves a doubt whether it is Dr. Kennedy's own, or by Edward Massie of Wadham. In the 'Sabrinæ Corolla,' 4th ed., the same rendering is given with the initial K., which implies, of course, Kennedy's authorship. If this be so (it *might* be a slip, and Massie was a Salopian), the other version, which is given in Judge Denman's 'Intervalla' (and seemingly as his own!), I would maintain to be Massie's. He was an examiner in Durham University in 1842, the date of the printed copy to which I previously referred. In that year Temple Chevallier was his co-examiner, and though Mr. Pears (Chevallier's grandson) has always regarded him as the author (as have others), it might be that Massie handed it over to Chevallier, who added the Latin notes and saw it through the press. If, of course, we dare assume the 'Between Whiles' version to be Massie's (though Kennedy's note quite allows, though 'Sabrinæ Corolla' hardly sanctions it), then to Prof. Chevallier may be assigned the authorship of the other.

SEYMOUR R. COXE.

Precincts, Canterbury.

In 'Between Whiles,' by B. H. Kennedy (2nd ed., 1882, Dighton, Bell & Co.), on p. 164, is a rendering in Latin elegiacs of the committee notice, beginning:—

Consilio bonus intersis de ponte rogamus,
with a note appended as follows:—

"This circular was sent by a friend, with the following statement. In a Common Room at Oxford an assertion being made that any intelligible English could be turned into Latin elegiac verse, a guest present took from his pocket the circular above printed and offered it as a test for such translation. The challenge was successfully met, and two correspondents have sent me the version produced at the time; one telling me that the translator was my old schoolfellow and friend Edward Massie of Wadham College."

Kennedy's version reappears in 'Sabrinæ Corolla,' 4th ed., G. Bell & Sons, 1890, on

p. 273, over the signature "K.," which stands for Dr. B. H. Kennedy.

I have a copy (whence got I cannot remember) of another version, as follows:—
Concilio, pontis cui tradita cura tuendi,
ut bonus intersis posceris; ipse veni.
Nam quarto nonas concurrir ante Novembres,
Saturni medium sole tenente diem.
Quærendum, an prosit, causam Defete ferente,
ponere, quos tenuis permeet aura, tubos.
Hanc scribæ mittunt Fabri, natiq̄e paterque,
qui summe, pastor, te, reverende, colunt.

Whether this is by Edward Massie I do not know. Perhaps some other reader of 'N. & Q.' can throw more light on the question. H. K. Sr. J. S.

If I mistake not, this notice was written by the Rev. Temple Chevallier, B.D., Professor of Greek at Durham University and Perpetual Curate of Esh (1835-73). A sight of it would perhaps settle the question. J. W. FAWCETT.

"MR. LLOYD, FOUNDER OF LONDON EXCHANGE" (12 S. iv. 101).—Portrait may not be that of Mr. Lloyd. I have a coloured etching, 'A Pillar of the Exchange,' Thos. Jones (fecit?), "London, pub^d Feb^r 1829, by F. V. Webster, Bookseller, &c. at his Histrionic Repository, 11 Broad C^t Long Acre"; it was again "Pub^d by W. Clarke, 21, Finch Lane, Cornhill." The figure is as described, hands in pocket; a squat tall hat, standing beside a pillar. This is, however, a portrait of Nathan Mayer Rothschild, the first of the family to settle in this country. ISRAEL SOLOMONS.

"VITA LATTA": NAPOLEON'S 'MOLIÈRE' (12 S. iv. 102).—If a suggestion of mis-transcription is admissible, it would seem probable that the words should be "Vita Lotta. Libro Pace," i.e., Life a struggle. A book peace. C. A. COOK.

Perhaps Napoleon meant to write "Vita, Lutto; Libro, Pace," i.e., Life [is] Combat, [a] Book [is] Peace.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

[PROF. BENSLEY makes the same suggestion as SIR C. A. COOK.]

FAREWELL FAMILY (12 S. iii. 477).—Lieut.-Col. John Farewell was made captain in the 1st Foot Guards, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, Oct. 15, 1689, but was out of the regiment in 1702. He was appointed Deputy to the Lieutenant of the Tower of London, Aug. 6, 1689, and had a fresh commission as such from Queen Anne, June 29, 1702 (Dalton, v. 156).

W. R. W.

ST. PIERRE LAKE, BERNE (12 S. iv. 132).—There is a curious want of agreement in the accounts of the place selected by Lord Camelford for his grave. "Somewhere about Geneva," writes Lamb in his essay on 'Distant Correspondents,' when describing "a conceit of the late Lord C." But Lamb did not always speak by the card. Canon Ainger, in a note based on 'The Annual Register' for 1804, quotes as Lord Camelford's description: "It is situated on the borders of the lake of St. Lampierre, in the Canton of Berne, and three trees stand in the particular spot." The centre tree was to be taken up, his body to be deposited there, and the tree replaced. "At the foot of this tree, his lordship added, he had formerly passed many solitary hours, contemplating the mutability of human affairs." Canon Ainger does not pursue the subject further, and offers no suggestion as to "the lake of St. Lampierre."

Lamb uses the words "when, by a positive testamentary disposal, his remains were actually carried all that way from England"; but, from Sir J. K. Laughton's life of the second Lord Camelford in the 'D.N.B.,' it appears that the intention was never realized: "The body was embalmed and packed in a large basket, but the course of the war prevented its being taken abroad, and it was left for many years in the crypt of St. Anne's Church, Soho." It was probably, he says, thrust into some vault, and eventually lost sight of. Whether Mr. E. V. Lucas in his edition of Lamb gives a more precise indication of the chosen site I cannot say. An examination of Lord Camelford's will, if the directions are given there, ought to show by what name he at any rate described it.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

In the great 'Dictionnaire Géographique de la Suisse' (Neuchâtel, vol. iv., 1906) no lake of St. Pierre is mentioned as existing in the whole of Switzerland; but there is a full account of the island of that name (no longer an island since 1870-75), famous for the residence there of J. J. Rousseau for two months in 1765, and so later a pilgrimage spot.

W. A. B. C.

[MR. J. B. WAINWRIGHT also thanked for reply.]

A PENN ARMORIAL RELIC (12 S. iv. 93).—The pedigree of Penne or Penn has been discussed before in 'N. & Q.' Clarkson made a plain statement that the Brinkworth family was an offshoot of the family of Penne or Penn in the county of Bucks; but

he added no proof of his assertion. Coleman was more careful, and, in the absence of proof, said nothing about it. A. V. follows Clarkson, and reasserts the relationship, but without citing any proof. I am prompted to ask if anything further has been recently discovered to establish it without doubt. Some years ago I examined the wills of the family at Somerset House, and failed to discover it. William Penne of Minety, who died in 1591/2, described himself in his will as yeoman.

FRANK PENNY.

A. V. in his valuable article states that he has been unable to meet with any armorial bearings for the Jasper family. He has apparently overlooked the two coats given under that name in Burke's 'General Armory.'

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE.

WILLIAM BLAGRAVE (12 S. iii. 334; iv. 60).—At the latter reference Mr. E. A. FRY refers to "British Museum Lansdowne MS. 981, fo. 35d," the biographical notice in which runs as follows:—

"Account of William Blagrave, Jesuit, hanged at York, May 10, 1566. See the Relation given by Mr. Strype in his 'Annals of Elizabeth,' p. 221, of William Blagrave, Jesuit, sent over by Pope Pius V. before the divisions in England; he was found with several treasonable Papers in his closet, condemned and hanged at York, May 10, 1566, so hardened that when he went up the ladder he laughed in the A. Bp. of York's face, telling him that those converts that he had drawn unto him would hate the churches Liturgy as much as his Grace did Rome," &c.

It is to be noted that the writer does not correct Strype in any particular. Strype, however ('Annals,' I. i. 342; Parker, i. 141), calls Blagrave a Dominican, not a Jesuit.

In point of fact there was no such person, and Strype was misled by the forgeries of Robert Ware, as to which see the Bibliographical Society's *News-sheet* for Jan., 1918, and 'Blunders and Forgeries,' by the late Rev. T. E. Bridgett, C.S.S.R. (London, 1890), at pp. 209-96. See especially pp. 262-3.

I may add that no recent researches by Jesuits or Dominicans have shown the existence of any of the persons mentioned by Strype, and in particular it may be regarded as quite certain that there was no Jesuit or Dominican named William Blagrave or Blagrave at this period.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

[We have forwarded the extract from Father Bridgett's book to MR. FRY.]

THOMAS POSTLETHWAITE, M.P. (12 S. iv. 133).—Nichols's 'History and Antiquities of Leicestershire,' vol. ii. p. 876 (1798), says of Fleckney (not Heckney), "The principal inhabitant is — Postlethwait, esq., who married a daughter of the late Mr. Henry Hubbard"; and gives an inscription on an oval tomb in the chapel yard on the south side:—

"To the memory of Henry and Hannah Hubbard his wife....he died Nov. 17, 1780, aged 67 years. Also near this place is one of his sons, who died in his infancy."

W. B. H.

WEEKES (12 S. iv. 73, 145).—Some details are given as to Abraham Weekes in vol. vi. of J. R. Bloxam's 'Register of Magdalen College, Oxford,' p. 131. He matriculated (aged 17) in 1696 at Magdalen Hall, and was a Probationer Fellow of Magdalen College, 1706-7. He wrote several poems. At the same reference is an extract from Hearne's Diary for 1723, pp. 112 and 117 of vol. viii. (1907) of the Oxford Historical Society's edition, about the death of A. W.'s daughter by his wife, the widow of Mr. Walker of the King's Head Tavern, Oxford. Abraham W. was dead by 1723. W. A. E. C.

TONKS SURNAME (12 S. iii. 476; iv. 114).—By way of addition to the replies already given, reference may be made to a more recent authority than those quoted. Mr. Ernest Weekley has reason to suggest that by "assimilation" Tomkins "tends to become Tonkins, whence Tonks," and that Tomkins is filius Thomæ (see 'The Romance of Names,' 1914, pp. 24, 35).

C. A. COOK.

HERALDIC: A SHIELD SABLE (12 S. iv. 106).—The arms blazoned are those of Henry Compton, Bishop of Oxford 1674, London 1675-1713; Compton, Marquis and Earl of Northampton, Earl Compton of Compton, and Baron Wilmington of Wilmington; Compton of Carham Hall, Northumberland; and Sir Henry Compton, Lord Compton. See Papworth's 'Ordinary of British Armorial,' p. 132, for somewhat similar coats.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN

Walsall.

See Guillim, 4th ed. Lond., 1660, p. 343:— "He beareth, Diamond [sable], a Lyon passant, gardant, Topaz [or], between three Helmets, Pearle [argent]. This is the Coat of the Noble Family of Compton, of which an eminent Ornament is the right honourable James Earle of Northampton."

GEORGE NEWALL.

ELPHINSTONE: KEITH: FLAHAULT (12 S. iv. 131).—Madame de Flahault was the daughter and coheir of George Keith, Viscount Keith, and succeeded on the death of her father in 1823 to the two baronies of Keith, and in 1837 became Baroness Nairne. She married in 1817 Count de Flahault de la Billarderie, sometime aide-de-camp to Bonaparte, but subsequently French Ambassador to Vienna and to London. He died September, 1870, at the Palace of the Legion of Honour, Paris, aged 85. His wife had died at the same place in 1867 in her 80th year, when the two baronies of Keith became extinct. Madame de Flahault for many years held a very prominent place in political and social circles, first in London, and afterwards in Paris. Greville mentions that in January, 1837, he "went to Madame de Flahault's beautiful house, where was all the fashion of France of the Liberal and Royal faction."

J. E. LATTON PICKERING.

Inner Temple Library.

The Comtesse was with her husband at the Courts of Vienna, Berlin, and London (1860) when he was appointed ambassador to those cities. They appear to have lost favour at one time in the eyes of the French Court, and the report of this reached London, to return with increased force by the pen of the Duchesse de Dino, who wrote from there in December, 1835:—

"J'ai appris de toutes les bouches que M. de Flahault était insupportable à tout le monde par son arrogance, son humeur, son aigreur, et son ignorance; il deviendra bientôt aussi *impopular* que sa femme."

Madame de Flahault had five daughters, one of whom, Émilie, was the mother of the present Lord Lansdowne.

W. A. HUTCHISON.

32 Hotham Road, Putney, S.W.15.

[S. S. refers Mr. LUCAS to Burke's 'Peerage,' s.v. Lansdowne. The 'D.N.B.' in its notice of Comtesse de Flahault, s.v. Elphinstone, Margaret, states that "she had two children, daughters....; the younger, Mlle. de Flahault, was unmarried." Burke, s.v. 'Barony of Nairne,' an appendix to the Lansdowne article, shows that the 'D.N.B.' is in error, and that Mr. HUTCHISON'S statement is correct.]

CARCASSONNE (12 S. iv. 77, 118).—MR. T. F. DWIGHT stated at 11 S. vi. 57 that Gustave Nadaud's poem had been translated by Mr. J. R. Thompson of Virginia. Could he, or any other reader, indicate where that, or another, translation can be found?

DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

LADY FRANCES HASTINGS: MR. INGHAM: MR. BATTY (12 S. iv. 131).—LIEUT. WHITEBROOK assumes the "member of the Houses of Shirley and Hastings" who wrote 'The Life and Times of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon,' was A. C. Hobart Seymour. If he will look at the preface again, I think he will agree with me that Hobart Seymour only edited the book. I have vainly searched the pedigrees of Lord Huntingdon's and Lord Ferrers's families for any one, except Selina herself, who belonged to both houses.
G. W. E. R.

Lady Frances was a daughter of Theophilus, seventh Earl of Huntingdon, her younger sister, Lady Margaret, marrying Benjamin Ingham (an inhibited clergyman whose religious enthusiasm just escaped a madhouse) in 1741. 'The Story of Ashby-de-la-Zouch,' by W. Scott, published by George Brown, Ashby, in 1907, states:—

"Lady Frances has left a journal of a tour made in company with her sister Anne and the Countess [Selina, of Huntingdon] through Wales, when, in almost every considerable town and in many villages, religious services were conducted by the leading Methodist ministers with extraordinary success, many sinners being brought under a distressing sense of their guilt, and the people of God sensibly refreshed and comforted."

How far the compiler of 1907 was indebted for the above to the "Life and Times... by a member of the Houses of Shirley and Hastings," 1839 (to which he has a reference at p. 395), or how far he possessed other information, I cannot tell. An earlier 'History and Description of Ashby,' published locally in 1852, mentions "the manuscript History of the Hastings Family, in the Library at Donington Hall," as having been freely used, but has nothing relevant to the query. As is now well known, Donington Hall has ceased to belong to the family estates. I have seen nothing of journals kept by Ingham or Batty.

W. B. H.

NEW SHAKSPERE SOCIETY (12 S. iv. 77, 143).—There is a part 14 to Series I. of this Society's publications. It is a volume of *Transactions* dated 1887-92, part iv., published 1904, and contains five articles numbered XV. to XIX. I am glad to hear there was a No. 11 of Series VI.; it is usually stated that Nos. 9, 10, and 11 of this series were all burnt at the fire at the Society's printers'.

In reply to ST. SWITHIN, I may say that part of Series VI. contains four contributions of Harrison's 'Description of England,' and

they are numbered 1, 5, 8, and 10. There are two parts numbered 10 in this series, but the other is a reproduction of a platinotype bust of Shakespeare.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Series I. No. 14 (*Transactions*, 1887-92, part iv.) was published in 1904 by Alexander Moring, De La More Press, 298 Regent Street, London, and in 1912 appeared in a remainder catalogue priced sixpence. I purchased a copy at that price.

R. A. SHRIMPTON,
Assistant Librarian.

King's Inns Library, Dublin.

THE METROPOLITAN CLUB (12 S. iv. 130).—Gilfillan is apparently alluding to the Metaphysical Society, which was started early in 1869 and came to an end in 1880, its last meeting being on May 11 in that year. The first meeting took place at Willis's Rooms on April 21, 1869; but subsequently the Grosvenor Hotel was chosen as the habitual field of encounter. See chap. xii. of the late Wilfrid Ward's 'William George Ward and the Catholic Revival.'

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

JOHN PEPYS OF SALISBURY COURT (12 S. iii. 474; iv. 59).—There is no question that his name was John, for William Armiger wrote to him on Nov. 23, 1631, as his "own loving Cosen Mr. John Pepys at his House in Salisbury Court, London."

FAKENHAM.

JACK PRICE OF PEPYS'S DIARY (12 S. iv. 106).—So far as I know, this man has not been identified, but there would be nothing inconsistent in suggesting that he might have been the John Price (afterwards D.D.) of Eton and King's College, Cambridge (where he entered 1644/5, M.A. 1653), who attended General Monck as chaplain. Monck had residence at Whitehall, and of the other names mentioned with Price, both were connected with the House of Commons: Scobell was its Clerk, and Muddiman edited the "news books" for the Parliament. Pepys may have known Price at Cambridge. Further particulars of him will be found in the 'D.N.B.' W. H. WHITEAR.
Chiswick.

SIR WALTER SCOTT: "AS I WALKED BY MYSELF" (12 S. iv. 105).—This poem ('A Colloquy with Myself') of seventeen stanzas—the first and last of eight lines each, the others of four lines—is attributed to Bernard Barton in a volume of 'Readings in Poetry' (9th ed.) published by John W. Parker, West Strand, in 1847. C. C. B.

SHEPPARD MURDER STONE (12 S. iv. 18, 140).—I shall be very grateful if Mr. ARCHIBALD SPARKE or any other correspondent will kindly send me a copy of the restored inscription.

JOHN T. PAGE.

SHRAPNEL: ITS INVENTOR'S EPITAPH (12 S. iv. 129).—Lieut.-General Henry Shrapnel, R.A., was born at Wingfield Manor House, Wilts. in 1761. The house itself has, I believe, been rebuilt; but I understand that the original pillars of the park gates still stand, and that on them are inscribed the names of battles won with the shrapnel shell. I shall be glad to be favoured with a list of these names, or a copy of any other inscriptions the pillars may contain.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

MAW: PIQUET (12 S. iii. 299, 367, 426; iv. 116).—SIR D. HUNTER-BLAIR was quite correct in writing of a piquet pack of 36 cards when maw was played. All the card-books up to 1699 describe the game as played with a pack of 36 cards, including the sixes; but in the 1702 edition of 'La Maison Académique des Jeux' the pack of 32 cards is mentioned for the first time. The change is noted in 'The Compleat Gamester' of 1709.

F. JESSEL.

BISHOP DAWSON OF CLONFERT (12 S. iv. 133).—Robert Dawson was not "Duke of Ireland." He was, as the Kendal inscription, when rightly interpreted, tells us, Bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh. A short Life of Dawson is given in Thomas Baker's 'History of St. John's College, Cambridge,' ed. J. E. B. Mayor, vol. i. pp. 263, 264. According to this he was a native of Kendal, and received his school education at Sedbergh. He was admitted a Fellow of St. John's in 1609. He did not stay long in college, but entered the household of Sir Henry Cary, first Viscount Falkland, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and became his chaplain. To the Lord Deputy Dawson owed his appointment as Dean of Down. He was consecrated Bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh on May 4, 1627. In 1640 the Irish rebellion drove him to take refuge in England, where he died in his native town in 1643. His epitaph as given in the 'Hist. of St. John's' describes him as "Episcopus Clonfertensis et Duacensis Hibernicus." Is "Duacensis" in J. W. F.'s query an error in transcription, or of the stone-cutter? "Duacensis" would seem to be the correct form. According to Gough's additions to

'Galway' in his edition of Camden's 'Britannia,' the "see of Kilmacduach," founded by St. Colman, son of Duach, was united to Clonfert in 1573. He mentions that the episcopal house of Clonfert was rebuilt by Bishop Dawson. Mayor in his notes on Baker refers for further details to Cotton's 'Fast. Eccl. Hibern.,' iv. 166, and index; also index to Laud; and Knowler's 'Strafford Letters,' vol. i. 172, 301-3, 392.

Personal and place names when expressed in modern Latin are a frequent source of bewilderment. Kilmacduagh in its Latin dress runs a risk of being confounded with Douai (Castrum Duacense, or Duacum). Gough in his translation of Camden speaks of the see of Duac, though it has the full name in his additions.

Was Jemmy Dawson who left St. John's to join the Young Pretender a kinsman of the Bishop? Baker says that Robert Dawson "liberos reliquit non bene (ut videtur) provisos," and that nothing was known of them.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

[THE REV. W. A. B. COOLIDGE, MR. E. S. DODGSON, and COL. POWLETT also thanked for replies.]

CONSERVE OF ROSES (12 S. iv. 104).—This is an old preparation, now used as a vehicle for more active medicines. It appears in the British Pharmacopœia as *confectio rosæ Gallicæ*, made by beating together in a stone mortar 250 grammes of fresh red rose petals and 750 grammes of refined sugar. Its principal use now is for making "blue pill," thus: quicksilver, 40 gr.; conserve of roses, 60 gr.; powdered liquorice, 20 gr. Triturate the mercury and conserve till globules are no longer visible; then add the liquorice, and form a mass.

The old pharmacists attributed virtues of its own to this conserve, but I have not access to their works at present. Probably C. C. B. can tell us more. There is or was a kind of jam made of the hips of the dog rose called *confectio rosæ caninæ* or *cygnosbatæ*.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

Conserve of roses was until quite recently an official medicinal preparation, as was also conserve of hips (the old Latin name of which was *conserva fructus cygnosbati*). They were different preparations, but were made in the same way, by pounding, in the one case red rose petals, in the other the pulp of ripe hips, in a mortar with refined sugar. The conserve of roses contained one part of petals to three parts of sugar, that of

hips consisted of 1 lb. of pulp to 20 oz. of sugar. There were, however, many unofficial formulæ for conserve of roses. Two are given in 'The Closet of Sir Kenelm Digby, Knight, Opened' (1669), but they are too long and elaborate to be quoted here.

C. C. B.

NATURALIZATION BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT (12 S. iv. 130).—The naturalization of aliens by specific Acts of Parliament is now practically obsolete, it being far simpler for aliens to obtain certificates of naturalization from the Home Secretary, or from some duly authorized official in the Dominions under the general Naturalization Act of 1914. E. C. W. can only get access to the cases of naturalization conferred in the former way by reference to the Returns made to Parliament or to the Statutes at large. There is no complete list that I am aware of. From 1801 down to the present time 444 aliens have been naturalized by special Acts, the last case being that of Lord Acton in 1911.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

"BOLD INFIDELITY! TURN PALE AND DIE" (12 S. iv. 102).—The ascription to Robert Robinson of the authorship of these lines is supported by the Baptist minister John Andrews Jones in his 'Bunhill Memorials' (London, 1849) at p. 360, where he records them as inscribed on the tomb in Bunhill Fields of Westfield Lilley, son of Westfield and Sarah Lilley, who died June 2, 1798, aged one year and ten months.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

This epitaph of nine lines is undoubtedly by Robert Robinson, Baptist minister at Cambridge until his death in 1790. The lines were written expressly for (and may be seen on a gravestone in the churchyard of Hauxton, Cambs) the four infant children of Richard and Hannah Foster of Hauxton, attendants on Robinson's ministry at Cambridge. Robinson preferred a country life; he lived some years at Hauxton, afterwards at Chesterton, where he carried on farming as well as his ministry, and literary occupations which were extensive. R. H. Saffron Walden.

[W. B. H. also thanked for reply.]

WILLIAM PETYT (12 S. iv. 131).—Born in 1636 at Stothes, near Skipton, Yorkshire, he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, Feb. 12, 1670, "for his services done in asserting and defending the rights and privileges of this Society," and is styled

"Exigentier for London" in the Act of Parliament, Inner Temple, of that date. He was called to the Bench, 1689; Autumn Reader, 1694; Treasurer, 1701; Keeper of the Records at the Tower. Died Oct. 3, 1707, and buried in the Temple Church, Oct. 9. He was author of 'The Ancient Right of the Commons of England,' &c., and other works on the history of Parliament. He gave 182 volumes of printed books to the Inn, together with his collection of MSS. of about 500 volumes. His books of law, history, antiquity, and Parliamentary history were also deposited by the trustees of his will in the Inner Temple Library. See the resolution of the Bench, Feb. 11, 1707. Motto, "Qui s'estime *Petyt* deviendra Grand." His portrait in oils is in the Parliament Chamber, Inner Temple, and a monument in the Temple Church.

J. E. LATTON PICKERING.

Inner Temple Library.

The Biographical Register of Christ's College, Cambridge, vol. i. p. 589, states that William Petyt was "admitted pensioner under Mr. Abney, 26 April, 1660. Age 19."

STAPLETON MARTIN.

The Firs, Norton, Worcester.

BOYS BORN IN MAY (12 S. iv. 133).—Perhaps I may record my own experience. I was born in May, and as I look back into the days of my boyhood I am often horrified to recall many acts of cruelty perpetrated by me, and at my instigation, on birds and animals. I seem to have delighted in these acts of cruelty until I was about 12 years old, when they ceased. Since that period I have gradually developed a super-sensitive attitude respecting cruelties inflicted, even unintentionally, upon the brute creation. I cannot now kill a bird or an animal without experiencing most poignant feelings of abhorrence of the act. I am unable to account for the change. JOHN T. PAGE.

BAPTIST MINISTERS: PURDY AND GRANTHAM (12 S. iv. 77).—Thomas Grantham, about whom COL. FYNMORE seeks information, was the greatest leader of Lincolnshire Baptists ever had. Born at Halton, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, in 1634, he belonged, as he said, to the "poor kindred" of the "ancient family of Granthams." Tradition makes him a teacher, and afterwards a farmer. Baptized, on confession of his faith in Christ, at Boston in 1653, he became in 1656 pastor of a congregation that met at Halton and other places in private houses. On July 26, 1660, he presented,

along with a Mr. Westby, to King Charles II. the "Narrative and Complaint" which was signed by thirty-five General Baptists of Lincolnshire. After Venner's rebellion another address was prepared and presented to the King, Feb. 23, 1661, by Grantham for the General Baptists. In 1662 he was twice arrested, and for fifteen months was a prisoner in Lincoln Gaol. In 1666 he became the "Messenger" of the Lincolnshire Baptists. Under the Conventicle Act of 1670 he was imprisoned again for six months at Louth. About 1686 he removed to Norwich, where his closing years were full of controversies with the other Nonconformists of the city, while he was on better terms with the clergy of the Established Church. He died Oct. 17, 1692, a great crowd attending his funeral. He was credited with the knowledge of at least eight languages, and published twenty-one works, the greatest being 'Christianismus Primitivus,' issued in 1678. It is really a collection of treatises rather than a single work, and was published at the request of the Baptists of Lincolnshire.

Thomas Purdy accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist Church, Rye, Sussex, in July, 1767. He remained pastor until 1813, but unfortunately the last years were marked by strife. Then he obtained a licence for his house, and this was used until his death in 1816.

ARTHUR S. LANGLEY.

Louth, Lincolnshire.

"FLAT CANDLE" (12 S. iv. 106).—The 'New English Dictionary' under "Flat," 15, says that a flat-candle is a candle used in a flat-candlestick, one with a broad stand and a short stem, and quotes from Dickens ('Haunted House,' v. 22) "a bedroom candlestick and candle, or a flat candlestick and candle—put it which way you like."

C. A. COOK.

As I remember it sixty years ago, this was a short form of the correct but cumbersome phrase "a flat candlestick with a candle in it." At that time neither gas nor oil was used in our house, but only candles; and it was necessary to distinguish between the tall candlestick with a "mould" candle for the parlour, and the flat candlestick with a common candle for the bedrooms

DIEGO.

The term "flat candle" was in common use in the middle of the nineteenth century as an abbreviation of "flat candlestick," which was usually of metal with wide flat

base for bedroom use; an extinguisher was appended to the handle or the stem, and often a pair of snuffers put through an opening in the stem. At night the flat candles were set ready for the use of those going to their bedrooms.

ALFRED WELBY.

18 Chester Street, S.W.1.

I have always understood a "flat-candle" to be short (on the model of "flat-boat" for "flat-bottomed boat") for "candle in a flat-bottomed candlestick." It occurs, apparently with this significance, in Bon Gaultier's 'Lay of the Briefless':—

I roused a man in a dimity shroud,
With a night-cap and flat candle.

C. C. B.

As in my early years "dip" or tallow candles were in general use, I am able to say that I remember the "flat candles" referred to. They were literally flat, as being composed of two wicks, on which the repetition of the process of dipping, by which these candles were made, had caused the tallow covering to meet between the wicks, and so form one candle. They were principally used by cobblers, I believe. These workers wanted better light than that produced by the ordinary make of dips.

W. S. B. H.

I have made and sold many thousands of flat candles. In making dip candles threads of cotton are dipped many times in hot tallow. When the candle was about half an inch thick, two were placed together, sticking being uncongealed, and the two candles were then dipped a couple of times to make "flats." They were used by cobblers to heat their tools until the introduction of the cheaper benzoline lamps.

R. C. NEWICK.

Glebe Road, St. George, Bristol.

The "flat candle" mentioned by Dickens was made for use in stable work as well as for coach lamps, and had two wicks. It was not made in a mould, but by the usual method of dipping in a vat of hot melted fat. The candle wicks were strung on rods about four feet long, and when the sixteens came to the final dip, two candles were pushed close to each other, and the last dip attached them together, making them into one, producing candles the size of eights. In the junction each candle had two wicks, and gave out a better light. It is more than forty years since I last saw a flat candle.

The sockets inside lamps and lanterns were made to hold such candles. A few were made up to forty years ago at a small candle factory in this town. THOS. RATCLIFFE.
Worksop.

[Several other correspondents support the bedroom-candlestick explanation.]

GRAMMAR SCHOOL REGISTERS (12 S. iv. 78, 145).—Two editions of the Register of the Grammar School at Durham, now called "Durham School," have been published in recent years. The King's Scholars signed the Treasurers' Books at the Chapter's Record Room when they received their quarterly payments, and the published volumes contain a plate of facsimiles of some of their signatures from 1588-9, a copy of which I enclose. J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

[We have forwarded the facsimiles to the querist.]

ROUPELL FAMILY (12 S. iv. 103).—Speaking for Jersey, I do not think this family originated there. It is not mentioned in my father's 'Armorial of Jersey.'

DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (12 S. iv. 106, 146).—

3. Words are easy, like the wind;
Faithful friends are hard to find.

This couplet certainly appears in 'The Passionate Pilgrim,' but is Mr. WILLCOCK correct in stating that it is Shakespeare's?

It is known that 'The Passionate Pilgrim' is one of Jaggard's piracies, published in 1599 under the name of Shakespeare, and that the volume contains little of his, the majority of the pieces being by Marlow, Raleigh, Barnfield, and others. I understand that the lines in question are by Barnfield, to whom also belongs the sonnet "If music and sweet poetry agree."

J. MAKEHAM.

Crouch Hill, N.19.

(12 S. iv. 135.)

5. "Nobis meminisse relictum" is from Statius, 'Silvæ,' Book II. i. 55. The poet is condoling with his friend Atedius Melior on the death of a favourite slave. EDWARD BENSLEY.

No. 8 is from Chaucer's 'Knight's Tale.' It is Arcite's dying speech:—

Alas, min hertes queene. alas, my wif!
Min hertes ladie, ender of my life!
What is this world? What axen men to have?
Now with his love, now in his colde grave
Alone, withouten any compaignie.

Chaucer, 'Poetical Works,' ed. Tyrwhitt, 1877, p. 21.

L. I. GUINEY.

[Mrs. M. T. FORTESCUE also thanked for the reference.]

Notes on Books.

A *Bibliography of the Works of Robert Louis Stevenson*. By Col. W. F. Prideaux, C.S.I. A new and revised Edition, edited and supplemented by Mrs. Luther S. Livingston. (Hollings, 12s. 6d. net.)

WE are grateful to Mr. Hollings for sending us a book which is as near perfect in its way as a Bibliography can hope to be, and, further, a record of the accomplished bookman who was for so many years a keen supporter of 'N. & Q.' Col. Prideaux, after an adventurous life in the East, enjoyed Prospero's dukedom at home—the possession of a fine library. He was one of the most accurate of men, and did not like the vagueness or good guesses of other people. He required managing, and we know one editor of the past who, he confessed, would have taken first-class honours in diplomacy. Col. Prideaux was the very man to compose a Bibliography; and the one before us will remain, we hope, as a permanent tribute to his industry, knowledge, and enthusiasm.

That he was wrong in any important detail we find it difficult to believe, but discoveries have been made since his time, especially on that side of the Atlantic where millionaires are common, and where men of letters—thanks to the superiority of the American magazine—find a larger field for serious and thoughtful work than is open in this country. Mrs. Livingston is the Assistant Librarian of the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library of Cambridge, Mass., and, doubtless, has had within easy reach the rarities which belong only to the possessors of long purses. What the actual literary worth of 'R.L.S. Teuila,' a volume of posthumously printed poems noted here, may be we do not know; nor are we deeply interested in the first American edition, so long sought, of 'Macaire.' But we recognize in the pages before us a good deal of valuable matter concerning Stevenson. Rarely he played the man of science, as in 'The Thermal Influence of Forests'; and frequently his ebullient youth is apparent, as in the "lark" productions which were published by S. L. Osbourne & Co., and described him as "the author of 'The Blue Scalper.'"

Books and articles on Stevenson have multiplied since the eighties, when Henry James put him among his 'Partial Portraits,' and this section of the 'Bibliography' gives it a real value to the student of letters, supplying definite information which it is not easy to get otherwise. We think that Mr. Frank Swinnerton's monograph, published by Mr. Secker in 1914, should have been included, though it shows clearly the reaction against Stevenson. We do not know why 'The Robert Louis Stevenson Originals,' by E. Blantyre Simpson, are credited only to their American publisher in 1913. The issue we are familiar with bears on the title-page "T. N. Foulis, London and Edinburgh, 1912." On the same p. 330 "Livington" lacks its s. Mr. Saffroni-Middleton's 'Sailor and Beachcomber' (1915) is mentioned, but not his later book, 'A Vagabond's Odyssey' (1916), in which, in consequence of the interest aroused by his descriptions, he devotes two chapters to R. L. S. and his friends. Here again the English publisher is

missing. To the books containing American reminiscences might be added 'Letters of Richard Watson Gilder' (Constable and Houghton-Mifflin, 1916). Of articles perhaps enough are mentioned, but we should like to add 'Robert Louis Stevenson: an Anniversary Chapter,' by W. M. Wilfrid Meynell, in *The Academy* of Dec. 19, 1896.

Col. Prideaux's 'Bibliography' first appeared in 1903 in a style similar to that of the "Edinburgh Stevenson." The present reissue is associated with the "Pentland Edition" of 1906. It should have a secure appeal to all lovers of R. L. S.

The Weather Calendar; or, A Record of the Weather for Every Day in the Year. Being a Series of Passages collected from Letters and Diaries, and arranged by Mrs. Henry Head. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 2s. net.)

THE compiler of this charming little anthology is to be congratulated on her happy idea and the skilful way in which she has carried it out. Thus on New Year's Day we learn from Pepys that in 1667 the Thames was covered with ice; next day we get a glimpse of Mrs. Delany nailing list round her doors, and "stopping every crank and crevice that let in cold air"; and on the following day Horace Walpole laments the destruction of two of his "beautiful elms" through a tempest, but philosophically thinks it "no loss" that his nephew Dysart has had five-and-thirty of his old elms blown down. These opening passages show that the interest of the book is by no means confined to the weather, but that many glimpses are incidentally afforded into men, manners, and customs. Thus incidentally old Lord Mayor's Day and St. Martin's summer have their illustrative quotations.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

MESSRS. COLLIER & SON send us from Leamington their Catalogue 52, Second-Hand Books in all Classes of Literature. There is a good list of publications of the Huguenot Society, offered separately at prices ranging from 3s. to 1l. 10s., and including two volumes of denizations and naturalizations of aliens (see *ante*, pp. 130, 172). Under Military are some regimental histories; and under Lancashire is 'The History of Rossall School,' 4s. (see *ante*, pp. 78, 145, 174). The list under Worcestershire contains reprints of episcopal registers, churchwardens' accounts, Subsidy Rolls, &c.; and that under Yorkshire Davis's 'Extracts from the Municipal Records of York during the Reigns of Edward IV., Edward V., and Richard III.,' 1843, 4s. 6d. There is a section devoted to Theology, containing 150 items, many at 1s. 6d. or 2s. 6d.

'THE LITERATURE OF THE RESTORATION': being a Collection of the Poetical and Dramatic Literature produced between the Years 1660 and 1700, with Particular Reference to the Writings of John Dryden, though issued by MESSRS. DOBELL in the form of a catalogue of works for sale, with prices attached, is really a substantial addition to Restoration bibliography, and students of the period will gladly pay the shilling necessary to obtain it. The works are described and annotated by Mr. Percy J. Dobell, who thus shows that he inherits his father's love of literature. The major portion of the catalogue consists of more than a thousand poems and plays arranged under their

authors' names (those under Dryden reach from 264 to 431). Then follow sections devoted to anonymous poems chronologically arranged, undated anonymous poems alphabetically arranged, anonymous plays, 'Tonson's Miscellany Volumes,' 'Poems on Affairs of State,' 'Books of Composite Authorship,' &c. This enumeration will give an idea of the care and skill devoted to rendering the catalogue a useful work of reference. It would have been a mine of delight to such old bibliographical contributors to 'N. & Q.' as Edward Solly, the Rev. W. J. Ebsworth, W. P. Courtney, and Col. Prideaux, and we hope that it will afford no less pleasure to our present readers. Under Andrew Marvell Mr. Dobell refers to the description in 'N. & Q.' of a unique copy of his poems; but in the notes on 'Poems on Affairs of State' he does not mention the elaborate index of first lines of these poems, and others contained in some of the volumes included in the section 'Books of Composite Authorship,' which Mr. Solly printed in the sixth volume of the Fifth Series of 'N. & Q.' Other students of Restoration literature may like to have their attention called to Mr. Solly's valuable labours.

MR. JOHN GRANT of Edinburgh has in his June Catalogue of Second-Hand Books several works of special interest to readers of 'N. & Q.,' such as Child's 'English and Scottish Popular Ballads,' 5 vols., original boards, Boston, 1882-98, 13l.; Wright's 'Dialect Dictionary,' 6 vols., half calf, 4l. 10s.; vol. ii. of Beaven's 'Aldermen of London,' 4s. 6d.; and Copinger's 'Heraldry Simplified,' 1910, 7s. 6d., besides some family histories. A complete set of 'N. & Q.,' 1849-1915, including the ten General Indexes, 142 vols., half morocco and cloth, is 30l. Mr. Grant has also a set of 'Book-Prices Current,' 1887-1914, with the two Decennial Indexes, 30 vols., 15l. 15s.; and several long series of important Reviews, Transactions, and Proceedings. American History and Travel, Canadian History and Travel, and Australian and New Zealand Books have separate sections allotted to them.

MR. GREGORY sends from Bath Nos. 248-9 of his 'Literary Vade-Mecum.' Among the Bibles catalogued is the first edition of Cranmer's, black-letter, with Cromwell's arms as well as Cranmer's, original oak boards, 180l. A collection of 93 issues of 'The Oxford Almanack,' ranging between 1728 and 1854, and mounted in a folio volume, is 30l. A history of the parish of Lambeth, founded on Manning and Bray's text, and expanded into three royal folio volumes, contains 562 illustrations, collected about 1835, and comprising engraved portraits, water-colour drawings, autograph letters, &c. (120l.). There is a series of 28 coloured aquatints of English cathedrals, drawn and etched by John Buckler, ranging in price from 1l. 15s. to 3l. each. Mr. Gregory has a copy of Gilmore's rare map of Bath, 1695, 5l., with cheaper facsimiles; and a collection of 1,150 Bath Theatre playbills, 1826-42, containing several dramatized versions of Dickens' novels, 10l.

MESSRS. HIGHAM & SON, who make a special feature of theological works, include in their 'Spring Catalogue of Good Second-Hand Books' (No. 551) sections on Atonement, Bells, Catechizing, Eastern Church, Homiletics, Irvingism, Mystics, Prayer, Prophecy, Saints, Sunday Schools, Temperance, and Working-Men. The

general portion of the Catalogue, numbering nearly 1,000 entries, is followed by the first part of 'The History of England in Church and State, comprising Biographies of History-Makers, including Roman Catholics and the Earlier Dissenting Bodies.' This extends from Abbey to Green; and Messrs. Higham hope to complete it in their next Catalogue.

MESSRS. MAGGS BROTHERS (who have removed to 34 and 35 New Conduit Street) send us another of their elaborate catalogues—No. 366, its three parts being devoted to Books with Coloured Plates, Celebrated Book Illustrators of the Nineteenth Century, and Sports and Pastimes. Many of the items are expensive, the first being a special copy of Ackermann's Public Schools, 1816, containing a complete set of the 12 printed wrappers issued with the monthly parts, 75s. There is also a complete set of Ackermann's *Repository of Arts*, 40 vols., 1809-28, containing about 2,000 fine plates, 94l. 10s. A series of thirteen Visionary Heads, drawn in pencil by William Blake between 1818 and 1820, arranged in sunk mounts, and bound by Riviere in levant morocco extra, is 210l.; a collection of 78 Napoleon caricatures by Cruikshank, Rowlandson, and others, also bound by Riviere in levant morocco, 84l.; and a collection of nearly 100 original sketches, in pen and ink or pencil, by George Cruikshank, including his earliest extant, 85l. The frontispiece of the Catalogue reproduces the emblematical engraved title of Alken's 'National Sports of Great Britain,' the original issue, 50 fine coloured plates, 135l.; an uncut set of *The Annals of Sporting and Fancy Gazette*, 13 vols., 1822-8, is 110l. There are, however, many things priced between a half-crown and a sovereign, and so suited to pockets of modest capacity; and the 'Brief Index of Principal Headings' at the beginning of the Catalogue will enable readers to turn at once to the subjects in which they are specially interested.

Obituary.

WALTER CROUCH, F.Z.S.

THE older readers of 'N. & Q.' will regret to learn of the death of Mr. Walter Crouch, F.Z.S., late of Grafton House, Wellesley Road, Wanstead, which took place on April 15. Born in 1840 at Stepney, he was the third child, and only son to survive youth, of Walter Crouch of Bow, and afterwards of Cheshunt, and came of a long line of Crouches who settled in Hastings in the latter half of the seventeenth century, having previous to that resided at Rye.

He was a reader and occasional contributor for over fifty years, and for about half of this time he belonged to a circle of literary men who passed their copies of 'N. & Q.' from one to another. He will best be remembered as the author of useful papers on the Mollusca and other branches of the zoology of Essex. He was also an ardent Shakespearian and Dickensian, and was for many years a member of the Essex Archaeological Society, the Essex Field Club, and similar societies, to whose proceedings he was a frequent contributor.

Mr. Crouch had a profound knowledge of Essex topography and heraldry, and was well versed in

genealogical studies and the tracing of pedigrees. His fine library included collections for the history of Wanstead and district, Barking, East Ham, Stepney, Bow, and Canterbury. His charming personality assembled around him many friends, and he was ever willing to impart to others the results of his labours. He was buried in St. Mary's churchyard, Wanstead, the quiet God's acre he loved so much, and leaves a widow, four sons, and three daughters. C. H. C.

Notices to Correspondents.

A. L.—Forwarded.

P. MERRITT (Boston, Mass.).—Anticipated by a correspondent nearer home (see *ante*, p. 145).

H. S. B. ("Bray them in a mortar").—The phrase has long been familiar in England. See Proverbs xxvii. 22.

W. P. B. (Value of Engraved Plates).—It is our rule not to give any opinion on such matters. You should apply to a fine-art dealer or second-hand bookseller.

H. S. BRANDRETH (Nine of diamonds the "Curse of Scotland").—References for the discussion of this subject in 'N. & Q.' were supplied at p. 494 of the last volume.

O. B. ("Master").—Indicates that the two characters named in the playbill were acted by young boys. "Master Betty" became famous at the age of 11 as "the Young Roscius." There is a life of him in the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.'

H. GUINNESS (E O, a Game).—The Oxford Dictionary supplies this definition: "A game of chance, in which the appropriation of the stakes is determined by the falling of a ball into one of several niches marked E or O respectively."

A. W. (18 Brumaire).—On 18 and 19 Brumaire, year 8 of the French Republican calendar (=Nov. 9 and 10, 1799), the Directory was overthrown. See the long articles on the Republican calendar, with explanatory tables, at 6 S. viii. 286, 332, 393, 471; ix. 138. Further articles on the calendar appeared at 9 S. iii. 208, 253, 281.

G. F. CUNNINGHAM (Tennyson's 'Maud': Variant Readings).—Tennyson made numerous alterations in the text of his poems, and stated his reasons for some of them. You will find these recorded in the "Eversley Edition," 9 vols. (sold separately), edited by his son the present Lord Tennyson, and published by Messrs. Macmillan.

J. W. F. ("Dorism").—The 'N.E.D.' defines "Dorism" as related to the dialect of ancient Greek, and gives as the secondary meaning of "Doric" "a 'broad' or rustic dialect of English, as that of the North of England, Scotch, etc." This seems to suit well Whitaker's use of the word in his 'History of Richmondshire' which you cite.

M.D., E.E.F. ("Tally-ho" derived from the Arabic).—The Oxford Dictionary, *s.v.*, says: "Apparently an altered form of the French *taiant* (Molière, 'Les Fâcheux,' 1662), *tayau*, *tayaut* (Furetère), used in deer-hunting." Several earlier equivalents are cited, and the Dictionary adds: "The various French forms appear to be meaningless exclamations."

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 129, col. 1, *s.v.* "Decease," l. 6, for "deceased" read *deceased*.

LONDON, JULY, 1918.

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Notes.

LIEUT. HENRY GOLDSMITH,
THE POET'S NEPHEW.

WHEN Henry Goldsmith entered the Army as an ensign on July 12, 1773, the 54th Foot were stationed in Ireland, but soon after obtaining his lieutenancy on Nov. 27, 1775, he proceeded with his regiment to America, where he married, on March 29, 1779, a young lady of Rhode Island. She was the daughter of a rebel family on whom he had been quartered, and in gratitude for their kindness he made her his wife. He was, however, at home on leave in 1781, when the subjoined letter was written; but

apparently the authorities did not comply with his request:—

(Public Record Office, W.O. 1/1011.)

SIR, Athlone, Jany. 22^d, 1781.

I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of raising an Independent Company.

I am a Lieu^t in the 54th Reg^t for more than five years, the greatest part of which time, I have been on Service with the Reg^t in America; I am now come home on leave of absence for the recovery of my health; if you think my claim to raise a Company a Just one, I must request you will let me have Your Orders, and terms for raising it; I shall also have an opportunity of more perfectly establishing my health, by my longer Stay in Europe, than I otherwise can, by the short leave I have got.

If you will be so good as to let me hear from you I shall esteem it a most particular obligation.

My Address is at Athlone, Ireland.

I am, Sir, your most obed^t humb^o Serv.

HEN: GOLDSMITH,

L^t 54th Reg^t.

[An official foot-note in pencil:] Is not admissible here But may make an Offer in Ireland.

[Endorsed:] Hon^o Cha^r Jenkinson,

Secretary at War, London.

On April 5, 1782, Henry Goldsmith sold out, peace having been declared, and settled in Nova Scotia. There he met with many difficulties and reverses, until by accident young Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, became acquainted with him and his history, when his Royal Highness lost no time in placing him, his wife, and ten children above want.

On war breaking out again in 1793 he took up a commission in the New Brunswick Regiment; and on the reduction of that regiment in 1802 he was appointed a Deputy Assistant Commissary General, being raised to Assistant Commissary General on Feb. 4, 1811.

Henry Goldsmith always wished to settle in Ireland, somewhere near Lissoy, for, like his uncle, he desired "to die at home at last"; but his wish was never realized, and he passed away in North America on June 6, 1811.

A few months after his death his widow addressed the subjoined petition to the Commander-in-Chief in Nova Scotia:—

(Public Record Office, W.O. 25/3096.)

To His Excellency Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, K.C.B., L^t Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia.

The most humble memorial of Mary Goldsmith widow of the late Henry Goldsmith Assistant Commissary Gen^l in Nova Scotia

Sheweth

That your memorialist's husband was son of the late Reverend Henry Goldsmith and Nephew of Dr Oliver Goldsmith the celebrated Poet.

That at the early age of seventeen in the year 1773 he obtained an Ensigny in the 54th Regiment with which he served in America during the whole of the War and at the close of which being much debilitated by wounds and bad health, he retired from actual service, and settled (with your memorialist a native of America) in New Brunswick still serving his Country in a Civil Situation from the Peace after the year 1783 to the commencement of the present war in 1793.

That he then again came forward and procured a Commission in the New Brunswick Regiment, in addition to which he served several years in the Engineer Department in Nova Scotia.

That at the Reduction of the above Regiment in the year 1802 he was appointed a Deputy Assistant Com^d Gen^l and continued in that situation until his Decease in June last then closing a period of thirty eight years in the Service of His King and Country, after having gained by his zeal and Integrity the entire approbation of the Heads of the different Departments in which he had the Honor of serving.

That, before his decease he had been appointed an Assis^t Com^d General and had some prospect for providing for his numerous family, but being engaged thro^o the whole of last winter on service in the severe Climate of New Brunswick he then contracted a Disorder which deprived your memorialist of a most affectionate Husband and his children of their only support.

That having so large a Family he had it at no time in his power to provide for their future maintenance and from [his] sudden decease your memorialist is left with three Daughters (Catherine Elliza and Jane) and one son (Benjⁿ Mason) totally unprovided for and without the means of any immediate subsistence. Your memorialist therefore most humbly presumes to submit the forlorn condition of herself and family to your Excellency's humane consideration, imploring your influence to recommend her and her destitute Children to the benevolent bounty of the Army Compassionate Fund or to grant such other Relief as to your wisdom and Goodness shall seem fit. And your memorialist as in Duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed) MARY GOLDSMITH.

Halifax, 7 Feb. 1812.

Prince Edward continued to take an interest in the widow, as is shown by the following letter addressed by him a couple of months later to Lord Palmerston, the Secretary at War :—

Kensington Palace,
27 April, 1812.

MY DEAR SIR,

Having reason to believe that your Lordship will very shortly receive a Memorial from the Widow of an old and worthy Servant of the Public, the late Mr. Goldsmith who was for many years in the Military Service of his Country but died one of its Civil Servants in North America, and left his wife with 4 young Children totally destitute, praying that in consideration of her peculiarly unfortunate and unprotected situation she may be placed with her Children on the Compassionate List, I think it due to the merit which I had an opportunity of knowing her late husband to possess in his Military Capacity,

to state that I consider your Lordship will be serving a most deserving object, by paying all the favorable attention in your power to the request which [it] is expected will come before you and allow me to add that it will afford me much satisfaction to learn that your Lordship is enabled to grant the relief so solicited from your benevolent consideration.

I remain with sincere regard

My dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD.

The R^t Hon^{ble} Lord Palmerstone.

Henry Goldsmith's youngest child, born 1798, wrote from Plymouth in November, 1817, stating that he had but lately arrived in England, and petitioned that the 12^l. hitherto allowed him might be continued in spite of his having reached the age of 18 years, as he was dependent upon his mother, who was unable to support him; but the allowance was granted for only a year longer.

As a child in Dublin, I remember hearing the old 54th Regiment referred to as "the Popinjays," and no doubt they obtained this sobriquet from the officers' uniform, a description of which is as follows :—

"Scarlet Frocks Looped with narrow Silver Lace, Two and Two, Labeled to the Waist with Popinjay Green and Looped, a Green Collar and Round Cuffs, Buttons Numbered, Cross Pockets, White Waistcoat and Breeches, Silver Epaulets and Silver Laced Hatts."

E. H. FAIRBROTHER.

MARY WATERS, LADY TYNTE: WATERS OR WATKINS OF SCETHROG.

MARY WATERS was the last representative of the family of Waters of Scethrog and Brecon. The name was originally Walter, a not uncommon Christian name in Breconshire, of which Watkin is a diminutive; and frequently in Welsh pedigrees it takes the form of Water. The last three generations of this family wrote their name as Walters, Waters, and Watters with a fine indifference to consistency. The old Welsh custom—of which their pedigree is a good example—is that the son should bear his father's Christian name as his own surname, formerly with an "ap" before it, but generally without that prefix after the sixteenth century. Hugh Thomas, a member of an old Breconshire family, was deputy-herald to Garter King of Arms, and lived in Brecon during the end of the seventeenth century and later. He was a personal friend of John Waters the elder, and the following pedigree of Watkins of Scethrog

is taken from his collections at the British Museum (Harl. MS. 2289, f. 51 b):—

Watkin of Scethrog m. Gwladys, dau. to Andrew ap David ap Ieuan Vychan, and when he died he was above 100 years of age. David Watkin died in the 88th year of his age, 1618. He was Watkin's fourth son. His son William David of Glyncollon, gent., m. Elinor, dau. to Richard Herbert of Penkelly, Esq.; her mother was Jane, dau. to Edward Games, Esq., and sister to Sir John Games of Newton, Kt. Their son Walter William of Glyncollon, gent., m. Anne, dau. to Watkin Herbert of Crig-howell, Esq., sister to Sir John Herbert, Kt.

John Watters of Brecknock, Esq., son to Walter William, m. first Catherine, dau. to Howel Jones of Brecon, gent., and by her had a daughter Anne, who married Wm. Philips, Esq.

John Watters m. secondly Mary, dau. to Thomas Penry of Brecknock, gent. (from Athelstan Glodri), and d. Aug. 17, 1698. By his second marriage John had a son John Watters, Esq., who m. Jane, dau. and coheirress to Francis Lloyd of Llawrllan, Esq., one of the judges of North Wales. Her mother was Anne, dau. to Sir Francis Rewse of Headstone in Middlesex, Kt. This John d. Jan. 17 (buried Feb. 1), 1714-15, and left a dau. Mary, born Aug., 1709. He had two other children, Jane and John, who both died infants.

Scethrog is a house in the parish of Llansantffraed, near a village of the same name. Towards the end of the seventeenth century this house became the principal residence of the Vaughans of Tretower. A younger branch of that family also owned Newton in the same parish, where Henry Vaughan, Silurist, was born and lived. Descended from the ancient princes of the country, Watkin bore the arms of Bleddyn ap Maenarch, Sa., a chevron arg. between three spears' heads of the second imbrued.* They had been settled from the fifteenth century in the parish of Llansantffraed in the valley of the Usk, about 4 miles S.W. of the town of Brecon. John Waters the elder, who appears to have been the first of the family to enter trade, was connected

* In another MS. pedigree by Hugh Thomas of the descendants of Bleddyn ap Maenarch occurs the following: "Howel Vychan ab Howel ab Inon Sais, Lord of Castle Inon Sais, had issue, Llewelyn and David; from David is descended my worthy friend Jno. Waters, Esq., one of the wealthiest Gentlemen in the County." Llewelyn's eldest son was Sir David Gam, Kt., the Breconshire hero who fell at Agincourt.

by descent and alliance with some of the most influential Breconshire families—the Gameses of Newton, the Penrys of Llwyn-cyntefn, the Williamses of Penpont, the Herberts of Crickhowel, and many others. Large fortunes were made in trade in the town of Brecon in the seventeenth century, and the younger sons of the landed gentry went into business in the county town as a matter of course. When they died, after taking part in the government of the borough as Bailiffs, Aldermen, and Common Councillors, they were laid to rest in the Priory Church of St. John, under flat stones carved with floreated crosses of great beauty, which invariably bore their coats of arms of many quarterings in high relief. John Waters is described as "a rich clothier," though on his first wife's tomb he appears as "mercier"—probably he was both.

In a MS. history of the town of Brecon, written by Hugh Thomas in 1698, occurs the following:—

"All the Common Council of this town except four are esquires of as great fortunes, ranks, and qualities as any in Wales.... Besides these there are in the borough several gentlemen of quality that live upon their estates, of which number the chief of note at this present is my hond. and worthy friend John Waters, Esq., who, except one, *i.e.*, Jeff. Jeffreys, Esq. [ancestor of the Marquess Camden], abounds in wealth and fortune above all the gentlemen of this place; his worthy father was once High Sheriff of this county and justice of the peace; once Mayor, and several times Bailiff, of this borough."

Of the father Hugh Thomas also wrote: "He was a very worthy deserving gentleman; for his great merits God blessed him with more than common fate." This refers not only to his prosperity in business, but also to the fact that he was left a most beautiful estate by a distant cousin, Maes-mawr in the Usk valley, seven miles S.W. of Brecon, which was sold by the Tyntes in 1767. The will was disputed by the next of kin, and a very interesting account of the signing of the will is still extant, written by Henry Vaughan, Silurist, who was the testator's cousin, neighbour, and medical attendant.

In a list of voters (given by Hugh Thomas) at a Parliamentary election which took place in Brecon on July 25, 1698, John Waters, Esq., voted in St. Mary's Ward for Jeffrey Jeffreys of the Priory. The only house he is likely to have occupied in St. Mary's Ward is the Mansion House, until recently the residence of the late Viscount Tredegar, which is not so old as the seventeenth century, though an earlier house on the site even then bore the same name.

John Waters in his will left 4*l.* per ann. to the poor of Brecon, charged on premises where Lloyd's Bank now stands in High Street, and the money is still given every year to eight poor tradesmen of the town. This building, which is opposite the spot where the High Cross stood until the eighteenth century, may have been the place of business where John Waters made his fortune; in any case it must have been his property. His will was proved in 1699.

The Waters family after they came to Brecon were buried in the south transept of the Priory Church, a remarkably fine church, worthy of being the cathedral it is hoped that it may yet become. This transept has also from early times borne the name of Capel-y-Cochiad, *i.e.* the Chapel of the Red-haired Men; and when Hugh Thomas visited it on Aug. 24, 1700, he noted in his MS. book the following inscriptions:—

"Catherine, wife of John Watters, Mercer, they had issue Margaret and Anne. She died 1669."

And on another slab:—

"Mary, wife of John Watters, Esq., daughter of Thomas Penry, Mercer. Died 6 Dec., 1682. Only one son surviveth her."

On the same stone below:—

"Hic sepultus jacet Johannes Watters, Armiger, Duabus uxoribus mystus hunc locum pro tumulo Juxta ultimum conjugæ vivens elegit Atrophia diu laboratus. Obiit decimo [*sic*] Septimo die mensis Augusti Anno Christi 1698, Ætatis suæ 60."

It is curious that Hugh Thomas, though a herald, does not, as was his wont, mention the coat of arms on the stone. Perhaps it was added later, for it was described by the county historian, Theo. Jones, when he wrote in 1805, as having a shield with eight quarterings, which he gave. The inscription and the arms can still be deciphered, though they are much defaced by time.

GWENLLIAN E. F. MORGAN.

Brecon.

(To be concluded.)

INSCRIPTIONS IN ST. PAUL'S, DEPTFORD.

THESE abstracts of inscriptions in St. Paul's Church, Deptford, were taken in September, 1913. One tablet was too high up for me to decipher.

NORTH WALL.

1. Mr. Allin Price, d. Jan. 8, 1831, a. 71. Ann Maria, his w., d. July 21, 1849, a. 88. Allin Food Price, M.D., their son, erected this tablet.

2. Henry Brace Peart, Esq., of Brighton, formerly of this p., by his will, dated Mar. 21, 1892, and proved Dec. 10, 1895, gave 1,000*l.* for the poor of this parish.

IN THE CHANCEL.

3. Robert G. S. Bowring, Esq., d. in Blackheath Road, Ap. 21, 1860, a. 71.

4. Charles Augustus Ferguson, Esq., d. Mar. 21, 1830, a. 71. Elizabeth, his relict, d. Nov. 15, 1831, a. 75. Arms, A buckle between 3 boars' heads couped, impaling, On a bend 3 leopards' heads cabossed.

5. Mary, dau. of Benjamin and Sarah Finch, w. of Richard Hanwell of Oxford, gent., d. Nov. 15, 1754, a. 25. Mary, her infant dau., died a few days before [in Latin]. Arms, Arg., a chevron between 3 griffins passant sable.

6. James Sayer, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the White, s. of John Sayer, Esq., and Katherine, dau. and coh. of Rear-Admiral Robert Hughes and Lydia his w., who all lie buried in the old church of this town, with many of their issue. In the war of 1739 he had the thanks of the Assembly of Barbados, and he first planted the British standard in the island of Tobago. In the war of 1756 he led the attacks at the taking both of Senegal and Goree, and was Commander-in-Chief off the French coast at Belle Isle at the time of making the peace in 1763. He d. Oct. 29, 1776, a. 56. Arms, Quarterly, 1 and 4, Gules, a chevron between 3 peewits or; 2 and 3, Az., a lion rampant or.

7. Henry, s. of John and Katherine Sayer, coh. of the late Admiral Hughes, b. Dec. 5, 1726, d. Jan. 28, 1789. Sarah his w., coh. of John Collier, Esq., of Hastings, Suss., b. Jan. 13, 1739/40, d. Aug. 30, 1822. Three of their issue: Sarah, b. Feb. 11, 1770, d. Ap. 18, 1780; Mary, b. Nov. 30, 1773, d. Aug. 10, 1807; Henry Jenkinson Sayer, b. Dec. 7, 1777, d. Mar. 2, 1820. His dau. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 13, 1799, d. Ap. 16, 1805. He left a widow and five children. Cordelia, eldest dau., b. Ap. 18, 1766, d. Jan. 31, 1820, and was buried in the chancel of the church at Pett, Sussex. Erected by their only surviving dau. and sister.

8. Mary Tebbut Mortimer, w. of Wm. Mortimer of Lewisham Hill, Blackheath, dau. of Matthew and Mary Hannah Finch, d. Ap. 17, 1837, a. 24. Mary, their dau., d. Dec. 19, 1843, a. 9 years.

9. Susanna, w. of Peter Giles Pickernell, Commander R.N., d. Oct. 30, 1840, a. 64.

10. Arthur Putt, Esq., d. Sept. 4, 1835, a. 85. Mary his w., d. Ap. 9, 1832, a. 66. Arthur Henry Chamberlin, their gr. son, d. Ap. 10, 1837, a. 16 months.

11. Mary, w. of Capt. Henry Garrett, R.N., d. Aug. 26, 1812, a. 39.

12. Elizabeth, w. of Adam Bell, Esq., many years a resident in this parish, d. Dec. 15, 1809, a. 63. Miss Elizabeth Bell, d. Oct. 3, 1814, a. 20. Adam Bell, Esq., d. Jan. 4, 1825, a. 73. Dorothy, w. of Mr. J. H. Shears, dau. of above Adam Bell, d. Sept. 6, 1835, a. 47. Mary Ann, w. of Wm. Boscawen Bell, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister, d. Ap. 10, 1833, a. 35.

13. A monument too high up to decipher.

14. Matthew Finch, d. Mar. 20, 1745, a. 70. Benjamin his bro., d. Nov. 8, 1749, a. 62. Benjamin, s. of the above, d. Nov. 18, 1767, a. 40. Sarah, mother of the above Benjamin, d. Ap. 14, 1774, a. 80. Mary Hannah, w. of Matthew Finch, d. Jan. 26, 1837, a. 66. Matthew Finch, her husb., d. Mar. 20, 1845, a. 78.

15. Sophia, w. of John David Rolt, Esq., of Broomfield, Deptford, d. Feb. 11, 1833, a. 66.

J. D. Rolt, d. Mar. 24, 1854, a. 85. Erected by their children. Arms, Arg., on a bend sa. three dolphins of the field.

16. Euphemia Wallace Crombie, d. Dec. 30, 1895. Erected by members of the Temperance Society.

SOUTH SIDE.

17. Thomas Marchant, Esq., of Deptford. b. July 10, 1796, d. Mar. 3, 1874. His only son, Thomas William Marchant, M.A., b. Ap. 28, 1833, d. June 14, 1902.

18. John Harrison, founder and first surgeon of the London Hospital, d. in 1753, and was buried in this churchyard. His body lies here, his work continues at the hospital.

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G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.

17 Ashley Mansions, S.W.1.

THE LIGHT DIVISION'S MARCH TO TALAVERA, JULY, 1809.—The forced march made by the Light Division, under General Craufurd, in order to join the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley at Talavera, has often been cited, and deservedly so, as an outstanding instance of the pluck and stamina of British soldiers. At the same time authorities differ as to the details. Napier in his 'History of the War in the Peninsula,' book viii. chap. ii., says:—

"The troops, leaving only seventeen stragglers behind, in twenty-six hours crossed the field of battle in a close and compact body, having in that time passed over sixty-two English miles in the hottest season of the year, each man carrying from fifty to sixty pounds weight upon his shoulders."

Napier, who was in the 43rd Regiment, did not actually take part in the march, having been left behind at Plasencia owing to an attack of pleurisy, though he joined the Division (at grave risk to himself) a day or two after, and therefore traversed the same ground. See 'Dict. Nat. Biography.' His account is not, however, confirmed by Mr. Oman, who in his 'History of the Peninsular War,' vol. ii. p. 560, says that they marched *forty-three* miles in *twenty-two* hours, "though the day was hot, and every soldier carried some fifty

pounds weight on his back." In a foot-note on p. 561 he specifically states that "the distance was forty-three miles, not, as William Napier states, sixty-two." In support of his account he refers to 'Rough Sketches of a Soldier's Life,' by Col. Leach, 95th Regiment, and to the 'Autobiography' of Sir George Napier, who was in the 52nd.

Mr. Fortescue in his 'History of the British Army,' vol. vii. p. 265, says that they marched "before dawn on the 28th," and reached Oropesa at noon, where Craufurd weeded out a few sickly men, pushing forward with the remainder in all possible haste. The next halt was at ten o'clock the same night:—

"From there they marched without further lingering straight on to the battle-field, where they arrived about six o'clock in the morning of the 29th, having covered between forty-five and fifty miles in about twenty-five hours."

As a possible explanation of the difference in the distance covered, as given by Napier and Oman, I would suggest that the former included the distance marched on July 27. He says (p. 178):—

"Those troops [i.e., the 43rd, 52nd, and 95th regiments] had been, after a march of twenty miles, halted near Malpartida de Plasencia when the alarm caused by the Spanish fugitives spread to that part; Craufurd, fearing for the army, allowed only a few hours' rest, and then, withdrawing about fifty of the weakest from the ranks, recommenced his march with a resolution not to halt until the field of battle was reached."

It would seem therefore that the actual forced march, which began according to Fortescue "before dawn," and was continued with a halt at noon, and another at ten o'clock at night, on July 28, was about forty-three miles, not sixty-two as stated by Napier. On the other hand, Oman makes the time only twenty-two hours. In any case it was a remarkable performance, following a march of twenty miles on the 27th, with only a few hours' rest that night.

T. F. D.

PROSE AND POETRY: NEWMAN AND MILTON.—The late Mr. Alfred Austin stated that "Shakespeare... could by no possibility have borrowed prose passages from any one, and made poetry of them by turning them into verse.... The white heat the fine frenzy of the brain, in the moments of such composition precludes," &c. Shakespeare, with North's 'Plutarch' in hand, did some such impossibility.

When, contrariwise, prose echoes verse, or borrows from it, is there poetry in both? and if not—as some sages say—why not? ?

The following fine expression of the contrast between the mind of the commercial gentleman in Athens, giving his report on its resources, and the love and admiration of a free soul rejoicing there in sky and sea and air o'er hill and plain, is well known—"Athens, the city of mind, as radiant, as splendid, as delicate, as young as ever she had been" (Newman's 'University Sketches').

But has the echo in it of the passage in 'Paradise Regained,' iv. 238 *sqq.*, been noted? And how far was that "miracle of intellectual delicacy," Newman, conscious that Milton was inspiring him with terms for his Attic vision, expressed in words

....as sweet and musical

As bright Apollo's lute, strung with his hair?

The words italicized will help the reader in tracing the reminiscences, Milton is put first:—

Where, on the *Ægean* shore, a city stands
Built nobly, pure the air, and light the soil;
Athens, the eye of Greece....

There flowery hill *Hymettus*, with the sound
Of bees' industrious murmur, oft invites
To studious musing; there *Ilissus* rolls
His whispering stream.

And then Newman's words:—

"Many a more fruitful coast or isle is washed by the blue *Ægean*....But what [the agent of a London company] would not think of noting down was, that that olive tree ["olives in profusion," reported the agent] was so choice in nature and so noble in shape, that it excited a religious veneration; and that it took so kindly to the light soil as to expand into woods upon the open plain, and to climb up and fringe the hills. He would not think of writing word to his employers, how that clear air....brought out, yet blended and subdued, the colours on the marble, till they had a softness and harmony, for all their richness, which in a picture looks exaggerated, yet is after all within the truth....He would say nothing of the thyme and thousand fragrant herbs which carpeted *Hymettus*; he would hear nothing of the hum of its bees."

W. F. P. STOCKLEY.

COLERIDGE AND PLATO.—At 10 S. vii. 208 a correspondent asked for the source of the following, attributed to Coleridge:—

"Plato, that plank from the wreck of Paradise cast on the shores of idolatrous Greece."

No answer seems to have been given. The source of the words, which were not quite correctly quoted, is a note of Coleridge's to No. xxxi. of the 'Introductory Aphorisms' in his 'Aids to Reflection,' ed. 1843, vol. i. p. 23:—

"Nor was it altogether without grounds that several of the Fathers ventured to believe that Plato had some dim conception of the necessity of a divine Mediator;—whether through some

indistinct echo of the Patriarchal faith, or some rays of light refracted from the Hebrew Prophets....or by his own sense of the mysterious contradiction in human nature between the will and the reason....we shall in vain attempt to determine. It is not impossible that all three may have co-operated in partially unveiling these awful truths to this plank from the wreck of Paradise thrown on the shores of idolatrous Greece, to this divine philosopher,

Ch'en quella schiera andò più presso al segno
Al qual aggiunge, a chi dal cielo è dato.

Petrarch, 'Trionfo della Fama,' cap. iii. 5, 6."

The bold metaphor of a plank from the wreck of Paradise is not easily reconciled with the unveiling of awful truths.

I am indebted for the reference to a letter of Mr. H. C. J. Sidnell in *The Saturday Westminster Gazette* of April 27 last.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

REDCOATS.—I once made a few notes (11 S. viii. 226) on the most historic colour in English army uniforms; and these notes I repent of in no wise, as they drew out some most valuable addenda, and taught me, for one, much that I did not know (see 11 S. viii. 295-7). Since then some half-dozen new references on the subject have tumbled, unsought, into my hands, and may be worth recording chronologically.

'The Queen's Visiting of the Camp at Tilbury' (Aug. 10, 1588), by Thomas Deloney, is the title of a broadside in the British Museum which has been reprinted by Prof. Arber (vol. viii. of 'An English Garner,' 1896, pp. 46-51). Deloney's not very thrilling octosyllabics mention the Sergeant Trumpet, who, "with his mace,"

And nine with trumpets after him,
Bareheaded went before Her Grace,
In coats of scarlet trim.

Her guards in scarlet then rode after
With bows and arrows, stout and bold.

In William Percy's 'Sonnets to the Fairest Coelia,' 1594 (again an Arber reprint), the tenth and best advances through full military imagery to its prediction of love's victory. The Honourable William, however, sees his lady arrayed against him, and thus describes her hostile eyes and lips:—

First from the leads of that proud citadel
Do foulder forth two fiery culverins;
Under two redcoats keep the 'larum bell
For fear of close or open venturings.

During the Civil Wars, as the 'N.E.D.' MR. BAXLEY, and MR. APPERSON have noted, the soldiery on both sides used red pretty freely; but the majority of instances given are Parliamentary. Here are two

striking ones from the King's camp. In the Bodleian MS. Rawl. B. 225, f. 56, we have a passage in Hearne's handwriting, copied from a lost section of Anthony Wood's diary:—

"15 July [1643]. Saturday, all common souldiers at Oxford were newe apparrelled: some all in red, coates, breeches, and mouteers; and some all in blue."

What a sight for "corbels in stone" to "look down" upon! Fighting persons in red from scalp to shin surely never appeared anywhere else on this planet.

An almost exactly contemporaneous instance is supplied by a Catholic Cavalier, William Blundell of Crosby Hall, Lancs. In 1642 (at Edgehill?), when he was two-and-twenty, his thigh was broken by a cannon-ball, and he was crippled for life. Nine years later he wrote to his sister-in-law Margaret Haggerston:—

"You remember what a pretty, straight young thing, all dashing in scarlet, I came to Haggerston, when you saw me last? But now, if you chance to hear a thing come thump-thump up the stairs (like a knocker, God bless us! at midnight), do not fear; for all that, the thing is no goblin, but the very party we talk of!"—From an article in *The Month*, 1878-9, by the Rev. T. E. Gibson, who does not reproduce the spelling of the original.

To MR. BAYLEY'S notes on the Parliament regiments in red, or with red facings, may be appended the fact that the Restoration unexpectedly favoured red as much as did the Protectorate. In 1669 the First or King's Own Regiment of Infantry sported "red coats turned up with light blue", (horrors!); and the Second Regiment, the Lord General Monck's, had red jackets with green facings. The first company of Bodyguards wore vainglorious scarlet jackets faced with blue and laced in gold; the second company marched in the same chaste attire, minus the gold lace. 'The Independent Redcoat,' a satirical song published in 'The Loyal Garland,' 1678, by "S. N., a Lover of Mirth," has no pertinence to its date, as the context dates it clearly from the Commonwealth.

A nice instance, comparatively modern, is Dryden translating the Tenth of Juvenal in 1692, in the free spirit of contemporary adaptation. He de-latinates his moneyed man sufficiently to make him

Shake at the moonshine shadow of a rush,
And see a Redcoat rise from every bush!

By 1692 the synonymous use of "redcoat" and "soldier" had been established—if we take Percy for a witness—for nearly a century.

L. I. GUINEY.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, EARL OF ESSEX:
BURIAL IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—

"1646. Oct. 19. Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, in St. John Baptist's Chapel, in a vault on the right side of the Earl of Exeter's monument."

This entry in the Register (Harleian Society, edited by Col. Chester, p. 141) receives an interesting illustration from the catalogue of the collection of pictures bequeathed by William Cartwright to Dulwich College:—

"No. 184. The old man that demolished the Earl of Essex in the Abbey of Westminster with a hattich; in a black frame."

The uncertain word "hattich" may be read as "hatchet" or "hatchment," because it is not clear what was demolished. Dean Stanley wrote ('Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey,' 8th ed., p. 206, note):—

"In Dulwich Gallery there was long possessed a portrait of the old man who demolished with an axe the monument of the Earl of Essex in Westminster Abbey."

Apparently, the interpolation of the words "the monument of" is not justified; it is opposed to the contemporary account of the funeral and what followed cited by this historian of the Abbey. The hearse was unusually splendid, but in the night (by some "rude vindictive fellows who got into the church," variously suspected to be Cavaliers or Independents) the head of the effigy was broken, the buff coat which Essex had worn at Edgehill was slit, "the scarlet breeches were cut, the white boots slashed, and the sword taken away."

We may therefore infer that the old man whose portrait was preserved at Dulwich demolished the effigy of the Earl of Essex.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

CUMULATIVE STORIES.—It may be interesting to some of your readers to know that I have recently come across an allusion to this class of stories of considerably earlier date than any English reference to them that I have seen recorded. It appears in 'Vindiciæ Academicarum, containing some briefe Animadversions upon Mr. Webster's Book stiled "The Examination of Academies,"' by N. S. (John Wilkins, D.D., afterwards Bishop of Chester) and H. D. (Seth Ward, D.D., afterwards Bishop of Salisbury): Oxford, printed by Leonard Lichfield, Printer to the University, for Thomas Robinson, 1654.

On p. 23 is the following:—

"How great a favourer of Sciences Mr. Webster is will appear in this, that in every chapter his Discourse (If I may be bold to call it so without

a Catachresis) equally runnes against the Schooles, and the arts themselves. I am perswaded he used to be sorely *beaten* in the Schooles with stripes, and that hath raised up in him, this fatal indignation, *wo worth the hand that gathred the twigs, that made the rod, that whipt the . . .* for what if he were uncapable of Arts? (The italics, except the word "beaten," are mine.)

This is strongly reminiscent of the stick that was to beat the pig in the story of 'The Old Woman and her Pig,' while the rhythm of the phrases recalls that of 'The House that Jack Built.' Whether the writer coined the above sentences *ad hoc*, or was merely repeating phrases already current among schoolboys, it is difficult to believe that the original inventor of them had not the above-mentioned two well-known cumulative stories in mind.

WM. SELF WEEKS.

LAUGHARNE FAMILY OF PEMBROKESHIRE.

—These entries relating to the Laugharne family are taken from the Registers of St. Mary's, Haverfordwest, mentioned at 12 S. ii. 446:—

Baptisms.

- [1680.] May 31. Lewis Laugharne, ye son of James Laugharne.
 1683. Aug. 10. Sibles Laugharne, the daughter of Thomas Laugharne.
 1684. Feb. 23. Ann Laugharne, the daughter of Thomas Laugharne.
 1702. Sept. 2. John, son of John Laugharne.
 1704. Nov. 7. Rowland, son of Joh. Laugharne.
 1708. Dec. 10. Thomas, son of John Laugharne.
 1710. Jan. 21. William, son of John Laugharne.

Marriage.

1603. May 22. Jeinkinus Lloyd et Ellena Laugharne.

Burials.

1683. Dec. 16. Sibles, the dau. of Tho. Laugharne, was buried in the body of the church.
 1687. May 20. Thomas, ye son of Thomas Laugharne, was buried in the body of the church.
 1688. June 26. Thomas Llaugharne was buried.

The arms of the Laugharne family are Gules, three lions' heads erased or.

J. T. EVANS.

Newport Castle, Pembrokeshire.

SCOTT: SLIP IN 'OLD MORTALITY.'—It is amusing to notice a blunder which Scott made in the beginning of chap. iv. of this novel. He speaks of an innkeeper who had been "a strict Presbyterian of such note that he usually went among his sect by the name of Gaius the Publican." This sobriquet is presumably intended to be an allusion to some New Testament phrase. But in the New Testament the word "publican" is, of course, never used except in its sense of "tax-collector." What ran in

Scott's mind was, doubtless, the passage in Rom. xvi. 23: "Gaius, mine host, and of the whole church, saluteth you." I am sure that Scott himself would have laughed heartily at the slip, if it had been pointed out to him.

JOHN WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES ANTICIPATED.—

On p. 37 of "Valoé, conte; . . . par Henriette de C—" (Londres, 1817), which contains a "Liste des Souscripteurs," we read:—

"Voyez ce cercle immense, resplendissant de lumière, au milieu de la nuit sombre qui l'environne: il a la propriété admirable de faire pénétrer la vue à travers les corps opaques qu'on lui oppose, quelle que soit leur épaisseur, et de rapprocher en même temps les objets et les sons, de manière à permettre de voir et d'entendre ce qui se passe même très loin de nous."

This paragraph of a fairy tale contains a curious foretelling, or forethinking, of some recent scientific discoveries, which are facts, and not "une opération magique."

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

Albert House, Bath.

AUSTRALIAN MEMORIAL INSCRIPTIONS:

III. ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL, SYDNEY. (See 12 S. iii. 269, 330.)—The following abstracts were made in 1895:—

1. A handsome altar-tomb of Caen stone bearing the recumbent full-length effigy of the bishop, inscribed on side: Gulielmus Grant Broughton, S.T.P., Primus Episcopus Sydniensis, Australasæ Metropolitanus, obiit xx Feb., MDCCLIII., ætat. lxxv.
2. On a tablet on north wall.—William Grant Broughton, first Bishop of Sydney, Metropolitan of Australasia, consecrated Feb. 14, 1836. Born May 22, 1788. Died Feb. 20, 1853.
3. Sarah Broughton, wife of William Grant Broughton, D.D., first Bishop of Sydney, and Metropolitan of Australasia. Born Feb. 20, 1783. Died Sept. 16, 1849.
4. John Coleridge Patteson, first Bishop of Melanesia. Born A.D. 1827; killed at Nukapu, Sept. 20, 1871.
5. Frederic Barker, second Bishop of Sydney, Metropolitan of Australasia, consecrated Dec. 30, 1854. Born March 17, 1808. Died April 6, 1882.
6. Jane Sophia Barker, the beloved wife of the Bishop of Sydney. Died at Bishop's Court, March 9, 1876, aged 68 years.
7. William Tyrrell, D.D., first Bishop of Newcastle, consecrated June 29, 1847. Died March 24, 1879, aged 72.
8. William C. Sawyer, first Bishop of Grafton and Armidale, consecrated Feb. 2, 1867. Drowned in Clarence River, March 15, 1868, aged 36.
9. Augustus Short, first Bishop of Adelaide. Born June 11, 1802; consecrated June 29, 1847; died Oct. 5, 1883.
10. Canon Stack, died June 14, 1871. Canon Vidal, died Jan. 10, 1878. Canon O'Reilly, died Dec. 18, 1881. Canon Walsh, died Dec. 16, 1882.

Canon Stephen, died July 28, 1884. Canon Alwood, died Oct. 27, 1891.

11. Upper window of chancel.—In memory of Thomas Hobbes Scott, M.A., first Archdeacon of New South Wales, 1824-1832; died Jan. 1, 1860.

Can any Australian reader of 'N. & Q.' bring the list of inscriptions on the north wall of Sydney Cathedral up to date? I know that several have been added since I copied them in 1895. They include all the bishops of the Church of England in Australasia, and all the canons of St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney.

Consett, co. Durham. J. W. FAWCETT.

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.

PRIESTLEY'S PORTRAIT BY J. SHARPLES.—Dr. Joseph Priestley resided in Pennsylvania for the last ten years of his life, and his portrait was painted in Philadelphia by Joseph Sharples. I shall be pleased to learn the present whereabouts of this picture. The National Portrait Gallery possesses a pastel likeness of Priestley by Mrs. Sharples. E. BASIL LUPTON.
10 Humboldt Street, Cambridge, Mass.

GOLDSWORTHY FAMILY OF DEVONSHIRE.—I desire information about the ancestry and birthplace of General Goldsworthy, shown in the painting of 'George III. reviewing the 10th,' by Sir W. Beechey, a picture which, I am advised by H.M. Office of Works, Hampton Court Palace, is now believed to be at Kensington Palace. I shall be pleased to reply to any correspondent.

JOHN GOLDSWORTHY ADAMS.
49 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, New York.

JOHNSON'S PENANCE AT UTTOXETER.—Sir Leslie Stephen in his "English Men of Letters" Life of Johnson has it:—

"Many years afterwards... Johnson was staying at Lichfield... he was missed one morning at breakfast, and did not return till supper-time. Then he told how his time had been passed... 'To do away with the sin of this disobedience I this day went in a post-chaise to Uttoxeter, and, going into the market at the time of high business, uncovered my head and stood with it bare an hour... exposed to the sneers of the standers-by and the inclemency of the weather,'" &c.

Now the greater part of this passage not only does not occur in Boswell, but the incident is reported there as having occurred years before the last visit to Lichfield, and is related to "Mr. Henry White, a young

clergyman with whom he formed an intimacy":—

"Once," said he, "I was disobedient... A FEW YEARS AGO I desired to atone for the fault; I went to Uttoxeter in very bad weather, and stood for a considerable time bare-headed in the rain," &c.

I should be glad to know what is Leslie Stephen's authority for the speech and the date of the penance, as in both particulars he differs widely from Boswell. The passage will be found in Boswell under date 1784, just before the account of Johnson's death.

J. P.

"JOHN ROBERTSON," A PSEUDONYMOUS NINETEENTH-CENTURY POET.—Archbishop Trench's well-known 'Household Book of English Poetry' (4th ed., 1884) includes a poem in blank verse of seventy-three lines, entitled 'The Prince of Orange in 1672,' and signed "John Robertson." In a note at the end of his book Trench writes:—

"P. 364, No. 286.—This poem is drawn from a small volume with the title 'David and Samuel, with other Poems,' published in the year 1859. Much in the volume can claim no exemption from the doom which before very long awaits all verse except the very best. Yet one or two poems have caught excellently well the tone, half serious, half ironical, of Goethe's lighter pieces; while more than one of the more uniformly serious, this above all, seem to me to have remarkable merit. It finds its motive, as I need hardly say, in the resolution of the Dutch, when their struggle with the overwhelming might of Louis XIV. and his satellite Charles II. seemed hopeless, to leave in mass their old home, and to found another Holland among their possessions in the Eastern world. I believe that I break no confidence in mentioning that Robertson is here the *nom de plume* of one who has since in prose awakened an interest and achieved a reputation which it was not given to his verse to do."

I cannot trace "John Robertson" in Halkett and Laing's 'Dictionary of Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature' or in Cushing's work on pseudonyms. I should be glad to learn who he was.

CHARLES LLEWELYN DAVIES.
10 Lupus Street, Pimlico, S.W.1.

TOLERATION ACT, 1689.—Can any one say whether records have been preserved of applications under the Toleration Act, 1689, and whether they can be inspected, and, if so, where and how?

That Act provides that the old penal statutes shall not apply to any person who shall take certain specified oaths, and make and subscribe a certain declaration, and adds (sec. 1):—

"Which oaths and declaration the justices of the peace, at the general sessions of the peace to

be held for the county or place, where such person shall live, are hereby required to tender and administer to such persons as shall offer themselves to take, make, and subscribe the same, and thereof to keep a register."

One question is whether these registers have been preserved, and where they can be found if they still exist.

The 18th section of the Act runs as follows:—

"Provided always, that no congregation or assembly for religious worship shall be permitted or allowed by this Act until the place of such meeting shall be certified to the bishop of the diocese, or to the archdeacon of that archdeaconry, or to the justices of the peace, at the general or quarter sessions of the peace for the county, city, or place, in which such meeting shall be held, and registered in the said bishop's or archdeacon's court respectively, or recorded at the said general or quarter sessions, the register or clerk of the peace whereof respectively is hereby required to register the same, and to give certificate thereof to such person as shall demand the same, for which there shall be no greater fee or reward taken than the sum of sixpence."

The remaining question is whether these registers have been preserved, and whether they can be inspected. A. D. T.

BRANDRETH FAMILY OF BREADSELL.—I should be grateful for any information respecting the family of Richard Brandreth of Breadsell, Derbyshire, 1632. What were their arms and crest?

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

THOMAS WALKER, B.D.—I should be very grateful if any readers could supply me with information about Thomas Walker, B.D., Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. He entered the College as sizar in 1665, having been seven years at Charterhouse. In 1691 he published 'Divine Hymns, or a Paraphrase upon the Te Deum, &c., and the Song of the Three Children, or Canticle, Benedicite Opera Omnia.' Later he returned to his old school as head master.

Any information, portraits, notes of other of his works, &c., would be much appreciated by

WILFRID B. HAWORTH,

Lieut. Manchester Regt.

"STRAITSMAN," A CLASS OF SHIP.—In W. Hickey's 'Memoirs,' vol. ii. p. 8, I read: "All [the shipping], with the exception of one, which was a large Straitsman, were transports bound to America." What manner of ship was a "Straitsman"? It is, of course, a description not of rig, but of the trade the ship engaged in—like East, or West, Indiaman. ERIC R. WATSON.

Royal Societies Club, S.W.

WAX: "MEDE WAX" AND "BOLEN WAX."—In the churchwardens' accounts of Wimborne Minster there are frequent entries of sums paid for mede or meade wax, and for bolen, bollen, belleyn, or bulleyn wax. In the earlier part of the sixteenth century the price of mede wax was 8d. a pound, whilst bolen wax cost 6d. a pound. In the accounts for the year 1508-9 the purchase is recorded of 7 pounds of mede wax, 14 pounds of bolen wax, and an additional 3 pounds of mede wax: "All this wax was bestowed upon y^e pascall and y^e fonte taper."

The 'New English Dictionary' defines the obsolete word "medewax" or "med-wax" as meaning "some kind of wax"; and suggests its derivation from "mead" (the honeyed drink made from fermented honey and water, or honey), or else from "mead" (a meadow)—in either case, I presume, implying that it was honey wax, or bees' wax.

But what was bolen wax? Was vegetable wax known four centuries ago? If so, was bolen wax some form of vegetable wax?

Possibly, though not so probably, the term "mede wax" may have been derived from "mede," meaning price or value, and may have been so called from its being a superior article, whereas "bolen" would be an inferior kind of wax. I shall be glad if any of your readers can enlighten me as to the meaning of these words.

JAS. M. J. FLETCHER.

Wimborne Minster Vicarage.

RELIGION: MAX MÜLLER'S DEFINITION.—I think Prof. Max Müller somewhere defines religion as "such a perception of the infinite as will influence the moral life of man." I shall be grateful if any reader will inform me where this passage can be found.

J. A.

"HELL FOR LEATHER."—What is the origin of this expression? It seems to have been made popular by Kipling in one of his 'Barrack-Room Ballads':—

When we rode hell for leather
Four squadrons together.

The 'English Dialect Dictionary' quotes "They be aal quarlun and fighting *hell faleero*" (Isle of Wight dialect), "We were gooen *hell falladerly* when his tyre burst" (West Yorks), and "Your train was gooen *hell for ladder*."

Has "falladerly" any connexion with the dialect word "fallalderment"=finery?

N. E. TOKE.

WILLIAM BERRY OF GUERNSEY.—Can any one kindly inform me if William Berry, who kept a "Classical and Mathematical and Commercial Academy" in Guernsey, 1813, was the same "William Berry, late of the Royal College of Arms, London," who wrote 'The History of the Island of Guernsey, Dec. 1814,' published by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, Paternoster Row, in 1815? If not, who was he, and where did he come from? The Berry (or de Berry) family previously came from South Molton or Barnstaple (where they were freemen) and other parts of North Devonshire.

OSCAR COHU BERRY.

Monument House, Monument Street, E.C.3.

MERYON OR MERIGNAN FAMILY.—Can any of your readers give me information regarding the family of Meryon or Merignan, Huguenots living at Rye in Sussex at the end of the seventeenth century? I should be interested to know whether Charles Méryon, the celebrated French etcher, was descended from this family, and if so, how. There is a tombstone at Rye to a Lewis Meryon who died in 1824, but I cannot discover his relationship to the etcher.

E. W. H. F.

"BIAJER" IN 1832.—On p. 39 of 'The Pocket Album, and Literary Scrap Book' (London, 1832), dedicated to Edward Lytton Bulwer, Esq., there is the 'Evening Song of the Biajers, or Sea-Gypsies,' by Miss M. L. Beavor. The Oxford Dictionary omits "Biajer." What other books contain it as an English word? Is it from Castilian *viajero*, meaning "voyager," "traveller"?

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

Albert House, Bath.

KENT FAMILY AND HEADBOURNE WORTHY.—In the church of Headbourne Worthy, Hampshire, there is a brass to the memory of John Kent, son of Simon Kent of Reading, and scholar of Winchester College. He died in—I think—1434, presumably from the Black Death. Is anything known of the circumstances which led to the brass being placed in the chancel? Were the Kents connected with Headbourne Worthy in any way?

The name Kent is, I suppose, Celtic. I should be much obliged if any one could give me any information regarding this family—whence they originally sprang, &c. There are many of the name to be found in Ireland at the present time. Would these be immigrants there originally?

M. WHEBREAT.

CHILDREN'S STORY OF THE WARS OF THE ROSES.—In or about the year 1848 a story for children was published, of which the following is the merest outline. A little child, heir to a great Lancastrian nobleman (slain in battle or beheaded in the Wars of the Roses), is saved from death by the devotion of a nurse and a faithful forester. The boy is concealed in a forest, where he grows up, and, after many hairbreadth escapes, is restored to his name and honours after the battle of Bosworth.

I shall be most grateful if the title of this book, with the publisher's name and date of publication, may be recalled to me.

G. C.

Tickenote.

"GADGET."—I expected to find this word in the 'Sailor's Word-Book,' as I had an indistinct recollection of hearing it at sea, but I cannot find it in Smyth's compendium of nautical terms; neither is it in the 'N. E. D.' or the 'E. D. D.' or Farmer and Henley's 'Slang and its Analogues.' Can any one say in what connexion it is used?

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

"SMELL A RAT."—Is the German equivalent of this phrase, "Unrat wittern," derived from the English? The similarity in sound seems too close to be altogether accidental.

The English expression appears to occur for the first time in Skelton's 'Image of Hypocrisy' (published in 1550). It is also used more than once by authors in the seventeenth century, so it is of fairly ancient origin.

N. E. TOKE.

DESSEIN'S HOTEL, CALAIS.—When was this hotel, where Sterne stayed during his "Sentimental Journey," pulled down? Any information concerning the house during the latter years of its career as a hostelry will be welcome. Is it the case that it was originally a château?

T. F. D.

BODIMANT FAMILY.—In the 'Visitation of Somersetshire in 1623,' edited by Dr. Colby, and published by the Harleian Society in 1876, one of the quarterings assigned to the Harvy family (p. 47) is, Argent, a fesse sable between three bulls' heads cabossed gules (Bodimant). These arms are not to be found in Papworth or Burke, nor do I find any trace of the family of Bodimant in any of the numerous works I have consulted. I shall be glad if any of your readers can throw light on the matter.

CURIOUS.

HAMPSHIRE CHURCH BELLS.—There are in the county some fifteen bells, cast between 1610 and 1642, bearing the founder's initials "I. H." The writer of the notes relating to these bells in the Hampshire Victorian County History suggests that the initials may possibly stand for John Higden.

A further series of twenty-one, with dates ranging between 1595 and 1614, have the initials "R. B." (possibly for Robert or Richard Bond), but on no bell of the series is the name or location of the foundry indicated.

Any information respecting the founder's name and the locality of the foundry will be gratefully appreciated.

JOHN L. WHITEHEAD, M.D.

Ventnor.

FINLAY OR FINDLAY FAMILY.—Two brothers from Lanark or Fife, Scotland, migrated to Dublin in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and engaged in the woollen trade. One had a son William Henry, who married Sarah Browne in 1799, and died in 1842 in Dublin, intestate, and a daughter, who married Mr. Sheil of Dublin. I shall be grateful for details of the births, marriages, and burials of the brothers, and the names of their children.

E. C. FINLAY.

VALENTINE KNIGHTLEY CHETWOOD LABAT of Portarlinton and Mount Mellick, Queen's County, had a son John Kinder, born about 1800, and a daughter Ismenia. I should greatly appreciate particulars concerning this family and the origin of the name Ismenia.

E. C. FINLAY.

1453 Hyde Street, San Francisco.

HERALDIC: CAPTOR AND HIS CAPTIVE'S ARMS.—In Mr. Dorling's book 'Leopards of England,' p. 16, we read: "It was a principle of the law of arms that if any man were made a prisoner of war his arms with all else that he had became the just prize of his captor." I presume this means that the captor became entitled to make use of such arms by quartering or displaying them on his own shield; otherwise there would be no particular reason for alluding, in a book on heraldry, to the obvious fact that a victor was entitled to seize anything his prisoner was possessed of, and keep it for his own. It would be interesting to have some examples of this principle, illustrating the user by a captor of his victim's arms or the adoption of them in lieu of his own. I have never noticed any such cases. I suppose the principle would

apply to crests as well as to coats of arms. Perhaps in this way can be explained the otherwise unaccountable presence of certain quarterings in the achievement of some ancient families. Certain great warriors would be entitled to "sport" a number of coats on the above basis, but I am sceptical whether the principle ever existed to any recognizable extent. R. S. B.

SHIELD IN WINCHESTER STAINED GLASS.—Among the ancient heraldic glass in 10 Winchester Cathedral Close (a house which once formed part of the monastic refectory) is a shield, c. 1500, charged Gules, four fusils conjoined in fesse argent, surrounded with a Garter. I should be glad to know what family bore these arms, and to which particular member thereof this shield belongs. JOHN D. LE COUTEUR. Southsea.

SHIELD DIVIDED QUARTERLY.—Will some one versed in armory kindly explain how a shield divided per cross or quarterly, each quarter bearing a charge, but the whole forming a single achievement, is to be distinguished from a "quartered" shield? I have consulted various good authorities, but none of them makes any relevant remarks on this peculiarity. Are not such shields of late origin? G.

STRUG, STRUGUYL, OR STRUGNELL FAMILY.—Can any readers tell me what arms were borne by Sir John Strug, Kt., who was living in Wiltshire between 1327 and 1341? In 1327 a commission of oyer and terminer was issued to John de Annesle, Elias de Godele, and Peter Fitz-Waryn on complaint by John Strug', Kt., that John de Tichbourne and sundry others took away 12 horses, 24 oxen, and 200 sheep, worth 31*l.*, and other goods, at Hegerterbury (*i.e.*, Heytesbury) and Berwyk, Wilts. The constant recurrence of an apostrophe, as above, leads me to think that Strug was an abbreviated form of Struguyl, especially as both a William de Struguyl and William Strug' were mentioned in Inquisitiones Post Mortem in Wilts between 1216 and 1272. Any information concerning John Strug' or other members of the family will be acceptable.

Also, information is required concerning the lordship of Strugull, mentioned in Wiltshire Inquisitiones Post Mortem in 1338, when Sir Bogo de Knouille, Kt., held one message of the lordship of Strugull in the vill of Ditherigge (? Ditcheridge). Has this any connexion with the lordship of

Striguil in Monmouthshire? About forty years ago a book was privately printed which dealt, I believe, with this subject. It was reviewed in one of the daily papers (I believe, the *Telegraph*) under the heading 'An Old Devonshire Family,' but I do not know the name either of the book or of its author. Over seventy-one variations of spelling were cited, including Strogle, Strugul and Strugnell. Can any one afford me a clue to the work?

Replies should be addressed directly to me, as information is required as soon as possible.

G. KENNETH STRUGNELL.

30 Carholme Road, Forest Hill, S.E.23.

WILSON.—Can any correspondent assist me in identifying the following Wilsons who were admitted to Westminster School?

- (1) Archdale, admitted 1742, aged 11;
- (2) Charles, admitted 1778;
- (3) Francis, admitted 1727, aged 10;
- (4) Henry, admitted 1742, aged 9;
- (5) Henry Lewis, admitted 1812;
- (6) John, admitted 1721, aged 12;
- (7) John, admitted 1769;
- (8) William, admitted 1724, aged 9;
- (9) William, admitted 1734, aged 7;
- (10) William, admitted 1744, aged 11.

G. F. R. B.

WINDHAM OR WYNDHAM.—I should be glad to obtain any information about (1) Cowley Windham, who was admitted to Westminster School in 1716, aged 13, and (2) William Wyndham, who was admitted to the same school in 1717, aged 15.

G. F. R. B.

NURSERY RIME.—I have lost sight of the following nursery rime:—

Peter, Peter, pumpkin-eater,
Had a wife and couldn't keep her.
Had another, didn't love her,
Causing instantaneous bother.

Can any one tell me its source, and where it is to be found?

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

"YOURS TO A CINDER."—Can any one tell me the meaning and origin of the expression at the end of a letter, "Yours to a cinder"? I have come across it lately.

WALTER PRICE.

45 Montague Road, Richmond, Surrey.

"SIAM," A GAME.—This is played on a board with a bowl and 12 or 13 small wooden pins. The bowl is flattened, and cut in such a manner that, when rolled on its edge, it always makes a circle that gradually diminishes, and it throws down the pins which are set up in a ring. The game is thus explained in a journal of occurrences at the Temple during the confinement of

Louis XVI., by M. Clery, the King's valet-de-chambre, 1798, translated by R. C. Dallas. I have searched many books of games, but have not found this one. Is it a game that hails from Siam? M.A.

SIR JOHN WILLIAM KAYE.—In 1870 was published a volume by the above, 'The Essays of an Optimist,' a collection of papers written within ten years—the latest in August, 1870, and entitled 'Rest,' with this passage towards the end: "It is not good to be stricken down in the midst of a great battle, as was he of whom erst I wrote." Then follow fourteen lines, commencing,

His life was one grand battle with old Time,
From morn to noon, from noon to weary night,
Ever he fought as only strong men fight;
and ending,

Death came; upon his brow laid chilly hands
And whispered "Vanquished!" But he gasped
out, "No,

I am the Victor now: for into lands
Where Time's dark shadow cannot fall, I go."

Sir J. W. Kaye wrote much Eastern history, and contributed to periodical literature; and I should be glad to know what personage was intended in the lines quoted, and where the latter first appeared, if their inclusion in the essay of 1870 was, as seems likely, a quotation from print elsewhere.

W. B. H.

PALESTINE: ROMAN REMAINS.—A hill called Barbara contains a lot of artificial caves and tombs (which appear to be Roman). Is there any book I can consult as to remains of this sort? My guide-book makes no mention of them.

M.D., E.E.F.

SIR DAVID GONSON OR GUNSTON, a son of Vice-Admiral William Gonson, Paymaster of the Royal Navy, was received into the Alberge of the Venerable Tongue of England of the Knights Hospitallers in Malta on Oct. 20, 1533. On Sept. 2, 1534, he was granted leave of absence from Malta for a short period. On May 24, 1535, his proofs of nobility were approved. On Oct. 7, 1535, he was deprived of the habit and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment at Gozo for having, with Sir Philip Babington and Sir Christopher Myres, engaged in a fight which led to bloodshed; but on July 13, 1536, we find him given leave of absence, and on the same day or the next

"it was of grace especial granted that where f. david gonson was dyspensd of his antianitie, [he] shoulde retorne unto his estate that he was in before, that is to say, that he shoulde be of the passage of Sir Nycholas Lambert."

i.e., should take immediate precedence of the latter. In the same year he was on caravan duty on the galleys. On March 22, 1540, he was given permission to depart from Malta. On the dissolution of the Venerable Tongue of England in April, 1540 (by 32 Hen. VIII. c. 24), he was allowed an annual pension of 10*l*. Some time after he was committed to the Tower, whence he was removed to the King's Bench prison. From this gaol he was drawn through Southwark to St. Thomas's Waterings, and there executed for "the supremacy," on the 1st (according to Stow), or the 12th (according to Wriothlesley), of July, 1541. Stow says that a Welsh minstrel suffered on the same day for singing of songs which were interpreted to be prophesying against the King. This Welsh minstrel's name appears to have been Howell ap Jeuan. It is not clear when or where he was executed.

On Dec. 9, 1886, was signed the Commission for the Introduction of the Cause of Beatification of 253 Venerable Servants of God who suffered death in England for the Catholic Faith from 1535 to 1681. Of these Sir David Gonson was one.

Any further particulars of him or his relatives would be welcome.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

FITZREINFREDS IN LANCASHIRE.—Where were the lands situated in Lancashire held by the FitzReinfreds? Yeatman, 'History of the Arundells,' says:—

"Gilbert, a son of Reiner, or Reinfred, settled at a very early period in Lancashire, for he returned himself early in the reign of Henry II. (see 'Certif. of Knights' Fees'), holding then the very estates mentioned as having been granted to Gilbert FitzReinfred by Richard I., from which it would seem that the king was only regranteeing an ancient possession of the family."

ALFRED RANSFORD.

PRUDENTIUS: TITLE-PAGE OF 1625 EDITION WANTED.—I have a diminutive 8vo copy, in Latin, of the poems of Marcus Aurelius Prudentius Clement, comprising the 'Cathemerinon,' 'Peristephanon,' 'Apotheosis,' 'Hamartigeneia,' 'Psychomachia,' 'Contra Symmachum,' and 'Enchiridion.' He was born in Spain, 348 A.D., became a lawyer, came under religious convictions and entered a monastery, and died 410. He was one of the earliest Christian hymnists, and the first edition of his works quoted in Chambers's 'Biographical Dict.' is Areval's, 1788. The copy

I possess bears on its vellum cover the date 1625. Can any reader direct me to a source where I can copy the title-page, which is missing, unfortunately, in my copy?

WYCKHAM.

"**SOWC'ON**": "**WYCHE**."—I have in my possession a copy of an old will, dated 1558, and the inventory attached contains two terms which have puzzled me and all the friends to whom I have shown them. I cannot find them in Halliwell's 'Dictionary of Archaic Words.' They are as under:—

1. "Item, iiii swyne and a halfe and a halfe pigge y^t sowc'on."
2. "Item, halfe a handmylle, halfe a wyche, a saddull, and a brydull."

G. H. PALMER.

"**MR. PAUL, THE PARSON**."—In an account of the Rebellion of 1715 printed at the beginning of the nineteenth century I find the entry, "Mr. Paul, the parson, was executed at Tyburn on 13 July, 1716." Of what place was he parson, and what more is known of him?

J. W. F.

WRIGHT OF SOUTH ELMSALL, DONCASTER.—Can any reader give me particulars of origin, &c., of this family, resident there in 1740 or thereabouts? EDWARD BLISS.

DEAN JOHN LEWIS OF OSSORY.—Particulars concerning him will oblige. Was he born in Wales? ANEURIN WILLIAMS.
Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

TOWER OF LONDON: YEOMEN OF THE GUARD, AND TOWER WARDERS.—What is the distinction between these two existing bodies? J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.
Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—1. Sir Herbert Tree used to quote a poem beginning:—

Silence sleeping on a waste of ocean.

Sandown westward traileth a red streak:

One white seagull poised without a motion

Challengeth the stillness with a shriek.

I shall be glad to learn the name of the author and in what collection it may be found.

MAUD TREE.

2. "The own arm-chair" of our lyricist's "sweet Lady Anne."

These phrases occur in A. W. Kinglake's 'Eothen' in the chapter on 'The Desert.' Whence do they come? R. AYLMER-COATFS.

Tokyo, Japan.

3. While he' who walks in love may wander far,
But God will bring him where the blessed are.

G. T. W.

Replies.

THOMAS FULLER'S FIRST WIFE.

(12 S. iv. 121.)

It is so important that all statements of pedigree and genealogy should be accurate that I desire to correct some errors in Mr. J. F. FULLER'S note. My illegible handwriting may have been the cause, or a contributory cause, of the mistakes, for I gave MR. FULLER all the information I had some time back (I think in November, 1914), viz., the fact that Thomas Fuller married Eleanor Grove; the baptism of Judeth, their daughter, at Enford on April 29, 1639 (not 1635); and the burial of Eleanor Fuller at Broad Winsor in 1641. I also told him all I knew about her parentage, as stated now in correction.

Thomas Fuller married Eleanor, daughter of Hugh (not William) Grove of Chisenbury (not Chiesbury) in the parish of Enford, Wilts.

For some time I have been trying to discover evidence of the marriage (or, as I think most likely, marriages) of Hugh Grove. According to the pedigree in Hoare's 'Wilts,' his wife's Christian name was Dorothy; according to a statement in Hutchins's 'Dorset' in the pedigree of Swaine of Gunville, Eleanor, daughter of Robert Swaine and of Margaret his wife, married Hugh Grove. Probably the first wife was Dorothy —, and the second Eleanor Swaine. If this be the fact, Eleanor Grove, who married Thomas Fuller, was only a half-sister of Hugh Grove who suffered at Exeter *pro rege et lege*.

I cannot follow MR. FULLER'S argument that any reason existed for keeping the fact of the marriage quiet.

The pedigree runs thus:—

Hugh, youngest son of William Grove (who purchased Ferne in 1563) and of Thomasine Mayhew his wife, held lands of St. Katherine's Hospital at Chisenbury in the parish of Enford, by lease dated Sept. 15, 16 Charles I. (1640), for the lives of his sons Hugh and Robert and his grandson Hugh: he appears to have married first Dorothy —, and secondly Eleanor Swaine. His children were:—

1. Hugh, who married Jane, daughter of William Grove, second son of William the purchaser of Ferne (and had issue Hugh and John), and was beheaded at Exeter on May 16, 1655.

2. Robert.

3. William, Rector of Poulshot, Wilts.

4. Eleanor, married Thomas Fuller. She died in 1641, and was buried at Broad Winsor, Dorset. Judeth their daughter was baptized at Enford on April 29, 1639. John their son was baptized at Broad Winsor by his father, June 6, 1641.

5. Margaret, aged 20 in 1631, married Amyas Hext, Rector of Babcarry.

6. Katherine, baptized Feb. 15, 1606; married on Sept. 8, 1626, at Salisbury Cathedral, the Rev. Edward Davenant, D.D.; buried at Gillingham, Dorset, May 2, 1672 (M.I. Gillingham). "John Dauenant, the son of Mr. Edward Dauenant, was baptized the 17th of June, 1627" (Enford Register).

After Robert, the children in the above list are not in order of birth.

JOHN J. HAMMOND.

Salisbury.

TAX ON ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

(12 S. iv. 12, 79.)

MR. JUSTICE UDAL makes a most valuable reply on this subject; the matter is perhaps of wider interest than at first appears.

I may assure MR. UDAL that the destruction of historical heraldry in consequence of this tax is far greater than he seems to imagine. I have already referred to a lady within my personal acquaintance who has had all the crests and coats of arms removed from a large number of silver articles (inherited, not bought), representing no fewer than four families of Cheshire, with their connexions with each other. Another friend, a Yorkshire lawyer, tells me he cannot pay any superfluous taxation when he returns to England, and so all his family heirlooms (inherited) will have to be treated in the same way. On the other hand, a third friend, who has but slender claim to "old descent," and therefore perhaps values a "self-made" badge all the more, is apparently quite content to pay for it. Such seems to be the actual working of this tax at the present moment.

Heraldic anomalies connected with the tax are almost too numerous to admit of any tabulation, and only a few of the more prominent can be alluded to. For instance:

Armorial bearings are bearings, crests, or ensigns, or any kind of emblem, whatever it may be called, but I see nowhere that such emblems must necessarily be of an heraldic character. A rebus or group of letters on a shield is certainly armorial,

and therefore a monogram on some lady's note-paper must belong to the same class. The Italian "impresa" would, of course, be armorial in this sense, but how about "Masonic heraldry and badges"? Why are trade-marks—even when, very appropriately, they consist of family coats of arms—exempt from the tax? A young friend of mine named Hyacinth has her name-flower as a badge upon her note-paper; ought she not to pay the tax? I really see no very great difference between this hyacinth and any other vegetable used in heraldry, except in its being represented in a perfectly natural form.

MR. UDAL's distinction between possession and display of armorials is a nice point in the discussion. A man may hardly conceal his belongings from the tax-collector if it is justifiable that they should be taxed. He may, of course, renounce all possession in family coats of arms, as, for instance, my legal friend referred to above is doing; but I am afraid the theory that the gentleman with a signet ring "is equally at liberty to put it in his pocket," and presumably keep it for private use and display, is very much outside the meaning of this modern law. The use of armorial book-plates is another nice point. No one who takes up a book with a display of heraldry on the inside of its front cover can but imagine that the owner of the book has paid his licence tax for this as much as for his spoons and forks. But then comes in the question of book-plates in old or second-hand volumes. The whole subject involves many side-issues as to books with engraved dedications under coats of arms, covers with armorial tooling, &c.

I have observed in the accurate photo-advertisements of modern silversmiths in the picture papers that the salvers, cups, trays, &c., for which they get high prices as antiques, are almost invariably represented with the coats of arms cleaned off. I therefore think MR. UDAL's contention that the presence of coats of arms on plate conveys great additional value in the eyes of collectors is not borne out by facts in the case of plate, and most certainly not in the case of books, for how many of the readers of 'N. & Q.' must possess books mutilated by the tearing-out of their book-plates, or at least by their defacement!

However, to pursue the matter would take up too much space in 'N. & Q.' The conclusion I have come to is that this tax has had, and always will have, a very disastrous influence on the preservation of

historical and family heraldic memorials. Old families have an unfortunate tendency towards poverty, and the poor are not justified in paying taxes on superfluities which are amongst the privileges of the *nouveau riche*. The object of heraldry seems defeated and repressed by this tax.

MR. GRUNDY-NEWMAN, who answers my query as to the date of the tax, also opens up another branch of the subject: if the royal arms are exempt, do the Dukes of Buccleuch, St. Albans, and others, and the innumerable persons who claim the right to quarter the Plantagenet lions on their shields, possess an equal exemption? But I think the law implies that only the actual Royal Family, and the Government officials using the arms in the course of their official duties, can possibly be privileged.

It would be interesting to know to what extent the tax is really levied. Are the coats of arms of City Livery Companies, of commercial corporations, &c., liable, or are these armorials regarded as trade-marks?

The only coat of arms which I personally display is a very fine and correctly emblazoned shield over the front entrance door of my house. It is: on a field az. a lion rampant or; but I am sorry to add that it represents nothing more than the compensation offered me by a fire insurance company. I trust that the said company pays its armorial tax with as much regularity as I pay my fees, but I suppose it is really exempt as a trading society.

G. J., F.S.A.

An interesting case bearing on this subject—the Inland Revenue Commissioners *v.* Brantingham—was heard in the Vice-Chancellor's Court at Oxford on Nov. 12, 1875. Mr. F. E. Brantingham, an undergraduate member of Christ Church, and an American, was summoned for using armorial bearings without having first taken out a licence, and was sued for the recovery of a penalty. In the previous May he had written a letter to the Inland Revenue Office stamped with the cardinal's hat—the badge of Christ Church. The evidence showed that Christ Church had in preceding years taken out a licence to use armorial bearings, but in 1875 had omitted to do so. The College had in fact paid their guinea for a licence early in 1875, but afterwards applied to the Inland Revenue Office for a return of that sum on the ground that as a corporation they were not liable to pay for a licence; and the guinea was accordingly refunded.

Mr. Bickerton, an Oxford solicitor and proctor, who appeared for the defendant, argued that Mr. Brantingham was a subject of the U.S.A.; but the assessor, Dr. Adams, Q.C., at once interposed that, being resident temporarily in England, he was liable to the laws of this country. Mr. Bickerton further argued that the cardinal's hat was marked on all the College plate and china used at meals in Hall, and on all the boating and cricketing uniforms, and on the Common Room note-paper. Mr. Mallam, for the Commissioners, cited various cases proving that the cardinal's hat came within the statute 32 and 33 Vict. cap. 14. The result was that Mr. Brantingham was fined 5*l.*, the lowest penalty fixed by that Act.

The case was heard before the Rector of Exeter and Dr. Adams, Q.C. I remember hearing the case argued in Court; in fact, I assisted in getting up the case for the prosecution, and looking up cases already decided. The Oxford Union Society, which had hitherto provided for its members note-paper stamped with the arms or badges of all the Colleges, was so alarmed at this decision that it at once withdrew all College note-paper from use. And this on the advice of a local accountant who was consulted! But when it was pointed out to the officers that the Oxford Union Society paid its annual guinea for a licence, and was a "club or society" within the terms of the licence, and that an accountant was scarcely an authority on legal technicalities, the College note-paper was restored.

Sheriffs and mayors may use armorial bearings during their year of office without taking out a licence; but in the case of members of a "club or society" using arms at the club, I take this to be a pure act of favour on the part of the Commissioners. My old schoolfellow J. S. UDAL has, I think, stated the practice of the Inland Revenue Commissioners quite correctly, as well as the law, in his very interesting reply. Where the head of the family has taken out a licence, they permit the wife, or other members of the family living at home, to use arms on their note-paper, &c., without the necessity of taking out a further licence. The personal use of a signet ring stands on a different footing.

One thing is certain. Inland Revenue authorities do not care a rap whether the user of arms is rightfully entitled to bear arms or not, or whether the arms he bears are proper arms or a fancy badge. All they care about is to receive the tax from all who do use armorial bearings. It would

indeed be deplorable that old silver or old furniture should be mutilated, merely because the owner thinks (and perhaps erroneously) that the possession of it renders him liable to take out a licence.

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.
Oxon Vicarage, Bicton Heath, Shrewsbury.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S DAUGHTER: SIR JOHN RUSSELL (12 S. iv. 102).—The Russell family of Chequers have several times intermarried with the Cromwells, and the descendants from Frances Cromwell and Sir John are innumerable; but I do not find in their voluminous pedigree any one who settled in America excepting Sir Charles Henry Frankland, 4th Bart., of Thirkelbury, who was Frances Cromwell's great-grandson.

This gentleman led a most adventurous life. At the age of 25 he was given the lucrative post of Collector of the Port at Boston, and settled there at a place called Hopkinton, where he built a large house and led a lawless life of revelry. He did not marry, but had for his companion a very beautiful girl called Agnes Surriage [?], the daughter of a fisherman, who lived with him till his death. In 1755 this couple made the tour of Europe together, and while they were staying at Lisbon the earthquake which engulfed the city took place, and Sir Charles was buried under the ruins for a considerable time; the faithful Agnes found him, and secured his release. The horrors of his situation wrung from him vows of total reformation, which he strictly kept, his first act being to marry Agnes Surriage. He died at Bath in 1768, leaving no legitimate children; but he had a son who went by the name of Henry Cromwell, was held in high esteem, and became Rear-Admiral of the Red in the British Navy. There is a monument to Admiral Cromwell and one of his daughters in Chichester Cathedral, and it is not unlikely that he may be the ancestor of the Belgian family.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

The Cromwell pedigree in Gough's edition of Camden's 'Britannia,' 1806, vol. ii. p. 263, records numerous descendants of Frances, the Protector's youngest daughter. In two cases there is an American connexion. Sir Charles Henry Frankland, Bart., grandson of Sir Thos. Frankland, Bart., of Thirkelby, co. York, and Elizabeth, daughter of Frances Cromwell by her second husband, Sir John Russell, Bart., of Chippenham, co. Cambridge, married Agnes

Brown[?] of New England. Sir Charles died *s.p.* Jan. 11, 1768. His brother, Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland, of whom there is a notice in the 'D.N.B.,' married in May, 1743, Sarah, daughter of — Rhett, son of the Chief Justice of South Carolina. Sir Thomas, who died Nov. 21, 1784, had three sons, besides one who died an infant, and seven daughters. The direct male line from Sir John Russell and Frances Cromwell is said in this pedigree to have become extinct at the death of Sir George Russell, born in 1781. EDWARD BENSLEY.

See C. R. Wilson's 'Early Annals of the English in Bengal,' vol. ii. pt. i. p. 328, for pedigree of the descendants of Lady Frances Russell. See also the same volume for details regarding her son John, second Governor of Fort William, Bengal.

L. M. ANSTEY.

GENERAL GRANT ON WELLINGTON (12 S. iv. 44, 115).—Probably the following anecdotes give the origin of the story quoted by MR. C. E. STRATTON in his query.

The late Sir William Fraser in his 'Words on Wellington,' 1889, p. 79, wrote:—

"A story was told of General Grant, the great American President and warrior, which fascinated me. General Grant was invited to dine at Apsley House by the 2nd Duke of Wellington. A most distinguished party assembled to meet him. During a pause, in the middle of dinner, the ex-President, addressing the Duke at the head of the table, said, 'My Lord, I have heard that your father was a military man. Was that the case?'"

Instead of omitting this absurd story from his completed book, Fraser contented himself with writing, nearly one hundred pages later (*viz.*, pp. 170, 171), as follows:—

"In an earlier part of this work I told the story of President Grant dining at Apsley House. I regret that I asked the 2nd Duke what really took place. However, as the reader has had full enjoyment of the story, I must now, in the interests of truth, state what the Duke told me happened. He said that during dinner General Grant kept trying to get him to say what was the greatest number of men that his father had commanded in the field. The Duke added, 'I saw what he was at; if I had said forty or fifty thousand men, he would have replied, "Well, I have commanded a hundred thousand"; so I was determined not to answer his questions as to this; and I succeeded.'"

This appears to be the original of the late Lord Redesdale's story. Indeed, it is not impossible that Fraser, who apparently found his first story too fascinating for omission, "improved" his second as time went on; or others probably did so. Fraser died in 1898.

The Duke's answer to General Grant might well have been "I do not remember," seeing that his father commanded 69,700 men in the field at Waterloo. See 'The Rise of Wellington,' by the late Lord Roberts, in *The Pall Mall Magazine*, of January, 1895, or vol. v., p. 82. If it be that the Redesdale story has its origin in the second Fraser story, it is obvious that it rests on an assumption made by the second duke as to what Grant would have said in circumstances which did not occur. If the ex-President had desired to do so, he could easily have made the suggested remark without the opportunity supposed to have been sought for, but it is hardly conceivable that he would have done so.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

A. R. BURT, MINIATURE PAINTER (12 S. iv. 47, 115).—Information about him was asked for in 1880 by R. O. in 'The Cheshire Sheaf,' Series I. vol. ii. R. O. stated that Burt lived in Crane Street, Chester, some 55 years ago, was well known as a drawing master, and as such visited Parkgate weekly in one of the old-fashioned hobby-horses then in vogue, the wheels being specially made for him of wooden barrel-hoops for lightness. He painted cabinet portraits in oil in addition to his more popular series of local celebrities in water colours, and made some very good copies of heads from old masters, including copies in oil after Teniers. Mr. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., wrote to say he had a portrait of Richard Robert Jones etched or engraved by Burt for a memoir of Jones by William Roscoe. Mr. Monk Gibbon stated he had eight miniatures by Burt, the earliest signed "Burt, 1815." Five of them were in black papier-mâché frames, the rings for suspension fastened by ornamental gilt clasps, lettered "A. R. Burt, Miniature Painter." Burt, he said, lived for some weeks each summer at Parkgate, and indicated his house, in front of which the word "Nelson" appeared in the pavement in small white stone, done by Burt. G. T. stated that Burt came to Chester from Bath in 1812, and opened a studio and exhibition room in Northgate Street. A circular gave "the cost at which these really artistic portraits, which have made many of our Chester celebrities of the last two generations so familiar to our eyes, were supplied by Mr. Burt." The advertisement said:—

"Mr. Burt, from the facility that extensive practice has given to his pencil, can take the LIKENESS in half-an-hour, and afford the COLOURED PROFILES, at Ten Shillings and Sixpence each."

Evidently Burt did much work while in Chester, and a good deal might be found out about him there. 'The Cheshire Sheaf' is still published as a weekly column in *The Chester Courant*, and a query sent to the editor, Mr. J. H. E. Bennett, might result in additional information.

The question of the parentage of Burt was raised in 1880 without success, but perhaps this is settled by now.

R. S. B.

A sketch of the life of Albin R. Burt was written by the son of Robert Cabbell Roffe, the engraver, who was Burt's fellow-apprentice with Benjamin Smith. He says:

"Albin R. Burt was quite an original. He soon quitted engraving, and became a travelling portrait-painter. He was not much of an artist (indeed, he used himself to say that he did not profess to be one, but that he was only a 'face painter'), yet he possessed a remarkable talent for taking an 'inveterate likeness.' He used to go about the country, fixing himself in a town until he had exhausted its patronizing power, and then moving to another. He must have made a handsome income, for he maintained a large and expensive family in very good style. He painted all sorts of persons from a lord down to a 'boots,' and he was equally at home with them all. He passed much of his time in the houses of the great; and as he was undoubtedly a gentleman, he was fit for any society; and yet I have seen him myself in a public-house, surrounded by coachmen, guards, &c., all smoking and drinking, painting with all the coolness in the world. Burt's mother, a native of Wales, knew a barefooted girl who got her living by carrying sand. This barefooted, sand-carrying girl in process of time became the famous Lady Hamilton. To her credit be it said, she was neither ashamed of her origin nor forgetful of her friends. Burt was a frequent and welcome guest at Sir William Hamilton's seat at Merton in Surrey, where he sat at table with the great Nelson himself. He has told me that Lady Hamilton used to delight in telling her guests about her shoeless, sand-carrying, going-to-service days. She was a good friend to Burt. He engraved a small portrait of Nelson, and produced a great ugly print representing 'Lady Hamilton, as Britannia, unveiling the Bust of Nelson,' from a drawing of a cousin of Burt's, named Baxter, and she got him plenty of subscribers."

WILLIAM T. WHITLEY.

TYRANNICIDE (12 S. iv. 133).—Tyrants form the subject of several of the later chapters in book viii. of John of Salisbury's 'Policraticus.' The twentieth is headed:—

"Quod auctoritate diuinæ paginæ licitum et gloriosum est publicos tyrannos occidere, si tamen fidelitate non sit tyranno obnoxius interfector aut alias iustitiam aut honestatem non amittat."

He writes here of the children of Israel:—

"Licetbatque finito tempore dispensationis nece tyrannorum excutere iugum de cervicibus suis;

nec quisquam eorum, quorum uirtute penitens et humiliatus populus liberabatur, arguitur, sed iocunda posterorum memoria quasi minister Domini memoratur."

This is illustrated by the killing of Eglon, King of Moab, by Aoth (Ehud), of Siseraby Jael, of Holofernes by Judith. Two chapters earlier, after dealing with examples from Roman history, he had written:—

"Ex quibus facile liquebit quia semper tyrannolicit adulari, licuit eum decipere et honestam fuit occidere, si tamen aliter coherceri non poterat. Non enim de priuatis tyrannis agitur sed de his qui rem publicam premunt."

For tyrants in private life, he adds, are easily curbed by the laws of the State. And special consideration must be shown to priests, even though they play the tyrant.

Near the beginning of chap. xx. he mentions that his opinions on tyrants will be found at greater length in a treatise entitled 'De Exitu Tyrannorum.' This, Mr. C. C. J. Webb points out in his edition of the 'Policraticus,' was never published, or else all trace of it has been lost.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

BOSTON, MASS.: TRI-MOUNTAIN (12 S. iv. 73).—Samuel Adams Drake, in his 'Old Landmarks of Boston,' points out that the settlers at Charlestown subsequent to 1626, the year of Blackstone's retirement to Shawmut (or *Sweet Water*, the Indian name of the neighbouring peninsula), referred to the place as Trimountain,

"not, says Shaw, on account of the three principal hills—subsequently Copp's, Beacon, and Fort—but from the three peaks of Beacon Hill, which was then considered quite a high mountain, and is so spoken of by Wood, one of the early writers about Boston" [*To the northwest is a high mountain, with three little rising hills on the top of it, wherefore it is called the Tramount (Wood). Hence the later Tremont Street, Tremont Theatre, &c.*]; "the reader will know that Beacon and its two outlying spurs of Cotton (Pemberton) and Mt. Vernon are meant."

"On the 7th of September, 1630 (old style), at a court held in Charlestown, it was ordered that Trimountain be called Boston. Many of the settlers had already taken up their residence there, and 'thither the frame of the governor's house was carried, and people began to build their houses against winter.' Clinging to the old associations of their native land, the settlers named their new home for old Boston in Lincolnshire, England, whence a number of members of the company had emigrated."

It may thus be inferred that Trimountain, or Tramount, continued to be the colloquial designation of the newly-named town, a modern account of which was contributed to *Temple Bar* by the present writer in December, 1896.

The letter in *The Saturday Review* of Jan. 12 last on 'Historic Boston' (Lines) was designed as a companion picture.

HUGH HARTING.

46 Grey Coat Gardens, S.W.

The name Tri-Mountain was given to Boston (original name Shawmut) from its three hills, called Copp's, Beacon, and Fort Hills. On Sept. 17, 1630, it was ordered that "Trimountaine shall be called Boston," after the borough of that name in Lincolnshire, England. "Trimountaine" was shortened into Tremont—a name frequently used in Boston, as in Tremont Street and Tremont Temple (see art. 'Boston' in 'Encyc. Brit.').

ROBERT ANDERSON.

Aberdeen.

MARIO SFORZA (12 S. iv. 103).—According to H. Grote's 'Stammtafeln' (1877), p. 367, all the three Sforzas mentioned in this query were descendants of the *cadet* line of the ducal Sforza line. The younger brother of the first Sforza duke of Milan married the heiress of the lord of Santa Fiora, and so this cadet line took that additional name. According to Grote, the brothers Sforza (d. 1575) and Mario I. (d. 1611) were descendants in the fourth degree of Bosio, the founder of this cadet line. The grandsons of Mario I. were Mario II. (who sold Santa Fiora in 1633 to Tuscany) and his brother Paolo (d. 1669); the latter was the ancestor of the still existing house of the Dukes of Sforza-Cesarini, as Paolo's son married the Cesarini heiress. Cardinal Francesco is not mentioned by Grote, but some particulars as to him are given in C. Eubel's 'Hierarchia Catholica Medii Ævi,' iii. (1910), p. 52, No. 33; he was made Cardinal on Jan. 16, 1584, and belonged to the Santa Fiora line.

W. A. B. C.

Im-Hof, 'Historia Italiæ et Hispaniæ Genealogica,' Nuremberg, 1701, pp. 227 and 254, supplies an account of Maria and Paolo Sforza, the pedigree being taken back to Mutio Attendolo. I shall be glad to send Mr. WAINSWRIGHT a copy of the text (about a page in folio) if he wishes.

D. L. GALBREATH.

Baugy sur Clarens, Switzerland.

THE LORDS BALTIMORE (12 S. iv. 76, 142).—Cansick's 'Epitaphs of Middlesex' (Old St. Pancras churchyard) contains the following on p. 36:—

"Charles Calvert, Baron of Baltimore in Ireland, buried Feb. 26, 1720; the Lady Baltimore, July 26, 1731."

JOHN T. PAGE.

"BARLEYMOW": ITS PRONUNCIATION (12 S. iv. 74).—My experience differs from that of the querist. For many years I heard the noun substantive in common parlance, and always with the *o* as in "how," both in "mow," as a farming term, and in "Barley Mow," as the sign of an inn; and I have heard the verb "to mow" sounded the same way, though that was not so generally. This was in the North Midlands, and probably the pronunciation varies with locality; but there the only instance I remember of the noun being rendered "moe" was in the song noted at 11 S. viii. 274, which I suspect was an importation from the South of England, as it, or a close variant of it, is given elsewhere as known in Sussex.

W. B. H.

The pronunciation differs in different parts of English-speaking countries. Around London and other large cities and towns, especially in the South of England, they "mo" the grass. In country places they still "mow" it, and rime the word with "how." It is the same with the noun as with the verb, even though, according to Dr. Skeat, they have different roots. In the celebrated song mentioned Londoners and Southerners used to sing of the "barley mo"; rustics north of the Thames mostly sang of the "barleymow," riming the word with "how." The different pronunciation of words in different districts and places is one of the pitfalls of phonetic spellers. Townsmen mock the rustics; on the other hand, rustics mock at the peculiar pronunciation of the townsmen. The rustics are probably nearer the ancient pronunciation of this and many other words than the townsmen.

FRANK PENNY.

Close to Newport, Isle of Wight, is an inn called the "Barleymow," which, when I was a boy there (between forty and fifty years ago), was always pronounced to rime with "how." The noun "mow" is admitted by MR. JONAS to be pronounced in this way, and therefore when it is compounded with "barley" we should naturally expect the same pronunciation to be observed. But except as an inn sign the word "barleymow" is probably not now often used, while the verb "to mow" is one with which most persons are very familiar. This doubtless tends to an assimilation of the pronunciation of the final syllable in "barleymow" to that of the verb "to mow."

WM. SELF WEEKS.

Westwood, Clitheroe.

In the Midland counties, where in my boyhood the word was in very common use, "mow" was, so far as my knowledge extends, always pronounced to rhyme with "how," whether used alone or in composition with another word. So, too, in Gay's 'The Hare and Many Friends':—

... a favourite cow

Expects me near yon barleymow—

unless, indeed, Gay pronounced cow "coo," which is not likely. C. C. B.

A passage in 'Bombastes Furioso' gives the pronunciation:—

Meet me this evening at the Barleymow.

I'll bring your pay; you see I'm busy now.

Begone, brave army, and don't kick up a row!

I quote from memory, not having read the play since I learnt it for acting as a boy.

G. H. WHITE.

23 Weighton Road, Anerley.

OLD WOOD CARVING: INSCRIPTION (12 S. iii. 230).—MR. G. H. PALMER's plumed figure is evidently Joshua with the sun above him. I should render the inscription roughly in English:—

With God besought [the sun] to stay,
Half a dozen kings I slay.

J. KEY.

South Africa.

[We have forwarded to MR. PALMER the details of the emendations suggested by DR. KEY.]

'THE HIBERNIAN MAGAZINE' (12 S. iv. 106).—*The Hibernian Magazine, or, Compendium of Entertaining Knowledge*, was published in Dublin from 1771 to 1785, and was afterwards continued as *Walker's Hibernian Magazine* until 1811. It is erroneously stated in the volume for 1796 that *The Hibernian Magazine* was established in 1764. It did not commence until 1771. The copy in the British Museum is imperfect (so says the Catalogue). Several pages and plates are wanted, and the pagination is often irregular.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

[MR. E. E. BARKER replies to the same effect.]

"HE WHO WOULD OLD ENGLAND WIN": DIEGO ORTIZ (12 S. iv. 78).—The following information may, perhaps, enable MR. WAINWRIGHT to discover the writer he is in quest of.

Don Diego Ortiz de Zuñiga (1632-80), author of an important work, 'Annales eclesiasticos y seculares,' on the history of Seville, also wrote in 1670 a 'Discurso genealogico de los Ortizes,' which was much praised by Pellicer de Ossan. Unfortunately only the first-named book is in the B.M.,

but the latter should contain particulars of the correspondent of Philip II.

There is a brochure by Señor Manuel Chaves, 'Don Diego Ortiz de Zuñiga: su vida y sus obras' (1903), which gives a list of the Don's ancestors, and from this it appears that his grandfather bore the name of Diego; see pp. 45-8. N. W. HILL.

See 7 S. iii. 247, 480. Mr. Wm. Le Queux refers to the Weybourne Hoop couplet in his 'Invasion of 1910.' The Germans are therein described as landing troops at this spot. JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

[ST. SWITHIN also thanked for reply.]

GERONTIUS'S DREAM (12 S. iv. 102).—'Chambers's Biographical Dictionary' states that

"Newman's 'Dream of Gerontius,' musically wrought out by Elgar, refers to no historical person, but (with the etymological sense of *Senex*) to an aged Christian on the verge of death, enabled by vision to see beyond the veil."

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

[ST. SWITHIN replies to the same effect. MR. N. W. HILL also thanked for reply.]

"BENEDICT" (12 S. iv. 103).—A benedict is a man who is wived. Very early in my career I was given to understand that Benedick of 'Much Ado about Nothing' was the blessed one who is commonly brought forward as the antithesis of a bachelor. Twice over is he distinguished as "Benedick the married man" (V. i and iv.); and it was he who confessed, "When I said I would die a bachelor, I did not think I should live till I were married" (II. iii.). 'The Concise Oxford Dictionary' retains the Shakespearean spelling of the converted celibate's name.

ST. SWITHIN.

[MR. F. A. RUSSELL also thanked for reply.]

CAPT. JOHN MACBRIDE AND MARGARET BOSWELL (12 S. iv. 106).—The following notes may be helpful to your American correspondent.

James Boswell married, Nov. 25, 1769, his cousin Margaret Montgomerie of Lainshaw, Stewarton, Ayrshire. She was a daughter by Veronica Boswell of David Laing (who adopted the name Montgomerie on succeeding to Lainshaw), son of the Rev. Alexander Laing of Donaghadee. If Admiral Macbride, son of the Rev. Robert Macbride of Ballymoney, was a cousin of Boswell's wife, she was also cousin to Jane Macbride,

sister of the admiral, wife of John Poe of Dring, co. Cavan, great-grandmother of Edgar Allan Poe. In American biographies of Poe, Jane Macbride is stated to have been a sister of the admiral, M.P. for Plymouth.

R. M. HOGG.

Irvine, Ayrshire.

"TROUNCER" (12 S. iv. 101).—In reference to this word, I have received the following from the Right Hon. G. W. Erskine Russell:—

"Can the etymology be something of this kind? When I was a boy the word to 'trounce' was used by old-fashioned people in Bedfordshire with the specific meaning of 'flogging at the cart's tail.' It was not used of any other form of punishment, and was therefore going out of use since flogging was abolished. It has occurred to me that the 'trouncer'—the man *behind* the cart—might be connected in some way with this verb."

Reverting subsequently to the matter, Mr. Russell wrote:—

"I remember the incident perfectly well. I was a small boy, and a lady quoted from an old woman of the labouring classes. My informant had made a rash remark about a man suspected of murder, and the old woman turned on her, saying: 'Them as says such things ought to be *trounced*.' I had never heard the word, and asked: 'What does "trouncing" mean?' The answer was: 'Flogging at the cart's tail.' I presume that the word survived the practice, and gradually lost its specific meaning."

From such an authority, this information cannot fail to interest your readers.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

TRAVELS IN SPAIN (12 S. iii. 333).—Though not directly in reference to the work named in the query, the following extract from "The Earlier English Water-Colour Painters," by Cosmo Monkhouse, 1890 (second edition, 1897), under the heading Richard Parkes Bonington (1801-28), may be of service:—

"In France, as in England, there was topographical drawing to do, and no one did it so picturesquely as Bonington. His finest work is to be found among the lithographs of Baron Taylor's 'Voyage Pittoresque dans l'ancienne France.'"

W. B. H.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL: STEWARDS OF THE SCHOOL FEASTS (12 S. iv. 38, 68, 98, 139).—George Morton Pitt (*ante*, p. 98, col. 2) was son of John Pitt, consul at Masulipatam, who d. 1703, and his mother was Sarah, widow of — Wavell.

George Morton Pitt's grandfather was another John Pitt (b. 1620), who married Catherine Venables of Andover; and his

great-grandfather was Edward Pitt of Strathfieldsaye, whose wife was Rachel, dau. of Sir George Morton of Milbourne St. Andrew, Dorset.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

MISS MEADOWS: DRYDEN (12 S. iv. 132).—It is Pope who mentions Miss Meadows, in his 'Answer to the following question of Miss Howe,' beginning—

What is Prudery?

Lines 3 and 4 are:—

'Tis a fear that starts at shadows.

'Tis (no 'tisn't) like Miss Meadows.

'Works,' ed. Elwin and Courthope, vol. iv. 447; ed. Sir A. W. Ward (Globe ed.), p. 478.

Her name appears again in 'The Challenge. A Court Ballad,' stanza iv.:—

Like Meadows run to sermons.

E. and C., iv. 480; Globe, 477.

Miss Meadows, less elusive than her namesake in 'Uncle Remus,' is identified in a note of the first-named edition as the eldest daughter of Sir Philip Meadows, and said to have died unmarried in April, 1743.

The 'D. N. B.' notices a Sir Philip Meadows who lived from 1626 to 1718, and his son, also Sir Philip, who died in 1757.

Evelyn in his 'Diary,' under Sept. 6, 1698, mentions the marriage on Aug. 30 of "a daughter of Mr. Boscawen to the son of Sir Philip Meadows." The bride, he adds, was a niece of Lord Godolphin. It would appear that these were Miss Meadows's parents.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

PAULUS AMBROSIUS CROKE (12 S. iv. 5, 36, 86).—I should be glad to know whether there is any description of Croke's house and garden at Hackney, and any indication as to their situation. To whom did his house pass?

G. W. WRIGLEY.

258 Victoria Park Road, South Hackney.

"BUTCHING" (12 S. iv. 102).—The 'N.E.D.' states that *butch* is obsolete except in dialects, and that it is an incorrect back-formation from *butcher*. The meanings given are (a) transitive, to cut up, hack (obsolete); (b) intransitive (northern dialects), to follow the trade of a butcher. It also gives *butching* as a verbal substantive, with a quotation from Burns's 'Death and Dr. Hornbook.'

Prof. Joseph Wright in the 'English Dialect Dictionary' states *butch* to be in use in Scotland, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire, and Lancashire, and also in Somerset and Devon.

I can vouch that it is in regular use in Clitheroe and the neighbouring district, where such expressions as "I *butched* three sheep yesterday," or "He used to be a farmer, but has now gone into the *butching* business," are very frequently heard. It will be noticed from the former example that although the 'N.E.D.' recognizes only the intransitive use of the word in dialects, we also use it here in a transitive sense.

WM. SELF WEEKS.

Westwood, Clitheroe.

"Butching" is used in Scotland and the northern counties of England. I remember it in Cumberland, "He oaways used tae butch it his sel" meaning that he did the slaughtering of the cattle himself. It is often heard here in Lancashire, "He butches neaw", meaning that his new occupation is butching, or that he is a butcher. The word is also heard in Somerset and Devon.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

[MR. W. AVER, MR. J. W. FAWCETT, and MR. N. W. HILL also thanked for replies.]

LILLIPUT AND GULLIVER (12 S. iv. 73, 140).—An obituary notice of Mr. George King of East Haddon, Northamptonshire, which appeared in *The Northampton Herald* of Aug. 13, 1909, contained the following paragraph:—

"An interesting historical romance attaches to Mr. King's mother. She was the daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Gulliver, who belonged to a very old Banbury family. Dean Swift says in the preface of his early edition of 'Gulliver's Travels' that he was passing through Banbury churchyard, and was struck with the name of Samuel Gulliver on a tombstone. He altered the Christian name to Lemuel, and appropriated the surname for his famous satire 'Gulliver's Travels.' The tomb was that of Mr. King's great-grandfather."

JOHN T. PAGE.

SUGAR: ITS INTRODUCTION INTO ENGLAND (12 S. iii. 472; iv. 31, 61, 114).—The following extract from 'Venice in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries,' by F. C. Hodgson, is of interest, being of an earlier date than any I have seen yet. On p. 345 it says that in the dogeship of Doge Soranzo (1312-28)

"we read of one Tommaso Loredano, who exported a large quantity of sugar to England by the hands of one Nicoletto Basadonna. The sugar was exchanged in London for wool coming from *San Bitolfo*, that is, St. Botolph's town or Boston; and this wool was put on two *cocche* or merchant ships to be carried to Flanders, the head-quarters of the weaving trade, from whence the Venetian trader was to carry manufactured cloth or linen back to Dalmatia or the Levant. The *cocche* laden with the wool were taken by

English ships, and Basadonna, their captain, slain, for which the doge claimed redress." (Marin, 'St. del Commercio Venez.', v. p. 306; 'Comm.', lib. ii. No. 191).

W. A. HUTCHISON.

32 Hotham Road, Putney, S.W.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SPANISH LITERATURE (12 S. i. 287, 378, 397, 455).—Since you published my brief reply at the last reference, I have become acquainted with Aubrey F. G. Bell's 'The Magic of Spain' (John Lane, 1912), which contains several excellent chapters on Spanish literature. The 16th deals with 'Some Characteristics of Spanish Literature'; the 17th with 'The Poem of the Cid'; the 19th with 'The Modern Spanish Novel'; the 20th with 'Novels of Galicia'; the 21st with 'Novels of the Mountain'; and the 22nd with 'Castilian Prose.'

I may add that when I last wrote under this heading the 1913 Paris edition of Fitzmaurice-Kelly's 'Littérature espagnole' was the latest available. In the latter half of 1916 a Spanish translation by the author himself (with some revisions and bibliographical additions) was published at Madrid by the Librería General de Victoriano Suárez. The single compact volume contains both the text of this admirable work and the very full bibliography. H. O.

65TH REGIMENT OF FOOT: YORKSHIRE REGIMENTS IN CEYLON (12 S. iv. 77, 145).—The following may be considered a fairly accurate statement as to where the above regiment (renamed the 2nd Yorkshire North Riding Regiment in 1782) was serving between 1761 and 1792:—

1761-3, Guadeloupe. 1764-8, Ireland (at Limerick, July 6, 1767, and May 28, 1768). 1769, America (Castle Island, Boston, April 24, 1769). 1770, America (Nova Scotia, Halifax, April 24 to July 11, 1771). 1771, America (Charlestown Heights, Dec. 25, 1774, to June 25, 1775). 1776, America (Boston, Jan. 19, 1776). 1776-83, England (Portsmouth, Aug. 12, 1776. Several of the other places where the 65th was stationed to 1783 are recorded). In 1783 they were under orders for Ireland, and were in Dublin on Aug. 2, 1784.

1785-91, Canada (St. John's, Aug. 10, 1790; Quebec, July 5, 1791). 1792, New Brunswick (Fredericton, Sept. 22) and Nova Scotia.

The dates within parentheses are the actual dates on which the regiment was found at the places named.

E. H. FAIRBROTHER.

In 1803 the 65th Foot—which at that period bore the title of the 2nd Yorkshire (North Riding) Regiment, the 19th Foot being the 1st Yorkshire (North Riding) Regiment—was represented in Ceylon by a detachment which included the Grenadier Company. Seventy-five men of that company, under Capt. Edward Bullock and Lieut. Hutchings, in March garrisoned Fort Frederick at Kotadeniyawa, where Lieut. William Ollenranshaw of the same regiment was already quartered, occupied in forwarding stores for the forces engaged in the First Kandyan War.

“Every individual of the party was seized with the fever, one after the other, and sent down in boats to Colombo, and at the end of three weeks Capt. Bullock was the only European remaining at Fort Frederick.”

Lieut. Ollenranshaw died on April 5; Capt. Bullock a month later.

“At the end of one month from the commencement of his march [from Colombo on March 13], Lieut. Hutchings and two privates were the only persons of this party who remained alive. This officer recovered by going immediately to sea, a total change of air being one of the most successful remedies for this dreadful malady,”

which is described as “endemic fever.” Lieut. - Col. George Maddison, Lieut. and Adjutant John Young, and Lieuts. Thomas Watson and Philip de Lisle were also in Ceylon in this year. The detachment, which seems to have numbered only 83 N.C.O.s and men, arrived in Ceylon from the Cape on Nov. 1, 1802. Lieut. Young was quartermaster of the detachment at Colombo from Dec. 28, and adjutant from Feb. 23, 1803. It left for India at the end of 1803. A detachment proceeded from Colombo to Trincomalee, March 13-17. Lieut.-Col. Maddison succeeded Lieut.-Col. David Robertson as Commandant of Colombo in June, 1803. (See Cordiner's ‘Ceylon,’ vol. ii. pp. 192, 271; *Ceylon Government Gazette* of May 11, 1803; Capt. Johnston's ‘Narrative,’ pp. 90-91; ‘List of Inscriptions, Ceylon,’ Colombo, 1913, pp. 81-2, 413.)

The other North Riding Regiment, the 19th Foot, was at this time also in the island, where it was destined to serve for the long period of twenty-four years, viz., from 1796 to 1820. So, too, was the 51st Foot, then the 2nd Yorkshire (West Riding) Regiment; it stayed from 1801 to 1807. Both these regiments saw much hard campaigning against the Kandyans, and suffered many vicissitudes of fortune — from treachery, ambushes,

massacre, climatic and hygienic conditions imperfectly understood, while the men remained throughout garbed in the uniform of Europe, wearing stiff stocks round their necks, and without any protection apparently from the sun. When the 51st returned from Kandy on April 11, 1803, after an absence of less than two months in the Kandyan country, most of its 400 men were suffering from this “endemic fever,” and within the next two months 300 of these died.

A fourth Yorkshire regiment which has served in Ceylon is the 15th Foot, the York (East Riding) Regiment, which was there from 1846 to 1854, and, curiously enough, came in for the only fighting there has been in the island since the 19th took part in suppressing the Uva Rebellion of 1817-19. A company had a skirmish with a party of Kandyans during the Matale Rebellion of 1848, but I believe the only casualty was one private wounded. Certainly, however, Yorkshiremen of all the Ridings have done their part in acquiring and holding “India's utmost isle” for the British Empire.

PENRY LEWIS.

LAYING A GHOST (12 S. iii. 504; iv. 31, 135).—At the last reference Y. T. asks: “Can any one explain the very general belief that our English Church has a form of prayer for exorcism?” It may be confidently stated that there is now no prescribed form of exorcism having any authorized place in the formularies of the English Church. Such forms are still retained in the Roman ritual. The exorcism of evil spirits is older than Christianity itself. The professional exorcist was known among the Jews (see Acts xix. 13), and exorcism was used by the Greeks and other ancient peoples. It was practised by our Lord, His apostles, and the early Church, Tertullian and Origen, for instance, speaking of it as an ordinary occurrence. Its history in the Church of England since the Reformation can be very briefly indicated. In the Order of the Administration of Public Baptism in the first Prayer Book of Edward VI. the priest is to ask the name of the children, and to make a cross upon their foreheads, using a similar formula to that contained in our present Prayer Book, but not taking the children in his arms nor baptizing them at this point of the service. Looking upon them, he is to say: “I command thee, unclean spirit, in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, that thou come out, and depart from

these infants, whom the Lord Jesus Christ hath vouchsafed to call to His holy baptism, to be made members of His body and of His holy congregation." Then follows an adjuration of the "cursed spirit." This exorcism was struck out of the second Prayer Book, and omitted from all subsequent revisions.

The canon to which reference is made in the quotation given by MR. PARKES in his answer following Y. T.'s is the seventy-second of the Canons of 1604, drawn up as one of the results of the Hampton Court Conference. Though largely more honoured in the breach than the observance, they still form part of the ecclesiastical law of the Church of England. This one enacts that

"no minister, or ministers, shall, without the licence and direction of the bishop of the diocese first obtained...attempt upon any pretence whatsoever, either of possession or obsession, by fasting and prayer, to cast out any devil or devils, under pain of the imputation of imposture or cosenage and deposition from the ministry."

F. A. RUSSELL.

116 Arran Road, Catford, S.E.6.

The Birmingham Weekly Post of Aug. 30, 1913, quoting from *The Daily Sketch*, recorded a case of exorcism which had recently occurred at Ashfordbury Rectory, Leicestershire. The ghost had a nasty habit of visiting certain rooms in the Rectory at the dead of night, and "ripping the blankets and other clothing from harmless sleepers." After many fruitless efforts to get rid of the uninvited guest, the rector (Rev. F. A. Gage Hall)

"at last in desperation resorted to the expedient of a solemn exorcism. Putting on a cassock and a surplice, he went to the haunted parts of the house, and with stern mien commanded the spirit to depart. Since then the ghost has not troubled the Rectory."

JOHN T. PAGE.

A form of exorcism, in Latin of a sort, was discovered many years ago, within a figure of Christ crucified, at Ingleby Arncliffe, Yorkshire. It is printed in Ord's 'History and Antiquities of Cleveland' (p. 138).

There is a common belief in the shire that a Roman priest can tackle a spirit with better effect than an Anglican. Nevertheless, the Rector of Burneston is credited with some success, in Blakeborough's 'Yorkshire Wit, Character, Folk-Lore, and Customs' (pp. 160, 161). Part of his rite was to read "something out of the Prayer Book," but what that something was I do not know.

ST. SWITHIN.

WOMEN AS JUSTICES OF THE PEACE (12 S. iv. 11).—There is a section headed 'Female Sheriffs and Justices,' and signed "Sam Sam's Son," in Hone's 'Table Book,' n.d., p. 700. Perhaps some expert in legal antiquities can determine the value of the precedents there alleged.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

DEVILS BLOWING HORNS OR TRUMPETS (12 S. iv. 134).—The inscription referred to by MR. LE COUTEUR is on the rood-screen in Campsall Church (1½ miles west of Askern, in the Barnsdale country). As given by Joseph E. Morris in 'The West Riding of Yorkshire' (Methuen's "Little Guides") it is as follows:—

Let fal downe thyn ne, and lift up thy hart;
Behold thy Maker on yond cros al to to[rn];
Remember his Wondis that for the did smart,
Gotyn without syn, and on a Virgin bor[n],
All His hed percid with a crown of thorne.
Alas! man, thy hart oght to brast in too.
Bewar of the Deuyl whan he blawis his hor[n],
And prai thi gode aungel conne the.

Morris says:—

"I copied this inscription with care, but have added the punctuation. The letters added in square brackets are absent in the original—merely illegible; and in one case at least I have noted the usual mark of abbreviation (hor)."

Murray's 'Yorkshire' says:—

"The devil's horn frequently appears in early paintings; and 'The Shepherd's Kalendar' has a poem headed 'How every Man and Woman ought to cease of their sins at the sounding of a dreadful horn.'"

Morris, after referring to 'The Shepherd's Kalendar,' which he considers perhaps dates from the end of the fifteenth century, adds:—

"We seem to discover the same idea as late as the prologue to 'Grim the Collier of Croydon' (? c. 1662):—

But has enough at home to do with Marian;
Whom he so little pleases, she in scorn
Does teach his devilship to wind the horn."

It should be noted that the inscription as given in Murray varies in spelling in several places from Morris's version; and Murray gives the last line as

And pray thy gode aungel convey the.

I have not access to a copy of 'The Shepherd's Kalendar,' but the heading to one of its poems quoted above seems to regard "the sounding of a dreadful horn" as something that ought to lead to repentance, which hardly fits in with the idea of the Campsall inscription, which appears to be that when the devil blows his horn the soul is in special peril.

It has occurred to me that, the devil being represented in Scripture as "going about seeking whom he may devour," the idea of the inscription was that he was like a hunter blowing his horn when in full cry after his quarry. On the other hand, Hearne in his preface to Robert of Gloucester, p. xviii, speaking of the old custom of drinking out of horns, observes:—

"Tis no wonder therefore that, upon the Jollities on the first of May formerly, the custom of blowing with, and drinking in, horns so much prevailed, which though it be now generally disus'd, yet the custom of blowing them prevails at this season, even to this day, at Oxford, to remind people of the pleasantness of that part of the year, which ought to create mirth and gayety."

W. C. Hazlitt ('National Faiths and Popular Customs'), after quoting the above, adds: "That the twofold use of the horn for drinking and blowing purposes is very ancient seems to be shown by the poem entitled 'The Cokwolds Daunce'" ('Remains of E. P. Poetry of England,' i.). Again, 'Hunts-up' was a tune played on the horn early in the morning under the windows of sportsmen to awaken them and summon them to the chase. It is, therefore, possible that the blowing of the devil's horn stood for a summons or call to join in revelry and worldly pleasures in which the soul would be exposed to special dangers and temptations.

WM. SELF WEEKS.

Westwood, Clitheroe.

DR. JOHNSON: TURNING THE TEACUP (12 S. iv. 131).—Sixty years ago it was customary at most tea-drinkings to turn the teacup as a sign that the drinker had finished. Another sign was to place the teaspoon on the right side of the empty cup in the saucer to signify that more was wanted, and on the left side to show that the drinker had finished, these two signs being used at private or social "hen"-parties—that is, at drinkings in cottage houses.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

TANKARDS WITH MEDALS INSERTED (12 S. iii. 445, 483, 520; iv. 23, 59, 82, 109).—I have a punch-ladle made, I am told, of a George III. five-shilling piece, in which is inserted a silver coin or medal in commemoration of the coronation of Charles I. One side of this coin has the king's head, crowned, surrounded by the following inscription: CAROLVS D. G. SCOTLE . ANGLIÆ . FR. ET HIB. REX. On the reverse side is a thistle, surrounded by HINC . NOSTRÆ . CREVERE . ROSÆ. Under the thistle is

CORON . 18 IVNII . 1633. The handle of the ladle is 12 inches long, and is composed of silver and black twisted whalebone. I should be glad to know whether this coin is well known, or not. It has come to me through my Cromwell ancestry, Mrs. Bridget Bendysh being my fourth great-grandmother.

(Miss) E. F. WILLIAMS.

10 Black Friars, Chester.

LONDON SUBURBAN PLACE-NAMES (12 S. iii. 476; iv. 111).—A reference to Bristowe Causeway is provided in the Diary and Account Book of Edward Alleyn (MS. No. ix. at Dulwich College): 1617, 30 Sept. "I mett Mr. Austen on Bristowe Causeway, and rid w^t hym to Croydon."

Mr. G. F. Warner in his catalogue published in 1881 (p. 165) substitutes *n* for the *w* in the place-name, and adds the identification "(Brixton)."

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

"ACT OF PARLIAMENT CLOCK" (11 S. x. 130; 12 S. iii. 462; iv. 23, 61, 118, 144).—There are two examples of these clocks in Newcastle-upon-Tyne: one in the Trinity House, and one in the Committee Room of the Town Hall.

R. C. STEVENSON.

MR. MEDOP: DR. R. COSIN (12 S. iv. 132).—Richard Cosin was the son of John Cosin of Newhall. Who was Richard's mother before marrying John Cosin? She remarried one Medhope, who brought Richard up; see 'D. N. B.' I wish particularly to find the lady's maiden name.

M.A. OXON.

ARRESTING A CORPSE (12 S. iii. 444, 489; iv. 28, 109).—There is a chapter on 'Detaining the Dead for Debt' in 'England in the Days of Old' (1897), by the late Wm. Andrews. In it he records a case in 1724 at North Wingfield, Derbyshire. He also makes use of the correspondence in 'N. & Q.' in 1896; see 8 S. ix. 241, 356.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

'The Grateful Dead,' published by the Folk-Lore Society, should yield much interesting information on this branch of the history of the laws relating to debt.

H. A. ROSE, Actg. Capt.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (12 S. iv. 135).—

2. Refraining his illimitable scorn.

The last line of Sir William Watson's poem 'A Study in Contrasts,' describing the different characteristics of a dog and a cat.

J. R. H.

Notes on Books.

Records of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters.—Vol. IV.: *Wardens' Account Book, 1546-1571.* Transcribed and edited by Bower Marsh. (Oxford, printed for the Company at the University Press.)

OUR readers will not have forgotten vol. iii. of this publication of Records, which we noticed at 12 S. i. 479. The new volume gives us 248 finely printed quarto pages containing a verbal and literal facsimile of the accounts of the Wardens of the Company for the years 1546-71, preceded by an Introduction, and followed by two indexes: a general one and an index of names.

The Wardens' accounts were kept in two series: the first a rough copy entered on a "pamphlet" or quire of paper, the second a fair copy of this—not without some alterations—written in a larger book, which counted as the official record. The work before us is a transcript of the first of the "small" or rough series, printed with careful note of the paging of the original. The year for which the accounts were handed in ran from the Feast of the Assumption to the next eve of that feast, and an entry stating the names of the responsible persons, and the regnal date, duly begins each yearly record. It was, perhaps, a little pedantic to allow nothing to appear here which was not on the original pages—even to omitting a note of the year concerned. If this had been given as a running marginal heading throughout the transcript, the work would have been much easier to refer to.

The matters dealt with here are what any reader of 'N. & Q.' could foretell, without having inspected the book; but they are none the less pleasant for that. Accounts of fines and rents, of disbursements for the "dinner," for repairs, for charities, and in payment of service; amusing lists of eatables, which, read to-day, have a more than commonly appetizing sound; particulars of the furnishing of soldiers by the Company; evidence as to the extent of the property in their hands; and occasional (though rare) references to the historical events of the time—these make up the contents of the Wardens' "pamphlets."

The Carpenters during these years of their history seem to have enjoyed a modest but solid prosperity.

Selections from the Poems of William Wordsworth. Edited by A. Hamilton Thompson. (Cambridge. University Press, 2s. 6d.)

Poems of Keats: Endymion; the Volume of 1820; and other Poems. Edited by W. T. Young. (Same publishers, 3s. net.)

FOR those—an increasing number, we hope and believe, to-day—who desire to read, with good guidance as to meaning and spirit, the great poetry of the past, both these volumes are decidedly attractive. At his best Wordsworth is an indubitable immortal, but he wrote too much, and Mr. Thompson's selection suffices to make an excellent representation of his spirit and achievement at their highest. He has had the courage to omit a few of the lyrics found in every anthology, in order to make room for less familiar pieces, and in this he is wise. Familiarity

in poetry does not necessarily mean excellence. The notes are good, and the type of the volume is pleasant to read.

Among the many men of promise who have given up their lives in the War Lieut. Young is not the least regretted. He had good taste, wide knowledge, and a gift of expression—qualities which go far to make the ideal commentator. This edition of Keats seems meant for the elementary student when we look at some of the notes on mythology, but it takes a serious and well-instructed view of the art and significance of Keats which may well commend it to older readers. The 'Commentary,' which is reserved to the end of the book, is a good piece of criticism. In the notes the comparisons with other poets and the improvements by which Keats reached his final felicity are of special interest. The meaning of "forlorn" in the 'Ode to a Nightingale' is somewhat obscure, and might have been explained. The word in its Shakespearian and other uses might form the subject of a pretty little dissertation. Indeed, the passage of Keats in question was discussed in our pages at 11 S. iv. 507; v. 11, 58, 116, 175.

A Reprint of:—The Relation between the Lord of a Manor and the Copyholder His Tenant. Delivered in the Learned Readings of the late Excellent and Famous Lawyer, Char. Calthrope of the Honorable Society of Lincolnes-Inne Esq. (Manorial Society, 1 Mitre Court Buildings, E.C.)

THE MANORIAL SOCIETY is proceeding steadily with its task of rendering accessible works and documents connected with the history of the manor in England. In 1914 it produced in facsimile 'The Order of keeping a Court Leet and Court Baron,' one of three small treatises on seventeenth-century manorial law and custom bound in a single volume. The second of these was the 'Relation' here reprinted from the original edition of 1635; the third being the fifth edition (1650) of 'Coke's Complete Copyholder,' which the Society hopes to reprint later.

Sir Charles Calthrope, upon whose "Readings" this book is based, was largely employed in the service of the Crown in Ireland, being made Attorney-General there in June, 1684. He was much occupied with grants of forfeited lands, and in securing the reservation of the royal rights in them. In September, 1686, he was in Munster, "meting such lands as Sir Walter Rawley is to have." He was confirmed in his office of Attorney-General by James I., and knighted on March 24, 1604. He died Jan. 6, 1616.

This report of his lectures on the nature of copyhold and copyhold tenures is highly technical, but some of the definitions have almost a touch of humour to lighten them; for example, "If divers doe hold Lands, to dine with the Lord every Sunday in the yeare; this maketh neither good *Tenure*, nor *Manour*. But if they hold to wait on the Lord every Sunday at dinner, and to dine with him; this maketh a good service, but no good *Tenure*." Again, "If Divers doe hold to come to the Lords Court, and there to doe nothing, this maketh neither good *Tenure* nor good *Mannour*." As will be seen from these short extracts, the reprint preserves the typographical peculiarities of the original edition.

Surnames of the United Kingdom: a Concise Etymological Dictionary. By Henry Harrison. —Parts 17-19. Waggett—Woodleigh. (Morland Press, 190 Ebury Street, S.W.1, 1s. net each.)

MR. HARRISON'S formidable undertaking, to which we have on several occasions called attention, draws near conclusion. In these three parts occur such notable names as Wellesley, Wentworth, Wesley, Wilberforce, Wolseley, and Wolsey. Trade-names are represented by Wain(e)wright, White(bread), and Whittier (white-leather tawer or dresser). Whelp recalls a famous Italian family; and long and interesting notes are supplied under Wevil and William. Readers of 'N. & Q.' will be glad to welcome the final instalment of Mr. Harrison's learned work.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

MR. P. M. BARNARD of Tunbridge Wells devotes his Catalogue 116 to 'Books on Art.' He offers a number of Arundel Society chromolithographs at prices ranging from 5s. to 3l. 5s. He has also some works issued by the Burlington Fine Arts Club, including several illustrated catalogues. Sections are allotted to Catalogues of Art Sales, Reproductions of Drawings and of Pictures, and Rembrandt. The main catalogue is supplemented by lists of Drawings, Topographical Drawings and Prints, Portraits, and Engravings.

THE principal item in MESSRS. H. R. HILL & SON'S Catalogue 131 is a richly illuminated manuscript 'Hora' on vellum, Flemish, 15th century, 78 leaves, 125l. A copy of the Nuremberg Chronicle, 1493, black-letter, is 18l. 10s. Works on the peerage include Dugdale's 'Baronage of England,' 3 vols. in 2, 1675, 3l. 3s.; and Edmondson's 'Baronagium Genealogicum,' 6 vols., 1764-84, 8l. 15s. Dibdin's 'Typographical Antiquities,' 4 vols., 1810, half polished red morocco by Bedford, is 10l. 10s.; and Hain's 'Repertorium,' 4 vols., original wrappers, 1826-38, 12l. 12s. Rees's 'Lives of the Cambro-British Saints,' Llandovery, 1853, is 2l. 2s. Under London will be found Faulkner's 'Chelsea and its Environs,' 2 vols. in 1, 1829, 1l. 10s.; 'Kennington,' 1820, 1l. 10s.; and 'Hammersmith,' 1839, 18s. 6d. A set of Ebsworth's 'Choyce Drollery,' 1656, 'Merry Drolleries,' 1661-91, and 'Westminster Drolleries,' 1671-2, is 1l. 15s.

MESSRS. MAGGS have issued another large catalogue—No. 367, 'First Editions of the Works of Esteemed Authors of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries: Association Books and MSS.' Long sections are devoted to Browning (including the first edition of 'Pauline,' 450l., and some of his wife's MSS., 150l.), Dickens (first edition of 'Pickwick,' in the monthly parts, 150l.), and Swinburne (Nos. 1 and 2 of 'Undergraduate Papers,' 150l.). A complete set of first editions of the Waverley Novels is priced 550l.; a collection of first editions of Lever, 240l.; and Baskerville's edition of 'Paradise Lost' and 'Paradise Regain'd,' in elaborately jewelled bindings by Sangorski & Sutcliffe, 210l. Works by modern poets like Dr. Robert Bridges, Rupert Brooke, John Davidson, Elroy Flecker, Sir Henry Newbolt, and Alfred Noyes may, however, be had for comparatively modest sums—a few shillings in several cases.

A PROMINENT feature of MESSRS. PARSONS & SONS' Catalogue 282, 'Old Books and Rare Specimens of Early Bookbindings' (6d.), is the supplement devoted to original drawings by William Blake, from the collection of John Linnell, who obtained them direct from the artist. Five large drawings in pencil for the Book of Enoch are offered for 85 guineas; and a series of Visionary Heads range from 5 to 18 guineas. In the opening pages of the Catalogue are some fine aquatints in colour. The section devoted to Bookbinding (divided into French, Italian, English, and Early Stamped Bookbindings, English and Foreign) has many illustrations; and there are also some illustrations in the general list.

THE FUTURE OF 'N. & Q.'

Forty-five of our Subscribers have signified their willingness to pay 1s. 4d. for each monthly issue of 'N. & Q.' This response by itself would not make the continuance of the paper possible, though we shall accept the difference of 6d. a copy if it becomes necessary to do so.

The greatest difficulty still is to obtain paper. For the needs of the present issue we have risked using some that has remained unclaimed on our premises for several years, Mr. C. H. Crouch has placed a considerable quantity of waste paper at our disposal, and we have reason to hope that another friend may do the same. But the money we shall thus obtain will not nearly cover the cost of the new paper which has been offered to us at £5 a ream; before the War we were paying £1 3s. 4d. Can any of our readers help in the matter?

Notices to Correspondents.

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

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries,'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.4.

ST. SWITHIN and W. A. T.—Forwarded.

H. S. BRANDRETH (Syllogism).—More suitable for a mathematical periodical.

ZEPHYR (Rainfall on Square Yard).—More suitable for a scientific periodical.

MR. JOHN LECKY thanks correspondents for their reply under 'Authors of Quotations Wanted,' ante, p. 174.

F. W. SYMES (Etymology of "London").—See the articles at 10 S. xi. 302; xii. 114, and the authorities there cited.

W. E. J. ("Blighty").—From the Hindustani *belūti*, meaning "foreign," and frequently applied to England and things English. See the articles at 12 S. i. 194, 292.

LONDON, AUGUST, 1918.

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Notes.

MARY WATERS, LADY TYNTE:
WATERS OR WATKINS OF SCETHROG.(See *ante*, p. 178.)

IN 1698 John Waters the younger gave a silver tankard of the value of 10*l.*, weighing 31 oz., to Jesus College, Oxford. In 1701, only three years afterwards, it was converted into another form of tankard holding a quart, cylindrical in form, with a domed lid, a moulding surrounding the lower part of the body, and a scrolled handle with

whistle end. The inscription states that "it was given by John Walters of the town of Brecon." During the seventeenth century it became the rule for gentlemen-commoners to present plate bearing the donor's name and arms; it was almost a condition of admission. At that time most Breconshire men went to Jesus College, it having been founded by Dr. Hugh Price, a native of Brecon.

The name of John Walters appears frequently as a magistrate in the Minute Book of the Breconshire Quarter Sessions, from the time he came of age until his death.

In 1704 John Waters married Jane, one of the two coheiresses of Judge Francis Lloyd of the North Wales Circuit, from whom she and her sister Frances inherited a large estate. She had a most interesting descent, her paternal great-grandfather being Sir Marmaduke Lloyd, Kt., Chief Justice of the Brecon Circuit from 1636 to 1645. A devoted Royalist, he suffered personally and financially, being taken prisoner by the Parliamentary army at the siege of Hereford, 1645. Henry Vaughan, Silurist, was Clerk of Assize to Sir Marmaduke until his imprisonment. Sir M. Lloyd was nephew to Dr. Marmaduke Middleton, Bishop of St. David's 1582-90, and was of Maes-y-felin, Cardiganshire. His arms, which have been mentioned as a quartering on Lady Tynte's hatchment, were granted to his ancestor Cadifor ap Dinawel by his kinsman the Lord Rhys for taking Cardigan Castle by escalade.

Mary Waters was not six years old when her father died, and she was probably left to the special guardianship of her uncle Mr. William Philips, Recorder of Brecon, who had married her aunt Anne Waters as his first wife. After the death of Mrs. Philips the Recorder married Frances, daughter and coheir of Judge Francis Lloyd, and widow of Thomas Williams, Esq., of Talley. Mr. Philips was also a kinsman of Mary Waters, his mother having been Margaret, daughter of Thomas Penry, mercer, and by his marriage he became doubly her uncle. His daughter Anne was born a few months before her cousin Mary Waters. The charming old house where Mr. Philips lived, and where his niece may have passed many of her early days, is still standing in Glamorgan Street. Its panelled rooms, fine staircase, and deep garden reaching to the old town walls are but little changed. Mary Waters was executrix of her father's will, and at the

time of her marriage Thomas Penry, Esq., of Llwynceyntefn, and Gregory Parry, Esq., were the only surviving guardians and trustees appointed by John Waters, Mr. William Philips (who certainly must have been another) having died in 1721. It seems probable that Mary Waters met Sir Halswell Tynte at the house of her kinsfolk the Gameses of Newton, a fine old mansion a mile from the Guildhall, Brecon, Mrs. Hoo Games having been Miss Blanche Kemeys before her marriage, and a cousin of Sir Halswell. To the marriage articles, dated Sept. 19, 1727, the bride signed her name as "Mary Waters"; and amongst her trustees were her kinsmen Penry Williams, Esq., of Penpont, Lewis Harcourt, Esq., of Dan-y-parc, and her cousin Anne, who was already married to Wm. Scourfield, Esq. Sir Halswell and Mary Waters were married at Llanwern Church, near Brecon. They had two daughters who died in their infancy. Sir H. Tynte, Bart., of Halswell, co. Somerset, died in Nov., 1730, and in 1736 his widow married Mr. Paulet St. John of Dogmersfield, Hants, as his second wife, by whom she had several children, the present Sir G. A. St. John-Mildmay, Bart., being her direct descendant. Lady Tynte died in 1758. There is no evidence that Lady Tynte kept up any connexion with Brecon; her large possessions passed to the Tynte family, and were sold by them in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Lady Tynte's name frequently appears in the discussion on the Mews or Mewys family (12 S. ii. 26, 93, 331, 419, 432; iii. 16, 52, 113, 195, 236, 421, 454; iv. 166).

Mr. and Mrs. Scourfield's only son Henry, under a special Act of Parliament, sold his mother's Breconshire estates in 1779, to buy property in Pembrokeshire, so that by the end of the eighteenth century all the Waters lands, which were of considerable extent, consisting of manors, farms, advowsons, &c., were sold to strangers, and none of their descendants remained in Breconshire.

This family of Waters had apparently no connexion with the family of Waters whose tomb is described by Churchyard in his 'Worthiness of Wales,' published in 1587, as the pedigree, *ante*, p. 179, shows.* Until the Reformation there was no tomb of any kind in the chancel of St. John's Church, excepting that of the builder, Reginald de Breos, Lord of Brecknock, portions of whose

wooden effigy lasted until the middle of the nineteenth century. It being the monks' church as distinct from the parish church, which was the nave, no burials but that of de Breos had taken place there. When the monks departed the parishioners at once began to use the chancel for interment, and tombs of the altar type, with ten full-length figures upon them in wood or alabaster, were erected, though three effigies only have remained to the present day. Amongst those missing are "one Waters and his wife," but from Churchyard's description of the arms emblazoned on their tomb, this Waters did not belong to Brecon, as none of the quarterings are those of Breconshire families. He was probably Thomas Walter, Bailiff of Brecon in 1515, or Matthew Walter, Bailiff in 1521, the last appointed by Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham and Lord of Brecknock, before his fall. It seems likely that they were of a Ludlow family of that name. Anyhow, so keen a genealogist as Hugh Thomas would certainly have mentioned the descent of John Waters from those represented on the tomb seen by Churchyard had there been any truth in the suggestion, but the Waters pedigree gives no hint of any link between them. Hugh Thomas lived in Brecon less than 100 years after Churchyard's visit, and was well acquainted with the history and family traditions of the town and county.

The following is the end of an inscription in Llansantffraed Church (St. Bride's Church) on the tomb of David Watkin, who died in 1618 (see pedigree, *ante*, p. 179):—

"This David, his father and grandfather lived in St. Bride's three hundred years. Be not glad when thine enemy falleth, but consider, to me this day, to thee to-morrow—and why ?

As I was so are yee,
As I am you shall be,
That I gave that I have,
Thus I end all my cost,
That I left that I lost."

This is a variant of a well-known epitaph, and there may be some long-forgotten story hidden behind it, but the reason for quoting it is to point out that, allowing that some of the years the three generations lived in the parish were concurrent, not successive, the family seem to have belonged to Llansantffraed for at least 200 years, which dates their settlement there from early in the fifteenth century.

GWENLLIAN E. F. MORGAN.

Brecon.

* See *The Herald and Genealogist*, vol. vii. p. 336.

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, 468; iv. 69.)

LOCAL WORTHIES.

WILLIAM MILNER.

Port Erin, Isle of Man.—On the summit of Bradda Head, which rises sheer from the sea, a tower is erected to the memory of William Milner, who died in 1874. He resided in Port Erin, and was head of the Milner's Safe Manufacturing Company. The tower rises in two stages, and can be ascended by a flight of steps in the interior. On a stone slab over the doorway is inscribed:—

“To William Milner, in grateful acknowledgment of his many charities to the poor of Port Erin, and of his never tiring efforts for the benefit of the Manx fishermen, this Tower was erected by public subscription, A.D. 1871.”

E. D. COVILL.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—At the junction of the North Road and Forsyth Road, Jesmond, is a drinking-fountain, some 7 feet high and 3½ feet wide, constructed of rough white stone. Through the centre of the structure runs a course of white granite, forming the basin. Above this a panel is thus inscribed:—

This
fountain
was presented to the
City of Newcastle
by Miss Caroline Sophia
Russell Covill
in loving remembrance of
her brother the late
Edwin Dodd Covill
who was for upwards of
60 years well and honorably
known in Newcastle.

W. D. Stephens, Esq., Mayor 1888.

“Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto me.”—Matt. xxv. ver. 40.

The fountain was unveiled in June, 1889.

G. E. T. SMITHSON.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—On the wall of the Geographical Society Institute, St. Mary's Place, is a bronze tablet. It was unveiled on March 8, 1900, by Mr. J. J. Forster, and is thus inscribed:—

Tyneside Geographical Society.
In high appreciation of the services of
George Edward Temple Smithson
Co-Founder and first Secretary
1887-1899.

W. D. STEPHENS.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—At the junction of the Great North Road and Clayton Road is the Stephens memorial fountain. It was designed by Messrs. Marshall & Tweedy, and unveiled on May 2, 1908, by Thomas Burt, M.P. On a stone tablet in the centre of the structure is a bronze medallion, containing a bust portrait of Alderman Stephens, and below it the words: “A Citizen of Lofty Ideals and Strenuous Endeavour.” Then follows the inscription:—

Erected by public subscription
in recognition of the openhearted charity,
ceaseless activity and unflinching geniality,
which marked the public life of

W. D. Stephens,
Alderman and J.P., of the City of Newcastle-
on-Tyne,

Sheriff 1879-80, Mayor 1887-8.

Distinguished as the president of great
organizations for the promotion of
Maritime Commerce, he earned still higher
appreciation in the cause of temperance
and the betterment of the poor and needy.

The fountain is 14 feet high, and contains a basin in front and dog-troughs at the sides. The base is of red granite, and the superstructure of Darnley freestone.

SIR C. F. HAMOND.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—On the terrace in Leazes Park is a pedestal containing a bronze bust of Sir C. F. Hamond. It was modelled by Mr. T. Eyre Macklin, and unveiled on May 30, 1905, by Mrs. J. Baxter Ellis. The pedestal is thus inscribed:—

Alderman
Sir Cha^s Fred Hamond
J.P., D.L.
Erected
13th Feb. 1905
to
commemorate
his services
in obtaining
this Park
in 1872.

The lower part of the inscription is inserted within a bronze wreath, below which are the words:—

Palmam qui meruit ferat.

MINERS' MEMORIALS.

Durham.—On the outside of the old Miners' Hall formerly stood four bronze memorial statues bearing the names of W. H. Patterson, W. Crawford, A. Macdonald, and John Forman. They were removed to the new premises in October, 1915.

SIR W. C. TREVELYAN.

Cambo, Northumberland.—About the year 1882 a fountain was erected by Sir Chas. Trevelyan in memory of Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart. It is constructed of granite, and represents a large dolphin, from whose capacious mouth the water issues. It is thus inscribed in gold letters :—

FVTVRI HAVD IMMEMOR ÆVI.

GEORGE CHARLTON.

Gateshead.—In Saltwell Park is a fountain of elaborate design, constructed in freestone. The base contains four drinking-basins, and troughs for dogs. The main part of the superstructure is square in shape, each face terminating in a gable. From the centre rises a crocketed spire. Under the front gable is inserted a white marble portrait medallion. Over the basins is the following inscription :—

To George Charlton, Esq., J.P.,
Mayor of Gateshead 1874-1875.

In recognition of his labours
in the cause of Social Reform.

It was erected by public subscription, and unveiled on Sept. 5, 1876, by Dr. R. Spence Watson.

GEORGE HAWKES.

Gateshead.—A white marble statue, designed by J. Craggs, was erected in 1865. On the pedestal are the Borough arms, and also the following inscription :—

George Hawkes
J.P., and D.L.,
First Mayor of
Gateshead

Born January 7th, 1801
Died October 15th, 1863.

Erected by his friends
and workmen of the
Gateshead Iron Works
of which he was the
fifth senior partner
of the same name
and family
October 2nd, 1865.

DUKE OF QUEENSBERRY.

Dumfries.—In the square in the centre of the town was erected in 1780 a fine column of the Doric order to the third Duke of Queensberry. It contains the following inscription :—

"This column, sacred to the memory of Charles, Duke of Queensberry and Dover, was erected by the county of Dumfries, as a monument of their veneration for the character of that illustrious nobleman, whose exalted virtues rendered him the ornament of society, and whose numerous acts of public beneficence and private charity endeared him to his country. Ob. 22nd Oct: 1778, æt. 80."

SIR WM. GRAY.

West Hartlepool.—This memorial consists of a bronze statue designed by W. D. Keyworth. It was unveiled on March 26, 1898, and is thus inscribed :—

Sir William Gray
J.P., D.L.,
First Mayor of
West Hartlepool
1887-88

Erected by Public Subscription.

R. W. JACKSON.

West Hartlepool.—This bronze statue, the work of E. Onslow Ford, R.A., was unveiled by Lord Londonderry, June 12, 1897. The pedestal is of Portland stone, and on two sides are carved the Borough and Jackson arms. The other two sides contain the following inscriptions :—

1. "Ralph Ward Jackson, Founder of this Town, and first M.P. for the Hartlepoons. Born June 7th, 1806, died August 6th, 1880."

2. "This statue was presented to the town of West Hartlepool by Col. Cameron, V.D., J.P. in the Jubilee year of the opening of the first harbour and dock, as a tribute of admiration for the enterprise and perseverance of its founder, June, 1897."

PHILIP MUSGRAVE.

Penrith, Cumberland.—In a prominent position on the Market Square is a handsome stone Clock Tower, erected by public subscription in 1861. On it is the following inscription :—

"In sympathy with the great sorrow which befell the family of Edenhall in the death of their eldest son, Philip Musgrave, Esq., May 17th, 1859, at Madrid, in the 29th year of his age, this memorial was erected May, 1861, as a tribute, in the town and neighbourhood, of high regard and esteem for Sir George and Lady Musgrave."

GEORGE LEEMAN.

York.—This memorial is placed near the railway station. It consists of a white marble statue on a granite pedestal. It is thus inscribed :—

George Leeman, M.P.
1809-1882.

Twice Lord Mayor and
Chairman of the North Eastern Railway.
See 11 S. v. 234.

WILLIAM RIPPON.

Burnopfield, co. Durham.—This drinking-fountain, opened in 1906, is inscribed as follows :—

"Erected by Miss Rippon in remembrance of her brother William Rippon, of his lifelong interest in the village and his kindness to dumb animals. Presented to the public and inhabitants of Burnopfield, 1906."

SIR R. LYTTLETON.

Lostwithiel, Cornwall.—In Boconnoc Park is a granite obelisk, erected in 1771 by the first Lord Camelford in memory of his maternal uncle. It is 123 feet high, and stands in the centre of a square entrenchment, supposed to have been thrown up at the time of the Civil War, when Charles I. had his head-quarters at Boconnoc House hard by. On the pedestal is inscribed:—

"In gratitude and affection to the memory of Sir Richard Lyttleton, and to perpetuate the remembrance of that peculiar character of benevolence which rendered him the delight of his own age and worthy the veneration of posterity, 1771."

Its apex was once shattered by lightning. The obelisk was repaired by Mr. W. Larkins, a steeplejack, in 1910.

Boconnoc lies about four miles east of Lostwithiel.

H. M. GRYLLES.

Helston, Cornwall.—In Coinage Hall Street, close by the bowling-green, is a memorial arch built of granite ashlar. The piers are strongly buttressed, and from the head rise four octagonal pinnacles. It bears the following inscription:—

To the memory of Humphry Millett Grylls.
Raised by subscription MDCCCXXXIV.

SIR A. L. JONES.

Liverpool.—A memorial to Sir Alfred Jones, placed on the river front near Prince's Pier and the Dock offices, was inaugurated on July 5, 1913. It was designed by Sir George Frampton. On the granite plinth is a draped female figure emblematical of Liverpool overlooking the shipping on the Mersey, and at the sides are other figures typifying Commerce and Medical Research. Above is a bust medallion of Sir Alfred, with the following inscription:—

"In memory of Sir Alfred Lewis Jones, a shipowner, strenuous in business. He enlarged the commerce of his country by his mercantile enterprise, and as founder of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine made science tributary to civilization in Western Africa and the Colonies of the British Empire."

SIR F. AND LADY ELDRIDGE.

Croydon.—A drinking-fountain, placed on Pollard's Hill, was inaugurated July 2, 1913. It is thus inscribed:—

"This fountain was erected by a few burgesses and friends as a token of appreciation of the munificent gift of Pollard's Hill as an open space to the borough of Croydon by Sir Frederick and Lady Eldridge, July, 1913."

EARL OF SELKIRK.

Kirkcudbright.—In the High Street, close by the entrance to the parish churchyard, stands a massive granite cross on a square pedestal. On the tapering base, fronting the road, a brass plate is inserted, bearing the following inscription:—

Erected by Cecily Louisa,
Countess of Selkirk,
in loving memory of her husband
Dunbar James, Earl of Selkirk.
Born 22 April, 1809:—Died 11 April, 1885.
"A man greatly beloved."—x. Dan. 11.

ELEANOR DOVE.

Cullercoats, near Tynemouth.—On the Dove Marine Laboratory a slab is inserted in the wall, bearing the following inscription:—

"Erected 1908 by Wilfrid H. Hudleston, M.A., F.R.S., for the furtherance of Marine Biology, and as a memorial of his ancestress, Eleanor Dove."

The laboratory was opened by the Duke of Northumberland in October, 1908.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

(To be continued.)

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHARD EDWARDS, 1669-79.

(See 12 S. iii. 1, 44, 81, 122, 161, 205, 244, 262, 293, 323, 349, 377, 409, 439, 470, 498; iv. 39, 96, 151.)

LETTER LXXXV.

John Smith to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3701.)

Decca November 15th 1672.

Mr Richard Edwards

Loving Freind

I have not heard from you since Mr Vickers's departure, nor long before, neither have I received the things desired of you: The peeces flowerd stuff Mr Vickers sett to working for you are not ready, soe have sent you a ps. of the Choice of mine with some peeces of Cloth as under written. They are sealed up in wax Cloth and sent by John Norton.*

* John Norton, a "freeman," allied himself with Richard Moseley, a dyer in the Company's service, in 1677, and caused great trouble between the English and the native Governor of Hùgli. He was arrested in March, and died in prison six months later.

O Lmdw enop qid ixpwr pi kia Lwmplwn
Lit bid comm Rip hwp op bhot bdnw qid
lmdw lmu wridzl ix Amp Dorkwvr.* I rest

Your reall Loving freind

JOHN SMITH

4 ps. fine Adaties† 32.--

2 ps. Cossa† 22.--

Charges 6.--

54.6.--

Tnmq nwawaswn pi sdq plw pei Zhmbbwb
mru bwru sq Xonbp. qidn pndip Oir Baopl.‡

LETTER LXXXVI.

John Vickers to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3748.)

Fort St. George January the 28th 1672/3

Dear Brother

At my Arrivall to Metchlepatam According to your Remembrance, I demanded of Mr Freeman 8 r: but received it not of him, and for the bale of goodes you are concernd in, it is in A cocheen Chest,§ as they say, and Mr Mohun has the key at Madapollam, soe that could not dispose of your share as you ordered, though indeed more might have been done had I been well, for ever since my Coming upon this Coast have been soe ill that have not been able to mind any thing, soe that dear Brother must beg you to excuse this breif account, being

* This cipher (worked out by Miss L. M. Anstey), which is employed by Smith in several of his letters to Edwards, is as follows:—

| | | |
|-------|-------|----------|
| m = a | o = i | n = r |
| s = b | c = k | b = s |
| k = c | h = l | p = t |
| u = d | a = m | d = u, v |
| w = e | r = n | e = w |
| x = f | i = o | f = x |
| z = g | t = p | g = z |
| l = h | y = q | q = y |

But Smith does not always write his cipher correctly, as in the sentence above, where "comm" should read "cohh."

The rendering is: I have writ you often to com heather, hop you will not let it slip, sure you have had enough of Mat Vincent.

† See Letters VI. and XXXIII.

‡ Pray remember to buy the two Glasses and send by First, your [?] John Smith. Here, again, "pndip" seems to be an error for "pndbpq," trusty, or "pndw," true.

§ Cabinet work from Cochín has always been famous. *Vide* MS. travels of Peter Mundy (1637), Rawlinson MS. A., 315 (Bodleian), fol. 126b; A. Hamilton, 'A New Account of the East Indies, ed. 1744, vol. i. p. 331. Sandal-wood chests of large size, made there and in the neighbourhood, are still used for preserving clothing.

soe faint that am not able to sit longer to inlarge then with my most hearty wishes for thy health and prosperity to subscribe

Thy Reall and most affectionately Loving Brother

JNO: VICKERS

Respects and service to all freinds

Remember my Account with J: S:*

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchant in Cassumbazar

Fort St. George the 10th Feb. 1672/3 per your servant T: WILKES†

LETTER LXXXVII.

Edward Littleton to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3750.)

[The early career of Edward Littleton in India deserves a detailed notice, since he eventually became the first President in Bengal of the New or English East India Company. He was the son of Sir Timothy Littleton, Kt., was elected factor at 25l. per annum on Oct. 25, 1670, and he "being well skilled in silk," the Court ordered him to be sent to Kāsimbāzār, the centre of their silk trade in Bengal. On reaching Fort St. George, therefore, he was at once dispatched to Balasor, where he arrived in August or September of 1671 and presumably proceeded to his appointed station, as in August, 1672, it is stated that he is "to instruct the silk winders." However, on the death of William Bagnold at the end of that year he went to Hūglī, and since there was "little of business at Cassumbazar," he was permitted to remain, and Edmund Bugden was ordered to "admit him to the knowledge of the Company's business." In March, 1674, apparently owing to a remonstrance from Fort St. George, Littleton was sent back to Kāsimbāzār as Third of that factory, becoming Second in 1676, and Chief in 1677. His suggestion that "an English Silk Weaver might prove of some advantage" to the silk investments at Kāsimbāzār was taken into consideration by the Fort St. George Council, who promised to select one "of that craft" from amongst the "Souldiery." The Court received good reports of Littleton's conduct, and in December, 1676, they ordered him to be continued at Kāsimbāzār and "encouraged." In February, 1679, Jacob Verburg, Chief of the Dutch at Hūglī, arrived on a visit to Kāsimbāzār, but Littleton omitted the "usual ceremony" of meeting him, because it was "the Sabbath day, which he had always been instructed and brought up in a Strick observance of."

In 1675 he married his first wife Elizabeth. Her maiden name does not appear, but she may have come out to India with Littleton's brother Robert, a freeman, and his sister Ann, who later became Mrs. Fytch Nedham. George

* John Smith.

† Timothy Wilkes, factor at Fort St. George, became Second of Council there in 1681, and resigned the service in 1683.

Knipe, another of the Company's servants, described Ann as "passable enough if it was not for her running discourses which are very impertinent." Elizabeth Littleton died at Kāsimbāzār on July 26, 1678, "her distemper an inward fever accompanied, as we Judged, with an Impostume [abscess] in her head." She was buried the following day, "the Dutch being invited, according to Custome," to accompany "the Corps unto the Grave." Elizabeth Littleton left two daughters, Jane Hugliana and Elizabeth Gangetica. The latter was baptized on Sept. 29, 1678, by "Samuell Epes, minister of the Ship Society"; and in December of the same year Jane Hugliana was sent home in that ship for "Education and Instruction." Elizabeth Gangetica, "a child of extraordinary hopes and promises," died of an "Inward fever" on July 12, 1679, and Littleton, who was ill at the same time, was so affected by the loss that he begged to be allowed to resign his post.

However, he reconsidered his decision, and, after a visit to Hügfl, returned to Kāsimbāzār as Chief until superseded by Job Charnock in 1681. The Court, who still had "a good opinion" of him, appointed him Second in Hügfl and "Third in the Bay." But by November, 1681, news of his irregularities had reached England, and he was dismissed and ordered to be sent home for detaining his brother in England contrary to order and for "divers other causes," chief among which was that of private trading. In January, 1682, the Court, "having received further advices" of his "unfaithfulness," ordered him to be seized and shipped for England in the Defence. In December Parson John Evans, also a notorious private trader, wrote to Edward Reade in London that Littleton was "in a fair way to finish" his business, and that if he and Matthias Vincent "can escape att home as they have done here, they are very fortunate men."

The records are silent with regard to Littleton's reception by his employers. His father, Sir Timothy, "late one of the barons of the Exchequer," had died in 1679, and Edward Littleton appears to have taken up his residence at Moor, in Shropshire, and to have married a second time.

In 1698 he became a Director of the New or English Company, started in rivalry of the old (now styled) London Company, was knighted, and appointed its first President of Bengal. His will, dated before he left England, mentions his wife Sarah, and his nephew Littleton Nedham, the son of Fytch Nedham and his sister Ann. His daughter Jane Hugliana, who is also mentioned, died before 1709, when the will was proved.

Littleton arrived in India for the second time in July, 1699, and from that date, until his death at Fort William on Oct. 24, 1707, he constantly mismanaged the Company's affairs. Details of his inefficiency, of his constant bickerings with the London Company's agent at Hügfl, and of his unfaithfulness and consequent dismissal are given at length in the accounts of his government by Sir Henry Yule and C. R. Wilson.

He had had a great opportunity, but instead of acquiring fame, his name was "dishonourably

enshrined," since he died owing Rs. 80,437 Sa. to the Company. See 'Court Minutes,' vol. xxvii. pp. 61, 65, 75, 77; vol. xxviii. p. 205; 'O.C.,' 3575, 3765, 4045, 4113, 4217, 4867, 6690; 'Factory Records,' Hugli, vols. i., ii., and iv., Kasimbazar, vol. i.; Miscellaneous, ii., iii, and vi., Fort St. George, vols. ii. and xvi.; 'Letter Books,' vol. iv. p. 391; vol. v. p. 500; vol. vi. p. 270; vol. vii. p. 158; Yule, 'Hedges; Diary,' vol. ii. pp. 205-222; Wilson, 'Early Annals of Bengal,' vol. i. p. 154 *et seq.*; P.C.C. Wills (148 Lane) and Admons.]

Hugly primo February 1672[3]

Mr Richard Edwards

Esteemed friend

Sir

Yours of the 25 last past have received. By the Boates this day departed hence have sent the Palankees, beinge mine was not to your minde. Pray, if Opportunitie offers, please to send mee both mine, or one att leasst, by first Opportunity. Inclosed is a note of the Particulars Bought att Mr Bagnolds outcry,* the Amount whereof Shall receive of Mr Bugden. Not else at present but that I am

Sir, Your humble Servant

EDWD. LITTLETON

[If that Mr Elwes bee not yet arrived† and you Should Send any Conveniencies to Meadapoore,‡ it would bee a good Conveighance to Send the Palankees thither, Soe to bee put on the Pattana Boates that are coming hither.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards

Merchantt In Cassumbuzar.

R. C. TEMPLE.

(To be continued.)

SHAKESPEARIANA.

'HAMLET,' I. iv. 36-8 (Oxford text):—

The dram of eale
Doth all the noble substance of a doubt
To his own scandal.

Much has been written about this well-known crux, and many suggestions made for its amending. Such interpretations as Corson's and Dowden's, though they preserve the words, are so involved that it is impossible to believe that Shakespeare could ever have written the passage as it stands. . It

* Auction. Wm. Bagnold died at the end of the year 1672. See Letter XXXVI. No account of the sale or of the prices realized by his effects is in existence.

† Robert Elwes had been transferred from Patna to Dacca vice John Smith, who was dismissed.

‡ Mirdāūdpur. See Letter LXXXI.

seems clear that a corruption lurks in "of a doubt." The passage may be healed and a satisfactory sense given by reading "overdoubt," i.e. to cast a doubt over. Then the sense of the passage is: "The small admixture of evil casts a doubt over the whole of a noble nature, to its detriment." This seems in accord with what precedes, and the verb "overdoubt" does not seem impossible in the face of such a verb as "overcloud."

H. ELLERSHAW.

6 South Bailey, Durham.

'OTHELLO,' V. ii. : "Ice brookes."—Othello alludes to one of his swords thus :—

It was a Sword of Spaine, the Ice brookes temper. "Ice brookes" has hitherto proved a crux to Shakespeare commentators. Blackstone was inclined to read "'tis Ebroes temper," and Alexander Pope also treated "brook" as a misprint for the name of the river Ebro. Steevens thought "icebrook's" was right, and a passage in Martial led him to think that the brook or rivulet used by Spanish swordmakers for quenching hot blades could be identified with the "Salo, now Xalon, near Bilbilis in Celtiberia." Nares gave the explanation that *uisge* or *uis* was Keltic for water or stream, and *bruaich* was a hill-slope or mountain-side; but it is difficult to conceive how this helped the solution of the crux. In the 'N.E.D.' the quotation from 'Othello' is given under "ice" (6) with the date 1604.

Quite recently, however, Mr. A. F. Johnson, in a paper on 'The Historical Side of Iron and Steel Making' read before the Cleveland Institution of Engineers, gave what appears to be the correct interpretation. "Isebrooke," as printed in the old Quarto, is according to him obviously the "Anglicized" version of Innsbruck, the capital of the Tyrol; there are references to "Isebruk" iron in various entries in the State papers. The Cleveland author was anticipated in this solution by Dr. L. Beck, who in his (German) 'History of Iron' (Braunschweig, 1893-5, vol. ii. p. 884) mentions a payment of 8l. 6s. 8d. in May, 1516, to a John Hurdy by the Fishmongers' Guild for four bundles (*Gebund*) of "Isebroke" steel for making arms (*Waffen*). His authority is "A letter of Sir Henry Lee in 1590 on the Trial of Iron for Armour" quoted in an article contributed by H. A. Dillon to *Archæologica* [*sic*], 2 Ser. vol. i. (London, 1888). Dr. Beck's explanation is that "Isebroke" stands for Innsbruck, and that under "Isebroke steel" any good Styrian and Carinthian steel is meant, in the

same way as "Hungary" (Hungere) iron stood sometimes for Styrian iron. In other parts of his book Dr. Beck has numerous passages referring to the skill of famous makers of plate armour at Innsbruck in the Emperor Maximilian's reign, such as the members of the Treitz and Seusenhofer families. Shakespeare had evidently heard of the fame of Innsbruck steel for plate armour, and applied its temper to Spanish swordblades. At present steel-making in the Tyrol is practically, if not altogether, extinct.

L. L. K.

'HAMLET,' I. ii. 66 : "A little more than kin" (12 S. iv. 41).—Though the poet may, as suggested, have met with such phrases as "frynded, kynned, and alyed" during his presumed early employment as a scrivener, he is far more likely to have in this instance been thinking of the line in 'Gorboduc' (1561), the first English tragedy: "In kynde a father, but not kindelynesse"; or of the still closer parallel in Lyly's 'Mother Bombie' (1594): "the greater the kindred is, the less the kinness must be"—the more so as this familiar proverb contains an undoubted play on words, introduced to give point and emphasis to Hamlet's conception of his uncle's character; for the allusion clearly refers, as Steevens demonstrated, to the King, and not to Hamlet himself.

N. W. HILL.

DRAMAS OF 1767 AND 1826.—An interesting addition to the history of the London stage is made by a book of 1767 which I find quoted in a newspaper of 1826. The book, written by an old prompter, bears the following title :—

"*The Dramatic Time Piece, or Perpetual Monitor* : being a calculation of the length of time every Act takes in performing, in all the Acting Plays at the Theatres Royal of Drury-lane, Covent-garden, and Hay-market, as minuted from repeated observations during the course of many years' practice; as also the time of night when half-price will be taken, and the certain period when any play will be over. By J. Brownsmith, Prompter to the Theatre Royal, in the Hay-market, London....1767. Price 1s."

The preface assures the reader that,

"Recourse being had to this book, any nobleman, gentleman, &c. who may have carriages or servants in waiting, or appointments to make at any particular hour, may at all times (within a few minutes) be assured of the time as punctually as if minuted by their watches, only by allowing for incidental entertainments between the acts, such as songs, dances, &c. The utility of this is manifold, as it will (if duly attended to) prevent their cattle from catching cold by waiting so long

at the doors of the play houses in bad weather, a circumstance heretofore unavoidable."

After this preface the "Time Piece" begins. The tragedies [regarded as stock pieces are:—

Othello, Lady Jane Gray, Orphan, Hamlet, Tamerlane, Macbeth, Theodosius, Mourning Bride, Alexander, Lear, Richard III., Distressed Mother, Œdipus, Earl of Essex (Banks's), Oroonoko, Cato, Julius Cæsar, George Barnwell, Venice Preserved, Gamester, Fair Penitent, Henry V., Fatal Marriage, King Charles, Fatal Curiosity, Earl of Essex (Jones's), Mariamne, Tancred and Sigismunda, Romeo and Juliet, Siege of Damascus, Philoclea, Phædra and Hippolytus, Coriolanus, Alzira, Zara, Cymbeline, Cleone, Douglas, Royal Convert, Henry IV. (2d Part), Jane Shore, All for Love, Athelstan, Albion Queens, Anthony and Cleopatra, Boadicea, Brothers, Creusa, Don Sebastian, Eugenia, Edward the Black Prince, Fair Penitent, Henry VIII., King John, Merope, Orphan of China, Revenge, Roman Father, Tempest, Siege of Aquelæia, Earl of Warwick, Dido, Philaster, Mahomet, and the Countess of Salisbury—in all 66 [65?] tragedies.

The stock comedies are:—

Love for Love, Merry Wives of Windsor, Spanish Fryar, Drummer, Stratagem, Henry IV. (1st Part), Bold Stroke, Constant Couple, Inconstant, Committee, Old Bachelor, Fop's Fortune, Provoked Husband, Fond Husband, Funeral, Country Lasses, Wonder, Mistake, Recruiting Officer, Busy Body, Conscious Lovers, Double Gallant, Careless Husband, Tender Husband, Relapse, Rule a Wife, Love's Last Shift, Royal Merchant, Woman's a Riddle, Tunbridge Walks, Wife's Relief, Æsop, Love and a Bottle, Winter's Tale, All's Well that Ends Well, Pamela, Way of the World, Rehearsal, Confederacy, Merchant of Venice, Country Wife, Suspicious Husband, She Would and She Would Not, Wit without Money, Twin Rivals, Volpone, Every Man in his Humour, Humorous Lieutenant, As You Like It, Double Mistake, All in the Wrong, Accomplished Fools, Anorous Widow, Alchymist, Amphytrion, Beggar's Bush, Double Dealer, Fair Quaker of Deal, Foundling, Jealous Wife, Kind Impostor, London Cuckolds, Lady's Last Stake, Measure for Measure, Much Ado about Nothing, Minor, Provoked Wife, Rover, Refusal, Squire of Alsatia, School for Lovers, Silent Woman, Way to Keep Him, Gamester, Beggars' Opera, Plain Dealer, English Merchant, Clandestine Marriage, and the Country Girl—in all seventy-nine comedies.

The journalist of 1826 records that

"Of these plays one half are no longer acted. But of the twenty-three plays of Shakespeare then before the public, all remain but three—Antony and Cleopatra, All's Well that Ends Well, and Measure for Measure; and there have since been revised [*sic*] six, which were not acted at that time, viz.:—Twelfth Night, Midsummer Night's Dream, Taming of the Shrew, Comedy of Errors, Richard the Second, and Timon of Athens. Eight of Shakespeare's plays seem quite excluded from representation, viz.:—Two Gentlemen of Verona, Love's Labour Lost, Troilus and Cressida, Titus Andronicus, Pericles, and three parts of Henry VI."

CYRIL.

FRENCH DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES IN LONDON, 1817-28.—The French stage was apparently first introduced to London audiences in the form of subscription performances by a stock company, probably brought from Paris, or, we may suppose, recruited in London. Mr. Bretherton records ('The Lyceum and Henry Irving,' 1903, p. 63) that in March, 1828, at the "Soirees Francaises" (*sic*)—"for which a heavy subscription was exacted from the public"—a number of plays by Molière were acted at the English Opera-House.

A little collection of playbills recently secured identifies a much earlier series of subscription performances of French plays. Under the patronage of six peeresses a season was commenced in 1817 at the Argyle Rooms. The rules provided that admission was by card only, which had to be signed by a Lady Patroness. Gentlemen's cards were not transferable, but ladies could lend their cards—sister to sister, mother to daughter, or *vice versa*. As the season progressed other rules or restraints were introduced; for example, in 1818 it was necessary to add this note to a programme:—

"Several of the subscribers having with justice complained of the noise and talking on Friday last, the Lady Patronesses request, as the whole suit of rooms are open for the assembly, that the large one may be reserved for those interested in representation."

Each soirée commenced at 10 o'clock. The collection of programmes may not be complete, but from their number and the fact that they have been file copies it is reasonable to suppose that all the performances are included. At the Argyle Rooms, 13 representations were given in 1817, 16 in 1818, 16 in 1819, 19 in 1820. The following year, after 21 representations, there was some change in the administration, and M. Cloup of 18 Great Castle Street, Cavendish Square, removed the company to the New Royal West London Theatre, Tottenham Street where on Monday, May 21, 1821, he commenced at 7 o'clock a second series of soirées. The old system of a subscription for the season gave place to the ordinary charges for each performance: boxes 2*l.* 2*s.*, "aux premières Loges" 6*s.*, and "au Partere" 3*s.* 6*d.*; "on ne reçoit pas d'argent à la porte." Four other performances were provided before, on July 11, 1821, a further removal was made to the Adelphi. The season closed the following week, and for the next season there are two programmes only. The management now reverted to the earlier

system of a season subscription. The change of place and direction is indicated in the notice: "La Société Dramatique Française a l'honneur d'annoncer sa Quatrième Soirée pour Vendredi prochain, dans la Salle de Concerts du Théâtre du Roi."

This suggests more performances than are represented by the programmes in the collection. Possibly there was more than one company or society providing these Soirées Françaises. The special interest of the collection of programmes consists in their date and the remarkable size—7 in. by 4 in.—probably the smallest of their kind.

In 1839, at the St. James's Theatre, French plays were produced for three months; and on Feb. 7, 1842, at the same house, Mitchells opened the first of nearly twelve successive seasons of "The French Theatre." But all this belongs to the familiar history of London theatres, for which the little volume of programmes provides, I believe, a few new data.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

51 Rutland Park Mansions, N.W.2.

FIRST KHAKE-CLAD FIGURES IN A STAINED-GLASS WINDOW.—In *The Illustrated London News* for June 8 is an illustration of a stained-glass window which has just been erected in the parish church of Willingale Doe to the memory of Major A. T. Saulez, R.F.A., killed in action; and at the foot of the illustration it is stated that the window affords "the first instance of a khaki figure in stained-glass." This is not the case unless it has been erected more than eighteen months, for it must be about as long ago that I noticed in Holy Trinity Church, Kensington Gore, a stained-glass window (in the north aisle, I think, near the door) in memory of an officer fallen in this war, in which he is represented in khaki uniform, kneeling. I did not make a note of details, but any one who pays a visit to the church will be able to corroborate what I say and to supply them.

PENRY LEWIS.

WELLER FAMILY.—During the last few years there have been innumerable references in print to the names selected by Dickens for his various characters, and—needless to say—none of them has aroused more interest than that of Weller. I have before me a batch of newspaper cuttings on this subject, beginning with one from 'N. & Q.' of Aug. 22, 1891. Those who take a delight in 'Pickwick' will, I think, welcome the following extracts from the parish church registers of Bromley, Kent (which have not

as yet been published), as they prove that Tony Weller, father of the immortal Sam, was not the first of the name in his profession.

In 1707 the baptism of Charles, son of John Weller, is recorded, but the exact date is not given. Burials of members of the Weller family are as follows:—

March 1, 1733. John, the son of William Weller of Croydon, stage-coachman.

Aug. 24, 1737. Mary, wife of John Weller, stage-coachman and farmer.

Nov. 23, 1737. Sarah, daughter of William Weller of Croydon, master of the stage coach.

The Charity School at Bromley was established in 1716, and among the original subscriptions was one of ten shillings from John Weller. There is a monument in the churchyard (with inscription partly obliterated) to Jane, wife of William Weller, 173—. This is given in Mr. Holworthy's 'Monumental Inscriptions of Bromley,' which are most useful for reference. I hope very much that they will be completed after the War.

PHILIP NORMAN.

ST. SWITHIN: A WELSH RIVAL.—*The Western Mail* of Cardiff for July 22, 1918, contained the following note:—

"It is not generally known that there is a Welsh rival to St. Swithin. In the works of Lewis Glyn Cothi, circa 1340, there is a reference to a weather tradition connected with a saint of a purely Celtic origin. This saint's festival is observed on July 15, and the weather on that day was supposed to govern the meteorological conditions for the next forty days. In an elegy to Morgan ab Syr Dafydd Gam the bard of Glyn Cothi says:—

Gwlad Frychan am Forgan fydd
Ail i gawod Wyl Gewydd.

Cewydd, reputed to be the son of Caw, the parent of a numerous family of saints, is the patron saint of Aberedw and Dyserth, and also of the extinct church of Llangewydd, near Bridgend."

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

"WE LIVE AS JACOB DAWSON'S WIFE DIED."—I have frequently heard this proverb or saying, and have many a time wondered how, when, and where it originated. Recently, whilst going through 'The History and Antiquities of the Counties of Westmorland and Cumberland,' by Joseph Nicolson, Esq., and Richard Burn, LL.D. (London, 1777, 2 vols. 4to), I came across its origin, as follows:—

"On the 3rd pillar in the south isle of the Church [of Kendal] is the following inscription:—'Here lyes Frances, late wife of Jacob Dawson, Gent, who departed this life 19th June, 1700, in the 25th year of her age: Who by a free and cheerful resignation of herself, even in the midst of this world's affluence, has left us just grounds to hope she is now happy.' This epitaph we only

take notice of, as it hath occasioned a display of the droll humour of the people, who upon any particular occasion of festivity have from hence framed a proverb, 'We live as Jacob Dawson's wife died.'—Vol. i. p. 78.

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.

RHODES: OLD CHIMNEYPiece.—Baron de Delabre in his 'Rhodes of the Knights' (Clarendon Press, 1908), p. 104, writes: "The fireplace of the hall [of the palace of the Grand Master of the Knights of St. John], a fine piece of carving, was bought and carried away by Col. Rose, then H.M.'s Consul-General at Beyrout."

The capture of Rhodes by Italy has given Christendom once more access to the former stronghold of the Hospitallers, and each Nation in particular interests itself in its own old auberge. Some desire is now felt to know what became of the chimneypiece which Col. Rose (afterwards famous as Sir Hugh Rose, Lord Strathnairn) "bought and carried away." If this letter appears in 'N. & Q.' it is quite possible that the chimneypiece may be traced.

Curiously enough, another Rhodian relic of the Knights, which was removed about 1845, has been traced to its present resting-place, rightly enough in the home of that family from which sprang the high dignitary whose memory is perpetuated by that relic. I am told, by the way, that the name of Col. Rose, as British Consul-General, is still a power in Syria. He made his mark there, and the King of Prussia bestowed upon him the insignia of the Johanner Order, the Prussian branch of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. A. C. YATE, Lieut.-Col.

The Athenæum, Pall Mall, S.W.

"RUA NOVA," 1636-7.—In a seventeenth-century MS. (India Office Records, Marine Records, vol. lxiii.) which narrates a voyage to India and China in 1636-7 the following passage occurs: "There repaired about the shippes the Procurador of the City [Macao].... This Filho de Rua Nova wanted not a tounge answerable to his head...." The term "Filho de Rua Nova" is evidently an expression of contempt. Can any reader give me its signification or tell me how it

arose? Does it refer to a street in Macao or in Goa of bad repute? It does not appear to have a proverbial significance in Portuguese. The writer of the document, so far as I know, was never in Lisbon.

R. C. TEMPLE.

MADAME TAGLIONI.—Can any of your readers inform me if any books have been written on this famous Italian *danseuse*, and, if so, by whom and when published?

WHARTON.

Halswell Park, Bridgwater.

BEES IN THE TROPICS: DO THEY GENERALLY NOT STORE HONEY?—This is a question I should like answered, in view of a passage in 'Reminiscences of a War-Time Statesman and Diplomat, 1830-1915,' by Frederic W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, U.S. of America (New York, Putnam & Sons, 1916). Writing on Jan. 12, 1866, in the island of Santa Cruz (Caribbean Sea), on the subject of a perpetual hay-harvest there, Mr. Seward states:—

"This reminded one of the gentlemen who accompanied us of an experience that a New Englander had, who brought a hive of bees here from the States, thinking they would make honey for him all the year round. But the bees, after the first year's experience, discovered that, where there was no winter, there was no need of laying up stores of honey, so they abandoned the habit of making any, except for daily use."

HENRY HOWARD.

Vevey, Switzerland.

THE NIBELUNGEN LIED.—I wonder if any of your readers could kindly assist me to get, or lend me, 'Extracts from the Nibelungenlied,' by H. B. Cotterill, M.A. I have inquired for it, and have been told that it is out of print. I believe a translation of this poem into something like English hexameter verse has lately been published. Could any of your readers inform me of earlier translations of the poem, in part or in whole, that have poetical merit? Those I have seen appear to be singularly wanting in it. Those by Thomas Carlyle in an essay on the epic in question seem specially grotesque, though I know that admirers of that author a generation back received them with great reverence.

(Dr.) JOHN WILLCOCK.

Lerwick, Shetland Islands.

"PUG" DONALD.—Can any reader give further information, from naval records or elsewhere, about this person? He is stated in George Raymond's Memoir of R. W. Elliston, the actor, to have run away from school after being flogged by Dr. Roberts at

St. Paul's at about the same time (1790-91) that Elliston ran away from St. Paul's to go on the stage.

Donald went to sea as a stowaway. After three years on a coaster he became, at 18, the mate of a coasting vessel sailing from North Britain. He was seized illegally by the pressgang, and shipped to the African coast. His exemplary conduct secured his promotion to quartermaster from the rating of A.B. to which by his good seamanship he had attained. In a brush with a French frigate he behaved with so much gallantry that he was placed on the quarterdeck as midshipman: and about 1806 he was gazetted lieutenant. No record of his name is preserved in the Registers of St. Paul's School, which are admittedly incomplete at the end of the eighteenth century.

MICHAEL F. J. McDONNELL.

Bathurst, Gambia, British West Africa.

WINCHESTER COLLEGE CHAPEL: STAINED-GLASS PAINTER.—In the modern copy (1822) of the ancient glass (inserted between 1387 and 1394) that fills the east window of Winchester College Chapel may be seen the small kneeling figure of a man wearing a blue-grey gown with marone hood, and from his mouth issues a label inscribed "Thomas operator istius vitri." I should be very glad to know of any other such portraits of English mediæval glass-painters.

JOHN D LE COUTEUR

Southsea.

THE GREEK STADIUM.—In Smith's 'Dict. of Class. Antiq.' it is stated that in the Greek stadium there were three pillars: the first was inscribed *ἀρίστευε*, the second *κάμψον*, and the third *σπένδε*. The authority is stated to be the scholiast on Soph., 'Electra,' 691. The statement, however, does not appear to be in that passage of the scholia in Gaisford's or the Teubner editions. Could any of the classical scholars among your readers give me the words of the scholiast in the Greek or the exact reference?

G. H. J.

ROMAN ROADS IN BRITAIN: THEIR ALIGNMENT.—Many people besides engineers, land surveyors, and ploughmen must have experienced the difficulty of "ranging" a straight line between two points not visible to each other. When two such points were more than a hundred miles apart in old times the problem must have been hard indeed, especially where the country had no buildings or artificial landmarks, and where the lower portions of it was covered with thick forests

and marshes. How then did the Romans manage to secure so correct an alignment of their roads? In the case of the Fosse, starting from near the seacoast of Dorset, and passing through Ilchester, Bath, Cirencester, and Leicester to Lincoln and the Humber coast, there is no deviation in its whole course of two hundred miles from a true line S.W. to N.E., beyond a slight northerly bend between Leicester and Newark. In the case of the other main trunk road, *i.e.*, the Watling Street from Kent, through London, to Chester, the adjustment of the line is not quite so perfect, though correctly drawn as far as Daventry, beyond which place it takes too northerly a direction, and then branches due W. for Uriconium, the original route to Chester being apparently lost.

Perhaps some of your readers could explain how this correctness of line was achieved. Could it be that the position of the two points being fixed approximately by their relation to certain fixed stars, or ones low on the horizon, a succession of beacon fires was then lighted between those stars? This would enable the Roman engineers to erect a succession of cross-staves pointing directly to such fires, and giving the true line by which to guide operations in the daytime. I should be glad of any information or references to the subject.

A few years ago Mr. Belloc published a monograph on the 'Stane Street,' a road from Chichester to London, and traced its course very minutely. Has the same process been applied elsewhere?

CHARLES R. MOORE.

Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.

"SONS OF ICHWE."—Can any of your readers give me information as to the origin, or any reference to a book containing an account, of the "Sons of Ichwe"? The term is used in Prince Lichnowsky's Memoirs.

JOHN W. SINGLETON,

Borough Librarian.

Accrington.

MEDALS: INNOCENT X. AND GEORGE II.—I should be glad to know what the two medals noted below are intended to commemorate.

1. Bronze. Obverse, bust of Pope Innocent X., wearing vestments and a cap; legend, "Innocentius X. Pon. Max. an. III." (1647). Reverse, Christ washing the feet of an apostle; legend, "Tv Dominvs et Magister"; in exergue, "exempl. dedi vobis."

2. Silver. Obverse, Britannia standing among flags, armour, a globe, bust, palette, book, &c., holding a spear in the right hand and a palm-branch in the left; in exergue, "George reigning"; signed T.; legend, "Both hands fill'd for Britain." Reverse, Queen Caroline, crowned, standing among trees, holding a sceptre in her right hand, and a vase in her left, from which she pours water on a tree; in exergue, "Caroline protecting, 1736"; signed T.; legend, "Growing arts adorn empire."
J. P. R.

BOLTON PRIORY COUCHER BOOK.—I shall be obliged if any reader can put me on the track of the Coucher Book or Chartulary of Bolton Priory, Yorkshire. This MS. is stated by George Lawton, in his 'Collections relative to the Dioceses of York and Ripon' (1840; Introduction, p. xv), to have been then in the library of the Rev. William Carr. Mr. Carr was Incumbent of Bolton Abbey from 1789 to 1843, dying in the latter year. Since then all traces of the work have been lost, nor am I able to obtain the smallest clue as to its whereabouts, despite the most diligent inquiries in many quarters.

The MS. was in the possession of the Ingilby family at Ripley Castle in the seventeenth century, when Roger Dodsworth made extracts therefrom, which are now, of course, amongst the Dodsworth MSS. at the Bodleian Library.

HERBERT WILLIAM THOMPSON.

35 Virginia Road, Leeds.

PRE-RAPHAELITE STAINED GLASS.—'The Art of William Morris,' by Vallance, mentioned *ante*, p. 110, by MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE, is inaccessible to me. I have seen several of the windows containing Pre-Raphaelite stained glass, and shall be grateful to any one who can give me a complete list. Please reply direct.

(Miss) A. JONES.

Arvonja, Port Dinorwic, N. Wales.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—From what source was the name Literary and Philosophical Society taken? Who used the title first for a society? Is there anywhere a history on the subject?

H. CROWTHER.

Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society.

POLAND STREET ACADEMY.—Can any of your readers tell me anything about this school for boys, just off Oxford Street, which had, some sixty-five years ago, about 100 boys in daily attendance? The head master was Mr. Furriar, and the

assistant master Mr. Kant. I believe that King's College Latin Grammar was in use there. Has any old boy a copy of it? Can I be told of any boys who attended it, or any details concerning it or respecting the masters, pupils, books in use, or method of instruction? When was it closed, and in which building in Poland Street was it carried on? (Dr.) GEO. C. WILLIAMSON.

Grosvenor House, 123 Marine Parade, Brighton.

"GOOD-NIGHT AND JOY BE WI' YOU A'."—Where can I find the words and the air of this song? It is mentioned at the end of chap. xliii. of 'Waverley.'
ZEPHYR.

"BURNT CHAMPAGNE."—In his 'Memoirs' (published in 1918), vol. ii. p. 163, William Hickey writes about Calcutta in 1778-9:—

"I gave private directions as soon as the clock struck two to introduce some kettles of burnt champagne, a measure that was highly applauded by all.... From that night it became the established custom to have burnt champagne the moment it was two o'clock."

What is "burnt champagne"?

J. H. LESLIE.

"WHISKEY," A CARRIAGE.—In Hickey's 'Memoirs' we read:—

"He kept a phaeton, a stylish Tim Whiskey, and half a dozen blood horses."—Vol. ii. p. 32.

"Mr. Richards's phaeton, two whiskeys, and saddle horses."—P. 35.

A whiskey was a light one-horsed chaise, without a hood (Farmer and Henley's 'Dictionary of Slang'). What is the origin of the name?
J. H. LESLIE.

MEDICAL MEN ASSASSINATED.—The murder by a madman, on June 13, of Prof. Pozzi of Paris, calls attention to the apparent rarity of murderous attacks upon doctors. I cannot remember any other case than that of Marat, who was stabbed by Charlotte Corday during the French Revolution. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' record other cases?
S. D. CLIPPINGDALE, M.D.

36 Holland Park Avenue, W.

HARRIS ARMS.—I shall be grateful for particulars of any instances (not mentioned in Burke's 'General Armory' or Papworth and Morant's 'Dictionary') of a Harris bearing a coat of three bars, or Barry of seven or of any other number, with or without augmentations or marks of cadency—specifying the tincture if possible, and the crest used with the arms. Communications may be sent direct to me.

(Sir) ALFRED IRWIN, C.S.I.

49 Ailesbury Road, Dublin.

SAXTON'S MAP OF LANCASHIRE.—Could any correspondent kindly tell me the year in which Saxton's map of Lancashire was first published? The copy which I have has no date; but beneath the scale is: "Chris: Saxton descrip: Guliel: Hole sculp-sit." W. H. CHIPPINDALL, Col. Kirkby Lonsdale.

GEORGE REYNOLDS.—Can any reader help me to obtain the date and place of marriage of George Reynolds, the father of Keats's friend John Hamilton Reynolds? According to the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' the latter was born at Shrewsbury on Sept. 9, 1796. George Reynolds was a master at Christ's Hospital from 1817 to 1835. RAMSDEN WALKER. 32 Watling Street, E.C.4.

BELLOTT FAMILY, 1550-1600.—Thomas Bellott, secretary to Lord Burleigh, and described as of London (St. Clement Danes), founded the Bellott Hospital, Bath, in 6 or 7 James I. In a Staffordshire will dated 1547 there appears a "Thomas Bellott of Gresford." Was there a connexion between the two? If not, can any one identify the latter? CHARLES SWYNNERTON.

ASHBOURNE, DERBYSHIRE.—The History and Topography of Ashbourn, the Valley of the Dove, and the Adjacent Villages' was published at Ashbourne by Messrs. Dawson & Hobson in 1839. I should be glad to learn the name of the author. G. F. R. B.

PIGUEUIT.—Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' give me information concerning Danby Pigueuit, who was admitted to Westminster School in 1748, aged 8, and Casar Pigueuit, described as the son of John Pigueuit of Brentford, Middlesex, who was at the same school in 1755? G. F. R. B.

"FACING AND BRACING," 1604.—In the charter of incorporation of the Worshipful Company of Musicians, granted by James I. in 1604, is a clause which states that no member of the fellowship "shall unseemly revile, rebuke, smite, or abuse any brother . . . either by facing, bracing, evil reproaching, or affraying." What was meant by "facing and bracing"? J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

[The 'New English Dictionary' marks this sense of the verb *brace* as obsolete, and defines it as "to bluster, domineer; to assume a defiant attitude; chiefly in phrase to *face and brace*." The earliest quotation supplied is 1447, and the latest 1563.]

"DOUBLET."—Why does the word "doublet," signifying a body-garment, get a derivation from "double," *i.e.*, folded, made in two parts? I fail to see just how the term came into use.

FRANK WARREN HACKETT.

Washington, D.C.

[The 'New English Dictionary' gives this as the earliest meaning of the word, and says it is from the French *doublet* (twelfth cent. in Hatzfeld-Darmesteter), something folded, a furred coat, &c. from *double* with the dim. suffix *-et*.]

"GONE WEST."—I have not met with any explanation of the origin of the soldiers' phrase "Gone west," to denote the death of a comrade. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' enlighten me? W. E. J.

[Does it not come from the old idea that the Fortunate Isles or Islands of the Blest, where the souls of the good are made happy, are situated in the western ocean?]

"THE GLAD EYE."—Has this phrase occurred in literature yet? In Act I. sc. ii. of Wycherley's 'Love in a Wood' I find: "He beat his wench for giving me *les douces yeux* once." JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

SHAW OF BOWES.—Can any reader give particulars of the Shaw family who are reputed to have kept "Dotheboys Hall" (Bowes)? Has any one a copy of the inscription on the gravestone of the "old dominie"? Was Dr. Shaw, a North-Country doctor of the nineteenth century (he lived in the '60's, I believe), a son of the master? TEESDALIAN.

[At 10 S. vi. 244 some advertisements of Bowes schools are quoted by MR. (now SIR) ALFRED ROBBINS.]

"STROPIAT."—I shall be grateful if any readers of 'N. & Q.' can furnish me with other instances of the use of the adjective "stropiat" in seventeenth-century English literature, with the object of elucidating its meaning in the following passage from William Lithgow's 'Travels' (1632). Speaking of the demerits of the rival Spanish and French schools of horsemanship, he says ix. 395):—

"The Frenchman hangeth in the stirrop, at full reach of his great toe, with such long-legged ostentation, pricking his horse with neck-stropiat spurs, and beating the wind with his long waving limbes."

The two Dutch translations of the 'Travels,' published at Amsterdam in 1652 and 1656, give us no help as both leave out the words from "pricking" to the end of the passage.

Cotgrave's French-English dictionary (1632) gives "*Estropiat*, $\frac{1}{2}$ lame, cripple,

maymed, halting, wanting some principall member"; but such a meaning in this instance would seem to hint that Frenchmen at this period were in the habit of riding with broken or otherwise accidentally damaged spurs.

CHARLES BEARD.

Military Hospital, Felixstowe.

NAPOLEON ON COLONELS.—Where is Napoleon's dictum, "There are no bad regiments, only bad colonels," to be found?

W. A. HIRST.

"SON OF A DUKE, BROTHER OF A KING."—Can any of your readers tell me the name of the Englishman concerning whom his enemies were wont to say: "He was the son of a duke, the brother of a king, the grandson of an esquire, and the great-grandson of a carpenter. The carpenter was the only honest man in the family, and the only one who died in his bed"?

T. J. E.

"STUNT."—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me the exact equivalent of this word in English? For instance, I see in an American newspaper, "He very soon did that little stunt." So many American slang words are borrowed from foreign languages, and especially from Dutch and German, that "stunt" may have the same origin. It was in use in America five-and-twenty years ago, though I seldom saw it in print at that time. Now, however, it seems to be a recognized word in the U.S.A. It is essentially an ugly word, and one can but regret its introduction into our language.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

54 Chapel Field Road, Norwich.

"KYN" SUFFIX.—I know it is the opinion of most authorities on surnames that "kin" or "kyn," used after a name, has a diminutive sense; but it would appear at least possible that it may also have had the meaning of family or descendants, as in "kith and kin," "kinship," &c. This would seem to be borne out by the following extract from the Calendar Patent Rolls at the Public Record Office (Index vol. 243, p. 172):—

"Pardon granted to John, son of Henry Rud of Louswater, for the death of Robert of the KYN.
"Given at Dumferline on Nov. 10th, 1303, Ed. I."

Many pardons were granted at the same time, in consideration of services in the King's war in Scotland, to persons accused of murders and offences, and consequently outlawed.

H. E. RUDKIN, Major.

Feniton, Farnborough, Kent.

BIRTH FOLK-LORE: PARSLEY BEDS AND GOOSEBERRY BUSHES.—In reading Mr. Duncan Tovey's 'Gray and his Friends' I came across the following sentence on p. 56:—

"'Tis comical to see a one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants in a city [*i.e.*, Rome] where you scarce ever see one that has not taken a vow never to propagate [*i.e.*, I presume, monks, friars, and priests]; but they say there are larger *parsley beds* here than in other countries."

I was puzzled as to the meaning of this; but I have been informed by residents in Cambridge that it is a custom here to tell inquisitive children as to the origin of species that babies come from parsley beds. In my native county, Norfolk, I remember gooseberry bushes there took the place of parsley beds. Can your readers throw any light on varying local customs in this matter?

H. T. F.

HERALDIC: SABLE, ON A CHEVRON ARGENT.—A book-plate bearing Sable, on a chevron argent, between three cross-crosslets or, three escallops of the first, is on the inside of the cover of a bound volume containing seventy-seven of Boydell's Shakespearian plates in the library of the Torquay Natural History Society. I shall be much obliged by information as to who is the owner of this coat of arms.

S. S. BOASE.

The Museum, Torquay.

BURROWES HALL.—In the illustrated edition of Green's 'Short History of the English People' (1893, vol. ii. p. 781) there is given a bird's-eye view of "Burrowes Hall, Cheshire," from the "Duchy of Lancaster maps and plans, Public Record Office." The name does not occur in Ormerod's 'Cheshire.' Perhaps some reader of 'N. & Q.' can identify the place, or give the correct county.

CHARLES MADELEY.]

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT, AUDITOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.—Can any of your readers give me information with regard to a certain Robert Arbuthnot, Auditor of the Exchequer in Scotland, who is known to have accompanied John, 2nd Earl of Stair, on his embassy to Paris in 1715? Little has come to light with regard to him beyond this fact. He died intestate in Lord Stair's house in Hanover Square, Aug. 4, 1727, and after his death Lord Stair and Dr. John Arbuthnot were the complainants in a suit concerning certain money owed by the defunct to Dr. Arbuthnot. The Auditor of the Exchequer was not the Doctor's brother

Robert (banker at Rouen), for the latter survived at least till 1733. The wife of the Auditor may have been Elizabeth Berkeley (her Christian name was Elizabeth, and a brother-in-law, Mr. Berkeley, is mentioned), and this represents all that is known so far. The information is desired for a History of the Arbutnot Family now being prepared, and I shall be grateful for any communications on the subject.

(Mrs.) A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

53 Harley House, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

GRIFFIN FAMILY IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—I shall be grateful to any one who can supply the names and other details of the children of John Griffin, a Londoner who married Bridget Pye at Much Dewchurch, co. Hereford, September, 1639. I also desire to know the parentage of John Griffin of Weobly, who married there in 1669 Joane Shevard, and in 1676 Margaret Eckley; and that of William Griffin of Frog Street, co. Hereford, and Presteigne, co. Rad., who married a lady named Jane in or before 1672. Reply direct to

J. H. BLOOM.

329 High Holborn, E.C.1.

CRAGGS AND NICHOLSON FAMILIES.—The Rev. William Nicholson of Old Hutton in Westmorland married Margaret (surname wanting), who is said to have been first cousin to Secretary Craggs. Can any reader elucidate this, with names and dates?

J. W. F.

PLAGUE GRAVESTONES.—I should be glad to know of any gravestones in churchyards upon which it is stated that the persons buried beneath died of the Plague. At Sutton in Surrey there is a leger stone in the churchyard with arms and crest of the Pistor family, two of whose members died "in the great sickness" of 1665. Any information will be gratefully received. Please reply direct.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

ASTLEHAM, MIDDLESEX.—I shall be much obliged if any one will give me any information concerning Astleham, near Littleton, Middlesex. In a map of Middlesex of 1610 it is shown with a church.

T. D. HORNER.

Fernleigh, Shepperton-on-Thames.

EDWARD WINSTANLEY was in business as a wholesale druggist in the Poultry in 1834, and supplied various country doctors, &c. Is anything known of his antecedents? Did he succeed his father? If so, what was his father's Christian name? R. H.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. The poor shall feed on buttered crumpets,
And eat roast beef to the sound of trumpets.
The beggar shall smoke the best cheroots,
And another man shall black his boots.
2. He whose ear is untaught to enjoy the
harmonious discord of the birds travels alone
when he might have company. J. R. H.
3. Paper [is the material out of which are
made the wings of the Angel of Knowledge.
J. E. HARTING.

Replies.

LATIN ELEGIAC RENDERINGS OF A COMMITTEE NOTICE.

(12 S. iv. 73, 167.)

I WAS well acquainted with the late Dr. Benjamin Hall Kennedy (1804-89), Senior Classic of 1827, Head Master of Shrewsbury, and afterwards Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge; and also with the Hon. George Denman (1819-96), who was educated at Repton, and was Senior Classic at Cambridge in 1842, and Judge of the High Court from 1872 to 1892. Any one who examines the *first* edition of Dr. Kennedy's 'Between Whiles' (1877) will find on p. 164 a version of the Committee Notice, with the following note:—

"This circular was sent by a friend, with the following statement. In a Combination-room at Oxford an assertion being made, that any intelligible English could be turned into Latin Elegiac verse, a guest-present took from his pocket the circular above printed, and offered it as a test for such translation. The challenge was, I believe, successfully met; but I have not seen any version except that which was returned to my friend."

The words which I have printed in italics are clearly Dr. Kennedy's slightly circumlocutory way of saying that the version which he prints is his own. It is only in the *second* edition (1882) that any mention is made of a second version, ascribed by one of his correspondents to Kennedy's school-fellow Edward Massie of Wadham. This is obviously different from Dr. Kennedy's version. The whole of Dr. Kennedy's 'Between Whiles' (except the long poems at the end) consists of his own compositions, and this particular version is definitely claimed as his own by the signature "K." in 'Sabrinae Corolla.' It is idle to suppose that he could possibly have claimed as his own a composition ascribed to a schoolfellow, which he had not even seen in 1877, at the time when he included his own version in the first edition of 'Between Whiles.'

I now turn to the name of the late Mr. Justice Denman (for that is his proper designation, and not "Judge Denman," which would be appropriately applied to an ordinary County Court judge). On his death in 1896, his sons did me the honour of requesting me, as an old Reptonian specially interested in classical composition, to select and edit his Greek and Latin verses. Almost all of the verses handed over to me had been copied by himself into two large manuscript books, with a date appended to each set of verses. But among the papers were some other sets, one of which I recognized as having been composed by myself at school, about 1862, and doubtless sent to Denman by my own head master, Dr. Pears. There was also half a sheet of note-paper, with the Committee Notice, and a version of the same in Latin elegiacs, in Denman's own hand, but without any date. This is still in my own possession. At the time I naturally inferred, from the handwriting, that the verses were Denman's own. Not observing that they had no date (like the rest), I printed them in Denman's 'Intervalla' (in 1898), and I am really the only person responsible for so doing. There is thus no warrant for the supposition that Denman in any way claimed them as his, although, at the beginning of the third line from the end, I seem to trace his revising hand in the substitution of "sternere" for the "ducere" or "ponere" of an almost identical copy of this second version, with other slight variations.

Mr. Arthur Denman tells me that, some ten years ago, he received from a son of Dr. Pears, Mr. H. Temple Pears, two pages of a printed and annotated copy of this version. This was clearly the work of the grandfather of Mr. Temple Pears, viz., Temple Chevallier, Professor of Mathematics at Durham from 1835 to 1871. He had been Second Wrangler in 1817, seven years before the institution of the Classical Tripos, and it speaks well for the wide culture of the mathematicians of that day that he was capable of writing a clever *jeu d'esprit* of this kind in Latin verse. I have very little doubt that he sent a copy of his two printed pages to his son-in-law, Dr. Pears, Head Master of Repton from 1854 to 1874, and that Dr. Pears sent it, at an unknown date, to Denman as a distinguished classical scholar of Repton School. Before returning it, Denman must have copied out the text and the version, and kept them among papers of a cognate kind, such as his own Latin verses.

Thus we have simply two versions of the same original. One of these is Dr. Kennedy's, published by him in 'Sabrinae Corolla' and in 'Between' Whites'; the other is Prof. Chevallier's, privately printed by him as a fly-sheet for circulation among his friends in 1842. The question of any other version by Edward Massie in no way concerns us, but, as an Examiner with Prof. Chevallier at Durham in 1842, he may easily have been the medium through which Chevallier's version found its way to Oxford.

J. E. SANDYS.

Cambridge.

PICKWICK, ORIGIN OF THE NAME : PICKWICK FAMILY OF BATH.

(12 S. iv. 12, 51, 89, 162.)

THE following notes about the Pickwick family of Bath will perhaps be of interest, though they necessarily cover ground already traversed to some extent by MR. PIERPOINT and MR. WAINWRIGHT at the fourth reference. I will begin by mentioning the Pickwicks who were educated at Winchester.

1. William Pickwick, who, having entered the School as a Commoner in 1789, became a Scholar on July 22, 1791. He is described in the College Register as "de par. Lyncombe et Widecombe in urbe Baiarum, bapt, 8 Aug., 1776," and in the parish register which records his baptism as "son of Eliezar and Susanna Pickwick." In April, 1793, he was one of thirty-six Scholars who left Winchester prematurely in consequence of a famous School rebellion, and next month he matriculated at Oxford, having become a member of St. John's College. He died on April 23, 1795; see *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1795, i. 441, where it is stated that he was his parents' only child, and his father is styled "Mr. P. of the White Hart inn at Bath." The Bath inns mentioned in Cary's 'New Itinerary' (3rd ed., 1806), p. 125, are "W. Hart, W. Lion, York Hotel, Lamb," these being the inns (see p. 837) which supplied post horses and carriages; and the fact that "Eleazer Pikwick" was tenant in 1790 of the White Hart at Bath, holding it of Samuel Bradbourne, lessee of the Bath Corporation, is mentioned in the Charity Commissioners' Fourth Report (Parliamentary Paper of 1820), p. 277. This was the Eleazer Pickwick who died at Bath, in his 89th year, on Dec. 8, 1837; see *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1838, i. 109, where he is

called "the well-known West of England coach proprietor." In Kirby's 'Winchester Scholars,' 281, the note (already quoted by MR. WAINWRIGHT) is wrong, so far as it states that the above William Pickwick became "major in the Army." That statement confuses him with his cousin—

2. William Eleazer Pickwick, a Commoner on the School Long Rolls of 1811-16. The Long Rolls of that period give surnames alone, but this boy was candidate for a Scholarship in 1811 and 1812, and in each year obtained a place on the Election Roll, not high enough, however, to win for him admission as a Scholar. He is entered on the Roll of 1812 as "Gulielmus Pickwick de par. All Saints & St. John's Hertford, nat. Dec. 10, 1798." He was identical with the "Major W. E. Pickwick, late 8th Regiment, of Bathford, Somerset," who died at Boulogne-sur-Mer on Dec. 9, 1867, "aged 69"; see *The Times* of Dec. 12, 1867, and *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1868, i. 120. The properties of which he had become tenant for life under the will of his uncle Eleazer included Bathford Manor House, Somerset, and Pomeroy Manor, Wingfield or Winkfield, Wilts. In 1838, when he had just succeeded to these properties, he obtained a grant of arms (Harl. Soc. vol. lxxviii, 1917, p. 291), the arms being, according to Burke's 'General Armory' (1884), Per fesse embattled gu. and az., in chief 2 pickaxes, and in base a cross moline or: crest, a hart's head coupé erm., attired or, gorged with a collar gu., therefrom a chain reflexed over the neck gold, between 2 wings az. He was elder brother of—

3. Charles Pickwick, a Scholar admitted on Aug. 24, 1816, as "de par. Sti Petri et Sti Pauli Bath, Somerset, bapt. Sept. 17, 1803." He left Winchester on July 12, 1822, and went in the following October to Worcester College, Oxford. See Foster, who describes him as second son of "Aaron, of Bath, Somerset, gent." He graduated B.A., took holy orders, and married Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Henry Sainsbury, Rector (1792-1841) of Beckington, Somerset. He died at Beckington on Dec. 12, 1834; see *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1835, i. 328, where he is styled "nephew to E. Pickwick, Esq., of Queen's Square, Bath," who was the above-mentioned Eleazer. Eleazer and Aaron were therefore brothers. Charles Pickwick's only son was—

4. Charles Henry Sainsbury Pickwick, who was born, it would seem, at Beckington on June 6, 1831; see *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1831, i. 555. He became a Commoner at

Winchester in 1842. He was in the 91st Regiment, 1849-51, retiring as lieutenant, and afterwards becoming captain 2nd Somerset Militia and Wilts Rifle Volunteers. On Aug. 5, 1852, he married at Charlton, near Dover, Eliza Frances, eldest daughter of Robert Sillery, M.D.; see *ibid.*, 1852, ii. 411, where it is said that he was his father's only son. On the death of his uncle Major W. E. Pickwick in 1867, he succeeded to his properties; and in or about 1872 he, and also his son (No. 5, below), took a step which would have given satisfaction to Sam. Weller, for they dropped the name of Pickwick, that passport to immortality, and assumed Sainsbury for surname. I cannot give the date of his death, but it occurred in the lifetime of his eldest son, who was—

5. William Gordon Sillery Pickwick (afterwards Sainsbury), born May 22, 1853. He became a Winchester Commoner in 1867. He was captain, 2nd Somerset Militia, in 1883, and died at Woodlands, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts, on March 22, 1897; see *The Times* of March 25, 1897, where his father is styled "the late Capt. C. H. S. Sainsbury, of Bathford Manor, Bath."

For some of the foregoing information about Nos. 3, 4, and 5 of these "Pickwick-amists" I am indebted to Holgate's 'Winchester Commoners, 1836-90,' and to 'Winchester College, 1836-1906,' a Register edited by MR. WAINWRIGHT.

The will of "Eleazer Pickwick, of the city of Bath, Esquire," dated Jan. 17, 1829, with a codicil made in June, 1835, was proved in London on Aug. 4, 1838, after some trouble occasioned by the fact that only the draft of certain parts of the will could be found. See P.C.C., 546 Nicholl. The executors were Sir George Smith Gibbes, Kt. (the physician; see 'D.N.B.' xxi. 248); John Wiltshire and George Edward Allen, both of Bath; and the elder nephew, W. E. Pickwick, who was also residuary legatee. On Oct. 31, 1868, W. E. Pickwick, the survivor of these executors, having died intestate, administration with the will annexed was granted to the above-mentioned C. H. Sainsbury Pickwick, who had been mentioned in the codicil. The will shows that the testator resided at 10 Queen's Square, Bath. He mentions, besides his two nephews, his wife Susannah, his sister Elizabeth Bullock and her daughter Martha Withey (who, in the interval between the will and the codicil, became wife to Charles Barrow of Bath), his cousin Moses Pickwick, that cousin's wife Frances and daughter Susanna, and Susan Coles, who was sister

to the said Frances. By the will there was a legacy of 3,000*l.* for the said Moses Pickwick, but this was revoked by the codicil on the ground that the testator had afterwards made a settlement in his favour. I noticed nothing in the will or the codicil, when I read them at Somerset House, to connect either the testator or his cousin Moses with the business of a coach proprietor. They are the prolix documents of a man bent on tying up his properties unto the third or fourth generation, but do not disclose the source of his success in gathering wealth. A small point under the will had to be decided by the Court of Chancery; see *Pickwick v. Gibbes*, 1 Beavan's Reports, 271, whence one learns that the testator's wife died in his lifetime, in September, 1835. MR. PIERPOINT has already mentioned Eleazer Pickwick's marriage with Susanna Combs at St. Michael's, Bath, on Aug. 17, 1775.

The story that a "Moses Pickwick" was a foundling cannot be applied to Eleazer's cousin Moses, nor can it be applied to the father of that Moses, unless one postulates that, being a foundling who had been dubbed "Moses Pickwick," he then married into the genuine Pickwick family. But MR. PIERPOINT has already dealt the story a knock-down blow.

There are some Pickwick items in the Bath Abbey Registers, published by the Harleian Society:—

Betty Philips, daughter of Moses and Sarah Pickwick, was christened on April 7, 1761. (It seems unlikely that this Moses was the cousin Moses of Eleazer's will.)

John Pickwick and Tamer (or Thamer) Wilson, both of Widcombe, were married in 1773, and had daughters Ann, Jane, and Sarah, who were christened respectively in 1785, 1788, and 1795.

John Lansdown and Ann Pickwick were married by licence on Oct. 20, 1783, and Moses Pickwick was a witness.

H. C.

HENRY I.: A GLOUCESTER CHARTER (12 S. iv. 149).—MR. SWYNNERTON'S valuable paper leaves nothing to add on the date of the charter, and but little on the names, as the Bishop of Salisbury and Robert of the Seal are too well known to need annotation; but it may be useful to point out that we have here members both of the Herefordshire and the Hampshire families of Port. Adam de Port, as MR. SWYNNERTON observes, was the Lord of Kington, whilst Henry de Port was the Lord of Basing (*Genealogist*, N.S.

xvi. 1-13). Of the two sons of Adam de Port mentioned, Roger is known as his eldest son and successor; but William, I believe, is an addition to the family tree. His name is not in the table given by Round (*u.s.*), which includes two other sons of Adam: Hugh and Robert, who witness a charter of their brother Roger (? c. 1150) to his monks of Andwell ('*Cal. Docts. France*,' No. 1461).

The theory that Roger de Gloucester left a daughter or sister would certainly account for the claim of Gilbert de Minors; but it would involve a worse difficulty—why, in that case, Roger should be succeeded by his cousin Walter.

Coln Rogers must have been granted by the Crown to Roger de Gloucester or his father after 1086; otherwise Roger would have had no power to give it away. And as he could not be expected to indemnify the monks from his own property for land taken to build the king's tower, it would seem that he must have appropriated the rest of the garden for himself. When he was mortally wounded, he evidently made a hurried attempt to save his soul by the gift of Coln: "in exchange for the garden," as we learn from Henry's charter of confirmation. Although the latter did not pass until Roger's cousin Walter was installed at Gloucester as castellan and sheriff, I should think it probable that it was issued soon after the gift, rather than that it was delayed until 1109 or later. For with all deference to MR. SWYNNERTON, I do not think that it passed at the same time as Henry's charter on p. 4 of Round's '*Ancient Charters*' (No. 3). Compare the two:—

1. Henry confirms Roger de Gloucester's gift of Coln to the monks—"escambium de horto monachorum in quo turris mea sedet."

2. "Sciatis me dedisse Walt'o de Gloecestria t'ram Canonicoꝝ S'c'i Oswaldi que e' ante Castellu' de Gloecest'ra. Et tibi Walt' p'cipio ut eis deinde escambiu' de mea t'ra scilicet de meo q'ia nolo ut Canonici p'dant."

Note that—

(a) The grant to Walter is a new grant (*dedisse*), not a confirmation (*reddidisse*).

(b) It is a grant of the land in front of the castle (*castellum*), not the garden by the keep (*turris*). Cp. Round's '*Geoffrey de Mandeville*,' App. O, "Tower" and "Castle" (pp. 328-46); and Stephen's charter of 1136, confirming to Walter's son Miles (*inter alia*) "custodiam turris et castelli Gloecestrie" (*ibid.*, p. 13).

(c) The King directs Walter (obviously in his capacity of sheriff) to compensate the

canons from the royal demesne, as he does not wish them to suffer loss; but Roger de Gloucester had already provided compensation for the garden; in fact, one would suppose Coln Rogers to be much more valuable.

But whatever the date of Henry's charter, it is certainly surprising that it was not produced at the trial—always supposing that the "quoted copy" is a genuine copy of a real charter. As to Roger's gift, there may have been no time to draw up a charter before he died.

It was the same Walter (not "William") de Gloucester who gave Little Hereford to his nephew, "William" being evidently only a slip of the pen or the printer.

G. H. WHITE.

23 Weighton Road, Anerley.

I do not think it is necessary to go so far afield as Kington in Herefordshire to explain the appearance of Henry de Pordt and Roger and William, sons of Adam de Pordt, as signatories to a charter dated at Winchester. The Hugh de Port who came over with the Conqueror "received as the reward of his services no fewer than seventy lordships, fifty-five of which were in Hampshire" (C. W. Chute, 'History of the Vyne,' 1888, p. 13). Adam was not an unusual name in the family; a later Adam assumed "the name of St. John in place of De Port early in the thirteenth century" (*ib.*, p. 15); and it was perhaps the William son of Adam, mentioned in the charter, who "endowed the chantry chapel" in the church of St. Andrew, Sherborne, "in the twelfth century, during the reign of Henry II." (*ib.*, p. 14). The Henry de Pordt or Port who is also a signatory to the charter "is known as the founder of the Benedictine Priory of West Sherborne, two miles distant from the Vyne, which was suppressed as an alien priory by Henry V., was afterwards given to Eton College, and now belongs to Queen's College, Oxford" (*ib.*, p. 12).

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

STEVENSON'S 'THE WRONG BOX' (12 S. iv. 159).—(b) From a song in Herd's collection, beginning,

Our gudeman came hame at e'en,
And hame came he;
And there he saw a saddle-horse
Where nae horse should be.

(d) See Æsop's fable of 'Hercules and the Waggoner.'

1. *Ab agendo* seems to mean "on the shelf." Is it perhaps short for *remotus ab*

agendo ("retired from active service")? I do not know such a phrase in classical Latin; possibly it is a Scots law term.

2. Were not the travellers "obliterated" from each other by being buried in their various newspapers, as Joseph was?

3. A properly-minded clock would show its gratitude to the man who had put it together by going; if it proved ungrateful he would have to take it to pieces again.

4. "Advertised" clearly means "evident," "obvious."

5. Is not "the three-letter E" the *E* which comes three octaves and two tones above the middle *c*? The wires are marked with letters corresponding to the notes, and possibly in some pianos the octaves are distinguished by the number of times the letter is used.

6. As Morris seemed to think the whole world was against him, might he not think the "capable Scot" had combined with Michael to bring about his ruin?

7. This is a poser. Johnny clearly means "I owe you a big debt"; was he so reduced by hunger that thirty shillings seemed to him a vast sum? He was hardly literary enough to mean, "You have proved a traitor to me, so I owe you the 'thirty pieces of silver' for your treachery."

C. B. WHEELER.

80 Hamilton Terrace, N.W.8.

(c) J. F. Smith was the writer of 'Minnigrey,' 'Stanfield Hall,' 'Woman and her Master,' 'The Will and the Way,' and half a hundred other serial stories in the middle of the last century. Some of these were eagerly read by Stevenson in his youth. Smith's father was well known in the East End of London, and he was a sort of actor-manager of the Crummies type who shone best in the "green-room" of the local theatre, telling yarns about his experiences on the road to Norwich and the Norwich Circuit.

Mc.

(c) For J. F. Smith see 11 S. x. 292 and references given there.

J. D. H.

(d) The reference here must be to a well-known anecdote of Æsop's master. Xanthus promised (in his cups) to drink the sea, and staked a large sum (practically his whole fortune) on the wager. Sobered the next morning, he asked Æsop to get him out of the difficulty. By Æsop's advice he had some drinking vessels taken to the seashore. Then, addressing his adversary, he said: "Yes, I will drink the sea, but I did not

promise to drink the rivers also. Stop up all the rivers, and I will begin to drink." Naturally the bet was "off."

J. FOSTER PALMER.

3 Royal Avenue, S.W.3.

(d) The fable alluded to is, apparently, that of the bullock-driver and Hercules, No. 81 in Halm's 'Fabulæ Æsopicae Collectæ.' J. R. Lowell has an amusing application of the story in his essay on Carlyle ('My Study Windows').

EDWARD BENSLEY.

(e) "What the Governor of South Carolina said to the Governor of North Carolina."—I cannot give the "chapter and verse" of this story, but for many years in this country the legend has run that the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina that it was a long time between drinks. Or the Governor of South Carolina may have made the remark to the other Governor.

In the spring of 1876 I was on the same railway train with Governor Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, who was on his way to Washington to ask the Federal Government to remove United States troops from the State House of South Carolina. At nearly every railway station *en route* he was called upon for a speech by the citizens of the place, who had gathered to greet him. My remembrance is that he did not fail in each speech in North Carolina to allude to the above-mentioned gubernatorial remark.

CHARLES E. STRATTON.

70 State Street, Boston, Mass.

SIR DAVID MURRAY AND THE '45 (12 S. iii. 506).—This query has only just come under my notice, while home on short leave from the B.E.F. EXILED will probably find further information regarding Sir David Murray, 4th Baronet of Stanhope, in G. E. C.'s 'Complete Baronetage' (1903, vol. iii. pp. 342-5), and in an article by Sir James Balfour Paul on 'The Murrays of Romano, Broughton, and Stanhope' in *The Genealogist*, new series, vol. xv. If these references do not afford what EXILED desires, I shall be pleased to put him in touch with other possible sources of information, if he will communicate with me.

Can EXILED or any other reader of 'N. & Q.' add to what the above-mentioned authorities state regarding the 9th baronet, Sir Robert Murray (1745-93), who married *circa* 1780, probably at Chester, a sister (not daughter) of Vice-Admiral Francis Pickmore, afterwards Governor of Newfoundland?

Sir Robert, who died at Keynsham, near Bristol, is described by G. E. C. as "of Darland, co. Chester." But Darland is over the Welsh boundary in co. Denbigh, 3 miles N.W. by N. of Holt. His widow, the Dowager Lady Murray (previously Elizabeth or Betty Pickmore, of Chester), was alive in 1834, and residing with her eldest daughter, a Mrs. Coppinger. I want particulars of Sir Robert's marriage and period of residence at Darland. He succeeded to the baronetcy (subject to the attainder of 1745) June 23, 1791.

Whom did Admiral Pickmore marry, and where? He was born at Chester in 1757, married *circa* 1785, and was a widower when he became Governor of Newfoundland in 1816. His sons died unmarried; his only daughter, Frances Emma, married Capt. Fredk. Hunn, R.N., half-brother of George Canning.

FRED. R. GALE, Lieut. A.O.D.

103 Abingdon Road, Kensington, W.8.

PUBLIC-HOUSES CONNECTED WITH THE WAR (12 S. iv. 46, 88).—There is the old inn called the King of Bohemia in High Street, Hampstead, which is of quite historic interest. It curiously preserves on its sign a record of one who assumed the title of Frederick V., the Elector Palatine, 1619. There is an exhaustive article by the late Prof. J. W. Hales in 'The Hampstead Annual' for 1899 upon this inn and the name it perpetuates. CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

SHIELD IN WINCHESTER STAINED GLASS (12 S. iv. 188).—Gules, a fesse fusilly, otherwise four fusils conjoined in fesse, argent, are the arms of Daubeney, and the shield to which MR. LE COUTEUR refers, being within a Garter, probably stands for Sir Giles Daubeney, who supported Henry VII.'s claim to the throne, and was created Baron Daubeney in 1486, and a Knight of the Garter in or shortly before 1487. For Sir Giles's career see the 'Complete Peerage,' vol. iv. (1916), pp. 102-5, and the 'D.N.B.,' xiv. 90. At the beginning of Henry VII.'s reign he had a special connexion with Winchester; for the Act of Resumption which was passed by Parliament in 1 Hen. VII. mentions, among various offices which Sir Giles Daubeney then held and his right to which were not to be prejudiced by that Act, the office of "constable of the castell of Winchestre in the countie of Southampton." See 'Rotuli Parliamentorum,' vi. 354. His tenure of

that particular office seems, however, to have been short. On July 2, 1489, Sir David Owen, Kt., obtained a grant of the office of constable and warden of Winchester Castle, with 10 marks a year, "in as full a manner as William Berkeley, late an esquire for the body of Edward IV., and John Roger, esquire, late joint constables there," and also with all arrears since Michaelmas 3 Hen. VII., the date at which Sir David Owen began to occupy the office by the king's command. See 'Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1485-94,' p. 268. Lord Daubeney was Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household from 1495 until his death in 1508.

H. C.

Winchester College.

[MR. H. J. B. CLEMENTS, MR. HUGH M. HOWARD, and MR. J. DE BERNIERE SMITH all suggest Giles, Lord Daubeney.]

SPENSER'S 'FAERIE QUEENE': SANS LOY, SANS FOY, SANS JOY (12 S. iv. 71).—It is argued that

"these three names should be pronounced in such a way as to make them appear true knights, and not enemies of the soul. . . . the pagan knights masquerade as St. Loy, St. Foy, and St. Joy. If they carried names that revealed their evil character, their power of misleading the soul would be greatly reduced."

Apart from any question of pronunciation, it may be observed that each of these pagan knights has his name inscribed on his shield. Besides, though we may demand that a simile should go on all fours, such a millipede as an allegory is bound to have many of its legs out of joint. And imaginative literature has long enjoyed a licence in the coining of proper names that shall be appropriate to the character. We accept Littlewit and Pinchwife and Backbite; and, as Dickens says of Capt. Murderer in the nurse's story of his childhood, "his warning name would seem to have awakened no general prejudice against him."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

GAUZE FLOWER: AUTUMN'S GLORY (12 S. iv. 104).—The former of these is the name commonly given about here to the *Gypsophila paniculata*.

I think "autumn's glory" is a convolvulus.

A. H. ARKLE.

Oxton, Birkenhead.

ICKE FAMILY (12 S. iv. 106).—Icke, Hick (Higg), Hickie, Hicks, Hickson, Dick, Dickie, &c., were all originally nicknames derived from the personal name Richard. Hick formerly rivalled Dick in popularity.

N. W. HILL.

PRIESTLEY'S PORTRAIT BY J. SHARPLES (12 S. iv. 185).—I advise Mr. LUPTON to apply to the descendants of Joseph Priestley, who live in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, where their eminent ancestor lived and died. Should he obtain news of the picture, collaterals in this country would be glad to share it with him.

J. C. P. (née Priestley).

SHAKESPEARE'S WALK (12 S. iv. 156).—This place was Alderman Shakespeare's Rope Walk (the name was, as usual, spelt very variously); it was the site of the Alderman's main business; his dwelling-house was among the best folks in Stepney Causeway; and he claimed descent from the family of William Shakespeare's father. Shakespeare's Walk now lies "full fathom five" in the Shadwell Basin of the London Dock—a work the construction of which made a large hole in the lower part of the parish of Shadwell. In the time mentioned by W. A., Shakespeare's Walk was well known to London citizens and their ladies and to "society" further West, because it was the direct route to the Shadwell Spa and its remarkably gaudy Music House, from King James's Stairs, midway along Wapping Wall. For fine company the water way to Shadwell Spa and the Music House was safer and quieter than the devious and dubious journey along shore eastward of the Tower in the days of "good Queen Anne." King James's Stairs, it may be mentioned, were named after Queen Anne's parent, for it was at a low ale-house at the head of the steps in Lower Shadwell, as gossiping watermen averred, that his Majesty came to grief, though it is suspected that they muddled the tradition of King James's first flight from Whitehall to Sheerness (Dec. 10/11, 1688), down the Thames, with the story of the arrest of the infamous Judge Jeffreys.

Mc.

In J. Evans's map, published in 1799—"A New and Accurate Plan of the Cities of London and Westminster and Borough of Southwark, &c."—Shakespeare's Walk is shown as running from Upper Shadwell to Wapping Wall. JAMES A. SEYMOUR.
Public Library, West Kilburn, N.W.6.

I would suggest that Shakespeare's Walk might have received its name from the Shakespeare family resident in Stepney from the seventeenth century to the nineteenth. There is an altar-tomb in Stepney Churchyard commemorating several

members of this family, including "Mr. Arthur Shakespeare, Ropemaker, Nat. Nov. 3, 1699. Obt. May 9, 1749," and "John Shakespeare, Esq., Alderman of London, who died May 19, 1775, aged 56 years," &c. The tomb bears the following: Crest, a falcon, wings addorsed, inverted, holding a tilting spear in bend. Arms, on a bend a tilting spear.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

A charity school established by Protestant Dissenters in Shakespeare's Walk, Shadwell, was opened in 1712. The school no longer exists, but under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners the income of the foundation has since 1878 been applied by the British and Foreign School Society to the award of "Shakespeare's Walk Exhibitions."

DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

THE DUTCH IN THE THAMES (12 S. iii. 472 ; iv. 111).—Some twenty-five years since I was informed by Mr. John Bragg (of Messrs. John Bragg & Son, fish factors and salesmen of Billingsgate Market); that the skippers of the Dutch eel-boats had held their moorings just below London Bridge for several hundreds of years; that their *right* to those moorings was granted in perpetuity by King Charles II. in recognition of their spirit in bringing their cargoes to London during the Great Plague; and that their tenure of the moorings was subject to their maintaining a constant intercourse with the City. My informant stated further that during the Dutch War of 1797 two of the boats were scuttled by their crews at their moorings with a view to a compliance with that condition.

Upon what evidence my informant founded his statements I do not know. We have here, however, two definite dates which might well serve as a direction to further inquiry.

W. P. H. POLLOCK.

I see no reason to believe that the supposed privilege was derived from a charter or anything exceptional. A licence to import eels and vend from their ships moored in the river would give these strangers all the rights they have ever enjoyed. That one of their boats must always be at their station is the ordinary custom for the preservation of mooring rights. By selling ex-ship they avoid market tolls, and I believe they are not liable for port dues, but on this point I gladly seek information.

Something can be learnt from that useful work 'A Description of the River Thames, &c., with the City of London's Jurisdiction and Conservacy [sic] thereof proved,' &c. (London, 1758). No direct reference to the Dutch boats occurs, but at p. 195, after discussing the varieties, habits, and merits of eels, it concludes:—

"How eels are to be sold in barrels, packed, imported, sold, &c., vide stat. 22 Edw. IV. cap. ii., 11 Hen. VII. cap. xxiii., 5 Eliz. cap. v., 32 Car. II. cap. ii. sect. 7 ; 10 and 11 Wil. III. cap. xxiv."

The italics are mine, and this is, I suggest, the source of the tradition.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

"ORATOR" HENLEY: MACER (12 S. iv. 48).—W. B. H.'s question comes to this: Who was the barrister practising in Westminster Hall in 1752 whom the satirist hoped, to pain, or whom the victim's acquaintance would be pleased to recognize, by the reference to "slandrous Macer"? We may, I suppose, presume that *Macer* is not an English surname, but the Roman. When Pope wrote his 'Macer: a Character,' in the 'Miscellanies' of 1727, it has been conjectured that he was alluding to Ambrose Philips's spare figure. Cf. "Lean Philips and fat Johnson" in the 'Farewell to London in the Year 1715.'

Was any raucous and foul-mouthed counsel in 1752 distinguished by his thinness? or would any one of the name of Thynne answer to such a character? A knowledge of this particular satirist's tastes and prejudices, and of the system on which he introduces personal names, might help to solve the problem.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

WILLAUME (12 S. iv. 158).—G. F. R. B. will find a full answer to his fourfold inquiry in a pedigree of the Huguenot refugee families of Willaume and Tanqueray-Willaume which was communicated to *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* (vol. iii., Fourth Series, 92-5) by H. W.

[Mr. L. C. PRICE also refers to this pedigree.]

PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD STUART AND A FRENCH PRINCESS (12 S. iv. 18, 165).—On p. 101 of 'Letters of The Marchioness of Pompadour: From 1746-1752 inclusive' (London, 1772) there is "Letter 47. To *mr. CAMPBEL*." It speaks of her being "proud of the remembrance of prince Edward," of "the King, who was with much reluctance forced to force him away"; says that "His marriage with the Princess

of Modena would be some small equivalent to his pretensions, and would at least afford him a settlement"; and goes on: "Till such happy juncture, the king, who loves prince Edward, and pities him, is resolved to serve him with all his power," *i.e.*, with the "intention to reestablish him on the throne of his ancestors." E. S. DODGSON.

"MR. PAUL, THE PARSON" (12 S. iv. 190).—The Rev. William Paul was the eldest son of Mr. John Paul of Little Ashby, Leicestershire, and was born in 1678. He entered Rugby School on Aug. 18, 1696, and was there two years. He proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1701, M.A. 1705, and became Vicar of Orton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, 1709. He joined the Jacobite army at Preston in 1715, and acted as chaplain. He was taken in disguise in London after the defeat of the Jacobites, and was executed for high treason July 13, 1716. His dying speech is given in Nichols, vol. iv. i. 24. A. T. M.

See the 'D.N.B.' *s.v.* Paul, William, and Thomas Hearne's 'Collections' under July 16 and 19, 1716 (vol. v. pp. 266, 267, Oxford Hist. Soc.). EDWARD BENSLEY.

[W. B. H., MR. CECIL B. HURRY, and MR. C. W. SUTTON also thanked for replies.]

GOLDSWORTHY FAMILY OF DEVONSHIRE (12 S. iv. 185).—Philip Goldsworthy, who was for many years attached to the Royal Household of George III. as Equerry and Clerk Marshal, was the son of Burrington Goldsworthy of Cadiz, where he was probably born. G. F. R. B.

CHRISTOPHER BAYNES, D.D. (12 S. iv. 134).—Christopher Baynes, M.A., was Prebendary of Hoxton in St. Paul's, London, from Aug. 15, 1713, to his death in 1718, some time before Nov. 7 of that year. J. W. FAWCETT.

Consett, co. Durham.

"YOURS TO A CINDER" (12 S. iv. 189).—I fancy this is only a humorous way of implying "Yours to the end." Whether buried or cremated, we all tend to become dust and ashes; and it would probably strike somebody that the word "cinder" might be used for "ashes" with a striking effect.

Cinder Wednesday is sometimes the funny man's rendering of *Mercredi des cendres*. I have met with "Yours to a cinder" for the first time in a newly published book. ST. SWITHIN.

"Yours to a cinder" is a quaint way of expressing an undying love between sweet-hearts, and indicates that when love has burnt to a cinder it is still not dead, but remains as hot as a cinder or cake just out of the fire. THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

Surely the meaning of this fairly common ending to a letter is that the writer will remember his friend even when grilling in hell. DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

THE LIGHT DIVISION'S MARCH TO TALAVERA, JULY, 1809 (12 S. iv. 181).—Much new light has been thrown upon this by Prof. C. Oman in an article which appeared in the *Journal* of the Royal United Service Institution in May, 1916 (vol. lxi. p. 295), and in a "Note" in vol. lxii. p. 692. Forty-two miles is the distance which Oman arrives at. Craufurd's command was called the Light "Brigade" in 1809. It had not then attained the rank of "Division." J. H. LESLIE.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL REGISTERS (12 S. iv. 78, 145, 174).—I am obliged to W. P. G. of Liverpool for his information about St. Andrew's Grammar School, Hatton Garden. At present I want especially to get information about the registers of the chief Grammar Schools in Lincolnshire, where they go back as far as 1650 or 1620. R. HILL JULIAN.

Braunton, Devon

I fear that very few Grammar School Registers are now in existence. Is there any list available for reference of all the known *printed* School Registers, whether Public Schools or Grammar Schools? For genealogical purposes such a list would be invaluable.

W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

REPRESENTATIONS OF THE HOLY TRINITY (12 S. iii. 168, 231, 307; iv. 55).—M. PIERRE TURPIN (12 S. iii. 231) says:—

"It seems extraordinary that such a learned archæologist as Albert Way has, without any reason, omitted so much as a mention of the emblematic Dove when describing, in Dean Stanley's 'Memorials'....the representation of the Trinity....in the painting on the canopy of the Black Prince's tomb in Canterbury Cathedral," &c.

But was not Albert Way right in the omission? From my recollection of a careful inspection which I made of the tomb and of the canopy when I visited Canterbury nine years ago (in June, 1909), the Dove is not to be seen on the canopy. In the four

corners are the symbols of the Evangelists. In the centre is the representation of God the Father; in front of whom, and apparently resting on His arms, the hands being uplifted, is the Crucifix.

JAS. M. J. FLETCHER.

Wimborne Minster Vicarage.

"TROUNCER" (12 S. iv. 101, 198).—This word was in common use among the carmen of farmers and market-gardeners when, going from the country to a London market, they required some assistance in town connected with their duties there, such as unloading their goods or loading up material to bring back. Such a man was spoken of always as "my trouncer"; it was easier thus to hire an odd man than to take a helper from home. The trouncer was generally a man who preferred short jobs to regular work.

W. W. GLENNY.

Barking.

SIR THOMAS MORE ON "NEITHER RIME NOR REASON" (12 S. iv. 105).—This witty saying and the occasion of it may probably be found in a book entitled 'Witty Apophthegms delivered at Several Times and on Various Occasions by Sir Thomas More and Others,' published in 1658. It is one of them that Sir Nicholas Bacon found amusement in versifying, as follows:—

In wanton rhyme a great grave matter

A glorious man showed to his friend one time,
Who said straightway, being loth to flatter,

The body grave was marred with too fond rhyme.

This man then, all his labour loth to lose,
Mad metre turneth straight into sad prose,

And, to be glorified above the stars,

Again to his friend's judgment he refers.

"Oh," quoth his friend, "thou seemest at this season

Out of good rhyme t' have made nor rhyme nor reason."

It appears therefore that More's dislike of pomp and parade in any form as well as his wit and humour are shown in this satire upon his "glorious" friend's pompous poetry.

M. H. MARSDEN.

THE OAK AND THE ASH (12 S. iv. 161).—The following paragraph was published in *The Daily Mail* of May 20, 1901:—

"In the years 1816, 1817, 1821, 1823, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1838, 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1859, the ash was in leaf a full month before the oak, and the autumns were unfavourable. In 1831, 1833, 1839, 1853, and 1860 the two species of trees came into leaf about the same time, and the years were not remarkable either for plenty or the reverse. In 1818, 1819, 1820, 1822, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1833, 1834, 1825, 1836, 1837, 1842, 1846, 1854,

and 1869 the oak displayed its foliage several weeks before the ash, and the summers of those years were dry and warm and the harvests abundant."

In *The Daily Mail* of May 9, 1907, appeared a short descriptive article on 'Spring's Range of Colour' wherein the writer states: "The extraordinary thing about this old omen is that the ash never does precede the oak." He somewhat modifies this explicit dictum by finishing thus:—

"It would be interesting to know if any observers can remember the ash anticipating the oak. The district makes some difference, and in soil suitable for one and not the other the normal relation of dates might be altered."

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

FREDERIC THACKERAY (12 S. iv. 130) was a physician at Cambridge (born 1774, died 1852). His father, Thomas Thackeray (born 1736, died 1802), was a surgeon at Cambridge and had fifteen children, of whom Frederic was the eighth. Frederic's cousin, Richmond Thackeray, was the father of the famous novelist William Makepeace Thackeray.

T. W. B.

[MR. J. T. PAGE thanked for reply.]

SALAMANCA DOCTOR (12 S. iv. 159).—Titus Oates of Popish Plot notoriety. He was so called as pretending to have the degree of D.D. of the University of Salamanca. Oates spent some time in Spain in the Jesuit College at Valladolid in 1677, and was expelled from it for "scandalous behaviour." He had no degree from the University of Salamanca. In Tom Brown's "Widow's Wedding, or a true account of Dr. Oates's marriage with a Muggletonian widow in Bread Street, London, August the 18th, 1693. In a letter to a gentleman in the country," the widow (Margaret Wells), after her marriage with Oates, is described as "Madam Salamanca (for so we must now call her)"—"Works of Thomas Brown,' 9th ed., Lond., 1760, vol. iv. pp. 142-6. L. A. W. Dublin.

Titus Oates is referred to by this title. MR. RATCLIFFE will find a sketch of his life in 'Twelve Bad Men.' Other notes are to be found in Anthony à Wood's 'Life and Times' in the Oxford Historical Society's publications (vol. ii. p. 417); Pollock's 'Popish Plot'; *English Historical Review*, January, 1910; and *American Hist. Rev.*, April and July, 1909. W. H.

[PROF. BENSLEY also thanked for reply.]

JOHNSON'S PENANCE AT UTTOXETER (12 S. iv. 185).—For Johnson's expiatory visit to Uttoxeter see his life by Sir Leslie Stephen in the 'D.N.B.', where reference is made to Boswell and to R. Warner's 'Tour through the Northern Counties.' "For some slight discrepancies in these statements," adds the writer, "see 'N. & Q.' 6 S. xi. 1, 91, 193."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Aberystwyth.

See Birkbeck Hill's edition of Boswell's 'Johnson,' vol. iv. p. 373, note 1.

G. F. R. B.

CHILDREN'S STORY OF THE WARS OF THE ROSES (12 S. iv. 187).—The 'Shepherd Lord' in 'Magnet Stories,' edited, I believe, by Mrs. S. C. Hall, is the story asked for. Wordsworth used the subject in 'A Song at the Feast of Brougham Castle.'

SUSANNA CORNER.

Lenton Hall, Nottingham.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (12 S. iv. 190).—

1. Silence sleeping on a waste of ocean.
From 'Rest,' by Percy Somers Payne.

C. S. C.

3. These lines are to be found on p. v of 'The Story of the Other Wise Man,' by Henry Van Dyke (Harper & Brothers, 1902). The following is the complete quatrain:—

Who seeks for heaven alone to save his soul
May keep the path, but will not reach the goal;
While he who walks in love may wander far,
Yet God will bring him where the blessed are.

J. H. L. M.

Notes on Books.

A New English Dictionary.—(Vol. IX. *Si—Th*)
Supple—Sweep. By C. T. Onions. (Oxford,
Clarendon Press, 5s. net.)

SIR JAMES MURRAY some while since finished T, the sections from Ti to Tz forming part of vol. x. of the great 'Dictionary.' S, a tremendous task, has been divided among several hands, and Mr. Onions, who is responsible for Su- onwards, has now got as far as "sweep."

The present section is well up to the standard of the 'Dictionary,' and particularly good in its analysis of several words in common use for mental operations, such as "suppose," "surmise," "surprise," and "suspect," with their cognate forms. There are a multitude of familiar words also of Latin origin, such as "supply," "support," "supreme," "survive," and "sustain." A number of technical or scientific words are formed from "supra," the oddest of which is "Supraceatarian," which is quoted only from

Heylin in 1660, and is even more obscure than "Supralapsarian."

The section illustrates the disappearance of many nouns which have been conquered in the struggle for existence by simpler forms. For instance, besides "support," "supportal" and "supportance" were once current. "Suppliant" Shakespeare uses for "supplementary," but it is, of course, much more familiar as "one who supplicates." Here there is hardly adequate representation of the English which translates Greek usage. "With chaplets twined about your suppliant boughs" occurs at the beginning of Whitelaw's translation of the 'Œdipus Rex' in his 'Sophocles,' 1882; and 'The Suppliants' is familiar as the English title of a play of Æschylus. "Supposedly," quoted from *The Times* of 1916, is an instance of an adverb which saves two or more words. Here the 'Dictionary' is up to date, but for "suppress," meaning withdraw from publication and refrain from disclosing it, stops at 1867 and 1871 respectively. More than one journalist since the War began has written of the "Suppress Bureau." "Sure" is an interesting article which must have taken some time. "Surlly" is one of the words which by their spelling conceal their etymology. It should be "sirly," and expresses the underdog's view of the manners of his master. "Surname," on the other hand, has been wrongly spelt "sirname," as if it meant a father's name. Who could guess offhand what "solepers," "sullipers," "shorpells," "sypeles," and "cirpliose" meant? They are all forms of "surplice." "Surrey" and "Sussex" both come in this section, the former being used for an American carriage which is an adaptation of an English pleasure-cart first built in that county. The "sussing" (spitting) of a cat is one of the echoic words invented by Urquhart in his vigorous translation of Rabelais. "Sussy" is a Scotch version of the French *souci*. Under "swaddler," a cant term for a Methodist, our own columns are referred to for a rival interpretation to that of Charles Wesley.

No one would ever suppose that "swamp" was first applied to rich, moist soil in the North American colonies. "Swank," on the other hand, in the slang sense which flourishes in the twentieth century, is "not, as many suppose, an Americanism," but belongs to English dialect, though not apparently very early. The etymological meaning is declared to be uncertain, while swinging the body is suggested. We had always supposed that the word came from the Scotch "swankie," a strapping young fellow, which is quite early. The "swank" which is schoolboy slang for hard work is different, and easily connected with "swink," familiar in Milton's "swink't hedger." Much interesting detail is given under "swear" and cognate forms. "Sweat" (noun) in the sense of "impatience, irritation, anxiety," is described as "chiefly Scotch and U.S." It is, or was, familiar schoolboy slang in England, and it is odd to find so natural an expression not common in England. Marcus Aurelius (i. 16) says of his father: "There was no perversity about him, no black looks or fits; he never forced things, as one says, *εὖς ἰδῶτος*," a phrase which Dr. Rendall in his translation seems rather to overdo with the rendering "past sweating-point." The "swede," we are reminded, was introduced into Scotland from Sweden in 1781-2.

The Poetical Works of Gray and Collins. Edited by Austin Lane Poole and Christopher Stone. (Milford, 2s. 6d. net.)

THIS "Oxford Edition" of two poets who both were fastidious writers, and consequently can together be got into one volume of moderate size, is very welcome. There is no critical Introduction, but we find a useful note of the chief editions and MSS., and pleasant memories of the eighteenth century in the title-pages, the print, and its adornments. Notes at the end give us variants on the text. Thus Gray changed "winds" in the second line of the 'Elegy' into "wind," doubtless in view of the next s in "slowly"; and there is a reading,

In yonder grove a Druid lies,
instead of "grave," which we prefer in Collins's tribute to Thomson.

The only unsightly feature of the book is the omission of the lines or parts of lines Mason contributed to Gray's 'Ode on the Pleasure Arising from Vicissitude.' They are quite good, and it would have been better to print them, we think, with a warning note at the bottom of the page as to their authorship.

Collins has but little fame to-day compared with Gray, and was derided by Johnson. Yet he was at his best an exquisite writer with a style far above that of most of his contemporaries. We hope this book may somewhat revive his reputation. We turn with pleasure once again to the felicities of his unrimed 'Ode to Evening,' whose

Dewy Fingers draw
The gradual dusky Veil.

Ye Olde Village of Hornchurch: being an Illustrated Historical Handbook of the Village and Parish of Hornchurch. By Charles Thomas Perfect. (Colchester, Benham & Co., 2s. 6d.; art paper, 5s.)

MR. PERFECT has produced a book full of interest. He begins with an account of the industries associated with the village, and shows that tanning and leather-dressing were carried on for six centuries, the main street being named Pell or Pelt Street from the fellmongers and tanners residing there. The handsome church is notable as having a bull's head and horns at the east end, and in a charter granted by Henry III. in 1253 is referred to as "Cornutum Monasterium." Mr. Perfect provides a plan and elevation of the church, a list of vicars from 1417 to the present time, and extracts from the parish registers (which begin in 1576) and the overseers' and poor-rate books.

There is much else to appeal to readers of 'N. & Q.' The windmill, which is still a prominent feature in the landscape, though its work ceased in 1912, is mentioned in the will of John Legat in 1607. Wrestling for a boar's head was practised on Christmas Day till 1868; and the annual fair, with its booths and gilt gingerbread, survived till 1877. Billet Lane is named from the Crooked Billet, a public-house sign which has been discussed at length in 'N. & Q.'; and Cage Row from the cage or village lock-up. Two contemporary accounts of cockfights in 1769 are supplied.

Mr. Perfect also sketches the history of the four manor houses in the neighbourhood, and provides many illustrations, including the two large beer-pitchers made for the bellingers in 1731 and 1816 respectively.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

MR. REGINALD ATKINSON of Forest Hill, S.E., includes in his Catalogue 31 sections on the Bible, Bibliography, and Folk-Lore. He has also a number of the Camden Society publications (mostly at 3s. 6d. each), and several printed volumes of Parish Registers (from 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. each). The 12 vols. of 'The Harleian Miscellany,' 1808-11, containing several hundred tracts, are offered for 2l. 2s. Four books often cited in 'N. & Q.' are Beaton's 'Political Index,' 1788, 2 vols. (5s.), Bodenham's 'Wit's Commonwealth,' 1647 (5s.), Britten's 'Old Clocks and Watches,' 2nd ed., 1904 (1l. 10s.), and W. Jones's 'Finger-Ring Lore,' 1890 (9s.). The books are followed by a large number of Autographs.

THE August Catalogue of MR. JOHN GRANT of Edinburgh is quite topical, containing sections devoted to Ireland, America, and Economics. Readers who wish to escape for a time from the present strain may like to turn to 'African History, Travel, and Discovery,' where they will find Bent's 'Ruined Cities of Mashonaland,' 1893 (4s.), and 'The Sacred City of the Ethiopians,' 1896 (6s. 6d.), and R. N. Hall's 'Great Zimbabwe, Mashonaland,' 1905 (7s. 6d.). Those whose tastes are more theological may prefer Pickering's 'Choice Reprints of the Rare Editions of the Book of Common Prayer, from that of Edward Sixth (1549) to Queen Victoria (1844),' 7 vols., folio, morocco (3l. 17s. 6d.); or a complete set of the "Ante-Nicene Christian Library," 1867-72, 24 vols. (2l. 18s. 6d.).

THE principal feature of MESSRS. HIGHAM & SON'S 'Summer Catalogue of Good Second-Hand Books' is the completion of their list of works on 'The History of England in Church and State' (see 'N. & Q.' for June last, pp. 175, 176). The Catalogue also contains sections devoted to America, the Holy Communion, Comparative Religions, Hymnology, Jews, Marriage, Missions, Philosophy, and Science and Religion.

MR. G. A. POYNDER, whose address is now 4 Broad Street, Reading, includes in his Summer Catalogue (No. 75) an exceptionally tall copy of Ashmole's 'Antiquities of Berkshire,' 3 vols., with the rare folding map of the county, 1723 (10l. 10s.). He has also a map of North and South America by F. de Wit, showing California as an island (Amsterdam, 1673, 5l. 5s.); and a map of a portion of North America by Hugo Allardt, containing a bird's-eye view of Nieuw-Amsterdam or Nieuw-Jorek (Amsterdam, 1673, 15l. 15s.). 'The Works of Gillray,' 581 plates, atlas folio, half crimson morocco, with octavo volume of text, 1851, is 9l. 19s. 6d.; and 'The Works of Hogarth,' 100 plates, with explanations by John Nichols, atlas folio, half crimson morocco, 1822, 7l. 7s.

MESSRS. SIMMONS & WATERS of Leamington Spa devote their Catalogue 306 to 'Topographical and Antiquarian Books relating to the British Isles.' It is very convenient for reference, the counties of England being arranged alphabetically, with books and views classified separately. London is placed under Middlesex—Bloomsbury, Clerkenwell, Hampstead, &c., appearing in their alphabetical order. After Yorkshire come lists for Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, followed by works relating to Great Britain. Prices are very moderate, many of the items being only a shilling.

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.

E. A. J.—Forwarded.

F. M.—We do not give opinions on the value of old books.

B. HAMILTON-DERHAM (Dolphin Holme and the Derhams).—Have you seen the reply by R. S. B. at 12 S. ii. 539?

F. G. B. ("Serendipity").—The word was coined by Horace Walpole, whose explanation of it was printed at 9 S. iii. 430 by COL. PRIDEAUX.

CAMPFIELD ("The kiss of the sun for pardon").—From the song 'God's Garden,' written by D. F. Gurney, music by Frank Lambert.

J. LANDEFEAR LUCAS (Bishop Van Mildert).—The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' begins its life of the bishop with an account of his Dutch ancestry.

J. LANDEFEAR LUCAS ("Saw life steadily, and saw it whole").—Matthew Arnold, 'Sonnet to a Friend': said of Sophocles.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS (Mrs. Agnes Maria Bennett).—This novelist died at Brighton on Feb. 12, 1808. The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' devotes a column to her.

J. W. F. (Vicar of Lancaster dying at Verdun in 1806).—Napoleon detained many Englishmen who happened to be in France. With reference to those at Verdun see 11 S. xi. 66, 116; 12 S. i. 176.

THE Balance Sheet for the first half-year shows a loss on the working which is all but covered by contributions to the "Continuation Fund." The loss would have been much greater had not the sale of back stock been exceptionally good.—the aid of some of our friends having taken the mutually advantageous form of making up incomplete sets, and so helping the paper.

Unfortunately, we cannot expect such sales to occur regularly, and all working expenses continue to increase; the sub-editor too must be taken into consideration, and the continuing of the work which is done without payment becomes more difficult. Practical help, which may take the form of useful suggestions, is needed

A copy of the Profit and Loss Account will be forwarded to all who have sent money in 1918, and will also, on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope, be sent to those who contributed before, or it can be seen by appointment at the office.

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Notes.

"THANK GOD THERE IS A HOUSE OF LORDS."

ALTHOUGH the authorship of this saying has been disputed, it has not, I think, been discussed in 'N. & Q.'; but about twenty-three years ago there were some letters in *The Times* on the question.

In the issue of Dec. 28, 1894, appeared a letter from Mr. Stanley Boulter headed 'Lord Beaconsfield and the House of

Lords.' Mr. Boulter gave a long extract from Mr. Disraeli's speech at Manchester, April 3, 1872. I quote from the last paragraph of the extract:—

"A Liberal Government had been installed in office, with an immense Liberal majority. They proposed some violent measures. The House of Lords modified some, delayed others, and some they threw out. Instantly there was a cry to abolish or to reform the House of Lords, and the greatest popular orator that probably ever existed [O'Connell] was sent on a pilgrimage over England to excite the people in favour of this opinion. What happened?... There was a dissolution of Parliament... It was discovered that the House of Lords had behind them at least half of the English people. We heard no more cries for their abolition, or their reform, and before two more years passed England was really governed by the House of Lords, under the wise influence of the Duke of Wellington and the commanding influence of Lyndhurst; and such was the enthusiasm of the nation in favour of the Second Chamber that at every public meeting its health was drunk, with the additional sentiment, for which we are indebted to one of the most distinguished members that ever represented the House of Commons [O'Connell], 'Thank God there is the House of Lords.'"

In *The Times* of Jan. 5, 1895, was printed a letter from Mr. J. G. Swift MacNeill, M.P., headed 'Thank God there is the House of Lords,' taking exception to the attribution of the saying to O'Connell:—

"On referring to the selected speeches of Lord Beaconsfield published by Messrs. Longmans, from which Mr. Stanley Boulter took the quotation, I find that Lord Beaconsfield did not, in his speech, mention the name of the author of the sentiment. The omission is supplied by the editor of the volume in this laconic foot-note—'O'Connell.'"

"I venture, however, to think the editor of Lord Beaconsfield's speeches, whose notes are on the whole very accurate, is in error in this particular. For 'O'Connell' the name of the 14th Earl of Derby should, I think, for the following reasons, be substituted: 1. The Earl of Derby, who was Lord Beaconsfield's predecessor as Tory Prime Minister, opposed as Lord Stanley the bill for the Repeal of the Corn Laws. 'It was,' he said, 'for their lordships to protect the people against those whom they had chosen to represent their opinions, and their reward would be the thanks of a grateful and admiring people, who would then justly exclaim, "Thank God we have a House of Lords."'"

Then follow further arguments against the attribution of the saying to O'Connell, and in favour of the attribution to Lord Derby. These arguments are precise and clear.

In *The Times* of Jan. 9, 1895, appeared a letter signed Sam. J. Wilde, written from Serjeants' Inn, E.C.:—

"When in a committee room of the House of Commons before the present buildings were erected, as the room in question was one that had not been burnt (though the top storey had), I heard Alderman Harmer, a very advanced

Radical and proprietor of the then notorious *Weekly Dispatch*, say, upon the committee deciding against the views of the Alderman, 'Thank God there is a House of Lords.' This is long before either of the cases mentioned in *The Times* of to-day."

This letter, not dated, no doubt refers to Mr. MacNeill's letter.

Unfortunately, Mr. Wilde did not give the year when he heard Alderman Harmer's exclamation. The Houses of Parliament were burnt in October, 1834, in which year Mr. Samuel John Wilde, born 1820 (see 'Men at the Bar,' by Joseph Foster, 2nd ed., 1885), was fourteen years old. If he meant that he heard the exclamation when he was practising as a barrister, it must have been after Lord Stanley's speech, seeing that the date of the speech is May 25, 1846, and Mr. Wilde was not called to the bar until Nov. 20, 1846. If he meant, writing from Serjeants' Inn, that he heard Alderman Harmer's exclamation when he (Mr. Wilde) was a boy in his teens, possibly visiting the committee room with his father, who was a barrister, it may be presumed that he would have said so. His letter is so lacking in precision that I think it should be regarded as negligible.

I may here quote Lord Stanley's *ipsissima verba* as given in Hansard, 3rd series, vol. lxxxvi. col. 1176:—

"Your best reward, my Lords, will be the approval of your own consciences; but doubt not that you will have a farther reward in the approbation of a grateful and admiring nation, to which you will have given just cause to exclaim, 'Thank God, we have a House of Lords.'"—Debate on the Corn Importation Bill.

This was the peroration of a three hours' speech. Palmerston told Greville that it was far the best speech that Stanley ever made, and that nobody could make a better. Lord Lansdowne told somebody that it was the finest speech that he ever heard in Parliament. See 'Greville Memoirs,' 2nd part, vol. ii. p. 395.

That Lord Stanley (later 14th Earl of Derby), who had been raised to the peerage in 1844 as Lord Stanley of Bickerstaffe, invented the saying in this speech cannot be maintained.

In *The Edinburgh Review* of July, 1836 (all but ten years before the speech, and when Wilde was aged sixteen), vol. lxiii. p. 375, s.v. 'Correspondence relating to the Slave Trade,' is the following:—

"Did not the beginning of this century witness the avowed hostility of their opponents?—and at the end of the last were not the abolitionists called levellers and anarchists? Let us take, as an instance, Boswell, a man probably not behind the

current humanity of his age, who, after condemning the wild and dangerous attempt of abolishing the slave trade, ascribing the advocacy of it to a love either of temporary popularity or of general mischief, then in his imbecile enthusiasm thanks God that there was a House of Lords wise and independent enough to stand up for a traffic which God had sanctioned and man continued (Boswell's 'Life of Johnson,' vol. vii. p. 23, 1835)."

In the 1822 edition the reference is vol. iii. p. 207, or generally near the end of Johnson *et al.* 68, year 1777. The assertion that Boswell thanked God that there was a House of Lords, &c., is merely the reviewer's interpretation of Boswell's sentiment. What Boswell writes about the House of Lords at the references given, after protesting in strong words (some of which are quoted by the *Edinburgh* reviewer) against the abolition of the slave trade, is simply:—

"Whatever may have passed elsewhere concerning it [the slave trade], the House of Lords is wise and independent:

*Intaminatis fulget honoribus,
Nec sumit aut ponit secures
Arbitrio popularis auro."*

In the article in *The Edinburgh Review* there is nothing to mark the saying "Thank God," &c., as a quotation—nothing to show that it was not the invention of the reviewer, published in July, 1836.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

MARKSHALL AND THE HONYWOOD FAMILY.

(See 10 S. ix. 144; 12 S. iii. 53.)

So much of interest attaches to the bygone owners of Markshall, Essex, that perhaps I may be allowed to add the following to the notes that have already appeared.

The Honiwoods* were Lords of the Cinque Ports, and, according to Hasted's 'History of Kent,' two families descended from John Honiwood of Hunwood, viz., John his heir, the progenitor of the line of baronets; and Robert, the ancestor of the family of Charing (Kent) and Markshall (Essex). The latter, who died in 1576, married Mary, daughter of John Waters of Lenham (later celebrated for the number of her descendants). Their son and heir (another Robert, born 1545, died 1627) was twice married: first, to Dorothy Crook, by

* See Hasted's 'History of Kent,' Morant's 'History of Essex,' 'The Visitation of Essex,' Dale's 'Annals of Coggeshall,' 'Ancient Sepulchral Monuments of Essex,' 'A Short History of the Mildmay Family,' and 'The Beauties of England and Wales.'

whom he was father of Sir Robert Honywood, Kt., of Charing (of him anon); secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Browne of Betchworth Castle, Surrey, by whom he had Sir Thomas Honywood (b. 1586, d. 1666), his successor at Markshall. He purchased that estate in 1605 of John Cole, and is said to have entirely rebuilt the front of the house. The alterations were completed in 1609, when the date and the initials "R. H. O." were cut into the mantel-piece of one of the rooms.

In a little book published in 1869 by Bryan Dale, entitled 'The Annals of Coggeshall,' it is stated that

"the apartments on the east side of the mansion, including the hall, with its fine old Jacobean screen across the lower end; the Squire's room, with the bedroom over, the Oak room, and one staircase were survivals of Robert Honywood's time; also the panelling of the hall, the cornices, and the mullioned windows."

In an old MS. written by Robert Honywood, dated 1612, he said:—

"My father married my mother in Februarie, 1543, as by her owne speech affirminge that she was married at Shrofttyde....As also appeareth true by the indentures of marriage y^t passed between my father and grandfather Waters. My mother also saith y^t I was borne at Royton upon Michaelmas Eve's eve near twelve moneth followinge, wh^{ch}e was ye 27th of September, 1546. So I am at Michaelmas Eve's eve, 1612, of the age of 67 years.

"My mother departed this life at my house at Markshall upon Tewesday, ye 10th day of May, 1620, in ye 93rd yeare of her age, and, accordinge to her desire, was buried in Lenham church, in ye county of Kent, upon Saturday then followinge....

"[The writer's son] Thomas Honiwood was borne at Bechworth Castle in Surrey, also upon Sunday ye xv of January, 1587, about four in ye morning, and was baptised in ye Chappell ther. Sir Thomas Browne, myne Uncle, Richard Browne of Cranley, and his wife were witnesses."

Over the fireplace in the dining-room at Markshall long hung the portrait of Robert Honywood (died 1576) and of his wife Mary. It represented her in her habit of widowhood, with a book in her hand. On her hat was inscribed "Ætatis Sue 70," and on the other side "Anno Dni. 1579." She is said to have deeply sympathized with the religious martyrs, and to have visited and comforted them in prison.

Thomas Fuller in his 'Worthies' wrote:—

"Mrs. Mary Honywood being much afflicted in mind, many ministers repaired unto her, amongst the rest the Rev. John Fox....All his counsels proved ineffectual, in so much that, in the agony of her soul, she—having a Venice glass in her hand—brake forth into this expression, 'I am as surely damned as this glass is broken,' which she immediately threw with violence to

the ground. Here happened a wonder, for the glass rebounded again whole....So she led the remainder of her life in spiritual gladness."

This glass survived at Markshall until 1897.

On a monument erected to this lady by her son, in Markshall Church, is the following:—

"Mary Waters, daughter and coheir of Robert Waters of Lenham in Kent, wife of Robert Honywood of Charing in Kent, Esquire, her onlie husband, had at her decease, lawfully descended from her, 367 children: 16 of her own body, 114 grandchildren, 228 in the third generation, and 9 in the fourth. She led a most pious life, and in a Christian manner died, here at Markshall, in the 93rd yeare of her age, and the 44th of her widowhood, the 16th of May, 1620."

Her grandson Dr. Michael Honywood (b. 1597, d. 1681), when Dean of Lincoln, related that he was once present at a dinner-party given by her to two hundred of her progeny.

Her son Robert Honywood died at Markshall on June 11, 1627, leaving several sons, of whom Thomas (b. 1585, d. 1666) succeeded him in the Essex estate.

"Sir Thomas was," says Mr. Dale, "the grandson of Mrs. Mary Honywood, and having been trained up at her feet, it is not surprising that he abhorred intolerance and oppression of every kind."

He had come to reside at Markshall in 1627, and was knighted in 1632. At the time of the breaking out of the Civil War he was 50 years of age, but he threw himself into the Parliament cause with all the ardour of youth. He raised a regiment of horse and foot, and at the siege of Colchester was colonel of a regiment of Essex men. He was a member of Oliver's Parliaments in 1654 and 1656, and one of his lords of the other House. He died on May 26, 1666, at the house of his son-in-law Sir John Cotton at Westminster, aged 80, and was buried at Markshall. His widow, Dame Hester, followed him to the grave in October, 1681, when the incumbent, Mr. Livermere, in her funeral sermon, said:—

"She came of pious and religious parents, such as were tried and grown up under persecution.... She was daughter of John Le Mott, a London merchant whose parents came from Flanders, driven out by religious persecution."

Sir Thomas Honywood had four sons, of whom Thomas, the third son, died *s.p.* in 1672, and was succeeded by his brother John Le Mott Honywood, who reigned at Markshall from 1672 until 1693. He was High Sheriff in 1689, and M.P. in 1692, when a local diarist, Joseph Bufton, wrote:—

"A bonfire was made at Coggeshall on the 15th of Februarie, for joy that Squire Honywood had got the day of Sir Eleab Harvey, and was not

cast out of Parliament; and when he came home from Chelmsford the night after he was chosen, abundance of candles were lighted for joy."

He died *s.p.* in April, 1693, when he bequeathed his property to a Kentish kinsman.

To return to Robert Honywood, who purchased Markshall in 1605: it will be remembered that his "son and heir Sir Robert was of Charing in Kent," where he was knight of the shire from 1601. He married Alice, daughter of Sir Martin Barham, and had a family of twenty children. Of these, Isaac was killed at the siege of Maestricht; Benedict fought as a captain in the Low Countries; and Philip (baptized at Charing on Jan. 2, 1617, as the ninth son and fourteenth child of his parents) served and was knighted in the Royalist army. *He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces at Portsmouth in 1662; was promoted Lieutenant-Governor of that town on July 14, 1666; purchased the estate of Pett in Charing of his brother Sir Robert in 1673; and was there buried on Jan. 5, 1684/5.

"Sir Robert Honywood [b. 1601, d. 1686], being of a military disposition, spent many years abroad in the wars of the Palatinate, in the rank of a colonel, and was one of those gallant English volunteers that espoused the interests of Frederick, King of Bohemia, and a great part of his patrimony was sacrificed in that service."

Knighted, as steward of the Queen of Bohemia, 1625, member of Council of State 1659, he went on an embassy to Sweden, and in 1673 translated Battista Nani's 'History of the Affairs of Europe.'

His wife was Frances, daughter of Sir Henry Fane (Treasurer of the Household of Charles I.), and the mother of his sixteen children. Of these, Charles Lodwick served under his uncle Sir Philip Honywood at Portsmouth as a captain, and, with his wife Pricilla, baptized five sons in that town, viz., Charles, born 1669; Robert, 1670; James, 1672; Charles, and Philip.

The last-mentioned became the well-known East Anglian hero General Sir Philip Honywood, whose youthful exploits still form the theme of fireside tales. He was commissioned ensign in Col. Stanley's Regiment of Foot in June, 1694, and was present at the siege of Namur in 1695. Appointed captain in the Earl of Huntingdon's newly raised regiment of foot in March, 1702, he became colonel of Roger Townshend's Regiment on May 27, 1709, and shared in its sufferings at the siege of

Douay in 1710. Soon afterwards he 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 commissioned to raise a troop of horse in Essex and Chelmsford. The warrant was dated July 22, 1715. (This regiment, then known as Honywood's Dragoons, is now the 11th Hussars.) In 1719 he commanded a brigade in the expedition against Spain, took possession of the town of Vigo, was appointed major-general in 1726, made K.B. for his eminent services, and was appointed Governor of Portsmouth in May, 1740. He died at Blackheath, June 17, 1752, and by a will, dated May 15, 1742, left the contents of his house at Blackheath, and the furniture of two rooms in his house at Inglefield Green, to Sarah (Wright) his wife; and if he died at Portsmouth, he "desired to be buried in the little chapel that adjoins Government House." There is an entry in the Greenwich burial register of 1752: "June 25th. General Sir Philip Honywood carried to Portsmouth." He was no doubt buried at the Garrison Chapel, which at that time was the principal military burial-place, but there is no record of his interment, nor is any monument to his memory known to exist.

F. H. S.

Highwood.

(To be concluded.)

SIR JOHN FIELDING.

In the 'Memoirs of William Hickey' (Hurst & Blackett), the second instalment of which has just appeared, Hickey, writing of his experiences in 1766, remarks (vol. i. p. 71):—

"The third brothel was kept by Mother Cocksedge, for all the Lady Abbesses were dignified with the respectable title of Mother. In these days of wonderful propriety and general morality, it will scarcely be credited that Mother Cocksedge's house was actually next, of course under the very nose of that vigilant and upright magistrate, Sir John Fielding, who, from the riotous proceedings I have been a witness to at his worthy neighbour's, must have been deaf as well as blind, or at least well paid for affecting to be so."

Hickey unquestionably imputes corrupt practices to the Bow Street magistrate, and as his truly remarkable 'Memoirs' are likely to be frequently consulted and cited by those engaged in the study of social life in the latter half of the eighteenth century, I think some publicity should in fairness be

* The following information is supplied by Mr. Alfred T. Everett of Portsmouth.

given to an incident recorded in a rare pamphlet published in 1755, and kindly lent me by the late Mr. G. A. Aitken, M.V.O., the biographer of Steele and Arbuthnot. The title runs: "A Faithful Narrative of the late pretended Gun Powder Plot: in a letter to the Rt. Hon. Stephen Theodore Janssen, Esq., Lord Mayor of London. By Mr. Lockman, Secretary to the Society of the Free British Fishery." On pp. 17 and 18 it is recorded:—

"During the time of the confinement of these persons at Mr. Fielding's (as likewise at Mr. Carrington's) they were treated like gentlemen, and offered every sort of refreshment. On this account Mr. May, at his leaving the above magistrate's, desired to reward his servants, both for their civility and for the trouble he had given. But as Mr. Fielding could not be prevailed upon to take a farthing, and as Mr. May insisted upon leaving some money, and did so, the former immediately sent it to one of the hospitals."

This does not, of course, disprove Hickey's suggestion, but it is evidence, with the advantage of being direct instead of inferential, that Sir John Fielding was capable of declining money to which he was not strictly entitled in virtue of his office.

If this be not considered sufficient to vindicate Sir John's integrity, then I may be permitted to quote some very pertinent observations from his 'Extracts from such of the Penal Laws as particularly relate to the Peace and Good Order of this Metropolis,' published in 1769 (the very period to which Hickey refers)—a book also noteworthy for containing 'A Treatise on the Office of a Constable,' by his celebrated half-brother Henry Fielding, but not as yet recognized as his work. After setting out the main provisions of the Disorderly Houses Act, 1751 (25 Geo. II. c. 36), Sir John Fielding proceeds (p. 65):—

"From these extracts of this recent statute, the method of suppressing disorderly houses is clearly explained, though by insinuations to be met with one would imagine that a Justice of the Peace could as easily suppress a bawdy-house as discharge a domestic servant. By the Police in an arbitrary Government, this, perhaps, might be done; but an English Police can only prevent by reasonable cautions, and only punish on due informations and legal proofs. The Laws of England are not to be executed on caprice or fancy, but by the administration of solemn oaths; and, as the Law itself says, by the testimony of one or more credible witnesses on oath.

"It has been often observed in the public Papers, and from thence generally believed, that all the bawdy-houses in and near Covent Garden had licences from the Justice of Peace of that parish to sell liquors, consequently were in that respect countenanced by him; and this mistake has arose, and been propagated by ignorant enquirers, who when they have drank a bottle of

wine at a bawdy-house, have asked the keepers thereof if they had not a licence for selling that liquor, to which the bawd might with truth answer that she had, and from hence the enquirer concluded that it must be a Justice of Peace's licence. But the fact is quite otherwise, for all or most of these houses have wine licences granted to them by the Commissioners of the Stamp Office.

"When the present Sir John Fielding first came to reside in Covent Garden, he took away the Justice of Peace's licence as well from the Bagnio's as these houses, nor has he neglected the faithful execution of his duty on any one Information laid before him relative to them; and here it may be proper to observe that one of the principal causes of the number of bawdy-houses being collected together in and near that parish, is there having been several estates in the courts and contiguous streets where the leases of the houses were so near expiring, that it was not worth while to repair them till they were out, by which means they were let for almost anything to the lowest of wretches, who hired three or four of them and filled them with common prostitutes; this made Exeter Street, Change Court, Eagle Court and Little Catherine Street so infamous, that it was dangerous for persons to pass or repass through these streets; and as the publicans and inferior shop keepers in their neighbourhoods were supported by these houses, there could be little hopes of their making informations against them, and the expence of indictments and prosecutions upon them in the Courts of Justice prevented the Law being put in execution; but it is apprehended, that if a power was given to two or more Justices of the Peace to enquire into these offences in a summary way, and on the conviction of such bawds, to commit them for three months and make them pay a penalty of 10*l.*, it would suppress the evil to a desirable degree, for perhaps the total suppression of them might give strength and countenance to a worse vice, already too common."

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

1 Essex Court, Temple.

TENNIEL'S BOOK-ILLUSTRATIONS.

No attempt, so far as a devoted collector is aware, having hitherto been made to catalogue the work of the late Sir John Tenniel, he ventures to put forth the following as a complete or nearly complete list. It will be noticed that Tenniel contributed two or three designs to numerous "gift-books," but only a few were entirely illustrated by him.

1. 'Undine,' by Baron de la Motte Fouqué.—Edition published by James Burns (but apparently printed abroad). 11 delicate illustrations signed "John Tenniel Junr." I believe this to be his first published work. 1845.
2. 'Poems and Pictures' (Burns).—A book of ballad poetry. 3 designs. 1845.
3. *Sharpe's London Magazine*.—No. 15, Feb. 7, 1846, 'St. Michael's Eve.' No. 74, March 27, 1847, 'Griseldis.' Poorly engraved.

4. 'The Book of British Ballads,' by S. C. Hall.—8 designs to 'King Estmere.' [1846.]
5. 'Æsop's Fables.'—108 illus. 1848. For the 2nd edition the artist retouched many of his designs.
6. 'The Haunted Man,' by Charles Dickens.—5 illus. 1848.
7. Milton's 'L'Allegro,' Art Union edition.—illus. 1848.
8. *Punch, Punch's Almanack, Punch's Pocket Book.*—From 1850 to 1860 Tenniel did a large amount of excellent humorous work for these; for the next 40 years he confined his efforts to the cartoons in the first-named. There are well over 2,000 of these.
9. Ornamental title and 3 illus. to 'Master Walter' in *The Illustrated London News* Art Supplement for Jan. 17, 1852.
10. Byron's 'Childe Harold,' Art Union edition.—2 illus. 1857.
11. 'Poets of the Nineteenth Century.'—4 illus. 1857.
12. 'Poetry of W. C. Bryant.'—3 illus. n.d. [1857].
13. 'The Course of Time,' by Pollok.—10 illus. 1857.
14. 'Barry Cornwall's Poems.'—4 illus. 1857.
15. 'Home Affections of the Poets.'—2 illus. n.d. [1857].
16. 'Passages from Tom Hood,' by the Junior Etching Club.—1 illus. 1858.
17. 'Lays of the Holy Land.'—4 illus. 1858.
18. Tupper's 'Proverbial Philosophy.'—17 illus. n.d. [1858].
19. *Once a Week*, vols. i. to x.—68 cuts, including 40 to Shirley Brooks's novel 'The Silver Cord.' These were never reprinted. 1859-64.
20. 'The Gordian Knot,' by Shirley Brooks.—22 illus. 1860.
21. 'Ballads of Brittany,' by Tom Taylor.—1 illus. which appeared in *Once a Week*. This also exists in three sizes of enlargement, to illustrate a new process. 1863.
22. 'Ingoldsby Legends,' 27th edition.—31 illus. 1864.
23. 'Arabian Nights,' Dalziel's edition.—7 cuts. 1864.
24. 'English Sacred Poetry of the Olden Times.'—1 illus. 1864.
25. Mrs. Gatty's 'Parables from Nature,' 3rd Series.—1 illus. 1865.
26. Longfellow's 'Tales of a Wayside Inn.'—3 illus. 1865.
27. 'Poems of E. A. Poe.'—4 illus. to 'The Raven.' 1866.
28. 'The Mirage of Life' (by W. Haigh Miller).—29 small illus. 1866.
29. 'Alice in Wonderland,' by Lewis Carroll.—41 illus. 1868.
30. 'Through the Looking-Glass,' by Lewis Carroll.—48 illus. 1872.
31. 'Lalla Rookh,' by T. Moore.—69 illus. 1868.
32. 'The Grave,' by R. Blair.—4 illus. 1869.
33. 'Puck on Pegasus,' by C. Pennell.—6 illus. 1869.
34. 'Touches of Nature' (poems).—3 illus. 1869.
35. 'The Trial of Sir Jasper,' by S. C. Hall.—1 illus. 1874.
36. 'Legends and Lyrics,' by A. A. Procter.—2 illus. 1881.

F. C.

"GENERAL DEUX SOUS," FOCH'S NICK-NAME, AND WELLINGTON.—It may be worth noticing that Marshal Foch's nickname Deux Sous, from his favourite expressions, "Not worth twopence" and "I don't care twopence," links him up with the great Duke of Wellington, whose expression "Not worth a twopenny dam" will be found in vol. i. of the 'Wellington Despatches,' in a letter from the then Col. Wellesley to his brother the Governor-General. The "dam" was a small silver Indian coin, now out of circulation, though the phrase is current in our language. "Not worth a dam," or "I don't care a dam," would appear to come from this source. The expression is sometimes considered objectionable and spelt "damn," and Lord Beresford, using the expression recently in the Upper House, was received with laughter, the idea evidently being that he had brought a naughty swear-word with him from the quarter-deck and exploded it in the House. The Right Hon. G. W. E. Russell in his delightful 'Recollections' also "damns" the expression, but I hold unjustly; for a "damn" hardly denotes what is of little worth or consequence. But I am now eighty years of age, and abroad, and my memory and reference library are both limited. Still, the opinion is advanced that the expression "Not worth a dam," equivalent to twopence, and akin to "Not worth a rap," a small Swiss coin, also no longer current, is perfectly innocent and proper, and need not shock the susceptibilities of even the most scrupulous and virtuous of old ladies. That, however, some of them are rather particular on the subject appears from a recorded instance of an old lady who declined to sign a contract for the construction of a dam on a watercourse on her estate until the naughty word had been expunged and "weir" substituted!

J. H. RIVETT-CARNAC.

Vevey, Switzerland.

[Wellington and "twopenny dam" or "damn" have been discussed several times in 'N. & Q.' See 5 S. xii. 126, 233, 257; 7 S. iii. 232, 326, 462; iv. 32; 8 S. xii. 92; 9 S. xi. 425.]

RICHARD MANSFIELD AT WEYBRIDGE.—The American actor Richard Mansfield (1854-1907), who is remembered in London by his dual performance of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde at the Lyceum, and as King Richard III. at the old Globe Theatre (1888-9), came to Weybridge with his wife (Beatrice Cameron) and their son George Gibbs Mansfield in the summer of 1902,

when they occupied "Bramcote," at the corner of York Road and Oatlands Drive: attracted doubtless by its proximity to Oatlands Park, which had figured in the original scenario of his successful play 'Beau Brummell,' prepared by the late William Winter, the famous critic.

Mr. Winter in his *Life of Mansfield* (New York, Moffat, Yard & Co., 1910), referring to this play, relates that "the scene was to be laid partly at Oatlands, near Weybridge, in beautiful Surrey." That idea was, however, ultimately abandoned.

At p. 264 Mr. Winter writes:—

"The purpose of establishing a permanent home for himself in England had long been in his mind, but it was never fulfilled. At the close of this tour [1901-2], which ended at Montreal on July 4, he sailed from that port, and he passed several weeks at Weybridge, one of the loveliest retreats in the lovely county of Surrey—a land that lures the tired mortal to stay in it forever."

Mansfield here studied the Shakespearean rôle of Brutus for the coming season in America; but business affairs called him back within six weeks of his setting out.

HUGH HARTING.

CLEAVELAND ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF ARTILLERY.—Writers on early ordnance in England and on other early artillery matters frequently refer to the so-called 'Notes on the Early History of the Royal Regiment of Artillery' collected by Col. Samuel Cleaveland. It is only right to give a warning to persons who may consult them.

These 'Notes' are published by the Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich, and cover a period of 530 years—1267 to 1797. The title is misleading, because the Royal Regiment of Artillery did not come into existence until 1716. It should be 'Notes on Matters concerning the History of Artillery.'

Having examined several of the original manuscripts referred to in these 'Notes,' I find errors in almost every line, and do not hesitate to say that every "Cleaveland" item should be verified before acceptance. They are useful in guiding one to original sources of information, but there is *nothing original* in the 'Notes' themselves.

Three examples are given of the kind of mistake which pervades the 'Notes.'

(a) P. 3. Item of 1344. From Add. MS. No. 5758.—"Provisioners" should read *Pavilioners*; "Wargnores" should read *Warriners*; "Artillieriens" should read *Artilliers*.

(b) P. 19. Item of 1578.—This purports to be an extract from Grose's 'Military

Antiquities,' vol. i. p. 198. There are two editions of Grose's book—1786 and 1801. In the 1786 edition the passage quoted appears on p. 233, and in the edition of 1801 on p. 200, *not* p. 198.

Grose quotes Harl. MS. No. 4685, in both editions, *anno* 1518. Both are wrong. The correct Harl. number is 847, folio 49 b, and the date is 1578.

The word "windon" in the last line of the paragraph on p. 19 of "Cleaveland" is *windose* in the MS., and is thus transcribed by Grose. Cleaveland, or his transcriber, or the printer, changed it to "windon," and the writer of the foot-note consequently launches out into a fantastic explanation of a word which does not even exist.

(c) P. 209. Item of 1 Nov., 1727.—"Colonel Borgarde appointed colonel commandant, the first officer holding that position." This is invention, pure and simple. The warrant of appointment is to be found at the Public Record Office in Entry Book of Warrants (War Office Records, Ordnance, Class 55, No. 510, p. 21). It runs: "Do by these present constitute and appoint you to be Colonel of our Royal Regiment of Artillery now under your command." This appointment was the renewal, at the accession of George II., of an earlier warrant* of April 1, 1722 (War Office Records, Ordnance, Class 55, No. 483, p. 59), appointing Borgard to be "Colonel of His Majesty's Royal Regiment of Artillery." I do not think that he was ever appointed "Colonel Commandant." No warrant of such appointment is known to exist. The rank of Colonel is quite distinct from that of Colonel Commandant.

J. H. LESLIE.

SOMERSET HOUSE: THE CHAPEL TAPESTRIES, 1784.—Joseph Moser provided in his 'Vestiges' (*European Magazine*, August, 1802) a valuable description of the old palace immediately prior to its demolition. Among the tapestries he refers to some landscape pieces that adorned the library of the Royal Academy. Messrs. Needham and Webster in citing ('Somerset House Past and Present,' p. 187) this and other references add in a foot-note:—

"When the Crown relinquished the palace, only the finest tapestries were preserved, the remainder being sold to private individuals and dealers. Many years after this sale strips of tapestry from Somerset House were still procurable at a shop in Long Acre."

* Published in the *Journal of the Royal Artillery*, vol. xliii. p. 1 (April, 1916).

This is an ambiguous comment. I cannot trace any public sale of these derelict furnishings, and the Crown retained possession until the passing of the Act 15 Geo. III., which settled Buckingham House upon the Queen "in lieu of Somerset House."

In 1784 "A Constant Reader" calls attention in *The Gentleman's Magazine* (April, 1784) to a large piece of old tapestry "hanging in the shop of Mr. Walker, a broker in Harp Alley, which was supposed to represent the triumphant entry into London of one of its sovereigns, probably Henry VII. after the battle of Bosworth."

The subject of this piece of tapestry (10 ft. by 15 ft. or so) proved to be (from the old French inscriptions upon it) the history of Haman and Mordecai.

"It seems these hangings made part of the furniture of the chapel of Somerset House, whence they were sold a short time before its demolition. Mr. Walker has disposed of several portions of them, and asks one guinea and a half for this."

These references are cited by Crofton Croker in 'A Description of Rosamond's Bower, Fulham,' 1843, p. 32.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

BISHOP JOHN BOWLE AND THE AUSTIN FAMILY.—In the 'Dictionary of National Biography' it is recorded that John Bowle, Bishop of Rochester, died "at Mrs. Austen's house on the Bancks side the 9th of October, 1637, and his body was interred in St. Paul's ch., London, in the moneth following"; but, although a list of authorities is given, I have failed to verify the quotation. Perhaps some reader of 'N. & Q.' will kindly help me. The lady must have been Anne, widow of William Austin, author of that rare book 'Certayne Deuout, Godly, and learned meditations,' who died in 1633, and to whose memory, and to that of his first wife, there is a fantastic monument now on the west wall of the north transept of Southwark Cathedral, which also commemorates his mother, Jocosa, Lady Clarke.

PHILIP NORMAN.

SAMUEL FREEMAN; BISHOP BEVERIDGE.—"Samuel Freeman, an engraver, was born in 1773, and died in 1857," as we read in Bryan's 'Dictionary of Painters and Engravers.' He is recorded also in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' In neither of these brief memoirs of his life and works is there any mention of his engraving of the portrait of "William Beveridge, D.D. Lord Bishop of St. Asaph." It occurs as the

frontispiece of the eighteenth edition of 'Private Thoughts,' by that learned philologist, published in London in 1803.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

[This engraving is not included among those of Beveridge recorded in vol. i. of the B.M. 'Catalogue of Engraved British Portraits.']

ASKARI, AN EAST AFRICAN LEVY: LASCAR, A NATIVE MERCANTILE SEAMAN.—Though at first sight there would seem to be no connexion between these two specific terms, careful inquiry will, I think, establish the fact that they possess a common origin.

Yule and Burnell's 'Hobson-Jobson' derives the name Lascar from Pers. *lashkar*, a camp or army, whence comes Pers. *lashkari*, a soldier. In the sense of camp or army, Gwalior, the city of Central India, still retains its alternative appellation, Lashkar; see Longman's 'Gazetteer,' s.v. Portuguese writers in the sixteenth century adopted the word in the forms *lasquarin*; *lascari*, *lascar*, under which style their Indian, Abyssinian, and Negro levies soon became known; and in Ceylon the word "lascareen" was in use as late as the nineteenth century for a native policeman.

In India "Lascar" has changed its meaning for the most part, and has come to signify an artilleryman of inferior grade, a tent-pitcher, and, at the coast ports, a sailor. Except in this last sense, which has taken root in the English language to typify native Indian, or more commonly Malay, seamen serving on board mercantile ships, the word has got confounded in Anglo-Indian with *khalasi*, which in its syncopated form "classy" has much the same meaning, viz., camp-follower or servant.

It was formerly very generally believed that the Persian noun was a derivative from Arabic *al'askar*; but more recently the contrary view has obtained that Arab. *askar*, an army, is nothing but a loan-word from the Persian.

Writing in 1610, Pyrard de Laval says:—

"Mesmes tous les mariniers et les pilotes sont Indiens, tant Gentils que Mahometans. Tous ces gens de mer les appellent Lascars, et les soldats, Lascarits."—Quoted in 'Hobson-Jobson.'

From the distinction here drawn I think it safe to conclude that, through the Portuguese, Dutch, and English use of the word, "Lascari" or "Lascarit," denoting a sepoy, would easily be truncated into "Askari," either through the spoken or the written language, especially as the Spanish definite articles *el*, *lo*, *la*, *los*, *las*, become in Portu-

guese *o, a, os, as*—the *l* of "Lascari" being mistaken by sailors conversant with Spanish for the article preceding the abbreviated "Askari"; or the latter word becoming curtailed by constant use, and in opposition to "Lascar," which had a different connotation. N. W. HILL.

"BOLSHEWIGS."—Sooner or later a correspondent of 'N. & Q.' will be troubled respecting the origin of this pleasantry. Its birth may be found in a leading article in *The Morning Post* for Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1918, p. 2, on 'Party and Principle':—

"That the whole nation wants victory may be taken for granted, and we may suppose that most if not all candidates will profess that faith. There will, no doubt, be the exception of what we might call the *Bolshevik* party—that strange combination led by Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald," &c.

F. COMPTON PRICE.

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.

'QANOON-I-ISLAM.'—I shall feel obliged for any information regarding the lives of the authors of the following work, and also for any notes on, or corrections of, statements in it:—

"Qanoon-i-Islam, or the Customs of the Moosulmans of India; comprising a full and exact Account of their various Rites and Ceremonies from the Moment of Birth till the Hour of Death, by Jaffur Shurreef (a Native of the Deccan): composed under the Directions of, and translated by, G. A. Herklots, M.D., Surgeon of the Madras Establishment. London, Parbury, Allen & Co., Leadenhall Street. M.DCCC.XXXII."

Kindly reply direct.

W. CROOKE.

Langton House, Charlton King's, Cheltenham.

ROBERT HOOKE AND THE FIRE OF LONDON.—I should be glad of any information with reference to drawings by Dr. Hooke. He was employed after the Great Fire of London to make plans of various sites in the City. They were probably drawn in one or two large books.

S.P.Q.R.

TOWNLEY FAMILY.—Information welcomed on the Townley family in Ireland before 1627. Reply direct to

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

79 Talbot Street, Dublin.

LOWNDES'S 'BIBLIOGRAPHER'S MANUAL.'—Is the manuscript of Henry G. Bohn's revised and enlarged edition of Lowndes's 'Bibliographer's Manual,' 4 vols., 1857-64, in existence? If so, information as to its whereabouts would be appreciated by

GEO. A. STEPHEN.

Public Library, Norwich.

REV. ARCHIBALD JAMES BENNOCH.—In 'Alumni Oxonienses, 1715-1886,' is found:—

"Bennoch, Archibald James, o.s. Archibald of Islington, Middlesex co., gent. Magdalen Hall. Matric. 14 March, 1856, aged 19. B.A. 1860, M.A. 1864. Vicar St. Luke's, S. Norwood, Surrey, 1874."

Can information as to the ancestry of the Rev. A. J. Bennoch be obtained? I should like to know if the name is not of Scotch origin. A James Bennoch was one of the Covenanter martyrs in Ayrshire or Galloway.

C. M.

Virginia, U.S.A.

"SERVER": INIGO JONES.—Can any one explain the word "server" as applied to Inigo Jones? I know it only as used by contemporary foreigners. An Italian writes of him as "Signor Server." Sandrart in his 'Teutsche Academie' speaks of "Inigo Jones Server, des Königs berühmten Architect." Can "server" represent a foreign corruption of "surveyor," the office held by Inigo Jones in the King's service? English contemporaries frequently mention him as "Mr. Surveyor." MARY F. S. HERVEY.

BOOKS DESIRED ON LOAN.—In 'N. & Q.' for August DR. WILLCOCK, I notice, asks for the loan of a rare book (*ante*, p. 215). I have experienced much kindness of this sort from total strangers, and I hope that readers of 'N. & Q.' may be able to help me with respect to some or all of the following:—

1. Joachim Sandrart, 'Teutsche Academie,' ed. 1675 or other unabbreviated edition.

2. Würzbach, 'Niederländisches Künstlerlexicon.'

3. Father Charles Ferrers Raymond Palmer, O.P., 'The Life of Philip Thomas Howard, Cardinal of Norfolk,' London, 1867.

4. Catalogues of the pictures of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and of the collection of Sir Peter Lely, printed and published together, I think in 1680 (date not quite certain).

Please reply direct.

(Miss) MARY F. S. HERVEY.

Shiplake House, Henley-on-Thames.

[We shall be pleased to assist in this way contributors known to us.]

BRIGGS OF VIRGINIA, 1622.—In going through the numerous volumes of 'N. & Q.' in our Congressional Library at Washington I found several references to the Briggs family.

I am interested in finding the ancestry of a Henry Briggs who was in Virginia in 1622, and had at that date a brother Thomas Briggs, a merchant "at ye Custome House Key in London."

I do not know whether this Henry was any connexion of Henry the mathematician, who was a member of the London Company of Virginia, and wrote a tract on the width of the James River for the Governor of Virginia (Earl of Southampton). I have failed to find any record that Henry the mathematician married. He died 1630 at Merton College, and is buried there. I shall be glad of any further information.

(Mrs.) LILLA BRIGGS SAMPSON.
Sampson's Harbor, Sandgates, St. Mary's Co., Md.

HENGLER FAMILY.—Any particulars about the Hengler family (of circus fame) will be welcomed.

J. ARDAGH.

GEORGE BORROW.—Is there any literature giving identifications of the localities described by George Borrow?

J. ARDAGH.

35 Church Avenue, Drumcondra, Dublin.

GRAMMATICAL MNEMONIC JINGLE.—There used to be a jingle for fixing the properties of the various parts of speech in memory. It began:—

Three little words we often see
Are articles—*a*, *an*, and *the*.

Can any one supply the remainder?

H. T. D.

[The lines were printed in full at 9 S. xii. 504, and commented on in the first volume of the Tenth Series, pp. 94, 337.]

SPURS IN COATS OF ARMS.—I shall be very grateful to any readers who can inform me of the earliest recorded use of the following coats of arms. They are all given in Burke's 'General Armory.'

Capp (England): Sa., 3 spurs or.

Connell or Connell (Ireland): Arg., a chevron between 3 spurs az.

Wiggins, originally Wigan, of Staffordshire: Gu., 3 mullets (6) (spur-rowels) arg.; on a chief inverted or, 2 spurs leathered sa.

Wailles, now Wailles-Fairbairn of Askham Grange, in the 16th century of Hushwaite, Yorks: Per fesse gu. and sa., a stork arg.; in chief 3 spurs leathered or.

Cocks of Rode, Somerset: Gu., a spur leathered and buckled or; on a chief arg. 3 cocks' heads erased gu., combed and wattled or. This coat is given incorrectly by Burke as "a spur leather and buckle or," &c., and the mistake is repeated in the 'Visitation of Somerset' (Harl. Misc.), Papworth, &c. Reference to an original trick of the arms dated 1635 in the Brit. Mus. Lib. (Harley 1559, fo. 338 bis) shows the correct form to be that given above.

Any information as to the origin of these coats will be welcome. CHARLES BEARD.
Military Hospital, Felixstowe.

CAULTHAM: ITS LOCALITY.—Some old verses printed in an edition of Foxe's 'Book of Martyrs,' intitled 'A Fantaisie of Idolatry,' speak of pilgrims going

To Ely, to Caultham,
To Wynsore, to Waltham,

Barefoted and barelegged apace.

Ely, Windsor, and Waltham Holy Cross are plain; but what place is Caultham?

G. H. J.

KEARE BAKYRSAXTHER.—This man was Bailiff of the city of York in 1390-91. Is anything more known of him? Are not both Christian name and surname very uncommon?

J. W. F.

PETER ESHE, Sheriff of the city of York in 1546-7, died on July 11, 1551, and was buried under a white stone in the south quire of St. Dionys Church, York—so says James Torre in his MSS. (1691). Can any reader give more particulars of this man or his family?

ALPHA.

HUTCHINSON, RECTOR OF CHURCH LAW-FORD.—I am anxious to trace the parentage of the Rev. — Hutchinson, who was Rector of Church Lawford, Warwickshire, before the middle of the seventeenth century—about 1630-40 so far as I can judge. One record gives Lord Montague as his father.

(Mrs.) L. MORTLOCK.

Abington, Wigston, Leicester.

REV. THOMAS NOEL.—I should be glad of any information with regard to the life, ancestry, and wives of Thomas Noel, Rector of Kirkby Mallory, co. Leics., from 1798 to his death in 1853. He matriculated at Oxford (Christ Church), April 27, 1792, aged 18, as Thomas Noel Noel, son of Thomas Noel of London, armiger (Viscount?); the latter refers to Thomas Noel, 2nd Viscount Wentworth, who *d.s.p.* 1815. He was B.A. in 1796; M.A. 1801. Mention

is made of him at 8 S. vi. 216 as the father of Thomas Noel, a minor poet; and his death is recorded in *Gent. Mag.*, February, 1854, New Series, vol. xli. p. 214. He married three times: first, Catherine, dau. of — Smith, Esq., of co. Leics.; second, unknown; third, Henrietta, dau. of — Dawson, Esq. He had issue by his first and third wives. He is mentioned in the will of Thomas Noel, 2nd Viscount Wentworth.

W. E. D. SCHULER,
Lieut. Sherwood Foresters.
13 St. Julian's Farm Road, West Norwood.

SHACKLEWELL: ITS LOCALITY.—The Reference Library in Bath contains the New Testament in Portuguese printed by T. Rutt, in "Shacklewell: 1811." The name of this place appears again at the foot of the last page in the book. Where was Shacklewell? Its name is not in the Gazetteers available in that library. Might it have been "Shackerwel," which occurs as part of the hundred of "Osulston," in the county of "Midlesex," on p. 309 of the "Index Villaris: . . . By Mr. Adams of the Inner-Temple. London: . . . 1680"?

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

[Shacklewell is a district in the present borough of Hackney, and is named on Bartholomew's 'Sectional Map of London' (section 4) included in the 'A.B.C. Guide to London,' 1912, and on 'Kelly's Map of the Suburbs of London' (Kelly's Directories). Shacklewell is recorded by Lysons ('Environs of London,' 1792, vol. ii. p. 450) as one of the hamlets of Hackney, along with Clapton, Dalston, and others, and is no doubt Adams's "Shackerwel." The hundred of Ossulston included the manors of Stepney, Stoke Newington, St. Pancras, and Haggerston. Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, the King's Printers, have had for many years an office for printing Bibles at Shacklewell Lane, and it is probable that Rutt's New Testament was produced there, though he is named as the printer. Perhaps he took the financial responsibility for the translation.]

STANESBY FAMILY.—I should be very glad of information about this family. A Richard Stanesby was bailiff to Henry, Earl of Essex, at Bildeston, in the hundred of Cosford, Suffolk, about 1534, and had a son Robert. A Robert Stanesby married Elizabeth Harris at Micheldever, Hants, in 1543, and the family owned a manor there for the next 140 years. There may be a connexion between the Cosford Stanesbys and the Micheldever Stanesbys. The Micheldever family was entitled to arms at any rate by 1617. I should be very glad to know what arms the family bore.

(Rev.) A. B. MILNER.

Micheldever, Hants.

"WATER-PIPES," PSALM XLIII. 9, PRAYER BOOK VERSION.—The wording of this verse (counting as the 7th in the Authorized Version) seems somewhat curious: "One deep calleth another, because of the noise of the water-pipes," &c. The Hebrew here translated "water-pipes" is given as "water-spouts" in the A.V., in the R.V., and in some others.

The point is what in 1535 was understood by the word "water-pipes"? Water in England was, I suppose, then conveyed in wooden pipes. W. S. B. H.

JOHN DWERRYHOUSE, CLOCKMAKER.—An Act of Parliament clock by John Dwerryhouse, Berkeley Square, was lately advertised in London. Which house in the square did he occupy? To what part of the kingdom does the surname belong, and does it still exist?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

JANE SOPHIA PIGOTT.—Can any correspondent give me the parentage or ancestry of Jane Sophia Pigott, authoress of the hymn "Lord Jesus, Thou dost keep Thy child," No. 185 in 'Songs of Victory,' compiled by A. W. Bell?

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

PINNOCK.—I should be glad of information about the following members of this family who were educated at Westminster School: (1) James, admitted in 1724, aged 11. (2) James, admitted in 1750, aged 10. (3) Philip, admitted in 1728, aged 8. (4) Thomas, admitted in 1724, aged 9.

G. F. R. B.

TAYLOUR.—I should be thankful for any information about the following Taylours: (1) James, admitted to Westminster School in 1750, aged 13. (2) John, who graduated M.A. at Cambridge from Trin. Coll. in 1628. (3) Robert, admitted to Westminster School in 1719, aged 12. (4) William, admitted to Westminster School in 1718, aged 12.

G. F. R. B.

MEDAL: PEACE OF AMIENS, 1801.—Was the medal described below (of brass, size of a shilling) struck officially to celebrate this short-lived peace, or by what individual or society? Obverse shows a wharf with shipping, a sheaf of corn, bale of goods, and cask labelled "To France," cornucopia in foreground, and dove with olive-branch flying over all. Inscription, "Peace, Commerce, and Plenty." Reverse, crossed

swords bearing oval shield showing crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. Inscription, "Preliminaries of peace between Great Britain and France signed October 1st, 1801." The name "Kettle" is on the obverse, apparently that of the designer.

W. B. H.

CAPT. JOHN WESTGARTH: — WESTGARTH, INVENTOR.—John Westgarth was captain in 99th Regiment c. 1750. Parentage, date of birth, career, date of death, and any other particulars wanted.

Can any reader give biographical details of the Westgarth who invented the water wheel in lead-mines? W. A. H.

CHARLES WESTGARTH.—In *The Gent. Mag.* for 1733, amongst the 'Deaths' under July 1, occurs: "Mr. Charles Westgarth of the Western Road in the General Post Office, a gentleman of many valuable accomplishments." Is anything more known of him? W. A. H.

JANE AUSTEN'S 'EMMA.'—In 'Emma,' chap. xxxviii., Miss Bates, as soon as she enters the ball-room at the Crown, says, in the course of a torrent of words:—

"Thank you, my mother is remarkably well. Gone to Mr. Woodhouse's. I made her take her shawl—for the evenings are not warm—her large new shawl—Mrs. Dixon's wedding present. So kind of her to think of my mother! Bought at Weymouth, you know. Mr. Dixon's choice," &c. Why should Mrs. Dixon, a bride of the previous autumn, give presents on the occasion of her own wedding?

And what is meant by the following sentence from chap. xlv., just after the death of Mrs. Churchill?—

"Mr. Churchill was better than could be expected; and their first removal, on the departure of the funeral for Yorkshire, was to be to the house of a very old friend in Windsor, to whom Mr. Churchill had been promising a visit the last ten years."

This almost implies that Mr. Churchill, not described as an invalid, did not attend his wife's funeral. B. B.

MISS FRANKS.—*The Sphere* for Aug. 17, 1901, contains a portrait of 'Miss Franks, Daughter of Aaron Franks,' with the accompanying note: "A newly-discovered Reynolds. This picture, which belongs to the Dowdeswells, was painted by Sir Joshua in 1766. He also painted the father and the sister of the lady."

Messrs. Henry Graves & Co., 6 Pall Mall, are the publishers of a small photogravure of 'Miss Franks' after a portrait of Sir

Joshua which may be the sister referred to. Aaron Franks had only two daughters: Phila (1744/5–1802), who married her cousin Moses Franks of New York, and Priscilla (1746–1832), who married her second cousin Jacob or John Franks of New York. I am anxious to identify the portraits of the sisters.

A small mezzotint of 'Miss Franks' by Gainsborough, engraved by R. B. Parkes from the original picture in the possession of Col. Honeywood, was published by Graves in 1876. It is a portrait of a young child with a lamb. Isabella Bell (1769–1855), the only issue of the marriage of Moses and Phila Franks, married Sir William Henry Cooper, Bt. (1766–1834). Their daughter Mary Anne was the wife of Sir John Courtenay Honeywood. I should like to identify this "Miss Franks." Sir Joshua also painted the portrait of Moses Franks. It was engraved by S. H. Gimber, and published by Graves in 1856.

In whose possession are the five portraits of the Franks family referred to?

ISRAEL SOLOMONS.

CASTLEHILL.—In *Chambers's Miscellany*, 1845, it is stated that the barons of Castlehill are the common descendants of the Scotch and French Colberts. I wish to know where this Castlehill was situated, and further particulars relating to the barons.

(Miss) E. F. WILLIAMS.

10 Black Friars, Chester.

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND THE MILLER.—Can any correspondent tell me why a miller and his mill are represented in the celebrated early wood-engraving of St. Christopher, which is now in the John Rylands Library, Manchester? I have never met with any version of the St. Christopher legend in which a miller was mentioned. Is he merely figured in the engraving as a natural adjunct to the stream over which the saint carries wayfarers, or does he play a part in some version of the story which is unknown to me? P. W. G. M.

BEAUDESERT, STAFFORDSHIRE.—I possess a curious print in aquatint (now very scarce) of Beaudesert, the seat of the Marquis of Anglesey, showing a design by Humphrey Repton for improving the grounds. A succession of cascades leaps down from the front of the house into the glen below, and then expands into a lake, with bridges, terraces, and other landscape-gardening embellishments. It was published by J.

Taylor, Feb. 1, 1816. I should be glad to know in what form it was published—whether separately or in a book. Any information will be gratefully received.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell, Surrey.

"OH, DEAR! WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE?" LATIN RENDERING.—I subjoin a truncated version, in the English metre, of the old nursery song "Oh, dear! What can the matter be?" Can any of your readers supply the last line?

Proh! mi! Cur lacrimabilis?
Proh! mi! Cur lacrimosima?
Proh! mi! Cur lacrimosima?
Tardus ad emporium.
Fasciculumque ligare promisit,
.... "my bonnie brown hair."

J. FOSTER PALMER.

3 Royal Avenue, S.W.3.

REV. HENRY OWEN, M.D., D.D., who extended the Rev. Henry Rowlands's 'Mona Antiqua,' 2nd ed., 1766, is said to have been a native of Merionethshire. Where was he born in the county?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

REV. HENRY OWEN OF STADHAM.—Particulars concerning the Rev. Henry Owen, minister of Stadham, father of the Puritan John Owen, D.D., would oblige.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Menal View, North Road, Carnarvon.

ROMAN MILESTONES IN CORNWALL.—I desire to know how many Roman milestones have been preserved in Cornwall, and where they are, and shall be grateful to any one who can supply the information.

J. G.

WHITE HORSE OF KENT: LANDSCAPE WHITE HORSES.—What is the true meaning of the ensign of Kent, the rampant white horse, and of the White Horses cut on Downs in various parts of this country?

G. W. H.

BILLIARDS: RED BALL.—In his 'Literature of Europe,' Part III. chap. viii., Hallam says of Descartes that he fancied "that a smaller body is incapable of communicating motion to a greater; for example, that the red billiard ball cannot put the white into motion." Hallam does not make it clear whether this example is suggested by himself or by Descartes; but was there ever a time in the history of the game when the red ball was less than the others?

B. B.

BISHOP THORNE ON PATIENCE.—The following definition is attributed to Bishop Thorne: "Patience is the guardian of faith, the preserver of peace, the cherisher of love, the teacher of humility." Finding no mention of him in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' I should be glad to know the date of his birth and death, and the title of the work in which this quotation may be found.

J. E. HARTING.

Weybridge.

HERALDIC: AZURE, A LION RAMPANT GUARDANT.—Whose arms are the following? Azure, a lion rampant guardant ermine, ducally crowned or. They are on a hatchment, and may be two hundred years old, or perhaps much less.

HATCHMENT.

FRANKLIN AND MILLINGTON FAMILIES.—I am anxious to trace the descent of Ann Millington Franklin (born about 1750) from one of Sir Thomas Millington's sisters. Which sister? Did she or her daughter marry a Franklin? Which Franklin did she marry? (Mrs.) E. F. LARKIN.

High Easter C.E. School, Chelmsford.

LEAP YEAR: LADY'S OFFER OF MARRIAGE.—'The Ency. Brit.' in its article on leap year (11th ed., p. 330) states that a few years after 1288 a law imposing a fine on a bachelor who refused an offer of marriage from a maid was passed in France, and that in the fifteenth century the custom was legalized in Genoa and Florence. Can any one give references to the authorities for these statements?

Any early references to St. Valentine would also be welcome. H. A. ROSE.
Royal Societies' Club, St. James's Street, S.W.1.

SMITH FAMILY, WILTS AND BERKS.—In *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, part xxvi. p. 119, a correspondent quotes from a manuscript of James Dallaway (1770):—

"The elder Jenner came from Marston, co. Wilts, of a sturdy race of yeomen, into which family *Smith of Bowdown* married."

The following extract has been forwarded to me by the Vicar of Black Bourton:—

"Richard Fynmore of St. John's College, Oxon, Esq., and Madam Elizabeth *Smith of Clanfield*, were married by virtue of a licence Aug. 19, 1706."

I shall be glad of any information as to these families. The Jenner referred to married a sister of Dr. Bradley, Astronomer Royal; a Dallaway also married a Bradley.

Richard Fynmore was probably the only son of William Fynmore, Recorder of Abingdon, Berks. R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

ANTHONY HEBBORNE of Hardwick, co. Durham (b. 1542, eldest son of Richard Hebborne by Anne, sister of Sir Christopher Metcalfe of Nappe, co. York), married Anne, daughter of Robert Tempest of Holmside, and was attainted in 1570 (Surtees's 'Durham,' iii. 35). Is it known whether he was executed or pardoned?

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

SAMUEL HAIGH.—Wanted biographical data in regard to Samuel Haigh, born in London in 1794. He went to Chile in 1817, and fought in Chile's War of Independence, joining the patriot cavalry as volunteer, and taking part in the battle of Maipo (April 5, 1818). He returned to England in 1828, and published in 1829 an account of his travels, 'Sketches of Buenos Aires and Chile.' I should also like to get in touch with his descendants, if any.

E. HAVILAND HILLMAN.

c/o Anglo-South American Bank,
Old Broad Street, E.C.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. But the waiting time, my brother,
Is the hardest time of all.

LOMBARD.

2. Ormond, who trod the shivering deck
Secure amidst a nation's wreck,
Who scorned the boon the traitor gave,
And slumbered fearless on the wave.

A. M. PLATT.

Replies.

ROMAN ROADS IN BRITAIN: THEIR ALIGNMENT.

(12 S. iv. 216.)

MR. C. R. MOORE inquires how the Romans succeeded in securing so correct an alignment of their straight roadways—how, for instance, they were able to lay out the Fosse from near the Dorset coast, through Bath and Cirencester, to Lincoln, with hardly any serious deviation from the straight line for upwards of 200 miles. The problem is really a double one. First, if the Romans wished to lead a road direct from, say, Axminster to Lincoln, how did they know the general direction to be followed? Secondly, how, after ascertaining the general direction, were they able to keep a straight line on each single section, from Axminster to Bath, from Bath to Cirencester, and thence on to Leicester and to Lincoln?

(a) The second problem is comparatively easy. The Romans, as has often been noticed, seem to have chosen far-seen hill-tops, and to have laid their lines by these. For instance, a Roman road ran from Corbridge on Tyne in South Northumberland to near Edinburgh, and its line can be traced to-day fairly closely. The northern part of this line was directed by the Eildon hills, which are clearly visible as you come over the Cheviot watershed near Coquethead; and any one who traces the road thence towards Melrose sees the Eildon summits on the horizon before him for miles together. Surveyors, using columns of smoke from fires lighted on appropriate hills, could easily have staked out the line, which then the roadmakers would follow. Perhaps it was a slow process, but then the main difference between ancient and modern civilization is that we can do rapidly what the Romans did very slowly, but equally well. It was quite as easy in the days of the Roman Empire to journey from Rome to London as it is now (in normal peacetime), but it was a far more lengthy business. Similarly, I imagine the Romans shaved as clean as we do, but presumably they needed more time than we do with up-to-date razors. And in Roman days, when time mattered far less than now, there was no difficulty in laying out a line from hill-top to hill-top, even without a compass. That roads were thus laid out is, I think, plain from the fact that, where a road runs straight through hilly country, its deviations from the true line occur between two hill-tops. Several examples of this can be seen on the Fosse Way between Bath and Cirencester. The surveyors first fixed the line along the successive summits; the roadmakers then worked "from point to point."

(b) The other problem is less easy to solve—the problem, namely, how the Romans knew how to start from Exeter N.E., and not only to reach Bath and Cirencester, but also to get to Lincoln. For it is plain that Lincoln was the objective. The road was not merely a way driven at a venture into the N.E., as to which it did not matter whether it reached Lincoln or only got near to it. Sometimes, maybe, the Romans acted like a golf-player, driving towards the green, and then putting by short adjustments into the precise hole. But they also used the stars. On the so-called "Limes," or Roman frontier against Germany, one long section runs nearly due N. and S. almost absolutely true for the

Polar Star (see, for instance, the map in the 'Essays in Roman History' of the late Prof. Pelham). This must have been, for many miles, laid out by the Polar Star. No astronomer, so far as I know, has ever suggested that the Fosse runs true for any fixed star; nor, if such a star existed, would it be clear how the Romans knew that, by following its guidance, they would attain to Lincoln. One must suppose that they had maps of Britain which showed that a line N.E. from Exeter, through Honiton to Ilchester and Bath, would run into Cirencester, and thence straight onward to Leicester, and so to Lincoln. There is no difficulty in thinking that they had such maps, and, if they had, no difficulty would present itself in the way of their getting from point to point. Once it was plain that the route lay from Bath through Cirencester and Leicester, smoke-columns and stars would do the rest.

If MR. MOORE wishes to know the courses of the Roman roads in Britain, he will do best to examine the Ordnance Survey maps, which mark these roads, and which, if sometimes wrong, are very often correct—which is as much as can be said of any book on the subject that I know.

F. HAVERFIELD.

Winshields, Oxford.

BARNARD FLOWER, THE KING'S GLAZIER.

(12 S. iii. 436; iv. 19.)

MR. WYNDHAM HULME in his interesting reply asks "whether the portrait of Prince Arthur in Great Malvern Priory emanated from the same atelier as the corresponding portrait at St. Margaret's, Westminster." The answer is emphatically in the negative.

The glass* (inserted 1501-2) in the north window of the north transept in Great Malvern Priory is typically English in every respect, and shows no trace of foreign influence. It bears no resemblance to the rich but somewhat coarse workmanship displayed in the east window of St. Margaret's, Westminster. In its original condition the Malvern window depicted the Magnificat (as illustrated by several incidents in the life of the Blessed Virgin), together with large figures of three arch-

angels, and of St. Michael and the heavenly hosts overcoming the legions of evil.

The headless figure of Uriel still remains, together with panels representing the Visitation (illustrated in Westlake's 'History of Design in Painted Glass,' vol. iv.), Nativity, Finding in the Temple, Marriage in Cana, Harrowing of Hell, Ascension, and Coronation (the last three imperfect), together with recognizable fragments of the Annunciation, Adoration, Presentation, and Fall of the Rebel Angels.

It should be pointed out that the portrait of Prince Arthur was only one of a series. The window also contained figures of King Henry VII. and Queen Elizabeth of York, treated in a similar manner. All three figures knelt in the attitude of prayer before richly draped desks upon which lay open books. They were surmounted by sumptuous canopies of state, and surrounded by white-robed angels playing musical instruments. There were also figures of Sir Reginald Bray (illustrated in vol. iv. of Westlake's 'History'), Sir John Savage, and Sir Thomas Lovell, shown as kneeling at desks against a richly striped, damasked background, and surrounded by a frame of architectural character.*

The identity of the "companion portrait of Prince Arthur" at St. Margaret's, Westminster, has been fully discussed both by Mr. Westlake and by Mr. Winston. The arguments of the latter are quoted (if I mistake not) as a lengthy foot-note in vol. iv. of the 'History of Design in Painted Glass.' Both those experts come to the same conclusion—that the glass was not painted abroad, and that the figure in question represented, not Prince Arthur, but King Henry VIII. as a young man.

It is usually claimed that this fine glass was presented by the magistrates of Dort, or Gouda, to Henry VII. for his new chapel, in commemoration of the marriage between Prince Arthur and Katherine of Aragon. It would be interesting to know whether there is any documentary evidence for the story. The chapel had not been commenced when the marriage took place. Whether a window of this size could be designed and painted for a non-existent building is a problem that I must leave for others to solve.

JOHN D. LE COUTEUR.

Southsea.

* At present the contents of this window, together with those of seven others, are packed away in cases to safeguard them against any possible damage by air raids.

* During the recent re-reading it was found possible to reconstruct partially the panels containing King Henry VII. and Sir Thomas Lovell.

DESSIN'S HOTEL, CALAIS (12 S. iv. 187).—In reply to T. F. D.'s inquiry, I learn from the British Consul at Calais, Mr. H. A. Richards, that the original Hôtel Dessin (not Dessein) was sold in 1861, when it ceased to be a hôtel, the Calais College being built on part of the ground. The hôtel was then transferred to the Rue de l'Amiral Courbet, and continued there as a hôtel until 1890. The Dessin family still reside there.

The son of the last Dessin to live in the old hôtel could not say when that building was actually pulled down. He did not think that the building had ever been a château, although its appearance would probably give rise to this idea. It is mentioned in 'Annals and Legends of Calais' (a work published in London in 1852) as "perhaps the most perfect example of a *château-like* hostellerie, embosomed in flowers, foliage, and tranquillity, ever encountered in the midst of a town."

H. AUSTIN LEE.

Paris.

Some information about this house is given by Prof. Wilbur L. Cross in his 'Life and Times of Laurence Sterne,' chap. xvii.:

"Burned out in 1770, Dessein built anew, adding a theatre, and fitted up a room in honour of his famous guest, hanging over the mantel a mezzotint of Reynolds's 'Monsieur Sterne d'Yorick,' and painting on the outside of the door in large characters STERNE'S CHAMBER. There numberless Englishmen down to Thackeray slept, in the fancy that they were lying in the very place where Sterne once stretched his lean shanks. At the new inn Foote laid the scene of his 'Trip to Calais,' containing a caricature of the master under the name of Monsieur Tromfort. There, too, stayed Frederic Reynolds, another dramatist, for a day or two in 1782, when the merry host was still alive."

Prof. Cross then quotes Dessein's remark:

"Your countryman, Monsieur Sterne, von great, von very great man, and he carry me vid him to posterity. He gain moche money by his Journey of Sentiment—mais moi—I make more through de means of dat, then he, by all his ouvrages réunies."

See 'Life and Times of Frederic Reynolds, written by himself,' i. 179-81 (London, 1826).

EDWARD BENSLEY.

This hotel is mentioned as the "H. Dessin" (the right spelling) in the 1861 or 8th edition of 'Murray's Handbook for France,' p. 3, where it is stated that Sterne's room still bears his name, as that occupied by Sir Walter Scott (1825) is marked with his name: it stands first in the list of hotels. In Joanne's 'Dictionnaire Géographique

de la France,' vol. ii. (1892), p. 682, the "H. Dessin" bears the number "h. 4" on the plan of Calais. The same is the case with the plan in Joanne's 'Nord de la France' (edition revised in 1895), though the house is not mentioned in the list of hotels given in the Appendix. On p. 73 it is said that the "College" occupies its site. It was a little south of the railway station which serves the *old* town of Calais or "Calais Nord"—a long way from either the Gare Maritime or the Gare Centrale. The "Citadelle" rises to the west.

W. A. B. COOLIDGE.

This hotel was standing on Aug. 30, 1859, and Sept. 8, 1860, as I slept there on those dates. In my notes, made at the time, it is called "Dessin's." I have a strong impression that I saw there the outside of a room marked "Sterne's Room." The beautiful manners of the waiter or head waiter, Monsieur Charles, remain in my memory.

ADRASTINE.

[DR. J. R. MAGRATH also thanked for reply.]

FITZREINFREDS IN LANCASHIRE (12 S. iv. 190).—Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz-Reinfrid, owed his future position as a baron to the favour of Henry II., whose sewer he was. William de Lancaster II., usually described as the second baron of Kendal, died in 1184, leaving issue by his wife Helewise de Stutevill an infant daughter, who was named after her mother. Towards the end of his reign Henry II. bestowed the young heiress upon Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz-Reinfrid, "our sewer," by charter attested by Geoffrey "our son and Chancellor," William Marshal, and Richard de Humet (Reg. of Deeds at Levens Hall, Westmorland). The young heiress had been previously in the wardship of William Marshal. At Rouen, July 20, 1189, King Richard confirmed his father's grant of Helewise de Lancaster to Gilbert Fitz-Reinfrid, sewer to the king's father ('Gesta Ricardi,' ii. 73; 'L'Histoire de Guillaume le Mareschal,' ed. Paul Meyer, II. 9379-84). By this gift Gilbert became possessed of the whole barony of the family of Lancaster, which consisted of the extensive Lancashire manors of Garstang, Warton, and Ulverston; the manor of Kirkby in Kendale, which extended over the greater part of the Westmorland parishes of Heversham, Beetham, and Burton in Kendal; the whole of those of Kirkby in Kendal and Kirkby in Lonsdale; extensive lands in the Yorkshire hundred of Ewecross, the entire parish of

Barton in Westmorland, with other estates in that county. In 1190 Richard I. conferred upon Gilbert the whole of the lands in the valley of the river Kent which had not formed part of the barony of his wife's father and grandfather. This accession of territory was to be held of the king in chief by the service of one knight. The lands of the barony in Lancashire were held of the lord of the honor of Lancaster by the service of one knight; and all the remainder of the baronial lands in the districts of Kendal and Lonsdale were held, as they had previously been held, of the great Yorkshire barony of Mowbray ('Red Book of the Exchequer,' Rolls Series, i. 420). The entry in the last-named record (p. 444, *s.t.* 'Lancastria,' misled Mr. J. P. Yeatman into supposing that it formed part of the 1166 returns of the "cartæ baronum." Mr. Hubert Hall, the editor of the 'Red Book of the Exchequer,' is careful to point out in a foot-note that the return relating to the knights' fees of Gilbert Fitz-Reinfrid in "Westmerlande" and "Kendale" is a later insertion in the original MS. Of the two knights' fees there mentioned, one fee represented the service due for the lands in Westmorland and Kendale, formerly held of the Mowbray fee, and the other the service to be rendered for the lands in the valley of the river Kent granted to Gilbert in 1190, which had not formed any part of the barony of his wife's predecessors.

I am preparing for the press a large collection of historical material relating to the barony of Kendal in South Westmorland, and the barons of Kendal from the twelfth century to the seventeenth.

W. FARRER.

Hall Garth, Carnforth.

The answer in brief to MR. RANSFORD'S query is that the lands in Lancashire held by the Fitz Reinfreds, or rather by Gilbert Fitz Roger Fitz Reinfred, were in Furness. Gilbert Fitz Reinfred's claim to property there came to him through his wife Helwisa, daughter and heiress of William de Lancaster, Baron of Kendal, and involved boundaries disputed with the monks of Furness, whose lands marched with the barony of Kendal. Eventually Gilbert surrendered some disputed territory, and received in exchange the vill of Ulverston. The deeds confirming the exchange are set out in West's 'Furness' (ed. 1774), p. 30, and Atkinson's edition of 'The Coucher Book of Furness Abbey,' pp. 15, 344. See also Mr. F. W. Ragg's article 'De Lancaster' in the Cumberland

and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society's *Transactions*, N.S., x. pp. 431, 432, where are some other Lancashire charters of Gilbert.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

Gilbert, son of Roger fitz Reinfred, married, after 1184 and before 1189, Helewise, only daughter and heiress of William de Lancaster, Baron of Kendal, and succeeded *jure uxoris* to the barony, which included the lordships of Ulverston, Warton, and Garstang in Lancashire. A detailed list of the places in that county included in the fee is given at p. 357 of vol. i. of the 'Victoria Hist. of Lancashire,' with further information about the possessions of the Barons of Kendal in Westmorland and elsewhere. R. S. B.

PEARSON'S EDITIONS OF CHAPMAN'S, HEYWOOD'S, AND DEKKER'S DRAMATIC WORKS (12 S. iv. 12).—It is stated that Pearson's editor—at any rate of Chapman's and Dekker's plays—was R. H. Shepherd. See Schelling's 'Elizabethan Drama,' ii. 483, and Parrott's 'Tragedies of George Chapman,' Preface, p. vii. Prof. Parrott says:

"It was not until two centuries after his [Chapman's] death that the first collection of his plays, 'The Comedies and Tragedies of George Chapman,' London, 1873, appeared. This collection was incomplete....and the text, which professed to be an exact reprint of the old editions, left much to be desired. In 1874-5 the first complete edition of his works appeared, edited by R. H. Shepherd, who is generally understood to have been the editor of the previous edition. The later edition, although remedying the omissions of the former, is satisfactory neither to the general reader nor to the student of the Elizabethan drama."

Useful though they are in default of better editions, no one has a good word for Pearson's texts. Prof. Schelling calls the Dekker an "unsatisfactory reprint"; and H. C. Hart (Jonson's 'Alchemist,' p. 167) refers to "Pearson's wretched edition" of Chapman. In 'The Old Dramatists: Conjectural Readings' (p. 129) Mr. Deighton gives a long list of obvious misprints in the edition of Chapman's plays, and observes:—

"The editor more than once takes credit to himself 'for having followed the original word for word, and letter by letter, with religious exactness, except in the case of a misplaced or inverted letter or some obvious clerical slip, which it would have been absurd to perpetuate'; I cannot therefore see upon what principle such instances as I have quoted were allowed to stand uncorrected."

The dramatic works of Brome and of Glapthorne are included in the same series.

Enfeld.

H. DUGDALE SYKES.

FIRST KHAKEI-CLAD FIGURES IN STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS (12 S. iv. 214).—If the window at Willingale Doe was not erected till June, 1918, then it certainly is not the first nor even the second instance of a khaki figure in stained glass. A window, a photograph of which appeared in *The Graphic* for Aug. 31, was dedicated in Cannock Parish Church on the eve before Good Friday last, viz., March 28, in memory of my son Charles Edward Holden Loxton. Nearly all the figures in it are in khaki.

I should like to add that, although there are but two stained-glass windows as yet in this church, both are endeavours to express a new idea as to what stained glass in church windows should be. Both are designed as parts of a general scheme for stained-glass decoration, and this one, the work of Mr. Reginald E. Frampton, being the east window of the south aisle, and so the last before the rood-screen and chancel are reached, is a symbol of the completion of the Christian life, and the last act or reality here. It is Holy Communion on the battle-field.

C. A. LOXTON.

[Mr. Loxton has kindly sent us some four-page leaflets explaining the subject of the window, and we shall be pleased to forward one of these to any of our contributors on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.]

SPUR PROVERBS: CHAUCER (12 S. iv. 104).—Erasmus in 'Adagia,' under 'Minantis,' 1599 edition, col. 1287, has:—

"Αἶρε πλῆκτρον ἀμυντήριον, id est, Tolle calcar ultorium. Extat adagium in Aristophanis 'Avibus':—

Αἶρε πλῆκτρον, εἰ μάχην.

Id est, Tolle calcar si pugnas."

Also col. 1516, under 'Proclivitas,' he gives "Calcar addere currenti," quoting "Addidisti ergo calcaria sponte currenti" from Pliny the Younger's Letters, i. 8. He gives as from Ovid,

Non opus admisso subdere calcar equo,

but this is not an exact quotation. In the 'Remedia Amoris,' 788, we read:—

Nunc opus est celeri subdere calcar equo.

For "admisso" in place of "celeri" see 'Ars Amat.,' ii. 732, and 'ii. ex Pont.,' vi. 38.

Le Roux de Lincy in 'Le Livre des Proverbes Français,' sec. édit., 1859, tome ii., p. 79, under 'Eperon' gives:—

Bon vin, bon esperon.—Oudin, 'Curiosités françaises,' 1640.

Par esperons on se commence à armer.—'Recueil' de Gruther, 1610.

Car nous disons que par esperons on commence à soy armer.—Rabelais, liv. iii. ch. 8, XVIe siècle.

Vincent Stuckey Lean in 'Lean's Col-lectanea,' 1903, vol. iii., gives:—

P. 400. A pair of good spurs to a borrowed horse is better than a peck of haver. (Yorkshire.)—G. Meriton, 'The Praise of Yorkshire Ale,' 1683. Haver=oats.

P. 402. A running horse needs no spur.—John Clarke, 'Parœmiologia Anglo-Latina,' 1639.

P. 405. A spur and a whip for a dull horse.—*Ibid.* and T. F. T. Dyer, 'English Folk-Lore,' 1878.

P. 405. A spur'd horse of force must trot.—J. Davies, 'The Scourge of Folly,' 1611-14.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

Here are a few spur proverbs from various sources:—

Spur not the willing horse.

Spur not a true horse to death.

A restive horse must have a sharp spur.

A spurred horse of force must trot.

ST. SWITHIN.

It is ill to set spurs to a flying horse.—Camden ('Remains concerning Britain,' London, John Russell Smith, 1870, p. 325).

He that hath love in his breast hath spurs in his sides.

Reason lies between the spur and the bridle.

George Herbert's 'Jacula Prudentum,' 1651.

—Reprinted in 'The Poetical Works of

George Herbert,' Edinburgh, Gall & Inglis, n.d., pp. 257, 265.

Hertford.

E. E. SQUIRES.

Though not in the form of a proverb, it may not be irrelevant to note the use of "spur-peal" for a peal formerly rung at Seaton Church, Rutland, after every publication of marriage-banns. Up to the eighteen seventies this seems to have been invariable, but then, an objection being made to payment of a customary fee, it was arranged to ring only when specially desired; and this was the practice in 1891 (*Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries*, i. 230). Is "spur-peal" known elsewhere? W. B. H.

[The custom of ringing a "spurring peal" at Beekingham and Saundby, in Nottinghamshire, was noted in 'N. & Q.' for Nov. 11, 1899 (9 S. v. 394).]

RELIGION: MAX MÜLLER'S DEFINITION (12 S. iv. 186).—The matter is fully discussed in the first chapter ('The Perception of the Infinite') of the author's 'Introduction to the Science of Religion,' pp. 1-51; but the quotation asked for, which reads, "Religion consists in the perception of the infinite under such manifestations as are able to influence the moral character of man," occurs in the seventh Gifford Lecture in Max Müller's 'Natural Religion,' p. 188.

N. W. HILL.

"BURNT CHAMPAGNE" (12 S. iv. 217).—I can only make vague alternative suggestions to explain this. It may have been mulled champagne (still wine, not sparkling champagne) or something like "crampampuli," which is made from burnt rum, as I saw it prepared and consumed it in Vienna many years ago. Lump sugar is placed in a teacup; a good dose of rum is poured on the sugar and set alight. When the flame has died away, the tea is poured into the cup, with or without milk or with lemon juice. Of course, champagne brandy can only be used—not wine, which could no more be set on fire than the Thames.

L. L. K.

Burnt brandy (*fin* champagne), undoubtedly! May I give a recipe?

In a kettle filled two-thirds with water put an apple, gouged out with a spoon, *i.e.*, no knife must touch it; a handful of muscatels, and four teaspoonfuls of sugar, which must not be stirred. Boil. Add one-third of brandy (or rum) to taste. Again boil. Take off the lid of the kettle, set alight the spirit, and replace the lid. Just reboil, and then serve. F. LAMBARDE.

B.E.F., France.

"Burnt wine" is scalded or fire-heated. I did not know that champagne was ever so maltreated.

ST. SWITHIN.

HERALDIC: CAPTOR AND HIS CAPTIVE'S ARMS (12 S. iv. 188).—R. S. B.'s scepticism is quite justified. No case of the application of this "principle" has been noted.

D. L. G.

SHIELD DIVIDED QUARTERLY (12 S. iv. 188).—There seems to be no way of distinguishing the two cases. Quarterly shields with a charge in each quarter are very rare in pre-Tudor heraldry.

D. L. G.

"BOLD INFIDELITY! TURN PALE AND DIE" (12 S. iv. 102, 172).—Perhaps the querist, owing to a large number of answers received privately, may be his own replier for the benefit of others. Three persons have been given as author: S. T. Coleridge, the Rev. T. S. Grimshaw, and the Rev. Robert Robinson. Coleridge is out of it, as he was born (1772) after it occurs as an epitaph. Grimshaw's dates are wanting; while Robinson died in 1790. I have obtained copies of the epitaph from dated gravestones in the following churchyards or cemeteries: Hauxton, Cambs (1770); Cal-

cutta (1787); Bunhill Fields (1798); Alledale, Northumberland (1807); Crambe, Yorks (1836); and Ispytty Cynfyn, Montgomery (1848). I have also copies from gravestones at Brasted (Kent), Huntingdon (St. Ives), Ripon Cathedral, and Townstall by Dartmouth; but I know not the dates. Can any reader supply the above missing dates, or give names of other places where the epitaph occurs and their dates? When was the Rev. T. S. Grimshaw born, and when did he die?

J. W. FAWCETT.

Consett, co. Durham.

[Mr. E. R. Suffling in his 'Epitaphia' says on p. 194 that Mr. Grimshaw's children died between 1813 and 1818, while he was Vicar of Biddenham, Beds. His claim is therefore disproved.]

WILLIAM STOKES (12 S. iv. 134).—The grave of Wm. Stokes is in Hammersmith Cemetery. It is situated about halfway up the main road through the cemetery from Hammersmith, on the left-hand side. Unfortunately, his name is not recorded on the memorial which marks the spot; but he was interred on Sept. 7, 1911, aged 75. When Mrs. Stokes died her husband erected a tombstone to her memory. It contains the following inscription in black lettering on a green paper ground, covered with glass:—

In memory of Amelia Mary Stokes,
The highly gifted, sympathetic, and beloved wife of
William Stokes.
Born 3rd April, 1836. Married 12th April, 1864.
Died 28th February, 1900.

Mnemonic Acrostic Epitaph.
A smile, through me, lights up the gloomy face,
My mission mirthfulness, which all may trace,
Encouragement to hope, to strive, succeed,
Lived in my life, for all who help might need.
I found the world delightful, wondrous, fair,
And thought of Heaven, and joy made perfect there.

My memory methodized, matured my mind,
Association's aid for memory find,
Repeat not vainly—rest on mental sight,
You'll gain in power—you'll secure delight.
Shall past successes in your memory die?
Think of good work—determined to outvie;
Oft let remembrance stimulate your brain,
Kindle kind thought, and make a loss a gain,
End needless grief—no more have weeping eyes,
Say, sadness go—enough we know deep sighs!
William Stokes.

The private grave of William Stokes, Hammersmith, W. Late of the Royal Colosseum, the Royal Polytechnic Institution, &c.

I remember hearing Prof. Stokes lecture at the Polytechnic Institution some time in the sixties, and I once possessed a book of his entitled 'Stokes on Memory.' I am informed that he used to lecture every day on memory at the old Polytechnic in Regent

Street. He would put down incredible sums, and repeat the figures verbatim, getting people in the audience to record the figures, so that there should be no deception. He taught his system to a great many distinguished people. He also invented a system of colour to denote sounds. My informant adds: "He was an odd figure, and wore an enormous brown-grey beard, being well known in Hammersmith for years."

JOHN T. PAGE.

MADAME TAGLIONI (12 S. iv. 215).—The only work that has ever been published respecting this famous *danseuse* is 'Six Sketches of Mdlle. Taglioni, drawn from life by A. E. Chalon, with poetic illustrations by F. W. N. Bayley. London, 1831.' Of course there were long obituary notices at the time of her death in 1884, one of the fullest and best of which appeared in *The Theatre* for June of that year.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

See the bibliographical and other references at the end of the account of her in the 'D.N.B.'

L. L. K.

"BIAJER" (12 S. iv. 187).—"Biajers" is a mistake or misprint for "Bajaus," a race of seafaring Malays, known to the English as sea-gipsies, and to Malays as "Orang Laut," or men of the sea. They are principally found in the Macassar Straits, but wander all over Malaysia, having few permanent settlements ashore, but living in their prahus, fishing, pearl-shelling, trepang-collecting, &c. Formerly they had a bad reputation for piracy, and even now, it is said, small native craft meeting with a Bajau fleet are apt to "disappear without trace." They are nominally Moslems, but the settled Malays, who regard them much as we do the land gipsies, call them "kafirs" without religion, and even cannibals, though the latter charge is without foundation.

S. PONDER.

Torquay.

"STUNT" (12 S. iv. 219).—Probably connected with *stont* or *stound*, frequently used in the metrical *Life of St. Cuthbert* (Surtees Soc. vol. lxxxvii.) in the sense of "hour" or "time," and once corresponding to the Latin *vices*. Prior Turgot "used the bishop's *stound*," i.e., relieved the bishop by acting for him in some of his time; see the Glossary. So "that little stunt" may mean "that little bit of time." However, we shall soon have all that is known about it in the "N.E.D."

J. T. F.

"Stunt" is not, perhaps, a graceful word, but is it uglier than, for example, "shunt" or "blunt" or "stop"? Anyway, it hardly seems to lie with us to regard it as of American introduction into our language. Thus the 'Eng. Dialect Dict.' gives the word "stent" as "an allotted portion of work, a fixed task," with quotations, the earliest of which is 1773. It seems to be known from Leicester up to Aberdeen, at all events. What value may be given to its mute *e* in some localities does not appear. The American soil or atmosphere seems to have suited its growth, and I am not sure that our idiom is not, after all, enriched by its re-introduction.

DOUGLAS OWEN.

As I have always known it, "stunt" or "stint" is a piece of work expected to be done by an apprentice in a certain time; and workmen also are expected to do a certain amount of work as a "stunt" or "stint." It is rather different from the "stunt" of the circus-rider or the music-hall artist, though that is also a piece of work done. I have heard workmen say, "There, I've done my stunt," on the completion of a job.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

"GOOD-NIGHT, AND JOY BE WI' YE A'" (12 S. iv. 217).—There are two versions of this song, whereof Sir Walter Scott gave one in his 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,' under the title of 'Armstrong's Good-night,' with a note explaining that it was said "to have been composed by one of the Armstrongs, executed for the murder of Sir John Carmichael of Edrom, Warden of the Middle Marches,' on June 16, 1600. It consists of a single stanza:—

This night is my departing night,
For here nae langer may I stay;
There's neither friend nor foe o' mine
But wishes me away.
What I hae done thro' lack o' wit
I never, never can recall;
I hope ye're a' my friends as yet;
I Good-night, and joy be wi' ye all.

A somewhat different version, written more in accordance with Lowland Scots orthography, is given in Gilchrist's 'Scottish Songs Ancient and Modern' (Edinburgh, James Stillie, 1865, p. 382).

Sir James Carmichael was waylaid by the Armstrongs and killed at a place called Raesknowes (now Raehills, the seat of Mr. Hope Johnstone), near Lochmaben, where he was about to hold a court of justice as Warden. Thomas Armstrong, called "Ringan's Tam," is supposed to have com-

posed the verses. He and Adam Scott, "the Pecket," were arrested as ringleaders in the murder, tried in Edinburgh, and sentenced to have their right hands struck off and thereafter to be hanged; which doom they suffered on Nov. 14, 1601 (Pitcairn's 'Criminal Trials,' ii. 505).

The other song of the same name was composed by Sir Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck (1775-1822), and published in Edinburgh anonymously in 1808 with others of his songs. It was entitled 'The Old Chieftain to his Sons,' and may be found, set to the old music, in the 'Songs of Scotland,' by G. F. Graham (Edinburgh, Wood & Co., n.d.).

Despite the doleful association of both these songs, William Stenhouse (1773-1827) observed that "this beautiful tune has, time out of mind, been played at the breaking up of convivial parties in Scotland."

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

This is the first line of the song 'The Old Chieftain to his Sons' by Sir Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck. See 'The Poetical Works of Sir Alexander Boswell,' collected and edited by Robert Howie Smith (Glasgow, Maurice Ogle & Co., 1871), p. 33. It is also given in Chambers's 'Scottish Songs,' i. 80 (Edinburgh, William Tait, 1829). In the latter work it is stated that it is sung to the tune "Gude-night, and joy be wi' you a'." Sir Alexander was the son of "Bozzy," and was born in 1775. He was created a baronet in 1821, and killed in a duel with James Stuart of Dunearn, March, 1822.

T. F. D.

The words will be found in the old Border song 'Armstrong's Good-night.' James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, borrowed them for his song 'Good-night and Joy.'

C. L. S.

MEDALS: INNOCENT X. AND GEORGE II. (12 S. iv. 216).—No. 2 is Jernegan's Lottery Medal. It is described on p. 517 in vol. ii. of Hawkins, Franks, and Grueber's 'Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland.' The figure on the obverse is there said to be Minerva. The T. in the exergue stands for the engraver, John Sigismund Tanner.

"Henry Jernegan, the fourth son of Sir Francis Jernegan (or Jerningham) of Cossey [Costessey], in Norfolk, was a goldsmith and banker in Russell Street, Covent Garden. He made a curious

silver cistern, which was disposed of by lottery in the year 1737, and of which there is a fine engraving by Vertue. The price of a ticket was either five or six shillings, and the purchaser of each share received into the bargain one of the above silver medals, valued at about three shillings. The medal induced many people to buy shares, and in consequence about 30,000 were struck."

A statement of Vertue is added (from Add. MS. Brit. Mus. 23,079, 19 b) that the Queen encouraged his lottery, "and as he had employed Gravelot to draw him the cistern to be engraved, he was the inventor of the conceit of the Queen on the medal, and drew the design for the engraving of the die." Vertue is mistaken in saying that the engraver was Crocker. The authors of the 'Medallic Illustrations' say that Weyl in his Catalogue mistook the medal for a coin of the province of Carolina.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

[MR. ALECK ABRAHAMS also refers to Jernegan's Lottery.]

DEAN JOHN LEWIS OF OSSORY (12 S. iv. 190).—Dean Lewis was the son of John Lewis of London. His mother, whose Christian name was Alice, subsequently became the wife of Dr. John Nicoll, Head Master of Westminster School. Young Lewis was admitted to the same school in 1725, became a King's Scholar there in 1730, and was elected to Ch. Ch., Oxford, in 1734. He graduated B.A. 1738, and M.A. in 1741. He held the living of Dartford in Kent from 1746 to 1755, and became Dean of Ossory May 24, 1755. He married first Catherine, daughter of the Rev. George Villiers, Vicar of Chalgrove, Oxfordshire, and secondly Charlotte, daughter of Admiral Cotterell. He died June 28, 1783.

G. F. R. B.

SAXTON'S MAP OF LANCASHIRE (12 S. iv. 218).—The first of Saxton's maps was done in 1577, and published in 1579. The one engraved by Hole was issued in 1607 in the sixth edition of Camden's 'Britannia.' See a valuable paper by W. Harrison in vol. xxv. of the *Lancs. and Ches. Antiq. Soc.* R. STEWART-BROWN. Bromborough.

Being away from my books and notes, I can consult only the 'D.N.B.' Christopher Saxton's maps in his 'Atlas' were begun about 1574 and completed in 1579, but William Hole did not engrave any of these. COL. CHIPPINDALL's map is a pseudo-Saxton, which Hole engraved for Camden's 'Britannia,' published in 1607.

L. L. K.

In an atlas issued in 1579, Christopher Saxton gives a General Map and 34 county maps of England and Wales. Unless the map your correspondent has is a separate issue, it is probably one from the above atlas. The Brit. Mus. does not appear to have a copy of the Lancashire map independent of the atlas, but a copy is in the Manchester Reference Library Catalogue without date.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

WYBORNE FAMILY OF ELMSTONE, KENT (12 S. iv. 130).—Burke's 'General Armory,' 1884, gives for Wyberne (Kent and Suffolk), Sable, a fesse or between three swans (another, coots) argent, membered gules; and for Wyborn (Hawkwell Place, Kent), Sable, a fesse or between three swans argent, membered gules, quartering Sidley, viz.: Per pale azure and sable, a fesse chequy argent and gules between three goats' heads erased argent. Crest, a swan as in the arms. Motto, "Fama perennis erit."

John Wybarne, son of Thomas, of Kent, May 13, 1463, had a grant from J. Wrexworth, Guyon King of Arms: the blazon could be obtained at the Herald's College, the reference being "Grants, ii. 676." Foster's 'Grantees of Arms' (vol. ii. part ii. p. 288) gives as the date of this grant "13 May, 3 Ed. VI. 1463," which is obviously wrong: the records must be searched to clear up the discrepancy. Further, no such King of Arms is to be found in Noble's 'History of the College of Arms.'

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.

Walsall.

May one ask if the following belonged to the Wyborne family? Percival Wibourne, M.A., Vicar of St. Sepulchre's, Holborn, March 8, 1563/4, to July, 1566; Prebendary of third stall in Westminster, Nov. 16, 1561, to 1603: a Nonconformist.

J. W. FAWCETT.

GARCILASO DE LA VEGA (12 S. iv. 132).—The 'Diccionario Enciclopédico Hispano-Americano' includes several members of this family under various dates, the earliest being a favourite of Alphonso XI. of Castile, who died in 1328; it explains the surname as resulting from a combination of two personal names, Garcia (not Garcias) and Laso, so that the spelling Garcilasso is clearly wrong. The same compendium indexes Lope de Vega Carpio under Vega. As El Inca's name appears to belong to the same category as Bernardin de St. Pierre, Rouget de Lisle, Balfour of Burleigh, &c., I

should certainly prefer the arrangement of the Spanish encyclopædia and Meyer's 'Konversations-Lexicon' to that of 'The Ency. Brit.' and Brockhaus, which index the writer under Vega. N. W. HILL.

Garcilaso de la Vega is indexed under Garcilaso in Prof. John Garrett Underhill's 'Spanish Literature in England under the Tudors' (New York, Macmillan & Co., 1899).

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

CHILDREN'S STORY OF THE WARS OF THE ROSES (12 S. iv. 187, 230).—The book inquired for is probably 'The De Cliffords,' the story of Henry, Lord Clifford, Wordsworth's Shepherd Lord. I remember the book well in my childhood, but cannot remember the author or publisher. I read it about 1866, but I think it belonged to an earlier period. MAUD RUSSELL.

MERYON OR MERIGNAN FAMILY (12 S. iv. 187).—See Holloway's 'History of Rye' (1847), p. 583:—

"This family came to Rye at the latter part of the seventeenth century, and some are still remaining. This name has undergone great changes: the original, Merignan, Mirinian, Merian, Meryon. In the possession of this family is still preserved a large pewter tankard in which the wine was formerly put when the sacrament was administered to the French Protestants, who were permitted, it is said, to perform divine worship in the parish church of Rye in the intervals of the English service."

E. W. H. F. will find many references to individual members of the family in the work referred to, which, however, is unfortunately not indexed.

The Lewis Meryon who died in 1824 was the father of Charles Lewis Meryon (1783–1877), the author of the 'Memoirs' and 'Travels' of the eccentric Lady Hester Stanhope. An interesting account of his life will be found in the 'D.N.B.'

LEONARD J. HODSON.

Robertsbridge, Sussex.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, Second Series, vol. v. No. 8, p. 113, has a pedigree of the Pix family, wherein Harriet Pix (born Dec. 25, 1780) marries (Feb. 22, 1810) Thomas Meryon, Esq., of Rye, who died June 28, 1820. Mrs. Meryon died June 21, 1864, buried at Northiam. They had issue Lewis H. Meryon, John Meryon, Charles Pix Meryon, and two daughters.

C. P. Meryon married Mary, dau. of — Brockett of Spains Hall, Essex, and was connected with the Rye Bank. L. H.

Meryon was a member of the firm of Sherer, Waugh & Meryon, wine merchants, St. Mary Axe.

'The Kentish Companion,' 1799, has L. Meryon, agent for the Sun Fire Office, Rye, and M. N. Meryon, stamp distributor of Rye.

R. J. FYNMORE.

I do not know whether the Meryon family is a branch of the Essex family of Maryon (sixteenth and seventeenth centuries). If so, I have a large number of notes about them.

(Mrs.) A. SAINTHILL.

104 Sloane Street, S.W.1.

COLLECTIONS OF ANIMALS OR BIRDS (12 S. iii. 446; iv. 26).—M.D. (2) will find a great deal of, if not all, the information he requires in *The Field* of 1912—Oct. 19, p. 770; Nov. 2, p. 869; and Nov. 16, p. 1015.

HUGH S. GLADSTONE.

40 Lennox Gardens, S.W.1.

HUTCHINSON FAMILY (12 S. iv. 106).—Further information with regard to the above family will, I think, be found in the following works: Jewitt's *Reliquary*, ix. 240. Hutchinson's 'Memoirs of the Life of Col. Hutchinson,' 1806, 4to, pp. 144. Foster's 'Visitations of Yorkshire,' 183. Harleian Society, iv. 115; xv. 408; xxxix. 979. Surtees's 'Durham,' iv. 155. Clutterbuck's 'Hertford,' ii. 437. Thoroton's 'Nottinghamshire,' i. 159. *The Genealogist*, ii. 305. Plantagenet-Harrison's 'History of Yorkshire,' i. 183. 'N. & Q.,' 2 S. vii. 344; 5 S. ix. 209. Brydges's 'Collins's Peerage,' ix. 179. Foster's 'Visitations of Durham,' 177. *New England Register*, xix. 13; xx. 355; xxii. 236; xxvii. 81; xxviii. 183. In the 'Genealogical Memoranda relating to the Family of Martyn,' by W. Williams (London, 1873, 4to), there is a single sheet containing the Richmond and Hutchinson descents.

ELDRED EDWARD BARKER.

JAPANESE "CASTÉRA" (12 S. iv. 158).—It is a curious fact, and one which at first sight may seem to support Mr. DODGSON's suggestion, that in Florence and other Italian towns sponge cake is known by the name of *pan' di Spagna*. But Spain is by no means a "land o' cakes"—very much the contrary. In travelling through many parts of Spain, as I have done, I have often met with *pan casero*, which certainly has nothing in common with sponge cake, but is practically identical with the Italian *pan' casalingo*, and very like our present Government bread, but more palatable and digestible. The root of both names is the

Latin *casa*. Whether the introduction of the letter *t* into the middle of a Japanese word would conduce to euphony is not for me to decide, but I should hardly think so. Might there not have been an alteration of *pan' di Spagna* into the English "sponge cake" on analogical principles? The *gn* is not admissible in our language any more than the *ñ* sound of the Spanish language.

JAMES T. FOX.

Junior Constitutional Club, W.1.

The word used by the Sinhalese for "bread" is *pán*, which, like the Japanese, they have taken from the Portuguese, who were in occupation of the seaboard of the island of Ceylon for a century and a half.

PENRY LEWIS.

SUGAR: ITS INTRODUCTION INTO ENGLAND (12 S. iii. 472; iv. 31, 61, 114, 199).—There is evidence that sugar was introduced into this country at a much earlier date than any mentioned at the above references. In 1176, Ranulf de Glanvill being Sheriff of Yorkshire, and the honor of Conan, Earl of Richmond, being in the king's hands, the same Ranulf accounted for the issues of that honor, and in particular for 70*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* from Hoiland fair, i.e., St. Botolph's or Boston Fair. This sum he paid into the Treasury, less 25*s.* 6*d.* expended in the purchase of 34 lb. of sugar ("zuccara") for the king's use and by authority of the king's writ—"Pipe Roll," 22 Henry II., Yorks., p. 122 (Pipe Roll Society). For this purchase Ranulf paid the then high price of ninepence per pound.

In Du Cange's 'Glossary' (ed. Henschel), s.v. 'Canamellæ,' authorities are cited to show that sugar was being extracted from sugar cane, then called "honey cane," in Sicily during the twelfth century, and the mode of operation is further described. The last reference in 'N. & Q.' and that which I have given relating to the year 1176 point to Boston as the chief market for this commodity, whither it appears to have come from Flanders, with other articles from the Mediterranean and the Levant, to be exchanged for English wool.

W. FARRER.

It may please some to learn, and others to be reminded, that there are sugar-loaves on the tomb of Hugh Sugar, Dean of Wells, in the nave of the cathedral. He died in 1489. Three sugar-loaves surmounted by a doctor's cap or bonnet were his armorial bearings.

ST. SWITHIN.

ASHBOURNE, DERBYSHIRE (12 S. iv. 218).—Through the courtesy of the editor of *The Ashbourne News*, I am enabled to inform G. F. R. B. that the author of 'The History and Topography of Ashbourne, the Valley of the Dove, and the Adjacent Villages' was the late Mr. Robert Hobson. I am also told that the work is out of print, and copies very rare. CECIL CLARKE.
Junior Athenæum Club.

Rupert Simms's 'Bibliotheca Staffordiensis,' 1894, in a notice of Robert Hobson, says that he was "the responsible compiler" of the local work inquired about, of which 400 copies large, and 600 copies small, paper were issued. Mr. Hobson, born at Ashbourne in 1815, was a member of the publishing firm, but afterwards joined an old-established printing and publishing concern at Wellington, Salop.

W. B. H.

BIRTH FOLK-LORE: PARSLEY BEDS AND GOOSEBERRY BUSHES (12 S. iv. 219).—Young inquisitive people when suddenly confronted with a newly arrived brother or sister naturally ask the question, "Where did it come from?" The stock reply to this query varies in different places. The answer in most common use appears to be "From the parsley bed." One of a more elaborate form is, "The doctor dug it up with a golden spade under the gooseberry bush." Of this the currant bush is an occasional variant. In certain parts of the Continent storks are credited with bringing the babies. Swift evidently refers to the parsley saying when, in his 'Receipt for stewing Veal,' he recommends

Some sprigs of that bed
Where children are bred.

Certain up-to-date children, products of the modern system of education, have apparently very different ideas from the foregoing, for amongst some "howlers" recorded in *The Schoolmaster* is the following. Two children, on being awakened one morning and informed of the advent of a new brother, were keen to know whence and how he arrived. "It must have been the milkman," said the girl. "Why the milkman?" asked her little brother. "Because he says on his cart 'Families supplied,'" replied the sister. JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

It is an old tale in Derbyshire to tell inquiring children, on the advent of a new baby, that boys are dug up from nettle beds, and girls from parsley beds, a variant being

that boy babies are dug from under the gooseberry bushes, and girl babies from under the rose-tree bushes: but the former pleased better girls not yet in their teens, while lads accepted the rough-and-ready idea of the nettle bed as a matter of course.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

I believe that in Germany, Denmark, and Holland storks are supposed to bring the babies which in Lincolnshire imagination come from gooseberry bushes. J. T. F.
Winterton, Lincs.

In the last chapter of 'The Little Minister,' by Sir James Barrie, Margaret, aged 5, says that her father found her in a cabbage in the garden. M. H. DODDS.

VALENTINE KNIGHTLEY CHETWOOD LABAT: ISMENTA (12 S. iv. 188).—As regards the origin of the name Ismenia, it is borne by the female delegate from Bœotia in the 'Lysistrata' of Aristophanes; and Ismene as the name of a fount or a woman, and Ismenos a stream or a hero, are familiar in the legendary history of Thebes. To go behind this and etymologize is unnecessary for the present purpose.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

"RUA NOVA," 1636-7 (12 S. iv. 215).—When I was at Panjim (New Goa) some years ago, an official presented me with a copy of the 'Planta da Velha-Cidade de Goa' (published by the Direcção das Obras Publicas, 24 de Agosto, 1910). This plan has a long list of buildings in Old Goa as it formerly existed and the names of about a dozen streets, but "Rua Nova" is not among these. L. L. K.

DUTCH THERMOMETER OR BAROMETER (12 S. iv. 158).—The glass vessel described in the query is a form of water barometer, and when kept in an even temperature is a reliable indicator of the rise or fall of barometric pressure. It should be charged with water, at a time when the mercury barometer stands fairly high, by immersing the whole thing in a bucket of water and allowing the air to bubble out of the long spout. An excess of water inside is of little consequence, for in a week or two the instrument will adjust itself. When rain may be expected the water rises in the spout, and may at first flow out at the top. When fine weather predominates the water drops down to the bottom of the spout; and as there is a wide range of action—

8 in. or 9 in.—the indications are very noticeable. The action is due to the difference in pressure between the outside and inside air, the latter pressure remaining constant, while the outside pressure varies. Differences of temperature vitiate the accuracy by affecting the volume of the contained air; hence the necessity for keeping the instrument in an equable temperature.

I first met with the instrument about 1866 in a Northern seaport, and learnt that it came from Hamburg. Afterwards, about 1890, I bought one from a glass and china shop, in a Lancashire town, in the ordinary way of business. I have seen none since, but would not be surprised to learn that they were well known in St. Helens or other places of glass manufacture.

ARTHUR BOWES.

Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.

"STRAITSMAN" (12 S. iv. 186).—It used to be common in the Navy to speak of a ship commissioned for the Mediterranean station as going "up the Straits." I should think it probable, therefore, that "Straitsman" meant a ship trading in the Mediterranean.

A. G. KEALY,

Chaplain R.N. (retired).

"Straitsman" was a sailing vessel that traded between Great Britain and the Straits Settlements; the ports it visited were for the most part Penang and Singapore. As a generic term it is now obsolete.

N. W. HILL.

STEVENSON'S 'THE WRONG BOX' (12 S. iv. 159, 224).—1. *Ab agendo*.—As Mr. C. B. WHEELER surmises, this is a term in Scots law. A person is said to be *ab agendo* when incapacitated for business or transactions of any kind, through old age, mental weakness, or any other cause. See 'Latin Maxims and Phrases, collected from the Institutional Writers on the Law of Scotland,' by John Trayner, LL.D., p. 6 (Edinburgh, W. Green & Son, 1894). T. F. D.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, EARL OF ESSEX: BURIAL IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY (12 S. iv. 183).—I have not seen the 8th edition of Dean Stanley's work on Westminster Abbey, but I have a copy of the "reprint" of the same, dated 1911, and I find that in the note (p. 206) relating to the picture in the Dulwich Gallery, as there printed, the words "of the old man" to "Westminster Abbey" are placed in inverted commas,

indicating that they were not written by the Dean, as MR. ABRAHAM'S suggests, but were quoted from some one else, not named. Probably the commas had been accidentally omitted from the earlier issue.

ALAN STEWART.

"YOURS TO A CINDER" (12 S. iv. 189, 228).—An Indian officer told me recently that he had a letter about twenty years ago with this termination, evidently implying the intense heat of the day on which the letter was written to him.

The Rising Sun murder, which took place about seven years ago, created much excitement at the time. A postcard had been written to a girl saying, "Meet me at [here a picture of a rising sun]" at a specified time, and signed "Yours to a cinder." This was the only clue to the murder, and an arrest was made on it, but the trial resulted in a dismissal of the suspect. I believe the Rising Sun is a public-house somewhere in or near Tottenham Court Road.

G. S. S.

Has it not been surmised that "Yours to a cinder" is only a humorous rendering of *usque ad cineres*, once a common subscription and valediction? This suggestion strengthens that made by ST. SWITHIN.

L. I. GUINEY.

Compare "Yours till hell freezes," of which I have seen frequent examples.

FRED. R. GALE, Lieut. A.O.D.

MEDICAL MEN ASSASSINATED (12 S. iv. 217).—1849. Dr. George Parkman, by Prof. Webster, at Harvard University, Boston, U.S.A.

1855. Robert Stirling, near Gibside Park, Durham. John Cain, *alias* Whiskey Jack, was tried, and acquitted, for the crime.

1862. A surgeon (name not given) at Preston, near Weymouth, by a maniac about to be removed to a lunatic asylum.

See Irving's 'Annals of our Time, 1837-1871,' *passim*. W. B. H.

BOYS BORN IN MAY (12 S. iv. 133, 172).—

When we were living in Ireland some years ago, our cook, the daughter of a small farmer in a remote mountain district, told me that anything born on Whit Sunday was certain to kill some one. Her father, she said, had a foal which was born on Whit Sunday (only two or three weeks before), "but it hasn't killed any one yet." It was evidently under suspicion. In the

case of a baby born on that day, she spoke of its being the custom to put into its hands a small bird to kill.

I have never heard of the superstition as to the cruelty of boys born in May, referred to in MR. PAGE'S reply; but Whit Sunday so commonly occurs in May that it seems possible there may be some link between the two superstitions. G. E. CLARKE.

SIR JOHN WILLIAM KAYE (12 S. iv. 189).—The lines quoted by W. B. H. seem to be a translation or paraphrase of the well-known French sonnet:—

Deux athlètes toujours, dans un terrible effort,
Luttent à qui vaincra; mais pendant des années
L'un a longtemps de fleurs les tempes couronnées,
Et, frais et beau longtemps, il semble le plus fort.

L'autre, athlète vieilli, sans pitié, sans remord,
A les bras tout usés d'étreintes acharnées;
L'œil creux, le teint livide et les mains décharnées.
Ces deux hardis lutteurs, ce sont l'homme et la mort.

La mort prend l'avantage et de plus près le serre.
L'homme enfin sous les pieds de son pâle adversaire
Tombe; la mort le montre et dit: "Il a vécu."

L'homme un instant sous elle a sa gloire abattue,
Puis se dressant armé de son âme, il la tue,
Et triomphe au moment qu'on le croyait vaincu.

DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

"WHISKEY," A CARRIAGE (12 S. iv. 217).—A glance at the 'Concise Oxford Dictionary' informs one that the vehicle gained its name from its lightness of motion. It went whisking along. ST. SWITHIN.

LAYING A GHOST (12 S. iii. 504; iv. 31, 135, 200).—The Bishop of Zanzibar, I believe, is of opinion that, among the uncivilized races where Christianity has not penetrated, demoniacal possession still persists. I have understood that he claims to have exorcised demons when the local exorcists or magicians (or medicine men) have not been able to do so. What form of exorcism he employs I have not heard.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

PRUDENTIUS: TITLE-PAGE OF 1625 EDITION WANTED (12 S. iv. 190).—I cannot trace in the bibliographies any edition of 1625. Can this date simply mean that the copy was then *bought* by some one? The first edition appeared in 1472 at Deventer, while there were at least two other editions issued before 1625—those of Giselin^{us} at Antwerp in 1564, and of Weitz at Hanover in 1613 (and also 16mo at Amsterdam in 1631). That put forth in 1667 by N. Heinsius at Amsterdam seems to be the ordinary edition; there are also

a "Delphin" edition of 1687, and several others later. The 1631 edition seems to be the only one in small "format."

W. A. B. COOLIDGE.

Grindelwald, Switzerland.

GOLDSWORTHY FAMILY OF DEVONSHIRE (12 S. iv. 185, 228).—I have for several years been engaged in transcribing the Parish Register of Ottery St. Mary, in which the name Goldsworthy and its variants frequently appear. The baptisms and marriages from 1601 to 1836 have already been published in the *Transactions of the Devon and Cornwall Record Society*, and the burials are now being issued.

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

The City Library, Exeter.

HUSSAR'S SWORD (12 S. iv. 130).—While cleaning the sword about which I inquired at the above reference, I have discovered that at the back of the blade is engraved the name "J. J. Runkel." The initials might be intended for J or for F. The name seems to point to a German or Dutch origin. J. R. H.

NATURALIZATION BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT (12 S. iv. 130, 172).—E. C. W. will be interested in seeing a transcript of one of my ancestor's naturalization certificates (I have the original). Some little time since I called at the Record Office in Chancery Lane, and saw the original signature of the Peter de la Tour named therein. I also have copies of Acts of Parliament passed in the reign of Queen Anne in reference to the naturalization of aliens at that time. OSCAR BERRY.

Monument Square, E.C.

[We have forwarded the transcript to the querist.]

"ACT OF PARLIAMENT CLOCK" (11 S. x. 130; 12 S. iii. 462; iv. 23, 61, 118, 144, 202).—When in Canterbury in June this year I saw a good specimen on the wall of the staircase at the Rose Hotel.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

There is an Act of Parliament clock in the Royal Mineral Water Hospital, Bath.

T. KIRBY.

BURROWES HALL (12 S. iv. 219).—I have not seen the illustration of "Burrowes Hall" in Green's 'Short History' about which MR. MADELEY inquires, but I think it possible that it may represent Burrow Hall, a fine Georgian house just on the border between Lancashire and Westmorland.

(Miss) A. M. PLATT.

Notes on Books.

The Life and Poems of William Cartwright.
 Edited by R. Cullis Goffin, Indian Educational
 Service. (Cambridge, University Press, 6s. 6d.
 net.)

It is pleasant to watch the seventeenth-century poets being appraised in our day, critically saner than their own, and far more sensitive to their peculiar and once overrated charm than were the ages between them and us. Few of these old literary lights remain to be edited. One likes to see them handled with a sort of passion commensurate with their own glowing personalities. Lucky has Massinger been in Gifford, Milton in Prof. Masson, Herbert in Prof. Palmer, Strode and Traherne in Mr. Dobell. But both Mr. Chambers and Mr. Martin have handled Vaughan unimpatiently and coldly; and even Grierson's 'Donne,' a most valuable book, lacks—"that," to quote Sir Joshua's gesture as only a word.

Nor does Mr. Goffin seem to be quite hot enough in love with Cartwright. The defect springs not from insufficient study of the poet, but from insufficient sympathy with that fascinating age which found Cartwright, with his compressed wit, his political bravado, his verve, and his intellectual innuendo, so entirely to its mind. Mr. Goffin does not point out how subtle an influence Cartwright exercised on at least four contemporary poets now better known than himself. Nor is the best aspect of Cartwright's manly genius dwelt upon: an originality of view, shown, for instance, in his Catullus-like tenderness towards very young children in the 'Mr. W. B.' poem, which was possible in that bygone England only to two writers of verse besides himself: Vaughan and Francis Quarles. And Cartwright, always a "phrase-driver," was not seldom a most happy one. How arresting are his conceits about that "virtuous young Gentlewoman" whose name we know not!

Others are dragg'd away, or must be driven:
 She only saw her time, and slept to Heaven,
 Where Seraphimes view all her Glories o're
 As one Return'd, that had been there before.

For while she did this lower world adorn
 Her body seem'd rather assum'd than borne,
 So Rarifi'd, Advanc'd, so Pure and Whole,
 That Body might have been another's Soule.

The last thrilling line found its imitators promptly enough. It came upon this generation as one of the surprises furnished by Francis Thompson ('Manus Animam Pinxit,' in the series called 'Love in Dian's Lap'), but who remembered to thank Cartwright for it?

'Consideration' is novel also; and 'To Chloe who wished Herself Young,' and the soldierly commemoration of Sir Bevil Grenville. P. 202 notes in passing that the Cornish hero just mentioned was "at the brilliant little Royalist victory of Stratton in the May of 1643." Indeed he was! He was all of Stratton fight—its one figure, its glory, its beginning and end. His home was a stone's-throw away; and so is his grave.

Mr. Goffin accepts without question Mr. Bullen's *trouvaille*, 'Heark, my Flora!' as Cartwright's. Is it not, rather, one of those many poems, Jacobean or Carolian, cast on the world without

an identification disk, and in that orphan state attached by some enterprising anthologist to any famous writer recently dead? It is not in the least "like" Cartwright in its metrical structure, its victorious easy flow, or its theme and treatment. On the other hand, it recalls strongly a Muse superior to his own, Thomas Carew's. The writer of this review has seen in more than one old manuscript the signature "Mr. Car." or "M. Car.;" appended equally to known poems by Cartwright and to known poems by Carew. (The volume before us, copying an old pedigree on p. xiv, gives the other contemporary Cartwright abbreviations of "Ca." and Cartwr.) Is it not possible that this "Song of Dalliance," as John Phillips calls it, fell into his hands as a signed poem when he was collecting for his 'Sportive Wit'? Were it attributed to "Mr. Car." what more natural than that Phillips should reprint it as belonging to the Cartwright still famous? and Milton's jocund nephew had the sort of mind which would glory in saddling on the godly young divine of Christ Church lines wholly unregenerate. In 1656 Carew had been dead for eighteen years; his poetic memory, so dear to the critics of English lyric in our generation, had been allowed to fade. "Mr. Car." would in 1656 have spelt Cartwright to any editor on the prowl for popular material.

Mr. Goffin has not attempted to bring any sort of order into the seventeenth-century punctuation, here so chaotic, often the very best in its kind. He is shy of textual emendations (which is a pardonable tendency), but some misprints are really obvious, such as "shoote" for "shot" on p. 109, l. 75; "little" for "title" on p. 133, l. 82; "Stand" for "Band" on p. 144, l. 69. The brief memoir is interesting, and has both restraint and humour. Almost the only source of notes on Cartwright not mentioned is Mr. Madan's valuable 'Oxford Books: II. 1641-1650'; see the Index, p. 564. The flurry about "Platonique" love at Court, guessed at on p. 192, may have been caused by Strafford's attachment to my Lady Carlisle, the Lucy Percy whose moral excellence Cartwright himself has celebrated. Even Strafford's bitterest enemies never accused his "Mistresse" of being more than his loyal friend; and his own heart, as all the world knows, was in his home.

Mr. Goffin's annotations, extending to twenty-two pages, are all good: so good as to breed a hearty hope that this young writer may cling to that fascinating generation, and give us more illuminating work of this kind. Meanwhile, we bespeak a welcome for the "seraphical" and hard-witted Mr. William Cartwright, D.D., and his first editor of parts. They take their place by Cleveland and his American sponsor Mr. Berdan, who swam into our ken just before the Great War.

The Table Talk and Omniana of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. With a Note on Coleridge by Coventry Patmore. "Oxford Edition." (Mifflin, 2s. 6d. net.)

THE note on Coleridge as a talker by Coventry Patmore with which this edition opens was contributed anonymously to *The St. James's Gazette* in 1886, and this is followed by H. N. Coleridge's eloquent exposition of his objects in recording the great poet's expressions of opinion. The matter of much of the Table Talk will give

most pleasure to the diminishing number of people who still retain the old Tory point of view; and it will doubtless prove enlightening to many who have forgotten the first principles of those who opposed such changes as the enfranchisement of women.

H. N. Coleridge's collection of 1835-6 is followed by extracts from Coleridge's contributions to Southey's 'Gleanings' and Table Talk from Allsop's 'Letters, Conversations, and Recollections of S. T. Coleridge,' the whole forming delightful reading. To add to the value of the volume, an excellent analytical index is included.

Surnames of the United Kingdom: a Concise Etymological Dictionary. By Henry Harrison. Part 20, 1s. net; Part 21, 2s. 6d. net; or 2 vols. 2l. 10s. net. (Morland Press, 190 Ebury Street, S.W.1.)

We have on several occasions called attention to the progress of Mr. Harrison's arduous undertaking, and we are now able to congratulate him on the completion of his task. Part 20 carries the main dictionary from Woodliffe to Zouch, and contains the first portion of an 'Etymological Appendix of the Principal Foreign Names found in British Directories.' This is completed in Part 21, the text closing with 'Amendments and Additions.' The greater portion of this final issue is, however, devoted to a prefatory essay on 'The Origin of our Surnames,' in which Mr. Harrison briefly touches on Anglo-Saxon names, the general use of surnames in this country, and French, Welsh, Cornish, Scottish, Irish, and Manx surnames, concluding with some remarks on foreign patronymic endings. This condenses a wide range of reading, and will be found amusing as well as interesting. It is almost unnecessary to add that Mr. Harrison acknowledges his indebtedness to 'N. & Q.' for various tit-bits which he has reproduced.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

MESSRS. HEFFER send from Cambridge their Catalogue 175, which contains over 1,700 entries. These are well classified, English Literature being divided into four sections, Science into six, while Theology has no fewer than ten, including one devoted to Hebrew, and another to Syriac. As befits a University town, the Classics are well represented, and there is also a section devoted to Foreign Languages. Among works of interest in various ways we may mention Lydgate's 'Troye Boke,' black-letter, printed by Pynson, 1513 (9 leaves in facsimile), morocco extra, 65l.; Beaumont and Fletcher's 'Comedies and Tragedies,' first collected edition, 1647, original calf, 52l. 10s.; the first edition of Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' Oxford, 1621, 17l. 10s.; the first edition of the two parts of Drayton's 'Polyolbion,' 1613-22, 2 vols. in 1, 33l.; and three books on witches—R. Scott's 'Discoverie of Witchcraft,' black-letter, first edition, 30l.; Perkins's 'Discourse of the Damned Art of Witchcraft,' first edition, Cambridge, 1610, 7l. 7s.; and a reply to Perkins, 16 leaves, 1653, 6l. 6s.

MESSRS. MAGGS BROTHERS devote their Catalogue 369 to 'Rare and Beautiful Books, Manuscripts, and Bindings.' Milton occupies the place of honour, his copy of the two parts of Browne's

'Britannia's Pastorals,' with over 160 annotations by him in the margins, being priced 750l.; while for the first edition (with the earliest title-page) of 'Paradise Lost' 420l. is asked. The Second Folio of Shakespeare, "Printed by Thos. Cotes, for Robert Allot," 1632, is offered for 225l.; but 350l. is required for a unique copy of Shelley's 'Address to the Irish People,' with autograph corrections by the poet. Nineteenth-century authors are represented by Tennyson's corrected copy of the trial title-page of 'The True and the False. Four Idylls of the King,' Edward Moxon & Co., 1859 (150l.), and a copy of the first edition of 'American Notes,' presented by Dickens to his friend Frederick Salmon (140l.). Kipling may be named among living authors, a presentation copy of 'Echoes by Two Writers,' Lahore, 1884, containing a twelve-line unpublished poem in his autograph, being priced 140l. Under Bindings and Manuscripts will be found many beautiful productions, ranging in price from 250l. to 15s.

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.

CECIL CLARKE.—Forwarded.

C. J. (Stevenson's 'The Wrong Box').—Anticipated *ante*, p. 224.

B. B. ("Lucus a non lucendo").—There is a fairly long note on this in the late Francis King's excellent book 'Classical and Foreign Quotations,' No. 1442 in the revised third edition (Whitaker & Sons, Warwick Lane).

G. H. J. (Soap-bubbles).—The earliest quotation in the 'New English Dictionary' is from J. Smith's 'Panorama of Science and Art,' 1815. The earliest figurative use is from Emerson in 1823, "The talk has been mere soap-bubbles."

G. W. H. (Embalming the Dead).—The materials and processes employed are described in the article 'Embalming,' in the 11th ed. of 'The Ency. Brit.,' vol. ix. Two American books on embalming are included in the bibliography appended.

E. CAHAN (Corpse Roads).—The custom of forbidding funerals to use private roads is not confined to the Channel Islands. Much has appeared about it in 'N. & Q.' See 4 S. xi. 213, 285, 374, 433; xii. 96, 153; 5 S. x. 49, 197.

E. CAHAN (Vice-Consul at Liège, August, 1914).—Mr. John Byron Dolphin filled this position when the Germans invaded Belgium. 'The Foreign Office List for 1917' states that he remained at his post during the siege, and did not leave for England until Sept. 8, 1914, after Liège had been occupied by the Germans.

SANFOIN ("Beever" or "Bever").—The 'New English Dictionary,' which has quotations for this word from the 'Paston Letters,' 1461, to the end of the last century, shows that the word originally referred to drinking, but soon included eating. The derivation is from Old French *beivre, boire*, to drink. Much about *bever* will be found at 7 S. ii. 306, 454, 514; iii. 7, 8.

LONDON, OCTOBER, 1918.

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Notes.

THOMAS HEYWOOD AND 'THE FAIR MAID OF THE EXCHANGE.'

THOUGH 'The Fair Maid of the Exchange' is usually attributed to Heywood, his name does not appear on the title-page of the early quarto. As early as the seventeenth century a doubt as to his responsibility for the piece was expressed by Langbaine, who remarked that its "style or oconomy" does not "resemble the rest of his labours." The truth of this observation is undeniable.

Such lines as those with which the play opens—

Even now the welcome twilight doth salute
Th' approaching night, clad in black sable weeds,
Black as my thoughts, that harbour nought but
death,

Thefts, murders, rapes and such like damned
acts—

might well have been written by Kyd; and the text throughout displays an overstrained vigour of expression and predilection for lurid phrases recalling the school of Peele, Greene, and Lodge. "Anatomize the bowels of thy absurdities," "ebon night," "Diana's milk-white veil," "Adonis' play-pheere," "love's scaldin stream," "labyrinth of love," "the careful thoughts that hammer in my brain," are much more suggestive of these pre-Shakespeareans than of Heywood. Fleay attributes the play to Lewis Machin. Sir Adolphus Ward, though he is not prepared to accept this suggestion, "cannot persuade himself that Heywood was its author," and 'The Cambridge History of English Literature' accordingly excludes it from the Heywood canon, and puts it among the plays "ascribed to" Heywood. Prof. Schelling, like most other modern critics, is also disposed to reject it, declaring that "the attempts at poetry where poetry is out of place, which occur in the very first scene as well as elsewhere, are particularly unlike the unaffected genius" of Heywood.

I must admit that on a cursory examination of the play I concluded without hesitation that Heywood could not have written it, and I wasted a good deal of time in an unsuccessful endeavour to find a likely candidate for its authorship among the playwrights of the close of the sixteenth century. Had I at first thoroughly acquainted myself with Heywood's work, and compared its vocabulary and phrasing with his instead of those of other men, I should at once have discovered that, in spite of its departures from his normal methods, his title to it was unimpeachable. This shows the danger of judging from impressions. It is not safe to rely upon an acquaintance with the normal characteristics of a writer's style where his claim to the authorship of a doubtful work is in question. If we start with an idea of an author's powers based upon the dominant qualities of his work—or of the bulk of his work now extant—we are liable to go completely astray. If we insist upon the pre-eminently "pastoral" quality of Peele's plays, we shall never find his hand in 'The Battle of Alcazar' or

'Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany.' If Webster is always to be regarded as the "terrible" Webster, we cannot contemplate him as a possible claimant to the comic underplot of 'The Fair Maid of the Inn.' Similarly, if all Heywood's work is pitched in a minor key, if he is a "prose Shakespeare" who never penned a vivid phrase nor aimed at violent effects, then 'The Fair Maid of the Exchange' cannot be his. J. A. Symonds affirms that "Heywood's language is never high-flown or bombastic."* As a description of all but a small fraction of his work, this is true. But "never" is a dangerous word. The fact is that Heywood could, when he chose, bombast out a blank verse with the best:—

Help me to tear off this infernal shirt
Which raws me where it cleaves, unskin my
brawns,

And like one nak't, rolled in a tun of spikes,
Of thousands make one universal wound.

...pluck, tear, rend
Though you my bones leave naked, and my flesh,
Frying with poison, you cast hence to dogs.
Dread Neptune, let me plunge me in thy seas,
To cool my body that is all in flame.

...unhand me, Lords,
Let me spurn mountains down, and tear up rocks,
Rend by the roots huge oaks, till I have digg'd
A way to hell, or found a scale to heaven.

These lines are not Peele's, nor Greene's, nor Marlowe's; they are by the author of 'The English Traveller' and 'A Woman kill'd with Kindness.'† If Heywood can write in a fashion so foreign to his ordinary method as he does here, is there anything in the style of 'The Fair Maid of the Exchange' that need raise a doubt of his authorship?

There is another point to be noted bearing on the presence in this play of words and modes of expression reminiscent of Heywood's forerunners in the drama. Though few writers of the time are freer from the guilt of literary petty larceny, there can be no doubt that he was an attentive student of the earlier drama, and there are more than a few traces of its influence upon his vocabulary. Thus we find him using such phrases as "kill my heart" ('1 Edward IV.,' 83, '2 Ed. IV.,' 151); "short tale to make" ('Challenge for Beauty,' 36); "buy with our blood" ('Golden Age,' 9); "marching hitherward" ('2 Ed. IV.,' 107); "long home" = the grave

* 'Thomas Heywood,' "Mermaid Series," introd., p. xxi.

† See 'The Brazen Age' (Hercules and the shirt of Nessus), Heywood's 'Dramatic Works,' ed. Pearson, vol. iii. p. 250. All subsequent references are by the pages of the volumes of Pearson's editions.

('Woman Kill'd,' 100); "effuse of blood" ('Fair Maid of the West,' 369, 401); "vital blood" ('Brazen Age,' 174, 197; 'Lucrece,' 173); and "true succession" ('2 Ed. IV.,' 184). If these phrases, or the majority of them, occurred in any one play, and that play could with any plausibility be assigned to the earlier years of the last decade of the sixteenth century, they would justly raise a very strong presumption of Peele's authorship. But Heywood shows little tendency to make use of stereotyped phrases, and these occasional resuscitations, most of which appear only once in an exceptionally large bulk of dramatic writing, merely prove that Heywood was well acquainted with Peele's work, and that some of Peele's phrases lingered in his mind. When, therefore, in 'The Fair Maid of the Exchange,' we find (p. 32)

Sweet fair, I pity, yet no relief
Harbours within the closet of my soul,

we need neither suspect the presence of Greene's hand because "sweet fair" suggests him, nor seek to implicate Peele because in his 'David and Bethsabe' we find the lines,

Then let my presence with my sighs perfume
The pleasant closet of my sovereign's soul.

The question we have to ask ourselves here is: What kind of a play might Heywood be expected to produce if for once he determined to frame a play that might satisfy the demand of the public for "strong lines" and lofty flights of poetry?

To show that 'The Fair Maid of the Exchange' might have been written by Heywood is not to prove that it is his, but it seemed to be advisable to lay some emphasis on the point that its unlikeness to the general run of his plays is no sufficient reason for rejecting his authorship. When we come to examine this comedy closely we shall find that there is no reason at all, for the marks of Heywood's vocabulary are apparent throughout the piece from beginning to end; while, so far as its prose scenes are concerned, they are so unmistakably in the same vein as the prose of Heywood's other plays that had they not been found in association with verse not easily recognizable as his, it is safe to say that it would never have occurred to anybody to question their origin.

Before we deal with the text of 'The Fair Maid of the Exchange' its prologue deserves attention. First it should be noted that this is in the Shakespearean sonnet form adopted by Heywood for

'A Woman kill'd with Kindness' (printed, like 'The Fair Maid,' in 1607), but for no other of his prologues.* The prologue to 'The Fair Maid' runs thus:—

The humble sock that true Comedians wear
Our Muse hath don'd, and to your fav'ring eyes,
In lowest plain-song doth her self appear,
Borrowing no colours from a quaint disguise
If your fair favours cause her spirits to rise,
She to the highest pitch her wings shall rear,
And proud quothurnick action shall devise
To win your sweet applause she deems so dear.
Mean while shore up your tender pamping twig,
That yet on humble ground doth lowly lie:
Your favours' sunshine gilding once this sprig,
It may yield Nectar for the gods on high:
Though our invention lame, imperfect, be,
Yet give the Cripple† alms for charity.

The modesty of this prologue—though doubtless no uncommon feature of productions of this kind—is characteristic of Heywood, as a glance at his other prologues will show. But it is not necessary to enlarge upon the Heywoodian spirit of these verses when we can show that their diction is his, and this can be done by the most satisfactory of methods—by showing that in his other prologues he uses just the same kind of language, and this not in one piece alone, but in three or four of his prologues written on various occasions, any reasonable inference of imitation thus being excluded. With lines 1-5 and 9-11 should be compared these, from the prologue to 'A Woman kill'd with Kindness':

...our Muse is bent
Upon a barren subject; a bare scene.
We could afford this *twig* a timber tree
Whose strength might boldly on *your favours*
build, &c.;

with line 4, the author's protestation in 'The English Traveller' prologue that he desires

...no help, no strain,
Or *flash* that's borrowed from another's brain;
with line 6, lines 15-16 of the prologue to 'A Challenge for Beauty':—

...now we strive to fly
In their low pitch, who never could soar high;
and, finally, with lines 9-12, the words used by Heywood in yet another prologue, addressed "to their excellent Majesties at White-hall" (Pearson, vi. 344):—

Like the *bright sun* your glorious *favours* throw
To comfort and make flourish what's below.

If we add that the very rare adjective "quothurnick" or "cothurnick" (line 7)

* It appears once again in one of his epilogues "Spoken to his Majesty upon a New Year's day at night" (Pearson, vi. 345-6).

† The hero of the play is "the cripple of Fanchurch."

is again used by Heywood in the prologue to his 'Apology for Actors,' we have surely sufficient proof of the identity of the author of this prologue to satisfy the most obstinate of sceptics.

H. DUGDALE SYKES;

Enfield, Middlesex.

(To be concluded.)

MARKSHALL AND THE HONYWOOD FAMILY.

(See 10 S. ix. 144; 12 S. iii. 53; iv. 234.)

SIR PHILIP'S eldest surviving brother Robert in April, 1693, succeeded John Le Mott Honywood at Markshall, marrying Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Sandford, Bart., and it is recorded of this lady's father that "he was murdered in the White Friars, London, on Sept. 8, 1695, on the day and hour of the birth of his son Richard." At the latter's death unmarried, his estates devolved upon the Honywoods, and apparently he died at Markshall, for in that parish register is this entry: "April 3rd, 1743. Sir Richard Sandford, Bart., of Howgill Castle, Westmoreland, brother of Mrs. Honywood"

Robert Honywood was buried at Markshall in 1735, leaving as surviving sons Richard, his successor (who married a daughter of Sir James Gray, and had two sons, John and Charles, who died *vita patris*), and Philip. This younger Philip was executor to the will of his uncle General Sir Philip Honywood in 1752, and eventually succeeded to both the Essex and Westmorland estates.

"Bred to arms," he was severely wounded at the battle of Dettingen in June, 1743, and, rising in the service to be colonel of a regiment of horse, became Governor of Hull. He was married on Dec. 6, 1748, in Whitehall Chapel, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Wastell of the family of Wasdale Head in Shapp, and is said by family tradition to have left his bride at the church door for active service. The following letter from the steward of the Westmorland estates was addressed to his brother in December, 1745:—

To John Honywood, Esq., at Woodstock Street, Bond Street, London.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you that the whole rebell army marched out of Kendall for Penrith on Tuesday morning, and all gott there but 500 who staid at Shapp with part of the baggage. A great part of the King's forces came within a sight of them before they gott to Shapp, but, night coming on, they were obliged to march

back to Orton, a small market town about two miles west of Little Ashby. The rebels had no time but to go above a mile out of the road, which was a great help to the country, for they plundered all before them, and took all the horses, hay, corn, or anything else they could meet with. There is a farm of my Lord Barkshire's at a place called Foresthall that had neither hay nor corn left. And all the towns on the road are in the same condition. They took several prisoners at Kendall, and tyed their hands behind their backs, and some of 'em two and two together, and brot 'em all along with them. The poor people at Shapp, Trimby, Little Strickland, &c., has not so much as a little bread left....

Six of us stood under a wall about 300 yards of 'em all day long on Tuesday to see their march. About two o'clock they happened to see us, and some of 'em fired at us, and away we ran, and they after us. We all got into a Pigeon cot of Mr. Webster's, and they came within 40 yards of the place, but never suspected we were there, and so we escaped.

I had sent a man to Kendall on Sunday, and ordered him to bring us certain news where the King's forces lay. Just as I got home he came in, and told me he had been their guide all over the fell to within a mile of Shapp, but he believed they would either stay on ye fell all night, or march to Orton. I went to Appleby to acquaint the General there; but before the messenger came back I received a warrant from Mr. Hazell to give notice to all the petty constables to summon the country people to provide horses, hay, carts, straw, &c., and all victuals they could possibly make ready against the Duke's army came down to Shapp. This put us all into great spirits, and every one strove who should get there first to throw in their mite. Between twelve and one we had the pleasure of seeing the Duke and his fine army, and there was a very good return for bread and cheese and small beer. The officers smiled at the cheese, and said that it was a little smoky, but that it would do very well. They had not time to stay, but took it in their hands, and eat on the road; and the corn being in the sheaves, they took it before 'em and fed their horses. As they ridd along the road was lined with the country people, who haz'ed them as they marched, which made the soldiers very merry.

Though it was the finest sight I ever saw, I was so weary that I left the Duke's army before they got to Penrith, so I can give no certain account of how the rebels behaved, but by report they used them the worst in all the road.

The King's forces could not fall of taking part of their bagidge about Penrith, and I hope they will come upp with the rest before they reach Carlisle. The soldiers is in great spirits, and their horses in good order. In my next I will give you an account of what became of them.

From, Sir, your most obedient Servant

HENRY HOLME.

19 December, 1745.

On the death of his brother Richard in 1758, General Philip Honywood took possession of Markshall, and is said to have been responsible for the alterations to the south side of the mansion, which are believed to be the work of Batty Langley, an architect who endeavoured to lay down rules

of Gothic architecture on parallel lines to those of Classic work.

*The library is believed to have been built at that time to accommodate General Honywood's portrait on his charger, painted by Gainsborough, measuring 10 ft. 8 in. by 10 ft., and judged to be one of the finest works of that artist's brush. There was also a charming picture of the General's wife, with a handsome youth, their son. General Philip Honywood rebuilt Markshall Church in 1763, three years after the birth of his heir; and an inscription to his memory records that he was

"General in His Majesty's Forces, Governor of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, and Colonel of the 3rd Regiment of Dragoons. He served 31 years in Parliament for Appleby; lived an honest man, and died universally regretted, Feby. 20th, 1785, aged 75 years."

Another inscription is to the memory of

"Philip Honywood, Esq., Ensign in the First Regiment of Foot Guards, only son of General Philip Honywood and Elizabeth his wife. Died February 3, 1779, in the 19th year of his age. A youth who never said a word to give his parents pain, nor ever did one act to make them blush."

A further inscription states:—

"At her own request, close by his side, is laid the happy mother of her much loved son. 1785."

The General's will, dated June 10, 1777 (two years before his son's death), bequeathed to him "in tail his manors in Cumberland and Westmorland, and the household goods at Markshall and Howgill Castle." At his death in February, 1785, Markshall passed to his kinsman Filmer Honywood (b. 1745, d. 1809), M.P., second son of Sir John Honywood, Bart., of Kent. Filmer died unmarried in June, 1809, when the property passed to his nephew William, who was buried at Markshall, Feb. 9, 1818, aged 59. He was followed by his son William Philip, who died 1831, leaving, by his wife Priella, daughter of James Hanbury of Halstead, a son William Philip Honywood of Markshall. He was married April 8, 1847, to Frances, eldest daughter of Charles Phelps, Esq., of Briggens Park, Hereford, and died *s.p.* Feb. 2, 1859, aged 35. He willed Markshall to his widow for life, and after her decease to Philip Courtney, younger son of Sir Courtney Honywood, Bart., of Evington, Kent.

Mrs. Honywood lived out a long widowhood at Markshall, surrounded by its many memorials of the past, and at her decease a remarkable sale took place in December, 1897.

* Information from Miss Alice I. Poyser.

"The scattering of treasures accumulated during centuries by a family of distinction" formed the theme of long articles in the press, which described "the tearing down from the walls of lovely Adams enrichments and escutcheons," and lamented the dispersion of the numerous valuable portraits.

Among the pictures then sold was one of a lady finely dressed, with puffed and slashed sleeves, wearing a magnificent rope of pearls and a black hat. Her name, Dorothy Crook, and the date 1569, show that she was the first wife of Robert Honeywood (d. 1627). There was also sold the portrait of General Sir Philip Honeywood, dated 1709, by Coclers, and the picture of Mrs. Mary Honeywood dated 1579. According to a writer in *The Essex County Standard* of Nov. 3, 1917, this picture "now hangs in the Town Hall at Colchester"; and after stating that "she had the largest number of surviving descendants of any person in the eighteenth century," he adds: "Although she left such a variety of branches, they all withered away in two centuries, and there were no male descendants of her line to inherit Markshall." F. H. S.

Highwood.

SIR JAMES PORTER, Kt., F.R.S.

A CURIOUS illustration of the manner in which the biographies of lesser-known public men in past generations have been compiled is provided by that of Sir James Porter, Kt., F.R.S., British Ambassador at Constantinople 1745-62.

Sir James Porter wrote a book, which was published in 1768 in two volumes, entitled 'Observations on the Religion, Law, Government, and Manners of the Turks.' The motto on the title-page was "Fas sit mihi visa referre, Ovid, Ep. 16"; and in 1854, at the outbreak of the Crimean War, his grandson, Sir George G. de Hocheplé-Larpent, Bt., published a work entitled 'Turkey, its History and Progress, from the Journals and Correspondence of Sir James Porter, continued to the Present Time,' which was in part a reproduction of the work published in 1768. Sir George Larpent very naturally prefaced his production with a memoir of his maternal grandfather, Sir James Porter, and upon this the article on Sir James in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' as well as a short sketch of his life prefixed to the description of the MS. letter files of Sir James Porter in the

Historical MSS. Commission's Twelfth Report, App. 9, was founded.

The memoir in question opened with the following dramatic description of Sir James Porter's parentage, family, and boyhood:—

"Sir James Porter was the architect of his own fortunes; his father, whose name was La Roque or La Roche, was captain of a troop of horse under James II., and distinguished himself in an attack upon Mont St. Michel: his parents followed the fortunes of James II. to Dublin, where the subject of our memoir was born in 1710. The failure of their royal master's campaign entailed the ruin of the La Roches; their grant in Ireland was forfeited and themselves proscribed. On the death of the father an uncle of the name of Porter, possessing considerable influence in Dublin with the successful party, protected the family, and at his request they assumed the name of Porter. Sir James's mother, a woman represented by him as a person of great energy and strength of mind, bore the severe trials to which she was exposed with fortitude and piety. She was daughter of Mr. Daubuz of Yorkshire, and to her brother Mr. Daubuz of Brotherton her son was mainly indebted for his education and for his steady adherence to the reformed faith, which was professed by his mother notwithstanding her husband's connexion with the Stuart family."

Almost the whole of this description is pure romance; the truth is far more prosaic.

Sir James Porter was the son (and, so far as can be ascertained, the youngest son) of one Jean Portes de la Roque by his wife Marguerite d'Aubus or Daubuz. His parents were married at the Huguenot Chapel in Hungerford Market by Charing Cross, June 27, 1700 (Register of Marriages, Hungerford Chapel—Somerset House), ten years after the only visit paid to Dublin by King James II., which was in 1690; and both belonged to the strictest sect of the Huguenots, the sworn enemies of all those who supported King James II. and his French protector.

Marguerite Daubuz was the only daughter of Isaye d'Aubus, Huguenot pastor at Nerac in Guienne, who was granted (July 2, 1685) by King Louis XIV. a permit to leave France for England with his wife and four children—three sons, Charles, Jean, and Etienne, and one daughter, this Marguerite, who was then a child of less than five years old. Isaye d'Aubus died at an inn at Calais on his journey to England, and was secretly buried in the inn garden at night, for fear of desecration by the Catholics, his wife and the innkeeper digging his grave. The widow (whose maiden name was Julie Ducasse, daughter of Joseph Ducasse) brought the little family to England with the assistance of her brother-in-law, Charles Daubuz, a Huguenot pastor who, having

migrated to England some time previously, had been befriended by Archbishop Dolben of York, and had been granted by him some ecclesiastical preferment—it is believed, the post of vicar choral in Southwell Collegiate Church.

This Charles Daubuz lived in the Minster Yard at York, where he died in March, 1696/7, and was buried in the church of St. Michael le Belfrey, close to the Minster, on March 9. Charles Daubuz had crossed over to Calais on hearing of his brother's death, and brought his brother's widow and children to York; and the mother and daughter seem to have resided at York until the death of their protector, when they removed to London.

Jean Portes de la Roque was the son of Jacques Laroque of Duras in Guienne by his wife Susanne. He was born at Duras, and was naturalized as a British subject in the Act of Parliament 1 Anne, cap. iii., which received the royal assent, May 25, 1702, and by which Thomas St. Leger de Bacalon and others were naturalized (MSS. House of Lords, New Series, vol. iv. p. 470).

In his petition for naturalization, which was made June 13, 1701, in conjunction with two other Huguenot officers, Antoine La Roque and Antoine Vaissier Valognée, Jean states that he was a French Protestant turned out of France for religion's sake, and that he had served in the English army in Ireland and in Flanders during all the late wars (MSS. House of Lords, New Series, vol. iv. p. 390). Having been trained to arms in France, he was made lieutenant and adjutant or quartermaster in the regiment of Huguenot horse raised in London by Frederick, Duke of Schomberg, in July, 1689; was present at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690, fighting *against* King James II., and served in that regiment throughout the campaigns in Ireland, and continued up to the Peace of Ryswick, Sept. 20, 1697, to serve in all the campaigns on the Rhine and in Flanders, having been particularly distinguished at a fight with the French guards at St. Michel in the Low Countries. The regiment was disbanded on May 1, 1699, and Jean La Roque was granted a pension of 2s. 6d. a day (increased in 1721 to 5s. 3d. a day) charged on the Irish Establishment, upon the condition (which was imposed upon all the pensioners of the Huguenot regiments) that he and his family resided in Ireland. After his marriage Jean La Roque resided in Earl Street, St. Giles's, and in Compton Street, Soho

(Registers for Baptism, Huguenot Church of Le Tabernacle, Somerset House), until about 1704, after which he appears to have gone to Ireland in fulfilment of the condition under which his pension was granted. After a sojourn in Dublin, where he stood sponsor on March 30, 1707, to the daughter of John Porter (afterwards Alderman, and in 1715-16 High Sheriff, and in 1723-4 Lord Mayor, of the city of Dublin), he settled in Cork, where he died April 21, 1729. Letters of administration "to the goods of Jean la Roque, late of the city of Cork," were granted by the Prerogative Court of Dublin, Nov. 21, 1729, to John Porter, Alderman of the city of Dublin, "principal creditor of the said deceased, and to Maria [sic] Laroque, widow and relict of the said deceased" (Public Record Office, Dublin).

No relationship can be traced between Jean Portes de la Roque and Alderman John Porter of Dublin. Alderman John Porter died in Dublin, July 1, 1739, and by his will (proved July 14, 1739) bequeathed the whole of his property to his daughter Mary, wife of William Cooke, his sole surviving child; and in the event of her decease without issue (which it is understood occurred) the estate was devised to his two nephews John and James Porter, both of London, who were the sons of Jean Portes de la Roque; but it is quite clear that he was not really their uncle, inasmuch as he was not the brother of either their father or mother, nor the husband of a sister of either parent.

According to a memorandum left by his eldest daughter, Anna Margaretta (who married John Larpent), recording her recollections of what her father told her about himself, Sir James Porter was born in a barrack in Dublin in 1710; but there is no record of his baptism in the registers of any church in Dublin, and it seems more probable that both he and his elder brother were born in Cork, where their parents resided, though no trace of their baptism can be discovered in the registers of any church in that city, and the registers of the Huguenot Church in Cork having been lost, it is not possible to verify the accuracy of this surmise. His first recollection was witnessing the funeral of Queen Anne in the Park, and it is in this memorandum that the tale of the grant of land in Ireland by King James II. to Jean Portes de la Roque is first mentioned. It is needless, perhaps, to say that nothing can be found in the Public Record Office in Dublin of any grant

of land to him in 1690 or at any subsequent date.

Of the maternal uncles of Sir James Porter, the eldest, Charles Daubuz (name included in the Act of Parliament naturalizing John Ricard and others 12 Will. III., April 11, 1700), took holy orders in the Church of England; was elected, Sept. 23, 1696, head master of the Grammar School at Sheffield; and in December, 1698, became Vicar of Brotherton in Yorkshire, and died June 14, 1717, when Sir James Porter was seven years old. Charles Daubuz died in very reduced circumstances, his widow being granted a special pension of 40*l.* a year out of the fund assigned for the relief of impoverished Huguenot families. The second, Jean Daubuz, went to Lisbon, and died there unmarried in 1729; and the third, Etienne or Stephen Daubuz, became an opulent merchant in the City of London, and it was by their uncle Stephen Daubuz that Sir James Porter and his elder brother John Porter (afterwards Alderman of Lime Street Ward, 1752-6, in the City of London) were educated, and, with the help of Stephen's son-in-law Joshua Vanneck and his elder brother Gerrard Vanneck, established in business in Throgmorton Street.

Why Sir James Porter and his brother assumed the name of Porter in lieu of their patronymic is not positively known, and can only be surmised: they did so very early in life, probably to conceal their foreign origin, and probably in the lifetime of their father. Their mother did not change her name, but continued to be called by the name of Laroque, and was buried in that name.

F. DE H. L.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHARD EDWARDS, 1669-79.

(See 12 S. iii. 1, 44, 81, 122, 161, 205, 244, 262, 293, 323, 349, 377, 409, 439, 470, 493; iv. 39, 96, 151, 209.)

LETTER LXXXVIII.

Edmund Bugden to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3751.)

[Edmund Bugden has the distinction of being in India for a longer period than any other of Edwards's correspondents and of being three times elected a servant of the Company. Like Job Charnock (and possibly in his company), he went out to India in or about the year 1656. The first mention of him in the Records is in April, 1659, when he was at Balasor; and he is again mentioned as being at that place in

1660. In September, 1667, Edmund Bugden, senior, a distiller of Wapping, petitioned the Court "on behalfe of his sonne who is with Mr Blake at Hughley," and begged for employment for him in the Company's service. The Court at that time "did not think fit to do any thing therein," but at their next meeting, "receaving an account that the petitioners sonne hath been these 10 yeares in India, and speakes the Language and may deserve encouragement," ordered him to be taken into their service, "if deserving"; and on Oct. 18, 1667, he was "admitted to serve the Company" as a factor at 20*l.* per annum. In November the Court, having been furnished with a long complaint from Thomas Stiles, a quarrelsome factor in Bengal, ordered an examination to be made as to "what objections lye against" the employment of Edmund Bugden. The report was favourable, and Bugden's appointment was confirmed and his salary increased to 35*l.* per annum. Later, however, further reports of his "ill character" were received, and the Court reversed their decision and ordered him to be sent home.

Bugden arrived in England in 1670, and his father immediately set to work to get him reinstated in the Company's service. On Oct. 20 the Court ordered the petition of Edmund Bugden, senior, to be "considered" and a report made whether his son "may be usefull to be employed in the Bay." On Nov. 1 the Committee stated that "Edmund Bugden, lately returned from the Bay of Bengall," was proficient in "the language of the Countrey and knowledge in Navigation," and was "fit to be entertained to serve the Company in the Bay on Shipboard and on shore." In consequence Bugden was re-elected factor at 30*l.* per annum, with a seat on the Council at Bengal. He sailed in the *Rebekah* in December, 1671, accompanied by his wife Elizabeth (and probably by his brother John), and appears to have proceeded direct to Hughl. In July, 1674, on account of "little trade," Bugden and his "family" were ordered to Balasor, where he came into collision with Joseph Hall, who accused him of uttering "unseemly" speeches against his masters. But though Bugden's language was violent he seems to have been loyal to his employers.

In 1677 he was to have come to Hughl as a witness in the charge of atheism against Samuel Hervy, but on the death of John Marshall the orders were countermanded and he was directed to send his evidence and to take charge of affairs at Balasor. He quickly embroiled himself with the native Governor, was reproved for rashness in his dealings, for not pricing the Company's cloth, and once more for "unseemly speeches" against the Agent and Council. From that date Bugden steadily declined in favour. He was suspected of being associated with John Smith and Richard Edwards and with his brother John Bugden in illicit private trade, and though he reproached Edwards for permitting the fraud, asserted that he was a victim of John Smith's ill-dealing, and denied "what he is charged withall," he was detained at Hughl in December, 1678, and "not permitted to goe to Balasore whilst the ships are there." In May of 1679 he and his wife were "checked" by Matthias

Vincent, then Agent in Bengal, "for being to impertinent in the Bussines Concerning the Accounts," and shortly after Letters arrived from England by which Bugden was dismissed the service.

His affairs were found to be greatly involved, but in January, 1680, it was reported that he had "cleared several debts to the Company and is discharged, giving bond to live under the Fort Government." In consequence, he repaired to Madras, but in 1682 was back at Hügli. The Court ordered that he should be compelled to make good 547l. for goods "found wanting" in calicoes sent to England.

Once more, however, Bugden found supporters, and on "the solicitation" of his friends he was readmitted to the service in March, 1684, "in regard he hath made an honest shift to gain a livelyhood and repent," and because "he has had noe dealings with interlopers" and "has considerable experience." Unfortunately, Bugden did not live to hear of his restoration to favour, and was probably dead at the date of his re-election. His wife had predeceased him (apparently in England), and his brother John, a pilot and "freeman," disappears from the Records after 1680. Edmund Bugden left four children, a daughter and three sons, all minors. His goods were administered on Sept. 24, 1684, by his sister Elizabeth Turner, but his property must have been very small, for in 1689 30l. was paid by the Court to Ducey Turner, his brother-in-law, "out of charity, for relief" of Mr. Bugden's three children. Edmund, Charles, and William Bugden were all entertained in the Company's service on May 27, 1691, the first two as writers and the other as an apprentice, and were "transported" to India in the Charles the Second free of charge, "they being poor orphans born in India and their Father employed in the Company's service in the Bay of Bengall." Edmund Bugden's daughter Rebekah had, two years previously, been granted a passage to Fort St. George. His father, Edmund Bugden senior, died in 1698.

The name of Bugden was perpetuated in Bugden's Point (Bugden's Arbour) on the western shore of the Hügli river, the modern Huldia point above Huldia river. See 'Court Minutes,' vol. xxvi. pp. 39, 47, 98; vol. xxvii. pp. 181, 184, 188; vol. xxxiv. pp. 34, 266, 270; vol. xxxv. pp. 139, 177; vol. xxxvi. pp. 70, 79, 87; O.C. 2735, 3192, 4502, 4603, 4606, 4664; 'Factory Records,' Hügli, vols. i., ii., iv., Fort St. George, vols. ii., xxviii., Miscellaneous, vol. iia.; 'Letter Books,' vol. iv. p. 123; vol. v. pp. 25, 391, 516; vol. vii. p. 261; P.C.C. Wills (63 Lort) and Admons.; Yule, 'Hedges' Diary,' vol. iii. p. 208.]

Hugly 1st February 1672/3

Mr Richard Edwards

Respected freind

Yours of the 25th January is by mee, which could not well answer untill now, being I have just now laded yours & ca. Goods to your residence. There goes on severall boates your 19 Baggs Pepper, they taking up so much roome, and your 6 Chests

of Copper, and 9 barrs Tinn, all inkt* E. Here is 5 of Tinn more of your marke, but know not to whome it belongs to; when do, shall send it them. Here is two Dutch shipps lately arrived fro' Japan so shall suddenly send the Ballance of your account in Copper or Tinn. The hire of your goods comes to 6 ru. 8 an. with the Porterage up and downe, the boate 6½ r.

Pray Sir, by next oppertunity send mee halfe a Dozen Breeches strings, and 2 pr. ordinary Cott strings,† and charge them to the account of him, who is to His Power

Your assured reall freind

EDMD: BUGDEN

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant in Cassambazar

R. C. TEMPLE.

(To be continued.)

"MÆBUS," A GHOST WORD.—Discussing the origin of the new military term *mæbus*, a correspondent in 'N. & Q.' for March, ante, p. 86, writes: "According to Smith's 'Latin-English Dictionary,' a *mæbus* signifies a castellated watch-tower." This is an error. On looking up various editions of Smith's work from the first (1855) to the nineteenth (1888), I find that no such word is there given. I have failed to find it in any dictionary of the Latin language, ancient or mediæval. If such a word as *mæbus* did exist, it is certainly strange that it should have escaped the notice not only of the mediæval compilers of glossaries, but also of modern lexicographers (e.g., Forcellini, Du Cange, Freund, Quicherat, and Georges).

The correspondent adds (p. 87): "In Slater's 'Dictionary of Provincialisms and Low German' *mæbus* = 'a bastion.' The word also occurs in this sense somewhere in Körner's verses, but I cannot find where."

Firstly, Slater's 'Dictionary of Provincialisms and Low German' seems to have as shadowy an existence as *mæbus* itself. Neither the British Museum nor any other library that I have been able to consult possesses it. Bibliographical repertories (e.g., 'The English Catalogue of Books,' 'The London Library Catalogue,' &c.) do not mention it. No information is supplied in 'N. & Q.' concerning its date or place of publication.

* Marked.

† Strings to tie back mosquito curtains. See Letter L.

Secondly, the statement that *mæbus* occurs in Körner's verses is unproved. His works have been thoroughly explored from the lexicographical point of view for the great German dictionary of Grimm-Heyne (Bd. vi., Leipzig, 1885), and the word is not registered therein. I have sought for it also in vain in the standard works of Schade and Kluge.

There can be little doubt that *mæbus* is a word of recent coinage. M. ESPOSITO.

"LUCUS A NON LUCENDO."—The account of this saying given in the latest edition of King's 'Classical and Foreign Quotations' is insufficient. It is true that we find in Quintilian, 'Inst. Orator,' i. 6, 34, "Etiamne a contrariis aliqua sinemus trahi, ut *lucus*, quia umbra opacus parum *luceat*. . . ?" but for the earliest known instance of the epigrammatic form "*Lucus a non lucendo*" we must go to the Servian Commentary on Virgil, 'Æneid,' i. 22, "et dictæ sunt Parcæ κατ' ἀντίφρασιν, quod nulli parcant, sicut *lucus a non lucendo*, bellum a nulla re bella." Büchmann, who gives this source ('Geflügelte Worte,' ed. 25, pp. 401, 402), adds that according to the scholia of Lactantius Placidus (6th cent. A.D.) on Statius, 'Achilleis,' "iii. 197," the phrase was originated by an unknown grammarian, Lycomedes. The reference "Achilleis, iii. 197," appears in many successive editions of Büchmann; but there are only two books of the 'Achilleis.' EDWARD BENSLEY.

"TOTTENHAM SHALL TURN FRENCH."—The meaning of this phrase has previously been discussed, and instances of its use given, in 'N. & Q.' 9 S. xi. 185, 333, and 10 S. ix. 67. Another passage in which it occurs is to be found in Arthur Hall's translation of the first ten books of the 'Iliad,' published in 1581. In book iv., ll. 33-37, Juno, addressing Jupiter, says:—

hast thou founde out the meanes
To get a safegard for the state of Priam and
Troyans?
Do what thou canst, the time will come, that
Totnam French shal turn.
The Gods and I will so prouide, but that shall
serue our turne
Shal hap at all.

It is interesting to note so early an example of this usage. Here it clearly means that a great or strange alteration must take place if Juno and the gods are to be prevented from carrying out their desires. This signification agrees with that given by Puttenham in his 'Arte of English Poesie,' though from other passages it will be seen that he erred in

saying Totnes instead of Tottenham. The construction put on the phrase by Hall and Puttenham appears to be the original one. HERBERT WRIGHT.

LE CATEAU: CAMBRAI.—Cateau Cambroisis, as it was called in the Middle Ages from its inclusion in the district of Cambrai, leapt into fame on Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1914, as the scene of the battle of Le Cateau, when, during the retreat from Mons, the Second Army Corps of General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien resisted successfully the legions of General von Kluck till the arrival of General Sordet's cavalry permitted a gradual retirement of the whole force. Le Cateau is a town of 10,000 inhabitants, founded in the ninth century, and received its name from a castle (Fr. château) built by Bishop Hallius in the tenth. The treaty of Cateau Cambroisis was signed here in 1559 by representatives of Henri II. of France, Queen Elizabeth, and Philip II. of Spain. By it France secured the bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun, and the final cession by England of Calais; it also put an end to the devastating French wars in Italy. The place was repeatedly pillaged in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and during the French Revolutionary war. It now forms part of the arrondissement of Cambrai.

Cambrai (Rom. *Cameracum*), a town of 25,000 inhabitants, about fifteen miles distant from Le Cateau, has been celebrated since the twelfth century for its fine linen fabrics, known as "cambrics"* in English, and as *batiste* in French, from the name of the man who first produced them, Baptiste Chambray. Historically Cambrai is famous for the conclusion of the treaty negotiated in 1508 by Pope Julius II. between the Emperor Maximilian, Louis XII. of France, and Ferdinand of Aragon, known as the League of Cambrai, which had for its object the destruction of the republic of Venice. Again in 1529 another treaty, sometimes called the Paix des Dames, was ratified here by Louise of Savoy on behalf of her son Francis I., and by Margaret of Austria on behalf of her nephew Charles V. Fénelon, the author of 'Télémaque,' became Archbishop of Cambrai, and was buried in its cathedral. It was the birthplace of General Dumouriez, as was Le Cateau of Marshal Mortier. N. W. HILL.

* The word is said to be derived directly from the Flemish form of the place-name, *Kamerijk*, that variant being given in the 'N.E.D.' s.v. as the earliest recorded instance. The *b* crept in at a later date.

WAR SLANG: "SANDBAG MARY ANN."—A curious saying is rapidly becoming popular with the soldiers in France, and that is "Sandbag Mary Ann." Let me make a note to prevent its origin being "wropt in mystery."

Mary Ann started her career as Fairy Ann in the well-known phrase "Cela ne Fairy Ann," which is army French for "Cela ne fait rien," one of the half-dozen items necessary for conversing with the remaining natives. Fairy Ann, not being sufficiently homelike for old soldiers, becomes Mary Ann; while—owing either to cherished idols at home being protected by sandbags or to the ignorance of the "18-pounders" (as the under-age recruits are affectionately called) when Sammy apologizes to Tommy for pushing past him in the trenches—the cryptic phrase "Sandbag Mary Ann" is more readily uttered and understood than the conventional "That's all right, chum."

L.R.B.

B.E.F., France.

WAR SLANG.—Kipling has preserved for us the conversation of the men of India and South Africa, but the New Army, containing many scholars, has coined many additional terms, such as "hot and dirty" (cocoa), "wet and warm" (tea), "Café Adelaide" (*café au lait*). I hope some of our military friends will compile a complete list of these.

J. ARDAGH.

33 Church Avenue, Drumcondra, Dublin.

[See next page.]

"HEATER-SHAPED."—The Oxford Dictionary records the compound adjective "heater-shaped," without date or quotation to exemplify it. In an essay on 'Gloucestershire Fonts,' by Alfred C. Fryer, Ph.D., F.S.A., published in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society for 1917* (vol. xl.), one finds, p. 41, "a half angel vested in [an] alb and holding a heater-shaped shield"; p. 43, "the chamfer is ornamented with eight heater-shaped shields of arms"; p. 45, "is a heater-shaped shield hung by a guige."

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

G. W. M. REYNOLDS.—In Boase's 'Modern English Biography,' vol. iii., it is said of G. W. M. Reynolds that he was "churchwarden of St. Andrew's, Well Street, London, to death." The Vicar of St. Andrew's informs me that Reynolds never held any office connected with that church.

R. GRIME.

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.

JEAN INGELOW: COL. ROBERT MATHEWS.—When the Erebus and Terror sailed under Sir John Franklin, never to return, one of the senior officers was engaged to be married. When time had banished hope, Jean Ingelow wrote some verses on the sad circumstances. I have never seen them. They may not have been published, or the references may have been veiled. Where are the papers of this poetical friend of our youth? Will some one kindly help me?

I should like to get into communication with the representatives of Col. Robert Mathews, long military secretary to Lord Dorchester in Canada, and subsequently employed in the War Office or Horse Guards.

DAVID ROSS McCORD.

McCord National Museum,
Temple Grove, Montreal.

ABRAHAM MOORE, TRANSLATOR OF PINDAR.—Can any correspondents of 'N. & Q.' give me information about Abraham Moore, the gifted translator of Pindar, or tell me where I may obtain such? I have ransacked more than one of our great libraries to learn about him, but have been uniformly unsuccessful. The Keeper of Printed Books at the British Museum cannot tell me, and the monumental 'Dictionary of National Biography' is silent. I therefore appeal to 'N. & Q.'

WARREN H. CUDWORTH.

Norwood, Massachusetts.

ROSA CORDER.—This lady was known to be a friend both of Rossetti and Whistler. She was an accomplished artist. I have seen a portrait of Col. Burnaby by her; another of Algernon Graves, which was painted in 1878; and a drawing of his son Sidney, which was made at the same time. She painted a pretty little picture of Radfont Church, with trees cut as peacocks, and a small picture of Master Howell; she also painted a good portrait of her mother, which was exhibited at the Academy in 1879.

I should be glad to know if this artist is still living, or when and where she died. Any further information regarding her will be greatly appreciated, and will be duly acknowledged if sent to

JOHN LANE.

Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.1.

"KIMONO."—What is the earliest instance of the use of this term by English writers? There is no quotation in the 'N.E.D.' before 1887. In 1637, however, Peter Mundy, then at Macao (MS. Rawl. A. 315), in describing the dress of some Portuguese half-breed children, spoke of "their uppermost garmentts beeing little Kimaones, or Japan coates." Is any earlier instance of the use of the word known?

R. C. TEMPLE.

WAR SLANG. — In *The Times Literary Supplement* of Aug. 22, 1918, there appeared a review entitled 'L'Argot Poilu,' dealing with M. Albert Dauzat's 'L'Argot de la Guerre.' Has any similar work been undertaken for the words manufactured during the war by British Tommies? The expressions which are the outcome of the new junior service, the Royal Air Force, are specially interesting, and should be recorded without loss of time.

R. C. TEMPLE.

[See *ante*, p. 270.]

"DOUGHBOYS."—I quote the following from an article by Col. Repington in *The Morning Post* of Oct. 5:—

"Instead of one American army there will in 1919 be many. . . . If I have a preference, it is for the 'doughboys,' the doughty American infantry. I believe that the name comes from a Spanish word, and was given by the American cavalry to the infantry during the old war in Mexico, because the infantry were usually covered with dust. It does not much matter, but doughboys they are and will remain. They are a mighty fine infantry. They are soaked with the offensive spirit."

Can any reader elucidate?

J. R. H.

ADAM AS FAMILY ANCESTOR. — I find prefixed to two volumes by two very different sorts of person a detailed pedigree of the authors from Adam. The one is Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromartie (1611-61) in his 'Panto-chronochanon,' and the other is Lutfullah, "the Mohammedan Gentleman," whose entertaining autobiography was published in 1857. I notice that the two pedigrees coincide from Adam down to Noah; but after that the Scottish gentleman takes precedence of the Mohammedan, as he was descended from Japhet. The other traces his descent from a son named Nyām, born, I presume, after the Deluge. Is there any explanation of these pedigrees? Are they illustrations of some old literary custom? It is strange to find them in such widely separated quarters.

J. WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

THE PILGRIMS' ROAD IN EAST KENT.—In the Ordnance, and in most other, maps of Kent, the road—part mere trackway, part by-lane, and part coinciding with present roads—running from the coast through Sutton, Tilmanstone, Chillenden, Goodnestone, and onwards to Canterbury, is called "The Pilgrims' Way," and is commonly held to be the road used by pilgrims coming from, or through, Belgium and the North of France to the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury. What is the actual authority for the statement that this road was so used? Can any contemporary, or even fairly early, evidence be adduced?

A. THOMAS MORE.

SCOTS IN SWEDEN.—In 1907 a small volume on the above subject by T. A. Fischer was published in Edinburgh. It deals with the Scottish soldiers and merchants who emigrated to and settled in Sweden during the reigns of Eric XIV., Gustavus Adolphus, Charles XII., and Gustavus III. It is an interesting book, but incomplete in many respects. Have any other works treating of Swedo-Scottish families and the relations between the two countries been published in Great Britain or America?

I should also be glad to have a reference to any English works on Swedish history and biography (apart from those of Nisbet Bain, C. R. L. Fletcher, and J. Grant), and on travel in Sweden. Please reply direct.

(Hon.) G. A. SINCLAIR.

52 Oxford Terrace, W.2.

HENSLOWE AND BEN JONSON.—In Gifford's 'Jonson,' ed. Cunningham, is printed a letter of Henslowe's of which much notice has been taken, giving date, place, and circumstance of the slaying of Gabriel Spencer the actor by "Bengemen Johnson, bricklayer": the qualifying last word obviously is intended, just there, to be contumelious. This letter fixes a date later than the one usually given, and diversely important in the great dramatist's career, as that of his imprisonment, and his conversion, while in prison, to Catholicism. Recently I took up the late Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt's 'Shakespear,' published by Quaritch in 1902. On p. 3 I read in a foot-note: "The letter of Henslowe to Alleyn, 26 Sept., 1598, referring to Ben Jonson as a bricklayer, is doubtless a forgery." "Doubtless" is a strong word, though losing, in modern usage, its finality. On what authority did Mr. Carew Hazlitt found his statement here? and is it accurate? Will some Elizabethan scholar set me right?

L. I. GUINEY.

WORDSWORTH: SENECA.—Can any of your readers oblige me by telling me whence the motto of Wordsworth's 'Ode to Duty' is taken?

"Jam non consilio bonus sed more eo perductus, ut non tantum recte facere possim, sed nisi recte facere non possim."

Mr. Summers, in his 'Select Letters of Seneca,' attributes it to him, but does not say in which of his works it occurs. I have, so far, failed to find it.

2. Where do "the celebrated lines of Seneca" (Jowett) occur in which he anticipated the discovery of America? I am aware of the passages 'Nat. Quaest.' vii. and xxi., but have not the tragedies to refer to.

H. E. G. EVANS.

St. Mary's House, Tenby.

CROMWELLIAN BIBLES.—Some libraries contain a volume entitled: "The Holy Bible, Containing the Old Testament And The New: Newly translated out of the Original Tongues: and with the former translations diligently compared and revised: By his Majesties special commandment. Appointed to be read in churches. LONDON, Printed by E. T. for a Society of Stationers. 1655." "E. T." means Evan Tyler. Does the reference to "his Majesty" imply that Oliver Cromwell wished to be proclaimed king; or that the "Society of Stationers" defied him, and recognized the legitimate claim of Charles II. to the thrones of England and Scotland? EDWARD S. DODGSON.

[Are not the words "By his Majesties special commandment," like the preceding portion of the title, merely repeated from the title-page of the Authorized Version of 1611?]

GEORGE CROMWELL c. 1619.—In the Archdeaconry of Middlesex—the records of which are preserved at Somerset House—occurs the will of one George Cromwell. In his will, proved Jan., 1619/20, he refers to property in the manor of Colkenington *alias* Kempton and the honour and manor of Hampton Court. He also refers to his two sons Oliver and John and to eight daughters. Can any of your readers kindly suggest from which branch of the Protector's family George Cromwell is descended?

H. T. McELENEY.

FRENCH REVOLUTION: "EAT CAKE."—What is the authority for the oft-repeated story of the French lady who, on hearing that some poor folks could get no bread, asked: "Why do they not eat cake?"

C. A. J. SKEEL.

HOTELS BRISTOL.—The Bristol seems to be a favourite name for hotels on the Continent. Whence comes the name? It is sometimes stated that a rich nobleman of the name was a prominent visitor in days gone by. Is any further explanation available? J. H. RIVETT-CARNAC.

Vevey.

TEAL.—I should be glad to obtain any information about the following Teals who were educated at Westminster School: (1) Isaac, admitted in 1732, aged 14. (2) James, admitted in 1734, aged 7. (3) Richard, admitted in 1732, aged 13.

G. F. R. B.

WADE.—I should be glad to obtain any information about the following Wades who were admitted to Westminster School: (1) Charles, admitted in 1726, aged 12. (2) George, admitted in 1734, aged 11. (3) John, admitted in 1734, aged 9. (4) Walter, son of Walter Wade of Headingly, Yorkshire, who matriculated at Oxford from Univ. Coll. in 1741.

G. F. R. B.

"SYLVESTER NIGHT."—In 'Esmond,' nearly at the end of chap. vii. of the second book, Thackeray writes: "And so, the sylvester night passed away," &c. This was the night of Dec. 31, 1702. In the Roman Catholic calendar Dec. 31 is the day on which Pope Silvester I. is commemorated. Thackeray, however, spelling the word, as his "Cymon Wyldoats" would say, with a *y*, seems to use it as a picturesque or poetical adjective. Have other writers called New Year's Eve "the sylvester night"?

B. B.

"MANTLE-MAKER'S TWIST."—Can any one explain this quaint expression for stirring the brew in the teapot to make it stronger? My mother, who was born in 1834, had it from her mother, and remembers that it was commonly used when she was young, but she can give no explanation as to its origin. "The tea is weak; I will give it the mantle-maker's twist." I myself have never heard it used except at home.

A. F.

LAND TAX AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—In 1806, by Act of Parliament 46 Geo. III. cap. 133, certain houses and charitable institutions (over five hundred in number) were exempted from Land Tax from Christmas, 1806. I believe that a list of these was printed. Can any reader say where I can see or find a copy of this list.

J. W. F.

MRS. ABINGTON.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' say where this celebrated actress—the original Lady Teazle—died and was buried?
WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

BLANCHARD FAMILY ALLIANCES.—In the church of St. Catharine, near Batheaston, Somerset, is a tomb to William Blanchard (who died 1631) giving the arms of Blanchard, Gules, a chevron or; in chief two bezants; in base a griffin's head of the second, impaling Or, on a cross sable five lions rampant of the first (Whale of Yatton). Beneath are figures of his son and three daughters, and over the son's head is a shield almost bare of colour, but, as far as I can make out, it displays the following: Blanchard impaling Argent, a cross (or possibly a fesse) gules; and on the right side of the arm of the cross or fesse is a faint sign of some figure in gold. There were probably five of these figures if it was a cross, and three if a fesse. Can any one tell me whose arms they are?

Also another monument in the same church shows Blanchard impaling Sable, a bend argent between six mullets argent. Whose arms are these?

G. ST. J. STRUTT (Capt.).

Godstone, Surrey.

BROWNE OF LEICESTERSHIRE: SEABROOK OF ESSEX.—I should be grateful to learn the ancestry and birthplace of the late William Garl Browne, who resided at Washington, D.C., for many years. He was an artist of renown, and his works hang in several Government buildings of that city.

Members of the family of Seabrook of Essex migrated to South Carolina many years ago. I should be glad of information about them also. Please answer direct.

(Miss) E. LAURENCE.

Grange Avenue, Wickford, Essex.

SCOTT OF HARTWOODMYRE AND OF HARDEN.—James Johnstone of Westerhall (who died in 1633) married about 1623, as his third wife, Janet Scott, widow of William Scott of Hartwoodmyre. I shall be glad to know the descent of these Scotts of Hartwoodmyre and the parentage of Janet Scott.

James Johnstone of Westerhall, son of the above James and his second wife Euphemia Oliphant, married Isobel Scott "of the family of Harden," and died 1643, leaving (with probably other children)—1, James; 2, Francis; 3, Euphemia.

I cannot trace the above Isobel Scott as a daughter of any Scott of Harden. I shall be very glad if any reader can tell me Isobel Scott's real parentage.

F. A. J.

FREE FAMILY c. 1800.—I should be grateful for any information respecting the ancestry of the husband (Christian name unknown) of Ann Free, who died about 1815. Free appears to have been an Irishman settled in Suffolk, and was probably born about 1725. He had two sons: John; and William, a Quaker, born 1753—died 1826. William kept school at Middle, ton-cum-Fordly, among his pupils being Mary Baker, his future wife. William's father had "learning." Did he get it from his father? Who was his father? And from what part of Ireland did he hail? The name Free is apparently Norman French.

RICHARD FREE.

St. Clement's Vicarage, Fulham, S.W.

FREEMAN OF LAMB'S CONDUIT STREET.—I should be glad of information concerning the family of William George Freeman of Lamb's Conduit Street, Bloomsbury, who died 1782. His wife Margaret died in Bloomsbury in 1794. Their children appear to have been Charles and Thomas, and Polly, wife of Col. Thomas Bridges. I wish to trace this family further.

A. B. MILNER.

Micheldever, Hants.

"THE BATCH": "THE DINGS."—In this town there is a road unofficially known as "The Batch." The street authorities have named it Midland Road, but the people of the neighbourhood seldom or never refer to it by this name; the old name, "The Batch," still persisting. It leads down to a working-class district called "The Dings." I shall be very glad if any of your readers can enlighten me as to the derivation and meaning of these two terms, and also whether there are districts in any other towns bearing these names.

WM. SANIGAR.

205 Avon Vale Road, Barton Hill, Bristol.

CLERICAL INDEXES.—A company of men and women interested in this work (of which I am one) are engaged in indexing the parochial clergy lists of the various English counties. We have finished those of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmorland, and are now working on Yorkshire. We are in want of certain volumes for purposes of reference, and seeing that we cannot purchase them, we have to depend on loans. Can any reader help us in the matter? The works at present wanted are: Cobbe and Blayde's 'Bedfordshire Incumbents,' Cox's 'Churches of Derbyshire,' Phillipps' 'Institutions for Wilt-

shire' (1820), and Weaver's 'Somersetshire Incumbents.' Works dealing with clergy lists for any county would be welcome.

J. W. FAWCETT.

Cussett, co. Durham.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. A little way to walk with you, my own,
Only a little way;
Then one of us must weep and walk alone.
MADELAINE M. MARSHALL.
2. One is nearer God's heart in a garden
Than anywhere else on earth.
A. K. T.

[2. The last lines of 'God's Garden,' by Dorothy Frances Gurney. See 11 S. ix. 373, 396.]

Replies.

KENT FAMILY AND HEADBOURNE WORTHY.

(12 S. iv. 187.)

THE following notes will, perhaps, be of interest to the querist.

1. In Kirby's 'Winchester Scholars' there is a list of 21 Scholars, of whom John Kent is the 17th, under the year 1431. But the arrangement of their names in the original Register is not quite so simple. There we have, first, a list of 7 boys under the curious heading "Nomina Scolarium electorum xx° die Augusti A° Dni m°cccc^{mo} xxxi° et A° regni regis supradicti x°"—curious because Aug. 20, 1431, occurred in the 9th year of Henry VI.'s reign, and the 10th year did not begin until Sept. 1, 1431. Next we have a list of 14 boys under the heading "Nomina Scolarium nominatorum die et A° supradictis et admissorum ut patet infra." Upton, the first boy on this list, was admitted on Oct. 6; Inkepenne, the third boy, on Dec. 10, and Baker, the sixth, on July 22. The entry as to Kent, who comes next, runs thus:—

"Johannes Kent de Redyng de eodem comitatu [i.e., Berkshire] admissus xxiii° die Augusti obiit ultimo die Augusti A° r. h. vi. xiii° [i.e., Aug. 31, 1435, the concluding day of Henry VI.'s 13th year; but see below]."

2. The explanation of the two lists is supplied by the Hall Book of 1430-1 (we fortunately possess the Hall Books of 1430-1, 1432-3, and 1434-5; but those of 1431-2 and 1433-4 are missing). The Book of 1430-1 shows that the 7 boys on the Register's first list (from Rd. Cayte to Rt. Gyls) were admitted as Scholars during

the last five weeks of that College year, which ended on Friday, Sept. 28, 1431. The boys on the second list were admitted subsequently, during the year 1431-2. Kent thus entered the College on Aug. 23, 1432.

3. There is no date on Kent's brass at Headbourne Worthy. Though the entry which I have quoted from our Register assigns his death to Aug. 31, 1435, yet I think that Kirby's statement ('Scholars,' p. xi) that the boy died on Aug. 31, 1434,* is really correct. Kent's name does not occur in any of the weekly lists of the community in the Hall Book of 1434-5, which began on Saturday, Sept. 25, 1434. I infer, therefore, that when this Book began he was already dead, and that the regnal year of his death is misstated in the Register.

4. It would appear from the Register that an epidemic was raging at the College in the late summer and early autumn of 1434. The following Scholars died: Rt. Modenford (Aug. 29); J. Kent (Aug. 31); J. Pryse (Sept. 1); Ralph Trowey† (Sept. 4); Wm. Nowers (Sept. 5); Wm. Inkepenne (Sept. 9); Rd. Smith of Newbury (Sept. 10); Wm. Kyngill and N. Russell—"statim obiit," says the Register of each of them, after recording that they were admitted "in festo exaltationis sancte crucis" (i.e., Sept. 14, 1431). From the Hall Book of 1434-5 we further learn that J. Fosbroke died (1st quarter, 2nd week)‡ and Walter Law (8th week)§; also two Quiristers, Baynfeld and Cosyn (5th and 6th weeks). Another Scholar, Rt. Mohone (or Mohoue), died in the 2nd quarter, 6th week (which began on Jan. 29, 1435).

5. In those days the modern system of terms and vacations was unknown, but any Scholar might absent himself for one month, continuous or discontinuous, in each year (Wykeham's Statutes, rubric 17). The number of the Scholars dining in Hall was abnormally low in the final weeks of 1433-4 and the opening weeks of 1434-5, and that was due, no doubt, to the epidemic. I take the figures as given week by week in the two Account-rolls, beginning with the

* His later statement ('Annals,' p. 182), that the boy died on Aug. 14, needs emendation.

† Called Troney by Kirby ('Scholars,' p. 54); but the Hall Book of 1432-3 proves that he was Trouey or Trowey.

‡ Yet the Register assigns his death to 9 H. VI. (1430-1), which is evidently an error, as Fosbroke took the Scholar's oath on Aug. 23, 1432 (Reg. O).

§ Miscalled "Lade" by Kirby (p. 55).

9th week of the 4th quarter of 1433-4: 68, 36, 6, 8, 17, 25, 33, 44, 47, 52, 55, 62, 65, 66.

6. In *The Wykehamist* for April 12, 1917 (No. 562), I gave the details of a like epidemic which occurred in 1430-1. No fewer than 26 Scholars died during the course of that year, 5 of them succumbing between the 1st and the 9th of March, 1431.

7. As the brass at Headbourne Worthy states, John Kent was son of Simon Kent of Reading. In 1447 the College, having received 100*l.* from Cardinal Beaufort's executors in order that his obit might be kept here annually, invested the money by purchasing the manor of Buttys in the parish of Barkham, Berks. The purchase is recorded in an extant deed of Nov. 6, 1447, whereby the College undertook to keep the obit. But about two years later the manor had to be sold, the College being in dire straits for ready money wherewith to maintain its establishment. Simon Kent was concerned with the latter transaction, if not also with the former. We hear also of a John Kent:—

"Et solum pro prebenda equorum Johannis Kent venientis ad collegium pro evidenciis de Buttis supervidendis, *iiiiid.*"—'Custus necessarii,' 1447-8.

"Et de centum libris receptis de vendicione manerii de Buttis ad vices hoc anno ad solvendum servientibus Collegii, *xiiiil.*"—'Receptio forinseca,' 1449-50.*

"Et in ii virgatis panni coloris de secta generosorum datis Simoni Kent de Redyng cum *xxviii* radiatis antiquis pro laboribus suis habitis in vendicione manerii de Buttis, hoc anno tantum, precium virgate *iis., iiiis.*"—'Custus liberate,' 1449-50.

"Et de veteri apparatu camere, scilicet panno lineo apportato de manerio de Buttis, vendito hoc anno, *iiiiis. iiiid.*"—'Receptio forinseca,' 1451-2.

"Et de Simone Kente in parte solucionis *xvii.* debet. Collegio pro eundem pro diversis emptis pro eundem in vendicione manerii de Buttis, *iiiiil. vis. viiid.*"—*Ibid.*, 1452-3.

8. If I rightly understand the story as told in a somewhat disjointed fashion in our Account-rolls, the relations between the College and Simon Kent had by now ceased to be friendly. He was seeking to escape payment of the 15*l.*, and the College was suing out writs for its recovery:—

"Et solum pro originali pone per vadum et distringas et pro brevisibus de alias et pluries distringas versus Simonem Kent, *iiiiis. id.*....

Item pro brevi de pluries distringas versus Simonem Kent predictum, *xd.*"—'Custus pro litibus defendendis,' 1451-2.

"Et solum eidem [*i.e.*, Rampston, the College attorney in the Common Bench] pro brevi de districtione et continuacione versus Simonem Kent, *xiiiid.*"—*Ibid.*, 1453-4.

I cannot say whether the balance of the 15*l.* was eventually extracted from Simon Kent.

9. About the same time there was a Robert Kent who acted as proctor for the College in the Court of Arches:—

"Et in solutis mro. Roberto Kent procuratori Collegii in curia de Arcubus pro scriptura unius inhibitionis directe Archidiacono Herfordie [*i.e.*, Hereford] pro ecclesia de Tytfeley, cum *iiiiis. iiiid.* pro sigillacione eiusdem, *iiiiis. viiid.*....Et in datis mro. Roberto Kent procuratori Collegii in curia de Arcubus pro amicitia sua habenda pro tenentibus Collegii in curia Ameralli, *vis. viiid.*"—'Custus necessarii,' 1450-1.

10. On Nov. 28, 1460, the Crown appointed commissioners to inquire within Hampshire into the misdeeds of one Thomas Child and other persons. "John Kent, Mayor of Winchester," was a member of this commission. See 'Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1452-61,' p. 656.

11. This John Kent may be safely identified with the John Kent who was for many years the College Chandler. Here is an example of his annual bill:—

"Et in solutis Johanni Kent chandeler pro *lviii* libris cere de Poleyne emptis ab eodem, precium libre *vd., xxiiiiis. iid.* Et solum eidem pro factura et reiteracione *ccix* librarum cere antique et nove factarum in cereis, capit pro factura libre obolum, *viiiis. viiid.* ob. Et in solutis eidem pro factura *lxix* librarum cere antique et nove factarum in Torchis, Torchettis et Colpons, capit pro factura libre *id., vs. ix.* Et solum eidem pro *vi* duodenis candelarum de cepo, precium duodene *xvd., viis. vid.* Et solum eidem pro *xi* lagenis et *i* potello olei emptis pro lampade in choro, precium lagene *xiii.*, *xis. vid.* Et solum eidem pro *iiii* libris Incensi emptis ab eodem, *xxd.*"—'Custus capelle,' 1461-2.

John Kent is named in our accounts as the College Chandler as early as 1442-3, and as late as 1477-8. In 1479-80 candles were bought from Emmote Kent, who was perhaps his widow. In 1481-2 they were bought from Rafe Cradok and John Muge.

12. From 1465-6 to 1477-8 John Kent, presumably none other than the Chandler, was a College tenant. He paid 1*s.* 8*d.* a year as the rent of a tenement near the Westgate (*prope portam occidentalem*). Henry Snelling was the tenant there in 1479-80, and John Warlord in 1481-2. As John Kent ceased to be tenant and also

* The servants' wages, towards payment of which the 12*l.* was taken, amounted in 1447-8 to 14*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

ceased to be chandler to the College in or about 1478, it may be inferred that he died then.

13. In the windows of the Westgate there are now some stained-glass shields. One of them bears for arms Argent, two lighted tallow candles with twisted butts, in saltire, proper, and the inscription is "Scutum Ric'i Kente nuper maioris ciuitatis Wynton." Another shield of like character bears the arms of another mayor, Henry Smart, who is known to have died in 1489 (see 9 S. xi. 333). Richard Kent's shield seems to denote that he too, like John Kent, was a chandler.

14. It is a remarkable fact that neither John Kent nor Richard Kent nor Henry Smart is mentioned in that old list of mayors of Winchester which is printed in the 'History and Antiquities of Winchester' (J. Wilkes, 1773), vol. ii. pp. 283 *et seq.* But the earlier portions of that list have been frequently criticized, and would seem to be quite untrustworthy. Kirby ('Annals,' p. 191) pointed out that the list does not contain Richard Bowland, who is styled Mayor of Winchester in one of our Account-rolls. Unfortunately, Kirby assigned the roll in question to the year 1448. It is really of 1457-8. As for Henry Smart, I learn from a College cartulary, once known as "Registrum rubrum," fol. 15, that two of the witnesses to a deed of Aug. 27, 12 E. IV. (1472), relating to premises in Colebrook Street, Winchester, were Henry Smart, then mayor of the city, and John Kent, "chaundeler," then Alderman of Colebrook.

15. The same cartulary informs us, fol. 20, that Thomas Kent was one of the executors of the will (dated Nov. 2, 1433) of Agnes, late wife of John Arnold in the soke of Winchester, and previously wife of John Turnour, carpenter of the said soke. Moreover, one Henry Kent, of St. Thomas's parish, Winchester, became a Scholar of the College in 1448. He had previously been a Commoner (Hall Book, 1448-9).

16. From what I have said it is evident that there was a family of Kent which thrived at Winchester in the fifteenth century, and Simon Kent may have been a member thereof who settled at Reading. As Headbourne Worthy Church is only about a mile and a half from Winchester, it does not seem strange to me that his son John Kent's brass should be there, though I know not the precise reason why that particular church was chosen for it. The

'Victoria History of Hants,' however, states (vol. iv. p. 426) that a building known as "Kent's Alley House," belonging to the corporation of Winchester, and "traditionally connected" with our Scholar, John Kent, was standing in Headbourne Worthy as late as 1839. See also Kirby's 'Annals,' p. 182.

17. One of several much-worn stones outside the church porch bears the name of a John Kent who died, if I have read the faint inscription aright, in 1710. A cross near the north-west corner of the churchyard marks the resting-place of three members of a Kent family, one of whom died as recently as 1907. The porch contains a list of parishioners "now serving with the King's forces," and "A. Kent" is one of them.

18. The College has long owned some property in Headbourne Worthy parish, but was not owning it when John Kent died in 1434. It was part of the gift which Dr. Hugh Sugar, Treasurer and Canon of Wells Cathedral,* made to the College in 1480, for the endowment of his obit. Hence we have his arms (three sugar-loaves surmounted by a doctor's cap) in the vaulted ceiling of Thurber's Chantry.

H. C.

Winchester College.

John Kent entered Winchester College as a Scholar in 1431, and died 1434; his parents were probably rich, and thus able to afford the extra fee payable to the parish priest when a burial took place within the chancel of a church.

It is probable also that the Kent family held property at Headbourn; for so late as 1839 a house there—belonging to the corporation of Winchester—was known as Kent Alley House. E. BEAUMONT,

Author 'Ancient Memorial Brasses.'
129 Banbury Road, Oxford.

In 'A History of the Municipal Church of St. Lawrence, Reading,' by the Rev. Mr. Kerry, 1883, p. 158, we read:—

"On a marble gravestone in the chancel, 'Hic jacet Johannes Kent quondam Burgensis de Reding: et Johanna uxor eius. Quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen.' He gave 13s. towards the re-roofing of the church in 1410. He died about the year 1415.

"Mr. F. J. Baigent in his article on 'Sheriffs' Seals' in *The Herald and Genealogist* states that this John Kent occurs as plaintiff in an action in the borough court of the city of Winchester

* Not Dean, as stated *ante*, p. 255.

held 20 Jan., 1405/6, 'Johannes Kent de Redyng, Mercer, quærens.' He supposes him to have been the grandfather of the boy commemorated by a small brass in the chancel of Headborne Worthy Church, near Winchester, thus inscribed :

Hic jacet Johannes Kent quondam Scholaris Novi Collegii de Wynchestre & filius Simonis Kent de Redyng eujus anime propicietur deus. He was admitted as a Scholar on the 23 Aug., 1432, and died Aug. 31, 1435.

"Simon Kent was Mayor of Reading in 1430. In 1451 he sued John Kyrkeby, 'maryner' of Southampton, for a debt of 8*l.* Nicholas Kent was churchwarden, 1601."

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate, Kent.

EMPRESS EUGÉNIE AND THE KIRKPATRICKS OF CLOSEBURN (12 S. iv. 104).—William Kirkpatrick, resident in Malaga, was the second son of William Kirkpatrick of Conheath, in the county of Dumfries, a descendant from Thomas Kirkpatrick of Knock, who was paternally descended from Closeburn, and contemporary with Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, the first Baronet.

William Kirkpatrick settled in Spain early in life, and married Doña Francisca Maria, eldest daughter of Don Henrique, Baron Grevigné, by whom he had one son and four daughters. The son and one daughter died in infancy. Of the three surviving daughters:—

I. Doña Maria Manuela married the Comte de Teba, who upon the death of his elder brother became Comte de Montijo, Grandee of the First Class, Duke de Peñaranda, &c., and succeeded to the ample possessions as well as numerous titles of that illustrious house. They had two daughters :

1. Doña Maria Francisca de Sales, Countess de Montijo, who married the Duke of Berwick and Alba.

2. Doña Maria Eugenia, Countess de Teba, married Napoleon III., Emperor of the French.

II. Doña Carlota Catalina married her cousin Thomas James, son of John Kirkpatrick of Conheath, and had issue four sons and a daughter.

III. Doña Henriqueta married Don Domingo Cabarrus y Quilty, Count de Cabarrus, and had two daughters.

When the Comte de Teba made proposals of marriage to Doña Maria Manuela Kirkpatrick, it became necessary for her father to prove that his ancestry was such as to justify a Grandee of Spain in forming

the connexion. He said to his proposed son-in-law: "You trace up to King Alphonso XI. If I trace to King Robert Bruce, I suppose his Majesty will be satisfied." He laid before the king a patent from the Heralds' Office at Edinburgh, certifying his descent from the ancient Barons of Closeburn, whereupon the king readily gave his assent to the marriage.

John Kirkpatrick, the eldest son and heir of William Kirkpatrick, Esq., of Conheath and Caerlaverock, and first cousin of Sir James Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, married Janet, daughter of Thomas Stothert, Esq., of Arkland, and by a patent from the Heralds' Office in Edinburgh granted to him May 16, 1791, it is certified that through his great-great-grandfather, Thomas Kirkpatrick of Knock, he was paternally descended from this ancient and distinguished family.

William Kirkpatrick of Conheath was descended in a direct line from Alexander Kirkpatrick, Baron of Kirkmichael, Dumfriesshire, which barony he obtained as a reward for the capture of James, 9th Earl of Douglas, at the battle of Burnswark, 1484. Alexander was second son of Roger Kirkpatrick, Baron of Closeburn, and the Hon. Margaret, daughter of Thomas, 1st Lord Somerville. William, the last Baron of Kirkmichael, died in 1686. His second son Robert was father of William Kirkpatrick of Conheath, the great-grandfather of the Empress Eugénie. In 1784 he still held a part of the barony of Kirkmichael. By his wife, Mary Wilson of Ketton in Galloway, he had a large family. His eldest surviving son John, as previously mentioned, married the daughter of Thomas Stothert, and had issue four sons and one daughter, Maria Isabella. It was his second son, Thomas James Kirkpatrick, who married his Spanish cousin Carlota Catalina, sister of the Countess Montijo; whilst the only daughter, Maria Isabella above named, married Joseph Kirkpatrick of St. Cross.

Quite recently a memorial window and a brass bearing the Kirkpatrick arms and motto, "I mak sicker," have been placed in Niton Church, Isle of Wight, "in memory of the Isle of Wight branch of the Kirkpatricks of Closeburn, who held lands in the island for 200 years." The occasion of the memorial was the death of the last male representative, Richard Temple Godman Kirkpatrick, of this branch of that ancient family. JOHN L. WHITEHEAD.
Ventnor.

The columns of 'N. & Q.' were occupied in February, 1880—if I do not err—by a very animated discussion on all the points now raised by G. J., F.S.A. The principal contributors were the late DR. CRAUFURD TAIT RAMAGE and MR. CAMPBELL GRACIE, who, with many minor differences, were in perfect accord as to the descent of the Empress from the second son of the knight of Closeburn who at the battle of Burnswark in 1483 took prisoner the 9th and last Earl of Douglas, and was rewarded by James III. by part of the barony of Kirk-michael. From him, 1st Baron of Kirk-michael, her descent is clear. It was verified by Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, the antiquary, and has never been questioned. Full particulars are in my possession, and I shall gladly copy for G. J. any extracts he may require.

The only uncertainty to be noted is whether the last Baron, who sold Kirk-michael, was the grandfather or the great-grandfather of William Kirkpatrick of Conheath, whose son William (one of nineteen children) was Eugénie's grandfather, the wine merchant of Malaga. Y. T.

The query on this subject reminds me that in the seventies I was accustomed to visit a retail tea and coffee shop in Queen Street, Cheapside, kept by a Mr. Kirkpatrick. It was a shop close to that of Messrs. Jones & Evans, the booksellers. Mr. Kirkpatrick always used to speak of the Empress as his cousin Eugénie. He was a charming old gentleman of the old-world type, wearing tail-coat and, I believe, a white tie. The business must have been on that spot for many years. References to the Directories of that day would give some information with regard to it.

T. FISHER UNWIN.

1 Adelphi Terrace, W.C.2.

[The discussion to which Y. T. refers was rather earlier than 1880. It began in 'N. & Q.' for Feb. 1, 1873 (4 S. xi.), and concluded on May 1, 1875 (5 S. iii.).]

SIR WALTER SCOTT IN NORTH WALES (12 S. iv. 126).—The following extract from the diary of my grandfather George Haswell, dated Aug. 25, 1825, will not only support but prove MR. LLECHID JONES's contention of the error in Lockhart's dates:—

“The Great Unknown,” Sir Walter Scott, passed thro' this City on his return from Ireland to Scotland on Thursday week (18th), accompanied: by Miss Scott and Mr. Lockett.”

GEO. W. HASWELL.

Chester.

CLITHEROE AND BRIBERY: PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS (12 S. iii. 417, 510; iv. 23).—The following letters now in my possession, which refer to an earlier election than that described by MR. SELF WEEKS at the second reference, may interest readers of 'N. & Q.' The writer of the first letter was probably a Preston man. As both are bound up in a small collection of letters addressed to Thomas Parker of Browsholme, Esq. (Phillipps MSS. 8396 and 20608), it is possible that he was the addressee. For an account of Sir Thomas Clarges see 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' x. 398. A letter dated April 10, 1675, from Sir Thomas Stringer, touching his candidature, and addressed to Roger Kenyon, will be found in the 'Kenyon MSS,' Hist. MSS. Com., Rep. XIV. App. IV. p. 100.

[Fol. 1.] The occasion of this letter is upon Mr. Livesay's informacion, who is secondary in y^e King's Bench, a Gent. generally known to [be] honest and religious, he came twice to me this day, y^e former time I was abroad, y^e 2^d time about 3 a clock, when he told me y^e occasion of his coming was to acquaint me y^t S^r Tho. Stringer had dealt unworthly wth S^r Tho. Clarges and his son by underminding them in their serious purpose as to this Election, by his private insinacion, by making y^e Duke of Albemarle believe y^t it was in vain for S^r Walter Clarges to proceed being soe young a man, and wholly a strang^r to y^e Town and country: but y^t if it would please his Grace to confer his favour upon him and afford him his letter to the town in his behalfe, he doubted not but to carry it agst. S^r Ralph [Asheton]: then he told me y^e Duke had given him his letter, wth w^{ch} he is gone down this evening: and all this, as I s^d before, wthout acquainting S^r Tho. Clarges or his son, w^{ch} has made such a breach, as Mr. Livesay says, betwixt y^e Duke and his uncle S^r Tho. Clarges as passes y^t such a thing should be consented to by y^e Duke after his soe great appearing for his son S^r Walter, he should be soe easily dissuaded from S^r Walter his nearest kinsman and bestow his favour upon such a man as this, wthout ever consulting wth S^r Tho. or his son in it; for y^e better confirmation (for this is y^e very effect, if not y^e words, y^t Mr. Livesay spoke to me) he told me he had writt to his brother Mr. Livesay of Livesay to this purpose: and he did alsoe promise to bring me S^r Tho. Clarges own letter, to be sent down this next post, y^t may declare more plainly S^r Tho. Stringer his unworthy dealing. I told Mr. Livesay y^t I had heard y^t Mr. Marsden or Webster should say shortly after y^e last assizes y^t they would returne S^r Walter Clarges or S^r Tho. Stringer, I doe not perfectly remember whether, tho they should have the fewer votes by many, for y^e penalty was but 40^{li} by y^e Statute, whereupon he told me of a cause tryed in y^e King's Bench this last Michaelmass terme, wherein S^r Samuel Bernardeston sued S^r William Slome, Sheriffe of Suffolke, for making a false return of my L^d Humb: and recovered 800^{li} damages. I presume if this dealing of S^r Tho.

String^r be made known, in thus setting up for himself, and y^t he comes down thus upon his own account, having gott y^e Duke's letter in such an insinuating and private way, wth much displeasure to y^e Duke's friends, many will fall off from y^r partie, &c.

[Fol. 2.] Besides this, I received a letter^r from Sr Ralph [Assheton] dated y^e 15th of this instant. wherein he does certifie me y^t Sr Tho. and Sr Walter Clerges doe wholly desist from their former intencions as to y^e Burges, &c., and therein Sr Ralph layes his commands upon me to impart it to you and other his special friends, but not receiveing it till yesternight wth y^r within written, I could not doe it sooner [ends].

[Endorsed] Hen. Fairclough, 17—8^d

April y^e 19th, 1675

S^r—My Brother Livesay acquainted mee y^t you desired to bee informed by mee if my sonn persisted to stande to bee elected a burgesse for Clitherowe in the place of Mr Pudsey, deceased, to which I must answer negatively, but I muste att the same tyme confesse I am sorrye for the Duke of Albemarle sake then my owne, who was soe farr prevailed on by the base insinuation of Sr Thomas Stringer and his friende Kenion as to write to my sonn on the ninth instant to intreate him to decist uppon a suggestion that hee was informed out of Lancashire y^t hee could not carrie it against you and though my sonn sent to his Grace such a letter in answere as could not imply a consent to his request, yet by Sr Thomas his insinuations itt was soe interpreted, and then hee procured him selfe to bee recommended expressinge [sic] thereby the Duke to inconstancye and irresolution, and his friende Kenion procured a letter to him selfe on Sr Thomas Stringers behalle from Sr Robert Carr, but Sr Robert sayes itt was onely a letter of course without any earnestnes in y^e matter, and y^t he had not donn itt but y^t he was tould the Duke of Albemarle had writt for Sr Thomas Stringer. I have too much resentment of the proceedinge to enlarge further on this subject, but for yo^r satisfaction in this affaire I write this letter and am, S^r, yo^r most affectionate servantt,

THOMAS CLARGES

These for my worthy friend Sr Raphe Asheton.

W. FARRER.

Hall Garth, Carnforth.

HENRY I.: A GLOUCESTER CHARTER (12 S. iv. 149, 223).—I had not seen Dr. Round's profoundly interesting account of the de Ports in vol. xvi. of *The Genealogist* when I wrote my note on 'A Gloucester Charter.' May I commend it to DR. MAGRATH if he has not already seen it?

Notwithstanding the fact that Walter de Gloucester has been regarded as heir to his cousin Roger, the evidence of this Gloucester charter is both new and important, and has to be accounted for. More light is needed.

The two other charters cited—namely, Henry's notification to Bishop Sampson and to his Sheriff (and Castellan) Walter de

Gloucester, and the charter No. 3 edited by Dr. Round ('Ancient Charters')—must, I think, have passed about the same time, and for these reasons:—

1. It would probably have been on the advice of his hereditary Castellan that Henry disseised the canons of St. Oswald of their land in front of his castle, and put in possession there the Castellan himself. Accordingly the King was sorry (the charter testifies as much: *nolo ut canonici perdant*), and so the Castellan, as Sheriff, was ordered to compensate them out of the royal demesne.

2. It would naturally have been on similar counsel from the same quarter that he resumed possession of the garden by his keep or tower.

These two charters seem to illustrate each other, the object in view being the same in both, a purely military and defensive one, calculated to ensure greater security within and without the walls.

Though the King's tower is described as situated *in* the garden (*in quo turris mea sedet*), yet it looks as though the monks had only acquired rights in that garden *after* the completion of the tower, because they are to surrender it just as (*sicut*) Walter the Sheriff had handed it over to them. And it really seems also as if the one consideration conceded to the monks was no equivalent in land, but simply the King's written confirmation of Roger de Gloucester's alleged grant, for lack of which, in the absence of any actual deed of gift from the donor, they must have been greatly embarrassed. They obtained, in short, a title, whether strictly valid in absolute law or not. This conclusion I advance with diffidence, knowing how easily, in the uncertain light of these early charters, so brief and so few, one may find oneself moving

per ignes

Suppositos cineri doloso.

Again, it may have been the very absence of a valid title from the grantor himself which tempted Gilbert de Minors to contest the monks' right to the land in 1123. For the King, constantly engaged in affairs of far greater moment, seems, as I have already said, to have forgotten the circumstances, and a decision in favour of the monks was only won, as we have seen, on the testimony of two companion-knights who were evidently also at the siege of Falaise, and who were able from personal knowledge to testify to the facts.

We have no evidence that the King's charter of notification, to bishop and

sheriff was produced in Curia Regis, and no evidence to the contrary. If the single issue before the King was whether or not Roger de Gloucester had ever given the land at all, it would not have been needed.

Mr. Roland Austin, Hon. Sec. of the Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society, favours me with the following copy of the notification above referred to, taken from the 'Gloucester Cartulary' (Rolls Series, i. 235, where it is attributed to 1100-1112). It is important. The concluding sentence, with its change of tense from *concessi* to *concedo*, is noteworthy:—

CXLII. Culna Rogerii. Carta secunda de laicis teniris.

Henricus, rex Anglie, Sampsoni episcopo Wygorniensis et Waltero vicecomiti de Gloucestria, et omnibus baronibus suis, Francis et Anglis, de Gloucestresyra, salutem.

Notum sit vobis quod dedi et concessi manerium de Culna ecclesie Sancti Petri de Gloucestria ad communem victum monachorum, sicut Rogerius de Gloucestria eis dedit et concessit, et sicut melius tenuit, pro anima mea et uxoris mee, et pro animabus antecessorum meorum, et concedo eis escambium de horto monachorum in quo turris mea sedet, sicut Walterus vicecomes de Gloucestria eis liberavit.

The form *dedi et concessi*, though altered to *concedo* in the after-part of the document, denotes generally an original grant. Genuineness admitted, I would paraphrase thus:—

"Know ye that I have given and conceded to the monks Coln which Roger de Gloucester gave to them. And this concession I give them as satisfaction for the garden wherein is my tower."

CHARLES SWYNNERTON.

"GONE WEST" (12 S. iv. 218).—The following extract from chap. xv. of 'An Irish Cousin,' by E. G. Somerville and Martin Ross, may have a bearing on the origin of this phrase. An old man is speaking of ghostly carriages which were believed to foretell a death:—

"There was one that seen the black coach and four horses goin' *wesht* the road, over the bog, the time the owld man . . . died; and wansht . . . there was a Sarsfield out, that time the Frinch landed beyond in Banthry Bay, and the English cot him an' hung him; but *those People* took him and dhragged him through hell and through det'th, and me mother's father heard the black coach taking him *wesht* to Myross Churchyard."

The word "*wesht*" is not in italics in the book.

Another clue seems definitely to associate the phrase with Ireland. Perhaps the "Old Contemptibles" in 1914 learnt it from the Irish regiments. In a review of Mr.

W. R. Le Fanu's 'Seventy Years of Irish Life,' published in 1893, occurs the following sentence:—

"The Western Irish attach a sinister meaning to west. Jim Shea, a fishing attendant of Mr. Le Fanu, had a violent fit of coughing, but he explained: 'Tis not a cold I have at all, my lady, 'tis a fly that's gone west in my stomach.'"

J. RUDGE HARDING.

Is not the phrase "gone west" to be explained as due to the Celtic habit of saying "I am going west" in the sense "I am going back" or "going home"—the habit illustrated in Wordsworth's poem 'Stepping Westward'? G. C. MOORE SMITH.

The poet Aubrey de Vere, writing to a friend about Wordsworth in 1848, says: "May his tread be ever firm and his countenance catch the new brightness as he continues to step westward." See 'Memoir of Aubrey de Vere,' by W. Ward, p. 142.

A. F.

This phrase, ultimately referring to the belief in an earthly paradise, would seem to be of Irish origin. Gerald Griffin (I think in a story called 'The Half Sir') represents a man condoling with a bereaved friend by saying, "I am sorry for your trouble westward." G. R. R.

W. E. J. will find the idea expressed more fully, though not more poetically, in Moore's well-known lines beginning:—

How dear to me the hour when daylight dies!

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"Gone west" was a common expression in Canada some years ago, and probably originated from the fact that the Far West was almost an unknown country, into which if a man ventured, he was considered as lost to his friends. C. R. I.

Elizabethan writers use the phrase "to go westward" in a much less romantic sense than to go to the Isles of the Blest. With them it means "to be hanged," as in Green's 'Art of Conny-Catching,' part 2, "Westward they go, and then solemnly make a rehearsal sermon at Tibirn"; *ibid.*, part 3, "Sailing westward in a cart to Tibirn."

In 'Eastward Hoe,' by Chapman, Jonson, and Marston, II. i., the London merchant Touchstone says to his idle apprentice Quicksilver, who is speculating in an American voyage, "Sir, Eastward hoe will make you go Westward ho."

It would be interesting to learn whether any links can be found to connect this Cockney slang phrase with the modern soldiers' "gone west." M. H. DODDS.

Home House, Low Fell, Gateshead.

[A typewriter, having "pied" some type, said, "It's gone west." Asked the origin of the phrase, he replied, "The sun sets in the west."]

WASHINGTON FAMILY (12 S. iv. 133).—Major Laurence Washington, second child, by first wife (Jane Butler), of Augustine Washington, was elder half-brother of General George Washington. He was born 1718, and educated in England 1733-40. He joined the British army, and served in the Carthage expedition in the West Indies under Admiral Vernon of the British navy. On his return to America in 1742, he named his estate, after his great friend, "Mount Vernon." This estate was afterwards owned by President Washington, to whom he left it, after the deaths of his his wife and last surviving child. He died 1752, aged 34 years. Major Washington was a member of the House of Burgesses and Adjutant-General of the district, with the rank of major and a regular salary. He m., July 19, 1743, Anna, dau. of Hon. William Fairfax, Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia.

John Augustine Washington, fourth child, by his second wife (Mary Ball), of Augustine Washington, was a full brother of General Washington, and born Jan. 13, 1736. He m. Hannah, dau. of Col. John Bushrod of Westmoreland Co., Virginia, and amongst other children had Bushrod Washington (b. in Stafford Co., Virginia, June 5, 1762), the favourite nephew of the President, who left Mount Vernon to him.

The Washingtons and Bushrods were near neighbours in Virginia, and though the lady was not the daughter of Capt. Richard Bushrod inquired about, she was probably his niece.

It will be more difficult to trace Cornet George Washington serving in a home cavalry regiment in 1746. George was never a favourite name in the Washington family, and is supposed to have been brought into it from the family of Villiers, one of whom, Anne Villiers—a half-sister of George Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham—married Sir William Washington of Packington, co. Leicester, father of the famous Col. Henry Washington, Governor of Worcester (1646), and George Washington, one of the Duke of Richmond's gentlemen. But that is not so. There were Georges in other Washington branches before this.

There was never a George in the Westmorland branches, seated at Grayrigg, Threplands, or Sedbergh; nor in the Warton (Lancashire) family from which President Washington was descended (through the Sulgrave, Northampton, branch) and which by this time was practically defunct in England.

It was difficult in those days to obtain a commission, especially in a cavalry regiment, without much money and influence; and I do not see where Cornet George could have come from except the Adwick, Yorkshire, family—once very rich, but then rapidly declining—or another branch of that family then settled in high diplomatic posts at the Hague. This family is now represented by Baron George von Washington of Pol's Castle, Gratz, Styria, who claims to be connected with President Washington through the Warton family; but he belongs, unquestionably, to the Adwick family, as there is abundant evidence to prove.

An ancestor of the Baron, Arthur Washington of Snaith, Yorkshire, was settled in Surry Co., Virginia (1636), twenty-three years before General Washington's family arrived in 1659; but he has remained unknown until within these twenty years, as his name was, unfortunately, indexed "Hashington" in the first Virginia Land Book. His descendants have been in Congress, and are very highly thought of.

I cordially invite correspondence on Washington family history.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

56 Lower Mount Street, Dublin.

"GADGET" (12 S. iv. 187).—A discussion arose at the Plymouth meeting of the Devonshire Association in 1916 when it was suggested that this word should be recorded in the list of local verbal provincialisms. Several members dissented from its inclusion on the ground that it is in common use throughout the country; and a naval officer who was present said that it has for years been a popular expression in the service for a tool or implement, the exact name of which is unknown or has for the moment been forgotten. I have also frequently heard it applied by motor-cycle friends to the collection of fittings to be seen on motor cycles. "His handle-bars are smothered in gadgets" refers to such things as speedometers, mirrors, levers, badges, mascots, &c., attached to the steering handles. The "jigger" or short-rest used in billiards is

also often called a "gadget"; and the name has been applied by local platelayers to the "gauge" used to test the accuracy of their work. In fact, to borrow from present-day Army slang, "gadget" is applied to "any old thing." H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

The City Library, Exeter.

"Gadget" is a colloquialism in the Navy for any small fitment or uncommon article—for example, "a curious gadget." I never came across anybody who could give a derivation. A. G. KEALY.

In a list of words and phrases used by our soldiers at the Front, sent to me recently from Flanders, there is the word "gadget," and its meaning is given as billets or quarters of any description, "and sometimes it is used to denote a thing of which the name is not known." ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

'Webster's New International Dictionary' says that "gadget" is "often used of something novel, or not known by its proper name (slang)." It is a word in frequent use in this sense by seamen and other workers. F. A. RUSSELL.

116 Arran Road, Catford, S.E.6.

PALESTINE: ROMAN (?) REMAINS (12 S. iv. 189).—'Murray's Handbook for Syria and Palestine,' entirely new edition (by Haskett Smith), 1892, p. 147, gives Barbâra as one of the four old churches near to 'Abûd, on the road from Tibneh to Râs el-'Ain (Antipatris), being part of the road from Jerusalem to Casarea. Barbâra is described as "a chapel crowning a rocky hill 12 min. W. of 'Abûd."

"Close to the latter [? Barbâra] is a group of most remarkable Tombs, somewhat resembling the Tombs of the Judges at Jerusalem. They extend along a terrace at the foot of the rocks, and are of great size and well ornamented. There are nine of these tombs planned and described by the P. E. Survey (*Mem.* ii. 361-364), and they are called *Mokâ't'a 'Abûd*, or 'the Quarries of 'Abûd.' These and other remains in the neighbourhood indicate the existence of a town of great importance here in former days, and Dr. Sandreckzi, of Jerusalem, has suggested that the Thamnatha of Josephus (see above) was really situated here."

"See above" refers to p. 146, where Tibneh is said to be the site of Thamnatha.

On the Handbook map 'Abûd is, as the crow flies, about twenty English miles almost due east of Jaffa, and "Tombs" appear about one mile west by north of 'Abûd.

"P. E. Survey (*Mem.* ii.)" means "Palestine Exploration Fund"—'The Survey of

Western Palestine: Memoirs by Lieut. C. R. Conder, R.E., and Lieut. H. H. Kitchener, R.E.,' vol. ii.:—

'Abûd—A large and flourishing Christian village. A place dedicated to Saint Barbara exists near.—P. 289.

'Barbâra—A small ruined chapel; still a place of pilgrimage for Christians. It is of good masonry, the foundations only remaining, measuring 10 feet across inside, and 22 feet in length east and west. Between the chapel and the village of 'Abûd is a fine pool lined with masonry, which was full when visited. Visited 5th June, 1873.—P. 305.

'Mokâ't'a 'Abûd—A fine group of rock-cut tombs visited and planned by Major Wilson in 1866. Nine tombs in all were here planned by the Survey party.... These [? the first three] are the so-called 'Tombs of the Kings,' but more probably the monument of Helena, Queen of Adiabene, second century, B.C.—Pp. 361-2.

For the plans see the Survey as above.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

SHAW OF BOWES (12 S. iv. 218).—From a photograph of the Shaw gravestone in Bowes Churchyard I copy the following inscription:—

In
Memory

of William Shaw,
who died January 10th, 1850,
aged 67 years.

And of Bridget Shaw, wife of
the above, who died Nov. 1st, 1840,
aged 56 years.

Also William Shaw, their son,
who died Oct. 21st, 1837,
aged 24 years.

There are also two infant daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Shaw buried in the churchyard.

Your correspondent would do well to consult two illustrated articles on the subject which appeared in *The Dickensian* for January, 1911, and September, 1915.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

The Dickensian for January, 1911, and *Reckitt's Magazine*, April, 1909, both contain illustrated articles on Shaw and Dotheboys Hall. The first-named magazine gives a reproduction of a photograph of Shaw's gravestone. T. W. TYRRELL.

TYRANNICIDE (12 S. iv. 133, 195).—Evidence was desired for the statement that John Ponet, in his 'Shorte Treatise of Politique Power' (1556), recognized the possible duty of tyrannicide.

Hallam devotes a considerable space to this work in his 'Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries,' Part II. chap. iv. The treatise is said on

the title-page to be an answer to seven questions, the sixth being "Whether it be lawful to depose an evil governor and kill a tyrant?" From the discussion of this question Hallam quotes at some length, leaving no doubt as to Ponet's position:—

"The manifold and continued examples that have been, from time to time, of the deposing of kings and killing of tyrants, do most certainly confirm it to be most true, just, and consonant to God's judgment. The history of kings in the Old Testament is full of it; and, as Cardinal Pole truly citeth, England lacked not the practice and experience of the same."

After appealing to the examples of Edward II. and Richard II. of England and Christian [II.] of Denmark, he proceeds:—

"The reasons, arguments, and laws, that serve for the deposing and displacing of an evil governor, will do as much for the proof that it is lawful to kill a tyrant, if they may be indifferently heard."

The writer's statement that the High Constable of England had authority upon just occasion to "commit" the king "into ward" provokes Hallam to remark that "this is an impudent falsehood."

It is ill quoting at second hand. If the original book is inaccessible, Hallam's extracts may, I suppose, afford a fair notion of Ponet's views.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

BELLOTT FAMILY, 1550-1600 (12 S. iv. 218).—The two Thomas Bellotts mentioned appear to be father and son. From a note published in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* in 1874 it appears that

"Thomas Bellott, Esq. married Alice Roden, daughter to Roger Roden, Esq., in ye Raigne of H. ye 8th; yey lye Buried in Gresford Church & left nine Sons and three Daughters."

There is a pedigree of the family in the 'Visitation of Cheshire, 1613,' published by the Harleian Society. In the Visitation Thomas Bellott's wife is stated to have been "Alice, daughter to William Royden of Burton in co. Denbighe."

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

Thomas Bellot of Moreton, co. Chester, who married Alice Royden, purchased lands in Burton and Gresford, co. Denbigh, in 1552. Both he and his wife were buried at Gresford. Thomas, their second son, was "steward and executor to the Lord Bourghley, he did many charitable workes in his lifetime, he was never married, lyeth in — Thebales." Some of his brothers were buried at Gresford. One brother Hugh was vicar there, and afterwards Bishop of Chester. See Ormerod's 'Cheshire' (Helsby), iii. 44, 45. R. S. B.

L. BAYLY'S 'PRACTICE OF PIETY' (12 S. iv. 155).—From the eleven editions of this book found in the Public Library of Cardiff it seems that the copy quoted at the above reference belongs to the year 1628, and that on p. 315 the word "lubernesse" was an optical delusion. It is to be rectified by reading *lihernesse*. To the list of notable words we might add *snaky*, p. 276, "throw this *snakie* field," as the Oxford Dictionary does not record this adjective, in this sense, before 1856. *The Manchester Quarterly* for July, 1883, as Mr. H. Farr has pointed out to me, contains an interesting account, by J. E. Bailey, F.S.A., of 'Bishop Lewis [*sic*] Bayly and his "Practice of Piety."

On p. 433 of the copy at Bath we read: "And now again, since the former Edition of this Book, on the fifth of August last, 1612 (14 yeeres since the former fire) the whole Towne was againe fired." He there refers to "*Teuerton* in *Deuonshire*, (whose remembrance makes my heart bleed)." So we see that there was an edition of the 'Practice' before August, 1612. Why was that prelate so much interested in Tiverton?

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

ASHBOURNE, DERBYSHIRE (12 S. iv. 218, 256).—*The Derby Mercury* of March 7, 1877, under the heading 'Bibliographical Notes (by the Editor),' gives the following amongst other information about 'The History and Topography of Ashbourn, the Valley of the Dove, and the Adjacent Villages':—

"The literary part of the work was undertaken by Mr. Hobson, of Ashborne, 'assisted' by Mr. Edward Fitzgibbon, better known to anglers by his *nom de plume* 'Ephemera,' under which he contributed largely to the columns of *Bell's Life*, and produced several works of more or less merit on angling. Judging from internal evidence, we are inclined to think that 'Ephemera's' share in the work was infinitesimal; indeed, Mr. Hobson, a man of culture and literary tastes, was perfectly equal to the whole task, which (excepting only the traditional 'assistance' of Fitzgibbon) may probably be placed entirely to his credit."

B. C.

"RUA NOVA" (12 S. iv. 215, 256).—In Brit. Mus. MSS. Dept. Sloane 505, 'A Voyage to Lisbon with the Portuguese Ambassador [D. Francisco da Mello], 1661,' by Thos. Fisher of Lincoln's Inn, we read on p. 39:—

Aug. 11. "After that we had wearied ourselves with gazing on them [some maskers in a procession from St. Julian's Church in Rua dos Mudos, Lisbon], we went from there to *Rua Nova* (ye cheife street of ye City and Exchange), where ye King and Queen had placed themselves

to view them, before whom they performed all their mimmicke tricks and postures to ye life; from there we crossed over ye Pallace yarde, where we tooke Boate and went aboard our shipp."

On p. 69, under date "August ye 28":—

"The wind was at N.W.; in the morning we got our anchor aboard and loosed our foretop-sayle: the Lieutnant, and of: with ye gunner went ashore and bought some sweetmeates a *Rua Nuova* with a great deal of bastard China ware, which was immediately sent aboard. From there we went to ye Pallace, where we met the Counsell."

A "filho da Rua Nova" evidently means a "regular Lisboner," just as we say a Cockney is one who was born within the sound of Bow bells. "Rua Nova" must have occupied the site, or nearly so, of the present Rua Aures.

HUBERT READE.

Oxford and Cambridge Club.

COL. CHARLES LENNOX (12 S. ii. 89, 138).—Having only just come across the query of W. R. W. relating to the dates of the commissions of Charles Lennox prior to 1787, I hasten to send the following, and hope the information will not be too late to be of use:—

Cornet or Ensign, 7th Royal Fusiliers, Ap. 12, 1782. Ensign, 100th Foot, Ap. 6, 1785. Lieutenant, 102nd Foot, Ap. 27, 1785. On half-pay, 102nd Foot, 1786. From half-pay and Captain-Lieutenant, 7th Foot, Ap. 18, 1787. Captain, 35th Foot, Aug. 29, 1787. E. H. FAIRBROTHER.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL: STEWARDS OF THE SCHOOL FEASTS (12 S. iv. 38, 68, 98, 139, 198).—Sam. Palmer (p. 98, col. 2), surgeon St. Barth. Hosp., died Aug., 1734 (*London Mag.*, p. 448).

Humphry Thayer was Inspector-General of the Duties on Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate in the Excise (500*l.*) in 1727, and a Commissioner of the Excise (1,000*l.*) Oct. 20, 1732, till he d. Dec. 9, 1737. His brothers Robert and Thomas d. April 6, 1737, and Jan. 2, 1738, respectively (*Gent. Mag.*).

Benjamin Tooke senior was Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital at his death July 5, 1716. Benj. Tooke, bookseller, d. May 24, 1723 (*Hist. Reg.*).

William Tims was made Register of St. Bartholomew's Hospital before 1716, and held the same (afterwards in 1727 and 1748 styled Clerk thereto) until succeeded by John Tims (probably his son) in 1748, when his death probably took place. He was also from before 1716, until 1748, one of the "eight attornies of the Sheriffs'

Court" of London, being senior on the list in 1727.

Thomas Trenchfield d. Jan. 5, 1730, *æt.* 44. Geo. Jas. Trenchfield of Dorset d. Dec. 6, 1756.

Rich. Truby sen., vintner, St. Paul's Churchyard, master of King's Arms Tavern, St. Paul's Churchyard, d. May 26, 1730 (*Hist. Reg.*).

Nathaniel Bishop, proctor in Doctors' Commons in 1755, d. July 13, 1790, *æt.* 70.

Thomas Benn (p. 99), attorney, Billingsgate, d. Sept. 26, 1769.

Wm. Purcas, one of the Six Clerks in Chancery from Feb., 1751, till he d. Jan. 2, 1766, was probably the man, the unusual name serving as a sufficient clue.

George Dance senior was made Clerk of the City Works between 1734 and 1737, and held the post (afterwards called Surveyor of the City Buildings) till he d. Feb. 11, 1768. Son of Giles Dance who d. July 6, 1751, *æt.* 87, and of kin to — Dance, builder, Surveyor of Guy's Hospital, who d. Aug. 23, 1733. Possibly the George Dance of Cripplegate, London, gent., whose son James matric. from St. John's Coll., Oxford, March 1, 1737/8, aged 18.

Christopher Tilson (p. 68) was in 1700 and 1707 Register to the Commissioners of Appeals in the Excise (200*l.*). William Tilson (p. 98, col. 2) may very well have been his brother, as another Christopher Tilson who matric. from Ch. Ch., Oxford, June 22, 1725, aged 17, was son of William Tilson of St. Margaret's, Westminster, arm.

Georgé Morton Pitt, son of John Pitt and Sarah Wavell, who were m. at St. Mary's, Madras, was born in Fort St. George, and baptized in St. Mary's Church, Madras, 1693. He was a distant cousin of Governor Thomas Pitt, M.P., the owner of the famous diamond. He was M.P. for Old Sarum Nov., 1722, till made Register of the Excise Office (350*l.*) Jan., 1724, and for Pontefract 1741-54. He resigned as Register Aug., 1724, and arrived at Madras Dec. 26, 1724; took office as Governor of Fort St. George, Madras, May 14, 1730; was made Commander-in-Chief there Dec. 5, 1729, and held both posts till he embarked for home Jan. 23, 1735. He afterwards became a merchant in London, and d. Feb. 5, 1756.

Benjamin Marriott was in 1727 one of the eight Attorneys, or Sworn Clerks, in the Court of Exchequer.

Richard Marriott, probably his brother, was in 1727 one of the four attorneys of

the Court of Exchequer, and senior of them in 1737 and 1748. They were possibly sons of Thomas Marriot, Clerk of the Pleas in the Exchequer in 1700 and 1716 (Chamberlayne's 'Present State') till he d. June 12, 1724.

Leonard Peed was elected one of the 12 Common Councilmen of the Ward of Cheap between 1741 and 1745.

Joseph Major (p. 98, col. 1) was in 1700 and 1707 senior of the four City Council [*sic*] or Common Pleaders of the City of London, from which he was promoted one of the two judges of the Sheriffs' Court in Jan., 1714, in which post he d. Jan. 1, 1717.

Henry Skey (p. 99) of Pencoed, co. Hereford, cler., had a son William who matric. from Oriol Coll., Oxford, April 22, 1765, aged 16, B.A. 1769.

W. R. WILLIAMS.

Talybont, Brecon.

It will complete the notes about the Pitts if it is mentioned (1) that John Pitt was Chief at Masulipatam at the end of the seventeenth century, not Consul (*ante*, p. 198); and (2) that he married Sarah, the widow of Thomas Wavell, who was second in Council at Fort St. George. The marriage took place in August, 1692.

FRANK PENNY.

WRIGHT OF SOUTH ELMSALL, DONCASTER (12 S. iv. 190).—The family of Wright of Kirkby and Elmsall, co. York, was at the commencement of the seventeenth century represented by George Wright of North Elmsall, who was described in the family Bible as "from Cudworth." The late Mr. Hubert Smith-Stanier, F.S.A., of Chilbolton, Hants, tried in vain to supplement this meagre information as to origin, but was enabled to establish the following facts as to progeny, gathered from a careful scrutiny of the Wright family archives and the local records.

George had a son Edward of North Elmsall, who, we may assume, was born about 1620, and a younger daughter Mary, who married Reginald Steade at South Kirkby, Sept. 15, 1657. Edward married there, Jan. 21, 1645, Rebecca Fulwood, by whom he had two sons. Edward, the younger, was born 1648, lived at North Elmsall, and had a son George, whose wife Anne died 1731, leaving a son Edward of North Elmsall, who married at South Kirkby in 1710 Rebecca Lunn, who was interred there July 12, 1733, he himself being interred there April 3, 1719.

The elder son of the first Edward and Rebecca, viz., George Wright of the Manor, South Kirkby, was born 1646, and died *ante* 1709, on July 25 of which year his widow Anne was interred at South Kirkby, leaving a son George Wright of the Manor, South Kirkby, who married at Doncaster, Aug. 13, 1692, Anne, natural daughter of the Duke of York by Othia, daughter of Matthew Hutton (family Bible). Anne was born May, 1666, and interred at South Kirkby in July, 1729, her husband being interred there May 11, 1729. They had a daughter Othia, who was baptized at Doncaster Oct. 6, 1694, and died young; and a son James Wright of South Elmsall and Thurnscoe Grange, who was living in 1742, on April 29 of which year his wife Elizabeth was interred at Thurnscoe, leaving two sons and four daughters, viz., George; Jane, ob. inf.; Mary, bapt. at Thurnscoe June 2, 1733; James, bapt. there April 22, 1735; Betty, bapt. there May 24, 1737; Anne, bapt. there Feb. 23, 1738; and Sarah, bapt. there July 13, 1741.

The elder son, George Wright of Thurnscoe Grange, was born 1729, and married at Thurnscoe, Nov. 22, 1768, Anne, daughter and heiress of William Casson *alias* Cass of Thurnscoe, a wealthy merchant of the City of London, and Anne his wife, both of whom were living in 1783. According to the local records and to the reports, dated June 18, 1857, of a Wright Chancery lawsuit (Record Office), George Wright was interred at Thurnscoe Jan. 13, 1813, aged 84 years, and his wife June 18, 1822, leaving three sons and five daughters, as follows:—

1. William Wright, bapt. at Thurnscoe Feb. 2, 1772, and interred there April 3, 1841, leaving a widow Elizabeth, who *d.s.p.* about 1845. 2. George Wright, bapt. there May 14, 1778, living June 18, 1857, whose only son William *d.s.p.* before June 18, 1857. 3. James Wright, surgeon, of Bawtry and Misson, co. Notts, bapt. at Thurnscoe May 17, 1787, and *d.s.p.* April 9, 1830.

1. Elizabeth, *alias* Bessy, Betsy, or Betty Wright, bapt. (as Betty) at Thurnscoe Dec. 17, 1769, and married (as Elizabeth) at St. George's Church, Doncaster, Sept. 4, 1810, Gervase Allen of Brierley Manor, Great Houghton, co. York, of the family of Allen of Southfield Grange, Thurnscoe. 2. Sarah Wright, bapt. at Thurnscoe May 5, 1774, and married, first, at Middleton Tyas, Richmond, co. York, 1793, her relative Sampson George, a wealthy widower of fox-hunting celebrity, who was interred there 1809; and secondly Thomas Salter, a Quaker, who *d.s.p.* Her

first marriage settlement was signed at Middleton Lodge, the residence of her first husband's cousin Major George Hartley, who was co-trustee with her brother Dr. James Wright. She was declared by the Prince of Wales to be the most beautiful woman of his acquaintance, and died July 9, 1844. 3. Abigail Wright, bapt. at Thurnscoe March 28, 1775, married John Warde of Hooton Pagnell, co. York, of the family of Warde of Tanshelf, Pontefract, and *d.s.p.* prior to June 18, 1857. 4. Emma Wright, bapt. at Thurnscoe Feb. 8, 1781, and died unmarried. 5. Anne Wright, bapt. there Aug. 4, 1783, and died unmarried Feb. 21, 1870.

The armorial bearings of the family, as described on the book-plate label of Dr. James Wright (1819), are: Shield, "Or, a fesse compony az. and arg. betw. three eagles' heads erased ppr." Crest, "A unicorn passant regard. ppr." The writer has seen this label, and respectfully points out an error on p. 72 of vol. v. of 'Visitation of England and Wales,' by the late Dr. Howard, Maltravers Herald, and Mr. Crisp, where the Wright coat is said to contain griffins' heads.

MILES K. STAPYLTON.

CASTLEHILL (12 S. iv. 244).—This place is in the vicinity of Inverness, and long ago was the mansion or home of the Cuthberts of Castlehill, a family once of much local importance. I do not know of any published history of the Cuthberts. G.

GRAMMATICAL MNEMONIC JINGLE (12 S. iv. 242).—The first infant school was established at New Lanark in 1816, the second at Westminster in 1818. The first master of both was James Buchanan. Though not a teacher by profession, he had an instinctive understanding of young children, and his ingenuity compensated for his inexperience. In 1839 he settled in Cape Colony so as to be near his children. Sir John Buchanan, a judge of the Supreme Court of the Union of South Africa, is his grandson. Miss Buchanan, the judge's sister, says:—

"Mr. Buchanan had a flute which he played with considerable skill. To the music of his flute he taught the children to march round the room.... Added to Buchanan's gift of music was the ability to rhyme. This he used to good purpose, often setting his own rhymes to simple, popular tunes. Some of the teachers who followed plagiarized his rhymes: others, more or less unsuccessfully, attempted to imitate them."

Among the specimens of her grandfather's rhymes given by Miss Buchanan are the lines on the parts of speech. (For further

information see Salmon and Hindshaw's 'Infant Schools' and an article by Mr. Charles Higham in *The New-Church Magazine* for May and June, 1915.)

The earliest date to which I have been able to trace the lines is 1829, when they appeared in the fourth edition of Wilderspin's 'Infant Education.' This is probably their first appearance if Buchanan wrote them, and their appearance in the book of his disciple Wilderspin confirms the presumption that he did write them.

At 9 S. xii. 504 MR. EVERARD COLEMAN quoted the lines from an American newspaper, but they were doubtless a reimportation. (Searching Milton & Bradley's stores in New York for novel kindergarten devices, I found one which I thought would be a useful addition to our own. When I described it to the lecturer on kindergarten at a Brooklyn college she said: "Yes; I found that in England, and induced Milton & Bradley to place it on the American market.")

At 10 S. i. 337 the lines are said to have been written by a librarian at Cape Town. This rather strengthens than weakens the ascription of them to Buchanan, for he lived for some years near Cape Town, and one of his sons was the editor of *The Cape Town Journal*. DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

JOHN DWERRYHOUSE, CLOCKMAKER (12 S. iv. 243).—This surname is to be found in Bardsley's 'Dictionary of Surnames,' and is derived by him from "dye-house," through the local "dwyer-house." Weekley, in his recently published book 'Surnames,' derives it from "dwarf-house." It is found in the south-west of Lancashire; and though Bardsley states that it is also a Yorkshire name, he gives no instances. So far I have not found it in any Yorkshire document.

My earliest Lancashire note is dated Aug. 10, 1433, when John More of Lyverpoll, esq., granted to Ric. Dwerehowse of Halewood, yeoman (and others), messuages, &c. in Liverpool ('Moore MSS.,' Lanes. and Cheshire Record Society). In the Final Concords published by the same Society, Richard Dweryhowse occurs on Aug. 22, 1529, as a plaintiff in regard to land in Preston, Penwortham, and Walton [le Dale]. In the calendar of the Lancashire wills at Chester, published by the same Society, we find Henry Dwarrihouse of Halewood, 1623; William Dwarrihouse of Liverpool, yeoman, inventory 1640; William Dwarryhouse of West Derby, gentleman, 1647; James Dwerrihouse of Garston, husbandman, 1734;

and others of the last-named place in 1751 and 1776.

The name does not occur in the calendar of Lancashire wills proved in the Archdeaconry of Richmond, which indicates that the name had not travelled north of the river Ribble before 1812, the last date of the calendar. As Dwarrihouse this name is still found in Lancashire.

W. H. CHIPPINDALL, Col.

Kirkby Lonsdale.

The surname occurs forty-one times in the registers of Bebington (a parish between Chester and Birkenhead). The first two entries refer to Agnes Dwarrihouse, buried 1560, and Agnes Dwarisse, married 1562. The latter entry evidently gives the local pronunciation, the Cheshireman being extremely fond of condensing long surnames. In 1617 we have the burial of "Filius Johis Sparke al[iu]s Dwarrihouse"; and the last entry is in 1622: "Johis Dwarrihouse de Bebington."

JOSEPH C. BRIDGE.

Christ Church Vicarage, Chester.

Bardsley says that this name comes from "dwyer-house," a residence. He quotes two instances from wills at Chester, and another man who lived at St. George's, Hanover Square. There are seven such names in the current 'Liverpool Directory,' one a watch- and clock-maker. Harrison says the name comes from "dwarf-house."

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

[G. and W. B. S. also refer to Liverpool.]

PARCY REED OF TROUGHEND (12 S. iv. 47, 88).—Parcy, Percy, or Percival Reed of Troughend, by Elsdon, Northumberland, was living in the time of the Rev. Isaac Marrow, who was Rector of Elsdon from 1624 to 1650, for he had a dispute with him regarding the performance of some penance which had been enjoined upon him. This furnishes an approximate date for the querist.

J. W. FAWCETT.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (12 S. iii. 510; iv. 32, 62).—

1. *Quinque sumus fratres, uno de stipite nati.*

About 50 years ago Prof. John Hutton Balfour, the father of the present distinguished professor of Edinburgh University, gave me the following riddle on one of our delightful botanical excursions in Scotland:—

"*Quinque sumus fratres, unus barbatus et alter imberbisque duo, sum semi berberbis ego.*"

I could not remember the riddle, although I had hundreds of times verified it by examining the sepals of the wild rose for years afterwards; so some months ago my friend Prof. Bayley Balfour obtained for me from the present Pro-

fessor of Clinical Surgery, Prof. Caird, who was in our day the class assistant of Prof. John Hutton Balfour, the exact wording of the "riddle" and his own English rendering of it, which is indeed very beautiful:—

Five brothers take their stand,
Born to the same command:
Two darkly bearded frown,
Two without beards are known,
And one sustains with equal pride
His sad appendage on one side.

G. S. STEPHENSON, M.D.

(12 S. iv. 246.)

1. But the waiting time, my brothers,
Is the hardest time of all,

will be found in some lines entitled 'The Hardest Time of All,' on p. 91 of 'Psalm of Life,' by Sarah Doudney (Houlston & Sons, 65 Paternoster Row, 1871).

MARY TERESA FORTESCUE.

Grove House, Winchester.

Notes on Books.

From the Old South-Sea House: being Thomas Rumney's Letter-Book, 1796-8. Edited by his great-great-nephew A. W. Rumney. New Edition. (John Murray, 2s. 6d. net.)

MR. MURRAY deserves thanks for a good as well as cheap edition of a book that will delight many readers of 'N. & Q.' Thomas Rumney belonged to an old Cumberland family of "statesmen," or yeomen, but when he wrote the majority of these letters he was filling a situation in the Old South-Sea House. On the death of his elder brother he inherited the family estate and returned to Cumberland.

Fortunately for us, he loved letter-writing, and we are privileged to watch events as they unrolled themselves day by day at a critical period of British history. Thus we have the Bank of England suspending cash payments in 1797 and issuing pound notes, Pitt's efforts to finance the war with France by loans, and increased rates of postage to help to defray war expenditure. But the minor things of life naturally occupy considerable space in the letters, and Rumney affords many interesting glimpses into manners and customs a century ago. On one page he records how he gave a shilling to schoolboys for "barring out" their master; on another he tells how when "old Mary Hodgson" was buried 70 people were expected at the funeral, and 73 lb. of beef and 41 lb. of mutton were provided for them; and on a third how, when he was about to be married, he bought presents of gloves for the guests expected. The great Oxford Dictionary has the earliest mention of a spencer as a man's coat in 1796, and Rumney informs his brother Anthony on Jan. 25, 1797, that he wears "a half greatcoat, or what is called a Spencer." On the other hand, the Dictionary does not record *tea* as a transitive verb before 1812, and as an intransitive verb till 1823; but Rumney notes on Jan. 11, 1805, that he "tea'd, suppered, and slept at Mr. Mounsey's," and on Sept. 7, 1806, that "Mrs. R. and I tea'd at Mellfell," his Cumberland house. He had married on New Year's Day, 1806, and dined at the house of his bride's father. That he was a

lover of old customs may be inferred from his note of that day: "The company remarkably cheerful. Played at cards. The company departed about midnight. No attendance to Bride and Bridegroom upon their going to bed, as is customary upon the occasion in this country."

Cordwainer Ward in the City of London: its History and Topography. By A. Charles Knight. (Allen & Unwin, 4s. 6d. net.)

THAT Mr. Knight has an interesting subject for his useful little book is apparent from his summary of the chief features of Cordwainer Ward: "It contains a specimen of the earliest Norman architecture in the country in the crypt of Bow Church. The first home of one of the most important of the City Companies was within its area, as was a royal residence in mediæval days, whilst among those illustrious men who were born within its limits was the founder of St. Paul's School. The Ward had, moreover, the distinction of containing one of the earliest Grammar Schools in London, and also of providing for centuries a habitation for the principal Ecclesiastical Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury in the most famous of all the City churches." In addition, it is worth noting that the ward is one of the few which take their name from the principal craftsmen who lived and worked in them.

This custom of the men of a craft working together in one locality is well illustrated in the older form of the name of the ward, for the earliest mention that Mr. Knight can trace is in the Corporation Letter-Book A (ascribed to 1285 or 1286), where it appears as "The Ward of Cordwainstrate"; and Stow also refers to it as "Cordwainer Street Ward." Other craft-names connected with this ward are Goldsmiths' Row and Budge Row, the latter taking its name from a celebrated fur of olden days.

Mr. Knight devotes a chapter to the churches of the ward, and recalls the fact that Bow Church possessed the right of sanctuary. As early as 1138 it had a Grammar School connected with it, there being at that time only two others in London—those attached to St. Paul's Cathedral and St. Martin-le-Grand. Mr. Knight provides also a sort of topographical dictionary of the streets and courts of the ward, past as well as present, with notices of the principal points of interest connected with them. The book is furnished with maps, plans, and other illustrations, and a list of aldermen of the ward from 1227; and an index is not forgotten. Many readers should be grateful to Mr. Knight for his pleasant and handy volume.

The Gate of Remembrance: the Story of the Psychological Experiment which resulted in the Discovery of the Edgar Chapel at Glastonbury. By Frederick Bligh Bond. (Oxford, Blackwell, 6s. net.)

THIS book, dealing with the discovery of the Edgar Chapel at Glastonbury by psychological experiment, is interesting both from the archaeological and the psychological standpoint.

On the archaeological side it is to be noted that the Edgar Chapel was known to have been standing in Elizabeth's reign. Wills and Freeman, as the author mentions, were disposed to locate it at the east end of the church. The Loretto Chapel—which, it is suggested, may

hereafter be discovered—is also mentioned in Leland's 'Itinerary.' A keen ecclesiastical architect with a free hand would naturally, we should have thought—as east-end chapels exist at St. Albans, St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, Southwark, Westminster, and elsewhere—be led to deep investigation.

Such points should be remembered in considering the psychical aspect of the matter. The "communications" were in "automatic" writing by "J. A." All we can deduce from the letter-press about this gentleman is that his full name was John Alleyne and that he was a friend who shared Mr. Bond's tastes. We should have liked to know a great deal more about him. The Latin which appears in the earlier "communications" is such as any one might use who had familiarized himself with Domesday, Inquisitiones Post Mortem, Dugdale, and the like. Some surprisingly modern architectural terms are used, such as "four-centred."

These remarks are made, not with any intention of calling in question Mr. Bond's bona fides, but rather to intimate our opinion that the discovery was not by any means indisputably due to supernatural agency—in a word, that it was quite possibly due to what was subjectively known to Mr. Bond and his friend.

Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, Manchester. Vol. IV. Nos. 3 and 4. (Manchester, University Press; London, Longmans & Co., 2s.)

THE *Bulletin* of the celebrated Manchester library generally contains some first-rate reading, and this issue is well up to the mark. But the shortest contribution in it will perhaps claim the greatest amount of attention from readers of 'N. & Q., viz., Mr. William Poel's 'Chronological Table shewing what is Proved and what is not Proved about Shakespeare's Life and Work.' It is arranged in two sheets, the first covering the Elizabethan period, 1564-1603; the second the Jacobean period, 1603-16. Readers will find a treat of a different kind in Dr. Powicke's 'A Puritan Idyll; or, the Rev. Richard Baxter's Love Story,' a truly human document telling the story of a perfect married life. Another paper that will appeal strongly to readers of 'N. & Q.' is that by Dr. W. H. R. Rivers on 'Dreams and Primitive Culture.'

Notices to Correspondents.

COL. FYNMORE, A. L., and M. H. SCOTT.—Forwarded.

H. S. BRANDRETH ("In the name of the Prophet—figs!").—The words occur at the end of a paragraph in 'Johnson's Ghost,' No. X. of the 'Rejected Addresses,' by James and Horac Smith.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS, Carnarvon (Rev. Thomas Smart Hughes).—He was born at Nuneaton in 1788, and died Aug. 11, 1847. An account of him is to be found in the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.'

D. L. L. ("Drake," "Duck," "Gander," "Goose" derived from Hebrew or Syriac).—The 'New English Dictionary,' which represents the best etymological scholarship of the time, lends no countenance to the Anglo-Israelite fancy for deriving these terms from Hebrew or Syriac.

LONDON, NOVEMBER, 1918.

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Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

NEWPORT (I. OF W.) AND THE
REVOLUTION OF 1688.

THE recently came into my hands a small MS. book, bound in forel, and measuring 8½ by 3¼ inches. It formerly had two clasps, but these have been torn away. On the outside is written, in neat Old English characters, "King William's Birthday." The first page is headed:—

A List of Subscribers

For an Annual Meeting at the George Inn at Newport on the Fourth day of November to*** Com'emorate the Birthday of our Great Deliverer King William the Third of Glorious and im'ortal Memory where a Dinner will be provided at 2s: 6d each Subscriber.

1741.

Below are the signatures of twenty-three subscribers. The meetings continued to be held annually, the heading of each page being similar to that just cited, and followed by the names of the subscribers, most of which are signatures. The date is placed at the end of the heading in each year up to 1745, but in that year among the signatures is the following entry: "At this meeting y^e 5th Nov^r 1744 Mr. Benj: Travers is unanimously elected Steward of this Society for their next meeting"; and in the following year the heading continues, "at this meeting, being the 4 of Novemb^r 1745, Mr. Benj. Travers is unanimously continued President for y^e next meeting." It would appear, therefore, that the first dinner entered in this book was held in 1740. From 1745 a President was elected annually, who took the chair at the dinner, and was responsible for collecting the subscriptions and paying the expenses of the meeting. At the end of the book are rough accounts from: 1754-63, 1771-80, and 1783-90. The first statement runs:—

Novemb^r the 15th 1764.

| | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|----|--------|
| Paid for Ringing | .. | .. | .. | 0:12:0 |
| The Servants | .. | .. | .. | 0:2:6 |
| The Guns | .. | .. | .. | 0:2:6 |

N.B.—At the same time it was unanimously agreed that the Guns should not be used in future.

The "Guns" seem to refer to a birthday salute, now to be discontinued, but the peal of bells is kept up, as in 1787 the ringers are allowed 10s. In 1747 a supper at 1s. each subscriber was substituted for the dinner. In 1752 we read that "the President Elect (Mr. John Bunny) has promised an Oration at y^e next meeting." The date was changed in 1752 from the 4th to the 15th of November, the celebrated "eleven days" having been omitted when the "New Style" became legal in September of that year; but in 1783 "it was resolved that it be held on the 4th day of Nov^r New Stile, with the concurrence of the Club at the Wheatsheaf." In 1770 the society shifted from the George to the Bugle Inn, and there remained, the charge for the supper being increased in 1779 to 1s. 6d. each subscriber.

Among the signatures the most noticeable is that of John Wilkes, who had a house at Sandown. His name occurs once only, in 1788. He was perhaps specially invited to celebrate the centenary of the Revolution. Many of the remainder are well-known Island names. I have some genealogical notes of Wavell, Miller, Cowlam, Pike, and Harwood, all of whom were residents of

Newport or Carisbrooke. These families were all connected by marriage. I should be glad to have any information regarding Wavell, who attended a meeting in 1771. His Christian name appears to be Jonathan, and he was probably the father of Dr. John Wavell, a well-known physician in the island. The last entry is for 1790, there being no more room in the book. At this meeting Dr. Peter Lewis was elected President for 1791.

It would be interesting to know up to what date the society continued to hold its annual meetings.

Alphabetical List of Subscribers, with dates of first and last attendance.

- J. Abbott, 1771
 Richard Alford, 1757-8
 William Allen, 1773
 Wm. Arnold (President 1754), 1749-59
 (Rev.) Elias Atkins (President 1768, 1787), 1761-86
 M. Bagster, 1742-3
 Thos. Bagster, 1743
 G. Baines, 1780
 W. Baker, 1786-9
 James Barker, 1779-82
 Richard Barlow (President 1774), 1769-83
 James Barlow, 1781
 Geo. Barton (President 1779), 1778-87
 Robt. Bird, 1755-6
 Cornelis Jan Breewagt, 1773
 Richard Brown (President 1762), 1747-90
 Thomas Buckell, 1784-6
 John Bunny (President 1753), 1745-61
 John Bussell, 1740
 John Campbell, 1765
 Wm. Carpenter, 1771-4
 H. Carpenter, 1773
 John Chater, 1756-7
 John Clarke (President 1767), 1766-74
 John Coker, 1756-7
 Nichs. Collison, 1784
 John Cook, 1787-8
 John Cooke, 1740-2
 Richd. Cooke (President 1776, 1788), 1765-90
 Wm. Cooke (President 1777, 1786), 1765-80
 Wm. Cooper, 1787
 Capt. John Cope, 1740
 Thos. Cope, 1742
 John Cotton, 1740-50
 Richd. Cowlam, 1742-9
 John Crow, 1744-5
 (Rev.) Thos. Dalton (President 1790), 1789-90
 Peter Daniell, 1779-80
 Edwd. Davies, 1741
 John Davies, 1785-6
 David Davis, 1788
 Thos. Daw (President 1780), 1774-84
 Willm. Daw, 1780
 John Daw, 1784-8
 James Day, 1773
 Richd. Deacon, 1771-3
 Robert Deacon, 1773
 Jno. Delgarno, 1747-54
 Geo. Doughty, 1760
 Geo. Douglas (President 1765), 1755-78
 Robert Dore, 1788-9
 George Dyke, 1743
 Isaac Espinoza, 1744
 Capt. Finkonson (? Sinkonson), 1745
 Richd. Foquett (?), 1764
 Hugh Maclean Frome, 1760
 Peter Fromow, 1785-90
 James Getly, 1756
 Charles Giffard, 1758
 F. Gleed, 1784
 Wm. Goodeve (President 1781), 1775-90
 Richd. Gosse, 1783-90
 Jim Gould, 1758
 Edwd. Grace, 1782
 Arthur Gray, 1773
 John Gray (President 1782), 1780-9
 Jno. Greene, 1742-8
 Jas. Gumm (President 1764), 1761-4
 Jas. Hardley, 1788
 Wm. Harwood, 1772
 James Hawksley (President 1770), 1770-4
 John Hayles (President 1771), 1770-3
 W. Heath, 1771-4
 Edwd. Hinxman, 1765
 Jas. Hollier, 1788
 Wm. Hollier, 1788
 (?) Ralph Houghton, 1763
 Wm. Johnson, 1740-7
 John Johnson, 1782-9
 James Jolliffe, 1747-57
 John Jolliffe, 1742-3
 Wm. Jolliffe, 1756-78
 S. King, 1748-51
 Thos. Kinman, 1788
 Jas. Kirkpatrick (President 1749), 1740-81
 Jas. Kirkpatrick, junr. (President 1784), 1776-90
 John Kirkpatrick, 1777-89
 Joseph Kirkpatrick, 1782-92
 Wm. Knowles, 1779-90
 John Leigh (President 1760), 1740-63
 Bar. E. Leigh, 1741
 Ste. Leigh, 1756-72
 Dr. Peter Lewis (President 1791), 1789-90
 Joseph Lowe, 1769
 Mordo Macaulay (President 1752), 1747-62
 Jos. Masefield, 1788
 Rt. Maywood, 1786
 Arthur Messant, 1740-1753
 Jno. Miller, Junr., 1773
 Thos. Morgan, Esq., 1740
 Ant. Morgan, 1743-4
 Henry Morton, 1744-5
 Andw. Moucher, 1787-1788
 Geo. V. Neimburg, 1778
 W. Newman, 1757
 Peter Nichols, 1763
 Peter Nichols (President 1778), 1777-90
 S. (? L.) Nicholson, 1756-7
 Wm. Norton, 1751-3
 Robt. Noyes, 1751-3
 Phillip Odar, 1740-5
 Geo. Oglander, 1741-5
 R. Palmer, 1740-1
 Thos. Parkinson, 1742-6
 Mr. Patrick, 1744
 Hugh Pearson, 1756-60
 Nichs. Pearson, junr., 1747-50
 Geo. Pedder, junr., 1788-90
 Henry Perkins, 1784-8
 G. Phelps, 1773
 S. Phillippis, 1780-1
 Frans. Pike (President 1766), 1764-90
 John Pike, 1778-85
 Wm. Pike (President 1773), 1773
 Richd. Porter, 1758-66
 John Potticary (President 1789), 1788-90
 Cha. A. Powllett, 1743
 John Prosser, 1740
 Richd. Prowse, 1786-90
 George Pyke, 1745-7
 R. Ratsey, 1773
 John Read, 1740-55
 Jereh. Read (President 1785), 1784-7
 John Redston, 1740
 Loving Redston (President 1748), 1741-58
 Wm. Redston, 1747-8
 Wm. Reynolds, 1765
 Wm. Richardson, 1773
 Jno. Rickman, 1740-7
 Edwd. Roach, 1742-8
 Hen. Roberts (President 1750), 1740-54
 Heny. Roberts, junr., 1749-53
 Will. Rochfort, 1744
 (Alderman) Mark Rogers (President 1751), 1741-73
 Fras. Rogers (President 1772), 1761-79
 Matthew Rolleston, 1744
 Samuel Rolleston (President 1761), 1760-4
 Hugh Rose, 1755-73
 Heaton Rose, 1771
 Linthonn Rotrey, 1773
 John Rud, 1746
 Robert Sandy, 1747-8
 Nichs. Scanland, 1745-6
 Jereh. Sel, junr., 1787
 Thos. Serle (President 1756), 1750-74
 Wm. Sharp (President 1755), 1749-90
 Wm. Sharp, jun., 1757-1759
 Saml. Sills (President 1759), 1756-9
 Richd. Slader, 1749-60
 Richd. Slader, 1778
 David Smith, 1765-9
 Chas. Smythe, 1754
 Richd. Stephens, 1765-1771
 Alexander Stewart, 1771
 Edwd. Stockton, 1786-7
 (Rev.) John Sturch (President 1775), 1756-90
 Thos. Sweet, 1769-72
 David Sweet, 1787
 Wm. Tackwell, 1763-8
 John Taylor, 1747-51
 Robt. Taylor, 1749-51
 Thos. Temple (President 1759), 1749-82
 Samuel Terrick, 1740
 John Till, 1751
 Thos. Townsend, 1756-8
 John Trattle (President 1763), 1740-68
 Jos. Trattle, 1761-4
 Robt. Trattle, 1747-55
 Benj. Travers (Steward 1745, President 1746) 1740-56
 John Tucker, 1771-84
 Elisha Turner, 1770-1
 Thos. Turner, 1769-77
 Wm. Turner, 1754-72
 John Upward, 1781
 Jno. Venn, 1740-8
 Geo. Wade, 1780.
 F. Walker, 1778
 John Warener, 1754
 E. Watson, 1787
 Jonn. Wavell, 1771

James Wellman (President 1783), 1779-85
 Jno. Wellman, 1787
 Wm. White (President 1747), 1740-73
 John Whitehead, 1740-1746

James Whitehead, 1752-8
 John Wilkes, 1788
 Hugh Wilkinson, 1744-1745
 F. Williams, 1740-6
 Robt. Young, 1780-90

C. W. FIREBRACE, Capt.

WEDDING TROUSSEAU OF A LADY
 c. 1630.

THERE is considerable reason for supposing the following bill, headed "Wedding Clothes for her," is in the handwriting of Paulus Ambrosius Croke, some interesting extracts from whose accounts were published *ante*, pp. 5, 36. It is fairly certain that the "her" of the paper was Lucy, his sole daughter and heiress, born of his second wife Susanna, daughter of Thomas Coo of Boxford, Surrey. Lucy's marriage licence is dated 17 Feb., 6 Charles (1630), and a loose leaf torn from a pocket-book reads:—

"Edw. Heath was married to Lucy Croke, the only daughter of Paul Amb. Croke, the 21st of February, being Shrove Munday, in the yeare of our Lord 1630."

Her husband Edward Heath was son of Sir Robert Heath, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He was born Sept. 2, 1612. This torn and crumpled paper is a useful contribution to the history of prices, and also affords no little insight into marriage costume at the date. Many of the items are wrongly carried out. The totals are also wrong, but the copy is faithful to the original.

Wedding clothes for her, 1791.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|----|
| Imp' for 13 yards of silver stuffe at 52s. the yarde | 33 | 15 | 0 |
| For 7 yarde and a quarter of silver stuffe at 33s. the yarde | 11 | 19 | 3 |
| For 11 yarde of willow collored satten at 14s. the yerde | 7 | 14 | 0 |
| For 7 yarde of pinck collored satten damaske at 14s. the yarde | 4 | 18 | 0 |
| For 7 yarde of wrought grograne at 9s. 4d. the yarde | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| For one ell of rich white taffate at 14s. the ell | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| For 4 ells of rich white taffate sarsnnett at 10s. ell | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| For on ell and a halfe of gold couller and white taffate at 12s. the ell | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| For 4 yarde of watchet and 8 yarde of yellow saye at 2s. the ell | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| For 1 ell and a quarter more of taffate at 12s. the ell | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| For 74 ounce of gold and silver bone lace at 5s. 6d. the ounce | 20 | 11 | 2 |
| For 6 paire of gold and silver buttons and loops | 0 | 14 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|------|----|----|
| For 8 ounce of gold & silver boone lace edging at 5s. 6d. the ounce | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| For 23 ounce of silver boone lace at 5s. the ounce | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| For 15 ounce of french silver lace at 5s. ye ouz. | 3 | 17 | 6 |
| For 2 ounce of gold and silver lace at 5s. the ounce | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| For 12 dozen of gold & silver buttons | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| For 7 ounce & a qtr. of silver partchmt lace at 5s. the ounce | 1 | 16 | 3 |
| For one ounce & halfe a qtr of silver boone edging at 5s. the ounce | 0 | 8 | 2 |
| For 3 dozen of silver cheine buttons at | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| For a quarter of silke | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| For a gorgett | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| For a mufte & 2 paire of gloves | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| For a sute of knotts | 0 | 3 | 8 |
| For a fann | 0 | 3 | 8 |
| For a maske | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| For another gorgett | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| For a hancharchefe | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| For small lace | 2 | 7 | 8 |
| For boone lace & seaming | 1 | 9 | 4 |
| For a capp & a handcarchefe | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| For a yard of boone lace | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| For silver Risbone gartering knotts and roses as appeareth by the bill | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| For a shirrt & a smock | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| For other linengs | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | £149 | 10 | 6 |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|----|
| For making a pincke collored taffete petticoate & wastcott | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| For canvas & buckaram for it | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| For 15 yarde of boone edging of silver wayeing 2 ounces & a dr. at 5 the ouz. | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| For a quarter of white sarsnnett | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| For 6 stomacher buttons | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| For silke for it | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| For making a gowne of cloth of silver | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| For canvas & stifening for it | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| For Ribbone | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| For a buske & marking the panels | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| For white calleece to put under the bodyes wings & skirtte | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| For silke for them | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| For making her willow collored petticoate & weste cott with gold & silver lace | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| For stifing for it | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| For fine buckaram for it | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| For ribbone for it | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| For a edgg at the bottome & marking the panes | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| For 7 yarde of willow collored calleece to lyne the peticotte at 12d. the yard | 0 | 7 | 9 |
| For silke for them | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| For making a pincke collored damaske petticoate laste wth silver laces | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| For ribbone for it | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| For fine buckaram to put under the laces | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| For an edgg for the bottome & a pockett | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| For silke for it | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| For making a skye collored grogran petycoate | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| For ribbone for it | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| For fine buckaram to put under the laces | 0 | 1 | 6 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|------|----|----|
| For an edgg at the bottom & a pockett | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| For silke for it | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| For making the peticoate of silver stuff | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| For ribbone for it | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| For fine buckeram & an edgg & a pockett | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| For silke for it | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| For making her scarlett coote | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| For satten for the staye & stiffening for the wings & pockett | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| For bordring ribbons, calliceo, & claspes | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| For silke for it | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| For a paire of bene sleeves | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| For a ground role & a petticat role | 0 | 6 | 4 |
| For a paire of silke bodyes | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| For making her petticoate of scarlett beays | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| For bordring & ribbone & silke & a pockett | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| For 8 yards & a qrt. of scarlett beayes to make the coate & peticoate, 7s. 6d. the yard | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| | £13 | 12 | 0 |
| For a knyfe wth a bludd stone haft | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| For x yardes & a halfe of faune coullered wrought grogran at 16 the yard | 4 | 14 | 6 |
| For an ell & a quarter of taffate | 0 | 16 | 8 |
| For 8 ouzence and a quarter of partchmt. plate lace | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| For 20 dozen of small buttons at 8s. a dozen | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| For 3 dozehan 9 yards of bardsey satten chenie at 3s. | 0 | 11 | 3 |
| For 3 onz. 3 quarters of tauney | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| For di an onz. of silke | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| For 5 yardes of tauey ribbin ingraine at 6d. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| For 2 yardes & a halfe of 4d. ribbin | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| For one yard of galloone | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| For coullered silkes | 0 | 11 | 9 |
| For lace for her of severall sortes | 4 | 15 | 3 |
| For 6 yardes of Copwell laune | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| | 16 | 01 | 2 |
| | 13 | 12 | 0 |
| | 149 | 10 | 6 |
| | £179 | 03 | 8 |

On another loose sheet, probably in reference to the same occasion, is the following:—

A note of the goods that came amongst the furniture of the red and white Tufftasty bed.

Three peecys of valence for a bed of needle worke of diverse coulers.

A carpet of needleworke of diverse coulers.

A tale for a sweete bag of needleworke of diverse coulers, being the story of Solomon and the 2 Harlots.

A peece of needleworke lind with blew callico, being our Saviour's crucifixion, lying in his tomb, and his resurrection.

A peece of Indian stufte of severall coulers, being a bed quilt lind with red callico.

A satten quilt of severall coulers.

A large mantle for a bed, being of cloath of silver & lind with yellow taffaty, with 4 tallits of silke & silver.

J. HARVEY BLOOM.

THOMAS HEYWOOD AND 'THE FAIR MAID OF THE EXCHANGE.'

(See *ante*, p. 261.)

EQUALLY clear indications of Heywood are to be found in the text of the play. The notable words are these: *associate* (v.), *compendious*, *exigent* (n.), *fluence*, *lackey* (v.), *immure*, *perplexion*, *quittance* (v.). It will be best to take them in the order of their occurrence.

P. 7, *associate*, v. = accompany.

And we not present to *associate* you.

Used once in this sense by Shakespeare. Common in Heywood. Compare 'If You Know not Me,' 297:—

Thither, so please you, we'll *associate* you.

Occurs again in 'The Brazen Age,' 181; 'Iron Age,' 330; 'Lucrece,' 175, 203; and elsewhere.

P. 11, *lackey*, v.

Bowlder. Will you get up and ride?

Mall. No, I'll *lackey* by his side.

In 'The Brazen Age,' 178:—

I'll *lackey* by thee wheresoe'er thou goest.

Also '1 Edward IV.,' 16; 'Love's Mistress,' 110.

P. 13, *immure*.

...the depth of grief
That is *immur'd* within my heart's deep closet.

One of the commonest of Heywood's many Latinisms, especially in its literal sense. For its metaphorical application, as here, compare 'The Brazen Age,' 212:—

Immur'd with death.

The word occurs no fewer than six times in 'The Brazen Age.'

P. 32, *perplexion*.

The true *perplexion* of her wounded heart.

Again in 'The Golden Age,' 40.

P. 56, *fluence*.

The natural *fluence* of my own wit had been far better.

Compare 'Royal King and Loyal Subject,' 71:—

...I have lost my spirit And *fluence* of my brain.

The earliest authority for this word in 'N.E.D.' is this passage from 'The Fair Maid of the Exchange.' Chapman uses it a little later, but then only in the primary sense of "stream." The only other citation in the Dictionary is from Wood's 'Athenæ Oxonienses,' "fluence in discourse"—not a parallel use.

P. 57, *compendious*.

(Fiddle, the clown)... I have spent some time in idle words, therefore be you *compendious*, and tell me if my Mistress handkercher be done or no.

This is one of Nick's words in 'A Woman kill'd with Kindness' (97),

I am brief, and not *compendious*.

P. 68, *quittance*, v.

Brother, if I live I'll quittance thee for this.

See '2 Edward IV.,' 172 :—

Jane Shore or I may quittance you for this.

Also in '1 Edward IV.,' 33; 'Challenge for Beauty,' 63. Except in Greene's writings, it rarely occurs elsewhere as a verb.

P. 87, *exigent*.

...hath Captain Racket Banded old Flower to such an *exigent*.

'The Four Prentices of London,' ii. 221, has

... since our frowning stars Have brought us to this narrow *exigent*.

The only other unusual word in this play is the adjective "eloquious," which I should have believed to be a coinage of Heywood's but that the 'N.E.D.' cites an earlier use in Nash. So far as I know, it is not to be found elsewhere either in Heywood or any other writer. It is, however, just the kind of adjective that we should expect Heywood to employ, since he has "deceptious" ('Iron Age,' 317), "combustious" ('Iron Age,' 404), "perjurious" ('Golden Age,' 44), "tranquillous" ('Lucrece,' 169), "tympanous" ('Earth and Age,' 140); 'The Man-hater,' 183), "facinorious" ('Challenge for Beauty,' Prol.), and other kindred forms that have failed to establish themselves.

Passing from single words to words used in combination, we shall find many turns of expression pointing just as clearly to Heywood. In the opening speech of the play Scarlet says to Bobbington :—

Come, Bobbington, this *star-bespangled sky* Bodeth some good.

In 'Love's Mistress' Admetus, addressing Apollo, "bridegroom to Morning, day's eternal king," speaks (p. 95) of the "fat thighs of bulls" burnt as a sacrifice to him, of which the savour,

wrap'd in clouds of smoke and fire,

To thy *star-spangled palace* durst aspire;

and again, shortly before the passage in which these lines occur, Apuleius says to Midas :—

See'st thou this sphere spangled with all these stars?

P. 43. Phillis, pestered by Gardiner with unwelcome attentions, contemptuously exclaims :—

What am I, you cipher, *parenthesis of words*?

using the term applied by Falconbridge in '1 Edward IV.' (29) to the idly-prating Josselin :—

Away with this *parenthesis of words*!

P. 57. Bowdler playfully addresses Fiddle, the clown, as "my sweet russeting... my little apple-john." "You are a pippin-monger to call me russeting or apple-john," exclaims Fiddle; whereupon Bowdler retorts with

Sirra Russeting, I'll *pare your head off*.

To "pare off" a head seems a strange expression, and is certainly not a common one. But Heywood uses it several times elsewhere. I have noted two references: one in 'The Brazen Age' (183), where Homer, speaking of Hercules and the Hydra, tells us that

...when his sword *Par'd off one head*, from that another grew;

and the second in Part II. of 'The Iron Age' (356), where it is said of Achilles' sword

...In his warlike hand It hath cleft Trojans to the navel down, *Par'd heads off* faster than the harvest scythe Doth the thin stalks.

P. 66. Frank to Phillis :—

The careful thoughts that *hammer in my brain* Bid me abandon wanton love. 'tis vain.

The phrase to "hammer in the head" is one affected by Greene, Peele, and Lodge. I cannot recollect the use of "hammer in the brain" elsewhere. But in the second part of Heywood's 'Iron Age,' 369, we have

There're more hammers beating in my brain Than ever toucht Vulcan's anvil.

P. 66. The expression to "impale with a crown"—

There shalt thou find him wand'ring up and down Till some fair saint *impale him with a crown*— occurs again in 'King Edward IV.' (Part II. p. 94) :—

I will not take the English standards down Till thou empale my temples with thy crown; and in 'The Four Prentices of London,' 227 :—

...look to behold this front Empal'd and circled with a royal crown.

P. 71. Mall Berry, as yet only betrothed to Bowdler, calls him "husband," whereupon Ralph observes :—

A forward maiden by this light, "husband" before the clerk hath said Amen!

Compare Chartley's speech in 'The Wise Woman of Hogsdon,' 289-90:—

...we will have no more at our marriage, but myself, to say, I take thee, Luce; thou to say, I, Luce, take thee, Robin: the Vicar to put us together, and your Father, to play the *Clerk and cry Amen*.

The correspondence is just worth noting, since in both cases the allusion is to the marriage service.

P. 72. Bowdler having made his exit, the Cripple exclaims:—

Adue, fond humourist, parenthesis of jests,
Whose humour like a *needless cipher fills a room*.

Though, as we have seen, "parenthesis of words" is used by Heywood elsewhere than in this play, I do not find "parenthesis of jests" again. But the cipher serving merely to "fill a room" will be found in 'The Golden Age,' 25:—

Women, fair queen, are nothing without men,
You are *but ciphers, empty rooms to fill*.

There still remains the possibility that 'The Fair Maid of the Exchange' may be a recension by Heywood of an earlier work from another hand, but on the whole it seems more reasonable to account for its departure from "the style or œconomy" of "the rest of his labours" by regarding it as a deliberate attempt to elevate the pitch of his verse. The prologue, with its promise of higher flights in the future, seems to me to lend strong support to this conclusion, and the fact that in this of all plays Heywood should claim indulgence for the "low plain song" of the author's muse to imply a consciousness that the playgoers of the day demanded a more inflated style of verse than he had been wont to give them.

H. DUGDALE SYKES.

Enfield, Middlesex.

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, 468; iv. 69, 207.)

LOCAL WORTHIES (*continued*).

COUNTESS SPENCER.

Harleston, Northamptonshire. — On Oct. 31, 1904, the first anniversary of the death of the Countess, the late Earl Spencer unveiled a cattle drinking-fountain to her memory. It stands just outside Harleston, beside the main road leading to Althorp,

and is constructed of Cornish granite relieved at the back with some Harleston stonework. The troughs are 11 ft. long, and above them rises a granite tablet containing a shield displaying the combined Spencer and Seymour arms, and the following inscription:—

In memory of
Charlotte, Countess Spencer.
Born 28th Septr. 1835. Died Oct. 31st, 1903.
By her husband.
1904.

She that I loved, for God's dumb creatures cared,
Felt for their pain, and in their pleasures shared;
This wayside fountain in the years to be
Will quench their thirst and keep her memory.

W. R. D. A.

The initials are those of Sir Wm. Ryland D. Atkins, M.P. for the Middleton Division of Lancashire.

On the slope behind the memorial a grove of silver birch trees has been planted.

VISCOUNTESS ALTHORP.

Althorp, Northampton.—In 1911 Earl Spencer caused to be erected in Althorp Park two memorials to his wife, the late Viscountess Althorp. The first stands on the rising ground south of the house, and consists of an obelisk some 20 ft. high. It is thus inscribed:—

(Front) Viscountess Althorp,
14 Dec: 1868,
4 July, 1906.
Sempre.

(Back) Alma Beata
e Bella.

The second is placed at the commencement of the avenue leading to Brington Church, and marks the spot where the bearers changed over at the funeral. On a cairn of local stone 7 ft. high is the following:—

Near this spot
rested the beloved remains of
Margaret, Viscountess Althorp,
9 July, 1906.

WALTER SCOTT.

Kilsby, Northamptonshire.—The son of the contractor for the construction of the L. & N.W. Railway between Rugby and Northampton was killed in September, 1880, through the engine on which he was riding leaving the rails. Near the spot where the accident occurred a roughly hewn grey granite memorial has been placed. It stands on the north side, about 7 yards from the up line, and about 800 yards on the Rugby side of Kilsby and Crick station, in a plot of ground about 6 ft. square, fenced with iron rails. The front

face has been polished to receive the following inscription :—

Near this spot
Valter Scott, Junr.,
of Newcastle-on-Tyne
Son of the Contractor for this Railway
lost his life
by the accidental overturning
of a locomotive
September 22nd, 1880,
aged 21 years.

His body was taken to Newcastle for burial.

SIR HENRY EDWARDS.

Weymouth.—In 1886 a statue was erected to commemorate Sir Henry Edwards. It is placed near the pier, and represents him standing erect, and grasping a roll of papers. The pedestal is thus inscribed —

“Erected by public subscription, A.D. 1886, to perpetuate the memory of the public services, munificent charity, and private worth of Sir Henry Edwards, M.P., one of the representatives of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis in the House of Commons from 1867 to 1885, when the town ceased to be a Parliamentary borough.”

Sir H. Edwards died in 1897, aged 76, and is buried at Weymouth.

JOHN KNILL.

St. Ives, Cornwall.—This curious monument was erected by John Knill during his lifetime, and was intended for his burial-place; but his remains rest within the church of St. Andrew, Holborn, London. It stands on an elevated spot known as Worvas Hill, a little to the south-east of St. Ives, and consists of a triangular base, each side measuring 25 ft. This is surmounted by a pedestal from which rises a lofty triangular spire. The structure is entirely composed of ashlar granite, and stands upon a square floor of the same material. On the three sides of the spire are inscribed as follows :—

(South) Johannes Knill
1782.

(East) I know that my Redeemer liveth.
(South-west) Resurgam.

Beneath the last is a shield containing Knill's arms—Gules, a lion rampant or, within an orle of cross-crosslets fitchée.

Knill died March 29, 1811, leaving the monument in trust to the care of the incumbent, the mayor, and the collector of Customs of St. Ives. This necessitates a visit (with certain strange formalities) to the monument every five years on the feast of St. James the Apostle, followed by a banquet and the distribution of certain bequests.

COLIN MINTON CAMPBELL.

Stoke-upon-Trent.—In the centre of the town is a statue to this famous pottery manufacturer. The inscription on the pedestal speaks for itself :—

(Front) Colin Minton Campbell.
Born Aug: 27th, 1827.
Died Feb: 8th, 1885.

(Right side) High Sheriff 1869.
Member of Parliament
for North Staffordshire
1874 to 1880.

Thrice Mayor of Stoke 1880-1883.

(Left side) A Successful Manufacturer
A Leading Townsman
and Generous Friend.

(Back) Unveiled by Her Grace the
Duchess of Sutherland, on
the 1st January, 1887, in the
3rd Year of the Mayoralty
of Alderman Leason.

GODFREY SYKES.

Sheffield.—This monument is erected in Weston Park, and consists of a terra-cotta column and a pedestal containing inscriptions and medallions. One of the latter contains a portrait of Mr. Sykes, and on the other are represented the working tools of his art. The two remaining sides are thus inscribed :—

“This monument was erected by the inhabitants of Sheffield in the year 1871, in memory of Godfrey Sykes. The column placed upon this pedestal is his work.”

“Born at Malton in the year 1824; a pupil and afterwards Master of the School of Art in this town; he was called to London in the year 1859 to superintend the decorations of South Kensington Museum, and died there 1866.”

The terra-cotta pillars of the entrance gates to Weston Park were constructed from models executed by Mr. Sykes at South Kensington.

SIR WILLIAM HARPUR.

Bedford.—This statue occupies a niche over the entrance to the Town Hall, formerly the Grammar School. It was ordered by the Trustees of the Harpur Charities on Oct. 13, 1766, from Benjamin Palmer of Bedford Row, London, and represents Sir William in his robes as Alderman of London, of which city he was Lord Mayor in 1561. A monument was at the same time erected in St. Paul's Church, hard by, where he was buried. The two memorials cost something over 200l. It has been stated by a competent authority that the statue is modelled on an effigy of Colley Cibber. It is certainly not regarded as a likeness of Sir Wm.

Harpur; the costume is not that of the time in which he lived, but appears to be that of the early Georgian period. Below the statue is the following inscription:—

Ecce Viator! Corporea Effigies
Gulielmi Harpur, Equitis Aurati,
Scholæ Istius
Quam cernis ampliam et ornatam
Munificentissimi Fundatoris.
Si Animæ Picturam spectare velis
In Chartâ Beneficiorum invenias
delincentam.

Sir William Harpur died in 1573.

COL. SMELT.

Castletown, Isle of Man.—On the marketplace in front of Castle Rushen stands a tall Doric column on a square pedestal, approached by steps. It is described by Wilkie Collins in his novel 'Armada' as "a memorial pillar dedicated to one Governor Smelt, with a flat top for a statue, and no statue standing on it." The pedestal is thus inscribed:—

Erected
in memory of
Col. Cornelius Smelt
Lieut. Govr.
of this Island,
who died Nov. 28th, 1832,
in the 28th year
of his Government
and the 85th year
of his age.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

(To be continued.)

ST. MARTIN'S DAY AND THE GREAT WAR.

—It is singularly appropriate that the armistice declared on the 11th of this month, which will be for ever memorable, should have taken place on St. Martin's Day, the anniversary of the death of "the Soldier Saint," the "Apostle of the Gauls."

St. Martin, Bishop of Tours, began life as a soldier, and the familiar legend relates that, seeing a poor beggar perishing with cold, he divided his soldier's cloak with him. This cloak, being miraculously preserved, long formed one of the most valued relics of France, and whenever war was declared it was carried before the French king, and, tradition says, never failed to secure victory.

If the armistice had been declared a day or two earlier, the new Lord Mayor might have followed the example of one of his predecessors—Sir Samuel Dashwood—who on his inauguration as Lord Mayor in 1702 had St. Martin in his procession in a magnificent suit of armour, mounted on a richly

caparisoned white charger, and wearing a costly scarlet cape. When the procession stopped at St. Paul's the Soldier Saint, drawing his sword, cut his cloak into many pieces, and distributed them amongst the beggars who formed part of the Show. After this ceremony the procession went on to Guildhall, where Queen Anne dined with the Lord Mayor. CONSTANCE RUSSELL.
Swallowfield Park, Reading.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH, EAST LONDONER.—

The end of October was the Tercentenary week of one of the greatest and most romantic of the Elizabethans—the founder of Virginia; it may therefore be well to recall the fact that at times Sir Walter Raleigh was a resident East Londoner when contemplating and preparing some of the most important adventures across the Atlantic, North and South. He certainly had a residence in Mile End, within easy distance of the Thames by Ratcliff Cross and Stairs. He dates from Mile End on May 23, 1596, and there is no doubt that Sir Walter was actively engaged in maritime preparations at various times in the waterside hamlets of the ancient manor of Stepney—then the Port of London, whose centre was Old Ratcliff. Here he must have recruited many Armada veterans and their sons "to singe the Spaniard's beard."

In the Register of Stepney Church there is recorded, under date of Aug. 26, 1596, the burial of "a man-servant of Sir Walter Raylie; his name unknown; buried from Mile End." This entry is evidence on the still disputed point of the pronunciation of Sir Walter's family name, at least in the days of the Virgin Queen among the scribes of the clerking class.

Blackwall is often mentioned in Sir Walter Raleigh's letters to Cecil, and is spelt Blakewale, Blakwale, and Braekwale. On May 3, 1596, Raleigh writes, "From Blakwale, redly to go down agayne this tyde"; and further on in the same letter he spells it "Braekwale." He was then organizing the expedition to Cadiz; and the next day he wrote from Northfleet that "if this strong wind last, I will steale to Blakewale to speake with you, and to kiss your hands." In other letters to Cecil Raleigh often refers to "Ratleife" and "Rackliet." Bustling about, as he then was, up and down the river, Sir Walter was naturally familiar with the landing stairs, and most of all the Stairs nearest to his residence on Mile End Green. Nevertheless, a persistent tradition has always given Raleigh some sort of residence in the then

lonely and remote bog near Blackwall. Writing nearly seventy years ago, a Poplar antiquary says:—

“Near the ancient ferry called Globe Stairs, opposite the Artichoke Tavern, there stands an ancient house, which, as tradition says, was successively occupied by Sebastian Cabot and Sir Walter Raleigh. Whatever value may attach to the tradition, the house in question is both curious and interesting. Its framework is of wood, and still likely to last for years. Some grotesque heads and other carvings adorn the outside. The floor of the house is considerably below the present level of the street, and the principal entrance is blocked up. Though now in a narrow and confined situation, originally its windows looked out upon the rising sun and commanded an extensive view up and down the river, as well as across into Kent. By the gradual encroachments of buildings all around it has been hemmed in.”

Sebastian Cabot is said to have had a lodging there when he was “in strict correspondence” with the Vice-Admiral of England, who had a house “at Popeler,” and promised Cabot “a good king’s ship in order to make discoveries.” There are some who have encouraged the notion that this now-vanished building had long before been the residence of Sir John de Pulteney, in the reign of Edward III. It was “from Limehouse” (then only an offshoot of Ratcliff) that Sir Walter Raleigh sailed on his third voyage to Guiana, in a pinnace named The Witte. MC.

LINES UNDER A CRUCIFIX. (See 11 S. iv. 28, 436; v. 189; vii. 484.)—During the last few years two correspondents have inquired for the source of the following, found on stained-glass windows in several churches:—

Effigiem Christi dum transis pronus honora,
Non tamen effigiem sed quem designat adora.

I ventured to doubt whether the author could be ascertained, and suggested that the lines were not taken from any poem, but composed in order to be placed under a representation of our Lord. At the last reference I referred to the introduction in Dr. F. G. Lee’s ‘Glossary of Liturgical and Ecclesiastical Terms,’ where the lines are said to have been inscribed in several cases near the central image of a rood-screen.*

I have since noticed that in Weever’s ‘Ancient Funerall Monuments’ (1631), pp. 117 sq., among examples of inscriptions in churches “defaced, crazed, washt ouer, or obliterated” by order of the Royal

Visitors in 1559, is this: “Vnder the picture of Christ, vsually in all Abbey Churches:

Effigiem Christi dum transis semper honora,
Non tamen effigiem sed quem designat adora;
Nam Deus est quod imago docet, sed non Deus ipsa:

Hanc videas, et mente colas quod cernis in illa.

Fynes Moryson, when describing St. Mark’s, Venice, in his ‘Itinerary,’ vol. i. p. 169 (MacLehose’s reprint), says:—

“Above the Altar of Saint Clement, these verses are written, which shew how they worshipped Images in a more modest though superstitious age.

Nam Deus est quod Imago docet, sed non Deus ipse

Hanc videas, sed mente colas quod cernis in ipsa:

That which the Image shewes, is God, it selfe is none,
See this, but God heere scene, in mind adore alone.”

I have not seen the first edition, but the context, as Moryson’s translation shows, requires *ipsa*, given by Weever, to be substituted for *ipse* at the end of the first line, and *illa* is surely better than *ipsa* in the second.

t “Likewise these verses of the same Author, be in another place.

Effigiem Christi qui transis, pronus honora,
Non tamen effigiem sed quod designat adora.

Esse deum ratione carct, cui contulit esse Materiale lapis, sicut & manus effigiale.

Nec Deus est nec homo, præsens quam cernis Imago,

Sed Deus est & homo, quem sacra signat Imago.”

A translation follows. But although Moryson ascribes both inscriptions to the same author, he does not offer to tell us the author’s name. EDWARD BENSLEY.

ISLE OF MAN LICENCE OR PERMIT TO DEPART.—In these days, when travellers from one part of the United Kingdom to another are obliged to have permits or passports, an old Isle of Man permit is interesting. I have one, which was issued to a great-uncle of mine over a century ago. The paper measures about 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. After *INSULA MONÆ* (in two lines) in the margin it runs:—

Permit the Bearer hereof Jo^h Banks to pass for England upon his lawful Occasions, without Lett, Stop, or Hindrance, he behaving himself as behoves all liege People, and departing this Isle within One Month from the date hereof.

Given at *Castle-Rushen*, this 16th Day of Spt^r 1807. C. SMELT.

Before the signature is a flourish more than twice its length.

The permit is printed, “excepting the name of the recipient, “England,” the

* For “non tamen” Dr. Lee gives “sed non.” The second line is thus made clumsier both in expression and rhythm.

signature, &c. It is endorsed in writing "John Corlett hab [?] Master Douglas Isle of Man," followed by a great flourish.

Long ago, in answer to an inquiry, I received a letter dated Government Office, Isle of Man, Feb. 23, 1900, from Mr. A. B. Herbert Story, at that time Secretary to the Government and Treasurer. He wrote:—

"The signature to the licence or permit—a copy of which you send me—is that of Cornelius Smelt, Lieut. Govr."

"An ordinance—No. 4 of 1417, which, curiously enough, has never been repealed—prohibited any person leaving the island without a licence; and I assume licences to do so were issued as from then, though no doubt at that time very few were applied for. It is not accurately known when they ceased; but as there are subsequent Acts imposing penalties on shipmasters for carrying away persons without permits, they probably were in force up to the time when the Government (Imperial) bought out the Duke of Athol's rights. The permits were issued in obedience to the law. The object no doubt was to prevent depopulation, especially of farm labourers and servants.

"Castle Rushen, a grand pile, is at Castletown; The Legislature, and some of [the] High Courts of Justice, sat there till a very few years ago; and up to '92 or '93 the Gaol was within its walls.... It contains the Countess of Derby's chamber, and an old Banqueting Hall, now occupied by the nucleus of an Insular Museum. The Lieut.-Governor in the Duke's time resided there."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[For Cornelius Smelt see *ante*, p. 296.]

TUDOR ENGLISH STILL IN IRELAND.—"Heres such adoo now a dayes, heres prisioning, heres hanging, whipping, and the *diuell and all*."—Henry V. *loq.* in 'The Famous Victories of Henry the fifth,' 1598. This survival, I believe, is not in Joyce's 'English in Ireland.' W. F. P. S.

PRICES IN 1795.—The present prices of foodstuffs, &c., are worth comparing with the following, which I have taken from a small MS. book evidently kept for house-keeping purposes in the year 1795-6:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------|---|----|----|
| Beef, 7 lbs. | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Mutton, 5d. per pound | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Pint of rum | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Leg of lamb | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Calf's head | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Mahogany table | 1 | 11 | 6 |
| White table | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 3 picture frames | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| A pair of bed stools | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Pair of drawers | 5 | 15 | 6 |
| A cradle | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Looking-glass | 1 | 12 | 6 |
| Pair of drawers | 6 | 16 | 6 |
| Child's coffin | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Salt-box | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 2-leaved table | 0 | 11 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------|---|----|----|
| Tin water-can | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Candle-box | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 6 knives, forks, and spoons | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Set of chairs | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| 2 doz. and a half of puter | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Tea-chest | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Feather bed and tick | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Printed bedgown | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| 2 pairs of stockings | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| 3 yards of flannel | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| A gown | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Gallon of gin | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| Gallon of rum | 0 | 17 | 6 |
| Cloth for breeches | 0 | 12 | 5 |
| Silk handkerchief | 0 | 7 | 0 |

In support of MR. WEEKS'S note on p. 127 *ante* it will be seen that the word "stoop" is used here in the sense that he suggests: "a pair of bed stools"—a pair of bedposts, though I should say that two pairs would be more useful.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

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.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ANCESTORS.—Can any one give me particulars as to the lineage of President Wilson, on whom the eyes of the world are fixed? His people came from the north of Ireland. Was a Stewart Wilson, M.D. (of, I think, Omagh, co. Tyrone), among his forebears or connexions? Any notes on the subject will be interesting. (Rev.) G. A. CROSSLE.

SHAKESPEARE MISQUOTED BY SCOTT.—In 'As You Like It,' Act IV. sc. iii., is found the line

Chewing the food of sweet and bitter fancy.

This has been frequently quoted erroneously as

Chewing the cud of sweet and bitter fancy.

Many people know that Scott is one of those who have perpetrated this error, and it would interesting to learn whether it was he who originated it. In the last sentence of the fourth chapter of 'Waverley' the words occur, and again in the introduction to 'Quentin Durward,' where they are put into the mouth of an imaginary Frenchman, and the spelling is altered for the purpose of reproducing the foreigner's misreading of the English words. Howard Furness in his 'Variorum Shakespeare' has an interesting note on Scott's error.

E. BASIL LUPTON.

10 Humboldt Street, Cambridge, Mass.

"STABULARIUS."—There are two titles in Justinian's 'Digest' (iv. 9 and xlvii. 5) dealing with the liability of *nautæ*, *caupones*, and *stabularii* for loss of what had been entrusted to their care. In English translations these persons are invariably described as "shipowners," "innkeepers," and "stable-keepers." The word *nautæ* is thus used in a rather wide sense as signifying carriers by sea. It has never yet been suggested that the term *stabularius* may also have been used in a somewhat wide sense as signifying in legal phraseology a "common carrier." In countries where the law is founded upon that of Rome it might be important to know whether there is any reasonable ground or any authority for such a suggestion. Hack vehicles were not unknown in ancient Rome; one may perhaps suppose they were owned by *stabularii*. Some classical scholar may possibly be able and willing to throw some light upon the point here raised.

SOUTH AFRICAN INQUIRER.

MILTON'S OAK.—What is Lamartine's authority for the statement that Milton's famous apostrophe to light was dictated under an oak on the slope of Hampstead Hill?

G. G. L.

'DUNCIAD,' iii. 35.—Why does the Globe edition of Pope say that the sage "by his broad shoulders known and length of ears" is Dante? He seems obviously to be Settle. There must be some explanation of so extraordinary a statement.

G. G. L.

ROMAN COFFIN AT COLCHESTER: PAUSANIAS.—Among the many objects of interest in the Museum in Colchester Castle is a Roman lead coffin with a pipe or funnel through the upper part of the lid. As the leaden coffin was originally encased in a wooden one, some of the nails of which are preserved, the lead pipe or funnel must have projected through the outer covering and extended above the ground. It is said this is the only example of a coffin with such a pipe or funnel that has been found in England. In the case with the coffin is the following explanatory quotation:—

"Pausanias, speaking of the tomb of the hero Xanthippus, at Tronis in Phocis, says: 'He is honoured every day, and the Phocians bring victims and pour the blood through a funnel into the grave.'"

Can any of your readers give the source of this quotation? It is unknown to the Curator of the Museum, Mr. A. G. Wright.

Is it a fact that no other coffin of the kind has been found in this country? Is there any evidence as to whether this system of making sacrifices or libations to the dead was common among the Romans? And if so, during what period of their history did it prevail?

CHARLES C. OSBORNE.

51 Claverton Street, S.W.1.

GIGANTIC LEADEN COFFIN.—Can any reader account for a leaden coffin, 7 ft. 6 in. long, 3 ft. wide, 2 ft. 6 in. deep, or recall a coffin of anything approaching this size? Is it at all probable that a soldier in the year 1720 would be buried in his armour, and might this account for the size of the coffin? This would hold four bodies, but near relations seldom die so conveniently that all can be buried in one coffin. They might in times of plague, but in that case is it likely that they would be buried in a leaden coffin in a vault? There is no inscription.

A.-B. MILNER.

Micheldever, Hants.

REGENCY PARK.—A century ago, on Nov. 1, 1818, *The Observer* published the following paragraph:—

"A new military hospital is now building in the Regency Park, solely intended for soldiers afflicted with the ophthalmia and other disorders in the eyes."

To what locality does the term Regency Park refer? How long was it known by that name? and what has become of the building mentioned?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

[The name doubtless applies to Regent's Park which had been then newly created. See extracts from *The Observer* and *The Times*, s.v. 'Regent's Park Centenary,' at 11 S. v. 107, 414, 517; vi. 298.]

DUKE OF SUFFOLK'S HEAD.—Could you enlighten me as to where the head of the Duke of Suffolk (father of Lady Jane Grey) now is? It used to be kept at Holy Trinity Church, Minories. This was closed as a church, however, about 1901, and the monuments removed, I understand, to St. Botolph's, Aldgate. On making inquiries the other day at St. Botolph's I was told that they knew nothing about it there.

H. G. GILLESPIE.

Royal Societies Club, S.W.

[The latest handbook to London, Mr. Findlay Muirhead's 'London and its Environs,' 1918, says on p. 379: "The supposed head of the Duke of Suffolk (beheaded 1554), father of Lady Jane Grey, is preserved in this church [St. Botolph's, Aldgate], but seldom shown."]

HARROVIANS.—Can any one oblige me with information about the families of Joseph Jones, who was at Harrow from 1858 to 1862, and of Douglas Edward Anderson, 1865-9? J. Jones's father was of Severnstoke, Warwick. I cannot trace Anderson's parentage. Are any members of either family alive? G. W. E. R.

HAWORTH FAMILY OF MIRFIELD.—Any information about the ancestry of John Haworth of Mirfield, who died about 1863, will be acceptable to

C. W. BUCKENHAM-HAWORTH, Lieut.
H.M. Prison, Wormwood Scrubs, W.12.

REAR-ADMIRAL WILLIAM BROWN.—He was of an old Leicestershire family, and commanded the Venus frigate in the Channel fleet under Lord Howe. In what part of Leicestershire was he born? I should like to get in touch with his descendants, if any are living. The 'D.N.B.' does not mention his parentage. Please reply direct.

(Miss) E. V. LAURENCE.
Grange Avenue, Wickford, Essex.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS: BLUE EYE.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' enlighten me as to the meaning of the blue eye, with yellow rays radiating downward from it, which figures in the illustrated certificate awarded to members of the Ancient Order of Foresters? I should also be glad of references to the origin and history of this order. G. W. H.

[The eye appears also on the certificates of other friendly societies. The Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows describes it thus: "Above all, and encircling the whole [design] with Divine effulgence, beams the Omniscient Eye of the Great Creator, whose all-searching glance each brother must prepare to meet."]

MICKLE: 'CUMNOR HALL.'—In the 'D.N.B.' it is stated that "There's nae luck about the hoose" has been attributed to Mickle, but that "internal evidence is rather against the likelihood of his authorship, and in favour of that of Jean Adam (1710-1765)." On the other hand, Mr. Gurney Benham in 'Cassell's Book of Quotations,' while apparently admitting Mickle's authorship of "There's nae luck," says in a note: "The ballad 'Cumnor Hall' is also attributed to Jean Adam (1710-1765)." Had Mickle's authorship of 'Cumnor Hall' ever previously been questioned?

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

[The writer of the notice of Jean Adam in the 'D.N.B.' argues strongly *against* her authorship of "There's nae luck."]

REV. JOHN WOODHOUSE.—I should be glad to learn the parentage and date of birth of the Rev. John Woodhouse, who was the master of the famous Nonconformist Academy at Sheriff Hales, 1676-96, and died in October, 1700. According to Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' he was the third son of John Wodehouse of Wombourne; but this is in conflict with the 'Staffordshire Pedigrees, 1664-1700,' published by the Harleian Society in 1912. A. T. M.

BISHOP HALL ON DOING NOTHING.—No fewer than five bishops of this name are mentioned in the 'Dictionary of National Biography': (1) George, Bishop of Chester, 1612-68; (2) George, Bishop of Dromore, 1753-1811; (3) John, Bishop of Bristol, 1633-1710; (4) Joseph, Bishop of Exeter and Norwich, 1574-1656; (5) Timothy, titular Bishop of Oxford, 1637-90 (he was refused installation to the bishopric by the canons of Christchurch, 1688).

To which of these divines is the following opinion to be attributed?—"There is nothing more troublesome to a good mind than to do nothing." It is quoted as a saying by Bishop Hall, but without any date or reference to publication. In view of the fact that No. 4 was the author of poems, meditations, devotional works, and biographical tracts, as well as 'Observations on Specialities of Divine Providence,' it seems likely that he is the writer referred to, but I have no evidence of it. Perhaps some reader may have found it, and can supply the desired information. J. E. HARTING.

Weybridge.

SWEDENBORG AND 'THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.'—In *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1754, on pp. 423-4, is 'A curious Memorial of M. Emanuel Swedenborg [sic] concerning Charles XII. of Sweden.' Can any of your readers kindly furnish me with the name of the contributor of this article (he was also, probably, the translator of it from the Latin original, which I know), and any other particulars concerning it?

CHARLES HIGHAM.

169 Grove Lane, S.E.5.

'LOVE, CARE, AND STRENGTH.'—An anonymous poem thus entitled, and beginning

If any little word of mine,

was included in 'The Treasury of Consolation,' compiled by the late Albert Broadbent. It appeared on p. 26 of the first edition (1900), and on p. 80 of the second (1908). Messrs. Bell & Sons, who published

the volume, are unable to give me any information about the author of the poem. I shall be grateful to any reader of 'N. & Q.' who can assist me in this matter.

TERESA DEL RIEGO.

Flint Cottage, Pinkney's Green, Maidenhead.

ABIGAIL CHETWOOD.—Can any one give me information about "Mrs. Abigail Chetwood"? She is buried in the garden at Sweeney Hall, near Oswestry, in Shropshire; her tombstone bears this inscription:—

"Here lieth M^{rs} Abigail Chetwood, daughter to Sir Richard Chetwood, who died 1st May, 1658."

This burial is *not* noted in the Parish Register of Oswestry.

There are two other tombstones in the garden, bearing dates of the same period, and I have found the history of both the graveyard and the other tombs. The burial-place is of the Commonwealth period, and the house of Sweeney was used as a meeting-place for those who dissented from the Church.

In the 'Diaries and Letters of Philip Henry,' published in 1882, there is the following reference on p. 251:—

"1672, April... call'd at Okeley, Mr. Chetwode's—thence to Styche."

Philip Henry and the ministers contemporary with him—Vavasour Powell, Walter Craddock, and others—preached at Sweeney.

The entry above quoted leads me to think that the Chetwodes of Oakley were in sympathy with the congregation at Sweeney. Is there any record that one of Sir Richard Chetwood's ten daughters married a Fenwick?

(Miss) RACHEL LEIGHTON.

13 Sloane Gardens, S.W.

MERCHANT MARKS AND ANCIENT FINGER-RINGS.—I should be extremely obliged if any reader of 'N. & Q.' could help me to obtain information on the above subjects. I am particularly anxious to identify an old brass finger-ring engraved with what is thought to be a merchant's mark.

J. W. SWITHINBANK.

'THE CALL OF AFRICA.'—I should indeed be grateful to any one who could tell me if there is such a book in print as 'The Call of Africa.' The author I do not know I have tried several booksellers, but without success. I am not sure of the title, but the following summary will give an idea of the book.

An Englishman, having spent some years in the Dark Continent, came home, but found after a short time that Africa had a certain magnetic influence over him—calling him back, as it were. He tried to outlive it in England, but failed, and eventually had to make his way back to Africa.

J. DRISCOLL.

SIR LEOLINE JENKINS: REV. JOHN JENKINS.—Can any correspondent give me an account of the descendants of Sir Leoline Jenkins, *temp.* Charles II.? Was the Rev. John Jenkins, Vicar of Llowes, Radnorshire, about 1745, a descendant? If so, in what way?

T. P. PRICE.

Marks Hall, Coggeshall, Essex.

LYDE BROWNE, THE VIRTUOSO.—Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' tell me when and whom Lyde Browne married? The 'Dict. of Nat. Biog.,' vii. 52, is silent on this point.

G. F. R. B.

GEORGE LOUCH was a prominent member of the M.C.C. at the end of the eighteenth century. According to the 'History of Kent County Cricket' (1907), p. 313, he lived at Chatham, "where he had a cricket-ground of his own." I should be glad of further information about him, including particulars of his parentage and the date of his death.

G. F. R. B.

SCOTCH SPURS.—The following line occurs, in a passage descriptive of the sartorial eccentricities of a fashionable gallant of the reign of James I., in Henry Fitzgeffrey's 'Third Booke of Humours: Intituled Notes from Black-Fryers,' published in 1617:—

His boote speakis Spanish to his Scottissh spures.

Randle Holme, writing in 1688 of heraldic spurs, says that

"a Scotch Spur... is an old way of making Spurs, Rowels not then being in fashion, as may be seen in many ancient Seals of men on Horseback, where their Spurs were only armed with a sharp point like a Cock's Spur."—'Accademie of Armory,' p. 304, § xxxiv.

From this it would appear probable that the "prick-spurs," which we know, from the numbers that have survived, to have been popular in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., were described contemporarily as Scotch or Scottish spurs.

I should be glad if any reader of 'N. & Q.' could furnish me with further instances of this phrase in seventeenth-century literature.

In 1694 William, 2nd Earl of Annandale and Hartfell, afterwards Marquis of Annandale, registered his arms in the Lyon Office,

his crest being given as — a Scotch spur winged or. I should be grateful for any earlier examples of the "prick-spur" used either as a crest or a charge.

CHARLES BEARD.

Cliff Military Hospital, Felixstowe.

ARISTOTLE ON THE GREEK TEMPERAMENT.—Sir Richard Jebb quotes Aristotle as remarking that the Greek temperament, like the Greek climate, is a happy mean between its neighbours on west and east; "the Greek is more intelligent than the brave European, and more manly than the subtle Asiatic" ('Primer of Greek Literature,' p. 69). Where does Aristotle make this comparison? G. H. J.

LORD KITCHENER.—I shall be glad to hear of any novels, short stories, tales, &c., in which Lord Kitchener figures either as principal or other character. I am collecting such; also any poems on Lord Kitchener. Please reply direct. F. S. GREY.

Beau Sejour, St. Heliers, Jersey.

"MALBROOK S'EN VA-T-EN GUERRE."—More than forty years ago I read an English rendering of the famous marching-song "Malbrouck s'en va-t-en guerre." I believe the verses occurred in an old novel, but I have forgotten its name, and I should be most grateful if any reader could put me on their track. The first verse ran as follows:—

Malbrook to the wars is coming,
I fancy I hear his drumming,
He'll put an end to the mummung
Of this priest-ridden monarch.

For the moment he enters Flanders
He'll scare all their brave commanders,
Who'll fly like so many ganders
Disturbed by the mastiff's bark.

Of the second verse I have only a hazy recollection, but it began something like this:—

He comes, and at Schellenberg licks 'em,
At Ramillies next how he kicks 'em!
At Blenheim . . . he sticks 'em
With bayonets to the ground.

J. R. H.

[In 'N. & Q.' for December last (12 S. iii. 515) Mr. R. PIERPOINT had a long reply discussing several versions of 'Malbrook,' but the one now inquired for does not seem to be among them.]

CORPE FAMILY.—I should be grateful for information about this family. From what locality did it originally come? Its members bore the arms Or, a bugle-horn stringed sable; crest, a bugle-horn stringed sable. Was there any connexion between

Richard Corpe, who married Frances Cottrell at St. George's, Hanover Square, in 1801, and John Corpe, M.D., of Chipping Barnet, who died in 1809? There is a brass in Stoke Fleming Church, Devon, to John Corp, date 1361.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell, Surrey.

LICHFIELD: ARMS OF THE SEE.—I am very desirous of ascertaining definitely when the cross potent in the arms of this see became quadrate in the centre, as now borne. It is not so in the seal of Bp. Sampson (1547). The alteration has been attributed to Bp. Hacket, but there are instances of the cross quadrate before his time, and, to add to the confusion, many non-quadrates since then.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.

Walsall.

THE ROYAL TABLE HOUSE: "ROYAL" HOUSES.—There is an old house here which was once a gentleman's country residence. It is known as The Royal Table House, and it appears to be a structure of the early eighteenth century. Can any one say if there are other examples of houses called "Royal," and the reasons for such a name? WM. SANIGAR.

205 Avon Vale Road, Barton Hill, Bristol.

ANODYNE NECKLACE.—Where is a good account to be found of the anodyne necklace and its reputed inventor, Dr. Tanner, whose death is announced in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1751? I am aware of the few references in 'N. & Q.' Any information would be appreciated. C. E. T.

ARMY OFFICERS.—Information on the careers of the following officers in the British army would be welcome, for biographical purposes:—

Lieut. John Bowen, formerly of 45th Foot, died in England about 1786.

Lieut. William Browne, 58th Foot, committed suicide in 1786.

Major Alexander Jekyll Chambers, of the 60th and 55th.

Dr. James Miller Church, living at Brentford about 1817.

Lieut. Thomas Corbin, about 1783.

Lieut.-Col. Francis Richardson, 1st Foot Guards, retired 1794.

Col. John Rutherford, R.E., 1802.

Col. John Stuart, 3rd Foot Guards, 1796.

Capt. John Ogden van Cortlandt, 23rd Foot, killed in the Peninsula, 1811.

Major Philip van Cortlandt, died at Hailsham, Sussex, 1814.

Pease reply direct. E. ALFRED JONES.
6 Figtree Court, Temple, E.C.4.

"GLAS."—Can any reader explain the expression "Glas" which occurs in the title of an article in the Kilkenny Archaeological Society's *Transactions* for 1858, viz., 'Life and Letters of Florence MacCarthy,' by Daniel MacCarthy (Glas)? Is it a designation of a branch of the *tuatha* of MacCarthies? J. JACKSON, Lieut.

SHELDON CHADWICK.—I have a book by this author entitled 'Poems,' published by David Bogue, Fleet Street, London, 1856 (printed by Hugh Barclay, Winchester). I desire any information as to this author, particularly as to birthplace, and dates of birth and death. RUSSELL MARKLAND.

Ingersley, Links Gate, St. Annes-on-the-Sea.

RICHARD I. IN CAPTIVITY.—In 'The Crusade of Richard I.,' edited by T. A. Archer ("English History from Contemporary Writers Series"), the authority of Ausbert is quoted for the statement that Richard was captured near Vienna, and imprisoned in the castle of Tyernstein, near the Danube. Another authority says he was shipwrecked, but managed to land in the island of Corfu. According to a French account, Aquilæ was his landing-place. About half a mile from Ragusa there is an island called Lacroma, on which there is a monastery. According to tradition, Richard is believed to have landed on this island and to have built the monastery—presumably after his return to England.

It would be interesting to know if it is established where he actually landed, where he was imprisoned, and who were his companions in prison. G. V. MARTYN.

Royal Dublin Society.

PANTON STREET PUPPET SHOW: FLOCKTON.

Apparently this entertainment enjoyed considerable popularity between 1750 and 1780, but its precise duration and history seem unknown. Some folio playbills issued from this Punch's playhouse are to be met with, but their allusions and lines make them more political squibs than programmes. No doubt it is mentioned by many contemporary writers, but the only reference I have found occurs in 'A Monstrous Good Lounge,' 1777, p. 5:—

The pigmy tribes of Panton Street,
Those hardy blades, those hearts of oak,
Obedient to a tyrant's yoke;
Who, void themselves of sense or motion,
Poor souls! are quite at his devotion....
The muse and Flockton thus we prove
Their poets and their puppets move.

I shall be glad to have any other allusions to this puppet show. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

REV. SIR ROBERT PEAT was Knight of the Order of St. Stanislaus, Prior of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and chaplain of the Orange Lodge of England. When and where did he live, and what more is known of him? J. SMITH.

SHAKESPEARE AND BURNS.—Has any one noticed the Scottish poet's study of Shakespeare's verses? Compare these lines from Burns's lover's plaint 'To Mary in Heaven':—

Lingering star with lessening ray.

Dial...with a lingering stay.—'Lucrece,' 328.

[Star that] usherest in the day.

Star that ushers in the even.—Sonnet cxxxii.

[Thy image] from my soul was torn.

From thy cheeks my image thou hast torn.—'Lucrece,' 1762.

Seest thou thy lover lowly laid?

And like a lowly lover down.—'Venus and Adonis,' 350.

Can I forget the hallowed grove....

The fragrant birch, and hawthorn hoar....

The flowers sprang....

The birds sang....

A pleasant shade

Which a grove of myrtles made,

...birds did sing,

Trees did grow, and plants did spring.

'Passionate Pilgrim,' xxi.

Ayr gurgling kissed his pebbled shore.

As the waves make towards the pebbled shore.—Sonnet lx.

Till too, too soon the glowing west.

Doth too, too oft betake him to retire.—'Lucrece,' 174.

Proclaimed the speed of wingèd day.

In wingèd speed.—Sonnet li.

Eternity will not efface

Those records dear.

With lasting memory...to eternity....

Thy record never can be missed.—Sonnet cxxii.

My memory...broods with miser care.

As 'twixt a miser and his wealth.—Sonnet lxxv.

I trust some critic will explain whether we must accept these verbal agreements as mere accidents. D. W. Y.

[Mr. J. Logie Robertson in his edition of Burns (Oxford University Press, 1896) has this note on 'To Mary in Heaven': "Much of the imagery and sentiment of this song will be found in Blair's 'Grave,'—a poem well known to Burns....But there seems also to be a recollection of a little-known Ode by Thomson—'Tell me, thou soul of her I love.'"]

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. Died in foreign lands
For some idea but dimly understood
Of an English city, never built with hands,
Which love of England prompted and made good.
E. CAHAN.
St. Martin's, Guernsey.
2. Good deeds immortal are—they cannot die ;
Unscathed by envious blight or withering
frost,
They live and bud and bloom, and men
partake
Still of their freshness, and are strong thereby.
They have been quoted as by Aytoun. G. H. J.
3. Any particulars as to author, date, &c.,
of the following lines, which I remember at the
time of the Crimean War, will be gratefully
received :—
In ——— hundred years
The Bear the Crescent will assail ;
But if the Cock and Bull unite,
The Bear will not prevail.
In ——— years again,
Let Islam know and fear,
The Cross shall stand, the Crescent wane,
Dissolve, and disappear. L. T.
4. Quand Italie sera sans poison,
Et France sans trahison,
Et l'Angleterre sans guerre,
Lors sera le monde sans terre. J. R. H.
5. "Nothing but their eyes to weep with."
—To whom is to be ascribed the utterance that
an invading army, in its treatment of the invaded
population, should "leave them nothing but
their eyes to weep with" ? It has been attributed,
I believe, to General Sherman with reference to
his march through the Carolinas in the American
Civil War ; also to Bismarck. But I do not
believe any American general ever said it. Did
any one ever say it ? A. JACOBS.
6. There may be heaven : there must be hell.
Meantime there is our life here. Well ?
It sounds like Browning. HARMATOFEGOS.
7. Just at the journey's end
We meet one gracious friend,
Whom, having found,
We lose for evermore.
His name is Death ;
And he alone will absent be
When friendship's roll is called
On yonder shore. D. G. C.
8. Truth *versus* untruth.—Can any reader
locate the following, which looks like an extract
from a sixteenth-century author ? "The ancients
of a thousand years in an untruth cannot get the
victory of one moment against the truth....
Neither can the eloquence of rhetoricians over-
come the simplicity of truth ; but, being
stricken with the very plainness and bareness
of truth, it is driven to depart with shame
enough." M. W.

Replies.

HENCHMAN, HINCHMAN, OR
HITCHMAN.(3 S. iii. 150 ; 12 S. ii. 270, 338 ; iii. 111 ;
iv. 24.)

IN view of the misconceptions which seem
to exist upon this subject, it is advisable
(and indeed necessary to a proper apprecia-
tion of the argument) to bear in mind that,
apart from any aliases, the name of the
original grantee of the arms in 1549 was not
John HENCHMAN, but Edward HENXMAN,
and that the conversion, then as now, of
an old-style *s* into an *x*, or of an indifferent
x into an *s*, was no less simple a process
than that of translating a blind *e* into an
undotted *i*.

The connexion of such members of the
family as have adopted a spelling other
than that of HENCHMAN with the worthy to
whom Henry VII. exclaimed, after a
strenuous day in the field, "Crosborough,
thou art a veritable henchman!" is not
merely a tradition. In 'N. & Q.' 2 S.
xi. 516 (June 29, 1861), over the signature of
HENRY W. S. TAYLOR, appears this note :—

"There is a still nearer approach to the original
form of this name in a family still residing near
Salisbury, the Hinxmans of Durnford, whose
arms, to be seen on a monument to the memory
of a member of the family, are, I believe, identical
... proving the common ancestry of the several
variations of the name."

One authority has given it as Ed. HINXMAN,
alias HENXMAN.

On the other hand, are the HENCHMANS in
a position to affirm that the "grandchild
and heir apparent" of Thos. HENCHMAN,
skinner of London (mentioned in the docu-
ment recorded *ante*, p. 24), or one of his
seventeenth-century successors, did not alter
his name to, or assume, that from which,
according to Prof. Skeat, "HENCHMAN"
was derived, and that the descendants of
the aforesaid have not retained that nomen-
clature to the present day ?

In a pedigree published in Allan Fea's
'After Worcester Fight' all male lines to
the Rev. Francis HENCHMAN (d. 1824) are
declared to be extinct, notwithstanding
that the children of the latter's great-
grandson were presumably still living. This
interesting statement was apparently based
on the assumptions (1) that of the six
children of Thos. HENCHMAN, "living in
1633," only the progeny of the third could

claim descent from John Crosborough, or Henschman, of Dodington Magna, through the paternal parent of the remaining five, and (2) that there was but a single issue—invariably male—of the ten or eleven consecutive unions which practically do duty for the Henschman "tree" in the work enumerated above.

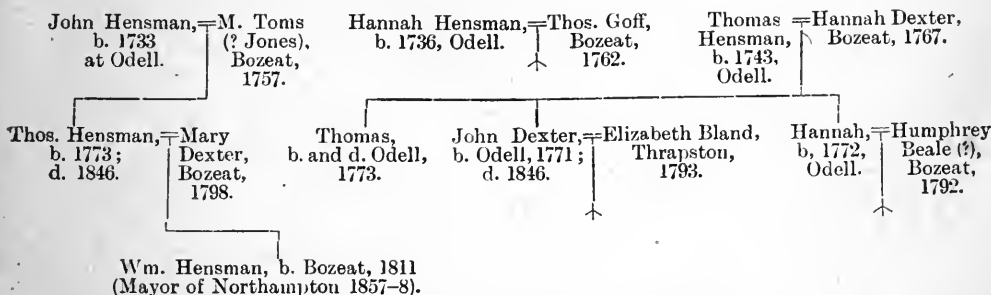
It would, however, be a mistake to suppose that the Hensmans of Northamptonshire are all to be accounted for by a casual change of name or by the reversion to an older form of the substantive. According to a Midland journal of some repute, *The Northampton Independent* of Jan. 9, 1909, their publishable history did not begin in the latter part of the seventeenth century, as

"the Hensman family can trace their descent back to the fifteenth century. One was Mayor of Northampton in 1573, and another was mayor twice in the seventeenth century, at which period the right of arms was granted them [*sic*]. . . and it was from Pytchley, and afterwards the village of Bozeat, not many miles distant, that the Hensmans of Northampton descended."

It is unfortunate that the paper's informant did not make a passing reference to the name by which his progenitors were known in the fifteenth century, the more so as the final phrase of the quotation fails to make it clear whether the Hensmans of the present day living in the county town, in contradistinction to the mayors in question and to those domiciled elsewhere in the shire, were sprung from Bozeat.

Inasmuch as during the period under review railways were unknown and the

topographical factor was of the first importance, the point is material; as certain papers in the possession of the writer—disinterestedly compiled by the Vicar of Bozeat, Wellingborough—furnish abundant geographical evidence of the suggestion that some members of the family branched from the Henschmans of Wellingborough. The Bozeat registers were totally "destroyed by fire" in 1729, at which period a decadal gap (1736-45) likewise occurs in the marriage books of Pytchley. The conflagration which razed Northampton in 1675 did not leave many genealogies behind. None the less it is possible, with the aid of the above manuscript, to show that from within about half a century of the date of the supposed general change in the patronymic, *circa* 1675, the forbears of the last of Northampton's mayors of the name were all either born or married at Bozeat, thereby inferentially substantiating the fact that in the sixteenth century the Hensmans were concurrently represented in Northants by at least two "aliases," Henschman and Henschman. (It is obvious, by the way, that "Hens," like "Hinx," is a rather closer approximation to "Henx" than any syllable ending in "ch.") So many members of the family have been named Thomas, Hannah, and after the maternal Dexter that the branches may well have been confused. The following, embracing as it does only the more relevant data, is not without interest as constituting probably a record in genealogical coincidence:—



Not the least significant of the foregoing is the incidence of the name Humphrey, which happens to have been borne by Charles II.'s clerical benefactor at Stonehenge (1651), and which, like Dexter, is doubtless a surname employed baptismally in order to preserve an identity more or less lost in marriage. The ambiguity of the reference to Hannah Henschman jun. is

due to the fact that one of the witnesses to her parents' nuptials was Humphrey Bottoll (? Bettles), and the conclusion logically follows that if their daughter wedded a Humphrey, one was the son of the other.

The father of John, Hannah, and Thomas sen. was Henry; and a transcript from the burial registers of Odell, Beds (four miles from Bozeat), dated May 10, 1774, in which

the name Henry Hensman appears to have been quoted apart from its context, and in which the deceased is described as "of Bozeat, but formerly of this parish," may or may not indicate that he had a second Christian name. At all events, it is manifest that, whatever the relationship otherwise, the subject of this entry was not identical with the "Henry Hensman, gentleman farmer," thus recorded as having been interred at Pytchley on Sept. 10, 1765, although the Bozeat and Odell Hensmans were also yeomen farmers.

Bozeat was the matrimonial Mecca of the family, for between 1757 and 1798 no fewer than eight of its members were married in this quasi-Wellingborough suburb, none of whom was baptized there.

Pytchley's registers go no further back than 1695, but there were numerous Hensman entries in those of Odell before that date.

Reverting to the pedigree printed *ante*, p. 24, it is noticeable that the first name in it is "Henchman, *alias* Crosborough," no other names or connubial details being vouchsafed. Seeing that the signatory to the earlier of the portions into which the record is divided may have been, and probably was, the descendant of John Crosborough through a brother of Edward Henxman, the original grantee—that is, through Richard Henchman of Wellingborough—the question naturally arises: Who, if not the Hensmans, were the lineal descendants of Edward Henxman, since the Henchmans, on their own showing, were "all"—or nearly all—extinct? Without having seen the Wellingborough registers, one may hazard the guess that they would be found to contain divers Hensman and Henchman entries at any time since 1590. (One Edward Hensman was Mayor of Northampton in 1599, and the present writer has been unable to discover that "Henxman" has persisted in the family from the time of Edward of that name.)

Without prejudice, therefore, to the issue raised by DR. HITCHMAN at 3 S. iii. 150, incompletely stated as it was, and having regard to the circumstance that the households on the borders of Northants and Beds were so intimately associated as to be barely distinguishable, it may be said that the crux of the question rests with the Wellingborough-Bozeat-Odell connexions.

The matter, however, is largely wrapped up with that of the origin of the word as a common noun. Its earliest use in England was seemingly in 1378-9, when a compromise

was effected between two of the later forms in an entry reading: "Hans Wynsele, henxsmān Regis" (Wardrobe Accounts, 2 Hen. IV. 43/2, Q.R.). An Act of 1463 "to restrain excess in apparel" makes an exception in favour of "Hensmen, Heroldes," &c. Certain excerpts from the Wardrobe Accounts of the fifteenth century published in the columns of 'N. & Q.' in the past show that "henxman" was also in the field. To 1532 belongs an item: "The same daye paid to the yoman of the henxman for ther lodging" (Privy Purse Expenses, Hen. VIII. p. 209). With respect to this and kindred items, Bardsley, in his painstaking 'Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames,' remarks that "throughout these entries the hinxman was 'a page of honour.'" It was not until late in the seventeenth century that "henchman," though frequently used in the sixteenth, secured a virtual monopoly of the word as a common name; but what can have happened to explain the change which has come over the term—as implying a political camp-follower or lackey not unduly charged with scruples—would be an irrelevant topic of discussion here.

It is not impossible that Henxman (or one of its variants) may have obtained as a proper name prior to 1485. But enough has been adduced to form a guide to those with a penchant for research in determining whether the descendants of Henxman, otherwise Hensman, who were living at Bozeat, near Wellingborough, were in any way related to the descendants of Henchman, otherwise Crosborough, who were living at Wellingborough, near Bozeat.

AUGUSTINE SIMCOE.

WAR SLANG: REGIMENTAL NICKNAMES.

(12 S. iv. 271.)

QUITE a large number of new words have come into common use during the War, and also a considerable number of corruptions which may easily be traced to mispronunciation or to having been indistinctly heard, whilst phrases half-English and half from some other language are brought to England by the soldiers. I have collected the following, which I think should be placed on permanent record in the pages of 'N. & Q.'; and I give as far as I can their meaning or what they stand for in the army:—

Blighty.—Home, England.
 Blighty-touch.—A slight wound or injury resulting in transfer to a home hospital.
 Dud.—A failure. A "dud shell" is one which has been fired and has not exploded. The term is used in any direction.
 Wash-out.—A complete failure.
 Wallah.—Fellow. A dandy is a "pukka wallah," a thief a "loose-wallah."
 Chats.—Lice, vermin.
 Rooti.—Bread.
 Pottie (pizzly).—Jam.
 Kip.—Bed.
 Buckshee.—Extra, surplus; a "buckshee helping" is an extra large plateful. From *baksheesh*.
 Cum-sah or U-jah.—Used instead of "what's-its-name." From *comme ça*.
 Napoo.—Finished. From *il n'y a plus*.
 Issue.—Anything supplied by the army; e.g., a ration cigarette is "an issue."
 Stagger-juice.—Any intoxicating drink.
 Umpteen.—Large but indefinite number.
 Fed-up.—Satiated.
 Old sweat.—Old soldier.
 Moaner.—Equal to "pessimist" in civil life.
 Grouser.—Grumbler.
 Char.—Tea.
 Gyppo.—Gravy.
 Cushy.—A soft job.
 Scrounge.—To get hold of anything but in the recognized way.
 Tin-hat.—Shrapnel helmet.
 Gasper.—A cheap cigarette.
 Clink, or moosh.—The guardroom.
 Bandook.—Rifle.
 Jankers or Paddy Doyle.—C.B. or "time."
 Charlie.—Infantryman's pack.
 Bubbly.—A tout, or one who keeps guard when illegal games are played.
 Gutser.—The last straw.
 No bonne.—Useless.
 Windy.—Nervous, frightened.
 Grease.—Butter.
 Donks.—Mules.
 In dock.—In hospital.
 On the pegs.—Under arrest.
 Sweating.—Getting warm.
 Yanks, Sammies.—Troops of the U.S.
 Diggers.—N.Z. soldiers.
 Jocks.—Highlanders.
 Aussies.—Australians.
 Chinks.—Chinese labourers.
 Gypos.—Egyptian labourers.
 Pork and beans.—Portuguese.

A number of popular names for regiments and various working units have already appeared in 'N. & Q.' Here are some more:—

Gloucesters.—The Slashers.
 Lancs (South).—Excellers (XI., old 40th Foot).
 Leicesters.—Tigers.
 Royal West Kents.—Lams.
 French chasseurs.—Blue-devils.
 Engineers.—Mudlarks.
 Signallers.—Buzzers.
 Army Ordnance Corps.—All Old Crocks, Sugar Sticks, Angels of Christ, American Oil Company.
 A.S.C.—Ally Sloper's Cavalry, Fred Karno's Army.

R.A.M.C.—Poultice Swallowers, Linseed Lan-
 cers.

Loyal North Lancs.—Leave Nothing Loose.
 Machine Gun Corps.—Suicide Club.
 Durham Light Infantry.—Dirty Little Imps.
 Royal Irish Rifles.—Rotten Irish Ragtimers.
 R.E. (Postal Services).—Rob Every Poor Soldier.

R.E.—Wirepullers.

P.B.I.'s.—Permanent Blooming Infantry.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE does not speak too soon of the need of a compilation of current-war slang, if only for the information of posterity. In French there exists not only M. Dauzat's book, but also a 'Dictionnaire des termes militaires et de l'argot poilu,' published by the Librairie Larousse.

In English "napoo" has become classic. Almost as well known are "Rude boys" (Rue du Bois) and "Bombardier Fritz" (pommes de terre frites).

DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

['More Tommy's Tunes,' by F. T. Nettleinghame, Middlesex Regiment, just published by Erskine MacDonald, closes with a 'Glossary' of army slang and a list of 'Abbreviations,' containing the full titles and the army nicknames for them.]

"DOUGHBOYS" (12 S. iv. 271).—The Standard Dictionary' says that "Dough-boy" is the jocular name given by the American cavalry to the infantry from the fact that their buttons are or were of a globular shape, like doughboys or dumplings.

Fifty or sixty years ago Richard Bedford Poulton, late of the 56th Regiment, distinguished himself in Australia by the capture of a powerful aboriginal murderer named Doughboy. Probably the name was given to that individual in the days of his innocence, and from his own, and not his buttons', resemblance to a dumpling.

A. T. M.

In Mrs. Custer's 'Tenting on the Plains,' p. 516 (Low, 1888), is found the following:—

"Early in the Civil War, the term was applied to the large globular brass buttons of the infantry uniform, from which it passed by natural transition to the infantry men themselves."

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Mr. R. H. Thornton in his 'American Glossary' gives the derivation thus:—

"Primarily a dough-cake baked for sailors; then a brass button of similar shape, worn by the infantry; lastly, a foot soldier."

And he gives the quotation "Wasn't I glad I was not a doughboy" from a letter of General Custer, March 28, 1867.

What Spanish word Col. Repington can have been thinking of I cannot conjecture, unless it were *adobe*, i.e., unbaked brick. *Adobado* means pickled pork.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

"MÆBUS," A GHOST WORD: "MÆBUS" (12 S. iv. 268).—"Mæbus" may be a ghost word, but I am fairly certain that *mæbus* is an abbreviation by the German soldiers for the German phrase or compound word for "machine-gun shelter of reinforced concrete." I think I saw it so explained in a captured copy of German orders in the autumn of 1917. Such abbreviations are not uncommon in the German army, and this one appears to have been officially adopted.

A. H. OLLIVANT,
Brig.-Gen. Royal Artillery.

There is no doubt that the derivation of *mæbus* is as given by me *ante*, p. 87. The Germans are very fond of giving names to things from the initial letters of the words composing the name. Cf. *Wumba*, the Munitions Department of the War Ministry ("Waffen- und Munitions-Beschaffungsamt"); *Stogas*, the Army gas officer ("Stabs-Offizier für Gas"); and there are countless others. F. M. M.

(The note *ante*, p. 268, did not question the explanation of *mæbus* given by F. M. M., but was intended to show that the suggested derivation from a Mediæval Latin *mæbus* was unsupported by evidence. SIR LEES KNOWLES also thanked for reply.)

DEVILS BLOWING HORNS OR TRUMPETS (12 S. iv. 134, 201).—MR. LE COUTEUR may be glad to know of a passage in Thomas Wright's 'History of Caricature and Grotesque in Literature and Art' (Virtue Brothers & Co., 1865), at pp. 69, 70:—

"The entrance to the infernal regions was always represented pictorially as the mouth of a monstrous animal, where the demons appeared leaving and returning.... In the cathedral of Treves, there is a mural painting by William of Cologne, a painter of the fifteenth century, which represents the entrance to the shades, the monstrous mouth, with its keepers, in still more grotesque forms. Our cut No. 42 gives but a small portion of this picture, in which the porter of the regions of punishment is sitting astride the snout of the monstrous mouth, and is sounding with a trumpet what may be supposed to be the call for those who are condemned. Another minstrel of the same stamp, spurred, though not booted, sits astride the tube of the trumpet, playing on the bagpipes; and the sound which issues from the former instrument is represented by a host of smaller imps who are scattering themselves about."

At p. 71, where cut No. 42 occurs, Wright has labelled it, not inaptly, 'The Trum-

peter of 'Evil,' but it might be made a question whether the demon's instrument would not be described more correctly if called a horn.

As MR. LE COUTEUR asked for information about the origin of such representations, the following points may be mentioned here:—

1. The trumpet (*σάλπιγξ*, *tuba*) has always been regarded as the instrument with which the heavenly host will proclaim the arrival of the Day of Judgment. See Matt. xxiv. 31; 1 Cor. xv. 52; 1 Thess. iv. 16.

2. This idea probably derives from the Jews, to whom the trumpet (*bazzerah*), like the *shofar* (the ancient horn of Israel), was "not so much an instrument of music as one of *teruah* (noise), that is of alarm and for signalling." Its primary use was to give signals to the people to assemble or to break camp. See the 'Jewish Encyclopædia,' xii. 268. The *shofar*, the instrument with which the new moon, the new year, &c., were proclaimed, was also employed, like the silver *bazzerah*, as "the signal-horn of war." See *ibid.*, xi. 301. The coming of the heavenly host may be viewed either as the dawn of a new era or as a war, one of rapid movements and short duration.

3. The use of such instruments for purposes of ceremony or war was, of course, not confined to the Jews. It was widespread among the nations. As regards the Romans, for instance, one may quote:—

Non tuba directi, non æris cornua flexi,
Non galeæ, non ensis, erant. Sine militis usu
Mollia securæ peragebant otia mentes.

Ovid, 'Metam.,' i. 98.

Ipse vocat pugnas: sequitur tum cætera pubes,
Æreæ assensu conspirant cornua rauco.

Virgil, 'Æn.,' vii. 614.

"Datur cohortibus signum, cornuaque ac tubæ concinuere: exin clamore et impetu tergis Germanorum circumfunduntur, exprobrantes 'non hic silvas, nec paludes, sed æquis locis æquos deos.'"—Tacitus, 'Ann.,' i. 68.

These quotations are none the worse if they seem somewhat descriptive of times through which we ourselves have been passing.

4. As the trumpet will be the angels' instrument at the Last Day, it seems reasonable to imagine that the demons, who had their prototypes in the fauns and satyrs of classical mythology, may be blowing bucolic raucous horns, suitable to beings to whom the less pleasing operations of the day have been popularly assigned. Moreover, they will be hunters (whose instrument is the horn), with lost souls for

their quarry. But probably the main idea of the demon's horn is that it is a summons to judgment or to the punishment which follows condemnation. The use of the horn as a summons (not necessarily a disagreeable one) was formerly very prevalent. At Canterbury, for instance, it was employed to convene the burgmote court (see *Archæologia*, iii. 11). To this day it may be heard in the Middle Temple as the call to dinner in the Hall.

5. This aspect of the instrument's purpose seems to extend to the angel's trumpet as well as to the demon's horn:—

 Tuba, mirum spargens sonum
 Per sepulchra regionum,
 Cogit omnes ante thronum.

‘Dies Iræ,’ Thomas of Celano (1208-75).

6. In Dante's ‘Inferno,’ however, the horn is introduced in rather a different way. The ninth and last circle can be reached only by following through the gloom the sound of a tremendous horn, which would appear to be blown by that “robustus venator coram Domino,” Nimrod:—

 So terrible a blast

Orlando blew not, when that dismal rout
O'erthrew the host of Charlemain, and quenched
His saintly warfare.

And in the centre of the fourth and final round of the circle there is Satan himself, rising mid-breast from the ice, a shaggy monster, not three-headed like Cerberus, but with three faces to his single head:—

At every mouth his teeth a sinner champ'd,
Bruised as with ponderous engine: so that three
Were in this guise tormented.

Such is the horrible punishment conceived for the traitors Judas Iscariot and Brutus and Cassius.

7. Painters, such as Giotto and Orcagna, have been able to depict so fearful a scene, with the variations that their own fancy suggested, in a very elaborate fashion. But a worker in glass, like Thomas of Oxford, had to be content with a simpler rendering of the theme. He gave us in his “Jesse Window” at Winchester, if Betton and Evans's copy of it can be trusted, a “monstrous head” which has small blood-red eyes and a frightful shaggy pile of blue. Its fiery jaws are distended “without measure,” thanks partly to an intervening mullion; and within the jaws one sees three human beings and also Satan—for the sinister flaming face must be Satan's. The red-headed, horn-blowing demon which sits (as MR. LE COUTEUR mentioned) on the dragon's snout is matched by a green-headed one above the beast's lower jaw—

he raises an inverted ladle, to pour boiling liquid on to the heads of Brutus and Cassius. Higher up, a third demon is bringing in another victim.

8. The “monstrous mouth” is, in its origin, none other than Satan's, as conceived from various passages of Scripture, for example, the Apocalypse, xii. 9 and xx. 2, where he is called τὸν δράκοντα, τὸν ὄφιν τὸν ἀρχαῖον, and Isaiah, v. 14:—

“Propterea dilatavit infernus animam suam et aperuit os suum absque ullo termino; et descendit fortes ejus, et populus ejus, et sublimes gloriosique ejus, ad eum.”

Nevertheless, the head having been converted into his habitad, Satan could be located by a mediæval artist within its jaws. For another example of this, see No. viii. of a series of reproductions published by the British Museum, this one being from a “Psalter of St. Swithun's Priory, Winchester—English: XII. Cent. (Cotton MS. Nero C. iv. f. 39).” There, within a truly monstrous mouth, along with a multitude of demons and their victims, a much bigger fiend appears, his head bristling with horns. He is evidently Satan regulating the tortures.

9. In Thomas's window most of the souls, if not all, whether saved or lost, are, I believe, of particular personages whom he endeavoured to portray. For instance, one of the saved is a bishop, and he is undoubtedly William of Wykeham, who also appears twice in the lowest panes of the window—Thomas knew how to gratify his patron. As MR. LE COUTEUR is making a study of the window, I hope he will be able to identify some of the other souls, including the Pope, the Emperor, and the King. There is also, but on the other side, an Oriental potentate, with a remarkable head-dress, who may be Mohammed. H. C.

Does not the name “Hornie,” popularly applied to the devil by the Scotch, refer to this tradition or legend?

J. FOSTER PALMER.

3 Royal Avenue, S.W.3.

THE DUTCH IN THE THAMES (12 S. iii. 472; iv. 111, 227).—As the origin of the ancient rights or privileges of Dutch fishermen in the Port of London below Bridge has been recently discussed in ‘N. & Q.’ it may be well to record a pleasing incident of the good feeling which exists between the sailors of the two countries.

The British Admiralty have just authorized the publication of Dutch honours—

offered to certain British seamen in circumstances which show that the immemorial Brotherhood of the Sea is maintained despite the defection of the Germans. Early last year seven Dutch vessels were torpedoed by German submarines in the vicinity of the English coast. Several boat-loads of survivors were picked up by two of His Majesty's trawlers, while the remainder were piloted into St. Mary's by the St. Agnes lifeboat. The Dutch League of Neutral Countries have decided to award medals to the officers and crews of the British lifeboat and trawlers. The medals (which are of silver for the officers, and bronze for the men) bear on one side the figures of a British and a Dutch sailor grasping hands, surrounded by other sailors and rescued men and women; and on the reverse side the name of the recipient and a short inscription which describes the services rendered, and adds that "the ships were surreptitiously attacked and recklessly destroyed by a German submarine." In a letter addressed to the First Lord of the Admiralty the following sentences occur:—

"The League of Neutral Countries makes free to offer to your Lordship, as head of the British Navy, commemorative medals destined for the sailors in question. May you consider this act as one of the numerous moral and intellectual ties which bind England and Holland together.....Our warmest admiration is for those who give their lives for the liberty of the world, and we are glad to have this occasion for expression of these feelings."

Mc.

HOTELS BRISTOL (12 S. iv. 272).—It seems to be very likely that the Hôtel Bristol at Paris owes its name to a real or fancied connexion with John Digby, first Earl of Bristol, who died an exile in Paris, Jan. 16, 1653, and that this Parisian hotel having become well known as a "long-established, aristocratic house, patronized by royalty," to quote Baedeker, its name was taken over by proprietors anxious to suggest that their establishments were of a like quality. JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

JEAN INGELOW (12 S. iv. 270).—The verses by Jean Ingelow referred to by MR. D. R. McCORD are doubtless those beginning: When sparrows build and the leaves break forth, My old sorrow wakes and cries.

These pathetic lines were set to music by the late Miss Virginia Gabriel about forty years ago in a song which—*me judice*—is one of the finest English songs ever published, though now seldom heard on the

concert platform. It is not conceivable that the engagement of one of the officers, as referred to by your correspondent—if it ever existed—could have been known to Jean Ingelow, or she would never have published such lines. W. C. J. Epsom.

Jean Ingelow's 'Song of the Old Love' is reprinted on p. 213 of Palgrave's 'Golden Treasury,' Second Series (London, 1897). It was set to music by Virginia Gabriel, and published by Metzler & Co. (42 Great Marlborough Street, W.) under its opening words "When sparrows build."

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

I send the verses by Jean Ingelow asked for by MR. McCORD. They form the Mother's song at the end of 'Supper at the Mill.'

WILLIAM BARNARD.

Junior Athenæum Club.

[We have forwarded the verses to our Canadian contributor. C. L. S. and MR. C. B. WHEELER also thanked for replies.]

RUA NOVA (12 S. iv. 215, 256, 283).—Miss Leonora de Alberti informs me that "rua" is used figuratively for a person of low class, and she suggests that the attribute "nova" indicates a convert, literally new Christian, in contradistinction to the Portuguese of pure blood, who styled themselves old Christians. It is probable, therefore, that the Procurador of Macao styled by Courteen's merchants "Filho de Rua Nova" was the son of a converted Jew.

R. C. TEMPLE.

MRS. ABINGTON (12 S. iv. 273).—This query is partly answered by an extract from 'Old and New London' (by Edward Walford), iv. 136:—

"At her residence in Pall Mall, in 1815, at the age of eighty-three, died the celebrated Mrs. Abington, the first actress who played the part of Lady Teazle in 'The School for Scandal.'"

W. B. H.

CRAGGS AND NICHOLSON FAMILIES (12 S. iv. 220).—1. Is there a book or MS. called 'The Eliots of Port Eliot and Craggs of Wyserley,' as I have been referred to that for information on the Craggs family?

2. Who were Margaret Craggs's parents? She married in 1739 Edward Nicholson of Kendal, and her mother is said to have been "sister-in-law of the Postmaster-Generál," i.e., James Craggs. It is guessed that her father was Ferdinando, but it may have been another brother.

(Miss) JOAN GLADSTONE.

PADDINGTON POLLAKY (12 S. iii. 509; iv. 31, 88).—In *The Figaro* (London) of Jan. 28, 1874, is a coloured portrait of Pollaky. It is by way of being a caricature—a large head on a small body—but the face is evidently a portrait, not at all a caricature. He is listening at a door, notebook in hand; below is a shadow of the head and shoulders of a policeman. The signature of the artist is Faustin (? F. Austin). This portrait is one of a series called 'Figaro's London Sketch-Book of Celebrities.' It is not included in the letterpress, but is pasted on the front page. The editor of *The Figaro* was James Mortimer, who also "conducted" a monthly magazine called *The London Sketch-Book*.

In the said number of *The Figaro* is a short article eulogizing Pollaky as "a very distinguished detective."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY (12 S. iv. 217).—Manchester had a Literary and Philosophical Society in 1781; Newcastle, 1793; Liverpool, 1812; Leeds, 1820; Sheffield, 1822; Hull, 1822; Halifax, 1830; Nottingham, 1864; Warrington, 1870; Bolton, 1871; and Bath, 1875. Many others existed, and included the words Natural History or Scientific in their titles.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

ICKE FAMILY (12 S. iv. 106, 226).—Is MR. HILL correct in stating that "Icke, Hick (Higg), Hickie, Hicks, Hickson, Dick, Dickie, &c.," were all derived from Richard? According to Bardsley, we get, it is true, our Hitchin and Hitchcock from Richard, but our Hicks, Higgs, and Hickson from Isaac. "Ike" is the common familiar of Isaac to this day, and I fancy that "Ikey Mo" would be rather surprised to be told that his parents had forenamed him Richard. But it is not impossible that there may be a place called Icke, or something very like it. Then we have "Iceles" or "Eccles," one of the many dialectal names for the green woodpecker, whose flaming head it was that doubtless gave a descriptive name to red-headed individuals before the days of the red carrot.

DOUGLAS OWEN.

PINNOCK (12 S. iv. 243).—James Pinnock of Jamaica (b. July 6, 1660, d. 1733), by his 2nd wife Mary Seaward, had two sons: I. James, of Pembroke Coll., Oxf., matriculated Oct. 10, 1730, aged 18 (Foster), and *d.s.p.* June 20, 1736, aged 22, M.I. in the church of St. Andrew, Jamaica (Lawrence-Archer, 239). II. Thomas (b. March 26,

1714, d. April, 1759), who by Mary Lawrence his wife left, with other issue, a son James (b. 1740), barr.-at-law, Advocate-General of the said island; d. in Devonshire Place, April 6, 1811 (*Gent. Mag.*, 494); will proved P.C.C. (189 Crickitt); leaving a widow Eliz. (*née* Dehany) and three daus. and coh. His diary and account book are in the British Museum Add. MSS. 33316 and 33317.

James Pinnock sen., by his 3rd wife Eliz. Truxton, had (III.) Philip (b. Oct. 20, 1720), Chief Justice of his native island 1754, who married Grace Dakins and left two sons and two daus.

V. L. OLIVER.

Sunninghill.

There was living in 1816 the Rev. James Pinnock, A.M., described as Rector of Lasham, Hants, and formerly morning preacher at the Foundling Hospital, who may be the entrant of 1750 at Westminster. A sermon he preached at the "Foundling" on May 2, 1813, was printed.

W. B. H.

GEORGE BORROW (12 S. iv. 242).—The places mentioned in 'Lavengro' are shown on p. 141 of 'A Literary and Historical Atlas of Europe' ("Everyman's Library").

J. J. FREEMAN.

Shepperton-on-Thames.

The best authority for these identifications is Borrow's 'Life' by Mr. Herbert Jenkins (Murray, 1912), which supplements that by Knapp (Murray, 1899). Both go as far as is humanly possible—even for the "veiled years" (1825-32). Mr. John Sampson's Introduction to 'The Romany Rye' (in Methuen's "Little Library"), and the edition of 'The Bible in Spain' by the late Ulick Burke (2 vols., Murray, 1896), are valuable in this connexion.

GEORGE MARSHALL.

21 Parkfield Road, Liverpool.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S DAUGHTER: AGNES SURRIAGE (12 S. iv. 102, 193).—The allusion to Agnes Surriage in LADY RUSSELL'S reply—another correspondent refers to her as "Agnes Brown"—prompts me to send the following extract from Hildegard Hawthorne's 'Old Seaport Towns of New England' (New York, 1916), in which her romantic story finds a place in the chapter on Marblehead:—

"Another famous spot in this part of town [the Barneгат section] is now the site of Fountain Park. Here of old was the Fountain Inn, where Agnes Surriage worked, orphan daughter of a sailor lost at sea. Hither came the handsome and gallant Sir Harry Frankland, Collector of the Port for Boston, to tarry for dinner and a bowl

of punch. And then fate took her accustomed hand in the game.

"Agnes was a child of fifteen, but loveliest of youthful maidens, and even as she scrubbed the stairs her beauty shone like a jewel amid rubbish. Harry saw her, and decided that she was no scrub-girl. He had money and a romantic spirit, and then and there proposed to the girl that she go to a school in Boston and learn how to be a lady. Agnes accepted, with a warm and joyous delight that were characteristic of her through life.

"When Sir Harry saw her again she had bloomed into a rare and exquisite woman, with a mind as fine as her figure was perfect. With the result that the man fell desperately in love, but not so desperately that he proposed marriage. Agnes was made for love, however, and recognized her destiny without scruple. She gave herself frankly and openly, but was obliged to leave Boston and find some more secluded place. Harry built a fine great house for her in Hopkinton, therefore [some fifteen miles south-west of Boston], and there the two of them lived a happy and adoring life for years, finally going to Lisbon, Portugal, where people did not bother about their relation."

LADY RUSSELL has continued the story from this point, but without any mention of the famous old Boston house they occupied in North Square (formerly Clark Square) on Copp's Hill. This house and its associations are described at considerable length in Drake's 'Old Landmarks of Boston.'

It is interesting to note that Fenimore Cooper visited the Frankland house before writing 'Lionel Lincoln,' in which the place is described as the residence of Mrs. Lechmere, and located in Tremont Street.

HUGH HARTING.

46 Grey Coat Gardens, S.W.

SUGAR: ITS INTRODUCTION INTO ENGLAND (12 S. iii. 472; iv. 31, 61, 114, 199, 255).—Sugar-loaves are mentioned in the list of ingredients required for making the wafers for the coronation banquet of Henry V. in 1413: "Item xxx loves de sugre."

The Essex manor of Liston Overhall was held by the tenure of making these wafers—"per serjanteriam faciendi canestellos"—for the royal feast. This serjeanty was already in existence in 1185 (Round, 'The King's Serjeants,' pp. 228-30). But whether the sugar was included in the recipe at that early date is, of course, another question.

G. H. WHITE.

23 Weighton Road, Anerley.

The following references to sugar occur in the Account Rolls of the Priory of Holy Island. In 1343, under expenses: "Two pounds of sugar of Cyprus (*cipor*), 16d." Canon Raine in 'Hist. North Durham' (1822), 86, has a foot-note in reference to

this. In the rolls for 1346-7 occurs "Bought 2½ lb. of draget" (from the French *dragée*, cakes or pastilles, the constituent part of which was sugar, given to the monks on feastdays), and "half a pound of lump sugar? (in plait), 2 lb. of white sugar (*sugar alb*'), and 8 lb. of black sugar (*sugir nigra*)." J. W. FAWCETT.

Consett, co. Durham.

WORDSWORTH: SENECA (12 S. iv. 272).—1. The motto of the 'Ode to Duty' is taken, with a slight verbal change (*possim**possim* for *posset*.....*posset*), from Seneca, 'Epistles,' 120, 10. The same question was asked at 9 S. i. 148, and the Index volumes do not show that it was answered.

2. The lines in which Seneca "anticipated the discovery of America" are these:—

Venient annis sæcula seris,
Quibus Oceanus vincula rerum
Laxet et ingens pateat tellus
Tethysque novos detegat orbis
Nec sit terris ultima Thule.

'Medea,' 375-9.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

"STUNT" (12 S. iv. 219, 252).—This word occurs in Hood's poem 'The Blue Boar.' See p. 489 of 'The Complete Poetical Works of Thomas Hood,' Oxford edition, 1911:—

He read, and mused, and pored and read,
His shoulders shrugg'd, and shook his head;
Now at a line he gave a grunt,
Now at a phrase took sudden stunt,
And snorting, turned his back upon it,
And always came again to con it.

The note at p. 758 states that the poem appeared in the 'Comic Annual, 1837.'

H. C.

Winchester College.

WHITE HORSE OF KENT: LANDSCAPE WHITE HORSES (12 S. iv. 245).—The White Horse of Wantage (Berkshire) commemorates a great victory gained by Alfred over the Danes in the reign of his brother Ethelred I. The horse, cut in the chalk hills, is 374 feet long, and may be seen at a distance of 15 miles. Chambers's 'Book of Days' gives a column and a half to the Berkshire White Horse.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

May we not trace the true meaning and origin of these landscape White Horses to a pagan belief regarding the bright figure of a white horse as a symbol of the sun? According to primitive custom, horses were

frequently offered as sacrifices to heathen deities. As a decoration of house-gables, a pair of horses' heads which cross each other may be seen in many places. The custom appears to be based upon ancient folk-lore connected with the horse. X.

The subject in general is treated of in 'The White Horses of the West of England, with notices of some other Ancient Turf-Monuments,' by the Rev. W. C. Plenderleath, M.A., 1885; second edition, revised and enlarged, 1892. W. B. H.

MARY WATERS, LADY TYNTE (12 S. iv. 178, 205).—In her interesting article MISS MORGAN says that after Lady Tynnte's death "her large possessions passed to the Tynnte family." She left no surviving issue by her first marriage to Sir Halswell Tynnte, whereas by her marriage to Mr. (afterwards Sir Paulet) St. John of Dogmersfield there were several children.

Can MISS MORGAN explain why it was that her possessions did not pass to her descendants? STEPNEY GREEN.

MADAME TAGLIONI (12 S. iv. 215, 252).—In the 'Bentley Ballads,' 1861, there is a "poetical effusion from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Mitford," with a version by O. Smith on more familiar lines. A foot-note states that "the father of Mademoiselle Taglioni rejoices in the sponsorial and patronymic appellation of Philippe."

R. J. FYNMORE.

I do not know of any life in book-form of Maria Taglioni, but readers of 'Ingoldsby' will recall the happy mention of her name in one of Barham's prettiest stanzas.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

References to this dancer will be found at 4 S. iv. 453. TOM JONES.

BILLIARDS: RED BALL (12 S. iv. 245).—B. B. asks whether there ever was a time in the history of the game when the red ball was smaller than the others. There was a small ball. In a 'Trattato sul Giuoco del Bigliardo,' by L. M. F. (Napoli, 1821), it is stated that the game was played either with two large balls and a small one, which was called "il pallino" (or at Milano "il casino"), or without the pallino "all' uso Veneziano." What the colour of the small ball was we may only surmise from the description of the table, which mentions "la rossa" and a "punto della rossa." As regards Descartes, he was a Frenchman

who had knocked about the Continent a good deal and died in 1650. In the oldest English description of the "gentile game of billiards" of which I have a note, there are enumerated among the "instruments and utensils" of the table two ivory balls (no others), "which must be completely round." Then we have (1) an ivory port at one end of the table; (2) an ivory king at the other end; and (3) two sticks of Brazil, *lignum vite*, or other heavy wood, their broad end tipped with ivory. Cf. 'School of Recreation,' by R. H. (1684).

L. L. K.

HEART BURIAL (11 S. viii., ix., x., *passim*; 12 S. i. 73, 132, 194; ii. 33; iii. 370).—In the French Chamber on Nov. 11, 1918 (Armistice Declaration Day), M. Delahaye recalled the "glorious letter of the glorious Bishop of Angers, Mgr. Freppel, a heroic Frenchman whose heart," he declared, "would be taken for burial to Obernai in reconquered Alsace, in accordance with his expressed wish." This interesting reference may well be added to the numerous records on the subject which have appeared in 'N. & Q.' J. HARRIS STONE.
Oxford and Cambridge Club, S.W.

FREDERIC THACKERAY (12 S. iv. 130, 229).—The father of Frederic Thackeray died in 1806—not in 1802, as given at the latter reference. See the Thackeray pedigree in 'Sylhet Thackeray,' by F. B. Bradley-Birt; also *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxvi. pt. ii. p. 1176. CHAS. HALL CROUCH.
204 Hermon Hill, South Woodford.

"MR. PAUL, THE PARSON" (12 S. iv. 190, 228).—In Rapin's 'History of England,' continued by Tindal, vol. iv. part ii., 1747, p. 498, is a short record of the Rev. William Paul's trial and execution, and some account of his dying speech, or perhaps of the writing left by him. He was executed with John Hall of Otterburn, Northumberland, a Justice of the Peace for that county, who had been reprieved five times.

In W. Toone's 'Chronological Historian' these executions are recorded. Under date June 26, 1716, is quoted the royal assent to "an act for appointing commissioners to enquire of the estates of certain traitors," &c. In the schedule of "Estates forfeited in England" appear "John Hall 70*l.*," and "William Paul 42*l.* 14*s.*"; and later, "William Paul, clerk, after the death of his mother, per ann. 14*l.*" Apparently the estates were sold at twenty years' purchase, and the reversion at ten; and it appears

probable that the two estates were those of the said Hall and Paul.

For a memoir and portrait of Paul see James Caulfield's 'Portraits,' &c., to the end of George II., vol. ii. p. 147.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

ST. SWITHIN: A WELSH RIVAL (12 S. iv. 214).—I believe that all over the north-west of Europe the idea prevails amongst the country folk that the condition of the weather about the latter part of July foreshadows whether August will be wet or dry. The rival of St. Swithin in the Netherlands is St. Margaret, and her festival falls on July 20.

One wonders, notwithstanding the scoffing of modern meteorologists, whether there is not something in these old-world prophecies. They appear amongst people who, when the sayings originated, were hardly aware of each other's existence, but they daily watched all through life the weather in those days.

W. DEL COURT.

47 Blenheim Crescent, W.11.

HENGLER FAMILY (12 S. iv. 242).—Charles Milton Hengler was a Dane, and came from Copenhagen. Known in Liverpool as "handsome Hengler," he was a versatile genius—could dance on the tight rope and play Hamlet the same evening, "a fine contrastive talent." His first circus was in Dale Street (March 16, 1857), his second in Newington (Oct. 21, 1861), and his third, last, and greatest in West Derby Road, Low Hill (Nov. 13, 1876). He also established arenas in London, Glasgow, Dublin, and elsewhere. He lived in Mount Pleasant, and his brothers Edward and John Milton Hengler in Elizabeth Street, where they had the well-known riding school, over the "classic" door of which is the date 1859. This building is at present vacant, and looks ill-cared-for. The last performance at Low Hill Circus was on Feb. 9, 1901, when Mr. Albert M. Hengler was proprietor and director. The building which replaced the circus was named "The Hippodrome," but is only a music-hall. *Sic transit!*

"Hengler's" was the pure and great joy of the young in days gone by—the very Astley's of Liverpool. It has given the district its name; and it is curious that nearly opposite is another place of former note, the Necropolis. One tells of departed glory, and the other of the glory of the departed. The old cemetery (a fearsome Dickens-like place it came to be) is now a recreation ground. Children who never knew "Hengler's" can tell you where

"Hengler's Circus Hill" is. "Brougham Terrace, near Hengler's Circus," was a direction heard but yesterday; and "Everton Road, by the Necropolis," is very well understood. There is a Mr. John M. Hengler at present living in Hoylake.

GEORGE MARSHALL.

21 Parkfield Road, Liverpool.

I am at present doing duty at Folkestone, and consequently have to rely on memory, as I have no memoranda by me.

Charles, the founder of the circus business, was a member of Cook's Circus, and later started on his own account, and built permanent circuses at Hull, Liverpool, and Dublin. The Liverpool Circus is now transformed into the Hippodrome, one of the largest variety theatres in the country. My remembrance of many pleasant times spent with old members of the show extends over thirty years.

The family resided for many years in Newsham Park, Liverpool, and attended St. Silas's Church (C. of E.), Pembroke Place. Many of the family (including the mother of the founder) are buried in the Smithdown Road Cemetery, the burial-place being about 20 yards to the left at the main entrance.

SERGEANT

TENNIEL'S BOOK-ILLUSTRATIONS (12 S. iv. 237).—In the sixties Sir John Tenniel was on the staff of illustrators of *Good Words*. So far as I can find from the volumes in my possession, his last contribution appears in the volume for 1864, illustrating a poem of "Isa Craig's"—"The Way in the Wood." I do not possess the volume for 1863, but there is in my collection an engraving of 'The Norse Princess' from that volume, bearing his usual monogram. In *Good Words* for 1884 appeared an article on 'John Tenniel and Caricature Art' by R. Walker, but no mention is made therein of his former connexion with the magazine.

JOHN T. PAGE.

PHILIP WESTCOTT, PORTRAIT PAINTER (12 S. iii. 385; iv. 55).—C. E. H. E. may like to see the following extract from p. 41 of 'The Relics of Olde Manchester and Salford,' Royal Jubilee Exhibition, Manchester, with notes by Albert Nicholson, Hon. Curator, 1887:—

"Room No. 3, Lower Room, Chetham College. 258. Portrait of William Fairbairn. Engraved by T. O. Barlow, after Philip Westcott. Owners, Thomas Agnew & Sons.

"Sir William Fairbairn was one of the great 'worthies' of Manchester. All his business life was passed here. His works were at Ancoats,

and he became so prominent as an engineer that his life was identified with half a century of progress in mechanical science. He died 18th August, 1874. There is a statue of him in the Town Hall. His life has been written by Mr. W. Pole."

The works of Mr. (afterwards Sir) W. Fairbairn and my grandfather Mr. Charles Tavaré were situated in the same street, Canal Street, now Cannel Street, Ancoats, Manchester. My grandfather was a dyer.

FREDK. L. TAVARÉ.

22 Trentham Street, Pendleton, Manchester.

BISHOP JOHN BOWLE AND THE AUSTIN FAMILY (12 S. iv. 240).—A possible identification is provided in the superscription of a letter before me. It is addressed by John Ashe of Fenchurch Street, Feb. 21, 1645, to "Mr. John Smith at Mrs. Austin's, the falcon on the bank side."

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

REV. HENRY OWEN, M.D., D.D. (12 S. iv. 245).—He was born at Tan-y-gader, near Dolgelly, in Merionethshire, in 1716. For details of his career see Rowlands's 'Eminent Welshmen,' 1907, and Roberts's 'Eminent Welshmen,' 1908. The latter says the 2nd edition of Rowlands's 'Mona Antiqua' was published in 1776. This is a mistake for 1766.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

SHELLEY: SCHUBART (12 S. iv. 102).—There is a possible reference to the work inquired for by Miss STOCKLEY in Edward Dowden's 'Letters,' p. 226: "I have a copy of the 'German Museum,' with the translations from Schubart quoted in Shelley's note."

W. E. WILSON.

Hawick.

REV. THOMAS NOEL (12 S. iv. 242).—Hobhouse mentions that Lord and Lady Byron were married by a Mr. Noel, and refers to him as a natural son of Lord Wentworth ('Memories of a Long Life').

PERCY MORRIS.

New Club, Brighton.

The entrance of Thomas Noel at Rugby School is more explicit than that of his matriculation. It runs:—

"Thomas Noel, son [ward *erased*] of L^d Wentworth, No. 28 Duke Street, Manchester Square, or Kirkby Mallory, Leicestershire, April 29, 1783."

The note in the last edition of the School Register confused him with the 9th Baron, but was corrected in the Addenda.

A. T. M.

SCOTT: SLIP IN 'OLD MORTALITY' (12 S. iv. 184).—Was not this slip, which DR. WILLCOCK attributes to Scott, rather a slip by the people who gave the innkeeper his nickname? They had no doubt, as DR. WILLCOCK suggests, the text comprising "Gaius mine host" in their minds when they conferred the nickname. This would be for them quite a possible mistake. Scott probably adopted the name as he found it.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

3 Royal Avenue, S.W.3.

SPURS IN COATS OF ARMS (12 S. iv. 242).—Papworth's 'Ordinary of British Armorial' assigns a second coat to "Connell or Connely," viz., Argent, a chevron gules between in chief two spurs, and in base a battleaxe azure, shaft or.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.

Walsall.

Notes on Books.

Small Talk at Wreyland. By Cecil Torr. (Cambridge, University Press, 7s. 6d. net.)

At first sight this oddly named book might suggest one of those local histories by worthy and industrious persons who have no great skill in writing and no interests outside the parish pump. But we reflect that such a one would hardly acknowledge his small beer to be of that character, and we recognize Mr. Torr as an authority on Greek ships and Greek music. So we look for the kind of book an accomplished scholar produces, and we are not disappointed, though Mr. Torr has left his materials in "most admired disorder." He has travelled, and varies his local reminiscences with tales of foreign countries. Also he has the inquiring mind which asks questions.

The whole book is, in fact, quite in the vein of 'N. & Q.', and shows that sudden change from one topic to another which is a feature of our own columns. With Mr. Torr some new theme is always turning up—we never know quite how or when; and, if he ever revises his book, we hope he will, like his Parson Davy, supply an index. Davy's portentous 'System of Divinity' was hardly "worth while," as our American friends say, but Mr. Torr's book is. He could add to his illustrations a map of the lovely region in which he lives. The present reviewer has pleasant memories of it, and only wishes he had had the luck to penetrate into Mr. Torr's attractive house and garden.

Using largely the records of earlier generations, the author appears as a praiser of old times and ways. Still, he believes that jerry-builders were as busy then as now, although their work has all tumbled down and been forgotten long since. It does not pay, he suggests, to repair old buildings. It is often better to take them down, and set them up again on fresh foundations. New things soon get to look old, as Mr. Torr says of a chimney-stack of 1906. We can quite believe it; some sorts of stone soon weather to a venerable appearance. "Writers on architecture do not

always," we learn, "go to see the buildings they describe." Mr. Torr has a lively sense of humour, and some of his best fun is made of the mistakes of the expert. His guests, when they are taken to the ancient British enclosure of Grimspound, discover its likeness to Mycenæ. That shows that he keeps learned company, which, indeed, is needed to appreciate some of his points in scholarship.

But the bulk of the book is easily intelligible and excellent reading, especially when the author is talking of his own family and the ways of the Devon folk, who occasionally speak their minds with some of the refreshing candour, say, of Mr. Hardy's Dorset rustics. The country people of England have lived for many years on scanty means and worked hard. They have no use for the idle sentimentalism which flourishes in popular fiction.

We think that the letter from a relative of Mr. Torr's concerning the use of greased cartridges in India in 1857 is hardly a fair statement of the case. The Government of India at an earlier date were aware of the difficulty, and had taken means to meet it. See Sir George Forrest's 'History of the Indian Mutiny.' We quite agree as to the muddle of names of plants, which grows worse and worse. Even Latin names are not fixed, and at Kew what the public calls syringa is *Philadelphus*. The notes concerning Napoleon—that his piercing eyes read your very heart, and that he always wanted an instant answer to a question—are amply supported by contemporary evidence. These features of the great man have—naturally enough—been emphasized by many a writer of Napoleonic romance.

In 1840 travelling outside a coach was considered dangerous to the health. We do not wonder after reading various records of the freezing cold. But we have got over the "danger" of opening windows, which was a great concern to Mr. Torr's grandfather. True, he lived to be 80 and more; but we have seen a good deal of consumption in a region where windows are kept closed. Cider-making was once, it appears, as successful in Devonshire as in Hereford; but country people have a habit of neglecting their orchards in other places as well as the borders of Dartmoor. They can have plenty of expert hints for nothing, but they will not take them. This is the bad side of English conservatism.

Mr. Torr has a good word for box edging in gardens, which looks neat and nice when the box will grow freely and regularly. It never did in the cold region of the garden best known to the present writer, but evidently at Wreyland there is a kind climate for flowers and shrubs. We read that the names Beer and Brewer mean respectively a grove of trees and heather. The latter is probably true for a heathery district—no one can forget the show of purple at the bank opposite Fingle Bridge at the right season; but Brewer can mean other things, e.g., a worker in brass, and Beer can be related to "byre," a hut, cowhouse.

We should expect Mr. Torr to possess a ghost in his fine old house, which, says Meredith, is "a distinction above titles"; but so far he has only had a burglar. We are obliged to him for some capital gossip, and we shall be glad to have more. Old country lore is dying out fast in these days, and not many scholars, perhaps, can manage to get their reminiscences into print.

A Fifteenth Century Bibliography. By James P. R. Lyell. (Griffon & Co., 2s. net.)

MR. LYELL provides in this booklet an interesting account of a very early bibliography. One of the fifteenth-century editions of the well-known Grammar of Guarinus is specially notable as containing the 'Carmina Differentialia' of Biffus, its editor, and also a list of his manuscripts and printed books. The latter are three in number, and can be identified in Hain's 'Repertorium,' which includes four other works by Biffus. The British Museum has no book by him, and Mr. Lyell states that no complete copy of this edition of Guarinus has been previously described. Internal evidence shows that the book was probably printed at Milan between 1490 and the early part of 1492.

Obituary.

SIR HENRY AUSTIN LEE.

THE death occurred at Guernsey on November 7 of Sir Henry Austin Lee, who had retired from his post of Commercial Attaché at the British Embassy at Paris only two or three days previously. He was an occasional contributor to 'N. & Q.,' a reply from him on Dessin's Hotel being printed *ante*, p. 248. He attended the Berlin Congress of 1878 as assistant private secretary to Lord Beaconsfield, who called him his "Admirable Crichton." A long account of his services is included in 'The Foreign Office List,' and an obituary appeared in *The Times* on November 9.

Notices to Correspondents.

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

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.4.

R. BECK (Boston, Mass.), C. GWYN, NIHIL SINE DEO, E. H. H. SHORTING, and W. R. W.—All forwarded.

HENRY SAMUEL BRANDRETH ("Securus judicat orbis terrarum").—See under 'Notices to Correspondents,' *ante*, p. 148.

WALTER WINANS ("Four All" or "Five All" as Tavern Sign).—Explanations of these were offered at 8 S. vii. 205 and 395.

J. K. (South Africa).—Anticipated by correspondents nearer home. See *ante*, p. 224. The explanation of the inscription has been forwarded to the querist.

J. R. H. ("Kogges of England": "Brystow").—The "cog" was an early vessel, "supposed," says the 'New Eng. Dict.' *s.v.*, "to have been primarily a ship of burden or transport; but also used as a ship of war." See the illustrative quotations. "Brystow" was an early spelling of Bristol.

LONDON, DECEMBER, 1918.

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Notes.

DANTEIANA.

'INF.,' xxiii. 61-3:—

Egli avean cappe con cappucci bassi
 Dimanzi agli occhi, fatte della taglia
 Che per gli monaci in Colonia fassi.

The third line of this *terzina* possesses more than textual interest for students; history is also involved in it. Both are informing, though both are confused, and both rest on conjecture. I regard it as the crux of this canto, for it affects the genuineness of the text itself. Dr. Moore (T. C. xiii.) instances it as an example amongst

"a considerable group of corrections due to the adoption of a supposed more natural or more euphonious order or combination of words....

Again in 'Inf.,' xxiii. 63, I suspect on this ground the more easy-flowing reading in B, D, &c.,

Che per li monaci in Colonia fassi,
 instead of

Che in Colonia ('al. Clugni) per li monaci fassi."

The famous Dantist himself prefers the latter (Witte's) text with the substitution of Clugni for Colonia, and provides a useful and curious list of variant MSS. (p. 166); whilst Scartazzini, Bianchi, and Lombardi adopt Colonia. As to the rival claims of the variants and place-names Mr. Tozer remarks:—

"The MS. authority is considerably stronger for *Cologna*, but it is against this reading (1) that *Cologna*, being the more familiar name, would be less likely to be changed into *Clugni* than vice versa; (2) that the line *Ché in Co | uigna | per li | móna | ci fás | si* violates the stringent metrical rule that there must be an accent either on the fourth or the sixth syllable of the verse. Consciousness of this rule may have produced the important variant, which is found in two of Witte's four test MSS., *Che per li monaci in Cologna fassi*; but this can hardly have been the original reading, being evidently *lectio facillior*. With the reading *Che in Clugni* there is a certain irregularity in the non-elision of *Che*, but this, though unusual, is found in a fair number of lines in the poem."

This is to me a perplexing passage in all its counts, as it practically destroys all hope of recovering the "original reading" of the line. I take it in detail, for it is more than a mere quibble between experts. First as to the place-names. If *Cologna* be in possession of a "considerably stronger MS. authority" than *Clugni*, then the latter must have been an innovation at some time or other. I am not unmindful of Dr. Moore's warning that "mere numerical support is a fallacious test of merit," and that "non numerare sed appendere" is a sound textual canon. Mere multiplicity may of course arise from the perpetuation of a corrupted copy, but what if that copy be uncorrupted? This is presumably beyond discovery on the dictum of Dr. Moore again that "no existing MS., or group of MSS., stands out as possessing pre-eminent or indisputable authority." Yet of the seven Bodleian MSS. (ABEGIKM), all of the fifteenth century, which give *Cologna*, he says the first "has good readings and comparatively few arbitrary alterations of the text"; the second "seems to have remarkably good readings, and few variations, either careless or conjectural"; the third "seems to have a good foundation text, and has comparatively few variants"; of the fourth he says: "I have an impression that the foundation text is a good one on the whole." The three others he holds in

light estimation. The question to me then is, Are not these ancient MSS., with "good foundation" texts, more likely to provide us with as near an approach to Dante's autograph than more recent transcripts? I advance this notwithstanding Dr. Moore's further caveat "that mere antiquity of a MS. is no guarantee of the purity of its text," which he qualifies by the admission that "of course there is, *cæteris paribus*, more chance of such purity as we draw near the fountain head, since every tributary stream has brought in some fresh elements of corruption." I therefore consider this pronouncement sufficient for my present contention. As for Clugni, Dr. Moore, though he adopts it, gives no MS. authority for its retention; and Mr. Tozer upholds it on the ground that it "would be more likely to be changed into *Cologna* than vice versa, because the latter is the more familiar name." This may be, but it is a mere surmise at its best. All that it effects, in my judgment, is to introduce into the line an alternative biographical reading. Thus, if Clugni be meant, it would be the celebrated Benedictine Abbey of Cluny, twelve miles from Mâcon in Burgundy; if *Cologne*, a similar monastic edifice; and whichever it be, the range of the poet's journeyings would probably be indicated. Dean Plumtre has no hesitancy as to which reading is the more correct:—

"In spite of the *v.l.* of Clugni, or of a conjectural identification with a *Cologna* in the Veronese territory, there is little doubt that the more famous *Cologne* is meant; and if so, we have another trace of the extent of Dante's travels. It is obvious that he may have travelled by the Rhine on his way to or from Bruges (c. xv. 4). In connection with Dante's travels this passage indicates a route taken from *Cologne* to Bruges and *Wissant*, and thence by *Dover* to *London* and *Oxford*."

Quite possibly, however, the poet may have visited Cluny while in Paris, where, or more likely in *Cologne*, he noted the "cappe con cappucci bassi." The Dean apparently accepts without question "the story of the hoods" which commentators have deduced from this allusion, and which, he says,

"was not without a touch of humour likely to attract a mind like Dante's. The monks of an abbey in *Cologne*, it was said, wanted a fuller recognition of their dignity, and applied to the Pope to wear scarlet hoods trimmed with fur, after the manner of the doctors of the universities. He taught them a lesson of humility by ordering them to wear hoods of a dark grey serge, so long that they trailed behind them as they walked."

Mr. Tozer rejects the tale in a curt sentence thus: "Nothing is known about the

cowls worn either in *Cologne* or at *Cluny*"; Scartazzini apparently treats it as beneath notice; Bianchi evidently accepts it; while Lombardi, though doubtful whether it be fact or fiction, gives Landino's version from *Da Buti*, which is worth transcribing:—

"*Fatte della taglia, &c.*, Cioè, chiosa il Landino, a quella forma, che sono in *Cologna*, città della *Magna*, dove i monaci portano molto grandi e malfatte cappe, in forma, che son più simili a un sacco che a una veste. Francesco da Buti (siegue il medesimo Landino) riferisce in questo luogo (non so se è istoria o favola) esser già stato un Abate tanto insolente ed ambizioso, che s'ingegnò d'impetrar dal Papa, che i monaci suoi potessero portar cappe di scarlato, e cinture, e sproni, e staffe a' cavalli d'argento dorato; la qual dimanda commosse a giusto sdegno il Papa, e comandò, che per l'avvenire usassero cappe nere molto malfatte, e cinture e staffe di legno. Il Daniello però, ed il Volpi chiosano, recate per esempio le cappe de' Coloniesi monaci solo per esser quelle molto più agiate e larghe di quelle che si usano in Italia."

Assuming the story to be genuine, I should judge, from the internal evidence of both Plumtre's and *Da Buti*'s versions, that it was much more likely to have had its origin in *Cologne* than at *Cluny*; for one can hardly picture a Benedictine abbot or Benedictine monks hankering after scarlet cowls, whatever was the colour of their habits, whereas we are ignorant of the Order to which the community at *Cologne* belonged. As Gibbon remarks ('D. and F.,' vol. ii. p. 358),

"the Father of the Benedictines soberly exhorts his disciples to adopt the coarse and convenient dress of the countries which they may inhabit (Reg. Benedict. No. 55 in Cod. Regul., part ii. p. 51)."

To hark back for a moment to Mr. Tozer's second reason for rejecting "*Cologna*" Here the entire line is affected by metrical exigences, and the reading adopted both by Witte and Dr. Moore thereby ruled out of court:—

Chè in *Cologna* per li monaci fassi;
whilst "the important variant" and "more easy-flowing reading" (Scartazzini's),

Che per gli monaci in *Cologna* fassi,
is denied all claim to be the "original reading, being evidently *lectio facilior*." Even the genuineness of

Che in *Clugni* per li monaci fassi
is questioned on account of "a certain irregularity in the non-elision of *Che*." This is a bit of ruthless vandalism which closes further inquiry. But why should a "more easy-flowing reading," a "*lectio facilior*," hardly have been the original reading? Dr. Moore supplies (*ib.* xxxvi.)

the usual answer in explaining the critical maxim "Difficilior lectio potior" :—

"Because the existence of a *prima facie* difficulty would account for the origin of the easier or more obvious readings, whereas if the easier or more obvious readings had been original there would be no temptation or inducement to substitute one that was more difficult or less straightforward."

This answer, however, is not (to me) conclusive or final, for, after all, the "critical maxim 'Difficilior lectio potior'" is but a canon formed to overcome difficulties or explain variants away. Even Dr. Moore admits it to be "very capable of being abused or misunderstood," though "most valuable when rightly understood." I believe it to be misapplied in the instance under discussion, and the reasoning defective. The line

Che in Colonia per li monaci fassi

is accepted as the "Difficilior lectio potior" on the ground of its presenting "a *prima facie* [metrical] difficulty," and thereby offering a more probable approach to, if not in itself, the original reading; and yet it is curiously rejected by reason of this very metrical difficulty, as is also the "lectio faciliior,"

Che per li monaci in Colonia fassi,

though "found in two of Witte's four test MSS.," and adopted by Scartazzini, Bianchi, and Lombardi. This is simply to burn one's boats and effectually bar any return upon the evidence pro or con. My verdict is, therefore, that the *lectio faciliior* should be admitted as the *lectio verior* because the more obvious, and this in respectful despite of Drs. Moore and Witte's attitude towards it. In both readings *prima facie* difficulties are alleged, but, in my view, Dante is hardly likely to have perpetrated the one (metrical), and the other is founded on a misapplication here of the "critical maxim 'Difficilior lectio potior.'" J. B. MCGOVERN.

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

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, 468; iv. 69, 207, 294.)

LOCAL WORTHIES (*continued*).

MRS. HENRIETTA B. SAYERS.

Southampton.—In the High Street, opposite the almshouses known as Thorne's Charity, stands a clock-tower in which is

incorporated a drinking-fountain. It bears the following inscription :—

"Bequeathed to the town of Southampton by the late Mrs. Henrietta Bellenden Sayers, in evidence of her care for both man and beast. Inaugurated by the Mayor, James Bishop, Esq., 9th December, 1889."

HANNAH M. THOM.

Liverpool.—At the junction of Marybone and Standish Streets is placed a drinking-fountain surmounted by a woman in Grecian garb, holding a jug. It is inscribed :—

Hannah Mary
Thom.

Born 24th Nov. 1816.
Died 31st Dec. 1872.

This fountain has been placed here by many friends in this neighbourhood whom she visited in sickness and sorrow. Her fellow-workers and her brothers and sisters joined them in erecting this memorial.

LORD BURTON.

Burton-on-Trent.—On May 13, 1911, a statue erected to the memory of the first Lord Burton was unveiled by the Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire. It stands in the centre of King Edward Place, nearly opposite the principal entrance to the Town Hall. The statue is executed in bronze, the work of Mr. F. W. Pomeroy, A.R.A., at a cost of 1,800*l.* The statue is 10 ft. high, and represents Lord Burton in the costume of the Burton Battalion of the Staffordshire Volunteers, partly enveloped by the robe of the peers of England. It stands on a grey Scotch granite pedestal 14 ft. high, on which is inscribed :—

(Front)

Michael Arthur
First Baron Burton.
Born 1837. Died 1909.

(Back) Erected by upwards of 6,000 of his friends and fellow-townsmen in remembrance of one whose life was devoted to the good of others.

The pedestal is also enriched with the following arms: Burton; Burton impaling Thornewill; and Bass.

SIR JAMES SHAW.

Kilmarnock.—On Aug. 4, 1848, a statue of Sir James Shaw, Lord Mayor of London 1805-6, was inaugurated at the Cross near the end of King Street. It is the work of James Fillans, a Scottish sculptor, and represents the baronet standing bare-headed, clad in his civic robes, and holding in his right hand the Warrant of Precedence. Both the statue and pedestal are

of Carrara marble, the former being cut out of a block weighing 12 tons. The base is of Aberdeen granite, the total height of the structure being about 17 ft.

Sir James Shaw was born at Mosshead, near Kilmarnock, in 1764, and died Oct. 22, 1843. I am informed by a correspondent that he signalized his mayoralty

"by successfully vindicating the right of the Lord Mayor of London, in virtue of his office, to take precedence in the City of all save the Sovereign at all public processions. He established this claim, and made use of this privilege, at the funeral of Lord Nelson in January, 1806. At that 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."

DR. JOHN SINCLAIR.

Dumfries.—In the vestibule of the Observatory are placed two realistic pieces of sculpture—one representing Scott's "Old Mortality" (Robert Paterson) with mallet and chisel engaged in his beneficent work of restoring the inscription of a Covenanter's tombstone; the other being his ancient pony—both faithfully depicted in accordance with the minute description given in the "Preliminary" chapter to the novel.

On the wall close by are two tablets bearing the following inscriptions:—

(1)

In Memory of
John Sinclair, M.D.,
Assistant Surgeon, R.N.,
Born at Dumfries 6th April,
MDCCCXIV.

Died at Titchfield,
Hampshire, 26th October,
MDCCCLX.

(2)

The Sculptures here deposited were conceived and executed by our Native Artist, Mr. John Currie, disposed of by Lottery 25th October, 1840, and the prize drawn in the name of Dr. John Sinclair, a youth beloved by all, of high promise and superior talents.

By a mournful accident he died the following day and the figures of Old Mortality and his Pony were presented to the Dumfries and Maxwelltown Observatory

in fulfilment of his intentions. They are here finally placed a memorial to departed worth, a present to the public, and a token of attachment to the place of his birth.

THOMAS FORD.

Tiverton.—On May 16, 1908, Mr Thomas Ford publicly presented to the town a clock-tower he had erected on Lowman Green at a cost of over 1,000*l.* At the

inauguration he was presented with a silver key by the Corporation, inscribed "Ford Clock Tower; May 16th, 1908." The site on which the tower stands was also presented by Mr. Ford, who is a native of the town.

The tower is 50 ft. high, triangular in plan, and built of Bath stone relieved with blue limestone. The three sides are flanked with buttresses, terminating in life-size figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity. These figures were modelled in the studios of Messrs. Harry Hems & Sons, Exeter, under Mr. Ford's personal supervision. The central shaft is pierced with double lancet windows, over which are the illuminated clock-faces, surmounted by an open lantern-gallery terminating in a ball and weather-vane. The tower is entered by a pointed doorway, and in its lower stage are traceried windows containing coloured glass. The base consists of circular steps protected by ornamental iron pillars connected by chains..

JOSEPH BROTHERTON.

Salford.—Mr. Brotherton was the first representative of Salford in Parliament, and died suddenly on Jan. 7, 1857. On Aug. 5, 1858, a bronze statue to his memory was inaugurated in Peel Park. It is the work of Matthew Noble, and stands in a prominent position near the entrance to the park. The pedestal bears the following inscriptions:—

(Front) Joseph Brotherton, the first and for upwards of twenty-four successive years (from 1832 to 1857) the faithful representative of the Borough of Salford in the House of Commons. Born May 22nd, 1783: Died January 7th, 1857.

(West side) My riches consist not in the extent of my possessions, but in the fewness of my wants.
(East side) Erected by Public Subscription, A.D. 1858.

About the same time a richly canopied tomb, in Mansfield limestone, was erected over his grave in the cemetery, Regent Road. It was designed by Messrs. Holme & Walker of Manchester. A life-size marble bust was also placed in Manchester Town Hall.

LIEUT. DOLBEN.

Finedon, Northamptonshire.—A picturesque and ornate building known as the Volta Tower was erected on the Finedon Hall estate in the early sixties. Mr. Wm. Harcourt Isham Mackworth Dolben, an architect of repute, designed it as a memorial of his eldest son Lieut. Mackworth Dolben, who was drowned in crossing the bar at Lagos, West Africa, in 1863. It was named the Volta Tower because the young

man met his death while engaged in an exploring and surveying expedition to ascertain how far the river Volta could be made available for navigation and traffic. The details, were adopted from various buildings of Early English date. On the death of Miss Ellen Mackworth Dolben in 1912 the Finedon estate came under the hammer.

SAMUEL W. TAYLOR.

Kettering, Northamptonshire. — On Jan. 15, 1910, Councillor L. E. Bradley, President of the Kettering Trades Council, unveiled a monument in the cemetery to the memory of Mr. S. W. Taylor, a prominent local Labour leader. It is of polished Aberdeen granite, and is thus inscribed:—

"Sacred to the memory of Samuel William Taylor, born April 3rd, 1854, died April 2nd, 1909. At rest. Erected by members and friends of the Kettering Trades Council, in recognition of his 30 years' service on local public bodies."

THE HON. T. A. POWYS.

Thorpe-Achurch, Northamptonshire.—The Hon. Thomas Atherton Powys, eldest son of the late Lord Lilford, died in November, 1882, at the early age of 22. To his memory his grandmother, the Lady Mary Elizabeth Lilford, had constructed in the centre of the village a public well and drinking-fountain. At the head is inscribed:—

In memory of
Thomas Atherton Powys
MDCCLXXXII.

He is also commemorated by a monument on the south side of the chancel in the parish church. JOHN T. PAGE.
Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

(To be continued.)

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHARD EDWARDS, 1669-79.

(See 12 S. iii. 1, 44, 81, 122, 161, 205, 244, 262, 293, 323, 349, 377, 409, 439, 470, 493; iv. 39, 96, 151, 209, 267.)

LETTER LXXXIX.

Edward Reade to Richard Edwards.
(O.C. 3752.)

[Edward Reade, who had married Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Winter, went out to India under his father-in-law's protection when the latter was appointed Governor of Fort St. George in 1661. According to the statement of Thomas Stiles, Reade had been refused employment by the Court and was taken to

India by his kinsman without their knowledge. In an anonymous letter from Fort St. George, dated Apr. 14, 1668, it is said Reade was "entertained in Consultation by virtue of a power from the Company" on Dec. 21, 1664, and that it was at one time intended to make him Third at Masulipatam, a place for which he was unfitted, "being the only dealer at Metchlepatam with Captains and pursers for prohibited goods." Stiles also declared that legitimate servants of the Company were ousted to make room for Reade as "Purser Generall," but that he lost his post and was discharged on the arrival of Nicholas Buckridge, an inspector sent out from England in 1664. In a letter to the Company of Jan. 9, 1666, Winter admitted taking Reade into the Company's service, but added that "upon Mr Buckeridge's arrival he left it."

In 1665 Reade seceded from Sir Edward Winter's party and went over to the side of George Foxcraft, who had been appointed to supersede Winter and had been seized and imprisoned by him. On Foxcraft's reinstatement as Agent, in 1668, he reported favourably of Reade to his employers on Jan. 27, 1669: "Mr. Edward Read whom you formerly recommended to our consideration being a very ingenious and knowing person, and that hath continued faithfull and usefull to you since his late defection, and hath therein incurred the fierce anger of Sir Edward Winter, notwithstanding his relation to him, is a person so well qualified for knowledg and experience for your affaires as any man whatsoever for your service, that we think him very worthy of your entertainment against any occasion may present suitable to his capacity and abilities."

In April of 1669 Reade acted as foreman of the jury in the trial of Ascentia Dawes for the murder of her slave. In June, "having made it his earnest desire that he might have leave to goe into the Bay and there to be at his own Charge and not the Companys, untill such time as he shall be necessarily employed in the Companys service," the Council at Fort St. George granted his request, and he proceeded to Balasor. In October, 1669, the Court formally took him into their service as factor, his securities being "Thomas Creswell Esquire of Hickfield in Co. Southampton and George Vine of Westminster," and on Dec. 7, 1669, the appointment was confirmed "on recommendation" received from Madras.

Meanwhile Reade had arrived at Balasor accompanied by a letter from Foxcraft setting forth his "diligence and aptitude in the Companys employment." Although, according to Stiles, his "coming to Bengal" was "much resented," he was appointed to manage the Company's affairs at Balasor, and in 1672 he was made a member of Council. In 1676 he was accused of overrating some of the Company's goods, and of private trade and swearing, but the charges do not seem to have been substantiated, for he was subsequently ranked Second at Hugi, and confirmed in that position by the Court. In May, 1679, news was received of the death at Dacca of his daughter, who had come out to India in 1676 and had married Samuel Hervy. This was "no small greif to Mr. Reade and his Lady."

A week later Reade wrote to Edwards that he was going to Mirdäüdpur "to meete the only living remembrance shee left and bring the child hither."

Edward Reade was one of the few of the Company's servants in the seventeenth century who did not return to England under a cloud. He and his wife sailed in the George in 1680, and retired to Chertsey, where he died in 1688. By his will, dated Aug. 10, 1686, and proved July 21, 1688, he bequeathed his property to his wife Mary and his grandson Edward Hervy. See 'Court Minutes,' vols. xxvi. pp. 286, 292, xxix. p. 188, xxxiv. p. 267; O.C. 3112, 3147, 3171, 3344, 3383, 3765, 4178, 4607, 4674; 'Factory Records,' Hugli, vols. i., iv., Fort St. George, vol. xvi., Miscellaneous, vols. iii., iiii.; 'Letter Books,' vol. iv. pp. 299, 300, 497, vol. v. pp. 25, 500, vol. viii. pp. 470, 471; P.C.C. Wills (99 Exton).]

Mr Richard Edwards
Esteemed friend

Since your departure I have not one line from Mr Vincent nor you; I hope you are not angry nor sick; if neither, pray spare us a few lines sometimes. I have sent the britches by the Cossids, and my wife intreats you not to forget what shee recommended to you. Wee both remember our best respects,* and having not a word of newse, Rest

Your friend and Servant

E. READE

Ballasore February 13th 1672/3.

[Endorsed] For Mr Richard Edwards In
Cassumbuzar;
recd. February the 23d.†

LETTER XC.

Edward Reade to Richard Edwards.

(O.C. 3753.)

Ballasore February 17th 1672/3

Mr Richard Edwards
Esteemed friend.

I have at last received newse of your safe arrivall from your owne hand, and am very glad of it, and am as glad you had the wine at Hugly. Pray advise mee how much, that I may pass it to Mr Bagnolds account, and let mee know if you are payd what I owe you.

My wife returns you her respects and service and desiers you to proceed in making the ps. stuff, thought [*sic*] it cost 15 rups., and that and the strings as soone as you can send her. For my owne use I

* Give our best regards. The 'N.E.D.' s.v. Remember, v., II. 8 b, has an example in 1672 of this obsolete expression.

† The last entry is in a different hand, but it is not the writing of Richard Edwards.

request you for halfe a dozen britches strings of a small breadth and little tassells or rather that gimcrack of a knot at the end, any colours and not longer then just to tye (your owne bulke will neer fit mee), 3 or 4 striped with Silver or gold, or both, and the rest any Colours plaine, and in plaine terms you will engage

Your friend and servant

E. READE

[Endorsed] For Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant In Cassumbuzar

LETTER XCI.

Henry Carpenter to Richard Edwards.
(O.C. 3755.)

[Henry Carpenter was elected writer on Aug. 14, 1668, and reached India on June 2, 1669. His securities on election were his mother, Lettice Carpenter, and Henry Jones of Keevil, Wilts. The Court wrote to Fort St. George in November, 1670, and expressed a hope that Carpenter "will prove a sober and industrious person." In that case he was to have "encouragement according to his desert." Again, in December, 1672, the Court urged that he should be encouraged to behave "faithfully and dilligently." In 1673 he was ordered to Patna, and had reached Rājmahal on his way thither when he wrote the letter given below. In January, 1675, his conduct was commended by his Chief, Job Charnock. In September he came to Balasor, and remained as writer there and at Hugli. In 1676 he ranked "6th in the Bay," and on Nov. 23 signed a new bond as a factor. In the following year he intended to return to England and took a passage in the Caesar, but fell a victim to the epidemic which proved fatal to so many of the Company's servants in August and September, 1677. See 'Court Minutes,' vol. xxvi. pp. 145, 164, 172; O.C. 4045; 'Factory Records,' Hugli, vols. i., iv., Fort St. George, vol. xxviii., Miscellaneous, vol. iiii.; 'Letter Books,' vols. iv. p. 393, v. p. 20; 'Diaries of Streynsham Master,' ed. Temple, vol. ii. pp. 41-42.]

Rajamaull* February the 26th 1672/3
Mr Richard Edwards

and most Respected Friend

Sir

The many and undeserved favours you have bene pleased to heape on me, (but esspetially the Last) are the motives which has embouldened me to trouble you with my Scribleing. It is my greatest Unhappiness that I am not capacitated at present, to make in Some measure a requitall, but the experience I have lately received of your good nature, has Incuraged me to trust your goodness will accept the will for the Deed. I shall add noe more to your

* Rājmahal.

Unnecessary trouble, but to request one favour more of you, to send me, when you send next to Mr Bullivant, 2 payre of ordinary breches Strings. Pray present my love and service to all friends, I remain

Sir

Your devoted friend and humble Servant

HENRY CARPENTER

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant in Cassumbazar

LETTER XCII.

Edmund Bugden to Richard Edwards.
(O.C. 3756.)

Hugly 28th February 1672/3
Mr Richard Edwards
Respected freind

Yours of the 18th currant received the 21th ditto and am glad all the things of yours are safe arrived that I sent, and now shall send you with Mr Vincents things your 5 peeces of Tinn [5 ps. weighing 3 md. 29s.* Mr Peacock cut of 2½ s.†] I thanke you heartily for the strings you provided for mee. As yet no Japan shippis arrived, so that I cannot yet lay out your money I have received. I must desire you to get two pr. of Plush covers for Slippers I now send you fitted to two paire of Slippers, according to the forme of an old Slipper now send you, and desire by it to order 3 or 4 paire plaine slippers, to be made for mee, and send mee by first oppertunity, in which youle very much oblige mee. Not elce at present. With mine, and Wifes kinde respects to you, I remain

Your assured friend and Servant

EDMD. BUGDEN

Letter accompanying this I received sent [?] Daies since from Ballasore.

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant In Cassambazar

LETTER XCIII.

Thomas Pace to Richard Edwards.
(O.C. 3757.)

Ballasore February [1672/3]
Mr Richard Edwards
and Loving friend

Yours I received advising the procedure of a bale of Sugar‡ and Barly of the Quantities and prices of which together with

* 3 man (maund) 29 sēr (seer). The Hūglī man weighed about 70 lb. at this period; the sēr was a fortieth part of the man.

† The passage within brackets is given as a marginal note in the original.

‡ "Sugar" here probably means sugar-cane.

your Care in Sending them downe on Wm. Lux,* you have abundantly obliged me, for which I have only to repeat my thankfulness to you, which by it Emptily reiterating is now become as thred bare As your obligations are big and Swelling by their often Additions. Let this be my Excuse that I write no more, because I would willingly send something, for the Cossid would be gone should I Add more than that I am

Yours truly to Serve you

THO: PACE

[Endorsed] To Mr Richard Edwards
Merchant in Cassambazar

R. C. TEMPLE.

(To be continued.)

EPITAPHIANA.

LADY NORTON'S EPITAPH.—An interesting inscription celebrating this lady appears on a brass in the floor of the chancel of St. Mary's Church, Newington-next-Sittingbourne:—

The Lady Norton once she was, whose corpes is couchéd here,
John Cobhams late and loveinge wyf of the
County & Kent Esquier;
Who in her lyfe did well deserve to have a future
fame,
For that she was unto the poore, a good and
gratius Dame.
With Charite and Modesty and all the gyfte of
Grace;
Accquanted so she was to good to tarry in this
place.

She died ye 9 daie of Septemr 1580.

A mural monument in the chancel is erected to John Cobham, otherwise Brooke, 3rd son of George, Lord Cobham. Lady Norton, formerly Anne Cobb, was widow of Sir John Norton, and married John Cobham as her second husband. He died Sept. 25, 1595, and is interred near his wife.

PERCY F. HOGG, Lieut. R.G.A.

Chatham.

EPITAPH TO A SLAVE.—It is not often one comes across an epitaph to a slave, but here is one I found in Windermere Churchyard, Westmorland:—

In memory of Rasselas Belfield, a Native of Abyssinia, who departed this life on the 16th Day of January, 1822, Aged 32 years.
A slave by birth, I left my native land,
And found my Freedom on Britannia's Strand.
Blest Isle! Thou glory of the Wise and Free,
Thy Touch alone unbinds the Chains of Slavery.

J. W. FAWCETT.

* William Lux, one of the Company's pilots in the Hūglī river.

WILLIAM FLEETE OF SELWORTHY.—A brass plate on the wall of the north side of the chancel of All Saints Church, Selworthy, Somerset, bears the following inscription, in 28 lines, and in Roman capitals :—

Epitaphium Gvilielmi Fleete Pastoris Gregis
 Domini apud Selworthienses qui diem obiit
 Quinto die Ianuarij Año Domini 1617.
 Mortuus hic iaceo in terra, tmvlatvs et vna,
 Fvneri versvs conditor ipse mei.
 Londini natvs, Winton nvtritus et Oxon
 Naviter edoctvs cvm grege Wicameo,
 Inde Somerseti Selworthia villa tenebat
 Et cælo atque solo, nomine digna satis.
 Quadraginta octoque años pverosqve senesqve
 Edocvi vere dogmata sa era Dei.
 Hjsce locis hvivs transegi tempora vitæ
 Nil superest, nisi quod spiritvs astra petat
 Mortali hac vitâ transactâ, certvs ego svm
 Qvod mihi cvm Christo vita pereñis erit.

Here dead I lye in earth, intombed in the grave.
 My funeralis in swanlike sort myselfe indited have
 London my birth, my bringing vpp Winton &
 Oxon had

Where taught I was wth Wickhams flock among
 y^e grave & sad
 Thence, Selworthy in Somerset, this place of
 worth and fame

Mee kept, for wholsom aire & soile most worthy
 of that name

Where forty yeares & eight I taught Gods flock
 both young & old

And did to them as meete it was Gods holy
 word vnfold

And in these forenam'd places, all my time &
 life did spend

What now remains but y^t my soull above y^e
 stars shall wend

For this my mortall life once done I know &
 I am svre

In everlasting life wth Christ God will for me
 procvre.

AMEN

The author being a contemporary of Shakspeare and Bacon, his rimes deserve the attention of all Englishmen. To Wykehamists and Oxonians the Latin elegiacs which he was taught to write are interesting, especially as he found his pastors and masters of the Tudor period "grave and sad."

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

EPITAPH AT ABENHALL, GLOS.—In 'The Forest of Dean,' by Arthur O. Cooke, 1913, p. 179, is this epitaph, on an upright stone between the church tower and the gate :—

As I was riding on the road,
 Not knowing what was coming,
 A bull that was loggered and pressed,
 After me came a-running.
 He with his logger did me strike,
 He being sore offended ;
 I from my horse was forced to fall,
 And thus my days were ended.

"Logger," says Mr. Cooke, is a block of wood attached to an animal to prevent it breaking through hedges ; there seems a

fairly obvious connexion with "loggerheads." The date of the Abenhall (or Abinghall) epitaph is not given.

W. B. H.

FOLKESTONE CHURCHYARD.—The following lines on a child only three years old may be worth recording in 'N. & Q.' :—

To the Memory of
 Miss Rebecca Souter,
 Daughter of Captⁿ-Thomas
 and Sussanna Souter,
 who Departed this Life
 On Monday, April the 2nd, 1776,
 Aged 3 Years and 3 Days.

Just Rebecca's Little Bark
 Adventured on Life's Stormy Sea
 With youth and Grace and Beauty framed,
 For Every Graceful Charm had she.
 But what Accomplishments avail?
 For Stern Affliction Vex'd her sore
 Till Angel Pilot seiz'd the Helm
 And steer'd her to Heaven's Blissful Shore.

R. J. FYNMORE.

CHRISTMAS VERSES SPOKEN BY CHILDREN.—'N. & Q.' has published from time to time versions of lines recited by children at Christmas, but it may be worth while to add the following, taken down from the lips of Sheffield children about the year 1900. The children sing some carols, and then gabble the lines or some of them. The custom still survives :—

I wish you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year,

Plenty of money and nothing to fear.
 Ladies and gentlemen who sit at your ease,
 Put your hand in your pocket and give what you please.

A hole in my stocking, a hole in my shoe,
 Please will you give me a copper or two ?
 If you have not a copper, silver will do ;
 If you have not silver, God bless you.
 I have a little purse, made of leather skin,
 I want a little coin to line it well within.
 Ladies and gentlemen sitting round the fire
 Think of us poor children who are wandering in
 the mire.

We are not daily beggars that beg from door to door,

We are your neighbours' children whom you have seen before.

May God bless you ! May God send you a happy New Year !

I wish you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year,

A pocketful of money and a cellarful of beer,
 An apple and a pear, a plum and a cherry.

A drop of good ale to make a man merry.
 God bless the master of this house, the mistress

also,
 Likewise the little children that round the table go.

May God bless you ! May God send you a happy New Year !

I neither come to your house to beg or to borrow,
 But I come to your house to drive away all sorrow.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

BACON, ESSAY XII. : MOHAMMED AND THE MOUNTAIN.—In vol. i. of the Eleventh Series of 'N. & Q.' there was a discussion as to the origin of the proverbial saying about Mohammed and the mountain. Bacon's use of the legend in his essay 'Of Boldnesse' was quoted on p. 151; and in a later communication (p. 231) Dr. Aldis Wright's note was given, in which, after stating that he had been unable to trace any foundation for the story, he described the saying as a common Spanish proverb, citing the form in which it appears in Bacon's 'Promus,' fol. 20b, "Se no va el otero a Mahoma vava Mahoma al otero," and adding that,

"in a letter from Antonio Perez to the Earl of Essex, it is quoted in exactly the converse form: 'Tu videris quod id modo fiet, an ego ad templum, an, ut solebant loqui Hispani Mauri, si no puede yr Mahoma a Lotero (i.e. al otero), venga Lotero (i.e., el otero) a Mahoma, templum cum aliqua occasione huc se conferat' ('Ant. Perezii ad Com. Essexium...epistolarum centuria una,' Nürnberg, 1683, ep. 14, p. 18) "

But the 25th edition of Büchmann's 'Geflügelte Worte' (neu bearbeitet von Bogdan Krieger, 1912), p. 322, for the source of the saying "Wenn der Berg nicht zum Propheten kommen will, muss der Prophet zum Berge gehen," refers to René Basset's Introduction to 'Les Fourberies de Si Djeh'a: Contes Kabyles rec. et trad. p. Aug. Mouliéras,' Paris, 1892, p. 72, where "If the palm-tree does not come to Dschocha, Dschocha will go to the palm-tree," is quoted from an Arabic version (probably of the year 1631) of a Turkish edition based on an earlier Arabic collection of 'Anecdotes of Chodja Nas'reddin Dschocha er Rumi' (experts may substitute the English fashion in transliterating), described as the Mahometan Eulenspiegel. The reader is referred to p. 3 of Basset's Introduction, and to D. Simonsen in the *Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde*, 7, 1903/4, Beiblatt, p. 2.

Aldis Wright's note is cited in 'Geflügelte Worte' to illustrate the form of the saying in which Mohammed is introduced, and a reference given to Aloys Sprenger's 'Leben und Lehre des Mohammad,' Berlin, 1861, i. 545, according to which the legend is based on a prophecy in the Koran, 52, 10 (presumably "On that day the heaven shall be shaken, and shall reel; and the mountains shall walk and pass away," Sale's transl.). 1 Corinthians xiii. 2 is said to have supplied the first hint; to which should be added Matt. xvii. 20, xxi. 21, and Mark xi. 23.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

DANTE'S LATIN WORKS, "THE TEMPLE CLASSICS" EDITION.—I have just been using a translation of the Latin works of Dante issued in "The Temple Classics" by Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co. in 1904, and have struck upon three errors of small importance, except that they may easily be used by historical students without further verification, and it may therefore be well to call attention to them.

1. In the *Questio* we have a translation of Latin in which, on pp. 422 and 423, Dante gives the date 1320, Sunday, the seventh from the Ides of January and the thirteenth before the Kalends of February. The note says: "I.e. 20th January, which was, in fact, a Sunday in the year 1320." This is correct. Unfortunately, by some curious chance the English translation gives "the fourteenth" in error for "the thirteenth."

2. On p. 314 the date of Dante's sixth letter is given as February 28th; the text on p. 322 gives "the day before the Kalends of April." This is March 31.

3. On p. 314 the date of Dante's seventh letter is given as April 16. On p. 330 the text says "fourteen days before the Kalends of May." This is April 18.

T. NICKLIN.

Hulme Hall, Manchester.

'ADAM BEDE': DISCREPANCY IN DATES.—In the first paragraph of the first chapter of 'Adam Bede' the story is started on the precise date of June 18, 1799. This was a Tuesday. That evening Dinah Morris preaches on the village green. Mr. Joshua Rann, parish clerk, comes to hear her, but with disapproval, which he expresses by saying

"in a resounding bass undertone, 'Sehon, King of the Amorites: for His mercy endureth for ever; and Og, the King of Basan: for His mercy endureth for ever'—a quotation which may seem to have slight bearing on the present occasion, but, as with every other anomaly, adequate knowledge will show it to be a natural sequence. Mr. Rann was inwardly maintaining the dignity of the Church in the face of this scandalous irruption of Methodism, and as that dignity was bound up with his own sonorous utterance of the responses, his argument naturally suggested a quotation from the psalm he had read the last Sunday afternoon" (chap. ii).

Now "the last Sunday afternoon" must be June 16, and unhappily the 136th Psalm belongs to the evening service, not of that day, but of the 28th of the month. It is strange that so careful a writer, after being so needlessly definite in her dates, should not have checked them. H. K. St. J. S.

"MACARONI": ORIGIN OF THE WORD.—Some years ago the following curious account of the origin of the word "macaroni" was given to me by an Italian, a native of Malta who had lived much of his life at Naples:—

Once upon a time Jove dispatched Mercury on a mission to Naples to find out what the Neapolitans were doing and how they lived. Feeling very hungry one day, Mercury entered the house of a poor fisherman and asked for something to eat. A dish of macaroni was placed before him, which he declared to be finer than anything he had ever eaten either on earth or in heaven. Before departing, in response to the fisherman's request for payment, he handed him some gold and asked what the name of the marvellous dish was. The fisherman, misunderstanding the question, and thinking he was grumbling over the price, replied, "Non son cari ma caroni" (*i.e.*, "They are not dear, but very dear"), whence the name "macaroni."

Possibly readers of 'N. & Q.' will be able to say whether this story is of Neapolitan origin or not. When I was at Naples some two years ago I questioned various inhabitants, but none of them had ever heard it. The man who told it to me was uneducated, and would hardly have been able to invent it himself. Moreover, it may be remarked that in modern Italian the word is "maccheroni," and not "macaroni," which is an old form now entirely obsolete (cf. Fanfani, 'Vocabolario,' Firenze, 1884, *s.v.* Maccarone; 'Vocabolario degli Accademici della Crusca,' ed. Firenze, 1905, *s.v.* Maccherone; 'New English Dictionary,' *s.v.* Macaroni). Philologists are not agreed as to the ulterior etymology of the word.

M. ESPOSITO.

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.

COL. COLQUHOUN GRANT.—Can any of your readers give information concerning this officer, who was Intelligence Officer to the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular War? I know what Napier says about him, but shall be glad of references to any other works in which he is mentioned.

C. MCG.

RALEIGH ON A "POETICAL SCRIBE."—Raleigh in his letter of March 29, 1586, to the Earl of Lester (Harleian MS. 6994, f. 2), says:—

"I humble beseech you lett no poetical scrib worke your lordshipe by ony devise to doubt that I am a hollo or could sarvant to the action or a mean wellwiller and follower of your own."

Can any of your correspondents give the name of the poetical scribe to whom he refers?

C. E. NEWBON.

Inner Temple.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY, MURDERED c. 1660.—In a letter written on Aug. 22, 1663, by Sir Alexander Fraser, physician to Charles II., and sold in London many years ago, the writer asks for the punishment of a "gentleman of the name of Gordon who hath killed most inhumanly my uncle Alexander Lindsay who married my aunt, the Lady Barras.... an old gentleman of 72 years, without arms." Macfarlane's 'Genealogical Collections' give an account of Fraser's family (that of Durriss, Kincardineshire), but make no mention of any such relations. Where can I find an account of the affair, and who were Lindsay and Gordon?

J. M. BULLOCK.

37, Bedford Square, W.C.

BILSTON, ARTIST.—I am desirous of obtaining information about an artist named Bilston, probably a resident in the North of England—Durham or Newcastle. He painted a number of views of ancient parks of Newcastle and Durham in 1843. A large album containing thirty of these views in water colours is in my possession. They are highly thought of by our local antiquaries, but we are unable to discover where the artist resided. The paintings are signed with his monogram, but the initial of his Christian name is difficult to decipher.

LEONARD MACARTHY.

Benwell Park, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

BELL AND SHOULDER INN.—Could any of your readers tell me the origin of the name of this inn at Marlborough, Wilts?

WALTER WINANS.

Carlton Hotel, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

ROSE OF DENMARK INN.—I noticed recently an inn in Bristol with this name, and should be very glad of information regarding the source from which it was derived.

P. GIBBONS.

Wombourne, Wolverhampton.

[Does the name refer to Queen Alexandra, and date from her marriage to the Prince of Wales in 1863?]

NELSON 'FONT.—Do any readers of 'N. & Q.' possess any books previous to 1840 with a print of the font in Burnham Thorpe Church? I am much interested in the subject, and contributed to *The Lynn Advertiser* of Nov. 1, 1918, sundry notes on the font included in the sale of the effects of the late Mr. W. L. Porritt at Burnham Overy.

W. ROWLAND.

Burnham Market.

DARELL FAMILY OF RICHMOND, SURREY.—I should be grateful if any one could tell me the name of a small 8vo volume relating to some parishes round London in which the following statement occurs:—

"Ancaster House, Richmond, was given to Sir Lionel Darell by the King, who staked out the ground himself. Miss Darell, Sir Lionel's daughter, lived in the house for nearly sixty years after her father's death. She kept Sir Lionel's room closed, and when it was opened, everything was found just as the old baronet had left it. There on the table was his cocked hat and a copy of *The Times* newspaper for 1804, ready for his perusal."

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

COUNTESS HANSKA'S LETTERS TO BALZAC.—Balzac's letters to the Countess were issued in 1899, but, as M. Brunetière observes in his little volume 'Honoré de Balzac,'

"pour deux cent quarante-huit lettres de Balzac, nous n'en avons pas une de Madame Hanska. On aimerait cependant les connaître. Où sont-elles? et qui nous les donnera?"

Have her letters been unearthed and printed since Brunetière wrote the above words?

J. B. MCGOVERN.

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

HENRY CUST'S 'NON NOBIS.'—A beautiful poem of the late Henry Cust's with the title given above appears in Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch's anthology, 'The Oxford Book of Victorian Verse,' and also in his earlier compilation, 'The Oxford Book of English Verse,' where, however, the author's name is not given. In both books the fourth line of the second stanza reads

The insufferable sufficiency of breath,
which is somewhat puzzling. But in Mrs. Tynan-Hinkson's book 'The Middle Years,' where the poem is also quoted in full, and accompanied by a good many details about the author, the line is printed

The insufferable insufficiency of breath.

This seems right. Can any one say how Cust actually wrote it?

C. C. B.

H.B.B. CLUB.—Amongst recent additions to the British Museum is a copy of "Fugitive Pieces | In Prose and Verse | by the members of the H.B.B. Club. | Printed for Private Circulation. | Guildford, 1876." I shall be glad to be enlightened as to whether the members of the above club published any other works, and who the members were.

J. W. SCOTT.

Leeds.

JOHN CROSSE, RECTOR OF ST. NICHOLAS-IN-THE-FLESH-SHAMBLES.—I shall be glad of any information about the above, and also about another John Crosse, Rector of Roding Alba, Essex; Mulsoe, Bucks; and West Horndon, Essex. The identities of the two have been confused, and although what I state below clears the air, I do not feel satisfied with the results.

In 1502 John Crosse of Wigan, Chorley, and Liverpool, and mayor of the last place on several occasions, died, and Master John Crosse, clerk, was his executor. I believe he was a younger son, and the same as John Crosse, clerk, Rector of St. Nicholas-in-the-Flesh-Shambles, London, who in 1507 made an assignment of his property upon the trusts of his will. The deed mentions John, son of Richard Crosse, who was, I think, the other rector, but then probably a young man, who appears in 1509 as John Crosse, chaplain, brother of Roger Crosse, the eldest son of Richard above. A John Crosse who was at Lincoln College, Oxford, B.A. 1511, M.A. 1514, is supposed by Foster to have been the rector of Roding Alba and West Horndon. A John Crosse, not the elder rector, appears in 1512 as rector of All Saints', Turvey, Beds. I do not know when he became rector there, and the 'Victoria History' gives no rectors. Possibly he was presented by one of the Mordaunt family of Turvey.

The will of the elder John Crosse, as rector of St. Nicholas, &c., is printed in 'Liverpool Vestry Books,' vol. i. 450, and was dated May, 1515. He must have died three or four years before 1526-7, when there was a lawsuit over his will, by which he founded a grammar school in Liverpool and a chantry in the chapel of St. Nicholas there ('Duchy Pleadings,' Record Soc. of Lancs and Ches., i. 156).

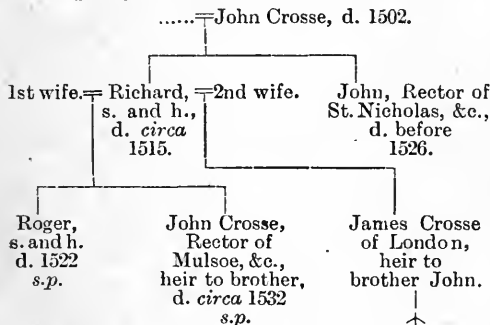
A difficulty arises here. According to Lipscomb's 'Hist. of co. Bucks' (1847), iv. 254, John Crosse was instituted rector of Mulsoe, Bucks, on Nov. 15, 1518, on the presentation of John Mordaunt, Esq., and

resigned to a kinsman, John Crosse, instituted June 18, 1530, by the presentation of (now Sir) John Mordaunt. At his death a successor was instituted June 20, 1533. There may be some error here, unless there was a third John Crosse in holy orders, as the elder John certainly did not live till 1530, though no date or place of probate of the will of 1515 has so far been found.

With him, however, out of the way, the career of the younger man becomes clearer, from entries in Newcourt's 'Repertorium' (1710 ed.) and elsewhere. He became heir to the large family estates in Lancashire on the death of his brother Roger *s.p.* in 1522. On May 22, 1525, John Crosse, A.M., was presented to the rectory of Roding Alba by Sir John Mordaunt, a successor being appointed on Sept. 10, 1532, "per mort. Crosse" (Newcourt, ii. 500). On June 3, 1530, John Crosse, A.M., was presented to West Horndon, Essex, by Sir John Mordaunt, and resigned in favour of Edm. Mordaunt, instituted Aug. 24, 1530. Probably John died in 1532, for we know that by 1533 his half-brother James Crosse, citizen and goldsmith of London, had inherited the Lancashire properties.

From all this it will be seen there is room for a good deal of confusion and error, and I should be grateful for any data or references which modern research may supply, or for any correction of my dates or details.

The pedigree stands, I think, as follows:—



I do not give references for every detail mentioned, but they can be found in the 'Calendar of Crosse Deeds,' by R. D. Radcliffe, and in the 'Vict. Hist. of Lanes,' vols. iv. and vi. (Foster's 'Lancashire Pedigrees' is good for the main descents of the Crosse family, but fails one as regards collaterals, and I have considerably added to his work in this respect.)

Perhaps something turns on the patronage of the Crosses by John Mordaunt of Turvey,

Beds, afterwards created Baron Mordaunt, and I should like to know more of his connexion with the family. In a MS. pedigree of Crosse in the Liverpool Public Library (Moore Papers), circa 1630, Richard Crosse above is given a son "Ed. se^r to John lo. Mordent."

Since the above was in type, I find that the will of John Crosse, parson of Turvey, Beds, and Liverpool, was proved in P.C.C. in 1517 (34 Holder), and the will of John Crosse, clerk, of Mulsoe, Bucks, and Lanes, was proved there in 1532 (24 Throver). The former practically proves that the Rector of Turvey was a son of William Crosse, a brother of the Rector of St. Nicholas; and the latter proves that the *kinsman* mentioned above was the heir to the Lancashire estates. Who then was his predecessor at Mulsoe? We see now there were four different clerics of the same name. I shall be glad of any information which can be given about any of these men. Replies can be sent direct.

R. STEWART-BROWN.

Bromborough, Cheshire.

"RAIN CATS AND DOGS."—Has a satisfactory explanation of this expression ever been given? It has been attributed to a mispronunciation of the Greek *κατά δόγας* or the French *catadoupe*, but both these derivations seem to me unlikely to have given rise to this popular phrase.

According to Trench Johnson's 'Phrases and Names: their Origin and Meaning,' the expression is due to a combination of popular superstition and Scandinavian mythology, the "cats" being transformed witches, and the "dogs" the hounds of Odin, the god of storms. But is there any evidence to justify this far-fetched derivation of the phrase?

The 'New English Dictionary,' under the heading "cat," 17, quotes G. Harvey, 'Pierce's Super,' 8 (1592), "Instead of thunderboltes shooteth nothing but dogboltes or catboltes." This seems nearer the mark, but it is impossible to judge without the context, and this I do not know. By the way, "dogbolts" and "catbolts" are terms still employed in provincial dialect to denote, respectively, the iron bars for securing a door or gate, and the bolts for fastening together pieces of timber (see 'English Dialect Dictionary').

A variety of the very popular game of trap and ball was called provincially "cat and dog"—the "dog" being the club with which the players propelled the "cat,"

i.e., the piece of wood which, as in the game of tip-cat, did duty for the ball. If a number of players were engaged in this game and they grew excited, it might easily be said that it "rained cats and dogs" on the playing-field. Could the expression have arisen in this way?

A "dog" also means a portion of a rainbow, and generally precedes or accompanies a squall at sea. In this connexion the 'English Dialect Dictionary' quotes "It'll mebbe be fine i' t'afternoon if t' thunner keeps off, but there's too many little dogs about" (West Yorks). The connexion of "dogs" with a downpour of rain is accounted for by this use of the word. Some humorist may have added "cats," and the phrase, thus originated, may have caught the popular fancy. But this is merely a suggestion, and I should be glad of a less hypothetical explanation. N. E. TOKE.

[PROF. DE MORGAN, the author of the 'Budget of Paradoxes,' wrote in 'N. & Q.' for Nov. 9, 1861 (2 S. xii. 380), that the suggested derivation from the Greek "will not do for the whole phrase, which, when I was a boy, was 'cats and dogs, and pitchforks with their points downwards.'"]

JAMES FLEETWOOD, BISHOP OF WORCESTER: PORTRAIT.—In the Catalogue of the Worcestershire Exhibition held at Worcester in 1882, at p. 24, a portrait of the bishop is catalogued, lent by the Rev. D. Roberison of Hartlebury Vicarage, Kidderminster. No indication is given to show whether it was a portrait in oils or an engraving, and efforts to trace it have so far failed. It is not at Hartlebury Palace, where there is a large collection of portraits of occupants of the see. Can any reader give particulars of the portrait and the name of the present owner? R. W. B.

ST. CUTHMAN.—Little seems to be known about this Sussex saint, concerning whom Hare in his 'Sussex,' at pp. 163-4, writes as follows:—

"A church was founded at Steyning—Stane Street—by S. Cuthman, a West-Country shepherd, who miraculously guarded his father's sheep by making a circle round them, which nothing could break through. His mother had long been paralysed and confined to a couch on wheels, upon which, on his father's death, he wheeled her 'eastwards.' The cord by which he drew the couch broke, and he replaced it by elder-twigs. Haymakers, who watched him from their fields by the wayside, mocked at him, and were ever after punished by storms which spoil their hay. The couch finally broke down at Steyning, where Cuthman erected a hut for himself and his mother. He also built a timber church, working at it with his own hands, but wearing gloves (*cheirothecas*) whilst he worked,

and hanging them up outside the church whilst he, was at prayers.... The Confessor gave Steyning to [the Benedictine Abbey of] Fécamp in Normandy, and William I. confirmed the grant. At the suppression of alien priories (1 Ed. IV., 1461) Steyning [i.e., the Priory of SS. Cuthman and Mary Magdalen] was transferred to [the Bridgettine Abbey of] Sion. Cuthman's church.... stood on the site of the existing church of *S. Andrew*, built by Fécamp Benedictines in the time of Henry I.... There is a tradition that as often as the field at Steyning known as 'the Penfold field' (a meadow which S. Cuthman crossed when wheeling his mother) is mown, rain follows immediately after."

The author of 'The South Downs' (L.B. & S.C.R. Co.), at p. 63, writing of Steyning, wrongly says:—

"The church is dedicated to St. Cuthman, and the chronicler of this Saxon saint relates how, on his father's death, he started to travel the world, carrying his mother in a wheelbarrow."

Is any ancient effigy of this saint extant? His day was the 8th of February. When did the Priory of Steyning cease to exist?

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

STAFFORDSHIRE POETS.—I am assisting Dr. C. H. Poole to edit a volume with this title in his "Poets of the Shires" Series, and though it has been unavoidably delayed since my first query under this heading (see 11 S. ix. 448), I should now be very grateful for information on any of the following points, and should deem it a favour to hear direct.

1. Ned Farmer, author of 'Little Jim.'—I have his 'Scrap Book' (1872 edition). Birth-place and dates of birth and death wanted.
2. Thomas Henry Allbut, b. 1842 at Hanley.—Date of death, biographical information, and poetry wanted.
3. Charles Bowker Ash, b. 1781 at Adbaston.—Date of death, information, and poetry wanted. I have his 'Hermit of Hawkestone' (Bath, 1816), but require a sight of the poetical works in 2 vols.
4. William Vernon, b. 1756 at Wolverhampton.—I believe he died at Wolverhampton, but I require date of death.
5. Mrs. Anna Harrison (*née* Botham), 1797-1881, sister of Mary Howitt.—Biographical information and poetry wanted. Rupert Simms mentions "Poems, Reprinted with Life, Letters, and Journals. With illustrations by her daughter A. M. Harrison. London, 1893." Simms adds "Not yet (May, 1893) published."
6. Rev. Rowland Muckleston, b. 1811, The Close, Lichfield.—Worcester College, Oxford, 1830, &c.; R.D. Hereford, 1869-89. Translated Bishop Tegner's poems from the Swedish into English verse. Date of death and poetry wanted.
7. Rev. Richard Thursfield, b. 1827 at Wednesbury.—Caius College, Cambridge. Rector of St. Michael-in-Bedwardine, Worcester, from 1872 to 1893 or later. Author of 'Bethany; or, Thoughts in Verse,' &c. Date of death and poetry wanted.

8. Thomas Dilke, fl. circa 1699, dramatic writer.—Any information wanted.

9. Francis Redfern, b. Uttoxeter; historian of Uttoxeter; author of 'Dove Valley Rhymes,' 1875.—Dates of birth and death, and poetry, required.

10. Abraham Kershaw Killmister ("Tom Oakleigh"), b. Leek; d. 1858.—Date of birth and poems wanted. Mr. M. H. Miller in 'Olde Leeke' states that among other works he was author of "various poems... contributed to *The Mirror* and to *The Sportsman* and other magazines, principally between 1830 and 1845... chiefly under the signature of 'Cymbeline.'"

I may add that I have any information to be obtained from Rupert Simms's 'Bibliotheca Staffordiensis.'

RUSSELL MARKLAND.
Ingersley, Links Gate, St. Annes-on-the-Sea.

OMAR KHAYYAM: FITZGERALD'S VERSION.—I should be very glad of information regarding the following points in the 'Rubaiyat' of Omar Khayyam, FitzGerald's translation, 1st ed., 1859:—

Quatrain ix., l. 2.—Is not the 'Century Dictionary of Names,' p. 834, wrong in stating that Kobad I. (A.D. 488 to 498 and 501 to 531), son of Firuz, is the Kaikobad of Firdausi's 'Shahnamah,' and, presumably, also the Kaikobad mentioned in this quatrain? Surely the Kaikobad of the 'Shahnamah' is Karadh of the Kayyani dynasty, who was brought by Rustum from Mount Elburz, and who was the father of Kaikawus.

I take it also that the "Kaikhosrau" mentioned in this quatrain is the son of Kaikawus, and that he is the same as "Cyrus the Mede" who conquered Syria, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Babylon, and who appears in the 'Shahnamah' as the successor of Kaikawus, who appointed him as such.

I take it that the succession of these kings (*vide* the 'Shahnamah') Kaikobad (about B.C. 600), Kaikawus, Kaikhosrau, Luhrasp.

Quatrain xxxii., l. 3.—I take it that the poet here wishes to convey the idea that human beings will not have any separate existence after death, but will be absorbed into the Pantheistic Whole—in fact, that even during their life there is no distinction between them and it.

Quatrain liv., l. 2.—What is the "flaming foal of Heaven"?

Quatrain liv., l. 4.—Surely this should end with a comma (not a full stop), as the idea is not completed without the first and second lines of quatrain lv.

W. E. O'LEARY.

New Club, Brighton.

CAPT. JOHN WEBB: BRADSHAW FAMILY OF IRELAND.—Is anything known of Capt. John Webb of Islandbridge, co. Dublin? Family tradition says he was with Wolfe at Quebec, where he lost an eye; that he married a Miss Faure of a Dublin Huguenot family; and that he founded the first Masonic lodge in Canada. I have a silver Masonic medal with his name engraved on the back. His daughter Mary married Benjamin Bradshaw in Dublin in 1794. Southey's 'Life of Wesley' (chap. xxvii. *init.*) mentions a Capt. Webb, who had lost an eye at Quebec, as barrack-master at Albany in 1768.

In 1851 William Roger Harden Bradshaigh, of Piltown, co. Kilkenny, was making researches in the history of the Irish Bradshaws. His results are said to have been sent to the Chetham Library, Manchester, but nothing there is known of them. I should be glad of any information on these subjects. G. G. L.

MOSELEY.—I wish to obtain information about the under-mentioned Moseleys, who were educated at Westminster School: (1) John, admitted in October, 1782. (2) Thomas, son of the Rev. Thomas Moseley of Stonegrave, Malton, Yorkshire, who was admitted to St. John's College, Cambridge, April 20, 1779. (3) Thomas, born April 12, 1806, who was admitted to the School in October, 1820. G. F. R. B.

BISHOPS OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.—Can any reader give biographical details of the three following bishops?—William Egremont, Bishop of Dromore c. 1500. William —, Bishop of Pharos c. 1411. John —, Bishop of Philippopolis c. 1453. J. W. F.

JOHN WILLIAM BROWN compiled a life of Leonardo da Vinci included in a volume containing a translation of a work of the latter by J. F. Rigaud, published by Fisher of London, 1835. Who was this John William Brown? I should be grateful for any information. Please reply direct.

JOHN WILLIAM BROWN.
Ty Hedd, North Road, Aberystwyth.

HORSFALL FAMILY.—I believe it is generally agreed that this family is one of Northern origin. It probably sprang from a place of that name, near here. Of course, its members have spread to many other parts of the world. There have been two members of it of whom I should like to know more. In Whitaker's 'History of

Craven' a Bishop Horsfall is mentioned; and I believe there was a James Horsfall, born at Slaithwaite, Yorkshire, who became a Fellow of the Royal Society. I should be thankful for any details respecting the careers and pedigrees of these two members of the family.

ABM. NEWELL.

Longfield Road, Todmorden.

LA COUR ON WINDMILL POWER IN DENMARK.—Where can I procure a copy of the work by P. La Cour on windmill power in Denmark?

A. E. CARTER.

The Bath Hotel, The Lanes, Brighton.

CREST ON CHURCH PLATE.—Some church plate, dated 1713, but without the name of the donor, bears as crest a bull stantant ducally crowned, ringed and roped proper. I cannot find this crest in the ordinary books of reference. I should be glad to know what family was entitled to it.

A. B. MILNER.

SIR GEORGE BROWN (1790-1865), third son of George Brown, Provost of Elgin, was born at Linkwood, near Elgin. I should like to get in touch with his descendants.

(Miss) E. V. LAURENCE.

JOSEPH BROWN (1781-1868) of North Shields, surgeon, was attached to Wellington's staff at Waterloo. Particulars of his parentage and descendants are desired. Please reply direct.

(Miss) E. V. LAURENCE.

Grange Avenue, Wickford, Essex.

ST. HENRY THE ENGLISHMAN: BISHOP THOMAS IN FINLAND.—In *The Daily Chronicle* of Sept. 24 it is stated that St. Henry, the patron saint of Finland, was an Englishman:—

"In 1157 the King of Sweden invaded the country, conquering and baptizing the people. After the departure of the King, Henry, Bishop of Upsala, remained behind to complete the work, but was after a time killed and canonized. The conversion was completed 50 years later by Bishop Thomas, also an Englishman."

Who was St. Henry the Englishman? Who was Bishop Thomas?

M.A.

SMOKING IN ENGLAND BEFORE THE INTRODUCTION OF TOBACCO.—The Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, F.S.A., writing in a contemporary on 'Curios in Berkshire,' says:—

"Constantly early clay pipes are dug up during building operations in towns dating from the sixteenth century. It has puzzled some people to discover specimens earlier than the time of Sir Walter Raleigh and the introduction of tobacco into this country. Probably the early

smokers used hemp and henbane, and...dried moss."

Can these suggestions be authenticated and supported in any published matter?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey

[Several interesting communications on this subject will be found at 8 S. xii. 28, 117, 175, 355. See especially that by C. C. B. at the penultimate reference.]

HERALDIC: GULES, A CHEVRON BRUISED.—Can any one help me to identify the following coat of arms? Gules, a chevron bruised; on a chief or three mullets. The crest is a lion's head erased, gorged. To whom and when were the arms granted?

W. A. H.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.—

The good we wish for often proves our bane.

M. G.

Replies.

REPRESENTATIONS OF THE BLESSED TRINITY.

(12 S. iii. 168, 231, 307; iv. 55, 228.)

MR. LE COUTEUR started this subject with the statement that the east window of Fromond's Chantry at Winchester College contains "a representation, in ancient painted glass, c. 1480-1483, of the Blessed Trinity, treated in somewhat unusual manner." He explained that the glass "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." Some facts relating to this removal of the glass were mentioned by me, while writing about John Prudde, at 12 S. iii. 419; and at 12 S. iii. 496, in an article on Lord Dinham's arms, I gave certain details about the building of Thurbern's Chantry, which was begun in 1473-4.

MR. LE COUTEUR's opinion as to the date of the glass, viz., that it was designed and made about the year 1480, is, I believe, well founded. But another theory has made its way into print, and is summed up thus in the description of Fromond's Chantry which the late A. F. Leach wrote for 'The Victoria History of Hants,' vol. v. p. 17:—

"Its east window contains some fine old glass taken from Thurbern's Chantry, but not originally there, as it was described as ancient glass when bought in 1483."

Having lately received letters from several sources inquiring about the alleged record of

1483 which is said to describe the glass as being then ancient, I think it may be convenient if I state in these columns that Leach was misled by an unfortunate error in Kirby's 'Annals,' at p. 222.

In support of his statement that the bill for the glass was paid in 1483, Kirby misquoted an entry in the Colloge Accounts of 1482-3, printing it thus:—

"Sol. pro facturâ iij^{xx} pedum vitri antiqui pro magnâ fenestrâ in novâ capellâ ad ijd. iijq. per pedem, ad minus in toto iijd. . . . xviijs."

His comment was:—

"Twopence three farthings per foot seems a low price, which may be explained by the circumstance of the glass being second-hand. As nearly all the figures are those of female saints, it was probably designed for, or bought out of, some nursery."

Between this comment and the original entry there is, however, a wide gulf fixed. For the words "in nova capella" (which would undoubtedly have meant Thurber's Chantry) do not exist in the original entry. There the words really are "in nova Turre," and they refer, not to the Chantry, but to the Chapel Tower which was erected above it. The entry relates to the glazing of a window in the Tower, for which old glass was used. There is no evidence that this was painted glass.

Having explained the error by which Leach was misled, I will now set out all the items in our 'Custus Capelle' for 1482-3 which are concerned with glazing. It will be seen that Kirby's extract was inaccurate in other details besides that of substituting "capella" for "turre":—

"Et in Solutis Stephano vitrifico laboranti circa remotionem et Facturam de Novo ij panys in Fenestris australibus capelle pro vij dies mensis Novembris, capientis per diem iijjd. ijs. viijd. Et eidem pro factura iij^{xx} pedum vitri antiqui pro magna Fenestra in nova Turre, precium pedis ijd. ob. q. minus in toto iijjd., xviijs. In Solutis Roberto Robynson Vitriareo et Famulo eiusdem laborantibus pro vij dies mensis Februarii circa Remotionem et Reparacionem Fenestrarum capelle, quorum unus capit per diem iijjd., alter capit per diem iijjd. iijjs. jd. In communis eorumdem pro idem tempus, ijs. . . . In vij barris ferreis emptis pro diversis Fenestris in turri ponderantibus xiiij lb., precium lb. ijd., ijs. iijjd. Et in solutis Roberto Robynson vitreario laboranti per xxxij dies mensibus Septembris et Octobris circa fenestras nove turris et reparacionem aliarum fenestrarum in Capella, et capit per diem ut supra iijjd. cum ijs. vjd. pro communis eiusdem per duas septimanas et dimidiam, xiijs. vjd. Et uni laboranti famulo cum eo per v dies mensis Septembris, capientis per diem iijjd. cum xijd. pro communis eiusdem, ijs. iijjd. . . . Et in solutis pro reparacione imaginis sancte Katerine in fenestra nove capelle, vd." (The italics, used to indicate locality of work, are my own.)

The final item is important. It is the only one which relates to Thurber's Chantry— all the others relate either to the Colloge-Chapel (to which that Chantry was built as an adjunct) or to the Tower; and it affords evidence that the glass now in Fromond's Chantry was already in Thurber's by 1482-3. For, of the five chief lights now in the Fromond window, the fifth, as it now is—but it was the fourth before the alterations of 1898—contains a much damaged figure of a female saint, crowned, and holding in her right hand a sword with the point towards her feet, presumably the St. Katharine who was already needing a repair in 1482-3. I am aware that in *The Wykehamist* of July 28, 1898, it was said of this figure, "Originally the Madonna and child—now the Madonna only." But that ascription must, I submit, be rejected, even though it seems, from what is there stated, that it had enjoyed the support of no less an authority than Archbishop Benson.

For a representation of the Blessed Trinity similar in many respects to that which is in the Fromond window see *Archæologia*, vol. xi. (1794), plate xiv. (at p. 320), figure 5, the reproduction of a woodcut. At p. 365, at the end of note (x), it is stated that the woodcut came at the commencement of a grant of indulgence printed and issued as a handbill by Cardinal Campeggio, Bishop of Salisbury. The Cardinal held this bishopric from 1524 to 1534.

H. C.

Winchester College.

This discussion illustrates the lamentable neglect of American work by British scholars. The exact point of the query is the subject-matter of chap. xiv. in 'Visual Representations of the Trinity: an Historical Survey,' by J. B. MacHarg, 1917. This chapter (pp. 77-81, 'The Trinity of the Broken Body') includes a long list of examples, since (p. 77) "Detzel, a German, finds that representations of the Trinity with the dead body of Christ 'are numerous, especially in the old German school' ('Christliche Ikonographie,' 1894, p. 64)." Further (p. 79):—

"In the Frankfort picture, recently described by F. R. Uebe ['Skulpturennachahmung auf den Niederländischen Altargemälden des 15ten J.', 1913, p. 13], the standing God-Father holds the dead body of Christ, and the picture naturally suggests a Descent from the Cross. . . . Imitations and similar representations are numerous. Uebe mentions five such in Louvain alone."

As to the Canterbury tomb, I thought it probable either (1) that the Dove had been painted out in some "restoration," or

(2) that the Holy Ghost was represented by one of its symbols other than the Dove, and thus became overlooked; but MacHarg says at p. 22 (and see foot-note):—

"It seems to me more likely that at times some artists deemed clouds, rays of light, or nothing at all, more fitting than a Dove or human form to symbolize an invisible spirit."

ROCKINGHAM.

Boston, Mass.

WAR SLANG (12 S. iv. 271, 306).—Several of the words in MR. A. SPARKE'S interesting list are due to Tommy's residence in India, e.g. :—

Blighty.—*Vilayati*, *bilati*, properly adj., provincial, European, home, English, and n., England.

Wallah.—*Wala*, properly agent, one who does or possesses, a person, commonly used in composition like the English suffix "er," e.g., doer.

Pukkawallah, *Loosewallah*.—*Pakka* means ripe, finished, in contradistinction to *kachha*, unripe, unfinished, so "pukkawallah" for a dandy would imply completeness in get-up. "Loosewallah," half English, half Hindustani, would imply that the thief was a "bad 'un."

Rooti.—*Roli*, bread.

Buckshee.—*Bakhshi*. There is a mistake here. *Bakhsh* is a gift; *bakhshi* is the giver, paymaster; *bakhshish* is a gift, a tip. All these ideas seem to have had a hand in making "buckshee" to mean something extra.

Char.—*Cha*, tea.

Cushy.—*Khushi*, properly adj., pleasant. The noun "pleasure" is *khush*, whence "cushy," something pleasant, a soft job.

Bandook.—*Banduq*, a gun.

R. C. TEMPLE.

I was much interested in the list of soldiers' words collected by MR. SPARKE, and I should like to make one or two corrections and additions.

First, then, as to the meaning of the letters P.B.I. I am afraid that their meaning is not by any means so polite as would appear from the list. Put into plain English, they stand for "Poor Bloody Infantry"—a phrase applied by the weary "foot-slogger" to himself, seeing that he gets a greater share of the kicks than, and the fewest halfpence of, any arm of the service.

As to "buckshee," it is also used in the sense of "smart," "superfine"—for instance, as regards clothes.

"Napoo" has so many uses that it would be almost impossible to make a list of them. Tommy uses it on every possible occasion, and you will find it taking the place of sentences, as, for instance, "I have not got any more" in reply to a request for sou-

venirs; or, again, Cousin Fritz is "napoo'd" when he gets six inches of good British steel in his ribs.

In addition to the word "scrounge" there is the synonymous term "win." Most batmen are excellent hands at "winning" any small things that they may require. It is exceptional, although I know of its having happened on more than one occasion, to find a soldier servant "winning" a cow; but then cows are not so easily found as canvas buckets, baths, and other domestic utensils.

W. H., Lieut.

MR. SPARKE'S list of war-slang words is most interesting, and it might be extended almost indefinitely. Many of the words he gives—e.g., rooti (bread), bandook (rifle), &c.—are merely Hindustani words, more or less correctly transliterated. "Clink" is at least as old as Queen Elizabeth.

The wider question arises whether it is advisable to compile a record of all supposed new "English" words, however base-born. The position, apparently, corresponds to the state of things which obtained under the Roman Empire, when *equus* was the classical Latin for horse, and *caballus* the inferior Latin. There is also the analogy of the Urdu or army language under the Mogul empire.

W. A. HRST.

Some of MR. SPARKE'S "new" words are very, very old friends. Take "clink." Lock-up or gaol was always "clink" in the vernacular in South Devon when I was a boy nearly 70 years ago. "I'll 'ave 'ee put in clink" is a threat I often had shouted at me when a small boy bent on mischief.

"Dud," again, is a variant of "duds," old ragged worthless clothes, and of "dudder," a pedlar of flashy goods.

"Grouser" and "to grouse," and "in dook" (for laid up with illness), I can recall in use when I was quite young; while "fed-up," "wash-out," and "gasper" were heard long before this war.

"Chinks" is certainly an old name for Chinese.

"Scrounge" I have not heard, but it is apparently a first cousin to a very old provincial word "scrouge," to squeeze, from which name, by the way, came probably Dickens's immortal miser.

Many so-called "new" words are the individual slang of some particular schools, and, being often most expressive, have been eagerly snapped up and adopted by the Tommies who have heard them used.

W. COURTHOPE FORMAN.

"MANTLE-MAKER'S TWIST" (12 S. iv. 272).—This expression, though now less frequently heard than formerly, is, to my knowledge, still used (though generally in a humorous sense) by old-fashioned people. I invariably hear it spoken of as the "mantua-maker's twist," a proof of its bygone origin. Eighty or a hundred years ago tea was an expensive luxury, though much appreciated as a beverage by seamstresses, mantua-makers, and other sedentary workwomen, who drank tea at frequent intervals during each day. When the brew became weaker, it was a general custom not to make fresh tea, but to pour more water upon the tea-leaves, and not to "stir" the infusion, but, under the impression that greater strength was effected by the process, to take the teapot in both hands and give it several rapid twirls before decanting the brew.

F. A. RUSSELL.

116 Arran Road, S.E.6.

HUTCHINSON, RECTOR OF CHURCH LAWFORD (12 S. iv. 242).—In Miller's 'The Parishes of the Diocese of Worcester,' i. 378, the initial of his Christian name appears as "R."

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

HERALDIC: AZURE, A LION RAMPANT GUARDANT (12 S. iv. 245).—These are the arms of Gerard. The various branches of this family bear Az., a lion rampant erm., though the lion is not in every case "guardant." Thus Berry in his 'Encyclopaedia Heraldica' gives the arms of Gerard (Tuer and Bryn, Lancashire, and Etwall, Derbyshire) as Az., a lion rampant erm., crowned or; and so also the arms of Gerard of Bromley, Staffordshire. But the present Lord Gerard (of Bryn) bears Arg., a saltier gu., though the lion rampant erm., crowned or, reappears in his crest. N. E. TOKE.

Az., a lion rampant ermine, crowned or, is assigned by Papworth to Fitz-Gerard, co. Lanc.; Gerard, Bromley, co. Staff, and Etwall, co. Derby; and Peach or Pechey, Kent; and Az., a lion rampant guardant ermine, to Gerard. Is there no crest on the hatchment? The Barons Gerard bear for crest a lion rampant ermine, crowned or.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.

HERALDIC: SABLE, ON A CHEVRON ARGENT (12 S. iv. 219).—Papworth's 'Ordinary of British Armorial' assigns this coat to "King, London; granted by Camden. King, Towcester, co. Northampton; Loxwood House, and Midhurst, Sussex." The

grant (Harl. MSS. 6095, fo. 7, and 1422, fo. 36b) included a crest, a hand (cubit arm erect) grasping a (broken) spear.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.

Walsall.

HERALDIC: CAPTOR AND HIS CAPTIVE'S ARMS (12 S. iv. 188, 251).—Two instances from the sixteenth century are given by Mr. W. Paley Baildon in the course of his articles on 'Heralds' College and Prescription' in *The Ancestor* (ix. 221-2).

1. George Bullock, "late Mr. Gonner over the companye of the Ordinarye Gonners" of Berwick-on-Tweed, by his will dated June 13, 1568, granted to his son-in-law Rowland Johnson, gentleman, "an armes [blazoned in full], whiche armes was wonne by the sayde George Bullocke xxviii^j yeres sence, of a Scottishe gentilman, one of the house of Cockburne." This leaves it doubtful whether the Scot was captured or slain.

2. Tong in his 'Visitation of Lancashire,' 1532-9, records that

"Master Asheton at the Scottysh felde tooke a prysoner, whose name was Sir John Forman, Serjeant Porter to the Scottysh King; and also he tooke Alexander Bunne, Sheriff of Aberdyne: which two prisoners he delivered to my Lord of Norfolk that now ys, to know how he shall bear ther armes."

Probably Mr. George Bullock had no arms of his own, so no difficulty would arise in his case; but as Mr. Asheton was "the head of an ancient Lancashire house," the question of combining his captives' arms with his own would present an interesting problem, and it is unfortunate that we do not know the result.

Sir Henry Newbolt alludes to the practice in his novel 'The New June.' When John Marland tells the Holand boys that his shield bears the arms of Mells, but that his own name is Marland, young Edmund says to his puzzled brother: "Can't you see he killed Mells in a fight, and took his coat?" Which, Marland explains, was not the case (pp. 41-2).

G. H. WHITE.

23 Weighton Road, Anerley.

In spite of D. L. G.'s assertion that no instance of the assumption of a captive's arms by his captor is known, there is some heraldic evidence in support of the custom. The Kynastons of Hordley bore the arms of Audley in the first quarter of their coat; and the traditional explanation of this anomaly is that the right to bear them was granted to their ancestor Sir Roger, when knighted by Edward IV., because he had

slain Lord Audley at the battle of Bloreheath in 1459 (cf. Burke's 'General Armory,' 1878, p. 575).

Sir John Clerke again was granted the arms of the Duc de Longueville, whom he took prisoner at the battle of Spurs in 1513, as an augmentation to his own coat; and those arms are still borne by his descendants on a sinister canton (*ib.*, p. 199, and Foster's 'Baronetage,' 1881, p. 126). E. O. W.

"SLOUCH" (12 S. iv. 156).—I suspect this of being a doublet of "slush," which finds place in the 'E.D.D.' as denoting "a flow of water, a large body of water," and many another sort or source of sloppiness. But indeed, though Mr. J. J. FREEMAN has overlooked it, the same invaluable record has *slouch*—a *douche*, a form of which is the leather conduit-pipe that fills an engine boiler. ST. SWITHIN.

In the county of Durham the word "slouch" for "drench" is still occasionally used, chiefly by the oldest generation. When a person throws water by the bucketful on a yard or stones to clean them, or on a vehicle for the same purpose, he (or she) is said to be "slouching" it or them.

J. W. FAWCETT.

Consett, co. Durham.

Did not the witnesses call that leather hose a "slush"? Quotations for "slush" used as a verb (equivalent to "slush") are to be found in the 'N.E.D.' L. L. K.

'LOVE, CARE, AND STRENGTH' (12 S. iv. 300).—The title of the poem in which occurs the line

If any little word of mine

is 'Pleasant Words,' and a collection containing it is entitled 'The Year-Book of Beautiful Thoughts for Boys and Girls,' edited by J. A. Greenough, and published in America by G. W. Jacobs & Co. at 5s. It may be that the origin of the poem is American, and although no date is given to the above book, it appeared before 'The Treasury of Consolation' mentioned by your correspondent.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

"SON OF A DUKE, BROTHER OF A KING" (12 S. iv. 219).—Would this be Anthony Woodville, second Earl Rivers (1442-83)? If so, it should read "earl," not "duke." His father, the first earl, when captured at Sandwich by the Yorkists (Christmas, 1459), was, with Anthony, haled before the Duke

of York, his son March (Edward IV.), and Warwick the Kingmaker, and by them "rated" in turn, in that he was the son of a "mere esquire" and had made himself by his marriage. This "esquire" was Richard Woodville of the Mote, near Maidstone, and afterwards of Grafton, Northants, "esquire of the body" to Henry V. Who *his* father was is doubtful; and the cause and date of the "esquire's" death are uncertain. Anthony, at any rate, was son of an earl and brother of a king (in this case Richard III.), and all three died by violence.

GEORGE MARSHALL.

21 Parkfield Road, Liverpool.

BISHOP HALL ON DOING NOTHING (12 S. iv. 300).—"There is nothing more troublesome to a good minde, then to doe nothing. For, besides the furtherance of our estate, the mind doth both delight, and better it self with exercise," are the first words of section 81 in the Second Century of Bishop Joseph Hall's 'Meditations and Vowes, Divine and Morall.' EDWARD BENSLEY.

ROMAN ROADS IN BRITAIN: THEIR ALIGNMENT (12 S. iv. 216, 246).—According to Ward's 'Roman Era in Britain,' the line of the Fosse Way was not so undeviating as Mr. MOORE seems to think. Ward says (p. 29):—

"The popular belief that undeviating straightness is the distinguishing mark of a Roman road is not borne out by facts. The Foss Way nearest approaches this condition. Throughout its 200 miles between Lincoln and Axminster it never deviates more than six miles from a straight line joining these places. Its gentle sinuosities swing it from time to time across this line, but nowhere do road and line coincide. It provides a remarkably direct route, but not a straight one."

See also chaps. v. and vi. of Forbes and Burmester's 'Our Roman Highways,' a very interesting and brightly written work.

The Northumberland portion of Watling Street was most elaborately surveyed by Henry McLauchlan in 1850. Through the generosity of the then Duke of Northumberland, the results of the survey were published in 'A Survey of the Watling Street from the Tees to the Scotch Border.'

W. E. WILSON.

Hawick.

In 'The Annals of England,' vol. i. pp. xi, xii, I find these words:—

"Our early historians mention four great roads by which South Britain was traversed, and these have usually been considered the work of its conquerors; but recent research has led to the conclusion that the Romans only kept

in repair, and perhaps improved, the roads which they found in use on their settlement in the island."

Flaherty published his book in 1855. Has anybody since that date argued for the pre-Roman origin of the four great Roman roads? If so, references would be of value in this discussion.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

'Britannia,' in Murray's series of "Handy Classical Maps," gives the Roman roads in Britain in convenient form. B.

The S.P.C.K. are publishing a third and revised edition of Codrington's 'Roman Roads in Britain,' which might be of service to the querist. J. R. THORNE.

THE EGLINTON TOURNAMENT, 1839 (12 S. iii. 211, 285, 367).—'Saint John's Wood, its History, its Houses,' &c., by Alan Montgomery Eyre, 1913, contains (pp. 113-21) descriptions of (1) the rehearsals held in London, at the Eyre Arms, Finchley Road, on Tuesdays and Saturdays for some time before the actual event; (2) the tournament itself at Eglington Castle in August, 1839, and incidents thereat; (3) the production, a few weeks later, at the London Opera-House, of a burlesque, 'Fun among the Knights of Chivalry,' intended to ridicule the tournament, but proving a dead failure. W. B. H.

HUSSAR'S SWORD (12 S. iv. 130, 258).—Runkel is the name of certain sword-smiths who worked in Solingen in the late eighteenth century and the early nineteenth.

In the armoury of the Tower there is a sword, No. 255, catalogued as "early XIX. century," bearing on the back "T. T. Runkel Solingen"; and in the armoury at Windsor Castle are some half-dozen swords whose blades bear the name of one or other of the Runkels. One of these weapons, No. 633, said to have belonged to George III., bears on the back of the blade "T. T. Runkel Solingen"; and another, said to have "been made for George III. in 1821," has "J. J. Runkel." There is possibly a misprint in the catalogue here, as George III. died in 1820; probably George IV. is meant. Another example at Windsor has the name "F. F. Runkel." The custom of these workmen seems to have been to put their names on the back of the blade, only one at Windsor being marked on the side.

J. R. H.'s weapon probably dates from the early years of the nineteenth century; I can offer no translation of the inscription,

but it often happens that inscriptions on sword-blades are misspelt or are otherwise erroneous. The standard of book-learning amongst the sword-cutlers of former years was apparently not high, so the explanation of their mottoes, &c., is often conjectural.

E. R.

[MR. E. ALFRED JONES also thanked for reply.]

WESTCAR FAMILY (12 S. iv. 160).—Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' 4th ed., 1863, contains the following:—

"Henry Westcar, Esq., of Burwood Cottage, co. Surrey, and Mascalls, Brenchley, co. Kent, J.P., b. 26 June, 1798, m. 26 June, 1827, Emma, 2nd dau. of William Leaf, Esq., of Peckham Rye, and had issue one son, Henry Emerson, b. 6 Feb., 1839, heir to the estates of the late John Westcar, Esq., of Curlow and Cublington, Bucks, and one dau. Elizabeth Mary. Mr. Westcar is only son of Henry Westcar, Esq., by Elizabeth Weatherstone his wife, grandson of Thomas Westcar of Wolerstone, co. Oxford, by Johanna Watts his wife, aunt of the late Lord Sidmouth, and great-grandson of Mr. Westcar of Hill House, Oxfordshire, by Elizabeth Forster his wife, of Olney, Notts, the descendant and sole heiress of a Northamptonshire family."

R. J. FYNMORE.

A pedigree of the Westcar family is given in Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' ed. 1875.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

CUMULATIVE STORIES (12 S. iv. 183).—The earliest known specimen of this form of tale appears to be a hymn in an old Hebrew manuscript called the 'Sepher Haggadah,' supposed to refer to the vicissitudes of the children of Israel. There is an English translation of it in J. O. Halliwell's 'Nursery Rhymes of England,' published by the Percy Society in 1842. From the interpretation which is there given it seems to have been written after the Turkish conquest of Palestine, and in its last verse to refer to the expected overthrow of Mohammedan rule and the return of the Jews to their own land.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

[See also the Jewish parallel to 'An Old Woman went to Market' printed at 10 S. ii. 602.]

CAPT. MARRYAT: 'DIARY OF A BLASÉ' (11 S. iv. 409, 497; v. 15).—Perhaps I may add the following to the replies to my query of seven years ago. It is taken from the preface, signed F. M., to Marryat's 'Olla Podrida,' Paris, Baudry's European Library, 1841:—

"The major part of this volume consists of a Diary written when I was on the Continent. It first appeared in the Periodicals, under the title of the 'Diary of a Blasé': the title was a bad one,

as I did not write up to the character; I have, therefore, for want of a better name, simply called it a 'Diary on the Continent'; and I mention this, that I may not be accused of having intentionally deceived."

This Paris edition was presumably a reprint of the first English edition, which, according to Allibone's 'Dictionary,' was published in 1840.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

ELIZABETH (RUNDLE) CHARLES (12 S. iii. 414).—Readers of 'N. & Q.' may be interested to know that the inscription upon the tablet placed on the walls of Combe Edge, Oakhill Way, Hampstead, in memory of this gifted authoress, has, after more than a year's obliteration, been at last restored to visibility. But the lettering is still indistinct. This is regrettable, as the record is cherished by Mrs. Charles's many friends and admirers, who raised a fund to defray the cost of the memorial.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

PRE-RAPHAELITE STAINED GLASS (12 S. iv. 217).—Such examples as MISS JONES requires may be seen at—

St. Martin's, Scarborough (D. G. Rossetti and Madox Brown).

Christ Church, Albany Street (D. G. Rossetti).

St. Giles's Church, Camberwell (Wm. Morris).

St. Oswald's Church, Durham (Madox Brown).

St. Michael's, Brighton (Morris).

Coddington Church, Newark-on-Trent (Morris).

New College, Oxford (Morris).

Christ Church, Oxford (Morris).

St. Philip's, Birmingham (E. Burne-Jones).

St. John's, Torquay (do.).

Morton Church, Gainsborough (do.).

Jesus College, Cambridge (do.).

All Saints' Church, Cambridge (do.).

Christ Church, Oxford (do.).

Peterhouse Combination Room, Cambridge (do.).

Parish Church, Bishopsbourne (do.).

Salisbury Cathedral (Morris).

Paisley Abbey (do.).

Edinburgh, St. Giles's (Burne-Jones).

All of the above were executed by [William] Morris & Co. at their premises at Red Lion Square.

The following were designed by Burne-Jones and executed by William Morris:—

Rye Parish Church (one).

Knaresborough Parish Church (one).

St. Margaret's, Nottingham (five).

St. Cybi, Holyhead (one).

Winchester Cathedral (four or five in one of the North Choir chapels).

Manchester College Chapel, Oxford (all the windows).

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

There is a Morris east window in the beautiful church of Nun Monkton, near York.

ST. SWITHIN.

"GONE WEST" (12 S. iv. 218, 280).—The expression is used by R. G. Ingersoll in his essay on 'Orthodoxy.' He writes:—

"We are now having the same warfare between superstition and science as there was between the stage coach and the locomotive. But the stage coach had to go. It had its day of power and glory, but it is gone. It went west. In a little while it will be driven into the Pacific."

This seems to support the view taken by C. R. I. in his reply.

A. H. G.

No one, I think, has called attention to an interesting quotation which suggests an explanation more probable, to my thinking, than those which deal with setting suns and so on. The association with these more picturesque ideas has, however, no doubt played a great part in popularizing the expression.

The quotation is from an old Scots poem of the (?) fourteenth century entitled 'This World is verra Vanité':—

Many pape are passit by,
Kingis and knichtis in company

Women and many wilson wy [wights]
As wynd or watter ar gane west.

Here obviously it is "gone waste"—*verloren gegangen*.

A. L. N. RUSSELL.

11 Marshall Place, Perth.

This phrase seems to mean "passed into silence," *i.e.*, dead. Larousse ('Dictionnaire,' art. 'Ouest') traces the term ("serait-ce par un pur hasard....?") through A.-S. *westen*, a desert; *weste*, *west*, desert (ād.); old German *wōsti*, waste; Scand. *vast*, *wæst*, sea; Latin *vastus*, *vastum*, vast, devastated, desert. "La racine de ces derniers mots paraît se trouver dans le sanscrit *vas* ou *vast*, tuer, d'où *vasra*, le mort." This would give the term a fine and solemn breadth of meaning much lacking in many verbal "returns from the Front." The Land of the Setting Sun recalls Fenimore Cooper and his braves; and cf. Tennyson ('May Queen'),

The voice, that now is speaking, may be beyond the sun.

GEORGE MARSHALL.

21 Parkfield Road, Liverpool.

Compare Mary Coleridge's poem beginning:—

We were young, we were merry, we were very,
very wise,

And the door stood open at our feast,
When there passed by a woman with the west in
her eyes

And a man with his back to the east.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

PRUDENTIUS : TITLE - PAGE OF 1625 WANTED (12 S. iv. 190, 258).—WYCKHAM will discover what he seeks under that universal dome for the troubled, the British Museum, by quoting the press-mark 1067 a. 15. The title-page is engraved on copper, and runs thus:—

“Aureli Prudentij Clementis V. C. Opera; ex postremo doct. virorum recensione. Apud Guiliel. Ianss. Cæsium: Amstelodami, 1625.”

The size is 16mo, and it has 261 pages. It forms one of a series of classics similar to the issues from the Elzevir press.

WM. JAGGARD, Lieut.

NEW SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS (12 S. iv. 77, 143, 170).—A detailed list of this wayward and puzzling series will be found set forth in correct order in my ‘Shakespeare Bibliography,’ 1911, obtainable at most fair-sized public libraries.

WM. JAGGARD, Lieut.

FREDERICK THE GREAT AND A FRENCHMAN (12 S. iv. 133).—As this query has not yet been answered, I would suggest a search in some of the following books: Thomas Campbell, ‘Frederick the Great, his Court and his Time’ (1842); Lord Dover, ‘Life of Frederick II., King of Prussia’ (1832); Camille Paganel, ‘Histoire de Frédérick le Grand’; *Fraser's Magazine*, vol. xxiii. (1841); and last, but not least, Thackeray's ‘Barry Lyndon.’

L. L. K.

“**BOLD INFIDELITY! TURN PALE AND DIE**” (12 S. iv. 102, 172, 251).—Thanks to a Lancashire correspondent, I am able to state that the Rev. Thomas Shuttleworth Grimshaw, Vicar first of Biddenham, Beds, and then of Burton Latimer, Northants, died at Biddenham on Feb. 20, 1850, aged 72. This makes him born in 1778, eight years after the earliest dated occurrence of this epitaph (1770), and finally proves that he was not the author.

J. W. FAWCETT.

Consett, co. Durham.

NEWPORT (I. OF W.) AND THE REVOLUTION SOCIETY (12 S. iv. 289).—Will CAPT. FIREBRACE be kind enough to say if in the MS. book he refers to there is any indication of connexion—such as the payment of affiliation fees, for instance—between the Newport Society and the Revolution Society in the City of London? I have some notes about the latter; and I wish to know if all the Revolution Societies in the kingdom formed one body, which looked to London as the centre of their

political activities, or if all of them were independent of one another. On Nov. 4, 1788, there was a centenary meeting at the London Tavern, when three hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner. Was this a representative gathering, or only a meeting of London members? FRANK PENNY.

“**SYLVESTER NIGHT**” (12 S. iv. 272).—New Year's Eve, Dec. 31, is in Germany very generally known and spoken of as ‘Silvester Abend’ or ‘Silvester Nacht.’ I do not recall its being so named in English except by Thackeray. E. H. BLANE.

SUGAR: ITS INTRODUCTION INTO ENGLAND (12 S. iii. 472; iv. 31, 61, 114, 199, 255, 312).—There are sixty-seven references to sugar in the index to the ‘Durham Account Rolls’ (Surtees Soc., No. 103). The following kinds are named: Babilon, Blanch, Caffiatyn, Cyprus, Loaves of, Marrokes, in plate, or sugarplate, de Roche vel de Rupe, Roset, Skaffatyne, White; also barrel of; jars for. Earliest date 1308.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

‘**THE CALL OF AFRICA**’ (12 S. iv. 301).—I would suggest ‘Allan Quatermain’: “I could tolerate England no more; I would go and die as I had lived, among the wild game and the savages.” BENJ. WALKER. Langstone, Erdington.

THE PILGRIMS' ROAD IN EAST KENT (12 S. iv. 271).—It is many years since I read the book, but does not Mr. Hilaire Belloc's ‘The Old Road’ give the required information? C. B. WHEELER.

There is interesting and varied information about the Pilgrims' Road in ‘Highways and Byways in Surrey,’ with illustrations by Hugh Thomson (Macmillan & Co., 1909 the date of my edition).

M.A. OXON.

ROMAN COFFIN AT COLCHESTER: PAUSANIAS (12 S. iv. 299).—The passage which Mr. OSBORNE wants is at the end of chap. iv. in the tenth book of Pausanias's ‘Description of Greece,’ and runs thus in Sir James Frazer's translation:—

“In the land of Daulis there is a place called Tronis, where there is a shrine of the hero-founder. Some say that this hero is Xanthippus, a famous warrior; but others say that he is Phocus, son of Ornytion, son of Sisyphus. However that may be, he is worshipped every day, and the Phocians bring victims, and the blood they pour through a hole into the grave, but the flesh it is their custom to consume on the spot.”

There is a long and most interesting note in Frazer's Commentary, vol. v. pp. 227-30, in which we are told that

"the present passage of Pausanias is the only one, so far as I know, in ancient literature which distinctly speaks of a hole carried right through into the grave, so that the libations poured down it could reach the bones or ashes of the dead."

The practice is then illustrated by the archaeological evidence of a Greek barrow in the south of Russia, tombs in two Roman cemeteries near Carthage, and a funnel-shaped aperture in a round altar over a grave at Mycenæ, as well as by similar customs in Africa, Peru, the West Indies, Java, North-Eastern India, and the South Pacific

EDWARD BENSLEY.

MR. OSBORNE will find references to the practice of feeding the dead through a pipe or funnel in Dr. James Hastings's 'Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics,' vol. vi. p. 66.

W. CROOKE.

GIGANTIC LEADEN COFFIN (12 S. iv. 299).—In the Harvey vault of the church of the little village of Hempstead in North Essex there are two coffins of very large size, and the larger approximates nearly to the dimensions of the one about which the REV. A. B. MILNER inquires. Curiously enough, both contain bodies of persons who died abroad, and it is probable that in this fact lies the explanation. The corpse, if destined for ultimate sepulture in England, would most likely first be put into a shell, which, in its turn, would be enclosed in a coffin, and on arrival, if at all battered or disfigured by its journey, this would be placed, without disturbing its contents, in yet another coffin before deposit in its final resting-place. This is the explanation (and probably a true one) given to account for the size of the larger coffin at Hempstead, and no doubt also applies to the smaller one.

The latter bears the following inscription: "Edward Harvey | of Combe in the county | of Surrey esq^r | died the 24th of October | 1736 aged 78." This coffin is 6 ft. 8 in. long, 2 ft. 5 in. broad, and 1 ft. 2 in. deep. Edward Harvey died at Dunkirk, and the shortness of the journey, reducing the chance of damage, would render further enclosure in England unnecessary.

The larger coffin bears the inscription: "Edward Harvey | esq^r | died 15 April | 1784 | aged 19 years," and is 7 ft. long, 2 ft. 9 in. wide, and 1 ft. 10 in. deep. This Edward Harvey is said to have died in Turkey and his body to have been smuggled

home to England—a long journey, perhaps necessitating several coffins. Although he died on April 15, he was not buried at Hempstead until Oct. 2 following.

Would not a reference to the burial register provide some clue? It might even contain an illuminating note (not uncommon at that period) which would solve the question.

STEPHEN J. BARNS.

Frating, Woodside Road, Woodford Wells.

MEDICAL MEN ASSASSINATED (12 S. iv. 217, 257).—In thanking W. B. H. for his reply may I add the case of Dr. Andrew Clench, whose murder is thus described by Evelyn ('Diary,' Jan. 6, 1692)?

"Under pretence of carrying him in a coach to see a patient, they strangled him in it, and sending away the coachman under some pretence, they left his dead body in the coach and escaped in the dusk of the evening.

"Note.—A man named Henry Harrison was tried for this murder, convicted, and hanged."

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE, M.D.

In Cordy Jeaffreson's 'A Book about Doctors' it is related that Dr. Bulleyn had an enemy who endeavoured to get him assassinated, but was foiled, c. 1590.

The following cutting from *The Star* of Nov. 15, 1918, seems to supplement the case in 1862 cited by W. B. H.:—

"Prisoner for 56 years.—There died this week at Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum John Cox, who was convicted at the Dorchester Assizes in July, 1862, for the murder of a doctor. He cut off his victim's head and kicked it about. Cox was nearly 90 years of age, and has been in confinement for over 56 years."

R. J. FYNMORE.

According to Sze-Ma Tsien's 'Shi-ki,' lib. cv., written in the first century B.C., Pien Tsioh, the greatest Chinese physician (sixth century B.C.), was assassinated by a villain employed by one of his inferior rivals in medicine named Li Hi.

Noma Sanchiku, the celebrated Japanese physician (c. 1700 A.D.), is said to have been assassinated by his serving boy, who bitterly resented his inordinate use of maledictions ('Shin Chomonshû,' written in the eighteenth century, lib. xiv. chap. xxv.).

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

JOHN LYON, FOUNDER OF HARROW SCHOOL, AND HIS GRAVESTONE (12 S. iv. 155).—If the general acceptance of the term "dying without issue" is dying without issue capable of inheriting, MR. HARRIS STONE's statement that John Lyon died "without issue" is correct; but it must

not be assumed that John Lyon's marriage was a childless one.

I have it on the authority of a Harrow School official that the original slab in which the brass effigies of the founder and his wife were set contains also the matrix of the brass of a child; and the Oxford Architectural Society's 'Manual for the Study of Monumental Brasses' (1848) refers to the lost effigy of a child. Had this child survived his or her father, John Lyon's testamentary dispositions might have been vastly different.

LOUIS R. LETTS.

[This is the last communication we received from our regretted contributor. See *post*, p. 344.]

A VISION OF THE WORLD-WAR IN 1819 (11 S. xi. 171, 238).—Lord Alfred Douglas, in an interesting letter (too long to quote in its entirety) printed in *The Universe* of Nov. 29, 1918, cites the 'Voix Prophétiques' by the Abbé J. M. Curique, published in Paris in 1870 by Victor Palmés, as an authority for the story told at the first reference, the Dominican's name being given as Korzeniecki, a friar of Wilna.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

'DUNCIAD,' III. 35 (12 S. iv. 299).—Dante has been portrayed with long ears; but if the opinion of Theobald (Shakespeare's editor) and that of "Scriblerus" (Smedley) are considered worthy of notice, the following may be interesting. Theobald says *à propos* of these lines:—

"I think I may venture to affirm, all the copyists are mistaken here... and I wondered how an error so manifest could escape accurate persons. I dare assert it proceeds originally from the inadvertency of some transcriber whose head ran on the pillory mentioned two lines before.

Tota armenta acquuntur.

A very little sagacity will restore to us the true sense of the poet thus:

By his broad shoulders known and length of years.
See how easy a change of one single letter. That
Mr. Settle was old, is most certain, but he was
(happily) a stranger to the pillory."

This note is partly by Theobald and partly by Scriblerus.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

HENCHMAN, HINCHMAN, OR HITCHMAN (3 S. iii. 150; 12 S. ii. 270, 338; iii. 111; iv. 24, 304).—As I knew the late Mr. Wm. Hensman (Mayor of Northampton, 1857-8) well, I may, perhaps, be allowed to add that his death took place at his beautiful country residence, Flint Hill, Winwick, Northamptonshire, on Jan. 3, 1909, in his 98th year. He had passed his 97th birthday on Sept. 7, 1908. Although he suffered

greatly from rheumatism and was very deaf, and latterly partially blind, he retained his full mental faculties to the end. He was the last survivor of thirteen brothers and sisters.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

"THE BATCH" (12 S. iv. 273).—In Bath-easton, Somerset, there is a lane diverging from the main road to the upper part of the village and church, which was always known as "The Batch" fifty years ago; but whether it still bears that name, or what may be the derivation of it, I cannot say.

Halliwell in his 'Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words' gives as a third use of the word: "An open space by the roadside; a sandbank, or patch of ground lying near a river; a mound (West)."

C. R. MOORE.

The Hollies, Ellesmere.

I remember noticing in the parish registers of Batheaston the death of a woman "upon ye Batch," but I do not recall the name of the woman or the date. The registers have been transcribed and typed by the Rev. C. W. Shickle.

GEOFFREY STRUTT.

The Bath Club, W.I.

I have heard the expression "living on the Batch" applied to two different rows of cottages in this village. The cottages in each case are built on a higher pavement than is usual.

M. N. O.

Keynsham, Somerset.

DUKE OF SUFFOLK'S HEAD (12 S. iv. 299).—I am surprised to read MR. H. G. GILLESPIE'S explicit statement that the authorities at St. Botolph's, Aldgate, know nothing about this gruesome relic. I think it is no doubt the fact that when the parish of Holy Trinity, Minorities, was united to that of St. Botolph the decapitated head was transferred thither with other belongings of the submerged parish.

So recently as Nov. 18 last *The Daily Chronicle* published an article by Mr. George R. Sims entitled 'America in London,' in which the following occurs:—

"At St. Botolph's itself the strangest of all historical relics is preserved. This is the head of the Duke of Suffolk, the father of Lady Jane Grey. It was brought to Holy Trinity after the duke's execution at the Tower, and when I examined this rather gruesome relic a few days ago I found the features still well marked, but the skin had become a bright yellow, from the tan in which it had been preserved when it was lying in the vaults of Holy Trinity. Some of the teeth still remain in the jaws, and the neck shows the two blows of the executioner—the first which

failed to extinguish life and the fatal blow which cut through the veins and the cartilage."

According to the book published by the late Rev. Samuel Kinns relating to Holy Trinity, Minorities, and entitled 'Six Hundred Years,' the head was discovered by Lord Dartmouth in 1852 when he was inspecting the vaults of his ancestors.

See also 8 S. viii. 286, 393; x. 72, 144.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

"BARLEYMOW": ITS PRONUNCIATION (12 S. iv. 74, 196).—In Hampshire the public-house name of "Barleymow" is pronounced as if it rimed with "how." In Hampshire dialect the word "mow" has three meanings.

1. A stack of corn in a barn, as distinct from one out of doors.

They tied him to a cart,
And carried him to a barn;
And there they made a mow of him
To keep him free from harm.

'Ballad of John Barleycorn,'
Hampshire version.

2. The wooden division separating the parts of a barn.

3. The part so separated.

JOHN HAUTENVILLE COPE,
Ed. *Proceedings of the Hampshire
Field Club and Archæological Society.*

HAMPSHIRE CHURCH BELLS (12 S. iv. 188).—In Walters's 'Church Bells of England' (Frowde, 1912) it is said that John Higden, whose bells are to be found in Hampshire, flourished between 1616 and 1652; and the unknown R. B. between 1571 and 1624. "Both men were probably resident at Winchester or Southampton" (p. 221).

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

ROMAN MILESTONES IN CORNWALL (12 S. iv. 245).—Mr. J. Harris Stone in 'England's Riviera' at p. 268, referring to Sancreed, writes:—

"From the top of Caer Brân the remains of an old Roman road run north, called locally Grassy Lane."

At p. 224 he writes:—

"Roman roads in Cornwall are conspicuous by their absence.... There is.... some slight evidence that a road ran as far as the River Fal, but we have no proof that any regular Roman road ran to Land's End. Indeed, I find Carew (1602) noticing the absence of Roman roads in Cornwall: 'for highways, the Romans did not extend theirs so far.'"

So probably there were no milestones.

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

BEEES IN THE TROPICS: DO THEY GENERALLY NOT STORE HONEY? (12 S. iv. 215).—This will be found, for one place, in a book published some six or seven years ago, 'Recollections of a Beachcomber.' The author's name is forgotten. He imported honey bees into an island he had bought or rented from the New Zealand or Australian Government, and found after a season that, with the profusion of flowers, they lived only for themselves, and got mixed with the native insects, if my memory is right, and refused to make honey for him.

S. L. PETTY.

Ulverston.

[The book referred to is doubtless Mr. Safroni-Middleton's 'Sailor and Beachcomber: Confessions of a Life at Sea, in Australia, and amid the Islands of the Pacific' (Grant Richards, 1915).]

STEVENSON'S 'THE WRONG BOX' (12 S. iv. 159, 224, 257).—2. Obliterated voyagers.—Possibly R. L. S. meant that "the customary freight of" voyagers in the train as it "travelled forth into the world" would be obliterated from the gaze of anyone who saw it pass.

J. R. H.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (12 S. iv. 304).—3. A protracted correspondence on the subject of the genesis of this prophecy took place in *The Observer* in November and December, 1915, but nothing definite resulted. The version in the memory of an elderly lady who started the correspondence, and who remembered reading the lines at the time of the Crimean War, ran as follows:—

In 1854 the Bear
The Crescent shall assail;
But if the Bull and Cock unite
The Bear shall not prevail.

In three score years again, I ween,
Let Islam know and fear,
The Cross shall wave [sic], the Crescent wane,
Dissolve, and disappear.

One writer suggested that the author was Nostradamus, the pseudonym of a French Jew, who was born in 1503 and who wrote a collection of prophecies (some 1,200) between 1555 and 1558 which attracted the attention of Catherine de Medicis. But another writer had searched this author's works in vain for the lines; and yet another pointed out that they could not have been written by Nostradamus, as England was not known as the Bull till after the time when Arbuthnot published his 'History of John Bull' in 1712.

I may, however, observe parenthetically that Nostradamus seems to have been gifted with wonderful foresight. Take this example, for instance:—

"One shall arise who shall cause the God of the infernal Huns to live again, the terror of mankind. Never were greater horrors nor more evil days than those that shall come to the Latins by this scion of Babel."

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

The date and authorship of these lines were discussed at 5 S. ix. 58, where Madame Blavatsky's 'Isis Unveiled' is cited for the statement that they are translated from a French original published in 1453. The period of fulfilment is there given as "In twice two hundred years" and "In twice ten years again."

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

The lines "In twice two hundred years the Bear," &c., appeared in 'N. & Q.' for Aug. 5, 1854 (p. 104), and were quoted from *The Bristol Mirror*, which stated that the lines were taken "from an old volume of predictions written in the fifteenth century, and now in the possession of a gentleman residing at Chard, Somerset." The contributor to 'N. & Q.' thought that the prophecy had "evident marks of modern fabrication about it," and asked that the world might know "who the gentleman referred to is," or at all events that the full title of the book might be supplied.

No reply seems to have been given to this appeal.

G. H. W.

6. There may be heaven, &c.

The two lines are correctly quoted, with the exception that Browning wrote *earth*, not "life"; and they occur at the end of his poem 'Time's Revenges,' being the ninth in the series of Dramatic Romances.

C. R. MOORE.

(J. R. H. also thanked for replies.)

Notes on Books.

Intensifying Similes in English: Inaugural Dissertation. By T. Hilding Svartengren. (Lund, Gleerupska Universitetsbokhandeln.)

MR. HILDING SVARTENGRÉN, who is a Swedish schoolmaster, has made a substantial and very interesting addition to the study of English idiom in his 'Intensifying Similes,' which is a collection of phrases like "as keen as mustard." He speaks in his Preface of the difficulties of getting hold of English books and of verifying references. He has, however, been assisted by our own columns and correspondents, and reveals, in spite of his handicaps, a wide knowledge of good English sources—the novels, for instance, of Mr. Hardy, the greatest living artist in the speech of the English people. He has also made excellent use of the invaluable stores of information to be found in the 'N.E.D.' and the 'E.D.D.'

The type of simile which he has studied reveals, like the proverb, the intelligence and ways of thought of homely England. Wit is seldom achieved, the examples being of a universal sort, derived from common experience. Mr. Svartengren's deductions from the similes as to the English mind are striking. We find the country, not the town; no factories, mines, or mills; but the farm and its animals, food and drink, and the simple details of the house. The typical Englishman fears the Devil, keeps away from politics, and has not much poetry in him. These conclusions are true, we think, to the English character—of the past, at any rate. Modern

industries and machines and town life are making great alterations.

How far some of the similes are derived from book-learning rather than observation of life it is difficult to decide. Human nature remains pretty much what it was, and various countries and epochs offer instances of obvious comparisons which belonged and still belong to the world at large. Tennyson's "softer than sleep," quoted p. 266, is a direct translation of Virgil's "somno mollior," which again goes back to Theocritus. The average English mind prefers to say as soft as swansdown, or butter, or putty.

Mr. Svartengren seems to have hurried over the production of his book, which is a pity. Its arrangement is sometimes irritating; and a wrong reference in one instance took us some time to correct. His English is very creditable to him, though—naturally enough—slips in spelling are numerous. His judgment in philological matters is good, and his book as a whole is full of curious and interesting things, obscured often by popular misunderstanding, vagueness in allusion, or the lapse of time. The number of local characters who did odd things and got into sayings is large. They play a bigger part in these similes than the great events of history. Fashions of the past are revealed in the amount of similes for melancholy, and the virtues attributed to the milkmaid, which Mr. Svartengren finds excessive. The fashions of the future seem to depend on what he calls the "respectless" American humour. "Disrespectful" would be nearer current English.

We shall do the best service, we think, by noting points which have struck us in reading through the book. Some surprise is expressed at the phrase "as merry as Momus," since that god was a depreciator; but nearly all primitive humour is malicious—a sense of superiority in view of the defects of others. "As vindictive as an elephant" is noted. Lytton in 'Kenelm Chillingly' has "as vindictive as a parrot." There is an instructive little excursus on drinking, of which the tinker and the foreigner are accused, or a man in the next county. These compliments between adjacent counties the present reviewer has often heard. "As lazy as Lawrence" is a reference to a tortured saint, which is as odd as anything here. "As brave as a lion" is not a good simile, suggests Sir Rider Haggard in 'The Holy Flower,' one of his African stories. The buffalo, he says, would suit the position better, and would be alliterative too, which is an important element in these similes. "As white as a sheet" reminds us that a blanket was originally a little white thing. "As black as ebony," used of a negro, takes us back to Lamb's phrase "images of God in ebony," which he took from Fuller in 'The Holy State and the Profane State,' book ii., chap. xxi. "As quick as thought" has not apparently been found between 1658 and Thackeray. This must, we think, be an accident of search. Lately we have come across "quicker than thought" in chap. v. of 'The Last of the Mohicans,' 1826.

Regarding "a dead lift, as sure as sexton," the compiler asks, "In what way is the sexton surer than other things or people?" The phrase seems clearly to imply the sexton's duties at a grave, to which all must come. "As fast as hops" is puzzling, but may mean "as fast as

they grow," a concise expression for which parallels could be quoted. "Right as rain" and "as a trivet" are both obscure. Sense-shifting between adjective and noun is shown in as "good as gold," where the "good" refers to behaviour. But "guinea gold," p. 316, is "gold," not "good," as it is made on p. 487.

Some foreign phrases are cited, such as the German "as cold as a tailor." The suggestion that a tailor has only the vitality and warmth of a ninth of a man is fanciful for Mr. Svartengren. We take the phrase to refer to the tailor's sedentary work in a cramped position, which makes for a poor circulation. We think Mr. Svartengren is right about "dead as a doornail," but he should have made a reference to "cold as a wagon tire." The cold metal suggests the cold, dead body.

When imagination fails, we find a phrase like "as right as right" or "as near as near." There is also "as near as a techer," which is recorded here, and which we know from rustic talk. Another variety from the same source which may please Mr. Svartengren is "as nigh as nigh," which we take to be "as near as nearness," "nigh" being a noun like "height."

The whole book is full of entertainment for the student, and we congratulate the author on carrying it through so well.

Stories from the Christian East. By Stephen Gaselee. (Sidgwick & Jackson, 3s. 6d. net.)

MR. GASELEE by his translation of these stories from Coptic, Nubian, Ethiopic, Greek, and Latin has provided a real Christmas treat. Here we may see our old friend Androcles transformed into an abbot, while the lion forswears his diet of flesh and bones in favour of bread and boiled vegetables; and though he is accused of eating the donkey belonging to the monastery, and, as a punishment, made to do the donkey's work, he eventually clears his character, and at length dies of grief when he realizes that his old benefactor has passed away. Some of the stories inculcate the merits of almsgiving by relating how gold pieces are miraculously provided for those who, having given to the poor, find themselves afterwards in need of assistance; and others furnish awful warnings against dealing with the Evil One, or forgetting what is due to a saint, or meddling with sacred things.

Readers who have been interested by Prof. Bensly's note, *ante*, p. 325, on Mohammed and the mountain, will be glad to know that an Ethiopic saint proved himself more powerful than either Mohammed or the Persian wonder-worker. For when Takla Haymanot adjured a tree in which a devil dwelt, "Be thou torn up by thy roots and come hither, so that all the people may see the power of my God," the tree came up and moved towards the holy man, and as it walked a number of people died from fear. The chronicler evidently desired to impress his readers with a sense of his veracity and exactness, for he goes on to record that on the morrow Takla Haymanot baptized "six hundred thousand and fifty-nine—all the people of Katata: except one." What happened to that one must be read in Mr. Gaselee's delightfully smooth and easy English version, though it seems rather hard on the saint that he should die of the plague after living ninety-nine years and eight months.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

MR. WILLIAM GLAISHER'S December Catalogue of Publishers' Remainders contains illustrated books of travel and exploration in many parts of the world, besides works on big-game shooting in Burma and Rhodesia. Books of special interest just now are Moorhouse's collection of 'Letters of the English Seamen, 1587-1808,' reaching from the Armada to Trafalgar (3s. 6d.); and 'Full Fathom Five,' a sea anthology in prose and verse, compiled by Helen and Lewis Melville (1s. 3d.). Mr. G. L. Apperson's 'Gleanings after Time' (1s. 9d.) should also appeal to readers of 'N. & Q.'

MR. JOHN GRANT sends from Edinburgh his Annual Catalogue, in which the books are arranged under authors' names, and again under more than fifty classified headings, such as Anthologies, Biography, Classical Literature, Folk-Lore, Sport, and Travel. Following these are sections devoted to Scottish Literature and Gaelic Literature. Mr. Grant offers a set of 'Book-Prices Current,' 1894-1914, with the two Decennial Indexes by our contributor Lieut. Jaggard, for 8s. 10s.; and Arber's 'Term Catalogues, 1668-1709,' 3 vols. privately printed, for 15s., or the large-paper edition for 1l. 10s. The revised edition of Baring-Gould's 'Lives of the Saints,' including the supplementary volume, 16 vols. in all, with nearly 500 illustrations, may be had for 3l. 3s. Reid's 'Concordance to Burns' is priced 8s. 6d.; Raven's 'Church Bells of Suffolk,' 1890, 6s. 6d.; and several volumes of "The Gentleman's Magazine Library," 2s. 6d. each.

MESSRS. MAGGS send us three catalogues. No. 371, consisting of engraved portraits, etchings, and engravings, contains many features of interest just now, such as a whole-length engraving of Henry Laurens, President of the American Congress of 1778, by V. Green after Copley (37l. 10s.); and a whole-length of Washington, with a negro attendant, by V. Green after Trumbull (75l.). A line engraving showing Boston from the south-east c. 1750, by J. Carwitham, is 42l.; and a pair showing New York from the south-east and the south-west, "drawn on the spot by Capt. Thomas Howdell, of the Royal Artillery," and engraved by Canot, are 150l. The frontispiece is a mezzotint by C. Turner of Lord Collingwood, who commanded at Trafalgar after Nelson's death (32l. 10s.). A mezzotint by Gilbank after Singleton shows Nelson lying wounded on the deck of the Vanguard at the battle of the Nile (6l. 6s.); and another by C. Turner after Eastlake depicts Bonaparte on the Bellerophon (63l.). One of the most expensive things is a full-length mezzotint, by W. W. Barney after Gainsborough, of the Duchess of Devonshire who canvassed for Fox at the Westminster election of 1784 (176l. 10s.).

MESSRS. MAGGS'S Catalogue 372 consists of 'A Valuable Collection of Books relating to the British Islands, Heraldry and Family History, Voyages and Travels, and Natural History.' It contains 250 pages and 1,343 entries, but is so well arranged and indexed that any one can find at once the subjects in which he is specially interested. Many of the entries have valuable notes attached. We can indicate but a few of the important works. A fine copy of Lewis's 'Islington,' 1842, with 323 extra illustrations, 3 folio vols., is 66l.; and a collection of 300 pieces illus-

trating Ranelagh Gardens, 1748-1810, 18l. 18s. The first edition of Dallaway and Cartwright's 'Sussex,' 3 vols. crimson morocco, the armorial bearings emblazoned in colours, 1815, is 45l. Roscoe's 'Wanderings' in North Wales and in South Wales are adorned with fore-edge paintings, 2 vols. morocco extra, 31l. 10s. A set of the Scottish History Society's publications, vols. i.-xlv., 1887-1904, is 30l. Under Africa will be found Lord Macartney's official manuscript Letter-Book whilst Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, 1797-8 (87l. 10s.), and his official Diary or Journal (125l.). The section devoted to the United States covers 25 pp. Under India are accounts of the voyage of the first fleet sent out by the East India Company (London, William Aspley, 1603, 33l. 10s.) and of the last East Indian voyage (London, Walter Burre, 1606, 22l. 10s.). The Australian section is long: two interesting but inexpensive items are Jerningham's (1848, 7s. 6d.) and Waghorn's (1847, 8s. 6d.) pamphlets advocating steam communication with that continent.

MESSRS. MAGGS'S third catalogue is dated Christmas, and the long extracts it offers from the letters and manuscripts of notable men and women will provide enjoyment for lovers of history and literature. The place of honour is given to a memento of "the four Napoleons," a folio volume in a jewelled binding, containing many important documents (395l.). The autograph manuscript of Shelley's poem 'Prince Athanase,' comprising 41 verses, and bound in morocco extra, is priced at 285l. There are also extremely interesting letters and poems of the Brownings, Byron, Carlyle, Coleridge, Thomas Hardy, Dr. Johnson, Meredith, Scott, Stevenson, Swinburne, and Tennyson. Among representatives of America may be named Emerson, Wendell Holmes, Longfellow, and J. R. Lowell. Handel and Mendelssohn are prominent among musicians. There are also three autograph poems by Arthur J. Munby, whose initials A. J. M. were familiar to the readers of 'N. & Q.' for many years.

Obituary.

LOUIS R. LETTS.

By the death of Mr. Louis R. Letts of the Phoenix Assurance Company, which took place on Nov. 24 at the early age of 41 as a result of pneumonia following influenza, 'N. & Q.' has lost a constant reader and an occasional contributor. Mr. Letts was particularly interested in ecclesiastical archaeology and antiquities, and—a Londoner by birth—was especially well informed in all matters concerning the history and topography of the City. Readers will remember the illustrated article from his pen which appeared at 12 S. ii. 461 on 'Eighteenth-Century Fires in Cornhill.'

Mr. Letts, though an ardent Londoner, was a lover of the country-side and a great walker. The writer recalls many tramps with him over the Sussex Downs, and elsewhere in Sussex, Surrey, and Kent, rubbing brasses and studying church architecture. He was a cheerful and witty companion, and his sanity of outlook, his good-humoured sarcasm, his shrewdness and generous sympathy, will be sadly missed by a large circle of relatives and friends. He leaves a widow and three little boys.

M. L.

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.

J. W. B., BELFAST, and D. GUNN.—Forwarded. CAPT. FIREBRACE ("Gadget").—See *ante*, p. 281.

LUCIS ("Say not the struggle naught availeth").—The poem thus entitled is by Arthur Hugh Clough.

V. D. (Cheshire Dialect Proverbs).—"Blue as a wimberry" and "As sure as God made little apples" have been recorded. The latter was discussed at 11 S. iv. 289, 377.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS, Carnarvon ("Spartacus" Socialists).—Named after the leader of the gladiators who rebelled against the Romans. They were finally defeated by Crassus, Spartacus defending himself heroically till he died.

CAPT. W. W. CADDELL (Paragraph Mark in the Bible).—The 'New English Dict.,' s.r. Paragraph, says: "A symbol or character... formerly used to mark the commencement of a new section or part of a narrative or discourse... Its original use is common in Middle English MSS. (where the form is often a red or blue...). It was retained by the early printers, and remains in the Bible of 1611 (but only as far as Acts xx.), no doubt because every verse begins a new line, so that the method of indicating a paragraph by 'indenting' (as done by Tindale, Coverdale, and the Revisers of 1881-5) was not available."

CORRIGENDA.—*Ante*, p. 308, col. 2, ll. 15 and 25, for "bazozerah" read *hazozerah*.

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BOOKS.—ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS supplied, no matter on what subject. Please state wants. Burke's Peerage, new copies, 1914, 8s.; 1915, 10s.; published 42s net.—BAKER'S Great Bookshop, 14-16 John Bright Street, Birmingham.

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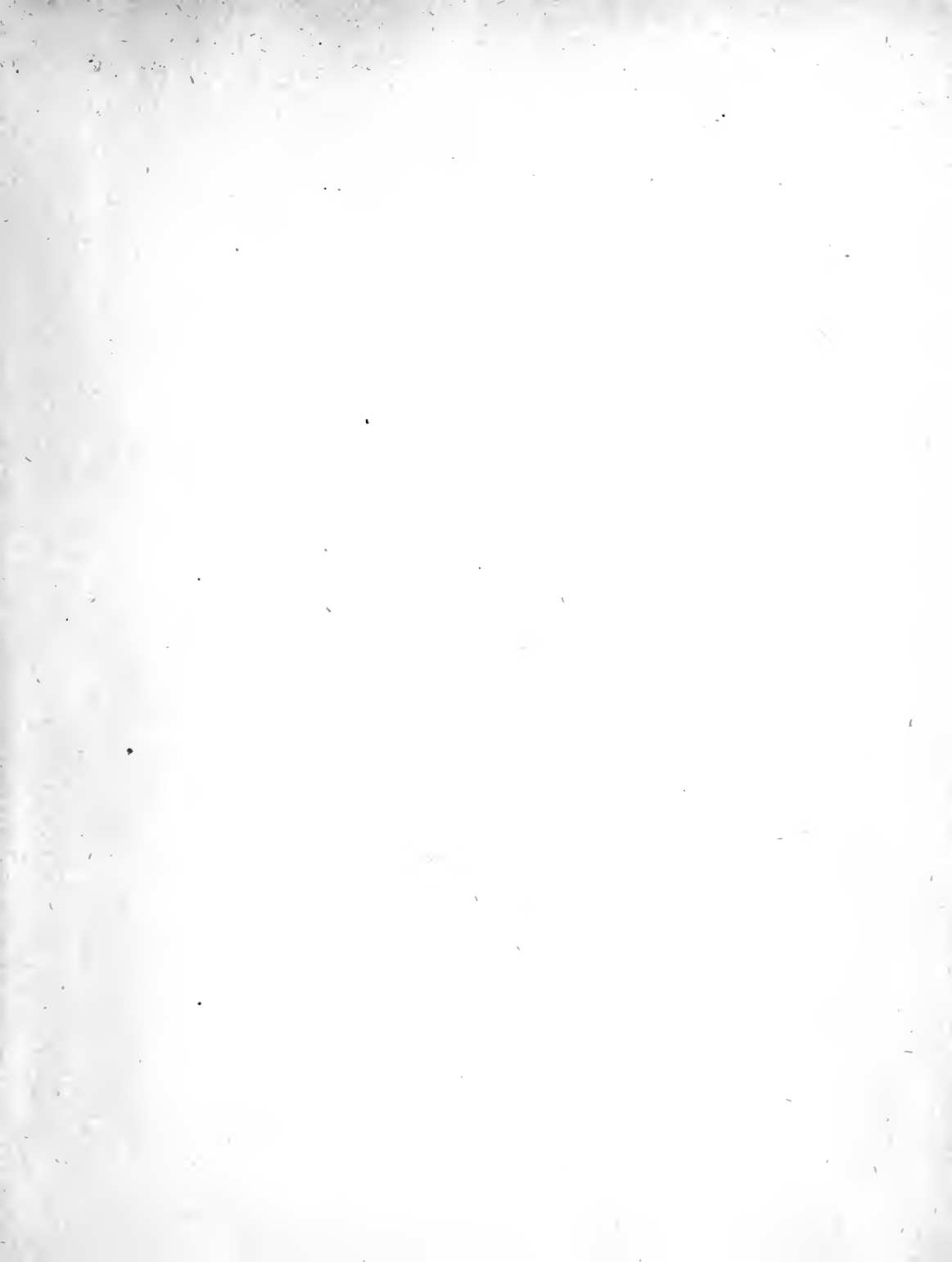
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