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# NOTES AND QUERIES:

ser. 12, v. 7

A

Medium of Intercommunication

FOR

LITERARY MEN, GENERAL READERS, ETC.

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

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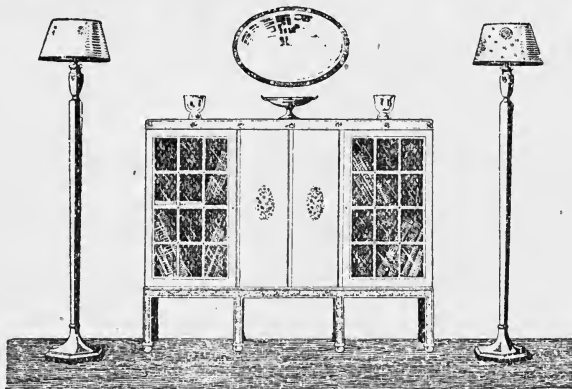
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LONDON, JULY 3, 1920.

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## Notes.

## PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE PAPERS.

## IV. MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS IN 1863.

THE following letter from Lord Palmerston dated April 20, 1863, to Delane is of interest for its bearing on the entry into ministerial life of Lord Hartington (afterwards eighth Duke of Devonshire). It may be read in conjunction with the opening of Mr. Bernard Holland's 4th chapter of his *Life of the Duke*, where a letter from Lord Palmerston to Lord Hartington's father, dated Feb. 7, is quoted, in which Lord Palmerston asked whether in view of Mr. Whitbread's retirement from the Admiralty "we might not look to Lord Hartington as a successor to Mr. Whitbread in that office." Lord Palmerston continued:—

Lord Hartington has shown much ability whenever he has taken part in the debates of the House, and I feel very strongly that it is of great importance to the country, and is highly conducive to the

working of our Constitution, that young men in high aristocratical positions should take part in the administration of public affairs, and should not leave the working of our political machine to classes whose pursuits and interests are of a different kind.

Ultimately, as Mr. Bernard Holland says, the arrangement was made that Hartington should begin ministerial life, not as a Lord of the Admiralty, but, as Under-Secretary at the War Office. Lord de Grey became the Secretary of State of War, as Lord Palmerston's letter to Delane indicates. Sir George Cornwall Lewis, his predecessor, had died in office on April 13. Mr. Stansfield, mentioned by Lord Palmerston, went to the Admiralty for a year.

Lord Palmerston's letter is as follows:—

94 Piccadilly, 20th April, 1863.

MY DEAR DELANE,

Upon full consideration and much consultation we have determined to appoint Lord de Grey to succeed Sir George Lewis, and I believe that arrangement to be best for the public service. We shall want somebody adequately to represent the Department in the House of Commons as Under-Secretary, and I have come to the conclusion that Lord Hartington would be the best suited for the purpose. He has a good presence and speaks well, and as son of the Duke of Devonshire would not be likely to be taken liberties with by the Tory Generals and Colonels on the opposite side of the House. He is a good Man of Business and likes work.

This would vacate a seat at the Admiralty, and what I wish to accomplish is to bring into that Board some man from below the Gaugway, whose appointment would be a pledge of the sincerity of our wish to make all Reductions compatible with the efficiency of the Service, and to introduce all improvements likely to be really useful. Stansfield is the man I had in my eye, and as a man of great ability, a good speaker and the mover of the resolution of last year he would I think be well suited. But nothing is as yet determined, nor have I as yet communicated with him. If there should be any difficulty about him, some other man of the same kind might easily be found. By this arrangement there would be only one seat vacated, and that would be the seat of the Liberal Member going to the Admiralty, and there could not be much doubt about his return. I tell you all this to-day, but our arrangements will probably not be made public or finally settled till to-morrow, but we shall be very anxious that they should be well received by the Public.

What I at first wished was that Lewis's successor should be in the House of Commons, but upon looking into the matter great difficulties stood in the way, and we found that the appointment of Lord de Grey, who has been for three years at the office, and at times doing the main work, would give much satisfaction, would ensure smooth working with the military branches, and would be the best for the interests of the Service.

Yours sincerely,

PALMERSTON.

I was told yesterday from a quarter likely to be well informed that Admiral Wilkes and Captain Semmes of the Alabama share between them the Plunder of the Alabama, and this is the reason she has not been taken. *Se non è vero, è ben trovato.*

C. W. B.

### IRISH FAMILY HISTORY.

#### KEON OF MOREAĞH AND KEON-BROOK, CO. LEITRIM.

THIS family, so far as I can trace it, dates back to the latter part of the seventeenth century, and was connected by marriage with the families of Reynolds, Delamar, Lacy, Hanley, and others. Their names appear as witnesses and executors in deeds, wills, &c., executed by various members of the Reynolds, Peyton, and other families, down to the end of the eighteenth century, but I regret to say I have not been able to trace their relationship one to another in every case, neither have I been able to trace the family downward beyond the commencement of the nineteenth century, circumstances having prevented my revisiting Ireland during the past six or seven years in order to carry on my researches. Possibly some brother genealogist seeing them, may be in a position to supplement these notes on Irish Family History, and will contribute his information, either to these columns or direct to myself.

The earliest member of the family of whom I have any record is Ferdinando Keon who, in his will dated Aug. 24, 1695, mentions his two brothers Ger<sup>d</sup>. (Gerald or Gerrard), and Ersy. Of the latter, the first letter of whose name as written in the will may be E. or L., I have no further record.

Keon married and left issue three sons: Gerald, Ferdinando and Ersy (?).

I. Gerald Keon, married and had issue, a son—Myles Keon of Brendrum and Moreagh, co. Leitrim. In his will dated Jan. 3, 1737/8, he desired to be buried in the churchyard of Kiltoghork, and says:—

"My brother-in-law Mr. Francis Lacy. My son John Keon if he die without issue male, then to pass to the issue female of my son Gerald, then to my four daughters, Anne, Mary, Bridget and Mable. My grandson Myles Keon. My son-in-law James Dermott, and my married wife Bridget Keon alias Lacy."

The witnesses to his will were: Michael Keon, Lawrence Keon and — Keon. He appointed his . . . Ambrose Keon, overseer.

He died *ante* 1759, being described in the Memorial of a Lease and Release dated Apr. 23 and 24, 1759, as "late of Brendrum aforesaid, gent., deceased" (Book 201, p. 134, No. 132092, Registry of Deeds Office, Dublin). His father Gerald Keon had lands of Brendrum granted to him by George Reynolds of Loghscurre in co. of Leitrim, Esq., by a deed of lease dated Dec. 16, 1730, witnessed by Lawrence Keon of Gartnagullane, and Ferdinand Reynolds of Killeare, yeoman, both in said co. of Leitrim. Memorial witnessed by Ferdinando Keon of Moreagh and Thady Beirn of Glanta, both in said co. of Leitrim, gents., and by the said Ferdinand Reynolds.

He married Bridget, dau. of Thomas Lacy, marriage articles dated 1691. In her will dated March 19, 1744, she desires to be buried in the churchyard of Kiltoghork, near her husband. Mentions her son-in-law Mr. Thady Berrin; her dau. Mary Dermott, otherwise Keon; her dau. Bridget Brown, otherwise Keon; her dau. Anne Dermott, otherwise Keon and her dau. Mable Berrin, otherwise Keon; her son Gerald Keon and dau.-in-law Mrs. Ellinor Keon, otherwise Dermott. Her will was witnessed by ffer Reynolds, Jeffry Reynolds and Dolly Keon. They left issue two sons and four daughters:—

1. Mary Keon, who married — Dermott.
2. Gerald Keon, of whom presently.
3. John Keon.
4. Anne Keon who married James Dermott.
5. Bridget Keon who married — Brown.
6. Mable Keon who married Thady Berrin.

Gerald Keon, the elder son, of Brendrum, co. Leitrim. There seems to be an uncertainty as to his Christian name; his mother in her will speaks of her "son Gerald Keon"; his father left his "son Gerald Keon" his estates and lands of Brendrum and Moreagh, and mentions his "grandson Myles Keon." A Memorial of a Lease, dated June 25, 1762, is between Garret Keon of Keonbrook, co. Leitrim, Esq., of the one part and Myles Keon of Keonbrook aforesaid, Esq., of the other, whereby the said George Keon did demise unto said Myles Keon the lands of Brendrum otherwise Keonbrook situate in the Barony and co. of Leitrim aforesaid for thirty-one years, from May 1 last. Witnessed by Michael McDermott of Roscommon, merchant, and by Ambrose Keon of Carrick-on-Shannon.

co. Leitrim, gent. Then in a Memorial of Articles of Agreement, bearing the same date, it says:—

“between George Keon of Keonbrook, co. Leitrim, Esq., and Myles Keon his eldest son, Reciting that a marriage was intended between the said Myles Keon and Ellinor Fallon.”

Again, in the will of Bridget Lacy, otherwise Delamar, dated Jan. 23, 1772, she speaks of

“my kinsman Miles Keon of Keonbrook in co. of Leitrim, Esq., to his father Garret Keon of Battle Bridge, Esq. To Anne Reilly, otherwise Keon, dau. of said Garret Keon. To Mary McDermott, otherwise Keon sister to said Garret Keon.”

He married Ellinor Dermott, and by her had issue:—

1. Myles Keon of Keonbrook, co. Leitrim. In his will dated May 14, 1801, proved Feb. 6, 1811, he says:—

“I desire to be buried in the family vault of the Parish Church of Killtoghart in co. of Leitrim. My only surviving son lawfully begotten Miles Keon, barrister-at-law, shall have and enjoy my personal and landed estates in counties of Leitrim and Roscommon.”

He was twice married, but left no issue by his second wife Anastatia, second dau. of Thomas Fitzgerald of Kilmead, co. Kildare, by his wife Rose, eldest dau. of Francis Lacy of Dublin, Esq. He married firstly, marriage articles dated June 25, 1762, Ellinor, dau. of William Fallon of Clonlyon, co. Galway, and by her had issue:—

(i.) Myles Keon, a barrister-at-law, living 1808.

(ii.) Mary Keon, who married firstly, as his second wife in 1783, George Jones, second son of Roger Jones and Eleanor his wife, dau. of Daniel Kelly of Cargin, co. Roscommon, and by him had issue. (See Jones of Benada Abbey, co. Sligo, in Burke's ‘Landed Gentry’). She married secondly Mathew Nesbitt.

2. Bell Keon, married Apr. 28/May 3, 1760, Michael Tobin of Tobinstown, co. Galway. □

3. Anne Keon, married — Reilly.

II. Ferdinando Keon of Moreagh and Mullagsallagh, co. Leitrim. In his will dated Aug. 24, 1695, he desired to be buried in the church or churchyard of Killaughork. He appointed his two brothers Gerald and Ery (?), his nephew Myles, his son-in-law Jo<sup>n</sup>... and his son Robert Donogher his ...exors.; he continues:—

“My whole interest in the 100 acres of Moreagh and Mullagsallagh be settled in the possession of my son Philip...at the time of his marriage; ...provided my married wife consents to it and

provided that the said Philip doe marry by and with the consent of his mother and the rest of his relations and pay the sum of 10*l*. towards the maintenance of his three brothers, Michael, Dominick and Ambrose... (much torn and illegible)....

4th. A mare to my son Robert Donagher and the like to my son Laughlen Reynolds.

5th. ....to my grandchild Sisley Hanly.

6th. ....to my niece Jane Keon fitzLewis at the time of her marriage.”—(All the rest of the will illegible).

He married and had issue five sons and two daughters:—

1. Philip Keon, of whom presently.

2. Michael Keon.

3. Dominick Keon.

4. Christopher Keon of Moreagh, co. Leitrim; living in 1727. He married and had issue a son Christopher Keon. In a Lease dated Sept. 28 and Release dated Sept. 29, 1727, in which it is recited that a marriage was intended between Ferdinand Keon, son and heir of Philip Keon and Ann Kelly, dau. of Edmund Kelly of Serege in co. Roscommon; he, the said Christopher Keon did transfer all that the lands of Moreagh and Mullghsollogh situate in the parish of Killtoghork and Barony and co. of Leitrim unto the said Ferdinand Keon.

5. Ambrose Keon, an attorney in Dublin; died July 8, 1752. In the announcement of his death which is given in *The Dublin Journal* for Saturday, July 11, 1752, it says:—

“Last Wednesday died at his House in Chancery Lane, Ambrose Keon, Esq., an eminent Attorney of exceeding fair Character, who acquired a very large Fortune, which he hath left to his only Daughter.”

In his will dated Sept. 2, 1748, proved Jan. 16, 1756, he mentions:—

“My now wife Elizabeth Pulleine. To my brother Christopher Keon. To his son Christopher. My sister Dorothy Donoghue. To her dau. Bridget. My brother Philip. To the Rev. Dr. Joshua Pulleine. To the Ministers and Churchwardens of St. Bridget's Parish Church. To my relation Gerald Keon of Brendrum in co. of Leitrim. My dau. Anne Keon to be sole extrix.”

He married Elizabeth Pulleine. A deed antecedent to his marriage being dated July 2, 1722, and had issue an only daughter, Anne Keon of St. Stephen's Green, city of Dublin. Her will and codicil, both dated Mar. 22, 1793, was proved Aug. 10, 1793. In her will she desired to be buried in the churchyard of St. Bridget, Dublin, also mentions the following relatives:—

“Edward Keon of Newbrook in co. of Leitrim, Esq.; William Keon now a minor and son of

Robert Keon late of said city of Dublin, Esq., deceased. James Keon of Drummkellan in said co. of Leitrim. To the daughters of the said James Keon. To Ambrose Keon, younger brother of said Edward Keon. To George Keon of Carrick in said co. of Leitrim, Esq., To Philip Keon son of aforesaid James Keon. To the children and grandchildren of Bridget Keon late of co. of Leitrim deceased. To the grandchildren and great grandchildren of my late Aunt Dorothy Donaghat of the said co. of Leitrim. To William Keon of the said City of Dublin, son of Ferdinand Keon late of Moreagh in said co. of Leitrim. I appoint him the said William Keon joint exor."

In the codicil of same date, she says :—

"To William Hench of the City of Dublin, Esq., all Town and Lands of Annaghmore, otherwise called Annfield, of Ballyglass, otherwise Keon's field both situate in co. of Roscommon. To George Keon of Carrick in co. of Leitrim, Esq. Lands now in occupation of James Keon of Drummkellan to said Thomas Hench."

He is mentioned in her will as of the city of Dublin, Esq.

6. Dorothy Keon, died *ante* 1793. Married Robert Donogher or Donoghue, and had issue a dau., Bridget Donoghue.

7. — Keon who married Laughlin Reynolds.

HENRY FITZGERALD REYNOLDS.

(To be concluded.)

UNCOLLECTED KIPLING ITEMS.—In 'Life's Handicap' the following lines appear as a chapter-heading to the story 'On Greenhow Hill':—

"To Love's low voice she lent a careless ear;  
Her hand within his rosy fingers lay,  
A chilling weight. She would not turn or hear;  
But with averted face went on her way.  
But when pale Death, all featureless and grim,  
Lifted his bony hand, and beckoning  
Held out his cypress-wreath, she followed him,  
And Love was left forlorn and wondering,  
That she who for his bidding would not stay,  
At Death's first whisper rose and went away."  
(*Rivals*.)

I assume that this poem is Mr. Kipling's own. Mr. Arnold Bennett in his volume of collected articles and essays called 'Books and Persons' certainly holds that belief, for in his comments on the story he says: "It was done in the days when he could throw off exquisite jewels like this, to deck the tale..." But I cannot find the poem—which is indeed exquisite—either in 'Songs from Books' or in Holder & Stoughton's Inclusive Edition of the Poems published in 1919. Surely it is incomprehensible that such a "jewel" should not have been gathered into these caskets of the author's poetry.

J. R. H.

LOCAL LONDON MAGAZINES.—Advanced collectors of books, prints and all that relates to the history and topography of London usually restrict their interest to a few localities and districts; occasionally to specific buildings and subjects. Many readers will be familiar with the names of those who have brought together such effective special collections. A recent paragraph alluding to the Ambrose Heal Collection on St. Pancras called attention to what can be achieved with adequate persistence plus some means, intelligence and more than ordinary enthusiasm.

One of the most elusive of the desired local items, desired because they are peculiarly local and informative, is the local magazine. Sometimes this is the output of schoolboys at a local academy or public school. Frequently such magazines are political and "anti" the established administration. Occasionally the local library in the pre-public library days had the enterprise to launch a publication for its patrons and amateur poets. As a subject of quest and research I can recommend it to all readers and anticipate many will be able to add particulars to the few noted here under their several localities:—

ST. PANCRAS.—*The Milton Hall Chronicle and St. Pancras Advertiser*.—8vo monthly, one penny. No. 1, November, 1863. 12 issues only. Announced on p. 142 of issue for January, 1865, its intended cessation: "We may occasionally print a number, but for the present it rests in abeyance. The object we had in commencing it was simply to show what is doing at Milton Hall... has been achieved," &c. Milton Hall, a social and educational centre demolished *circa* 1898. Site occupied by bottling stores of Camden Brewery.

HOXTON.—*Hoxton Sausage and Jerry-Wags Journal*.—Probably issued monthly, *circa* 1826, 8 pp., 8vo, 2d. "Printed by J. Mitford (of Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn), and published at 24 Pool Terrace, City Road." Apparently 5 parts only issued. Mostly satirical on local affairs. Very rare.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—*The Meteor*.—Edited by John Leslie Buckstone. Published by Westerton, Knightsbridge. Printed by C. & J. Geary, 30 Upper Ebury Street, Pimlico. No. 1, 32 pp., 8vo, price sixpence. May, 1845. Duration uncertain; at least three issues.

*Adversaria*.—No. 1, 4 pp. only, 8vo. No. 1 published December, 1856. Duration uncertain.

Both these are in a collection formed by Henry Geo. Davis, the local historian.

**KENSINGTON.**—*The Court Suburb Magazine for Objects of Suburban Interest and General Literature.* Edited by F. Aikin-Kortright. No. 1, October, 1868. 8vo, 50 pp. In green paper covers, with woodcut of Gates of Holland House. Published by J. Saunders, 22 High Street, Kensington. At No. 4 imprint became "Issued by the Proprietor, 21 Eldon Road, Kensington." Duration uncertain, but at least 14 monthly issues.

The preceding are the few at hand; obviously the list is incomplete. Additions will be welcome.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

51 Rutland Park Mansions, N.W.2.

**SHAKESPEARE'S "SHYLOCK."** (See 12 S, vi, 244)—In my paper at this reference I ventured to question Canon Hanauer's charges of want of moral courage and of inversion and distortion of an Italian story by Leti, but refrained from questioning the story itself. This has since been done by the Rev. L. Zeckhausen in the following communication to the June issue of *The Jewish Missionary Intelligence* which I offer as a pendant to my article:—

"Is Canon Hanauer right when, with reference to Shylock, he charges Shakespeare with a most lamentable want of moral courage? Has he really 'inverted and distorted the facts of the story' as related in Leti's 'Vita di Sixto Quinto'? It is now generally allowed that the story of Paolo Seche and the Jew Sansone Geneda is a fable pure and simple, and that it cannot even lay claim to originality. Leti incorporated it into his 'Life of Sixtus' from a tale published ten years earlier at Venice, and with the object, no doubt, of showing off his hero to special advantage. But what really matters is the fact that there are extant quite a number of tales dealing with the story of the cruel Jew creditor, who demands his pound of flesh, and is frustrated by the same device as that attributed to Portia, This is the burden of Giovanni Fiorentino's 'Il Pecorone,' published about 1378. Earlier still (end of the thirteenth century) is the 'Cursor Mundi,' in which Queen Helena forgives the Jew on condition of his pointing out the true site of the crucifixion. When and where the story originated it is difficult to say, but the compilers of the 'Arabian Nights' already knew it, and it can be read there in the tale of the 'The Seven Wise Masters of Rome.' The villain, however, is here not a Jew. All this goes to prove that there is no need to assume that Shakespeare was familiar with Leti's version of the story, and advisedly substituted a Jew in place of the cruel Christian creditor. The probability is that he was indebted for his materials to some earlier form of the tale, such, for instance, as the English ballad, 'Ser Geruntus the Jew,'"

Whilst gladly welcoming Mr. Zeckhausen's clear vindication of Shakespeare from the unwarranted charges levelled against him by Canon Hanauer, I must express my regret that he too has joined the ranks of those who question his originality in his character of Shylock.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

**CATS.**—*The Gentleman's Magazine* for January, 1792, at p. 89, records the death in Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, of

"Mrs. Gregg, a single lady, between 50 and 60 years of age, remarkable for her benevolence to cats, no fewer than 80 being entertained under her hospitable roof at the time of her decease, at an allowance of near a guinea per week. She was in affluent circumstances; and on the death of a sister, a short time ago, receiving an addition to her income, she set up her coach, and went out almost every day, airing, but suffered no male-servant to sleep in her house. Her maids being frequently tired of their attendance on such a numerous household, she was reduced at last to take a black woman to attend upon and feed them. This is the second instance, in our recollection, of an extraordinary attention to the feline race among us. The other was a person of property, of the name of Norris, at Hackney, who, from the number of cats assembled under his hospitable roof, acquired the name of *Cat Norris*."

John Adams in 'A Second Volume of Curious Anecdotes' (London, 1792), at p. 333, wrote:—

"A lady of the name of Griggs died lately at an advanced age, in Southampton Row, London. Her fortune was 30,000*l.* at the time of her decease. *Credite Posteri!* Her executors found in her house 86 living, and 28 dead cats. Her mode of interring her favourites was, as they died, to place them in different boxes, which were heaped one on another in closets, as are the dead, as described by Pennant, in the Church of St. Giles. She had a black female servant—to her she left 150*l.* per annum to keep the favourites whom she left behind."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

**A LATE BRASS.**—Against the north wall of the chancel of the Chapel of St. Anne, Beeley by Bakewell, Derbyshire, is a small brass inscribed: "Here lieth interred, in Hopes of a Blessed Resurrection the body of John Calvert, late of this parish, gent., who departed this Life, April the 7th, 1710, aged 95."

The brass is about a foot square, and beneath the inscription is a lilliputian figure of a man clad in a shroud in an open coffin, with his face exposed and his hands by his side. It is an unusually late date for a brass. Are any others known?

J. W. F.

### 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.

**HERALDIC DOGS**—A. G. C. Liddell, C.B., in his biography, entitled 'Notes from the Life of an Ordinary Mortal,' while describing a holiday he took at Braunfels, on the R. Lahn, Germany, makes the following observations:—

"Before quitting this subject, I must say a word or two about the dogs at Braunfels. The animals who accompanied us on the 'Jagd' (*i. e.*, 'shikar') were to the English eye referable to the 'genus heraldic' rather than to any other extant class. I say to the English eye, because after a short residence at Braunfels I became aware that many types of the animal which I considered purely decorative had a recognised existence on the Continent."

What are the breed and name of the animals referred to in the above extract? Is there any English book dealing with this class of dogs, giving sketches or photographs of them?

In this country there is a light-coloured long dog called the Afghan hound which bears a resemblance to the "genus heraldic," in that it has very thin, attenuated body and limbs, whereas its ears, tail and legs are "edged" with shaggy hairs which look like the frills given to heraldic dogs by sign-painters and others. NOLA.

Baluchistan.

**CLOVESH.**—Have the claims of Sinodun in Little Wittenham, Berkshire, to be the site of Clovesho been discussed? The position is suitable; within the border of Wessex but on the Mercian boundary; the Thames giving access to the bishops and thanes of London and Kent, and the Icknield Way to those of East Anglia. Its name, according to Skeat, means the "hill of the synod," and the assemblies at Clovesho are always styled synods. Its double summit may explain the plural Cloveshoas which is usual. The oft-quoted sentence from *The Abingdon Chronicle* would be verified in this spot, five miles away, quite as well as in Abingdon:—

"Hither [to the district, if not the town] the people were accustomed to be summoned when the most weighty and difficult affairs of the kingdom had to be discussed and settled."

There is, however, one difficulty to be cleared away. In some charter it is stated

or implied that Clovesho was within a day's journey from Worcester. Unfortunately, the friend who told me this has lost the reference, and I have never come across the charter. Possibly some reader of 'N. & Q.' can supply the reference. Sinodun is 60 miles from Worcester, and though the distance might be covered by a special messenger in a day, it would be excessive for an ordinary traveller in the eighth century. J. J. B.

**PRICE FAMILY.**—Capt. Price, a Parliamentarian, was killed at Maidstone, June 5, 1648. A letter was read in Parliament (both houses) from Lord Fairfax, wherein Fairfax recommends the case of the widow of a Capt. Price who lost his life at Maidstone to the notice of Parliament. They ordered the arrears of his pay, with a gratuity of 200*l.*, to be paid to his widow and family. What was this man's Christian name and to what family of Price did he belong? LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

**SPOONERISMS.**—Can any of your readers oblige me with examples? Is there any book or magazine article dealing with the subject? The 'N.E.D.' says that the word is derived from the name of the Rev. W. A. Spooner, and that it has been in colloquial use at Oxford from about 1885. The dictionary defines the term as "An accidental transposition of the initial sounds or other parts of two or more words."

CHARLES MENMUIR.

25 Garscube Lane, Glasgow.

"**NOR DID FLY FOR IT.**"—In County Records in the time of the Commonwealth we meet with entries where persons charged with petty larceny are found not guilty, "nor did fly for it." What did these words mean? H. HAMPTON COPNALL.

**MARKS OF FATE.**—"Methinks he hath no drowning mark upon him; his complexion is perfect gallows" ('The Tempest,' I. i. 26). By this is meant that certain people bear "marks" which indicate the nature of the death they will suffer. When and how did this idea arise?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

**RICHARD** —, BISHOP OF ROSS (SCOTLAND)—was present at the consecration of William Wells as Bishop of Rochester on Mar. 24, 1437; at that of Reginald Peacock as Bishop of St. Asaph on June 14, 1444, and at that of William Gray as Bishop of

Ely, on Sept. 8, 1454. In the accepted List of Bishops of Ross, we find that John II. was Bishop in 1420, Thomas Urquhart, Bishop in 1441, and Henry, Bishop in 1463. If the list is correct then there must have been two Richards, with Thomas Urquhart in between. Can any reader correct this complication, and give the surname of John, Henry or Richard? I. F.

ROBERT OWEN, DR. IN PHYSICK.—I desire information of the above (probably identical with the Leyden student of similar names, "Anglus, Sept. 24, 1731"), who married the daughter of John Douglas, surgeon (died 1743), in whose will, dated September, 1742, Owen (a legatee) is mentioned as "my good old friend Dr. Robert Owen, Dr. in Physick, of St. Martin-in-the-Fields." He was living in July, 1743. GEORGE C. PEACHEY.

LIEUT.-COL. ABRAHAM STONEHAM, fifth son of Thompson Stoneham of Whitwells, Little Baddow, Essex; b. June 1, 1776, d. Apr. 23, 1851. He was in the service of the Hon. East India Company, Bengal. I have a copy of an inscription purporting to be in St. Peter's Church, Newington, Surrey, but cannot identify this church or ascertain exactly where he was buried. He was placed on Retired List Apr. 1, 1829.

I should be glad of any information about this officer in regard to marriage, issue, place and date of burial, and residence between 1829 and 1851. CHAS. E. STONEHAM.  
4 Mandalay Road, Clapham Common, S.W.4.

DINWIDDIE FAMILY.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give me any information about the family of Dinwiddie, together with the meaning of the name? The first and last Dinwiddie that I know anything about was James Dinwiddie, born in 1750, and died in 1836. He married Sarah, daughter of I. Wilkinson, Esq., of Pool. They had an only child named Lydia Elizabeth who married Dr. E. Whittenbury of Liverpool. From a letter written in 1839 by the elder of the Cheeryble Brothers, (who figure in Dickens's 'Nicholas Nickleby'), we learn that being out of work

"my father applied to a Mr. Dinwiddie, a Scotch gentleman, who knew him in his prosperity, and who was a printer and manufacturer at Hampson Mill, near Bury. He agreed to give my father employment and placed my brother James and me in situations...."

This Mr. Dinwiddie is the one mentioned above, having been identified by photographs. He lived at Pool, in Yorkshire, and dwelt

in a mansion called "Hospitality Hall," the name being derived, I think, from the generosity of Mr. Dinwiddie. Of this house I find no information at all, though I have a painting of it.

RONALD DINWIDDIE WHITTENBURY KAYE.  
Newchurch, Culcheth,  
Near Warrington, Lancs.

"GIANT MUCH."—I should be very glad if any reader could give me a reference to the fairy (?) story in which "Giant Much" appears. JAMES SOWERBY.

Weir Cottage, Chertsey, Surrey.

HORSE-BLOCKS.—An old newspaper cutting with manuscript date, Apr. 26, 1744, reads:—

"Friday se'nnight the First Mile Stone from Shoreditch to Hodsden in Hertfordshire was fixed on that Road; and Horse-blocks, which have been demolished some years are ordered to be again erected."

Can any reader give, or tell me where I can find, further particulars of "horse-blocks" in the old coaching days? H. D.

"ANTIBURSCHIUS."—What is the origin and derivation of this word, which is found in the mediæval German students' song, 'Gaudemus igitur':—

Pereat tristitia, pereant ocores;  
Pereat diabolus, quivis antiburschius atque irrisores!

Does it occur elsewhere in mediæval literature? H. S. SQUIRRELL.

87 Devonshire Road, Ealing, W.13.

['Bursch' is the classic term for a German student at a University. "Antiburschius"—as a burlesque adjective—would be an easy coinage. Can 'Gaudemus igitur' be traced back beyond the beginning of the 18th century?]

THE REV. DR. EDERSHEIM.—Where can I glean any biographical information concerning the eminent author of 'The Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah'? Has his life been written and by whom? The 'D.N.B.' ignores his existence; Hyamson's 'Dict. of Universal Biography' (1916), offers the single line—"Austrian-English Biblical scholar, 1825-1889"; Boase's 'Modern English Biography' (1892), supplies a little more information:—

"Edersheim, Rev. Alfred, educated at Univ. of Vienna and Berlin; Ph.D. Kiel, 1855; D.D. New Coll., Edin.; Hon. M.A. Oxon., 1881; M.A. by Decree of Convocation, 1883; ordained deacon and priest, 1875; C. of Ch. Ch., Hants, 1875-6; V. of Loders, Dorset, 1876-1883; select preacher at Oxford, 1884-5; author of.... *Diad. Mentone*, Mar. 16, 1889, aged 64."

This omits to mention that he was (as on the title-page of my edition—the tenth—of the work above quoted) also “sometime Grinfield Lecturer on the Septuagint in the University of Oxford.”

J. B. MCGOVERN.

**NINETY-NINE YEAR LEASES.**—Can any of your readers furnish references concerning the origin of the custom of executing leases for the term of 99 years and likewise for 999 years?

WENDELL HERBRUCK,  
Canton, Ohio.

**A LITERARY HOAX.**—At 2 S. vi. 196 an account is given of a literary hoax played off in the name of W. C. Bryant, the American poet, which establishes the fact that no matter how atrocious an effusion may be, if a well known poet's name is appended to it, it becomes true poetry in the eyes of a large majority of poetry readers. Have there been recent examples of this? I seem to remember a case a few years ago of a poem in a reputable daily newspaper to which Kipling's name was attached, but which he denied having written.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

**SABINE.**—Burton, in his ‘Anatomy of Melancholy,’ p. 359, refers to a writer named Sabine as author of a “commentary on the 10th of Ovid's ‘Metamorphoses.’” Who was this Sabine and when was his work written?

W. S.

**‘ITINERARY’ OF WILLIAM OF WORCESTER.**—Seeing that no edition of this work has been published since 1778 it is high time that a scholarly version—in English—of this traveller's notes was issued. Before the final proofs be passed, however, every portion dealing with a county should be submitted for annotation to a capable antiquary of that county. These comments could be embodied as footnotes and thus a standard edition of William of Worcester's work would be given to the world.

In whose keeping is the original MS.?

J. HAMBLEY ROWE.

**PROHIBITED MASSES.**—By the Decrees of the Sacred Congregation of Rites issued in the reign of Urban VIII. (1623-44), and prefixed to most editions of the ‘Missale Romanum’ are forbidden all Masses not officially approved. They especially prohibit by name “signanter Missas nuncupatas S. Gregorii pro Vivis et Defunctis, Missas quindecim Auxiliatorum, Missam de Patre

Æterno.” Can any reader tell me in what Missal these three Masses—S. Gregory for the Quick and the Dead; of the Fifteen Helpers; of the Eternal Father—may be found, and why were they so particularly forbidden to be said?

MONTAGUE SUMMERS, F.R.S.L.

**ENRICO NORIS (1631-1704).**—Concerning this celebrated Cardinal, whose baptismal name was Girolamo, and whose name Enrico (or as some say Arrigo), was taken on his entering the Order of St. Augustine, Waller's ‘Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography,’ says:—

“The current story that his family was of Irish origin appears to be incorrect, as the race has been traced back in the territory of Bergamo to the beginning of the thirteenth century.”

I have been unable to trace this “current story”: but Beeton's ‘Dictionary of Universal Biography’ states that the Cardinal's father was “a native of Ireland.” Moroni's ‘Dizionario Ecclesiastico,’ the ‘Nouvelle Biographie Générale,’ the ‘Biographie Universelle,’ the ‘Catholic Encyclopedia,’ the ‘Nouveau Larousse Illustré,’ and Chalmers' ‘Biographical Dictionary,’ all assert that his ancestry was English.

The ‘Biographie Universelle’ says:—

“Jacques Noris, l'un de ses ancêtres, général d'artillerie, après avoir défendu vainement la capitale de l'île de Chypre contre les Turcs, vint à s'établir à Verone. Alexandre, père de Henri, a publié entre autres ouvrages une traduction italienne de ‘l'Histoire de la guerre d'Allemagne,’ terminée par le traité de Lubeck.”

Is anything actually known as to the ancestry of this eminent theologian? Was it Bergamesque, Irish or English? I have not consulted the various lives by Girolamo Razzero, Pietro and Girolamo Ballirini, F. Bianchini, and others, as they have been consulted by the biographical dictionaries above cited. JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

**PORTRAITS BY COTES.**—In Walpole's ‘Anecdotes of Painting,’ edited by Dallaway, vol. iv., p. 3, it is stated in a footnote that “In *The Gent's Magazine* for 1786 is a catalogue of portraits painted by I. Cotes.” I at once procured this number of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, but Cotes is not mentioned in the index, nor can I find any reference to him in the magazine. Could any one tell me where I could get a complete catalogue of his portraits? I am anxious to trace the portrait of a lady, signed and dated 1760. It is of a brunette, and was bought from Easton Park, the residence of



the late Duke of Hamilton. It is possible that it is of Maria, Lady Coventry, sister of the Duchess of Hamilton of that day.

HERBERT READE.

LYTTON QUERIES.—In Part II. chap. ii. of 'Lucretia; or, Children of Night' occurs the following passage:—

"Cleveland Row... At last, as she passed the last house to the left, a house then owned by One who at once far sighted and impetuous, affable and haughty—characterised alike by solid virtues and brilliant faults—would, but for hollow friends, have triumphed over countless foes, and enjoyed at last that brief day of stormy power, for which statesmen resign the health of manhood and the hope of age—as she passed that memorable mansion," &c.

To whom is the author referring?

F. C. WHITE.

## Replies.

### DIETS OF THE SWISS CONFEDERATION.

(12 S. vi. 296.)

ALL the quotations mentioned by MR. JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT, are substantially correct but not precise enough in detail. Though the Swiss Cantons after the Reformation and until the French Revolution were divided into two groups which held separate Diets, *general Diets* of all the thirteen Cantons and their Allies; and subjects were held at least once a year. Zürich acted as "Vorort." Her chief magistrate (Bürgermeister) received and dispatched letters in the name of the whole Helvetic Body or the thirteen Cantons alone. He received foreign ministers accredited to Switzerland, and he sent out the convocations for the meetings of the General Diet (gemein-eidgenössische Tagsatzung) over which he presided. But Zürich derived no material advantage from her honorary rights as "Vorort." Just as there was no capital of the Confederation there was no fixed place for the meetings of the Diet. Many were held at Zürich, others at Berne or Lucerne, but most of them at Baden, a town conveniently situated between Zürich and Berne. As Baden was subject to several Cantons, Catholics and Protestants could meet there on "neutral" ground. When, as a result of the Civil War of 1712, Bernese influence became predominant at Baden, and the Catholics felt less at home there, the Diets were often held at Frauen-

feld in Thurgovia. But towards the end of the eighteenth century, Baden and other places in Argovia (Aarau particularly) came again into fashion.

*Separate Diets of the Protestant Cantons* (Zürich, Berne, Basle, Schaffhausen, Glaris, Appenzell, a/R.) and their Allies (Bienne, Geneva, Neuchâtel, Mulhouse, Grisons, City of St. Gall) were usually held at Aarau, Zürich acting as "Vorort."

*Separate Diets of the Catholic Cantons* (Lucerne, Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, Zug, Soleure, Fribourg, Appenzell i/R.) and their Allies (Bishop of Basle, Abbot of St. Gall, Valais) usually met at Lucerne which Canton acted as Catholic "Vorort."

During the eclipse of Swiss independence, after the French invasion of 1798, the Diet disappeared altogether for five years. During this period Aarau was first the capital of the "République Helvétique une et indivisible." In consequence of political unrest the Government soon moved to Lucerne, then to Berne and finally to Lausanne.

From 1803 to 1815, the period of Napoleon's "Mediation," the Diet was again the central Government of the Confederation. But there were now nineteen Cantons of which six were "Vorort," each for a period of only two years (Zürich, Berne, Basle, Lucerne, Fribourg, Soleure). The Diets met at the "Vorort."

From 1815 to 1848 ("Constitution of 1815,") when there were 22 Cantons, the number of "Vororts" was reduced to three: Zürich, Berne, Lucerne, each acting as such for two years.

Only after the introduction of the "Federal Constitution of 1848" was it found necessary to abolish the itinerant "Vorort," and to choose a permanent residence of the Federal Government. Zürich, Berne and Lucerne were the places which had the chief titles for the distinction of "capital" of Switzerland. Lucerne, in spite of her central position, was ruled out as she had lately been the headquarters of the rebellious Sonderbund. Zürich, though it is still the biggest city and the intellectual centre of German-speaking Switzerland, had to cede her place to Berne which is situated on the borders of French-speaking Switzerland, and whose territory and population (for the whole Canton) considerably surpass those of Zürich.

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28 Red Lion Square, W.C.1.

MR. WAINWRIGHT asks various questions as to the old Swiss Diets which I will try to answer. We must distinguish between the "General Diets" and the "Religious or Confessional Diets." The former were held 1712 at the Swiss Baden, and later at Frauenfeld. So says Archdeacon Coxe, at p. 134 of vol. 2 of the 1789 edition of his 'Travels in Switzerland.'

"Until 1712, the Diet of the thirteen Cantons assembled at Baden; but has since been transferred to Frauenfeld." There it remained till 1798, the transfer having been due to the Second Villmergen religious war.

The separate Diets of the two religious parties were held as stated at p. xcix of the 1904 edition of 'Murray.'

Aarau was the Swiss capital during the Helvetic Republic (1798-1803).

Before 1798 Zürich, as the most important town of the Swiss Confederation since its entry in 1351, (Berne only came in in 1353) was the capital of Switzerland, as stated by the 'Swiss Tourist,' the phrase in which refers to the period up to 1798.

See a very curious plan of the seats in the Diet reproduced on p. 396 of vol. 1 of J. C. Bluntschli's 'Geschichte des schweizerischen Bundesrechtes' Stuttgart, 1875, 2nd edition—after that given by Hans Jacob Leu ('Allgemeines Helvetisches Eygenössisches oder Schweizerisches Lexicon' (vol. 6, p. 490, Zürich 1752).

The county of Baden was taken in 1415 from the Habsburgs by seven Cantons (not Berne) and thenceforth ruled as a "common bailwick."

Berne was made the Swiss capital by a Federal law of November 28, 1848, and not by the new Federal Constitution of September 12, 1848. Theoretically therefore Berne may one day cease to be the Federal capital.

W. A. B.

JESUIT COLLEGES IN ENGLAND (12 S. vi. 314).—A full description of the so-called Jesuit College at Cwn (or Combe) Llanrothal parish, Herefordshire, will be found in H. Foley, 'Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus,' vol. iv. (series 10), pp. 462-470.

In brief the facts are: That these Jesuit colleges were territorial divisions, not buildings, which in the old bad times would have been impossible. Instead of writing "South Wales," for the extensive district, including Herefordshire, then served by half a dozen Jesuits, the convention was to call it "Colle-

gium Sti Francisci Xaverii" (not *Navarri*). This began in 1622, and in some respects lasts even till the present day. At Cwn the Jesuits of this district had a retired cottage with a few books, which were raided at the time of Oates's Plot, and the books carried to Hereford Cathedral Library in 1679, and some perhaps remain there still. The Fathers would, no doubt, have written some books in Welsh, but the only one I can specify was earlier than the convention about "Colleges." In 1618, Father John Salisbury, born co. Monmouth, 1576, published a Welsh translation of Bellarmine's 'Dotrina Christiana' entitled 'Eglurhad Helaethlawn o'r Athrawaeth Cristnogawl.' A copy is in the British Museum. See 'D.N.B.', and Sommervogel 'Bibliothèque de la C. de Jésus,' vii., 474. The latter (following G. Oliver, 'Collectanea S. J.', 1838), also ascribes a 'Catechism in Welsh,' (London, 1688), and a prayer book, 'The Key to Heaven' in Welsh (London, 1670), to John Hugh Owen, S.J., born in Anglesea, 1615. But the Welsh titles are not given.

J. H. POLLEN.

31 Farm Street, W.I.

FROGS AND TOADS IN HERALDRY (12 S. vi. 314).—I would refer D. W. Y. to what that high heraldic authority, the late Dr. Woodward, has to say on this subject. After stating ('Heraldry: British and Foreign' (1896), vol. i. 287) that reptiles of all kinds "down to frogs and toads," are found occasionally in British armoury, and are still more frequently to be met with in the heraldry of continental States, he goes on to say (p. 292) that these latter "occur as heraldic charges with considerable frequency, and are often allusive in some way to the name." And he mentions the name given by your correspondent, Botreaux in Cumberland, as being probably the last known family in Britain bearing them, viz., Argent, three toads erect sable. With regard to the statement in *All the Year Round* for Aug. 1, 1874, that the early kings of France had "three frogs on their banner and armour." Dr. Woodward says (p. 292)

"We may pass over the fable that the French *fleurs-de-lis* were derived from an earlier coat (borne by Pharamond!), *Azure, three loads or*; a legend from which our neighbours across the Channel have perhaps (though by no means certainly) derived the *sobriquet* of '*Johnnie Crapaud*.'"

an appellation which the learned author seemed to think was more probably of Flemish origin.

Your correspondent asks if there are other instances of this charge. Dr. Woodward confines himself to the family of Botreaux, though he mentions several foreign coats containing frogs, with a canting allusion to the name of their bearers. Edmondson, however, ('Complete Body of Heraldry' (1780), in his 'Glover's Ordinary,' vol. ii, p. 15), whilst also attributing this charge to the family of Botreaux, mentions that of Repley as bearing: Ermine, a fess or between three toads erect sable. And in his 'Alphabet of Arms' (in vol. i.) he gives several families of Botreux with various other charges quite distinct from the above; but only to one, Botreaux of Cockermouth in Cumberland, does he assign Argent, three toads erect sable, two and one.

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

It is said that Clovis bore the device of three *botes* (the old French name for toads), but that he changed it to three lilies or on a banner, azure, in consequence of a vision which he had on his way to fight an enemy. Also Fabian's 'Chronicles' says:—

"It is wytnessyd of Maister Robert Gagwyne that before thysse dayes all French Kynges used to bere in their armes iii. todys, but after this Clodoveus had recognised Cristes relygyon iii. Floure de lys were sent to hym by diuine power, sette in a shyld of azure, the whiche syns that has been borne of all French kynges."

In Blome's 'Heraldry' we find the following: "Paulus Emilius, saith that anciently the French kings did bear three toads sable in a field vert alias sinople"; but elsewhere in the same work Blome says:—

"I have omitted that escocheon [*sic*] because I find great variety of opinion concerning this matter, and in lieu thereof I do present the ancient coat-armour of the same charge borne by Botereux [*sic*] of Cornwall."

Mecenas bore for device a frog, either it is said to show the empire he possessed both by sea and land, or else as an emblem of his taciturnity. Pliny talks of "a little frog that is mute and never croaketh," and says "these frogs therefore are emblematic of silence and secrecy for which two qualities Mecenas was held in such reverence by his master" [*sic*].

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield, Reading.

ANCIENT DEEDS: GRANTS OF PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION (12 S. vi. 310).—The authority for the change in the form of grant was an Act of the House of Commons of Nov. 5, 1644, by which Sir Nathaniel Brent, doctor of laws, and his deputies, were

appointed to the office of Master or Keeper of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. No probates or letters of administration taken out since May 3, 1643, to be valid unless granted by one of them. On Oct. 9, 1646, the name, title, style and dignity of the archbishops and bishops were taken away. By another Act of Apr. 8, 1653, Sir Anthony Cooper, Bart., and deputies were appointed Judges for the Probate of Wills, &c., for all the counties of England and Wales, with all the powers that Brent had in the late province of Canterbury. This Act was continued for some years, and all wills had (in theory) to be proved in P.C.C., until after the restoration of Charles II. in 1660, when the powers of the Bishops' Courts were restored. See Introduction to 'Calendar of Wills at Chester, 1621-1650' (*Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chesh.*, vol. iv.). The form of probate grants could be studied by inspection of the probate Act Books and original documents in the Registries. Printed copies of wills sometimes give an abstract of the grant, but genealogists have not paid much attention to the subject as the form of grant is not often of any use to them except for its date and place. The matter is worth pursuing.

R. S. B.

THE CRUCIFIXION IN ART: THE SPEAR-WOUND (12 S. vi. 314).—Tissot in his 'Life of our Lord Jesus Christ' has the following with regard to the spear-wound:—

"The question has been raised which side of the divine Master was pierced by the spear? It would at first sight appear natural that it should have been the left side, first because of the position of the heart or rather because the heart is inclined towards the left, and secondly, because the left side was more easily reached by a blow delivered from the right. We are in fact justified in supposing that the centurion held his spear in the right hand. In spite of all this, however, an opinion has long been pretty generally entertained that the wound was made on the right side. The Apocryphal Gospels of the infancy of Christ and of Nicodemus, as well as the Ethiopian translation, also sanction this idea and their view is perhaps not altogether without foundation in fact. Certain early painters also adopted it and some authors find justification for it in the words of Ezekiel (chap. xvii, verse 2) 'And, behold, there ran out waters on the right side'; but it is evident to every one who examines the quotation referred to that the prophet was speaking of something totally different. One fact which may have led those authors to adopt this opinion is the testimony of Saint Bonaventura that Saint Francis of Assisi, when he received the stigmata, was pierced in the hands and feet and in the right not the left side. With a view to reconciling these various conflicting accounts yet other authors assert, no one knows on what foundation,

that the spear really penetrated from the right to the left side, passing through the thorax and coming out at the left. This is the opinion adopted by Prudentius in his poem on the 'Passion of Christ,' and Saint Cyprian hints, though obscurely, at the same idea. For all this, however, the various authors alluded to, do not, as we should naturally expect, speak of six but of five wounds, thus adopting the Christian tradition as to the number. The wound inflicted on the left side appears to them of little importance, but merely a proof of the violence of the blow on the right."

'The Encyclopædia Biblica' states that—

"The notion that the wound was on the left side is comparatively late. It is embodied in some of the newer crucifixes, where the wound is placed horizontally about the fifth costal interspace; but in most modern crucifixes, and probably in all the more ancient, the wound is placed somewhat low on the right side."

Mrs. Jameson's 'History of our Lord' says:—

"The right hand of the Cross became the place of election, as we shall see in the position of the good thief, and in that of the Church, while the left marked that of reprobation, and was occupied by the impenitent thief and by the Synagogue. It was this, doubtless, that as a rule placed the wound in Art on the right side; Scripture being silent as to which side was pierced."

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Because of useful 'Notes Ecclesiological and Historical,' I still treasure 'A Kalendar of the English Church, (Church Press Co., Ltd.) for 1865 which first taught me that in Catholic representations of the Crucified physical truth should be sacrificed to moral significance:—

"The spear wound is almost invariably represented on the *right* side instead of the left, the right hand being in Holy Scripture and Theology always the more worthy, as indeed it is also in secular precedence" (p. 66).

ST. SWITHIN.

PINNOCK (12 S. iv. 243, 311).—The diary of James Pinnock the younger in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 33, 316) provides a few details which supplement the information given at the latter of the above references. James Pinnock, eldest son of Thomas and Mary Pinnock, was born Sept. 27, 1740 (old style): left Westminster School, Oct. 26, 1758: went into residence at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Oct. 28, 1758: called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn May 14, 1764: married on April 19, 1772. The diary does not, so far as I am aware, mention his father-in-law, but gives the name of his wife's mother, Mrs. Mary Dehany. James Pinnock was sworn as Advocate General in December, 1787. At the end of the diary is a note that he

died on Feb. 6, 1811, but this has been struck through.

Thomas Pinnock, the younger, second son of Thomas and Mary Pinnock, was born July 25, 1745: "rector of St. Hippol[ ]-He[rts?]." The diary is defective here.

The diary also mentions, with several sisters, four younger brothers:—Philip b. Oct. 26, 1747; m. July 15, 1789; Miss Dunn of Burnt Savanna in Westmoreland: George b. Aug. 2, 1749, "brought up in the Navy, quitted the service early"; m. March 3, 1774, Miss Grace Pinnock and had children: Dennis b. Aug. 5, 1754, educated in England; admitted an attorney-at-law before July 25, 1777; d. at Birmingham: Edward b. March 22, 1757; drowned in the Serpentine River, Hyde Park, March 2, 1788; another entry records that he d. 1787, unm., and without issue. Unfortunately the diary gives no indication of the school at which these four younger brothers were educated. The diary records under date April 1, 1769, the death of Cheney Hamilton, evidently a great friend of James Pinnock, possibly the Cheyne Hamilton, who was admitted to Westminster School in 1745, aged 12. (See 11 S. xi. 300.)

Accompanying the diary is Pinnocks' account-book (Add. MSS. 33, 317) from the day he went into residence at Cambridge until 1810, which contains the following references to his school.

	£	s.	d.
28 Nov., 1758. Fruit, window mend- ing, Westr. anniversary .. ..	0	13	0½
2 Dec., 1758. Remainder of annivry. and wine, c[offee] house and fruit	0	11	3½
19 Dec., 1758. To fly to Londn. and to the Play .. ..	1	1	1½
5 Dec., 1759. Westr. Annivry. Sup- per .. ..	0	2	6
— Nov., 1761. Westmr. Annual Meetg abst. .. ..	0	2	6

J. B. WHITMORE.

41 Thurloe Square, S.W.7.

EDWIN ATHERSTONE'S BIRTHPLACE (12 S. vi. 313).—Some MS. notes in my possession by this poet's grand-daughter imply, though they do not distinctly state, that he was born in Nottingham.

He certainly belonged to a family resident there, many of whose members settled at the Cape. One of three daughters married "her cousin," the eldest son of John Atherstone, Surgeon, one of the celebrated "Settlers of 1820," and he was married to her at Nottingham.

Barber the artist, who married one of the Atherstone family, painted a fine portrait of the Poet which belonged to Doctor Guybon

Atherstone, of Thursford, Grahamstown. The many descendants of the Nottingham Atherstones now at the Cape have endeavoured to learn more of their forbears, but hitherto without success.

Hugh Atherstone, father of John, and presumably of Edwin, had many children who were all remarkable for their good looks.

A Diary dated 1808 to 1811 describes the funeral of Hugh at Nottingham, with military honours, but little more is known of him save that he was held in high esteem in that City. Further information would be much valued.  
Y. T.

According to Chambers's 'Cyclopædia of English Literature,' and also Boase, this poet was born at Nottingham, April 17, 1788, and died at 19, Macaulay Buildings, Bath, Jan. 29, 1872.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

FRANK BARBER. DR. JOHNSON'S BLACK SERVANT [12 S. vi. 296].—The following extract does not seem to have been much noticed at the time of its publication in 'The Windham papers' [vol. i. pp. 65-69] ed. by Lord Rosebery, London, 1913:—

"After waiting some time in the adjoining room [in Bolt Court] I was admitted to Dr. Johnson in his bedchamber, where after placing me next him in the chair, he sitting in his usual place on the east side of the room (and I on his right hand) he put into my hands two small volumes (an edition of the New Testament as he afterwards told me), saying 'Extremum hoc munus morientis habeto.' He then proceeded to observe I was entering upon a life which would lead me deeply into the business of the world; that he did not condemn civil employment, but that it was a state of great danger; and that he had therefore one piece of advice earnestly to impress upon me—that I would set apart every seventh day for the care of my soul; that one day, the seventh, should be employed in repenting what was amiss in the six preceding, and for fortifying my virtue for the six to come, that such a portion of time was surely little enough for the meditation of eternity.

"He then told me that he had a request to make to me, namely that I would allow his servant Frank to look up to me as his friend, adviser and protector in all the difficulties which his weakness or imprudence or the force or fraud of others might bring him into. He said that he had left him what he considered an ample provision, viz., £70 per annum; but that even that sum might not place him above the want of a protector, and to me, therefore, he recommended him as to one who had the will, and power, and activity to protect him.

"Having obtained my assent to this, he proposed that Frank should be called in, and desiring me to take him by the hand in token of the promise, repeated before him the recommendation he had just made of him, and the

promise I had given to attend to it. A conversation then took place on the evidences of Christianity."

The date under which the above appears in Windham's Diary is Dec. 7, 1784 and an account of a later visit and conversation with the dying man is given under the date of Dec. 11, which no lover of Dr. Johnson can afford to miss.

William Windham has a right to the letter M. after his name in any book-lover's catalogue, as he died from the injuries he received whilst endeavouring to salvage his library at a fire in his house. Only Charles Lamb could have done justice to such a martyrdom.  
JAMES O'HARA.

18 Cope Street, Dublin.

At 10 S. xii. 259 mention is made of Mr. Ayleyn Lyell Reade's 'Johnsonian Gleanings,' Part I.; it was announced that Part II. was to deal with Johnson's black servant.

I sent a letter to *The Standard*, Jan. 22, 1889, pointing out that my grandfather, who was a witness to the bond securing Barber's annuity, may have been the gentleman alluded to as having replied to the doctor's enquiry as to the amount usually given. My grandfather was born in Jamaica, and was brought over to England when quite young by a black nurse, and so might well sympathise with Barber.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

NICHES IN CHURCHYARD CROSSES (12 S. vi. 251, 299, 341).—I am unable to consult books or my notes, but if I remember rightly there is a cross outside St. Stephen's Cathedral in Vienna, carrying a stone lantern (a so-called Totenlaterne=lantern of the dead) on the top. I believe it is illustrated in the German "Dictionary of Archæology" by Müller and Mothes.

L. L. K.

Mr. A. K. Cook, 'About Winchester College,' p. 367, after mentioning Meads and other College grounds, says:—

"Before the Reformation the school can have had no lawful concern with any part of the grounds which I have described.... The names of scholars, however, were freely cut on the south wall of Meads from 1569 onwards; and that would hardly, perhaps, have been the case if they had not sometimes had lawful access to them."

The niches to which Prebendary Deedes alludes were in my day (1885-1890) decorated with candle-ends on the evening of Domum Day.  
JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

GRUNDY FAMILY (12 S. vi. 272, 303).—John Grundy was my great-grandfather. The family tradition is that he was a lieutenant in a line regiment, acquiring his commission at the cost of 1,000 guineas. He subsequently became proprietor of a mill at Bolton.

He was a clever amateur artist, and I possess a miniature painted by him which attains quite a professional standard.

Most of his descendants have been connected with art. Two of his sons, John Clowes and Robert Hindmarsh, were among the founders of the Printsellers' Association, and the latter was a friend of David Cox, going with him on several sketching expeditions.

The well-known engraving of 'The Lancashire Witch,' by Thomas Leeming Grundy (a third son), after William Bradley, is a portrait of John Grundy's wife, *née* Elizabeth Leeming.

C. REGINALD GRUNDY.

Devonshire Club, 50 St. James's Street, S.W.1.

From information I have received from a nephew of John Grundy, there appears to be some confusion in the notes *ante*. Lieut. John Grundy was born June 2, 1780 at Bolton, and was a lieutenant in the Army, and as his commission cost his family about 1,000 guineas, it would not, I assume, be the local volunteer army. He married Elizabeth Leeming, daughter of Thomas and Ann Leeming, and had a business as a millowner. He died April 10, 1824, and was buried at the New Jerusalem Church, Salford. The issue was John Clowes, Thomas Leeming, Elizabeth, Joseph Leeming, and Robert Hindmarsh. With further reference to this family my informant says that he has no record that Thomas Leeming Grundy was anything other than an engraver. He was born at Bolton 1808 married 1834, and died March 10, 1841.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

DOCK-LEAVES AND NETTLE-STINGS (12 S. vi. 295, 319).—Jesse Salisbury in his 'Glossary of Words and Phrases used in south-east Worcestershire' has:

"*Nettle-Sting*.—A remedy for the sting of a nettle is to rub the affected part with a dock-leaf, repeating while doing so this charm:—

Ettle, Ettle, 'ittle Dock  
Dock sh'll 'ave a golden smock,  
'Ettle shaunt a' nerrun.'

Cf. T. F. Dyer's 'English Folk-Lore.' According to the latter, the charm is as old as Chaucer. Hunt, in his 'Romance and

Drolls of West of England' also refers to it, telling us that "the cold leaf was placed on the inflamed spot and the rhyme repeated three times." His version omits the last line. Apparently the use of the dock leaf is common throughout the country as a palliative. The virtues of the dock are worth looking up in Culpeper's 'Herbal': he dwells upon its cooling influence.

C. P. HALE.

South Hackney, N.E.

My own experience of sixty years ago was that the juice of dock leaves not only eased the pain of nettle stings, but also cured the injury. In Derbyshire we used the most juicy and youngest leaves, and while rubbing with vigour, said:—

Nettle go out,  
Dock go in,  
Dock go in,  
Nettle go out.

If this was omitted the remedy was not considered efficacious. I have known "green sauce," *i.e.*, wood-sorrel to be used, and to be equal to dock-leaves as a cure. Old dock-leaves would not do.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

In my Ulster Nursery seventy years ago the "sovereignest" remedy for the burning smart of stings, was what is known there as "a docken Leaf." In those didactic days we were impressively taught that kindly nature always provides this cure close to the nettle—and we never failed to find the coarse green leaves near the offending plant. Nor did we ever fail to find relief if we obeyed the peasant's formula.

"Rub it in very hard, and say all the time—Docken in—Nettle out."

I have always imagined this to be one of the many folk-lore cures we believed in then, and I am therefore much interested in seeing that a more scientific knowledge confirms it.

Y. T.

OLD SEMAPHORE TOWERS (12 S. vi. 335).—ENQUIRER will find an excellent account of the old semaphores in 'The Harmsworth Encyclopædia,' vol. ix., p. 311, together with no fewer than twenty-seven drawings showing the various positions of the arms as they were used for denoting all the letters of the alphabet, as well as numbers and other meanings.

ALAN STEWART.

See 10 S. xi. 168, 211, 271, 336, 358, 433.

JOHN E. WAINWRIGHT.

"FLOCKS" AND "HERDS" (12 S. vi. 295).—I have always known a "flock" of sheep to number not less than a score and "a herd" of cattle not less than a dozen; and less than a dozen is "a drove," and less than a score of sheep "a bevy." In this sense there is no plural.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

ROYAL OAK DAY (12 S. vi. 293, 316, 339).—In my boyhood, sixty years ago, I was at a private school in Middlesex, where we patriotically kept May 29. But we always called it Oak Apple Day. I have no recollection of the term Royal. Were we peculiar? or has the popular name of the day changed in course of time? F. P.

CURIOUS SURNAMES (12 S. vi. 68, 115, 196, 238, 282, 302, 321).—Dr. Bradley has pointed out to me that the first element in the name "Swete in bedde" is the adjective. The phrase has been used since c. 1300, with various implications. See 'N.E.D.' under "Sweet," p. 309, col. 2. J. T. F.

WILLIAM WIGHTWICK (12 S. vi. 314).—The earliest extant Census Returns for England and Wales are for 1841 and 1851, and are deposited in the Public Record Office. If it is known *where* William Wightwick was living in 1841 and in 1851, I would suggest that these Census Returns for the locality where he was then residing be consulted, as those for 1851 give in many cases (*inter alia*) the exact place where each person was born. If this is found, and as the year of his birth appears to be known, it should be possible to ascertain his parentage from the Register of Baptisms of the place where he was born. H. G. HARRISON.

"CALKERS": "CLOGS" (12 S. vi. 295).—Calkers are calkins, originally the turned-down ends of a horse-shoe, secondarily the irons on the heels and soles of strong clogs. See the 'O. E. D.' where Scott ('Guy Manmering') is quoted for a figurative use of the term which may possibly throw some light on the Cumberland proverb: "They turn down the very caulkers of their animosities and prejudice, as smiths do with horses' shoes in a white frost." C. C. B.

The usage to which A. R. alludes is common in Teesdale. In 'A Glossary of Provincial Words used in Teesdale,' it is given as "cawker"—"the iron on the heel of a shoe or clog." The primary meaning

appears to be "the hind part of a horse's shoe, sharpened and pointed downwards." Reference is made to "cleet"—"a piece of iron on the bottom of the soles or heels of clogs or shoes." The 'Glossary' continues:

"The word is used by old writers under the forms "calkyns," and "calkins," probably from Latin, *calot*, a heel. Teut., *kausen*, *calcare*. Cf. "calk," "caulk," Skeats's 'Concise Etymol. Dict.'"

C. P. HALE.

One of the many meanings of "calked" is "having the shoes furnished with sharp points of iron to prevent slipping on ice, &c." Hence "calking" in farriery. A calker is also a calculator, or in Scottish dialect, "a dram of spirits taken by a habitual drinker." Calking the seams of a ship needs no explanation. Bailey's 'Dictionary' gives an old sense of "calked" as "cast up, or out."

F. GORDON ROE.

Arts Club, 40 Dover Street, W.I.

INSCRIPTIONS IN CITY CHURCHES (12 S. vi. 294, 323, 338).—MR. BROOKS should refer to:—

A Catalogue of most of the Tombs, Gravestones, Plates, Escutcheons or achievements in the Demolish or yet Extant Churches of London, by P. Fisher, 1668. 2nd ed. 1670.

Godwin, (George) The Churches of London 2 vols. 1839.

Wood (Alex.) Ecclesiastical Antiquities of London and its Suburbs. 1874.

Murray (T. B.) Chronicles of St. Dunstan in the East. 1859.

Denham (J. F.) Views exhibiting the Exterior and Interior and Principal Monuments of the Church of St. Dunstan-in-the-West. 1829.

Corner (George R.) A Collection of Cuttings from Newspapers, &c., relating to the parish of St. Mary-at Hill. 1836. (In the Reading-room of the British Museum.)

Daniell (A. E.) London City Churches. 1896. (Constable.)

The indexes to 'N. & Q.' might be consulted under the names of the different churches. REGINALD JACOBS.

38 Park Drive, North End, Hampstead.

"THE OXFORD BLUES" (12 S. v. 97, 138; vi. 212, 236, 298).—Although a work published in 1834 states that "the regiment has as yet hardly lost the appellation" of "Oxford Blues" (*ante*, p. 236), "Oxford" had been dropped, in common usage, at a much earlier date. In 1762 Lord Granby sent to Lord Ligonier, whom he had succeeded as colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, an account of the operations on July 1st at Homberg; and in this he refers to the

regiment invariably—six times in all—as “the Blues” (W. E. Manners ‘Life of the Right Hon. John Manners, Marquis of Granby,’ Macmillan, 1899, pp. 245-6).

Whilst I was watching a procession many years ago, I heard an elderly man inform his daughters that the Horse Guards were the “Royal Life Guards Blue.”

G. H. WHITE.

23 Weighton Road, Anerley.

The replies printed answer the question as it stands; but since sending the query my attention has been drawn to the following in Toone’s ‘Chronological Record,’ 1834, and I should welcome the further explanation required by a nearly identical sobriquet as applied apparently to a Regiment of Cavalry of the Line, uniformed in a differing shade of blue:—

“1795. Nov. 3. A riot happened amongst the colliers at Ludlow [Salop ?] for the purpose of destroying the mill and imposing their own terms upon the market. The Oxford Light Blues turned out for the protection of the town, about a mile and a half from which they met 400 men . . . the dragoons charged and completely dispersed them, wounding some and taking many prisoners.”

W. B. H.

MARRIAGE OF COUSINS (12 S. vi. 312).—In civil law cousins german or first cousins, being in the fourth degree of collaterals, may marry. Canon Law forbade marriage even to the seventh degree; but a Papal dispensation might be obtained in certain cases. In the Civil Law the degree of relationship between collaterals is counted by the number of steps up from one of them to the common ancestor and thence down to the other; according to the Canon Law by the number of steps from the common ancestor to the party more remote from him; uncle and niece are according to the former related in the third, according to the latter in the second degree.

A. R. BAYLEY.

MR. ACKERMANN will find a great deal of historical information on this subject in the article on ‘Consanguinity’ in the ‘Catholic Encyclopædia’ from the pen of Mgr. Richard L. Burtzell, Ph.D., S.T.D.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

There appears to be a superstition that second cousins cannot marry. In a rather long note on ‘Marriage of First Cousins’ Timbs in his ‘Notabilia,’ quotes from ‘N. & Q.’ 3 S. x. 199 (200) to the effect that

he believed “a popular mistake is still prevalent in some quarters, that though marriages between first cousins are lawful, those between second cousins are not.” I have heard this myself; but have not heard any good grounds for the belief. It must no doubt be relegated to the field of popular errors.

C. P. HALE.

South Hackney, N.E.

OLD CHINA (12 S. vi. 294, 319).—Your correspondent V. R. is correct in his surmise that “old China” is a piece of rhyming slang, but, as he fears, his hazard of “old forty-niner” as a solution is “far off.” The great majority of rhyming slang terms are used in an abbreviated form, the word or words deleted being the basis of the rhyme, and it is this fact which constitutes the puzzle to the uninitiated. The original of the expression under notice, with, as stated by V. R., its meaning of “mate,” is: “old China Plate,” which in usage becomes: “old China.” The following examples will make the explanation clear:—“Old Pot”—meaning “old man,” (husband)—comes from “old Pot and Pan.”

“Plates”—meaning feet—comes from “Plates of meat.”

“Tiddley”—meaning a drink—comes from “Tiddley-wink,” and so on.

R. S. FARROW.

8 Alma Road, S.W.18.

SIGN PAINTING (12 S. vi. 226, 310, 342).—On this subject the following is worth noting. Charles Cutton, R.A. (born at Norwich, 1728, died in London, 1798), was one of the first forty Royal Academicians. According to the ‘D.N.B.’ he was a successful coach painter in London. Amongst other works—one is at St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich—he painted a full length portrait of Shakespeare as a sign. It hung near the corner of Little Russell Street, Drury Lane. It had figures on both sides and was much admired. When the Act for new paving in London came into force this “sign” was removed, and stood faded, dirty, and broken, exposed for sale at a broker’s shop in Mount Street, Grosvenor Square. Was this merely a fancy portrait, or a copy of an older picture? and is anything known of its ultimate fate?

J. E. HARTING.

“OX” IN PLACE-NAMES (12 S. vi. 333).—The places mentioned do not appear to be villages; are they farms or fields? I suggest that the syllable in question is not really *ox*, but *oc*’s or *ock*’s. Caradoc is a well-



known Celtic name in Wales and in the west of England; and the modern spelling of the name is Cradock or Craddock. I can imagine a field or a farm called Cradock's or Craddock. My knowledge of Celtic names is not sufficient to make any suggestion about the others

F. P.

The Rev. James B. Johnston, in his 'Place-Names of England and Wales' (Murray, 1915), is inclined to derive Badox from the Welsh *beddcoch*, meaning "red grave" or "grave mound," with English plural *s* (*cs=x*). He also states that Craddock (Cullompton) is a corruption of Caradoc.

F. GORDON ROE.

Arts Club, 40 Dover Street, W.1.

'LUCRETIA; OR CHILDREN OF NIGHT,' BY LORD LYTTON (12 S. vi. 313).—Thomas Griffiths Wainwright died in 1849, not in 1852. Mr. Thomas Seccombe, in the 'D. N. B.,' says:—"In Bulwer Lytton's 'Lucretia' he appears as Varney, and Lucretia Clavering is supposed to be Mrs. Wainwright." On May 2, 1849, Henry P. Smith, of the Eagle Insurance Office, who had written to Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton about Wainwright on May 19 and 26, 1846, wrote to him:—

"I have just heard that Wainwright died recently in the hospital at Hobarton. His latter days in the sick ward were employed, I am told, in blasphemy to the pious patients and in terrifying the timid. I think that he never lived to know the everlasting fame to which he has been damned in 'Lucretia.'"

See 'Life of Edward Bulwer, First Lord Lytton, by his grandson the Earl of Lytton' (London, 1913), vol. ii. p. 88 note.

There seems to be no doubt, therefore, that T. G. Wainwright is represented by Gabriel Honoré Varney. Like Mr. White, however, I know of nothing that would seem to connect Lucretia Clavering with Mrs. Frances Wainwright.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT

DOUGLAS OF ANTIGUA AND ST. KITS (12 S. vi. 333).—MR. PEACHEY will find various references to Governor Walter Douglas in Oliver's 'History of Antigua' (see vol. i., pp. 208-15), but his parentage is not there given, unless he may have been a son of Walter Douglas, who was a planter in Antigua in 1672. He appears to have been educated at the University of Utrecht, which he is said to have left to join King William of Orange (vol. iii., p. 419). He was superseded as Governor in August, 1713, and

appears, presumably after his imprisonment, to have retired to France. In his arms he used the Douglas heart transfixed by an arrow, so probably claimed descent from the family of Douglas of Baads, now represented by Viscount Chilston.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

OLD STAINED GLASS: ALTAR-RAILS (12 S. vi. 188, 231, 281, 314).—Until reading this discussion I had never heard of the supposed removal of the Winchester College glass to Selop; but some years ago I was told that the carved oak altar-rails in Winchester College Chapel had originally belonged to St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury. I cannot say if this is true. Perhaps some other reader may know.

C. B. E.

HUREBES (12 S. vi. 271, 341).—It is merely a matter of spelling. Littré gives the word right enough, in fact he gives it twice, under slightly different forms:—

"Hurebec. s.m. Ancien nom de la chenille de la vigne."

"Urebec. Nom vulgaire donné quelquefois à l'eumolpe de la vigne (coléoptères)."

Both words have a dagger prefixed to indicate that the 'Dictionnaire de l'Académie' knows them not.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

In Frédéric Godefroy's 'Dictionnaire de l'Ancienne Langue Française' (Paris, 1885) is this entry:—

"Hurebec, s.m., chenille de la vigne: Liset, ver coquin, *hurebec*, qui ronge les bourjons de la vigne. (Jun., 'Nomencl.', p. 59, éd. 1577.)

Convolvulus, un ver qui gaste les raisins en la vigne, qu'aucuns appellent ver coquin, les autres *hurebes*, ou chenille de vigne. ('Calepin, Dict.,' Bâle 1584.)

Volvox, Liset, *hurebec*, ou ver coquin, qui ronge les bourgeons des vignes (*Ib.*).

Les morpions, vers à coquilles.

Les *hurebes*, les puces, les taons.

('L'Anatomie d'un nez à la mode,' Var. hist. et litt. V., 139.)

James Howell's 'Cotgrave's French and English Dictionary' (London, 1673), says:—

"Hurebec: as Liset: That worm calle d a Vine-fretter; or devils gold-ring."

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

LATIN AS AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE (12 S. vi. 202, 234, 261, 282, 300, 321).—In the triannual overhauling of my books two small volumes claimed a long neglected recognition, the mere titles of which may prove of interest under this heading. (1) 'Idiomatologia Anglo-Latina, Sive Dictionarium

'Idiomatum Anglo-Latinum in quo Phrases tam Latinae quam Anglicanae Linguae sibi mutuò respondentes sub certis quibusdam Capitibus secundum Alphabeti ordinem è regione collocantur. In usum tam peregrinorum, qui Sermonem nostrum Anglicanum, quam Nostratum, qui Latinum Idioma callere student.' Quinta Editio. Cui accessit istiusmodi Phrasium, &c., Idiomatum additio in Utraque Lingua ad minus trium Millium. Operâ, Studio, Industriâ Gulielmi Walker, S.T.B. Londini, Typis W. Horton, impensis T. Sawbridg, sub Signo trium Iridum auratarum in Vico Vulgo vocato Little Britain, 1690.

The book is dedicated to Archbishop Sheldon, and is dated "Colsterworthiæ in agro Lincolnensi, Frid. Id. Mai. An. Dom. 1670." Some of the English phrases are curiously archaic, e.g. : "You will be whipt to dead" and "You deaf me," rendered: "ad necem usque operière" and "obtundis" respectively, and the Latin equivalents are culled from classical authors.

(2) This bears as title 'Delectus Sententiarum et Historiarum, ad usum Tironum accomodatus.' Londini: In Ædibus Valpianis, Tooke's Court, Chancery Lane, 1815. This volume is made up of classical passages and miscellaneous sentences.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

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

BOMBERS IN CHARLES II.'S NAVY (12 S. vi. 271).—Chamberlayne's 'Present State,' 1708, gives seven bomb-vessels, Salamander, Basilisk, Blast, Carcass, Furnace, Granada and Starr, each having a complement of 30 men and 6 guns. Other ships were fire-ships, yatches, brigantines, sloops, hulks and hoys. In 1727 only three bombs, as they were then styled, were in commission, Basilisk, Furnace, and Thunder, each 30 and 6. In 1755, however, there were 11 bombs; Basilisk, 274 tonnage, 271 men, 6 carriage and 8 swivel guns; Carcass 274, 274, 6 and 8; Comet 276, 100, 8 and 12; Firedrake 283, 60, 8 and 12; Furnace 273, 60; Granada 270, 100, 12 and 14; Lightning 275, 60, 8 and 14; Mortar 279, 100, 6 and 8; Serpent 275, 100; Terrible 263, 60; Terror 278, 100, the last three having 6 and 8 guns.

W. R. WILLIAMS.

PARKS (OR PERKS) FAMILY (12 S. v. 317).—This name is mostly confined to the southern half of England occurring most frequently in Warwickshire and Worcestershire. I noticed it in Bexhill churchyard,

Sussex, some years ago. A certain Newton Parks, of Bexhill, died April 12, 1891, aged 82, and his wife Elizabeth, March 20, 1871, aged 62. I bought a few years back a MS. copy of the marriage register of Ospringe, Kent, from 1561 to 1800, and find on Nov. 15, 1632, the marriage of "John Parks and Martha Pekock." These are the only two references to the name I have for the two counties mentioned in the query.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

SHAKESPEARE'S "SHYLOCK" (12 S. vi. 244).—I have read the Rev. J. B. MCGOVERN'S paper with keen interest. Nothing he says, however, refutes the criticism that Shylock is a travesty and a caricature; not a genuine embodiment of one of the sons of Shem.

The irremovable blot on Shakespeare's portraiture is the gruesome business associated with the bond. Such a document were impossible, unless Shylock were a raving lunatic, or a merry andrew with a taste for jokes of a Mephistophelian order. No Hebrew in his seven senses would be a party to such a ghoulish proposal. His whole natural instincts would rise up in revolt against it. The emotions of a hundred generations would cry shame within his breast. His education, his religion and his inherited sense of pain would forbid the sanction of such a wicked crime-laden transaction. That is the law of Hebraic mentality, to which every great portrait of an Israelite must necessarily conform.

Shylock, however, marks a definite stage in progress in its sincere desire to do justice to Judaism and its professors. That is Shakespeare's eternal claim on the gratitude of a grossly maligned nation. Shakespeare painted Shylock at least as a man, with the attributes, and the feelings of a mortal, and possessing a few of the finer sensations in common with his traducers. He was not an unmitigated enemy of mankind, crawling about by nights poisoning wells, practising necromancy, stealing infants, ruining homes and committing all manner of hideous absurdities such as Marlowe has conjured up in his monstrous Barabbas. A further stage in intellectual growth was reached when Lessing, the life-long friend of Moses Mendelssohn, astonished Berlin society with his noble delineation of a Jew in 'Nathan der Weise.'

Between these two extremes of monstrosity without humanity and philanthropy

without discernment stands out Shakespeare's magnificent portrait of an Israelite, a noble torso, an incomplete creation of a grand Hebrew tragically debased, the spirit of the age not being ready to understand a better conception.

A really representative stage picture of the moving ideas behind Semitic psychology is still even in our own day to seek.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

**THE USE OF THE ROYAL ARMS ON WAR MEMORIAL BOARDS** (12 S. vi. 312).—I do not know that it would be illegal for a school to decorate its Roll of Honour with the Arms; because, for a guinea a year, a man may commandeer any blazon he pleases without being reproached by the law; but it would be an act of impudence to make use of the King's bearing without having first gained His Majesty's leave or warrant to do so.

ST. SWITHIN.

**GRANDFATHER CLOCK: DATE WANTED** (12 S. vi. 251, 298, 320).—I have a clock with the name on dial "James Bath, Cirencester."

I cannot state age, but remember it as my grandfather's when I was a boy at Abingdon, Berks, I am now in my eightieth year.

R. J. FYNMORE.

A. H. G. (12 S. vi. 296).—According to the Catalogue of the London Library the answer is in the affirmative, Frank Seafield being a pseudonym of Alexander Henley Grant.

A. R. BAYLEY.

**DIOCESAN CALENDARS AND GAZETTES** (12 S. vi. 296).—Though I am unable to answer the queries propounded by the Rev. J. Clare Hudson it may be useful to put on record that the *Chichester Diocesan Kalendar* first appeared in 1874 and that the first number of the *Chichester Diocesan Gazette* is dated January, 1894.

LEONARD HODSON.

Robertsbridge, Sussex.

The Chester Diocesan Calendar, Clergy List and Church Almanack began about 1857, as I see the issue of 1882 was for the twenty-fifth year. The Liverpool Calendar began in 1881.

Liverpool.

R. STEWART BROWN.

**EMERSON'S 'ENGLISH TRAITS'** (12 S. vi. 228).—12. "Kail of Cornwall."—Does not this refer to kaolin which is to be found in Cornwall? A clay very much like the Chinese kaolin is found in the United States

and is commonly spoken of as "kail," or a variant spelling of this word. I understand that Cornwall has a deposit of clay of practically the same chemical composition as kaolin.

WENDELL HERBRUCK.

Canton, Ohio.

**CAPT. ROBERT BOYLE: BRITISH PRIVATEER** (12 S. vi. 45).—The first sentence in the second column of this page is, I am afraid, obscure. "Personage" should be read instead of "passage." I was suggesting a reason for Lamb's having styled Capt. Robert Boyle "Honourable."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

**AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.**—

(12 S. vi. 336).

**ENQUIRER** probably has in mind the translation of the 'Birds' of Aristophanes by John Hookham Frere; but the lines are not quite correctly quoted, they should read as follows:—

Ye children of Man! whose life is a span,  
Protracted with sorrow from day to day,  
Naked and featherless, feeble and querulous  
Sickly, calamitous, creatures of clay!

GERALD LODER.

## Notes on Books.

*Lancashire*. By F. H. Cheetham. (Methuen, 6s. 6d.)

A NEW volume in the "Little Guides" series is always assured of a welcome among those who care more for antiquities than hotel tariffs. They are ideal books of their class, being at once brief, and well informed. The new volume is Mr. Cheetham's 'Lancashire,' and represents a task of no little difficulty carried out with complete success. At first sight the difficulties would appear all but insurmountable; for Lancashire is not only one of the largest counties, and industrial withal, but is proud of an industrialism to which, in the writer's words, it has never hesitated to sacrifice antiquity. But Mr. Cheetham has triumphed. Ruthless in omission and compression—he omits the Lancashire lake district entirely and passes the larger modern cities in most cursory review—he devotes himself as far as he can to the few antiquities that remain. Thus Furness is made considerably more prominent than Liverpool or Manchester, which is as it should be in a book which has in view the dilettante rather than the tourist.

To the general reader the historical introduction and the chapter on ecclesiology will prove most attractive. Both are well and accurately done, especially the latter which is a model; both, perhaps, might have been rather fuller without loss of proportion. Thus in the paragraph dealing with medieval painted glass approximate dates would have been useful and could have been supplied from Nelson. The rather pitiful lists of such flora and fauna as have survived modern industrialism might have been

omitted; perhaps, also, the bibliography which is not full enough to be of real value, and the meagre list of Lancastrian worthies. In their place we should have welcomed a convenient list of the more important specimens of domestic architecture, in which the county is by no means poor.

Like its predecessors the book is carefully produced. It is just the right size for the pocket, and is well printed on good paper, which can be said of very few books in this year of grace. It is singularly free from misprints, and is furnished with a most serviceable map. The railway map which is employed as an end-paper is of less value. This is becoming a common practice with publishers, but it cannot be too strongly condemned.

*The Journal of the Friends' Historical Society.*  
Vol. xvii., Nos. 1 and 2. (London, The Swarthmore Press, 3s.)

THERE are many pleasant pages in these two numbers—issued together in one cover. The most generally interesting paper is that put together out of 'The Haigs of Bemersyde,' by John Russell (1881), relating to the two seventeenth century Haigs who joined the Friends. One was the head of the family of his day—Anthony Haig—who suffered an imprisonment of over four years for his convictions, but on returning to the world, did not further distinguish himself as a Friend. The other was Anthony's younger brother William. He migrated to London; became the friend and son-in-law of Gawen Lawrie, a well-known Quaker merchant, afterwards deputy governor of East New Jersey; and followed that good man into the New World, where, "grown very grey," he died, at Burlington, at the age of forty-two.

Charles Tylor (1816–1902) wrote for his grandchildren, an artless but lively account of his school-days in the "Twenties" which takes the chief place in the first number. The vicissitudes of Prior Park, Bath, are illustrated by a note on John Thomas of Bristol, who owned it for some 16 years, early in the last century.

The principal article in No. 2 is the "vision" of Joseph Fry (1728–1787), the founder of the firm of J. S. Fry & Sons—a remarkable dream of the type of a "pilgrim's progress."

*Pickpocket, Turnkey, Wrap-rascal and similar Formations in English: a semi-ological Study.*  
By Dr. W. Uhreström. (Stockholm, Magn. Bergvall.)

THE formations dealt with in this interesting little study consist of an uninflected verb with an object. The compiler warns his readers that no section pretends to be complete: each presents merely numerous examples. We are therefore not entitled to quarrel with him over omissions.

The expenditure of a little more time might have added considerably to the value of the work. No systematic distinction is made between terms in common use, dialect terms, obsolete terms and nonce words. Thus, on pp. 12 and 13, 'Cut-throat,' 'fetch-water,' 'spurn-cow' and 'tame-horse' might, by a foreigner, be taken as much on a level, so far as usage goes (except that 'spurn-cow' is rare); whereas 'cut-throat' is

still in literary use, and the others are, for practical purposes, non-existent. Stray translations of Greek compounds occurring in Chapman were hardly worth including, unless, perhaps, some general essay on these formations was intended to be offered. Such an essay might have been made both entertaining and instructive, in fact, without it the writer's aim—"to state which are the chief groups of thought comprised" by the words in question—can hardly be said to have been attained.

The study falls into two parts, which the author has entitled respectively "Animate Ideas" and "Inanimate Ideas." For both he has naturally drawn on the sources with which every English student is familiar, above all, on the "N. E. D." He gives numerous illustrative quotations, and is careful to insert dates. Reference is in some degree facilitated by marginal headings; and there is a complete index of words.

The general reader will probably derive considerable amusement from these pages. The impression left by them is that of rough-and-readiness rather than of wit. The verb stem with its object served for ideas connected with simple actions—mostly in some degree violent and damaging. "Heal-all," and "rest-harrow" are almost alone even among plant-names in suggesting anything comfortable. Dr. Uhrström has included a very odd dialect example of popular etymology which is new to us in "Love-and-tear-it" for *Lavatera (arborea)* the tree mallow.

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CORRIGENDA.—At 12 S. vi. 335, col. 2, l. 10, for "AF" read "AT," and l. 12, for "Raboretum" read *Roboretum*.

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The journals tell their own story. Dr. Aikin was at the time living at Stoke Newington; and although he does not say

so definitely, he was probably accompanied each time by his wife; he speaks always of "we," and it is not likely, as various passages indicate, that his companion was any one else.

The first journal, of which the scene is Sussex and Hampshire, is now printed here, and the others will be given in succession.

## A RAMBLE, 1802.

June 2d, Wednesday.—Left home about nine Horse stumbling and dull—wish he may hold out.

Bait at Morden, noon: vehicles of all sorts going by to Epsom races. We jog soberly on.. Very well—everyone to their liking!—*trahit sua quemque voluptas*. Got to Burford-bridge at four. A delightful walk after tea through Mr. Lock's Woods. Surely we shall see nothing finer! The Tempe of England! Sunless day, but upon the whole favourable, especially the evening.

3d Thursday.—Set out at eight. Heavy showers soon after which alarmed us a little, but proved not so bad to bear as expected. Horse made a sad *fax pas* and broke his knees. He is likely to be our greatest care and plague. The day cleared up and became very fine and warm. Stopt to dine at a clean little inn at Slinfold. Walk into the churchyard which afforded the following very tolerable epitaph:—

More than in bed of down the mortal part,  
Here rests secure from trouble grief or smart,  
Till Power Supreme reanimates the dust,  
Blest may he rise with all the rising just.

Attended to the scrubbing of two meazled pigs in the churchyard, and learned the application—soap-suds and ashes—Some instruction to be got everywhere!

With much exertion got to Pulborough before five. Very hot. The county of Sussex hitherto woody and flat. Found a very unpromising inn at this place, on the banks of the Arun, here a *tame* stream, gently flowing through meadows. Soon a thunderstorm rolled awfully from the high downs in full view before us. It was the prelude of a wet evening, which with our tired horse, fixed us for the night at this spot, much against our inclination. It is somewhat, however, to have a dry house overhead. Spirits flat—time hangs heavy—think of home. Poor supper—early to bed.

4th Friday.—Off before seven, right glad to get away from our quarters. Misty morning. Breakfast at a small village inn at Bury, and then prepared for a dreadful ascent of the downs. The fog cleared, and with walking and favouring our horse we got up the ascent very well. A glorious prospect rather improved by the skirts of the fog rolling away over the hills. On descending to Arundel, a fine richly wooded country opened, affording views of uncommon beauty terminating in the tract of meadows on the lower part of the Arun.

Arundel, a town with several marks of antiquity—some good modern houses in the main street. Visited the castle which towers proudly over the town. A fine seat of an ancient baron, but the ruins somewhat incongruous with the spruceness of the modern part, though the gothic style in the latter is well preserved. Beautiful mahogany

work in door-cases, &c. Fine prospect from the top of the building; a glimpse of the Isle of Wight.

Viewed the church, but disappointed in finding the end containing the old Arundel chapel and monuments, all dilapidated. Effect of an antient religion subverted!

After dinner set out for Chichester. A delightful ride. Continued woods for some of the first miles; then, the country opener, affording views of several seats and distant woods and hills. A nightingale by the roadside sung so sweetly as to be a perfect syren, and we could not easily get away from him.

Chichester a neat old city, with many good modern houses. A fine gothic market cross. Visited the Cathedral—fine spire—tolerably handsome within, especially the choir. Tomb of Chillingworth in the cloysters. The inscription ends with *Nec sentit damna sepulchri*, an allusion to his funeral in the parliament times. Tomb of Collins in the cathedral: fine sculpture of Flaxman; and poetical inscription by Hayley. Some other monuments by Flaxman.

Called on Dr. Sanden—an agreeable man—acquainted with him at once.

June 5, *Saturday*.—Went before breakfast to Havant. A level unvaried country, rich in corn. Some ugly marshes towards the sea. From Havant to Portsmouth, flat, but soon becomes interesting from the tokens of approach to a large port. The latter part of the road populous and crowded. Entrance into Portsmouth very striking from the novelty of the fortifications. Walk on the ramparts. Channel before the I. of Wight enlivened with ships at anchor. The sea of a beautiful hue. Peel quite refreshed at the sight.

Visited the dockyard with Mr. Scott, an excellent cicero. Everything grand and magnificent. Saw the workmen forging an anchor,

*Illius inter sese magna vi brachia tollunt  
In numerum*

Great order and neatness in laying the stores. Cables of a first-rate 24 inches in circumference. Saw some curious remains of antiquity brought from Egypt—comparison between ancient and modern art.

In the evening took a walk with Mr. Scott to Southsea Castle and round by Kingston. Gained a complete idea of the road of Spithead, Portsmouth Harbour, &c.

The Crown, a bad inn and unconscionably dear.

June 6, *Sunday*.—The rough and cloudy weather made us change our intention of passing hence to the Isle of Wight. Set out after breakfast and got to Wickham to dinner. On leaving Portsea Isle, ascend a lofty eminence, whence is a noble prospect of the harbour, the different inlets of the sea, and the Isle of Wight, but the weather unfavourable. A rough wooded country beyond, with gentlemen's seats.

*Afternoon*.—Proceed with just rain enough to make it gloomy, but not wet. First a pretty varied country, then black heaths through which is carried a new straight road. The approach to Southampton very fine, across a piece of water communicating with its bay and forming a lake. A like expanse edged with woods and overlooked by seats and pleasure grounds.

Southampton, a clean well-built town. A very handsome street entered by an ancient gateway runs through it. Fine view from the port down

the bay, terminating in the Isle of Wight. The upper end of the bay, at ebb-tide, presents the deformity of a muddy flat; otherwise, all is very beautiful. Extensive prospect from the top of a castle on a mount, which in our rambles we found by chance.

June 7, *Monday*. O this weather—"The South with dabbled wings."

Had it been fair, our morning's ride to Lyndhurst would have been delightful. The first part of the road was the scenery about Southampton bay, the termination of which we just rounded—the latter part through the New Forest. Even as it was, we enjoyed it much, for the air was clear though gentle rain constantly fell. Much grandeur in the forest views—rising ground covered with wood stretching beyond reach of sight; and the moors over which we travelled, edged with woods beautifully sinuous in their form and affording picturesque glades and recesses.

The day turned out so incessantly rainy that we staid immured in a room of the inn at Lyndhurst till the evening, employing ourselves with reading Gilpin, pique, &c. At length an apparent clearing up tempted us to proceed in our journey. A fine avenue through the forest for some miles, then a varied country. The rain soon returned, but we got to Lymington by nine o'clock in very tolerable plight.

June 8, *Tuesday*.—A fine morning put us in spirits, and we spent the forenoon in walking about the environs of Lymington. We even climbed the steeple whence we had a fine view of the Isle of Wight from the Needles to Spithead, and of all the circumjacent country. But about noon dark clouds rose and brought on heavy rain, which returned at short intervals all the afternoon, and confined us to our inn. Determine to set our faces homeward to-morrow.

June 9, *Wednesday*.—Impatience to change the scene made us set out in unpromising weather, and we encountered some heavy showers and squalls before we got to Lyndhurst. It set in afterwards for incessant rain, and we have the mortification of being in the centre of a delightful country without being able to stir a step from our inn. Picquet, newspapers, &c., but O for my own study. A tour for pleasure indeed! but things may mend, and we have already enjoyed a good deal.

June 10, *Thursday*.—Morning began with gloomy presages, tempestuous wind and rain. Fireside and old magazines—not reckoned by Mr. Gilpin among the charms of the New Forest. After contending against ennuï as well as we could till evening, it got the better of us, and in mere despair we set out in the rain at six o'clock for Rumsey. Handsomely peppered by the road and in ill plight to enjoy some of the fine forest scenes we passed through. However we arrived in tolerable condition, and did not regret that we had made the venture.

June 11, *Friday*.—Oh Sun! What pleasure to look again in thy face and tell thee "how I love thy beams." What is there thou canst not cheer and animate! With light hearts we set out on our morning's ride from Rumsey to Winchester. First part of the road through a pleasant wood. Afterwards a varied country ending in chalky downs. The city of Winchester seated in a hollow and not visible till near. Rather a mean place,

but the grandeur of its cathedral makes amends. A large pile, of pure and simple gothic architecture, in good condition both within and without. Noble aisles and magnificent choir, with an altarpiece by West—the resurrection of Lazarus. A plain stone coffin of William Rufus. Others of several Saxon kings. But the tombs of great clergymen are the glory of this cathedral, many enclosed in most beautiful tabernacle work. Cardinals Beaufort and Langton, Bishops Fox, Gardiner and Wainfleet, William of Wickham, &c. National religion must always be attached to such edifices and the associations accompanying them.

Saw the college, or school, a sensible place, well calculated for inspiring sentiments favourable to antiquity. Many scholars walking about, some in black gowns. Winchester seems to abound in remains of antiquity, the study of which might agreeably occupy one's leisure. The King's house is a large pile with little to engage the attention—lately a prison, now a garrison. This city, like almost all the places we have viewed, is crowded with soldiery. Probably no towns on the continent have a more military appearance than those of England at present—such are the times we live in! The extreme dearness of inns probably caused by this.

Proceeded over naked downs, which even fine weather could scarcely prevent from looking bleak and comfortless. Country mends towards Alresford. Reached Alton early in the evening. Its approach delightful; and its situation, in the midst of hop gardens and cornfields, extremely pleasant. Enjoyed a walk in its environs. True rural softness in the views. We are not sorry that we have left the coast and got into a milder climate—but perhaps the weather makes the chief difference. Green boughs at the doors of the public houses, in honour of a visitation held this day. Some characteristic clerical figures jogging homewards from their festival.

I thought I recognised the rough and wooded scene of Selborne at some distance on the road—classical ground to me!\*

June 12, *Saturday*.—A sweet ride from Alton to Farnham. On the right a little stream running through meadows, beyond which rose a bold range of high ground all richly covered with sloping woods, sometimes nearer, sometimes more remote and stretching to the distant country. The course of our road, a fertile and well cultivated tract, with hop-grounds, cornfields and clovered meadows. Several gentlemen's seats and villages. I know not whether the scenes would be deemed *picturesque* (though several of the views among the woods seemed strictly so) but they were delightfully pleasant, and inspired the most agreeable emotions. A few driving showers, but

\* [Aikin's reference to Selborne as classical ground implies that he already knew the place; that he knew Gilbert White's writings is borne out by his 'Calendar of Nature,' a work which went into several editions. As "Mr. Aikin of Warrington" he is mentioned in the last paragraph of White's 'Natural History,' as having lately published something similar to what White proposed to add, namely, "an *Annus Historico-Naturalis*, or the Natural History of the Twelve Months of the Year."] . . . . .

having been aguerris to rain, we did not regard them. "Such are the uses of adversity!"

Farnham quite buried in hops, which, at the season of their prime, most afford a striking and verdant prospect. At present, the bare poles (the lower part only being half covered) give a grey dusky hue to the landscape.

Visited the Bishop of Winchester's palace, crowning a brow above the town—an ancient structure, with a ruined castellated part still more ancient. Within, it is a large comfortable modern mansion, presenting much more of the nobleman than the bishop. A very elegant drawing-room with silk furniture—a sofa much larger and wider than any bed in my house. Small library of mostly modern books, and *smart* chapel. Had a delightful walk in the park. A long avenue of old elms running along a terrace, which overlooks the country. A fine velvet lawn, on which was feeding a large herd of beautiful deer, and some foreign spotted sheep. Some of the deer ran spontaneous races and showed off all their light airy motions. The whole scene was extremely pleasant. Upon my word, it is no bad thing to be Bishop of Winchester!

From Farnham to Guildford; the greatest part of the road over a singular elevated ridge called the Hog's-back, a narrow summit of a chalk hill, just broad enough for a wide road and declining sharply on each side. It affords extensive views of the country each way, but not very agreeable—much black moor. High wind on the top, and it must be very bleak in bad weather—quite solitary and houseless but good road. A long descent to Guildford. After tea, took a walk to a remarkable chalk quarry, a striking scene, with a fine view of the river and up the valley towards Godalming.

Home draws strongly as we approach it. Travelling offers many pleasures; but never to see a face one knows—night after night to lodge in new places, where not a soul cares about you—to be without employment, books and the many little comforts of one's own house, becomes at length very tiresome. We therefore resolved to push ten miles further in order to be within one easy day of Newington; and we got very well to Cobham. First part of the road a close country, with parks and cultivated fields. Then black moorish commons, interrupted, however, with plantation. Cross the Mole close by Cobham, on a bridge whence is a very striking near view of a gentleman's house on an elevation, in a finely wooded park, beautifully laid out and declining to the water.\*

This has been a very amusing day and the horse has performed beyond expectation.

June 13, *Sunday*.—From Cobham to Kingston, a good deal of black common, but enlivened with seats. 'Tis a lucky thing when gentlemen chuse to fix their residence in a barren country, as they alone are able to improve it, and they leave better land for more useful purposes. Surrey abounds in these instances. Greeted the Thames near Kingston and recognized its great superiority to all the streams we had seen.

Took a walk to Hampton Court, a most dull disagreeable road between two park walls, royalty

\* This we afterwards found to be the celebrated Painshill.

excluding all subjects from its recesses, though miles in extent. The palace a very grand piece of architecture in the rich style of a century ago—contrasted by the gothic remains of Wolsey's magnificence. The pleasure grounds and park, a specimen of the stiff Dutch taste, and not bearing comparison with the best English manner. Returned by a long and rather tiresome walk round the bend formed by the Thames.

From Kingston to Richmond, a charming drive. Richmond Hill in high beauty. Thence to town, all dust, carriages, turnpikes, &c., underwent a sad humiliation in Hyde Park, where our humble and dusty carriage and persons were engaged in a throng of all the great and gay folks at Kensington gardens. Reached Newington safe and sound, and gladly sat down again to *home* and *comfort*

PRONEPOS.

## PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE PAPERS.

### V. TWO OF DELANE'S WRITERS.

A HITHERTO unknown leader-writer of Delane's can apparently be identified, as the following letter shows.

The name of the Rev. Charles Peter Chretien, a fellow, like another of Delane's writers, the Rev. Thomas Mozley, Newman's brother-in-law, of Oriel College, Oxford, does not appear in Mr. Dasent's long list of Delane's contributors. In 1850, the year of the letter, he was a tutor in the college. To what extent he wrote for Delane must be inferred from the letter :—

Oriel, 18 April, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR,—

Your parcel has reached me on a morning which has its occupation too fully marked out to leave me time for writing the article. I regret this: for I would gladly have taken my farewell of the "leaders" of *The Times* (as a writer) by a *résumé* of the subject which I began with—education. I have written to Mr. Walter asking him definitely to accept my resignation. My health will not allow me to make (as I find by experience) any addition, desultory though it be, to my work in term: and I find, *inter alia*, that I cannot make up my mind to limit my vacations by a definite engagement. I have to thank you, in the retrospect, for having supplied me with so good a cast of subjects, and having judged so favourably of my attempts.

Believe me,

Very faithfully yours,

CHARLES P. CHRETIEN.

In Mr. Dasent's 'Life,' there are several references to one of Delane's "most prolific leader-writers." Dr. Henry Annesley Woodham, who was born in 1813 and died in 1875 at Cambridge, which had been his home for many years and where he was an honorary fellow of Jesus College. Woodham according to Delane's biographer "enjoyed the confidence of his chief in a

high degree." and contributed in one year no fewer than two hundred articles to the paper. Preserved in *The Times* office is the following letter from Woodham to the Editor. It is not dated, but as it mentions that the writer had been nearly forty years at Cambridge, it must have been written not long before his death :—

Friday.

MY DEAR DELANE,

Let me assure you, once for all, that among all the many men you have known in your life, there has not been one more competent to measure his own capacities, determine his own wants, and appreciate in any respect his own position, than your present correspondent.

In the matter before us, especially, no other human creature—physician or layman, could have anything like the absolute perception of facts that I have, no other could form so good a judgment; no other could have anything like so strong an interest, in seeing that the judgment was good. Not Paget himself, nor fifty Pagets could advise me against my own conclusions; indeed, he is far too clever a man to attempt such a thing. He listens to my opinions even in the measuring of drugs in his prescriptions: in the matter of my moving, he would not venture a word after he had heard such a case as I could put before him.

Once more I say, leave it in my hands, I convince myself completely that your old friend and correspondent could not be in better. It is indeed for your private gratification that I add another word. As to Cambridge: just remember that I have been here 40 years (come next summer) and that part of that time I never kept my bed one single day until the terrible illness I took at Hastings last year. Again, for nearly three-fourths of that time I have been your daily correspondent—how often have I missed a single day's work? What did you say to me the other day about the amount of work I had done for the paper compared with the amount done by any other man since the paper began?

Up to the summer of last year I believe I was, for my age, one of the youngest and strongest men in the University, but we can't be young and strong for ever. I am, I think, four years your senior, an insignificant difference when we first began, but a telling one now—especially after a heavy sickness. I daresay my last letter to you impressed you in this respect, but it was not intended to be in the least desponding—only plain spoken and rational. I am not a bit nervous, nor a bit out of heart with my work, but if I suspect that the best of my days are gone, and that I cannot reasonably look forward to being what I was in times past, would anybody say I was mistaken? Do you fancy a man can be made young again by going to the South Coast or the North Foreland?

As to the present, I am better already, better by far, saving your presence, than I should have been if I had gone afield in such weather as yesterday. In fact, I would have reported myself workable, except that if I had happened to break down again you might have very justly blamed me for not taking the rest that was offered. Moreover, as I have written two days

this week, and Stebbing had three days holiday, the exchange is not against you for the present, and if I do, as I hope to do, a fair score yet on this side of Christmas, the result will be a pretty fair score for the whole year.

Write to me when you will and as you wish. I know you delight in prescribing for the people, and so you are welcome to the enjoyment even in my case, for I am sure you like it, only, I must take care it doesn't hurt me. Otherwise, there is not among all my friends a single man who would pretend to know me or my affairs better than I know them myself.

Ever yours,

H. A. W.

C. W. B.

### IRISH FAMILY HISTORY.

#### KEON OF MOREAGH AND KEON-BROOK, CO. LEITRIM.

(See *ante*, p. 3.)

PHILIP KEON, eldest son of Ferdinand Keon, to whom his father left his interest in the 100 acres of Moreagh and Mullaghsallagh to be settled in his possession at the time of his marriage. He is mentioned in a Deed or Demise dated Feb. 17, 1749, wherein his son James Keon of Drumkeelan had a Lease of the lands of Drumkeelan from Gerald Keon of Brendrum in co. Leitrim. He married, but I cannot trace his wife's maiden name, and had issue:—

1. Ferdinand Keon. In a Lease dated Sept. 28, and Release dated Sept. 29, 1727, in consideration of a marriage then intended between Ferdinand Keon and Ann Kelly, his uncle Christopher Keon of Moreagh did transfer to him all lands of Moreagh and Mullaghsallagh, parish of Kiltoghork, and Barony and co. of Leitrim. He married Ann dau. of Edmund Kelly, Esq., of Screege, co. Roscommon, and had issue, five sons:—

1. Edward Keon, who left the estates of Moreagh and Mullaghsallagh, otherwise Newbrook, co. Leitrim to his brother William Keon.

2. William Keon of the city of Dublin. In his will dated Dec. 2, 1796, and proved Feb. 17, 1801, he left to his son Ferdinand the estates of Moreagh and Mullaghsallagh, otherwise called Newbrook, and his estate of Drumdiffe and Edenmore, all in co. of Leitrim, but use for life to his brother Ambrose Keon, also his lands of Kildoragh otherwise Kildarra in co. Mayo. Mentions his son William Keon; his nephew William Keon, only son of his brother Robert Keon, and William Keon eldest son of his nephew

George Keon. He married Jane Kelly, otherwise Sankey (widow of George Kelly, by whom she had a son Dennis Kelly), and by her, to whom he left his interest in Lands of Kilkenny in Barony of Athlone and co. of Kildare, had issue:—

i. Ferdinand Keon, under 20 in 1796.

ii. William Keon.

3. George Keon, an apothecary of Dublin, 1754. According to a memorial of an Indentured Deed dated Aug. 3, 1754, between George Keon of the City of Dublin, Apothecary, and Jane Keon, otherwise Baxter, his wife of the one part and Joseph Willcock of said City, Merchant of the other. . . . Wherein George Keon and Jane his wife did demise Lands of Tullagh, otherwise Tullogh, otherwise Tully in parish of Killeshandra, co. Cavan. . . .

A Deed of Assignment dated Sept. 24, 1757 (in which he is described as George Keon of Mahanagh in co. of Leytrim, gent.) is between him and Jane Keon, otherwise Baxter, otherwise Burrowes, otherwise Martin, his wife of the one part, and Joseph Willcocks of City of Dublin of the other.

A Memorial of a Deed of Assignment dated May 10, 1735, by a Deed of Assignment dated Oct. 27, 1761. Mentions one George Keon of Carrick on Shannon, Apothecary; he made over to William Keon of City of Dublin, Esq. . . . *Re* Lands of Tullagh. Witnessed by Ferdinando Keon of Moreagh, co. Leitrim and by Robert Keon of the City of Dublin, gent.

A Memorial of an Indenture dated Nov. 12, 1763, between George Keon of Carrick in co. Leitrim, Apothecary, and Edward Keon of Moreagh in said co., gent. George Keon conveyed to Edward Keon all his right title, &c., to Lands of Drimnymore, Greaghinlega, Tullagh, Cornacarn, &c., in co. Leitrim. Witnessed by Ann Keon, gentlewoman, mother to said George and Edward Keon, and by John Moran, servant to said Edward Keon. He left no issue by his wife Jane Baxter, so far as I am able to trace.

4. Robert Keon, of the city of Dublin. In a Memorial of a Lease dated Aug. 30, 1760, between Robert Keon of the City of Dublin, gent., and Myles Lyons of Cloonboy in co. Roscommon, gent., Robert Keon let, &c., to Myles Lyons the Lands of Tullycerky and Greaghreveagh, Barony of Dromahair and co. of Leitrim. He was tried, and executed February/March, 1788 for the murder of George Nugent Reynolds,

of Loughscur, co. Leitrim, whom he shot at Dinane, co. Leitrim, on the morning of Oct. 16, 1786. They were going to fight a duel, but on arrival at the appointed place, and before their seconds could arrange the usual preliminaries, he fired killing Mr. Reynolds on the spot. A full account of the murder and trial is given in Walker's *Hibernian Magazine* for 1786, 7 and 8.

Will dated Nov. 21, 1787, probate granted to Bridget Keon, the widow, May 13, 1794. He appointed his wife and his brothers Edward and William Keon exors. He married Bridget —, and by her-left issue, an only son William Keon, who was a minor in 1793.

5. Ambrose Keon of Carrick on Shannon, co. Leitrim, in 1761, and of Newbrook, co. Leitrim, at date of his will. In his will dated Jan. 14, 1806, proved Dec. 9, 1808, he says:—

"To be bur. in the Family Vault between my mother and my brother William. To Edward Johnston 1s. To Robert Johnston, Bridgett's eldest son. My dau. Ann. Her eldest son Ambrose. My dau. Bridgett. For her children and not be by Edward Johnston drank in whiskey. To Mrs. Myles Keon of Keonbrook. To my son Frank. To his son little Frank. I appoint Myles Keon of Keonbrook the younger, Barrister-at-law, and Gerald Walsh, youngest son to Mr. Patrick Walsh of Drumsna, my Executors."

He married *ante* Feb. 10, 1761, a dau. of Edmund Conry, Esq., of Porto Bello, co. Roscommon, and by her had issue:—

i. Ann Keon who married —, and had a son Ambrose —.

ii. Bridget Keon, who married Edward Johnston, and had issue a son Robert Johnston, and other children.

iii. Frank Keon of Keelogue, co. Leitrim. In the Diocese of Ardagh, Will Book, 1809-25, is the following:—

"Francis Keon of Keelogue in co. of Leitrim. To my wife Mary Keon my Lands of Drumanlan. My dau. Alice. My son Frank. My grandchild Philip son to my son James."—(The rest was illegible.)

He married Mary —, and by her left issue:—

(i.) Frank Keon.

(ii.) Alice Keon.

(iii.) James Keon, who married —, and had a son, Philip Keon.

II. James Keon. A Memorial of a Deed or Demise dated Feb. 17, 1749, between Gerald Keon of Brendrum in co. Leitrim, Esq., and James Keon of Drumkeelan,

gent., wherein Gerald Keon let, &c., to James Keon all Lands, &c., of Drumkeelan then actually in the possession of James Keon and his father Philip Keon, always subject to the clauses in said Gerald's Lease from Edmund Reynall, Esq. Witnessed by Michael Keon. He married — and had issue, a son, Philip Keon and daughters.

In the will of William Keon of the City of Dublin, gent., dated Dec. 2, 1796, who married Jane Kelly, otherwise Sankey, he says: "To William Keon, eldest son of my nephew George Keon." I believe this George Keon to have been a son of William's brother George Keon, who married Jane Baxter, but have not found any confirmatory evidence on the subject.

HENRY FITZGERALD REYNOLDS.

## PRINCIPAL LONDON COFFEE-HOUSES TAVERNS AND INNS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

(12 S. vi. 29, 59, 84, 105, 125, 143, 162)

### ADDITIONAL ABBREVIATIONS.

Callow = Edward Callow's 'Old London Taverns,' 1899.

Chancellor's 'Fleet Street' = E. Beresford Chancellor's 'Annals of Fleet Street,' 1912.

G. I. Pension Book = The Pension Book of Gray's Inn. Records of the Honourable Society. Edited by Reginald Fletcher Chaplain, 1901.

L. I. Black Books = The Records of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn. The Black Books, vol. iii., 1899.

Master Worsley's Book = Master Worsley's Book on the History and Constitution of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, by A. R. Inghen, K.C., 1910.

Rocque's 'Survey' = An exact survey of the cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark with the country near ten miles round. Begun in 1741, finished in 1745, and published in 1746, by John Rocque, land-surveyor.

Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry' = J. Percy Simpson's 'Old City Taverns and Masonry,' *Trans.* Quatuor Coronati Lodge vol. xix., 1906, p. 8-30.

Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry' = J. Percy Simpson's 'Some Old London Taverns and Masonry,' *Trans.* Quatuor Coronati Lodge, vol. xx., 1907, pp. 28-46.

Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns' = J. Percy Simpson's 'Some Old Suburban Taverns and Masonry,' *Trans.* Quatuor Coronati Lodge, vol. xxi., 190, 388, 1908, pp. 38-57.

## SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

Abercombe Tavern	Near Lombard Street ..	—	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
Admiral Vernon Tavern	Bishopsgate Street ..	1753	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
Anchor and Hope ..	Leadenhall Street ..	1763	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
Angel and Crown ..	Shire Lane, Temple Bar ..	1738	Chancellor's 'Fleet Street,' p. 272; Larwood, p. 271.
Angel and Crown ..	Upper Street, Islington ..	1738	Larwood, p. 271.
Antigallican ..	Shire Lane, Temple Bar ..	—	Chancellor's 'Fleet Street,' p. 272.
Antwerp Tavern ..	Threadneedle Street ..	—	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
Ape ..	Philip Lane, London Wall ..	—	Larwood, p. 161.
Apollo ..	Bell Yard, Temple Bar ..	1737	Chancellor's 'Fleet Street.'
Apple Tree ..	Near Cold Bath Fields Frison ..	1745	Larwood, p. 239
Axe Tavern ..	Kings Street (West side), Westminster ..	1739	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
Axe and Cleaver ..	Near Lambeth Palace ..	—	Thornbury, vi., 392.
Bear and Harrow ..	Butcher Row, Strand ..	1730	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
		1746	Rocque's 'Survey.'
Bell ..	Warwick Lane, E.C. ..	—	Larwood, p. 478
Bell ..	Nicholas Lane, E.C. ..	1738	Simpson's 'City Tavern and Masonry.'
Bell Inn ..	Walbrook ..	1701	Calendar of State Papers (Treasury) N. & Q., May 15, 1920.
Bell Inn ..	Haymarket (West side) ..	1745	Rocque's 'Survey.'
Bell and Anchor ..	North Road, Hammersmith ..	—	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Bishop Blaize and Two Sawyers	Within the liberty of the Fleet ..	1734	Larwood, p. 252.
Black Bear ..	Opposite "White Bear," Piccadilly ..	—	Street's 'Ghosts of Piccadilly,' 1914, p. 262; Rocque's 'Survey.'
Black Boy and Camel	Leadenhall Street ..	1700	Larwood, p. 433.
Blackmoor's Head and Woolpack	Buckingham Gate ..	1765	Larwood, p. 347
Black Horse Tavern	Shug Lane, Piccadilly ..	1767	Lane's 'Masonic Records,' 1886.
Blue Anchor ..	Greenwich ..	—	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Blue Anchor Tavern ..	Bell Court, Fenchurch Street ..	1794	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
Blue Posts ..	Middle Lane, Holborn ..	1723	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
Boar's Head ..	Fleet Street (No. 66) ..	—	Chancellor's 'Fleet Street.'
Boat Tavern ..	At back of Foundling Hospital, Gray's Inn Lane ..	1780	Larwood, p. 335.
Bristol ..	Near Charing Cross ..	1739	Dickins and Stanton, p. 26.
Britannia ..	Barbican ..	—	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
Brown Bear Inn ..	Bow Street ..	—	Reginald Jacob's 'Covent Garden,' 1913, p. 101.
Bull and Garter ..	Within the liberty of the Fleet ..	1734	Larwood, p. 252.
Bull's Head ..	Strand-on-the-Green ..	c. 1740	A pewter tankard formerly in the possession of F. Bevan, Esq.
Bull Head Tavern	Princes Street, Westminster ..	1787	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
Bull's Head Inn ..	High Street, Borough ..	1723	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

*(To be continued.)*

A JUDICIAL PASSION FOR DATES.—To those interested in "ana," these not very reconcilable versions of the same incident will have appeal. They both relate to Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, from 1866 to 1880.

1. From 'A Generation of Judges, by their Reporter,' 1886, pp. 50-51 :—

"The process of inserting the facts into his mind was in his later days long and difficult, and in the course of it the peculiarities for which he was famous came out strongly. No sooner was a fact, however unimportant, mentioned, than

the Chief Baron immediately asked, 'What is the date?'...He had an absolute passion for dates, and sometimes when he demanded them on unnecessary occasions put the counsel before him to the task of inventing them. 'Give him some date,' said a leader to his junior thus hard pressed; 'any date will do to keep him quiet.'"

2. From 'Further Indiscretions, by a Woman of No Importance,' 1918, p. 238 :—

"He had a habit latterly of falling asleep when the case he was hearing became dull. Once when trying a case involving the loss of a ship's cargo the Chief Baron was in a condition of somnolence. It so happened that he was a firm

believer in the wholesomeness of dates, and was particularly fond of them, and on Council [*sic*] mentioning the word dates, the Judge awoke with a start, saying, 'What did you say the ship contained?' "Dates" was the reply. 'Most important,' said the Judge grasping his pen to make notes, and slumbered no more."

No. 1 has long been a "stock" anecdote, related sometimes with a little more flavour than is above given; the work, 'A Generation' being usually credited to an able veteran frequenter of the Courts at Westminster and in the Strand: but No. 2 almost suggests that some element of hoax has entered into the process of its evolution.

W. B. H

WIDEAWAKE HATS.—Many years ago I was told by my father (the late Rev. Dr. Emerton), who could remember the first introduction of the above-mentioned headgear; that they owed their name to the fact that they had no "nap" upon them, whilst the beaver hat was rough

WOLSELEY P. EMERTON, D.C.L.

"BUG" IN PLACE-NAMES.—Under the heading 'Places and their Names,' Mr. Charles G. Harper writes in *The Autocar* of June 5, 1920:—

"A good deal of amusement has recently been caused by the sudden upheaval of local public opinion at the village of Bugsworth, in that part of the Peak District nearest Manchester. Bugsworth it seems, after having that name for considerably over a thousand years, has now come to the conclusion that it can endure the affliction no longer and has decided to style itself in future 'Lymedale.' Probably the village would have still been content with its olden name but for the fact that its rustic conditions have been greatly altered by the spread of Manchester's suburban areas into these parts and Suburbia is apt to be very choice in its expressions. Yet the place-name means nothing ill, and only enshrines that of a Saxon landowner, whose 'wealth,' or manorial settlement this was. This Saxon 'Bug' was probably not ashamed of his name, although it certainly conveys no sense of high romance. There was, however, about midway in the nineteenth century one Joshua Bug of Wakefield, landlord of the 'Swan' inn there, who decided to abandon that surname and to call himself for ever after 'Norfolk Howard.' This is the *locus classicus* of the subject, and will be found by those interested in the matter duly advertised in *The Times* of June 26th, 1862."

Norfolk Howard, I should like to say has already had the attention of 'N. & Q.'

A few years since a young girl who came from Bugthorpe, Yorkshire, was in my household. She spoke of the village as *Buckthorpe*, and when I remarked on this to her seemed too shy to offer any clear explanation. I came to the conclusion that

entomological misapprehension, plus a sense of decency, had led to the disguise of etymology of the place-name.

ST. SWITHIN.

WARREN HASTINGS. (See 12 S. i. 148, 211, 318; iii. 315).—Readers of 'N. & Q.' will be glad to learn that it is proposed to replace the medallion removed from No. 40 Park Lane, with a further inscription. This is the information courteously sent to me from the Grosvenor Office and refers to the fine block of flats which has been erected upon the site of the residence razed, before the war, at the north-east corner of the Lane. No doubt we may look for the re-instatement of the tablet ere long. CECIL CLARKE.  
Junior Athenæum Club.

### Queries.

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

THOMAS LARKHAM: PORTRAIT WANTED.—The Boston Athenæum Library is very anxious to obtain a photograph of the frontispiece portrait which appeared in two works by Thomas Larkham. One bears the title 'The Wedding Supper,' published in London in 1652, the portrait being engraved by T. Cross. The other volume has the title 'The Attributes of God,' and was printed in London in 1656. These works are mentioned in Lowndes and in the 'D. N. B.' Mr. Sharp of the British Museum writes me that there is no portrait in the Library copy.

I shall be very grateful for reference to a copy of either of these works containing the portrait, from which the owner might allow a photograph to be taken. Larkham lived for a time in New England and is, therefore, of interest to historical students.

C. K. BOLTON, Librarian.

Boston Athenæum, U.S.A.

MANDERSTOUN.—I find this name under 'Scotch surnames derived from lands in Scotland,' by Cosmo Innis; but not in 'Scottish Land names, their Origin and Meaning,' by Sir Herbert Maxwell Bart. I know of Manderston in Berwickshire. Where could I find the meaning of the name? I find Maniston 1410; Mandrediston; Manderstoun, 1480; Mandyrstoun 1475; Manderston, 1602, and Manderston.

S. R. MANDERSON.



**HERALDRY OF FISHES.**—In a work of fiction, entitled 'Peter Homunculus,' by Gilbert Cannan (1909), occurs the following passage:—

"I remember cataloguing once," said Peter [a second-hand bookseller's assistant] "a large volume called 'The Heraldry of Fishes, Notices of the principal Families bearing Fish in their Arms, with 205 charming engravings from stained glass, tombs, sculpture, carving, medals, coins, pedigrees, &c.," and I remember adding an attractive note to the effect that nearly 600 families were noticed in the work. And beside the several descriptions of fish, fishing-nets and baits, were mermaids, tritons and shell-fish."

Could any correspondent kindly tell me whether such a book was ever published or was this merely a fictitious book of the author's creation—for, though I am interested in the subject, I am too far from the world of second-hand booksellers to set about making thorough inquiries.

NOLA.

**COURTENAY RIOTS.**—The pending sale is advertised of an estate called Berkeley, near Canterbury, said to be the scene of, or adjacent to, the Courtenay Riots. Where is the best description of this event to be found?

J. LANDEAR LUCAS.

**JEDIDIAH BUXTON.**—According to the 'D.N.B.' he was born Mar. 20, 1707, and was buried Mar. 5, 1772; that would give his age at death at nearly 65. According to *The Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1754, he was then 49; that would give the date of his birth as 1705.

According to John Adams's 'Second Volume of Curious Anecdotes,' &c. (London, 1792), at p. 110, he was a married man and had several children, and "died in 1778, being about 70 years of age." Adams's account of him occupies several pages (viz., 104-110).

As a matter of fact did he die in 1772 or 1778?

Did any of his children inherit any portion of his extraordinary gift for mathematics?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

**HAUCK'S PISTOLS, 1705.**—De Blainville ('Travels,' i. 205), mentions a Mr. Hauck of Nuremberg, in this year, who "makes Pistols, which discharge a hundred Times successively without Priming; and he takes but a Ducat for the Pair of them."

What is known of these pistols, and how were they constructed?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

**84TH REGIMENT IN INDIA c. 1760.**—In looking through a list of officers who served with the 84th Regiment, in Madras and Bengal, between the years 1758 and 1763 I find the following names:—Francis Allesieu; Jacob Carnac; Christopher Thomas Chaigneau; George Frederick Augustus Eiser; John Christian Eiser; Charles Kundson; Alexander La Douesse; William Mehew; Richard Mompessan; Walter Onge; Thomas Pooke; Thomas Tydd; George Whichcot.

I should be very grateful if any of your readers could give me any information about them.

MAZINGARBE.

**MARY ANN BOHUN** married *circ.* 1710, Patrick Blake of Isle of Montserrat.

**MARCELLA FRENCH** married *circ.* 1740, Andrew Blake, son of the above, and was mother of Sir Patrick Blake of Langham Hall, Suffolk, who died 1784.

Is anything known of the families of either Mary Bohun or Marcella French.

M. A. L. G.

**WILLOW-PLANTATIONS.**—Can any correspondent give me any information about willow-planting and "withe stripping," with notes on the origin of the industry and the localities in which it is carried on?

H. BEADON.

**VAN DER PLAES.**—David van der Plaes (or Plaas), portrait-painter; born at Amsterdam, Dec. 11, 1647; died there May 18, 1704. He worked for a short time in London. Can any one give further particulars of his life—other than the statements made by Bryan? Did he leave descendants, and were any of his connexions to be found amongst the Spitalfields weavers under the kindred orthography of Plees?

TRIUMVIR.

**RICHARD SMITH, Esq.,** of Islington, co. Middlesex, Patron of the Rectory of Islington, Dec. 28, 1732, married in —, relict of Nathaniel Crow, Esq., of Barbadoes, B.W.I., and had issue two sons—Richard, rector of Islington (?), and Benjamin of Lys, Hants (sheriff in 1777); and three daughters: Eleanor, who married Anthony Todd, Esq. (of Walthamstow), by whom she had an only daughter, Eleanor, who married Aug. 15, 1782, James, 8th Earl of Lauderdale (1789-1839); Elizabeth, who married John Robinson, Esq., of Wyke House, Middlesex (Secretary to the Treasury), by

whom she had an only daughter Mary, who married, Oct. 3, 1781, Henry, 2nd Earl of Abergavenny (1785-1843) and Mary, who married (1) William Berney, Esq., of Barbadoes, and (2) Thomas Swynnerton Dyer. Doubts are expressed on these matters. Can any one give positive proofs?  
J. F.

**CRYPTOGRAPHY.**—Can your readers help me to obtain any book or publication dealing with cryptography?

In two local libraries there are manuscript diaries of prominent public men belonging to the locality in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The bulk of these is written in ordinary English of the time, but every now and again there occur a few lines written in a peculiar character which is or may be supposed to be cryptic writing, intended to conceal from ordinary readers some facts or sentiments which it might be dangerous to have set down in plain terms.

W. S. B. H.

**CATHARINE MACAULAY AND ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.**—Can any one describe the statue mentioned in the following somewhat contradictory extracts, and give details of the fine and circumstances of its removal? Is it known to be still in existence, and if so, where?

'George III., his Court and Family,' 1820 [by John Galt]:—

"Dr. Thomas Wilson, prebendary of Westminster...lavished large sums upon Catherine Macaulay, the republican historian, in whose honour he was silly enough to cause a marble monument to be erected in his church at Walbrook, though before he died he caused it to be removed, not indeed so much from a sense of the impropriety of the thing, as out of resentment to the lady, who had displeased him by her [second] marriage."

Gorton's 'Biographical Dictionary,' 1828 (Catherine Macaulay, 1731-91):—

"While Mrs. Macaulay was in the height of her fame, Dr. Wilson, rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, conferred upon her the unprecedented honour of erecting a statue to her while living in the chancel of his church which his successor thought proper to remove."

*Ibid.* (Dr. Thomas Wilson, 1703-84):—

"He rendered himself chiefly memorable by his enthusiastic patronage of the historian, Mrs. Macaulay, whose statue, in the costume of the goddess of liberty, he erected in his own church."

'Dictionary of National Biography' (Catherine Macaulay):—

'[Dr. Wilson] had placed on Sept. 8, 1777, within the altar-rails of St. Stephen's, Walbrook,

a white marble statue of her by J. F. Moore, in which she was represented in the character of history, with a pen in her right hand, and with her left arm leaning on some volumes of her "History": and had built a vault for her remains to rest in, but the statue was [on her re-marriage in 1778] taken down, and the vault was sold."

*Ibid.* (Dr. Thomas Wilson):—

"Till her second marriage he was a great admirer of Catherine Macaulay...having erected a marble statue of her, by J. F. Moore, within the altar-rails of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, which he afterwards boarded up."

W. B. H.

**FANNING.**—I shall be grateful for any information concerning John Fanning, a writer of acrostics, who lived about 1850.

W. G. HARDING, F.R., Hist.Soc.  
Christ Church, Oxford.

**JACOB: EARLIEST USE AS CHRISTIAN NAME.**—In old records Jacob is frequently found as an abbreviation of the Christian name Jacobus. Was the vernacular Christian name Jacob in use in mediæval times, *i.e.*, when records were kept in Latin? If so, the translation James may not always be correct.  
H. HAMPTON COPNALL.

**WILD DARRELL.**—Can any reader give the date of Wild Darrell's trial? I am acquainted with Lord Macaulay's reference to his "horrible and mysterious crime" at Littlecote Hall in vol. ii. chap. 9, p. 543 of his 'History of England,' Library Edition, 1881, and with Sir Walter Scott's note in 'Rokeby,' on the subject, as well as the late Nat Gould's page in 'The Magic of Sport.' If there are any other references to this subject I should be glad to hear of them through 'N. & Q.' or direct.

FREDK. C. WHITE.

14 Esplanade, Lowestoft.

**CHRISTIAN NAME LEVARD.**—Memoranda dated 1623 and 1625, respecting baptisms, are signed by a clergyman, who bears the Christian name of Levard, or Leuard, or Leonard. Is anything known of such a Christian name? Presumably it would now be Leonard.  
ROBERT à-ABABRELTON.

30 Killyon Road, Clapham Rise, S.W.S.

**THE PREFIX "RIGHT HONBLE."**—The use of this prefix is confined, as I understand, to Peers of Parliament and Privy Counsellors. It seems to be given sometimes to the wives and widows of such persons. Is this practice strictly correct?

MAGISTER ELEGANTIORUM.

SOUTHEY AND MALVERN.—In compiling an annotated bibliography of Malvern many problems have arisen that so far I have been unable to solve. Can any readers of 'N. & Q.' throw light upon the following:—

In lines addressed to the author, published at the beginning of Joseph Cottle's 'Malvern Hills,' 1798, Southey writes:—

Is Malvern then thy theme? it is a name  
That wakes in me the thoughts of other years  
And other friends. Would I had been with thee  
When thou didst wind the heights. I could have  
lov'd

To lead thee in the paths I once had trod,  
And pointing out the dark and far-off firs  
On Clifton's summit, or the spire that mark'd  
That pleasant town, that I must never more  
Without some heavy thoughts bethink me of,  
..... since

I travell'd there,

Time hath much chang'd me, and that dearest  
friend

Who shar'd my wanderings, to a better world  
Hath past. A most unbending man was he,  
Simple of heart, and to himself severe,  
In whom there was no guile, no evil thought,  
No natural weakness....

Upon a hill,  
Midway, his dwelling stood.

To whom do these lines refer?

F. C. MORGAN, Librarian.

Public Library, Great Malvern.

[This is Edmund Seward. He and Southey were in Worcestershire together in the spring of 1793. In a letter written on Easter Sunday of that year to Charles Collins Southey says, "Yesterday we walked twenty-five miles over Malvern Hills to Ledbury, to Seward's brothers." In the heart-broken letter to Grosvenor Bedford of June 15th, 1795, announcing Seward's death, he speaks of having gone "with him into Worcester-shire."]

PLANT AT QUARR ABBEY.—Can any reader give any information *re* a plant that is found in great numbers at Quarr Abbey, near Ryde, which grows to a height of about three feet on stalks something like wheat stalks. When the bud opens it resembles the full-blown seed-head of a dandelion.

I have never seen this plant anywhere else, and think that it must have been introduced by the French monks who live at the Abbey. ERIC THORNTON.

Stanley House, Boscombe.

[This question is somewhat beyond our scope, but by the kindness of Mr. St. JOHN BROOKS we are enabled to answer it. He says: "From the description given of the appearance and habitat of the plant, and from the seeds enclosed, I think this must be Salsify (*Tragopogon porrifolius*) which has been introduced here from the continent for culinary purposes, and is found in some of the Southern counties. It is impossible to be certain without seeing the plant and the flower."]

ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA.—What is the origin of the Roman Catholic custom of calling upon St. Anthony of Padua to help in finding anything that has been lost?

G. A. ANDERSON.

Woldingham.

FAIR OF GREAT BRINGTON, NORTHAMPTON.—I should be glad of as much genealogical information as possible about this family

G. B.

MOSS-TROOPERS: BIBLIOGRAPHY.—I should be glad to know of any good book relating to the Moss-Troopers; or any novel which introduces a good incident regarding them.

A. G. SKINNER.

JOHN BROWN, fl. 1475.—In the Patent Rolls, Edward IV. (1474) John Brown is mentioned as clerk, in connexion with the Abbey of Westminster (p. 472); and in 1475, as Under Clerk to the King, from whom he held land at Sutton and Barton in Beds. (p. 507).

Did he bear arms? If so, what were they? Can any reader supply any further information concerning him?

F. BROWN.

2 Capel Road, East Barnet, Herts.

EMERSON'S 'ENGLISH TRAITTS.' (See 12 S. v. 234, 275; vi. 9, 73, 228, 257, 276, 297.)—I should be grateful for elucidations or references explaining any of this further batch of puzzlers from the above work. References given here to pages and lines follow the "World's Classics" edition. Phrases in brackets are my own:—

1. P. 118, l. 34. Chaucer found it [Oxford as firm as if it had aways stood. [Is there any more direct reference here than to Chaucer's 'Clerk of Oxenford' ?].

2. P. 119, l. 18 [At Oxford] on Aug. 27th, 1660, John Milton's '*Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio*,' and '*Iconoclastes*' were committed to the flames. [Any authority for this statement ?]

3. P. 121, l. 11. "The whole expense," says Professor Sewell, "of ordinary college tuition at Oxford, is about sixteen guineas a year." [Who was Professor Sewell,—presumably living in 1857—and where does he say this ?]

4. P. 125, l. 25. Charles I. said, that he understood English law as well as a gentleman ought to understand it. [Any reference for this ?]

5. P. 126, l. 27. The best poetry of England of this age, in the old forms, comes from two graduates of Cambridge. [Who are these two poets? Emerson's son, in the Centenary edition, suggests 'Wordsworth,' and, probably, Byron.' But as Emerson is writing in 1857, are

there no contemporary candidates? Tennyson might obviously be one; but who could be the other?]

6. P. 130, l. 18. [The Anglican Church has had] plenty of "clerks and bishops, who, out of their gowns, would turn their backs on no man." [In a footnote Emerson gives this as a quotation from Fuller. His son ascribes it to Fuller's 'Worthies of England.' But I cannot find it there. Any reference?]

7. P. 131, l. 8. A great Duke said, on the occasion of a victory, in the House of Lords, that he thought the Almighty God had not been well used by them, and that it would become their magnanimity, after so great successes, to take order that a proper acknowledgment be made. [Who was this Duke, and what was the occasion?]

8. P. 132, l. 32. [The instinct of the Anglican Church] is hostile to all change in politics, literature, or social arts. The church has not been the founder of the London University, of the Mechanics' Institutes, of the Free School, or whatever aims at diffusion of knowledge. The Platonists of Oxford are as bitter against this heresy as Thomas Taylor. [What does the last sentence mean?]

9. P. 133, l. 23. "The heavens journey still and sojourn not." [Whence this quotation?]

10. P. 136, l. 8. Lord Shaftesbury calls the poor thieves together, and reads sermons to them, and they call it "gas." [Any authority for this statement?]

11. P. 137, l. 4. *Souffrir de tout le monde, et ne faire souffrir personne.* [In a passage of his diary relating to a visit to Montreal, Emerson cites this as an inscription 'over a door in the *Sœurs Grises*.' Are the *Sœurs Grises* a community in Montreal? And does the motto originate with them, or is it borrowed?]

12. P. 137, l. 29. [The English muse] says, with De Stael, "I tramp in the mire with wooden shoes, whenever they would force me into the clouds." [Where is this passage in Mme. de Stael?]

13. P. 138, l. 13. Byron "liked something craggy to break his mind upon." [Whence this quotation?]

14. P. 138, l. 17. Hobbes was perfect in the "noble vulgar speech." [Whence the phrase in inverted commas? In his journals for 1849, Emerson says that he finds Dante "full of the *nobil vulgare eloquenza*": is this anything more than a reminiscence of Dante's phrase, 'Un libro di volgare eloquenza' (Convivio, C. i. 5. 69)?]

15. P. 143, l. 10. Dr. Samuel Clarke's argument for themism from the nature of space and time. [What, in brief, is the substance of Clarke's argument?]

16. P. 143, l. 17. The identity-philosophy of Schelling, couched in the statement that "all difference is quantitative." [What is the general drift of this theory?]

17. P. 148, l. 37. [The English] respect the five mechanic powers even in their song. [What are the five mechanic powers?]

18. P. 152, l. 7. "He wrote a poem," says Lander [referring to Wordsworth], "without the aid of war." [Can any one give me the reference to this saying in Lander's works?]

(Rev.) R. FLETCHER.

Buckland, Faringdon, Berks.

## Replies.

### OLD SEMAPHORE TOWERS.

(12 S. vi. 335; vii. 14).

THE various mechanical devices for transmitting visible signals on land were generally known as telegraphs. From the early part of the eighteenth century numerous suggestions appeared, among the inventors being the Marquis of Worcester and Dr. Hooke in England, and W. Amontons in France. But it was not till after the successful experiments of the Abbé Claude Chappe in France that any attempt was made to connect London with the naval ports. By July, 1793, Chappe and his assistants had made a chain of stations between the Louvre in Paris and the French army then at Lille. A few years later jealous rivals seem to have disputed the poor Abbé's claim to originality, so, becoming a prey to melancholy, he ended his life by throwing himself down a well. Details of his plan quickly found their way to Frankfort, where models were made and sent by a Mr. Playfair to the Duke of York. Chappe's device was a simple two-armed semaphore mounted on an upright post, but the British Admiralty, after various tests, decided to adopt a telegraph

"consisting of six octagonal boards, each movable about an axis, and capable of being placed either vertically or horizontally, so as to be either visible or invisible at the nearest station at pleasure."

These gave thirty-six changes. Presumably, this was the telegraph invented by the Rev. Lord George Murray, a son of the third Duke of Atholl, and later Bishop of St. David's, who, after discussing the subject with the King, was given in March, 1796, the direction of the Admiralty telegraph. The Board proceeded to build eighty-seven signal towers, each being manned by a lieutenant, a midshipman, and two seamen. Besides signal towers along the coasts, three chains of stations were established, connecting in the first place London with Deal, Sheerness and Portsmouth as follows:—

1. London to Deal.—Admiralty, West Square, New Cross, Shooter's Hill, Swanscombe, Gadshill, Callum Hill, Beacon Hill, Shottenden, Barham Downs, Bettishanger, and Deal.

2. Beacon Hill to Sheerness.—Tong, Barrow Hill, Sheerness.

3. London to Portsmouth.—Admiralty, Chelsea, Putney, Cabbage Hill, Netley Heath, Hascombe, Blackdown, Beacon Hill, Portsdown, and Portsmouth.

Improvements were soon after suggested by various persons, such as John Garnet, Capt. Pasley, R.E., Chevalier Edelcrantz, Major Le Hardy, J. McArthur, and Lieut.-Col. J. Macdonald, R.E., F.R.S. The last named published a little 'Treatise' on the subject in 1808.

ENQUIRER is referred also to the 'Naval Chronicle,' vol. i.; Burney's edition of Falconer's 'Marine Dictionary' (1815); *The Transactions of the Society of Arts*, vol. xxv.; Laird Clowes's 'History of the Royal Navy,' vol. iv. (based on Schomberg), and *The Observer*, Feb. 23, 1913, where, in an article entitled 'Nelson's Marconi,' fifteen stations on the Portsmouth line are named, viz.: Whitehall, Chelsea, Putney, Kingston, Cooper's Hill, Chateley, Pearly, Bannick, Haste, Holder, Beacon Hill, Compton Down, Portsdown Hill, Southsea Beach, and High Street, Portsmouth. By the end of 1807 five more lines of stations had been constructed in England and Ireland. There appear to be no maps extant giving the exact position of the stations.

EVAN W. H. FYERS, Major.

Wellington Club, S.W.1.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN TITLES RELINQUISHED (12 S. vi. 248, 340).—As BARON traverses my statement, and waxes wrath over it (but too late), I will refer him for its verification to either of the following:—Garter King; the Keeper of the Records; the report in *The Times* of a Court function (a Court or ball) during the last years of the late King's reign, in which a list of the peers and peeresses commanded to attend appeared in their order of precedence, and wherein the Baron of Saxe-Coburg and his wife ranked immediately after the viscounts and viscountesses, and *immediately before* the barons of England and their wives then present; or, better still, to the Baron himself, who doubtless retains the warrant referred to, and will hand it down as an heirloom to generations of his family yet unborn.

I can write confidently, having at one time seen the warrant, and also a cutting from *The Times* of the report of the Court function above mentioned, though I forget the date of the latter. The fact of this warrant having occasioned no second Runny-

mede, and having, it appeared, been so complacently received by our English barons, was the very reason for my query as to whether there was any precedent for the case. CURIOUS.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND AND POPE (12 S. vi. 335).—In 'The False Move' depicted on the pomatum pot the reference is to the papal brief issued by Pio Nono in 1850 re-establishing in Great Britain a hierarchy of Bishops. There had been in England Vicars Apostolic and Bishops of the Church of Rome ever since the Reformation; but they had been appointed as *in partibus infidelium*. In his brief Pio Nono referred to the Church of England as "the Anglican schism," and defied both that Church and the Imperial Parliament to resist or interfere with his decree establishing a British hierarchy. In February 1851, the challenge was taken up by the Prime Minister, Lord John Russell, who introduced the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill to prevent the assumption by Roman Catholic prelates of titles taken from places within the United kingdom. The bill received a first reading by 395 votes to 63, was shorn of the penal clauses in committee, and the Act was repealed in 1871. HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

Your correspondent's description of this coloured lid suggests that it is a satire on the "Papal aggression" of 1850, when the establishment "of a hierarchy of bishops deriving their titles from their own sees" was restored to this country by a Papal Bull. This action was followed by Cardinal Wiseman's pastoral, by the reply of the Bishop of London, and by Lord John Russell's celebrated letter to the Bishop of Durham. Public feeling against the "aggression" ran high, and, in 1851, Parliament passed the Ecclesiastical Titles Act after some exciting debates. But it was repealed in 1871, without having been put into force. Drs. Ullathorne and Briggs were created Roman Catholic Bishops of Birmingham and Beverley respectively during 1850. Drs. Browne and Burgess were elevated to the Papal sees of Clifton and Shrewsbury, in the following year.

F. GORDON ROE.

Arts Club, 40 Dover Street, W.1.

Possibly this is the incident alluded to. In November, 1850, Lord John Russell's letter to the Bishop of Durham (Maltby), which was called forth by the "papal

aggression," viz., the bull creating Roman Catholic Bishops in England, and contained references to High Churchmen as "unworthy sons of the Church" and to Roman practices as "the mummeries of superstition," was received with unbounded enthusiasm by Protestants, and with equal disgust by High Churchmen and Roman Catholics. In February, 1851, a bill was passed rendering illegal the assumption in England of ecclesiastical titles by Roman Catholic priests; but it was suffered to fall into desuetude.

A. R. BAYLEY.

¶ The pomatum pot doubtless dates from the "Papal aggression" of 1850, as to which see chaps. xvii. and xviii. of Wilfrid Ward's 'Life and Times of Cardinal Wiseman' (London, 1897).

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

OLD STAINED GLASS (12 S. vi. 188, 231, 281, 314; vii. 17).—With reference to the figures of St. Barbara and St. George in the centre north Chancel window in Ludlow Church which are claimed by Mr. H. T. Weyman to have been brought by Messrs. Betton and Evans from Winchester when they restored that window at Ludlow in 1854, my attention has been drawn to the fact, which may interest Mr. le Couteur, that those two figures (with several of the other Saints still there) were in that identical window years before Messrs. Betton and Evans ever touched or attempted to restore it. Hence, they could not have been brought from Winchester. Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A., in his 'History of Ludlow and Neighbourhood' 1852 (two years before the restoration by Betton and Evans), writes of the Ludlow windows (p. 463):—

"The north side appears to have been more resplendent in colouring, though the work of mutilation has been carried to a greater extent than on the corresponding side. Elaborate tabernacle work surmounts the figures, among which may be distinguished St. Barbara, St. Leonard, St. Apollonia, St. George, St. Catharine, St. Elinel, the Virgin and Child, and an English Queen, supported by archangels."

The St. John when Mr. Le Couteur says Mr. Weyman claims as "having been almost certainly brought from Winchester" is in the west window on the south side of the Chancel. The position of these two windows seems to have got a little confused.

Whilst thanking Prof. Bensly for his reply, giving the position of Messrs. Betton and Evans' old workshop in Shrewsbury, I shall be grateful if he can help us in in-

vestigating and clearing up any more of the points of interest (see 12 S. vi. 281), relating to the old firm and their restorations (?) in the Shrewsbury district.

Is there any "Old Stained Glass" in St. Chad's and St. Alkmund's Churches, Shrewsbury, and, if so, what is its history and what does it represent?

WM. M. DODSON.

55 Broad Street, Ludlow.

MOSTYN HOUSE RIFLES (12 S. vi. 335).—This was a misnomer for the cadet corps of Mostyn House School, Parkgate, Cheshire, a preparatory school of 100-150 boys, the only one that ever drew (for years) a grant of Service ammunition from the Government, and used it. This cadet corps was officially attached to the Cheshire Regiment, 1st V.B., and was extinguished after thirteen glorious years of figuring in the Army List, by the Territorial and O.T.C. reforms.

Eighty-three of its members were killed in the war.

D'Arcy Gordon was the school organist. He is now dead.

Where can I get a copy of *Atalanta*? I have lost mine and should like to have one or its publisher's name.

Mr. Bulloch, of *The Graphic*, has written me the same questions to-day.

A. G. GRENFELL, Head Master.  
Mostyn House School, Parkgate, Cheshire.

CURIOUS SURNAMES (12 S. vi. 68, 115, 196, 233, 282, 302, 321; vii. 15).—At the second reference are quoted lines which begin 'Cheshire born, Cheshire bred.' Now these lines I have always known as belonging exclusively to the neighbouring county of Derbyshire, and as a Derbyshire man I set up my counterclaim to them. They are known as follows:

Darbyshire born an' Darbyshire bred  
Strong 'ith arm, an' wick 'ith yed  
Bu' they're ar' th' mon  
Who get iron an' lead.

"Mon" is singular and plural for "men" and "wick" means lively and clear in the head. I am jealous of my county's reputation.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Southfield, Worksop.

In the Parish Register of Cranford, Middlesex, there are several entries to members of the "Clinkadagger" family, and one to "Pick up Brown at Hide Park Corner," who "was buried Mar. 31, 1745."

ANDREW OLIVER.

ENRICO NORIS (21 S. vii. 8).—The suggestion that Cardinal Enrico Noris (1631-1709) was a kinsman of "Jacques Noris . . . général d'artillerie" in Cyprus would make him a member of the family of Nores, famous in the annals of that island. It is unlikely that he was a descendant of Jacques who was titular Count of Tripolis and captain-general of the Venetian Artillery at the siege of Nicosia by the Turks in 1570, as he and his brothers John, Octavius, and Cæsar were all killed by the Turks and his wife and children were all drowned during their voyage as prisoners to Constantinople (Du Cange, 'Les Familles d'Outremer,' 492). But the Cardinal might have descended from Lancelot Nores who was in France in 1580, a member of the household of the Duke of Epemon, or from Jason Nores (son of Peter the grand-uncle of Jacques, Count of Tripolis) who was living with his family in Padua in 1580. Du Cange quotes Stephen de Lusignan in support of the theory that the Nores family of Cyprus, which first appears in the history of the crusading kingdom of Jerusalem in a charter of July 23, 1217 ('Regesta Regni Hierosolymitani,' 896), witnessed by Baldwin Nore, originally came to the Holy Land from England. H. P.-G.

"BELLUM" (12 S. vi. 186, 235, 302).—On p. 220 are two corrigenda *s.v.* "art. 'Bellum'" but the quotation from Rabelais is left untouched. May I correct three rather important errors?

For "pire" read *pere*.

For "ferracles" read *ferrailles*.

For "decedée" read *decelée*.

The following is the passage as it appears in 'Les Œuvres de Maître François Rabelais,' edited by Ch. Marty-Laveaux 1868-1903, vol. ii. (1870), p. 9: *i.e.*, in the Prologue of Book III. According to the reprint of the old title page this third book is taken from the 1552 edition:—

"Peu de chose me retient, que ie n'entre en l'opinion du bon Heraclitus, affermant guerre estre de tous biens pere: & croye que guerre soit en Latin dicte belle, non par Antiphrase, ainsi comme ont cuyd certains repetasseurs de vieilles ferrailles Latines, par ce qu'en guerre guerres de beaulté ne voyoient: mais absolument, & simplement par raison qu'en guerre apparaisse toute espece de bien & beau, soit decelée toute espece de mal & laidure."

In the "commentaire," vol. iv. p. 222, there is this note, "Belle, non par Antiphrase. L'opinion dont Rabelais se moque ici est

celle de Priscien." When Priscian was first given in notes to this passage I do not know, but in Bohn's edition of Urquhart and Motteux's translation, new edition, 1863, vol. i. p. 474, he appears in a foot-note.

In reference to H. K. St. J. S.'s reply (*ante* p. 302) I may point out that Priscian's not a correction for Heraclitus. He is named in foot-notes as one of the "Botchers of old rusty Latin tags" who believed in the derivation of "bellum" by antiphrasis, contrary to the opinion of Heraclitus and Rabelais.

In W. F. Smith's translation 1893, vol. i., p. 379, the foot-notes are:—

1. πόλεμος πάντων μὲν πατήρ ἐστι πάντων δὲ βασιλεύς (Plutarch 'de Is. et Osir.' c. 48, 370b.)

2. "Bellum unde derivatur? Ab eo quod est bonum bellum diminutivum est; per antiphrasin igitur, hoc est per contradictionem, pro malo bellum dicitur." (Priscian, 'Partitiones' xii. Vers. Princ. Aen.; viii.)

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

SPOONERISMS (12 S. vii. 6).—I cannot call to mind ever having seen any book or magazine article on the subject of the mixed metaphors attributed—many no doubt without any foundation in fact—to the Rev. William Archibald Spooner, Warden of New College, Oxford. But when the worthy Don's cartoon by "Spy" appeared in *Vanity Fair* in April, 1898, the cynical "Jehu Junior" wrote as follows:—

"His chief claim to fame lies in his genius for metathesis, for he is the inventor of "Spoonerisms." The half warmed fish has risen to his breast; He knows all about Kinquering Congs; His Cat has popped on its drawers; He has unwearily addressed beery wenches; and he will doubtless be grattered and flattered by his appearance in *Vanity Fair*."

I may supplement these samples by a few that I have jotted down from time to time in a scrap-book of flotsam facetiæ:—

At a cricket match to a lady, "I'll bet you a pair of drawers its a glove."

Reference to two children named Kate and Sydney as "Steak and Kidney."

"God save the Weasel, and pop goes the Queen."

Reference to an undergraduate having "tasted a good many worms" for—wasted a good many terms.

"Cattle ships and bruisers" for—battle ships and cruisers.

Arrived by the "town drain," for—down train. The Lord is "a shoving Leopard" instead of—a loving shepherd.

O Lord in whose hand is "the King of hearts" in lieu of—the heart of kings.

Easier for a camel to go through the "knee of an idol," &c,

£ The Horny-handed "Ton of Soil."

To an individual in the right church but in the wrong pew, "You are occupying my pie."

"Drive me to the Dull Man at Greenwich" (Green Man at Dulwich).

At a wedding, "Is it kistomary to cuss the bride?"

"Rambling up the scalps" (scrambling up the Alps).

The train "clapped at Stopham junction."

Please give me a "bath of milk and a glass bun."

Remark on a wet day as "Roaring with pain."

"Iceland's greasy mountains."

"The verger will sew you into a sheet."

£ Compelled to give up tradespeople and "steal at the doors" (deal at the stores).

"As his horse to the ramparts we carried."

At desert—"I'll have some pig's fleas and stink puff" for—figs please and pink stuff.

When his hat blew off, "Will somebody pat my hiccup?"

"Fighting a liar" for fighting a fire.

"Lead devil" for dead level; and many others more suitable for the smoking-room.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

Dr. W. A. Spooner, now Warden, and previously for many years Fellow and tutor of New College, Oxford, has been a very leading figure in the University for the last half century. Among other instances of absent-mindedness, he is credited with various *lapsus lingue*, two of which have become historic. Once, while officiating in chapel, he invited the undergraduates to sing the hymn, 'Kinkering Kongs,' presumably meaning 'Conquering Kings.' On another occasion he announced during a University sermon that we often found in our hearts the relics of a half-warmed fish, the context suggesting that he probably meant to say "the relics of a half-formed wish." I believe that both these slips are genuine, and are admitted by their maker.

On the other hand, the great bulk of current "Spoonerisms" is undoubtedly of spurious manufacture. About 1890 these witticisms became the rage in Oxford. A column of spoonerisms was a matter of course in the lighter undergraduate journals, and a good many found their way into the London press. MR. MENMUIR might consult with advantage the columns of *The Pall Mall Gazette* in and about the year 1890.

ISATIS.

Probably a study of the undergraduate lighter literature and journalism of the period 1885-95 would more than satisfy your correspondent on this subject. Many "spoonerisms" were obviously manufactured to order by the ingenious or the audacious: some were clever and some were

not. At the present moment I can only recollect the the following:—

When kingquering congs their tattles tike  
Haven't we often felt a half-warmed fish in our hearts?

Madam, you are occupying my pie.

And a learned Bishop is said "to have prayed for the Duke of Yawnwell and Cork."

A. R. BAYLEY.

A delightful instance is quoted in a review of W. C. Loosmore's 'Nerves and the Man' in this week's *Literary Supplement of The Times*: "Oh, Lord, fill him with fresh veal and new zigor."

A. R. WALLER.

1 Cavendish Avenue, Cambridge.

A DESCENDANT OF PONTIUS PILATE (12 S. vi. 335).—There is, or was, an ancient tower of probably some old palace of the thirteenth century in Rome, not far from the lower end of the Via Nazionale, called "Torre di Pilato." I have always supposed this to have been so named on account of its being the residence of some forgotten but obnoxious magistrate. Similar cases of place-names derived from humorous or opprobrious epithets given to former inhabitants will occur to everyone. The idea that any one should claim descent and coat-armour from Pontius Pilate is very improbable, but at the same time there was an ancient legend that Pontius Pilate returned to Rome after his term of office in Jerusalem—and there is no reason why he should not have had descendants.

G. J., F.S.A.

In Otto Brentari's 'Guida del Trentino,' i. 79 (Bassano, 1891), there is a description of the Palazzo Pretorio of Rovereto in the Piazza del Podestà, rebuilt 1476-8, by the reigning Podestà at his own expense. On it is carved a cross which recalls the murder of Pietro Marotta, of Capua in 1703—that is just before De Blainville's visit. He may have seen this cross, and so have imagined the existence of a "Hierónimus Pila+us."

W. A. B. C.

"OX" IN PLACE-NAMES (12 S. vi. 333; vii. 16).—This query was raised in 'N. & Q.' over twenty years ago by MR. PENNY of Frome. I regret I cannot give the exact reference as my set of 'N. & Q.' is packed for removal. I believe that the explanation suggested was that "ox" was a corruption of "oaks," Frome being in the ancient forest of Selwood. We have it as a prefix in Oxshott, Surrey, and in a slightly different form in Woking and Wokingham.

FREDERIC TURNER.

Frome, Somerset.



—ELEPHANT AND CASTLE (12 S. vi. 11, 49, 132).—The origin for this tavern-sign proposed by MR. J. W. BROWN seems a little far-fetched. Is it not the Beaumont badge?

The custom of using the "Arms" of the nobility as tavern-signs is perhaps peculiar to England. I do not remember anything of the kind in France, Spain, or Italy—I am not quite sure about Germany, that land of heraldic display. In America the English custom seems common, e.g., the "Everett Hotel" (in Boston, I think) with the Everett arms: Gu., a chevron between three mullets arg., for signboard.

When was this peculiar English custom introduced? I note that MR. PAUL DE CASTRO'S interesting list of London taverns omits the Elephant and Castle, and that besides the Royal Arms there are only three noble cognizances honoured as public-house signs in London: Bedford, Northumberland, and Oxford. This last may be intended for the University. What was the origin of this custom, so common in rural England?

G. J., F.S.A.

ROYAL ARMS FOR VILLAGE WAR MEMORIAL (12 S. vi. 250).—I am not quite sure whether G. R. H. wishes to put the *original* coat-of-arms of Charles I.—which he states he possesses—above the panels with the names. If the *original* stone has been removed from the hall-door—and the hall-door still exists—why not replace it there? If not, then the proper place for the original carving to rest seems to be a museum.

If the arms were intended to be placed *only* over the hall-door, they would be out of place on another part of the building. Also, I think, that to mix up anything of the seventeenth century with what belongs to the twentieth is a mistake. I do not suppose there would be any illegality in G. R. H. doing what he likes with what he possesses, as the arms are not the same as those used by the House of Windsor.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

THE USE OF THE ROYAL ARMS ON WAR MEMORIAL BOARDS (12 S. vi. 312; vii. 19).—I think it would be distinctly illegal to place the Royal Arms of King George V. over the Roll of Honour in the hall of a school; or in any other place. The arms are those belonging to the King (like the Royal Standard), and can only be used on certain occasions, and by "Royal Warrant" holders. I presume that if the King endowed a school, then he might permit his

private coat-of-arms to be used in some way. I think that all those schools of the Royal foundation of King Edward VI. can use that monarch's arms; I believe many do so.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

ROBES OF SERGEANTS-AT-LAW (12 S. vi. 334).—Some information on this subject is contained in a paper read by me on May 5, 1877, to the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, published in their *Transactions*, v. 234-254. I have been told that Sergeant Kinglake endeavoured to revive the wearing of parti-coloured robes without success.

E. BRABROOK.

Wallington, Surrey.

FUNERAL PARLOUR (12 S. vi. 272, 316).—This term is very commonly used in the United States in the connexion mentioned by MAJOR BALDOCK.

In this city an undertaker, who recently purchased a large residence for his business, has placed upon it a sign reading "Mortuary Home and Funeral Chapel," and described himself as "Mortician and Embalmer." The term "mortuary home" is, I believe, new to this part of the United States, and I have never heard of its use elsewhere.

WENDELL HERBRUCH.

Canton, Ohio.

DAVIDIANS: DAVID GEORGE'S SECT (12 S. vi. 227, 257).—De Blainville ('Travels,' vol. i. p. 385) writes that on Jan. 10, 1707, in the council-chamber of the town-house at Basle he was shown "the Portrait of the famous Arch-Heretic, David George, drawn from the Life, who came from Delft in Holland to reside at Basil with all his Family, in the year 1544." Is this painting still to be seen at Basle, and if so, where?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT

FOLK-LORE OF THE ELDER (12 S. i. 94; vi. 259, 301).—There is still a great deal of the folk-lore of the elder-tree unrecorded. It is supposed to be the tree on which the arch-traitor Judas hanged himself. Its scent is evil, and if, while green, branches are burnt on a bonfire, the Evil One himself, it is said, goes about in torment while the burning lasts. If branches are put on a house-fire the devil rages round the house lashing his tail. Branches of elder brought into a house cause illness and smell of death. On the other hand its virtues are many. A brew of its flowers makes the best country-side remedy for a cold, by inducing a sweat, and flowers and buds make a good emetic

in case of poison. Elderberry tea is considered a fine refreshing stimulant. Sprigs of elder will drive away mice, but I never heard it to be tried for rats, though if for mice it stands good for the other. The elder has many good qualities and in it is a whole "chemist's shop."

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Southfield, Worksop.

**HORSE-BLOCKS** (12 S. vii. 7).—I have an affectionate remembrance of one of these erections, which stood, more than a hundred years after 1740, on the Great North Road between Grantham and Great Gonerby, about a quarter of a mile from the foot of the hill which the host at Newark would not have objected to Jennie Deans carrying away in her lap ('Heart of Midlothian,' chap. xxviii.).

ST. SWITHIN.

**WOODHOUSE'S RIDDLE** (12 S. vi. 277).—By an inadvertence *next* was written by me instead of *near* in the fourth line. The full reference is p. 182 in vol. ii. of 'The New Foundling Hospital for Wit' (1784).

EDWARD BENSLEY.

'**ITINERARY**' OF WILLIAM OF WORCESTER (12 S. vii. 8).—The 'Itinerarium sive liber rerum memorabilium' of William Botoner of Worcester is among the MSS. in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. It is one of those not bequeathed by Archbishop Parker. An account of its contents is given by Dr. M. R. James in his 'Descriptive Catalogue' of the C.C.C. MSS., vol. i. pp. 500-507, the items which were omitted in Nasmith's edition being marked by an asterisk.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The portions of historical and topographical interest were printed by James Nasmith in 1778 from the MS. in Worcester's hand in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

A. R. BAYLEY.

**A LATE BRASS** (12 S. vii. 5).—It would be worth while to make a collection of eighteenth century brass rubbings, not so much on account of their decorative qualities, which are usually inconspicuous, but rather with the object of lifting them from the obscurity into which they have sunk. Writers on the subject of brasses rarely accord the eighteenth century more than a passing glance. In most cases, they stop short at the close of the preceding epoch. Brasses with effigies in civil costume of Philadelphia

Greenwood (1747), and Benjamin Greenwood (1773), exist at St. Mary Cray, Kent. These are by no means unique, but they are interesting as a link between the earlier brasses and those of to-day.

When J. W. F. observes that 1710 is "an unusually late date for a brass," he appears to forget that Westminster Abbey (amongst other places) contains some important nineteenth-century specimens. The craft is still practised. I should imagine, however, that 1710 would be late for a shrouded figure.

F. GORDON ROE.

Arts Club, 40 Dover Street, W.1.

At the Victoria and Albert Museum are rubbings of brasses—both at St. Mary Cray—to P. Greenwood, 1747, and B. Greenwood, 1773. Writing from memory I believe one of these is engraved with an effigy of a man in frock coat, fancy waistcoat and knee breeches. The work is very poor both in design and execution. In Westminster Abbey, General Sir R. T. Wilson (died 1849) is engraved as a knight in armour of c. 1405, with wife and seven sons and six daughters, c. 1420.

WALTER E. GAWTHORP.

16 Long Acre, W.C.2.

**SIGN PAINTING** (12 S. vi. 310, 342; vii. 16).—The sign of the King Harry at St. Stephen's, near St. Albans, has been repainted by another artist within the last few years, and the sign of the Man loaded with Mischief, formerly in Oxford Street, is said to be at St. Albans.

ANDREW OLIVER.

**MANOR OF FRINTON** (12 S. vi. 313).—I possess a brass piece, slightly larger than a shilling, having on the obv. "Manor of Minster" the rev. "John Rice" with floral device above and below both inscriptions. Have assumed it to be a "hop-token" or "tally" but have been unable to learn whether of Minster in Thanet or Sheppey.

W. J. M.

**A SECRET TIDE** (12 S. vi. 335).—In the thirteenth edition, 1867 (the only one to which I have access) the line runs:—

Men say it was a *stolen* tyde.

But the word "stolen" seems itself to require elucidation

C. L. S.

**GROVE HOUSE, WOODFORD, ESSEX** (12 S. vi. 249, 339).—John Lambert was elected Master of the Grocer's Company, July 13, 1579, and was presumably alive at the date of election of his successor July 4, 1580.

A. H. S.

## Notes on Books.

*Ancient Glass in Winchester.* By J. D. Le Couteur. (Winchester, Warren, 8s. 6d. net.)

WE believe that several of our correspondents have been looking forward with interest to the appearance of this volume. They will not be disappointed. Mr. Le Couteur is twice to be congratulated: on having a subject to treat which was still in want of exhaustive or as it is called, "definitive" treatment; and on having dealt with it in a most satisfactory way.

Few antiquarian studies present greater attractions than the study of ancient glass. The limits within which the mediæval glazier worked may count as good fortune. Compare the conditions of his task with those to which the fresco-painter adjusted his designs. The leading; the restricted range of colours; the exigencies of light; above all, the unyielding frame within which the glass must be accurately fitted composed a problem neither too simple nor too intricate to excite the wits of a good craftsman to their best and happiest play. And when the task was complete—what magical effect! For not merely did the glazier like the sculptor, the painter and the jeweller make things beautiful in themselves; he also determined the very light by which all else that was beautiful in his church or hall was to be seen. At once subordinate and independent, the mediæval glazier is craftsman rather than artist: he states, but does not interpret: to speak of him in the grammar of language, he uses the plain indicative mood of the people and that positively: subjunctives and optatives, the typical moods of the artist, which subtly transmute statements of fact and fill them with a person's own reasons, questions and feelings remain a foreign idiom to him. And in this particular, no less than in his sense for colour and "significant form" (if it be permitted to borrow an expression from the art jargon of yesterday), he may be held a luckier man than the designers and glaziers of later centuries.

To understand him, and to understand the full harmony of the edifice to which he contributed, it is essential to know the stories with which his mind connected the figures he made, and we think Mr. Le Couteur's readers should highly esteem his consideration and patience in setting down the legends of the saints who appear in the Winchester glass. Pretty well all that a student needs in this way is thus here under his hand. We a little demurred to St. George's being, however tentatively, connected with Cappadocia, since that tends to continue Gibbon's unfounded identification of him with a certain sorry Bishop—unnecessarily, too, the birthplace of St. George being, we believe, quite unknown.

The historical illustration leaves nothing to be desired. Mr. Le Couteur has gone through all the original "sources," which could throw any light on his subject, with most minute care, and enriches his account of the glass with an abundance of documentary detail. As we might expect of him, he gives plenty of biographical information—setting out, e.g., all that is known of those four interesting figures at the base of the

great Jesse window in the College Chapel: Simon Membury, Wykeham's clerk of the works; Thomas Winford, the master mason; the *Carpentarius* and the master glazier, *Thomas, operator istius vitri*—to say nothing of John Prudde, the King's glazier in the middle fifteenth century, and many another whom time has more than half-obliterated to the eyes of all but the antiquary.

Our author is able to settle one or two ancient disputes. Thus the date of the glass in the College Chapel—hitherto uncertain, and by some experts placed as late as within the fifteenth century—is now fixed at 1393, by the discovery of an entry relating to it in the Roll of Wykeham's household expenses for the latter half of the 26th year of his consecration (which took place in 1367). This Roll is given in full as an appendix to the chapter on the College glass.

A minor set of puzzles straightened out are those connected with Thurburn's Chantry—where among other things, a (rather surprising) misreading of an entry in the College Accounts for 1482-3, had led to statements that the College had put in secondhand glass. Mr. Le Couteur has no trouble in showing this to be without foundation.

Every page would furnish examples of the skill and success with which the necessary material for this valuable work has been collected and elaborated. We confess, however, to finding something to complain of in the general arrangement, in that it is difficult to find any particular place in the book, there being no table of section-headings, and, in the text, no distinction made between the headings of sections and those of subsections.

This does not affect the value of the fact that it may now be said that there is not in Winchester Cathedral, in the Close, in the College, at St. Cross or in the City a fragment of ancient glass which has not been carefully examined and described, and that, too, with the particular insight and happy effect characteristic of a labour of love. Mr. Le Couteur modestly disclaims any "literary pretensions": but the vividness with which a careful reader will find himself able to visualize the treasures of these windows show—if it needed showing—how much true literary quality may be secured by mere concentration on one's subject matter, and an enthusiastic determination to get it well and fully set out.

To a lover of this art, a study of the Winchester-glass does not, unfortunately, bring unmixed enjoyment. All too large a proportion of the description is an account of beautiful débris; and a recent correspondence in our columns has recalled attention to the still more grievous—one might be forgiven for saying the infuriating—loss to the College of the beautiful ancient glass, which, a century ago, was entrusted to a Shrewsbury firm for cleaning and repairing, and by them retained, a copy being made and sent to Winchester in its place. The photographs, which are well-chosen, numerous and on the whole, for their purpose, satisfactory, include the St. Barbara and St. George in Ludlow Parish Church which have been erroneously supposed to belong to Winchester Cathedral.

The book concludes with some useful hints on the preservation of ancient glass; and a melancholy

list of pieces which have disappeared from Winchester, neither through fraudulent dealing, nor through the fury of iconoclasts but through mere failure on the part of the authorities to guard the glass effectively against the ravages of time and weather. Considerable portions of this lost glass are noted by Winston and other as *in situ* in the mid-nineteenth century, and a little even as late as 1884.

It is a grateful thought that many of the acts of vandalism recorded in this and the like studies are now hardly possible; and yet more grateful must it be to our author and his fellow-workers to reflect that the knowledge they have so laboriously collected, and disseminated with such care and fullness, is one of the principal agencies in bringing about this improvement.

*English into French.* Five thousand English Locutions rendered into Idiomatic French. By D. N. Samson. (Oxford, Humphrey Milford, 12s. 6d. net).

MR. SAMSON originally, and we think happily, called this book a Promptuary, a title which, though discarded, remains in the page-headings. This information is derived from a short, slightly melancholy and provocative, Introduction in which we are told that these five thousand locutions have been "extracted from the unfinished manuscript of a new and original English-French dictionary which has been in preparation by one man for nearly twenty years, amid trials and troubles of all kinds, without a word of encouragement, a smile of favour, or an act of assistance."

Once more, it is clear, the world stands convicted of injustice—and that in its commonest and dreariest form, neglect! But in spite of Mr. Samson's evident depression, we sincerely trust that there is still some chance of timely reparation.

For this book is very good indeed, and should be of the greatest use to those numerous English men and women who speak and write French well enough to make no grammatical mistakes, and to convey their general meaning, but fail to "get home" to their correspondents for want of knowing the living French of the national idiom. A full, well planned French-English and English-French dictionary of locutions or phrases would, for practical purposes, be worth incalculably more than the ordinary dictionary, and we are glad that Mr. Humphrey Milford is seeing to it that the valuable accumulations, of which this is a first instalment, should not be any longer unused. Exact and sensitive reading of a foreign language is the best preliminary to speaking and writing it well, and this consideration leads us to wish for the counterpart of this volume, the "French into English" as soon as may be.

These five thousand phrases are all of three (or more) English words; and repetition has been preferred to cross-reference, so that each entry is complete in itself. The English phrase seems, in some cases, to have been dragged in in order to introduce the French. Thus "A guilty conscience needs no accuser" hardly strikes one as an English phrase in the same sense as *qui s'accuse s'accuse* is a French one; and we have never heard "between hawk and buzzard," which here

introduces the not uncommon expression *entre chien et loup*; "between lights" would have been better. In fact, the inversion of this book suggests itself distinctly all through.

Inevitably there are things one has looked for and not found, and things one has found which one could have spared; inevitably, too, there are instances where the equivalence of the locutions might afford ground for friendly dispute. But on the whole, the selection seems to us excellent being both practical and entertaining. There are interspersed a few judicious notes on pronunciation and grammar, and here and there illustrations from French literature, in which, naturally, Molière and La Fontaine figure most frequently. We do not see why a mystery is made of the meaning of *soulevement de cœur*, which is the subject of a careful note of warning.

### 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, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4.; corrected proofs to the Athenæum Press, 11 and 13 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4.

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WHEN answering a query, or referring to an article which has already appeared, correspondents are requested to give within parentheses—immediately after the exact heading—the numbers of the series, volume, and page at which the contribution in question is to be found.

For the convenience of the printers, correspondents are requested to write only on one side of a sheet of paper.

MR. M. L. R. BRESLAR.—The expression "Abraham's bosom" occurs in the parable of Dives and Lazarus at Luke xvi. 22.

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante* p. 8, col. 2, l. 42, for "Bianthini" read *Bianchini*.

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## Notes.

## PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE PAPERS.

VI. DISRAELI, DELANE, AND LORD DERBY'S  
MINISTRY OF 1858.

THE inner history of the difficulties which confronted Lord Derby in forming his Ministry in Feb., 1858, can be amplified by a letter, preserved at Printing House Square, of Disraeli to Delane, dated Feb. 22 of that year. It should be read in conjunction with Mr. Buckle's chapter ('Life of Disraeli,' vol. iv.); with Mr. Dasent's 8th chapter, Sir Edward Cook's 5th, and Lord Morley's 'Life of Gladstone,' Book IV., chapter 9.

Lord Palmerston, whose "alliance" with Delane is well known, had just fallen, nominally over the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, which the Government had brought in after Orsini had

attempted to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon, by bombs made in Birmingham; but "unseen causes" had been gradually sapping his ascendancy, and the symptoms, says Sir Edward Cook, had not escaped Delane. On Jan. 27 Delane told Greville that he thought the Government "would not remain long in office, and that it is time they should go, and he ridiculed the idea of its not being practicable to form another Government." "Within a month," adds Sir Edward Cook, "Lord Palmerston was out and Lord Derby in; but then an editor of Delane's influence has considerable power of making his prophecies come true." We may continue in Sir Edward Cook's words:—

Great as was Delane's influence when Lord Palmerston was Prime Minister, it was scarcely less during the interval of the Derby Administration (1858-1859). It was a secret of his power to have friends in both camps; it was the essence of his power not to be the tied paper of any party. On the morrow of Palmerston's defeat *The Times* was sympathetic, but advised him to resign forthwith. The next day was Sunday, and 'Sunday', as Disraeli says in one of his novels, 'is pre-eminently the day of *canards*.' Delane put this extract at the head of a 'Provisional List' of the new Administration which he published on Monday (February 22). The list gave Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Disraeli as Foreign Secretary—in the light of subsequent events a sufficiently bizarre combination, but at the time probable enough. Disraeli had doubtless told Delane of Lord Derby's overtures to Mr. Gladstone, who, however, preferred to be a buttress, rather than an inside pillar, of the anti-Palmerston Government. Two days later the official list showed Mr. Disraeli as Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Malmesbury as Foreign Secretary.

In the meantime the letter, printed below, had been written. On the same day, as Mr. Buckle records, Disraeli wrote to Derby:

I have just heard that *The Times* has decided to support you. So much for public opinion. Delane says 'we shall do much better without Gladstone.'

The text of Disraeli's letter may now be given:—

*Confidential.*

Grosvenor Gate, Feb. 22, 1858.

MY DEAR DELANE,

Had I had anything to communicate to you, I would have sent.

Lord Derby has not yet communicated with any of his late colleagues except myself, and therefore, all the lists and rumours about, are quite idle. Our time has been spent, the last eight and forty hours, in making fruitless overtures, but they have not been disappointments. never calculating for a moment they would be accepted, but calculating, that the *refusals* would work for our advantage in public opinion. Gladstone and the Duke of Newcastle have

refused\*: Lord Grey, with great expressions of cordiality, has declined.

Lord Ellenborough has accepted the Board of Control.

There never was, for a moment, a question that Lord Derby and myself should go to the Treasury. Indeed, he said, he would not undertake the office if we were separated. Nor has there been the slightest question about the leadership of the House of Commons. Indeed, that question has long been settled by the party, which can alone practically decide upon such points.

Tho' so little, apparently, is decided at present, my belief is that after a general meeting of the late Derby Cabinet which is called for the first time, for to-morrow at two o'clock, everything will be found arranged, tho' one or two individuals, of good and great name, may appear in the eventual list, which never appeared before, and old ones may figure in new characters.

The difficulties on the surface are no doubt great, but we must remember the country is tired of cliques and vain and personal coteries, and that principle of party, which of late years has been so much derided, has by severe experience, commenced again to influence opinion.

You must understand, tho' this I mention in our utmost confidence, however it may govern your tone, that Lord Derby has accepted this task at the personal solicitation of the Queen; that, sent for on Sunday night, he detailed the political situation to H.M., the rivalry of J. Russell and Palmerston, the limited minority which he could alone command, and while, he said, he was ready to undertake the office, he told the Queen that the choice of her servants was one of the few, but one of the most precious, privileges left to her, and therefore, she should not decide offhand, but she should be free for second thoughts; but not himself and his friends. So that if after sleeping over the strange conjuncture and deeply considering all things, after his frank narrative, she still should be of opinion that he should undertake the office, she might count on him.

H.M. accepted this offer, and next day wrote to Lord Derby that after prolonged and mature consideration, she retained her opinion; that his was the only organized party in the country, and that it was not only her wish, but she believed it was "the expectation of the country," that in the present state of affairs he should take the helm.

We should have been miserables to refuse.

But by this conduct on his part, though some might have thought it hazardous, Lord Derby has entirely gained the good feelings of the Queen, who is really working as heartily as ourselves, to form the Cabinet, using her personal influence, and among other things, I give it you as a trait; Duke of Newcastle came up to town to-day from Clumber, in consequence of a letter by messenger from Lord Derby. His Grace said he thought it disrespectful not to come up, &c., but refused—the stereotyped refusal of the Peelites—I believe really, jealousy of my lead in the Commons. The Queen, when she heard the interview was ineffectual, said "I will see him."

I suppose this is as about as imprudent a letter as was ever written, but it is written in our old spirit of *camaraderie*. I never forget your generous support of me in 1852. My opponents, for the struggle is against me, assume that this will be a repetition of that year. Humbly, I doubt it. The Court was then against us—it is now with us. The country was then more than prejudiced against us. It is certainly now not hostile. We have no absurd pledges to hamper us; we shall be able to settle France admirably; and we have a dissolution in our pocket which, as in 1852, we shall not be forced *immediately* to make use of.

Certainly, there is a great intellectual array against us, but it is of a past or mature age. We have, I think, a rising crop, and whatever happens we have what Lord Palmerston never had, a real party.

After the meeting of to-morrow I will send you something authentic. Yours sincerely,

D.

I need not impress upon you the extreme confidence of these details.

Lord Malmesbury is not appointed to the Foreign Office, but the Queen has expressed her satisfaction if he be.

J. DELANE, ESQ. [at foot of first sheet]

Two other letters of Disraeli to Delane, of later date, may perhaps be added here:—

Hughenden Manor, Sept. 23rd, 1862.

DEAR DELANE,

Will you never taste the air of the Chiltern Hills? In case you are not at Damascus, or anent, I write this, by Mrs. Disraeli's orders, to say, that she would be very happy, indeed, to see you, before the Equinox bursts, and while our beechwoods and trout streams are still bright.

What say you to Thursday, or Friday, or Saturday? Lord and Lady Salisbury are here at present—more of our particular mutual friends I expect towards the end of the week. The access is very easy, Wycombe our station, and only two short miles from this.

Yours sincerely, D.

2, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.,  
April 27th, 1874.

DEAR DELANE,

Lord and Lady Bradford are going to pass their Whitsun at Hughenden, and one or two other agreeable friends. They assemble on Tuesday, May 26th, and stay till the following Saturday, when we must all come up to town for our Birthday dinners. Would your engagements permit you to form one of the party? It would give them all great pleasure, and particularly,

Yours sincerely, D.

This last letter is of interest on account of the mention of Lady Bradford, Disraeli's romantic attachment to whom is now known to the world through Mr. Buckle's biography. Delane, it appears, was unable to accept the invitation.

\* There was no offer to Herbert, but an opening left, if he liked.

## JOHN AIKIN'S EXCURSIONS.

II.—JULY 29—AUG. 5, 1803.

IN the summer of 1803 John Aikin, whose tour of the preceding year appeared in 'N. & Q.' last week, set out through Buckinghamshire for Oxford and Oxfordshire and back through the Thames Valley and Surrey home to Stoke Newington. His narrative is as follows:—

29 July, Friday.—What is the use of awe atherglass if people will not take warning by it?

Nothing could indicate rain more plainly, and the sky also confirmed the prognostic, yet we set off in defiance of both. A pleasant ride with only a few threatening drops, to Watford, where we arrived before twelve. It then set in for a sober soaking rain, and we dined and drank tea at our inn, at a loss how to pass the time. Such an inauspicious setting out inspired gloomy ideas. At length, the rain abating, we resolved to get a stage forward at any rate. Our spirits mended as soon as we were in motion, and it was not long before the rain ceased. Proceeded through Rickmansworth to Amersham—a very fine country, richly wooded, with fertile vales, sloping eminences, corn-fields and every circumstance of rural scenery of the soft and cultured kind. A little sunshine would have enlivened the prospects, but they were pleasing even in the sober light under which we viewed them. Great part of the way was between hedges, of very fine foliage, but too much masking the views. Arrived at Amersham soon after eight, very glad that we had ventured to quit our prison at Watford.

30 July, Saturday.—Rose early and saw all the fine scenery round us wrapt in gloom. After breakfast set out in a *Scotch mist*, which we found soon likely to give us a good wetting. We were however still more mortified at the veil it cast over the tract through which we past to Wycombe, which was skirted on one side with a beautiful line of beech wood, with fine forest glades reminding us much of our rides in similar weather through the New Forest last year. Reached Wycombe with our upper garments almost wet through. How absurd to call this place *High Wycombe* when it is situated in a deep vale almost a mile in descent. But *such a vale!* Nothing can be imagined more sweet and *riant*. It was too wet to walk, so we contented ourselves with a visit to the church, a fine old building, with monuments of the Petty family, and an altarpiece by Mortimer—St. Paul converting the Druids!!! The weather gradually cleared and we had the pleasure of seeing the dark mists scattering and the blue sky opening in the intervals. Got a dish of coffee and then proceeded.

Thence along the vale to West Wycombe, all enchanted ground! Hanging woods, rich corn-fields, Lord de Despenser's house, church and park, everything in the perfection of beauty with sunshine to view it. Leaving the vale, we passed a very heavy close road cut through a wood on an ascent, and came through a rough heathy tract to Stokenchurch. A little beyond,

we suddenly arrived at a brow, that gave a prospect over a wide cultivated plain, and beyond it, a stretch of country, as far as the eye could reach, richly varied, and now chequered with all the play of lights resulting from a fine sunshine and a sky full of scattered clouds. It was all wonder and delight—like the exercise of a new sense. The long woody and chalky steep by which we descended into the plain was itself a grand and romantic object. We are repayed for all our gloom and wetting!

*Dined at Tetworth.*—Thence to Oxford under a burning sun, the road not pleasant. Oxford is scarcely seen on this side till close upon it. The entrance, over Magdalen Bridge, and up the High Street, unrivalled in objects of beauty and singularity. But it is needless to describe a place so celebrated, and [of] which no description can give an adequate idea.

After tea we took a most interesting walk among the principal colleges and public buildings, extending to Christchurch and Magdalen walks—a most charming evening with full moonlight. The Christchurch avenue of elms, exceeding everything of the kind we had ever seen, afforded a singular comparison with the gothic architecture in its neighbourhood and made the first works of art dwindle to toys. But art soon resumed its empire, and we returned from a long walk, with our imaginations filled with variety and grandeur.

31st Sunday.—Spent the morning in rambles about Oxford, and saw the *outside* of everything worth seeing. Revisited Christchurch and Magdalen walks—saw the chapel of the latter college, a most sumptuous piece of ecclesiastical decoration. Looked into St. Mary's and All Saints.

After dinner, rode to Woodstock, the road uninteresting. But a drive round Blenheim park finished the day with the highest gratification we had yet experienced. It seems impossible for *made* grounds to be finer; for nature has done little to the place; and the grand piece of water, the sloping woods, the inequalities of surface, etc., are all the product of art. To lay out grounds in such a style is certainly no mean department in the fine arts. The evening sun greatly favoured our prospects. The palace is a wonderfully striking edifice. It is too much broken into parts and its magnificence is heavy and cumbrous, but *it is* magnificence. The back front pleased us best. We find the inside cannot be seen till 3 o'clock tomorrow, and we think the time lost in waiting would overpay the sight. So we must content ourselves with the *great* landscape of wood, water, etc., instead of painted canvas or tapestry.

August 1, Monday.—After a farewell view of the entrance of Blenheim park, set out on our return to Oxford. On our arrival delivered a letter to Mr. Smyth of New Coll. who politely offered to be our conductor. Viewed the chapel of that college which has the finest painted windows in Oxford. They are of different times and artists. Those from Flanders are the finest in colouring; but the grand West window representing the Nativity from designs of Sir J. Reynolds and executed by Jervis, though sober in colouring, is beyond all parallel as a work of art, and indeed for the grace and beauty of the figures is scarcely to be equalled in painting.

Saw next the Theatre, the Divinity hall, and Convocation room, Radcliffe library and Christ Church paintings and libraries, all admirable edifices in their kind. The front of the library of Oriel, an Ionic structure by Wyatt, is perhaps the most classically chaste of any of the modern buildings. After Mr. S. took his leave we walked through the piazzas of Queen's, which afford a singularly beautiful lessening perspective. Left Oxford about three, and proceeded for Wallingford: a smart shower, but of short duration, so that we were quite dried again before we had finished our stage. A pleasant corn country. After tea set off for Henley. The first part of the ride wild and hilly: grew more wooded and rich after passing Nettlebed; but we had only a moonlight view of it.

2nd. Tuesday.—Walked on the beautiful banks of the river at Henley and set out after breakfast for Maidenhead. Stopped to view Park Place, Lord Malmesbury's—formerly Gen. Conway's—a high chalky brow above the Thames laid out in the finest natural taste. The most remarkable things in it are a subterranean passage, 270 yards long, from the higher to the lower grounds, worked in the flinty soil and supported by natural pillars left in the excavation: it opens at length into the supposed ruins of an ancient theatre, with columns, statues, arches, etc., now overgrown with foliage and a perfect resemblance of reality: thence a hollow lawn or dale slopes downwards between hanging groves with the river at the end, seen through a ground rustic arch; the druidical circle of stones from Jersey finely seated upon a bold eminence: a pheasantry and aviary enclosing a lawn surrounded with shrubbery: various grand views of the Thames, the valley through which it flows, the town of Henley and the distant country. Highly gratified with this sight we proceeded through a pleasant varied tract to Maidenhead Bridge, and baited at the inn beautifully seated on the bank of the Thames. Thence to Windsor, where we arrived early and immediately set out to view the castle. Our remaining ideas of Blenheim and Oxford rather diminished its grandeur to our eyes; yet it is a noble mass of building, and the chapel, the apartments and paintings are worthy of much admiration. The view from the terrace wants variety of outline and striking features; Eaton college and the Thames are the principal objects; the rest is only extent of cultivation. In the evening our loyalty was gratified with no more than a glimpse of their majestys and the royal family getting into their carriages to go to London. A stroll in the little park concluded the day.

3rd. Wednesday.—After breakfast left Windsor and took the Egham road, keeping near the Thames of which we had some pleasing views. Crossed Runnymede, which ought to have some better memorial of the great transactions upon it than a race-stand. A foreigner would probably suppose that the races here were a sort of Grecian games to commemorate the obtaining of Magna Charta, whereas a fine piece of turf was probably the sole cause of their institution! After leaving the forest and river scenery came through some of the wild Surrey commons to Cobham and again took a glance of Pains-hill, but the recollection of Park-place, rising boldly from the Thames,

diminished in our idea the humble banks of the Mole.

Finished our long morning stage at Leatherhead, and reviewed with rapture the well-known objects of its vale. Soon after arriving at Burford-bridge, a mizzling rain began, which prevented our walking. It was however almost compensated by the beauty of the clouds breaking away over Mr. Lock's woods as fair weather returned about sunset. We then turned out, but confined our walk chiefly to the high road on account of the wetness of the grass.

4th. Thursday.—Spent the forenoon in a ride over Ranmor common to the charming wood near the Telegraph on the Guildford road. Returned through Dearleap wood by Wotton and Dorking. Fine weather, but very hot. After dinner walked into Mr Lock's woods, which command our unabated admiration. After tea ventured up Box-hill, a heavy pull even for younger legs than ours. And now we feel satisfied with this renovation of past scenes—so tomorrow we set our faces homeward.

5th. Friday.—After a very hot and dusty ride reached home before three.

PRONEPOS.

#### “SHREWSBURY” AND “EPISTROPHIUS REX GRÆCORUM.”

IN Geoffrey of Monmouth's 'Historia' (x. 1) we get a list of King Arthur's enemies. The foremost is "Epistrophius." Students who believe in Dr. Gudmund Schütte's Law of Initial and Terminal Stress, where heroic lists are concerned, might regard the king of the Greeks as the most important of the enemies of Arthur; cp. 'N. & Q.' 11 S. ix. 362. But the problems presented by this impossible name await solution, and investigators are faced by three obstacles: (1) the mediæval tendency to make puns; (2) an ancient phonological accommodation; and (3) a common scribal error.

The scribal error yields *t* for *c*. In the foot-notes to his edition of 'Asser's Life of King Alfred' (1906), Mr. W. H. Stevenson cites a number of instances of *c/t* confusion in the MSS. from which his text is derived. E.g.—*Beagsteeg*, *Caruist* and *Huuictorium*, for *Beagseceg*, *Caruisc* and *Huuicciorum*, respectively: v. pp. 31, 38, 47.

The phonological accommodation consisted in prefixing and uttering an *i* before *s*+consonant so as to make the pronunciation easier. This practice appears in the fifth century. In vulgar Latin, by about A.D. 550, classical forms such as *spatium*, *sperare*, *stare*, &c., had become obsolete, and "ispatium," "isperare," "istare," and the like, with prothetic *i*, had taken their places. We gather this from Merovingian diplomas

and inscriptions; v. 'A Historical Grammar of the French Language,' by Auguste Brachet (tr. G. W. Kitchen, 1874), p. 78.

The scribe who was primarily responsible for the copies of Geoffrey's 'Historia' that Jerome Commein of Heidelberg (c. 1590) and Dr. J. A. Giles (1842) depended upon, was puzzled by the scribal error and the prothetic *i*, and he gave way to the inclination to pun. The word he could not understand, namely, *Istrophius*, suggested *ἑπιστροφῆ* to him. So he twisted the name of the king of the "Greeks" into "Epistrophius." These particular enemies of King Arthur were the Crēācas of 'Widsith'; cp. 'N. & Q.', 11 S. x. 341. Now the name of this king was undoubtedly set down as *Iscrophius* originally, and that was misread *Istrophius* and punned upon as above. "Iscrophius" is a regular sixth-century latinisation of the Germanic name Scrof, and that also appears as Scrob and Scrop (Shrop).

In the Saxon Chronicle we get Scrob-sæte, Scrobbes-burh, Scrob-seir. We also find Scropes-burh. This is more truly "Greek" (i.e., Alemannic) in dialect; cp. Scropton, Derbyshire, and Shropham, Norfolk. We say Shropshire, to-day, although we call the town Shrewsbury. This postulates \*Scrofis > \*Scroēfis > \*Screwis; cp. O.E. *efete*, an evet > a newt, and Gif-(ica) > \*Gif-is: Yiew's-ley.

In King Arthur's time (459-492) the Brythonic name of Shrewsbury was Cair Amgudic, and Welchmen call that town Amwythig to this day. "Sir Amwythig" is Welch for Shropshire and that was the Land of the Amōthingas of 'Widsith.' The "Greeks" who captured the town c. 492 were, as I said above, Crēācas, and they issued either from Wiltshire (cp. O.E. "Creceagelād," Cricklade, and Shrewton, near Amesbury) or from Lincolnshire (cp. "Crōco-calana," an unidentified station in 'Antonine'). Latin Crōco- represents an Alemannic Crouco, the O.E. Crēāca. The unshifted stem Croug appears in the possessive case in a fifth-century Gallician inscription (v. 'N. & Q.', 12 S. vi. 166); and also in "Crog[in]den," an O.E. form of Croydon. Cp. Kemble, 'Codex Diplomaticus,' No. 492. The Latin rendering of this charter (K., 'C.D.', No. 1242) yields "Croindene"; v. 'Textus Roffensis', ed. Hearne, p. 112, and cp. Domesday Book, 'Sudrie,' fo. 306 (2).

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

TRIENNIAL ACTS.—A note in the 'N.E.D.' runs thus: "An act of 1640, limiting the duration of parliament to three years; also the name given to an act of 1694, following an earlier one of Charles II., providing against any longer intermissions of parliament than three years." Is not this misleading? The Act of 1641 (not 1640) did indeed provide for automatic dissolution after three years, but the main provision was that Parliament must meet every third year. This Act was virtually repealed in 1664, in order to continue the life of a subservient house, but there was a proviso that Parliament must meet at least once in three years. The danger now was the continuance of a subservient house, so the Act of 1694 fixed a three years' limit to the life of a Parliament, retaining the old provision that three years should not pass without a meeting. The note in 'N.E.D.' emphasizes the wrong point of each Act, and it is not clear whether the last clause refers to the Act of 1694 or that of 1664. G. G. L.

DR. GREGORY SHARPE (1713-71).—According to the will of his brother, William Sharpe, of Brockley Hill, Middlesex (he died Aug. 19, 1767, aged 71), the full name of the Master of the Temple was John Gregory Sharpe. The writer of the notice in the 'D.N.B.' appeared to know nothing of Dr. Sharpe's parentage. His father was William Sharpe, who died Jan. 19, 1732-3, aged 68, and his mother was Margaret, daughter of Thomas Beake, Esq. Some particulars of the family will be found in Clutterbuck's 'Hertfordshire,' 1815, i. 162. The Master of the Temple, with his brothers, Joshua Sharpe ("The Honest Lawyer"), Horatio Sharpe, Governor of Maryland, and William Sharpe, figure in a family group or "Conversation Piece" by Hogarth which is now on view in a West End gallery.

18 King's Avenue, S.W.4.

W. ROBERTS.

THE PALACE OF THE SAVOY: BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE.—The existing Chapel of the Savoy is a meagre relic of the famous Palace, and recorded memories and history belonging to it are therefore of great interest, so little of the buildings and so few sites having survived to our own time. What must be considered the standard history is

1. "Memorials of the Savoy, by the Rev. W. J. Loftie, published by Macmillan in 1878."

In its 267 pages there is much useful information and nothing has displaced it or been offered as a supplement.

Apparently the ruins of the Palace received most notice when part of the site was cleared for the construction of the northern approach to the Strand or Waterloo Bridge.

To this period belongs :—

2. "The History of the Ancient Savoy Palace (built by the Duke De Savoy, A.D. 1245), now the site [*sic*] of the Waterloo or Strand Bridge, etc., by J. Bruce, 1817."

This is an 8vo pamphlet in blue paper covers having a folding frontispiece with three views engraved: "Savoy as it was in 1650," "As it was in 1790," and "Waterloo Bridge." The pagination is peculiar; of the 18 pages this frontispiece is apparently counted as 1-2, the title as 3-4, first page of text 5, so that the text actually runs 5-18. As a work it is of no importance but evidently supplied a demand as there are two editions, and it is not uncommon. Almost contemporary is an undated sixpenny pamphlet,

3. "Descriptive Particulars of the Ancient and Present State of the Savoy Palace, by B. Johnson. Savoy Side Warterloo [*sic*] Bridge."

This consists of 16 leaves, 8vo, title, and text pp. 4-15, but successive editions added to the text until the third edition extends to 19 pages, and has a more pretentious title.

The material used by Mr. Loftie for his book is before me, and includes copies of both these pamphlets enlarged by many notes and excerpts, including press cuttings and pages taken from the 12mo (1560 ?) edition of Stow's 'Chronicle.'

The earliest pamphlet in my collection is of considerable interest. It is entitled :—

4. "An Impartial and Exact Account of the Divers Popish Books, Beads, Crucifixes and Images, taken at the Savoy, by Sir William Waller, one of His Majestie's Justices of the Peace, and burnt by order, in the New Palace-yard, Westminster, the 11th of February. Written in a letter to a Friend in the country. London: Printed for R. G., 1678."

This, a 2 sheet small 4to, text, pp. 1-5 only, reflects the anti-Catherine of Braganza activities of the Government. Other pamphlets on the Savoy relate to unimportant disputes with the clergy, and are not illustrative. The Iconography is interesting, but very fragmentary. It was never the subject of a large picture or engraving, but of the small 4to and 8vo plates there may be recommended the coloured aquatint in Ackermann's 'Repository,' vol. ii., 1816; and the etchings by H. W. Brewer, privately printed for his friends (*circa* 1880). There are some excellent drawings by James

Buckler, 1820-26 at the British Museum (MS. Add. 36370).

Of MS. material a great deal of interest remains in private collections, so the would-be improver of Loftie's book has a difficult task.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

"CHARA" = CHAR-À-BANC. — I observe from a report of a motor offence in a recent daily paper that *char-à-bancs* has collapsed into "chara." This seems to me to be satisfactory, and it may be well to note the occurrence of the word in print early in its career.

ST. SWITHIN.

### Queries.

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

ROYALIST DELINQUENT ESTATES, NORFOLK.—John Adgate, Phillipp Dutton, and William Dixon, Surveyors appointed by the said Committee for Surveyinge [*sic*] of Delinquents Estates within the County of Norfolk about March, One thousand six hundred fifty and two" made a report to the Trustees (qv. Commonwealth Trustees) of the estates in South Wootton, North Wootton, and Gaywood, formerly belonging to William Lord Craven and Sir Robert Winde, Knight, and forfeited for treason. Nicholas Hamond of South Wootton, gent., appears to have contracted for the purchase of these estates for the sum of 1575*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, being eleven years' purchase of the gross annual value thereof, viz., 138*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* [*sic*]. These surveys are stated in subsequent proceedings to have been entered up in detail in special registers kept by the Trustees at "Drury House," together with the subsequent contract evidences and certificates issued to the purchasers.

Are these Registers still in existence, and where may they be consulted?

Who was the William Lord Craven referred to as owning lands in South Wootton?

Is anything known of the origin of the Hamond family of South Wootton and West Acre other than the references thereto in Mr. Rye's 'Norfolk Families'?

I was once informed (by whom I do not now know) that they were prominent Commonwealth tax collectors and came out of Yorkshire.

Blomfield is entirely silent under South Wootton on this sale of forfeited estates

merely stating "Sir Robert (Winde) sold his lands to the Earl of Northampton in 3d of Charles I."—no mention being made of the Hamond family.

• H. L. BRADFER-LAWRENCE.

King's Lynn.

THE REV. JOHN ATKINSON: ROBERT ULLEN.—Two of the early headmasters of Mill Hill School, London, were the Rev. John Atkinson, 1807-10, and Robert Cullen, 1828-31. Practically nothing is known of either of these gentlemen. As editor of the School Register I should be grateful for any information concerning them, and also to be put into communication with any of their descendants or present-day representatives.

E. HAMPDEN-COOK.

8 King's Avenue, Talbot Road, Manchester.

"WISDOM MEASURED BY THE LENGTH OF THE BEARD."—Who was the sea-captain who, when some foreign ruler (I think it was the Bey of Tunis) asked why his master had sent him a "beardless boy" as envoy, replied, "If my master had measured wisdom by the length of the beard he would have sent your highness a he-goat"?

G. H. J.

'HISTORY OF THE NAVY': H.M.S. COVENTRY.—In Sir W. L. Clowes's 'History of the British Navy,' vol. iv. p. 77, under the year 1782, it is stated that:—

"On January 11<sup>th</sup>, the British frigate *Coventry*, 28, Captain William Wolseley, cruising in the Bay of Bengal, sailed into the midst of a French squadron on the Orissa coast, mistaking it for a fleet of British merchantmen, and was captured."

In the same volume a page or two further on, it is related that:—

"On August 12<sup>th</sup>, the British frigate *Coventry*, 28, Captain Andrew Mitchell (1), whilst on her way to join Hughes's squadron of (*sic*) Ceylon, fell in with the French *Bellone* of 32 guns, Captain de Piervert. The two closed and fought a desperate but indecisive action for two or two and a half hours, early in which the French captain fell. The second and third officers of the *Bellone* disputed as to the command, and meanwhile the French ship was paralysed. Each side accused the other of retreating; the British captain alleging that the *Bellone* was only saved by the arrival of the French fleet. Both ships sustained severe damage and heavy loss."

But so far as I have been able to verify, nothing is told us in the book as to what happened to the *Coventry* between the two episodes. How did she happen to be in the British service again within seven months of her capture by the French? How, where and when did she manage to escape or to

be freed from French custody, and what happened to her captain, Wolseley? These seem to be *lacunæ* in the work. The escape should be as interesting as the capture.

PENRY LEWIS.

STATUETTE OF SHAKESPEARE.—I have a statuette of Shakespeare which is a reduction in marble of the statue by Roubiliac which stands in the British Museum entrance hall. Tradition says it was presented by Warren Hastings to his friend John Shakespear. Can any one oblige me by giving me a hint as to where to search for information as to when the reduction was made and for proof of the truth or the reverse of the tradition.

JOHN SHAKESPEAR.

MANOR OF CHURCHILL, OXON.—Are the Court Rolls of this Manor in existence, and if so where are they? I have found two membranes in the Record Office, *temp.* Edward VI., when the manor was vested in the Crown, but nothing since. I have not traced the descent of the manor, but since that time it has been held by the following families: Barantyne, Morecroft, Copland, from whom it was purchased by the Walters of Sarsden in 1689. These sold it towards the end of the eighteenth century to the Langstons, ancestors of the present proprietor.

E. ST. JOHN BROOKS.

KASPAR HAUSER LEGEND.—Has any historical proof ever been arrived at, that the above-named unfortunate youth, who was murdered in 1833, was the son of Stéphanie de Beauharnais (cousin to the Empress Josephine), and the rightful heir to the Prince of Baden?

Authorities on the subject would oblige.

FREDK. C. WHITE.

14 Esplanade, Lowestoft.

WILLIAM DE EU.—Some years ago there was some controversy as to whether the William Eu (or Owe) mentioned in Domesday as holding lands in several of the southern counties in England, was or was not identical with Count William de Eu. I have in my mind an account of 'The Counts of Eu,' by Mr. E. C. Waters which appeared in the *Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal* for 1886, vol. ix. pp. 257-301, in connexion with the Honour of Tickhill, where he seems to prove that they were separate persons. There were also remarks by the Rev. R. W. Eyton in his 'Keys to Domesday' for Dorset in 1878, and for

Somerset, 1880, where he says most emphatically that "William de Ow has been most erroneously identified with the Comes de Ow."

These two authorities have not, as far as I am aware, been refuted or confirmed in any printed work, though I am given to understand that Mr. Waters modified somewhat his views before his death.

Would it be possible for some of our living authorities as, for instance, Dr. Horace Round, to give us the last word on this subject in the light of more recent research?

EDW. ALEX. FRY.

THWAITES.—Sir George Pierrepont, of Holme Pierrepont, co. Notts, knighted 1547, d. Mar. 21, 1564, grandfather of Robert, first Earl of Kingston (cr. July 25, 1628), and Viscount Newark (cr. June 29, 1627), m. Winfred, dau. of William Thwaites of Oulton, co. Suffolk, sometimes described as Sir William T. of Mallowtree, co. Essex. She m. secondly, Sir Gervaise Clifton of Clifton, who d. Jan. 20, 1587. What was the parentage of William Thwaites, and what was the name and parentage of his wife?

H. P.-G.

MANDERSTOUN AND ST. ANDREWS.—Mr. William Manderstoun, doctor of medicine, makes his testament on May 21, 1548, his two nephews, John Forres and George Manderstoun, binding themselves to execute his will. He died before June 17, 1549. Apparently his desire was to found something in St. Andrew's University, and Bartholomew Manderstoun takes instrument later in presence of Mr. John Manderstoun, Vicar of Gogar ('Records of Dysart').

Is there any recorded foundation by him at St. Andrew's?

J. R. MANDERSON.

TEGGS (THOMAS AND WILLIAM).—The publishing house of Tegg was in great repute with its literary output. When was the business founded and ceased?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Menai View, Carnarvon.

[Short biographies of Thomas and William Tegg will be found in the 'D.N.B.']

BLACK MASS.—The 'N.E.D.' ignores this piece of profanity, though it gives "Black Sanctus," which was an offence against music rather than religion. That it is not an invention of M. Huysmans seems clear from a reference in Hastings' 'Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics.' It was one

of the few crimes of which Gilles de Rais seems to have been innocent, though he was accused of it. In Ben Jonson's 'Catiline,' the conspirator's oath sanctioned by drinking a slave's blood is described as "this bloody and black sacrament." \* But that is clearly no fixed phrase. It would be worth while to record at least the first occurrence in English of "black mass." G. G. L.

SAILORS' CHANTIES.—Can any one give me any information concerning the chanties (or shanties) that were sung by the sailors while performing their various duties, in the days of the sailing ship? These songs must surely take their place as the nautical equivalent of that treasure-house of national song to which Mr. Cecil Sharp and his colleagues have devoted so much time to rescue for us from failing memories.

S. C.

SIR WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL: LIST OF WORKS WANTED.—Can any one furnish me with a complete list of all the books written by the late Sir W. H. Russell? And are they still procurable?

IGNORAMUS.

['Who's Who' for 1906—the year preceding Sir W. H. Russell's death—gives the following: Letters from the Crimea; British Expedition to the Crimea; Diary in India; Diary—North and South; Diary in the Last Great War; Hesperothen; Adventures of Dr. Brady; a Retrospect of the Crimea; Todleben's Sebastopol, &c.]

"MESS-MASTER."—Would someone kindly explain this term as used in the early part of the nineteenth century. Was the mess-master an officer? If so, what rank did he hold?

E. JOHN.

"STAGNUM" AND "OFFOLDFALL."—In an old document relating to the possessions of Spalding Priory is the following: "Gilbert the carpenter holds one stagnum of offold-fall of arable land in the town of Multon." I shall be glad to know the meaning of the words "stagnum" and "offoldfall."

ASHLEY K. MAPLES.

Spalding.

"TEACHINGS FROM THE CHURCH'S YEAR," by J. A. (Stoke Damarel, 1870).—May I ask if any of your readers are acquainted with the name of the author of this book to which there seems to be no further clue in its pages, than the initials and place of origin appended to the preface.

It may be said to be modelled on the plan of Keble's 'Christian Year,' but is confined to prose instead of verse.

W. S. B. H.



CONTINUATION OF 'DON JUAN.'—I have a small volume entitled 'Don Juan: XVIIth and XVIIIth Cantos.' published by Arliss Andrews, Ltd., 31 Museum Street, London, W.C. It is undated. Apparently, it is a continuation of Byron's work, though nothing is said by way of introduction. Who was responsible for this sequel?

C. P. HALE.

KIPLING: REFERENCE WANTED.—Could somebody tell me in which of Kipling's stories the following appears:—

"There are not many happinesses so complete as those that are snatched under the shadow of the sword."

J. R. H.

SERVINGTON FAMILY OF DEVON, DORSET, AND SOMERSET.—I should be glad to know in what churches in Devon, Dorset and Somerset there are memorials of the extinct family of Servington: the earliest I have come across is the monumental effigy of Sir Oliver de Servington about 1340 (51st of Edward III. and 5th of Richard II.), in Whatley Church, Frome, Somerset, which has the arms, Ermine, on a chevron azure three bucks heads cabossed or, any information will be gratefully received.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

H. HOPE CREALOCK.—Is anything known of this artist?

I have two chromolithographs, the one entitled 'His Lordship (a sketch in the Phoenix).' This is of an officer of the 11th Hussars, apparently Lord Cardigan, but the artist's name is not on the print.

The other, which is entitled 'The White Charger (a sketch in the Phoenix)' bears the artist's name at the lower right hand corner. It is rather peculiar as it is unfinished. It depicts an officer of the 16th Lancers, with an orderly, in the Phoenix Park, Dublin; but there is no clue as to who the officer is. He is mounted on a white horse. The painting of the regimental cypher on the saddle cloth (? Shabraçq) is not finished, apparently through an oversight.

There is a mention of General Crealocke at page 21 of Ralph Neville's 'British Military Prints,' presumably the artist in question. I should be glad of information regarding Crealock, and his work, and also as to the identity of the officer on the "white charger."

H. WILBERFORCE-BELL.

"APPLE" IN PLACE-NAMES.—A place named Appledore is referred to at 12 S. vi. 152. In the 'A.B.C. Railway Guide,' there are two places of the name, and five other stations with the same or similar prefix. 'The Post Office Guide' has twenty-two places with the prefix "apple" in one or another form. In addition to these there are Appuldurcombe near Ventnor, Isle of Wight; and Apuldram, a parish near Chichester. The latter part of the name Appuldurcombe would mean water, or wet valley, and Apuldram would represent Apuldurham, though locally it is now often spelled Appledram. Can any reader explain the element "apul," "appul," or "apple"? It can hardly be connected with the fruit.

ALFRED LLOYD.

The Dome, Bognor, Sussex.

LOWESTOFT CHINA.—Was China ever made at Lowestoft?††

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

FRIBES SANGUINEUM.—Are the berries of this flowering currant poisonous?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

THE 'MALVERN MERCURY.'—In Byron's 'Letters and Journals,' edited by R. E. Prothero, vol. v. p. 366, is this statement:—

"With respect to what Anna Seward calls 'the liberty of transcript,'—when complaining of Miss Matilda Muggleton, the accomplished daughter of a choral vicar of Worcester Cathedral, who had abused the said 'liberty of transcript,' by inserting in the *Malvern Mercury* Miss Seward's 'Elegy on the South Pole,' as her own production, with her own signature, two years after having taken a copy, by permission of the authoress— with regard, I say, to the 'liberty of transcript,' I by no means oppose an occasional copy to the benevolent few."<sup>11</sup>

†† Is a copy of the *Malvern Mercury* in existence? There is not one at the British Museum. F. C. MORGAN, Librarian.

'ANECDOTE OF A POPULAR CHARACTER.'—Under this heading John Adams, in 'A Second Volume of Curious Anecdotes, &c.' (1792) at pp. 110-11, says that:—

"A late popular character, when very young, was a candidate for Berwick upon Tweed; and, not being returned, preferred a petition to the House of Commons; retaining a certain eminent counsel with a fee of fifty guineas. Just before this business was about to come into the House, the barrister, who had in the interval changed his political sentiments, sent word he could not possibly plead. On this the candidate immediately waiting on his advocate, mildly expostulated and remonstrated, but all in vain.... Then

taking out a brace of pistols, he offered one to the astonished counsellor; and protested that, before he quitted the room, he would have either his money or satisfaction. The money was accordingly returned: but...the justice of his cause prevented not the failure of his application."

Who was the candidate? Who was the barrister?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

**JOB HEATH'S POSSET CUP.** (See 12 S. iii. 9, 314). — As I am still without any definite information as to the parentage and marriage of the assumed possessor of this cup, I should be grateful for the least light that can be thrown upon it.

Since these two above communications to 'N. & Q.' I have been informed of one more Job Heath. The same was the son of John Heath of Carmount Side, Burslem whose Will is dated Dec. 3, 1697, and proved at Lichfield, May 19, 1698. Three sons are mentioned John, Job and Joshua. The two last are described as minors. The first and last became celebrated potters. What Job became is doubtful. Did he marry Hannah —? Did he migrate to London?

JOHN W. BROWN.

Ty Hedd, North Road, Aberystwyth.

**YEANTING-STONE.**—Martha Whately of Banbury by her will dated Dec. 2, 1641, expresses a wish that certain articles should be left in a certain house and devolve with it. She calls these articles "standards"; and includes in them "the garners for mault, the yeantinge stone, the dresser boards, the spense in the kitchin, with such things else that be usually left in freeholds, that the houses be not defaced." Can any one explain the word "yeantinge-stone"?

A. D. T.

**MILITIA ACTS.**—Can any reader indicate a source of information regarding compulsory service (*i.e.*, militia, press-gangs, &c.) of men of Essex county prior to and including the institution of Pitt's Militia Acts of 1756-7?

E. H. ALLEN.

9 Ravenswood Road, Walthamstow, E.17.

**LITTLE WILD STREET BAPTIST CHAPEL.**—May I inquire whether any reader of 'N. & Q.' knows the whereabouts of the Minute Books and other records, prior to 1800, of the above chapel, of which Dr. Stennet was at one time pastor?

W. H. CHALLENGE.

9 Eldon Bark, South Norwood, S.E.

**AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—**

1. Can any one tell me where the following lines come from, and if they are correctly quoted?

We have no glory great enough for you  
I lay this tribute at thy feet.

R. S.

2. Can any correspondent tell me where the following verse is to be found? I quote from memory.

My heart is like a rusty lock,  
Lord oil it with Thy Grace,  
And rub, and rub, and rub it, Lord,  
Until I see Thy Face.

M. L. M.

## Replies.

### BRITISH COFFEE-HOUSE.

(12 S. vi. 31.)

IN the Lists of Eighteenth Century Taverns this house is stated by me to have been situate "in Cockspur Street almost opposite the Cannon Coffee-house, and adjoining the Court of Requests." More precisely defined it stood on the site of the premises occupied at the end of the nineteenth century by Stanford, the map-seller.

The "British" was a famous house associated among other noted names with Smollett, Garrick, Johnson, Wedderburn, William and John Hunter, Dr. Pitcairn and Robert Adam. The last named was commissioned as architect when the house was rebuilt in 1770, and Adam's delicately designed façade is reproduced in Shelley's 'Inns and Taverns of Old London.' Mr. J. Holden Macmichael gives a graphic description of the social history of the "British" at pp. 35-38 of his 'Charing Cross.' At p. 282, however, Mr. Macmichael makes a further reference to the "British" in which I now find I followed him too closely. He sets out an advertisement taken from *The Daily Advertiser* of May 20, 1742, running:—

"To be sold by Auction by Mr. Pinchbeck, senior, this day and to-morrow at the British Coffee-house, adjoining to his shop in the Court of Request the entire collection of original pictures of the late Captain John Mitchell. . . ."

Mr. Macmichael then adds the comment:

"The Courts of Request for the recovery of small debts were superseded in 1846-7 . . . by the County Courts of which there are now over 500. One of these courts [of Request] was in Cockspur Street."

I fancy the last sentence is an inference only from the advertisement, which in fact is not

warranted, for the advertisement ends thus :—

“Note, Thursday next being Ascension Day, when the Courts will not sit, and it is apprehended the Houses may not, is the reason for beginning this sale a Day sooner than was before advertised.”

Unquestionably, “the Houses” refer to Parliament, nor can it be doubted that “the Courts” mean the Courts of the Exchequer, the Crown and the Common Pleas at Westminster. I felt a difficulty therefore in accepting Mr. Macmichael’s explanation at the time of compiling the list, but as he conclusively shows that some years later Mr. Pinchbeck’s son in fact carried on business in Cockspur Street, I hesitatingly adopted it. I have now, fortunately, found an official entry which I hope determines the matter. It occurs in ‘Calendar of Treasury Books and Papers, 1735–1738’ (1900), at p. 501 :—

“Aug. 15, 1738, Whitehall Treasury Chambers. Present: Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Sundon, Mr. Winnington.

“105. Petition to the Treasury from Edward Robinson. Sets forth that for many years he has kept the British Coffee House in Old Palace Yard, Westminster, and by that means is proprietor of the staircase leading into the Court of Requests, which he has at his own expense maintained with a lamp for ten years past for the accommodation of the members of both Houses of Parliament, and kept same in repair without ever receiving any consideration for the lighting, cleaning and repairing said staircase. Prays a reward for same.

“Referred to Board of Works.”

The petition was sympathetically considered for on Jan. 23 following there is a minute :—

“Their Lordships agree to a report from the Board of Works for allowing £80 to Mr. Robinson for keeping and repairing a passage leading by his coffee-house to the Court of Request. The Board for the future are to make those repairs when found necessary.”

It is therefore placed beyond cavil that there existed two contemporaneous “British” Coffee-houses, the remembrance of the one in Old Palace Yard being obliterated by the great celebrity of the Cockspur Street house.

Such readers as the matter interests will perhaps be good enough to delete “adjoining the Court of Request” at the above reference. Robinson’s house, where astute Mr. Pinchbeck hoped to waylay wealthy members and counsel in big practice, will be included in a supplementary list.

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

1 Essex Court, Temple.

RUE DE BOURG, LAUSANNE (12 S. vi. 274, 317).—Having lived in Lausanne from September, 1909, to March, 1915, I know the Rue de Bourg very well. Shortly before I left, the new street, the Rue du Lion d’or, was completed from the Derrière Bourg in course of which several old houses were demolished. In July, 1912, a friend of mine, a good amateur photographer, took several fine photographs of the oldest buildings before they were destroyed. I have in front of me, as I now write, the following photographs :—

(1) East side of the Hotel du Lion d’or ; showing arcading and stone balustrading. I am not sure whether this was destroyed.

(2) South view of the same, showing a fine 5-sided tower for stairway.

(3) Arcading and balustrade, showing date, 1706.

(4) A very elaborate coat-of-arms carved in stone over the entrance-door of a house, situated in a small yard, which is entered by a covered passage from the Rue de Bourg, and is, I believe, the next building to the hotel on the west. Whether the two had any connexion, I do not remember. I am not a Herald so describe the arms with some hesitation. In the first and fourth quarter is a Cock sideways—I suppose he would be said to be striding. In the second and third is a chevron, wavy, and three acorns, 2 and 1. The crest, upon a crest wreath, is a cock with both wings displayed, his breast is to the front, but as his cockcomb appears to be sideways—the face and beak being broken, it must be supposed that he was facing his right wing. The closed helm is front-facing.

The following is extracted from “Sketches of the Natural, Civil, and Political State of Switzerland,” by William Cox, M.A., Fellow of King’s College, Cambridge, London, 1779 pp. 307–310.

“At present (1776?), Lausanne is governed by its own magistrates, has its own courts of justice ; and, what is very singular, the citizens who inhabit the principal street have the privilege of pronouncing sentence in criminal causes. The criminal is tried by the civil power ; if he is found, and acknowledges himself, guilty (for his own confession is necessary, otherwise he is put to the torture until he confesses) the burghers of this street assemble, an advocate pleads in defence of the prisoner, and another against him ; the court of justice give their opinion upon the point of law ; and the majority of the burghers in question determine the penalty. If the punishment be capital, there is, strictly speaking, no pardon, except it be obtained within twenty-four hours from the sovereign council of Berne ; although

it generally happens that eight days are granted for that purpose. When the criminal is seized within the jurisdiction of the town, the prosecution is tried, and the burghers pronounce their sentence, in the town-hall; and in this case there is no appeal. But, when he is taken within the district of the bailiff, they assemble in his house; and an appeal lies from their determination to Berne. I have been the more particular in my enquiries concerning the mode of this criminal process, from the strong resemblance it bears in many respects to our trial by juries."

It should be noted that Mr. Cox, when he wrote this, in August, or September, 1776, was in Lausanne; all the information in the book being sent in the form of letters to a gentleman friend. Mr. Cox dedicates the book to the Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, and states that:—"The following letters relating to Switzerland, naturally claim your Ladyship's protection; for they were written while I had the honour of accompanying Lord Herbert upon his travels." The dedication is dated "Vienna, June 26, 1778."

It is evident from the "Advertisement," which is inserted before the Table of Contents, that Mr. Cox derived much help from Captin Floyd, who is stated to have kept a "very accurate journal" during "their joint tour."

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

SPOONERISMS (12 S. vii. 6, 35).—Spoonerisms are older than is commonly thought, and once they were known by another name. I quote the following passage from Baron Nicholson's 'Autobiography of a Fast Man' (1863):—

"I mean a great pink stocking of that day, Fanny King, or as Bill Leach, in the interesting language called *Marouski*, termed her Kanny Fing."

Perhaps one of your readers can explain why the interesting language was called *Marouski*?

CHARLES WHIBLEY.

SABINE (12 S. vii. 8).—Burton is indebted for his story to Georg Sabinus (1508-1560), the first Rector (1544) of the newly-founded University of Königsberg, and son-in-law, in his earlier and unhappy marriage, of Melanchthon. He is best known as a Latin poet. The book from which Burton has borrowed is 'Fabularum Ovidii Interpretatio, Ethica, Physica, et Historica.' The contents were delivered at lectures at Königsberg. The dedication is dated 1554. One edition was printed by the Cambridge University printer, Thomas Thomas, in 1584. The

story given by Burton is taken from the note on the first fable (Orpheus's descent to Hades) in the tenth book of the 'Metamorphoses,' Sabinus's work dealing with the whole of that poem, not Book X. only.

A comparison shews that Burton's quotations are not quite *verbatim*.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The "writer named Sabine" was Georgius Sabinus, a German poet and politician, who died in 1561 at Frankfurt. He wrote 'Fabularum Ovidii Interpretatio,' published at Wittenberg in 1559, at Cambridge in 1584, at Leipzig in 1606, and perhaps at other dates. There is a life of him, and Zedler in his 'Universal Lexicon' devotes two columns to him.

FAMA.

HERALDIC DOGS (12 S. vii. 6).—I was at Braunfels in 1880 and 1884. If Mr. LIDDELL went on the "Jagd" he would have had the services of two or three English or Irish setters, which of course are not in question, and of the ordinary German 'Jagdhund,' a short-haired, square-headed, long-tailed dog standing as high as a big retriever, and of a wonderful dark liver colour, or heraldically speaking "gules." Indeed this breed is, I take it, the "talbot" of the College of Arms. At the same time, Prince Albrecht of Solms-Braunfels had in his well-known kennels for prize St. Bernards several specimens of the 'Great Danes' or 'Dänische Dogge' cropped-eared, brindled fawn, and slate-coloured, taller and stronger than the largest St. Bernard or mastiff, and when "gorged" with their wide spiked collars heraldic enough for anything. There were also some "griffons" (I fancy originally a Belgian breed) almost as big and longer-coated. I once had some photographs and it is just possible that 'Nola' might obtain others or information from "Der Ober. Förster, Braunfels," if one still exists.

PERCY HULBURD.

Nonnington, Graffham, nr. Petworth.

HERALDRY OF FISHES (12 S. vii. 29).—The book mentioned by Mr. GILBERT CANNAN, which has a real existence, although his fictitious cataloguer is unable to quote the title correctly, is this: 'Heraldry of Fish, Notices of the principal families bearing fish in their arms,' By Thomas Moule, published by John Van Voorst, in 1842. There is a life of the author (1784-1851) in the D.N.B. He is there said to have "formed a similar collection on the heraldry

of trees and birds, the manuscript of which was sold with Sir Thomas Phillipps's collection on 21 June, 1893."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The book referred to by Gilbert Cannan is undoubtedly 'Heraldry of Fish,' by Thomas Moule (London, John Van Voorst, 1842). It used to be priced at about 4s. 6d. by second-hand dealers.

ST. SWITHIN.

[Several other correspondents thanked for replies to the same effect.]

A STOLEN (*dele* SECRET) TIDE (12 S. vii. 38).—I am annoyed at my blunder and apologize to all whom it may concern. "Stolen" was Jean Ingelow's word, and that was the term that puzzled me. Why I wrote "secret" is a thing I cannot understand. My thanks to C. L. S. for the courteous correction.

ST. SWITHIN.

PORTRAITS BY COTES (12 S. vii. 8).—Maria, Lady Coventry died in September, 1760, and was very ill from consumption for some time before that date, so it does not seem likely that she sat for her portrait that year, but of course Cotes may after her death, have been employed by the family to do a replica of a former one.

I have several pastelle portraits of her, her sisters, father and brother, many of them signed and dated by Cotes, and I have also six mezzotints from different portraits of Maria.

The late Duke of Hamilton was no relative of the Duke who married Elizabeth Gunning, Maria's sister. Elizabeth was the mother of two consecutive Dukes of Hamilton, but neither of them left male issue.

I have heard that no catalogue of Cotes's portraits exists.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

COURTENAY RIOTS (12 S. vii. 29).—MR. J. LANDFEAR LUCAS will find the best description of the Courtenay Riots in 'The Life and Extraordinary Adventures of Sir William Courtenay *alias* John Nichols Tom,' by Canterburyensis, published at Canterbury by James Hunt, 1838; also in the local paper, *The Kentish Gazette*, June 5, 1838.

W. J. M.

MR. LANDFEAR LUCAS will find a very full account of this affair, which occurred at Boughton near Canterbury on May 31, 1838, in the Annual Register for that year at p. 84 of the 'Chronicle.' There is also a short account under the head of "Thomites" in Haydn's 'Dictionary of Dates.' A

Cornish crank named Thom, who assumed the name of Sir W. Courtenay, Knight of Malta and King of Jerusalem, stirred up the rabble against the Poor Law Act. When the military were called out he killed the commanding officer, Lieut. Bennett with a pistol shot, but one of the soldiers shot Thom who fell dead beside the body of the lieutenant.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

There is some account of the above in Canon G. W. Horsley's 'I Remember' (1911).

A. R. BAYLEY.

See Sir William Courtenay at 11 S. v. 428; vi. 18, 50; vii. 297.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

A LITERARY HOAX (12 S. vii. 8).—In *The Sibyl*, edited by members of Rugby School, No. 16, April 1, 1893, a most admirable poem, called 'The Miniature,' and signed "R. Browning," appeared, beginning "One dull day in the bright Touraine," and consisting of seventeen four-line stanzas. It was "believed to have been written by Mr. Browning in the album of a Virginian lady," and completely took in Dr. Furnivall, who reprinted it in 1904 as genuine. But it was not. It was written by a Mrs. Watts Jones. The Kipling poem referred to was 'The Old Volunteer,' printed in *The Times* of May 27, 1918, and repudiated in the next issue.

FAMA.

WILD DARRELL (12 S. vii. 30).—The same question appeared in 'N. & Q.' as far back as 1855, and at intermittent intervals between there has been considerable correspondence respecting the Littlecote Hall legend of the Elizabethan period. I do not think any detailed record of "Will" Darrell's trial exists, but it would seem to have been held at Salisbury before Chief Justice Popham about the year 1577. It is recorded that Darrell promised Popham the reversion of Littlecote on condition that he let him go unpunished, and that the judge ordered Darrell to be brought up as the first prisoner at the trial when, by virtue of his right as a maiden judge so to treat the first prisoner brought before him, he acquitted Darrell who was killed in a hunting accident some months afterwards, and Littlecote Hall passed to the Popham family. Perhaps the best and fullest account of the whole affair is to be found in vol. ii. of Chambers' 'Book of Days,' p. 554, which succinctly summarises practically all that is known about it. For the benefit however of Mr. White-

and any others interested in the episode, the following is a fairly complete bibliography:—

'Coaching Days and Coaching Ways,' by W. O. Tristram.

Bradley's 'Round about Wiltshire,' p. 72.

Macaulay's 'History of England,' chap. ix. Albany edn., vol. iii. p. 154.

Ingram's 'Haunted homes of England.'

'The Haunted Hall' in No. 36 of a defunct periodical entitled 'Complete stories.'

Aubrey's Letters.

Scott's Notes to 'Rokeby.'

Burke's 'Commoners.'

Rev. C. Lucas's 'Metrical Version.'

Britton's 'Wiltshire.'

*Once a Week*, new series, no. 43, Oct. 27, 1866.

*Daily Mail*, Sept. 17, 1907.

*Genealogical Magazine*, December 1897.

'Society in the Elizabethan Age,' Hubert Hall.

*Fall Mall Magazine*, May 1895, vol. vi. no. 25.

'Famous Crimes,' edited by Harold Furniss (Police Budget Edition), no. 46, vol. iv. p. 163.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

See 'Littlecote House, Wiltshire,' 10 S viii. 407, 514; ix. 58.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

The story occurs in J. Aubrey's 'Brief Lives,' 1669-96, ed. Andrew Clark, vol. ii. pp. 158-9 (1898); and a further account in John Timbs & Alexander Gunn's 'Abbeys, Castles, and Ancient Halls of England and Wales,' vol. ii. pp. 21-24 with a reference to the eighth and earlier volumes of the *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*.

A. R. BAYLEY.

DINWIDDIE FAMILY (12 S. vii. 7).—The Dinwiddies were an old Scottish family possessing lands of the same name in Dumfriesshire, at which there is now a railway station. Of the Border Mosstroopers they seem to have been more or less a turbulent lot, and often at feud with their neighbours. Thomas Dunweedy was slain at his own place of Dunweedy in 1504. Eight years later his successor, Thomas, was slain in Edinburgh, and Thomas his son in 1512 got a gift of the lands for good and thankful service done to the King. Robert Dinwidy, son of a laird, was allowed to compound for the forcible theft of four horses, two candle-sticks, &c., and Nicholas D. for resetting Adam Corry, who is styled a common thief, was hanged. In 1543, Alexander Dinwoodie of that ilk suffered forfeiture for joining with the English, probably at the battle of Haddenrig, or at the Rout of Solvay Moss both in the year before. In 1564 John Dinwedy, 'uncle of Jane

Dinwedy, the unmarried heiress, bound himself to protect her. Jane was subsequently married to a John Maxwell, after which the lands of Dinwoodie seem to pass to the Maxwells, and the Dinwoodies disappear as landowners. But the name is not uncommon in Scotland at this day.

I should add that Robert Dinwiddie of North America in 1751 registered his arms with the Lyon King as follows:—

"Parted per fess two landscapes, the first holding a wild Indian at full draught (*sic*), his bow bent marking at a stag standing at full gaze regardant proper; the second holding the emblem of the earth, and in base the emblem of water with a ship under sail, within sight of and making towards a distant land representing America."

This Robert was contemporary with the James Dinwiddie, mentioned by your correspondent, and the two may have been relatives. The arms are peculiar and seem to point to some occurrences in Robert's history of which there is probably now no record.

As to the meaning of the name, Johnston, in his 'Place-Names of Scotland,' says it is perhaps from the Gaelic *Dun bheadaig*, hill of the gossip or wanton. Perhaps, my own idea is simpler. J. L. ANDERSON.

'The Scottish Nation,' by James Macveigh (1888), vol. ii. p. 39, has the following paragraph:—

Dinwoodie or Dunwithie, a surname derived from lands of that name in the parish of Applegarth, Dumfriesshire, formerly possessed by a family that continued there a long time. In the Ragman Roll appears the name of Alleyn Dinwithie, supposed by Nisbet to be of the family of that ilk in that county. At beginning of sixteenth century, the lairds of Dinwoodie seem to have been at feud with the Jardines, and to have suffered much from the violence of their neighbours in those unsettled times. At the Justice-Ayre held at Dumfries in August 1504, John Jardine in Sibbald-beside, and Robert Brig, living with Alexander Jardine, produced a remission from the King for art and part of the cruel slaughter of Thomas Dunwedy of that ilk, at his place of Dunwedy. About 1512 "the Laird Dinwiddie was slayne in Edinburgh by two persones, who escaped by taking the sanctuarie of Holyrood house, a saufgaird much respected in those days." (Anderson's MS. Hist. Adv. Lib.). Sir James Balfour calls him the laird of Drumweiche, and says he was killed "by the Jardans." See "Pitcairn's Criminal Trials," under the first named date, which contains also the following entries:—Robert Dunwedy, son of the laird of Dunwedy, and Gavin Johnstone were admitted to the King's composition—to satisfy parties—for art and part of the stout grief of 4 horses, 2 candlesticks, and sundry other goods from Bartholomew Glendunwyne, in company with the laird of Johnstone and his accomplices; and Nicholas Dunwedy, in

Dunwedy, called gait-fut—goat-foot—convicted of resetting Adam Corry, common thief, in his theftuous deeds—hanged. In 1543, Alexander Dinwoodie of that ilk was forfeited for joining with the English.”

A. R. BAYLEY.

A branch of this family was at one time well known in Glasgow and the West of Scotland.

Robert Dinwiddie, merchant in Glasgow, a native of Dumfriesshire, and said to be of the family of Dinwiddie of that ilk, bought Germiston (a small property in the neighbourhood of Glasgow) in 1690. His descendants continued to reside there for more than a century. One of them, Laurence Dinwiddie, was a baillie of Glasgow in 1734, 1738 and 1741, Provost in 1742 and 1743. Another, Robert Dinwiddie, was Governor of Virginia, and is mentioned by Thackeray in 'The Virginians.' The last of the Dinwiddies of Germiston was Laurence, who died at Rome in 1819. He was succeeded in Germiston by his first cousin, the late William Lockhart of Milton Lockhart, half-brother to John Gibson Lockhart, the editor of *The Quarterly Review*, and uncle of the late Sir William Lockhart, who died when Commander-in-chief in India.

Germiston itself has long ago been swallowed up in the city of Glasgow, though the writer can remember it as a suburban residence.

T. F. D.

In the Merchant Taylors' School Register there are two boys so-named: William, son of Gilbert H. Dinwiddie, Assistant Commissary-General of Gibraltar, born Apr. 20, 1841, and second, Robert, son of G. W. Hamilton Dinwiddie, Dep. Commissary-General, born Apr. 24, 1844. The first named entered the School in 1851, and was gazetted to 24th Regt. in 1860. Of the second who entered the School in 1853, nothing is said as to his subsequent career.

My impression is that Gilbert and probably also Hamilton Dinwiddie were sons of Commissary-General Dinwiddie who had served in Spain during the Peninsular War.

L. G. R.

A good deal of information about this family will be found in the 6th Series of 'N. & Q.,' vol. vii. p. 164, and vol. viii. p. 13.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

OLD SEMAPHORE TOWERS (12 S. vi. 335; vii. 14, 32).—Hampstead possesses a treasured landmark as reminder of a once existing telegraph station. This is Telegraph

Hill, an eminence charmingly situated between the northern end of Platt's Lane and Redington Road. Being private property, the place is little known, even to residents. The following excerpts from 'Random Recollections of Hampstead,' by the late Mr. G. W. Potter, who was quite a walking encyclopædia anent that historic suburb, may interest readers of 'N. & Q.':—

"This was clearly the reason why about 1794, or possibly a little later, the spot was chosen as a telegraph station, the first on the line north of London, viz. from Chelsea Hospital to Yarmouth. . . . The earlier form of telegraph consisted of six movable shutters arranged in frames. . . . The apparatus was fixed in the cottage on the top of the hill and the framework which supported the apparatus above the roof is even now to be seen there. The shutter form of telegraph was soon abandoned for the semaphore, or upright post, with movable arms."

Mr. Potter's book was published in 1907. Telegraph Hill, with its picturesque cottage, remains as then.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

ALLEGED REPRINTS OF 'THE TIMES' (12 S. vi. 247).—The interesting note by X. at the above reference brings together much valuable information.

I venture to add to the list of *Times* reprints there given a photolithographic facsimile of *The Times* dated Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1796, being number 3736. The text of Washington's Farewell Address probably furnishes the reason for this facsimile, as the first portion of this address is given in columns 1, 2 and a part of 3 on p. 3.

The facsimiles of the issue of June 22, 1815, are, so far as I have seen, type reproductions so poorly done as not to deceive any one. There are at least three different issues, differing among themselves, though obviously from a common source, and none of them agreeing with the original. The original is printed in five 18-em columns. The facsimiles appear in four 15-em columns. The original has *The Times* in open text letter of about the size we should call to-day 54 or 60 point. One of the facsimiles has the heading in plain text letter of about 48 point; another, in an open text letter of about 42 point. In the original the price is given as 6½d. In the facsimiles the price is given as 6d. The centre device on the top of p. 1 differs in each of the facsimiles and in none of them is it an accurate reproduction of the original.

In the original p. 1 is entirely given to advertisements, 120 in number. The facsimiles have 46 advertisements in three and

a-half columns on p. 1, the remainder of the fourth column being taken up with news about Waterloo. At least two of the facsimiles are without an imprint at the bottom of col. 4 on p. 4. One facsimile bears the following imprint at this point: "Printed and published at the office in Printing-house Square, near Apothecary's Hall, Black Friars, by C. Bell, Brunswick-street."

H. M. LYDENBERG,  
Reference Librarian.

New York Public Library.

A LATE BRASS (12 S. vii. 5, 38).—Later brasses may be found at St. Mary Cray, Kent to the memories of Philadelphia Greenwood, 1747, and Benjamin Greenwood, 1773.

The lady is robed in a broché damask skirt with revers turned back in front and a plain overskirt, a tight-sleeved bodice, low at the neck and a long veil thrown over the head.

The gentleman wears an open coat, with cuffs turned back and a full skirt; a long broché waistcoat, knee breeches, stockings, shoes and a wig.

Other late brasses may be found at Leigh, Essex, 1709, St. Peter's, Leeds, 1709, Newark, 1715.

E. BEAUMONT.

Oxford.

In St. Mary's Cray Church there are, or were in 1872, when I took rubbings, two brasses inscribed respectively—

Here lyeth the Body of  
Mrs. Philadelphia Greenwood,  
Wife of Benj. Greenwood, Esqr.  
of this Parish

She was second daughter  
to the late

St George Mettius of London  
President and Treasurer to  
Christ Hospital.

She died the 21 of Septe.  
1747.

Aged 46 years and 7 days.

Here lyeth the Body of  
Benjamin Greenwood, Esq.  
Late of this Parish, son of  
Augustine Greenwood  
of Lancaster, Mercht.

He died the 6 Decr. 1773.

Aged 81 years.

The plates measure 21 ins. by 12 ins., and lie side by side on the pavement. Each brass has a full length figure of the deceased in the dress of the period, and in the upper corners of both plates are winged cherubs' heads. By the feet of the man lies a skull, and shin-bone, and a three-masted ship is in the background.

T. W. TYRRELL.

St. Elmo, Sidmouth.7

J. W. F. will find that "late brasses" are by no means uncommon. They continued in use well into last century. Most examples are merely inscriptions, but sometimes coats of arms, ornamental borders and even "lilliputian figures" occur. There is or was a long series in Scarborough Parish Church, and there is another considerable series in St. Martin's, Worcester. These brasses may be found not only within the Church but affixed to altar-tombs and other monuments in churchyards. In this connexion attention might be drawn to handsome cast-iron grave slabs specimens of which are found in some churchyards in Herefordshire and Sussex and doubtless wherever iron-works flourished.

J. HARVEY BLOOM.

THE REV. DR. EDERSHEIM (12 S. vii. 7).—A short memoir of Alfred Edersheim has been written by his daughter and prefixed to a little volume of his fragmentary thoughts entitled 'Tohu-va-Vohu' (Without form and void), published in 1890 by Longman's. He was a truly remarkable and attractive personality. Converted to Christianity by a Presbyterian mission in Pesth having the celebrated "Rabbi" Duncan at its head, he was ordained to the ministry of the Free Church of Scotland, and for many years held parish charges at Kelso and Aberdeen.

He took Anglican orders in 1875, and in addition to being Grinfield Lecturer at Oxford was also Warburtonian Lecturer in Lincoln's Inn. He was a charming and voluminous writer, Crockford for 1879 giving a list of about twenty works for which he was responsible either as author, editor or translator.

C. J. TOTTENHAM.

Diocesan Library, Liverpool.

If MR. MCGOVERN will communicate with Mrs. Gillum, Vernham Dean, Exmouth, S. Devon, he will probably get the information he requires. Mrs. Gillum is the daughter of the late Dr. Edersheim.

H. P. H.

MR. MCGOVERN will find this writer duly honoured in the 'D.N.B.' Suppl. ii., p. 175.

ST. SWITHIN.

Biographical information may be obtained from the *Transactions* of the Devonshire Association 1918, p. 303. Dr. Edersheim was for some years Presbyterian minister at Torquay.

M.

[Several other correspondents thanked for replies.]



WILLOW-PLANTATIONS (12 S. vii. 29).—As skilled trades, willow-planting, with-stripping, and basket-making, have been followed, on the banks of Shakespeare's Avon, for a long period. Extensive fruit orchards in the vicinity, and much market gardening, afford steady demand for baskets and hampers of all shapes and sizes. In the immediate locality this interesting calling can be seen in practice two miles up stream at Alveston; four miles down stream, at Welford; and elsewhere, further afield.

One of the characteristic features of the Warwickshire Avon is the almost continuous avenue of old pollarded willows through which it winds its course. These useful trees or their forbears doubtless date back to the poet's time, as he says in "Much ado . . ."

"Will you go with me?"

"Whither?"

"Even to the next willow"—

and a dozen other references to willows are scattered through the plays.

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

Shakespeare Memorial Library,  
Stratford-on-Avon.

The Fen<sup>7</sup> country would seem a likely locality in which to institute a search, but there must be plenty of other parts where this, one of our oldest industries, still survives. I remember seeing the stripping process in effect at Burford, Oxon. The plant is pulled between two pieces of iron that shred the outer covering.

F. GORDON ROE.

'STALKY & Co.' BY RUDYARD KIPLING (12 S. vi. 334).—"Slaves of the Lamp" appeared in a periodical entitled *Cosmopolis*; an *International Review*, for April and May, 1897. It was obviously an English publication, for a footnote reads "Copyright 1897 by Mr. Rudyard Kipling in the United States of America."

The story called "Stalky," omitted from the book 'Stalky & Co.' appeared in *The Windsor Magazine* at some date in 1898.

J. R. H.

EMERSON'S 'ENGLISH TRAITS' (12 S. v. 327, (see ref.); vi. 9, 73, 228, 257, 276, 297; vii. 19, 31).—Chaucer wrote a 'Treatise on the Astrolabe' for "litel Lowis my sone . . . ther-for have I geven Thee a suffisaunt Astrolabe as for oure orizonte, compounded after the latitude of Oxenford"; and his 'Miller's Tale' is concerned with Oxford and some of its inhabitants. The wife of

Bath's fifth husband Sankin was sometime a clerk of Oxenford.

2. On June 16, 1660, it was ordered by the House of Commons that Milton's 'Defensio' and John Goodwin's 'Obstructors of Justice' should be burnt by the common hangman, and that the authors should be indicted by the attorney-general, and taken into custody by the sergeant-at-arms. A proclamation of Aug. 13 ordered the surrender of all copies of the books named. Anthony Wood, 'The Life and Times of A. W.,' ed. Andrew Clark, vol. i. p. 319, 1891, under date June 16, 1660, says:—

"Milton's and Goodwin's books called in and burnd ('News,' 1660, pp. 356-7, at a paper put in it). Taken out of those libraryes where they were, especially out of the Public Library."

And the editor notes that

"it seems to be a fact that Milton's and Goodwin's controversial writings were actually taken out of the Bodleian. Although many of them are now found in the Library, they are all with press-marks which show that they came in after this date: Dr. Thomas Barlow presented many; he was librarian at this juncture and may have secured some of the ejected books."

3. For William Sewell (1804-74) Whyte's Professor of Moral Philosophy and Founder, or one of the Founders, of St. Peter's College, Radley, see 'D.N.B.,' li. 290. He was brother of a former Premier of New Zealand, of Miss Sewell the novelist, and of the late Warden of New College.

A. R. BAYLEY.

LOCAL LONDON MAGAZINES (12 S. vii. 4).—KENSINGTON.—*The Court Suburb Magazine*. Miss Fanny Aikin-Kortright says in her 'Recollections,' upon the above publication:—

"*The Court Suburb* I edited over two years, and of which I wrote nearly all the contents myself under various signatures."

R. AUSTEN CLOW.

THE PREFIX "RIGHT HONBLE." (12 S. vii. 30).—This prefix is a courtesy title by no means confined to Peers of Parliament and Privy Councillors. The ceremonious address of a Duke is "His Grace," of a Marquess, "Most Honourable." All other hereditary peers: Earls, Viscounts and Barons are "Right Honourable," as also are their wives or widows. Others entitled to the prefix, are the Chief Justices of the High Courts, the Lord Advocate, the Lord Justice General, the Lord Mayor of London, and all provincial *Lord* Mayors, viz.: York, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds,

Sheffield, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bradford, and Norwich; in Wales, Cardiff; and in Ireland, Dublin, Belfast and Cork, during the term of office.

F. A. RUSSELL.

MARKS OF FATE (12 S. vii. 6).—There is no suggestion in the passage from 'The Tempest,' quoted by MR. ACKERMANN, "that certain people bear 'marks' which indicate the nature of the death they will suffer." Shakespeare here is, of course, alluding to the old and obviously true proverb, "He that is born to be hanged will never be drowned." This adage must have been familiar to the dramatist for he refers to it again twice in this same play (I. i. 53 and V. i. 217). We meet with it again in 'Two Gentlemen of Verona' (I. i. 157), where Proteus addresses Speed:—

Go, go, begone, to save your ship from wreck,  
Which cannot perish having thee aboard,  
Being destined to a drier death on shore.

F. A. RUSSELL.

116 Arran Road, Catford, S.E. 6

AMBER (12 S. vi. 271, 297, 318, 339).—The following extracts from the State Papers (Domestic Series) *tempus*, Carolus II., may possibly interest J. H. H.:—

"Jane Scott, a minister's widow, to the King. Petition for relief, having been instrumental in the recovery of the late King from the palsy when he was at York in the beginning of his troubles by making him amber cakes and he promised her, if restored to his former degree, to settle a stipend upon her seven fatherless children.

"Reference of the above to the Lords of the Treasury, His Majesty remembering the loyalty and good services of her late husband and compassionated her extreme distress."

It will be observed that His Majesty, in referring the matter to the Lords of the Treasury, ignores the episode of the amber cakes.

G. W. YOUNGER, F.C.I.S.

2, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.1.

DAVIDIANS: DAVID GEORGE'S SECT (12 S. vi. 227, 257; vii. 37).—The painting shown to de Blainville in 1707 is now part of the Oeffentliche Kunstsammlung in the Basel Museum, numbered 561, Room 13, in the 1910 Catalogue. It is said to have belonged to Joris's family, and to have been at one time in the castle at Binningen. When Joris's corpse was publicly burnt in 1559, and the property he had left confiscated by the Town Council of Basel, the picture was seized and kept in the Rathaus till 1714, when it was handed over to the public Art Collection. The portrait was formerly

supposed to be the work of Dürer's pupil Heinrich Aldegrever (1502—c. 1565), but Bode and Scheibler ascribe it to Jan van Scorel (1495—1562), and it has been catalogued under his name. There is a copy in the Rijks Museum at Amsterdam.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

CALVERLEY'S (CHARLES STUART) PARODIES: [*sic*] (12 S. vi. 335).—Presumably MR. HAULTAIN'S query is intended to refer to the six charades not parodies. If I am right in this assumption the answers are: (1) pier-glass; (2) target; (3) outlaw; (4) druggot; (5) marrowbones; (6) coalscuttle (see my letter in 12 S. ii. 215).

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

GRANDFATHER CLOCK: DATE WANTED (12 S. vi. 251, 298, 320; vii. 19).—The following is a list of Cirencester clock-makers, with approximate dates taken from early directories, poll books, &c.:—

George Green, 1751.

John Jefferis, 1751

John Coates

W. and F. Coates } 1791, 1802, 1812.

William Coates

James Bath, 1812

Richard Haviland, 1820

Wm. Pike, 1830

Wm. Stevens, 1791, 1802, 1812

J. F. Skipton, 1820.

SYDNEY S. HARRISON.

Public Library, Cheltenham.

RICHARD, BP. OF ROSS (12 S. vii. 6).—In the list of the Bishops of Scotland down to the Reformation which was compiled by the late Bp. Dowden of Edinburgh there is no mention of any occupant of the see of Ross named Richard. The surname of the John who was Bishop in 1420 is given as Bullock; that of Henry appointed in 1460, being Cockburne. Thomas Urquhart occupied the see between these two.

C. J. TOTTENHAM.

Diocesan Library, Liverpool.

HURBEC (12 S. vi. 271, 341; vii. 17).—I do not think there is any affinity between "hurebec" and the German *Heuschrecke* as suggested by L. G. R. Though Littré does not give any hint as to the word's derivation it seems to be a compound of *hure*, which in Cotgrave has the meaning of "the head of a savage beast," and *bec*, a beak, in allusion to a caterpillar's ugly proboscis. The derivation of caterpillar seems to confirm this viz, O.F. *chatepelouse* or *catepeloue*, "a hairy cat."

N. W. HILL.

**NINETY-NINE YEAR LEASES** (12 S. vii. 8).—MR. HERBRUCK will probably obtain most of the information he requires from Williams's 'Principles of the Law of Real Property,' pt. iv. chap. 1 'Of a Term of Years.' (Sweet and Maxwell, Ltd.)

J. P. DE C.

**LORE OF THE CANE** (12 S. vi., 252, 302).—When I was a lad my school-mates quite believed that to rub the hand with an onion cut into halves would cause the cane to split in the master's hand and injure his hand as well and at the same time deaden the pain in the hand of the offender, and some of the lads regularly came to school with a split onion in the pocket.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksp.

**FOLK-LORE OF THE ELDER** (12 S. vi. 259, 301; vii. 27).—The Rollright stones on the border between Oxfordshire and Warwickshire have long been known in folk-lore. Witches held Sabbaths here, and but recently a young farmer assured me that no gate leading to the stones could be kept securely fastened. Here among other mysteries an elder tree grew which *bled* when cut.

J. HARVEY BLOOM

**CHENEY HAMILTON** (11 S. xi. 300; 12 S. vii. 12, s. Pinnock) of St. Jago de la Vega in the Island of Jamaica, clerk of H.M. Supreme Court. Will dated Oct. 19, 1765. My father James H. 20 gs. Slaves and a moiety of estate called Prospect which were my wife's portion to my wife Mary and son Duke Augustus H. at 21. Wife Mary now in London. Proved May 3, 1771 [P. C. C. 209 Trevor].

As testator evidently died under middle age, he may well have been at Westminster School in 1745.

V. L. OLIVER.

Sunninghill.

**"NOR DID FLY FOR IT"** (12 S. vii. 6).—At Northampton Summer Assizes, 1865, on the trial of a police officer for a serious crime of violence, where the prisoner had escaped from custody whilst under remand by magistrates, and been re-captured, Lord Chief Baron Pollock, in summing up, stated that he recollected when it was customary on the northern circuit to ask juries the question, "whether the prisoner had fled from justice."

W. B. H.

**AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.**—

(12 S. vi. 296.)

2. These lines are by Thomas Whytehead, Fellow of St. John's College, Camb. The poem is entitled 'The Second Day' and is printed in his 'Poetical Remains and Letters,' 1877, p. 236. The stanza asked for runs:—

This world I deem  
But a beautiful dream

Of the shadows that are not what they seem;  
Where visions rise,  
Giving dim surmise

Of the things that shall meet our waking eyes.

GIFFORD H. JOHNSON.

(12 S. vi. 336.)

1. This is the first stanza of a poem entitled 'Each in his own Tongue,' by an American author, Dr. Carruth.

M. STOREY.

Percy Terrace, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## Notes on Books.

*Discovery in Greek Lands: a Sketch of the Principal Excavations and Discoveries of the last Fifty Years.* By F. H. Marshall. (Cambridge University Press, 8s. 6d. net.)

It is something of a feat to have made a sketch of the present condition of archaeological research in Greek lands in a small book, set in large type, of no more than 111 pages, if we omit the bibliography and index. As the writer says, the specialist in Archæology will look elsewhere for information, but, being asked to recommend a book as a start for the general reader, he might do much worse than place this before him.

Of the seven chapters the first four give a summary account of the prehistoric and historic periods of Greek archæology in their chronological order as illustrated by the divers finds. The others deal with the work and the finds connected with temple sites, and with the great centres of Greek life; and describe a few isolated discoveries of special importance.

Inevitably, the omissions first strike the reader who has a mind not entirely blank on the subject of recent excavations in Greece. The writer offers no remarks on details like the double axes at Knossos; or on pre-historic hypæthral temples; or in fact on anything connected with the deeply interesting question of the Minoan religion, except that he says that a side-light is cast upon it by the discovery of a series of objects in faience—from which he has selected for illustration the "snake-goddess" holding her snakes aloft.

These particular omissions are no doubt the result of a decision to avoid all disputed topics; a decision which we approve in itself, though we think that some indication of the nature of issues still under discussion would have added to the interest of this sketch—and that not least to those for whom the subject is new.

In general, for the choice of points to emphasize and use as examples we have nothing but praise. The illustrations supply several photographs of sites, as well as three or four "restorations" from

German works, which, to a beginner, will, we think, prove more useful than the views of the ruins. We should have liked ground-plans, especially in the account of Delphi. The trained archaeologist, especially if he be also an excavator, can re-construct the complete original from the remains. In works of "vulgarization" the contrary method is the more fruitful, *i.e.*, to build up first, in the learner's mind, an image of the entire edifice, and only after that is comparatively steady and perfect, to break it down, as it were, into the ruins which are all that is left of it. This is the method of most archaeologists in the letter-press: but letter-press and illustration should, so to put it, pull the same way, especially in a popular account. We are not urging that some of the photographs here given should have been omitted, but only that ground-plans should have been supplied.

*Sir Francis Bacon, Poet, Philosopher, Statesman, Lawyer, Wit.* By Parker Woodward. (London, Crafton & Co., 10s. 6d. net.)

The key-note of this book is struck at once, and we may as well put the sentences in which this is done before our readers.

"The literary achievements of Francis Bacon cannot be apprehended until the initial fact is accepted that this Proteus masked himself as author under many names. . . . Sir Francis used to mask as 'authors' the names of men-players such as Peele, Gosson, Marlowe, Greene, Lodge and Shakspeare and those of clerks such as Spenser, Kyd, Nash, Whitney, and Webbe, and of clerics like Bright and Burton. One military man, Barnabe Rich, served on occasion, as did pen-names such as 'Euphues,' 'John Lyly,' 'Thomas Watson,' 'Immerito,' 'Ignoto' and 'Anonimus.' A number of the men-players were paid for the use of their names.

"Of these 'authors' no 'biographies' or serious essays were attempted until the nineteenth century, and then without satisfactory results. Those readers of this book who are not choked with indignation at the above extensive authorship claims are politely requested to read on."

Being neither choked nor even indignant, we—polite in our turn—read on, and found the reasons why we should believe Bacon to be the offspring of a secret marriage between Elizabeth and Leicester rather entertaining. Looking then, to the end, to learn what we ought to believe about his death, we read the tale of his having simulated a departure from this life at Highgate—by means of opium—and having, on his recovery, secretly betaken himself abroad. In the pages between, as the sentences quoted indicate, he is represented as occupied with the creation of the whole of Elizabethan literature. An exhilarating touch occurs at the beginning of the Epilogue. Our author says of the marvel he has evolved out of his inner-consciousness: "He was essentially a thoughtful statesman from his early years."

Such a book as this is almost impossible to review. To refute it—if refutation were desirable—a volume would be required. The Baconian theory is well enough known not to need re-stating here. Those who hold it will no doubt welcome this book as a sort of amplifier; those who do not and who have the patience to read it will either be amused by it (for we think

indignation is out of the question) or, like the present reviewer, recognising the industry and imagination which have gone to making it, regret that such good powers have been so per-versely employed.

*The Psychic Research Quarterly*, vol. i., no. 1. (London, Kegan Paul, 3s. 6d.)

We have glanced with interest through this new Quarterly though the topics with which it is concerned are not within our scope. Sir William Barrett's paper on 'the So-called Divining (or Dowsing) Rod' is the one which would have most claim on the attention of a reader of 'N. & Q.' as such. In it is propounded a derivation of "dowsing-rod" which this reviewer must confess to finding new. It is supposed that German miners, coming to Cornwall in Elizabeth's reign, brought this object with them, calling it a *Schlag-ruthe*, which was translated "into the middle English then spoken" as "Dusehan-rod," became next Locke's "deusing-rod" and finally our modern "dowsing-rod." What would Professor Skeat have said to that? The paper has a reproduction of a curious old wood-cut of a dowser at work from Agricola's 'De Re Metallica,' and contains among other things, accounts of feats by the notable dowser John Mullins.

## Notices to Correspondents.

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FOR the convenience of the printers, correspondents are requested to write only on one side of a sheet of paper.

MR. W. J. HARRIS.—The query as to the authorship of 'Give me a spade' appeared in our columns at 12 S. vi. 90, and was answered by MR. R. S. FENGELLY at 12 S. vi. 155.

MR. H. BEADON is requested to send the Editor his address, for a letter to be sent on to him.

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## Notes.

### JOHN AIKIN'S EXCURSIONS.

#### III. JUNE 25–JULY 9, 1804.

THIS, the third, is also the longest of John Aikin's excursions, the journal of which is now being printed for the first time from the manuscript. He went from Stoke Newington along the Thames Valley to Wantage, thence into Gloucestershire and Herefordshire and back through Oxford, which he had visited the year before.

*June 25, Monday.*—Left home at seven; made one long stage to Stains. The dust laid, but a very hot sun. Tedious straight road over Hounslow heath. The inn—Bush at Stains—is charmingly situated close by the Thames, with a pleasant garden on the brink. A branch of the Coln joins it just under the inn windows, and the little fish seen in its clear stream are very amusing. They dart in shoals at a crumb of bread, and pursue it down the stream, successively seizing and quitting it. The new iron bridge over the

Thames is a beautiful structure—a single very flat arch. Left Stains after dinner under a burning sun without a cloud. Took the forest road, leading across Windsor forest, a delightful ride. After leaving the enclosed part of that forest, passed through a very striking tract of wild country, with green open heaths, intermixed with woodland scenery, and interspersed with gentlemen's seats and neat cottages. Drank tea at a village inn, and pushed on to Reading, though our horse exhibited manifest signs of weariness at the latter part of the stage. This alone was a drawback upon a most pleasant drive in a charming evening. Arrived about half past nine.

*26th.*—Of Reading we were satisfied with seeing as much as lay in our way through it. Set out after breakfast and took the Wallingford road which follows the course of the Thames. The road was soon extremely beautiful, presenting on the Oxfordshire bank a series of bold wooded slopes, and on the Berkshire, fine meadows. The *Vale of Thames* at length began to contract and afforded similar slopes on the Berkshire side as we came into the chalky soil. In several parts it put us in mind of the vale of Leatherhead, with this improvement, that it was the Thames, and not the Mole, which flowed in the bottom. About the village of Pangbourn the scene is exquisitely sweet, and few travellers would not feel a longing for a summer residence in one of the pretty cottages of that place.

At Streatley we quitted the Wallingford road and the bank of the Thames and took across the country to Wantage. The road is a new turnpike, now in the process of making, and therefore much worse than an unmade one. Country for some miles, open hilly downs, with a meagre chalky soil, but seldom uncultivated. We toiled—or rather our horse—over the loose flints and chalk forming the *new* road, till at length we came to the junction of the Wallingford road to Wantage, after which it was good. Vast plains waving with corn in the open field tillage, but richer and better cultivated than usual in that system. Great fields of beans, now in full fragrance. The sun, which had kindly kept concealed during the morning, at length dispelled the clouds, and gave us fine extensive prospects, but purchased by oppressive heat. The wind carried our dust along with us, so that we were glad to end a fatiguing stage at Wantage, before three. Wantage is but a petty town, and I could find no other object of curiosity in it than to mount the church steeple, which, though low, and seated in a bottom, gave a pretty extensive view. Saw the White-horse hills—but not the horse itself—and traced the wide vale, or rather plain called from them, in part of which Wantage lies. After tea drove to Faringdon, chiefly along a level enclosed country. It rises on approaching Faringdon hill, which the road crosses. We could only imperfectly enjoy the extensive prospect from it, as the dusk of evening was beginning. The town lies just behind it, and struck us very agreeably with its neat stuccoed houses, all as fresh as if just done. Took a walk round its elegant churchyard before supper.

*27th Wednesday.*—Out early—drove to Fairfield to breakfast. The road lay through a level enclosed country, affording little interesting. The

most so, was the river Isis, which we crossed before coming to Lechlade. It is here a branch stream, but waters a fine track of meadows, now animated with haymaking. The hay in this part of the country is piled in the field in little ricks, not much larger than the biggest haycocks—probably to prevent heating. Lechlade, a poor town. Fairford, not much better, but dignified by its church. This is a structure of fine ornamented gothic, 3 or 4 centuries old, and rendered famous by its painted windows, taken in a Spanish prize, and probably executed in the Low countries. They are 28 in number, and present to the eye a quantity of very rich colouring employed, as usual, in scripture stories meanly executed. On the whole, I admired the outside of the church, more than the inside. It affords a fine object to Mr. Barker's contiguous pleasure grounds through part of which we were allowed to stroll. The most beautiful part of them consists of a piece of water—the little river Coln widened—edged with a fine turf crowned with a wooded slope. Some large horse-chestnuts, single in the foregrounds, but remarkably stiff and lumpy.

Fairford to Cirencester, an uninteresting road. At the latter place our first visit was to the church, a fine old gothic structure, handsome within, with some good painted glass. Both of us climbed the lofty tower, and from the top had an extremely extensive view, but for want of a cicerone could not identify the objects. Lord Bathurst's house and grounds, adjoining the town, form a striking near object. After dinner walked in his park—fine trees well disposed, deer, agreeable piece of water, little inequality of ground. Cirencester is a pretty large town, built of stone or plaster, many good houses, and the general air neat and comfortable—streets mostly narrow and crooked.

In the evening proceeded for Minchinhampton. Some miles of the road lay along Lord Bathurst's woods. Afterwards, a dreary flat stone-walled country, that made us think it long till we came to M'hampton, especially as our horse could scarcely make a trot of it. When arrived there—a poor town with narrow rugged streets—what was our vexation to find that not one decent inn would admit us—they were all full, though upon what account we could not learn. We had nothing for it but to proceed near three miles further, to Rodborough. The road soon disclosed such beautiful and romantic scenes, that we were mortified we had not daylight to view them. At length, by a descent into a vale of nearly a mile, we got to the Fleece, a capital inn where we soon forgot our disasters.

*28th Thursday.*—A morning of enchantment. Rodborough is seated in a narrow valley, between steep acclivities, well wooded, and sprinkled with white houses in groups or single. It is in the centre of the fine woollen manufactory, marks of which appear in spinning mills, tenter-grounds and in an abundant population. We sallied forth after breakfast, and ascending one of the walls of the valley came to an open down, which we crossed to the edge of another declivity. What a prospect opened! It was that of the Vale of Severn, presenting at some miles' distance the estuary of that noble river, to be easily traced to its termination in the beginning of Bristol channel. Beyond it, the wooded eminences of

Dean Forest, over which were dimly seen the Black Mountains in Brecknockshire. Up the stream the valley was bounded by the Herefordshire Hills and the bold Malvern ridge. The rest of the prospect consisted of a noble panorama of hills and dales, full of towns and villages, all of white stone, and perched upon summits or half hid in woody dells. The variety is much too great for description, but it was such that we could scarcely leave the spot. Such an union of the romantic with the cultivated, the wild with the populous, we had scarcely ever before seen. A quiet walk in Sir G. Paul's close beech groves gave an agreeable contrast to our morning's amusements.

Afternoon, went to Gloucester. The first part of the road is enlivened by the population of the manufacture. A pleasant farming country succeeds, with many orchards, the trees of which hang over the road. Many large pear trees, with a very small fruit, for making perry. The romantic scenery gradually declines towards the Severn, and the country about Gloucester is tame. This old city has streets of good breadth tolerably built, but the general air is dullness. Sabrina makes a very poor figure indeed, low under her banks, narrow and turbid. It is indeed only a branch of the stream. A few small vessels at the wharf; but it seems as if there never would be trade enough for the new channel for larger ships which is begun. A vast castle-like new county gaol, now the most conspicuous edifice in all our county towns. Strolled to the cathedral, the only thing in Gloucester worth seeing. Prodigious massive round pillars in the nave; the choir of much lighter architecture. Tombs of two much injured men, Edward II. and Robert, duke of Normandy. Some bishops and divines of note, Warburton, Benson, Tucker—the whole extremely neat, with much variety of structure. Very beautiful cloysters. The pinnacles terminating the tower admirably light and elegant.

*29 Friday.*—From Gloucester to Ross, our morning's ride, was dull, till we came to the hilly tract about midway when it afforded some pleasing, wild views. On the Ross side the distant country begins to open. The town is rugged and irregular, with no other beauty than an elegant spire steeple. Near the churchyard is a fine prospect; the Wye, a clear river of tolerable breadth, making a horse-shoe turn below, and showing itself in little breaks each way. A rich country beyond, and in the distance hills of Monmouthshire, Brecon and Glamorgan. The banks of the Wye here are green meadows by no means romantic.

Afternoon, Ross to Monmouth. The Wye soon enters a tract far enough from the character of tameness hinted in the preceding sentence. It is seen from a high terrace on which the road runs a short distance from Ross, winding under high rocky banks richly clothed with wood and crowned with an old castle and other buildings. The road gives frequent glimpses of the river, which only make one long to see more of it. About 4 miles from Monmouth we saw it entering such a magnificent scenery of rocks, that we quitted our carriage and walked to the spot, and meeting with a boat sailed under some of the grandest parts. Neither of us had seen

anything comparable with this scene. The rocks rise almost perpendicularly from the water, only allowing space for paths and interspersed cottages. Their height seems greater than the summit of Boxhill, and vast masses start out from their sides, like the ruins of old castles. The Wye, clear, broad and calm, holds its course beneath, seeming to search for an issue by winding amid the hills, which at the end of every reach, appear to bar its passage. We went on till we saw the smoke of an iron foundry among the rocks. We then returned and proceeded to Monmouth, having staid too long to give us a clear view of the romantic country through which the road passed, and which gave further views of the river.

30 *Saturday*.—Monmouth is a straggling town with a few good houses. The town-hall has, properly, an image of their great townsman Henry V. The county-gaol, as usual, the most conspicuous building. The situation of Monmouth is very fine; surrounded with an amphitheatre of wooded hills, and at the confluence of two rivers the Munnow and Wye. Walked through the meadows to their place of meeting. The Munnow is a small stream and had now a very slow current. It seems to add little to the Wye.

Set out after breakfast for Hereford. The road first winds its way amusingly through wooded hills which seem scarcely to afford it an exit. The whole to Hereford is an enclosed country well cultivated, but tiresome on account of the perpetual ascents and descents, now rendered peculiarly fatiguing by a burning sun and clouds of dust. No baiting-place all the way—18 miles—so that our horse had much ado to drag us through and was near stopping altogether. I fear we shall find some difficulty to bring him and ourselves home. Employed ourselves in the evening in a survey of the city of Hereford—tolerably built with the usual mixture of old and new. The cathedral is nothing extraordinary. The repair of the west end, which fell down, does honour to Wyatt's taste from its congruity with the rest. Many tombs of bishops of a very early period. A pleasant walk on the site of the old castle, having a terrace above the Wye, here a fine river.

*July, 1st Sunday*.—Set out for Leominster under great apprehensions about the hill of Dinmoor, halfway, which threatened perdition to our poor horse; with time and caution however we got over it better than our expectation. A rich country all the way; and about the hill, romantic, with an extensive prospect. Many hops grown and frequent orchards. The apple-trees in all this country make at present a melancholy appearance from the blight they have undergone which has killed all the fruit and cankered the leaves. Probably they never look so handsome as timber-trees, except in blossoming time. Leominster affords nothing but a large old church worth looking at. In the afternoon drove on to Ludlow, an uneven road, pleasant but trying to the horse. Got to Ludlow time enough to take a most delightful walk, beginning with the castle hill, then crossing the river and ascending the high grounds on the opposite bank, whence the town, river and surrounding country are viewed to great advantage. We have scarcely seen any place so romantically situated and

presenting finer points of view. Returned to our inn well pleased, still reserving some sights for tomorrow.

*July 2, Monday*.—The town of Ludlow is handsome in some parts, and has a fine old church. Its chief glory, however, is its ruined castle, once the seat of the presidents of the Welch marches, and an edifice of great size and grandeur. Its massy remains are still very striking and the great hall, in which Milton's 'Comus' was first represented, cannot be viewed without strong emotions. It had lately been fitted up in a rude manner for a public breakfast, but the sensation would have been more pleasing if nothing had been associated with it but Milton's genius, and the sublime melancholy of departed greatness. A pretty good staircase still leads nearly to the top of one of the highest towers in the building, but to get to the summit and fully enjoy the view would require younger heads and legs than we possess. Another walk by the river side finished our amusement at Ludlow, at which we obliged from circumstances to stay longer than we wished. Left it about 6 and saw rain threatened by a mist about the tops of the Clee hills. It soon reached us and lasted just the whole of our drive to Tenbury—the only shower we have yet had. It did not, however, prevent us from enjoying the fine country on our road, giving frequent views of the Teme, and rich in hop gardens, meadows and corn fields. Reached the pleasant inn—The Swan—time enough for a walk before night.

*July 3 Tuesday*.—The rain prevented us from leaving our quarters at Tenbury till after eleven. Proceeded for Worcester. The country extremely pleasant to the half way inn, called Hundred-house. A continued succession of hop plantations and orchards, the river Teme winding through rich meadows, and beyond, lofty eminences clothed in wood. The country ascends to the inn, which is seated beneath high hills of Abberley. After dinner drove on to Worcester, chiefly a descent, but could scarcely get our tired horse through. The entrance to the city is very good, crossing the Severn over a handsome bridge, with the cathedral and other churches in view.

*July 4, Wednesday*.—Worcester is certainly one of our handsomest provincial capitals; its streets straight, pretty wide and well paved, with very good modern buildings, and a general air of opulence and business. The cathedral looks crowded and irregular on the outside, but within is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, perfectly well kept. The choir is terminated by a large window of modern stained glass, disposed in fancy patterns without attempting figures, and has a rich effect. Of the monuments, none is so striking as that of the good bishop Hough, by Rouillac, which would be admired among the best in Westminster Abbey. While we were surveying, in marched the Dean and a rector in state to morning prayers, which we staid to attend. Nothing remarkable, but chanting the psalms, monotonous and wholly inarticulate. A good library is attached to the cathedral in a circular room, the chapter-house.

Went next to view the china manufacture, and admired the facility with which clay is made to obey the hand of the potter. The whole

process easily intelligible, and nothing disagreeable in it. The gold when laid on by the painter is not recognizable till it has *undergone the fire*—an emblem! Saw many fine things at the warehouse, and got over our longings tolerably cheap. The Severn at Worcester flows in a pretty wide channel, which it does not half fill. The stream rapid, low under the banks, and clear.

Left Worcester in the afternoon and travelled on a pleasant road towards Tewksbury, the Malvern hills running parallel at the distance of a few miles. It is a very bold ridge with a strong picturesque outline, quite mountainous in appearance though of moderate height. The fineness of the day showed it admirably in rich purple and green hues. Stopt to tea at the village of Severn Stoke and took a pleasant walk in the meadows bordering the river. Got to Tewksbury in good time, and walked to the junction of the Avon with the Severn. The latter is much improved by the addition and flows on in a respectable stream. Tewksbury is a dull place, with nothing remarkable but a large old cathedral-like church, rather gloomy than grand.

*July 5, Thursday.*—After breakfast set out for Cheltenham, an interesting road, with some large apple-orchards. Cheltenham has the appearance of an originally paltry country-town converted into a fashionable watering place. Many new inns, hotels and lodging houses, with shops, loungers, footmen, carriages and all the usual appendages. A pleasant walk to the spas, upper and lower, and pretty country around. The town is situated in a little plain or vale embosomed in hills, some bare, others cultivated and wooded.

From Cheltenham the Oxford road first winds between beautiful acclivities, seeking a way out of the vale. A steep ascent at length leads over the barrier hills, affording at its summit a fine view of the county we have left. Then begins an elevated open tract, showing its inferiority by stone walls enclosing the cultivated fields. Arrived by five in the afternoon at the little town of North Leach, which we should not have made our evening quarters, had not our horse manifested a determination to go no farther. We console ourselves, however, with the comfortable aspect of our inn. This place has a handsome old church, and near it is a county bridewell of the improved construction—a miniature of Clerkenwell.

*July 6, Friday.*—A wet night and morning, which kept us at our inn till past nine, when we set out in a drizzly rain or wet mist. The road led over a high stone-walled country which looked dreary enough through the gloom, though the uninterrupted succession of culture, and wide prospects all round, might make it very tolerable in sunshine. With one halt, got to Witney to dinner. Regarding it as a considerable manufacturing place, we were much scandalized at being followed at our entrance by a number of ragged children running and clamouring for half-pence. We learn that there is no magistrate in Witney, and that these young beggars belong to an adjacent parish—some excuse, though a poor one. The town itself is long, straggling and in general mean with a few good houses. Its staple, the blanket manufacture, seems to be little liable to be injured by change of fashion as

any that can be conceived. We were told that wool is brought to it from very remote parts of the kingdom; but the cheaper working Yorkshiremen have injured them by their competition.

Took an additional horse and proceeded after dinner for Oxford. The sky cleared and when we had dragged to the summit of Ensham hill, afforded us a very extensive prospect. Faringdon hill was one of the conspicuous objects. Soon after, we saw where

a noble city stood  
With towers and temples proudly eminent.

and recognized all the principal edifices of Oxford, finely illuminated by the setting sun. The approach over the meadows watered by the Isis, on a causeway with many handsome bridges, was very striking. Soon after our arrival we took a walk to the gardens of St. John's College, which I regretted not having seen at my last visit. They are a beautiful specimen of the modern taste, and afford delightful shady walks and sunny lawns, decorated with rich verdure. What were the gardens of Epicurus compared to these? There is no need to compare the philosophers of each. We strolled through some of the well-known streets, which were filled with arms and the toga, the former, of the Oxford volunteers returning from exercise.

*July 7, Saturday.*—Mr. Smith of New Coll. breakfasted with us, and afterwards accompanied us to see the chapel (formerly a cathedral) of Christ-church, and its hall, both noble old buildings; the latter one of the finest rooms in England, decorated with portraits of all the eminent men educated at the college. Thence to the Bodleian library and picture-gallery, objects of greatest curiosity. The finest picture in the latter a copy of Raphael's School of Athens. But the portraits of a number of illustrious men of learning and others known to fame, were to me more interesting. Left Oxford at noon in a shower which soon turned to sober rain, and gave us such a wetting that we were glad to turn in at a petty inn at Wheatley.

Whilst we were drying our cloaths, it cleared up and we proceeded to Tetworth; there drank tea, and ventured onwards with the formidable hill of Stokenchurch before us. It was a prodigious labour for our tired horse to surmount it, and not a little for myself, who had near four miles to walk, driving and leading. Reached an inn of no great promise but highly welcome, just as it was beginning to grow dusky.

*July 8, Sunday.*—After breakfast proceeded to Wycombe, and retraced with great pleasure the elegant charms of the vale. Baited at High Wycombe and strolled into the churchyard, where the following epitaphs struck us as much superior to the common strain of those compositions:—

On Eliza Ann Mathie who had been six months married.

Springs and summers scarce nineteen  
Had this fair Eliza seen;  
When Death, as envying that the earth  
Should possess so rare a birth,  
Snatched her from her husband's side,  
Almost too young to be a bride!  
Those who her opening virtues saw  
May thence a sad conjecture draw

Of what this sweet wife would have been  
If she many days had seen ;  
If partial fate, which now we blame,  
Had blest her with a mother's name.  
But Heaven otherwise disposed,  
And the dark tomb about her closed ;  
The tomb, alas ! a bed too cold  
So fair, so young, a bride t' unfold.

On Francis Blackwell and Mary his wife.

Here lies a holy and a happy pair,  
As once in grace, they now in glory share.  
They dared to suffer, and they feared to sin ;  
They meekly bore the cross, the crown to win ;  
So lived on earth, as not afraid to die ;  
So died, as heirs of immortality.  
Reader, attend ! though dead they speak to thee ;  
Tread the same paths, the same thy end shall be.

The road forwards from Wycombe leads some way further in the vale, with a pretty brisk stream bordering it which turns several paper mills. Met on the road my acquaintance Dr. Ferris, who recognized me first. He lives now at Beaconsfield. Stopt to dine at an inn beyond Bulstrode park. Took a walk in the park, which is laid out with taste and contains a great many deer. The fawns being lately dropt, we heard a singular noise between them and their dams, somewhat resembling bleating, but hoarser and shriller. I should have taken it at a distance for the clamour of crows and waterfowl. I do not remember any notice in prose or verse of this circumstance.

Finished our day's journey at Uxbridge, with much less difficulty than I apprehended last night. At Uxbridge the river Coln and the navigable canals are the only objects.

*July 9, Monday.*—The road to London flat and dull. We performed our first stage pretty well ; but in the second our horse was completely knocked up and we were very near leaving it at Islington. Arrived, however, at home to dinner, having performed our journey without any one accident, and enjoyed, upon the whole, good weather.

*Memor.*—Never again to take so long a journey without more experience of the horse ; and not to push him so hard on the first days.

PRONEPOS.

## IRISH FAMILY HISTORY: KEON.

### SOME ADDITIONAL NOTES.

(See *ante*, pp. 3, 25.)

ANOTHER branch of the Keons was settled at Kilnagross, in the parish of Kiltohirt, Barony and co. of Leitrim, but I am unable to connect them to the Keonsbrook families, the following being all the particulars I have of them:—

(Richard) Keon of Kilnagross in the parish of Kiltohirt, Barony and co. of Leitrim, married —, and had issue—three sons:—

I. Richard Keon of Kilnagross. In his Will dated January, 1812, proved Jan. 23, 1812, he describes himself as "Richard Keon the Second of Kilnagross" and desires:—

"to be bur. in Kiltohert in my father's grave and burying place, at the direction, &c., of Henry Conboy of Kilomane in Parish and Barony of Mohill, James Keon of Murhane in Parish of Kiltohert and Ellinor Keon of Kilnagross in said Co., my lawful wife, whom I appoint Exors. To my best beloved wife Ellinor Keon alias Daniel. My only dau. Elizabeth Keon. My two nephews Francis Keon, son to Barth<sup>o</sup>. Keon of Dromologue and Thomas Keon son to William Keon of Kilnagross. My House and... in Clonmel to my Dau.... I order and appoint Dr. Francis Duignan of Drumsna Guardian and Receiver of my Rents. To Margaret Shanley. To my brother William Keon."

Proved by James and Ellinor Keon, Jan. 23, 1812, at Longford. He married Ellinor, dau. of — Daniel, and had issue an only dau. Elizabeth Keon.

II. Bartholomew Keon of Dromologue, who married, and had issue a son, Francis Keon.

III. William Keon of Kilnagross, who married and had issue a son, Thomas Keon.

The following Will which I copied from the Prerogative Will Book, for 1811, does not give sufficient particulars to enable me to connect Dr. Keon definitely to any of the foregoing families, it is as follows:—

"Doctor Keon of Keelogue, 31st Jan., 1810. Gives names of patients owing accounts: The late Ambrose Keon of Newbrook. Patrick Walsh of Drumsna. Late Richard Walsh and his brothers Gerald and Hugh Walsh. £10 due by Walter Peyton on account of a Legacy bequeathed to Dr. Keon by the late Richard Cunningham. To Kate Higgins sister-in-law who is of the name Reynolds and rather simple in her judgement. To Mary Reynolds sister to Jno. Reynolds of Mohill. To Margaret McTernan alias Daly, my relations (both Legatees are close Relations to me). To my niece Honora Shavellin alias Reynolds, she lives at Newtown Brady, co. Down. To the Rev. Connor Reynolds of Mohill and the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Reynolds now assistant Clergyman to the Rev<sup>d</sup> Jno. McKeon. I appoint the Rev<sup>d</sup> Connor Reynolds of Mohill, Bartholomew Keon of Drumshambo, Exors. Signed 14th April, 1810; Codicil dated 20th Dec., 1810. Granted 9th March, 1811."

I should be glad if any correspondent would assist me in the ancestry of the Reynolds mentioned in Dr. Keon's will, and the branch of the Keons to which he himself belonged.

The following brief extracts from leases, &c., which I copied in the Registry of Deeds Office, Henrietta Street, Dublin; from Irish Wills, and Dublin newspapers of the

day, may assist some in tracing further particulars regarding this family:—

1730. Gerald Keon of Brendrum, co. Leitrim, had lease dated Dec. 16, 1730 of the Lands of Brendrum from George Reynolds of Loughscur, co. Leitrim. Witnesses to the Lease being: Laurence Keon of Gartnagallam, co. Leitrim; Ferdinand Reynolds of Kilclare, co. Leitrim, yeoman; Ferdinand Keon of Moreagh, co. Leitrim, gent.; Thady Beim of Glanta, co. Leitrim, gent.

1736 Garrett Keon of Brendrum, co. Leitrim, gent., and Ferdinand Keon of Moreagh, co. Leitrim, gent., were witnesses to a Lease dated May 2, 1736, between George Reynolds of Loughscur, and Chidly Cunningham.

1738. Ferdinando Keon of Moreagh, co. Leitrim, gent., was witness to a Lease dated June 23, 1738, between George Reynolds of Loughscur and others.

1753. Gerald Keon of Keonbrook, co. Leitrim, was married to Miss Plunkett of co. Roscommon about end of February or beginning of March, 1753. [*Dublin Journal*, Mar. 6, 1753.]

1759. Ferdinand Keon of Moreagh and Owen McKeon of Drumcoo, co. Leitrim, and Robert Keon of the City of Dublin, gent., were witnesses to Articles of Agreement, dated June 16, 1759, between Owen Reynolds of Cavan, co. Leitrim, gent., and others.

1764. Robert Keon of Morea, co. Leitrim, an eminent attorney, died *ante* Nov. 3, 1764.

1768. fferde Keon, mentioned as "my relation fferde Keon" by Toby Peyton of Lagheen, co. Leitrim, in his will dated June 2, 1768, and he was also a Witness to it.

1769. William Keon and Robert Keon, both of the City of Dublin, gents., were witnesses to a Deed of Lease and Release dated Nov. 28, 1769, between John Reynolds and William Reynolds, both of Cavan, co. Leitrim, farmers, and James Reynolds of Cavan, co. Leitrim, gent.

1771. William Keon of City of Dublin, gent., had lease dated Mar. 26, 1771, of Lands of Edenmore, co. Leitrim, from John Reynolds of Drumcroman, co. Leitrim. Witnessed by: Thomas Cuffy, of City of Dublin, gent.; Ambrose Keon of Moreagh, co. Leitrim, gent., and William Reynolds of Drumcroman, co. Leitrim, gent.

Also a Lease of Lands of Gorteen, Barony and co. of Leitrim.

1783. Miles Keon of Keonbrook, co. Leitrim, Esq., had Lease dated June 30, 1783, of Lands of Gortnegallen, then held, &c., by John O'Brian, Esq., eldest son of William O'Brian of Dummolly, co. Leitrim, Esq. Witnessed by Hugh Berne of Carriek on Shannon, co. Leitrim, merchant.

1788. Patrick Keon of Drumdan and Thomas Reynolds of Cavan, co. Leitrim, gent., were witnesses to a Lease dated Mar. 3, 1788, between James Reynolds, and John Reynolds, his the said James Reynolds' eldest son and heir, and Rebecca Reynolds, otherwise McComas, wife of said James Reynolds, all of Aughtintobber, co. Leitrim, and others.

1789. Edward Keon of Hospital Hall, co. Leitrim, died about July, 1789.

HENRY FITZGERALD REYNOLDS.

## THE WARWICKSHIRE ARDENS.

THE family of Mary Arden, Shakespeare's mother, seems to have been a branch of the Arden family of Park Hall (French, 'Shakespeareana Geol.,' p. 466). Robert, her father, was the son of Thomas, apparently the son of Walter, of that place. Besides Thomas, Walter had several sons, some of whose genealogies are known. Walter died 1502. He mentions in his will a son Robert, who Mrs. Stopes ('Shakespeare's Environment,' p. 49) says was a Yeoman of the Chamber to Henry VII.

There was, however, a Robert Arden of Bilton, co. Warwick, styled like Shakespeare's grandfather "husbandman," at this period. Bilton was at that time held, according to Dugdale, by the Trussells of Leicestershire. Robert had a son Thomas, and a wife Joan. There was also a widowed Agnes in the family, whose relationship is not clear. Robert held property in Cheylesmore Lane, Coventry, which he sold to William Ford, founder of the beautiful Coventry Hospital that bears his name. Three deeds in the Coventry Muniment Room (Drawer 14, bundle 13) record this transaction.

In the first of these (dated Mar. 20, 18 Hen. VII., *i.e.*, 1502/3) Will. Burden of Watton, Herts, releases to Rob. Ardon [*sic*] of "Bylton," Warwickshire, all his rights in half a messuage in Cheynesmore Lane [*sic*]. The witnesses are Tho. Trene of "Bylton," Joh. Gresby, Rog. Nicols of the same, and others.

In the second deed (Mar. 19, 22 Hen. VII., *i.e.*, 1506/7) Rob. Arden and Thomas, his son, bind themselves under forfeiture of 20*l.* to Will. Forth, merchant of the Staple of Calais, to cause Joan, Robert's wife, to appear before one of the king's justices before Pentecost to take proceedings in view of any right or title she has in such lands as Ford and his co-tenants have purchased from Robert. There is one seal remaining—a bird.

No further mention of Joan appears, but there is a third deed, dated the following day, in which Agnes Ardon of "Bylton," widow, and Tho. Ardon, son of Robert Ardon of Bylton, release to Will. Forth of Coventry, merchant of the Staple of Calais; Will. Pysford, merchant, sen.; Will. Pysford, jun., mercer; Tho. Forth and Joh. Bryan their rights in a messuage in

Cheynesmore Lane, bought of Rob. Ardon. The seals have been impressed one with an "I." and the other with a crowned "R." There is no place description of Thomas, Robert's son. M. DORMER HARRIS.

WARWICKSHIRE SONGS AND SAYINGS.

THE following, though probably not all of them new to readers of 'N. & Q.' have been jotted down as heard in use within the last ten years :—

1. It is dark. It's as dark as a black pig in a bean rick.
2. Better a man had ne'er been born Than pare his corns on a Sunday morn.
3. If two stars peep out in the sky at night, Its time to go home tho' the master's in sight.
4. Rain signs :—  
Black bats (beetles) running to the fireplace,  
Black snails (slugs) facing east.  
If the mist goes from the mill to the hill.  
When Ilmington hills begin to smoke,  
Crimscot folks will wear their cloak.  
If the cock crows when he goes to bed,  
He gets up in the morn with a wet head.

5. The Leather Bottel :—

The local version sung by an old man of Crimscot as late as 1912, had as a chorus after each verse :—

God bless the cow and the old cow's hide,  
And everything in the world beside.  
I hope his soul in heaven may dwell  
Who first found out the leather bottel.

6. Ilmington drinking chorus :—

In yonder green copse  
There lies an old fox  
A-mumping a-mumping a-mumping his chops.  
Shall I go and catch him ?  
Aye, if you can.

[They drink.]

There he is, bolted down the red lane.

There is evidently something here more than meets the eye. To hunt the fox down the red lane may suggest a drinking bout. I heard this in Ilmington in 1912.

7. "Just the thing," like old Berry's wife.

Like Bassen's miller, always behind.  
He thought a lie, like Cox's pig. (That is, he thought his breakfast had come, but 'twas the butcher.)

Like Hunt's dog. (Hunt's dog would neither go to church nor stay at home.)

Who were these celebrities ? I could never discover. J. HARVEY BLOOM.

PRINCIPAL LONDON COFFEE-HOUSES, TAVERNS AND INNS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

(12 S. vi. 29, 59, 84, 105, 125, 143, 162; vii. 27.)

•Cadogan Arms: ..	Chelsea .. .. .	1790	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
•Carpenter's Arms ..	Tottenham Court Road..		Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
•Castle .. .. .	Fleet Street .. .. .	1708	Larwood, p. 487; Chancellor's 'Fleet Street,' p. 289.
•Castle Inn .. ..	Castle Yard, Cursitor St.	1728	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
•Castle Inn .. ..	Brentford .. .. .		Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
•Castle Tavern .. ..	Lombard Street (south side), opposite No. 58	1731	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
•Castle Tavern .. ..	High Street, Highgate ..	1731	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
•Castle and Falcon Tavern	Aldersgate Street .. ..	1775	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
•Caveac Tavern .. ..	Spread Eagle Court, Threadneedle Street	1700	'N. & Q.', May 1, 1920, p. 170.
•Clockmakers' Arms	Tottenham Court Road..	—	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
•Coach and Horses ..	New Palace, Westminster	c.1720	A pewter tankard in the possession of Lewis Clapperton, Esq.
•Coal Hole Tavern ..	Fountain Court, Savoy ..	1786	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
•Cock and Lion Tavern	Cornhill .. .. .	1740	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
•Cock and Magpie ..	Drury Lane .. .. .	—	Thornbury iii., 38.
•Crown .. .. .	Adjoining Gray's Inn ..	1726	G. I. Pension Book, vol. ii., p. 201.
•Crown .. .. .	Smithfield .. .. .	—	Larwood, p. 259.
•Crown .. .. .	Bedford Row .. .. .	1730	Apperson's 'Bygone London Life,' 1903, p. 31.
•Crown Inn .. .. .	Kensington .. .. .	1701	Calendar of State Papers (Treasury) 'N. & Q.', May 15, 1920.
•Crown Tavern .. ..	Narrow Lane, Lambeth	1735	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
•Crown Tavern .. ..	Bloomsbury Square .. ..	1735	Middlesex County Records Sessions Books, 902-931.

Crown and Anchor..	Leadenhall Street ..	1755	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
Crown and Anchor..	High Street, Woolwich ..	1774	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Crown and Cushion	Lambeth Marsh .. ..	1790	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Crown and Mitre ..	Labour-in-Vain Hill, Old Fish Street	—	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
Crown and Rolls ..	Chancery Lane .. ..	1760	Larwood, p. 337.
Crown and Sceptre	Greenwich .. ..	—	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Crown and Sceptre	St. Martin's Lane (west side) and near New Churchyard Lane	1709 1723	'N. & Q.,' May 8, 1920, p. 186 Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
Cross Keys ..	Bear Street, Leicester Fields	—	Simpson's 'Old London Taverns and Masonry.'
Devil's House ..	Within two fields of Holloway turnpike	1767	Larwood, p. 295.
Dr. Butler's Head	Rose Court (now Mason's Avenue), Coleman Street	—	Callow, p. 128.
Dolphin Tavern ..	Seething Lane .. ..	1723	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
Dolphin Tavern ..	Dolphin Court, Ludgate Hill	1797	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
Dover Tavern ..	Hammersmith .. ..	—	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Feathers .. ..	Near Crown and Anchor in the Strand	1752	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
Feathers Tavern ..	At rear of King Street, Richmond	1770	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Fighting Cocks Tavern	Within the liberty of the Fleet	1734	Larwood, p. 252.
Five Bells Tavern ..	Near the Maypole in the Strand	1711 1752	Larwood, p. 331. Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
Forests .. ..	Opposite the Mews Gate, Charing Cross	1738 1742	Mac Michael's, Charing Cross, p. 248, 328. <i>Daily Advertiser</i> , March 15.
Fountain Tavern ..	Minorities .. ..	1795	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
Freemason's ..	New Belton Street Long Acre	—	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
Freemason's Tavern	Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields	1786	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

(To be continued.)

ETYMOLOGY OF "LIVERPOOL."—This has been the subject of much discussion for many years, in these columns and elsewhere. The "pool" part of the word has never presented any difficulty, for it relates indisputably to the "Pool" which is frequently mentioned in the old Liverpool records, but long since filled up. It was a good-sized creek, running in from the Mersey where the Custom House now is, continuing in a curved course along the sites of the present Paradise Street and Whitechapel, and finishing at the present Byrom Street.

As regards the first half of the word, there have been two rival theories, one based on "Liver," and the other on "Lither," both of which spellings are found at an early date. In my opinion, both "Liver" and "Lither" are partially correct, for the true form of the name, if written now, should be "Livtherpool," or better "Liftharpol."

The name is clearly of Scandinavian origin, like so many other place-names in the Liverpool district. In Old Icelandic

"hlifð" (genitive "hlifðar") means "protection" or "shelter," and in the same language "pollr" means "pool." The whole word "Hlifðarpollr" signifies "Pool of Shelter," or "Shelter Pool,"—a most suitable name for the creek in question, for it would then offer, for many miles along the Liverpool shore, the only shelter from rough weather and the swift tides of the Mersey. (See Zoëga's 'Dictionary of Old Icelandic' (1910), p. 202, and Vigfusson's 'Icelandic Dictionary' (1874), p. 271.)

ROBERT GLADSTONE.

The Athenæum, Liverpool.

PRISONERS WHO HAVE SURVIVED HANGING.—The inability of Berry to hang John Lee, the Babbacombe murderer, after three trials, at Exeter on Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1885, for the murder of Miss Keyse, caused a great public sensation at the time.

A stranger case, however, occurred at Oxford in 1650. Anne Greene, a domestic servant of about 22 years of age, was actually hanged for the murder of her illegitimate child, but recovered when her body was



handed over to the surgeons for dissection. She finally received a pardon. Many thought at that time that Providence had directly intervened to prevent a miscarriage of justice, on the ground that the prisoner had not been guilty of murder at all, as the child had been still-born—a contention borne out, strange to say, by the medical evidence. It may be mentioned that according to the 'D.N.B.' Christopher Wren, who at this date was a gentleman commoner at Wadham College, Oxford, published a set of Latin verses on the subject.

Another similar case was that of William Duett who was executed at Tyburn, Nov. 24, 1740, for a very brutal murder (or murders), and who, like Anne Greene, recovered whilst under the hands of the dissecting surgeons.

It would be interesting to know whether there are any other instances known to have occurred of resuscitation from the hands of the hangman. FREDERICK C. WHITE.

14 Esplanade, Lowestoft.

### 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.

**MUSHROOM FREEMEN : MANDAMUS VOTERS**  
—What do these terms, perhaps synonymous, mean? In 'Local Records; or, Historical Register of Remarkable Events... in Northumberland and Durham,' &c., by John Sykes, Newcastle, 1833 new edition, 1866, vol. i., p. 237, under date 1761, Dec. 12, is an account of a contest for the representation of the city of Durham between Major-General John Lambton and Ralph Gowland, Esq., in which

"215 mushroom freemen were admitted to vote; these gave Mr. Gowland a majority, and he took his seat in the house. When the occasional or mushroom freemen, made expressly for the purpose of Mr. Gowland, were set aside, General Lambton had a majority of 192, in consequence of which, the General petitioned the House of Commons, and on the 11th of May, 1762, it was resolved by a majority of 88 to 72, that the occasional freemen had no right to vote, and the return was ordered to be amended by *raising* out the name of Ralph Gowland, and inserting that of John Lambton esq.

"1768, March 21.—There was a contest at Morpeth for the representation of that borough in parliament. The candidates were—Peter Beckford, esq., Sir Matthew White Ridley, bart.,

and Francis Eyre, esq. The votes were for Mr. Beckford, 51; for Sir M. W. Ridley, 29; and for Mr. Eyre, old voters, 24, new or mandamus voters, 12, being in all 36. At the close of the poll, the returning officers announced, quite unexpectedly the two former duly elected, as they rejected the new or mandamus voters. Mr. Eyre declared his intention of appealing to parliament. On an appeal to the House of Commons in February 1769, Sir M. W. Ridley carried his election by a majority of 122 to 26." *Ibid.*, p. 265.

If it is true that Gowland took his seat as member for Durham it is strange that in the Blue Book of Members of Parliament there is not the usual foot-note "Return amended by Order of the House," &c. Ralph Gowland was elected for Cocker mouth, January, 1775. Though the event is not mentioned by Sykes, I gather from the Blue Book that in October, 1774, Francis Eyre was returned for Morpeth, but on Jan. 27, 1775, the return was amended by Order of the House, by erasing the name of Francis Eyre and substituting that of William Byron. Eyre appears to have been duly elected for Great Grimsby, Sept. 11, 1780.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

**ORIGIN OF "JOHN BULL."**—Some years ago I read a statement that the original "John Bull," as a type of national character, was Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, but I cannot recall where it was. I should be glad if any light can be thrown on this suggestion. In 1712 John Arbuthnot wrote and published a satirical 'History of John Bull,' which was a lively attack upon the war policy of the Whigs in the reign of Queen Anne. This is believed to be the origin of the national "John Bull." It is known that Arbuthnot was a club friend of Bolingbroke, and I believe that the "Bol" in the latter name is thought to have suggested the "Bull" of "John Bull." I should be glad to know if there is any ground for that theory. J. HAMSON.

Bedford.

[The origin of the name John Bull has several times been discussed in our columns. Lord Braybrooke at 1 S. i. 372 considered it might have been "adopted from Swift's 'History of John Bull,' first printed in 1712." At 3 S. i. 300 the Editor expresses the opinion that 'John Bull' was first introduced to public notice by Dr. Arbuthnot, "in his excellent *jeu d'esprit* 'the History of John Bull, a MS. found in the Cabinet of the famous Sir A. Polesworth in the year 1712.'" A rather unconvincing note on the possibility of a French origin will be found at 9 S. iii. 242, the reference being to the fable of 'the Ox and the Frog' taken as La Fontaine's.]

**PÉLADAN.**—Can any one supply information about the author who writes under this name? 'Les amants de Pise' (1912), a romance published in Nelson's series of "chefs-d'œuvre de la littérature" is stated on the title-page to be "par Péladan," and a fly-leaf gives a long list of books on a variety of subjects by the same author.

C. A. COOK.

Sullingstead, Hascombe, Godalming.

**ARMS OF JOAN OF ARC.**—Required, the authority on which W. Sneyd (at 1 S. vii. 295) states that the family of Joan of Arc was ennobled by Charles VII. in Dec., 1429 with a grant of the following magnificent armorial coat, viz., Azure, between two fleur-de-lys, or, a sword in pale, point upwards (the hilt or, the blade argent), in chief on the sword's point an open crown fleur-de-lysé, or.

NOLA.

"**AIRWORTHY.**"—*The Daily Mail* of June 28, 1920, describing an accident to an aeroplane, says "The machine was inspected by engineers... and passed as airworthy." Is this word, formed on the analogy of "seaworthy," likely to be established in the language? Are there previous instances of its use?

PENRY LEWIS.

**ILLUSTRATOR OF GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA.**—An English verse translation of this Spanish poet's works, bearing date 1823, is enriched with exquisite vignette head-pieces by a master hand in the Bewick style. Can the artist designer be identified? The Translator of this edition was Jeremiah Holme Wiffen.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

**ENIGMATICAL EPITAPHS.**—At 1 S. iii. 242 is quoted an epitaph from Bishop Joseph Hall's 'Discovery of a New World, by an English Mercury,' p. 140, on one "Andrew Turncoate" supposed to have been put up by I. H. This produced (at 1 S. iii. 339, 504) references to the well-known enigmatical epitaph on Ælia Lælia Crispis. De Blainville in the second volume of his 'Travels' (after discussing this latter on pp. 198-203) at pp. 203-4 gives "a Modern one of the same Cast" which is practically identical with that on "Andrew Turncoate" except that he appears as Titus Andronicus Vortunius, and the erector of the epitaph as Publius Herennius Pansa. I conjecture that this is taken from Hall's 'Mundus Alter et Idem: sive Terra Australis Ante Hac Semper Incognita, Auctore Mercurio Britannico,' published in 1673, from which

the "Discovery" was a translation by John Healey: but have been unable to verify. Can anyone interpret the Epitaph, and was it written by Bishop Hall? It runs:—

Viator, Mane, Lege, Ambula. Hic Jacet  
Titus Andronicus Vortunius  
Nec Servus, Nec Miles, Nec Medicus,  
Nec Sutor, Nec Sartor, Nec Lanista,  
Nec Fur, Nec Causidicus, Nec Foenerator,  
Sed omnia.

Nec in Urbe vitam egit, Nec Domi, Nec Foris,  
Nec in Mari, Nec in Terra, Nec in Aere,  
Nec hic, Nec illic, Nec Alibi,

Sed ubique

Sublatus Nec Fame, Nec Siti, Nec Veneno  
Nec Ferro, Nec Capistro, Nec Morbo,  
Sed omnibus.

Posui Publius Herennius Pansa,  
Nec Debitor, Nec Creditor, Nec Haeres,  
Nec Cognatus, Nec Vicinus, Nec Necessarius,  
Hanc

Nec Molem, Nec Lapidem, Nec Tumulum,  
Sed omnia

Nec Illi, Nec Tibi, Nec Mihi,  
Nec moerens, Nec bene Nec male volens  
Sed omnibus.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"**HONIE PRESSE**": "CEIFE": "CRES-CLOTH."—Martha Whately of Banbury by her will dated Dec. 2, 1641. left a "honie presse" to an old servant, and to each of two young women a "ceife" and a "cres-cloth." Halliwell gives "seave" as a name for a gown, and explains "crescloth" to mean fine linen cloth. I should like to know more about these two words, and to be told the meaning of "honie presse." A "presse" seems to have been a cupboard.

A. D. T.

**KETTY COSTAR (1736—)**.—Is anything known of this lady, daughter of Richard and Mary Costar, or Costard, born at Benson, Oxfordshire, in 1736, and mother by, it is said, the then Earl of Abingdon, of William Costar? William Costar, family tradition says, was "intended for the law, but became an innkeeper." He was also a coach painter and part proprietor of the Light Stage Coach, which he "worked" in 1784, in partnership, between Henley, Benson and Oxford. He owned "The Red Lion" at Benson and "The Angel" at Oxford, as shewn by proceedings in the Exchequer (Bills and Answers, Oxon., Geo. III., No. 54, Costar v. Harder). His descendants are pretty fully set out in 'The Pedigree Register,' I. 346; III. 317. Of those I have known personally it may be said that they were full of character, tall, and well-built. Costars are found in Oxford-

shire, at Nettlebed and Benson, as far back as the time of Edward I. 1302-3 (Inq. post mortem), and are thick in Benson Registers but neither marriage nor burial of Ketty Costar is to be found there. What became of her?

GEORGE SHERWOOD.

210 Strand, W.C.2.

**CULCHETH.**—Can any readers of 'N. & Q.' give me any information about the origin and meaning of the place-name Culcheth? We learn that a synod was held at Coelchythe (Culcheth) or Chelsea—why the latter one is at a loss to discover, for there seem to be no signs of any place where these synods could be held. But at Culcheth we have an "Abbey farm" and moat still in existence, and it is generally believed that there was an abbey there at one time.

RONALD DINWIDDIE WHITTENBURY KAYE.  
Newchurch, Culcheth, Nr. Warrington.

**GORDON PORTRAITS AT MONCREIFFE HOUSE.**—Can any of your readers give me information about the subjects of two pictures? The first is the portrait of a boy of possibly seven years of age, dressed in a red military uniform, with his hand resting on the back of a small greyhound. Beneath the picture is written: "George-William-Josephus de Gordon, natus d 15 Martij A<sup>o</sup>, 1747 Styl: nov: "

The second picture depicts a younger boy, also with a greyhound by his side, and beneath it is the inscription: "Ludovic-Gollofridus de Gordon, natus d 27 Martij A<sup>o</sup> 1749 Styl: nov: "

The pictures are among the family portraits at Moncreiffe House. Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, second Baronet, had a daughter Margaret, born in 1707, who married in 1740, as his second wife, General Alexander Gordon of Auchintoul, distinguished as a Major-General in the army of Peter the Great, and afterwards as Commander in Chief of the Chevalier's army after the battle of Sheriffmuir. It might be supposed that the two boys were her children, were it not for a statement in the Preface to General Gordon's 'History of Peter the Great' that the General had no issue by his second marriage, and for the fact that he would have been 80 years of age when the younger boy was born, supposing the date of his birth, as given in the preface is correct. (He is said to have been born in December 1669.)

Auchintoul's first wife was a daughter of General Patrick Gordon of Auchleuchries,

famous as the Commander of the armies of Peter the Great, and it is said that the children of this first marriage died in infancy.

Is it possible that the information in the preface of General Gordon's 'History' is incorrect, and that the pictures represent his children by his second wife Margaret Moncrieffe, who died in infancy? If not—who are George William Joseph, and Ludovic Godfrey Gordon?

A third portrait at Moncrieffe, of a lady, subject unknown, resembles the children so closely as to suggest the probability that she was their mother.

WILLIAM MONCREIFFE.

**CAMPBELL: TEMPEST.**—Archibald Campbell, bachelor, and Mrs. Anne Tempest, widow, were married Jan. 16, 1713, place unknown. Can any one identify these persons.

I. F.

**CHARLES GRANT (1746-1823): DATE OF BIRTH.**—While consulting, for some other purpose, 'Charles Grant,' by Henry Morris (1904), I found that the date of his birth was stated at p. 2 to be "March, 1746." C. E. Buckland in his 'Dictionary of Indian Biography' (1906), gives quite a different date of birth of this director of the East India Company. According to him, Grant was "born April 16, 1746, the date of the battle of Culloden, at which his father, Alexander, was severely wounded" (p. 175). Either of these two dates, or perhaps both, might be inaccurate. What is, then, the correct date of birth of this venerable M.P. for Inverness (1802), who "had remarkable moral courage, a masterful hand, a determined will, and a hot temper under control" (Buckland, p. 175)?

R. N. MUNSHI.  
Turdeo, Bombay.

[The 'D.N.B.' (which, however, quotes Morris as its authorities) adopts the date given by Buckland.]

**COINAGE OF CHARLES II.**—Were any guineas, or other coins, stamped with the head of Charles II., minted and in circulation in England during the years previous to the battle of Worcester?

If any reader could furnish me with this information I should be much obliged.

GRAHAM RAWSON, Ph.D.

**YOUNG OF MILVERTON.**—I shall be glad to hear any particulars concerning the ancestors of Thomas Young of Milverton (who married Sarah Davis, niece of Dr. Richard Brocklesby, Johnson's physician),

and in 1773 became the father of Dr. Thomas Young. Is anything known about the conversion of the Young family to Quakerism? I should also like to obtain a list of the descendants of Thomas and Sarah, and to know whether any living members of the family are Quakers. Was Rebecca Young who died at Clifton about 1860 a member of this family, and a Quaker?

A portrait of Dr. Thomas Young from the painting of Sir Thos. Lawrence is in the Victoria Hall, Milverton, but I do not know where the original portrait may be found.

E. W. BRUNSKILL.

Cark-in-Cartmel, North Lancs.

**CROYDON PARISH CHURCH: ARCHBISHOP HERRING'S TOMB.**—In 1867, when Croydon Parish Church was partly burnt down, the tombs of the three Archbishops of Canterbury were almost wholly destroyed. That of Archbishop Whitgift, who played so important a part in the history of Croydon, has been replaced by a very handsome reproduction of the old memorial. The second Archbishop's tomb has been partially restored. In the place of the third—that of Archbishop Herring—there is simply a brass plate indicating its former position. Can any one tell me if there exists any engraving or other picture of Archbishop Herring's monumental tomb, either with the other two Archbishops' tombs, or singly—or a copy of the inscription that was upon it?

H. T. G.

**SOURCE OF ANECDOTE WANTED.**—It is said that at the utterance of the famous line in Terence ('*Heaut. Tim.*' i. i 25) *Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto*, when the play was first acted, the whole of the audience rose to their feet. The authority given is St. Augustine, but the statement does not seem to be in St. Augustine's works. (Cf. *The Spectator*, No. 502).

G. H. J.

**' WORDS OF SONG WANTED.**—Could any reader give me the words of a song called 'We're just plain folks,' the first verse of which begins

To a mansion in the city  
Came a couple old and grey.

I once heard it sung in a country inn.

A. GARDINER.

**AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.**—Can any reader refer me to the origin of these lines,—from a poem wherein a sceptical and cynical priest says to a soldier:—

So here's to you my brave hussar,  
My exquisite old soldier.

C. MARSH BEADNELL.

**SNOW: A SHIP'S NAME.**—How does a sloop of war in former times obtain this name? What is its derivation?

Upton.

R. B.

## Replies.

CATHARINE MACAULAY AND  
ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.

(12 S. vii. 30.)

IN February, 1910 a long note of mine appeared in 'N. & Q.' s.v. Catharine Macaulay—see 11 S. i. 101, 142. If W. B. H. will refer to it he will find answers to nearly all his queries, and more.

The statue is in the Town Hall, Warrington. This Town Hall used to be Bank Hall, the seat of the Patten, eventually the Wilson Patten, family. In 1872 it was sold to the corporation by Col. the Right Hon. John Wilson Patten, and became the Town Hall. The statue had come into the possession of the family in the way described in my note. Instead of removing it, Col. Patten (afterwards Lord Winmarleigh) gave it to the Corporation. I have some dim memory of being told many years ago that he disliked it, as would be natural considering how greatly his political opinions and his religious beliefs differed from those of Mrs. Macaulay.

I have no doubt that the statue was never within the altar-rails of St. Stephen's, though it was on the East side of the church. The sole inscription on the statue itself, *i.e.*, on the base, was in 1908, "History I. F. Moore Delin<sup>t</sup> et Sculpt<sup>t</sup>." To this was added at my suggestion—

"Catharine Macaulay | Historian | 1731-1791  
| Presented to the Corporation | by Colonel the  
Right Honourable | John Wilson Patten, M.P.,  
1872."

As to the time and circumstances of the removal of the statue from St. Stephen's I cannot add much to what I wrote (pp. 102, 103 of the reference):—

"Exactly when or why the statue was removed from the church I have failed to find out.... I am inclined to think taking into consideration the dilatory courses of the Joint Vestry [St. Stephen, Walbrook, and St. Bennet, Sherehog], and the fact that they did not, apparently, succeed in getting any answer from Dr. Wilson, that though the action or threatened action of the Joint Vestry may have been contributory to the event, anger at the marriage [of Mrs. Macaulay and William Graham] was the final cause which

inclined Dr. Wilson to accede to the demands of the Joint Vestry, or that both causes combined produced the effect."

Against this I may quote James Peller Malcolm's 'Londinium Redivivum,' vol. iv. 1807, p. 617, where it is said that the statue which had been "erected within the church" was removed by order of the Bishop of London. This however was published nearly thirty years after the event.

In my note I gave a description of the statue. I may add that on Nov. 28 and Dec. 5, 1908 a note or article on the statue, Mrs. Macaulay, Dr. Wilson &c., written by me appeared in the *Warrington Guardian*.

This and my 'N. & Q.' note, which was reproduced in *The Warrington Guardian* of Mar. 5 and 12, 1910, were reprinted "For Private Circulation." Both of these pamphlets are in the British Museum. I believe that in the earlier one is a photograph of the statue, sent by me together with a few corrections. The same photograph is reproduced in 'Augustus M. Toplady and Contemporary Hymn-writers,' by Thomas Wright, 1911, facing p. 203. I may remark that, although Mr. Wright applied to me for information, I am not responsible for certain errors on pp. 239, 240, *e.g.*, "Bank Hall, Wirrall, Cheshire, now Warrington Town Hall." Bank Hall is in Warrington, Lancashire: Wirrall is the hundred in Cheshire in which was situated the Manor of Woodchurch, which passed eventually under Dr. Wilson's will to Thomas Patten of Bank Hall, Warrington.

Further in a foot-note, p. 239, it is stated that the estate had belonged to Dr. Wilson's father, *i.e.*, the Bishop of Sodor and Man. It never belonged to him. It was bought by his son Dr. Thomas Wilson, and devised by the latter to Thomas Macklin of Derby, with remainder, in case of his death without male issue, to Thomas Patten, who on succeeding to the estate was obliged by the provisions of Dr. Wilson's will to take the name of Wilson, exclusively. See the Lysons' 'County Palatine of Chester,' 1810, p. 822 and Dr. Wilson's will at Somerses House. Further, Catharine Macaulay died and was buried at Binfield, not Benfield.

A note of mine on "John Wilson Patten, Lord Wimarleigh" appeared at 11 S. i. 23, in which are details concerning the connexions of the Pattens with the Wilsons. I am quite willing to lend a photograph of the statue to W. B. H. if he will write to me.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

8 Cleveland Square, W.2.

JOHN AIKIN'S EXCURSIONS (12 S. vii. 21, 43, 61).—It is perhaps noteworthy that Aikin's opinion (June 6) of the beauty of Southampton more than a century ago is corroborated by other contemporary writers.

"30 July, 1792. Southampton is one of the most neat and pleasant towns I ever saw.... It consists chiefly of one long fine street of three-quarters of a mile in length, called the High Street...."—'Passages from the Diaries of Mrs. Philip Lybbe Powys,' 1899, p. 273.

"1798. Southampton is an elegant well-built town. It stands on the confluence of two large waters; and when the tide is full is seated on a peninsula.... The country around is beautiful."—Gilpin's 'Observations on the Western Parts of England,' p. 347.

"3 Sept., 1812. I have just returned from Southampton. Have you ever been at that lovely spot which combines all that is enchanting in wood and land and water with all that is 'buxom, blythe and debonair' in society?.... It has an attraction independent even of its scenery, in the total absence of the vulgar hurry of business or the chilling apathy of fashion. It is, indeed, all life, all gaiety: but it has an airiness, an animation, which might become the capital of fairyland...."—L'Estrange's 'Life of Mary Russell Mitford,' 1870, vol. i. p. 207.

If, as was said nearly a century ago, by a distinguished Recorder of Salisbury, "It is the delightful task of the topographer to adorn localities with mental associations," then these recollections of a town numbering 7,600 inhabitants only when Aikin visited it, may be occasional balm to the weary soul that finds itself jostled by 100,000 more.

It is significant that Aikin makes no mention of the Abbey at Rumsey [Romsey] because Mrs. Powys, who also visited the town in 1792, is silent thereon. To her the attraction was Broadlands then the seat of the Palmerstons, and previously occupied by Sir John St. Barbe (Fielding's 'Parson Adams,' 12 S. i. 224). Were they unaware that the Abbey contained Norman work of the very best kind; or was Gothic architecture in such high repute that they hurried on to Winchester; or perchance, that the Abbey at that period was closed on weekdays? Scarcely the last as a golden key will open most church doors.

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

1 Essex Court, Temple.

SARAH'S COFFEE-HOUSE (12 S. vi. 41).—MISS ANSTEY may be interested to know that the Search Court of the Clockmakers' Company met in 1718 at "Sarah's Coffee-House in Cheapside." J. P. DE C.

MILITIA ACTS (12 S. vii. 50).—I doubt whether the history of compulsory service in Essex, any more than that of any other county, is to be found anywhere but in the archives of the Record Office, for antiquaries have practically neglected this aspect of local history. It was there at any rate, I had to spend many months in writing the history of 'Territorial Soldiering in the North East of Scotland, 1759-1814,' for the New Spalding Club, and in order to help others I compiled a short account of 'Exploring War Office Records' for the *Aberdeen University Library Bulletin* (No. 11). The best general introduction to the whole subject is Mr. J. W. Fortescue's masterly book 'The County Lieutenancies and the Army, 1803-1814,' for though it treats of a later period than your correspondent desires it summarises the whole problem as nothing else does.

J. M. BULLOCH.

H. HOPE CREALOCK (12 S. vii. 49).—General Crealock and his brother were very well-known figures in London society. The former saw a great deal of service in the Crimea, China, India and in the Zulu War. He was an author as well as an artist, and his 'Deer Stalking in the Highlands of Scotland' was illustrated by himself.

I imagine that the 'D.N.B.' will give a good deal of information about him.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

Lieut.-General Henry Hope Crealock (1829-1891) was educated at Rugby School, and served in the Crimean campaign, the China War, 1857-8, the Indian Mutiny, 1858-9, the China War, 1860, and the Zulu campaign, 1868. His sketches of scenes in the Indian Mutiny, and China campaigns were considered valuable records. These sketches were advertised for sale by a dealer some eight or ten years ago, and some Old Rugbeians thought of purchasing them for the school, but an inspection of them proved disappointing.

A. T. M.

Particulars may be obtained from the 'D.N.B.' His posthumous 'Deer Stalking' (Longmans, Green & Co.), edited by his brother Major-General Crealock in 1892 is a large volume in Extr. Royal Folio, with many more examples of the art of this well-known soldier sportsman.

W. S.

This was the second son of William Belton Crealock, who died Sept. 25, 1854. He was born Mar. 31, 1831, and educated at Rugby.

Joined the Army and served in the Crimean campaign, Indian Mutiny, China and Zulu wars. Many sketches by him are in *The Illustrated London News*, 1879, and he was author of some books, including a six guinea volume on 'Deerstalking in the Highlands of Scotland,' folio, published 1892. He died at 20 Victoria Square, Pimlico, London, on May 31, 1891. He was C.B. in 1869, and C.M.G. in 1879, and retired from Army with the hon. rank of lieutenant-general in 1884.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

84TH REGIMENT IN INDIA (12 S. vii. 29).—Most of the names given in this query are in Raikes's 'Roll of Officers of the 84th Regt., 1758-1884,' but no information is given beyond the period they served in the regiment.

J. W. LIGHTFOOT, Major.

16, Selborne Road, Hove.

"APPLE" IN PLACE-NAMES (12 S. vii. 49).—In this enquiry reference is made to Appuldurcombe, Isle of Wight. Sir John Oglander (who died 1655) in his Memoirs (edited by Long, Reeves & Turner, page 153) under the heading "Ye Pedigree of y<sup>e</sup> Woorseleys of Apledorcombe" writes "Apelder Combe was originollie one Apelder's; Combe in y<sup>e</sup> Saxon tongue signifieth a valley or a bottom betweene hills."

Sir Robert Worsley, in a memorandum dated 1720 (see plate at p. 180 of Sir Richard Worsley's 'History of the Isle of Wight') says:—

"This place took its name from its scituation, for in y<sup>e</sup> old Armoric Language Pul is a Bottom, or a Ditch, or a Pool, and Dur is water. Y<sup>e</sup> Armoric Language is y<sup>e</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Brittons in France, and agrees much with y<sup>e</sup> Cornish and was probably y<sup>e</sup> Language of y<sup>e</sup> old Inhabitants of this Island. Ye Saxons added Combe, which in their Language also signifies a Bottom. I thought fitt to leave this Memorandum to Posterity, and refer them to Lhuyd's Dictionary. In y<sup>e</sup> oldest Court Roll I have, which was y<sup>e</sup> 16 year of King Henry y<sup>e</sup> Sixth, I find it enter'd Appuldurcombe and likewise in some of y<sup>e</sup> old ones since, but they often varied in y<sup>e</sup> spelling of it not knowing from whence it was derived."

The variations of the spelling are shown from the following examples taken from documents quoted in Dr. Whitehead's 'History of the Undercliff': Apuldurcombe (*temp.* Hy. III.), Appeltrecumbæ (18 Edw. II.), Appildercombe (1339), Apeldercombe (1340), Appeldercombe (1344), Appuldurcombe (1505), Appledercombe (1566).

The local pronunciation by the country people, when I was a boy was, and probably still is, Ap-le-cum.

Following Sir Robert Worsley's derivation Britton and Brayley ('Hampshire and the Isle of Wight,' p. 373) give its origin as Y-pwll-y-dwr-y-cwm "the pool of water in the hollow or recess of a hill," and Shore ('History of Hampshire,' 1892, p. 59) quotes "Appledrecombe" as among the names which may have been the names of the places which now denote in Romano-British time.

"Such names" (he says) "would certainly have been more intelligible to the Celtic population than to the Saxon, and the survival of such Celtic names and many others such as Mapelderwell and Itchingswell, which subsequently were made intelligible to the Saxons by a syllable of their own language being added to the old Celtic root-word, probably points to the survival of part of the conquered race at or near to these places."

As against these views the Rev. Edmund Venables ('Guide to the Isle of Wight,' p. 239) says

"the name has been derived from Y-pwl-dwr-y-cwm" which ungainly vocables are asserted to stand in "ancient British" for "the pool of water in the valley." Without going so far back; it may be deduced much more simply from the Saxon "Appuldre" and the British "cwm," the Valley of Apple Trees."

This derivation is adopted in the 'Guide to the Isle of Wight,' in Méthuen's 'Little Guides' Series, as "the simplest and most probable" one, and Mr. Percy G. Stone, F.S.A. ('Architectural Antiquities of the Isle of Wight'), after noticing the other derivations suggested, calls "Appuldre Cwm," the valley of the apple trees, "the more common sense source," and adds in a note that "the indigenous crab at one time abounded here."

It may be noted that in the same parish of Godshill as Appuldrecombe, there is a hamlet called Appleford. This from documents quoted by Dr. Whittaker (*op. cit.*) has had many various spellings as follows: Apulderford (1280), Appeldelford (1331), Appedelford (19 Edw. III.), Appeltreford (1361) Apeltreford (1390), Appelderford (9 Hy. IV.).

Your correspondent's statement that the prefix "apul," "appul," or "apple," can hardly be connected with the fruit, does not seem well founded, and from the large number of place-names in various parts of the country derived from trees, it seems very probable that many names with the prefix in question owe their origin to the apple tree.

Dr. Isaac Taylor ('Words and Places,' London, Macmillan, 1885, p. 321) says "Names derived from those of plants are

found in great abundance." After giving examples derived from the oak, the elm, the beach, the lime, the thorn, and many others, he gives the following from the apple, "Avalon or Apple Island, Appleby and Appleton." At p. 249 he says, speaking of names found in Anglo-Saxon Charters,

"The names of fruit-trees are also very unfrequent, with the exception of that of the apple-tree, and even this appears very rarely in conjunction with Anglo-Saxon roots, being found chiefly in Celtic names such as Appledrecombe and Avalon, or in Norse names such as Appleby, Applegarth, and Appletwaite."

It may, perhaps, be doubted how far the "combe" in Appuldrecombe is directly due to Celtic influence, as the Celtic "cwm" was adopted by the Anglo-Saxons in the form of "combe," in the same way as they adopted the Latin "castra" in the form of "caster" or "chester." The Celtic element is sparingly represented in Isle of Wight place-names, though "combe" is of frequent occurrence, e.g., Bowcombe, Galcombe, Idlecombe, Luccombe, Nettlecomb, Shalcombe, Whitcombe, Combley, and probably Compton.

While, therefore, there is good authority for the apple-tree having given its name to many places, there are probably other cases in which the prefix has a different origin. For example Taylor (*op. cit.* p. 237) says Appledore (which was formerly a maritime town) is a Celtic name meaning "Water-pool." It is, of course, always a difficult question to decide the origin of a name that has come down from the remote past, as when the original meaning of a word has been forgotten, the process of assimilation often takes place, which results in the adoption of a pronunciation and spelling which will render the word significant to those using it, by making it like some familiar word of somewhat similar sound. This was especially so before the invention of printing led to a standardization of spelling. It is also not improbable that, in some cases, invaders of the country adopted a name significant in their own language because it was a near approach in sound to the name previously used by the former occupants of the district.

Westwood, Clitheroe, WM. SELF WEEKS.

—Pulman, in 'A Lecture on the Names of Places,' derives Appleshawe from *appel* and *scor* (Danish), the apple wood. Appledore, in Devonshire, he says, may perhaps be from the Celtic *y pwl y dwr*, a pool of water;

although Dr. Leo enumerates it in his list of places derived from the Anglo-Saxon *appel*. The Britons were very fond of apples, and it is said that the apple tree was introduced into this country from Gaul by the Hædri, the tribe which inhabited the northern and eastern parts of Somerset. The art of making cider and perry appears to have been taught the British by their Roman conquerors, who named the beverages "pyrum" and "sidera," from which our modern names have been derived. The modern word "apple" is evidently from the Celtic *avall* or *aball*. Hence Avalonia, the apple orchard, one of the ancient names of Glastonbury.

W. G. WILLIS WATSON.

Exeter.

There is no reason to doubt that "apple" means apple in most of the place-names which it distinguishes. Oaks and ashes have been the mark of some spots, apple trees of others. To them, even Avalon has been referred. Dr. Richard Morris, in 'The Etymology of Local Names' (p. 18), interprets Appleton and Appleby, Appuldurcombe, Appleshaw, Appledore and Applethwaite, as having reference to the fruit, and of Applebury Street Professor Skeat wrote in 'The Place-Names of Hertfordshire' (p. 67), "*apple* is obvious." I have read somewhere, but cannot just now remember where, that the *dur* in Appuldurcombe represents a Celtic word signifying tree: *combe* is a valley. Dr. Isaac Taylor stated in 'Names and their Histories' (p. 50), that it had been supposed that Appleby, Westmoreland, was a corruption or translation of the Roman *Aballaba*. Applecross in Rosshire he connected with *aber*, the mouth of a stream, the prefix having been originally *aper*.

ST. SWITHIN.

CRYPTOGRAPHY (12 S. vii. 30).—The following books deal with this subject:—Alberti (L. B.) *La cifra* (in *Opuscoli morali*, 1568). *Dict. de paléogr. cryptogr. &c.*, (in *Migne, Encycl.*, S. 2 v. 47). Gessmann (G. W.) *Geheimsymbole d. Chemie u. Med. d. Mittelalters*, 1909. Heidel (W. G.) *Trithemi Steganographia*, 1721. Hulme (F. E.) *Cryptography*, n.d. Katuzniaeki (E.) *Alt. Geheimschrift d. S'avven*, 1883. Lacroix (P.) *Les Secrets*, 1858. Poe (E. A.) *Cryptography* (in works). Simonetta (C.) *Règles*, 1474 (in 'Ecole des Chartes,' t. 51, 1890). Thicknesse (P.) *Treatise*, 1772. Wheatstone (C.) *Sci. papers*, 1879. Wilkins (J.) *Mercury*, 1694(?); (and in 'Works,' vol. ii. 1802).

A. R. BAYLEY.

Perhaps W. S. B. H. may find what he wants in Vesin, 'La Cryptographie dévoilée ou art de traduire toutes les écritures en quelques caractères et en quelques langues que ce soit, &c.' Bruxelles, 1840.

Godalming.

J. F. R.

There is a book on 'Cryptography or The History, Principles, and Practice of Cipher-writing,' by F. Edward Hulme, F.L.S., F.S.A., published by Ward Lock & Co., 8vo. pp. 192, n.d.

J. CASTELLO.

23 Oxford Square, Hyde Park, W.

The following treat of sixteenth and seventeenth century systems of secret writing:—

*Systema Integrum Cryptographiæ*. Authore, Gustavo Sileno. 1624.

*Traicté des Chiffres*, par Blaise de Viginere. 1586. *De Furtivis Literarum Notis vulgo de Ziferis*. Io. Baptistæ Porta. 1602.

*Mercury*, or the Secret Messenger. Bishop Wilkins. 2nd ed., 1694.

W. H. MURPHY GRIMSHAW.

Eastry, Kent.

EMERSON'S 'ENGLISH TRACTS' (12 S. vi. 234, 275, 302; vi. 9, 73, 228, 257, 276, 297; vii. 19, 31, 57).—2. (at last reference). The King's Proclamation of Aug. 13, 1660, for calling in and suppressing Milton's 'Pro-Populo Anglicano Defensio' and 'Eikonoklastes,' as well as 'The Obstructors of Justice,' by John Goodwin, is given in J. A. St. John's preface to Milton's Prose Works. Persons in possession of the books denounced were commanded to

"deliver or cause the same to be delivered, to the Mayor, Bailiffs, or other chief officer or Magistrate, in any of the said Cities, Boroughs, or Towns incorporate... or if living in either of Our Universities, then to the Vice-Chancellor of that University, where he or they do reside."

If not voluntarily delivered such books were to be seized by the chief magistrates, &c., who were specially charged and commanded to deliver all such books to the sheriffs of the respective counties.

"And the said Sheriffs are hereby also required in time of holding such assizes [the first and next assizes that shall after happen], to cause the same to be publicly burnt by the hand of the common hangman."

St. John adds that

"in obedience to this order... several copies of the proscribed books, as Mr. Mitford observes, were committed to the flames on the 27th of August."

Does this last date refer to London only?

But there is a later occasion when the University of Oxford on its own account-



visited Milton's political opinions with a *bibliocaust*.

"The University of Oxford [writes Macaulay], on the very day [July 21, 1683] on which Russell was put to death.... ordered the political works of Buchanan, Milton, and Baxter to be publicly burned in the court of the Schools" ('Hist. of Eng.' ch. ii.).

The decision is more precisely described in Brodrick's 'Hist. of the Univ. of Oxford,' with a special circumstance which Macaulay characteristically omitted:

"On July 21, 1683, Convocation passed a decree again condemning the doctrine that resistance to a king is lawful, which doctrine it formulated in six propositions expressly stated to have been culled from the works of Milton, Baxter, and Goodwin. By the same decree, however, the University recorded an equally solemn anathema against other heresies mostly founded on the despotic principles of Hobbes' 'Leviathan,' thereby anticipating the verdict of the country in 1688."

5. Unless Emerson uses "graduate" in some extraordinary sense, Tennyson cannot be meant, as he left Cambridge without a degree.

6. The passage in Fuller's 'Worthies' is in the account of Archbishop Mountaine under "Yorkshire":—

"He was Chaplain to the Earl of Essex, whom he attended in his Voyage to Calles, being indeed one of such personal valour, that, out of his gown, he would turn his back to no man."

13. See Byron's letter from Venice to T. Moore, in the instalment dated Dec. 5, 1818:—

"By way of divertisement, I am studying daily, at an Armenian monastery, the Armenian language. I found that my mind wanted something craggy to break upon; and this—as the most difficult thing I could discover here for an amusement—I have chosen, to torture me into attention."

Sir R. E. Prothero suggests in his edition that Byron had in his mind certain advice of Frederick the Great to d'Alembert.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

"BUG" IN PLACE-NAMES (12 S. vii. 28).—Members of the Bugge family were early settled in Nottingham, and readers who have the opportunity of referring to the Record of that Borough printed between 1883 and 1889 will see how place-names sprang up round about their property. In vol. i. there is reference to a tenement called the Bug-hall Ald. 1294, 1395. Bugyerd was the yard of Bugge Hall. In 1294 there is land called the Buggehalleyerd. A note says that Ralph Bugge was the founder of the Bingham family. He is a frequent

witness to Grants *cir.* 1240. William Bugge is a witness *temp.* Edw. I. On p. 112 of vol. i. in an agreement made in 1330 for landing goods in time of drought there is in a part of the water of Trent a place mentioned called "le arrivall Rauf Bugge." The Oxford Dictionary quotes "arrival" in the sense of a landing-place, but only in a single instance of 1495. In vol. ii. of the 'Borough Records,' pp. 357, 359 occurs Bugehilles, Bughilles: there was garden-ground in this part as early as 1435. These hills are mentioned frequently in vol. iii. in the fifteenth century. Here also we have Bugholis, but, as a variant form of this name is Boge Holys, or Boke Holles, it probably means "bog holes." The "Bugholl ditch" comes in vol. iv. in 1575, probably "Bog-hole."

I have a charter, undated, but probably not later than 1250, in which William Bugge, son of Robert Bugge of Nottingham, grants to Walter de Morley and Joan his wife two bovates in the territory of Kyrchalum, and other property. The first witness is H. Abbot of the Premonstratensian house of Dale. CECIL DEEDES.

The stem "bug" comes to us from three sources: (1) from Danish *boeggeluus*; (2) from Welsh *bug* (*w=u* in "put"); and (3) from old English. The first indicates the buglouse; the second is the bugbear or hobgoblin, also called *pwca* in Welsh (our "Puck"); the third is an ancient and honourable Anglo-Saxon personal name, the feminine form of which is Bugge, and the masculine Bugga. No Englishman should ridicule such proper names as Bugthorpe, Bugsworth, Buggy, or the like. Bugge, in old times, was a name of highborn ladies, *e.g.*, Bugge, the third abbess of Minster in Thanet (c. 760); Bugge, dau. of the Abbess Dunne (c. 680); Bugge, dau. of Centwine, King of Wessex (c. 700). W. G. Searle in his 'Onomasticon' also gives "Buggan broc" as a place-name. In old high German we find *Buggo*, *Bucco* and *Pucco*.

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

KASPAR HAUSER LEGEND (12 S. vii. 47).—During the years 1871–72 there was living in St. John's Road, Battersea, an old Alsatian violinist, Français (or Franz) Vogel, who played in the Adelphi Theatre orchestra. He claimed to be the nephew of Kaspar Hauser's keeper, and had written a pamphlet in order to prove that the unfortunate young man was the natural son of Napoleon

and Stéphanie de Beauharnais. He also asserted that Kaspar was born three months after her marriage to the Grand Duke of Baden. Readers of contemporary French records will recollect that there were "ugly" rumours of Napoleon and Stéphanie in circulation some years previously. The MS. was submitted to my father who told Vogel that the subject was of no interest to English readers, that the French had quite enough (and to spare) of Beauharnais-Bonaparte scandals just after the Franco-German war, and that its publication would never be permitted in Germany. My father often told me that when he first came to England in 1859 there was quite a batch of Frenchmen and Rhine province Germans living in Soho who claimed to be natural sons of Napoleon, and he was sick and tired of hearing and listening to their "romances." Some of the Frenchmen received financial assistance from members of the Bonapartist family, but the Rhine "offsprings" of Napoleon were not so successful.

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

36, Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

The Encyclopædia Britannica gives a good account and bibliography of this legend. Andrew Lang in his 'Historical Mysteries' (1904) analyses the evidence with results unfavourable to the "romantic" version of the story, and inclines to regard Kaspar as simply a humbug.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

"The fable about a Prince of Baden had not a single shred of evidence in its favour." So says Andrew Lang, who discussed the mystery of Kaspar Hauser sixth among his 'Historical Mysteries.'

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

Lord Stanhope, grandfather of the present Earl, wrote exhaustively on the subject.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

KIPLING: REFERENCE WANTED (12 S. vii. 49).—J. R. H. will find that the sentence, "There are not many happinesses so complete as those that are snatched under the shadow of the sword," is taken from a short story, 'Without benefit of Clergy,' first published 1891 (Macmillan & Co.). The book is 'Life's Handicap.'

In Northern India stood a monastery called "The Chubára of Dhunni Bhagat," where "Gobind-the-one-eyed" rested his arm on his short-handled crutch and waited for death.

He is supposed to have given Kipling the above story and at the same time extracted a promise that "in the forepart of the book preceding everything else that it shall be written Gobind, sadhu, of the island in the river and awaiting God in Dunni Bhagat's Chubára, first spoke of this book."

Mr. Kipling will, I hope, forgive me suggesting that he did not wish us to take this quotation J. R. H. inquires for too seriously, and that possibly this is one of Gobind's maxims and stories already so handsomely acknowledged in the preface of the book.

HERBERT DOWSON.

St. Stephen's Gardens, Richmond.

UNCOLLECTED KIPLING ITEMS: QUATRAIN ON G. W. STEEVENS (12 S. vi. 178).—Captain Firebrace may like to know that my collection contains the following, cut, I imagine, from an American or Canadian newspaper in 1900. Unfortunately, my cutting has neither the name of the paper from which it was taken, nor the date, but it would appear to be a quotation from *The Daily Mail* at the end of March 1900:—

KIPLING'S IDEA OF STEEVENS.

"London, March 26th.—A Bloemfontein correspondent of *The Daily Mail*, telegraphing Saturday, says that Rudyard Kipling, who is hard at work assisting to edit the newspaper, *Friend*, conducted by the war correspondents, has contributed to it the following four lines on the death at Ladysmith of G. W. Steevens, the famous representative of *The Daily Mail*:—

Through war and pestilence, red siege and fire,  
Silent and self-contained he drew his breath.  
Brave not for show of courage; his desire  
Truth, as he saw it, even to the death."

J. R. H.

ROYAL OAK DAY (12 S. vi. 293, 316, 339; vii. 15).—In the county of Durham in the last half of last century, a holiday on the afternoon of May 29, of each school year was a general thing in country districts. If a new master refused to acknowledge the old custom he was generally greeted with the old school chant:—

The Twenty-Ninth of May,  
Its Royal Oak Day:  
If ye diddint give us halliday  
We'll all run away.

And they either carried out the same, or "barred" him out. When the County Council took over the schools, this ancient custom (which had existed in some country schools since 1750 at least) was done away with.

J. W. FAWCETT.

Templeton House, Consett.

SPONNERISMS (12 S. vii. 6, 35, 52).—One of the Spoonerisms in Sir Willoughby Maycock's collection at the second reference—"rambling up the scalps"—was invented by Adrian Ross in some verses which he contributed to *The Tatler* in its early days. The occasion was the reported suppression of an Oxford Alpine Club, the object of which was to scale the dizzy heights of the colleges and houses under cover of night. If I remember rightly, the immediate cause of the suppression was said to be a rush excursion on the roof of Dr. Spooner. Thereupon Adrian Ross wrote a new 'Excelsior,' in which Dr. Spooner warned the aspiring youths not to "rouse my slaughters from their deep," &c.

The only good Spoonerism which I have ever heard occur in actual conversation was: "The Oxford and boatbridge Cam-race," the *a* in Cam retaining its long sound as in Cambridge. G. H. WHITE.

23 Weymouth Road, Anerley.

There was something on this subject in *The Grand Magazine* for May 1906, p. 494.

I may mention that I had the advantage when at Oxford of attending some excellent lectures by Dr. Spooner, and am bound to say I never heard any "spoonerism."

GIFFORD H. JOHNSON.

*The Strand Magazine* some time ago published an article on 'Spooneriana' by A. T. Corke illustrated by G. Morrow.

J. CASTELLO.

### Notes on Books.

*Spanish and Portuguese Romances of Chivalry.* By Henry Thomas. (Cambridge University Press, £1 5s. net.)

DR. THOMAS'S interesting volume revives the old, pleasant puzzle of the why and wherefore of the vogue of romances of chivalry in the sixteenth century. At the time when 'Amadis of Gaul' enchanted the Peninsula the invention of printing had recently made the possession of a modest library about as widely attainable as, say, the possession of a motor-car among ourselves. The needs of learning and of devotion having been duly cared for what should writers and printers invent wherewith to amuse the nations? In the first instance—so it would seem—these interminable stories of battles, single combats, love and magic, which astonish the modern reader by their fantastic puerility, their unreality, their poverty of human interest—above all by their endless, endless and unabashed, reiteration of the same few scenes.

The sixteenth century was full of clever people, and it is not surprising that much scorn was poured out upon these romances, quite apart from Don Quixote: and yet it is not to be concealed that some of the cleverest, and even of the best, minds of that time took a certain delight in them. A taste so widespread and so long-lasting must bear some special relation to a prevalent and constant demand of the human imagination. On the whole we should say that we have not, in the sixteenth century, a taste for romance and chivalry as such. We should say the pleasure these romances gave was produced by the combination of unreality with familiarity (the notion and appearance of knights, dragons, castles, dwarfs, etc., were familiar enough); by the ease and vividness with which the different scenes could be visualized; by the suggestions of violence; and—not by any means the least important factor—by the repetition, with slight variation, of the same situation, the same impression. The minimum of memory and of constructive imagination was required of the reader. What his mind's eye saw was a succession of similar, brightly-toned, exhilarating scenes, and he was, by them, in the original sense of the word, *amused*. He was caught in the current of a train of visual images, and by their movement isolated, with the least possible trouble to himself, from the real world about him. This is a state which is found pleasant enough, as occasional relaxation, to the best brains, especially in youth, and it is, of all others, the bliss of the half-educated. For generations, since romances have decayed, it has been but scantily supplied. Good stories have too much construction, require to be held too steadily in the mind; poor stories are usually too difficult to visualize, and also may be too closely reminiscent of real life, to produce that special form of enchantment. But our own generation has been favoured with a renewal, under yet easier conditions, of the long withdrawn spell. The revue, and, still more, the picture-palace, offer, direct to our bodily eyes, amusement essentially of the same order as the romances of the sixteenth century offered, and the avidity with which it is seized testifies to the closeness with which it meets the nature and quality of the demand.

Palmerin of England and Amadis of Gaul must be spoken of with respect, however. We would even strengthen somewhat the praise Dr. Thomas bestows upon them. The character of Amadis is distinct and sympathetic; his relations with all the other knights of the world are skilfully laid down and maintained: the fighting, set before us by the simplest possible means, is bold and lively enough never entirely to lose interest and to be often actually exciting. The women are graceful—and, as with Amadis, so with Oriana, their subordination to the central character is skilfully effected, Oriana being, however, a less successful personage than Mabilia—and far less successful than Amadis. If there were space to do so several scenes, bits of dialogue or passing touches might be quoted for their measure of pleasantness and beauty.

The authorship of Amadis—that is to say, of the original, which Montalvo worked over—is accepted by Dr. Thomas as probably belonging to Joham de Robeira, a Portuguese who flourished

in the last half of the thirteenth century. He devotes some pages to an entertaining summary, and refutation, of a theory of Dr. Theophilo Braga's which would make a Hebrew version of Amadis, of which two complete copies are known to be an earlier—and a better—representative of the original Portuguese than the Spanish version of Montalvo.

Mr. Purser's 'Palmerin of England' has left nothing for any subsequent student to do in the matter of settling the authorship. Dr. Thomas gives a good outline of the reasons which fix it upon Francisco de Moraes, and demolish the structure it has been attempted to raise upon the acrostic of Luis Hurtado. We have nothing but praise for Dr. Thomas's careful studies of 'Tirant lo Blanch,' 'El Cavallero Cifar' and other independent romances, and for his pages on the less important members of the Amadis and Palmerin series. The chapters, however, which we would chiefly recommend to the student's attention are those on the extension of the romances to countries other than Spain and Portugal. They make a real and considerable contribution to our knowledge of the subject of the romances on what is, after all, its most important side, their relation, that is, to European literature as a whole. Details with regard to publication, versions and literary allusions have been searched out with an industry which has often been rewarded by the discovery, or re-discovery, of curious and interesting particulars. The larger questions are not only most carefully and satisfactorily discussed but are abundantly and happily illustrated. The chapter on 'The New Chivalresque Romances in England' is especially good.

*The Quarterly Review* No. 464. July. (John Murray, 7s. 6d.)

We are informed by an inserted label that continued increases in cost of production have made it necessary to raise the price of *The Quarterly* to 7s. 6d. per issue, beginning with the one before us. This number should certainly go a good way towards reconciling readers to the new demand.

It has the merit of unusual variety in the topics considered, and of freshness of treatment in those cases where these topics are not new. Lord Ernie on the 'Golden Ass'; Mrs. Wharton on Henry James; and Mrs. Woods on Mrs. Humphry Ward do not add much to what we knew before, but they severally cast their light upon their subject discreetly, and, having much faith in it themselves, give it life in the spectator's eyes. Mrs. Woods speaks of "the real Arnold, not the clever gargoyle recently presented to the public under that label." We agree with the protest and even with the natural irritation implied in it, but we would submit that, to be effective, a gibe must correspond to the thing gibed at—and "gargoyle" is surely not happily chosen to describe the quality of the quasi-caricature to which she refers. 'The Place of Dido in History' seems to us not exactly what Prof. Conway is talking about; but he has given us a beautiful and critical study of Virgil's mind and intention and knowledge of the world as seen in the Dido of the 'Aeneid.' Mrs. Strong's 'Greek Portraits in the British Museum' is an essay of a kind that, to our thinking, might most advantageously be

multiplied. Lord Esher's discussion of Mr. Buckle's recently published volumes completing the 'Life' of Disraeli is not only, as might be expected, interesting and competent, but, as discussions of Disraeli too seldom are, pitched and sustained in a "possible" key. The shadow of Sidonia is reduced to bearable dimensions. Mr. Cecil Headlam has a good paper on the Censorship of the Press; and Mr. Bertram Clayton gives us some good remarks on the Cinema. The remaining papers are Miss Oakeley's 'Sir Alfred Lyall and Indian Problems'; Mr. R. H. Murray's 'The Idea of Progress' (these two are suggestive taken together); Mr. Harold Russell's 'Parasitic Flies'; Mr. Maret's 'Primitive Relationships' (not likely to be missed by the anthropologist); Prof. Pollard's 'The Navy in the War' (an able review of Sir Julian Corbett's work) and Dr. Josef Redlich's 'Problem of the Austrian Republic.'

We are glad to learn that the series of 'Essays and Studies' written by the members of the English Association, published by the Oxford University Press annually from 1910 to 1914 has been resumed. It is hoped shortly to publish a sixth volume, collected (as was the first volume) by Prof. A. C. Bradley. This will include papers by Dr. Henry Bradley on the 'Cædmonian' Genesis, and by Prof. Wyld on Dialects. Prof. Ker writes on 'The Humanist Ideal,' Prof. Saintsbury on 'Trollope Revisited,' Mr. George Sampson on 'Playing the Sedulous Ape,' and Miss Stawell on Mr. Conrad.

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## Notes.

## JOHN AIKIN'S EXCURSIONS.'

## IV.—AUG. 26—SEPT. 10, 1805.

DR. AIKIN'S excursion this year was undertaken by coach, his object apparently being to visit friends at Bristol and Bath rather than to see scenery. Many of the people he mentions can be, and are in the footnotes, identified through the 'D.N.B.'

*August 26th, Monday.*—We left London at three afternoon in company with Miss Ann Rickards in the Bristol double coach. A pleasant evening, and the road, when beyond Hounslow, very pleasant with fine crops of corn cut down or ripe. Lost daylight before reaching Reading, and passed the night in the coach as well as people usually do in that situation.

*27 Tuesday.*—A fine sunrise while crossing Marlborough Downs, and many charming prospects opened as we approached Bath. Breakfasted there and proceeded for Bristol, where we arrived after eleven. A most uncommonly

unpromising place at entrance. Walked about the town before and after dinner, and found many good streets and agreeable situations, especially about the elevated part where we were, at Mr. Estlin's\*.

*August 27th, Wednesday.*—A most enchanting walk in the morning to the Hot Wells and St. Vincent's rocks and back through Clifton. The chasm in which the Avon runs is bordered by rocks in some parts naked and perpendicular, in others richly clothed with wood, the turns of the river often shutting up the view, and perpetually varying it. Very like the Wye between Ross and Monmouth, but the cliffs less lofty, and the river muddy. Clifton is a very irregular group of buildings, many very handsome, but much deformed by the ruins of unfinished streets, looking like the relics of a siege or earthquake. A walk through another part of Bristol in the afternoon, and a pleasant sociable evening afterwards.

*August 28, Thursday.*—Set out after breakfast in a gig for Wells. The road continually up and down hill, but through a beautiful and well cultivated country, chiefly in grass. A few miles short of Wells, crossed a corner of the Mendip ridge—wide open moors, but partly in culture. The grey mists driving rapidly over the hills, and enveloping the prospect in their dark skirts as they passed, had a fine effect, corresponding to the gloomy greatness of the scene. A long descent to Wells. This is a small and mean City, but possesses one of the finest cathedrals in England. The choir particularly rich, terminating in a most elegant chapel, with clustered columns rising to the roof. The octagon chapter-house with a centre pillar spreading to the roof is one of the most beautiful gothic rooms anywhere to be seen. The west front of the cathedral is most richly decorated with statues, and has a singular and very striking appearance. The bishop's palace, moated round, and enclosed with old embattled walls, with round towers at the corners, and arched entrance, looks like the castellated mansion of an ancient baron.

After dinner proceeded to Glastonbury, over a fine level road, crossing a branch of the extensive plain of Sedgemoor. Drove first to the foot of the Tor, which we mounted on foot with no small difficulty. The prospect from the summit, lighted by a clear afternoon sun, was wonderfully extensive and varied. Beneath, the great green plain of Sedgemoor was the principal object, broken by several woody eminences. Ridges of distant hills in all directions formed the outline; some as remote as Monmouthshire and Wales. Came down to Glastonbury, a poor ancient place, only remarkable for the very imperfect remains of its once splendid mitred abbey. Though scarcely enough is left to trace the plan, yet some of the arches afford curious specimens of the architecture of a very remote period, and display vestiges of great grandeur and rich ornament. The women

\* John Prior Estlin (1747-1817) Unitarian minister, who in 1764 had entered Warrington Academy when the divinity chair there was held by John Aikin, D.D., father of the present diarist, and had settled in Bristol in 1771 as a minister. Later he opened a school at St. Michael's Hill, Bristol. "Coleridge, Southey, Priestley, Mrs.

of Glastonbury knit as they walk about the streets. This is the best occupation the place affords. Returned to Wells in the evening.

*August 29th, Friday.*—After breakfast proceeded for Cheddar. An extremely pleasant road beneath the southern skirt of the Mendip hills clothed with wood in some parts and sloping steeply; on the other side a fine verdant plain, with insulated hills, dark with wood or beautifully green starting from it. The villages in the road watered with limpid streams and shaded by apple orchards. Cheddar is a large village, enlivened by a brisk clear stream, and close under the Mendip. The celebrated cliffs are a break in the range of hills leading through them. We entered them from the village, and were soon struck with the appearance of a winding narrow chasm with rocks on each side peeping through foliage. As we proceeded, every step increased the surprise, till at length we were lost in speechless astonishment. The rocks became perpendicular walls, partly bare, partly clothed, soaring to a prodigious height and crowned with pinnacles of grotesque forms, like the ruins of ancient castles but of a magnitude that reduces works of art to toys in the comparison. The frequent turns in the road perpetually varied the forms, and seemed to present impassable barriers before us, which gave way as we approached. After we had advanced till the rocks began to lose their grandeur, we turned back and leisurely enjoyed the scene in the reverse direction. The character of strange and savage sublimity is probably nowhere in England so complete as in *Cheddar Cliffs*.

Proceeded to Axbridge, a mean town, and then turned into the Bristol road, which crosses the toe of the Mendip ridge. In three or four miles came to a spot where a prospect burst upon us superior in grandeur and beauty to any we had yet seen. Before us lay the Severn Mouth and Bristol Channel, expanding into an arm of the sea, and presenting the two islands of Steepholm and Flatholm, the former a bold and striking object. Beyond, the Welsh coast, gradually retiring till lost in obscurity, and backed by distant mountains. Beneath the eye and all round, a rich and varied country, studded with villages, partly stretching in green plains, partly dark with wood and rising with eminences. Soon after, we turned from the high road towards the Channel, and through a level well cultivated country reached Clevedon, a favourite resort of holiday Bristolians. We walked to a high down above the water, and had a very fine view of the Channel, its islands and coasts, and vessels gliding along. Dined and returned through a country still interesting, even after all the variety we had viewed. Reached the crowded, smoaky streets of the city as daylight was departing, and thus finished a delightful two days' tour, in which we had been singularly favoured by the weather. Our little horse performed admirably.

*August 30, Saturday.*—A rainy morning, which, however, did not prevent us from fulfilling an

Barbould [John Aikin's sister] and Robert Hall," says the D.N.B., "were among the friends attracted by his attainments and fine generous character."

engagement to dine with Mrs. Jardine\* at Shirehampton, near the mouth of the Avon in the Bristol channel. Mr. E., Mr. Hort and I proceeded on foot and had a charming walk by King's Weston. The ladies and children came in a coach. The afternoon turned out fine, and we enjoyed the sweet views from Mrs. J.'s gardens, and the extensive one from a summit just above, which gave a full prospect of the channel with all the rich country round interspersed with seats, parks, and woods. No part of England seems to unite the rich and cultured with the varied and romantic, in a degree superior to the environs of Bristol, which has also, on this side, the advantage of a noble expanse of water. The whole party walked home, five miles, by moonlight, and arrived between nine and ten.

*Sunday, September 1.*—Went to meeting. In the afternoon I again surveyed a considerable part of Bristol, and revisited St. Vincent's rocks, which had lost part of their sublimity, but none of their beauty, by the recollection of Cheddar. Afternoon and evening passed agreeably at home.

*September 2, Monday.*—Viewed the Infirmary, an extremely neat and well contrived building, perfectly clean and free from everything offensive. Strolled into the fair. Mr. Estlin and I went with Mr. Bright † in his carriage to dine at his house at Ham-green. A charming retired situation, with beautiful plantations and walks. A winding path through a wood leads along the bank of the river Avon near its mouth, and affords the singular prospect of ships moored or sailing under the shade of trees. Returned in the evening and supped at Mr. Hort's.

*September 3, Tuesday.*—Viewed the cathedral, of which little more than the choir and east end is remaining. Monument for Mason's wife and some other interesting for their inscriptions. Took an affectionate leave of our good friends after noon, and went in the coach for Bath. Got to Dr. Haygarth, ‡ at four, and passed the rest of the day with the family.

*September 4, Wednesday.*—Took a walk before breakfast to the Upper Crescent. A morning's ramble in the coach with the ladies to the finest parts of this beautiful city, now very thin of visitors, but wonderfully striking from its neatness and the splendour and elegance of its buildings. The front of the new playhouse is singularly elegant, and in a novel and appropriate style of architecture.

*September 5, Thursday.*—Made calls on Mr.

\* Probably the widow of David B. Jardine (1766-1797) unitarian minister at Bath, whose sermons J. P. Estlin edited; their son David Jardine (1794-1860), historical and legal writer, became recorder of Bath and magistrate at Bow Street.

† Probably Richard Bright, a merchant and banker of Bristol, whose third son, Richard (1789-1858) was the physician whose name is commemorated by "Bright's Disease."

‡ John Haygarth (1740-1827) who after making a name for himself at Chester, practised at Bath from 1798 onwards, and was, as the D.N.B. indicates, most enlightened in his treatment of infectious fevers.

Simpson,\* Dr. Cogan,† and we visited the Abbey Church, very neat, but not magnificent. A vast number of monuments and tablets covering the walls and pillars, several of them of persons of note. Saw the old rooms. Company at dinner. The hours so late that the whole day is forenoon.

September 6, Friday.—A ride in the afternoon with the ladies to Newton Park, a beautiful place, with a great variety of ground well planted.

The family being at home, our walk was restricted. Viewed the New Rooms, extremely grand and spacious: the ballroom 105 feet by 43 and 43 high. Dined at Mr. Simpson's, with Dr. Cogan, Mr. Watson, &c.

September 7, Saturday.—A ramble about the town in the forenoon. Called on Mr. Twiss‡ and had a pleasant chat with him and Mrs. Twiss.§ Drank tea with Mrs. Percival.¶

September 8, Sunday.—Breakfasted with Mr. Watson. Went to church at the Octagon chapel—very neat and elegant. A curious sermon on places of public worship. Dined at Dr. Parry's,¶ with Sir Rd. Clayton,\*\* Mr. Hobhouse, &c., Mr. Barnard of the Foundling and Mr. Davy at supper.

September 9, Monday.—Called on Wallace Currie,†† a fine manly youth, and had an interest-

\* The Rev. John Simpson (1742-1812) biblical critic, who was at school under John Aikin, senior, at Kibworth and at Warrington Academy; he held various ministries and in 1791 settled at Bath for the remainder of his days.

† Thomas Cogan, physician and philosopher (1736-1818), who was for two or three years at the well-known dissenting school at Kibworth, in Leicester;—Aikin's birthplace. He practised medicine for some time in Holland; and was settled at this period with his wife at Bath and farmed scientifically near Bradford-on-Avon.

‡ Francis Twiss (1760-1827), compiler of an index to Shakespeare; "a hopeless passion for Mrs. Siddons' is believed," says the 'D.N.B.', "to have been once nourished by him"; but he married her sister, Frances (1759-1822), usually called Fanny, Kemble.

§ Mrs. Twiss, "a lovely woman, of great sweetness of character," according to the 'D.N.B.'

ing conversation about his excellent deceased father. At eleven, we, with the whole Haygarth family and Miss Percival, embarked on the Avon and Kennet canal, and proceeded to Bradford. A most delightful tract, winding among richly wooded hills and verdant vales, affording a perpetual change of beautiful prospects. Stopt just opposite to Bradford, and climbed a high bank, whence we had a curious panorama view of the whole town, filling the slope of a hill, neatly built with stone houses, all of which were presented to the eye. A very fine day heightened the beauty of every object, both going and returning. Got back to a late dinner. Mr. Barnard, one of the company, a man of great information and public spirit.

September 10, Tuesday.—I ascended the highest inhabited part of Bath, the Beacon hill, whence is a fine and singular prospect of the subjacent town. Called on Mr. and Mrs. Broadhurst. At half one we left Bath in the coach in which we came, and arrived safe in London on the morning of September 11th.

#### PRONEPOS.

gave up the stage on her marriage, and from 1807 kept a fashionable girls' school at 24 Camden Place, Bath, and was assisted in the management by her husband and three daughters. She died at Bath on Oct. 1, 1822.

¶ Probably the widow of Thomas Percival (1740-1804) physician and author, who was born at Warrington and educated, like Aikin, at the Academy there, and like him a M.D. of Leyden; he practised in Manchester, where Aikin also had lived.

¶ Dr. Caleb Hillier Parry (1755-1822) a physician and pathologist who settled at Bath in 1779, "and hardly quitted that city for a day during the remainder of his life" ('D.N.B.').

\*\* Sir Richard Clayton (died 1828) created baronet in 1774, was a lawyer and antiquary; he apparently lived, or was often in Bath, as the list of his works in the 'D.N.B.' implies.

†† The son of Dr. James Currie (1756-1805), of Liverpool, who died on a visit to Bath for his health on August 31; so that Dr. Aikin called only a few days after his father's death. The younger Currie edited his father's writings in 1831.

#### AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See 12 S. ii. *passim*; iii. 46, 103, 267, 354, 408, 433; vi. 184, 223, 242, 290, 329.)

PAGES 63 to 79 contain: "A List of the Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns of His Majesty's Forces on the Irish Establishment, with the Dates of their several Commissions as such, and also the Dates of the first Commissions which such Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains and Lieutenants had in the Army."

There are ten regiments of Horse and ten of Foot, all of which survive at the present time—1920. Their titles to-day are:—

#### HORSE.

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards.  
5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards.  
6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers).  
5th (Royal Irish) Lancers.

8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars.  
9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers.  
12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers.  
13th Hussars.  
14th (King's) Hussars

## Foot.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).	}	First Battalions.
The Northumberland Fusiliers.		
The Lancashire Fusiliers.		
The King's Own Scottish Borderers.		
The Gloucester Regiment.		
The East Lancashire Regiment.		
The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).		
The Royal Sussex Regiment.		
The Hampshire Regiment.		
The Dorsetshire Regiment.		

The first Regiment (page 63) was formed as a Regiment of Cuirassiers in July 1685 (from six Troops of Horse which had been independently raised earlier in that year). It was called "Arran's Cuirassiers," after its first Colonel, James, Earl of Arran (became 4th Duke of Hamilton in 1698. See 'D.N.B.', under "Douglas.")

Since 1788 it has been styled "The Fourth (or Royal Irish) Regiment of Dragoon Guards," which title, slightly altered, it still retains.

Lord Tyrawley's Regiment of Horse.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Colonel .. ..	Lord Tyrawley (1) .. ..	26 Aug. 1739	—
Lieutenant-Colonel .. ..	Peter Renouard .. ..	10 May 1738	Cornet 10 Aug. 1702.
Major .. ..	Edward Brown (2) .. ..	10 May 1738	Captain, 14 May 1715.
Captains .. ..	Lord Daer .. ..	24 Jan. 1733-4	ditto 6 May 1723.
	Robert Ogle .. ..	31 Mar. 1737	Lieutenant, 15 Mar. 1730.
	Richard Corbett (3) .. ..	10 May 1738	Cornet, 25 Mar. 1718.
Captain Lieutenant .. ..	Lewis Follitt (4) .. ..	10 May 1738	ditto 24 June 1751.
Lieutenants] .. ..	Robert Bettesworth .. ..	27 June 1723	ditto 14 Aug. 1717.
	Joseph White (5) .. ..	30 Nov. 1725	ditto 27 June 1723.
	William Stopford .. ..	4 April 1734	ditto 27 June 1723.
	Thomas Cox .. ..	27 Feb. 1737	ditto 26 Nov. 1723.
	William Hanchett .. ..	10 May 1738	ditto 26 July 1726.
Cornets .. ..	Edmund Uvedale .. ..	15 Oct. 1730	Ensign, 24 Feb. 1710-11
	John Allen .. ..	31 Mar. 1737	—
	Philip Roberts .. ..	28 June 1739	—
	John Asburnham (6) .. ..	29 June 1739	—
	Arthur Skeffington .. ..	30 June 1739	—

One name is entered in ink on the interleaf:—

Cornet .. .. John Johnstone .. .. 24 April 1740

(1) James O'Hara, Baron Kilmaine and 2nd Baron Tyrawley. Appointed to the Colonelcy of the 2nd Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards in April 1743. See 'D.N.B.'

(2) Lieut.-Colonel in the Regiment, May 11, 1748. Still serving in 1755.

(3) Major in the Regiment, May, 11, 1748. Still serving in 1755.

(4) Died in Ireland, 1741.

(5) Captain, May 26, 1747. Still serving in 1755.

(6) Captain-Lieutenant, March 12, 1754. Still serving in 1755.

J. H. LESLIE, Lieut.-Colonel, R.A. (Retired List).

(To be continued.)

## STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi., xii.; 11 S. i.-xii.; 12 S. i.-iv. *passim*; v. 89, 145, 259; vi. 5)

ROYAL PERSONAGES (*continued*).

Arthur.—*Glastonbury Antiq. Soc.*, 1-4.

Edward the Confessor.—*St. Paul's Eccles. Soc.*, iv. 237-242.

Harold.—Marble group, Hastings Museum, 'Edith finding the body of Harold.'

William II.—*Archæologia* xlii, 309-321 and Chambers's 'Book of Days,' ii. 160.

Henry I.—*Berks. Arch. and Archit. Soc.*, i. 95 and *Antiquary*, xlv. 1909, 284.

John.—*Archæologia*, iv. 29-46.

Henry III.—Merton College, Oxford, statue over gateway.

Edward II.—*Archæologia*, l., 215-226; *Arch. Journ.* xvii., 297-310 and xxxviii. 361-364. Oriel College, Oxford, statue in centre of buildings.

Edward III.—Statues at Oriel College, Oxford and Trinity College, Cambridge,

Richard II.—*Archæologia*, xlv. 309–327.  
Henry V.—*Archæologia*, lxxv. 129–186 and *Arch. Cantiana*, viii. 294–299.

Katherine de Valois.—*Archæologia*, xlvi. 281–296.

Henry VI.—*Archæologia*, lxii. 533–542. All Souls' College, Oxford, statue over entrance.

Edward IV.—*Vetusta Monumenta* III. 1796, 1–4 and *Arch. Aliana* ii. 169–170.

Henry VII.—*Cambridge Antiq. Soc.*, v. 265 and *Archæologia*, xvi. 80. Bronze bust by Torriganno (?1500) in V. and A. Museum.

Henry VIII.—Statues at King's and Trinity Colleges, Cambridge. Stone bust (1881) exterior of Ye Olde King's Head, King's Head Yard, Borough.

Catharine of Aragon.—*Arch. Journ.*, xi. 353–366 and *Archæologia*, xvi. 22–28

Charles I.—Hammersmith Parish Ch. bronze bust with inscription "The effigie was erected by the special appointment of Sir Nicholas Crispe, Knight and Baronet, as a grateful commemoration of the glorious martyr King Charles the First of blessed memory." Beneath the bust is a marble urn containing the heart of Sir Nicholas.

United Service Museum, Whitehall, bronze tablet with inscription under centre window:

On the 30th January, 1648 O.S. | His Majesty King Charles I. | passed through the hall of | this building to the scaffold | erected in front of this spot. |

Charles I. and Henrietta Maria.—Bronze statues by Fanelli, St. John's College, Oxford.

Charles I. and Charles II.—Botanical Garden, Oxford. Over the gateway are statues in niches, said to have been purchased out of a fine paid by Anthony a Wood for libelling the Earl of Clarendon in a satire in the first edition of 'Athenæ Oxonienses.'

I am indebted to Mr. W. G. Strickland for pointing out that the statues from the Dublin Tholsel are Charles I. and Charles II. and not as stated at 12 S. v. 260 ('Dublin Corporation Assembly Rolls,' 1683).

Charles II.—Windsor Castle, W. end of quadrangle, statue, base sculptured by Gibbons.

James II.—University College, Oxford, statue over gateway.

Anne.—University College, Oxford, statue over gateway.

George III.—Obelisk in memory of the King's recovery at Lord Ailesbury's park, Tottenham, Wilts.; originally erected in La

Trappe (Brandenburgh House), Hammer-smith by Lord Melcombe to his wife's memory. Two of George III.'s children, the Duke of Sussex and the Princess Sophia, are buried in Kensal Green Cemetery.

Particulars are desired of the figures of Saxon kings formerly in St. Mary's Chapel, Kingston-on-Thames. J. ARDAGH.

27 Hartismere Road, Walham Green, S.W.6.

A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY CHAPLAIN'S LIBRARY.

In the "Invoice of Moneyes and Merchandise" sent out by the East India Company on the London to their factory at Bantam in Java in May, 1668 ('India-Office Records,' Home Series, 'Miscellaneous,' vol. xv.) occurs the following interesting list of books:—

ONE BOX WRITT UPON BOOKES D: B, CONT.: BOOKS FOR THE LIBRARY AS FOLLOWS

	£	s	d.
1 Calvine opera .. .. .	5	0	0
1 Wheatleyes new birth.. .. .	0	2	0
1 Parei opera .. .. .	1	18	0
1 Cambridge Concordance .. .. .	0	14	0
1 Plantin Hebrew Bible.. .. .	1	0	0
1 Greeke Septuagini .. .. .	0	12	0
1 Caryl on Jobes Complaint .. .. .	3	10	0
1 Hutcheson on John .. .. .	0	7	0
1 .. .. . prophetts .. .. .	0	0	0
1 Dubson on Matthew and Hebrew .. .. .	0	3	0
1 .. .. . Psalmes .. .. .	0	6	0
1 Willers Synopsis .. .. .	0	11	0
1 Genesis and Exodus .. .. .	0	7	6
1 Samuel .. .. .	0	10	0
1 Romans .. .. .	0	10	0
1 Daniell .. .. .	0	8	0
1 Willson's Dictionary .. .. .	0	17	0
1 Amittis opera .. .. .	0	14	0
1 Dutch Annotations .. .. .	1	6	0
1 Scæpulæ Lexicon .. .. .	1	5	0
1 Baldwini opera .. .. .	0	10	0
1 Beza in novo testamts. .. .. .	1	0	0
1 Pagnini Thesaurus .. .. .	1	8	0
1 BurroughesHosea .. .. .	1	5	0
1 .. .. . Irenicum .. .. .	0	2	0
1 .. .. . Worship .. .. .	0	3	0
1 .. .. . Conversation .. .. .	0	2	6
1 Contentionem .. .. .	0	2	0
1 Reconciliation .. .. .	0	3	0
1 Eearthly [sic] mindednesse .. .. .	0	2	6
1 Saints Treasury .. .. .	0	1	3
1 Burroughes faith and hope .. .. .	0	3	6
1 .. .. . Lord of hosts .. .. .	0	2	0
1 .. .. . Gratiou Spirit .. .. .	0	2	0
1 .. .. . Moses Choise .. .. .	0	4	6
1 .. .. . Selfe Deniall .. .. .	0	1	6
1 .. .. . Matthew .. .. .	0	9	0
1 .. .. . Revelation .. .. .	0	3	0
1 .. .. . Remession .. .. .	0	2	0
1 .. .. . Saints happinesse .. .. .	0	5	0
1 .. .. . Spotts .. .. .	0	0	6
1 Drakes Cronology .. .. .	0	2	6
1 Dyke on the heart .. .. .	0	2	0

	£	s.	d.
1 Baxters Rest .. .. .	0	7	0
1 „ Selfe Deniall .. .. .	0	3	0
1 „ Mortification .. .. .	0	3	0
1 Grotii de satisfactione .. .. .	0	1	6
1 Bp. Raynoldes works .. .. .	0	17	0
100 Catechismes .. .. .	0	4	0
40 Bibles .. .. .	0	18	0
1 Answorthis workes .. .. .	0	16	0
1 Owen on the Hebrewes .. .. .	0	10	0
1 Grotii de Religione .. .. .	0	2	0
1 Large Chest .. .. .	0	16	0
1 Bishop Rynalds on Eccleastes .. .. .	0	4	0
	£32	8	0

L. M. ANSTEY.

'CHRIST CHURCH,' BY THE REV. HENRY L. THOMPSON: CORRIGENDA.—I have a copy of this book, published 1900, being one of the 'University of Oxford College Histories,' which was given by the author to the late Canon Ellacombe. In it is a letter from Thompson to the Canon, dated 7 Keble Road, Oxford, Feb. 13, 1901, which no doubt accompanied the gift. In it the writer says, "I have noticed overleaf a few 'errata.'" They are:—

P. 95, l. 6 and 7, dele "Easter Day."

P. 96, l. 11 from bottom, dele "had."

P. 98, l. 10 from bottom, for "north" read "south."

P. 104, l. 12 from bottom, for "Lavers" read "Laver."

P. 109, l. 18, for "Kidlington" read "Kiddington."

P. 198, l. 16, for "Banff" read "Banff."

P. 223, l. 15, for "seven" read "eight."

P. 223, l. 26, "Ossulston" read "Ossington."

P. 243, l. 2 from bottom, for "Oxford" read "Christ Church."

P. 169. It was on the death of Bishop Moss (1812), not of Bishop Smallwell, that W. Jackson succeeded to the see of Oxford.

P. 256. Rosetta of course was not in the Peninsula.

It may be that those who have the book will be interested in Thompson's corrections.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"CHINESE" GORDON'S SIGNATURE.—I have been greatly puzzled by two letters on the Soudan written to *The Times* of Oct. 23 and 26, 1830, by "C. E. Gordon." Similarly in the 1877 *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society* (vol. xxi. pp. 48-50, 56-58) there are three communications about the Nile from "Col. C. E. Gordon." All these refer to G. C. Gordon, that is to say

"Chinese" Gordon. He had a curious way of linking up the tail of the "G" [George] with his "Gordon" (see the facsimile signature in Boulger's 'Life of Gordon,' facing p. 195), so that the "G" looked like "E." Prince Ibrahim-Helmy in his bibliography of the 'Literature of Egypt and the Soudan' repeats the R. G. S. mistake.

J. M. BULLOCH.

37 Bedford Square, W.C.1

A MEETING OF WAYS.—The little village of Bowling, on the north bank of the Clyde and about eight miles from Glasgow, makes a bid for notoriety which, so far as I can gather, is unique. Perhaps some reader may be able to lower its flag. At no other place in the world, so it boasts, are there so many ways of communication within such a small breadth of ground—roughly about one hundred and fifty yards. Within that space and at a point just where the Kilpatrick and Dumbuck hills touch the river, there are (1) the river Clyde, (2) the North British Railway, (3) the Forth and Clyde Canal, (4) the Caledonian Railway, (5) the main road, (6) an old road, (7) the tram lines.

While resident in New York I heard of a spot in the vicinity of the Central Station there which might rival this record, and I believe a similar claim is made for some Californian Station, but I have no facts available to establish these claims.

CHARLES MENMCUIR, M.A.

25, Garscube Lane, Glasgow.

JOHN MARCELLO.—De Blainville ('Travels,' ii. 8), writing of Venice Mar. 5, 1707, mentions an island occupied by the Carthusians, the cloisters on which were built by Sansovino, and contained very ancient tombs of persons of distinction, and says:—

"The most remarkable of all the Tombs in these Cloisters is that of the Senator Joan Marcello. It was believed he died of an Apoplexy, and as such was buried in his Family Tomb. Two days afterwards a Sacristian passing by that Way heard a Noise within the Tomb, and ran to tell the Father Prior, who went to the Cloisters, accompanied by several of the Clergy. The Tomb was immediately opened, and the poor Marcello was found still alive, but so sick that it was a long Time before he could [be] restored to Health. He ordered the Story to be kept Secret until he should be quite recovered. That was very easily done in a small Island, separated from the rest of the World, and among Carthusians, one of the first of whose Rules is to be almost as mute as the Fish they feed on. As soon as he had recovered his Health he went to his Relations who refused

to receive him, and even abused him as an Impostor, that they might not be obliged to surrender back the Estate. At first the Action was very brisk, but the Testimony of the Chartreuse decided the Difference, and replaced Marcello in Possession of all his Effects. The scandalous Behaviour of his Relations disobliged him so much, that he married in order to be revenged on them, tho' he had all his Life entertained an Aversion for that holy Bond, and he laboured his Revenge so successfully that he had twelve Sons in Wedlock. But his Resentment did not end here, for this brave Senator ordered he should not be interred in his Family-Burying-Place, that he might have nothing in common with those who had abused him in so outrageous a Manner. He caused the Tomb I have mentioned to be built ten paces from the other in the same Cloisters. By his Will he gave Orders that no Body but himself should be buried in it; and to make this Order more authentic, he had it engraved before his Death on his Tomb in the following Terms:—

Joannis Marcello Sebastiani Filii  
Hospitium usque ad novissimum Diem,  
In quo ipse et nemo alius condatur  
Ex Testamento."

Unfortunately no date is given. When did "the Senator John Marcello" die?

If the allusion by De Blainville is to the Isola di San Michele, he is in error in speaking of Carthusians. The monastery was Camaldolensian. JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

FRENCH ELEMENTS IN THE MILANESE DIALECT OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—In a letter addressed to Francesco Arisi, Mar. 16, 1702 Ludovico Antonio Muratori quotes a sonnet in the Milanese dialect of extraordinary interest philologically and historically:—

Villeroy, Villeroy, no te lo dii  
Da no fa tant el braef con quii forloch,  
Che senza discrezion taien in toch  
E faa preson quii che no son fuzgi?

Te ghe se' pur dà dent; t'han pur ciari;  
E quel ch'è pèsg, fra tant contra insci poch  
Lassass levà de ca com' on baltrocch,  
Comandant a caval, colzà e vesti.

Te pœu scrèf da Vienna i to Franzes,  
Che quatr' imbragoon insci da scherz  
T'han tolt su, menà a bef al so paes.

French, monsù, te diran guardand in sterz;  
E tì, bassand el cio, respond cortes,  
Fagand un brinds pér forz a Carlo terz.

The sonnet evidently refers to some event of historical interest which the official histories do not mention and shows a very evident imitation of a French model, with French "tournures" and peculiarities of idiom. Perhaps some reader familiar with comparative philology can suggest some

authority which will allow me to resolve this sonnet into its constituent elements and thus gain an insight into that satiric war-literature which flourished in the north of Italy. HUGH QUIGLEY.

A SOMERSET CENTENARIAN.—It is worth recording that on Sunday, July 18, Mr. Frederick William Stabbins, of Worle, Weston-super-Mare, celebrated the 105th anniversary of his birthday. He was born a month after the battle of Waterloo was fought (June 18, 1815), and, as a boy, chatted with sailors who, ten years before his birth, served under Nelson at Trafalgar. Mr. Stabbins has been engaged in agricultural work all his life, and considers there is nothing to beat it both as regards healthfulness and happiness. His father attained 90 years of age.

W. G. WILLIS WATSON.

Exeter.

DRYDEN'S 'ALEXANDER'S FEAST.'—As to the origin of this noble poem, Bolingbroke (reported by Warton, viâ Pope, West, and Berenger) quoted Dryden as follows: "I have been so struck with the subject which occurred to me, that I could not leave it till I had completed it: here it is finished at one sitting." Warton calls this anecdote "as true as it is curious"; others have doubted his lordship's veracity. But for the source of the subject all the editors refer us to Suidas. Now Suidas, whether he was a man or only a book, simply says that the Orthian strains of Timotheus made Alexander leap from his seat and seize his arms. Dryden is not very likely to have dug in Suidas's sticky soil, but the anecdote was a useful commonplace for writers on the power of music. Burton has this irreverent reference: "Timotheus, the musician, compelled Alexander to skip up and down, and leave his dinner." What brought the subject to Dryden's mind? He is known to have been occupied with the poem on Sept. 3, 1697. Now in that year were published Jeremy Collier's 'Moral Essays,' and among them was one on Music, in which this passage occurs:—

"Timotheus, a Grecian, was so great a master that he could make a man storm and swagger like a tempest. And then, by altering the notes and the time, he would take him down again, and sweeten his humour. One time, when Alexander was at dinner, this man played him a Phrygian air: the prince immediately rises, snatches up his lance, and puts himself into a posture of fighting. And the retreat was no sooner sounded by the

change of the harmony, but his arms were grounded, and his fire extinct; and he sat down as orderly as if he had come from one of Aristotle's lectures . . . [Timotheus] could neck a passion at a stroke, and lay it asleep."

If the essays were published before September, what more probable than that Dryden, in search of a musical subject, should look up the latest pronouncements on music? In any case, several of the essays were current before the collected publication. Dryden's genius has "loaded every rift with ore," but even Collier is richer than Suidas. It is piquant to think of the poet borrowing a hint from his ferocious critic of the following year, when 'A Short View of the Immorality of the English Stage' was published. G. G. L.

### Queries.

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

BYRON: REFERENCE WANTED.—Could some expert Byronian tell me where, in the poet's work, are the following verses:—

Count o'er the joys thine hours have seen,  
Count o'er thy days from anguish free,  
And know, whatever thou hast been,  
'Tis something better not to be.

RÉNÉ PUAUX.

*Le Temps*, Paris.

[This is the concluding stanza of 'Euthanasia'—a poem which will be found in editions of Byron's 'Poetical Works,' under the heading 'Occasional Pieces,' 1807-1812.]

FREEDOM OF CITY OF CORK.—Can any reader supply a list of freedoms conferred 1820-1850 or inform me where such information may be obtained?

A. W. WALLIS-TAYLER.

Beulah Cottage, Tatsfield, nr. Westerham.

HOPWOOD FAMILY.—In Abram's 'Blackburn,' p. 398, ('Hopwoods of Rockcliffe, Blackburn and Bracewell, Lancashire'), Robert Hopwood is said to have been born at Clitheroe, 1773; died Blackburn, 1853. I should be glad to have the name of his wife and earlier details of his family. C. B. A.

WILLIAM EADEN.—Wanted particulars of the baptism of William Eaden, which is believed to have taken place in 1738 in a Cambridge or Fen District Church.

H. ST. J. D.

SIR RALPH BASHE OR BAESHE OF STANSTEDBURY, HERTS, K.B.—Sir Ralph was one of the Knights of the Bath who took part in King Charles II.'s coronation, and was son of Edward Bashe "of St. Margaret's al's-Thele," by Frances Wright, of Northampton. Was it Sir Ralph's sister Anne who married, as his third wife the regicide Thomas Scot between 1645 and 1655, or was it his widow Anne *née* Skipwith?

In 1660 "Anne Bashe" sent a petition to the King to say she was "in great distress, as, besides her husband's estates and goods being seized, her unnatural brother withholds her portion."

What children did she have by Thomas Scot? Any information sent direct will be gratefully received.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

(Lady Russell), Swallowfield Park, Reading.

PAINTING BY G. BARAT.—I have an oil painting by this painter. It is a moonlight lake scene. The moon is partly obscured by clouds. In the right foreground is a boat in which are three figures; a rower, a woman seated bowed down, and a woman, apparently a nun, standing with bowed head. On the left is a square towered church or abbey very close to the water's edge. A funeral cortège is approaching the building. At the far end of the church on the water's edge are two figures, apparently sentries. On the right in the background beyond the lake is a rocky hill. Can any one tell me what the picture represents and anything about the painter and probable date of the picture? J. S.

S. RAVEN, MINIATURE PAINTER.—I have in my possession a circular snuff-box in papier mâché, 5 inches in diameter. On the lid is painted, and very well painted too, one whom I take to be the First Gentleman in Europe. Inside the lid is the following inscription: "S. Raven Pinxt., Patronized by H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex and Prince Leopold."

Can any one tell me who S. Raven was? There are two of that name, I believe, mentioned in the 'D.N.B.,' a father and son, but these were both apparently landscape painters. My Raven was evidently a different bird, but a bird worth knowing something about, at least I think so as I gaze upon my "fat Adonis of forty" whom he painted so well. ERNEST HEDGER.

Coxwold Vicarage, York.



**HERALDRY: DIMIDIATION.**—I should like to repeat W. FRASER'S query (1 S. vii. 548) as to whether examples of dimidiation are common in modern heraldry. D. P. in reply (1 S. vii. 629) gives a few examples, but states that he knows of no instance of dimidiation since the time of Henry VIII. T. H. DE H. (1 S. viii. 230), however, shows that Mary, Queen of Scots bore the arms of France dimidiated with those of Scotland from the death of her first husband, the King of France, 1560, until her marriage with Darnley in 1565.

Perhaps other correspondents can discover more recent uses of this ancient method of impaling.

While on the subject of impalements, I should like to ask where I may find a list of officials, who bear the arms of their office impaled with their personal arms, either by right of legal grant or by right of usage and custom.

NOLA.

**BLACK OLIVER ST. JOHN.**—There has been some uncertainty as to the identity of Oliver St. John, who in April, 1615, was sentenced by the Star Chamber to a fine of 5,000*l.* and imprisonment for life, for his opposition to the tax called "Benevolence." In 'N. & Q.' (2 S. vii. 27) there is an account given of him, and it is stated that a contemporary document styled him "Black Oliver St. John of Wiltshire." The note further states that, according to the pedigree of the Wiltshire branch of the St. John family, John St. John had two sons, viz., John and Oliver, and the latter had a son of his own name, who may have been the Oliver of the Star Chamber. The matter seems to have been left in doubt, and I should be glad to know if the point has been cleared up.

J. HAMSON.

[See also 2 S. viii. 386.]

**INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES ON STYLE.**—In an article in the current *Quarterly Review* on Mr. Buckle's two volumes completing the 'Life of Disraeli,' Lord Escher says of Queen Victoria's letters:—

"No stress should be laid upon their style. The Queen wrote in maturity much as she wrote as a schoolgirl. *It is the penalty nearly every one pays who speaks and thinks in three or four languages. Style is indigenous, and the best writer of a language is he who is familiar with none but his own.*"

How far would readers of 'N. & Q.' endorse the sentences I have italicised?

Did Queen Victoria speak and think in three or four languages?

E. R.

**GOLEMUTH: WADBIDDING.**—Could some one tell me where these place are? A Welsh gentleman, whose will, proved in 1613, is preserved in Somerset House, describes himself as of Llanfihangel gener glyn (in Cardiganshire), Golemuth, and Machynlleth. I can find no trace of Golemuth, which looks rather like an anglicization of a Welsh name.

Wadbidding is mentioned in a document of about a century ago. Possibly in Northamptonshire?

J. C. HUGHES.

**GEORGE BUCHANAN.**—The picture on the cover of *Blackwood's Magazine* is said to be of an individual of this name, who was a traveller something after the style of Tom Coryat. Is anything known of him or of his wanderings?

H. WILBERFORCE-BELL.

**'OLD BACHELORS': AUTHOR WANTED.**—Any information as to the author of the following book would be very welcome:—

"Old Bachelors; their varieties, characters and conditions. By the author of 'Old Maids,' London, John Macrone, St. James' Square, 1835." (2 vols.)

The book is dedicated to the Duke of Devonshire, and the style is that of a gentleman and scholar.

H. MAXWELL PRIDEAUX.

Plymouth.

**ENGLISH PLAYS PERFORMED IN PARIS.**—Where can I get some information about English plays (especially Shakespeare) performed in Paris at the time of the Romantic School.

C. E. PRIOR.

**ANGLO-CÆSARUS.**—At Bloxham in Oxfordshire there is an epitaph on a nonjuror, named Andrew Durell. He is described as a graduate of the University of Sedan; and the epithet "Anglo-Cæsareus" is appended to his name. Can any one explain this word?

A. D. T.

**ABBOT KEMEYS OF CEFN MABLEY.**—In mediæval times members of leading Welsh families, irrespective of creed, settled in East Anglia. In certain areas representative Welshmen were identified with religious houses and abbeys. Among such there was Abbot Kemeys of Cefn Mabley, Glamorganshire attached to the Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds. There is slight mention of him in Dinely's 'Itinerary Progress of Henry Duke of Beaufort through Wales in 1684.' I should be pleased to come across genealogical or other scraps of information throwing light on his settlement

at St. Edmunds' Abbey in Suffolk. Not having access to Dugdale's 'Monasticon,' Weever's 'Funeral Monuments,' the 'Breviary of Suffolk' or anything that may have been penned by Cardinal Gasquet I am unable to gather chain of facts. I should be glad of any citations.

The Kemeys family are said to have derived from Kemeys Commander near Usk, Monmouthshire, and not to be mixed up with the Baronia de Kemeys of North Pembrokehire.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Menai View, Carnarvon.

MAHOGANY AND THE DICTIONARIES.—John Adams (1750?–1814)—as to whom see the 'D.N.B.'—in 'A Second Volume of Curious Anecdotes, &c.' (London, 1792), at the close of his account of how mahogany came to be popularized in England by William Gibbons (1649–1728)—as to whom see the 'D.N.B.'—says: "It is remarkable that the word *mahogany* is to be found in no English dictionary whatever."

Is its first occurrence in John Walker's 'Pronouncing Dictionary,' 2nd edn., 1797? JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

PARIS *v.* PARADISE.—I seem to have read of a cardinal who "preferred Paris to Paradise." Will someone kindly supply the reference? G. G. L.

PUSSYFOOT.—When was this term originated, and by whom?

Two Scandinavian diplomatists, on a Pacific liner, one day some thirteen years ago, were discussing with an American literary friend of mine, the meanings of pussyfootism. J. LANDEFEAR LUCAS.

PLACE OF CRANMER'S EXECUTION.—Can any of your readers recall the controversy, at the time of the unveiling of the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford, as to the actual site of Cranmer's death? With regard to Ridley and Latimer no question arose, but it was not so with Cranmer. The site of the present Cornmarket and an open space in front of St. Mary's, where the mock trial had been held, have both been put forward, but with what amount of authority in either case I cannot remember. Geikie in his 'History of the Reformation' says that after the sentence "Cranmer was hustled away to the place, a quarter of a mile from the church to the spot where Ridley and Latimer had suffered martyrdom."

L. G. R.

Bournemouth.

CRIMEAN WAR IN FICTION.—Can any reader or contributor supply a moderate list of stories dealing mainly or altogether with the Crimean War and its three great battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman? Two only are known to me: 'Clifton Grey' by (I think) Pierce Egan, published in the sixties of last century, and 'The Interpreter' by G. J. Whyte Melville—date of publication unknown to me, but bearing as sub-title 'A Tale of the War,' and treating of that in the Crimea. J. B. MCGOVERN.

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

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.—

Who wrote 'Santa Cruz: Blake's Last Victory,' a poem of which the first lines run?—

Praised be the Lord Who hath done most marvellous things for us,  
Our help by night and day;  
Who hath made straight paths for our feet on land,  
and wings for us  
Across the ocean way.... [Length 128 lines.]

The poem relates how Blake on April 20, 1657, destroyed the Spanish silver fleet in the bay of Santa Cruz, an island of the Canaries.

F. H. BOYD.

West Malling, Kent.

## Replies.

### BLACK MASS.

(12 S. vii. 48.)

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* of Dec. 13, 1895, mentions—

"an action for libel brought by a Mdlle. Lucie Claraz, of Fribourg, Switzerland, against a periodical entitled *Le Diable au Dix-neuvième Siècle*, which exists for the purpose of attacking the worshippers of Satan and the so-called priests, who celebrate what are known as "black masses," ceremonies not only impious but immoral and obscene."

In this action which was brought before "the Tribunal of Correctional Police in Paris," Maître Clunet who appeared for the Plaintiff, "quoted from *Le Bulletin du Diable*, the periodical of the sect." Maître Mack appeared for *Le Diable au Dix-neuvième Siècle*. Unfortunately I have no note as to the result of the trial. In an article in the *Westminster Gazette* of Dec. 17, 1895 the following occurs:—

"The case of a nun, which caused such excitement in 1865, is a strange one. This nun who had been corrupted by a Satanistic priest, when 15 years of age, was placed in a convent, and soon began to make her influence felt. Frightful scandals occurred.... Eventually she was expelled, and a certain priest undertook to control

her; this he attempted to do by exorcism, but with the very worst success, for he himself fell a victim to her diabolical influence.... The Bishop of the diocese was forced to interfere: he investigated the whole affair with the result that the priest was the object of severe disciplinary measures. The whole matter was eventually referred to Rome. The Bishop himself... was so appalled... by the awful revelations... that he resigned, and died two years later of some nervous affection induced by the events narrated above."

Can anyone refer to the excitement created in 1865, and state the names of the nun and of the bishop and of the priest and especially of the diocese, where all this is supposed to have taken place?

*The Daily Chronicle* of Dec. 20, 1895 contained the following:—

"The real devil worshippers are, however, the most topical French sect of these latter days. Their puzzling profanity is now a matter of grave study. Their temples are in the Rue Jacob, the Rue Rochecouart, and within a few yards of the Panthéon. Only the initiated are admitted. The Bishops of Grenoble, Versailles, and Orleans have thought it necessary to issue pastorals ordering their clergy to guard the tabernacles in their churches from profanation. Not long ago a service of 'Reparation' was performed at Notre Dame, because the consecrated hosts were stolen from a side chapel. The silver-gilt ciborium, in which they were placed, was left behind, so that it was made clear that the act was not that of a vulgar thief.... So far no priest has joined their ranks, and this fact probably accounts for the stealing of consecrated wafers."

But no priest, no mass!

In an article in *The Westminster Gazette* of Dec. 23, 1895 it was stated:—

"Only a year ago a curious case was reported in the Parisian Press, in which a child, who had been kidnapped, declared on its rescue that its captors had made it attend a service in a chapel where the Cross was placed upside down on the altar, with many other details, which left little doubt that it had been abducted by Satanists for the purpose of initiation into the horrible rites of their degraded worship."

Can this case be identified?

In an article entitled 'The Real Lucifer' in *The Westminster Gazette* of Feb. 16, 1896 a distinction is drawn between the Satanists and "the worshippers of Lucifer." Luciferianism "has its supreme directory at Charleston, in the United States, its executive committee at Rome, and its administrative at Berlin."

"Its ulterior objects are not, as has been thought by some, the mere acquirement of political power, but the de-Christianisation of the entire world."

"The Luciferians do not claim to have especial power in Paris. They have there, however, two churches, one in the Rue Rochecouart, not far

from the Sacré Cœur, and the other upon the left bank of the river, near to the Archbishopric [*sic*]. There they solemnize the 'White Mass' (which is the Roman ritual recited backwards). The hosts are said to turn black with the veritable presence of Lucifer, when the 'elect priestess,' who carries a chasuble with the cross downwards, pronounces the words 'Introibo ad altare Dei optimi maximi.'

"It is said that Lucifer manifests himself in person to his worshippers upon the triangular altar at Charleston every Friday 'at three o'clock.' The ritual of the 'White Mass' is an extract from a book called 'Apadno,' which is buried under the altar at Charleston. It is said to have been written in green ink by Lucifer himself, signed with his autograph, and given by him to Albert Pike, the first Luciferian Antipope."

What is known of Albert Pike?

In *The London Figaro* of Mar. 11, 1897, was a letter from W. Lopps, Regent Square, Brighton, saying that Satanistic worship was being carried on in that borough "either in William Street, or a continuation of it near Edward Street." Regent Square is probably a mistake for Regency Square.

For earlier accounts of the 'Black Mass,' see M. Jules Bois, 'Satanisme et la Magie,' and Dr. G. Legué, 'Médecins et Empoisonneurs au XVIIIe. Siècle.'

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

#### MASTER-GUNNER.

(12 S. v. 153, 212, 277; vi. 22, 158, 197, 253.)

At the last reference is set out Francis Markham's description of the duties of the Master-gunner taken from 'Five Decades of Epistles of Warre' 1622. This contains several obsolete terms of which the following is an alphabetical list together with their meaning:—

*Alexandrina non preparata*.—The name of several medical preparations invented by an ancient physician named Alexander.

*Aquavite*.—Ardent spirits, or unrectified alcohol.

*Asphaltum Judaicum*.—The words should have no comma between them. Jew's pitch, *i.e.*, bitumen.

*Behoveful*.—Advantageous, expedient.

*Bole Armonicke*.—Bole armoniac, or Armenian bole—a soft friable fatty earth, usually of a pale red colour. Latin—*bolus*.

*Cartage*.—Obsolete form of 'Cartridge.'

*Coine*.—A wedge shaped piece of wood, with a handle at the thick end.

*Cole of Younge Hassel*.—Charcoal made from young hazel wood.

*Corne Powder*.—Gunpowder which has been made in grains, *i.e.*, like grains of corn, by working it through a sieve.

*Crowes*.—Crow-bars.

**Gabion**.—A cylindrical wicker basket, about 30 in. in diameter, open at both ends. Used in the construction of fortifications and field works, being then filled with earth.

**Gill-Master**.—Assistant to a *Maioral* (see below), over every 200 animals.

**Harbenger**.—An Official sent in advance of an army to arrange for billets, or to prepare an encamping ground.

**Laddles**.—Used for placing the charge of powder in cannon. They were made of copper, and in shape were similar to the metal scoop, as now used by grocers and corn-dealers. They were fixed to a long wooden stave or rod, and varied in size according to the diameter of the bore of a cannon.

**Linstock**.—A light wooden staff, about 3 feet long, having a pointed foot to stick in the ground, and a forked head to hold a lighted slow-match.

**Maioral**.—An Official in charge of a train of pack animals.

**Murthing**, *i.e.*, "murdering" *peece*.—An expression applied to cannon in contradistinction from hand-guns.

**Pavillions**.—Tents.

**Priming-irons**.—Pieces of wire (not iron) about 6 to 9 in. long used for clearing out the vent, or touch-hole, of a cannon so as to keep the passage for the priming powder clear.

**Rasapina**.—The meaning of this has not been traced.

**Sat-gemma**.—Rock-salt.

**Sarcacolla**.—A kind of gum-resin.

**Serpentine powder**.—Gunpowder for use with serpentines, in fine meal, as distinguished from the corned or granulated kind. "Serpentine" was the name given to a certain class of cannon used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and believed to have been so called because the muzzle end of it was made to resemble the head and mouth of a serpent.

**Taladres**.—Possibly some kind of elevating screw, or jack. *Taladro* (Spanish) means an auger

**Then**.—Line 14, paragraph 2 on page 254, *i.e.*, than.

**Tutia**.—A powder made from a dried herb. Its properties are obscure. It was, presumably, used in compounding "fire-works."

J. H. LESLIE Lieut.-Colonel R.A.

(Retired List.)

[We much regret to learn that this communication, kindly promised at the end of the Reply on p. 253, as well as the further instalments of the 1740 Army List were delayed by our correspondent's illness.]

† **TEGGS (THOMAS AND WILLIAM)** (12 S. vii. 48).—I believe the business commenced as Tegg & Castleman, 122 St. John Street, West Smithfield, *circa* 1802. There is an illustration of the premises in Tegg and Castleman's 'New Picture of London for 1803/4.' In 1870 Dr. Harvey ("Aleph")

contributed to *The City Press* (Aug. 6), 'A Memoir of Thomas Tegg abridged from his Autobiography by permission of his son William Tegg.' A few copies were reprinted for private circulation. Thomas Tegg was a successful dealer in "remainders," but William Tegg was a publisher.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

**RICHARD SMITH, Esq.** (12 S. vii. 29).—The account given by J. F. appears to have been taken from an old Baronetcy published between the years 1838 and 1871. There is no reason to doubt its general accuracy, but "positive proof" of the truth, or otherwise, of many of the details could be obtained by examining the will at the Probate Registry, Somerset House, of Richard Smith, who died in 1776, and the parish registers, and monumental inscriptions at Islington. Richard Smith is said to have been a West India merchant, and a Director of the East India Company. In early life he lived at Barbados; his elder son Richard, born in 1739, matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, Oct. 10, 1757, is described in Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses' as "son of Richard Smith, of Isle of Barbados, armiger." This son Richard was Vicar of Islington from 1768 until his death in 1772. Robert Holden was the patron who presented him to the living, but his father, Richard Smith, acquired the advowson (estimated at 3,000*l.* per annum), and presented his successor on Dec. 28, 1772. (See Hennessy's 'Novum Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense'.)

Benjamin Smith, the younger son, born about 1744, was brought up to his father's business, and at the age of 21 married Charlotte, daughter of Nicholas Turner, of Stoke, co. Surrey, by his first wife Anna-Towers; Charlotte at the time being under sixteen years of age. Soon after this marriage Benjamin's mother died (probably the "Mrs. Smith of Islington," whose death is recorded in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, under date July 7, 1766), and a little later Benjamin's father married Charlotte's aunt. Lysons in his 'Environs of London' (vol. iii. p. 141) mentions a monument in Islington church to Richard Smith, 1776, with the following arms: Argent on a bend Sable between two unicorns' heads erased Azure, horned and crined Or, three lozenges argent, impaling, sable a castle Or. These are the arms of Richard Smith impaled with those of his second wife, whose maiden name was

Towers. In 1774 Benjamin, with his wife and seven children, went to live at Liss, co. Hants. After his father's death he appears to have been in pecuniary difficulties, but notwithstanding this he was appointed Sheriff of Hampshire in 1781. The following year he was imprisoned for debt, and his wife commenced her literary career as a means of livelihood—she became celebrated as a poetess and novelist. The 'D.N.B.' contains a history of her life, and also of her son Lieut.-General Sir Lionel Smith, G.C.B., Governor of Jamaica, who was created a baronet in 1838, and died in 1842; the baronetcy expired on the death of his only son in, or about, 1871.

One slight error in J. F.'s account may be noted—with reference to the wife of John Robinson, Secretary to the Treasury, the 'D.N.B.' states "In 1759 Robinson married Mary Crowe, said to have been daughter of Nathaniel Crowe, a wealthy merchant and planter in Barbados, obtaining with her an ample fortune." Thus she was Richard Smith's step-daughter Mary, and not his daughter Elizabeth. She died in 1805, aged 71.

ALFRED T. EVERITT.

Admiralty Road, Portsmouth.

"Nathaniel Crow" is a mistake for *Nathan* Crow and it was Mary, the widow of his brother James, whom Smith married. James was a merchant of St. Michael's, Barbados, and died there Aug. 2, 1736. Smith was also a merchant of Barbados at that date: his wife died before June 26, 1756, at which date he was a merchant of London.

By his brother's will James obtained the estate of "Crowgate" in Cumberland (Chanc. Proc: *Crow v. Smith*—Sewell 208/19 and P.C.C. Will: James Crow, 1757. 162/Glazier).

W. ROBERTS CROW.

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE: ARMS AS A TAVERN SIGN (12 S. vi. 11, 49, 132; vii. 37).

—In reference to this query the latest answer says: "The custom of using the 'Arms' of the nobility as tavern-signs is perhaps peculiar to England." As a side issue it may interest G. J., F.S.A., to know that at "de Steeg," Duchy of Gelderland, Netherlands, there exists an hostelry named "Het Wapen van Athlone"—the Athlone Arms. It used to be the principal tavern on the Middachten Estate of the Reede-Ginckels, Earls of Athlone. The descendants of the hero of the Boyne and his forbears before them lived there, until the last Dutch Earl of Athlone died in the eighteen

hundred and forties. The hostelry, although rebuilt, still bears the old sign, and the old title has been lately revived amongst royalty. Middachten and Amerongen, another property of the Earls of Athlone, were inherited by the Counts of Aldenburg-Bentinck. The last-named place came to them through the Lady Elizabeth Child-Villiers, the last Ginckel, who died in the eighteen hundred and seventies at an advanced age.

It has since gained some notoriety.

There used to be instances in the Netherlands where arms of notables were adopted as signs, but far fewer than is the case in England. It seems to me more likely that the Athlones have copied the British fashion.

W. DEL COURT.

47 Blenheim Crescent, W.11.

SOURCE OF ANECDOTE WANTED (12 S. vii. 72).—The passage in St. Augustine is the following: "Cui sententiae ('Homo sum,' &c., which he has just quoted) ferunt etiam theatra tota, plena stultis inductisque, applausisse." (Epist. clv. § 14, Benedictine ed., 1679). Nothing is said here of the audience rising to their feet. Whether, when the 'Heauton Timorumenos' was first acted, the majority of the auditors would have had any seats to rise from is another question.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

MANDERSTOUN (12 S. vii. 28).—Johnston's 'Place-names of Scotland' gives the derivation as 'Mander's' or 'Mauder's' village. The name survives in Maddiston (Polmont), which is given by Johnston as an instance of how liquids like *n* and *r* may totally disappear.

C. SANFORD TERRY.

Westerton of Pitfodels, by Aberdeen.

The late Charles W. Bardsley assured the consultants of his 'Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames' that they need have no hesitation in accepting the decision that Manderson signifies the son of Magnus, of which Mander is a corruption. Manderston in Berwickshire is, in all likelihood the *ton* or enclosure of some far-off Magnus.

ST. SWITHIN.

LOCAL LONDON? MAGAZINES (12 S. vii. 4. 57).—If within the geographical ambit of the note, there may be mentioned *The Blackheath*, the organ of the Blackheath Proprietary School, apparently issued twice annually at the price of one shilling, and

running 24 pages to the part. I have No. 2, May 1865 and No. 4, May 1866; the contents hardly to be described as very outstanding, and perhaps the most amusing of them being a list of subjects discussed at the school Debating Society; viz., that

1. Pockets are not things to be discouraged.
2. Teetotalism is a beneficial thing both to body and mind.
3. The general character of Cromwell is not to be admired.
4. Smoking is not an obnoxious and disadvantageous habit.

It may be worth noting that resolutions 1 and 3 were carried and 2 and 4 negatived. For *Adversaria*, see 11 S. xii. 231, 270.

W. B. H.

Lewisham and District. — *The South-East London Journal*, a magazine for the home and up-to-date advertiser, issued at irregular intervals, and circulated gratuitously. Contained local news and short stories, and was illustrated with reproductions of views of old Lewisham, Lee, &c., published by Richardson & Parr, Lewisham, Kent.

The earliest copy I have is No. 19, Aug. 4, 1894, No. 22 is dated Sept. 1. 1894; No. 26, Nov. 10; No. 30, Dec. 15; No. 34, Jan. 19; 1895: No. 38, Apr. 6; No. 43, Oct.; No. 44, Nov.; No. 45, Jan. 1896; No. 46, March 1896.

In No. 26, and subsequent issues the title was changed to *London and County Journal*. In No. 43 the price is stated to be one penny, but the paper was still "Delivered in 20,000 houses in the district."

T. W. TYRRELL.

St. Elmo, Sidmouth.

THE USE OF THE ROYAL ARMS ON WAR MEMORIAL BUILDINGS (12 S. vi. 312; vii. 19).—I do not think that the assertion, at the last reference, that "for a guinea a year a man may commandeer any blazon he pleases without being reproached by the law," should be allowed to pass unchallenged. The term "reproached" is somewhat ambiguous, but I presume means that, if any one assumes arms to which he is not entitled, the law will not interfere. As a matter of fact the law is only interested in the use of arms, for which it charges one or two guineas a year, according to the manner in which they are used. It is not the case, however, that this payment authorizes the assumption of a blazon that belongs to some other person, and although the law may not "reproach" the usurper it will grant

redress to the person whose Arms have been filched, if he chooses to take steps to protect his interests. See 'Heraldry in Scotland,' by I. H. Stevenson, vol. ii. app. viii., and also 'The Right to bear Arms,' by "X.," p. 111. T. F. D.

PRISONERS WHO HAVE SURVIVED HANGING (12 S. vii. 68).—The case of Anne Green (hanged at Oxford in 1650, and subsequently recovered), quoted by MR. FREDERICK C. WHITE, is mentioned in Plot's 'Natural History of Oxfordshire.' Plot gives as his authorities James Heath, 'History of the Civil Wars of England, Scotland and Ireland,' and 'Append. ad Hist. D. Petavii.' He also mentions a similar case, that of Elizabeth —, servant of one Mrs. Cope of Magdalen Parish, Oxford, who, in 1658, was condemned at the City Sessions and hanged for a similar crime. When the body was brought to the George Inn she was found to be alive, but not having any friends as Anne Green had to help her, "she was barbarously dragg'd the Night following by the Order of one Mallory then one of the Bayliffs of the City to Gloucester-Green, and there drawn up over one of the Arms of the Trees and hanged a second time 'till she was Dead'" (Plot, 2nd. Edn., 1705, pp. 203-4).

E. ST. JOHN BROOKS.

Clevedon, Grove Road, Sutton.

MR. WHITE will find several instances referred to in Sydney Young's 'Annals of the Barber-Surgeons,' together with the regulations of the Barber-Surgeons Company for dealing with such cases.

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE, M.D.

36 Holland Park Avenue, W.

'HISTORY OF THE NAVY': H. M. S. COVENTRY (12 S. vii. 47).—I think Sir Wm. Laird Clowes has made a slip. Norie in his 'Naval Gazetteer' says that Capt. Mitchell whilst in command of the Coventry fell in with the Bellona on Aug. 8, and after an action of two hours and a half compelled her to sheer off. That was in 1782.

Charnock in his 'Biographia Navalis' says that Capt. Wolseley in the Coventry had the misfortune to be captured by the French fleet, in Ganjam Roads, on Jan. 10, 1783.

Steel's Navy List "corrected to July 31, 1783" has the Coventry as "taken by M. Suffrein in the E. Indies" that year.

With regard to the question "What happened to her captain, Wolseley?"—he was exchanged, returned to England, but

in consequence of peace having taken place was not appointed to any other ship.

On Sept. 21, 1790, he was advanced to be a Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and became Admiral of the White, Jan. 1., 1801. He held no command as flag-officer, and died 1808

A. G. KEALY,

Chaplain, R.N. (retired.)

Anglesey Road, Gosport.

"A RED RAG TO A BULL" (12 S. vi. 230).—It is quite true that red excites the anger of a bull more than any colour, and the zealous experimenter will be wise to see that there is a strong and impassable barrier between him and the infuriated animal before he tests the truth of this statement.

It is probable that the expression "a red rag to a bull," signifying something which arouses wrath, has been imported from Spain, where red cloths are used in the bull rings, in order to infuriate the bulls before the matador makes his appearance. But bulls are not the only animals affected by red. Many horses, especially stallions, are irritated by red; and turkeycocks attack the wearers of red most ferociously, as do ganders.

Physiologically, red is a colour which irritates and fatigues the optic nerves; and so it arouses temper and produces a quarrelsome frame of mind. Rooms with red-papered walls are not soothing to the nerves or reposeful; and red lights have a similarly irritating influence. Bright reds are more irritating than the softer shades.

According to the theories upon which the affinity between colours and sounds are based, red is equivalent to discord and a clash of sounds. Hence it has become a symbol of conflict, or war; and this is said to be the explanation of the red coats of soldiers. Red it was argued, made the men more pugnacious than any other colour; and this theory is supported by the fact that among many primitive races it is the custom to use red for war paint.

A very curious instance of the effect of red upon human beings is supplied by the experiences of the famous French photographic firm of Lumière. It was observed that the plate-makers, who worked by red lights, were exceptionally quarrelsome; and this state of affairs continued until it became a very serious matter to know how to deal with the furious workers. It was then suggested that the red lights should be abolished, and that green lights should be

used in their place. The effect was immediate and satisfactory; for the plate-makers, most of whom were girls, became most amicable.

It is also true that red strongly arouses the sexual instincts. In most cases, the effect of red is more pronounced upon males than upon females.

ARTHUR J. IRELAND.

CURIOUS SURNAMES (12 S. vi. 68, 115, 196, 238, 282, 302, 321; vii. 15, 34).—I do not think that Mr. Ratcliffe can prove that these lines belong *exclusively* to Derbyshire. The Cheshire version has long been current and will be found in fairly old collections.

There is also a Lancashire version. There is no doubt that Mr. Ratcliffe is right in using "Wick" and not "weak."

JOSEPH C. BRIDGE.

Christ Church Vicarage, Chester.

I have come across the following names in different parts of Essex. In the churchyard at the top of North Hill, Colchester, are M. I. bearing the patronymics Secrett and Shave. At Eastwood Church (which deserves a visit from all itinerant antiquaries) are inscriptions to the Stallibrass family. The name of Beehag occurs in connection with a business in the Rochford Hundred.

F. GORDON ROE.

SAILORS' CHANTIES (12 S. vii. 48).—If your correspondent consults the *Transactions* of the Devonshire Association for the year 1911, which contains the report of the Annual Meeting held at Dartmouth in that year, he will find on p. 30 a reference to a recital of folk-songs and chancies by Mr. C. Coombes with which the association was entertained at a conversazione. The Town Clerk of Dartmouth would no doubt supply Mr. Coombes's present address. The songs in question are not, perhaps, quite of the character of those in which your correspondent is interested, but Mr. Coombes's repertoire is possibly more extensive than the demands of a conversazione would exhaust.

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

University College, Exeter.

These were dealt with in a useful, interesting way by Laura Alexandrine Smith in a volume called 'The Music of the Waters' (London: Kegan Paul, French & Co., 1888). Music is given as well as words and S. C. may feel sure of finding something that will please him.

ST. SWITHIN.

PÉLADAN (12 S. vii. 70).—This was Josephin Péladan, a French mystic, novelist, and art critic, born in Lyons, 1859. He was a disciple of Barbey d'Aurevilly, posed as a descendant of the last kings of Babylonia, assuming the title *Le Sar* (the chief) and a theatrical costume, and attracted attention by a series of novels under the general title of '*La décadence Latine.*' In 1892 he founded the order of *La Rose Croix, Croix du Temple.* He died in 1918. For a full list of his works see the '*New International Encyclopædia,*' and '*Nouveau Larousse Illustré.*'

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

'Josephin Peladan, romancier et Critique d'Art, né à Lyon en 1859, mort à Neuilly-sur-Seine en 1918' (v. Lorenz-Jordell's '*Catalogue Général de la Librairie Française,*' tome 20<sup>e</sup>, p. 635, par. 1918). H. K.

ETYMOLOGY OF "LIVERPOOL" (12 S. vii. 68).—The derivation as meaning "Shelter Pool," given by MR. R. GLADSTONE, is as interesting as it is probably correct. Between Cockington and Tor Bay is a sheltered valley named Livermead, down which the drainage from the springs, which give Cockington (Chochintona of 'Domesday') its name, finds access to the sea. In the Cartulary of Torre Abbey (folio 44a) this place-name is spelt "Lafremede," in the charter of Roger de Cokynstone which must date from the first years of the thirteenth century.

HUGH R. WATKIN.

Chelston Hall, Torquay.

SHAKESPEARE'S 'SHYLOCK' (12 S. vi. 244; vii. 5, 18).—MR. M. L. R. BRESLAR'S note is a welcome rejoinder to my paper at the first reference, and an able vindication of his race. I was in hopes, when I penned the article, that some such *démenti* would follow from his pen, as I have always felt that Shakespeare's delineation of the Venetian Jew was a travesty and not a "genuine embodiment of one of the sons of Shem." All that can be said in palliation of such a conception is supplied by MR. BRESLAR'S own statement that it was due to "the spirit of the age not being ready to understand a better" one, and the matter can well rest in that verdict. My own contention was simply to uphold the poet's originality in this creation against ungenerous charges of plagiarism, though I did hint at my long-held belief in its gross misrepresentation of Jewish human nature in the sentence, "how-

ever much we may be disposed to question in some phases its absolute truth to nature"; and when I further stated that "Shylock is neither a caricature nor a type" my unexpressed meaning was, as MR. BRESLAR has put it, that the character was a product or reflection of "the spirit of the age," albeit, taken generically, a libellous travesty and caricature, which I venture to disbelieve it was Shakespeare's intention to fling at an honoured race.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

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

My attention has only now been drawn to the REV. J. B. MCGOVERN'S letter in your issue of the 3rd inst., in which he expresses his regret that I, too, "have joined the ranks of those who question his [i.e., Shakespeare's] originality in his character of Shylock."

It matters, of course, little what I may or may not be thinking of the originality of Shakespeare's works and of his creative genius, but my letter, from which MR. MCGOVERN quotes, certainly does not warrant the deduction read into it by your learned contributor. My sole object was to prove that Canon Hanauer was wrong in attributing to Shakespeare want of moral character and distortion of facts, and I can only imagine that MR. MCGOVERN takes exception to my statement that Shakespeare "was indebted for his materials to some earlier form of the tale" of the cruel Jew creditor. But does this necessarily imply that I am questioning the originality of his delineation of the character of Shylock? One can hardly imagine an intelligent student of Shakespeare not knowing how diligently and impartially the great dramatist collected the materials for his plays wherever he could find them. Now it is Plutarch, now some English chronicle, and then some obscure Italian novel, or an old legend. And it is equally well known how closely he often followed his original as far as its framework is concerned. But does this impair his claim to originality in the treatment of his characters? Quite the reverse. One cannot help marvelling how the frequently raw and crude material becomes aglow with life, replete with art, or throbs with passion, when it has passed through the crucible of the great master's mind.

It is the same with every true artist. Goethe's 'Faust' is not less a work of originality, because the same subject was handled by Marlowe and Lessing before



him: but it stamps its author as a genius just because it is so immensely superior to the treatment of the matter by the dramatists mentioned.

For the rest, much that seems inconsistent in Shakespeare's presentation of Shylock is easily explained by the fact that the 'Merchant of Venice' was all along intended to be a comedy, and only the supreme genius of Shakespeare, which could not be satisfied with the conventional caricature of a blood-thirsty villain, evolved the tragic figure of a strong, hunted man, turning on his tormenters when a suitable opportunity seemed to offer itself.

L. ZECKHAUSEN.

66 Highbury Park, N.5.

"BUG" IN PLACE-NAMES (12 S. vii. 28, 77).—Apropos of this discussion I wish to mention that a branch of the Bugg family is found in Essex, particularly about Colchester. My mother was a "Bugg" and naturally I am interested in districts and persons of that patronymic.

I shall feel very grateful if anybody can give me any particulars respecting the history of this family in Essex, and whether there are now, or were formerly, any places derived from that name, as in Nottinghamshire.

H. RICHARD WRIGHT.

64 Carpenters Rd., Stratford, Essex.

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY LONDON COFFEE-HOUSES (12 S. vi. 29, 59, 84, 105, 125, 143, 162; vii. 26, 67).—The following are mentioned as well-known meeting-places for Whigs and Tories in L'Estrange's *The Observer*, 1684-7:—Vol 1, Bruin's Coffee House; Amsterdam Coffee House; Gray's (in Bloomsbury); Grecian Essex Buildings; Jonathan's; Kid's, Sam's, Widdon's (Ave Mary Lane); Shipton's, Royal, Old Dog Tavern (Ludgate Street); Fountain Tavern (Holborn), Horse Shoe Tavern (Drury Lane). Vol. 2: Angel and Crown, George's, Wonder Tavern and several of those mentioned in vol 1.

R. S. B.

CONTINUATION OF 'DON JUAN' (12 S. vii. 49).—In my possession is a small volume entitled 'Continuation of Don Juan, Cantos XVII. and XVIII.,' published by G. B. Whittaker, London, and Munday and Slatter, Oxford, 1825. No author's name. The two Cantos comprise 158 stanzas.

'The Shade of Byron: A Mock Heroic Poem,' published by John Burns, London, n.d., also contains a continuation of 'Don Juan.'

W. J. M.

THE PALACE OF THE SAVOY (12 S. vii. 45).—To the list of authorities named in Mr. ALECK ABRAHAM'S interesting Bibliographical Note may be added:—

'Notice on the Savoy Chapel, built by King Henry VII., and recently restored by Queen Victoria, 1844': (fly-title and title, and 16 pp. of text, with printer's imprint at foot of p. 20, "London, printed by G. J. Palmer, in the Savoy.")

The pamphlet is of value for its minute descriptions of the work on the ceilings ("painted roof") and the alterations throughout the chapel at that time, and also for the note on p. 18: "The devices on this ceiling are minutely explained in Mr. Willement's 'Heraldic Work.'" There is no author's name to the pamphlet, but the Rev. Henry White begins his preface to Mr. Lottie's 1878 volume by saying:—

"In the year 1844 Mr. Gibson Lockhart, the son-in-law and biographer of Sir Walter Scott, was commanded to write "An Account of the Royal Chapel of the Savoy." His short pamphlet was printed at the cost of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and was destined only for private circulation. No other attempt has ever been made to present a monograph on the Savoy."

Mr. Loftie gives a quotation from the pamphlet, at pp. 228-30 of his volume, in regard to the "painted roof."

Crouch End.

F. J. HYTCH.

THE CRUCIFIXION IN ART: THE SPEAR-WOUND (12 S. vi. 314; vii. 11).—In Russian religious art everything as a rule is done according to order and as it has been done for hundreds of years and more. I have a Russian crucifix of an elaborate type, such as is often seen in Russia. On the right of the Figure on the cross and parallel with it is a spear; further away to the right is the sun and below it are two female figures, the front one, as an inscription shows, being the Mother of God (Bogomater). On the left of the Figure on the cross and parallel with it is a reed: further away to the left is the moon and under it are a woman and a Roman soldier. In this arrangement, evidently, the principal objects are on the right—the sun, the Mother of God, and the spear; the objects of inferior dignity are on the left—the moon, the soldier, and the reed. The spear reaches higher than the reed, but I doubt if that has any significance, as it is of precisely the same length as the spear in the hand of the Roman. Undoubtedly, if a spear-wound were indicated, it would be on the right side, as the more important one.

T. PERCY ARMSTRONG.

The Author's Club, Whitehall Court, S.W.

A LATE BRASS: GREENWOOD FAMILY (12 S. vii. 5, 38, 56).—I have been much interested in the reference to Benjamin and Austin Greenwood on p. 56. Austin was the son of John Greenwood (Mayor of Lancaster, 1671, 1678, 1688). Augustine was bapt. on July 5, 1656, at St. Mary's, Lancaster, and buried there on Apr. 6, 1701. He was *not* a Freeman of the borough, though his *son* Benjamin (the subject of the brass) took up his Freedom in 1721-2.

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

There is a small late brass of high quality and charming execution, an inscription only, no figures in Mawgan Church (Mawgan in Meneage) near Helston. The inscription is:—

Hanniball Basser here interd doth lie  
Who dying lives to all Eternitye  
Hee departed this life the 17th of  
Jan. 1708/9 in the 22nd year of his age.

A lover of learning.

Shall wee all dye,  
Wee shall dye all,  
All dye shall wee,  
Dye all wee shall.

W. H. QUARRELL.

ROBES OF SERJEANTS-AT-LAW (12 S. vi. 334; vii. 37).—In my recollection (my father was made a Serjeant-at-Law, and a member of Serjeants Inn, in the year 1852) the Serjeants never spelt the title with a *g*, as they do in the army. I fancy Serjeant Pulling was the last one made in 1864.

RALPH THOMAS.

ORIGIN OF "JOHN BULL" (12 S. vii. 69).—The title of Arbuthnot's satire in which "John Bull" was first introduced to the public was not 'The History of John Bull, &c.' (see editorial note at above reference), but 'Law is a Bottomless Pit. Exemplified in the case of The Lord Strutt, John Bull, Nicholas Frog, and Lewis Baboon: who spent all they had in a Law suit.' It is perhaps worth noting as an instance of human fallibility that when the 'N.E.D.' arrived at the letter "J," Dr. Murray was at a loss for the origin of the nickname and inquired for it in his list of desiderata for the forthcoming section of the Dictionary. My attention was called to this by an article, evidently from the pen of Andrew Lang, in *The Daily News*, and I wrote to that paper suggesting Arbuthnot as the originator. Dr. Murray in a very contemptuous letter replied that we might as well go to the Second Book of Samuel for the origin of

"Brother Jonathan" as a name for the United States of America. I was, however, able to convince him of the soundness of my suggestion, which was consequently adopted in the Dictionary. If I remember rightly the earliest quotation for the term that Dr. Murray had up till then received was of later date than Colman's play, 'John Bull'!

C. C. B.

MOSS-TROOPERS: BIBLIOGRAPHY (12 S. vii. 31).—Your correspondent may find the following novels of use to him.

Crockett (S. R.) *The Moss Troopers.*

Forster (R. H.) *The Last Foray.*

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

See Lord Ernest Hamilton's 'Outlaws of the Marches,' a novel. For history, see Borland's 'Border Raids and Raiders.'

Hawick.

W. E. WILSON.

WILD DARRELL (12 S. vii. 30, 53).—In the list given in the last reference of works relating to this notable case, I observe the omission of one of the most important, namely, Mr. Hubert Hall's 'Society in the Elizabethan Age,' a third edition of which appeared in 1892. In this volume there is not only an extended account of the tragedy, but also much documentary evidence bearing upon it, together with biographical details of the parties implicated, and of Sir John Popham, the judge who tried the case, and who was alleged to have been bribed by the defendant.

J. E. HARTING.

ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA (12 S. vii. 31).—I think it was in a little church on the outskirts of Cahors, that perusal of a prayer printed on a card and offered for the use of worshippers, first made me aware that St. Anthony's aid was invoked in cases of articles being lost. I have sought in vain for any legend which seems to justify the appeal, and have come to the conclusion it was resemblance in sound between *Padoue* and *perdu* which suggested it. At some stage of his life Anthony would seem to have been in Limousin. He was born at Lisbon and must not be accounted an Italian.

ST. SWITHIN.

PROHIBITED MASSES (12 S. vii. 8).—A learned priest tells me that Mr. SUMMERS will find much information on the subject of his query in Mgr. Barbier de Montault's 'Œuvres,' tom. vi, pp. 235-265; but I am unable to look up the passage myself.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

### Notes on Books.

*A Study of A Newe Metamorphosis, written by J. M., Gent., 1600.* By John Henry Hobart Lyon. (Columbia University Press. London: Humphrey Milford, 8s. 6d. net.)

IN 1844 the authorities of the British Museum purchased from Payne & Foss an Elizabethan MS. in three volumes quarto—"very neatly written, in the original vellum binding" entitled 'The Newe Metamorphosis,' and said to be by J. M., Gent. 1600. It is known to have been in the hands of Francis Goldolphin Waldron (1744-1818) who annotated it on the margins, and to have been examined by Joseph Haslewood, of Roxburghe Club fame. Waldron conjectured that the author might have been John Marston, Jervase Markham, James Martin or John Mason; Haslewood believed that John Marston was he, and stated this belief with sufficient assurance to create a tradition to that effect. Only four other critics have made any pronouncement on the subject: Halliwell-Phillipps, throws doubt on the attribution to Marston; Grosart also sees difficulties therein; Bullen, admitting but a superficial acquaintance with the poem, shows himself unfavourable rather than not, and Miss Lucy Toulmin-Smith, who seems to have spent more time over the volumes than her predecessors and enters somewhat further into the question, decides that neither Marston nor yet Markham can very well have written it.

The quasi-neglect of a work which has all the appearance of importance is partly explained by its great length—the excuse put forward by Bullen. But a more operative cause has certainly been its dullness. Dr. Lyon gives us to start with a short but detailed outline of the contents of the twenty-four books. These, speaking generally, are composed of groups or series of licentious tales, the intention of which is to be taken as satirical. But this mere indication shows plainly enough that J. M.'s material is such as can be made into tolerable reading only by the strongest transmuting forces, those of a brilliant wit or imagination or charm of music, or that of a scathing indignation—with not one of which the author is provided. In the sixty pages of 'Selections' which we bent ourselves to go through with some measure of attention we have not succeeded in finding a single passage, hardly here and there a line, which had any kind of arresting quality. A rearrangement of the words into prose might make something less stupid of them: as verse they can only be regarded as a minor instrument of torment. We imagine that these sixty pages, together with the numerous other quotations occurring in the rest of the book, are all of 'The Newe Metamorphosis,' which the world will ever require to see in print; and also that the book before us will, to the end of time, suffice for every student of whom some slight acquaintance with J. M. is demanded.

The real interest of Dr. Lyon's work, lies, as he himself admits, not in the MS. itself. It is satisfactory to have had this once for all thoroughly studied, so that no more hopes of buried

treasure and no further industry, can be wasted upon it; but with that negative satisfaction we might simply take our leave of it. The authorship, however, presents a pretty problem, and one worth solving; Dr. Lyon has entered into this both with competence and with zest; to watch him disproving the attribution to Marston and proving his own counter-theory that Jervase Markham is J. M. (for we think he achieves this) makes the true reason why a student does well to concern himself with 'The Newe Metamorphosis.' This work could not have been done without a study of the text of the poem; for the best of the arguments are drawn from the character, experience and tastes of the poet as the poem reveals them.

Below the 'Epistle dedicatorie' is a couplet which has much exercised the minds of the few stalwarts who have looked at the MS:—

My name is Frenche to tell you in a worde  
but came not in w<sup>th</sup> Conqueringe Williams  
sworde.

This alone, as our author sees, seems to throw Marston out of the question, and its effect is not counteracted by a comparison between Marston's 'known work and 'The Newe Metamorphosis,' nor by an examination of what is implied in the poem about the writer's career.

Dr. Lyon shows good reason to believe that J. M. had served as a soldier at Cadiz, in Ireland, possibly in Flanders; that he was a follower, or at any rate an admirer of Essex; that he was well-versed in the occupations and sports of a country gentleman, having in a high degree the tastes belonging to that quality, and also the knowledge of rural economy to be expected; and that he was a well-read, even a multifariously read, person, with an affection for Cambridge, and a home on the east of England (on the "outmost side" of the East Angles). All this as well as his filial affection, his depreciation of himself as a writer of poetry, and the justification for that humility in the roughness of his verses, agree excellently with Jervase Markham, and with no other known bearer of the initials J. M. so well.

We agree with Dr. Lyon in making light of the objection which Miss Toulmin-Smith grounded upon the words in the prologue:

to filching lynes I am a deadly foe.

It is true that Markham was notorious for his plagiarisms: but it is equally true that in the prefaces to works known to be his we get professions of disdain for such a practice. This sort of profession then, may more justly be counted a characteristic trick of Markham's than an indication of his absence. Miss Toulmin-Smith boggles a little at

Myne infante Muse, longe studieng what to  
wright

at first resolved, some bloody warres t'endighte; but two or three explanations, any one of which would be compatible with Markham's having published verse before 1600, might be offered to reassure her. Read in its context we think the expression "Myne infante Muse" may well be supposed to begin a hasty retrospect of the writer's career as a poet. When he first began to write verses (be they now printed or no) his

ambition was to sing of war: his course has led him on from one thing to another till he has come to his present scheme of a poetical castigation of vice.

Markham was called by somebody "the first English hackney writer." The quality thereby implied is well-marked in 'The Newe Metamorphosis.' The lifelessness of the mere bookmaker lies heavy upon it: its very length attests habit and weariness both too strong for control. So far as we have seen them even the attacks upon the Church of Rome show but a whipped-up violence. The best passages, if any can be called best, have to do with country scenes and ways. Here, again, the identification justifies itself.

We think that J. M. has, to some small extent, hypnotised his careful and scholarly editor who gives him credit for good qualities which we are unable to discern in him. The twenty-four arguments which we are invited twice over to admire as evidence of the author's "amazing" variety hardly strike us as exhibiting variety in any high degree. Nor have we discovered any passages to which we felt the words "pungent" or "nicely etched" could well be applied. We agree that obscurity and uncutness are not to be charged upon J. M.; but that we should say, is chiefly because those particular imperfections do not assort with the hackney writer's mind. Ovid is supposed to be J. M.'s "patterne": apart from some of the incidents related in the tales, no pattern was ever more distant from its copy.

It is interesting to compare J. M.'s doggerel—slightly amplified and enriched doggerel, but doggerel all the same—with a passage of his brother's prose which appeared in our columns at 12 S. vi. 253 (May 29) kindly contributed by Colonel Leslie in elucidation of "Master-gunner." Francis Markham rolls out interminable sentences, but they have the force and the charm of something really intended; they are curiously clear and impressive in their first aim of giving instruction, and though they do not attain to be classic examples of beauty of rhythm they make a fine and rich example of Elizabethan working prose.

*Some Seventeenth Century Allusions to Shakespeare and his Works Not Hitherto Collected.* (London, Dobell, 3s. net.)

THIS collection of allusions to Shakespeare is composed of examples not included in 'The Shakspeare Allusion Book, MCMX.' Many have, however, already appeared in our columns. We agree with the publishers in thinking it worth while to print them all together. The earliest comes from William Barksdell's 'Hiren or the Faire Greek'—1611. "O Love too sweet, in the digestion sower!" The latest from Ward's 'Metamorphos'd Beau'—1700: "Then let the stricken deer, &c." In the quotation "Give Sorrow words," &c., on the title-page of 'Urania: A Funeral Elegy' (on the death of Queen Mary), 1695, the publishers have found a title-page allusion by three years earlier than any hitherto known. Falstaff's appearances largely outnumber those of any other character—counting among these mention of 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' which is common. In an anonymous

work 'A Helpe to Discourse,' 1634, has been found a full quotation of King Henry's apostrophe to Sleep. Of the authors from whom quotations are made Thomas Durfey furnishes the greatest number, several conspicuous enough to have been noted before, one might have thought. One has been gleaned from 'Hudibras'; one from Roger L'Estrange's *The Observer*, and two with explanatory notes by the author from Henry Higden's 'Modern Essay on the Thirteenth Satyr of Juvenal,' 1686. The quotations from anonymous works are numerous and interesting—including 'Not Marble, nor the Gilded Monument'—much garbled and found in the dedication of 'Eromena; or, The Noble Stranger: a Novel' (1683). A list of the works of Shakespeare represented in the allusions might have been added to the Index.

### 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, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4.; corrected proofs to the Athenæum Press, 11 and 13 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4.

It is requested that each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear.

WHEN sending a letter to be forwarded to another contributor correspondents are requested to put in the top left-hand corner of the envelope the number of the page of 'N. & Q.' to which the letter refers.

WHEN answering a query, or referring to an article which has already appeared, correspondents are requested to give within parentheses—immediately after the exact heading—the numbers of the series, volume, and page at which the contribution in question is to be found.

CORRESPONDENTS repeating queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

MR. ALBERT WADE writes in re 'Heraldry of Fishes' (*ante*, p. 29):—"If NOLA would care to send me a stamped addressed envelope, c/o The Editor, I should be pleased to forward him a reprint of an article from *The Antiquary* on the subject."

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## Notes.

## JOHN AIKIN'S EXCURSIONS.

V. AUG. 27—AUG. 31, 1807.

WITH this journal John Aikin's excursions cease. There is no evidence that he made one in 1806, the manuscript for the present year being separate from that of the four others.

August 27th, 1807.—Left Stoke Newington soon after eight and proceeded through London to Bromley in Kent. Great bustle of carriages continued till the turning off to Lewisham, after which the road was pretty quiet. It is agreeably bordered with trees in some parts, but affords nothing striking to Bromley. There we took coffee, and then walked to see the college, as it is called, being a set of almshouses for clergymen's widows. There are two quadrangles, with colonnades round them affording an agreeable walk. On each hand open the apartments of the widows, which appear very neat and decently furnished, suitable to the rank of the inhabitants. The whole has a very pleasing appearance, and we saw several good matronly figures, and some very young children, so that, if they are all widows, they must be admitted very soon after the commencement of widowhood.

From Bromley the road soon became worse, with much chalky and flinty soil, and upon the whole rather a barren country. But the scene suddenly changed on coming to the wide vale in which the Dart takes its rise, and nothing could be richer than the whole extent each way, and the rise on the other side, crowned with the town of Sevenoaks and Knole-park. Chevening—Ld. Stanhope's—lay just beneath us in the bottom. The descent is long and steep, and the ascent to Sevenoaks corresponding, so as to try the powers of our feeble little horse. We passed through Sevenoaks, a neat town very agreeably situated, to the inn on the common beyond, on the edge of Knole-park. We had a long and very agreeable stroll about the park, which is finely wooded, and well varied on the surface. We came by a circuitous path in front of the old mansion, which is an edifice of great antiquity and vast extent, but of little magnificence; it is, however, well suited to the idea of an ancient English noble. Solitude and silence pervaded the whole park, which was animated only by the herds of deer, winding along the glades or feeding on the eminences. We wandered so long that we were glad through the dark to find the way back to our inn. Some of the beeches in this park surpass by their mass and spread of shade those in Mr. Locke's.

August 28.—A squally morning, with driving misty showers, prevented us from repeating our walk to Knole Park. After breakfast we set out for Penshurst, and had a pleasant drive, though distant objects were mostly obscured by the haze. Our road was chiefly along a wide valley, rich, and with wooded sides. Penshurst is an old battlemented house, with towers and turrets, irregular, and rather singular than grand. We saw the inside, attended by an old porter, who seemed the only inhabitant. We past through several good rooms, in which were many pictures, but most of them much decayed. The most interesting were numerous portraits of the Sydneys and their allies, some good and striking, by Holbein, Vandyke, &c. One of the portraits of the patriot Algernon appeared to have been cut across the face, probably by some mean-souled loyalist. There is a Sir Philip S. in stiff stays and ruff, a most formal figure—another as a handsome youth. Sacharissa more than once. A great family piece of a Mr. Perry who married the last heiress of the house, exhibits the formality of half a century ago, and certainly shows no progress in taste or the arts. Mr. Perry himself is a fat vulgar cit-like figure, strangely nestled among the heroic Sidneys. The furniture of the rooms is of very different ages also, from queen Elizabeth to Mr. Perry—chairs of every form of Cowper's delineation, &c. On the whole the "genius of Penshurst old" seems to have left the place, and neglect and desertion are strongly marked about it. The park has few beauties and is without deer.

After an early dinner we proceeded for Tunbridge Wells. The road for some way ran on the ridge above a fine wooded vale, but the driving showers obscured the prospect. The rain was however little more than mist except just at our journey's end. Tunbridge Wells displayed the bustle of a fashionable watering place—smart carriages, ladies, footmen, &c. It is a populous little place,

chiefly built on a slope rising from the bottom in which the mineral water springs, and presenting different stages of red houses, mostly modern, for the use of visitors. The general air is lively. The Pantiles or Parade as now called is a long row of smart shops with a colonnade before them and an esplanade beyond; and seems a comfortable lounging-place. The waters are drunk in a handsome stone building. There are rooms, coffee-houses, billiards, and all the usual appurtenances of water drinking. A walk with trees called the Grove decorates the upper part of the town. Opposite the town is an open common with fine turf, affording good air and exercise to the walking parties.

After a dish of tea we took our way across the common above mentioned, to the Blackrocks about a mile beyond it. The way was along a perfectly sequestered valley with hop plantations. On proceeding we first saw some rocky scars peeping through the bushes, and began to be afraid that this would prove the whole of the sight; but at length we came suddenly upon a group of naked rock that, though much inferior in grandeur to what we had seen at Cheddar and Bristol, was well worth a walk. It resembled nothing so much as the huge sterns of ships ranged side by side, each single mass being rounded, overhanging its base, and separated by a deep cleft from the next. Mountain ash in full berry was pendent over the summit of some of them. The evening turned out fine and serene, and we returned after sunset well pleased with our excursion.

Aug. 29.—At an early hour some of the ladies were mounted upon their long-eared pads decked with green housings, and like Spenser's Una all in white, were pacing to drink the water. I luckily met on the pantiles with friend Sam Woods, who took us to breakfast with his family at a house near the Grove. By his advice we planned the day's journey, and a pleasant one it has proved. Taking leave of Tunbridge Wells—I hate watering places—we proceeded first by a toilsome road to the village of Frant in Sussex. There we got upon an eminence affording a wide prospect, and turning westward rode through a tract more richly wooded than I almost ever saw. In some parts an extensive view scarcely exhibited a single cleared spot, for hop plantations occupied the intervals between woods and thickets. After a ride of some miles we came to our first object, Bayham abbey, to which we turned short down a steep declivity. It occupies a bottom of fine meadow, watered by a small stream, which is widened into a pool near it: a finer spot for monastic retirement cannot well be conceived. Everything is cleared round the ruins, so as to exhibit the whole mass at a view with great distinctness. The chief remains are of the conventual church, which must have been a magnificent edifice. Enough is left to make it highly picturesque—some entire window arches, light and elegant; chapels in the side aisles, two of them still roofed; and portions of the great arch whence the tower was sprung. There are many other remains which would doubtless be very intelligible to an ecclesiastical antiquary. No ruins in the kingdom are probably viewed so commodiously; for the whole ground-plot is converted into walks and areas as neat as the

quadrangles of a college; indeed almost as spruce as a London tea-garden; and though very pleasant to walk in, yet scarcely congruous with a scene of desolation. It is to the credit of the owner, Lord Camden, who has an old mansion contiguous, that the whole is left open to visitors without the intrusion of any fee-expecting servant. The grounds about are laid out in a park-like style and rise beautifully from the level meadow to the wooded slopes of the vale.

Hence we drove on to Lamberhurst, a small town where we baited. In the afternoon we proceeded, still through a pleasant woody country, to Goudhurst, a village seated on a high eminence, affording a most extensive prospect of the surrounding country on all sides. Thence, through a well-cultivated tract with many hop-grounds, we proceeded to Cranbrook, a market town calling itself the capital of the Weald of Kent, but in fact possessing little to boast of, but a fine old parish church, which we took care to visit directly after our arrival with due devotion. A stroll through the streets engaged us after tea till sunset. This whole day's ride—about 18 miles—has been over a tract of sand, often very deep and heavy, notwithstanding numerous turnpikes.

August 30 (Sunday).—We left Cranbrook after breakfast and proceeded for Maidstone. The first part of the road was a heavy sand and the country not interesting. Both improved as we advanced, and at length we came into a rich vale watered by a stream which runs into the Medway. Afterwards, on crossing a ridge, beyond which is Coxheath, we entered a wider and more extensive vale, bounded in the north by a chalk ridge that runs from west to east through the centre of the county. The intermediate tract is very fine, and fuller of the hop culture than any part we had yet seen. The surface is seldom level but generally waving: the road hard and good, seemingly made of ironstone. Many villages interspersed, and comfortable houses, but few great seats. About Maidstone the scenery is rich and lively, and the vicinity of a considerable town displays itself.

We arrived between twelve and one, and soon visited the best part of the town, which is tolerably handsome. The Medway is here of respectable breadth and bears an appearance of business, but it is muddy, and the banks not pleasing. There is a large old church with so low a steeple it makes no figure in the view. The remains of an old castle—I suppose—are near it. After dining and being kept in by a shower, we completed our walk through the town, and saw a handsome pile of barracks, now conspicuous buildings in most of our provincial capitals. The weather, which had threatened a wet afternoon cleared up about five, and we proceeded for Wrotham. The country continued pleasant, and we gradually approached the chalk ridge, which afforded some striking views. At the close of a fine evening we reached our quarters.

August 31st.—We left Wrotham in good time and soon crossed the chalk ridge, from the crest of which was a very extensive view of the country southward, comprising great part of the tract we had travelled through. The road beyond was through a rather bleak and sterile tract, till we came to the fine vale of the Dart, which we crossed

without stopping, and then reached the vale of the Crays at Foots Cray, where we baited. After that the vicinity of London soon announced itself, and nothing further presented itself worth noting. We came home in good time and brought back our poor steed in at least as good spirits and condition as we took him out. For ourselves, we were well satisfied with our excursion, but not sorry to get home again.

As an appendage to the five excursions now printed, it may be appropriate to quote the following from Lucy Aikin's 'Memoir of John Aikin, M.D.,' (1823) :—

"My father's health was now \* vigorous; and he was able without inconvenience to gratify

\* In 1802.

himself with little tours through interesting parts of the country which were new to him. These were always performed in an open chaise, with my mother for his companion; and were repeated annually during a considerable period. His ardent love of the varied face of rural nature, and the talent for observation which distinguished him, rendered these little excursions, of which he always made copious journals, the source of instruction as well as delight; and his contributions to the Magazine\* were frequently varied by the description of objects which had thus fallen under his attention."

PRONEPOS:

\* *The Monthly Magazine*, of which he became editor in 1796.

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		Carey Street	.. .. . —	Thornbury, iii., 26
		Lincoln's Inn Fields	.. 1746	Rocque's 'Survey.'
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Half Moon Tavern		Shadwell Dock	.. .. . 1767	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
Hand and Flower	..	Grange Road, Southwark	1767	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
Harry's	..	Fleet Street	.. .. . 1740	Chancellor's 'Fleet Street.'
Hart's	..	Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn	1722	L. I. Black Books, iii., 264
Hercules Pillars	..	Gt. Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields	.. .. . —	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
Hercules Tavern	..	Hercules Passage, Threadneedle Street	.. .. . —	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
Hoop and Bunch of Grapes		Within the liberty of the Fleet	1734	Larwood, p. 252
Hoop and Griffin	..	Leadenhall Street	.. 1730	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'

Horn Tavern ..	Carter Lane, Doctors' Commons	1776	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
Horn Tavern (afterwards "Andertons")	Fleet Street .. ..	1721	Prideox's 'Memorials of the Goldsmiths Co.,' vol. ii., p. 201.
Horse and Groom..	Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields	—	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
Horse Shoe and Maggie	Clare Market, .. ..	1723	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
Horse and Sacks ..	Harrow Road .. ..	—	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Horns Tavern ..	Kennington .. ..	—	Thornbury, vi., 339, 342.
Jamaica House Tavern	Rotherhithe .. ..	1790	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Jerusalem .. ..	Fleet Street .. ..	—	Chancellor's 'Fleet Street.'
King's Arms .. ..	New Palace Yard .. ..	1771	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
King's Arms Inn ..	Wandsworth .. ..	1757	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
King's Arms Tavern	Blackfriars Street, Southwark	1732	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
King's Head .. ..	Hewitts Court, Strand ..	1754	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
King's Head Inn ..	Pall Mall .. ..	1725	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
King's Head Tavern	Poultry .. ..	1767	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
King's Head Tavern	Tower Street .. ..	1767	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
King's Head Tavern	Upper Street, Islington ..	1766	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
King's Head .. ..	Stepney .. ..	1700	Larwood, p. 433.
King of Prussia ..	Islington .. ..	1793	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

(To be continued.)

## PROPOSED MUSEUM OF ARTS, 1787

THE following letter by George Cumberland from Rome, Dec. 2, 1787, was, I infer, addressed to the Marquis of Lansdowne. There is no suggested identification of the addressee except an endorsement "Mr. Cumberland('s) project for a Museum of Arts," in a hand that I have failed to identify, but the subject and some allusions permit of the inference.

ROME, 2 Dec, 1787.

SIR,—Being absent from England when you did me the honour of writing me your opinion of my scheme for unfolding the manuscripts, and having been indeed travelling almost ever since, it was only very lately that your Letter came to my hands.

The anecdote relative to the present state of these curious Rolls renders me unhappily less interested in the attempt, yet like most people I am still partial enough to my own plans to have very little doubt of success if properly tried, unless indeed you shall yourself have been the operator in which case I shall have but little to hope from the zeal of others or even my own industry.

Should the plan however have turned out effectual I must beg of you when you can find a leisure moment that you will have the goodness to inform me of its success and which would be a real satisfaction to me among others—and now Sir you will excuse me a Stranger if he fills this sheet with another scheme of his, which as it is so intimately connected with the refinement of the arts in England, if it should ever take place is pretty sure of finding your application and perhaps assistance.

The slow progress of the taste in England at this period when we are beginning to have good artists seems to me evidently to call for some

Stimulus in order (that) at so critical a moment to establish a general Idea of what is great and simple as well as what belongs to correct and elegant forms, lest the same errors should check the progress of the arts with us as have ruined them in France.

Your fine museums; your vases; Mr. Townley's collection, Mr. Lock's and Even the Pastes of Tassie have all a good effect, but as they can never be the objects of general examination I have long thought that a very extensive collection of Casts from the best Basso Relievos, always open to the Public, would be of service to the arts in general, while they excited the love of them in the people and purified their taste.

My proposal therefore is to form a Society of Intendenti in London as guardians to a Fund to be raised by general subscription, vested in the Banks, and the Interest annually laid out in the purchase of Casts of the best Bas Relievos to be found in Europe which should be deposited in the wall of a low Gallery conveniently lighted, with a high seat in the front of them for the use of artists, and a passage for the spectators beneath.

Leave might perhaps be obtained to construct so public a work in St. James's Park, as it would require but little height, and would be attended with no great expence being a kind of building that might be occasionally extended as the collection increased, for those who know how many interesting things of this sort there are in existence will see it must continue for many years to come.

Such a building would require only one keeper, and as I should wish that Molds (*sic*) be sent home instead of Casts, to secure us against accidents, the person who had the Trust of it might by selling other casts to those who require them, at a moderate price, find the profit a sufficient reward for his care.

In the end we should also have a valuable place of study for the genuine antiquary and man of letters, who I should think would become its Patrons among others, and perhaps, if I am not too sanguine, the day might yet arrive when the artists of Great Britain would become thro' this means as celebrated for their taste in composition as they deservedly are at present for their mechanic skill.

Thus, Sir, you have the general Idea of a warm lover of the arts, and if they meet with your approbation, or are the means of suggesting any better plan, or of circulating this into notice, I shall be amply gratified, and shall be ever ready, so far as my limited fortune will permit me, to aid such a scheme by whomsoever adopted with my Purse, my poor opinions, and even some part of my Time. When in England last winter I circulated the idea among a few liberal friends, and had the pleasure to find it generally liked, but I refused taking any active part in promoting it for two reasons: one was that I could not devote the time necessary to accomplish such a business, and the other that I always found such undertakings succeed best if first patronised by some gentleman who like yourself, is as well known by his personal consequence, as by his reputation as a promoter of the arts.

The Subject must be my apology for the extrem (sic) length of this letter, who am Sir,

Your most obedient

And very humble servant

G. CUMBERLAND.

P.S.—As I may perhaps go to Parma for the carnival a line directed to the care of Mr. Byres in Rome will find me."

The letter on 4 pp. foolscap came to me with others this year. It is remarkable that the suggestion was not adopted at least until Lewis N. Cottingham, F.S.A., established his Museum of Mediæval Art at No. 43 Waterloo Bridge Road, circa 1826.

ALECK ABRAHAMAS.

### IRISH FAMILY HISTORY.

(See 12 S. iii. 500 ; vi. 288, 308 ; vii. 2, 25.)

#### REYNOLDS OF CASTLEFINN AND DROMORE, CO. DONEGAL.

THE earliest member of this family of whom I have any record is John Reynolds of Castlefinn, who married about 1698, Ann, dau. of William Hamilton of Lagan O'Duffe, co. Donegal. This John Reynolds was, I believe, the younger son of Robert Reynolds of Donegal, gent., Admon to whose estate was granted Mar. 6, 1690, and whose elder son, William Reynolds, is described as of Donegal in the Admon Bond, dated Oct. 3, 1717, which was granted to his wife Mary (Hewetson?), and son Francis Reynolds, who had a son William Reynolds, described in his will dated

June 27, 1775, as "of Dulwich, co. of Surrey, late of Arbour Hill otherwise Montpelier in the City of Dublin," and wherein he mentions: "My cousin John Reynolds late of Drumore in co. of Donegal, gentleman, deceased." This John was the eldest son of the above mentioned John Reynolds of Castlefinn, and died in 1757. From William, elder son of Robert Reynolds of Donegal, the Reynolds family of Coolbeg, of whom I have an extensive pedigree, descended, their eldest male representative being Robert James Reynolds Esq. J.P. of The Mullens, Ballyshannon, co. Donegal.

John Reynolds of Castlefinn, co. Donegal, married ante 1699, Ann, dau. of William Hamilton of Lagan O'Duffe, co. Donegal,\* and had issue:—

I. Margery Reynolds bapt. Jan. 24, 1699/1700. Drumholme Parish Registers. Mentioned in her brother John's will, 1755.

II. John Reynolds of Dromore, parish of Drumholme, co. Donegal. Will dated June 19, 1755. Proved Aug. 23, 1757.†

\* I am indebted to the late Sir Edmund T. Bewley Knight for the following he wrote:—"I have found in the Public Record Office, (Dublin), a Bill in the Equity Exchequer filed on Feb. 3rd, 1704, by John Rannels of Castlefinn in the County of Donegal against James Hamilton. Ann, the Plaintiff's wife, was a daughter of William Hamilton late of Lagan O'Duffe, co. Donegal, and the latter by his Will bequeathed to the plaintiff and Ann his wife the sum of £39, to be paid out of the rents, issues and profits of the lands of Lagan O'Duffe and a Mill thereon, and appointed the plaintiff executor. The plaintiff proved the Will and went into possession of the lands for the purpose of raising the amount of the legacy. The Defendant James Hamilton, who was the eldest son of the Testator, his father being dead, disputed the right of the Plaintiff to retain possession of the lands, and brought an ejectment for their recovery, and the suit was to stay the proceedings in the ejectment."—H. F. R.

† The Will of John Reynolds of Dromore, dated June 19, 1755. I, John Reynolds of Drummore, parish of Drumholme Co. Donegal have left and settled on my dear wife Lettice Reynolds otherwise Ellis, £10 a year out of the improved rent of Behy, and I desire the children to lodge her as long as they and she can agree, and to be civil, kind and respectful to her while she lives as if she were their own mother, and I hope God will bless them the better for it. My daughter Laurentine Reynolds £350. My daughter Elizabeth £350. My son Edward. My brothers William and Robert Reynolds. My son Michael Reynolds. My sister Margery Reynolds.

I appoint the Rev. Mr. Peter Edge and Mr. Henry Major, executors

(Signed) JOHN REYNOLDS.

Proved by Michael Reynolds son and residuary legatee, the executors hereof renounced Probate, Aug. 23, 1757.

He was twice married, but only had issue by his first wife, whose Christian and maiden names I am unable to trace; he married secondly, Lettice or Letitia Ellis, who died in 1761, leaving a will dated June 5, 1761, proved Sept. 28, 1761, wherein she is described as of Magherychar, co. Donegal, widow, and mentions her sister Dorothy Reynolds (who married John's brother, William Reynolds), and John Reynolds, son of Michael Reynolds of Dromore. By his first wife he had issue:—

1. Michael Reynolds of Castlefinn, co. Donegal. Had lease of Drummore left him by his uncle William Reynolds. He married *ante* 1754, Grace, daughter of Francis Johnston of Magheramenagh, co. Fermanagh and by her had issue a son:—

(i.) John Reynolds of Dromore, co. Donegal. Buried Aug. 4, 1789 (Drumholme Registers). He married Margaret Vertue. She was buried Apr. 20, 1793 (Drumholme Registers).

2. Laurentine Reynolds married *ante* June 23, 1767, Andrew Bustard of Drimgowan, co. Donegal. A conveyance of land in co. Down, dated June 23, 1767, made between Andrew Bustard of Drimgowan, co. Donegal, gent., and Laurentine Bustard otherwise Reynolds, his wife, of the one part and Thomas McElwaine of Belfast in the co. Antrim merchant of the other part. The name of the family to which her husband belonged was in fact "Bastard," a well-known surname in Devonshire and elsewhere from the time of the Conquest, Charles Bastard being one of the settlers on the Mervyn Estate in co. Tyrone in connexion with the plantation of Ulster. He married Elizabeth Poe, sister of William Poe, another settler on the same estate, afterwards of Manor Poe, co. Fermanagh and a major in the Parliamentary Army. Charles Bastard and his son Adam are mentioned in the will of William Poe, dated May 24, 1748, but the family changed their name to Bustard not long afterwards.

[I am indebted to the late Sir Edmund T. Bewley, Knt., for the particulars of the Bustard family.—H. F. R.]

3. Elizabeth Reynolds. Married James McElwaine, son of Joseph McElwaine of Lisfaning, parish of Templemore, co. Donegal Marriage Articles dated May 21, 1757, were executed between Joseph McElwaine and James McElwaine, his son of the first part; Michael Reynolds of [blank] and George Gillaghan of Trahan, both in co.

Donegal, gents., of the second part; and Elizabeth Reynolds of Dromore, spinster, of the third part.

4. Edward Reynolds.

III. Robert Reynolds, living in 1755.

IV. William Reynolds, of Drummore, parish of Drumholme, co. Donegal. In his will dated Nov. 27, 1752,\* he desired to be bur. in the churchyard of Ballyshannon. He married Dorothea or Dorothy Ellis of the parish of Drumholme, co. Donegal. Bond in Licence of Marriage granted Jan. 29, 1732/3. In her will dated Oct. 29, 1774, proved June 1, 1775, she is described as Dorothy Reynolds otherwise Ellis of Wardhouse in co. Leitrim, widow. Had issue a daughter:—

1. Jane Reynolds who married Henry Jones (he died *ante* 1797) and dying without issue was bur. Aug. 22, 1797 (Drumholme Registers).

HENRY FITZGERALD REYNOLDS.

DISRAELI AND DELANE. (See *ante*, p., 41.) —Mr. Disraeli's letter to Mr. Delane in 'N. & Q.' of July 17, is most interesting, and is, as the writer says, "about as imprudent a letter as was ever written." The following extract from the speech of Lord Beaconsfield at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Nov. 9, 1878, is amusing, when bearing in mind his anxiety to get *The Times* to support Lord Derby's ministry in 1858. After referring to certain paragraphs which had appeared in some newspapers expressive of doubts as to the fulfilment by Foreign Powers of the Treaty of Berlin, and as to certain gossip on the same subject, Lord Beaconsfield went on to say:—

"But the government of the world is carried on by Sovereigns and statesmen, and not by anonymous paragraph-writers, or the hare-brained chatter of irresponsible frivolity."

\* Extract from the Will of William Reynolds of Drummore, dated Nov. 27, 1752:—

William Reynolds of Drummore in Parish of Drumholm, co. Donegal. He desired that his body should two days after his decease be buried as privately as is consistent with common decency in the Churchyard of Ballyshannon. To his wife Dorothy Reynolds he was under an obligation by virtue of a Marriage Article to settle upon her a yearly sum of £10. To his daughter Jane Jones otherwise Jane Reynolds (her husband was Henry Jones) all the rest of his worldly substance, but in case of her dying without issue, then the remainder of his lease of the lands of Drummore unto Michael Reynolds, eldest son of his dear brother John Reynolds. He appointed his dear brother John Reynolds of Drummore and William Pain of Ardilaun, executors.—H. F. R.

It must not be forgotten that Disraeli was one of the founders of a newspaper called *The Press* in 1853, to which he himself contributed.  
HARRY B. POLAND.

"SWEET LAVENDER" (See 10 S. x. 146; xii. 176; 11 S. ii. 144; iv. 66).—Towards the end of July our streets are enlivened by the retailers of this fragrant flower from the famous fields of Mitcham, the vendors inviting custom with their well-known refrain. The precise version of "Buy my sweet la-ven-der" has often been discussed in the pages of 'N. & Q.' May I, of your courtesy, be allowed to quote the one given by Mr. E. V. Lucas in his book, 'London Lavender,' as doubtless the most authentic?

Won't you buy my sweet, blooming lavender,  
Sixteen branches for one penny?  
Ladies fair, make no delay,  
I have your lavender fresh to-day!  
Buy it once you'll buy it twice,  
It makes your clothes smell sweet and nice.  
It will scent your pocket-handkerchiefs,  
Sixteen branches for one penny!  
As I walk through London street  
I have your lavender nice and sweet.  
Sixteen branches for one penny!

The words are set to music in the book, and faithfully suggest those soft, melodious tones with which we are familiar.

CECIL CLARKE.

JOTTINGS FROM AN OLD COLONIAL NEWSPAPER.—The subjoined four extracts, taken from an old Colonial paper (*The South African Commercial Advertiser*, Nov. 26, 1828) may prove of interest to the readers of 'N. & Q.':—

1. "It is remarkable that among the thirty-two [*sic*] Sovereigns who have sat on the English throne since William the Conqueror, although each of the eleven months has witnessed the accession of one or more, the month of May has not been so fortunate, none having ascended the throne within its limits."

In bringing this up to date, we find that of the thirty-eight Sovereigns who have reigned, within the stated time, King George V. was the first to break the above record, on his accession on May 6, 1910.

2. "The first coffee-house in London was in St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, which was set up by one Bowman, coachman to Mr. Hodges, a Turkey merchant, who put him up in it, in, or about the year 1652.

"The next, opened about four years after was the Rainbow, by Inner Temple Gate; and the Bagnio, in Newgate Street, built by Turkey merchants, opened in 1679."

3. "The history of the old church of Pancras is not a little singular—it is one of the oldest in

Middlesex, and the parish it belongs to is one of the largest, being eighteen miles in circumference. The name was sent from Rome by the Pope expressly for this church, which has the only general Catholic burial ground in England, and mass is daily said at St. Peter's at Rome, for the repose of the souls of the faithful whose bodies are deposited therein; it was also the last church in England whose bell tolled for mass, or in which any Catholic rites were celebrated."

4. "Origin of the phrase "I guess."—If the phrase "I guess" is now peculiar to New England, it is not a native of the soil. As early as 1669, it was used by the John Bulls themselves.

"Milton, in the eighth book of his 'Paradise Lost,' makes Raphael say to Adam:—  
Already by thy reasoning this 'I guess,' &c.  
We note this for the benefit of historical antiquarians.—Baltimore paper."

E. H. FAIRBROTHER.

PORTRAIT OF ABRAHAM COWLEY.—There is in the National Portrait Gallery a portrait of Abraham Cowley, the poet (1618-1667). It is with some reservation ascribed to Mary Beale. Her proficiency in portrait-painting was probably attained subsequently to her marriage, and coincidentally with the Restoration (1660). It follows that if Cowley sat to her then, after having been ten or twelve years in France, he would have reached the mature age of 41 years. But he is represented as wearing a college gown; and in looks appears to be not more than thirty.

I venture to suggest that the portrait was painted between 1642 and 1645 by William Dobson at Oxford, where Cowley, having taken his degree at Cambridge, had by reason of his royalist proclivities taken up his abode at St. John's College.

I am strengthened in this opinion through having in my possession a portrait, of a similar size and tone, which is supposed to be of Sir Edward Walpole (K.B., 1661), the grandfather of Sir Robert Walpole, K.G. Sir Edward was 2 years younger than Cowley. He is painted wearing a brown gown, gathered at the shoulder as in Cowley's portrait, and shewing likewise a white shirt edging. The face especially is well painted, and bears a marked resemblance to that of Walpole's descendant of the fifth generation who appears on the left-hand side of Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Three Ladies Waldegrave." In Edward Walpole's portrait, probably painted a short time before that of Cowley, the hands are shewn; but they are not so successfully treated as is the face, which is that of a youth passing into manhood.

Upon a comparison being made of the Cowley portrait with the known work of Dobson, I believe to King Charles I.'s "Tintoretto" would be accorded the merit of having produced it. J. N. DOWLING.  
48 Gough Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

'THE NORTHAMPTON MERCURY': ITS BICENTENARY.—*The Times Literary Supplement* of July 22 contains an interesting review of 'The Bicentenary Record of *The Northampton Mercury*,' from which I extract a note or two that may be of service to some readers of 'N. & Q.' A newspaper bicentenary is so rare an event as to be of more than passing interest.

No. 1 of *The Northampton Mercury* was published on Monday, May 2, 1720, and alone amongst all its earliest contemporaries, has never changed its title. That patriarch of all newspapers *The London Gazette* commenced in 1665, as *The Oxford Gazette*. *Borrow's Worcester Journal* came into existence in 1709 as *The Worcester Postman*. Gone are all *The Northampton Mercury's* predecessors save these two. One further interesting note is, that *The Northampton Mercury* was a Whig journal at its commencement, when most other country newspapers were Jacobite or Tory. It is a Liberal paper still.

F. A. RUSSELL.

116 Arran Road, S.E.6.

### 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.

GNATON.—I am anxious to know where this place is: it has been transcribed as Ganton and as Gunton. In *The Field* of Aug. 14, 1875, p. 179, it is recorded that a cock pheasant, weighing 5 lbs. 15 oz. was killed at Gnaton "while Admiral Sir Houston Stewart was residing there some years ago." I can find no place called Gnaton and the owners of both Ganton and Gunton can give me no information. I should also like to know the actual date on which this enormous pheasant was shot.

HUGH S. GLADSTONE.

Capenoch, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.

PHIPPS=WALLER.—In a note in Jessé's 'George III.' (vol. iii. p. 438) it is stated that Phipps, "the eminent oculist," who attended George III., was "afterwards

known as Sir Wathen Waller, Bart." According to G. E. C.'s 'Complete Peerage,' where his marriage in 1812 to Sophia Charlotte, Baroness Howe, is recorded, his full name was Sir Jonathan Wathen Waller. (1) At what date did Phipps take the name of Waller? (2) What was his connexion with the Waller family? (3) When was he made a baronet? I understand that his present representatives claim to be descended from an elder branch of the family to which the poet Waller belonged. Presumably the oculist is the person alluded to by Lady Louisa Stuart in her letter of Dec. 11, 1822, to Miss Louisa Clinton, as "Baron Phipsy Waller," his wife being Baroness in her own right. CINQVOYS.

GRANDFATHER CLOCK: DATE WANTED.—I have a grandfather clock made by Isaac Rogers (Clockmakers Co., 1776, Master later). The date of clock probably between 1780-1790. In the top of the door, sawn crosswise, there are deep clear saw-cuts, as shown:

### XVI

Can any reader kindly inform me what date these marks are likely to represent? I am in doubt as to 1796.

NELSON BATHURST,

12 Goodmayes Lane, Goodmayes, Essex.

"LE TIR ANGLAIS."—On the 1:80,000 map of France, the name "Le Tir Anglais" appears 1 mile south-east of Hazebrouck. Doubtless it refers to some past engagement of our troops; I surmise it dates from 1513, probably the scene of a skirmish while Henry VIII was besieging Thérouanne. It is noteworthy that there are two other place-names within a mile, "Le Grand Hazard," and "Au Soverain", both of which might have some connection. Can any one throw any light on it? A. W. BURNE, Major, R.A.  
21 Kelvin Grove, Liverpool.

COLONEL JOHN LIGHTFOOT.—Is anything known as to the parentage or antecedents of Col. John Lightfoot, who was appointed Auditor-General of Virginia in 1670, an appointment which was subsequently revoked. He was member of the Virginia Council of State in 1697, and Commander-in-Chief of King and Queen Co., dying in 1707. W. A. Crozier's 'Virginia Heraldica' states that he was the brother of Philip Lightfoot, and the two were immigrants to Gloucester Co. in 1670—sons of John Lightfoot, barrister, of Gray's Inn. This, how-



ever is apparently an error, as the pedigree of the latter shows his son John to be the Captain in the Navy, who died in 1682, and presumably the Capt. John Lightfoot, of H.M.S. Elizabeth, which ship was lost by him to the Dutch in 1665, for which he was tried by court martial and dismissed.

This confusion in the two Johns also occurs in 'Colonial Families of America.'

Can any one clear up the discrepancy?

E. W. LIGHTFOOT, Major.

16 Selborne Road, Hove, Sussex.

ZOFFANY'S 'COCK MATCH.'—What has become of the "reduced copies in water-colours" of this and other pictures, made in 1853 by Masawur Khan, miniature painter to the last King of Oudh? According to W. Kilbride (8 S. viii. 97), these copies were, in 1895, in the possession of the political officer for whom they were painted more than forty years earlier.

S. W.

GRAMMAR OF STAGE DIRECTIONS.—What is the origin of the idiomatic usage in the stage directions in printed plays of linking the plural predicate with the singular subject: for example, "Enter Hamlet," instead of the grammatical "Enters Hamlet," or "Hamlet enters"?

Can the usage be traced to French or has it some other derivation?

E. BASIL LUPTON.

10 Humboldt Street, Camb., Mass., U.S.A.

PRICE FAMILY.—I should be grateful if anyone could tell me the Christian name of the father and the Christian and surname of the mother of John Price, rector of Priston, Bath, who married at Farnborough, Bath, in 1724-5, Emma Catherall of Englishcombe. To what family of Price did he belong?

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

"SEEVIER."—In a deed dated April 2, 1702, Edward Trattle the elder and his son Edward Trattle the younger, both of Newport, Isle of Wight, is each described as a "Seevier." The deed was a Settlement made in contemplation of the marriage between Edward Trattle the Younger and Jane Jolliffe, and comprised (*inter alia*) a house on the south side of Pyle Street, Newport, in which Edward Trattle the Elder then dwelt, with the Malthouse thereto belonging, and a house with the Malthouse thereto belonging situate at the corner of Lugley Street and Chainestone Lane, Newport.

In a Deed dated Feb. 10, 1761, Edward Trattle of Salisbury, Apothecary, is described

as the only son and heir of Edward Trattle of Southampton, Gentlemen, who was the eldest son of Edward Trattle of Newport, Maltster and Jane his wife formerly Jane Joliffe. It is therefore clear that the Edward Trattle the younger, of the first mentioned deed, was at one time a maltster, and from the fact that this deed conveys two malt-houses, it seems likely that both he and his Father were maltsters.

Is, then "Seevier" another word for Maltster? I have, however, been unable to find it in any Dictionary, and I should be glad if any of the readers of 'N. & Q.' can throw any light upon it.

WM. SELF-WEEKS

Westwood, Clitheroe.

"EVERY BULLET HAS ITS BILLET."—This phrase occurs in a song to which it gives the title, the author of which is unknown. Sir Walter Scott quotes the words "the bullet has its billet" as part of the motto to chap. xxv. 'Count Robert of Paris,' giving as his authority 'Old Play.' Is this mere "camouflage" to convey an idea of his own, or a genuine quotation?

J. E. HARTING.

SOVEREIGN OF NAAS: SOVEREIGN OF DINGLE.—What were the duties and privileges of these Irish dignities; by whom conferred, and do they still exist?

A. W. WALLIS-TAYLOR.

Beulah Cottage, Tatsfield, Nr. Westerham.

LEONARD DIGGES.—I should be much obliged by any information concerning Leonard Digges, who wrote commendatory verses on Shakespeare in the 1623 folio: especially as to any connection with Francis Bacon.

GEORGE HOOKHAM.

Willersey, Glos.

[The 'D.N.B.' has a short account of Leonard Digges which does not, however, supply the information specially asked for.]

GERMAN: ORIGIN OF THE NAME.—Dr. John Aikin, whose 'Excursions' are now appearing in these pages boldly asserts in a note on p. 7 of the 4th (1823) edition of his translation of the 'Germania' and 'Agricola' of Tacitus that "the derivative [*sic*] of German is *Wehr mann*, a warrior, or man of war." But *Wehr* does not mean war, but defence. There was, I believe, an O.H.G. word *Werra*, a quarrel, from which Fr. *guerre* and It. and Sp. *guerra* have been derived. Can it also be the origin of "German"? The 'N.E.D.' says: "The name does not appear to have been applied

to these peoples by themselves or to be explicable from Teutonic sources. A view widely held is that it was the name given by the Gauls to their neighbours; the Celtic derivations suggested are from OIr. *gair*, neighbour (Zeuss), and from Irish *gairm* battlecry (Wachter, Grimm)." Tacitus, however, says ('Germania, 2,') that the people who first crossed the Rhine and expelled the Gauls, assumed the title of Germans "in order to excite terror," and that this name was afterwards adopted by the nation in general.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

BEADON FAMILY.—I shall be much obliged for information about Edward N. Beadon who in 1854 was curate of Milton near Sittingbourne, Kent. The Clergy Lists of that date do not give his University or other particulars.

H. C. BARNARD.

The Warren, Burnham, Somerset.

PANNIER MARKET.—An advertisement in *The Launceston Weekly News* of July 31, announces that the Town Council of the Borough of Dunheved, otherwise Launceston, has transferred to another site the Pannier and Vegetable Markets. What other pannier markets exist under this name?

DUNHEVED.

—ANCIENT HISTORY OF ASSAM.—Where can information be found regarding the ancient history of Assam—of the Koch, Kachari, and Chutiya peoples and the early days of the Ahom (Tai) race, conquerors of Assam; also of the ancient ruined Cities covered with the densest forest, of which traces are to be seen in the Sadiya district, east of Dibrugarh, and which Colonel Hannay was the first Englishman to visit and describe, in *The Asiatic Quarterly* of 1848.

J. S.

'WANDSWORTH IN 1790.'—What is the origin of this view reproduced in 'Old and New London,' vi. p. 481.

J. ARDAGH.

JOHN DAVIDSON: THE VALE AT LONG DITTON.—The late John Davidson in his 'Fleet Street Eclogues' wrote:—

Once in June  
Upstream I went to hear the summer tune  
The birds sing at Long Ditton in a vale  
Sacred to him who wrote his own heart's tale.....

Long Ditton is, I take it, the Thames-side village almost opposite Hampton Court.

To whom did the poet refer?

J. R. H.

HAMILTONS AT HOLYROOD.—Can some reader please state what was the relationship of Margaret Hamilton, daughter of a Count Hamilton (holder of a French or Swedish peerage) to the Douglas-Hamiltons, Dukes of Hamilton and Brandon, by virtue of which connexion she occupied apartments at Holyrood, of which the dukes are Hereditary Keepers? She lived there for some period between 1800 and 1850.

QUERIST.

FAMILY OF HAGAR OF BOURN HALL, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—A pedigree of a younger branch of this family, which had settled in Hertford, was recorded in the College of Arms in 1841. Can any reader supply information regarding the elder branch, after 1670, or the ancestry of the Rev. George Hagar, who is stated in Burke's 'Peerage and Baronetage' (under Kemp of Gissing Hall, Barts.) to have been heir male and representative of this family?

C. CLARKSON SHAW (Capt.)

The Citadel, Quebec.

BARR.—Is anything known—such as arms, &c.—of the two following:—

1. Henry, Earl of Barr, who married Eleanor, sixth child of Edward I.

2. The Duke of Baar (? Barr) who married as third husband Blanche, fifth child of Henry IV., and widow of Lewis of Bavaria, and of the King of Arragon.

A family of Barr is believed to have originated at Barr-head, Ayrshire.

There is extant a portrait of a Lady Isabella Barr; can she be identified?

H. R. POPHAM BAKER.

77, Accrington Road, Blackburn.

DOROTHY STANLEY of the parish of Over, co. Chester, married at Plempstall, Aug. 25, 1670, to John Coddington of Hoole, co. Chester. She was buried at Plempstall, Feb. 13, 1731-2 (?) From what family was she?

BARTLETT.

FRENCH TITLES.—In Martin's 'Histoire de France depuis 1789' (vol. iv. p. 256), there occurs the following passage:—

"Il poussa M. de Richelieu à donner sa démission, ce qui entraîna tout le ministère à en faire autant. Cette manœuvre parut d'abord réussir; le roi effrayé de la retraite du duc de Richelieu, le conjura de rester....."

Is it correct to call one and the same person Monsieur or Duc? Martin is writing about the events of the year 1818.

T. PERCY ARMSTRONG.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.—I shall be very grateful for the discovery of the authorship of a poem in which the following lines occur:—

Where shall I find the noble British land ?

Lo, I at length a northern speck espy

Which in the sea doth lie

As seems a grain o' th' sand.

For this will mortals sin and bleed ?

Of civil wars is this the meed ?

And is it this, good lack, that we,

O irony of words ! do call Great Britannie ?

The horses were of tempered lightning made.

Their hoofs were shod with diamond ;

Not such as here are found,

But such light solid ones as shine

On the eternal rocks of the heavenly crystalline.

I think it is late seventeenth century. I have not seen the book for forty years, and remember nothing about it except that its colour was green.

HUBERT WALTER.

Uginish, Dunvegan, I. of Skye.

## Replies.

MUSHROOM FREEMEN: MANDAMUS  
VOTERS.

(12 S. vii. 69.)

THE "Mushroom Freeman" referred to were honorary freemen elected by the common council of the City of Durham, after the death of the previous member, for the express purpose of influencing the election to fill the vacancy and to secure the return of Gowland. The facts are to be found in the 'History Political and Personal of the Boroughs of Great Britain' (London, MDCCXCII.).

It appears that the right of election at Durham was in the Corporation and Freeman, and there was an ancient by-law of the Corporation by which none could be admitted freemen until their claim had passed three quarterly guilds. The normal method of acquiring a right to the freedom was either by servitude, or election into companies at certain guilds, holden by those companies.

At the election in question the majority of the Corporation supported Gowland, while the City was in favour of Lambton. The petition by Lambton against the return of Gowland alleged, amongst other things, that John Drake Bainbridge and several other Aldermen, long after Gowland and Lambton had declared themselves candidates, and within a few weeks of the election

took upon themselves illegally to displace out of the Common Council several of the most substantial and respectable inhabitants and to substitute other persons of inferior character and station, whose only recommendation was their known attachment to Gowland ; that Bainbridge procured himself to be appointed Mayor ; and that he and several of the Aldermen having unduly garbled a common council for their purpose, professed to repeal the above mentioned by-law, and having thus got rid of what would have been an obstacle to their scheme, some of the before-mentioned Aldermen within a month before the writ for the election was issued illegally and against the consent of a large majority of trading companies, admitted upwards of 200 occasional freemen for no other purpose, but to increase the poll for Gowland ; and that the persons so admitted were strangers to the city, residing at a distance, and most of them unknown to the wardens of the companies, but strenuous partizans of Gowland and under the influence of the Mayor and his confederate Aldermen. There was also a petition by freemen contending that the above-mentioned proceedings of the Mayor and his confederates were a gross injury, violation and invasion of the rights and franchises of the legal freemen.

The result of the petitions was that Gowland was unseated, and it was ordered "that the deputy clerk of the crown should attend the house as the next morning to amend the return for the said city of Durham by razing out the name of Ralph Gowland, Esq., and inserting the name of John Lambton, Esq. instead" (Citing 'Commons Journals,' vol. xxix 337).

To prevent similar attempts to pack the electorate of a constituency for an approaching election the well-known Durham Act was passed in 3rd George III., by cap. xv. of which no person was to have a right to vote at a parliamentary election who had not been possessed of his franchise twelve calendar months before the first day of election ; but this provision was not to extend to persons who were entitled to their freedom by birth, marriage or servitude, according to the custom of the borough.

The before-mentioned 'History of Boroughs' does not give particulars of the Morpeth election for 1768, and I have not at hand any book of reference that does. It however gives an account of the election for that borough in 1774 to which your correspondent also refers.

It appears that Morpeth was under the immediate and absolute control of the Earl of Carlisle and that although several attempts had been made by the electors to surmount this influence, they had never been attended with success. At the general election of 1774 Francis Eyre and Thomas Charles Bigge were candidates in opposition to the Hon. William Byron, who was the cousin, and Peter Delme, who was the brother-in-law, to the Earl of Carlisle. On the day of election Byron and Delme had the majority of votes, but the populace by threats and violence compelled the returning officers to sign a return of Eyre instead of Byron. On petition by the latter, it was declared that Byron ought to have been returned as elected instead of Eyre, but leave was given to Eyre to petition against Byron's return within 14 days. This was done, the petition alleging bribery, partiality of the returning officers and other corrupt and illegal practices. The House was, however, prorogued before the petition came on to be heard, and the petition not having been renewed in the next session, the merits of the case were never investigated.

The right of election at Morpeth was in the bailiffs and free burgesses. The bailiffs who were the returning officers, were clearly supporters of the Carlisle interest at the election of 1774, and there is very little doubt that those who held office in 1768 were supporters of the same interest. They had probably refused to admit, as free burgesses, certain persons claiming that right, who belonged to the opposite party, and on this refusal these persons had applied to the Court of King's Bench for writs of mandamus directed to the bailiffs to admit them as free burgesses. Hence the term "mandamus voters." On being served with the writs the bailiffs would have to make returns to them, and it is not unlikely that the election was over before any questions arising on the returns could be decided.

The case may be illustrated from circumstances which arose in connection with a disputed Election for the Borough of Clitheroe in 1693. It was alleged by one candidate of that election that the admission, as burgesses, of certain of his friends had been wrongfully prevented by one of the bailiffs, who was himself a supporter of the other side, and writs of mandamus were obtained on behalf of these persons to compel the bailiffs to admit them. What

happened, according to the statement of such candidate's case, was as follows:—

"After Alias Mandamus's they [that is the opposite party] by surprise gain'd time till Christmas to make Returns, which might have been before the End of the last Term. The Returns have been concealed till within the last two Days, though daily enquir'd for; and not being Filed, no advantage can be taken of the false Returns."

In fact the election took place on Nov. 30, 1693, long before the returns were due.

The statement of the case for the other side refers to the persons on whose behalf the writs of mandamus had been obtained, as "Mandamus men" is clearly a parallel term to the expression "Mandamus voters" mentioned by your correspondent.

WM. SELF-WEEKS.

Westwood, Clitheroe.

LATIN AS AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE (12 S. vi. 202, 234, 261, 282, 300, 321; vii. 17).—It may not be out of place to cite three examples of such an employment of Latin, dating from the eighteenth century.

In 1722 Saint-Simon, then on special embassy to the court of Spain, visited Toledo. Here a ceremonial call was made on him by two of the canons of the cathedral acting on behalf of the whole chapter. After the preliminaries, he relates,

"Dès que je fus couvert, je me découvris et ouvris la bouche pour les remercier; à l'instant, le Pimentel [the senior of the two], le chapeau à la main, se leva, s'inclina, me dit *Domine* sans-m'avoir donné l'instant d'articuler un seul mot, se rassit, se couvrit, et me fit une très-belle harangue en fort beau latin, qui dura plus d'un gros quart d'heure. Je ne puis exprimer ma surprise ni quel fut mon embarras: de répondre en français à un homme qui ne l'entendoit pas, quel moyen? en latin, comment faire? Toutefois, je pris mon parti, j'écoutai de toutes mes oreilles, et tandis qu'il parla, je bâtis ma réponse pour dire quelque chose sur chaque point, et finir par ce que j'imaginai de plus convenable pour le chapitre et pour les députés, en particulier pour celui qui parloit. Il finit par la même révérence qui avoit commencé son discours, et je voyois en même-temps toute cette jeunesse [Tout ce qui étoit avec moi, et beaucoup d'autres gens de la ville... les neveux et les principaux officiers de l'archevêque, who were in the room at the time] qui me regardoit et riochoit de l'embarras où elle n'avoit pas tort de me croire.

"Le Pimentel rassis, j'ôtai mon chapeau, je me levai, je dis *Domine*; en me rasant et me couvrant, je jetai un coup d'œil à cette jeunesse, qui me parut stupéfaite de mon effronterie, à laquelle elle ne s'attendoit pas. Je dérouillai mon latin comme je pus, où il y eut sans doute bien de la cuisine et maints solécismes, mais j'allai toujours, répondant point par point, puis

appuyant sur mes remerciements, avec merveilles pour le chapitre, pour les députés et pour le Pimentel.... Cette fin leur fit passer mon mauvais latin, et les contenta extrêmement, à ce que j'appris. Je ne parlai pas moins longtemps que le Pimentel avoit fait.... Les neveux et l'assistance me félicitèrent sur mon bien-dire en latin. Ce n'étoit pas, je pense, qu'ils le crussent, ni moi non plus, mais enfin j'en étois sorti, et quitte" ('Mémoires,' ed. Chéruel & Regnier, tom. XVIII., pp. 349-350).

He had already, on entering the city, had occasion to employ this tongue, but in less embarrassing circumstances:—

"L'archevêque de Tolède m'avoit engagé à loger chez lui, où j'allai descendre.... J'y fus reçu par les deux neveux de l'archevêque.... Les neveux étoient chanoines, et le cadet montrait de l'esprit et de la politesse; nous nous parlions latin" (*ibidem*, p. 344).

These extracts are of value as showing—even if we discount in advance any unconscious exaggeration on the writer's part—that the well-educated French nobleman of the day could, in an emergency, not only understand but also, after a fashion, speak the language that has become so dead to us. The surprise, however, of those present shows that such a feat was exceptional. But here, too, the question of pronunciation arose:—

"L'ainé [he goes on to say], quoique inquisiteur croyant que je lui parlois une autre langue qu'il n'entendoit pas, me pria de me servir avec lui de la latine. C'est que nous autres, François, prononçons le latin tout autrement que les Espagnols, les Italiens et les Allemands. A la fin pourtant il m'entendit" (*ibidem*).

Thus the difficulty is eventually, almost automatically, overcome. After all, they are little more than dialect-variations, these Continental idioms, though the now dying conventional rendering peculiar to England would have presented greater difficulty, so uncouth is it. Of this last Saint-Simon seems not to have been aware, if we may judge from the last sentence but one of the quotation immediately above.

The phrase "bien de la cuisine" suggests a comparison with the experience of Grillparzer, the Austrian dramatist, about the year 1807, when, as a student of the University of Vienna, he attended the lectures of the Professor of Philosophy: these were "in Küchenlatein abgehandelt; nur bei heftigen Aufwallungen bediente sich der übrigens höchst gutmütige Mann der deutschen Sprache" ('Selbstbiographie,' ed. A. Keller, 1908, p. 26).

The third example comes at the close of the century and is perhaps the most curious

of all. In a publication entitled 'Lettres de Proclamation Obtenues.... à charge du soi-disant Prince de Béthune....' (Brussels: E. Flon, 1792), containing the official indictment of the conspiracy associated with the name of the Comte de Béthune-Charost (cf., e.g., A. Borgnet, 'Histoire des Belges à la fin du dix-huitième Siècle,' tom. i., p. 251), the following statement appears regarding a certain letter of Anne-Françoise de Marck, which the Confédérés desired translated as propaganda for the Hapsburg troops then quartered in Belgium:—

"Mais.... la de Marck.... ne put trouver de traducteur Hongrois et elle se vit obligée.... de faire faire la traduction en langue latine, qui est assez généralement familière aux troupes hongroises" (*ibidem*, p. 20).

Here, by implication, all classes of Hungarians are credited with some slight knowledge of the language, obviously (in an Empire and realm so many-tongued) for a practical end, and this citation appears to point the way to the use of Latin in the Magyar Diet which lingered on into the nineteenth century.

C. S. B. BUCKLAND.

DINWIDDIE FAMILY (12 S. vii. 7, 54).—Of those in America were Robert Dinwiddie who was Lieut.-Governor of Virginia, 1751 to 1758, and died July 28, 1770, whose relict died in 1793; and another Robert Dinwiddie who died at Germinston, Sept. 12, 1789 (*Gent. Mag.*). The Army List, 1827, has Gilbert Dinwiddie, a Deputy-Assistant Commissary General from Sept. 5, 1814. A variation of the name appears in this entry in *The Gent. Mag.*, Sept. 6, 1783:—

"Mr. Dinwoodie, of Queen-squ., Bloomsbury, m. to Mrs. Cobb, of Chelsea, relict of Mr. C. an eminent cabinet-maker in St. Martin's lane, and formerly partner with the late Mr. Hallet of Cannons."

The Rev. William Thomas Dinwoody, eldest son of William D., of Castletown, Isle of Man, gent., was curate of Kirk Andreas there, 1869, until he died 1876 (Foster's 'Alumni Oxon').

W. R. WILLIAMS.

OLD SEMAPHORE TOWERS (12 S. vi. 335; vii. 14, 32, 55).—I have a water-colour drawing of the cottage on Telegraph Hill, Hampstead, surmounted by the telegraph, which was executed by John James Park, when a boy, in 1808. This is the only known illustration and is reproduced in the 'Annals of Hampstead,' vol. iii. p. 376, with an account written by me. Park was the

author of the first history of Hampstead. The illustration shows the shutter system of telegraphing. It is to be hoped that the name "Telegraph Hill" will be perpetuated in some way or another, as this site may shortly be built on; it has been in the market more than once. Before this telegraph was erected (and presumably the building was put up to carry it) this eminence bore the name of "One Tree Hill." I never could understand my friend, the late Mr. G. W. Potter saying that the first station on the London-Yarmouth "chain" was Chelsea, surely it must have been Hampstead, starting from the Admiralty, Whitehall, which was doubtless headquarters.

Several of the old illustrations of this building show semaphores on the top, but these are not referred to, they simply form part of the picture. (See T. H. Shepherd's 'London in the Nineteenth Century,' &c.)

F. E. NEWTON.

"Hampstead," Upminster, Essex.

EMERSON'S 'ENGLISH TRAITS' (12 S. vii. 31).—18. When Emerson attributed to Landor the remark that Wordsworth "wrote a poem without the aid of war," he may have forgotten to verify the quotation. In an imaginary conversation Landor made Southey say: "Let Wordsworth prove to the world that there may be animation without blood and broken bones" (Landor's 'Works,' 1876, iv. 29). This may be what Emerson had in his mind.

STEPHEN WHEELER.

Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.1.

SAILORS' CHANTIES (12 S. vii. 48, 95).—During my scholastic days at Worksop College, Notts., I remember on one occasion a Mr. F. Ferguson coming down to give a lecture on 'Folk Songs and Folk-Lore of the Sea.' If S. C. writes to the Rev. Marchant Pearson of the above college, and asks him about this lecturer, he will get all the information required. A few points contained in it might interest your correspondents. The time of the so-called songs was easy, nevertheless possessed rhythm, as in 'Salt Horse' and 'Boney was a Warrior.' These two represented their work songs. Most of the songs composed by the tars were sad, resting particularly on shipwrecks and disasters, and were put down to the sailors' hard life. Sailors were always, more or less, superstitious, as we may see from the fact that they never alluded in their songs to their great sea-captains, but would compose a song about a sea-serpent.

R. D. W.-KAYE.

CROYDON PARISH CHURCH: ARCHBISHOP HERRING'S TOMB (12 S. vii. 72).—The three Archbishops of Canterbury, whose monumental tombs adorned Croydon Parish Church were Grindall, Whitgift and Sheldon. In J. Corbet Anderson's 'Croydon Old Church,' 1878, p. 240 I read: "On the ground adjoining the east wall of the same (*i.e.*, St. Nicholas's) Chancel, on a black marble ledger:—

Here lyeth the body of  
The most reverend Dr. Thomas Herring,  
Archbishop of Canterbury,  
who died March 13, 1757, aged 64."

On page 255, is an extract from the parish register:—"Dr. Thomas Herring, Archbishop of Canterbury, died at his palace at Croydon, and was buried May 24th, 1757."

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

In "Monuments and Antiquities of Croydon Church," by John Corbet Anderson, MDCCCLVI, it is stated at p. 19:—

"Archbishop Herring was buried in a very private manner, according to his own request: which expressly forbade also that any monument should be erected to his memory."

Illustrations of the other Archbishops' tombs are given, having of course, together with transcripts of inscriptions, been made before the fire.

WALTER E. GAWTHORP.

PRISONERS WHO HAVE SURVIVED HANGING (12 S. vii. 68, 94).—There are dozens of recorded and doubtless hundreds of unrecorded cases of prisoners who have been resuscitated. In the old days there was no hesitation, and the ceremony was repeated as soon as the patient revived.

William Duell escaped perhaps on account of his age; he was only 16. Anne Green escaped from the fortunate chance that she was hanged at Oxford. About the same time a woman was hanged in another part of Oxfordshire for the same offence, revived, and on the next day was hanged again. At least two pamphlets were written on the subject of Anne Green. One, of which there are several imprints and two editions, contained verses written by various undergraduates.

In the register of St. George's Church, Southwark, 1610, is the entry "Michael Banks, out of King's Bench Prison. Executed. Did revive again: was in the vestry three hours and was then carried back and executed again."

In a little book called 'A Murderer Punished and Pardoned' is an account

of the hanging of Thomas Savage, aged 15, on Oct. 28, 1668. He revived, but within four hours the officers "conveyed him to the place of execution again and hung him up again until he was quite dead."

A curious complication arose at Naples in 1715 where a man was hanged, cut down, clothed in a shroud, and revived. Disliking his garment he asked the hangman for his clothes, who claimed them as his perquisites and refused to give them up, which the prisoner said he ought to do as he had not been hanged properly. In the heat of argument the criminal seized a knife and stabbed the hangman in his belly.

A. W. OXFORD.

Charing Cross Hospital, Strand, W.C.2.

There is the whilom well-known case of "half-hangit Maggie Dickson." Convicted in 1724 at Edinburgh of concealment of pregnancy, she experienced the tender mercies of the hangman in the Grassmarket, where so many in the old days did "glorify God," having, after the allotted time, her legs dragged down, and undergoing other certainties of work well accomplished, and being then handed over to the doctors. After a scuffle with some surgeon-apprentices her friends got possession of her body, and, as it turned out, of her spirit also, which was aroused by the jolting of the cart on its way to Inveresk, to which place she belonged. Of easy virtue, she had several children afterwards, but in the end successfully died as an ale-house keeper in Edinburgh. "Jupiter" Carlyle of Inveresk, in a note in the old Statistical Account, refers to the case.

J. L. ANDERSON.

Edinburgh.

A record case of resuscitation occurred at Oxford in the seventeenth century. Besides the case of Ann Green in 1650, another woman, whose name is not preserved, was hanged at Green Ditch (now St. Margaret's Road) on May 4, 1658, and revived after she was cut down. But in this case the city bailiffs broke in, seized her and inhumanly hung her again in Broken Hayes, now the lower part of George Street, near the castle. The incident is related both in Plot's 'Natural History of Oxfordshire' and in Wood's 'Life.'

FAMA.

If Mr. F. C. WHITE examines *Chambers's Journal* for March 24, 1863, he will find recorded a score of historical cases. I have many taken from *The Gentleman's Magazine* of the eighteenth century, too

long to give here. One is especially curious of a man who like Duell (not Duett) came to life at the post mortem, and the surgeon gave him a blow on the head with a mallet and killed him. In Ireland the friends used to stand under the scaffold and support the hanging man for an hour, and then tried their best to kill him with whiskey. They tried to hang John Lee (1835) twice, and not three times, as stated.

R. C. NEWICK.

12 Glebe Road, St. George, Bristol.

On particular occasions resuscitation after hanging was deliberately attempted as is exemplified in the case of the Rev. W. Dodd, L.L.D., Preacher at the Magdalen, who was executed on June 27, 1777, for forgery. It is recorded:—

"The weather was most variable, changing perpetually from bright sunshine to heavy storms of rain, during one of which latter pelting showers he was turned off at Tyburn. His body, conveyed to a house in the city of London, underwent every scientific professional operation which it was hoped, might restore animation. Pott, the celebrated surgeon, was present to direct them" (Jesse's 'George Selwyn and his Contemporaries,' 1844, vol. iii. p. 196).

J. P. DE C.

LOWESTOFT CHINA (12 S. vii. 49.)—MR. ACKERMANN will find some information in Gillingwater's 'History of Lowestoft,'—the later edition. I have only been able to consult the original edition of 1790 at the British Museum, which does not notice it. I purchased a volume of this book for a lady at Brighton who asked the same question, and there was a paragraph at the end on this ware, rather brief, yet to the purpose. There is an imitation of this ware on view at Miss Northcutt's china warehouse at St. Leonards, which is thought by many critics to be good and worthy of notice.

W. W. GLENNY,

Barking.

Yes. There was a china factory there which started in 1757 and closed in 1803. There was a great deal of interest aroused in 1902 and 1903 by the unearthing of some moulds and fragments of china on the site of the old factory, a portion of which—the kiln—is still standing and is situated in Factory Street, forming part of the premises of Messrs. E. and G. Morse, the brewers. Some specimens of china actually manufactured at Lowestoft are very rare and valuable. I would refer MR. ACKERMANN to 'Lowestoft China,' by W. W. R. Spelman.

Jarrold & Sons, Norwich, 1906; 'Lowestoft China Factory,' and 'Catalogue of Lowestoft China,' both by F. A. Crisp, 1909, a well-known authority and collector; also to vols. iv, v, viii, ix, xvi, xviii, xix, xx, and xxiii of *The Connoisseur* for articles and several coloured reproductions of teapots, mugs and jugs manufactured at Lowestoft.

W. A. HUTCHISON.

32 Hotham Road, Putney, S.W.

China was certainly made at Lowestoft, and a very complete account of the factory will be found in a privately printed monograph issued in 1909, by F. A. Crisp. It gives an illustrated account of the present state of the buildings that once formed the factory at Lowestoft, with some description of the plaster moulds that had been used in the manufacture and were found buried on the site. An account will also be found in Gillingwater's 'History of Lowestoft,' 1790. Some sixty to seventy men were found employment, and an agency and warehouse were established in London. The works were closed in 1803 as the change from wood to coal for firing purposes made it impossible to compete with the Midland potteries.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Lowestoft china is well known to collectors, and is much prized. In consequence of the discovery of some hopeful clay near the town, about the middle of the eighteenth century, a porcelain factory was established there, which, I think I may say, equalled the Orient in the fineness of its pâte. The decoration was often in an eastern style, though use was also frequently made of English subjects or suggestions. The Lowestoft works closed in 1803 or 1804. All this, and more, is to be read in 'English Pottery and Porcelain,' London, *The Bazaar Office*, Wellington Street, W.

ST. SWITHIN.

This question is fully dealt with in Chaffers' 'Pottery and Porcelain' and the various legends which have cropped up concerning it are examined and dismissed. The factory was first established in 1756, and was successfully carried on until 1803 when the best of the workmen were attracted elsewhere by higher wages and left. The kaolin was not imported from China or Cornwall—as sometimes stated, but was found on the shore about Lowestoft itself. It was to this discovery that the china factory owed its existence.

L. G. R.

R. L. Hobson of the British Museum in his 'Porcelain' (Constable 1906) says, p. 217,

"Possibly a few stray pieces of Chinese porcelain were decorated at Lowestoft, as at other factories, but there is not a particle of truth in the ridiculous theory that hard-paste porcelain resembling the Chinese ware was ever made at the Suffolk factory."

J. L. ANDERSON.

A LITERARY HOAX (12 S. vii. 8, 53).—The interesting reply of "FAMA" to my query contains local information which I am glad to have unexpectedly revealed, and once again goes to show how extremely valuable 'N. & Q.' may be to its readers. For some years I possessed a small pamphlet published here entitled 'Jackanory,' by A. British Matron, and failed to find the author's name. Now "FAMA" reveals it, as this pamphlet contains 'In Touraine—a Miniature,' a poem of 17 four line stanzas. Mrs. Watts-Jones was a sister of John K. Cross, M.P., for Bolton, 1874-1885, and one time Secretary of State for India.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

PUSSYFOOT (12 S. vii. 90).—Some years ago a Commission was formed in the United States to see that drink prohibition was enforced among the North American Indians. The chief enforcement officer proved to be a very astute individual for during his tenure of office he secured no less than 3,000 convictions for illicit liquor selling. The Indians named him "Pussyfoot" owing to the swift and silent unexpectedness of many of his coups.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

COINAGE OF CHARLES II. (12 S. vii. 71).—I do not think any such coins existed, or were possible, before the Restoration. Even in Scotland there are no silver coins of Charles II. until four years after his restoration; and then his money is of silver and copper only.

A. R. BAYLEY.

'HISTORY OF THE NAVY': H.M.S. COVENTRY (12 S. vii. 47, 94).—The Coventry, Capt. William Wolseley, was not captured on Jan. 11, 1782, as stated by Sir W. L. Clowes, but on Jan. 12, 1783, having sailed to within half a gunshot of the French Fleet, mistaking them in the fog for East-Indiamen.

At the court martial held on June 16, 1784, it was found that "the Captain, Officers, and Ships company exerted themselves to the utmost to escape but in vain," and they were adjudged to be acquitted.



Capt. Wolseley stated that he had expected to meet the fleet of East Indiamen, but it was not thought possible for the French to have arrived so early.

The *Medea* also sailed into the midst of the French, but succeeded in escaping before a shot could be fired at her.

The action with the *Bellone* took place on Aug. 11, not 12, 1782, the Coventry then being under the command of Capt. Andrew Mitchell.

RICHARD HOLWORTHY.

SPONNERISMS (12 S. vii. 6, 35, 52, 79).—The following 'Lines' by an Oxford Don were printed in *The Globe* in June, 1895:—

My brain was filled with rests of thought,  
No more by curving wares distraught,  
As lazing dreamily I lay  
In my Canoodian canoe.

Ah me, methought, how leef were swite  
If men could neither wreak nor spite;  
No erring bloomers, no more slang,  
No tungen then to trip the tang!

No more the undergradder titts  
Would exercise their woollish fits  
With tidal ales (and false, I wis)  
Of my fame-farred tamethesis!

I do not think the instance has been given of the cox at the Oxford eights, who at the starting-point gave the order, "stroke her backside." I may add that I can remember as a schoolboy hearing the master who was reading the lesson in chapel say "duff and demb," and correct himself, "demb and duff."

CINQVOYS.

The defect commonly known as Spoonerism is known in medical parlance as "Marrowskying," a term which has often puzzled me and gave me no suggestion of its origin. MR. WHIBLEY's contribution that in 1863 it was known as the language Marouski leads one a step further and points probably to an individual of that name. May one of your readers track him to his lair!

As MR. MENMUIR appears to be seeking something more than examples of Spoonerism he may be interested in the psychological explanation of the defect. It is said to be due to the intrusion of the subconsciousness of the speaker. We subconsciously construct our sentences before uttering them and sometimes the preliminary work gets mixed up with the timber. *The British Medical Journal* some years ago (alas! the date is torn off my cutting) gave an extract from an article by Professor Jastrow in *The Literary Digest*. The Professor says:—

"The complexity of speech requires the occupation with many processes at once, and

some of these—the nicer, more delicate, less familiar ones—will receive the major attention, while the routine factors engage but a minor degree of concern. Slight fluctuations in the condition of the speaker—physiological ones, such as fatigue, and for the most part, psychological ones, such as excitement, apprehension, embarrassment—will induce variations in the nicety of adjustment that are recognizable as typical slips of the tongue or pen and still more of the tongue-and-pen-guiding mechanism.... There are the anticipations, persistencies, the interchanges, the substitutions and the entanglement of letters, and of words—all of them indicative of shortcomings in the minute distribution of attention and co-ordination."

Marrowskying occurs in writing and should always be reckoned with in the interpretation of difficult passages in MSS.

RORY FLETCHER.

Some account of the form of slang called "Marouske" will be found in the late Henry Sampson's "Slang Dictionary," where we find it termed "Marrowskying," with a reference to "medical Greek," which is described as:—

"the slang used by medical students at the hospitals. At the London University they have a way of disguising English, described by Albert Smith as the Gower Street Dialect which consists in transposing the initials of words."

C. P. HALE.

I tremble when I think what my father, one of your oldest contributors and jealous admirers, would have said, had he survived to find you collecting Spoonerisms. But, if it be done at all, here are some of the best, which should by no means be omitted:—

(1) "A toast which needs no commendation from me—our queer Dean" [the speaker being then Dean of New College];

(2) An unfortunate transposition in the names of two New College men, Bell and Headlam;

(3) An unintentional proposal, "Will you take me?"

(4) "Boil my icicle";

(5) "I must hush my brat, for its roaring with pain."

W. E. B.

JEDEDIAH BUXTON (12 S. vii, 29).—The full account in Granger's 'Wonderful Museum,' vol vi, 3108-3111 (1808) says he "had several children. He died in 1778, being about seventy years of age;" and gives his portrait, representing him at a much earlier period of life than as figured in Wilson's 'Wonderful Characters,' and elsewhere. Notices of him and his arithmetical feats are in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for August 1751, and December, 1753.

W. B. H.

'TEACHINGS FROM THE CHURCH'S YEAR' (12 S. vii. 48).—J. A. was a Miss Jessie Anderson, daughter of a naval officer and a resident at Stoke in 1870. She afterwards married a Paymaster named Autridge, and died some twenty-five years since. The book was probably printed in Devonport by Couch or Clarke. HENRY SHAPCOTE.

10 Guthlaxton Street, Leicester.

This book was undoubtedly written by — Anderson, and issued by Messrs. Parker of Oxford and London in November, 1870. The author was at Stoke Damerel at the time, which is a suburb, and the mother parish, of Devonport. But the directories of Devonshire show no Anderson living at Devonport at the time, and the Clergy List only reveals one clergyman in Devonshire named Anderson, the Rev. William Dyer Anderson, Vicar of Milton Damerel near Holsworthy. There is some reason for believing a lady to have been the writer: for the correspondence about the issue of the book is in a feminine hand, and she offers to write to possible purchasers, nearly half of whom are ladies. Mr. C. J. Parker, the present head of the firm, kindly states that the firm printed the book at Oxford, but was agent for distribution, rather than actual publisher. None of the existing ledgers gives the Christian name of the author. FAMA.

'STALKY & Co.' BY RUDYARD KIPLING, (12 S. vi. 334; vii. 57).—One of the Stalky stories appearing in the (? American) periodical turned upon an escapade of cattle-running. It seems never to have been reprinted. D. L. GALBREATH.

FUNERAL PARLOUR (12 S. vi. 272. 316; vii. 37).—The funeral parlour has been an institution in the large cities of the United States for years. I have had personal knowledge of this in three cities. The funeral parlour is a room or suite of rooms maintained by the undertaker for holding mortuary services, when it would be inconvenient, for any reason, to have such services at the residence of the deceased. One instance will suffice. A veteran of the War for the Union died recently. He had many friends, he had been a Post Commander in the Grand Army of the Republic. At the time of his death he was living in a modest apartment, not much larger than that occupied by Mr. Dick, as related by David Copperfield, and so it was that the funeral parlour was opened as the place

where not only his army comrades but his friends in civil life might meet and pay the last tribute of respect. Among the mourners I was one, because with him I had worn the blue of the United States Army. N.

New York.

DIOCESAN CALENDARS AND GAZETTES (12 S. vi. 296; vii. 19).—The first Calendar for the Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol was published in 1859. The first number of *The Gloucester Diocesan Gazette* is dated January, 1906. An advertisement in the Calendar mentioned above shows that No. 1 of *The Parish Magazine*, edited by the Rev. J. Erskine Clarke, vicar of St. Michael's, Derby, was published January, 1859, by H. G. Heald, Ludgate Hill.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

"TO TRASH FOR OVERTOPPING" (12 S. vi. 143).—When I was in Barbados, the word "trash" was in ordinary use in all sugar plantations: but there it referred to the dry or dead leaves from the sugar cane and not to overtopping, and it has nothing to do with too luxurious tropical growth, as Mr. F. JESSEL says is the case in Queensland. As the cane ripens the leaves dry and naturally fall to the ground. These dead leaves are gathered and used to protect the young canes from the heat of the sun, and when eventually this "trash" rots, it naturally forms a manureal fertiliser, thus assisting and fertilising the land. The "trash" therefore is never lost, but always of use. The young canes are planted in November and December and are "trashed" from March onwards, as fast as the old canes are cut, when the "trash" is heaped up into big bundles and carried to the different fields on the heads of the negroes.

OSCAR BERRY.

Monument House, Monument Street, E.C.

HERALDRY OF FISHES (12 S. vii. 29, 52).—The following articles on the subject under notice may be useful to your correspondent if he is not already acquainted with them: 'Fish Heraldry,' published in *The Field* of Jan. 4, 1902, and 'Heraldic Fish' in *The Globe* of Nov. 28, 1905. A few years earlier, namely in February and March, 1898, two articles on 'Sportive Heraldry' appeared in *Country Life*, in the second of which (Mar. 5, p. 280) will be found half a column of pertinent observations—including instances of fishes introduced on shields involving a pun on the owners' names, as salmon, roach, and tench. J. E. HARTING.

## Notes on Books.

*On the Art of Reading.* Lectures delivered in the University of Cambridge, 1916-1917. By Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. (Cambridge University Press, 15s. net.)

We mean it as no trivial compliment to the Professor of English Literature at Cambridge when we say that, quite obviously, he himself is past master in the art of reading. That he has been this for many years, turns out as something of a disadvantage to his hearers and readers on the subject—or so we think. For he reads so naturally, so well, and to such an unflinching consummation of the end for which a person reads, that one half of the art of reading is no longer present to his consciousness. Almost exclusively these lectures are devoted to the other half. That is to say he discourses rather on what to do than on how to do it: on matter rather than on manner; on the choice of books rather than on how to tackle what you have chosen.

Now we are prepared to maintain that a poorer book better read profits more than a better book worse read. And Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch himself illustrates this contention: for he tells us in his Introductory lecture of a certain pamphlet which fell into his hands and which he profited by mightily—so much so that picking it up again after following out the track upon which it had set him, he found it no such wonderful book after all. Not an uncommon experience but possible only to a good reader; and to the making of a good reader goes more than a wise choice among good books.

Once he is made, however—by that exercise of the art of reading which Sir Arthur practices but does not preach—he has it in him to render nugatory not a little of the lamentation, quoted and emphasised here, over excess of knowledge gorged and stored in brains bulging in a deformed reptile. For our part we think that elaborate parallels between knowledge and food, the brain and the stomach, easily work out into absurdity. We are all of us incommoded by the difficulty of acquiring knowledge, and by the difficulty of retaining knowledge—but who has ever seen a person incommoded by knowledge once acquired and ready for use? Indeed, knowledge may be called liberation as truly as nourishment; and want of balance be viewed as a demand for greater freedom.

On Apprehension *v.* Comprehension we have a lecture full of a fine, kindling enthusiasm, which speaks with a delightful eloquence and links itself to the enthusiasms of the past by very apt quotations. This pretty and delicate business of quotation displays our author's tact and skill most attractively. He might, perhaps, have relieved the imagination of his hearers, labouring in a nightmare of print, by reminding them that books repeat each other and, along many lines, cancel each other, so that their array, formidable though it be, is still not quite so formidable as it seems. There are still only "some few" which "are to be read wholly, and with Diligence and Attention": the accumulations consist for the most

part of the "others" which are "to be read but not Curiously." (The writer of these lines would urge that catching the right trick in this latter kind of reading deserves more attention than teachers commonly bestow on it.)

Of the two lectures "On Children's Reading" the first sets out many familiar considerations wittily and charmingly: the second, equally delightful and not appreciably more novel, seems to us to ignore two pertinent facts—first, that reading as an effective art is really an affair between a person and a book—whether or no the person be a child; and secondly that an inclination for reading—we mean rather for literature—is by no means a universal property of the human mind. The spark "common to the king, the sage, the poorest child"—we agree in what our author says of that: but we would urge that it is not "drawn up to a flame" in every person by the same means, and, being but a little thing, if it flames up in one way usually will not in another. We are sure there will always be many children to whom it will prove utterly vain to read 'l'Allegro,' however persuasively. They were made to take fire from the coal of some other altar.

The lecture 'On Reading for Examinations' contains excellent counsels, and particularly so where the writer shows the relation of a knowledge of facts—about literature to a true realisation of literature in "its own and proper category of *what is*." "On a School of English" begins most unhappily upon a quibble of so crude a kind that we cannot but be astonished. The general argument of the lecture hardly rises above the beginning, though we get some amusing pages about the fiery pedantry of the first champions of English. Throughout this lecture, as throughout several passages of others, the too heavy insistence on a refusal to "dissociate literature from life" forces one to recollect that "dissociation" is, after all, the prime step in knowledge. That which the mind is to be engaged upon must first be disentangled and separated from the general mass of things. If this is not effectively done, not only will the "subject" thus constituted never be known adequately in itself, but it will not be known truly either in its relation to the aforesaid general mass. One of the most thrilling and illuminating of all intellectual experiences is that of seeing a subject, which has been thus studied in isolation, returned as it were, to its place in the scheme of things and exhibited there; but it is an experience not to be had without the preliminary "dissociation." Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch rejoicing in the reunion, for himself so long ago and so rarely well effected, has perhaps forgotten how different a thing it is from the original tangle, and how much of his present insight he owes to that disconnection from which—but we think vainly—he would fain altogether exempt his hearers. However, in the lectures 'On Reading the Bible,' he is forced upon some good measure of dissociation again and again.

In this matter of reading the Bible we think there is one factor which the Professor has left out of account, so far as concerns his plea for having a part of it included as an English classic in the studies of the School of English. There is

one association which destroys pleasure in any great work of art: and which, once established, persists long. It is the association of anxiety. Any work studied for examination purposes tends to contract that association. It is not to be helped—a great part of what is most splendid in literature must be submitted, in the student's mind, to this eclipse. But since we seem to have done well enough so far in literature examinations without the Bible, is it not a pity to dim its glory yet further in eyes of youth by a fresh unfortunate use? Let it be read, indeed, just as Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch intends, only let nothing temporal depend upon proficiency therein.

The finest essay to our thinking is that on the value of Greek and Latin. We do not remember to have seen the case for the old classical languages anywhere put so persuasively, with so evident and keen a realisation of what their contribution to western civilization has been and still is, combined with so clear a view of present conditions, and the claims of the newer literatures.

It will be seen that the general argument of this set of lectures is exceedingly simple—simple, one might say for much of it, to the point of self-evidence. But the book is none the worse for that: it gives the same satisfaction and affords the same subtle instruction as does an abundance of rich, ornamental detail disposed upon an elementary fundamental design which ensures grace and order without distracting the eye. The detail in this case—quotations, jests, lively turns of speech, touches of passion, illuminating phrases—is rich indeed.

All the same we return to our first complaint. Any reader must rise from these pages with excellent ideas as to what he ought to choose to read. But the important—or a twin important—thing is how to read when he has got the rightly chosen thing before him. It is an all but universal oversight, this neglect of the point of contact, the very point to which all the rest is in fact but introductory. We hoped Sir Arthur would prove an exception in regard to this curious short-coming. But no! We have here a most alluring survey of the fair fields in which the art of reading is exercised: but the art itself has barely been touched upon. And yet it is for want of good hints how to comport themselves there that so many people either shrink from entering that magic realm, or, having strayed there awhile to little purpose, abandon it with discouragement and *ennui*.

*The English Historical Review* for July strikes us as being among the best of recent numbers. The Editor contributes an important article on the Schools of Chartres and Paris in the time of John of Salisbury. Mr. William Miller writes on the Venetians in Greece 1818-1718; and Mr. G. Davies discusses the question of the genuineness and the import of the Nairne papers. Some of our correspondents may like to have their attention drawn to Mr. G. H. Wheeler's note on the Itinerary of Antonine. Other subjects discussed are the Forgery of Fines 1272-1376 (Mr. H. G. Richardson); Proceedings in the Star Chamber (Mr. C. S. Kingsford) and Royal Charters to Winchester (Mr. V. H. Galbraith).

## Obituary.

### MABEL PEACOCK.

We regret to learn that Miss Mabel Peacock, daughter of the late Edward and Lucy Peacock, of Bollesford Manor, Brigg, born on May 9, 1856, passed to her rest after a long illness, on Saturday, July 17. She was laid to rest in the graveyard at Grayingham, a mile and a half from her home. The results of all Miss Peacock's literary activity have not yet been given to the world, as her Lincolnshire folk-lore collections are only in part in print as yet. She was however authoress of the following: 'An Index of Royalists whose Estates were Confiscated During the Commonwealth, 1879'; 'Tales and Rhymes in the Lindsey Folk-Speech, 1886'—written conjointly with her brother Max, but published in the sister's name. 'Tales Fra Lincisheere,' 1889; an edition of Bunyan's 'Holy War,' and 'Heavenly Footman,' 1892, with introduction and notes; 'Lincolnshire Folk-lore,' 1908, along with Mrs. Gutch, but only from printed work; and 'Lincolnshire Rhymes,' 1907. She was a good naturalist as well as a keen folklorist. Her sense of humour was quick and her fancy ever ready, as her writings themselves bear witness. She was for many years a frequent contributor to our columns.

## 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, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4.; corrected proofs to the Athenæum Press, 11 and 13 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4.

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CORRESPONDENTS repeating queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

WILD DARRELL (12 S. vii. 30, 53, 98).—SIR WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK writes: "If Mr. HARTING will have another look at the bibliography attached to my letter in 'N. & Q.' of July 17 he will see that I did not omit, as he alleges, 'Society in the Elizabethan Age' by Hubert Hall."

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## Notes.

ITALIAN STAGE-SCENERY IN THE  
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY:

## PIER JACOPO MARTELLO.

IT is strange that no attempt has yet been made to describe Italian drama of the early Settecento in the only way which can render it interesting to modern students—namely, by reproduction of the stage scenery which gave to those productions their peculiar interest. With the possible exception of local histories like Salvatore di Giacomo’s “San Carlino” and a few indications in artistic monographs of no value the subject remains virgin. Professor Giorgio Barini lecturing in January of this year to the Neapolitan Scarlatti Association on the “Genesis and development of the drama through music” gave a few examples of stage-decoration

during the Seicento, notably the scenery of court-masques and pastorals like the ‘Aminta’ and ‘Pastor Fido.’ Those examples were culled from illustrated editions of the period, but no attempt was made to give a coherent theory of stage-decoration.

G. Boffitto’s study in *La Bibliofilia* November, 1919, ‘Due falsificazioni del Settecento nella storia dell’ aeronauticæ dell’ aviazione’ showed the importance of the engravings attached to the final edition of the works of Pier Jacopo Martello in the development of scientific invention. But in a broader sense those illustrations have an extreme value for us: they are perhaps the only reliable indication in eighteenth century art of the contemporary stage-scenery, and as such furnish material for a reconstruction of stage-decoration.

Martello belonged to that dramatic school in Italy which aimed at the establishment of a national theatre to combat the French—Gravina, Conti and Calepio. It is interesting to note in this connexion that Conti proposed Shakespeare as his model. “If Shakespeare can devote his talents to a purely national drama in the histories, then I may devote my work to Roman history.” Lessing was not the first by any means to appreciate Shakespeare. Martello’s literary life was spent in writing plays in support of this ideal; influenced by Quinault, Corneille, Racine, La Fosse, Grange and the Greek dramatists he proposed to fuse both, French and Greek, into Italian. His theories were promulgated in a series of racy dialogues ‘Tragedia Antica e Moderna’ and his adoption of the French Alexandrine in ‘Del Verso Tragico.’

The edition of his works which remains of interest is in seven volumes, published in Bologna by Lelio della Volpe, vols 1–3, dated 1735, 4–5, 1723, 6–7, 1729. Each play contains one engraving and the epic ‘Gli Occhi di Gesù’ in six books, has a series of heads of Christ drawn with singular beauty. As works of exquisite technique they would repay close examination by any artist, and those plates signed F. Aquila are almost perfect in execution with crisp line and vivacious colouring, rich shadows and velvety high lights on the flesh. To describe each plate would occupy too much space, but the following notes might excite enough interest to send the student to the books themselves.

Frontispiece (vol. i).—A female figure representing a classical goddess of a warrior

type, judging from the helmet on which she rests her left foot.

The foreground shows a tiled floor with walls on each side in classical Ionian style with two pseudo-peripteric pillars and surmounted by two flower-vases. The background is filled by two rows of poplars with chestnuts on each side. Beneath the stage a band of five musicians play the fiddle, spinet, flute, clarinet, and mandoline.

*Perselide* (vol. ii).—In the foreground Perselida, a very graceful figure, languishes on the knee of a servant, dressed in robes and a turban. The background shows on the right a massive column with a square pediment, further back arches in Renaissance style adorned with classical deities.

*Ifigenia*.—The landing of Orestes and Pylades in Tauris. Iphigenia, a graceful, drooping figure clasps the hand of Orestes. She is dressed in robes of wonderful softness. Orestes stands at her right with the image of Diana in his left hand just visible over Iphigenia's shoulder. The figure of Pylades on the right turned sideways towards Iphigenia is vivaciously engraved, the arm holding the tunic and the left leg exquisitely rendered. The background, very faint, represents the sea and a rocky coastline, while above, beyond a slight shadow of trees, the Furies are rushing.

*Rachele*.—A group at a table. The background—two great trees crossing trunks to form a bower, and behind them a square campanile beside a domed temple.

*Alceste*.—Perhaps the finest in chiaroscuro. Fereto sits on a throne mounted on two steps and shadowed by a heavily-folded curtain wound round a fluted pillar. The background contains the beginning of a circle of arches, fluted Corinthian pillars alternating with massive columns crowned by a goddess. Round the edge runs a balustrade.

*M. Tullio Cicero* (vol. iii).—The background shows the base of a classical building with a statue in a niche. The foreground, very spirited, holds a page dressed in mediæval garb presenting the head of Cicero to Octavian whose gesture of repulsion with both hands outstretched and averted face is well done. A figure beckoning behind with one hand on Octavian's shoulder is equally good. A shadowy figure on the left bending over a page has been softly rendered with filmy robes.

*Edipo Coloneo*.—In the foreground blind CEdipus, a tragic figure with arm out-

stretched, rushes eagerly forward while a female attendant prevents him from falling over a stone which has Gorgon heads on its sides. Three elders stand resignedly in the middle distance beside a brazier, while the background is filled with beautifully foliaged trees.

*Sisera* (a magnificent plate).—Jael, hammer in hand, steps over the dead body of Sisera, who lies like a mediæval knight with his helmet at his feet. The figure of Jael with her flowing garments and head bent forward and sideways, pointing with one shapely arm to the dead captain, pulses with splendid life. On a table to the right stand pots, and a snake-like tree on the left, with a forest behind, completes the frame.

HUGH QUIGLEY,

#### ARTHUR AIKIN IN WALES, 1807.

FROM LUDLOW TO DOLGELLEY.

IN 1807, the year of John Aikin's tour in Kent (*ante*, p. 101), his elder son Arthur Aikin made an expedition in Wales, and the following journal, which he kept from Ludlow to Dolgelley, is now given as it stands in manuscript.

Arthur Aikin (born at Warrington, 1773, and died in London, 1854) was the author of a 'Journal of a Tour through North Wales and part of Shropshire,' published in 1797. He was a man of varied scientific accomplishments, being one of the founders of the Geological Society (1807); the author of a manual of Mineralogy; a lecturer on chemistry, which subject he had studied under Priestley, at Guy's Hospital from 1816 to 1852, and first treasurer of the Chemical Society; secretary of the Society (now Royal Society) of Arts from 1817 to 1840; and first hon. secretary of the Institution of Civil Engineers (1818).

Ludlow, <sup>7</sup>September 10, <sup>17</sup>1807.

Walked to the Castle. Called on Mr. Merrick who lives in one of the best houses in the place with a delightful garden. Walked on the S. bank of the Teme—greatly superior to the Northern bank—the river's side well lined with trees that dip their branches in the stream and many rapids caused by ledges of rock that run across the river.

The hill opposite the town on the other side of the river composed of beds of calcareous flagstone not capable of burning into lime, but abounding in shells—declining gently to S.E. and E.S.E. The banks are more compact the deeper

they lie. Upon them are beds of bluish grey and brick-red slate marl, that yield easily to the air and form the rich red soil of the vale of the Teme.

September 11.—Having hired two stout horses to convey ourselves and our baggage to Machynlleth we set out between 10 and 11 for Bishops Castle 17 miles distant. The road lay in great part by the side of the Teme and we gained a considerable advantage both in space and scenery by passing through (Walcot?) a park near Ludlow. The general character of the scenery is that of rather elevated hills in connected ranges and covered with luxuriant oak wood or cultivated and in green sheep-walks to their summits. As we approached Bishops' Castle the brown and elevated ridge of Longmont forest and the adjacent hills began to remind us of our approach towards the mountains.

Dined at B. Castle and proceeded to Welshpool by the lower road which is only 15 miles, whereas the hill is 17 m. and not nearly so interesting. We first proceeded along the vale of Montgomery to Church Stoke through a rich and well-wooded country bounded by lofty and picturesque hills and watered by the Camlet. From Church Stoke to Chirbury the road lies for the most part along the summit of a ridge not much higher than the adjacent country but immediately on the right of which you look down the trees into a very deep glen the sides of which are quite covered from top to bottom with rich oak timber, while the little area at the bottom is a green pasture with the Camlet flowing through and studded here and there with cottages: in short it is one of the most perfectly beautiful scenes that I ever beheld. From Chirbury we crossed a range of hills and again crossed the Camlet which here winds through some extensive flat pastures. To this succeeded another range of hills from which we descended into the rich but rather tame valley of the Severn, in the middle of which is Pool, where we took up our quarters for the night.

September 12.—Proceeded before breakfast to Llanvair up the valley of a little stream that flows by the side of Powys Castle park, from which we crossed a ridge of high but cultivated ground on the right and then descended into the vale of the Wirnwy, a rapid torrent of considerable magnitude hurrying through a rich and romantic valley. Up this valley we proceeded after breakfast as far as Can office where we quitted the main stream and ascended the valley of a tributary stream, the Bronwy, quite to its source. In this part we saw a considerable quantity of cats, partly in shock and partly not yet cut. The pasture grounds assume that bright yellowish green so characteristic of N. Wales. At the head of this valley a pass between high but green mountains conducts us into the valley of a tributary to the Dovey. The character of this vale is much more striking than the former. The corn-fields are less frequent, the grazing grounds are of a still more vivid green, the mountains that bound the vale are higher and steeper and their sides are in many parts richly clothed with oak and birch, the stream is more turbulent, and the lateral valleys or rather glens partake of the general character.

At Mallwyd we dined and spent the night.

Mallwyd is a village at the confluence of the vale above mentioned and that of the Dovey, delightfully situated both on account of the grand views of the mountains that wall in the two valleys and on account of the romantic falls of the Dovey at Pont Fachlwyd. The mountains are all of slate, the strata at Pont Fachlwyd dip to S.S.E. with a very acute angle.

In the afternoon we ascended the adjacent mountain on the S. side of the valley, and with a good deal of labour attained its summit a little before sunset. We were amply recompensed for our trouble: the sun set in a flood of splendour directly behind the summit of Cader Idris which soared far above the neighbouring mountains; considerably on the right of this majestic object was Arran Fawddwy of similar outline and scarcely inferior in height to Cader. On the left was the termination of the vale of Dovey and a broad extent of sea beyond; and still farther to the left were the two peaks of Plinlimmon with a grand mountainous chain proceeding from them to the vale of Dovey.

As we descended I observed two Fairy rings composed of thick set tufts of *Lycopodium Selago*.

September 13.—Proceeded after breakfast down the vale of the Dovey on the S. side of the river. The cultivation of the vale is in general very rich, and the river flows through it in fine sweeps: the immediate banks where it grazes the mountainous sides of the valley are precipitous and well clothed with wood. Several lateral vales with their accompanying streams join the main valley and afford many delightful little landscapes.

From Abergwidol nearly to Machynlleth the bottom of the valley becomes quite flat and consists of an intermixture of pasture and peat moss. The farm houses and cottages in the valley are many of them whitened and exhibit an air of comfort and neatness not very common in this country. Machynlleth is a moderate sized town, built of blocks of slate rock and altogether presenting a respectable appearance. The chief manufacture of the town and of the whole vale is flannels and webs which are purchased chiefly by Shrewsbury factors. In the year of scarcity the inhabitants of this neighbourhood suffered considerably, as the principal occupation of the farmers was breeding sheep and cattle, many even of the most considerable not raising grain enough for the supply of their own families: since that time however the culture of potatoes and oats has so much increased that a considerable exportation of these commodities now takes place. The hills abound in moorgame and the river in salmon and sewin though the fisheries are very ill preserved owing to disputes between Sir W. Wynne, the lord of the manor, and other smaller proprietors.

After dinner we rode down the vale to the village of Carreg situated a few hundred yards beyond the boundary of N. and S. Wales, at the head of the estuary of the Dovey. It happened to be high water and a delightful afternoon. The broad expanse of the river opening to the main sea and bounded by high mountains on the northern side, well wooded at their bases, afforded several grand points of view. At Carreg are some yards where merchant ships are built, the

river being here of considerable depth: indeed, it is navigable for coasters as high as Derwentas, that is within about two miles of Machynlleth.

On our return to Machynlleth we turned to the right up the valley of a stream that rising from Plinlimmon forms during the whole of its course the boundary between N. and S. Wales. This valley is a very deep narrow and rocky glen with a roaring torrent running through and forming a succession of rapids and small falls. The sides are thickly lined with oak timber. The road, which is scarcely accessible except to Welch horses, follows the course of the stream where the rocks are nearly perpendicular, but where they are more accessible it quits the stream and winds by a rapid ascent through the woods towards the top of the mountain. From this elevation on looking back you see part of the estuary of the Dovey appearing like a great lake at the bottom of the glen, and on ascending still higher the sea makes its appearance above the trees. We crossed the mountain on our left and got into another glen somewhat broader and cultivated, but abounding in oak wood down which we proceeded and thus joined the main road within a short distance of Machynlleth. The savage romantic character of these two glens renders them well worthy of a visit.

September 14.—Being a rainy day we remained within doors, occupied with the Saddler, &c. in equipping our new ponies.

September 15.—A promising morning, so we hired a guide and made the other necessary preparations and set out about 10 on horseback for Plinlimmon. The first part of the road lay through deep and cultivated valleys containing several oak woods. As we ascended the woods and cultivated lands gave place to moory hills and boggy valleys over which roamed large herds of black cattle and flocks of sheep. At length with some exertion rather of our horses than of ourselves (as we rode the whole way) we gained the summit about 2. Just below us lay a deep black lake out of which the Rheidiol flows; in another quarter we saw the boggy valley whence the Gwy or Wye derives its origin and at no great distance we beheld another similar valley where the Hafren or Severn rises.

In the distance, we looked to the South over the greater part of S. Wales, as far as the Monmouthshire hills, to the West was the winding shore of Cardigan bay, from St. David's head to Bardsey island, in which we distinguished clearly the mouth of the Rheidiol and Ystwith united at Aberystwith, and the yellow sands of the estuary of the Dovey. On the north we could not see with much distinctness further than Cader Idris and Arran Fawddy, but on the East we saw very plainly the Long Mountain and Breiddin hills on the confines of Shropshire. From the summit we proceeded to the well-head of the Severn, an orifice in the rock below the peat scarcely more than six inches in diameter from which issues a tolerably copious and perennial current of strongly chalybeate water, in consequence of which its channel is lined for several yards with a copious deposit of iron ochre.

Plinlimmon is not a single hill but a mountainous mass of considerable extent, the top and sides of which appear formerly to have been covered uniformly with peat to the depth of from 8 to 12 feet. This covering is however in many places worn away by the rains forming small stony plains thinly sprinkled with heath and coarse grass; in some places the rains have only intersected the peat by deep gullies forming as it were a sort of network which has a very singular and desolate appearance to those who are wandering in them, as was our case in our road to the Severn head. We descended by a different track from that by which we ascended and were in more instances than one indebted to the spirit and surefootedness of our horses for our extrication from the bogs. We reached Machynlleth by about 7 in the afternoon, having been actively employed during the whole 9 hours of our excursion.

Plinlimmon itself and the adjoining mountains appear composed entirely of primitive argillaceous schistus with veins of quartz.

September 16.—Proceeded after breakfast down the vale as far as Aberdovey, a paltry little port at the mouth of the river. It consists for the most part of a single row of houses built on the beach and sheltered from the north by a ridge of slate rock of considerable elevation, over which we passed by a rough and steep road, but were compensated by the delightful view of the bay of Cardigan which we enjoyed from its summit. In this slate rock are several veins of yellow Copper pyrites with quartz which appear to be wrought with considerable effect.

From Aberdovey we proceeded along the shore to Towyn, a poor dreary little bathing town, near a mile from the sea, where we slept.

September 17.—After an early breakfast we proceeded at a leisurely pace towards Dolgelle. For this purpose quitting the regular Talyllyn road we ascended the vale of the Disywny, at the head of which appeared the summit of Cader Idris in unclouded majesty, with grand side screens formed by projecting parts of the same mountain, the lower parts of which were sprinkled with natural oakwoods and smiling farms. After passing a great craggy rock called Craig y Derryn (which rises almost perpendicular from the valley and is a noted resort of multitudes of birds) we turned short to the right, still ascending the river, through a deep wild romantic valley which brought us into the proper Dolgelle road at a hamlet called Efel fac Edris. We still pursued our course up the valley, and our attention was still solicited by scenes of striking grandeur and beauty. The broad extent of Talyllyn lake quite full and sparkling in the sunbeams long attracted our notice. We at length quitted the valley by a striking pass and after a few miles of stony and rather uninteresting road arrived in sight of the river in whose delightful valley is situated the town of Dolgelle.

September 18.—We devoted the whole active part of this day to Cader Idris which we ascended on foot and found the expedition sufficiently fatiguing. Although upon the whole a fine day yet the haziness was such as to obscure all distant objects. I was however fortunate enough to ascertain decidedly the alternation of the beds

of slate with those of greenstone in the precipitous face of what is called the Crater (as expressed in the annexed sketch). \* Lower down the mountain are other beds of slate alternating with a greenstone containing smallish pieces of quartz, these latter fall out by exposure to the weather and the greenstone becomes cellular.

September 19.—A fine day and well employed in

\* The sketch which cannot be reproduced here, is annotated as follows: "The summit of Cader Idris from the centre of the edge of the crater, looking to the East. The dip of the strata of slate, between S. and S.S.E. forming a large angle (perhaps 60 degrees) with the horizon."

riding along the southern side of the valley of the Mawddach quite to the sea and then for a few miles further on the shore. It was high water, and we saw the whole of this delightful but indescribable scenery in full perfection. There is one point on this road from which Cader Idris appears to more advantage than from any other, which I have marked accordingly on the map.

After dinner we took a stroll up the valley towards Bala, and though the light of the sun was soon exchanged for that of the moon, yet we saw enough to convince us that much beautiful scenery was to be found in this direction.

IDEM.

### AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See 12 S. ii. *passim*; iii. 46, 103, 267, 354, 408, 438; vi. 184, 223 242, 290, 329; vii 83.)

The next Regiment (page 64) was raised as a regiment of Cuirassiers on July 29, 1685, from six Troops of Horse which had been formed independently earlier in that year. It ranked as the 7th regiment of Horse.

In 1746 it became the "2nd Irish Horse," and in 1788 its title was changed to the "Fifth Regiment of Dragoon Guards."

The late Lieut.-General Napier's Regiment of Horse.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Colonel	.. (1)	.. ..	.. ..
Lieutenant-Colonel	.. Thomas Bligh (2)	.. .. 2 Oct. 1719	<i>Captain</i> , 27 Dec. 1717.
Major	.. Daniel Paul (3)	.. .. 1739	<i>Cornet</i> , 22 Aug. 1709.
Captains	.. .. { William Portal (4)	.. .. 4 Mar. 1719	ditto 1 Mar. 1710.
	.. .. { Joseph Preston (5)	.. .. 12 June 1733	ditto 4 Feb. 1722.
Captain Lieutenant	.. Peter Ormsby ..	.. .. 14 Jan. 1737-8	<i>Cornet</i> , 6 Sept. 1718..
	.. .. { Thomas Tenison (6)	.. .. 10 Nov. 1719	ditto 26 Nov. 1715..
	.. .. { John Bowen ..	.. .. 10 Dec. 1722	ditto 4 Mar. 1719.
	.. .. { Richard Reynell ..	.. .. 4 Feb. 1722	ditto 20 Feb. 1713.
Lieutenants	.. .. { Alexander Napier ..	.. .. 1 April 1724	<i>Ensign</i> , Sept. 1711..
	.. .. { John Langston ..	.. .. 14 Jan. 1737-8	<i>Cornet</i> , 5 July 1723..
	.. .. { Henry Stamer (7)	.. .. 10 Dec. 1722	ditto
	.. .. { Francis Burton (8)	.. .. 2 Sept. 1723	ditto
Cornets	.. .. { Henry Wallis ..	.. .. 1 April 1724	ditto
	.. .. { Nathaniel Preston ..	.. .. 12 June 1733	ditto 14 Mar. 1725..
	.. .. { William Naper ..	.. .. 11 Sept. 1736	ditto
	.. .. { Joseph Stopford ..	.. .. 14 Jan. 1737-8	ditto

The following additional names are entered in ink on the interleaf:—

Captain Thomas Burton	.. 10 May, 1740
Cornet Henry Floyer ..	.. 24 April, 1740
John Jocelyn ..	.. 1 Aug. 1741

(1) Robert Napier had died on Nov. 10, 1739. Major-General Clement Neville was appointed to succeed him on May 10, 1740. He died in Dublin in 1744.

(2) Younger son of the Rt. Hon. Thomas Bligh of Rathmore, Co. Meath. On Dec. 22 1747, he was appointed to the Colonelcy of this Regiment, after having held the Colonelcy of the 20th Regiment of Foot, Dec. 28, 1740, and of the 12th Dragoons, April, 1746.

(3) Lieut.-Colonel in the Regiment, Feb. 3, 1741.

(4) Major, 5 Feb., 1741.

(5) Major, July 3, 1743. Died 1754.

(6) Captain Lieutenant, Apr. 24, 1740.

(7) Lieutenant, Apr. 24, 1740. Major, July 14, 1749. Still serving in 1755.

(8) Lieutenant, Aug. 12, 1741.

CORRIGENDUM.—At *ante*, p. 83, col. 1, after "8th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)" enter "7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards."

J. H. LESLIE, Lieut.-Col. (Retired List).

(To be continued.)

## "HODMAN": "SQUIL":

## CHRIST CHURCH SLANG.

IN 'Christ Church,' by the Rev. Henry L. Thompson, 1900, one of the 'University of Oxford College Histories' (p. 151), is a quotation from 'Terræ filius,' 1733, in which is the following:—

"The men [of Christ Church] gave themselves airs...those of other Colleges were 'Squils' and 'Hodmen.'"

Thompson comments thus:—

"The phrase 'Squils and Hodmen' needs some explanation. The first word is now happily forgotten, but was in use within the last twenty years, as a colloquial designation of members of other colleges. It was supposed to be a corruption of 'Ex-Collegees,' or 'Esquilini.' The word 'Hodmen' has an interesting literary history. In Littleton's dictionary (1677) it is explained as 'advena,' 'alienigena,' as opposed to the Westminster Students at Christ Church, who considered themselves 'indigenæ.' From this usage it might easily come to be identified with 'Squils.' But in 1706 the compiler of another dictionary, who must have read Littleton carelessly, explains it as a name for a young Westminster scholar; and this mistake is repeated in all the later dictionaries that mention the word. The climax is reached in Halliwell's dictionary in 1855, where the word is explained as a nickname for a Canon of Christ Church!"

From the above one might gather that, though the unpleasant word "Squil" went out of use some thirty years ago, the word "Hodman" was still in use. Of course, Thompson did not mean this. Certainly, the word was unknown in my Christ Church time, some fifty years ago, though "Squil" was then commonly used as a nickname for non-Christ Church men by such Christ Church undergraduates as "gave themselves airs." As to "Hodman," the only quotations with the true meanings given in the 'New English Dictionary' are from Adam Littleton's Dictionary, 1677, and Amherst 'Terræ Fil.,' 1721. One may therefore assume that it died out in the eighteenth century. The latter quotation is the same as Thompson's from 'Terræ filius,' though given under a date twelve years earlier.

The Dictionary gives quotations of the word "variously misexplained" in dictionaries, beginning with Phillips (ed. Kersey) 1706, and ending with Halliwell.

Neither Thompson nor the Dictionary offers any reason why "Hodman" should have meant "Advena, alienigena: [quippe

quod Alumni Regii e schola Westmonasteriensi eo adsciti se pro Indigenis habeant]." See Littleton. I suppose that it was used to imply inferiority, a hodman being inferior to a bricklayer. One may compare with it the slang term "Gentleman Commoner," which according to Grose's 'Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue' meant "An empty bottle. An university joke; gentlemen commoners not being deemed over full of learning."

Among the dictionaries giving mis-explanations is Dyche's finish'd by Pardon, 10th edit., 1758. In this the explanation is slightly different. It is applied to "a young scholar just admitted from Westminster School," &c., *i.e.*, a freshman.

Even Farmer and Henley in 'Slang and its Analogues,' and Farmer in 'The Public School Word-Book,' which includes some words "that have been or are modish at the Universities," give the wrong meaning started apparently by Phillips. 'The Public School Word-Book' also quotes Halliwell without any comment.

It is strange that neither these slang dictionaries, nor any others, as far as I have found, nor the 'New English Dictionary,' say anything about the word "squil," happily now extinct, although it was current for probably some two hundred years, and perhaps much longer.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

### MASSINGER'S PLAYS IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

MR. BRANDER MATTHEWS in Gayley's 'Representative English Comedies' and Mr. A. H. Cruickshank in 'Philip Massinger' point out that Massinger's 'New Way to Pay Old Debts' was the only Elizabethan or Jacobean play except Shakespeare's which held the stage until the first quarter of the nineteenth century; but they neither of them make any reference to performances of other of Massinger's plays in the "commerical theatres," that is, not as antiquarian revivals, but in the ordinary course of theatrical representation, during the nineteenth century. Fanny Kemble's 'Records of a Girlhood' contains several interesting passages about the performance of 'The Maid of Honour,' which she persuaded her father to put on the stage because she wanted to act the part of Camiola.

In a letter of May 31, 1830, she writes : "I want to revive Massinger's 'Maid of Honour'; I want to act Camiola" ('Record of a Girlhood,' vol. ii. p. 121).

On p. 117 we read :—

"The arrangement of Massinger for the family library by my friend the Rev. Alexander Dyce—was my first introduction to that mine of dramatic wealth. I was so enchanted with these plays of Massinger's, but more especially with the one called 'The Maid of Honour,' that I never rested till I had obtained from the management its revival on the stage. The part of Camiola is the only one that I ever selected for myself. 'The Maid of Honour' succeeded on its first representation, but failed to attract audiences."

On April 10, 1831, she writes :—

"Monday and Wednesday next, Camiola. I hope by-and-by to act Camiola very well, but I am afraid the play itself can never become popular; the size of the theatre and the public taste of the present day are both against such pieces; still, the attempt seemed to me worth making and if it should prove successful we might revive one or two more of Massinger's plays; they are such sterling stuff compared with the Isabellas, the Jane Shores, the everything but Shakespeare. You saw in my journal what I think about Camiola. I endeavour as much as I can to soften her, and if I can manage to do so I shall like her better than any part I have played except my dear Portia, who does not need softening."

On this she comments :—

"My determination to soften the character of Camiola is another indication of my imperfect comprehension of my business as an actress, which was not to reform but to represent certain personages. Massinger's 'Maid of Honour' is a stern woman, not without a very positive grain of coarse hardness in her nature. My attempt to soften her was an impertinent endeavour to alter his fine conception to something more in harmony with my own ideal of womanly perfection (*op. cit.* II. pp. 334, 336)."

On p. 220, she says: "Mr. Macready revived Massinger's fine play ('The Fatal Dowry') with considerable success," but this seems to be a mistake. Macready notes in his diary that such a revival was proposed, but it was performed not by him but by Charles Kean. On Aug. 29, 1845, Macready wrote ('The Diaries of Macready,' vol. ii. p. 302):—

"Read the paper, in which I glanced over an account of the production of 'The Fatal Dowry' at Sadler's Wells. It is an evidence to me what wretched creatures we must be, when I must in candour own that I am annoyed by it?"

From this it will be evident to any one who has read Macready's 'Diaries' that the production was a success.

M. HOPE DODDS.

Home House, Low Fell, Gateshead.

A GHOST AND A CONFESSION.—A singular story, which in these days of psychic study, seems to merit elucidation, is to be found among the State Papers of Commonwealth times. According to the 'Calendar of Domestic State Papers,' 1654 (p. 218), there was received at the Admiralty from the Tiger frigate, a confession dated June 22, 1654, of John Baldock, made before Go. Sands (*sic* in original), and four others, that three years since he served in the John privateer, under Capt. Jno. Shapman, of East Cowes, Isle of Wight; and, putting into Guernsey with some prizes, he went on shore with Wm. Gibson. After drinking very hard, they met an English soldier, whom Gibson stabbed, and deponent consented by washing his hands in the blood; and after they had robbed him of 3s. 6d. they threw him into a ditch. He had lost sight of Gibson, who lives at Fowey; but he is so haunted or troubled with the ghost or appearance of the soldier, that he can get no rest until he has publicly confessed.

This confession was forwarded to the Admiralty on the following July 10, by Capt. Gabriel Sanders, of the Tiger, "near Breadhempson," who stated that he was plying between Newhaven and Beachey, searching French fishers and all vessels of which he had any suspicion. John Baldock was one of his company, and he had secured him: and he forwarded the confession as it was a matter to be tried in the place where it was committed (*Ibid.*, p. 520). On July 23, he sent a further note of the confession (p. 530); but nothing additional appears, and it would be interesting to learn whether the criminal archives of Guernsey could throw any light on the affair.

ALFRED ROBBINS.

THE JUBILEE OF THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE.—A brief statement of this recent event in Anglo-Jewish history should find itself recorded in 'N. & Q.' On Thursday, July 1, 1920, a vast concourse foregathered within the precincts of the Cathedral Synagogue in Duke's Place, Aldgate, to celebrate the jubilee of the foundation of what is universally known as "the United Synagogue." It was on July 14, 1870, corresponding with the Hebraic date, the 15th of Tammuz, 5630, when a scheme submitted by the then Charity Commissioners received Royal Assent and thenceforth became part of the laws of the kingdom. The scheme embraced the joining up of five synagogues (which are not to be confounded with the "Chevras" or

"Bethels," of which there were quite a number at that date, in the East End) for financial purposes primarily under the direct tutelage and supervision of the late Dr. Nathan Adler, who was known throughout Europe as "the Great Eagle" (Hahnaysher Haggodoul), and subsequently under that of his son Dr. Hermann Adler. The five synagogues brought into working arrangements were the Great Synagogue founded in 1692; the Hambro' in 1756; the New in 1760 (recently transferred to Stamford Hill); the Central, off Portland Road, in 1855; the Bayswater in 1863. In 1870 the total membership was 2,155 seat-holders, among whom could be counted men of mark, such as Sir Anthony de Rothschild, the President; Lionel L. Cohen, Esq., M.P. for the City of London (the first Hebrew admitted to the House as such), and Sampson Lucas, Esq., a financial magnate, the father of the late Col. Lucas, M.P.

In this year of grace the Foundation consists of some twenty-five synagogues, including auxiliaries known as "Associates," which are situate as widely apart as East Ham from Richmond, New Cross, Chelsea and Wood Green, and having a membership of over 10,000 requiring the services of over fifty ministers. M. L. R. BRESLAR.  
Percy House, South Hackney, E.9.

**CARLYLE'S INACCURACY.**—In his fifth lecture on 'Hero Worship' Carlyle delivers himself thus:—

"Among the great men of the eighteenth century, I sometimes feel as if Burns might be found to resemble Mirabeau more than any other. They differ widely in vesture; yet look at them intrinsically. There is the same burly thick-necked strength of body as of soul...."

The poet's own testimony of his physique appears to be unambiguous. Writing to his father on Dec. 27, 1781—that is when 22 years of age—he says:—

"My health is nearly the same as when you were here, only my sleep is a little sounder.... The weakness of my nerves has so debilitated my mind that.... the least anxiety or perturbation in my breast produces most unhappy effects on my whole frame."

Corresponding with his old school-master, John Murdoch, Burns tells him on Jan. 15, 1783:—

"Though indolent, yet so far as an extremely delicate constitution permits, I am not lazy; and in many things, especially in tavern matters, I am a strict economist.... I abhor as hell the idea of sneaking in a corner to avoid a dun—possibly some pitiful, sordid wretch, who in my heart I despise and detest. 'Tis this, and this alone, that endears economy to me."

To Allan Cunningham, on Feb. 26, 1794, he complains:—

"For these two months I have not been able to lift a pen. My constitution and frame were *ab origine*, blasted with a deep incurable taint of hypochondria, which poisons my existence."

These admissions, written in language sufficiently robust, doubtless allude to constitutional rather than physical weakness, but it would indeed be an incongruity for nerves so morbidly sensitive, save in cases of severe shock or serious accident, to be encased within "burly thick-necked strength."

'The Heroic in History' was published in 1840, while many of Burns' 'Letters' did not appear till 1834, and a further number till 1840, consequently Carlyle may have had no opportunity of studying them, but these excerpts show how cautiously a statement of fact should be made if intended to be used as the foundation-stone of a monument for all the world to gaze upon. J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

1 Essex Court, Temple.

'OUR LONDON LETTER.'—The origin and development of a popular feature in provincial papers, 'Our London Letter' would make an interesting chapter in the history of British journalism. I do not remember noticing it dealt with to any considerable extent in any work dealing with the annals of our newspapers. Until well into the nineteenth century most of the papers in the provinces were made up from news cut out of the London newspapers which arrived at their destinations by the stage coach, with local news added. One of the earliest of the eighteenth century papers to have its own London Letter was *The Kentish Post, or the Canterbury News Letter*, and the issue of this for Wednesday, Aug. 30, to Saturday, Sept. 2, 1727, starts off with "From a written London Letter, Aug. 25," which seems to be nothing more than a rehash of news from the London papers, probably extracted by a correspondent in London and sent down to Canterbury ready to be set up and printed right away. The same heading, varied sometimes to "From a London Written Letter," continued to appear till the end of 1729, and probably later. It may be that there are earlier instances of a phase of journalism which developed so tremendously when telegraphy was pressed into the service of newspapers. W. ROBERTS.

18 King's Avenue, S.W.4.



## 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.

**GOVERNOR HERBERT OF NEVIS.**—Will some reader kindly state what was the connexion of John Richardson Herbert, Governor of Nevis at the time of Lord Nelson's naval visit to the island, with the Herberts, Earls of Pembroke and Montgomery, or the Earls of Carnarvon? He was the uncle of Mrs. Frances Herbert Nisbet (*née* Woolward), widow of Dr. Josiah Nisbet, of Carfine, Scotland, who subsequently married Lord Nelson. AJAX.

**SHAW OF MOSSHEAD.**—Many years ago (I have not got the reference) a query appeared in 'N. & Q.' regarding this Ayrshire family. Their pedigree has been recorded in the College of Arms from 1672 to 1917. Can any reader supply an account of them previous to that period, or any information not contained in the usual works of reference? Burke states that they had been seated at Mosshead for over three centuries, but it is more probable that they came originally from the vicinity of Kells, in Kirkcudbrightshire. They received a baronetcy in 1809.

C. CLARKSON SHAW, Capt.

The Citadel, Quebec.

[The query referred to will be found at 5 S. vii. 27.]

**ARTHURIAN LEGENDS.**—Arthur is said (1) to have ruled Europe from Scandinavia to Spain (Guest, 'Mabinogion,' notes to 'The Lady of the Fountain'); and (2) to have been changed into a raven (Rhys, 'Celtic Folklore'). I should be glad to know the original source of these statements.

J. H. MOORE.

99 Edith Road, W. 14

**SIR POLLYCARPUS WHARTON:** "CASHE (COUCHEE) PEICES OF BRASS."—In the Public Record Office (W.O. 55, vol. cccxxxix. p. 164) there is a Royal Warrant, dated Apr. 7, 1692, authorizing the manufacture of "twelve Cashe peices of Brass of 7 foot in length and tenn inches in diametr and likewise a quantity of strong powder according to the late invencon of Sir Pollycarpus Wharton," &c.

In the margin is written "7 Couchee peices to be cast." The warrant is addressed to "Sir Henry Goodricke, Bart.," who, in 1692, was Lieut.-General of the Ordnance.

The "Cashe," or "Couchee," appears to have some kind of cannon. I can find no trace of the word in any dictionary, nor have I come across it in any military book.

What was it? And who was Sir Pollycarpus Wharton? His name does not appear in Shaw's 'Knights of England.'

J. H. LESLIE

**GENERAL SIR THOMAS WILLIAM BROTHERTON, G.C.B.**—Can any correspondent of N. & Q. give me particulars of his parentage and the date and place of birth in 1785. The 'D.N.B.' vi. 446 is silent on these points.

G. F. R. B.

**MAJOR-GENERAL JULIUS CÆSAR** is said to have died in Germany from the effects of a fall from his horse Aug. 7, 1762. Where in Germany did this happen? I should also be glad to learn the date of his birth, particulars of his parentage and whether he ever married.

G. F. R. B.

**STAINSBY HOUSE, HORSLEY WOODHOUSE, DERBY.**—In the possession of Robert Sacheverel Wilmot Sitwell, Esq., 1881; previously the seat of John Balguy. I shall be grateful for any further information *re* this house and also for particulars of the Stainsby family after whom it is named.

A. W. WALLIS-TAYLER.

Beulah Cottage, Tatsfield, Nr. Westerham.

**BISHOPS BURNET AND BEDELL.**—The former, I believe, wrote the life of the latter in 1685. Is it accessible anywhere? Also where is Dean Bernard's description of Bedell's character to be found? Reference is made to it in H. J. Monck Mason's 'Life of William Bedell' (1843).

J. B. MCGOVERN.

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

**LIVERIES OF THE LONDON LIVERY GUILDS.**—Is anything known of the liveries of the London Livery Guilds, other than information provided in those of their ancient sealed books which escaped the Fire of London. What was their pattern and cut and when did they fall into disuse?

In the old books of one of these guilds (the Armorers), the gown is described as the color of blue-brown or pewke (query puce) and the hood scarlet. Are blue-brown and puce intended as synonymous terms, and has

puce a definite shade? It is difficult to obtain an exact definition of puce colour.

The City guilds, revelling as they do in antiquity, might well embellish their halls with their distinctive livery, even if they do not obey the summons of the Lord Mayor to "appear in their gowns" at elections of that functionary. But if so disposed, they must first know what the livery is.

E. L. P.

MAJOR DYNGWELL.—Referred to in Stevenson's essay on 'Talk and Talkers.' Who was he?

FREDK. PAGE.

MICHAEL MOUNTAIN ("Michel de Montaigne" anglicized).—A series of articles over this pseudonym appeared in either the *Pall Mall Gazette* or the *St. James's Gazette* under Fdk. Greenwood's editorship. I should be glad of the exact reference to paper and dates.

FREDK. PAGE.

CHINNERY.—Of what branch of this family were the ladies mentioned below?

Matilda Marianna C. m. about 1835, Col. Irton Hodgson of the Indian Army.

Elizabeth Marianna C. m. — Macleod, and died his widow as Lady Macleod.

A third sister (name unknown) died a spinster: all of them at fairly advanced ages between (?) 1880 and 1890.

It is probable that they were the children of some military or civilian officer of the old H.E.I.C. Or they may have been daughters of some merchant or planter in India.

No descendant of either of the married sisters is surviving.

W. C. J.

IN PRAISE OF INDEXING.—I am desirous of obtaining a representative collection of quotations, setting forth the virtues of index-making. I possess extracts from Fuller, Disraeli and Hume, but there must be many other writers to whom the value of such a key was apparent and who said so. A reviewer in *The Athenæum* not long since wrote:—

"A man who starts by compiling an index—any index—is beginning his literary life at the right end."

WILLIAM DE CASTRE.

BISCUIT CHINA.—All the experts agree that china which has undergone a single firing is known in the trade as "biscuit." But as this word in French means "twice cooked" it is not easy to see how it acquired its technical trade meaning, unless it has been merely adopted from France and used

to denote the lightness and brittleness of a biscuit. 'The New English Dictionary' gives this technical meaning (the first quotation being dated 1791), but does not explain or comment on the contradiction implied.

J. E. HARTING.

MACAULAY QUERIES.—Boswell's 'Letters to the Rev. W. J. Temple' were first published, I believe, in January, 1857. Lord Macaulay died Dec. 28, 1859. Is there any documentary evidence to show that Macaulay ever read them?

FREDK. C. WHITE.  
14 Esplanade, Lowestoft.

RIVERS FAMILY.—Can any reader give any information concerning the antecedents of John Rivers, born in Kent, about 1816 or 1817, probably near Chatham, who died at Hampton-on-Thames about 1872, and is buried there? He married Sarah Morris, daughter of Evan Morris, farmer and miller, who was born at Llangollen, Glam. John Rivers lived for some years at Preston, Suffolk, and was a skilful gardener and horticultural judge. He was in the habit of referring to his grandfather as Lord Rivers, and named a rose "Lady Rivers." He had an elder brother, Richard Rivers, a cooper at Greenwich.

W. H.

JULIA, DAUGHTER OF CÆSAR THE DICTATOR.—Could any one supply me with allusions in literature to Julia, daughter of Julius Cæsar and wife of Pompey? I know the references which are the sources for her story (*v.* Smith's 'Dictionary of Classical Biography') and the passage in St. Augustine's 'De Civitate Dei'; I am seeking allusions in later writers.

PEREGRINUS.

"THROWING IN THE TOWEL."—In the published accounts of more than one recent "glove fight," the expression is used that the seconds of the defeated competitor "threw in the towel." When did this equivalent for the old-accustomed phrase in this regard "threw up the sponge" come first into use?

A. R.

EMERSON'S 'ENGLISH TRAITS.'—

I. Chap. v.—Emerson says that the Duke of Wellington, when he came to the Army in Spain, had every man weighed, first with his accoutrements, and then without; believing that the force of an army depended on the weight and power of the individual soldiers. Where did

Emerson get this information? Is it correct? [I once mentioned it to Sir Evelyn Wood, and he said it was nonsense!].

2. Chap. viii.—He mentions an R.A. who, in order that his picture should not dim a rival's, took a brush secretly and blackened his own. Who was this R.A.?

G. DALRYMPLE.

Ludgershall Rectory, Wilts.

[2. This was Turner. His 'Cologne' was hung at the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1826 between two portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence. On varnishing day it was seen that the brilliance of Turner's colouring killed that of Lawrence. Before the private view day Turner dulled his picture with a wash of water-colour saying, when people remonstrated: "Its only lamplack. It will all wash off; and Lawrence was so unhappy"]

THE BLACK BOY, CHELMSFORD.—'Southey's Commonplace Book,' 4th Series, p. 392, under date 1810, says:—

"At the Chelmsford Assizes the Lord Chief Baron observed that, on examining some ancient deeds a few days before, he accidentally discovered that the Black Boy in that town bore the same sign in the reign of Edward II."

Is this the hostelry now known as the Saracen's Head?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

CARDINAL ALEXANDER'S EPITAPH, "written by himself" according to Southey ('Commonplace Book,' 4th Series, p. 399)—  
Κάθ'θανον οὐκ ἀέκων, ὅτι πάσσομαι ὦν ἐπι-  
μάρτυς

Πολλῶν, ὧν περ ἰδεῖν ἄλγιον ἦν θανάτου.

Which Cardinal Alexander was this? Where is the epitaph to be seen?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

AN OLD PALINDROME INTERPRETED.—Respecting a palindrome published in 'N. & Q.' for Nov. 26, 1853 (p. 520), stated to be the inscription around a figure of the sun,

En giro torte sol ciclos et rotor igne,  
will more profound classicists tell me whether they can support this translation: "Lo Helios, thou art twisted as to thy chariot-wheels into a vortex, and become a roller with fire"?

In detail I will attempt to justify it so: *En sol*, Lo sun, *torte ciclos*, twisted as to thy wheels (*cyclos*, accusative of reference), *giro*, into a vortex, *et rotor igne*, and (become) a roller with fire (vocative, like *torte*, in apposition with *sol*)—a playful allusion to mythical Helios's chariot transformed by Copernican astronomers into a whirl of incandescent gases?

The contributor recording this puzzle asked for a solution, but it does not appear that any correspondent supplied one.

The only trouble I perceive about this rendering is *rotor*. That quasi-Latin occurs among the terms of present-day mathematicians, but its provenance seems to be an essay published in London in 1873. (See Murray's 'Oxford English Dictionary.')

As something must go over the side in most palindromes, could it be that the contraction of *rotator* to *rotor* suggested itself independently to a mediæval (?) epigrammatist and a modern English mathematician? *Rotor* does not occur in any Latin dictionary I have consulted, but there is a possible analogy in the syncope of "symbolology" to *symbology* and in *potor* for *potator* from *potare*, where the point of elision is the same accented syllable, with the same vowel and recurring consonant.

G. W.

San Francisco.

'THE SPECTATOR.'—Who were the writers whose initials stand at the bottom of their several articles?

J. T. F.

DOCTOR OF DECREES.—Is anything known of the degree of "Doctor decretorum"? It was held by several persons of note at the beginning of the sixteenth century, amongst others by William Witter, rector of Tarposley (1499–1543), by David Pole, rector of Bebington (1531–1535), afterwards (1557–1561) Bishop of Peterborough, and by James Stanley who received the degree shortly after Pope Julius II. had "signed his bull of provision constituting him Bishop." Mr. James Thornely in his 'Monumental Brasses of Lancashire and Cheshire,' gives some account of Bishop Stanley, from which the above is a quotation (p. 120), and continues:

"In the following year (1507) the University of Oxford granted and decreed that he might be created a doctor of decrees by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London placing a cap upon his head."

Was the degree equivalent to the modern honorary D.C.L., and were all such degrees "granted and decreed" by the University of Oxford? W. F. JOHN TIMBRELL.

Coddington Rectory, Chester.

JOHN BOARDMAN of Manchester, married three times, and his eldest daughter, Jane, was born in 1824. His first wife was a relation of the Peel family: could some reader give me her name. Any details of the Boardman family would be appreciated.

BARTLETT.

"AU PIED DE LA LETTRE."—I have often heard this phrase used to signify taking a remark too "literally." Can any one give the date of and explain its origin? M. A. P.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.—

Who wrote the following passage, quoted in an article in *The Times* some six weeks ago, and in which of the author's works is it to be found?

"The sole wisdom for man or boy who is haunted with the hovering of unseen wings, with the scent of unseen roses and the subtle enticement of 'melodies unheard,' is *work*. If he follow any of these they will vanish. But if he work they will come unsought, and, while they come, he will believe that there is a fairy-land where poets find their dreams, and prophets are laid hold of by their visions."

H. E. G. E.

[The writer of the article in *The Times* alluded to above kindly informs us that the quotation was from 'Alec Forbes of Howglen' by George Macdonald.]

### Replies.

#### THE CRUCIFIXION IN ART: THE SPEAR-WOUND.

[12 S. vi. 314 : vii. 11; 97.]

MAY I add a little to the information already given by MR. SPARKE. There is no doubt that the tradition of the Catholic Church regarding the spear-wound in the side of our Lord is that it was on the right side. Some few years ago, for the purpose of a lecture on the early representation of the Crucifixion in Christian Art, I examined all the known examples up to the eleventh century, and my recollection is that with one exception and another possible exception, they bore out the Catholic tradition. Take, for example, the lamb pierced in its right side, a mosaic of the sixth century in the apse of old St. Peter's at Rome, or the miniature of the Crucifixion in the MS. of Rabula (A.D. 586). The latter is of the greatest importance because it became the model of the Christian artists of the succeeding centuries. It shows, for our purpose, Longinus piercing the right side of Christ.

The exception is in an Irish MS. of the Gospels of St. Gall in Switzerland. This miniature which is of the eighth or ninth century shows St. Longinus on the left side of Christ. The wound is not shown, but a wavy line of red paint proceeds from the left side of the cross to the eye of Longinus. The possible exception, mentioned above, is

an ivory in the British Museum which belongs to the decadent period of Roman art, fifth or sixth century. On the left side of our Lord (right side as you view it) is the figure of a man with hand uplifted as if about to strike. It has been suggested that the figure represents Longinus, whose hand must originally have held a knife, now missing. But, as the headdress proclaims him to be a Jew, I think it more likely that the hand is raised in derision, that it never held a knife, and that it symbolizes Christ's rejection by the Jewish Church.

In the west there was little departure from the type of the MS. of Rabula until the tenth and eleventh centuries, when realism began to play a greater part in Christian art: in the East it still remains the type. Take as examples, the well-known fresco of the eighth century in S. Maria Antiqua at Rome, or in our own country the tenth-century carving behind the altar in the South Chapel at Romsey Abbey. Still the wound is always on the right side. For the twelfth century there could be no more conclusive evidence of the tradition than the stigmata of St. Francis, whether you accept their reality or not. With the rise of the great Italian schools of art in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the Crucifixion becomes more full in detail and more realistic, though not less devotional, and many of its accessories remain symbolical. The figure is no longer the living and triumphant Christ, reigning from the Tree, but a dead Christ in all the humiliation of His Passion. This manner was generalised by the schools of the Florentines, Cimabue and Giotto, and by the Sieneese Duccio. The last named is said to have been the first painter who, for an artistic motive, represented the legs of Christ as bent and crossed, the feet pierced by one nail only. In the fourteenth century Fra Angelico left us paintings of the Crucifixion which no other artist has equalled. The changes were taking place, but the wound was still on the right side.

In the fifteenth century the devotional treatment of this subject was eclipsed by the realistic in our modern sense of the word. Religious pictures gave place to pictures of religious subjects in which the artist's efforts were concentrated to display his skill in portraying the human form. It may be that this anatomical school of painters considered that as the heart lies more to the left side of the chest than to the right, the spear-wound should be on the left. Whether so

or not, I am sure that in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries must be sought the first examples of the innovation. I have just looked through the numerous illustrations in 'Il Crocifisso nell'Arte' by Dr. Constantini, and the earliest example I can find among them in which the wound is on the left side is a Crucifixion at Dresden by Albrecht Dürer.

RORY FLETCHER.

ANGLO-CÆSAREUS (12 S. vii. 89).—Anglo-Cæsareus is modern Latin for "a Jerseyman." Cæsarea, mentioned in *The Maritime Itinerary* as one of the islands off the north-west coast of France, has been identified with Jersey; and "Anglo" distinguishes Andrew Durell from the natives of other places of the same name.

Durell is a good old Jersey name. The most distinguished bearers of it were John (1625–1683) Dean of Windsor and Prebendary of Durham, author of the French translation of the Book of Common Prayer used in the Channel Islands; and David (1728–1775), Principal of Hertford College, Oxford, and Vice-Chancellor of the University

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Andrew Durell is thus described as coming from the island of Jersey (Cæsarea). In the 'Album Studiosorum' of the University of Leyden Johannes van Brugh Tennent is entered (June 21, 1764) as "ex Prov. Nov. Cæsariensi [New Jersey], Americanus," while Carolus de Beauvais appears (Nov. 27, 1615) as "Anglo-Garnesiensis," an adjective which presumably means that he came from Guernsey (Garnsay), though Sarnia is the more correct Latin name of that island.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Much Hadham, Herts.

"STAGNUM" AND "OFFOLDFALE"—(12 S. vii., 48).—"Stagnes" are pools of standing water. A pool consists of water and land, and is therefore known by the name of Stagnum. I venture the suggestion that "Offoldfall" should be "of foldfall," a variation of the word "faldago"—a privilege which several Lords anciently reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep in any fields within their manors, for the better manuring of the same; and this was done not only with their own, but with their tenants' sheep, which they called Secta-faldæ. This faldage is termed in some places a "fold course" or "faldagium."

W. G. WILLIS WATSON.

HURBECS (12 S. vi. 271, 341; vii. 17, 58).—I have received from M. Grin-Voruz, an authority on vineyard pests especially, and recognized as a learned entomologist, further light upon this word. The names given to this parasite exceed fifty, varying according to districts—urbec, hurbec, hurbeck, hurebec, &c.; the word is connected with the Latin *urere*—urbec, being in fact "bec-brulant." The ravages of this coleopteron have been chronicled for centuries, and in 1516 the ecclesiastical authorities at Troyes solemnly banned it, as destructive of the vines in the neighbourhood. M. Grin adds that in the East the vines are subject to the attacks of a small grasshopper or "criquet"—but the translators of the Psalms seem to have adopted a word in common use to convey the idea of the "vine-destroyer." This however, does not explain your correspondent's point, how a local name should have been adopted by the Swiss translators of the Bible.

L. G. R.

CAROLINE ROBERT HERBERT (12 S. vi. 250, 282, 338).—Here are a few more names, also of army men. The Half-Pay List, 1730, has Ensign Edward Louisa Man on half-pay of Harrison's 15th Foot. Amy Peter Piaget, who was made Ensign in Richbell's newly-raised Regt. of Foot, May 27, 1742, was perhaps of French descent, and son of Ensign Peter Piaget (12 S. vi. 329). The Army List, 1761, has Ann Gordon, Ensign 46th Foot from Feb. 2, 1757, and William Ann Skinner, Lieut. 35th Foot, July 27, 1759, while in 1778 it mentions James Susanna Patton, Capt. 6th Foot, June 18, 1776, and William Anne Villetes, Cornet 10th Dragoons, Dec. 19, 1775. Lord Anne Hamilton, third son of James, 4th Duke of Hamilton, was so called after Queen Anne. However inconvenient to their owners these freak names must have been, especially in their school-days, to genealogists they serve a useful purpose as affording a possible clue to their identity which once; ascertained cannot easily be forgotten or mistaken.

W. R. WILLIAMS.

ARMS OF JOAN OF ARC (12 S. vii. 70).—Mrs. Bury Palliser is instructive on this subject. She says:—

"The arms which Jeanne d'Orleans, her brothers and their descendants took\* were composed by Charles VII. himself and are azure, a sword argent in pale, crossed and pommelled or sup-

\* By command of the king they assumed the name of Du Lis.

porting on the point a crown of gold with two fleurs de lis of the same. The special device borne by Jeanne was a hand holding a sword, motto *Consilio firmata Dei* 'strengthened by the counsel of God' which Vulson states to have seen upon a medal struck in her honour after she had caused Charles to be crowned at Rheims, and a bee upon a hive crowned: *Hæc Virgo Regnum microne tueur*: 'This Virgin defends the kingdom with a sword.' In the gallery of the Palais Royal was painted for her device a phoenix with the motto *Invito funere vivat* 'Her death itself will make her live.'" ('Historic Devices, Badges, &c.,' pp. 152, 153).

ST. SWITHIN.

On Mar. 10 (Saturday), 1430-1 occurred the first private examination of La Pucelle in prison (the Castle of Rouen) conducted, in the presence of Pierre Cauchon, Bishop of Beauvais, by Maître Jean Delafontaine—assisted by two assessors and two witnesses. When asked the question: "Have you not a shield and arms?" she replied:—

"I never had one; but my King (Charles VII.) has granted arms to my brothers (Jean and Pierre)—that is to say, a shield azure, two fleur-de-lys of gold, and a sword betwixt. These arms I described in this town to a painter, because he asked what arms I bore. The King gave them to my brothers [to please them], without request from me and without revelation."—See T. Douglas Murray's 'Jeanne d'Arc' (1902), p. 59.

A. R. BAYLEY.

ENGLISH PLAYS PERFORMED IN PARIS (12 S. vii. 89).—Hector Berlioz, the composer, who subsequently married the leading lady of the English company, Henrietta Smithson, mentions some of the Shakespeare plays performed in which his wife took part, in his "Mémoires." There are two English translations of this work. There is also an abundance of material on Shakespeare in Paris in Jules Janin's 'Histoire de la littérature dramatique' (1858, 6 vols. in 18). The essays are mainly *feuilletons* which previously appeared in the *Journal des Débats* and other Parisian newspapers.

But the most important of all the first-night's criticisms of Shakespeare's plays will be found in the files of Goethe's favourite Parisian paper *Le Globe* (founded by Paul François Dubois in 1824). Dubois himself was often in the critic's stall.

Alexandre Dumas wrote with enthusiasm of the English plays and players in his 'Mémoires,' as did also Ernest Legouvé in his 'Soixante ans de souvenirs.' Alfred de Vigny adapted the 'Merchant of Venice' and 'Othello' (1828-29) for the Comédie-Française after witnessing the originals in

English, and Guizot's 'Shakespeare et son temps,' though only published in 1858, was really commenced during the engagement of the English actors in Paris. The *Revue Britannique* (founded in 1825) likewise contains some brilliant pages on Shakespeare in Paris.

An aged French relative, who passed away a quarter of a century ago, often told me that Shakespeare was the English actors' "trump card," and their subsequent failure was entirely due to their producing eighteenth century comedies. Some were even recognised as "adaptations" of French plays. "The English actors had set the romantic fire alight with the greatest plays ever written," he said, "and had nearly put it out by throwing worn-out old wigs on it." There was at the commencement a prospect of a permanent "Théâtre-Anglais" in Paris (like the "Théâtre-Italien" for Italian operas), and the French Minister of Fine Arts had even privately promised a Government grant if the subscriptions reached a certain sum. The most generous of the promised subscribers was the composer Rossini. He probably wished to make some return for the great reception he received in London from George IV. and the English public a few years previously.

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

36 Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

PRISONERS WHO HAVE SURVIVED HANGING (12 S. vii. 68, 94, 114).—My uncle, a Scotsman, educated and living much of his early life in Edinburgh told me, more years ago than I care to remember, that in his childhood (he was born about 1833) there was in Edinburgh a crazy old woman who went by the name of "Half-hanged Maggie." The story as I heard it was that she had been sentenced to death for stealing (punishable by death in the days of her youth). According to a custom prevalent then, women were hanged in a sack, the execution being public.

I am quite ignorant as to Maggie's age at the time, but she conceived the idea that if she pushed the stem of a clay pipe down her throat without its being discovered she might save her life. How she did it the story does not say, but when she was cut down (if she were), or at all events when she was found to be still alive, she was pardoned. But the experience she had gone through proved too much for her intellect and she lived a precarious life on the charity of her

neighbours, and used to be worried by the small boys who called after her when they saw her.

Possibly some of your readers may have heard of the case and may be able to give a more accurate version than the above.

J. C. D. [ ]

I observe at the last reference that W. Newick states that "they tried to hang John Lee (1885), twice and not three times as stated." It would be interesting to learn on what authority Mr. Newick bases this assertion. Every account that I have read of this remarkable incident, and there are many, states that there were three futile attempts and Lee himself, who certainly ought to know, in his own life story published by Newnes in Henrietta Street minutely describes the three occasions and what he endured on each of them. I think Mr. Newick must be mistaken.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

TUTIA (12 S. vii. 92, *sub* Master Gunner).—I cannot assert that this term was never applied to "a powder from a dried herb" (*ante*, p. 92), but it is certainly the Latin form of the English word *tutty*, an oxide of zinc formerly used for ointments and lotions, and now as a well-known polishing powder. See 'N.E.D.' under "Tutty," *sb.* 1. "Tutty," *sb.* 2 is there given as a dialect word for a nosegay.

Winterton, Lincs.

J. T. F.

CRIMEAN WAR IN FICTION (12 S. vii. 90).—The hero of Henry Kingsley's novel, 'Ravenshoe,' takes part in the Balaclava charge, as private in a hussar regiment.

C. L. S.

Richard Dehan (pseudonym): 'Between Two Thieves.'—A modern novel published about 1912.

Miss Thackeray (Lady Ritchie): 'Old Kensington' (date unknown to me).—London at the time of the Crimean War, departure of troops, news of losses &c.

M. H. DODDS.

Home House, Low Fell, Gateshead.

There is a novel entitled 'One of the Six Hundred,' by James Grant (author of 'The Romance of War') describing the battles mentioned by your correspondent, especially the battle of Balaclava, in great detail.

H. [ ]

Wandsworth.

The following stories deal chiefly with the Crimean War:—

Besant (Sir Walter): 'By Celia's Arbour.'—A story of Portsmouth and the Crimea.  
Griffiths (Major A.): 'The Thin Red Line.'  
Oxenham (John): 'The Coil of Carne.'—Battles of the Alma, Balaclava, Inkermann, and the siege of Sevastopol.  
Tolstoy (L.): 'Sevastopol.'  
Grant (J.): 'Lady Wedderburn's Wish: a Tale of the Crimean War.'

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

'Hearths and Watch-fires: a Tale of the Crimean War.' By Colonel George Hatton Colomb (George Routledge & Sons, London, 1877. Crown 8vo., pp. iv.-378).

This was first published as a serial, but in what magazine or paper I have not ascertained. It was published in three volumes in 1862, the author then being a captain in the Royal Artillery. There is no mention of the Crimea in the title of the edition of 1862.

I have a copy of the 1877 edition, which I shall be glad to give the inquirer if he cares to have it.

J. H. LESLIE, Lieut.-Col.

Gunnersholme, Melbourne Avenue, Salford.

The Crimean War figures in a novel 'The Young Stepmother,' by Charlotte Yonge published by Macmillan & Co., 1864.

C. B. E.

[Mr. A. H. ARKLE, who mentions 'A gallant Grenadier,' also thanked for reply.]

THE PALACE OF THE SAVOY (12 S. vii. 45, 97).—The following matter relating to the Savoy has long baffled me: perhaps one of your readers may help to solve the problem. On Aug. 30, 1721 Dr. Alexander Stuart, one of the physicians to the Westminster Infirmary, procured for the Governors of that institution copies of certain records in the Tower relating to the Savoy Hospital, and was desired to get others, among which was a copy of the will of Henry VIII. No further mention of the matter appears in the Westminster Minutes, but on July 18, 1735, Mr. Thomas Lowndes made a proposal to the Governors of St. George's, which Hospital had been evolved by the secession of certain of the Westminster subscribers, to add 900*l.* and upwards per annum to the revenue, in return for a sum of six hundred guineas and a salary for collecting the said revenue. As showing that the proposal was seriously considered by the Governors, a committee was appointed to treat with him; and three months later his proposal was

reported upon as reasonable, and H.R.H. the Prince President was asked to express his opinion upon it. On Jan. 9, 1735/6 a letter was read from a Mr. P. Wilkinson "relating to the Savoy," saying that he could give much further insight into the matter than Mr. Lowndes, and the Committee was directed to receive proposals upon the subject. But no further mention occurs in the Minutes.

It appears that a Mr. William Lowndes of Winslow, Bucks, held in the reign of Anne the office of Auditor of the Land Revenue (in which the Savoy was vested), with reversion thereof to his nine sons, of whom Thomas Lowndes may have been one (see my 'History of St. George's Hospital,' p. 166).

GEORGE C. PEACHEY.

Ridge, Barnet, Herts.

UNCOLLECTED KIPLING ITEMS: G. W. STEEVENS (12 S. vi. 178; vii. 78).—The following copy of a cutting I have retained, fully dated, and taken from *The Westminster Gazette* is an interesting variant of the account already contributed by J. R. H. :—

MR. KIPLING AS JOURNALIST.

HARD AT WORK AT BLOEMFONTEIN.

Mr. Kipling is returning to his first love—journalism. It is announced to-day by the Bloemfontein correspondent of the *Daily Mail* that Mr. Kipling contributes four lines on Mr. Steevens to Saturday's 'Friend,' the new paper edited by correspondents with the Field-Marshal's forces. They lead an article on Steeven's death, reported by his friend Mr. Lionel James, and are as follows :—

G. W. STEEVENS.

Through war and pestilence, red siege and fire,  
Silent and self-contained he drew his breath  
Brave, not for show of courage—his desire  
Truth, as he saw it, even to the death.

Mr. Kipling is hard at work at the Newspaper office, assisting to edit one of the most unique newspapers in the history of journalism.

W. G.\* 26/3/00

WILLIAM R. POWER.

ABBOT KEMEYS OF CEFN MABLEY (12 S. vii. 89).—I had this same query in 'N. & Q.' forty-four years ago almost to the day, viz., on Aug. 12, 1876, and received a reply from E. M. D., which perhaps at this distance of time, and for MR. ANEURIN WILLIAMS's benefit, you will kindly republish in 'N. & Q.' It was as follows :—

"The last Abbot of Bury St. Edmund's was John Reve, or Reeve, better known as John de Malford, from the place of his birth. He was

buried in St. Mary's Church as the following extract from the parish register shows:—'1540. Apryll-John Noell, otherwise Reve, late Abbot of Bury, seco'de day.' Weever in his 'Funeral Monuments' gives the Latin epitaph which was placed over his grave, but by mistake quotes the name as Kemis instead of Revis, or Reves.—Probably your correspondent D.K.T. has been misled by Weever.—E.M.D."

Like MR. ANEURIN WILLIAMS I was misled by Dinely's 'Itinerary Progress of Henry, Duke of Beaufort through Wales in 1684,' and he no doubt had been misled by Weever; and this I subsequently explained in 'N. & Q.' (See 5 S. vi. 128, 295, and 359.)

D. K. T.

BARR (12 S. vii. 110).—Edward I's daughter Eleanor (1266–98) married Henry III, Count of Bar, in 1293. Bar-le-Duc is the ancient capital of the Duchy of Bar.

A. R. BAYLEY.

The following epitaph is or was in Hatfield Church, Yorks.—

Here ley ye boddy of Tho. Barr, Kneyght.  
Who disseassyd the swynt nyght  
Of could monyth of Desember.

As wel we remembryr

One thousand fore hundrid and nyn.

When ye be ded and laid in grafe

As ye hafe don so sal ye hafe

O prey for me to vergyn's son

As I hafe for many dun

Yat I may come....

Then for....

This Sir Thomas Barre is said to have married Elizabeth, sister of John Talbot, first Earl of Shrewsbury (1442–53).

J. W. F.

GNATON (12 S. vii. 108).—This is a misprint for Gunton near Norwich, the seat of Lord Suffield. I remember hearing from his brother Major Harbord of the unusually heavy cock pheasant that had been shot there, although the precise date, I think, was not mentioned. It was weighed (5 lb. 15 oz.) by the late Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, and was reported in August 1875 to the Editor of *The Field* by "G. C. G." probably the late Rev. G. C. Green, Vicar of Modbury.

As stated in my *Handbook of British Birds* (2nd ed. 1901) "The normal weight of an adult cock pheasant varies from 3 lb. to 3½ lb.; a hen about 2½ lb., but birds fattened on maize have been found to weigh upwards of 5 lb." The bird now referred to was one of three I then had in mind; the others being 5 lb. 1 oz., and 5 lb. 8 oz., the last named shot at Boddington Park, Nantwich.

\**Westminster Gazette*.



Not far behind these in weight was one weighing 4 lb. 8 oz. which was shot by the late Mr. R. J. Balstom in November 1897 at Pluckley, Kent. But such weights as these are of course abnormal, and due to the artificial food, especially maize, on which the birds have been reared.

J. E. HARTING.

Gnaton Hall is well-known to residents in South Devon and Plymouth. It is situated in Newton Ferrers parish a short distance to the north of Wembury Church. It was recently for a number of years, in the possession of Michael Williams, Esq. until his death a few years since. As Sir Wm. Houston Stewart was at one time Commander-in-Chief of the Devonport Station, it was probably at that time that he resided at Gnaton.

W. S. B. H.

Gnaton in Devonshire was the seat of the Roe family in 1825: the Rev. Sir Philip Perring, 3rd Baronet married in 1825, Frances Mary, only daughter of Henry Roe of Gnaton, Devon. (See Burke's 'Peerage and Baronetage').

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

CURIOUS SURNAMES (12 S. vi. 68, 115, 196, 238, 282, 302, 321; vii. 15, 34, 95).—About 1860 the Rev. John Knox Stallybrass was minister at Ebenezer (Independent) Chapel, Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham. He had previously been a missionary in Russia. He was highly respected, but the name, taken as a whole, was scarcely euphonious, and was the subject of some amusement.

HOWARD S. PEARSON.

In the registers of St. John at Hackney the burial of a "young wench" is recorded under the date of Aug. 29, 1593. Her name was Maudlyn Brickbatt and she died of the "plague."

G. W. YOUNGER.

2 Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.1

Having transcribed some thousands of names connected with Essex I have naturally met with curious ones, but I think the one that struck me more than any other was on a headstone in Ramsey churchyard to Joseph Sneezum, dated 1866. The curious name Septvans (brass in Chartham Church, Kent) was discussed in *The Genealogical Magazine* (vol. iii. pp. 283, 364). I saw, on a shop fascia in South London some years ago, the name Stumackchin.

WILLIAM GILBERT, F.R.N.S.

PEACOCKS' FEATHERS (12 S. vi. 334).—The following (from *The Boston Sunday Globe*, July 25, 1920) is part of the text to illustration of a gift recently placed on Smith College campus at Northampton, Mass., by the class of 1883, viz:—

"At the 25th reunion of the class, which consisted of 49 members, in 1908, all the members were reported to be alive, and the class, in commemoration of this, adopted the peacock 'The Immortal Bird,' as its class emblem, and the members wear a peacock feather at reunions. The emblem still holds good, for to-day not one of the members of the class has 'passed across the river.'

"The designer has embodied the class emblem in the centre of the memorial seat, where it will remain until all the members of the class have joined 'The Immortals.'"

ROCKINGHAM.

Boston, Mass.

PRINCIPAL LONDON COFFEE HOUSES, &C. (12 S. vi. 29, 59, 84, 105, 125, 143, 162; vii. 26, 67, 103).—In the late Mr. G. W. Potter's 'Random Recollections of Hampstead' mention is made of many ancient taverns which existed in that salubrious suburb. Their dates were, however, probably anterior to the eighteenth century. But he says that the Blew Boar "dated from 1703," and was believed to have stood at "New End, otherwise Boad's Corner." There was also the Cock and Hoop, adjacent to West End Green which I think deserves a place in Mr. Paul de Castro's most instructive list. Then there was the Holly Bush Inn, 1775, which was the original abode of George Romney, the artist

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

BLACK MASS (12 S. vii. 48, 90).—In the series of articles entitled 'The Cause of the World Unrest' which have recently been appearing in *The Morning Post*, the name of Albert Pike occurs several times, though not much information is given about him. In the article appearing on July 15 he is spoken of as the "Sovereign Pontiff of Universal Freemasonry." Quotations are given from a letter which is alleged to have been written by Albert Pike, assisted by Ten Ancients of the Grand Lodge of the Supreme Orient at Charlestown, to the "very illustrious brother Giuseppe Mazzini." This letter is dated Aug. 15, 1871, and sets forth an anti-clerical policy which Mazzini is to follow in Italy:—

"The multitude, disillusioned of Christianity . . . thirsting for an ideal, will receive True Light, by the Universal Manifestation of the pure Luciferian doctrine, at last made public, a manifestation which will arise from the general

movement of reaction following the destruction of Atheism and Christianity, both at the same time vanquished and exterminated."

Pike was the author of the 'Ritual of the Southern Jurisdiction of the U.S.'

H. P. HART.

The Vicarage, Ixworth, Bury St. Edmunds.

Albert Pike was an American writer of great knowledge and spiritual insight in matters relating to the mystic side of Freemasonry. His principal work was 'Morals and Dogma.' Born, 1809: died 1891. The statement that he was connected with Lucifer worship is probably a stupid slander.

ARTHUR BOWES.

PROPOSED MUSEUM OF ARTS, 1787 (12 S. vii. 104).—Thirty years before Cumberland suggested establishing a collection of casts for the use of students, Charles Lennox, third Duke of Richmond started, what Horace Walpole calls "a grand seignoural design," namely a school for the study of painting and sculpture in his own house at the end of Privy Gardens, Whitehall.

Here, in a spacious gallery, was a fine collection of casts from the best antiques, under the superintendence of Cipriani and Wilton the sculptor who attended on Saturdays to give instruction. All artists and any students above twelve were admitted gratis. Many who entered became afterwards well-known in the world.

The house, which was built for the second Duke of Richmond by Boyle, Earl of Burlington was burnt to the ground in 1791, and on its site is Richmond Terrace. William Parry, who was one of the students, made a clever drawing of the Gallery with portraits.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

SAILORS' CHANTIES (12 S. vii. 48, 95, 114).—In 'English Folk Chanties,' collected by Cecil J. Sharp (London, Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Ltd., 1914), there is a valuable introduction with examples. The notes at the end are also of great interest.

H. P. HART.

The Vicarage, Ixworth, Bury St. Edmunds.

S. C. will find valuable information and a full selection of chanties, words and music, in a volume 'Songs of Sea Labour,' by Frank T. Bullen and W. F. Arnold, formerly published by the Orpheus Music Publishing Co., and now by Swan & Co., 312 Regent Street, W., n.d., but 1914.

J. H. K.

WILD BOAR IN HERALDRY (12 S. vi. 189, 238).—Ono Ranzan, the Japanese naturalist of the eighteenth century, states that:—

"In gloomy dales there occur some long-drawn tracks available for human passage; these are the nightly paths of the wild boar, whence the name *Shishimichi* (Wild Boar's Route). Frequently along these passages one observes big trees decorticated by friction and spots of fresh earth turned up by whom unknown. The true explanation is that the wild boar uses to daub its body with resin and earth in order to harden its skin"—*Jûtei Honzô Kômoku Keimô*, tom. xlvii.

That the Chinese hold the same opinion is evident from the following passage:—

"The wild boar well defends itself against arrows by gathering the resin of pines, spreading it on sand and mud, and besmearing its own body with the mixture."—Li Shi-Chin, 'System of Materia Medical,' 1578, tom. li.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

DELANE'S JOURNAL OF HIS VISIT TO AMERICA (12 S. vi. 285).—I have just received your number of June 12. It is perhaps unnecessary to suggest that some of Mr. Delane's fellow-passengers imposed upon his credulity in giving him the impression (see p. 287) that "Southerners" evidently considered "nigger ditties" to be "their national airs," and in inducing him to believe that 'Poor Uncle Ned' was "sung at Webster's funeral as a dirge."

CHARLES E. STRATTON.

70 State Street, Boston, Mass.

"EVERY BULLET HAS ITS BILLET" (12 S. vii. 109).—Gascoigne's 'Fruits of Warre' xvii, c. 1575, "Every bullet hath a lighting place."

Wesley's *Journal*, June 6, 1765, "He never received one wound. So true is the odd saying of King William, that 'every bullet has its billet.'"

Dickens's 'Pickwick,' xix. 1837, "It is an established axiom that 'every bullet has its billet.'" A. R. BAYLEY.

The following is taken from Benham's 'Book of Quotations'—"Every bullet has its billet." Saying attributed to William III.

Gascoigne "Fruits of War" [*ut supra*].

King William was of an opinion, an' please your Honour, quoth Trim, that every thing was predestined for us in this world; inso-much that he would often say to his soldiers "every ball had its billet."—Sterne, 'Tristram Shandy' (1759-60), vol. 8, Ch. 19.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

## Notes on Books.

*Calendar of the Close Rolls, preserved in the Public Record Office. Richard II. Vol. ii. A.D. 1381-1385 (H.M. Stationery Office).*

THIS Calendar—like most of the series—is difficult to review, because of its very wealth of material, the Close Rolls in general, being concerned, as every student knows, with an immense variety of topics. The new volume before us may count among the best furnished. Some of the most remarkable documents have indeed, already appeared in Rymer's 'Foedera,' or in the Rolls of Parliament. We may mention as examples of these the order to the collectors in the port of Bristol to let the Pope's collector in England pack in bales and take over sea, without payment of custom, a magnificent stock of hangings, wearing apparel, cloths and other such things of which a most delectable list is given; the memoranda concerning the delivery and keeping of the Great Seal; the order to cause the wax about the body of King Edward I at Westminster to be renewed; or the order instituting a commission to enquire into the matter of a great ship of Genoa called a 'carrak' which went ashore near St. Mary Fournex—but might not be counted as a wreck, her owner with the merchants and seamen sailing in her having escaped alive.

Of the rest the following notes—taken somewhat at random out of a mass of others equally good—may serve to give some idea. There are some dozen references to the Hanse towns—the most interesting being a dispute arising from an incident at Yarmouth when the 'Fredeland' of Estland was anchored there in the port and, without the knowledge of any one in the ship, certain men floating carelessly by night in a boat, ran against her cable and were drowned.

Under March 4, 1384 is a memorandum of great interest concerning St. Bartholomews in Smithfield, showing that the writs of the Common Bench, which were kept in a chest in that church, had many of them become rotten and unreadable owing to water from a hole in the church roof having fallen on the chest and penetrated to them by the keyholes and joints.

Warlike preparations are naturally much in evidence; thus in April, 1385 not only certain knights and squires, but also three parsons in Dorsetshire were bidden to dwell upon their respective manors and benefices, with their households well-armed and furnished, there to abide until Michaelmas next to resist the King's enemies, if any should invade their parts; and two abbesses, among other heads of religious houses, received orders to send men-at-arms and archers to their benefices for the same purpose. Shipping affairs are full of interest: a large number of trades are represented: and there is an interesting order to the Sheriff of Devon on the subject of the King's tinnars and their charters. In September, 1383, Peter Gyles (Pierrekyn Gyles in the warrant, which is in French) one of the King's minstrels is sent to the convent of St. Mary, York to enjoy the maintenance "called the maintenance of the earl of Richemond's beadsman." A study of the documents relating to London would yield innumerable good details; other towns—we may

specially mention Oxford and Cambridge—are also well represented both in the number of entries and the interest of the topics. Southampton, in 1385, receives an order to amend its ruling "as the king has heard by report of many that for lack of good ruling there is grievous peril of a scattering of the town."

The unusual words occurring in this volume are numerous. Most are names of stuffs and wares; we may cite as examples of others "a *chevance* of great sums needful for the King's use"; "10 acres 2½ *deyweres* of land in Coulinge"; and an order to suffer John Fresche who was to be kept in safe custody, "to go at large within the Tower and to have his *sport and conversation* there."

Local and personal names abound, the latter including, a somewhat higher than the average percentage of ordinary folk. "Cristoffresservant," "Edmundesservant" and "vykersservant" occur as names between the man's Christian name and his master's surname, as: Edmund Doyle... and William "Edmundesservant Doyle."

In matters of justice we noticed the writ of *supersedas* establishing the right of Joan, princess of Wales, to certain sums of money found at Rawreth—she having "wayf" and "stray" throughout the hundred—and telling the quaint story of the theft of that money. The prohibition to export gold or silver is illustrated once or twice—as in the case of a woman who was mistakenly arrested for having put a silver cup with a gilt cover on board a ship to be conveyed to foreign parts. The President, preceptors and brethren of St. John of Jerusalem have notice of this prohibition sent them combined with prohibition against departing out of the realm without leave. In September, 1382, a certain chaplain accused of having forged the Pope's seal was released from Newgate Gaol. An amusing order is that to the sheriff of Essex to carry at the King's cost to the King's lodging, wherever it shall be, and deliver to the treasurer of the household a fish called a "whalle" now newly cast up upon the soil of the alien priory of Mersey—in the King's hand by reason of the war with France. There is mention, *apropos* of the theft of a seal, of the hostel of "The Swerd of the Hoop" in Fleet Street.

*Peetickay: an Essay towards the Abolition of Spelling.* By Wilfrid Perrett. (Cambridge. Hefter and Sons, 6s. net.)

THE main problem attempted to be solved by Dr. Perrett may be said to be how to find real characters for vowels. He would eliminate diphthongs, and he would also provide a symbol for each of the great number of vowel sounds at present represented, according to a very arbitrary and unsystematic convention, by no more than five—or we may say seven—symbols. Dr. Perrett proposes to write every vowel by a straight line—the quality of the vowel to be expressed by its being set obliquely, vertically or horizontally between the other letters: again by the line being long or short, and yet again by its being inserted in the word at the base, middle or top level of the consonants. There are a few additional devices, and the sum-total is presented to the eye in three pages of specimens. It will be seen that in a

general way, the notion would approximate English to an oriental plan of writing.

The scheme has some obvious advantages, and we should even be prepared to recommend it for type-written commercial correspondence within English-speaking countries. But the possession of a common alphabet has always seemed to us to be a modest but real and important bond of union between the countries of the Western world. We confess ourselves loth to forgo this possession at Dr. Perrett's bidding. We would rather frankly condone eccentric spelling. After all we allow a difference between colloquial and literary speech: why should we not accept some divergence between literary and private writing?

Our author entertains a vehement objection to the names of letters. What "spelling" is required in the future will consist in a voiceless utterance of the actual letter, or so we understand. Alas! for our light-hearted use of initials if he succeeds in introducing this reform! We shall have to name things precisely and people who dislike the use of initials may begin to look for satisfaction. For ourselves, having rather an affection for the quite elaborate names of the Greek alphabet, we are unable to share Dr. Perrett's displeasure at a letter having a name. No doubt his new vowel-symbols would not easily be provided for in that respect.

We cannot but think that too much is made of the difficulty of English spelling. After all virtually the whole population is able to read. As for writing, usually an inability to spell proceeds either from real illiteracy or from want of practice; and to gain ability—if that is necessary—more reading and more writing must be done. But we think this would equally be the case under Dr. Perrett's system. Nor do we fancy children would be so much affected as he seems to imagine. Some of them are late in catching the trick of reading, but once they have caught it they are better aided by memory than are most adults, being less dependent for remembrance on association and system. We should expect the new vowels to prove about as troublesome for them to learn in the first instance as is the present system—though, of course, differently.

Dr. Perrett's work opens up several further interesting inquiries—as, for example, whether the writing down of vowels is absolutely and invariably necessary. If his system were adopted it would possibly develop a secondary system for ordinary writing—in which vowels were, for the most part, omitted.

*The History of the Title Imperator under the Roman Empire.* By Donald McFayden. (Chicago, University Press.)

This careful and convincing study disposes of several oft-repeated mistakes upon a question of great interest if not of extreme importance. By whom, and by what steps, was the title Imperator established as the official designation of the ruler of the Roman world? The 'Prænomen Imperatoris,' according to Suetonius and Dio, was first conferred upon Caesar the Dictator; and Dio adds that it was made hereditary in the line of Caesar's descendants. But these statements have for some time been regarded as dubious. It has been shown that there is no

contemporary evidence for Cæsar the Dictator having ever assumed the Prænomen Imperatoris; while, as Mr. McFayden points out in the *Fasti Capitolini* and the *Acta Triumphalia*, in which Augustus appears as *Imp. Cæsar*, and the Dictator as *C. Julius C.f. C.n. Cæsar*, disprove the theory of the title having been made hereditary. To account for that theory ever having arisen Mommsen, in his 'Staatsrecht,' evolved another which might be taken as an excellent example of the curious vagaries of armchair history. Relying on Dio he suggests that Cæsar the Dictator adopted Imperator as a personal cognomen; and that Augustus decided to drop his prænomen and nomen and transfer that cognomen to their place—thus making his name Imperator Cæsar instead of C. Julius Cæsar Imperator, which, considering the uses of the word "imperator" at that time, is about as likely as that a Commander-in-chief of our days should take "Field-marshal" as his Christian name. Mr. McFayden, we are inclined to think, is a little too confident in the absolute correctness of Cæsar's use of the title. He works out successfully its use and limitations under Augustus and Tiberius, and shows with judgment the part played, in its establishment as the chief designation of the Roman monarch, by provincial usage and by the provincials' view of Rome and the "first citizen" of the Republic.

A word of commendation may well be bestowed both on the documentation of this monograph and on the clear and easy style in which it is written.

## Notices to Correspondents.

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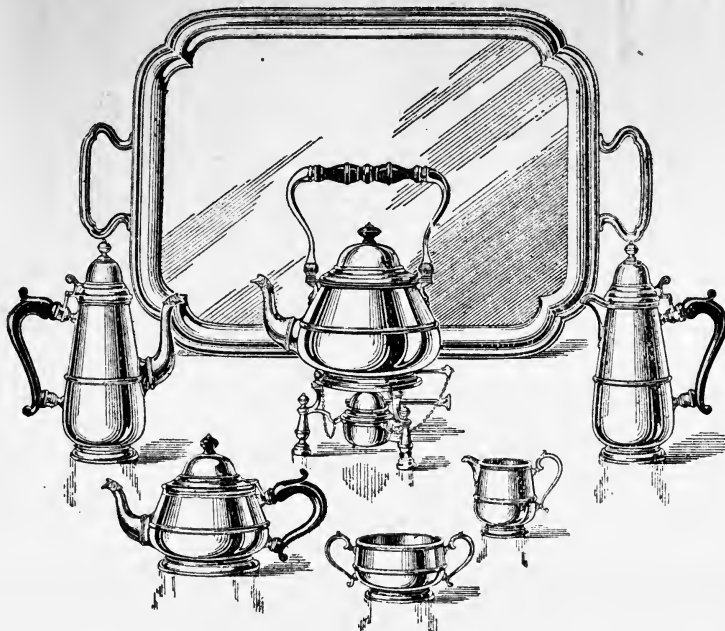
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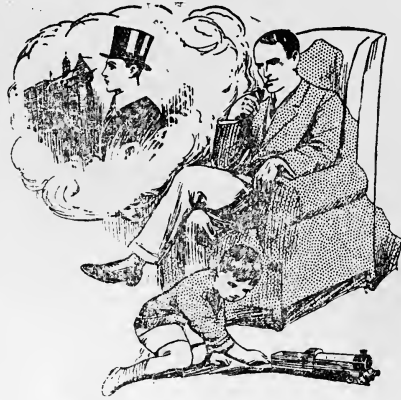
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Notices to Correspondents.

## Notes.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE ALDEBURGH RECORDS.—I.

READERS of 'N. & Q.' who appreciate the value of Public and Local Records, must often have considered with interest the question of their preservation, arrangement and possible publication. That a time will come when these priceless memorials of the past will be duly examined, respected, and housed, I have no doubt, but what is to be done until that time arrives? Is it possible in any way to hasten the time? This might perhaps be achieved if we could make the inhabitants of the towns, and even of many villages, realise the value attaching to their possessions (I speak of course of Local Records) by publishing such material from them as may prove interesting to the general

public. This might arouse local interest, with the result that little or no opposition would be made to the levying of a small rate for the necessary purpose of providing perfectly safe accommodation for these treasures, and so ensuring them against decay, mutilation, and destruction.

We, in Aldeburgh, possess a valuable collection of Records (and we are no exception). Some are in the care of our Town Clerk at Ipswich; the rest are in our beautiful early sixteenth-century Moot Hall. We have Charters and Royal Documents of 1524 and 1529; an Inspecimus of the Charter of Edw. VI.; an Inspecimus of the Charter of Philip and Mary (I believe the Charters are in the keeping of the Town Clerk); Letters Patent, 1563, conceding a weekly market to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, with a Court of Pie Powder (*pedis pulverisata*), and other important documents catalogued in the Reports on Manuscripts (Hist. MSS. Com.), 1907. In addition to these, we have numerous bundles of papers with unknown contents. With the aid of these books, papers, Church Registers and later Churchwardens' account-books, a history of Aldeburgh—and a truthful one—could be written.

The Chamberlain's account-books which begin in 1566 are veritable storehouses of general English, local, and family history. Every item expended on the church appears therein, from the heavy expenses incurred in repairing the roof, to the buying of the material, making and painting "a coate for the Devill," who proudly exhibited himself in some church play. Every "artificer" and tradesman is known by name—and what he pays. A complete "Law List" (with the name of Bacon in it) could be drawn up. A medical "Register" could be compiled, including Mr. Raymond (1770), who agrees "to attend all the parish poore . . . for twenty shillings a year, for which sum I engage to supply them with all necessaries as are wanting in the Physical Surgery or Midwifery way (Fractures excepted)," &c., and who is so elated at his appointment that, he continues, "and in case an amputation is necessary to be performed on Jn<sup>o</sup>. Edwards I beg the Parish will accept of my services as a trifling acknowledgment of the Favours," &c., including also, under date Sept. 17, 1775, after the town has dismissed Mr. Raymond, a note to the effect "that Mr. George Crabbe, Junr., shall be employed to cure y<sup>e</sup> Boy Haward of the Itch."

The following extracts comprise the chief items of interest contained in the Account-books belonging to the sixteenth century:—

### CHAMBERLAIN'S ACCOUNT-BOOKS.

1 Folio volume in Battered Parchment Cover, 1566-1573.

1566.

Imprimis p<sup>d</sup> for Comunion or sarvis bake for y<sup>e</sup> church . . . . . vii<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> Balye mittel for y<sup>e</sup> half yerres fearme of the pryos close & y<sup>e</sup> marshe ended at o<sup>r</sup> Ladyes Daye A<sup>o</sup> 1567 . . . . . iiiii<sup>h</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> more to hym for y<sup>e</sup> half yerres Rent of the north Marshe ended than . . . . . x<sup>s</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> more to hym for cottage rent . . . . . x<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> plomers for workyng upon y<sup>e</sup> church viii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for A Shovell . . . . . viii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Wm brame of ipsweh for drawyng of ii platt & for his paynes comynge to viewe this towne . . . . . xxv<sup>s</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> deane for visytacions . . . . . viii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> bearwarde of my L beares . . . . . xx<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for half an horskyn for ye belles . . . . . xvi<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for makynge of ye bauldryckes for ye belles viii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to brttingm for y<sup>e</sup> child there a qrt<sup>r</sup> . . . . . viii<sup>s</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> more to her for y<sup>e</sup> child's hosen & a pettycote . . . . . xiii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Ryeh Easter for half a porpas . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for whyppynge of a man . . . . . xii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Devins browne for Ryngynge of y<sup>e</sup> corset bell . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Mr more y<sup>e</sup> pst for a calender for y<sup>e</sup> church . . . . . vi<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Symon mawr for a fyne in the eschek<sup>r</sup> P'senty-d by y<sup>e</sup> clarke of y<sup>e</sup> markett upon y<sup>e</sup> towne for y<sup>e</sup> markett boshell . . . . . xx<sup>s</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Robt gates for makeg<sup>e</sup> of a clothe for y<sup>e</sup> comunion table in y<sup>e</sup> church . . . . . xii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to francis culterman for his fee for wone hole yere ended at myhes A<sup>o</sup> dn 1567 . . . . . xl<sup>s</sup>  
 Mr. Foxes byll of accompt for his Chargs answerynge the sutyte brought agaynst this towne by the towne of donw<sup>h</sup> as concernynge the Saturdaye markett & the optaynyng of the same with other suitys as followeth & fyrst of the chargs & expense Item Symon mawe his dy<sup>t</sup> at ipsweh towards London . . . . . x<sup>d</sup>  
 for iii meales of hym th<sup>t</sup> brought y<sup>e</sup> porpas to London . . . . . xviii<sup>d</sup>  
 for a boxe to putt in ow<sup>r</sup> charter . . . . . x<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to m<sup>r</sup> belle y<sup>e</sup> Lawyer for his fees . . . . . xx<sup>s</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> oppynyn of ii Seargeants of lawe w<sup>th</sup> other . . . . . xx<sup>s</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to a porter th<sup>t</sup> carryed y<sup>e</sup> Fyshe to y<sup>e</sup> watersydo . . . . . ii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for a wherrye to carrye y<sup>e</sup> same to my L. kepars . . . . . vi<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for careynge y<sup>e</sup> porpas to ye courte to my L. mare . . . . . xli<sup>d</sup>  
 for my chargs & my horse 35 dayes at ii y<sup>e</sup> daye . . . . . iii<sup>l</sup> x<sup>s</sup>  
 for iii tymes rydyng to y<sup>e</sup> Duke . . . . . xv<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>

p<sup>d</sup> to m<sup>r</sup> Fanshawe for iii yerres fees & so discharged . . . . . xx<sup>s</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for ii cads of Spratts for hym . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for iiiii cads of Spratts for y<sup>e</sup> M<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> requests & for his brother of y<sup>e</sup> prievye chamber . . . . . v<sup>s</sup> iiiii<sup>6</sup>  
 for careynge y<sup>e</sup> heryngs & Spratts to M<sup>r</sup> Lalles . . . . . vi<sup>d</sup>  
 for careynge the Spratts to y<sup>e</sup> M<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> requests iii<sup>d</sup>  
 for ii sised pynts wone for wyne & wone for ale . . . . . viii<sup>d</sup>  
 for my chargs & my horse for 20 dayes at ii y<sup>e</sup> daye amononteth to . . . . . xl<sup>s</sup>

1567.

p<sup>d</sup> to John dawson for hangynge of y<sup>e</sup> Sansbell iiiii  
 p<sup>d</sup> to John browne y<sup>e</sup> Mynstrell in pt<sup>s</sup> of payment for y<sup>e</sup> clocke . . . . . x<sup>s</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for bawdryckes for y<sup>e</sup> belles . . . . . xvi<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> puttyng in of the counterpayne of y<sup>e</sup> Register . . . . . iiiii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to my Lorde of Canterburys offycers for seyinge of y<sup>e</sup> Comunion cuppe and certeyfyng y<sup>d</sup> same in their course . . . . . viii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for a flemyngs supper at y<sup>e</sup> ball comandement . . . . . iiiii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Sponer for his attendans at y<sup>e</sup> church w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> whyppe . . . . . x<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to th Fyske for y<sup>e</sup> Rayles and posts at y<sup>e</sup> pryos close . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Robt Somers for makynge of y<sup>e</sup> priests pewe for ix dayes worke at vi y<sup>e</sup> daye iiiii<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> Duks bearwarde at y<sup>e</sup> ball comandement . . . . . iiiii<sup>s</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for cartynge of John Arnolde and alis smarte abowte y<sup>e</sup> towne and for y<sup>e</sup> pyper . . . . . viii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> L. baylye for y<sup>e</sup> half yerres Rent of the pryours hylle & the marshe ended at easter A<sup>o</sup> 1568 . . . . . iiiii<sup>h</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to m<sup>r</sup> more y<sup>e</sup> priest for y<sup>e</sup> Dyall of y<sup>e</sup> clocke . . . . . xiii<sup>s</sup> iiiii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to John Edwens for mendynge of y<sup>e</sup> Sansbell and makynge where gudgyons to y<sup>e</sup> same v<sup>s</sup> iiiii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to John browne y<sup>e</sup> mynstrell more for y<sup>e</sup> dyall . . . . . vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> prist more for wrytyng yonge beef wyll . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup> iiiii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Edmude Fremman for carayenge a porpas to S<sup>r</sup> thomas cornwalles & for his chargs . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to margrett florans for a dyn when copland brought veneson w<sup>th</sup> cairte . . . . . xv<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to her for viii qrt<sup>s</sup> of sacke sent to Framlinghm . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup> iiiii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for viii qrt<sup>s</sup> of wyne bestowed on m<sup>r</sup> mawe to make y<sup>e</sup> Jurye for y<sup>e</sup> wrytt of noysans enquyred upon at Framlynghm A<sup>o</sup> p<sup>d</sup> ii<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to th Kyng for careynge of y<sup>e</sup> grandpesse to slaughtynge . . . . . vi<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to hym more for a bound of byere to y<sup>e</sup> ship to take in y<sup>e</sup> grandpesse . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup> iiiii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Edmude bence for y<sup>e</sup> half of a porpes due to hym in y<sup>e</sup> yere of his balywyckes . . . . . xx<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to John Dawson for buryng of a deade man at y<sup>e</sup> seasyde . . . . . vi<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to nichas willett for iii deale bourds for y<sup>e</sup> priest pewe of y<sup>e</sup> Lesser Sorte . . . . . xviii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for a pyece of oken tymber for to make y<sup>e</sup> posts & ledgs to y<sup>e</sup> same pewe . . . . . xii<sup>d</sup>

p<sup>d</sup> for ye workmans bourde makynge y same  
for ix dayes & half . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup>  
Item to John Faies a last of Spratts at xv<sup>s</sup>  
Item more to hym for Lii Fote of Waynskott  
for the makynge of the womens stoles in  
ye churche . . . . . v<sup>s</sup>

## 1568

p<sup>d</sup> to Robt pyrfs wyfe ye young for makyn  
cleane ye towne house . . . . . jd  
p<sup>d</sup> for timber for weggs for the gonnes . . . . . x<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> for a pece to make a forme w<sup>t</sup> hin ye  
churche . . . . . viii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to m<sup>r</sup> nelson for nayles for ye spongs for ye  
small and great pecs . . . . . iiiii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to pson ye shomaker for lether for ye townes  
harnes . . . . . x<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to Symond Ritches for one punt of Ayle . . . . . iiiii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> at my lord byshopes comynge he then for  
y<sup>d</sup> Injoution boko . . . . . vi<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> for ye takynge of our othe . . . . . iiiii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> for ye wrytynge of owr verdet . . . . . xii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> at ye puttynde in of our verdit . . . . . iiiii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to John Robinson for mendynge of the  
butt . . . . . vi<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> for ye byere mendynge . . . . . iiiii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to thomas Spson for whippyng ye doggs out  
of churche . . . . . v<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to thomas Ingram for his horse to berie . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup>

ARTHUR T. WINN.

Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

(To be continued.)

ITALIAN STAGE-SCENERY IN THE  
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

PIER JACOPO MARTELLO.

(See ante p. 121.)

AN examination of the remaining volumes of Pier Jacopo Martello's works reveals matter of even greater interest than that which is traced in my note at the above reference. It raises three questions: (1) that of a possibility of Italian influence on Swift in his 'Gulliver's Travels'; (2) that of a possible connexion between Blake's illustrations to 'Paradise Lost' and the engravings attached to 'Gli Occhi di Gesù,' and (3) that of the science of aeronautics as understood in the eighteenth century.

I give as before, notes of the more remarkable plates.

*I Tamingi* (vol. iii.).—On the left squats a naked figure on a richly-ornamented pedestal—of great force and beauty in modelling. The crossed legs and the hands bent back on the hips are very much alive. The face with its stern bitter look has distinction of a rare kind—a Chinese god

without mercy. At his feet lie a dead mother and two children with blood trickling from them and to the left a Chinese servant supports Zunchinio, the Emperor, prostrated by the sight of his dead daughter. The background represents a wooden house with a porch of slim square pillars. It would be difficult to find an illustration which conveys so poignantly the tragedy unfolded in the play.

Frontispiece (vol. iv.).—Figures dance with lifted masks across the stage against a background of trees; the attitudes are very graceful, not abandoned—especially the figure to the right with head bent back and flute raised in his hand. The orchestra of five musicians plays beneath.

*Arianna*.—Bacchus presents a glittering circlet to Ariadne who is seated on a rock beside a great tree where drapery has been entwined in the branches. A Satyr standing beside Bacchus who carries a staff of vine-tendrils pours out wine on the ground in sheer wantonness. The background comes forward to shade Silenus and behind him are small groups of Satyrs in a rocky landscape.

*Che Bei Pazzi*.—The engraving shows a lively group of figures seated on a marble bench beneath great fluted pillars, heavily draped—lovers (charming fools, according to the title). A female attendant rushes up the steps with a message. The background holds a circular temple in Corinthian style with wreaths suspended; inside a recumbent marble figure. Behind that wave trees.

*Oedipo Tiranno*.—A blindfolded figure kneels in the foreground with arms outstretched while a soldier keeps guard above him leaning on a spear. Creonte, a roughly drawn figure, stands beside the latter while on the left a woman is being led away. The background shows smooth Doric pillars. (Of poorer artistic value than the rest.)

*La Morte* (vol. v.).—Cain slaying Abel with a club: Abel lies on the ground with a finely-modelled arm bent up with the hand supporting a flaccid head. Cain supports himself with a right leg bent on a grass-covered rock and the left stretched out taut while he swings the club over his head. Delightfully drawn trees close in the picture.

*Piato dell'H*.—Cadmus on the left, a stately but rather shapeless soldier, speaks to a Satyr while Charon, a vividly drawn,

figure leaning on a pole, leans forward eagerly to listen. The brutish face of the old man and the Satyr are vividly etched. To the left stands a tree, full-foliaged, with shadowy trunk and beyond it in fine perspective a hilly landscape across which flits a spirit.

*Sternuto d' Ercole.*—Hercules, an enormous head and shoulders with left hand closed on a club, three Lilliputian women and a soldier reclining on the ground beside him, sneezes into the air a band of children, soldiers, men, all minute in size. It is the same motive as in the Lilliputian adventures of Gulliver. Flowers grow round him and in the background is a town. The scene of the play lies in Africa at the sources of the Nile.

The engraving was undoubtedly inspired by the "Nile" statue now in the Vatican. This play, written before 1723, preceded Gulliver's Travels by at least three years. Could Swift have been influenced by Martello's grotesque?

*Del Volo Dialogo: Mattina Prima.*—The first scientific poem, with Antonio Conti's 'Globo di Venere,' to have been written in the eighteenth century, it has extraordinary importance for it foreshadows modern aeronautics with amazing insight.

The engraving represents on the left an old man with a book (Democritus ridet) at his feet who points to two ships floating in the air. The first ship is merely a wooden boat, the second of more interest, since it represents, upside down, a bird-like structure with feather-wings and a slight awning above. From tail to head stretches a sail; the tail acts as rudder. A figure stands inside watching one falling through the air. On the ground lies the ruin of another ship while behind stretches an undulating landscape with bridge and tower and rows of poplars.

Vol. vi.—This contains the finest plates from the artistic point of view, conceived with a boldness of design and crispness of technique almost unrivalled.

Frontispiece (A. van Westerhout inc.) represents a shepherd-lad with flute seated gracefully beneath a beautifully modelled tree and holding out an exquisite hand to the goddess who, supported by a cloud, extends a harp to him. A cherub holds a wreath above the head of the goddess. Sheep, sketched very realistically, are bending over a pool beside him.

*Gli Occhi di Gesù.*—In six books contains six different heads of the Christ rendered in a wonderfully soft and luminous technique and six other plates engraved by F. Aquila.

(1) A shepherd runs round a tree labelled "Occhi di Gesù" while a flying saint points to a church on a hill.

The Head shows Christ holding a candle flaming in a great eye above a sphere which emerges from the clouds (Jer. i. 11) (B. Mancini pinx. J. Frey inc.).

(2) Two angels look through a telescope at the earth floating in the sky while a long-haired man stands beside them. Trees ascend in a single row to a square, many-columned Renaissance building.

(3) A snake lies at the foot of a symmetrical tree while a shepherd, furnished with a crook, stands at one side. On the other side is a maid and between them the same long-haired figure. The story is obvious—Adam, Eve, God and Satan.

(4) The youth and maid again lie listening to the words of the sage while an airship, many-oared, rises into the air above a rocky island in a lake where stands a circular temple. On the island is a tree shadowing a gesturing angel.

(5) Notable for the finely-proportioned shepherd in the foreground.

(6) An angel with a torch runs beneath a tree heavy with fruit—the figure is wonderfully vivacious and the line harmonious.

In the Head engraving, Jesus looks down on the world "Respiciens per Fenestras prospiciens per Cancellus."

It would be interesting to compare this series with the drawings of Blake on the same subject.

Vol. vii.—Frontispiece. A long alley of trees with a row of maidens on each side—a fountain sprays in the centre, a winged horse rampant. In the foreground stand Dante and Apollo and to the left a maid with a harp is dancing.

From the selection of engravings noted above it is evident that the importance of this edition of Martello cannot be over-estimated. The points of interest are numerous and all valuable in the study of the theatre, of art, of comparative literature. Perhaps, at a later date, further details may be available regarding many of those questions but a mere enumeration may suffice for broad conclusions.

HUGH QUIGLEY.

PRINCIPAL LONDON COFFEE-HOUSES, TAVERNS AND INNS IN THE  
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

(12 S. vi. 29, 59, 84, 105, 125, 143, 162; vii. 26, 67, 103.)

Lemon Tree ..	Haymarket .. ..	1742	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
Lion and Lamb ..	Prince's Street, Lambeth	—	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Load of Hay Tavern	Haverstock Hill .. ..	—	Thornbury, v., 491.
Londor .. ..	Bishopsgate Street .. ..	—	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
Lyon in Ye Wood Inn	Near Water Lane, Fleet Street	1746	Rocque's 'Survey.'
Mason's Arms ..	Old Palace Yard, West- minster	1754	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
Mercers' Arms ..	Mercer Street, Long Acre	—	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
Mitre and Dove ..	King Street, Westminster	—	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
			Larwood, p. 319.
Mitre and Rose ..	Strand .. ..	—	Larwood, p. 319.
Mitre and Rose ..	Wood Street, Cheapside..	—	Larwood, p. 319.
Mitre Tavern ..	St. James' Market, Pall Mall	—	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
Mitre Tavern ..	Church Street, Greenwich	—	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Mount .. ..	Grosvenor Street, .. ..	1727	Lane's "Handy Book," p. 178..
Nag's Head Tavern	Leather Lane, Holborn ..	—	Simpson's 'London Tavern and Masonry.'
Old Blue Last ..	Salisbury Court, Fleet Street	1758	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
Old Coach and Horses	Fenchurch Street .. ..	—	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
Old Mitre Tavern ..	Mitre Court, Hatton Garden	—	Callow's 'Taverns,' p. 230
Old Post Boy Inn ..	Sherbourne Lane .. ..	1741	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
One Tun Tavern ..	Near Hungerford Market, Strand	1718	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
Oxford Arms ..	Church Street, Deptford	1784	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Pack Horse Inn ..	Turnham Green .. ..	—	Thornbury, vi., 546
Pewter Platter ..	Hatton Garden .. ..	1768	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Plough .. ..	Carey Street .. ..	—	Thornbury, iii., 26
Plough Tavern ..	Kensal Green .. ..	—	Thornbury, v., 221
Pontefract Castle ..	Paddington .. ..	1776	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Prince of Wales' Head	Long Acre (Westend) ..	1754	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
Queen's Head ..	Gt. Queen Street, Lin- coln's Inn Fields .. ..	1710	Paston's 'Lady M. W. Montagu' 1907, p. 33
		1723	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
Queen's Head Inn..	Southwark .. ..	1759	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Quaker Tavern ..	Great Sanctuary West- minster	—	Thornbury, iii., 488.
Queen's Head (after- wards "The Finish")	Covent Garden .. ..	—	Reginald Jacob's 'Covent Garden,' 1913, p. 56.
Rainbow .. ..	Lancaster Court by St. Martin's Church	1742	<i>Daily Advertiser</i> , Oct. 15.
Red House .. ..	Nearly opposite Ranelagh Battersea	1767	Hickey, i., 72.
			Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Red Lion .. ..	Hyde Park Corner .. ..	1770	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Red Lion .. ..	Paddington .. ..	—	Swift's 'Tale of a Tub.'
Red Lion — ..	Tottenham Court Road ..	1723	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Red Lion Inn ..	Red Lion Street, Richmond	1755	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Red Lion Inn ..	Brentford .. ..	1725	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Red Lion Inn ..	Opposite Kensington Palace	—	Thackeray's 'Esmond.'
			Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Robin Hood ..	Fronting Hoxton Fields..	—	Thornbury, ii., 254
Rose and Crown ..	Knightsbridge (corner of Sloane Street)	—	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Royal Artillery Salu- tation Tavern	Woolwich .. ..	1761	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Royal Magazine Tavern	East Lane, Greenwich ..	1754	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Running Horse ..	Hyde Park Corner .. ..	1745	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'

J PAUL DE CASTRO.

(To be continued.)

## AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See 12 S. ii. *passim*; iii. 46, 103, 267, 354, 408, 438; vi. 184, 233, 242, 290, 329; vii. 83, 125.)

The next Regiment (p. 64) was raised in 1685, and then ranked as the 9th Regiment of Horse, being styled the Queen Dowager's Regiment.

It was stationed in Ireland from 1714, its title then being the "3rd Irish Horse."

Since 1788 it has been designated the "Sixth Regiment of Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)," which title it still retains.

His Majesty's First Regiment of Carabiniers, commanded by Lord Cathcart.		Dates of their present commissions	Dates of their first commissions.
Colonel	.. .. Lord Cathcart (1)	.. .. 7 Aug. 1733	Captain, 29 June 1703.
Lieutenant-Colonel	.. .. John Polliott .. ..	.. .. 3 July 1737	Lieutenant, 1 June 1709
Major	.. .. Richard Shuckburgh .. ..	.. .. 11 July 1737	Captain, 14 April 1718.
Captains	.. .. { Philip Chenevix (2) .. ..	.. .. 19 June 1722	Cornet, 25 June 1711.
	.. .. { Robert Maxwell .. ..	.. .. 22 Nov. 1729	Captain, 28 Jan. 1716.
	.. .. { Lord George Sackville (3) .. ..	.. .. 11 July 1737	Captain, 11 July 1737.
Captain Lieutenant	.. .. John Arabin (4) .. ..	.. .. 11 June 1733	Cornet, 2 Sept. 1717.
Lieutenants	.. .. { Charles Tassell (5) .. ..	.. .. 20 Feb. 1721	Cornet, 8 Nov. 1710.
	.. .. { John Orfeur (6) .. ..	.. .. 26 April 1724	Lieutenant, 29 Aug. 1708.
	.. .. { Urnston Pepys (7) .. ..	.. .. 5 May 1724	Cornet, 22 May 1718.
	.. .. { Walter Wilson .. ..	.. .. 13 Mar. 1728	Cornet, 9 June 1720.
	.. .. { James Newcomen .. ..	.. .. 1 May 1738	Cornet, 14 Oct. 1718.
Cornets	.. .. { David Dickson (8) .. ..	.. .. 24 May 1725	Ensign, 26 Oct. 1721.
	.. .. { Edward Guyon (9) .. ..	.. .. 13 Mar. 1728	
	.. .. { Ellis Cunliffe (9) .. ..	.. .. 10 April 1729	Ensign, 7 June 1720.
	.. .. { John Skottowe (10) .. ..	.. .. 11 June 1733	
	.. .. { Henry Bernard .. ..	.. .. 13 Feb. 1737	
	.. .. { Sir John Houston (11) .. ..	.. .. 14 Jan. 1737	

The following names are entered in ink on the interleaf:—

Lieutenant	.. .. John Scrutone (12)	.. .. 1 Aug. 1741
Cornets	.. .. { John Bowling .. ..	.. .. 19 Aug. 1740
	.. .. { Charles Carr .. ..	.. .. 1 Aug. 1741

(1) Charles, 8th Lord Cathcart. Died at sea on Dec. 20, 1740, then being in command of the expedition against the Spanish possessions in America.

(2) Lieut.-Colonel in the Regiment, June 1, 1745. Retired in 1750 and died in 1758.

(3) George Sackville Germain, 1st Viscount Sackville. Served in other regiments after 1740, but was appointed to the Colonelcy of this Regiment on January 18, 1750. He was transferred to the 2nd Dragoon Guards in April, 1757. See 'D.N.B.'

(4) Captain, July 19, 1740. Lieut.-Colonel, April 15, 1749 (after serving as Major in the 8th Dragoons from Sept. 7, 1742). Appointed to the Colonelcy of the 57th Foot, Dec. 27, 1755. Died in 1757.

(5) Captain-Lieutenant, July 19, 1740.

(6) Son of Philip Orfeur and Mary, daughter of Colonel Richard Kirkby, of Kirkby Ireleth, Lancs. He married Juliana, daughter of Colonel Thomas Palliser, of Portobello, Co. Wexford. Retired as Captain Lieutenant in 1745. Died in Ireland in 1753.

(7) Captain, Aug. 1, 1741. Major, 1 June, 1745. Retired in 1757. Died at Bath, Nov. 15, 1774.

(8) Lieutenant, July 19, 1740.

(9) Had previously served in the 3rd Troop of Horse Guards, as Sub-Brigadier and Cornet. Was knighted on April 18, 1756, then being M.P. for Liverpool. Died in 1767.

(10) Captain, April 8, 1755. Still serving in 1760, but not in 1763.

(11) 4th Baronet, Died July 22, 1751, when the Baronetcy became extinct.

(12) Probably mis-written for "Skottowe."

J. H. LESLIE Lieut.-Col. (Retired List).

(To be continued.)

FORGED SPEECHES AND PRAYERS OF THE  
REGICIDES.

ANOTHER FRAUD BY ELIZABETH CALVERT-

(See 11 S. vii. 301, 341, 383, 442, 502; viii. 22, 81, 122, 164, 202, 242, 284, 324, 361.)

IN the Calendar of State Papers, Irish Series, 1663-1665 there is a lengthy document purporting to be a letter from "S.C." at Dublin, dated Feb. 2, 1663, and addressed to "Patrick Mulleyn, at his lodging in the Strand, London" (the exact address is, naturally, not stated). This is set out on pages 16 and 17 of the Calendar.

The endorsements on this intended pamphlet are as follows:—

- (1) "News from Dublin; or a letter from Ireland written to a friend in London, Feb. 2, 1662"
- (3) "which accidentally became thus public."
- (2) "The letter designed to be printed. Mrs. Calvert."

The first endorsement is the intended title of this pamphlet, and the second that of the Secretary of State or other officer. Obviously, this document should not have been placed with the Irish State Papers, at all, but should have been calendared with the Domestic State Papers and marked down to Elizabeth Calvert, who was thrice imprisoned in 1663 (see Domestic Calendar).

"We are merry" [runs this document] "by the help of a good glass of sack, to think how neatly His Majesty drolls those fanatics by that well-worded Declaration, and prettily disjoins their whining saintships that might if otherwise twisted become a stubborn cable. As we know it is Catholic to believe that Our Lady hath command over her Son, so are we infinitely satisfied to see our most excellent Maria of France by so powerful and prevailing an influence commanding His Majesty as a useful instrument of the Catholic cause."

After this the writer got out of his depth by using terms he did not understand:—

"In a short time a Fast commanded by His Majesty, as upon Civil accounts, shall be esteemed Catholic obedience; for the terms already import the same by the vigils and Ember weeks" (!)

The whole document is too lengthy to transcribe, but the sentences quoted should convince any one that no Catholic compiled this document. Later on the document attacks Ormonde; and, of course, an intention to murder Protestants is imputed to the Irish.

I do not understand how the editor of the Irish Calendar could possibly consider this clumsy fraud to be a genuine letter, and could say of it in his Preface (p. vii.) that it was the letter of "an anonymous Catholic writer of the day."

It is, nevertheless, of considerable importance in the history of the fraudulent literature of the Restoration, and should give cause for wonder at the lenient treatment Elizabeth Calvert received. Moreover, it is not certain that the date of this fraud is 1663. It may really be 1662. X.

AN EARLIER ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—The unveiling of the statue of Abraham Lincoln in the Canning enclosure at Westminster has reminded me of an interesting book in my possession wherein the following inscription appears on the last page of the end fly-leaf: "Abrm. Lincoln [wr]ote this Book Anno Dom<sup>a</sup> 1731." This statement refers to the handwriting upon the front side of the same leaf, which *literatim* reads as follows:—

"Behold the lamb of God that take away the Sins of the world, tis he that Cleanset from all iniquity...."

"Be still and Know that I am god feir him that Can Dastroy Soule and Body in hell."

"Although my house be not So with god yet he hath made with me an Everlasting Covenant well ordered and sure in all Things. These are the words of good old David."

At the foot of the next page appears:—

"Let him that Stand take heed lest he fall."

Upon the adjacent inside of cover the writer of the ascription has penned the comment—"A Knowing Abrm. Lincoln."

The book itself is the seventh edition, 1679, of

"THE MUTE CHRISTIAN under the SMARTING ROD; with SOVERIGN ANTIDOTES against the MOST MISERABLE EXIGENTS; or a Christian with an OLIVE-LEAF in his mouth, when he is under the greatest afflictions, the sharpest and sorest trials and troubles, the saddest and darkest Providences and changes, with Answers to divers Questions and Objections that are of greatest importance, all tending to win and work Souls to be still, quiet, calm and silent under all changes that have, or may pass upon them in this World &c. By THOMAS BROOKS, late Preacher of the Word at St. Margaret's, New Fish Street, London. 'The Lord is in his Holy Temple, Let all the Earth keep silence before him.' Hab. 2. 20."

It is probable that Abrm. Lincoln, the former aged owner of this book, was born about 1670; and that he was the ancestor of the President of the United States of America, who six generations later bore the identical name. The sequence that passes from spiritual seed-time to full fruition is thus strikingly illustrated within this span of the centuries.

J. N. DOWLING.

48 Gough Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

MRS. BETTY STIVEN'S EPITAPH: TOBAGO.  
—I enclose a cutting from *The Trinidad Guardian* (May 23) giving particulars of a somewhat remarkable epitaph on a tombstone in Tobago.

"ON the northern horn of the beautiful bay of Plymouth which lies on the north coast of Tabago are to be seen the ruins of what was once the substantial residence of President Scott.... In the grounds of this ruined house, and some ten or twelve yards from the western wall, lie buried in a substantial vault the remains of his favourite daughter and her new born child. Although the vault is scarcely recognisable from the ruins and rubbish which cover it, the top is in a fair state of preservation and as will be seen from the following inscription is not without interest. To some people it presents a little puzzle; to others it is full of romantic sentiment. The stone which has worn remarkably well is of a fine quality slate, such as is commonly used for the roofs of vaults and mural tablets. It measures six feet eight inches long, three feet four inches broad, and is five inches thick with a half inch bevel round the upper edge. Considering its age and the use to which the sorrowing husband put it in the first instance it seems a great pity that it should be allowed to lie in the state of neglect in which it is at present.

"The following is the inscription:—

Within these Walls are Deposited the Bodies of Mrs. Betty Stiven and her Child. She was the beloved Wife of Alexr. Stiven who to the end of his days will deplore her Death, which happened upon

the 25th Day of November, 1783.

in the 23rd Year of her Age.

what was  
remarkable  
of her

"She was a Mother without knowing it, and a Wife without letting her husband know it, except by her kind indulgences to him."

E. J. PARTRIDGE, Editor.

BALDERDASHED.—To balderdash or adulterate liquor does not seem to be a frequent expression in English, and is possibly now obsolete. The 'Encyclopædic Dictionary' gives an illustration from Mandeville, 1730. It seems also to have been used as denoting something more than merely mixing, as may be gathered from the following which appeared in *The Kentish Post or Canterbury News-Letter*, Aug. 9-12, 1727, copied from *The Daily Post* of Aug. 9:—

"Vienna, July 30. We expect every moment an express from Paris, touching the opening of that Congress. The vaults of our wine-merchants have been search'd, and their wines examin'd with the greatest strictness, it having been found that they had balderdash'd them so as to make them unwholsom, and even destructive of the healths of those that drank of them."

W. ROBERTS.

[A query and suggestion on this word appeared at 12 S. vi. 111.]

## 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.

### "SERVICE HERALDRY."

OLD volumes of 'N. & Q.' contain several discussions on the right to use arms, and many writers on the subject have spoken harshly of heraldic stationers and seal engravers who in the last century made a good business of "finding" arms for non-armigerous persons. "The Right to bear Arms," by "X," contains some outspoken criticisms of this abuse.

To-day, however, heraldry is suffering from a form of commercial enterprise which is, perhaps, even more prejudicial to it. I noticed sometime ago in a well-known magazine an advertisement addressed to ex-members of His Majesty's forces. It was headed "Service Heraldry" and it announced that a firm designed and registered shields symbolic of a customer's war service. In the same paper was an article on these so-called arms by a member of a learned society. Accompanying illustrations shewed that the shields—an agglomeration of colours at first sight—were made up of regimental colours, medal ribbons and decorations, badges of rank, wound stripes and service chevrons, &c. The regimental badge occupied the position of a crest.

Anyone who knew a little of heraldry could see at a glance that these shields were but a travesty of true arms. This being so, they could only appeal to those who knew nothing of the subject. The buyer would sin in ignorance, and so strange are common misapprehensions that he might even feel that his unheraldic heraldry made him a gentleman *de jure* as well as *de facto*. The polite ridicule which must greet the display of such arms among people with a knowledge of heraldry would, perhaps, disillusion him. Possibly, therefore, you will be doing such a man a service by making public the fact that his shop-bought arms are spurious.

What, however, is the position of the firm? Are they not assuming certain functions of the Sovereign, who alone is "the fountain of honour?" Cannot this abuse be restrained by those whose duty it is to administer heraldic matters on behalf of the Crown? And does the War Office



permit the unauthorised use of a regimental badge as part of a personal device?

Perhaps these questions have suggested themselves to such of your readers as saw the advertisement in question. I should be glad to hear their views on the subject. Possibly a little publicity will go a long way to remedy an abuse which may be due to ignorance.

C. WILFRID GILES.

The Union Society, Cambridge.

"WALDO-LYNNATUS." — At Hodgson's sale-rooms in Chancery Lane on July 1 last there was sold a little book thus catalogued:

220. [Scott (T.)] Certain Pieces of this Age Paraboliz'd [including the Description of Monsieur Pandorus Waldo-lynnatus, that merrie American Philosopher] small engravings.... 12mo."

"J. Legat, 1615."

This does not seem to be in the British Museum. Can anyone kindly give the reference to any book on "Americana" that describes the book and tells us who "Waldo-Lynnatus" was?

S. EDWARDS.

Royal Colonial Institute, W.C. 2.

EXTED.—I shall be glad of any information regarding an artist named Exted who flourished towards the close of the eighteenth century. A painting by him represents the looting and burning of Dr. Priestley's Birmingham residence in July 1791. The work has been engraved, and has been reproduced in Thorpe's Memoir of Priestley. The style of the painting is reminiscent of Hogarth.

E. BASIL LUPTON.

Cambridge, Mass.

ARTHUR WILLIAM DEVIS (1763-1822).—This artist's wife's Christian name was Isabella, who two years after her husband's death married Samuel Wilson of St. Mary at Hill, member of the Drapers' Company and Deputy of the Billingsgate Ward.

I desire to know (1) Isabella's maiden name, (2) the date of her marriage to Devis, and (3) where the ceremony was solemnized.

W. J. MERCER.

4 Price's Avenue, Margate.

PARR'S BANK.—I should be very grateful to any reader of 'N. & Q.', who can give any information relating to the founder of Parr's Bank and a detailed account of the opening of the first bank, which was at Warrington.

The family of Parr lived at Grappenhall, Warrington, and I should be glad of a few notes relating to the family.

RONALD D. WHITTENBURY-KAYE.

Newchurch, Culcheth, nr. Warrington.

CHARLES MARSHALL.—Wanted information as to parentage and ancestry of Charles Marshall the artist and scene-painter, 1806-90 ('D.N.B.', xxxvi. 235). Said to have been son of Nathan Marshall (? William) by his wife Mary Randall of Devonshire.

These Marshalls were said to be a cadet branch of the Redlands Court family near Bristol (*Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, i. 74, article by William Marshall Rouge-Croix).

C.M. and his brother and sisters were all born within sound of Bow Bells.

JOHN WARDELL.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.—Are the North American Indians increasing or decreasing in number?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

EARLY ENGLISH TOURISTS AT CHAMONIX.—In 'Southey's Commonplace Book,' 4th Series at p. 356 is this paragraph:—

"When the Sunderlins were on Mont Anver (?), passing the day at Blairs Tower (?) to see the Mer de Glace, up came Lord Paget, the Marquis of Worcester, and his brother Lord C. Somerset, in dresses made for the excursion. They looked at the glacier, agreed *nem. con.* that it was "damn'd curious," turned on their heels, and walked down again."

Who were the Sunderlins? What is the date of this excursion?

Blairs Tower on the Monteners was, to quote Murray's Switzerland, "the regularly built cabin (which lasted from 1779-1812) called *Château Blair*, from the Englishmen who erected it."

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

MACLAY OR MACLEAY.—Francis and William Maclay were admitted to Westminster School in April 1748, aged 8 and 10 respectively. Another William Maclay was admitted in September 1728, aged 13. I should be glad to obtain any information about them.

G. F. R. B.

NANCY PARSONS (LADY MAYNARD).—Can any reader supply the date of Gainsborough's portrait of the above, and say whether it was full length or three-quarter size, like David Garrick's?

The 'D.N.B.' gives many of the dates of Gainsborough's portraits of his numerous clients, but does not refer to Nancy Parsons' portrait at all. Does Bryan's 'Dictionary,' (which I am unable unfortunately to consult) supply any information on the subject?

The *Encyclopædia Britannica* says Gainsborough haunted the Green Rooms of Palmer's Theatre, and painted gratuitously the portraits of many of the actors. Was

Miss Parsons' portrait one of these gratuitous ones ?

I shall also be glad to hear the dates of birth and death of this lady, how long her intimacy with the third Duke of Grafton lasted, and whether there are any sources of information to be found, anywhere, of her life after her marriage with the second Viscount Maynard?

FREDERICK C. WHITE.

[Information about Nancy Parsons will be found at 2 S. x. 27, 77 and 10 S. x. 447.]

ROOK FAMILY.—Was there at any time a family of the name of Rook residing at Shoreditch, which was descendant from Lord Wilmot ? WENDELL HERBRUCK.  
Canton, Ohio.

THE AQUA VITA MAN.—In one of the Account Books of St. Peter's Church, Sheffield, Yorks, occurs the entry :—

"1573.—Paid at the burying of Rodger Sikes the Aqua Vita Man xxd."

What was this man's trade ? I. F.

RUDYARD KIPLING : REFERENCE WANTED.

—In one of his works Kipling blames the custom of placing the material things of this life before, and in preference to, people, *i.e.* ideals. Can any reader give the exact reference and context ? E. R. M. G.

TAILLEAR DUBH NA TUAIGHE.—"The Black Tailor of the Axe"—said to have been a famous warrior of Clan Cameron. What particular exploits rendered him famous ? Where can an account of his life be found ? Whom did he marry and are any descendants known ? A. W. WALLIS-TAYLER.

RAWLINS.—Stedman Rawlins (d. 1793) married Elizabeth Taylor (d. 1797) daughter of William Wharton (d. 1798) of St. Kitts, W.I. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give me the date of the marriage ?

There were issue of the marriage two sons and two daughters: what were their names ? J. B. WHITMORE.

THE JEWS' WAY.—Very little appears to be known about this road, which is stated to have connected the Roman camp at Brancaster near Lynn with that of Caister near Yarmouth. It was said to have been patrolled by the cavalry stationed at these camps, the Dalmatian Horse at Brancaster and the Stablesian Horse (I have never discovered the whereabouts of Stablesia) at Caister. The road ran along the Norfolk coast, but its course at this date is not easy to define. It reappeared in Suffolk, just

south of Burgh Castle but its route and destination are uncertain.

I am inclined to think the area of the camp at Caister, situated at the junction of the Filby and Ormesby roads, was about seven acres, the same as at Brancaster, but no plan of it seems to be in existence.

Any references or suggestions regarding the road or camps will be welcomed.

WILLIAM DE CASTRE.

FRANCISCUS TURRETTINUS.—I desire to discover the date of the following work by this author :—

"De Necessaria Seceessione Nostra ab Ecclesia Romana, et Impossibili cum Eâ Syncretismo, Disputationes. Auctore Francisco Turretino, in Ecclesiâ et Academiâ Genevensi Pastore, et S.S. Theologiæ Professore. Accessit Eiusdem Disputationum Miscellanearum Deces. Editio altera Aucta et Recognita. Genevæ. Apud Samuelem De Tournes."

Turretinus seems to have merely edited the work, for the eight disputations contained therein bear the names of eight different writers. It is the date of publication I am desirous of ascertaining, which I take to have been sometime in the seventeenth century. My copy is a quarto bound in grey card-board, backed and tipped at the corners in leather, with the title-page in alternate black and red lettering, and is in tolerably good condition despite the wear and tear of two or three centuries.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

THE WORD "PREMIER."—In the Memoirs compiled by Sir Charles Dilke from his private diaries, occur these words :—

"Mr. (afterwards Sir) Graham Berry, Prime Minister, or, as they call it in the Colonies, 'Premier' of Victoria (*Life*, i. 280)."

The incident referred to happened in 1879, but the Memoir was written some ten or eleven years later. Whether the word "Premier" in double quotation marks belongs to the diary is not quite clear. But it is evident that Sir Charles did not consider the term Premier as quite legitimate, and to him it appears to have been considered as a colonial colloquialism. Yet the 'N.E.D.' gives instances of its use with the meaning of "the first minister of the crown, the Prime Minister of Great Britain or one of its Colonies" as far back as 1726 and 1727. Madame D'Arblay wrote in 1799 "How can the Premier (Pitt) be so much his own enemy ?" When did the term in the sense of Prime Minister become of common use ?

F. H. C.

## Replies.

### MACAULAY QUERIES.

(12 S. vii. 130.)

MR. SECCOMBE in his 1908 edition of 'Boswell's Letters to Temple' states (p. xii.) that much of the 1857 edition was destroyed by fire. It is not improbable therefore that Macaulay never read the work. It is fortunate for Boswell's reputation that Macaulay was ignorant of the existence of the Letters in 1831 when he reviewed Croker's edition of 'Boswell's Johnson,' for he would have torn Boswell limb from limb for his letter of Mar. 31, 1789:—

"It is utter folly in Pitt not to reward and attach to his administration a man of my popular and pleasant talents....He did not answer several letters which I wrote....I lately wrote to him that such behaviour is not just....and I doubt if it be wise....About two months have elapsed and he has made no sign."

Although English Biography owes a very great debt to Boswell, the Temple correspondence establishes:

1. That Boswell was not a genius although he has been called one—e.g. Sichel's 'Sterne: a Study,' 1910, p. 2.

2. That Johnson was long-suffering in tolerating at his elbow a man whose nature could thus sacrifice a young lady to his limitless vanity:—

"There is a Miss Silvertown in the fly with me, an amiable creature who has been in France. I can unite little fondnesses with perfect conjugal love. Remember to put my letters in a book neatly (May 22, 1775)."

So self-enamoured that he could write:—

"I got into the fly at Buckden....An agreeable young widow nursed me, and supported my lame foot on her knee. Am I not fortunate in having something about me that interests most people at first sight in my favour? (May 8, 1779)."

3. That Boswell deliberately suppressed conversations and thereby misled subsequent biographers. He made Gibbon appear so colourless that Cotter Morison in his excellent life of the historian was constrained to remark:—

"Gibbon's name occurs in Boswell, but nearly always as a *persona muta*. Certainly the arena where Johnson and Burke encountered each other was not fitted to bring out a shy....man....If he ever felt the weight of Ursa Major's paw it is not surprising."

A complete misconception. Gibbon, one of the greatest masters of the English

language, was well able to hold his own. George Colman, the younger, thus testifies to his conversational powers:—

"On the day I first sat down with Johnson in his rusty brown and his black worsteds, Gibbon was placed opposite to me in a suit of flower'd velvet, with a bag and sword....Johnson's style was grand and Gibbon's elegant....Johnson march'd to kettle-drums and trumpets; Gibbon moved to flutes and hautboys; Johnson hew'd passages through the Alps, while Gibbon levell'd walks through parks and gardens. Maul'd as I had been by Johnson, Gibbon pour'd balm upon my bruises, by condescending....to talk with me; the great historian was light and playful, suiting his manner to the capacity of the boy....he tapp'd his snuff box....he smirk'd and smiled; and rounded his periods with the same air of good-breeding as if he was conversing with men ('Random Records,' vol. i., pp. 121, 1830)."

The Temple letters supply the key to Boswell's disingenuousness. The "agreeable widow," despite her great kindness to Boswell, kindled feelings of no charitable order within his self-applauding breast, for in the same letter he sets down this unsurpassed gem:—

"Gibbon is an ugly, affected, disgusting fellow, and poisons our literary Club to me."

In other words Gibbon would brook no irrelevant interruptions from Boswell, and probably rounded on him sharply when he interposed his puerile remarks with the object of drawing Johnson and of making copy. Had Boswell been a much abler man than he was he would have realised that Johnson and Gibbon in conversation was the precise moment for the ordinary mortal to preserve a respectful silence.

In the face of such evidence it becomes a grave question how much reliance can be placed on the portrait of Goldsmith that Boswell has handed to posterity. Was he half as vain and jealous as he is painted, or have we a malicious caricature?

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

1 Essex Court, Temple.

FINKLE STREET (12 S. v. 69, 109, 279; vi. 25, 114, 176, 198, 319).—While on another quest I happened to-day on the following Royal charters in the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland in the year 1476-7, all of subjects in Berwick-on-Tweed, viz.:—

"(1) 19th January, of a tenement of land in Hidegate adjoining Finkilstrete; (2) 3rd March, of a piece of waste land in Finkil Street; and (3) 3rd March, of a tenement in the Street called Finkilstrete."

J. L. ANDERSON.

Edinburgh.

"AU PIED DE LA LETTRE" (12 S. vii. 132).—The phrase seems to be good current French for "literally," and to have been in use for a very long time. Littré's quotations are from Madame de Sévigné (1626-96). For the expression "au pied de" he quotes Boileau, "Est ce au pied du savoir qu'on mesure les hommes?" So that the equivalent for "au pied de" might be "on the basis of," or "on the footing of."

C. A. COOK.

Sullingstead, Hascombe, Godalming.

INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE ON STYLE (12 S. vii. 89).—Of course any one who wished to do so could easily find many cases which contradict the statement that the best writer of a language is he who is familiar with none but his own. Was not Gibbon saturated with French literature and is not his style, which many people admire, profoundly influenced by French? Did Pater never read a book that was not in English? In Carlyle, of whom many will say that he wrote Carlylese, there are, amid much that is odious from the point of view of style, as a result perhaps of his studies in the works of the German romantic school, passages instinct with the finest poetry and of magnificent power. Emerson, I think, says somewhere that he never read anything in another language, if he could find an English translation of it; perhaps he would have ranked higher as a stylist if he had been a little less enamoured of his mother tongue. As for the poets, what would Rossetti have been without a knowledge of Italian, or Swinburne, if he had not read ancient Greek? How many languages did Milton, Longfellow and Tennyson know? Though I am no judge myself I believe that the best German prose is to be found in Schopenhauer and Nietzsche, and on both of them a foreign language had such influence that it enabled them to avoid the faults that characterize German writers. Schiller, I have read somewhere, refused to learn any language but his own. He said that it was his business to write in German, and that he could never know it too perfectly.

T. PERCY ARMSTRONG.

The Authors' Club, Whitehall Court, S.W.

ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA (12 S. vii. 31, 98).—The origin of the custom of invoking the aid of St. Anthony when an article is lost arose from an incident in his life and not from any resemblance between Padua and *perdu*. Anthony possessed a "common-

place" book in which he had written out whatever he thought worth recording. It was a storehouse of learning and piety and his sole possession. The devil tempted someone to steal it. The loss was keenly felt, but the prayer of St. Anthony was so powerful that it compelled the devil to appear to the thief and so frighten him that the book was restored. Many statues represent St. Anthony with this book open upon his arm, the Divine Infant standing on the book: the reason why the Divine Infant is standing on the book is connected with another incident. RORY FLETCHER.  
5 Hillside Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.2.

CALVERLEY'S PARODIES (12 S. vi. 335; vii. 58).—SIR WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK seems surprised that MR. HAULTAIN should ask a question regarding the parodies written by Calverley, bobtails the word with [*sic*] and suggests charades. And yet in parody Calverley is unsurpassed by any English writer. Of his powers in this line take but three examples, and where can you match them?—

Tennyson—'The Travelling Tinker's Song' commencing "I loiter down by thorp and town."

Browning—'The Cock and the Bull,' "You see this pebble stone? It's a thing I bought."

'Tupper—the proverbial philosophy addressed to "The artless Maiden who wanders in Vanity Fair." RORY FLETCHER.

"BUG" IN PLACE-NAMES (12 S. vii. 28, 77, 97).—I find no reference to this in my MS. Index to the place-names of Essex from the Ordnance Survey (referred to at 11 S. v. 407). In my MS. transcript of the Lay Subsidy Rolls for Essex of 8 Eliz., I note that Anthony Bugge, gent., of Harlow, paid 24s. for his land and Edward Bugge, of the same place, 10s. 8d. The first named was the principal landowner in the parish.

WILLIAM GILBERT, F.R.N.S.

JOTTINGS FROM AN OLD COLONIAL NEWS-PAPER (12 S. vii. 107).—The reference to the early coffee-houses in London is interesting. There was a token issued in the seventeenth century at the first house, bearing on the reverse "At the ould Coffee house in St. Michells Alley, formerly Bomans." The second house mentioned, viz. the Rainbow, was in Fleet Street, against the Inner Temple Gate, and was kept, in 1666, by James Farr who issued a token there, a specimen of

which is in my collection. It was probably the house referred to as the Rainbow in Fleet Street in *The Kingdom's Intelligencer* (No. 51, Dec. 9-16, 1661, p. 769) when Peter Grey appears to have kept it. The third house mentioned, the Bagnio, was opened too late to issue a token.

WILLIAM GILBERT, F.R.N.S.

RUE DE BOURG, LAUSANNE (12 S. vi. 274, 317; vii. 51).—Not being quite satisfied with the information given by Cox (see *ante* p. 51) I sent a copy of this, together with the replies which appear on p. 274 and 317, to my friend M. David, of the *Gazette de Lausanne*, and asked him if he could throw any light on the subject. On the 9th of July, he wrote to tell me that not being a Vaudois he had forwarded my notes to M. Ch. Gilliard, directeur du Gymnase classique, at Lausanne who, in his turn, asked the opinion of M. Charrière de Sévery, of Valency, nr. Lausanne; who, with his wife, has published much information concerning the Canton de Vaud.

Both of these gentlemen sent replies, which my friend forwarded to me; and I give the translated gist of each letter.

M. Gilliard remarks:—

"The various notes that you send me, as far as I understand them, contain, besides some true facts, a medley of information, that is fantastic, misunderstood, or false. I have asked the opinion of M. de Sévery, who has sent to me a paper which I enclose.

"Subject to error, the well known privilege of the owners of the rue de Bourg springs from the judicial rights conceded to the town of Lausanne by Berne in the year 1536.

"The best source of information on the judicial organisation of our country is: Aymon de Crousaz, 'l'Organisation judiciaire du canton de Vaud. Journal de Tribunaux, Lausanne, 1885.' There are without doubt articles on this subject written by the former President Dumur: I cannot quote them."

M. Ch. de Sévery writes as follows:—

"I have given in *La Revue historique Vaudoise* (nos. of June and July, 1907) observations on the houses in the rue de Bourg and their owners in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; I mean particularly the houses on the side nearest the lake, which were the dwellings of the aristocracy of the district of Vaud.

"In our work 'la Vie de Société au pays de Vaud' à la fin du xviii. Siècle,' 2 vols. Georges Bridel et Cie., Lausanne, 1911, and 1912—Paris, librairie Fischbacher (article intitulé 'Autour d'un Tribunal')—which contains several chapters upon Gibbon—allusion is also made (vol. ii. pp. 353 and 354, of appendix) to the Tribunal of the rue de Bourg and to the bad reputation it had acquired in 1723, by the condemnation of Major Davel.

This Tribunal disappeared in 1798, owing to the fall of the Bernese Government. Was it a creation of the said Government, or did it date back to the Savoyard period? I do not know!

"A note inserted at the end of our article (p. 354) mentions an article, published by 'la Revue Suisse' in April, 1845, upon the old tribunals of Vaud. It is there stated that the last sentence pronounced by the Tribunal de Bourg was given in 1797.

('La Revue Suisse' has been continued by 'La Bibliothèque universelle et Revue Suisse.')

"Perhaps 'les Pages d'histoire lausannoises,' by B. van Muyden, published by G. Bridel et Cie. in 1911, contains information upon the subject in question. The absence of an index makes the volume difficult to consult when one is in a hurry. M. Maxim Reymond, the learned Lausanne archivist, would be, without doubt, able to reply to Col. Southam's questions.

"Regarding the family de Cerjat, they did not, to our knowledge, possess any especial privileges. Several members of the family have been employed in England in important military posts, and distinguished themselves therein.

"It is to be noticed that the road formerly called 'Derrière Bourg' is now known as 'Avenue Benjamin Constant.'

"Nearly all the houses of the rue de Bourg on the north and south sides, have been replaced by new buildings. The note which has been put into my hands alludes to the court of the former Police station (having a stone balcony and balustrades) with the police coat-of-arms (a cock), and that of the de Saumaise family quartered. This coat-of-arms, carved in stone, has been given to the Museum of 'Old Lausanne,' since the demolition of the building."

All the above appears to be of considerable interest, and may be of use in the future. I do not remember to have noticed the name de Cerjat in any Army List, past or present. It will be of interest therefore, if some particulars can be given of the military service of members of this family, in connexion with the Army of England, or of that of Great Britain. HERBERT SOUTHAM.

FRENCH TITLES (12 S. vii. 110)—The practice of omitting titles in speaking of nobles is, or was in the eighteenth century, quite common in French. The compiler of the index to the 'Lettres de la Marquise du Deffand à Horace Walpole,' edited by the late Mrs. Paget Toynbee, draws attention to the inconvenience in this practice:—

"Les personnes mentionnées dans les lettres n'ont pas toujours pu être identifiées avec certitude, en raison surtout de l'habitude française de ne pas donner leurs titres aux nobles, mais de les appeler simplement 'Monsieur' ou 'Madame.' Ainsi 'M. de Noailles' peut être le Duc de Noailles, ou le Marquis de Noailles, ou le Comte de Noailles, ou le Vicomte de Noailles. . . . 'Mme de Boufflers' peut être la Duchesse de Boufflers, la Marquise de Boufflers, la Comtesse de Boufflers, ou la Comtesse Amélie de Boufflers. . . ."

Mme du Deffand, for instance, speaks of the Duke of Richmond as 'M. de Richmond,' in Letters 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, &c., but in Letter 661 calls him "Le Duc de Richmond." She speaks of the Duc de Richelieu indifferently as "M. de Richelieu" or "le Maréchal de Richelieu" in one and the same letter (e.g., Nos. 511, and 827). She herself was commonly called, not "la Marquise du Deffand," but "Mme du Deffand."  
CINQVOYS.

Most of the novels of Dumas père, whether in the original or in translation, illustrate this usage—the calling of one and the same person Monsieur or Duc, Marquis, Comte, or whatever his title might be. In one of his novels there is much about the Maréchal de Richelieu mentioned in the quotation at the above reference.  
A. R. BAYLEY.

BARR: BAR (12 S. vii. 110, 136).—Henry, Earl of Barr means Henry, Count of Bar.

Bar-le-Duc, on the river Orain gave its name to the Comté, later the Duché, de Bar, or de Barrois. The town was in Barrois in Lorraine. The elevation to a duchy took place about the end of 1353.

Henri iii., Comte de Bar, seigneur de Torcy en Brie, son of Thibaud ii, married at Bristol about Michaelmas 1293 Alienor of England, eldest daughter of Edward i. king of England and Alienor of Castille. Their son was Edward i. comte de Bar, and their daughter Jeanne who married John (ii) de Warennes (Warren) Earl of Surrey and of Sussex. The arms of the counts of Bar were:—

"D'azur semé de croix, d'or croisetées au pied fiché, l'écu chargé de deux bars d'or adossez."

See 'Histoire Genealogique et Chronologique de la Maison Royale de France, de Pairs,' &c., par le P. Anselme. . . 3me édit., vol. v. 1730, pp. 498, 509 *et seq.*

In vol. iii, 1728, p. 478 is given the coat of arms of Guise, Duché-Pairie in which are quartered the arms of Bar. Here "deux barbeaux" appears for "deux bars." The arms of Bar have their place in many coats, e.g. those of the Ducs de Mayenne, d'Aumale, d'Elbœuf and the Comte d'Harcourt, all connected with Lorraine.

The two bars or barbeaux are two barbels. In the pictures of the arms they are two fishes, no doubt barbels.

In G.E.C.'s 'Complete Peerage' the wife of John (de Warrenne) Earl of Surrey and of Sussex (marriage May 20, 1306) is called Joanna, only da. of Henry iii, Count of Bar,

by the Lady Eleanor Plantagenet, 1st daughter of Edward i.

According to Thomas Carte's 'General History of England,' 1750—55, vol. ii. p. 304, Eleanor was the second daughter of Edward i. Before her came Joane who died in infancy. Eleanor was affianced to Alfonso, king of Arragon. He having died she married the Count of Bar, Sept. 26, 1294. I have found no trace of a marriage of Blanche, daughter of Henry iv. of England and any Count or Duke of Bar.

According to Carte, *ibid.* p. 673, she was the elder daughter and married Louis Duke of Bavaria. It will be seen that Eleanor daughter of Edward i. was a quasi widow of the King of Arragon. Is there not a confusion of Bar with Bayer or Barbatus?

In Rapin's History, 3rd edit. 1743, vol. i. 504, and in Betham's 'Genealogical Tables,' table 464, the husband of Blanch is called Lewis Barbatus, Elector Palatine.

According to Fabyan's 'New Chronicles,' Reprint 1811, p. 570, Blanche, eldest daughter of Henry iv. married in 1401 or 1402 at Coleyn "the duke's son of Bayer."

In "Regum Pariumque Magnæ Britannia Historia Genealogica," by J. W. Imhoff, 1690, pubd. at Nuremberg, Tab. vii., Blanca, daughter of Henry iv. married Ludov. Barbatus Elect. Pal. 1402.

It appears to be possible that Bayer or Barbatus, or both have evolved a supposititious Duke of Bar.

As to the blazon of the arms in French, I think that the following may pass as an English rendering:—

Az. semée of cross crosslets fitchée at the foot or, and two barbels addorsed of the last.  
ROBERT PIERPOINT.

Eleanor dau. of K. Edward I. married Henri (iii) Count of Bar who died 1302. He had declared for King Edward and advanced against Queen Jeanne (wife of Philippe le Bel) into Champagne in 1297. There taken prisoner, he was sent in chains to Paris, thence to Bourges and finally (1301) set free on condition of doing homage to K. Philippe.

He was succeeded by his son Edouard. His dau. Jeanne md. John 'de Warrenne,' E. of Surrey and Strathearn who died *s.p.* 1347. The line continues from Edouard (*ob.* 1337) who married Marie of Burgundy, a granddau. of St. Louis, through Henri (iv), who refused to do homage to Raoul of Lorraine, to Robert, for whom the Comté

was raised to a Duché 1355 by K. Jean II. (captured at Poitiers) whose dau. Marie Robert had md. After him the line continues through a younger son, Henri, killed with his brother Philippe at Nicopolis, Sept. 28, 1396, having married Marie dau. and hs. of Enguerrand (vii) of Couci by his wife Isabel dau. of K. Edward III. (This Enguerrand was he who, being in this country as one of the sureties for K. Jean, obtained the Earldom of Bedford and eventually died a prisoner among the Turks after Nicopolis). Edouard (iii) and his son Jean were both killed at Agincourt Oct. 25, 1415 and the succession went to Henri's son Robert (ii). His dau. and hs. Jeanne md. her 1st cousin Louis of Luxembourg C. of St. Pol, beheaded Dec. 19, 1475.

The Family takes its origin from Frédéric or Ferri (son of Wigeric, Count of the Palace to Charles the Simple, who was in possession of the Comté de Bar in 951, given him by the Emperor Otto I. whose niece Beatrice (sister of Hugh Capet) he had md.

Seven generations bring us to Henri (ii) who was with Philip Augustus at Bouvines July 27, 1214 and very nearly took the Emperor Otto prisoner on that memorable day.

Henri's dau. and hs. Marguerite by mg. Henri (iii) of Luxembourg-Limburg began the second line of Bar. She was the great-grandmother of 'Philippa of Hainault' and grandmo. of Henri (iii) above.

Through Duke Robert (i)'s dau. Yolande and through Duke Robert (ii)'s dau. Jeanne lines may be traced to Marie of Guise, mo. of Mary Queen of Scots.

I think it will not be found that a legitimate connexion exists with the Barrs of Barrhead, if there be such a family. I am away from books of reference and regret to have forgotten the blason of the arms of Bar.

E. B. DE COLEPEPER.

SANTA CRUZ (12 S. vii. 90, *sub* Author of Quotation Wanted).—There are two places of this name in the Canaries, but neither of them is "an island," as stated at *ante*, p. 90. One is the capital of the Island of Palma, and the other which was the scene of Blake's action is in the Island of Tenerife, and is the capital of the Canary Isles.

Although Blake had distinguished himself as a soldier he had not had any naval education or experience of the sea, when in 1649, at the age of fifty he was put in command of the English fleet. For the next eight years in this capacity he performed

prodigies of valour and made many rich captures. After he had subdued the Turks of Tunis and Algiers, he determined, though he was practically dying of scurvy and dropsy, to do one more service to his country, and sailed with twenty-five ships to Tenerife having heard that a Spanish fleet laden with silver was about to go there. When he arrived he found that the Spaniards were already in the bay of Santa Cruz and had made every preparation for defence. Their sixteen ships disposed in a circular form were strongly barricaded and protected by a castle and seven forts furnished with large cannon. Blake steered boldly into the bay and after a resistance of four hours beat the enemy from all their defences and finding it impossible to take the treasure galleons set fire to them and destroyed them entirely.

Clarendon says:—

"The whole action was so miraculous that all men who knew the place wondered that any sober men with what courage soever endowed would ever have undertaken it—whilst the Spaniards comforted themselves with the belief that they were devils and not men who had destroyed them, and it can hardly be imagined how small loss the English sustained in this unparalleled action, no ship being left behind."

Blake sailed for England immediately after and expired as the fleet was entering Plymouth Sound, Aug. 17, 1657, in the 59th year of his age.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

GEORGE BUCHANAN (12 S. vii. 89).—The picture represents the famous humanist George Buchanan (1506–1582), a man of a very different stamp from Coryat. There is an article on his portraits by Mr. J. Maitland Anderson in the Memorial volume published on the occasion of the Buchanan quater-centenary at St. Andrews in 1906. It is the older of the two Edinburgh University portraits, "sometimes looking one way, sometimes another, which has been associated with the cover and title-page of *Blackwood's Magazine* since its commencement in 1817." EDWARD BENSLEY.

Much Hadham, Herts.

THE STATURE OF PEPYS (12 S. vi. 110, 216).—A descendant of the diarist asserts that when his coffin was opened to see what he was like "they found the body of a little man which quickly crumbled to dust." I have failed to discover in Pepysiana or in various Pepys biographies any mention of Pepys' body.

having been disinterred since it was laid to rest with that of his wife in the vaults of St. Olave's Church, Hart Street, Cripplegate in 1703 which are now bricked up. The present Rector is unable to confirm or deny the rumour though he too has heard it.

Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' throw any light on this rumoured disinterment, when it took place, if indeed it ever did, and under what circumstances?

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

WARWICKSHIRE SAYINGS (12 S. vii. 67).—Many such proverbial sayings have wide currency not limited to any single county. Of No. 2, at the above reference, a variant in Wiltshire fifty years ago ran:—

Who on the Sabbath pares the horn  
'Twere better for'm he'd ne'er been born.

a version that recognised the farrier as well as the chiropodist. K. S.

A MEETING OF WAYS (12 S. vii. 86).—Towards the Western end of the vale of Llangollen there is a similar meeting-place of ways of communication. At a point half a mile east of the town the hills upon either side of the deep valley approach so closely together that it is barely two hundred yards across. Within this limited space lie the following, in succession from north to south: (1) the Shropshire Union Canal; (2) a broad footway by its side, shaded by a belt of trees; (3) the Llangollen-Ruabon Road; (4) the Great Western railway line; (5) the River Dee; (6) across the river the London-Holyhead road; (7) the old Holyhead road—seven distinct ways in all.

Your correspondent may thus find at least one rival to Bowling within the United Kingdom. The scenery at this point in Llangollen Vale is intensely beautiful. The walk by the canal side was beloved by Sir Theodore Martin—biographer of the late Prince Consort.

JOHN W. WALTON.

Tower House, Manor Road, Folkestone.

SHAKESPEARE'S 'SHYLOCK' (12 S. vi. 244; vii. 5, 18, 96).—In the essay of Professor Neumeier (University of Kiel), on the judgment against Shylock in the Merchant of Venice, the author cites a number of forfeitures in fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth century contracts, the severity of which equalled, if not exceeded the pound of flesh. For instance—a contract in suit before a Court in Cologne in 1263, in which the debtor agreed to allow himself to be beheaded in case the debt were not paid.

Another case cited was that of a Silesian document in which a Konrad Blind agreed that upon the breach of his assurance he might be killed. And a further citation is that of a Genoa case occurring in 1279 in which the forfeiture was that of a hand, foot or the nose.

Are any such records available in authenticated reports?

Is there a translation of Gregorio Leti's biography of Pope Sixtus V.?

WENDELL HERBRUCK.

Canton, Ohio.

JOHN DAVIDSON: THE VALE OF LONG DITTON (12 S. vii. 110).—The poet was probably referring to the author of 'The Story of My Heart.' Jefferies went to live at 2 Woodside, Surbiton early in 1877; see Edward Thomas's 'Life of Richard Jefferies' Chapter VIII. J.

WILLIAM DE EU (12 S. vii. 47).—The suggestion that authorities like Dr. Round should deal with this query makes one hesitate to reply; but as the invitation has not been accepted, I venture to suggest that Mr. Chester Waters' arguments are unanswerable. See pp. 15-17 of his 'Genealogical Memoirs of the Counts of Eu,' London, 1886. (This pamphlet may be a reprint of the article mentioned in the query, but I have no time to look into this.) He refers (p. 17) to Eyton's remarks in his 'Key to Domesday Dorset Survey,' 1878.

I do not see how there can be any doubt that William de Eu and William Count of Eu were different persons, and I think that this view is generally accepted. Thus Doyle, who confused them in the text of his 'Official Baronage' (i. 702), put the error right in the "Corrections."

Dr. Round has a reference to the forfeiture of William of Eu in his 'Studies in Peerage and Family History,' p. 187, but I do not remember that he has ever written on the point in question.

G. H. WHITE.

23 Weighton Road, Anerley.

MARY ANN BOHUN (12 S. vii. 29).—This surname is an error for Bodkin which occurs in Betham's Baronetage, but has been corrected in Burke. The M.I., given by the former authority, is in the churchyard of the parish of St. Ann Sandy Point, St. Kitts, where I copied it in 1914.

Blake, Bodkin, French and Kirwan all came from Galway, and settled in the West.



Indies, most of the Irish Papists favouring the island of Montserrat.

MARCELLA FRENCH.—She was evidently sister of Jeffery French, M.P., for Tavistock, who d. May 13, 1754, in his will described as of Leicester Fields and of the Middle Temple, Esq. He left his estate in Jamaica worth £3000 st. a year to trustees, to pay his wife's jointure of £600 a year, and named his brother Simon French of Ireland, niece Ann Kirwan, and nephews Chr. and Patrick Blake sons of Andrew Blake [131 Pinfold]. There is an earlier will, that of Martin French of Montserrat, from Galway, dated 1724 [181 Plymouth].

Sunninghill.

V. L. OLIVER.

DRYDEN'S 'ALEXANDER'S FEAST' (12 S. vii. 87).—The question raised by G. G. L., like so many others, was not uninteresting to Charles Lamb. In his 'Works' (Lucas, or Macdonald) is a literary note by him, in which he quotes with disapproval this identical passage from Jeremy Collier in comparison with Dryden's poem. E. B.

MAHOGANY AND THE DICTIONARIES (12 S. vii. 90).—In the above connexion it may be worth while to call attention to Boswell's reference (1781) to a curious liquor which Cornish fishermen drink; they call it *Mahogany*. Johnson observed in relation hereto:—

"Mahogany must be a modern name; for it is not long since the wood called mahogany was known in this country—"

Did Johnson have "mahogany" in his dictionary? I have not the volume for reference.

WILLIAM R. POWER.

157 Stamford Hill, N.16.

PRINCIPAL LONDON COFFEE-HOUSES, &c. (12 S. vi. 29, 59, 84, 105, 125, 143, 162; vii. 27, 67, 103, 145).—

*Fountain Tavern*.—"Deed between William Ligon, John Terry, Richard Blagrove, Thomas White, and Thomas Harrington, all of London, gentlemen, relates to land and houses in Aldersgate, London, one of them called the Fountain Tavern—dated 1711." James Coleman's 'Catalogue of Ancient Deeds,' &c. No. cxcix. vol. xxii. 1890, No. 136.

Deed between John Terry, citizen of London, William Lygon of London, gent., Richard Blagrove, citizen and merchant Taylor, London, and Thomas White, gent., relates to land, &c., in St. Ann and St.

Agnes in Aldersgate, London, called the Fountain Tavern—dated 1708—*Ibid.* No. 196

*Green Dragon*.—Deed between Charles Bower of London, gent., and Amy, widow of Alexander Bower, late of Richmond, gent., and Gerrard Bourne, citizen and haberdasher of London, relates to land, and an inn called the Green Dragon, and a garden of fruit trees, between St. Giles Church, and Holbourn—dated 1687. *Ibid.*, No. 304.

J. W. FAWCETT.

Templetown House, Consett.

A reference to Tom's Coffee-house in Steele may be worth noting. In 'The Funeral; or Grief-à-la-Mode,' act ii. sc. i., Campley says to Lord Hardy "I know, sir, this is an opportunity you want. If you'll meet me at Tom's, have a letter ready," &c.

E. R.

WIDEAWAKE HATS (12 S. vii. 28).—The note at the above reference recalled to me the fact that I had somewhere on my shelves, a small brochure entitled 'Hints on Hats,' by Henry Melton (published by J. C. Hotten for the author, 1865), from which something might be gleaned. The work touches historically, though succinctly, on its subjects, and I find a brief reference on p. 53: "The navy's *wideawake* (in reality so called, as I am told, because it never had a nap)."

I feel a sort of grievance against Mr. Melton, in that he should have been satisfied with this mere mention, and did not pursue the enquiry as to the originator of the name. But possibly he was more concerned with the material than the literary side of the subject, when he received the information. It has been on my mind many a time to ask by whom this *jeu d'esprit* was first added to the vocabulary of our daily round. In the 'Encyclopædic Dictionary' the name is interpreted as "a kind of soft felt hat with a broad brim turned up all round," and a quotation is given from *The Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 28, 1887. To my ears the term was familiar in the early seventies; I remember its frequent usage by my father. Evidently it was considered slang, for I find in the late Mr. Henry Sampson's edition of 'The Slang Dictionary' (1873), it is duly recorded: "wide-awake"—a broad-brimmed felt or stuff hat, so-called because it never had a nap, and never wants one." But there is no record as to its origin. This is the kind of word the late Mr. J. A. Sala would have written pithily of, and I would ask

whether he, in any of his "Notes" in the periodical he was so long associated with, dealt therewith.

Quite recently in looking up something else, I came across the name in Davies' 'Supplementary English Glossary,' with a similar definition; but with the addition of two quotations, curiously, both from the brother novelists, Charles and Henry Kingsley. By the former it is used in his 'Introduction' to 'Two Years Ago' (1857), and by Henry Kingsley, thus: "She was one of the first who appeared in the Park in a low-crowned hat—a *wideawake*" ('Ravenshoe,' ch. xlii. (1861)). C. P. HALE.

117 Victoria Park Road, N.E.

WORDS OF SONG WANTED (12 S. vii. 72).—The enclosed was taken many years ago from a very effective gramophone record by Ada Jones. I have only heard the one verse. The setting was good and it was sympathetically sung.

JUST PLAIN FOLK.

To a mansion in the city  
Came a couple old and grey  
To see their son who left them long ago:  
He had prospered and grown wealthy—  
In his youth he ran away—  
And now his life was one of pomp and show.  
But coldly did he greet them  
For his friends were by his side,  
Who had often heard him boast of home so grand.  
As the old man sadly looked at him  
He said with modest pride  
As he gently took his dear wife by the hand:  
"We're just plain folk, your mother and me  
Just plain folk, like our old folk used to be  
As our presence seems to grieve you  
We will go away and leave you,  
For we're badly out of place here  
'Cos we're just plain folk."

J. H. K.

SIR POLLYCARPUS WHARTON: "CASHE (COUCHER) PEICES OF BRASS" (12 S. vii. 129).—These were an early form of bomb throwers and were invented by a Master Gunner of England who was the father of Sir John Leake. Their object was to set fire to the enemy's rigging: vessels armed with "cushee pieces" figure in the old navy lists as "bombs." 'The Life of Sir John Leake' lately published by the Navy Records Society gives information in detail.

W. P. H. POLLOCK.

Ireton House, Highgate, N.

Sir Pollycarpus Wharton was the eldest surviving son of Sir George Wharton, Bart. (1617-1681), the astrologer and royalist. He succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1681,

married Theophila, daughter of Justinian Sherburne, second brother of Sir Edward Sherburne, and died without issue before 1741, the baronetcy becoming extinct. The extract from the Royal Warrant quoted, refers to a "quantity of *strong powder* according to the late invencion of Sir Pollycarpus Wharton," as he was interested in a powder works at Chilworth, near Guildford, where he is stated to have lost £24,000.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

'THE SPECTATOR' (12 S. vii. 131).—Henry Morley says:—

"Steele's signature was 'R' till No. 91; then 'T,' and occasionally 'R,' till No. 134; then always 'T.' Addison signed 'C' till No. 85, when he first used 'L,' and was 'L' or 'C' till No. 265, then 'L' till he first used 'I' in No. 372. Once or twice using 'L,' he was 'I' till No. 405, which he signed 'O,' and by this letter he held, except for a return to 'C' (with a single use of 'O'), from 433 to 477."

DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

DOCTOR OF DECREES (12 S. vii. 131).—"Decretorum Doctor" was the usual designation of a Doctor or teacher of the Decrees or Canon Law, as distinct from a Doctor of Civil Law. If a man graduated in both Civil and Canon Law, he was a Doctor or Bachelor "in utroque jure" or "utriusque juris," hence the plural form LL.D., "legum doctor," or Doctor of laws. J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

YOUNG OF MILVERTON (12 S. vii. 71).—In 1901 the portrait of Thomas Young, M.D., by Sir Thomas Lawrence was in the possession of Mr. J. H. Gurney, J.P., of Keswick Hall, Norwich. A copy by Thomas Brigstocke hangs in the Board Room of St. George's Hospital, to which institution Young acted as physician from 1811 to 1829.

GEORGE C. PEACHEY.

MOSS-TROOPERS: BIBLIOGRAPHY (12 S. vii. 31, 98).—See the late Major Whyte-Melville's novel, 'The Queen's Maries.'

C. L. S.

SERGEANT OR SERJEANT (See 12 S. vii. 98).—Your correspondent is not strictly correct in his statement that in the Army sergeant is not spelt with a *j*. Reference to 'King's Regulations and Orders for the Army,' or to any official military book, will show that the common spelling of the word with a *g* is not adopted, at any rate by the Printers in Ordinary to His Majesty.

FRED. R. GALE.

Crooksbury, Fitzjohn Avenue, High Barnet.

THE PREFIX "RIGHT HONBLE." (12 S. vii. 30, 57).—As an additional note to your correspondent's reply at the second reference, three Bishops—London, Durham, and Winchester—are entitled to this prefix in addition to the prefix Right Revd. *e.g.*, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham.

W. G. HARDING, M.R.S.L., F.R.Hist.S.  
Royal Societies Club, St. James's St., S.W.

RIBES SANGUINEUM (12 S. vii. 49).—I have consulted numerous botanical works, but can find no mention of this berry being poisonous. Several of the authorities state that it is unpleasant and insipid in taste, and this, combined with the prevalent use of the shrub in parks and pleasure gardens, leads one to suppose that it is not harmful.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

### Notes on Books.

*Richard Steele*. Edited with an Introduction and Notes by G. A. Aitken. The Mermaid Series. (Fisher Unwin, 3s. 6d. net.)

STEELE'S comedy reads, we think, very well. It seems improbable that any of it will ever be acted again; in so far as it survives it must be in the fashion of a book. Students of the eighteenth century will always prize it: but we should like to suggest that the general reader might find it acceptable, presented as it is here in an attractive, inexpensive volume, which for the first time, includes the whole of it. In fact, this seems to us just the book to slip into one's coat-pocket as companion for a holiday.

It is none the worse, from that point of view, for being permeated with excellent intentions. These, if they hamper the spontaneity of the comedy here and there, more than atone for that by keeping it good-natured and mellow, and affording the reader a sense of security from any fear of occasions for indignation, malice or disgust. The hand of the essayist touches the dialogue not unhappily. The longer speeches have the eighteenth century rotundity, plus Steele's own individual manner, and his choice of anecdote and the points to be made. The wit is good: the humour better. The stories and the characters—not too ingenious; not too elaborately developed, verging often towards the farcical, but seldom actually reaching this—make an amusing succession of pleasant scenes. These qualities, may, we think, continue to claim readers for their own sakes—apart from the more distinctly literary interests of the plays—as, for instance, Steele's relation to and borrowings from Latin and French Comedy, or his place in English dramatic history, as a founder of the sentimental comedy.

Mr. Aitken gives an analysis and criticism of each play in his Introduction, and appends to the texts a few judicious Notes. Steele's life is also briefly related—too briefly, we think, as regards its political aspect, which might possibly have been omitted altogether, but should have been

rendered intelligible if attempted at all. We may cite Steele's relation to Swift as one example of what we mean. It is clear that the writer knows his subject so well, and can read so much between his own lines, that often he does not realise it, when what he has actually set down is too fragmentary to be serviceable.

*The Year-Book of Modern Languages*, 1920. Edited for the Council of the Modern Language Association, by Gilbert Waterhouse. (Cambridge University Press, 15s. net.)

THIS is the first volume of a new venture to which we wish every success, for it should prove of no little utility. The Editor, in his Preface explains that contributors were asked to observe the following general principles. The 'Year Book' to be a plain record of work done and progress made, original research being reserved for the *Modern Language Review*; events and theories dealt with to be only such as had given rise to discussion and made some recognised contribution to a study; and bibliographies to be carefully selected and restricted to works of real importance.

Upon these lines, then, we have ten sections summarizing the latest work done in French, Provençal, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian and Celtic literature with papers on the Civil Service Modern Languages and the progress of Phonetics since 1914.

The most interesting single article is Professor Fitzmaurice-Kelly's 'Cervantes'; with it may be mentioned Dr. Thomas's 'Sixteenth Century Spanish Literature.' The French articles are almost entirely and severely bibliographical, but they bear witness to a surprising amount of work done in the French Language, Literature and History of the Middle Ages and the Fifteenth Century during the years 1914-1919.

*The Trout are Rising in England and South Africa*. A Book for Slipped Ease. By B. Bennion. (John Lane, 10s. 6d.)

THERE are books for people to take away, stuffed into their strappful of rugs, as mental provision for a holiday: and there are other books made for the delectation of people compelled to work while others play—who must refresh themselves for odd half-hours with imagination. The book before us is of the latter order.

It belongs also to a class of book—we mean this, though it sounds dubiously, as praise—which is best read when one is tired and sleepy. It flows on and on, kindly, rambling, full of good sense, and mostly, though by no means entirely, about fishing, on which subject the writer extends to us from the very first page the solid support of his evident competence. But every writer about fishing, weaves round his rod and his river pictures of scenery, character sketches and odd stories. So does Mr. Bennion, not, indeed, with any particular brilliance, in fact, in a rather pedestrianly unobtrusive style but in such a way as to conjure up in a lazy brain hosts of restful reminiscences.

His methods are journalistic—and he is not wholly free from that inclination towards coaxing which journalism, preaching and the art of advertisement produce and foster—harmlessly or harmfully as the case may be. Taken one by one his stories seem a little flat, and

his divers satisfactions a little tame; but their cumulative effect is much more pleasing than might be supposed, and one begins to wonder whether after all there is not something artful in the combination of pleasantness and slight pointlessness. That question is, in fact, one justification for noticing a book which should not, in itself, be a concern of 'N. & Q.' What are those subjects, what the temper to suffuse them with, which make a book good to look back on just as certain undistinguished days remain good to look back on in memory?

The most novel chapters are the seven or eight dealing with South African fishing, which, besides entertainment, contain much useful information and good counsel for any brother of the rod preparing to go out and try his luck with South African trout. Among the best things in the book we thought the accounts of fishing snatched during the Boer War and the last Great War both by officers and men. Sport in war-time is worth chronicling, and we confess that Mr. Bennion has shown us that in the midst of war the angler proves himself more alert and persevering, and accomplishes greater things than we had realised.

Bits of an angler's philosophy naturally crop up in many places—"Always have a care with the first cast of the day," is one we found much to our liking. We have learned from our author a phrase new to us and expressive. "The little river" he says, "had character. It sang a song as it went, it 'showed willing' as the homely saying goes."

### Obituary.

RICHARD JOHN FYNMORE.

WITH great regret we learn the death of Colonel Fynmore, one of our oldest and most valued correspondents. It occurred at Sandgate on the 12th inst. in his 82nd year. Colonel Fynmore was well-known in Kent as an authority on local history, and leaves behind him a considerable body of work of permanent value. The entries under his name in our own Indexes bear witness to his knowledge and enthusiasm as an antiquary. At the same time a glance at them recalls his interest in by-ways of literature, and reveals the stores of notes on curious topics which he had accumulated—much to the profit of his fellow-readers. Of late years his contributions had become less frequent owing to ill-health, but an occasional item from his pen, appearing within the last month or two attests the continuance of his interest both in his favourite topics and in 'N & Q.'

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THE DIARY OF  
VISCOUNT PERCIVAL.

A SIGN of the revival of the activities of the Historical MSS. Commissioners, held in abeyance during the war, is given by the issue, among their series of Reports, of the first volume of the Diary of Viscount Percival afterwards first Earl of Egmont, containing the instalment for the four years, 1730 to 1733, when George II. was King and Sir Robert Walpole his first minister. Its appearance is somewhat belated for, as disclosed by the date of the Introduction, it was ready for issue in 1916. But, doubtless, there were good public reasons for the postponement.

The volume, so unpretending in its buff paper cover, taking a little advertised place among "papers presented to parliament," and priced two shillings to a probably

unattracted public, is of exceptional value and importance. The diary in its original form is in twelve manuscript volumes. An agent of the Commissioners who handled them in early days, committed himself timorously to the opinion that "they seem to be interesting." It could only have been a most cursory examination of them which could have allowed him to dismiss them with such faint praise. They merit much higher commendation than this. Their nature makes a comparison with the works of Pepys and Evelyn inevitable. If they lack some of the peculiar qualities of Pepys' pages, they compare very favourably with those of Evelyn, and commencing as they do twenty-four years after Evelyn laid down his pen, it may be said that at the least they worthily maintain the Evelyn tradition.

They do, in fact, present an extraordinarily vivid picture of the times, a picture crowded with figures from among all sorts and conditions of men. Of proceedings in the House of Commons, they contain a full record, such record as is nowhere else to be found. Lord Percival, joint member with his brother-in-law for Harwich, was a constant attendant at sittings of the House, and laid himself out to be, not only almost verbal reporter of the speakers in debate, but sketch writer of proceedings also. Unfortunately, his record does not begin until the third session of the first parliament of George II., but once begun, there is little to lament as regards lack of copious detail. By collation of the two works it was found that there are some hundred and thirty occasions on which debates are more or less fully reported, about which Cobbett's 'Parliamentary History' is altogether silent. And in other instances where Cobbett reports one principal speaker only, Percival at least summarises the speeches of most of those who took part in the debate, and sometimes does more. To make extracts here from speeches in debate would be out of place, but as examples of his descriptive turn, we may instance the following from an early page.

"Mr. Sands made the motion, and Shippen, with Will Poulteney supported it. Sir Robert Walpole opposed it, Shippen saying it was good to rub ministers, for it made them the brighter, Sir Robert answered, if so, he must be the brightest minister that ever was. Poulteney replied he knew nothing was the brighter for rubbing but pewter and brass, alluding to Sir Robert's nick-name of 'Brazen Face'—ribaldry unfit for the House."

On another occasion he tells in what manner Speaker Onslow ruled debate. The

incidents arose in connexion with the enquiry concerning the demolition of the works at Dunkirk, the reference to proceedings of a former parliament and the production of papers.

"The Speaker then got up and said, with great resentment, it was not to be borne: That he sat there to keep the house to orderly debating and that he never saw such liberties taken in flying from the point before us. He desired gentlemen would confine themselves as they ought to do.... Mr. Shippen then got up, and fell a talking in as irregular a manner as possible, in so much that the Speaker was forced to get up again, and in a great passion rebuked him personally, saying he would by the grace of God oblige every gentleman to be orderly."

The student of parliamentary procedure will find other pertinent questions besides that of reference to proceedings of former parliaments raised and discussed in these pages, as, for example, whether papers called for should be produced in original or whether copies must suffice; and the propriety or impropriety of the introduction of the King's name in debate.

The first occasion apparently when women were admitted to the House to listen to the speech of their men folk, and the reason moving the Speaker to allow the innovation, is recorded in the following entry.

"Friday, May 5, 1732. This day I carried my wife and daughter Kitty to the House of Commons to hear Sir Archibald Grant make his defence. So many ladies said to be undone by the managers of the Charitable Corporation induced the speaker to indulge ladies to be present in the gallery and witnesses of the justice the parliament are doing on those vile persons."

It was due to this indulgence therefore that Lady Percival and Miss Kitty looked upon the moving spectacle of the accused member, "after a tedious but insufficient defence," casting himself, with tears in his eyes, upon the compassion of the House, but without avail, and, finally, upon his expulsion with ignominy from among their number.

But the Diary is far from being a combination only of *Hansard* and the parliamentary journalist's art. This is only one feature of it. Percival was also in constant touch with the Court, the world of religion and philanthropy, and the ordinary society of his class. He was a lover of music and the drama, an habitual frequenter of the coffee-house; and not neglectful of his family and his private affairs and the affairs of his relatives and friends, to all of which the daily lengthy entries in his diary, in laborious long hand, abundantly testify.

If he was not exactly a man "about the Court," he was constantly there: yet he

was not of "the dissolute gay people," "the selfish courtiers," to whom Thackeray in his researches could find no exception. It is plain that he was mightily pleased with marks of attention from the King, with his long conversations with the Queen, and with notice on the part of the Prince of Wales.

"I went to Court," he sets down, "where the King again spoke to me, and it was the more remarkable because there was a great crowd, many Dukes, Earls, &c., and he had spoke twice successively before, yet I was the first he addressed himself to after my Lord Russell had been presented to kiss his hand. and then he turned to the French Ambassador, and spoke to nobody else, but withdrew."

He was often in attendance on Sundays and "carried the sword" in the procession to the chapel.

With the Queen conversations were long and frequent, and the subjects and *ipsissima verba* of their talk are faithfully recorded. He took a fatherly interest in the young prince whose conduct, while he gave evidence of an "excellent heart," was, however, of a kind to operate "to the just scandal of all sober and religious folk," with whom Percival ranged himself. The Prince's character is among those carefully drawn by Percival: that of Sir Robert Walpole, by the way, is one of the others.

Religious practices and the calls of philanthropy occupied much of his time and thought, and are punctiliously recorded. When he was not able to attend public worship, at which he was a frequent "twicer," he never failed to read prayers and sermons at home. His intimate friendship with Bishop Berkeley has already been made the subject of a work by Dr. Benjamin Rand, published in 1914 by the Cambridge University Press. He has much to say by way of story and criticism of the bishops and clergy of his day. In the business of the "Committee of Gaols," of the Trust for disposing of the Legacy left by Mr. Dalone for converting negroes to Christianity, of the Board of Trustees for the settlement of the Colony of Georgia in America, for whose early history this Diary is of the utmost value, he was closely associated with Mr. Oglethorpe, Captain Coram, and others active in the effort for social betterment.

The Diary is full of stories, gathered day by day during friendly intercourse around the dinner table, at the coffee-houses and elsewhere, and also contains some private histories imparted in confidence. The number of them would be embarrassing

were it necessary to make a selection for quotation. To the coffee-house Lord Percival constantly resorted—"I spend every day two hours in the evening at the coffee house," he writes, "with pleasure and improvement, especially in such public places as Bath and Tunbridge, because of the great resort of gentlemen thither for their health and amusement." And when, as at Bath, the Speaker of the House of Commons was of the company on successive days of one October, constitutional and historical questions formed the subjects of discussion, the record of which interspersed here and there with a racy anecdote, fills half a dozen pages of the printed volume and many more pages of the original.

To music, the opera and the drama Percival was devoted and references and allusions are numerous throughout. "Hendel from Hanover" was in his view, "a man of the vastest genius and skill in music that perhaps has lived since Orpheus," and seldom did he miss attendance at performances of Handel's works. He was himself an instrumentalist; his children's voices were carefully trained. Hearing Signor Fabri sing, he at once engaged him "to teach my daughter at three guineas for ten times." On every other Friday during the winter months he had a private concert at his own house, at which amateurs and professionals jointly performed to an audience of his friends. The works and abilities of musicians, foreign and native, pass continually under review.

In fine, the diary is a comprehensive view of the men and manners and occurrences of these four years. R. A. ROBERTS.

#### IRISH FAMILY HISTORY.

(See 12 S. iii. 500; vi. 288; 308, vii. 2, 25, 105.)

#### HEWETSON OF BALLYSHANNON, CO. DONEGAL.

I AM greatly indebted to Mrs. R. J. Reynolds of The Mullens, Ballyshannon, for the extracts from the Kilbarron and Drumholme vestry books and registers, also for many particulars, and assistance in compiling this pedigree, to the late Sir Edmund T. Bewley Knt., who searched the records at the Four Courts and Registry of Deeds Office, Dublin, very thoroughly in this connection.

Christopher Hewetson, Vicar of Swords, died April 5, 1633 (Funeral Entry, Ulster's Office) and was buried in the chancel of the

Church of St. Columba, Swords. Will dated March 31, 1633.\* Letters of Admon. with the Will annexed granted April 23, 1633, to the Rev. Robert Wilson, Dean of Ferns, during minority of children. Letters of Admon. dated May 6, granted May 15, 1658, to Christopher Hewetson of Thomastown, co. Kilkenny, gent; Michael Hewetson of Ballyshannon, co. Donegal, gent; and Rebecca Foster otherwise Hewetson of Baltrea (or Ballintra) co. Dublin, widow; children of the deceased. Appointed Treasurer of Christ Church, Dublin, by Letters Patent March 13, 38 Eliz. (1596). Prebend of Howth and St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. He married firstly, Susan Sigin of the County of Southampton, and by her had issue:—

I. William Hewetson, M.A., Curate of St. Werburghs, Dublin, 1660–1676. He married Elizabeth the dau. of Thomas Ram, D.D., Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin, and had issue:—

(i) Christopher Hewetson, born 1632, died March 12, 1698/9, aged 66 years (M.I.). Bur. at Mylerstown, co. Kildare. Will dated Nov. 4, 1698. Codicil March 4, 1698/9. Proved April 22, 1699. Ordained Priest

\* The Nuncupative Will of Christopher Hewetson, clerk, Treasurer of the Blessed Trinity, Dublin, deceased made and declared a little before his death being the last day of March 1636, in manner and form following or words to the like effect, viz.—that the said Christopher Hewetson being weak in body but of perfect memory and understanding did Will and bequeath his Soul to God, from whom he had it and his body to be buried in the Chancel of Swords, and for his temporal goods, that God hath blessed him withall, he thus disposed of them, viz.—to his eldest son William Hewetson, he did Will, give and bequeath his Lands of Clonough together with the Lease of Tandoogee if it could be made good, and also his Mills in Swords with the rest of his Freehold there.

For his daughter Elizabeth Hewetson she had her portion almost already, what is behind, he did Will that it should be paid to her husband so soon as conveniently it Might be, for the rest of his Goods, Credits and Chattels he did leave them to his dear wife, Rebecca Hewetson, and to his four children that God had given him by her, viz.—Christopher Hewetson, Thomas Hewetson, Michael Hewetson and Rebecca Hewetson, and he did desire and appoint his loving Friend and Cousin Mr. Robert Wilson, Dean of Ferns, to be Overseer and Tutor of his said children, and also his Will was, and he earnestly desired his said wife Rebecca Hewetson to be ordered and ruled by the said Dean Wilson touching her jointure and portion of his goods which he gave her, and so desired God to bless them all.

In the presence of us whose names are subscribed (signed) Rebecca Hewetson, Robert Wilson, William Hewetson, Elizabeth Hewetson.

and Deacon 1647, B.A., Trin. Coll. Dublin, 1654. Prebendary of Drumholme and Vicar of Kilbarron, 1661-7, Dio. of Raphoe,\* afterwards Curate of Carbery, Dio. of Kildare. He married Ann dau. of Richard Janna of Blackcastle, co. Meath, named in the Will of her father, dated Nov. 22, 1687, proved Dec. 21, 1688; and had issue a son:—

William Hewetson, of Clonuff, co. Kildare. Purchased June 9, 1703, the town and lands of Ballinderry in the barony of Carbery, co. Kildare, he married firstly, marriage licence dated Feb. 7, 1667, Anne daughter of... Roe of St. Michan's Parish, Dublin, and secondly, marriage licence dated May 30, 1676, Elizabeth dau. of... Calder of St. Bride's Parish, Dublin.

(ii) Thomas Hewetson. Will dated 1699, Curate of Carbery, co. Kildare, 1695.

(iii) Michael Hewetson, born 1643, Bur. at Mylerstown, co. Kildare. Letters of Admon. granted March 10, 1724 to his niece Cassandra Cope, otherwise Palmer.† Matriculated Trin. Coll. Dublin July 18, 1660, B.A., 1665; M.A., 1683. Rector of Swords, Oct. 24, 1672. Rector of Clashran, Aug. 3, 1674. Prebendary of Tassagard in St. Patrick's Cathedral Dublin, Oct. 19, 1675; Vicar of St. Audoon's, Dublin, Feb. 12, 1678. Archdeacon of Armagh, Nov. 9, 1693. He died about 1723/4. The following entry is taken from the Kilbarron Vestry Book, co. Donegal:—

"1718. May. Whereas the Revd. Mr. Arch. deacon Michael Hewetson out of his good will to

Probate granted to Christopher Hewetson of Thomastown, co. Kilkenny, gentleman. Michael Hewetson of Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal, gentleman, and Rebecca Forster *alias* Hewetson of Baltrea, Co. Dublin, Widow, 18 May, 1633.

\* According to the "First Fruits" returns in the Public Record Office, Dublin, the Rev. Christopher Hewetson was collated and inducted as Prebendary of Drumholme and Vicar of Kilbarron, 27 April, 1661. He seems to have resigned the Prebend or Rectory of Drumholme on or about the 8th of August 1666, when Gavin Hamilton was collated thereto. He retained Kilbarron until 1668, when he resigned it also, and the Rev. Richard Iuett (?) was appointed in his stead.

The Rev. Christopher Hewetson had succeeded to some landed property on the death of his father, and this no doubt led to his resignation of the benefices held in the diocese of Raphoe.

† Administration of the Estate of the Rev. Michael Hewetson, late of Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal, who died intestate was granted to Cassandra Cope *alias* Palmer, wife of Erasmus Cope of Dublin Goldsmith, the natural and legitimate descendant of the said defunct, 10 March, 1724.

the Town and Parish of Ballyshannon particularly is willing and desirous to erect a schoolhouse in the yard belonging to the Church for its better security, and to be always in the eye of the Parish.

"We therefore, the Minister, Churchwardens and Parishioners thankfully accepting of this kind offer, doe unanimously agree that so much of the Churchyard along the South side, and the East end (where no corps are buried) shall be and hereby is granted and given (as far as in us lies) to the said good and charitable worke as witness our hands this 11th of May 1718."

James Forbes, Minister.

Hen Irwin } Ch. Wardens  
Ja. Scott }

Thos. Atkinson.

Wm. Forbes.

Thos. Dickson.

John Jennings

Hen. Coddon.

Jo. Fitzgerald.

Henry Davis.

Thos. Carr.

(iv) Deborah Hewetson who married Edmond Palmer of Dublin. Marriage License dated Jan. 13, 1668, and had issue:—

(1.) Robert Palmer.

(2.) Cassandra Palmer, who had Admon. to the Will of her Uncle Michael Hewetson, granted to her March 10, 1724. She married Erasmus Cope of Dublin, Goldsmith.

II. Elizabeth Hewetson, who married Charles Foster, Alderman and Mayor of Dublin, M.P. for Swords.

The Rev. Christopher Hewetson married secondly, Rebecca Okes, and by her had issue, three sons and one daughter:—

I. Christopher Hewetson, of Thomastown, co. Kilkenny, M.P. for Swords, 1642-61, he married...16...at St. Bride's Church, Dublin, Jane dau. of Robert Burdett of Thomastown and widow of Thomas Jennings.

II. Thomas Hewetson, died *s.p.* prior to May, 1658.

III. Michael Hewetson of Ballyshannon, co. Donegal. Named in Hearth Money Rolls, 1663 and 1665 for co. Donegal as owner of 2 Hearths. Agent and manager for Thomas Lord Folliot over his Donegal Estates, 1649-1655, and over his Donegal and Fermanagh Estates 1660-1667.\* Included in the Act of Attainder passed by the Parliament held by James II. in Dublin in 1689. He married Laurentine dau. of Edward Hill of Rathbone, co. Mayo (whose Will dated May 14, 1671, was proved June 20, 1675 by his widow Ellinor, who remarried with James Wilson), and by her had issue:—

(i) Michael Hewetson of Coolbeg, co. Donegal, born 1667, died Nov. 2, 1753, aged

\* According to a Chancery Bill filed by Thomas Lord Folliot against Michael Hewetson on 25th May, 1667, and a Bill filed by Michael Hewetson against Thomas Lord Folliot and Joan Folliot on the 3rd November, 1685.

86, and was bur. at Ballyshannon, co. Donegal (M.I.) Although apparently not included with his father in the list of persons attainted by James II. in 1689, he accompanied him to England, returning to Ireland when the authority of William III. had been established, and in 1695 and 1697, he was one of the Commissioners for assessing the Poll Tax under the Statutes of Will. III. c. 15 and 9 Will. III. c. 8. In 1698 he held a similar post for assessing the Tax granted under the Statute 10 Will. III. c. 3. His Will dated Sept. 17, 1753, was proved Dec. 10, 1753. In it he gave and devised to his nephew Colonel Francis Reynolds, and his brother John Reynolds his freehold called Farsetmore, as also his farm of Coolbeg which he held by Lease from Trinity Coll. Dublin, by the name of Coolremen and Keeren with his Dwelling House, &c., on the same, also the three leases he held from the See of Raphoe, viz., Kilcar, Killrean, and Strabele with Salmon Fishing, the Customs of the Fairs and Markets of the town of Raphoe, their heirs failing, then to Lieutenant William Reynolds and his heirs, and failing of heirs to him, to William Reynolds of Londonderry, Merchant, and to Ensign Faulkner, and failing their heirs "I leave to Dr. James Reynolds the said Freehold and Farms, and also the sum of £10 a year, &c." He mentions his niece Mary Chambers and her husband Capt. Brook Chambers; his niece Ellinor Dundasse; his niece Rebecca Reynolds; his niece Frances Dyson and her four children; his niece Lory Reynolds and her sister, also Michael Reynolds, &c.

(ii) Anne Hewetson, named as Legatee in the Will of Sir Henry Caldwell dated June 27, 1721, proved Jan. 19, 1726.

(iii) Mary (?) Hewetson, who married William Reynolds of Donegal, gent. [See pedigree of Reynolds of Coolbeg, co. Donegal].

Administration Bond dated Oct. 3, 1717, was granted to his wife Mary and son Francis.

IV. Rebecca Hewetson, of Ballintra, co. Dublin, married the Rev. Richard Foster or Forster son of Sir Christopher Foster or Forster, Lord Mayor of Dublin. Of Baltrea, co. Dublin, Clerk. In his Will dated Oct. 13, 1657, proved Jan. 20, 1659, by Rebecca Foster or Forster, his widow, he desired to be bur. in the Church of Swords, and by her left issue, two daughters, Elizabeth and Jane, and a son, Richard Foster or Forster who married Elizabeth Dunsterville.

Kilbarron Vestry Books (co. Donegal) contain several references to the Hewetsons, the following refer to the Michael Hewetson who died in 1753.

"1735. May 9th....Church to be rebuilt, the seven following gentlemen to be empowered to appoint Situation, &c.:—Mr. Wm. Dickson, Mr. John Dickson, Mr. Michael Hewetson, Mr. John Jennings, Mr. Tho. Atkinson, Mr. Henry Major, Major John Follitt (Geo. Knox, Vicar).

"1738. The following appointed to borrow money not exceeding £150, &c., &c., for carrying on building of new church: Coll<sup>l</sup> John Follitt, Mr. Michael Hewetson, Mr. Wm. Dickson, sen., Mr. John Jennings, Mr. C. Concannon, Mr. Hen. Davis, Mr. John Atkinson, Mr. Henry Major, Mr. Thomas Dickson, and Mr. Wm. Dickson, junr.

In 1743 portions of ground in various parts of the New Church as indicated on a plan mentioned were granted to different members for the building of seats thereon, and amongst others it mentions:—"and the half of No. 24 for Mr. Michael Hewetson."

For the foregoing I am, as I have said, indebted to Mrs. R. J. Reynolds of the Mullens, Ballyshannon, who has also collaborated with me in compiling this and other pedigrees relating to Reynolds of Coolbeg, Eccles of co. Fermanagh, &c.

HENRY FITZGERALD REYNOLDS.

#### AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See 12 S. ii. *passim*; iii. 46, 103, 267, 354, 403, 438; vi. 184, 233, 242, 290, 329; vii. 83, 125, 146.)

The next Cavalry Regiment (p. 65)—Ligonier's Regiment of Horse—was raised [in] December 1688, by William, 4th Earl of Devonshire, in support of the cause of William, Prince of Orange. It was equipped as a Regiment of Cuirassiers, and ranked as the 10th Regiment of Horse. In 1746 it ranked as the "Fourth Irish Horse." In 1788 it became the "7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards," the title "Princess Royal's" being added in April of that year. This title, slightly altered, the Regiment still (1920) retains.

Major General Ligonier's Regiment of Horse.		Dates of their present commissions	Dates of their first Commissions.
Colonel	J. L. Ligonier (1)	18 July 1720	Captain, 20 Feb. 1702-3*
Lieutenant Colonel	Francis Ligonier(2)	.. ..	Ensign, 23 Dec. 1711.
Major	William Gee (3)	15 Dec. 1738	Ensign, 18 Mar. 1717.
Captains	Daniel Webb (4)	20 May 1732	Ensign, 20 Mar. 1720
	Richard Maddan	24 Jun. 1733	Ensign, 14 Aug. 1721.
	Richard Prescott (5)	15 Dec. 1738	Ensign, 22 April 1712.
Captain Lieutenant	Solomon Dasbrisay	15 Dec. 1738	Cornet, 22 Aug. 1717.
Lieutenants	George Robinson (6)	23 Dec. 1732	Ensign, 24 Mar. 1708.
	Lem. Richardson (7)	15 Nov. 1734	Ensign, 24 Feb. 1713.
	William Waldron	10 Jan. 1734	Cornet, 21 Jan. 1720.
	Anthony Morgan	15 Dec. 1738	Cornet, May 1718.
	Francis Stuart	21 June 1739	Cornet, May 1735.
Cornets	Jeffrey Amherst (8)	19 July 1735	.. ..
	Thomas Congreve	15 Dec. 1738	.. ..
	William Hucks (9)	19 June 1739	.. ..
	Charles Robenson	20 June 1739	.. ..
	Charles Sibourg	30 Aug. 1739	.. ..
	Nathanael Cholmley	31 Aug. 1739	.. ..

The following names are added in ink on the interleaf :—

Cornets	Henry Campbell	28 April 1740
	Matthew Richardson	19 July 1740
	Stephen Moore	1 Aug. 1741
	— Pennefather	ditto.

(1) Jean Louis, transferred to the 2nd Dragoon Guards in 1749. Died April 28, 1770, aged 91. See 'D.N.B.'

(2) Younger brother of the above. Appointed to the Colonelcy of the 48th Foot in April, 1745, and of the 13th Dragoons in October of the same year. Died in 1746. See 'D.N.B.'

(3) Appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 20th Foot, Mar. 29, 1742. Commanded it at the battle of Fontenoy, 1745, in which he was killed.

(4) Lieut.-Colonel of the regiment, May 27, 1745. Appointed Colonel of the 48th Foot, Nov. 11, 1755; of the 5th Foot, Dec. 18, 1766; and of the 14th Dragoons, Oct. 20, 1772. Lieut.-General, Jan. 19, 1761. Died Nov. 11, 1773.

(5) Of North Clonmore, Co. Tipperary. Had served in this regiment since 1715. Died 1747.

(6) Captain-Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1741.

(7) Leming Richardson. Fort-Major, Duncannon Fort, Feb. 18, 1745.

(8) Lieutenant, July 19, 1740. Afterwards 1st Baron Amherst (1776); Field-Marshal (1796), &c. Died Aug. 3, 1797. See 'D.N.B.'

(9) Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1740.

J. H. LESLIE, Lieut.-Colonel (Retired List).

(To be continued.)

EDWARD FARLEY OF 'FARLEY'S EXETER JOURNAL.'—The Farley Family are well known as pioneers of provincial journalism and probably Edward Farley was the son of Samuel Farley, about whom a great deal has been written. Edward was the publisher of *Farley's Exeter Journal*, represented at the British Museum by No. 169, for Aug. 19, 1726, to No. 286, for Nov. 8, 1728 (most of the intervening numbers are missing). The Farleys seem to have been Jacobites and this fact cost Edward his life. On Aug. 24, 1728, Mist, the Jacobite proprietor of *Mist's Journal* prefaced his paper by an attack upon the House of Hanover, which took the form of a Persian allegory; and, as a result, fled to the continent—probably thus escaping the hangman. Andrew Brice,

the proprietor of *Brice's Weekly Journal*, the Whig opponent of Edward Farley, challenged him to reprint this and, unfortunately, Farley took his advice.

The sequel was told in Henry Stonecastle's (I do not think this name is a pseudonym) *Universal Spectator* and *Weekly Journal* in the following year 1729.

On March 15 Stonecastle reported that Farley had been sent from Newgate to Exeter to be tried for High Treason at the ensuing assizes and, on April 5, printed a letter from Exeter, as follows :—

"Exon. March 31. The Court sat this morning at the Guildhall, exactly at six, and proclamation being made for silence, a Bill of Indictment for High Treason against Mr. Edward Farley, for reprinting *Mist's Journal*, August 24, was read. But before he pleaded, thereto, Mr. Serjeant

Eyre, one of the counsel for the prisoner desired to compare the copy of the Indictment with the original record, and, finding that the word 'transgression' was in the copy deliver'd to the prisoner at the Bar, and not in the Caption of the Record, Mr. Farley was remanded back to Southgate Prison till next Assizes."

Finally, on May 24, 1729, Stonecastle reported Farley's death:—

"Mr. Farley, the Exeter printer, who was charged with High Treason for reprinting *Mist's Journal* of Aug. 24 last, died in the gaol there last week."

The lot of a Jacobite printer in the eighteenth century does not seem to have been an enviable one. X.

ADMISSION OF WOMEN AS FELLOWS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES. — Acting upon 'N. & Q.'s' own motto and advice: "When found, make a note of," I am anxious to enshrine in its pages the fact—emphasizing the rapid progress made by women following on their recent political enfranchisement—of their admission to the ranks of another of our learned societies, whose doors have hitherto been closed against them.

Amongst the names of Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London, notified as having been duly elected on June 3 last, appear those of Mrs. Strong, and Miss Graham—the first two ladies, so far as I am aware, who have ever been so elected.

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

BOSSUET ON THE HOUSE OF HAPSBURG.—The present unfortunate position of the members of the ancient House of Hapsburg recalls the prophetic words of Bossuet in his "Oraison Funèbre de Marie-Thérèse D'Autriche, Infante d'Espagne, Reine de France et de Navarre" delivered at Saint-Denis, Sept. 1, 1833.

"Que s'il faut venir au particulier de l'auguste maison d'Autriche, que peut-on voir de plus illustre que sa descendance immédiate, où, durant l'espace de quatre cents ans, on ne trouve que des rois et des empereurs, et une si grande affluence de maisons royales, avec tant d'États et tant de royaumes, qu'on a prévu il y a longtemps qu'elle en serait surchargée?"

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

36 Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

FIRST JEWS ADMITTED TO PARLIAMENT.—MR. M. L. R. BRESLAR, in his note on the Jubilee of the United Synagogue (*ante*, p. 127) is doubly in error in referring to the late Mr. Lionel L. Cohen as a M.P. for the City of

London ("the first Hebrew admitted to the House as such"). This gentleman never represented or even contested the City, but he sat for North Paddington from the General Election of November, 1885, until his death in June, 1887. So far from his being "the first Hebrew admitted to the House as such," he was not even the first of his name and religion to come to St. Stephens, that having been the late Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q.C., the great authority on international law, who was returned for Southwark in 1880, and remained a member until February, 1888, when he resigned. The first Jew to be elected was Baron Lionel de Rothschild, for the City of London at the dissolution of 1847; but he was not allowed to take his seat, despite the many struggles and vicissitudes, until 1858, to be followed into Parliament the next year by another co-religionist, Alderman David Solomons, who was returned for Greenwich.

ALFRED ROBBINS.

JAMES II. died Sept. 6, 1701, and so nobody would think of finding an account of a Requiem for him in the Protestant pages of De Blainville's "Travels." But at vol. ii., pp. 483-5 on Sept. 24, 1707, this interesting traveller writes:—

"This Morning we, and all the British Nobility and Gentry at Rome, went to the Church of St. Laurence in Lucina, where a solemn funeral Service was performed for the late James II., King of England, by Order of Cardinal Charles Barberini, Brother to the Prince of Palestrina, as Protector of England. The Reverend Father Jesuit Carolus de Aquino, a famous Preacher and an excellent Poet, delivered, on this Occasion, a very eloquent Funeral Oration to the Praise of the dead Monarch. Nothing was omitted, nay all the Flowers of Rhetoric were lavished by him, to make up a most pompous Panegyric. The greatest Heroes in Antiquity were but insignificant Men, compared to this excellent Prince. He was adorned, said, among many other fine Things, our Orator, with all the Moral, Christian, and even the Military Virtues. In short, I expected every Instant, that heated by his Imagination, and by an Excess of Zeal in favour of his Heroe, the well-beloved Son of the Society, he would not only have raised him to the Skies, but even to a Million of Degrees above Lewis the Great. This Ceremony was certainly magnificent in every Respect. The whole Church was hung with Black, and illuminated with an Infinity of White Wax Tapers. A vast Multitude of Trophies, Emblems and Mottos adorned not only the Castrum Doloris, or Burning Chapel, but also the Walls and the Columns of the Church, with the Arms of England on all Hands."

After citing three "very remarkable" "Inscriptions in Honour of his late Majesty," in the Church itself, and one near the gate of

the Church, "of a most extraordinary kind," De Blainville concludes:—

"Have we not sufficient Reason to expect to see this wonderful Hero, already raised above St. Lewis, and compared to Lewis the Great, in a few Years canonized in due Form, and placed in Heaven among the Saints of the first Magnitude?"

Macpherson, 'Original Papers,' vol. i., pp. 596 *sqq.*, says that when James II. was buried in the English Benedictine Church of St. Edmund in the Faubourg St. Jacques, Paris, miracles are reported to have been wrought there by his intercession. Was his canonization ever seriously considered at Rome?

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

**FOLK-LORE: THREE KNOCKS A SIGN OF DEATH.**—It was and perhaps still is a common superstition in Derbyshire that there are always to be heard three knocks in a house when a death is near at hand, or the knocks foretell the death of any one who is then lying sick in the house. I have known persons afraid to stay by a bedside after hearing such knocks which are not attributed to the "death tick or watch."

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

### 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.

**STRATTON GARLIC AND TEWKESBURY MUSTARD.**—Carew (1602) says that the Stratton inhabitants "reape large benefit . . . from their Garlick (the Countryman's Triacle), which they sent not only into Cornwall, but many other shires besides." Peter Mundy (1639) remarks: "Stratton . . . Noted to have the best garlicke in all those parts." And Cruttwell, writing in 1801, notes: "Stratton has long been celebrated for its . . . garlic." Mr. C. D. Kingdon informs me that the garlic now found in abundance in the neighbourhood of Stratton is the wild variety. When did its cultivation as an article of commerce cease, and is anything known of the firms that produced it?

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries Tewkesbury was the chief seat of mustard manufacture in England. Tewkesbury mustard is mentioned by Shakespeare (1597) in his 'Henry IV. '; by Fynes Morison (1605-

17); in a short survey of twenty-six counties, MS. Lansd. 213 (1634); and by Peter Mundy (1639). The method of making it into balls is described by Bennett in his 'History of Tewkesbury.' Its pungency gave rise to the proverb, current up to 1830 at least, "He looks as if he lived on Tewkesbury Mustard." Durham mustard appears to have superseded the Tewkesbury variety about 1720. Is anything known of the Tewkesbury manufacturers, the time when they flourished and the exact date when the manufacture became extinct?

Bennett says that in his day, c. 1830, the industry could have been easily revived, as abundance of mustard like that cultivated at Durham was then growing wild. Is this still the case?

Mundy speaks of the Tewkesbury mustard balls as a variety of the condiment, with which he was hitherto unacquainted, and he considered them overrated. Whence would he have procured "the ordinary sort" (presumably the seed crushed and separated from the husk) to which he was accustomed?

L. M. ANSTEY.

**THOMAS RICHARD AVERY, OF BOSCASTLE, NORTH CORNWALL,** stated in Maclean's 'History of Trigg Minor' to have been baptised at Forrabury in 1785.—Any particulars of his life, times and lineage would be valued, especially any means of tracing his portrait and the Cornish newspapers that reported his lawsuits, or any sources illustrating local contemporary history and manners in Boscastle, Bodmin, Delabole and Port Isaac from 1785–1858. Replies may be sent direct.

M. P. WILLCOCKS.

35 Pennsylvania Road, Exeter.

**BENEDICT ARNOLD'S BURIAL PLACE.**—Can any reader locate the place of B. Arnold's grave? In the *European Magazine*, June, 1801, there is an entry "On the 14th inst. at Gloster Place, Brigadier Gen. Arnold, who was taken much notice of in the American War." Possibly *The Gentleman's Magazine* of that date may be more explicit, or less discreet; but it only says that he was buried at Brompton. The Registers of the Brompton Parish Church do not yield any solution and those of St. Marylebone, St. George's, Hanover Square, St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, and Chelsea are equally silent. Possibly if the burial place of Mrs. B. Arnold (his wife) could be ascertained, the mystery might be solved.

L. G. R.



DR. HERBERT HAWES, Prebend of Salisbury, was a descendant of Izaak Walton on the distaff side. A bachelor, he died in Salisbury at an advanced age in 1837 or 1838. He possessed, at any rate in 1836 (*vide* Sir Harris Nicholas's edition of 'The Complete Angler,' which is dedicated to him) certain Walton family portraits. Of these that of Izaak Walton by Housman or Huysman was bequeathed to the nation in 1838, and is now in the National Portrait Gallery. I am anxious to learn what became of some of the others, viz., those of Isaac Walton, the younger son of I. W.; Anne Walton, daughter of I. W.; Dr. Wm. Hawkins, son-in-law of I. W.

Can any of your readers give me any information?

W. COURTHOPE FORMAN.

Compton Down, near Winchester.

DE LA HAYDE.—Joseph Lancaster, who, having an insane wife, was deeply interested in the subject of insanity, wrote to Francis Place on July 7th, 1813:—

"Another wonderful cure having been effected by De la Hayde, that of a man sent in chains in which he had been kept as a maniac for nine years, whose lunacy was witnessed by the Dukes of Kent, Sussex, and their whole committee—this man is cured in one week and restored to his right mind—in consequence I have to remain in town...."—The Place MSS. in the British Museum.

I should be glad of any information concerning the wonder-worker.

Swansea.

DAVID SALMON.

MASON.—Can any one give me information about the following Masons who were educated at Westminster School?

(1) Nash Mason, admitted to the school in 1751, aged 13,

(2) Robert Mason, who graduated B.A. at Cambridge from Trin. Coll. in 1663.

(3) William Mason, admitted to the school in 1724, aged 12. G. F. R. B.

JOSEPH MALLARD admitted to Westminster School in May, 1727, aged 11. Information about his parentage and career is wanted. G. F. R. B.

STEBEN'S 'DEATH OF NAPOLEON.'—I have in my possession a beautiful oleograph of the well-known picture of the death of Napoleon by Steuben. Its dimensions, inside the frame, are 3 ft. 2 in. by 2 ft. 7 in. On the key, written in pencil, is the statement in French that it belonged to Princess

Murat who died in London, when she gave it to Lady Norfolk.

Frédéric Masson, in vol. ii. of 'Napoléon à Sainte-Hélène,' facing p. 222, reproduces the picture, stating that it was painted with the approval of the companions of the Emperor, and that their portraits in it are from life.

According to 'Petit Larousse illustré,' Charles Baron de Steuben was a German historical painter, born at Bauerbach, Baden, in 1788, and he died in 1856. I should be grateful for further particulars about him. For instance, how came he to paint this picture, and in what year? As the children in the picture are all young, it would appear that it was painted soon after the death of the Emperor. Where is the original? LEES KNOWLES.

4 Park Street, W.1.

NEGRO DRUMMERS.—For how long a period were negro drummers employed in the British Army; where were these men recruited; and at what date did such service come to an end?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

FAITHORN FAMILY.—I have in my possession an engraving of four leopards with the following inscription on it.

"Engraved by William Faithorn—Aug. 1, 1825." Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me if he was a descendant of the celebrated engraver of the same name who died in 1691? Is anything known of the descendants of this great engraver?

J. HILLSTORE.

ORIENTATION OF CHURCHES.—About what date and where did the orientation of churches begin?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

WILLOW PATTERN CHINA.—A number of years ago I can remember that what was called the Willow Pattern was in very common use for china breakfast and dinner sets. On this was depicted, among other things, three figures crossing a bridge. I understood that this represented a scene in some Chinese story.

Lately I saw a screen, holding about forty panels, apparently made of china, on each of which is depicted a different picture. One of these, however, is that always shown in the willow pattern.

The owner of this screen told me that the pictures were said to represent some old

Chinese story, but he knew nothing more.

Could any reader kindly tell what the story is, or where the information could be found, if such is available.

ALEXR. THOMS.

7 Playfair Terrace, St. Andrews, Fife.

BIGNOLD: BUNYON.—I have heard it said that the Bignolds of Norwich were connected with the Bunyon family, into which married Bishops Colenso of Natal, and MacDougall of Sarawak. Any particulars would be welcomed.

F. GORDON ROE.

18 Stanford Road, Kensington Court, W.8.

RALEIGH.—Sir John Cope of Canons Ashby, who died 1578, married Bridget Raleigh and had with other children, a daughter Elizabeth who married John Dryden, ancestor of the poet. Would some one kindly give me the ancestry of Bridget Raleigh?

A. BARTLETT.

1122 Ormond Street, Victoria, B.C., Canada.

THE "UMBLE" COMMONS: "REVENUE"—The Resolution on the statue of Joseph Chamberlain proposed by the Prime Minister, began with the words:

"That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty (*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 2)."

Do 'His Majesty's Commons' still follow Uriah Heep's practice, as might be inferred from "an humble"?

Sometime in the 'eighties, I heard a speech—"oration" might fit the thing better—by Sir William Harcourt ("Historicus"), in which that gentleman dropped the aspirate very decisively.

Is this still usual?

And does any one maintain the habit—instanced in the same oration—of pronouncing "revenue" with the stress on the second syllable—either in Parliament or in the Courts? Q. V.

'THE ART OF READING'—In the recent review of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch's new book on this subject, your Reviewer refers to a "certain publication which Sir Arthur profited by mightily" What work is here referred to? As a rule in such guides, one learns more of the books to read than how to read them, of subjects, rather than methods. I am at one with your Reviewer here.

C. P. H.

[The reference was to 'The Aims of Literary Study,' by Professor Corson.]

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

May I ask aid from the wonderful contributors of 'N. & Q.' who is the author of these lines?—

1. He whose dream has died  
Must perish or arise in nobler pride.
2. We are all weary travellers  
Along Life's dusty way;  
If any man can play the pipes  
In God's name let him play.

KATE L. ROBERTS.

New Jersey, U.S.A.

3. I should be glad if I could trace the author of the following lines through the medium of 'N. & Q.'

The things that have been, but shall be no more,  
The things that are, and shall hereafter be;  
The things that might have been, and yet are not,  
The failing twilight of great joys departed;  
The daybreak of great truths as yet unrisen,  
The intuition and the expectation,  
Of something which when come is not the same  
But only like the forecast of men's dreams—  
The desire, the delay, the delight—  
Sweeter for the delay—  
Youth, Hope, Love—Death—  
And Disappointment—which is also Death:  
These things make up the sum of human life.

LEXICON.

Replies.

BLACK BOY, CHELMSFORD.

(12 S. vii. 131.)

I HAVE two old prints of Chelmsford High Street printed in 1775, which may supply the information asked for at the above reference.

The print, or engraving, is intituled:—

"Perspective view of Chelmsford in Essex, with the Judge's Procession on the day of Entrance, attended by the High Sheriff and his officers.

Ogborne, pinxit. J. Ryland, sculp."

The view is looking up the High Street. On the right hand side is shown the road, with a sign on the wall leading to "Colchester and Harwich," and a stream or conduit is shown running down the main street and round the corner along this road. At the corner where this road leaves the main road, is an inn with a sign suspended over the main road showing a black boy. The picture also shows that part of the inn which fronted the road to Colchester. On the first floor is a large bow window, and between the top of this and the eaves is another sign with a black boy depicted on it.

Immediately over the sign and just under the eaves is a board with the words "Post office" on it.

On the left side of the print, opposite the Black Boy, is another inn with the sign of a Lion on a board fixed on a high post in front of the building. In the background appear the tower and spire of a church.

The print is full of figures, coaches, javelin men, trumpeters, and lookers on, and is most interesting.

E. P. LONDON.

Torwood, West Byfleet, Surrey.

This inn and the Saracen's Head are two distinct houses. The Black Boy, celebrated as the inn at which old Weller met with Jingle and Job Trotter, and Weller "took 'em up, right through to Ipswich," was demolished about 1857, and an ordinary public house now bears the name. An illustration of the old inn appeared in *The Licensed Victuallers Official Annual* for 1904.

The Saracen's Head was the headquarters of Anthony Trollope when he hunted with the Essex hounds, and some of his work is said to have been done at the inn.

A good account of the Black Boy will be found in *The Dickensian*, of August, 1918.

T. W. TYRRELL.

St. Elmo, Sidmouth.

Mr. Miller Christy in his 'Trade Signs of Essex' (p. 134) states: "The Black Boy now existing at Chelmsford is not the same house that went under that name during the last and previous centuries, though standing on the same site." He then gives much interesting information about this famous house. The frontispiece to his book is a reduced reproduction of the engraving of Chelmsford High Street in 1762, by J. Ryland and in this the Black Boy plainly appears.

WILLIAM GILBERT, F.R.N.S.

'OUR LONDON LETTER' (12 S. vii. 128).—As having daily written the 'London Letter' for a well-known provincial journal for 33 years, I cordially agree with MR. ROBERTS that "the origin and development of [this] popular feature in provincial papers would make an interesting chapter in the history of British journalism." I attempted a sketch of it in an address in November, 1907, to the undergraduates of Trinity College, Dublin, at the invitation of the then Provost, the late Dr. Andrew Traill, who presided on the occasion, which was reported in some fulness by the Dublin newspapers. The only disparaging comment appeared

in the small weekly journal, '*Sinn Féin*,' printed partly in English and partly in Irish, a short-lived organ of the now widespread movement in its infant days, which deplored in a paragraph, written in advance, that "an h-less Cockney"—I happen to be a Cornishman—had been called in to speak to Irishmen on any subject whatever. It is my earnest hope to carry this sketch much farther yet; but, meantime, I would note that 'London Letters' of the news-giving type can be traced certainly to the earliest years of the seventeenth century, though MR. ROBERTS has extended the vogue of the original style of such by furnishing proof that, until as late as 1729, extracts were printed in provincial newspapers "From a written London Letter."

ALFRED ROBBINS.

32 FitzGeorge Avenue, W.14.

*The Nottingham Mercury* for 1715, and *The Weekly Courant* (Nottingham) for 1715, both contain several instances of news by London Letters. Much of the news of the Jacobite rising, and the trial and last speech of James Earl of Derwentwater comes in this form. 'Foxe's Letter,' 'Dormer's Letter,' 'Roper's Letter,' and 'Miller's Letter,' are frequently used as headings, while Scotch letters, and letters from Preston, Vienna, Cologne and Copenhagen are often given as news.

M. N.

WIDEAWAKE HATS (12 S. vii. 28, 157).—I do not know whether Mr. G. A. Sala ever wrote anything about the origin of the word "wideawake," but I find the following in his 'Antiquarian Echoes for the Year 1883,' which may be worthy of a place in 'N. & Q.':

"I noticed the other day in that astonishingly rich and interesting treasure-house of antique statuary, the Museo Torlonia at Rome, the marble bust of a man whose headgear was of the precise shape and size of a modern 'wideawake.'"

A hat somewhat of the 'wideawake' pattern figured in Dr. William Smith's 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities' (page 920) copied from a fictile vase engraved in Hope's 'Costumes of the Ancients,' and it is worn by a Grecian soldier otherwise attired in a pallium, but it lacks the thoroughly Whitechapel-road-cum-Bethnal-green appearance of the hat worn by the effigy of the 'chickaleary cove'—I mean the gentleman in marble in the Torlonia Museum."

GALLOWAY FRASER.

Strawberry Hill.

I remember a schoolfellow of mine having a green one, then called by him a "Wideawake," in 1848 or '49.

J. T. F.

HAMILTONS AT HOLYROOD (12 S. vii. 110).—Horace Marryat ('One Year in Sweden,' ii. p. 472), gives this origin of the Swedish Hamiltons.

"James, fourth Duke of Châtelhérault was father to the Earl of Arran....the second son John Marquis of Hamilton.... from a third son Claudius, Baron of Paisley, ancestor of Lord Abercorn, the Swedish branch derive their lineage."

Probably Countess Margaret Hamilton was a guest of the Duke of Hamilton, Hereditary Keeper of the Palace of Holyroodhouse.

A. FRANCIS STEUART.

79 Great King Street, Edinburgh.

PHIPPS=WALLER (12 S. vii. 108). The following appears in 'Baronetage and Knighthood of the British Empire for 1883' by Joseph Foster, p. 651:—

'Sir Jonathan Wathen (Phipps) Waller, G.C.H. (only son of Joshua Phipps, of London, and Mary, dau. and heir of John Allen, of London, by Anne, dau. of Thomas, and sister and co-heir of James Waller, of Farriers, Bucks, descended from Sir John Waller, son of Sir Richard Waller, of Groombridge, Sussex, who fought at Agincourt), groom of the bedchamber to William IV. took the name and arms of Waller in lieu of Phipps by R.L. Mar. 7, 1814; created a Baronet May 30, 1815; b. Oct. 6, 1769; d. Jan. 1, 1853, having m. 1st—Feb. 23, 1793, Elizabeth Maria, dau. of Thomas Slack, Esq., of Braywick Lodge, Berks; she d. June 20, 1809. He m. 2ndly—Oct. 15, 1812, Sophia Charlotte, Baroness Howe, eldest dau. of Admiral Richard, Earl Howe, K.G., and relict of Hon. Penn Assheton Curzon; she d. Dec. 3, 1835.'

In 'A Complete Guide to Heraldry,' by Arthur Charles Fox-Davies 1909, p. 433, the author commenting on the rare occurrence of supporters representing any specific person cites as an instance:—

"A most extraordinary grant by the Lyon [Scotland] in 1816 to Sir Jonathan Wathen Waller, Bart. of Braywick Lodge, co. Berks, and of Twickenham, co. Middlesex. In this case the supporters were two elaborately "harnessed" ancient warriors, 'to commemorate the surrender of Charles, Duke of Orleans, at the memorable battle of Agincourt (that word being the motto over the crest) in the year 1415, to Richard Waller of Groombridge in Kent, Esq., from which Richard Sir Jonathan Wathen Waller is, according to the tradition of his family, descended.'"

After blazoning the coat of arms which appears in Burke's 'Peerage,' the author proceeds—

"Considerable doubt, however, is thrown upon the descent by the fact that in 1814 when Sir Jonathan (then Mr. Phipps) obtained a Royal Licence to assume the name and arms of Waller a very different and much bedevilled edition of the arms and not the real coat of Waller of Groombridge was exemplified to him. These supporters

(the grant was quite *ultra vires*, Sir Jonathan being a domiciled Englishman) do not appear in any of the Peerage books, and it is not clear to what extent they were ever made use of."

In 1824 Sir Jonathan Wathen Waller, bart. was made a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order: K.H. 1824, K.C.H. 1827, G.C.H. 1830. See 'The Knights of England,' by Wm. A. Shaw, 1906.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[MR. S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN and MR. J. W. FAWCETT also thanked for replies.]

SOVEREIGN OF NAAS: SOVEREIGN OF DINGLE (12 S. vii. 109).—Sovereign was the official title of the Chief Magistrate or Head of the Corporation of an Irish borough in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the same position as that now occupied by a Mayor. The subject is dealt with in 11 S. ii. 255, and also in 3 S. vi. and vii.

H. B. J. CLEMENTS.

Killadon, Celbridge.

Years ago I possessed copies of those rather ponderous volumes, Caulfield's 'Corporation Records' of Kinsale and of Cork, and my recollection is that the heads of those municipalities were styled "Sovereign," as seems to have been a former custom in Ireland.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.

Walsall.

"AIRWORTHY" (12 S. vii. 70).—This is clearly of recent coinage, as your correspondent intimates. I certainly have no recollection of having met it previously. If *The Daily Mail* "pushes" the word it may get a vogue, and become a useful aviation term.

In thinking of it I am reminded of "aimworthy" and "aimworthiness." *Pace* the Rev. T. L. O. Davies in 'A Supplementary English Glossary,' the latter is used by Blackmore in his 'Lorna Doone,' chap. liv. In the extract where the usage is exemplified it seemed a good addition to our vocabulary; but I have never met it in our ordinary lexicons.

C. P. HALE.

117 Victoria Park Rd., South Hackney.

CULCHETH (12 S. vii. 71).—Cloeshoe was frequently the place of convention: so were Cealchythe and Acle. After the Mercian King, the Archbishop of Canterbury usually signs as a witness; then the Bishop of Lichfield and other Mercian bishops; and then those of the subject kingdoms. Cealchythe has been often identified with Chelsea, but

the name of the council-place seems to resolve itself into "Chalk-hythe"—and there is no chalk at Chelsea. This has been got over by taking the first portion of Chelsey for Chesil or gravel. But Mr. T. Kerslake in his paper entitled 'Vestiges of the Supremacy of Mercia in the South of England during the Eighth Century' (*Transact. of Bristol and Glouc. Archæol. Soc. for 1878-9*), says "the village of Chalk, two miles west of Higham Church seems to fulfil all requirements." Mr. Kerslake would place these famous councils and synods within the peninsula which divides the estuary of the Medway from that of the Thames. Thus Cliffe, or Cliffe-at-Hoo, is to him synonymous with Clooesho; and Chalk with Cealchythe.

A. R. BAYLEY.

AN OLD PALINDROME INTERPRETED (12 S. vii. 131).—The translation suggested is barred by the false quantity that results if *torte* is treated as a vocative. There can be no doubt that *sol* is a nominative, *giro* and *rotor* verbs, and *torte* the adverb. The meaning is "Lo I, the Sun, whirlingly wheel round my circles and revolve with fire." Possibly the writer intended *ciclos* to bear the technical sense of "cycles," but his chief concern must have been to fit the words to his palindrome.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

LYTTON QUERIES (12 S. vii. 9).—The first Earl of Durham is meant. At p. 309, vol. ii. of his *Life* by Mr. Stuart Reid is a picture of "Lord Durham's Library, 13 Cleveland Row... where the scheme of the Reform Bill was drawn up."

In chap. xxi. of the same volume extracts are given from Lytton's letters to Durham, and on p. 375 is part of his tribute to Durham's memory, the lines beginning:—  
Courts may have known, than thee, a reader tool.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

A STOLEN TIDE (12 S. vi. 335; vii. 38, 53)—It seems probable that this is a piece of pseudo-folk-lore made up by Jean Ingelow herself, very skilfully, as were "The Brides of Mavis Enderby." I have always connected the phrase with the Scottish nursery rhyme of the 'Borrowed Days,' perhaps from the association of ideas, "Beg, borrow or steal." In the rhyme March borrows three days from April in order to kill three sheep. The suggestion in the poem is that some supernatural being—the sea or the devil?—stole the high tide from its natural place and sent

it to cause destruction on the coast of Lincolnshire. The pious old woman who alludes to the story implicitly denies this—

The Lord who sent it He knows all.

M. H. DODDS.

Home House, Low Fell, Gateshead.

PRISONERS WHO HAVE SURVIVED HANGING (12 S. vii. 68, 94, 114, 134).—In the *York Chronicles* is related a curious incident:

"A man named Bartindale, a strolling musician, who had been apprehended on a charge of felony, was sentenced to be hanged at York. The sentence was carried out on May 27, 1634, and when the man had hung the better part of an hour, he was cut down and interred near the scene of execution. A short time afterwards one of the Vavasours of Hazlewood near Tadcaster was riding past the spot and noticed the earth moving. He got off his horse and found the unfortunate victim still alive. He was taken to hospital and treated. At the next assizes he obtained a pardon and apparently lived for many years after as a hostler at a local inn."

J. HILLSTORE.

"SEEVIER" (12 S. vii. 109).—Does a "seevier" mean a sifter of meal; one who has a bolting mill? A bolter is the sieve which separates the bran from the flour. Falstaff in 1 Hen. IV., act iii. sc. iii. speaking of the shirts bought for him by the Hostess, says: "Dowlas, filthy Dowlas: I have given them away to bakers' wives, and they have made bolters of them."

W. H. PINCHBECK.

Bury, Lancashire.

THE CRUCIFIXION IN ART: THE SPEAR-WOUND (12 S. vi. 314; vii. 11, 97, 132).—Support is afforded by the antiphon for the *Asperges* during Paschal time: "vidi aquam egredientem de templo, a latere dextro." The application of the vision of Ezechiel (xlvi) to the water from the side of the Crucified is obvious.

J. J. B.

"TO TRASH FOR OVERTOPPING" (12 S. vi. 143; vii. 118).—Shakespeare was, among—perhaps before—all other things, a sportsman, and his sporting similes "crop out" in all his plays. This ("who to advance and who to trash for over-topping," 'Temp.' I. ii. 80-1) is one of them. The overtopping hound is one too fast for all the rest; he cannot kill the quarry single-handed, though he wants to, so he must be "trashed." This is simply done by attaching a trailing cord to the hound's collar, which dragging behind him, and through his legs, checks his pace and so gives the pack a chance of keeping up with a galloper.

A cord tied to the collar of a young, or too eager spaniel, hunting hedgerows for the gun, is still in common use. Hunting hounds—harriers and fox-hounds, or beagles—have long been bred to such perfection as to require no “trashing,” in this Shakespearean sense.

‘N.E.D.’s Trash V. says, “As it is a hunting term, ‘OF Trasier, trachier’ to draw a line through, strike out, efface, which agrees in form, does not explain.” But the cord between the spaniel’s legs does.

‘N.E.D.’ quotes “to trash for overtopping,” as the earliest instance. Later, as the sporting significance was lost, the word seems to have become obsolete. But ‘N.E.D.’s’ derivation (undoubtedly correct) is very interesting, since it shows once more how our sporting terms come from Norman-French. The emendation or explanation of “lop for over-topping,” is a hopeless misunderstanding of the poet. That delightful and too little known book, ‘The Diary of Master William Silence,’ by Mr. Justice Madden, vice-chancellor of the University of Dublin (published in 1897), tells practically of “trashing” (p. 39 and note, ed. 1897). UVEDALE LAMBERT.

IN PRAISE OF INDEXING (12 S. vii. 130).—The following extracts may prove of interest to your correspondent:—

“I certainly think that the best book in the world would owe the most to a good index, and the worst book, if it had but a single good thought in it, might be kept alive by it.—Horace Binney to St. Austin Allibone.”

“Those authors, whose subjects require them to be voluminous, will do well, if they would be remembered as long as possible, not to omit a duty which authors in general, but especially modern authors, neglect—that of appending to their works a good index.—Henry Rogers, ‘The Vanity and Glory of Literature.’”

Many extracts and quotations are also given in H. B. Wheatley’s ‘What is an Index?’ vol. i. of the Index Society Publications, 1879. ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Lord Chesterfield, March 27, O.S. 1748, advises his son to index his information on the kingdoms and states of Europe: “I have myself found great utility in this method.” Johnson wished for an index to ‘Clarissa Harlowe.’ Leigh Hunt has a word upon Indexes in ‘The Indicator.’ Walsh’s ‘Handy-book of Literary Curiosities’ gives a number of interesting details on the subject of indexes, ending with an acrostic from ‘N. & Q.’ G. G. I.

A few weeks back—the exact date I fail to recollect—Mr. Edmund Gosse in reviewing a book for the *Sunday Times*, remarked that publishers who issued books—at any rate, the kind of book under notice—without an index should be led out and shot.

Possibly H. B. Wheatley’s ‘How to make an Index,’ 1886, may assist your querist. J. P. DE C.

MR. W. DE CASTRE will find in a complete edition of Johnson’s ‘Dictionary,’ reference to authors, other than those he mentions. S. J. CLIPPINGDALE.

36 Holland Park Avenue, W.

PORTRAITS BY COTES (12 S. vii. 8, 53).—Mr. Herbert Reade states that he is desirous of tracing a portrait of Maria Gunning, afterwards Lady Coventry. A portrait of the above-mentioned lady, and also one of of her sister, Elizabeth, afterwards Duchess of Hamilton are in the possession of Mrs. Benjamin H. Morland, of Sheepstead House, near Abingdon. Mrs. Morland informs me:

“We know these two portraits of the Misses Gunning, are by Henry Morland, George Morland’s father. In a book I possess called ‘The Fatal Gift,’ Maria Coventry mentions Cotes to her sister, saying that he ought to paint their pictures as they were in the old Irish days, dancing on the green with bare legs.”

The picture in question shows that Maria was a brunette. Mr. Herbert Reade could inspect Mrs. Morland’s two portraits if he so desired. P. M.

MAY (12 S. v. 123, 164, 194).—William Vassal May became Ensign, 90th Foot Dec. 26, 1781, and appears to have exchanged to the half-pay of the 60th Foot in 1783. J. B. WHITMORE.

MAJOR-GENERAL JULIUS CAESAR (12 S. vii. 129).—I have a note, taken, I think, from Burke, Landed Gentry, that he was the second son of Charles Adelmare Caesar of Bennington Place, Herts. by Mary, 2nd d. of Ralph Freeman, Esq., of Aspenden Hall: d. unm. in Germany Aug. 7, 1762. I have not found the date of his birth, but his elder brother was born 1703/4.

J. B. WHITMORE.

‘THE SPECTATOR’ (12 S. vii. 131, 158).—The question “Who were the writers whose initials stand at the bottom of their several articles” is partially answered as follows:—

Joseph Addison used one of the letters in the name CLIO. He was born 1672, son of the Rev. Lancelot A, rector of Milston,

and had the distinction of being laid out for dead on the day of his birth!

Eustace Budgell signs X. Born 1685, son of the Rev. Gilbert Budgell.

John Hughes, signs R.B. Born at Marlborough 1677, son of a London citizen.

John Steel signs with the editorial signature T. Born 1676 in Dublin, of English parents; his father, a counsellor at law and private secretary to James, Duke of Ormonde.

Mr. Francham of Norwich, is supposed to be the author of those letters signed F. J., and the Rev. Richard Parkø, Vicar of Embleton, of those signed J. R.

!A. G. KEALY,  
Chaplain R.N. (retired).

The letters at the foot of the papers of "The Spectator" are not the initials of the authors. They were distinguishing marks arbitrarily chosen.

The following list will give J. T. F. the information he requires:—

Joseph Addison: All the papers signed C, L, I, and O.

Richard Steele: All the papers signed R and T.

Eustace Budgell: All the papers signed X.

John Hughes: The letters signed R.B. in 33 and 53; the two letters in 66; history of Honoria in 91; on ladies' riding-habits in 104; on Lancashire witches in 141; letter on expedients for wit in 220; on the awe of appearing in assemblies, in 231; the letter on tears and fits, in 252; letter signed Tim Watchwell, in 311; and Nos. 210, 230 (except last letter), 375, 224, 554, 525, 537, 541, and possibly 237 and 467.

Alex. Pope: The second letter in 527 with verses, and probably 408.

Dr. Bromme: The character of Emilia in No. 30.

John Byrom: Nos. 586, 587, 593, and 597

Henry Grove: Nos. 588, 601, 626, and 635.

Dr. Zachary Pearce: Nos. 572, and 363.

Henry Martin: No. 180.

Thomas Tickell: The poem, 'The Royal Progress,' in 620.

James Heywood: Letter signed James Easy in 268.

Mr. Golding: The letter on the eye in 250.

Dr. Thos. Parnell: Nos. 460, and 501

Peter Motteux: Letter in 288.

Robert Harper: Letter signed M.D. in 480

Philip Yorke (afterwards Earl of Hardwicke): Letter signed Phillip Homebread in 364.

John Henley: Letter signed Peter Quir in 396; letter signed Tom Tweer in 518.

Many other persons contributed to *The Spectator*, and some of those named above wrote other parts, but none of the papers, other than those I have given, can be assigned with any certainty to its author.

W. S.

JULIA, DAUGHTER OF CÆSAR THE DICTATOR (12 S. vii. 130).—Thomas Howell's 'H. his Devises,' 1581 (reprinted as 'Howell's Devises,' Clarendon Press, 1906), contains (C. iii. v.) the following poem:—

THE LAMENTABLE ENDE OF JULIA,  
POMPEI'S WYFE.

Sore plungde in greuous paynes and woefull smarte,

Bedewed with trickling teares on Death like face  
Downe trylles the drops on cheekes and sighs  
from hart,

To heare and see her husbands dolefull case.

Thus goes thys spouse, the wofull *Julia*,  
Besprent with bloud, when *Pompeis* Cote she  
saw.

Downe dead she falles in lamentable sounde,

Of sence bereft (so great was sorrowes strayne)  
The chyldre conceyde within by deadly wounde,  
Untymely fruite came forth with pinching  
payne.

When all was done, for loue her lyfe she lost,  
For *Pompeis* sake, shee yeeldid up her Ghost.

So dead she laye, bewaylde with many teares,

A Matrone wise, a famous Ornament:

O *Cæsar* she had seene full cheerefull yeares,

If thou with *Pompey* couldst have bene content,  
But civill warres hath wrought this fatall  
stryfe,

To *Pompey* death, to *Julia* losse of lyfe.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

The University, Sheffield.

GOVERNOR HERBERT OF NEVIS (12 S. vii. 129).—Strictly speaking he was not Governor but President of H.M. Council. Writing home officially in 1785 he sealed his letter with arms:—Per pale Az. and Gu. 3 lions rampant—but he may have assumed that coat without authority. The family vault in the parish of St. George Nevis dates from 1724 and the blue marble slab has, cut in a sunk oval, a Jacobean shield quite blank, with no trace of heraldry. The first settler was apparently Edward Herbert of Bristol and then of Montserrat, merchant, who made his will in 1684 (88 Cann) and refers to his shares of ships and plantation and storehouse business. One of his brothers was a mariner and the family was probably of humble origin. For further details, see my article in *Caribbeana* V. pp. 223-232.

V. L. OLIVER, F.S.A.

CURIOUS SURNAMES (12 S. vi. 68, 115, 196, 238, 282, 302, 321; vii. 15, 34, 95, 137).—The late war brought to light an extraordinary number of unusual surnames, which, excepting for their having been passed by the authorities as officially correct, few people I imagine would believe to be genuine. Curiosity prompted me to make a record of them as they appeared in the official lists, of which the casualty lists I regret to say, supplied the greater part, but which are for ever imperishable on the "Roll of Honour."

It may I think, be safely inferred that the majority of these names originated with "foundlings." Appended are a few of the more extraordinary in roughly alphabetical order:—

Ashplant, Allbones, Ann, Anne.  
 Bible, Boast, Barefoot, Bacchus, Bolster, Blott,  
 Bliss, Brain, Brims, Beer, Blacklake, Beauland,  
 Bonev, Breakall, Bloomer, Berliner ("R.G.A.")  
 Brotherhood, Braverman.  
 Cowderoy, Capstick, Cain, Carbines, Clubb, Cow,  
 Cattle.  
 Dear, Duce, Dippie, Dryman, Dust, Dolly,  
 Drown, Dandy.  
 Eatwell.  
 Fogg, Flowerdew, Frame, Flory, Friday, Fright,  
 Fairgrieve, Fullalove.  
 Gout, Gass, Goldseller, Goaman, Garlike, Gush,  
 Groundwater, Goard, Gott, Gunnery, Goodchap,  
 Godsave, Gallantry, Godbold, Gossip, Good-  
 heart.  
 Height, Hullcoop, Hobkirk, Hatfull, Horspool,  
 Hogben, Hoe, Hoy.  
 Kick, Kissen, Knuckey, Killingback.  
 Mars, Memory, Mizen, Male, Marrassle, Manifold,  
 Manlove, Marksman, Mines, Middlemiss,  
 Minister, Marseilles, Motion, Mooney, Mustard,  
 Mainpiece,  
 Neighbour, Newborn, Negus.  
 Officer, Oxspring.  
 Plaister, Pickles, Pickup, Pegg, Pass, Pappa,  
 Figg, Profit, Passenger, Phenix, Pipe, Pluck-  
 rose, Penman, Prophet, Pillow.  
 Quickfall.  
 Roots, Rash, Ragless, Roadknight.  
 Slim, Shine, Sherry, Suff, Snowball, Spain, Sadd,  
 Sowerbutts, Sequin, Surplice, Shackles, Sugar,  
 Spendlove, Silvertop, Shott, Smellie, Sleep,  
 Stokol, Spankie.  
 Tawney, Twelves, Tortoiseshell, Thunder, Thoday,  
 Teaz, Turnpenny, Thin, Trout, Tue, Tee,  
 Tomkiss, Turk, Tackaberry, Tirebuck, Twelve-  
 trees, Tallerman.  
 Urry.  
 Venus, Virgin.  
 Whale, Whincup, Wildman, Wooliams, Windmill,  
 Wildeblood.

Since completing this list I have met with a surname more surprising than any, for in the report of a motor accident case in a Bath newspaper for April 19 last, one of the witnesses rejoiced in the name of "Hogs-

flesh," and this patronymic may be found in the current Bath Directory. How it was derived it is difficult to conjecture.

D. K. T.

Hogsflesh was the unusual name of the two sisters who kept the seminary for young ladies at Townley House, Chatham Street, Ramsgate, famous for awhile as the residence of Queen Victoria in her girlhood days, and often referred to in the pages of 'N. & Q.' The Misses Hogsflesh were moved to change their name to Hoffleek.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

JOHN AIKIN'S EXCURSIONS (12 S. vii. 81).—To the notes on the above pages it might be desirable to add the following as elucidatory matter.

"Mr. Bright of Ham Green." This was undoubtedly Richard Bright who, in 1783, had married Sarah daughter of Benjamin Heywood, of the firm of Arthur and Benjamin Heywood of Liverpool, Bankers. Benjamin went to Manchester in 1788, and, with his sons Benjamin Arthur, and Nathaniel, commenced a banking business which became famous. The last named, Nathaniel, married in 1791, Anne Percival, daughter of Mr. Percival, and of the lady mentioned in a subsequent note. Aikin's connexions both with Liverpool and Manchester had brought him into friendly touch with all these people.

There is a slight slip as to Dr. Currie. He died and was buried at Sidmouth, co. Devon, and not at Bath. The son, Wm. Wallace Currie, became the first mayor of Liverpool after the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, 1836.

J. H. K.

STAINSBY HOUSE, HORSLEY WOODHOUSE, DERBY (12 S. vii. 129).—About 1676, Stainsby House was the property and residence of George More, by whom it was sold in 1712 to John Fletcher, Esq., Sheriff of the county in 1732. In 1783, it was purchased of the assignees of his nephew and devisee John Barber, by Mr. Samuel Buxton, who in 1785 sold it to Edward Sacheverell Wilmot Sitwell, Esq. The old house was greatly enlarged by the late Edward Degge W. Sitwell, Esq., in 1839, when a portico was erected on the north side, and new domestic offices with brewhouse, extensive cellerage, new stables, coach-houses, &c., were constructed. A very spacious and handsome drawing-room was



added about 1885, by the present owner (1905). An open gothic parapet which once adorned the court entrance to the Derby Nunnery (erected by W. Pugin in 1846) on the Nottingham Road, now stretches along the weir wall between the two fishponds, with pretty effect. The kennels just below are reminiscences of the late Edward Degge Wilmot Sitwell, who kept a few braces of good greyhounds here for his favourite pastime of coursing.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

THE AQUA VITÆ MAN (12 S. vii. 150).—This query is answered by the following extract from 'Old English Social Life as told by the Parish Register,' by T. F. Thistleton Dyer (London, Elliot Stock, 1898).

Speaking of the "aquavity-man or seller of drams," the author says:—

"In days past the term aqua vitæ was in use as a general phrase for ardent spirits, and as such occurs in 'Twelfth Night' (Act II. Sc. V.), where Maria asks, 'Does it work upon him?' to which Sir Toby replies, 'Like aqua vitæ with a midwife.'"

According to Fosbroko, aqua vitæ was made and sold by barbers and barber surgeons. Ben Jonson speaks of selling "the dole beer to aqua-vitæ men," and in Beaumont and Fletcher's 'Boggar's Bush' the cry of the aqua-vitæ man is "Buy any brand wine, buy any brand wine." It is such a person who is indicated in the following entry from the register of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, where on June 8, 1617, the burial is recorded of "the daughter of Richard Mitchell, aquavity man." According to Malcolm, several aqua-vitæ dealers lived in this parish, and he adds that the nature of this beverage may be imagined from the following "Reasons for the grauntes unto Mr. Drake, for the making of aquavitæ, aqua composita, berevinger, beoreeger, and alliger."

That whereas dyversse of greedye and covetous myndes, for their owne lucre and gaine, without the due regarde of the health and wellfayre of our subjects, or the p<sup>r</sup>fit and benefit w<sup>h</sup> may grow to us and our Commonwealt, by the trew and right making of the same of trew and wholesome liquor—have, do use make the foresayde drynkes and sauces of most corrupt, noysom, and lothsom stuff; viz., the washing tonnes, colebacks, laggedragge, tylts, and droppings of tappes, and such other noysom stuff used in tymes past to feed swyne."

See also Halliwell's Dictionary where he says under Aqua-Vitæ: "Several old receipts for making aqua-vitæ are given in Douce's 'Illustrations' i. 68-70, where the exact nature of it may be seen. Irish aqua-vitæ was usque-

baugh but brandy was a later introduction, nor has the latter term been found earlier than 1671. According to Nares, it was formerly in use as a general term for ardent spirits, and Ben Jonson terms a seller of drams an 'aqua-vitæ man.' See 'The Alchemist,' i. 1, Cunningham's 'Revels Accounts,' p. 146, 'Witts, Fittes, and Fancies, 1595,' p. 128." According to the 'N.E.D.' the term "brandy" is found somewhat earlier than Halliwell states.

WM. SELF-WEEKS.

This was a person who sold spirituous liquor according to Fennell's 'Stanford Dictionary of Anglicised Words and Phrases,' 1892, and the 'N.E.D.' Both quote several examples of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

R. Sikes was probably a distiller. Aqua vitæ preceded "spirits of wine," the eighteenth century equivalent for "alcohol" in chemical literature. Similarly when Bishop Berkeley introduced tar-water as a medicament he suggested it should be called "the water of health" ('Siris,' 1744, p. 32).

J. P. DE C.

CALVERLEY'S PARODIES (12 S. vi. 335; vii. 58. 152).—MR. FLETCHER might have added that the last six lines of 'Wanderers' are an admirable parody of Tennyson's familiar blank verse. To the Browning and Tupper which he mentions may be added: (1) Longfellow's 'Skeleton in Armour.'

I was a Viking old!  
My deeds, though manifold,  
No Skald in song has told,  
No Saga taught thee!

lines less familiar than the famous 'Ode to Tobacco'; (2) Byron's 'Don Juan'—see 'Beer'; (3) Macaulay's 'Lays of Ancient Rome'—see Charade vi, beginning

Sikes, housebreaker, of Houndsditch,  
Habitually swore.

(4) Jean Ingelow's 'Divided,' with suggestions from other poems—see 'Lovers, and a Reflection'; (5) the same writer's 'The Apple-Woman's Song,' with the line 'Feathers and moss, and a wisp of hay'—see 'Ballad,' beginning 'The auld wife sat at her ivied door'; (6) Moore—see 'Disaster.' I have taken some of these facts from 'A Century of Parody and Imitation' (Humphrey Milford).

G. G. L.

MAJOR DYNGWELL (12 S. vii. 130).—Probably the Captain (not Major) Dyngwell who figures in Burnand's 'Happy Thoughts' (2nd series), as "a gentleman with a light waist, long legs, and a glass in his eye," and with an exceedingly limited and slangy vocabulary.

S. PONDER.

Torquay.

CRIMEAN WAR IN FICTION (12 S., vii. 90, 135).—Any one interested in the Crimean War should read Captain Hawley Smart's 'Hard Lines,' chapters xxvi to xxxv and 'Held in Bondage,' by Ouida, chapters xxvii, and, above all, xxx., which is as realistic an account as perhaps ever was written, of the horrors of war. There is also 'Breezie Langton: a Story of Fifty-two to Fifty-five' by Capt. Hawley Smart. Chapters xxiv, xxv, xxvi, xxxi, xxxii and xxxiv give excellent reading of Crimean experiences.

FREDK. C. WHITE.

SNOW: A SHIP'S NAME (12 S. vii. 72).—A Snow\* differs from a Brig by having a small mast close to and abaft the main-mast, called a try-sail-mast, which receives the jaws of the gaff and boom. The boom main-sail is hooped to the main-mast in a Brig, but traverses on a try-sail-mast in a Snow. See 'Varieties of Sailing Vessels' (London—Novie & Wilson), p. 5.

The word itself is derived from the Dutch—but its origin seems unknown—See 'N.E.D.' *Sub voce*. T. F. D.

LIVERIES OF THE LONDON LIVERY GUILDS (12 S. vii. 129).—Two old dictionaries I have consulted give the colour Puce respectively as "blue brown" and "dark brownish colour." Puce, or flea colour, was the name given to a new shade which was worn by Louis XIV. of France. The term "blue-brown," although used in some old books, is an impossible one, as the colour termed brown is, when analysed, a dull orange, and a blue-orange does not exist, as the two colours to which the vision is simultaneously sensitive are always adjacent in their spectrum order.

The colour termed puce is just over the border and is in reality a saddened (or dull) and dark red-violet. I have lately been trying, amongst other colours, to standardise this very shade, and have found that all the "puce colours" which have been produced for this purpose have been *saddened red-violets* of varying intensities.

FRANCES E. BAKER.

91 Brown Street, Salisbury.

FUNERAL PARLOUR (12 S. vi. 272, 316; vii. 37, 118).—In connexion with this subject, I might add that Funeral table cloths were also in not uncommon use towards the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century. I have in my possession two table-cloths dated 1793 and 1807, of white damasked linen, about 8 yards in length. The embossed pattern on both is that of cypresses. From their size they could only have been used when a large company was expected. They have been and still are used for ordinary purposes—though only at large dinner-parties—and thus have been preserved for at least a century and a quarter.

L. G. R.

Bournemouth.

"NOR DID FLY FOR IT" (12 S. vii. 6, 59).—In Henry Fielding's novel, 'The Adventures of Joseph Andrews' (chapter xii) the lawyer speaking to his fellow travellers in the coach, and referring to Joseph who had been left for dead in the ditch by robbers,

"thought it advisable to save the poor creatures life, for their own sakes, if possible; at least, if he died, to prevent the jury's finding that they fled for it. He was therefore of opinion, to take the man into the coach and carry him to the next inn."

WILLIAM GILBERT, F.R.H.S.

SIR ROBERT BELL OF BEAUPRÉ (12 S. vi. 39).—Robert Bell, son of William, of Yorkshire, "now one of the Temple" had a grant of arms on Nov. 13, 1560, by Laurence Dalton (Norroy). Harl. MSS. 1359, fo. 46b., and 6140, fo. 70. For other Bell grants see Foster's 'Granters of Arms' (Harleian Society.)

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.

Walsall.

BISCUIT CHINA (12 S. vii. 130).—The idea of a second baking is preserved in the term biscuit china, which is, I believe, the technical term for china that after the first baking has to undergo the process of glazing and burning.

F. A. RUSSELL.

116 Arran Road, Catford, S.E.6.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.—

(12 S. vii. 50).

1. An old uncle of mine recited this with great glee many years ago, and always gave the credit to Watts. His version was:—

My soul is like a rusty lock,  
Lord oil it with Thy grace,  
And rub it, rub it, rub it, Lord,  
Until I see Thy face.

KATE L. ROBERTS.

## Notes on Books.

*Crabb's English Synonyms.* Revised and enlarged... with an Introduction by John H. Finley. (London, Routledge.)

GEORGE CRABB was a Suffolk man, whose life—changeful, though uneventful, as his biographer calls it—bears witness, as his 'Dictionary of Synonyms' itself does, to a certain originality. The only authority for it would seem to be his obituary notice in *The Gentleman's Magazine*. There we learn that he was by turns a medical student, a bookseller's assistant, a student for the ministry and classical master in a school at York. In 1801 he went to Bremen to study German, maintaining himself there by giving lessons in English. He published a 'German Grammar for Englishmen' and an 'English Grammar for Germans.' This study in itself showed some initiative and independence of mind. In 1814 he made another new start entering Magdalen Hall, Oxford, as a gentleman commoner and graduating M.A. in 1822 with mathematical honours. Seven years later he was called to the bar. He was the author of several useful legal works, his too retiring disposition unfitting him for ordinary legal practice. His last years were spent in poverty and disappointment and in "eccentric seclusion."

His industry was great. Besides his legal works and his German works, he published four other dictionaries in addition to the one before us, and he left unpublished at his death a History of Popery, an abridgement of Rollin and one or two other writings.

It is not difficult to realise through the medium of these "synonyms" that his seclusion may have been "eccentric." A curious individuality seems to disengage itself from the book. It is far from a mere dictionary. Each article tends to pass from a definition or explanation to something approaching an essay. The disappointments which clouded the writer's existence are reflected on every possible occasion. Touches of melancholy abound; and so do exhortations to virtue in a trying world. Humour seldom shows itself. "Calm," he says, "stands for the most benevolent and inspiring condition in human life and nature, being indicative of peace, quiet, tranquility, security, safety." This, as Matthew Arnold says,

Is all perhaps which man acquires,  
But 'tis not what our youth desires.

Bits of classical history are worked in among the illustrations, but the Latin (whether it be Crabb's or his editor's we do not feel sure) is not always impeccable. Thus we are told that "unqualified comes from Latin *qualis*, how much, and means not questioning or indicating how much." This incorrectness is exhibited somewhat too frequently; too frequent also is an oblivion of certain directions in the meaning of words, which falsifies the writer's generalizations. For example it is said that "*loving* and *fond* [are taken] in a contemptuous sense" and that "*loving* is less dishonourable than *fond*"; but, to say nothing of modern usage in which the word has a decidedly different complexion, the established use in royal proclamations should have been taken into account, and would have modified these dicta.

Crabb's feeling for words is occasionally at fault, in spite of a preciseness much more common. Thus he speaks of people of "dull capacity"—a curious mixed metaphor. Occasionally his explanation is so imperfect as to become erroneous as when he says that "when an object is *above* another it exceeds it in height." He puts *abrupt*, *rugged*, and *rough* together as synonyms: but *abrupt* is only synonymous with the other two over a minute range. More curious is the article on 'Absolute, Despotic, Arbitrary, Tyrannical' where he gives to *despotism* the value of *monarchy*—almost of constitutional monarchy.

There is often noticeable a difference between the sense of a verb in its active and passive use, and between an adjective in its positive and negative forms. This Crabb is apt to neglect. He gives the meaning of *assumption* as "a person's taking upon himself to act a part which does not belong to him," and says children are apt to be *assuming*: a use of the word which, if ever really common, has survived only in *unassuming*.

We could hardly now maintain that *slaughter* is said of human beings only; or that *celestial* is altogether differentiated from *heavenly* by referring either to the physical universe or to "the *heaven* of heathens."

The deductions to be made for imperfections or mistakes do not, however, detract from the book so much as to make it worthless. In fact it only requires good editing to become a really serviceable compendium.

The editing it has received in this volume has consisted principally in the addition of modern technical and scientific terms, somewhat loosely explained. The Introduction contains these words "If synonyms were 'equonyms' (that is words of equal meaning)..." We think this quotation will sufficiently indicate that the editor's competency does not sufficiently abound in the direction of philology.

*The Subject Index to Periodicals 1917-1919: A. Theology and Philosophy—including Folk-lore.* (The Library Association Westminster, 7s. 6d.)

We are glad to draw our readers' attention to this very useful Index. The two years brought under review have seen the publication in periodicals of many good pieces of work on subjects of historical or antiquarian interest connected with religion. The Folk-lore items entered here are numerous and of considerable range. Under 'Witchcraft,' 'Funeral Rites' and 'Masses for the Dead' the student will find valuable entries. It might have been as well to print together (in addition to giving them their place under their several subject-headings) the reviews of quite outstanding books. Sir J. G. Frazer's 'Folk-Lore in the Old Testament' is the book we have in mind.

Primitive Religion—under different aspects—has engaged many pens. A fair amount of curious historical detail on the subject of some of the less-known Saints has recently appeared in periodicals. There are several articles on Newman. On the whole—as was perhaps to be expected in a review of periodicals—the historical and antiquarian work here represented seems to surpass in bulk and value the work in theology and philosophy.

OFFER TO CORRESPONDENTS.—I am ready to give to any one who will defray the postage, all or any portion of 'The Journal of the Royal United Service Institution,' for the years 1906-7-8-11-12-13-14-17-18 complete; 1909 lacking June, July, Aug. Sept; 1910 lacking one number (October); 1915 lacking May; 1916 lacking February and May. S.  
Ashfield, Bedford.

### 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, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4.; corrected proofs to the Athenæum Press, 11 and 13 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4.

ALL communications intended for insertion in our columns should bear the name and address of the sender—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is requested that each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear.

WHEN answering a query, or referring to an article which has already appeared, correspondents are requested to give within parentheses—immediately after the exact heading—the numbers of the series, volume, and page at which the contribution in question is to be found.

WHEN sending a letter to be forwarded to another contributor correspondents are requested to put in the top left-hand corner of the envelope the number of the page of 'N. & Q.' to which the letter refers.

CORRESPONDENTS repeating queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

MR. ANEURIN WILLIAMS.—Rowland Jones (1722-1774) is said by Rowlands to have been the son of John Williams, but appears on the "Roll" of the Inner Temple as the son of William Jones of Bachellyn Llanbedrog, Carnarvonshire. He is usually described as of Broom Hall, near Pwllhelle. He died in Hamilton Street, Hanover Square, London, leaving two daughters and a son.

FRANCISCUS TURRETTINUS (12 S. vii. 150).—MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE writes: 'De Necessaria Secessione Nostra ab Ecclesia Romana, &c.' was published in two parts at Geneva in 1688, and a further edition, also in two parts, in 1691. Both these are quarto, and may be seen at the British Museum.

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## A SHORT TOUR THROUGH PART OF HOLLAND AND FLANDERS.

On July 6th 1784 I left London about four in the afternoon in a postchaise, accompanied by Mr. K. The road for some miles through Bow and Stratford appeared like a continued town; from thence a flat unanimated country reaches to *Rumford*. After this, the country begins to be more varied and pleasant, with many gentlemen's seats, and neat cheerful farm houses, mostly plastered over. We drove without stopping through *Chelmsford*, and only noticed the magnificent front of the new county gaol. Near this town are some hop gardens, which looked very agreeably. At half past nine we reached our inn at *Witham*. For the last five or six miles, it was too dusky for prospect.

*July 7th.*—We left *Witham* at six, travelling through a flat corn country, bare of people, and affording few objects, to *Colchester*. This is a pretty large well built old town, very quiet, and abounding with remains of antiquity. We viewed the Castle, a large strong square fortress, entire on the outside. It brought to my mind the famous siege of *Colchester* in the civil wars when *Goring* and *Lucas* made such a gallant defence. From hence we proceeded through a similar but rougher country to *Manningtree*, where we came at once in sight of the estuary which separates *Essex* from *Suffolk*. At low water there is but a narrow channel, with large marshes on each side, smelling disagreeably, and looking like the native soil of agues and fevers.

A pleasant varied country leads from hence to *Harwich* which we reached at noon, a small neat port town, very pleasantly situated on an extremity of land opposite the German Ocean. Here we passed the time by strolling about the town and along the beach, picking up sea plants and shells, and looking at the fishing vessels running in and out. The weather was perfectly fine, and all objects gay and pleasant. After a tedious waiting for the mail, we hurried on board the packet near 8 o'clock. We fell down the river with the tide, and sailed close under *Landguard-fort*, a large handsome fortress on a low point of land which commands the entrance. On clearing the harbour, we found a brisk but contrary wind. The evening was fine and warm, with frequent lightning in the horizon, and the moon silvers the waves. Not being able to advance, we cast anchor, when the vessel heaved and rolled considerably.

*July 8.*—At three in the morning I came on deck, and saw the sun rising like a vast ball of fire out of the ocean. The vessel was under sail again, with frequent tacks and little advance. Contrary winds and calms prevailed all that day, and the following night.

*July 9th.*—The wind freshened and became fairer. The vessel went steadier, and all the passengers ate a tolerable breakfast, and came on deck again. In the afternoon land was descried, and all sickness and low spirits vanished. We ran in with a fair gale, and were much amused at the various objects on shore becoming more and more distinct, and opening one after another. We sailed close along the shore of the isle of *Goeree*, and at 5 in the evening landed at *Helvoetsluys*.

## Notes.

A SHORT TOUR  
THROUGH PART OF HOLLAND  
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TAKEN BY JOHN AIKIN IN 1784.

DR. JOHN AIKIN was created M.D. by the University of Leyden in 1784, and at that time made a tour in Holland of which the following pages are the journal. The conditions of travel in those days were so curiously different from modern ones, and the possibility of adventures so much greater, that this simple account, offered to the readers of 'N. & Q.' by another of his descendants, may be of interest if only for these reasons.

We were extremely struck at the Dutch neatness apparent in the pavement and whole outsides of the houses in this little town. After a dish of tea in our inn, we waited on Myneer Commipary, a brisk chattering fellow, who made us drink a bottle of bad claret with him (not without paying, however) while he sent for carriages. We two, with a French and Dutch gentleman, got an old-fashioned clumsy coach for ourselves and a waggon for our baggage, and proceeded for the Brill.

Our road lay through low marshy land, which in most other countries would have been quite neglected, but here was highly cultivated, producing corn, flax, madder, potatoes, &c. The farm houses were neat and substantial. There were many aquatic birds in the fields, very tame, among which we were particularly struck with the stork. At half-past eight we arrived at the Brill, the gates of which were shut, so that we were obliged to give in our names and pay a trifle for admission. We crossed a fine noble bridge at the entrance.

July 10.—I rose at six, impatient to view the new world I was got into. On going out, I found all the servant girls busy in mopping and scrubbing before their doors. They were dressed in round caps coming low on the forehead, earrings, short jackets, a sort of bell-hoops and slippers. Most had a large black patch on one or both temples, which we were told was a remedy for the tooth-ache. The morning was mizzling, which did not prevent me from walking through some of the streets under the continued rows of trees. After breakfast it cleared up, and we walked to the sides of the Maes, where we were ferried over to a low island which lies in the middle of the river. Here we got a waggon for ourselves and baggage. It had swinging seats at the forepart on which we were placed, and our baggage was piled behind; and we drove away merrily about three miles, when we had crossed the island, and came to another ferry. This landed us on the continent at *Maesland Sluys*, which is a busy populous town, with a small port full of vessels. Upon the quay were great quantities of fine salt fish, in barrels. It was market day, and the shops and stalls were dressed out in all the pride of Dutch brilliance and finery. We just walked through the town, and embarked in a *treck-schuyt* on the great Delft canal. The weather was clear and hot. We rode on the roof of the boat, and with great pleasure viewed all the surrounding objects. Many towns and villages were in sight on both sides; and we passed through rich meadows, full of cattle. The canal is very broad and straight, but we met with few vessels. About two we arrived at *Delft*. This is a very pleasing town, with canals and rows of trees in most of the streets, and many very good houses. The Square, with the town-house on one side, and new church on the other has an air of magnificence. In two of the churches we viewed the tombs of some of the greatest men in modern history. These were Admirals Tromp and Peter Hein, Grotius, and William I. Pr. of Orange. The noble mausoleum erected for the Orange family, with the statue of William, the great assertor of liberty, excited in me sentiments of the profoundest veneration.

The Dutch churches which I saw are large lofty buildings, with no other ornaments than a number of scutcheons painted with the arms of families buried there, and hung upon the pillars. There are no pews, but a vast number of chairs and benches.

Here we parted with our two companions, and set off after four in the Hague boat. The voyage was most amusing and striking, the banks of the canal being one continued range of villas, gardens, pleasure-houses, windmills, rows of trees, &c. Numerous vessels were continually passing and repassing. In a short time we reached *the Hague*. Here we took up our quarters at the *Marechal de Turenne*, a French hotel, very elegant and spacious. After tea we made a tour of the best part of the town under the conduct of the French *Valet de place*.

The union of the Dutch neatness with the magnificence of a court, in this place, is extremely striking. It is an assemblage of fine streets and squares, with houses worthy of the title of palaces in a variety of beautiful architecture, exceeding much, as I thought, the best parts of London. Some of the older squares in London, as Grosvenor, Hanover, &c., if they were thrown into a continued group, with their connecting streets, would give the best idea of it. But more of the buildings are of stone, and in a grander style; and the fine rows of trees are a great ornament to them. The side pavement, however, is neither so commodious nor beautiful as in London.

There seemed to be little hurry and bustle in the streets, and few marks of opulence and gayety; but many families were gone to their country habitations. The few carriages we saw were mostly in the old heavy style here and in the other parts of Holland. Some light English carriages, indeed, were now and then to be seen.

July 11. (*Sunday*).—M. H. A. and myself walked before breakfast to *Scheveling*. The road is a perfectly straight avenue of several rows of trees for a mile and a half—striking but rather tiresome. *Scheveling* is a large fishing village on the open beach. Its neatness could not prevent it from smelling abominably of fish. The shore is composed of whole and broken shells, protected by a range of sand-hills, held together by the star-grass. An uniform line of 60 fishing barks, all nearly alike and placed at equal distances, lay before the place. On our return we met with several open carriages full of men and women going for a Sunday's ramble, some singing and noisy, unlike our idea of Dutch gravity.

After breakfast we walked to the parade, where some horse and foot guards were marching round and round to fine music. The prince of Orange was here, holding a kind of levee. He is a heavy looking ill-made man; but seemed affable and good-tempered. We followed him on his walk to the *House in the Wood*, about a mile from the town; and were diverted with the odd motley group which composed his *suite*. There were three or four officers, a running footman, about half a dozen low people who followed close at his heels, among whom was one sedately smoking his pipe, and perfuming the whole company; a shabby fellow followed, whistling in imitation of a nightingale; and we four composed the rear. The prince walked in his boots, bareheaded; and occasionally stopped.

by the way to converse with some ladies whom he met. The road is a tolerably pleasant walk through a wood.

Mr. H. and I went into the *House in the Wood*, which is a very neat building, about the size of the Queen's palace in St. James' Park. Some handsome apartments were shown to us; and one very fine one, the ball-room, decorated with fine paintings, mostly relating to the actions of Frederic Henry of Orange.

At half past four we set off in the boat for Leyden. The canal for about three miles is bordered with a continued range of sumptuous pleasure-houses, and gardens in the height of the Dutch taste, with tall cut hedges, long vistas, berceau walks, statues, aviaries, and parterres. The summer-houses were full of people drinking tea and smoking. At a village where we changed boats a kind of fair was held, with curious sorts of diversions, very different from a Sunday's scene with us. Nearer Leyden the canal becomes very broad, with fine extensive meadows on each side. Numerous small painted houses and gardens surrounded the vicinity of *Leyden*, where we arrived at half past seven.

July 12.—After breakfast we all sallied forth, and I called at several places to make myself known, in doing which I was obliged to make all possible use of my broken French. My recommendatory letters were of little service, the principal person to whom they were addressed being dead; but the books I took with me served as an introduction. We saw the *Burgh* a curious artificial mount in the midst of the city, with a sort of fortification at top; and the *Stadth* house a fine old building, in which are some paintings of Lucas van Leyden. A remarkable one of the Last Judgment, rather comic than terrible, and a striking representation of the raising of the memorable siege of Leyden, attracted our principal notice. As every Dutch town is clean, the great neatness of Leyden ceased to be so striking; but we were really struck on passing through several populous streets inhabited by weavers, which were as clean as the best parts of the city.

July 13.—At twelve I went to the College, where I was to be again examined, before the Dean and Faculty of Medicine. The whole Faculty was represented by Prof. Oosterdyck. He was the examiner this day. His questions chiefly related to the diagnostics and cure of diseases. They were fair and candid, and the business was got through with ease. I had two Aphorisms of Hippocrates given me to comment upon against the next day, which made me as busy in the evening as a school-boy with his task. I also went over all my thesis with a Latin school-master, who seemed a clever man and had nothing pedantic in his appearance.

We walked about various other parts of the town, and particularly through more streets of manufactures, not quite so clean as before represented, but all wonderfully quiet and orderly. Very few children are to be seen in the streets; and the lively mischievous character of a boy, as it appears in England and other places, seems not to exist here. Contrary to what I had expected, we found the Dutch to be very civil and polite people. Even the lower sort frequently pull off

their hats to one another in the streets, and make way for each other in passing.

We strolled a good deal about the town this day, and almost finished our survey of it. Leyden is a large, handsome and well-built city, with many very good houses, but few buildings that can be called grand or magnificent. It is remarkably still and quiet, and seems on the decline, many houses in all the streets being to be let or sold. At the same time, there is nothing ruinous or shabby. Even the pleasure-houses in the gardens are all kept in perfect repair.

The sober uniformity of the Dutch now begins to grow tiresome. There is nothing gay or joyous; no amusements of a lively cast. After business is over, the grave burgher goes to his garden without the walls and smokes his pipe in a summer-house.

We drank tea with a grave young physician, who showed us his large collection of diseased bones.

July 15.—In the morning I sent my thesis to the press; and afterwards viewed the anatomical theatres and preparations. After dinner I got the first proof sheet; and having corrected it, and left proper directions about the remainder, we set off at four in the Haarlem boat. We sailed along a broad, very straight canal, through fine meadows with many plantations of trees but few people. The sand-hills on the seashore were in view on the left during most of the voyage. We were struck with the civility of the passengers in boats, who generally saluted each other on meeting. The masters of the treck-schuyts are commonly decent substantial men, who converse familiarly with their passengers.

At eight we reached *Haarlem*. We walked about till dark, and then returned to supper at the ordinary where the company all spoke Dutch. The landlady, however, who was at the table, spoke French very well.

16.—We were abroad in good time to view the town. The cathedral is an extremely large old building, and is well situated in a handsome opening. We saw, but did not hear, the famous organ, which reaches from the floor of the church to the roof. In the old part of Haarlem the streets are narrow; and the rows of trees are planted so near the houses, that they look like a fan before a lady's face at church. The new town has some handsome streets, one, in particular, which we admired greatly. A fine broad canal runs in the midst, with handsome bridges; and on each side is a broad pavement, with rows of lofty trees, and some very noble houses, the inhabitants of which, we were told, are chiefly Anabaptists. Our guide also took us to the *Wood*, adjoining and belonging to the city, of which the people are so proud. It is cut into stars, avenues, &c., and neatly kept; but the trees are contemptible. About it are many elegant pleasure-houses, some belonging to Amsterdam merchants. The famous florists' gardens too, are hereabouts; and we saw vast numbers of bulbous roots drying upon frames.

At eleven we embarked in the boat for Amsterdam. The canal is extremely straight and handsome. Half-way we got out of our boat, and walked across a narrow neck of land, between the Haarlem meer on one hand, and the Y, an arm of the Zuyder-zee on the other. The

prospect is very fine; and we could clearly distinguish Sardam in North Holland, with its windmills, as numerous as houses in many towns.

The approach to Amsterdam is less striking than to several other Dutch towns, few great objects presenting themselves to the eye. We saw near us to the left, for some miles, the great dykes or banks to keep out the sea; over the tops of which the masts and sails of vessels appeared.

After one we arrived at *Amsterdam*. We walked above a mile through crooked narrow streets, full of people, to our inn. Here we dined at an ordinary with a company mostly English, merchants' clerks, ship-captains, &c. In the afternoon we visited the stadt-house, a most noble square building, well situated in a considerable opening. We ascended to the cupola, and thence had a very fine view over the whole city, the circumjacent country, with the Zuyder zee and Haarlem meer. The size of Amsterdam appeared to us about a third of London. Its figure is semicircular, the harbour being its centre. The ships appear very numerous, but they occupy a much less extent than those in the Thames at London.

M. E. MARTIN.

(To be continued.)

## EXTRACTS FROM THE ALDEBURGH RECORDS.—I.

(See *ante*, p. 141.)

SEVERAL entries in the following instalment of these accounts may be noted as of special interest—e.g., the blotting out of the faces in the church windows; the 36 feet of paling for making the market-pound; taking down the lion of the cross; the Queen's players; the payment to Mother Benent for healing of two poor children's mouths, and the "item to Mr Foxe":—

### CHAMBERLAIN'S ACCOUNT-BOOKS.

1569

- <sup>p</sup>d for a hole yeares wasshynge of ye church gearre ended at our Ladye aforsayd . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
 For Kepyng y<sup>e</sup> Register booke y<sup>e</sup> wolle yeare . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup>  
 More for makyng of y<sup>e</sup> Inventories out of y<sup>e</sup> Register and for a grote he layd out at y<sup>e</sup> delynge of y<sup>e</sup> sayd Inventories at y<sup>e</sup> genall . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup> viiiij<sup>d</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d mor to him th<sup>e</sup> he layd out for an homelye booke . . . . . xiiij<sup>d</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d unto John mylye for blottyng oute of the faces of y<sup>e</sup> Imags in y<sup>e</sup> church wyndowes . . . . . vi<sup>s</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d to y<sup>e</sup> visetors the xviii<sup>th</sup> of apryll . . . . . xliiiij<sup>d</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d to Thoms Tyndall in pte for palyng in the churchwarde . . . . . xliij<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d him more for y<sup>e</sup> Rest of y<sup>e</sup> churchyarde palyng y<sup>e</sup> styl and Raylls . . . . . ix<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d for a newe gatte . . . . . v<sup>s</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d Capon y<sup>e</sup> howseywright in pte for pallyng in the towne howse yarde . . . . . xliij<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d to John Browne for Repayeryge of y<sup>e</sup> towne howse . . . . . vi<sup>s</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d to Rodger coke and his man for workynge in the seatts att Church xliij dayes . . . . . xliiiij<sup>s</sup>

- <sup>p</sup>d to John Towars Smyth for makyng y<sup>e</sup> yron mossells for all y<sup>e</sup> cast pecs for y<sup>e</sup> towne . . . . . xliij<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d for a Loocke and ii Keyes for y<sup>e</sup> gonners howse . . . . . xviiij<sup>d</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d for carryng y<sup>e</sup> towne gonpowder from willm Dawsons howse to y<sup>e</sup> gonners chamber . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d for trymynge y<sup>e</sup> townes armour . . . . . xviii<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d for vi locks for y<sup>e</sup> gonnes and ii quares of whyght paper to Jaffery Freman . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup> viiiij<sup>d</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d to him more for his Rydyng to London with certayne p<sup>er</sup>sonars . . . . . vi<sup>s</sup> viiiij<sup>d</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d to Tyndalle for makyng y<sup>e</sup> pylerie . . . . . v<sup>s</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d for a horskyne for y<sup>e</sup> baldry xe for y<sup>e</sup> belles . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup> viiiij<sup>d</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d to y<sup>e</sup> ballye for y<sup>e</sup> haulfe years Fearnme of y<sup>e</sup> pryors hylle and y<sup>e</sup> towne marche ended att myhes Anno 1570 . . . . . iiiij<sup>s</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d more for y<sup>e</sup> Fyne of y<sup>e</sup> markett place . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d to tyndall for iii dores to stopp y<sup>e</sup> goulles . . . . . vi<sup>s</sup> viiiij<sup>d</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d to take for an earnest penny . . . . . xiiij<sup>d</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d to John Browne for whytyng y<sup>e</sup> towne howse . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup>

1570

- <sup>p</sup>d to John towars for y<sup>e</sup> barres of y<sup>e</sup> church windowes . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d for xi dayes bourd of a glaser . . . . . v<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d to Twede for kepyng of y<sup>e</sup> rgyter . . . . . viij<sup>s</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d to thoms tyndall for iii payer of trestells for y<sup>e</sup> market . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d to Thomas lovenes for his wags ended at our ladye in lent . . . . . iiiij<sup>s</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d to him for washing of y<sup>e</sup> church lynnen . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d to him for kepyng y<sup>e</sup> Register . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d to him for wrytyng y<sup>e</sup> Inventories to y<sup>e</sup> genall . . . . . v<sup>s</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d to Capon for makyng of y<sup>e</sup> pounde in the markett xxxvi fete of palyng . . . . . xvi<sup>s</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d for a lode of claye to Raine y<sup>e</sup> posts . . . . . viiiij<sup>d</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d to m<sup>r</sup> nellson for articles of Religion . . . . . iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d to m<sup>r</sup> geunte for oysters sent to Sur Robt Winckfyld . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup>

1571

- Item for y<sup>e</sup> quenes Injunctions . . . . . iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
 for buryng of a doad man pished by the sea . . . . . viiiij<sup>d</sup>  
 to Thomas Spooner for a qt<sup>s</sup> wags for seinge to y<sup>e</sup> hogges th<sup>e</sup> goeth astraye . . . . . xx<sup>d</sup>  
 to Mylye for painting and weitinge y<sup>e</sup> Church . . . . . xliij<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
 for vi bushells of glovers Shredes . . . . . iiiij<sup>s</sup>  
 for a paier of high trensells for mylge to stade upon . . . . . xviiij<sup>d</sup>  
 to John browne for ii bushells of glovers shredes . . . . . xviiij<sup>d</sup>  
 for Syr Robert wingfyelds dynner . . . . . xliiiij<sup>s</sup>  
 to margaret Florans for a supper for certeyne jentylmen y<sup>e</sup> viiiij<sup>th</sup> of September . . . . . xxij<sup>s</sup>  
 for a block for Cappe y<sup>e</sup> butcher . . . . . viiiij<sup>d</sup>  
 fetchinge a bouk from framlingham and y<sup>e</sup> Kelpers fees . . . . . ix<sup>s</sup>  
 Item to Mr. Foxe y<sup>e</sup> vii daye of Aprill and so he is there w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> towne and y<sup>e</sup> towne w<sup>th</sup> him from y<sup>e</sup> beginnyng of y<sup>e</sup> worlde untill this present daye . . . . . iiiij<sup>s</sup> xvi<sup>s</sup> viiiij<sup>d</sup>  
 to m<sup>r</sup>garot Florance for breade and wyne for y<sup>e</sup> comunyon y<sup>e</sup> whole yeare . . . . . xliiiij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>  
 to Thoms Lovenes for wrytinge y<sup>e</sup> Invetories of y<sup>e</sup> Register . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>

to them th<sup>t</sup> gathered for y<sup>e</sup> quenes benche v<sup>s</sup>  
 for y<sup>e</sup> weare of a Kettill and a tretvet .. xii<sup>d</sup>  
 for lx foote of Benchinge in y<sup>e</sup> towne haulo  
 .. xxvii<sup>s</sup> i<sup>d</sup>  
 for planks at y<sup>e</sup> benchis ende .. ii<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>  
 for nayles for the same .. .. viii<sup>d</sup>  
 for chargis of y<sup>e</sup> manne th<sup>t</sup> kylled him self .. xvi<sup>d</sup>  
 for ii bushells of Lyme for y<sup>e</sup> stepill .. xii<sup>d</sup>  
 to y<sup>e</sup> visiter of y<sup>e</sup> Churche .. .. viii<sup>d</sup>  
 for takinge doune y<sup>e</sup> lyon of y<sup>e</sup> crosse .. .. iii<sup>d</sup>  
 to Thoms Spooner for a qts wags for Looking  
 to straye Swine and kepinge y<sup>e</sup> whippe .. ii<sup>s</sup> i<sup>d</sup>  
 for y<sup>e</sup> maydes vittaylls th<sup>t</sup> was a prison .. v<sup>d</sup>  
 to Benedicke for him and his horse .. .. ii<sup>s</sup>  
 for mendinge of y<sup>e</sup> priors Close .. .. iii<sup>s</sup> i<sup>d</sup>  
 to John browne for y<sup>e</sup> clocke .. .. v<sup>d</sup>  
 for a breakfast for y<sup>e</sup> Companye th<sup>t</sup> Dryve y<sup>e</sup>  
 toune Cattell .. .. .. iii<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>  
 to prechar .. .. .. xii<sup>d</sup>  
 to willm Allens wiffe for di a C<sup>o</sup> Red herings xii<sup>d</sup>  
 to Thoms Johnson for v C full herings iii<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>  
 to nobbes for mendinge up y<sup>e</sup> buttes .. xii<sup>d</sup>  
 to m<sup>r</sup> mellis for vc herings half of them shotten  
 .. .. .. iii<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup>  
 to Roberte Bence for vc shotten herings ii<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>  
 to petytt for carienge a porpas to Symon mawe ii<sup>s</sup>  
 to peter patricke for a Vestement .. .. ii<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>  
 for wire for y<sup>e</sup> Clocke .. .. .. ii<sup>s</sup>  
 for selinge of y<sup>e</sup> Clock .. .. .. iii<sup>s</sup>  
 to y<sup>e</sup> quenes players .. .. .. vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>  
 for a newe booke sett out for y<sup>e</sup> churche .. v<sup>d</sup>  
 to John Childe y<sup>e</sup> Constabyll for y<sup>e</sup> x<sup>thes</sup> and y<sup>e</sup>  
 Fiftenes y<sup>e</sup> first of deceber .. .. . xxx<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>  
 to Thoms Lovenes for makinge the chamber-  
 leyns Booke and castinge of it and Somminge  
 the same .. .. .. vi<sup>s</sup>  
 for makinge of a Letter .. .. .. ii<sup>d</sup>

1572

More to him (Thomas Lovenes) for his half  
 yeares Fee beinge Clarke in the market vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>  
 More to him for y<sup>e</sup> halfe yerres washing of the  
 Church Lynnen .. .. .. xx<sup>d</sup>  
 more to him for writing certain Letters and  
 acquittances .. .. .. xvi<sup>d</sup>  
 more to him for ii bylls indentid copied out  
 of y<sup>e</sup> Register of mariages Christenings and  
 buriens .. .. .. iii<sup>s</sup>  
 more to him for kepinge of y<sup>e</sup> Register y<sup>e</sup> halfe  
 yeare ended at o<sup>r</sup> ladye 1573 .. .. xii<sup>d</sup>  
 to mother Bennet y<sup>e</sup> xvii of Ap<sup>r</sup>ill for fourth-  
 nights bourde of a Childe .. .. .. ii<sup>s</sup>  
 for Buryall of y<sup>e</sup> same Childe .. .. v<sup>d</sup>  
 for ii pasports for ii boyes .. .. .. iii<sup>d</sup>  
 To mother Bennet for healinge of ii pore chil-  
 drems mouthes .. .. .. ii<sup>s</sup>  
 for drivinge of y<sup>e</sup> Cattell and y<sup>e</sup> Cryers Fee  
 .. .. .. iii<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>

To thoms Fremans wiff for a mannes supper  
 and his Bedde .. .. .. vi<sup>s</sup>  
 for a Locke for the pounce gate .. .. iii<sup>d</sup>  
 To willm Skrutton for his woorde done on y<sup>e</sup>  
 vickerage housis y<sup>e</sup> first paye .. .. v<sup>ll</sup>  
 for a preachers Supper .. .. .. xii<sup>d</sup>  
 To a precher y<sup>e</sup> tethe of July .. .. v<sup>s</sup>  
 To willm Skrutton for his woorde upon y<sup>e</sup>  
 Vickerage .. .. .. v<sup>ll</sup>  
 To Edward Dawson for Riding in to Norff to  
 place his Kinswoman .. .. .. ii<sup>s</sup>  
 To thoms tyndale for hanginge uppe the  
 market bell .. .. .. iii<sup>s</sup>  
 To y<sup>e</sup> Bringer of y<sup>e</sup> veninson .. .. .. ii<sup>s</sup>  
 To garratt for makinge of a Tabyll .. .. x<sup>ls</sup>  
 To M<sup>r</sup>. Baylie Bence for th<sup>t</sup> he laied oute to y<sup>e</sup>  
 comissioners for search of leather .. .. xx<sup>s</sup>  
 To Jeaffrye Freeman for y<sup>e</sup> firste toome of  
 homelyes .. .. .. xvi<sup>d</sup>  
 To a keper for y<sup>e</sup> widowe Hittone .. .. x<sup>d</sup>  
 To y<sup>e</sup> ordinarye for not mendinge y<sup>e</sup> churche  
 yarde grate .. .. .. ix<sup>d</sup>  
 For sending to framinghm for y<sup>e</sup> belle founder x<sup>d</sup>  
 To Robert burgis for vi Barrells of full hear-  
 ings for y<sup>e</sup> Earle of Surreye vi<sup>ll</sup> xiii<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup>  
 To Moy<sup>r</sup> Bennet for healinge of y<sup>e</sup> widowe  
 Hittonne .. .. .. iii<sup>s</sup> iv<sup>d</sup>  
 To m<sup>r</sup> nelson for a bushell of chercoles .. viii<sup>d</sup>  
 To John Bache for Killinge of a moule .. i<sup>d</sup>  
 for mendinge of the bell .. .. . xxx<sup>s</sup>  
 for y<sup>e</sup> belfounders bourd to Jone Swetman iii<sup>s</sup>  
 to John Toures for yron woork for y<sup>e</sup> bell iii<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>  
 for beere and brodde for them th<sup>t</sup> hoysed up y<sup>e</sup>  
 bell .. .. .. iii<sup>d</sup>  
 To m<sup>r</sup>gret Florance for y<sup>e</sup> Belmans supper .. iii<sup>d</sup>  
 To thoms Fiske for his helpe at y<sup>e</sup> bell .. vi<sup>d</sup>  
 To John bache for his helpe about y<sup>e</sup> bell xviii<sup>d</sup>  
 To Roger cooke for his woork about y<sup>e</sup> bell iii<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>  
 To a Surgen for heeling wade y<sup>e</sup> cobler .. v<sup>s</sup>  
 Gyven to Richard a poore man to go to y<sup>e</sup>  
 woman of stowe m<sup>r</sup>ket for remedye of his  
 disease .. .. .. v<sup>s</sup>  
 for y<sup>e</sup> pson of Orfourdes dynner when he  
 preached .. .. .. ii<sup>s</sup>  
 To marget Florence for M<sup>r</sup> Hassetts charge at  
 his Beinge in Towne and horse meate xlii<sup>s</sup> i<sup>d</sup>  
 To m<sup>r</sup> nelson for Sugar at that time .. .. xvi<sup>d</sup>  
 Upon thelection daye for m<sup>r</sup> gadfreis mennes  
 dinners and theirs th<sup>t</sup> Brought y<sup>e</sup> winsonne  
 .. .. .. iii<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup>  
 for o<sup>r</sup> dynners and John Baches when we de-  
 lived candell .. .. .. ii<sup>s</sup>  
 for a cover for y<sup>e</sup> Comunion Cuppe .. xii<sup>s</sup>  
 for vi hundred Oysters for M<sup>r</sup> Reynolds .. xii<sup>d</sup>  
 to m<sup>r</sup>garet Florance for y<sup>e</sup> Jentills dynners in  
 Somer .. .. .. xxxvi<sup>s</sup>  
 Aldeburgh, Suffolk. ARTHUR T. WINN.

(To be continued.)

PRINCIPAL LONDON COFFEE-HOUSES, TAVERNS AND INNS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

(12 S. vi. 29, 59, 84, 103, 125, 143, 162; vii. 26, 67, 103, 145.)

St. James'	.. "Swithen's Alley by the Royal Exchange"	1711	MacMichael's 'Charing Cross,' p. 314.
Scot's Arms	.. Haymarket .. ..	1752	Lane's 'Masonic Records,' 1886; Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
Seven Stars (previously "Leg and Seven Stars")	.. Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields	—	Thornbury, iii. 26.

Ship .. ..	Greenwich .. ..	—	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Ship .. ..	Behind Royal Exchange..	1723	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
Ship .. ..	Fish Street Hill .. ..	1723	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
Ship and Pilot ..	Near The Hermitage, Wapping,	—	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
Shoulder of Mutton and Cat	Hackney .. ..	—	Larwood, p. 378.
Somerset .. ..		—	Wheatley, iii. 268.
Spread Eagle ..	Gracechurch Street ..	1785	Melville's 'Beckford,' 1910, p. 134; Callow, p. 81.
Star and Garter ..	Old Palace Yard, West- minster	1787	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
Star and Garter ..	Foot of Kew Bridge ..	—	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Sugar Loaf .. ..	Charing Cross .. ..	—	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Sugar Loaf Tavern	Gt. Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields	1778	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
Sugar Loaf and Green Lettice Tavern	Partly on site of Child's Bank	1707	Master Worsley's Book, p. 74.
Sun .. ..	Shire Lane, Temple Bar	—	Chancellor's 'Fleet Street.'
Sun .. ..	Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields	—	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
Sun and Falcon Ta- vern	Hyde Park Corner ..	1744	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Swan .. ..	Hampstead .. ..	1733	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Swan .. ..	Bridge Street, Westminster	1750	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
Swan .. ..	East Street, Greenwich ..	1725	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Swan .. ..	Fish Street Hill .. ..	1723	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry' Wheatley's 'Pepys and the World he lived in,' p. 106.
Swan Tavern ..	Mill Pond, Seven Islands, Deptford	1742	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Talbot .. ..	Tottenham Court Road ..	1767	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Temple and Sun ..	Shire Lane, Temple Bar	1752	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
Three Cups .. ..	St. John's Street, Clerken- well	—	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.' Defoe's 'Moll Flanders.'
Three Kings ..	Minorities .. ..	1741	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry,' p. 12.
Three Lords ..	Minorities .. ..	—	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
Three Merry Boys (previously "Three Mariners")	Upper Fore Street, Lam- beth	—	Thornbury, vi. 392.
Three Pigeons ..	Brentford .. ..	—	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Three Queens ..	Clerkenwell Green ..	1764	Larwood, p. 302.
Three Tuns.. ..	Little Sanctuary, West- minster	—	Thornbury, iii. 488.
Three Tuns Tavern	High Street, Borough ..	—	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Tilt Yard Coffee- House (afterwards "Jenny Man's")	Spring Gardens .. ..	—	Thornbury, iv. 82.
Tobet's Dog ..	St. Paul's Churchyard ..	—	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
Turk's Head ..	Charing Cross .. ..	1780	MacMichael's 'Charing Cross,' p. 38.
Turk's Head Inn ..	South Street, Wandsworth	1753	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Two Brewers ..	Wapping .. ..	1776	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
Vine .. ..	Long Acre .. ..	1742	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Wheatsheaf Inn ..	Lambeth Marsh .. ..	1754	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
White Doe .. ..	Houndsditch .. ..	c. 1710	A pewter plate formerly in the possession of H. H. Cotterell, Esq.
White Hart Inn ..	Southwark .. ..	—	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
White Hart Inn ..	Knightsbridge .. ..	—	Thornbury, v. 22, 24.
White Hart Tavern	Shug Lane, near Piccadilly	1752	Lane's 'Masonic Records,' 1886.
White Hart Tavern	Fore Street, Lambeth ..	—	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
White Hart Tavern	White Hart Yard, Kathe- rine Street, Strand	1760	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
White Hart Tavern	Leather Lane, Holborn ..	1793	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'
White Swan ..	Shoc Lane, Fleet Street,	1756	Simpson's 'City Taverns and Masonry.'
Windsor Castle Inn	Hammersmith .. ..	1768	Simpson's 'Suburban Taverns.'
Windmill Inn ..	Leather Lane, Holborn ..	—	Simpson's 'London Taverns and Masonry.'

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

(To be continued.).

## AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See 12 S. ii. *passim*; iii. 46, 103, 267, 354, 408, 438; vi. 184, 233, 242, 290, 329; vii 83, 125, 146, 165.)

The next Regiment (p. 65) was formed in Ireland, early in 1689 (with effect from Jan. 1), as "Wynne's Inniskilling Dragoons," becoming, in due course, the "Royal Dragoons of Ireland," and then the "5th (or Royal Irish) Regiment of Dragoons." In 1799 it was disbanded.

By Horse Guards' General Order of Jan. 9, 1858, the disbandment of 1799 was cancelled, and the Regiment reformed and "restored to its place among the Cavalry Regiments of the line," as a regiment of Lancers. It is now (1920) the "5th (Royal Irish) Lancers."

Lord Viscount Molesworth's Regiment of Dragoons.		Dates of their present commissions	Dates of their first commissions.
Colonel	.. .. Lord Molesworth (1)	.. 27 June 1737	Ensign, 1701.
Lieutenant Colonel	.. Alexander Rose (2) ..	.. 12 Sept. 1729	Captain, 5 May 1704.
Major	.. .. William Cope (3) ..	.. 30 Nov. 1725	Cornet, 1710.
Captains	.. .. {	Anthony Cope .. .. 27 May 1717	ditto 1 Feb. 1713.
		Charles Wardlow (4) .. .. 30 Jan. 1717	Lieutenant, 1709.
		John Warburton .. .. 23 Jan. 1724	ditto 28 Sept. 1717.
		Allen Johnson .. .. 1 May 1734	Ensign, 6 Mar. 1718
		Sir Sey. Pyle (5) .. .. 26 Aug. 1737	
Captain Lieutenant	.. .. {	N. L. Bernard (6) .. .. 20 June 1739	Lieutenant 1 May 1724.
		William Higgins .. .. 11 July 1722	Cornet, 25 April 1710.
Lieutenants	.. .. {	James Walsh .. .. 10 June 1722	ditto 23 April 1712
		Lewis Griffith (7) .. .. 7 Sept. 1725	Ensign, 9 Aug. 1706.
		Thomas Willson .. .. 5 Dec. 1732	Cornet, 10 July 1716
		William Hill (8) .. .. 1 Oct. 1734	
		James Scott (9) .. .. 4 Mar. 1735	Cornet, 27 May 1717.
		Henry Conway .. .. 27 June 1737	
		Charles Stewart .. .. 27 Aug. 1737	Cornet, 1 Feb. 1728
Thomas Kynard .. .. 20 June 1739	ditto 20 May 1735		
Cornets	.. .. {	Charles Styles (10) .. .. 21 Dec. 1733	
		John Robenson .. .. 26 Mar. 1737	
		Perene Franklin .. .. 27 Aug. 1737	
		Math. Fortescue .. .. 28 Oct. 1737	
		John Knox (11) .. .. 8 Nov. 1737	
		Cuth. Smith (12) .. .. 20 June 1739	
		Thomas Carter .. .. 21 June 1739	
William Ross (13) .. .. 30 Aug. 1739			

The names here following are entered on the interleaf in ink :—

Major John Wynne .. ..	10 May 1740
Lieutenant Wm. Lushington .. ..	6 June 1741
Cornet Thomas Kenrick .. ..	8 Jan. 1740-1

(1) Richard, 3rd Viscount. Afterwards Field-Marshal, &c.' Retained the Colonelcy until his death in October, 1758. See 'D.N.B.'

(2) Appointed to the Colonelcy of the 20th Foot, May 6, 1740, and of the 12th Dragoons in the following December. Died in 1743.

(3) Lieut.-Colonel, May 10, 1740.

(4) Wardlaw. Died in 1742.

(5) Of Compton-Beauchamp, Berkshire. 5th Baronet.

(6) North Ludlow Bernard.

(7) Died in 1752.

(8) Captain, Aug. 1, 1741; Major Mar. 12, 1754.

(9) Died in 1753.

(10) Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1741; Captain, July 24, 1746.

(11) Captain, April 15, 1749.

(12) Captain, Mar. 12, 1754.

(13) Lieutenant, April 7, 1746.

J. H. LESLIE, Lieut.-Colonel (Retired List).

‡ (To be continued.)

HUGH DAVIS (OR DAVYS), WINCHESTER SCHOLAR.—Foster's 'Alumni Oxoniensis' has this entry:—

"Davis, Hugh, pleb., Wadham Coll. matric., 12 Nov., 1651; fellow New Coll. by visitors 1654; B.C.L., 15 Dec., 1659; rector of Dummer, Hants, 1656 and 1661, chaplain to George, Duke of Buckingham. See *Ath. iv.* 545; *Fasti* II., 200; *Burrows*; and *Foster's Index Ecclesiasticus.*"

Kirby's 'Winchester Scholars,' p. 181, under the year 1644, has:—

"Davys, Hugh (11), St. Swithun, Winchester Sch. N.C. Fell. 1654. R. of Dummer."

Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses* (ed. Bliss) iv. 545 says that he was son of the cook at Winchester College and was elected Fellow of New College in 1651, aged 19 years or thereabouts. I have not been able to consult Burrows' 'Register of the Visitors of the University of Oxford, 1647-58.'

Davis's book "De Jure Uniformitatis Ecclesiasticæ: or Three Books of the Rights Belonging to a Uniformity in Churches.... By Hugh Davis, LL.B., Late Fellow of New Colledge in Oxford, and now Chaplain to the Lord Duke of Buckingham," is a folio published in London in 1669 with the Imprimatur of Tho. Tomkins, a Domestic Chaplain of the Archbishop of Canterbury dated Jan. 17, 1667. What was the reason for the delay in publication?

The Dedication to Charles II. informs the monarch:—

"What the Church Historian tells the Excellent Emperour Theodosius, That it was said of him, that he spent the day and night in Councils and Causes, in looking after his Religious and Civil and Military Affairs: The like is said of Your Majesty, that You are at all times ready at Your Councils and Deliberations; That You go abroad to Visit Your Garrisons and Navies; and that You spend your time in looking after the settling the Church and State, the Charge committed to you by God."

Further particulars about Hugh Davis would be welcome.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

TOLERANCE OF ALCOHOLIC INFLUENCE.—The immunity of some Moslems to the effects of alcohol, according to Sir Edwin Pears, strikes me as being worthy of remark. At Nicea a mollah

"took rather more than two-thirds of a tumbler of cognac, and without adding any water drank the whole off without a squirm.

"We remarked to each other, with the consciousness that we should not be understood, that there was not one amongst us who could have done anything of the kind. I do not believe that the Turks of any class are heavy drinkers, though I have often heard of their being able to

take a great quantity of alcohol without its having apparently any ill-effect" ('Forty Years in Constantinople'), p. 68.

ST. SWITHIN.

ETYMOLOGY OF "LIVERPOOL." (See 12 S. vii. 68).—The following is a strong confirmation of my view that "Liverpool" (Livtherpool) is a Scandinavian word meaning "Shelter Pool." I quote from a printed foolscap sheet (double), probably unique, dated "Liverpool, 2nd May, 1826," and headed "Recollections of Liverpool," but bearing no indication of its author's name. Judging by the written address on the back, it evidently was sent out as a circular, and in it the author pleads for the retention of the wide "gut" leading to the Old Dock, which, as is well known, stood in the bed of the Pool exactly where the Custom House now is. He says:—

"It is now above thirty years since I was witness to the great utility of this wide gut. It was in October, a high spring tide, the wind north-west, a severe gale; a signal of distress was hoisted at the Lighthouse; the gale was so severe that no assistance could be given. Some hundreds waited with anxiety on the George's Pier looking out; about half past 1 p.m. a brig was seen coming round the rock, with a close-reefed main and fore top-sails; with these she stemmed a raging tide, the waves making a clear way over her. Many anxious glasses were turned towards her. At last a master pilot said: 'Whoever he is, he conducts his vessel like a good seaman. I hope in God he will not attempt this basin (George's), for if he does, destruction is sure to him (the vessel then luffed up a little). Thank God he is steering for the right place, the Old Dock: there she will be safe. Now, my lads, you that are young, go and assist them, for they are lashed to her, and will not be able to assist themselves.' About sixty of them sprang at the call, and ran for the Old Dock gut, and saw the mate cut the lashing of the shank painter, the anchor took the ground, a range of cable had been prepared, and the stoppers made fast; she rounded, and came stern first into the Dock, her larboard quarter came to the south wall, when thirty sailors jumped on board, cut the lashings, and conveyed the poor fellows (five in number) to warm beds, where they recovered. Were such a circumstance to happen now, what would be the consequence?—destruction to the vessel, and a watery grave to her fine fellows. I appeal to the noble feelings of the Mayor and Council, for God's sake let not this place of safety be done away with, and you will receive the blessings of the wives and children of your fellow townsmen."

What remained of the Pool, even at the end of the eighteenth century, evidently was still of great value to navigators as a "Shelter Pool."

ROBERT GLADSTONE.

The Athenæum, Liverpool.



**ECONOMY IN PAPER.**—The present shortage of paper and its consequent expensiveness may perhaps be thought to lend a special interest to this passage from a letter written by Cicero to Atticus when on his way to take up his government of Cilicia (B.C. 51)—Att. v. 4.

“Habes ad omnia. Etsi paene praeterii chartam tibi deesse: mea captio est, si quidem eius inopia minus multa ad me scribis. Tu vero aufer ducentos, etsi meam in eo parsimoniam huius paginae contractio significat, dum acta et rumores vel etiam, si qua certa habes de Caesare, exspecto.”

PEREGRINUS.

“**QUARRELLING WITH ONE’S BREAD AND BUTTER.**”—In my ‘American Glossary’ I suggested that this might be a Jeffersonian coinage, as Jefferson used the phrase in 1820. But I find it forty years earlier in *The Mirror* (Edinburgh), No. 69, Jan. 4, 1780: “How did she shew superior sense by thus *quarrelling with her bread and butter?*” Can a still earlier example be found? RICHARD H. THORNTON.

Portland, Oregon.

### 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.

**JOHN CLARE’S ASYLUM POEMS.**—In the Highbeach and Northampton asylums, 1837-1864, John Clare composed many poems. The majority, in MS., are not now available. I have recovered some hundreds.

Mr. W. F. Knight of Birmingham collected and preserved over 500. Can any reader of ‘N. & Q.’ give me any information, as to the whereabouts of this collection, covering roughly the period 1842-1850? I shall be glad of any incidental references to Clare and his MSS.

EDMUND BLUNDEN.

**ANSTIE: LE NEVE: ARDERNE.**—From Stanley Weyman’s novel, ‘The Great House,’ chap. vii. :—

“In this room, and from the elder man, Basset had learned to trace a genealogy, to read a coat, to know a bar from a bend, to discourse of badges and collars under the guidance of the learned Anstie or the ingenious Le Neve.”

When did these two heralds live and what works did they write. Le Neve, I believe, held the office of Norroy, but I don’t know his dates. ]

Also, where can I find the papers of Arderne (the Black Prince’s surgeon) relating to the origin of the Prince of Wales’s Feathers, which are mentioned in chap. ix. of the same novel. NOLA.

Baluchistan.

[William Le Neve (1600?–1661), Mowbray herald extraordinary, 1622; York herald, 1625; Norroy, 1633; Clarenceux, 1635.]

**DE GOURGUES.**—I should be grateful for any information regarding the early history of the house of De Gourgues, a Basque family from the Landes district; also regarding the arms borne by them. The best known member of the house is Dominique de Gourgues (1530-1593), the celebrated sailor and adventurer. Louise Marie de Gourgues by her marriage with Louis François de Saint-Simon, Marquis de Sandri-court, was the grandmother of Claude Henri Comte de Saint-Simon, the philosopher and sectarian. RORY FLETCHER.

**HODGSON FAMILY.**—I should be grateful if any one could tell me who were the parents of James Hodgson of Yorkshire, born about 1693, and also the parents of his wife Ann. They were living in Yorkshire about 1745 and had issue: Hannah, born 1746; Christopher, 1748; James, 1750; George, 1753; John, 1756. Went later to live in Kent. B. L. RICHARDSON.

“**BOSH**”=VIOLIN.—Among men in the humbler walks of life, the word “bosh” appears to be used humorously when referring to the violin.

Will any reader kindly give me some information of any work in which I could find a reference?

I understand from an old acquaintance that he frequently heard his grandfather (born more than a century ago) use it.

S. MAYNE.

[*Bosh* or *bāsh* is Romany for “music” or the “violin.” In Barrère and Leland’s ‘Dictionary of Slang, Jargon and Cant,’ “O can you kill the *bosh?*” is said to mean “O can you play the fiddle?”]

‘**KINO-ERÖFFNUNGSFEIER.**’—In a book of views, of German origin, relating to the Great War, there are two entitled ‘Kino-Eröffnungsfeier.’ They depict what appears to be a procession of German peasant folk arrayed in gala costume, and headed by a band, passing through a village. What is the meaning of the title? The meanings of “Kino” and “Eröffnungsfeier” taken separately, of course, present no difficulty,

but the combination of the two puzzles your querist.

References to Muret-Sanders' 'Enzyklopädisches Wörterbuch' and Meyer's 'Conversations-Lexicon' have yielded negative results. In what way does "Kino" qualify "Eröffnungsfeier" ?  
C. H. B.

THE WEATHER IN 1639-40.—Can any reader tell me where to find contemporary confirmation of the following statements of Peter Mundy, traveller :—

"21 June, 1639.—The River of Ex... hath his head in Exmore, where I was told thatt within these 3 or 4 daies ther Fell soe much snow thatt itt lay 2 or 3 Foote deepe, soe thatt Many sheepe perished thereby : straunge att this tyme off the yeare."

"Since my coming to Gravesend [20 March, 1640] the winds have bin variable, contrary, much Frost, snow hard, the like seldome seen att this tyme off the yeare."

L. M. ANSTEY.

WORKMAN.—John and Cæsar Workman were admitted to Westminster School in January, 1745. Particulars of their parentage and careers are desired. G. F. R. B.

WILKES OR WILKS.—I should be glad to obtain any information about the following boys, who were educated at Westminster School :—

1. Henry Wilkes, admitted in July, 1777.
2. Hope Wilkes, admitted in January, 1752, aged 13.
3. John Wilkes, admitted in January, 1752, aged 14; and
4. John Wilks, admitted in March, 1784.

G. F. R. B.

THE HOROSCOPE OF JAMAICA.—In a letter written by the Bishop of Lincoln (Dr. Tenison) to John Evelyn, Oct. 2, 1692, dealing with various earthquake disturbances, he quotes the following from Palmer's Almanack: "We wish well to the island of Jamaica, for if  $\simeq$  be their horoscope, it cannot be of pleasant consequence to that people." I quote from Evelyn's 'Diary and Correspondence,' vol. iii. p. 324 ("Bohn's Historical Library").

What does  $\simeq$  mean? H. P. HART.  
The Vicarage, Ixworth, Bury St. Edmunds.

OWEN McSWINY.—Can any correspondent inform me who was Owen McSwiny, Esq., of whom I have a mezzotint portrait engraved in 1749 by Peter van Bleeck, after a picture by himself painted in 1737.

E. W. B. G.

CAPT. LACY.—Can any reader give me information regarding Capt. Lacy? He was the author of a book, 'The Modern Shooter,' published in 1862. The 'D.N.B.' does not mention him.  
S. P. KENNY.

THE HEDGES IN ENGLAND.—A Feature of such Great Beauty!—Is there any record of when they first became the ordinary means of enclosure. Old pictures and prints would seem to point to the country being far more open in the days, say, of the Charleses than it is now.

VIATOR.

THE MIRACULOUS HOST OF WILSNACK.—In the 'Cambridge Modern History,' vol. i. p. 631, Dr. William Barry says of the great disciplinary reformer, Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa (or Cusanus) :—

"His next proceeding, an attempt to put down the pilgrimage to the 'Miraculous Host' of Wilsnack, was the beginning of great troubles and met with no success."

This seems to have occurred in 1451. Where may an account of this pilgrimage be found? Cusanus died in 1464.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

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

ARDAGH FAMILY.—Information is desired about the following members :—

1346. Adam A., acting as attorney in conjunction with More for Taafe.

John A., Bailiff of Drogheda.

1370. John and Robert A., tenants of Christchurch, Drogheda.

1415. Dame Marcia A.

15—. Henry A., Serjeant-at-Law, Dublin.

J. ARDAGH.

BURTON FAMILIES. (See 12 S. vi. 313).—I should welcome elucidation of the following queries in regard to the Burton family of Wakefield, co. York, and its ancestry. Arthur Burton of Killinghall was baptized at Ripley Church, co. York, July 1, 1602; was married there to "Ursular" Dickinson, Dec. 3, 1627; and was buried there Dec. 30, 1673, having had seven children. Is anything known about his forbears; was he connected in any way with the families whose trees are traced in the 'Visitations' of that shire?

John Burton (b. Sept. 6, 1628; d. Oct. 14, 1719), e. s. of the above Arthur, married and had issue. What was his wife's full name? In a letter to her son, Capt. John Burton, she signs herself "Ellin Burton."

Capt. John Burton, married secondly, May 18, 1723, Dorcas (d. Aug. 7, 1731), "daughter of the Bishop of Peterborough, and widow of Col. How." Can some reader supplement this statement? The fourth son of Capt. John, by his first wife, was Arthur (b. Feb. 9, 1720), whose wife was, called Ann. Are other particulars known about them?

Sir John Burton, kt., of Wakefield, and Soho Square, married secondly, Mar. 23, 1797, Philippa Irnham, e. d. of Capt. Francis Foster, R.N., of Buxton Vale, near Alnwick, co. Northumberland. I believe this may be correct, although, in one place, I find a reference to her as the daughter of "Capt. Robert Forster." Confirmation required.

F. GORDON ROE.

18 Stanford Road, Kensington Court, W.8.

DOMESTIC HISTORY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—Where may information be obtained as to retail prices of foods, average cost of living per head per week for middle and upper class families, cost of coal per ton, servants' wages, duties, &c.—especially for the period 1820-1860?

When was afternoon tea introduced, also coffee and liqueurs after luncheon?

When were artificial flowers first used to decorate dinner-tables and when natural flowers?

When were polished dining-tables used and when tablecloths?

I. C. PEEL.

7 Alexander Square, S.W.3.

FOLK-LORE OF FIELD MICE.—What is the origin of the belief of country-tolk that field mice cannot cross a garden path without dying in the attempt? *Vide* 1 S. vi. 123 (1852).

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

"A MIRROR FOR SHORTHAND WRITERS."—I have recently added to my collection of books on shorthand two copies of a work unrecorded by bibliographers and apparently unknown to shorthand historians. The running title of the book is 'A Mirror for Short-hand Writers,' and internal evidence shows that it belongs to the latter half of the seventeenth century. A third copy is in the New York Public Library (Beale collection), and a fourth was in the collection of Robert Todd, Hadley Green, Barnet.

One of my copies consists of pp. 1-88, the other stops at p. 32. The Beale copy also contains 88 pp., and the Todd copy 32. From all four copies the whole of signature A is missing, and there is no indication of the

author, who states on p. 49 that he was led to compose his system by the sight of Jeremiah Rich's method "many years since."

Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' suggest an explanation of the absence of title and preliminary leaves from all the extant copies, or furnish any information which might assist in identifying the author and fixing the date of this curiosity of stenographic literature?

W. F. CARLSON.

47 Ravenswood Road, Balham, S.W.12.

A ROD OF PICKLE.—What does Thackeray mean by saying that Mrs. Steele "ruled poor Dick with a rod of pickle"? A slip of the pen would have been corrected long ago. A real confusion in the writer's mind between "a rod of iron" and "a rod in pickle" is not possible. A friend tells me it is a humorous *paraprosochian*; but this figure is mere silliness unless the unexpected word has some sort of meaning in the connexion. The seventeenth-century connexion of pickle and tears would provide a meaning; but it does not here apply, for Prue was rather a scold than a weeper. (See 'The History of Henry Esmond,' bk. ii. ch. xv.).

G. G. L.

J. E. EVANS, PUBLISHER, LONG LANE, SMITHFIELD.—Information concerning this publisher of wood-printed children's books—'The Coral Necklace,' &c.—and as to the time when he flourished, will oblige.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.

POLICE BATON: ADMIRALTY.—I shall be glad of any information as to the following article:—

A brass truncheon, 11 inches long, formed of:—

1. A hollow brass cylinder, inscribed:—

(The Royal Arms.)  
Police Office,  
Union Street,  
Borough,  
No. 8.

2. A solid brass handle—

The truncheon is surmounted by a gilt crown—with orb and maltese cross.

The handle unscrews, and discloses (attached to it) a spindle ending in a spatula with the words engraved on it, "Admiralty of England."

A query regarding a somewhat similar truncheon appeared in *The Mariner's Mirror* for November, 1911, p. 320, to which no reply seems to have been received. An

editorial note to the query suggested that it was connected with the old silver mace, which the marshal formerly carried on board a vessel he was ordered to arrest.

T. F. D.

CAMILLE.—Can any reader suggest the cause of the popularity of this baptismal name for boys, in France, whilst its equivalent feminine form Camilla is not infrequent in England? Whence Camille Desmoulin's got his fore-name I do not know, but so far as my acquaintance with French memoirs goes, Camille was not a common name for boys until the nineteenth century. Since the Revolution it has been borne by many men who have reached distinction.

L. G. R.

BROMELOW OF CHESHIRE.—What is the origin of this family? C. B. A.

FATHERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1901-1920.—Can any one oblige by bringing up to date the list of "Fathers of the House of Commons," as given at 9 S. viii. and xii.

W. HAYLER.

## Replies.

### SERVICE HERALDRY.

(12 S. vii. 148.)

YOUR correspondent in his query on Service Heraldry appears to be alluding to an article which appeared in *The Connoisseur* of December, 1918, from the pen of Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A.

May I point out that so far as this magazine is concerned his statements are entirely incorrect. The article was published without any ulterior motive, and no advertisements whatever were accepted or published in connexion with it.

The suggestion embodied in the article was that the artistic forms used in Heraldry might be used to embody in a beautiful form, a record of the part a man took in and the honour he gained in the great war, and it was clearly pointed out in more than one place in the article that such emblems would have no armorial significance.

I believe the article has been copied in various newspapers with and without permission, and it is possible that it was one of

these, in which the limitations of Service Heraldry were not so clearly defined, to which your correspondent referred.

C. REGINALD GRUNDY.

[We are much indebted to the Editor of *The Connoisseur* for the above statement, since it will clear away any misconceptions which may have arisen in the mind either of our correspondent or of any of our readers. At the same time we feel constrained to express our regret that anything appearing in our columns should have given occasion for his making it.

We think the querist does in fact underrate the care with which Mr. Godley, in the article referred to, has guarded against any confusion between the proposed "service heraldry" and heraldry proper. Among other things, "an analogy" he says "will be drawn between the two, but it will be from the artist's—that is, the decorative—point of view only, and if the similarities are emphasized, it is with no intention of confusing them or attaching the one to the other." Again—"the suggestion, I repeat, does not in any way infringe upon true heraldry, a study so delightful and instructive that it should be hedged about with every safeguard for preserving its historic value."

As to the enterprise itself we confess that we regard it less sternly than our correspondent seems to do, provided—we would once more emphasize this—the distinction from true heraldry is maintained. Perhaps the choice of the term "heraldry" was not a happy one. A deep interest in what our fathers invented and used, and the highest possible value for what they have transmitted to us need not, surely, be incompatible with the exercise of our own invention. Would not heraldry itself probably have struck a Claudius or a Brutus with disdainful surprise?]

TAILLEAR DUBH NA TUAIGHE (12 S. vii. 150).—There are scattered references to him in Highland story, and there is a short traditional account of him by the late Mrs. Mary MacKellar in *The Celtic Magazine*, vol. viii. p. 268 [A. & W. Mackenzie, Inverness, 1883]. He was Donald Cameron, son of Ewen Cameron of Lochiel, chief of the clan, who died before 1554, by a handfasted marriage with a daughter of MacDougall of Lorn, and was nursed by a tailor's wife, whence his name of the Black Tailor. He had great skill with his *tuaighe* or battle-axe which he wielded with effect in his clan's feuds with the Mackintosh's. He became his clan's leader, and was so successful, and with apparently a charmed life, that he was suspected of a fairy origin. Jealousies however set in, and he retired to Cowal, and married and left a family. Mrs. MacKellar says that at the present day, *i.e.*, in 1883, one of his descendants is Dr. Taylor, Professor of Church History in the University of Edinburgh.

J. L. ANDERSON.

Edinburgh.

PARR'S BANK (12 S. vii. 149).—The bank was in existence before the year 1788. There are in the bank's possession paid drafts of that year drawn by Joseph Parr, Thomas Lyon and — Kerfoot on their London agents, Darrien & Co. In 1821 the name of the bank was Parr, Lyon and Greenall, and continued so until the end of the fifties or sixties, the London agents being Currie & Co.

In 1864 the bank was known as Parr & Co., Old Bank, Warrington, with two branches, St. Helens and Runcorn, and the London agents Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. The partners at that time were Thomas Parr, Richard Assheton Cross, James Fenton Greenall and Joseph Charlton Parr.

Col. Greenall, of the family of bankers, was colonel of the Warrington Volunteers attached to the South Lancashire regiment, and lived at Grappenhall. He subsequently lived at Lingholm, Keswick.

Richard Assheton Cross became a partner in the firm through marriage into the Lyon family, and lived at Hill Cliff, Warrington. He was formerly a barrister and M.P. for Preston. In 1868 he contested the S.W. Lancashire division in opposition to W. E. Gladstone and was returned. He held office in the Conservative Government as Home Secretary and afterwards as Secretary for India. Subsequently, he became Lord Viscount Cross and lived at Eccle Riggs, Broughton-in-Furness.

In 1865 the bank was converted into a Limited Company with Mr. Cross, as he then was, as its first Chairman. The late Shallcross Fitzherbert Widdrington, of Felton Hall, Northumberland, was one of the first Directors. Lord Playfair was at one time Chairman of the Bank.

After the conversion into a Limited Company it was known as Parr's Banking Co., Ltd. The Bank has always held a high and influential position, especially in Lancashire and Cheshire, where it was often referred to as Parr's Bank of England. At various times amalgamations took place with Dixon's of Chester; Woodcock, Sons & Eckersley, of Wigan; Thomas Firth & Son of Northwich; The National Bank of Liverpool; The Consolidated Bank of Manchester, and Stuckey's Banking Company, with its numerous branches in the West of England. After the amalgamation with the Alliance Bank in London the name was altered to Parr's Banking Company and the Alliance Bank. This continued for a short

period only and (until the recent amalgamation with the London, County and Westminster Bank), the Bank was afterwards known as Parr's Bank.

WILLIAM SILCOCK.

"SEEVIER" (12 S. vii. 109, 173).—"Sievier" is a sieve-maker. Quotations in 'N.E.D.' from c. 1440 to 1894.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

CULCHETH (12 S. vii. 71, 172)—Reynolds's geological map shows chalk within ten miles of Chelsea on the south, and there are several chalk-hythes (though not so called) on the Humber now.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

STEBUEN'S 'DEATH OF NAPOLEON' (12 S. vii. 169).—According to Ottley (1866), Steuben's 'Death of Napoleon' was executed in 1830. I recall seeing a similarly composed oil-painting in the window of a West End shop several years ago. An engraving and key, presumably of the same issue as SIR LEES KNOWLES'S, are reproduced in 'Napoleon in Exile: St. Helena,' by Norwood Young (London, Stanley Paul, 1915). The subject, engraved by Henry Wolf, is also given in the fourth volume of Sloane's 'Life of Napoleon Bonaparte' (New York, Century Co., 1906).

A curious French print, obviously inspired by Steuben's work, although reversed in the engraving and containing only seven figures instead of over twenty, is reproduced in an excellent picture-book on Napoleon, published by Hachette & Cie (Paris, n.d.). The letterpress concerning this 'Mort de Napoléon à Lille [*sic*] Sainte-Hélène, Le 5 Mai, 1821,' may be quoted in lieu of further description:—

"Dans cette estampe populaire, où tous les moindres détails sont d'une inexactitude ériante, Napoléon est entouré du maréchal Bertrand, de Madame Bertrand, et des quatre commissaires étrangers chargés de le surveiller."

To the details of Steuben's life known by SIR LEES KNOWLES may be added the following: the son of a lieutenant-colonel in the Russian army, Charles Steuben, after studying at the St. Petersburg academy, went to Paris, where he became a pupil of Gérard, Robert Lefèvre, and Prud'hon. First brought into the public eye by his 'Peter the Great on the Lake of Ladoga during a tempest,' he subsequently attained the cross of the Legion of Honour and a Barony. He revisited Russia during his declining years, but returned to Paris where

he died. Other Napoleonic subjects painted by him were 'The Return from Elba,' 'Napoleon at Waterloo,' and 'Napoleon dictating his Memoirs to General Gourgaud.'

F. GORDON ROE.

Arts Club, 40 Dover Street, W. 1.

Charles Baron de Steuben was a *protégé* of Stéphanie de Beauharnais, Grand Duchess of Baden, and came to Paris about the year 1807. His title of baron was a Napoleonic creation, and he painted many portraits of the great Emperor's nobility. He left Paris after Napoleon's first abdication, and did not return until 1831. His picture of the 'Death of Napoleon' was frequently engraved in Paris from 1831 to 1835, and it was "given" as a "supplement" in some French journals of the period. Baron de Steuben was in Florence during 1823-25, and was patronised by Madame Mère (Napoleon's mother). This is probably the period of the picture. The original was on view at a Parisian picture dealer's exhibition during the spring of 1835, and may be still in some collection in France. My maternal grandmother, who passed away in her sleep in the winter of 1914 just a few weeks before reaching her 100th birthday, had a framed copy of the oleograph in her bed-room. It was presented by Baron de Steuben to her father, the brother of the great-grandfather of the victorious General Weygand.

ANDREW DE TERNANT

COL. MELCHIOR GUY DICKENS (12 S. vi. 70).—This gentleman was maternal grandfather of Mary Ann Costello, mother of George Canning, and it was from his house that she was married to George Canning, *père*, of the Middle Temple. The marriage took place at Marylebone Church, and *The Gentleman's Magazine* for May 1768, described the bride as "of Wigmore Street." The relationship is mentioned by Robert Bell (who gives the name as Guydickens) in his 'Life of Canning,' to show that the assertion frequently made by the statesman's political enemies that his mother was a person of "low birth" had no foundation in fact. A correspondent of *The Leisure Hour* writing with similar intent in 1859 referred to him as General Guydickens, probably confusing him with his son, Major-General Gustavus Guy Dickens, mentioned by your contributor, and stated that "it was his mansion in South Audley Street she [Canning's mother] quitted to become Mrs. Canning."

Mr. Frank H. Hill, in his 'George Canning' ('English Worthies,' edited by Andrew Lang, Longsmans Green, 1887) calls him Sir Guy Dickens, and says he "appears to be the Colonel Guy Dickens mentioned in Carlyle's 'Frederick the Great.'"

Mrs. Canning, to whom the statesman was a devoted son until her death in 1827, five months before his own, after his birth went on the stage. She subsequently twice re-married, her second husband being Samuel Reddish, the actor, and her third Richard Hunn, a silk mercer of Plymouth. From the third marriage my wife is descended.

FRED. R. GALE.

Crooksbury, Fitzjohn Avenue, High Barnet.

FRENCH TITLES (12 S. vii. 110).—A propos of French titles it may be interesting to note a fact that—judging from contemporary literature even in France—does not seem generally known. The old French *noblesse* did not address or refer to an equal as "de" anything. For instance the Comte de Guiche was "Guiche" and signed himself either Cte de Guiche or plain Guiche. And that is the custom among old French families now-a-days, although it may be that some later or doubtful nobles adhere to the "particle." After all, notwithstanding the custom of English titles with "de" as "de Vesci" and others, it is obviously the proper course. You could not call Lord Morley "of Blackburn" in conversation or writing.

B.

THE WORD "PREMIER" (12 S. vii. 150).—Mr. Gladstone supplies by anticipation a reply to F. H. C.'s question. In an article published in *The North American Review* for September, 1878, written avowedly for the purpose of explaining and expounding British governing institutions to the American public, he says:—

"The breaking down of the great offices of State by throwing them into commission, and last among them of the Lord High Treasurership after the time of Harley, Earl of Oxford, tended, and may probably have been meant, to prevent or retard the formation of a recognised Chiefship in the Ministry which even now we have not learned to designate by a true English word though the use of the imported phrase 'Premier' is at least as old as the poetry of Burns.

The word Prime Minister itself, Sir William Anson tells us, is first found in the writings of Smith, with a recognition of its novelty "those who are now called 'Prime Ministers.'" (Anson's 'Law and Custom of the Constitution, ii. The Crown.') It does

not occur before 1905 in any of the records at either House of Parliament. In two formal documents only does it find place. Lord Beaconsfield with manifest inaccuracy described himself in the Treaty of Berlin as "Prime Minister of England," and on Dec. 2, 1905, King Edward VII. by sign manual warrant gave to the Prime Minister place and precedence after the Archbishop of York. Since that time the term "Prime Minister" has appeared in the formal proceedings of Parliament. Lord North always disclaimed the title of Prime Minister as unknown to the Constitution (Lecky's 'History of England,' v. p. 19). Mr. Gladstone seemed inclined to evade its use. Thus in a memorandum dated April 22, 1880, he writes in relation to the formation of a Ministry in that year:—

"Harlington in reply to His Majesty, made becoming acknowledgments, and proceeded to say... he had not had any direct communication with me, but he had reason to believe I would not take any office or post in the Government except that of first Minister." (Morley's 'Life of Gladstone,' ii. p. 622).

J. G. SWIFT MACNEILL.

17 Pembroke Road, Dublin.

F. H. C. will find both *Prime Minister* and *Premier* very exhaustively discussed at 8 S. x. 357, 438; xi. 69, 151, 510; xii. 55, 431; 9 S. ii. 99; iii. 15, 52, 109, 273, 476; iv. 34; v. 94, 213, 416; 10 S. ix. 425; x. 287; and xii. 18. In these references is traced the use of both terms from the earliest point to 1909, when *Prime Minister* was first officially accepted as a title by the House of Commons, the position having been formally recognized and accorded special precedence by King Edward VII. four years before.

ALFRED ROBBINS.

¶ When I was in Australia, in the first decade of this century, the word "Premier" always implied the chief Minister of one of the six Australian states, the term "Prime Minister" being reserved for the head of the Commonwealth ministry. G. H. WHITE.

23, Weighton Road, Anerley.

THE "HUMBLE" COMMONS: "REVENUE" (12 S. vii. 170).—May I venture to remind Q. V. that "an humble" has been enshrined in modern verse? It was in 1897—little more than twenty years ago—that Kipling, in his famous 'Recessional,' wrote:

Still stands thine ancient sacrifice,  
An humble and a contrite heart.

It may possibly have been the usual habit of politicians of a past generation to pronounce "revenue" with the stress on the second syllable. At all events Mr. Gladstone did so, for I well remember hearing him speak in the House of Commons, and being struck by his pronunciation of the word. J. R. H.

When I was at school a little over seventy years ago, I was taught not to aspire to the words "humble," "herb," "heir," and, I think, "hospital." O. S. T.

CARDINAL ALEXANDER'S EPITAPH (12 S. vii. 131).—The epitaph was written by Cardinal Girolamo Aleandro (1480–1542), Archbishop of Brindisi. Burton quotes the Latin version in the 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' 2, 3, 5.

"Excessi e vitæ aerumnis facilisque lubensque,  
Ne pejora ipsa morte dehinc videam,

I left this irksome life with all mine heart,  
Lest worse then death should happen to my part.

Cardinal *Brundusinus* caused this Epitaph in *Rome* to be inscribed on his tomb, to shew his willingness to dye, and tax those that were so loth to depart."

A marginal reference is given to "Chytreus deliciis Europæ." The epitaph is to be found on pp. 8, 9 of the 3rd edition (1606) of Chytraeus's book, among the inscriptions from Rome. The date of birth is there given as 1479 (? = 1479–80). Paolo Giovio 'Elogia doctorum virorum,' xcvi, says that he was buried "in aede Transtyberina divo Chrysogono dedicata" having given instructions in his will that the Greek couplet of which Giovio only gives the Latin rendering, should form part of his epitaph. S. Crisogono was the church from which he took his cardinal's title.

Roscoe, 'Lee the Tenth,' vol. ii. (1853), note 237, gives an English version of the Greek lines,

Without reluctance I resign my breath,  
To shun the sight of what is worse than death,  
adding that:

"It may be doubted, whether he meant to refer to the rapid progress of the Reformation, or to the licentiousness and scandalous abuses of the Roman court under Paul III."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Much Hadham, Herts.

BAR (12 S. vii. 110, 136, 154).—The description of the arms of the Comtes de Bar given in your last issue suggests that Henry Comte de Bar who married the daughter of Edward I. in 1293 had a kinsman in England in the person of Sir John de Bar. The same arms, with a bordure for difference, were

borne by Sir John at the battle of Falkirk 1298 and at the siege of Carlaverock 1300:— azure, crusily and two barbes or, a bordure indented gules (engrailed in Carlaverock roll). The barbes are blazoned "poissons" in Harl. 6589 fol. 3b and "barbeaux" fol. 50: but correctly tricked in Add. 5848 fol. 79 as two barbels addorsed embowed or. In all other MSS. they are erroneously blazoned or tricked as heraldic "bars." (Foster's 'Some Feudal Coats of Arms,' 1902) Foster gives a facsimile.

One little addition to the early history of the House of Bar may be given. Frédéric or Ferri who became first Comte de Bar in 951 was made duc de la Lorraine Mosellane (Haute Lorraine) in 959 and this title of duc was held until 1034. From that date until 1355 the family resumed the title of comte only. A new grant as ducs de Bar was obtained in 1355 and retained to the end.

RORY FLETCHER.

THE AQUA VITA MAN (12 S. vii. 150, 177).—Aqua vitæ is a term the origin of which is somewhat obscure. According to Wootton ('Chronicles of Pharmacy') Rhazes in the ninth century used it of some kind of wine. Albucahis, a Spanish Arab of the eleventh century, is supposed by some obscure expressions in his writings to have known how to make spirit from wine, but Arnold of Villa Nova, who wrote two centuries later, is the first explicitly to mention it, which he does under the name of *aqua vini*, adding that some name it *aqua vitæ*, or water which preserves itself always. Raymond Lully (1235–1315) greatly improved the process of distillation. I gather from Wootton that he calls the spirit both *aqua vita* and *aqua ardens*.

In our old London pharmacopœia there were two preparations named *aqua vitæ*, a simple and a compound one, the former distilled from a mixture of ale and lees of wine into a vinous infusion of aniseeds and then re-distilled, the latter having other seeds and spices added before the final distillation. There was also an usquebach in this pharmacopœia, an infusion of cloves, mace, ginger, raisins of the sun, &c., in strong *aqua vitæ*. In the edition of 1677 this appeared as "*aqua vitæ Hibernorum sive Usquabagh*." There are several recipes for "*Usquabaugh*" in Weddell's '*Arcana Fairfaxiana*,' the most elaborate of which contains thirteen ingredients in addition to *aqua vitæ*.

C. C. B.

'THE SPECTATOR' (12 S. vii. 131, 158, 174).—To the contribution of W. S. I would add the following, taken from an old edition (1827), without vouching for their accuracy.

John Hughes (1677–1720), Nos. 54, on the new sect of Loungers; 306, Letter from a beauty destroyed by the smallpox; 539, on a clergyman spoiling one of Tillotson's sermons; 540, Letter on the merits of Spenser.

No. 237 is signed C. (Addison), but 467, On the Lore of Praise: character of Manilius is given definitely to Hughes.

Alex. Pope, 378 the Messiah.

Dr. Brome, correct No. to 302.

John Byrom (1692–1763) add 603 (poem).

Dr. Zachary Pearce, for 363 read 633.

Thomas Tickell (1686–1740) add 532 (verses), and 410 (verses). *Vide* 'Spectator,' No. 555.

Lawrence Eusden (1688–1730), poet-laureate (1718) No. 87 Letter on Idols. *Vide* 'Spectator,' No. 555.

Miss Shephard: Nos. 140 and 163, Letter from Leonora.

Ambrose Phillips (1675–1749): Nos. 233 and 229 (poems).

John Weaver (1673–1760); No. 334, Letter on Dancing.

William Fleetwood (1656–1723): No. 384, The Bishop of St. Asaph's Preface to his Sermons.

Dr. Isaac Watts (1674–1748): No. 461, Letter and Hymn.

Nahum Tate (1652–1715): No. 483, Epigram on the 'Spectator.'

Dr. Francham: No. 520, On the death of a beloved wife.

Dunlop and Montgomery: No. 524, Visions of worldly and heavenly wisdom.

Dr. Bland, provost of Eton: No. 628 (Latin verses).

Harper: No. 480, Letter from a Lawyer's Clerk.

The following are labelled "Unknown": Nos. 286, 292, 316, 404, 425, 548, 551, 553, 560, 563, 564, 566, 570, 573, 577, 578, 581, 589, 591, 594, 595, 596, 599, 602, 604 to 619, 621 to 625, 627 to 629, 632, 634: also 408 (W. S. "probably Pope"), 587 and 597 (assigned by W. S. to Byrom).

In this edition Addison's CLIO appears up to No. 559, after which 20 Nos. are assigned to him, I suppose with warrant, but have no signatory letter subscribed: Nos. 561, 562, 565, 567–9, 571, 574–6, 579, 580, 582–5, 590, 592, 593, 600.



Can any readers give more information about Miss Shephard, Dunlop, Montgomery, Francham and Bland, who are not in the 'D.N.B.'?

For Addison, Budgell, Martyn, Pope, Hughes, Tickell, Parnell and Eusden, see Steele's paper, 'Spectator,' No. 555. He mentions also there Mr. Carey of New College, Oxford, but no paper is assigned to this contributor. S.

BLACK MASS (12 S. vii. 48, 90, 137).—A full account of Albert Pike, 1809–1891, with references to his works, written by the late Robert Freke Gould, was published in *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, vol. iv. 116–157 (1891) together with his portrait.

W. B. H.

WILLOW PATTERN CHINA (12 S. vii. 169).—Gulland in his 'Chinese Porcelain' (1898) gives the story of the "willow pattern." He states that the three figures are a Mandarin, his daughter Li-Chi, and secretary Chang. Li-Chi fell in love with Chang, who lived in the island cottage at the top of the plate. The Mandarin forbade the match and the lovers eloped, and lay concealed for a time in the gardener's cottage, and from thence made their escape to the island home of the lover. The father pursued them with a whip, and would have beaten them to death had not the gods changed them into turtle-doves. It is called the willow pattern because at the time of the elopement, the willow at one end of the bridge began to shed its leaves. ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Your inquirer will find a full and complete history of the story on willow pattern china in vol. i. of 'The Family Friend' for 1849 (published by Houlstone & Stoneman, 65 Paternoster Row). The story fills some eight pages, so is too long for insertion; but the three figures crossing the bridge are those of (1) the lady Koong—seen carrying a distaff, (2) Chang, her lover and her father's secretary carrying a box of jewels, and (3) the mandarin, the lady's enraged father bearing a whip in his hand.

FRANCES E. BAKER.

91 Brown Street, Salisbury.

LOWESTOFT CHINA (12 S. vii. 49).—It may interest Mr. ACKERMANN and others interested in Lowestoft china to hear that the designs for the decoration of china made at Lowestoft are still in existence. Only last autumn I was examining them and might have become their owner

for a consideration—a considerable consideration!

They appeared to be what was claimed for them; I did not examine critically into their history but the account given of them was feasible, and they were then in Suffolk only a few miles from Lowestoft.

There are several hundred designs, contained in a large portfolio about 2 ft. by 1½. The paper on which they were drawn varied considerably and some of it suggested an oriental origin, and probably these designs came from abroad.

Many of them struck me as not being at all in keeping with the general idea of Lowestoft decoration, resembling the large birds seen on Worcester vases, unknown to ornithologists. Also large oriental human figures hitherto associated with no authentic Lowestoft piece.

Many of the designs had been used, as they showed marks of having been pinned down and run over with a fine point.

Thorndon.

H. A. HARRIS.

EARLY ENGLISH TOURISTS AT CHAMONIX (12 S. vii. 149).—Lord Sunderlin was Richard Malone, a well known Irish barrister, and later a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, who was created a peer in 1785. He married in 1778, Philippa Elizabeth Dorothy, daughter of Godolphin Rooper, of Great Berkhamstead, Herts. He was brother to Edmond Malone, the Shakespearian scholar. In Prior's Life of Malone it is mentioned that the Sunderlins were on the Riviera in the Spring of 1786, and they may have gone on to Chamonix. In 1786 Lord Paget would be 18, Lord Worcester 20, and Lord C. Somerset 19. In any case the expedition would probably be between 1786 and 1793 after which date Lord Paget appears to have been fully occupied with his military duties. Lord Worcester became Duke of Beaufort in 1803.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

In reply to query by Mr. J. B. WAINEWRIGHT the Sunderlins were Lord and Lady Sunderlin. He was Richard Malone, eldest son of Edmund Malone and brother of Edmund Malone (second son), the Shakespearian critic.

Richard was born 1738; student Inner Temple 1757; B.A. Trin. Coll., Dublin. 1759; M.P. for Granard in Irish House of Commons, 1768–76, and for Banager, 1783–85; created Lord Sunderlin in June, 1785;

d. at Baronston, co. Westmeath, April 16, 1816; married 1778 Dorothea Philippa, eld. dau of Godolphin Rooper of Berkhamstead, Herts.; no issue. The Sunderlins were in Switzerland on their honeymoon.

F. J. ELLIS.

SAILORS' CHANTIES (12 S. vii. 48, 95, 114, 138).—S.C. will find the words of some chanties, and, if my memory serves me aright, the airs to some of them, in 'The Story of the Sea,' a two-volume work, which was published probably as a reprint, in parts some time between the years 1895 and 1901.

J. B. WHITMORE.

41 Thurloe Square, S. Kensington, S.W.7.

SIR POLLYCARPUS WHARTON (12 S. vii. 129, 158).—The principal facts relating to this unfortunate projector are summarised in a broadside entitled 'The Hard Case of Sir P. W.' written apparently from prison in the year 1710. Wharton had works both at Chilworth and Windsor. His so-called invention was based on the German practice of gunpowder-making. The above broadside was reprinted some years ago by the late Mr. Edward Kraftmeier of the Chilworth Gunpowder Mills.

E. WYNDHAM HULME.

Sevenoaks.

MACAULAY QUERIES (12 S. vii. 130, 151).—Boswell's attitude to Goldsmith is dealt with in illuminative fashion in one of the Chapters of Mr. Frankfort Moore's delightful book 'A Georgian Pageant.'

W. E. WILSON.

5 Oliver Place, Hawick, Scotland.

WARWICKSHIRE SAYINGS (12 S. vii. 67, 156).—There is a monition—

Friday's hair and Sunday's horn,  
Go to the Devil on Monday morn.

I am afraid that this, like most other things, has already appeared in 'N. & Q.' but I give it for the good of modern readers.

ST. SWITHIN.

EXTED (12 S. vii. 149).—I know of no Birmingham artist of this name. Probably John Eckstein is meant. He painted in 1792, a portrait group of the so-called 'Twelve Apostles,' a well-known Birmingham picture, representing twelve frequenters of Freeth's Coffee-House in Bell Street. The artist was the son of Johannes Eckstein of Poppenreuth, near Nuremberg, and married and settled in England, where he exhibited at the Royal Academy. He afterwards

went to the West Indies, where he died. His painting of Sir Sidney Smith at the siege of Acre is in the National Portrait Gallery. There is a privately printed genealogical account of the family, which has numerous and widely scattered ramifications; and notes on Eckstein have appeared in 'N & Q.' in 4 S. xi. 429.

HOWARD S. PEARSON.

WIDEAWAKE HATS (12 S. vii. 28, 157, 171).—George Augustus Sala, once wrote a little advertising booklet for a Manchester hatter under amusing circumstances. It was called 'The Hats of Humanity, Historically, Humourously and Æsthetically Considered,' and seems likely to contain the information sought for.

ARTHUR BOWES.

Wargrave, Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.

RAWLINS (12 S. vii. 150).—See pedigree in 'Caribbeana,' vol. v.

V. L. O.

MAHOGANY AND THE DICTIONARIES (12 S. vii. 90, 157).—The liquor referred to by Boswell was no doubt rum, as I have frequently, and quite recently, heard this called mahogany in the London Docks district. The name presumably refers to its colour. In the same locality Hollands gin is often called square-face, a well-known brand being put up in square bottles.

WILLIAM GILBERT, F.R.N.S.

In 'Our English Home: its Early History and Progress' (1860), there is a brief account of the introduction of mahogany furniture into this country. From this we learn that:—

"The mahogany of Jamaica which was introduced in the reign of Queen Anne, superseded walnut-tree and oak. A hundred and fifty years ago this wood was almost unknown to English commerce. In 1724, the Prince of Wales, afterwards George II. ordered the staircases of Marble hall, Twickenham, to be constructed of mahogany, which was perhaps its first application to home embellishment."

It was in this same year that a West Indian captain presented a few planks of the wood to Dr. Gibbon—as is narrated in the full account of the anecdote already mentioned, and which is given in the course of this work. From this it appears that the use of the wood in the construction of furniture was popularized by Woolaston, a cabinet-maker, who, instructed by Dr. Gibbons, made a bureau for the latter's drawing-room. The result was a fine piece of work and the bureau became famous. People of taste,

we have it, came purposely to see it; and it became the fashion to sit on chairs and dine off tables made from the material that had earlier been put aside as lumber. Woolaston, the cabinet-maker, made a fortune.

C. P. HALE.

DEAL AS A PLACE OF CALL (12 S. vi. 12, 52).—Readers of the 'Memoirs' of William Hickey will find that it was no unusual occurrence for outward-bound vessels to be detained so long in the Downs that their passengers were able not only to land at Deal, but even to post to London and back and then not miss their boat.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.

Walsall.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.—  
(12 S. vii. 50).

My heart is like a rusty lock, &c.

Certainly *not* Isaac Watts. It was quoted by Rhoda Broughton as a sample of a Methodist or Revivalist hymn in one of her early novels—I think 'Red as a rose is she.'

W. COURTHOPE FORMAN.

### Notes on Books.

*Feudal Cambridgeshire.* By William Farrer, D. Lit. (Cambridge University Press, £2 2s. net.)

THE author of this volume has already made some important contributions to county history by his publication of sundry early Charters of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and as joint editor of 'The Victoria History of Lancashire,' which stands in the front rank of that valuable series.

This Calendar of Feudal Records relating to Cambridgeshire has been compiled as a source of reference to the baronial, honorial and manorial history of the county. Its sources are the Domesday Survey, Pipe Rolls, Feet of Fines, various official Rolls and Inquisitions, Monastic Chartularies, &c. Grouped by Hundreds, there are marshalled under the names of the places the records relating thereto, in chronological order. They consist in most cases, of somewhat abbreviated summaries of the original entries. Lists are given of the respective Honors and Baronies under which the lands in each Hundred were held. A list is also given of the Domesday Fees and the corresponding Baronies and Honors of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. To the student of local history such a work as this—and it is pleasing to learn that it is a precursor of others—will be of the utmost value as a convenient and reliable book of reference. It will also supply the genealogist with the necessary data for tracing the early descent of many families, some of them notable ones. Such ready sources of information have hitherto been sadly lacking. The ordinary amateur, whose faith in pedigrees based upon the supposed hereditary descent of surnames and armorial bearings is becoming more and more shaken, is frequently unable to tap the supplies of more precise information, furnished by the passing

of manors and lands, in such ancient records as have come down to us. Or else he finds the co-ordination of items gathered from various separate sources a formidable task. Here he is provided with what he needs, sorted out ready to his hand. If there were but a series of such Calendars compiled for most of the English counties, it would indeed give a new lease of life and an intensified interest to the study of genealogy. It would also greatly increase our knowledge of such things as the ancient royal Serjeanties. Illustrations of the value of the book from the genealogical standpoint are given in the form of chart pedigrees, based upon the records cited, some of them supplying evidence of descent for as many as nine generations. In this county the lands of the various tenants in chief of the Domesday Survey descended with a remarkable regularity to their respective descendants living in the later centuries dealt with. Useful footnotes are appended throughout, and there is a particularly good index of names and places, as also of things. Many will eagerly await Dr. Farrer's further publications of a like nature, and it is to be hoped that his example may be followed by other experts in different parts of the country.

*Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society.* New Series. Vol. ix., Parts 1 and 2. (Printed Privately for the Members of the Gypsy Lore Society, Edinburgh University Press, 5s. each.)

SUBSCRIBERS to the *Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society*, who have deplored its irregular issue during the war, will appreciate the excellent quality of the parts before us, in which appears a most valuable report of four years' research by an English resident in Varna, writing under the pseudonym of 'Petulengro.' The report deals with the Gypsy Tribes of North East Bulgaria and treats in Part i. of their Tribal Divisions and in Part ii. of their dialects. 'Petulengro' re-emphasizes the "unreliability of second-hand information" and the general ignorance of persons on the spot, such as officials, Bulgarians, Turks, and even Gypsies themselves, concerning "anything and everything" relating to tribal customs and languages. The tribes and dialects of these gypsies of the Balkans are entirely determined by the nature of their trades, and indeed these trades seem in some subtle manner to influence voice and accent, morals and habits, and even to affect the sense of beauty. This strange influence of occupation has been already pointed out by M. Paul Bataillard; and the gypsies themselves recognise that a certain trade implies a certain language and all its concomitants—a social factor mostly forgotten by us. The gypsy trades and Tribes in the Balkan Peninsula are those of Sieve-makers, Tanners, Iron-workers, Basket and Rush-carpet makers, Musicians (descended from wool-cleaners), Drum and pipe-players, Coffee-pot makers, Horse-shoe makers, Comb-makers, makers of gimlets and shepherds' crooks, Wooden-spoon and Trough-makers. Some rear buffaloes and some horses, and many are also horse-stealers.

Some few of the curious idioms to be found in the dialects may be quoted as examples, e.g., "To be caused to be cut up," means "to be dying of hunger"; "To cause my shirts to cook" means "to do my washing"; "I was burnt for

my girl," means "my hair was poured out (or fell out) as I was in great grief over the death of my daughter"; "Her brain is in her knees" means "she has no sense in her."

A note relating the terrible cruelty to unfortunate bears perpetrated by pitiless gypsies will lead all animal-lovers to urge that representatives of the S.P.C.A. with their propaganda, should form as important a feature of the village fairs in the Balkans, as are at present the "temptingly displayed packets of sunlight soap"! In our world generally gypsies are held to be of no value. They are not only regarded as vagabonds but, as the Editorial Note in Part 2 points out, they are even held to be "a very real social disease that cries aloud to be extinguished by the energies of all right-thinking men." But gypsy depravity is mainly the result of the artificial conditions of life in "civilized countries," and is, after all, not worse than that displayed by many orthodox members of society! To condemn the gypsy to extinction for petty crimes would be a return to the brutality of former days, when sheep-stealing meant capital punishment.

In the gypsy peoples and in their customs, employments and dialects are hidden away relics of ancient times, relics which are as "fine gold" to the "prospectors" in philology, ethnology, social-psychology, and perhaps one may add, religious rituals. Their defenders may well urge that the gypsies are the only people who seem never to have forgotten the advantages of an open air life—so much belauded by our men from the front and by all modern health-seekers.

*The Fishing Gazette* of July 24 last records a discovery by Mr. W. COURTHOPE FORMAN which will give great satisfaction to lovers of Isaak Walton. It is the discovery of the hitherto unknown date and place of Walton's second marriage with Anne Ken. MR. COURTHOPE FORMAN was led to search the Registers of St. James's, Clerkenwell, and there—in vol. 13 of the Register Series of the Harleian Society—appears the entry:—

1647. April 23, Mr. Isaack Walton and Ann Keen, were married.

### Notices to Correspondents.

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For the convenience of the printers, correspondents are requested to write only on one side of a sheet of paper.

W. C. F.—"Sleepe after Toyle," &c.—Spenser, 'Faerie Queene,' B.I. Canto ix. 40

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 154, col. 1, l. 21 from foot, *dele* comma between "croix," and "d'or"; l. 20 from foot, for "ecu" read *écu*.

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## Notes.

### A SHORT TOUR THROUGH PART OF HOLLAND AND FLANDERS

TAKEN BY JOHN AIKIN IN 1784.

(See *ante*, p. 181.)

ON July 16 Aikin arrived at Amsterdam. The diary continues:—

17.—After breakfast we set out with Mr. A. to view the place. We went first to the Jew's quarter, a number of streets inhabited solely by this people, who are confined to it. It is extremely populous, and full of odd faces and dresses. We stepped into the Portuguese Jews' synagogue, a very large fine building. It was their sabbath, and we staid part of the service, which was reading the Hebrew psalter. One man, in a kind of elevated stage railed round, read in a sort of chanting tone; and every now and then the

whole congregation struck in, making a strange discordant clamour. Many were conversing together; and the appearance of the assembly was the farthest possible from indicating reverence or devotion. The men had all a sort of towel wrapt round them. The women were in a latticed gallery and scarcely visible. We saw also the German Jews' synagogue, which is not so large.

From thence we made a tour of the port, docks, &c. Everything wore the face of business, but without noise or confusion. Nothing pleased us more than a visit to one of the *Rhine boats*. These are very long capacious vessels, with two low masts, which carry goods and passengers to and from Germany along the Rhine. On the deck are raised a set of rooms or cabins for the passengers. We went on board one of these and were invited by a very neat civil German woman to view the apartments. There was a suite of three or four rooms, not only clean but elegant, hung with prints, adorned with china, painted wainscots, handsome bed furniture, and in short, as finished as any lady's chamber. At the end was a small kitchen, with the utensils as bright as new. The good woman seemed highly satisfied with the marks of pleasure and surprise shewed on the occasion.

We walked through some of the best streets, the Keyesersgraft Heeren-graft, &c., which run semicircularly from one side of the harbour to the other. We saw many very capital houses, but rather obscured by the rows of trees before them. The canals are nasty and offensive; and on the whole Amsterdam is far from being an agreeable place.

After dinner we visited the Stadt-house again, and saw the principal rooms, many of which are very fine, and furnished with admirable paintings. Of these, none struck me so much as those relating to the Dutch history. Among them is an admirable piece of Rembrandt, and another of Vandyke, with real portraits of many of the principal persons. There is a very striking picture of the ratification of the treaty by which the United Provinces were declared independent. The Spanish ambassador and the first magistrate of Amsterdam are represented as joining hands. The countenance of the former shews depression and chagrin; of the latter an honest frankness and satisfaction. The subjects of these pictures, with their antique habits and manners gave me a lively idea of the heroic times of Holland.

In the evening we saw more of the best parts of the town. The Dutch with plain, heavy, undisguised looks, are unanimated, generally fair and with light hair. The Jews look sharp, designing, dark; the women frequently handsome though brown, with black wanton eyes and lively gestures. Among the old men were several excellent Shylock faces. The contrast was rendered greater by its being Sabbath on the Jewish side, and Saturday on the Dutch.

July 18.—At ten we left Amsterdam, riding to the boat in a hackney coach set upon a sledge, holding only two persons face to face, and drawn by one horse. The driver walks on one side and behind, having long rope reins. We got to Haarlem to dinner. From thence to Leyden we were obliged to go in the forepart of the boat, as a company had hired all the better end.

The Rector Magnificus, medical professors, and several others were assembled in the senate room. After waiting half an hour, I was called in, and desired to read some passages in my thesis, which the medical professors *pro forma* attacked, and I defended as well as I could. This was over by twelve, when the ceremony began, which consisted only in administering a Latin oath, and formally pronouncing me *Doctor* with all the rights and privileges thereunto belonging. I then made my bow, and all was over.

Afterwards, I was shown Albinus's elegant anatomical preparations by Prof. Sandifort, who at the same time exhibited them to two ladies. I then went to our inn, where we packed up, dined, paid our bill, and left Leyden at half past two in the Delft boat. From Delft we proceeded by boat to *Rotterdam*, where we arrived past nine in a heavy rain. We got a hackney coach to convey us to our inn.

20.—My first visit in the morning was to the statue of Erasmus, a noble monument to the memory of that admirable genius. He stands on a high pedestal, in his Doctor's habit, intent on his book, just above the heads of the market people, forming an odd contrast to their busy occupations.

We dined at the ordinary with a pretty large company, who all spoke Dutch. A lady, young and modest, came and sat down amongst us, without seeming disconcerted; and the men did not put her out of countenance by taking much notice of her. After dinner we repeated our walk, and viewed good part of the town. *Rotterdam* is a large, handsome city, finely situated for commerce, the canals bringing large ships up to the merchants' doors. There are vast stores of all sorts of valuable commodities. We saw some large men of war building and repairing; and some very splendid yachts belonging to various public companies.

July 21.—We were called up before four, when I had but just got to sleep. Our carriage, a shabby two-wheeled chaise with two horses, was put into a ferry-boat, which landed us on an island in the Maes. We drove across this, and came to the other channel of the Maes, which we also crossed after a considerable delay. From this ferry we proceeded some miles across the *isle of Voorn*, till we came to a considerable village on the bank of a large arm of the sea, called *Hollands Diep*, which divided Holland from Brabant, and goes down to Helvoet-sluis. Here we left our chaise, and crossed in a bark, with a number of people, the wind blowing very fresh, and water dashing over the sides.

We landed at *Willemstadt*, a small town regularly fortified, where we were obliged to give our names. Here we breakfasted, and got another chaise, more clumsy and jolting than the first but with able horses and a brisk driver. After some time we came to another ferry, but a short one. The way so far lay through a very low country, with fine cornfields, flax, madder, and beans, not populous; with scattered farm-houses very like those in England. The road generally ran on the top of a straight high bank, with trees planted on the slope. We travelled for some time on the banks of a small river,

flowing through marshes on which were flocks of water fowl.

About noon we reached *Rosendael*, a mean town, full of soldiers, who seemed to be quartered in every private house. They were a German regiment in the service of the States: stationed there, no doubt, to form a communication between Breda and Bergen-op-zoom.

After baiting here, we proceeded, and soon came to the frontier of Dutch and Austrian Brabant. Our arrival in a Roman Catholic country was at once discovered by a handsome village church, with a crucifix at the east end, and crosses over the graves. Brabant is a very sandy soil, and the roads are extremely heavy. Oats and buckwheat are the chief growth of the cultivated parts, but there are large heaths, which extend quite into Germany. On one of these I got out and botanized a little. A very extensive one brought us in sight of Antwerp, at yet a considerable distance. The prospect on each side was bounded only by the horizon, and many fine steeples were in view all round. We passed some large plantations formed on the waste, with new farm-houses interspersed; and at length got into the high-road from Breda to Antwerp, which is a fine pavement, perfectly straight, and bordered with rows of trees. The country here is rich, enclosed and highly cultivated. Before six we reached *Antwerp*.

The approach to this city struck us wonderfully by the view of its steeples, high ramparts, broad foss, and embattled towers. The custom house officers visited us at the gates, but were easily satisfied without opening our baggage. After drinking coffee at our inn (which was a very handsome one, and had the honour two or three years before of lodging the Emperor) we walked about the town attended by a *valet de place*. The mixture of religious edifices with antient stone houses reminded us of Oxford; while the Madonnas and saints at every corner, crucifixes in the streets, and odd figures of monks and priests, presented a scene perfectly new to us. We walked round half the ramparts to that part of the city which is washed by the Scheld, a fine river, nearly as broad as the Thames, but having only a few barks upon it. We returned through what had been the trading part of the town, and took a melancholy survey of grass-grown quays, weedy canals, dilapidated warehouses, and close streets thronged with houses, but almost destitute of inhabitants. The famous exchange of Antwerp, as large as those of London and Amsterdam, has its walks obstructed with shabby boarded booths, used as paltry shops at the fair. An old woman selling mussels was the only commercial occupier of the place.

The town-house is a very large building, scarcely inferior in size to that of Amsterdam; and must have been the finest in Europe when built. It looks sadly desolate and neglected. The houses in this part of the town are very high and of a singular architecture, magnificent in their day, but now antiquated. The steeple of the cathedral church is a high Gothic tower of most unparalleled lightness and elegance.

The gloominess of this city is augmented by the dismal dress of the women; the maid-servants wearing a large square piece of black stuff over-

their heads like a hood; and women of the better sort, a kind of long cloak of white camblet with a hood, almost concealing their faces.

July 22.—After breakfast we sallied forth to view pictures and churches. We first saw a private collection, then St. James' church, the academy of painting or school of Rubens, and lastly the cathedral church of Notre Dame. All the fine pieces we saw were eclipsed by the masterpiece of Rubens in this fine church, the taking down from the cross, with the Annunciation on one side and the Purification on the other. It is impossible to conceive painting to go beyond this; but the solemnity of the effect is somewhat diminished by being shewn the portraits of Rubens' three wives among the figures.

Nothing struck me more than the fixed statue-like attention of the people who were paying their devotions in different parts of the church. Not a look was turned aside as we passed before them. In some the finest attitudes and expressions of humility and devotion were to be seen; and I could not doubt but a great deal also was felt by the heart. There are in this church two very fine and affecting pictures, the death and ascension of the Virgin.

The women at prayers, were wrapt up in their white cloaks and hoods, which prevented the necessity of all *dress* at this early time of the day.

At 11 we crossed the Scheld in a boat, and got a chaise on the other side to carry us to Ghent. We proceeded through an enclosed and highly cultivated country, growing much corn, buckwheat and fine flax. The road in some parts was very heavy and sandy. We dined at a small inn in a village called *Westminster*. From thence the country became more populous, and we passed one considerable town where there seemed to be a manufacture of linen. Several fine villages lay in our road, among which was one extremely neat, most of the houses being white, sashed, with green window-shutters. I got out at one place and walked while the chaise was baiting along a pleasant road with rows of trees, under which was a cheerful group of people dressing green flax. One of the men conversed with me in French.

Near eight we arrived at *Ghent*; the evening so rainy that we could not stir out. Our inn here had the appearance of having been a nobleman's house. It also boasted of having lodged the Emperor; and it lodged us very well.

23.—We left Ghent at eight, taking a coach (as it still rained) to the canal. All we saw of this city was, therefore, in driving through it. It appears a large old town, with many grand buildings.

We embarked on the Bruges canal on board a vessel with one mast, very elegantly fitted up, with a very handsome cabin at each end, and a kitchen and other rooms between. The quarter deck was covered with an awning. The company was a motley group of ladies, gentlemen, priests, and common people. We had an agreeable party in one of the cabins, of some gentlemen and two ladies from Bruges, who spoke French as their native tongue. They were polite and well educated, brown and rather thin, with black eyes, and easy, lively manners. I remarked

some circumstances which shewed *female delicacy* was not quite the same thing in Flanders as in England.

We proceeded slowly, drawn against the wind by horses. A dinner was cooked on board, and 15 or 16 of us sat down to it, among whom were half a dozen priests, who joined with cheerfulness and good appetite. It was a meagre day, and we had fish in various fashions, well-dressed, and neatly served up. Our wine was laid in ice.

The Flemish seem in general much livelier than the Dutch. French is very commonly understood by all ranks; and those who read are acquainted with French and English literature.

We drank tea on board, and reached Bruges between four and five. We were obliged to go immediately from the bark to the Ostend diligence; so we saw nothing of Bruges but in driving through it. We passed a handsome market-place and town-house; but the buildings in general seemed inferior to Antwerp and Ghent.

In the diligence were nine people, exclusive of a child at the breast. Though our machine was none of the most commodious, we were jumbled into good humour. We baited half-way, when our women passengers by means of a draught of small brisk white wine were thrown into a very merry humour, and we had nothing afterwards but giggling and laughing; especially from one young woman, pretty, and very voluble in Flemish French. The road was a pavement, very straight, through a sandy country, where many potatoes are grown.

We reached *Ostend* at half past nine, and went to a very comfortable (but dear) English house, where we supped in our own fashion with a company almost all English.

Ostend is a tolerable town, with many handsome new buildings run up during the war. Its busy days seemed almost over, though the arrival of some imperial East Indiamen had thrown a little life on the place. We observed several of the sailors, with very dusky faces, straw hats, and singular dresses, offering trinkets to sell.

After passing a most agreeable morning, and dining all together at the ordinary, we took a reluctant leave of our friends, and embarked at half-past four in a small Margate vessel. Dr. K., a young English physician to whom I had introduced myself at Ostend, was one of our company. There were, besides, a foreign gentleman, a French quack and his wife, and an old Fleming.

The wind was almost directly contrary, and we were obliged to make many tacks before we could clear the harbour. The night was boisterous; the vessel pitched much; and we made a very slow advance.

25.—Wind still contrary and high. We descried the North Foreland soon in the afternoon, but approached it very slowly. At length we saw the white cliffs distinctly. Porpoises were tumbling around us; and the birds called divers, swimming among the high waves, sometimes disappearing, then riding sublime on the very ridge of the wave, amused us much. We were so long in working into the harbour that we did not land till past nine at night at *Margate*.

## AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See 12 S. ii. *passim*; iii. 46, 103, 267, 354, 403, 438; vi. 184, 233, 242, 290, 329; vii. 83, 125, 146, 165, 187.)

The next regiment (p. 66) was raised in the north of Ireland, in 1693, by Colonel Henry Cunningham, as a regiment of Dragoons, but was disbanded in 1714 owing to reductions in the army. On Aug. 25, 1715, however, orders were issued for it to be restored—"to have, hold, and enjoy its former rank," as if it had "not been broke." It was accordingly re-formed.

In 1777 it was styled the "Eighth (or the King's Royal Irish) Regiment of (Light) Dragoons," and in 1862 the "Eighth (King's Royal Irish) Regiment of Hussars," which title it still (1920) retains.

	Major-General Nevill's Regiment of Dragoons.	Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
<i>Colonel</i> .. ..	Clement Nevill (1) .. ..	27 June 1737	<i>Ensign</i> , 31 Dec. 1688.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel</i> .. ..	Samuel Whitshed (2) .. ..	2 May 1720	<i>Captain</i> , Aug. 1707.
<i>Major</i> .. ..	William Degge (3) .. ..	3 Sept. 1739	<i>Ensign</i> , Feb. 1716.
<i>Captains</i> .. ..	Sheffield Austen (4) .. ..	5 June 1726	<i>Cornet</i> , 28 July 1716.
	John Wynne .. ..	12 Nov. 1731	<i>Ensign</i> , 30 Nov. 1706.
<i>Captain Lieutenant</i> .. ..	Richard Harwood .. ..	9 Oct. 1739	<i>Ensign</i> , 1703.
	Thomas Erle (5) .. ..	9 Oct. 1739	<i>Ensign</i> , 15 April 1707.
<i>Lieutenants</i> .. ..	William Berkeley .. ..	5 Dec. 1725	<i>Cornet</i> , 3 June 1722.
	Richard Shinton .. ..	4 Mar. 1733	ditto 6 Mar. 1718.
	Francis Baillie (6) .. ..	30 Mar. 1735	ditto 31 Mar. 1721.
	Nathan Forth .. ..	20 June 1739	ditto 15 Sept. 1719.
	Whitney Makean .. ..	9 Oct. 1739	ditto 18 Mar. 1722.
<i>Cornets</i> .. ..	Robert Sanderson .. ..	3 Dec. 1725	<i>Ensign</i> , 27 Jan. 1731.
	John Agnew .. ..	11 Aug. 1737	
	William Lushington .. ..	4 Mar. 1733	
	James Adolphus Dickenson .. ..	29 Mar. 1734	
	Faustin Low .. ..	30 Mar. 1735	
	James Graham (7) .. ..	9 Oct. 1739	

The two names following are entered in ink on the interleaf:—

<i>Colonel</i> .. ..	Richard St. George (8) .. ..	10 May 1740
<i>Cornet</i> .. ..	George Bingham (9) .. ..	6 June 1741

- (1) Transferred to Napier's Regiment of Horse (see *ante*, p. 125), 10 May, 1740. Major-General July 2, 1739; Lieut.-General, Feb. 1, 1743. Died in Dublin, 1744.
- (2) Appointed to the Colonelcy of the 39th Foot, Dec. 28, 1740. Died in 1746.
- (3) Lieutenant-Colonel, Feb. 2, 1741. Died 1741.
- (4) Major, Feb. 13, 1741.
- (5) Lieutenant-Colonel of the 14th Dragoons, Sept. 4, 1754. Colonel in the army, Feb. 19, 1762; Major-General, April 30, 1770. Appointed to the Colonelcy of the 28th Foot, July 15, 1773. Died in 1777.
- (6) Captain, March 14, 1744. Left the regiment in 1755.
- (7) Captain-Lieutenant, Feb. 15, 1748.
- (8) From the Colonelcy of the 20th Foot. Major-General, 1744; Lieut.-General, 1747. Died on Jan. 12, 1755.
- (9) Lieutenant, June 22, 1745. Left the regiment in 1756.

J. H. LESLIE, Lieut.-Colonel (Retired List).

(To be continued.)

## SAINT SIMON DE SANDRICOURT.

IN the process of describing the MSS., Incunabula, &c., of a private library there has passed through my hands an illuminated MS.—Book of Hours—of the fifteenth century which formerly belonged to the Saint Simons of Sandricourt near Damblainville, Calvados, Normandy. On the last two vellum leaves are entries which may be

of interest to those of your readers who concern themselves with genealogy. Unfortunately the book has been rebound in two volumes and a page at least is missing, the last entry being incomplete.

Le dimanche vint et ungjeme iour fevurier mil sine cens soysente catorse ma femme est accouchee dunne fille laquelle fust baptisee le vinte-

deusieme iour dudit moys et an et a eu pour parains Jehan de saint simon mon frere et pour marinne Jaqueline lanangour dame de sosseulx laquelle luy a donné nom louyse Et a este baptisee par le curé damblainuylle a la chapelle de sandricourt.

In the same handwriting :—

Le vintiesme iour doctobre mil sinc sens soyssente et quinze qui est le iour des onse mille vierge ma femme est acouchee dung filz a dis heures du matin et a eu pour parain et pour marinne mon frere le mortemer et mon frere le remon et pour marinne manyesse de verneuille et a eu nom claude et a este baptise a leglise damblainuylle par le gardien de pontoyse du conuent des cordeliers.

In another handwriting :—

Le premier Jour de Decembre mil cinq cens soizante et seize Je fus ne a dis heures du matin Et feu ma merre mourut a sept heures du soir mon parain feu Monsieur de balaincourt et ma maraine Madame de hedonuille Et fus baptise en leglise D'Amblainuille par Maistre Daniel le febure cure Lors Et fus nomee Louys De Saint Symon.

Le dizneuufiesme Jour de febrivier mil siz cens et sept Je fus Marie avec Margueritte de Monceante fille de Monsieur de St. Sanson. Le samedy Cinquiesme Jour de Juillet mil siz cens et huit ma femme est acouchee dun filz a dix heures du matin et fust baptise le lendemain Et a eu pour parain Monsieur de Sandricourt son grand pere et pour marraine Susanne de Soyecourt sa....

The ancient Seigniorie of Saint-Simon of Vermandois came into the possession of Matthieu de Rouvroi, nicknamed Le Borgne, by his marriage with Marguerite de Saint-Simon about A.D. 1332. Matthieu II. de Rouvroi who was killed at Agincourt 1415 had two sons Gaucher and Gilles. The latter, Chamberlain to Charles VII. in 1424, died December 1477, was the founder of that branch which became Ducs de S.S.

From Gaucher came two branches the elder of which became extinct in the mid-eighteenth century by the death of Henry de Rouvroi Marquis de S.S. Jean de S.S. second son of the grandson of Gaucher came into possession of the Seigniorie of Sandricourt on the death of an aunt. He founded the branch of the S.-S.s which took the title of Marquis de Sandricourt. The entries given above refer to this family.

In the seventeenth century there were five branches of the Saint-Simons of which the principal were the Comtes and Ducs de Saint-Simon and the Marquis de Sandricourt but in 1864 only two branches were in existence that of Sandricourt and Montbleru. Montbleru had regained the title of Duc, but it was a Spanish creation granted to Claude Anne Marquis de Saint-Simon by

Ferdinand VII. The Saint-Simons were firm adherents of the Bourbons and shared their fortunes.

M. de la Bedollière, in his preface to 'Mémoires du Duc de Saint-Simon' (Louis de Rouvroi 1675-1755) Paris 1856, says that the genealogy of the family had been drawn up by Père Anselm. Whether this genealogy has ever been published and is available for reference, whether it refers only to the ducal branch, I do not know. Perhaps the publication of these entries in the Book of Hours is only *porter de feuilles au bois*. If so, I crave information of the name of the brother of Jehan, Mortimer and Ramon who made the first entry, and the name of the child whose birth is recorded in the last entry. RORY FLETCHER.

#### MAPESBURY HOUSE, BRONDESBURY.

WILLESDEN LANE has lost much of its rural charm in the all conquering villadom. A few fine old trees survive and there are at least two fragments of hedgerows, but its most interesting survival is Mapesbury House, hidden by a brick wall, and indifferent paling—at this date, to let on an "occupation lease" which promises continued preservation.

The site at the highest point of a considerable rise is notable. The moated manor house of the Prebend of Mapesbury occupied part of the area from an early date, and the records (Ecclesiastical Commissioners Survey, 1649) describe in some detail the house and grounds that were then presumably unaltered since the demise of Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, who in 1610 bequeathed the property to his nephew, Richard Bancroft of Willesden, who died in occupation thereof in 1631, leaving the lease to his son Richard who probably possessed it at the date of this survey, 1649.

"A Bridge howse over the moate, a Porch Entrie and a little stone court leadinge into the Howse, a Hall paved with Square Tiles, a great Parlor waynescotted with Deale, a Little Parlor, a Celler paved with Furbeck stone, a Dairie Howse, an entrie there with a little Courtyard, a Larder, a Kitchine, paved with Purbeck Stone, a Butterie there, a Brewinge house, a Pastrie (Pantry?) a meale house, a little clossett there, one paire of Great Stayres and Entry, Tower Chambers, a clossett over the Great and Little Parlors, one Paire of Backe Staires and Entrie, with three corne chambers there, one Cheese Chamber with a clossett and the Servants Chamber over the Kitchine and entrie; a Henn Howse, framed arbour of timber, five orchards and

Gardens, all (of) which are inclosed w(ith) (in) a moate. In the Base Court Yard, a large Gate-houwe, two Stables, a cowe howse w(ith) Boarded Lofts over them, and two Barnes containinge in the whole by Estim(ation) Five Acres."

This survey is of special interest for the identity of the moat and gate-house in the base court. To whom it was sold by the Commissioners I have not ascertained. Lyson states that the lease was held for many years by the Marsh family, connected with Dr. Marsh, Bishop of Gloucester. Certainly the Rate books show that they were in occupation from 1678 to 1713. These Marshes took a prominent part in the Government of the parish, and John Marsh of Mapes, held the office of churchwarden, overseer, surveyor and constable.

From 1717 to 1735 Thomas Budd was rated as the occupier. Nothing is known of this gentleman, but probably he built the existing house, that still retains on its attic floor some of the original boards and, to the ground-floor windows, bars and window-catches of the period. In 1724 Charles White, of the Inner Temple, leased the manor, and was in residence at the date of his death, 1754. By his will, dated Dec. 1, 1752, he bequeathed a life interest in Mapesbury to Captain Henry Hyatt, who occupied it from 1754 to 1774. The estate reverted back to the White family and they were in occupation from 1774 to 1827. During this period, in 1784 to be exact, a survey was made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners who describe the property:—

"a substantial Brick mansion House containing Four Garrets—Four lodging Rooms and two Closets on the Chamber Floor—Two Wainscoted Parlours a Kitchen and Dairy with a Servants Hall and Pantry and two Cellars under. A Wash-house adjoining, but under another Roof.

"At a short distance from the House:—A stable and coach house with Chambers over them, and a Hay Barn brick and tiled."

Except that the barn has disappeared in recent years, and the washhouse is badly decayed, this is a fairly accurate description of the House to-day. The moat was filled in—I suggest, at the last rebuilding—but it may still be traced.

The last tenant, Mr. Chester Foulsham, was in occupation from 1885 to 1916 and in the intervening period, the following were the tenants: W. Anderson, E. Biggs, John Anderson, Anderson and Steward, G. B. Sheward. During its occupation by John Anderson (*circa* 1850) it was visited by William Keane and is described in his work, "The Beauties of Middlesex."

Its only literary association was the brief period when Edmund Yates was in occupation. This record compiled from data kindly supplied by Mr. Stanley W. Ball and the Ecclesiastical Commission is so far complete, that there is little required to make it a consecutive record of nearly four centuries. The surrounding land has been so circumscribed by the erection of villas and the making of new roads as to lose its identity. A casual examination some few years ago brought to light in the kitchen-garden a large iron plate possibly the back of a fireplace bearing date and initials I.M. 1598 I.B. This may have been in the old moated manor house; equally it may have been brought here from an entirely different house, but it carries the pleasant suggestion that the house occupied by Richard Bancroft was then built. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

THE MAIDEN'S TOMB, CAISTER.—As I was standing by the gate at the entrance to the path leading up to the church at Caister in Flegg, Norfolk, a brake-load of trippers went by, the tout standing upon the steps and pointing out the features of the landscape. Indicating the summit of the church tower he called out "Ther' used ter be a young woman buried up there." This evoked considerable interest, but the vehicle passed on, and I heard no more.

The tradition is, however, so general in the neighbourhood that it may be as well to state that the whole story is a myth, having its origin in the coped roof of the tower, which, viewed from the ground, had the appearance of a tomb. This was taken down at the 1894 "restoration," and there were no indications of any interment having taken place therein.

The story—it varies in detail—is as follows:—

A maiden had a lover who was mate of a ship trading with the north, and their marriage was to have taken place at the termination of a certain voyage. The weather was stormy, and day after day she ascended the tower and watched for the return of the ship. After many days of weary waiting, one wild morning she saw a vessel corresponding to his and evidently out of control strike upon the Barber sands and in a very brief space of time entirely disappear. Distaught with grief she went home, took to her bed, and died of a broken heart, making a request that she might be buried on the summit of the tower.

WILLIAM DE CASTRE.

**SPANISH TRACTS AND BROADSIDES.**—There is in my hands a bound volume entitled on the back, 'Varios, Papeles Espanoles.' I should describe the contents as "Spanish Tracts and Broad-sides." It consists of 64 separate pieces printed at Seville, Cadiz and Madrid, which relate to important military events during the years 1706-7. The broadsides, many of them in verse, appear to be of special value and some are probably unique or nearly so. Stamped in gold on the leather binding are the arms of Sir Charles Stuart (afterwards Lord Stuart de Rothesay) who was in the diplomatic service in Spain, 1808-9, when he made the collection. It was bought by Mr. Frederick Hendricks at the sale of Lord Stuart de Rothesay's library and he made one or two additions. I mention this volume because its contents may appeal to some one interested in the war of the Spanish Succession to whom I should be happy to show it.

PHILIP NORMAN.

45 Evelyn Gardens, S.W.7.

**FONT NOT AT ONGAR, AT ALLER.**—Visiting Ongar (Chipping Ongar) some years ago in order that I might make true copies of the Pallavicini and Jane Cromwell epitaphs (see 11 S. ix. 511; x. 38) I had some conversation with one of the churchwardens, Mr. T. E. Rose. He shewed me an extract from 'The Story of My Life' by Augustus J. C. Hare, 1896-1900, which is shortly as follows:—

In a letter to Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford, dated Nov. 30, 1890, Hare writes about "a pleasant visit to St. Audries, Sir A. Acland Hood's beautiful place." Mentioning some objects of interest there and in the neighbourhood he says:—

'Sir A. Hood had been to see a friend of his, and remarked, 'What a pretty and peculiar flower-stand you have.'—'Yes,' said the friend, 'and an interesting one too, for it is the font of Ongar Church, in which Gunthran the Dane was baptized, and by which King Alfred stood as his sponsor.' (Vol. vi. pp. 233, 234).

Believing this anecdote Mr. Rose naturally was anxious that the font should be restored to Ongar Church. I suggested that he should write to Lord St. Audries, son of the above Sir Alexander Acland Hood. As he was unwilling to do so, I wrote, and received the following reply of June 25, 1914

"The village in question is "Aller" near Langport, Somerset, not "Ongar." Aller used to belong to my father. The story about the font is quite true, the old font was used by the

parson to grow geraniums in his garden. My father persuaded him to put it back in the Church, instead of a very common early eighteenth century one. I remember seeing the font some forty years ago—it is a very early simple Saxon one."

There can be little doubt that "Ongar" for "Aller" was a slip of the pen, as of course Hare would know that St. Audries was in Somersetshire, and possibly that according to legend Gunthran (Guthrum) was baptized at Aller, certainly not in Essex.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

**KNEELING IN SERMON-TIME.**—This odd custom, which may have been meant as a protest against Puritanism, is reprobated by Mr. William Jenkins at Christ Church, Newgate, in his farewell sermon, Aug. 17 1662:—

"When the Minister is preaching, you are not then to clap yourself upon your knees, as is the custome of too many" (p. 29).

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

Portland, Oregon.

**PROGENY OF A 41ST CHILD.**—The following epitaph is on a stone in Conway Church, Carnarvon:—

"Here Lyeth ye body of Nichs. Hookes, of Conway, Gent., who was ye 41st child of his father, Wm. Hookes, Esq., by Alice, his wife, and ye father of 27 children, who dyed ye 20th day of March, 1637."

WILLIAM GILBERT, F.R.N.S.

## Queries.

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

**MACARONIC GREEK VERSE ON MARRIAGE OF KING GEORGE V.**—Your readers are likely to make a note of any macaronic Greek verse, in its fugitive elusive form, and may be able to help me to retrieve some alliterative lines on the marriage of our King George with the Princess Mary of Teck, 1893, beginning

ὦ τέκον, τέκνον, τεκμήριον, τέκμαρ.

They appeared at the time of the wedding in *The Pall Mall Gazette*, and on a Friday I feel sure. But although the Editor kindly allowed me to consult his volumes in the library, it was impossible to discover the lines.

Such a gem will often appear in the first evening edition, and then be afterwards

crowded out so as not to be found in the latest edition, the only one to be bound up.

The verses are wanted as the motto on a bust of the Duke of Teck.

G. GREENHILL.

1 Staple Inn, W.C.1.

'CURFEW SHALL NOT RING TO-NIGHT.'—

A poem with the above title was some years since much in vogue, and printed in ornamental form to serve as a Christmas card, &c. Can it be stated who was the author, and what incident furnished the *motif*? In 1842 Albert Smith's drama, 'Blanche Heriot,' was produced at the Surrey Theatre, and shortly either before or after included as a tale called 'Blanche Heriot, a Legend of Old Chertsey Church,' in his 'Pictures of Life.' I have not seen a print of the play, but the prose tale hinges on the heroine saving the life of her lover, who had been condemned to die at next curfew from Chertsey Abbey Bell Tower, by means thus described:—

"Heedless of the dark mass of metal that was beginning to swing backwards and forwards.... she crouched down beneath it, and clung to its iron tongue with the grasp of a drowning creature."

The event was of course favourable, and the intended victim of an episode in the Wars of the Roses escaped his doom.

There may be legends elsewhere of similar occurrences; and it would be interesting to know whence the poet of comparatively recent years drew his, or her, inspiration.

W. B. H.

[The poem 'Curfew must not ring To-night' is by Rose Hardwick Thorpe, an American poet, an edition of whose Poetical Works was brought out in 1912.]

AGE OF MATRICULATION AT OXFORD: EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—I have lately compared in some half-a-dozen eighteenth-century instances the ages given by certain persons on the date of their matriculating at Oxford (taken from Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses, 1715-1886') with their dates of birth according to a parish register. In three of these cases the age appears to be understated by an amount varying from one to three years; in the others the age given is correct. It would be interesting to know whether the discrepancies are accidental or whether there was some motive for understating one's age when entering Oxford during that period.

D. W. DODWELL.

Oxford.

ECCLESIASTICAL DRESS IN RUSSIAN CHURCH.—In Mrs. Garnett's translation of a short story, 'The Letter,' by Tchekhov a certain Father Anastasy, a village priest, appears upon the scene attired "in a smart cassock of a light lilac colour." In another tale in the same volume called 'The Steppe' there is a Father Christopher wearing "a grey canvas cassock."

Do the Russian popes, or village priests, wear cassocks of any colour and any material that chance or taste supplies? E. R.

CULLIDGE-ENDED.—Houses or stacks are or have been so described in Lincolnshire when the ends of the roofs or thatching are sloped up to the ridge, not carried up as gable ends. Such roofs are called "hipped roofs."

Can the term *Cullidge* be explained? I reserve a conjecture for the present. What I want is evidence.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

EDWARDS, SAMUEL BEDFORD, of Arsdale, Bedfordshire, was High Sheriff of that county in 1825. The dates of his birth and death are desired.

G. F. R. B.

HENRY TOPLADY was admitted to Westminster School in April, 1749, aged 9. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' help me to identify him?

G. F. R. B.

GEORGE DYER.—Are there any surviving members of his family?

Can any light be thrown on the present location of his MS. autobiography, volume of poems in French and literary remains?

EDMUND BLUNDEN.

JOHN BOGLE, the miniature painter who worked in Edinburgh and London about the end of the eighteenth century is mentioned in a book of memoirs, probably relating to life at Edinburgh about that period. I should be glad of the title of the book.

B. S. L.

NOVELS OF MOTORING.—I am compiling a list of modern fiction which has to do with automobiles: novels which might be called novels of motoring. Can some of your readers assist in supplementing my limited vision by giving me the titles and authors of any they may happen to remember, aside of course from the C. N. and A. M. Williamson series, which I already have as a starter?

E. COLBY.

Minneapolis, U.S.A.



LONDON STREET "GROTTOES."—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me the origin of those "grottoes" [*sic*] which the children in the street lay out with so much care on our pavements, and use as an excuse for begging?

They have interested me for many years, and although many people have offered suggestions, legendary and otherwise, to explain them I have been unable to associate their deductions with any particular feast-day, or religious period such as Lent or Advent.

Neither have I ever seen them outside London. Last week I saw one near Kennington. There was the usual border of pulled grass, and inside were three glass vases with flowers, two large spotted cowries, four meat-juice bottles, two much soiled picture post-cards, and some odd pieces of coloured silk, all very daintily arranged.

I could get no information from the children themselves, who only grinned in cheerful expectation of alms.

I would be grateful for any information on the subject. CHAS. SAMPSON.

79 Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.

THE WESTMINSTER CHIMES.—Many years ago I read, where I unfortunately forget, that the words to the Westminster Chimes were as follows:—

O Lord our God,  
Be Thou our guide,  
That by Thy help,  
No feet may slide.

Recently, in reply to a question in a local paper, it was stated that the original words to the chimes at the hour were:—

All through this hour,  
Grant Lord that we,  
Saved by Thy power,  
From sin may be.

Which is correct and what authority is there for either? It has been truly said that some are in trouble, or perplexed, some are on a bed of sickness, some are in the night when sleep would not be wooed, might listen to their sweet sounds and find help and comfort in these words.

H. C. BARNARD.

The Warren, Burnham, Somerset.

THE REDDLEMAN.—Will some reader kindly tell me what is the old trade or custom connected with sheep alluded to by Thomas Hardy in the occupation of the "reddleman," in 'The Return of the Native.' Any details on the subject will be welcome.

FLORENCE NEVILL.

30 York Avenue, Hove, Sussex.

CHARLES LAMB'S PEDIGREE.—In 'The Lambs, Their Lives, Their Friends and Their correspondence' by William Carew Hazlett, on page 7, it reads:—

"If researches could be undertaken among the parish registers of Lincolnshire and Hertfordshire, it might transpire that the family once enjoyed a better status. The episode of the rich relative, to whom Aunt Hetty was sent for a while in 1796 furnishes a hint of some such thing."

Were any researches ever made, or a pedigree of the Lamb family compiled?

STEVENSON H. WALSH.

Philadelphia, Penn.

"CRUTCHES FOR LAME DUCKS."—I am much interested in the above phrase which occurs in a charming article in *The Times* of Aug. 25 entitled 'Clerical Bookshelves.' I have never heard the words since my childhood when if one shewed undue curiosity the reply vouchsafed to importunate enquirers was "Layovers for meddlers and crutches for lame ducks!" Perhaps some correspondent may be able to throw light upon its derivation—I cannot.

ELLA MACMAHON.

Belgium.

BROOCH AND MOTTO.—I have come across a brooch about an inch long and the same height, shewing an imp with horns and tail, holding a trident in his right hand, at the tail, but depressed to the front, and in his left, sketched to the front, a small object which might be a cup.

As support or base a curved blue enamel scroll with the inscription *Hosti Acie Nominati* in brass lettering.

Will some one kindly translate the motto and explain the device? It is quite modern.

F. J. O.

JOSEPH PORTER OF MORTLAKE.—Information respecting "Joseph Porter, Esq., of Mortlake," whose portrait was published by Longmans in 1809 "from a painting by Hogarth" would be of interest to readers of 'N. & Q.' as well as to the inquirer, who has been unable to find any reference to the family in records dealing with local celebrities in the past. A. J. W.

BEACONSFIELD'S 'SYBIL': "CARAVAN."—Beaconsfield opens his novel 'Sybil' with the words "I'll take the odds against Caravan" and then "It was the eve of the Derby of 1817." Was there ever a race-horse with the slow-going name of Caravan?

J. HARRIS STONE.

Oxford and Cambridge Club, S.W.

PEACOCK OF DURHAM.—I wish to obtain information about the family of Peacock residing in the City of Durham in the latter part of the seventeenth century. In a private memoir, in my possession, dated 1858, the writer states that his mother was the daughter of a gentleman of Durham named Francis Peacock. The father of the last-named was a person of consideration and married an heiress of the Howard family, and being a Roman Catholic and strongly attached to the Stuarts, raised a troop of horse and joined the Earl of Derwentwater. He was subsequently declared attainted and sentenced to be beheaded, but fled to France with his two sisters (who entered a Royal Convent) and became a pensioner on Louis XIV. In Surtees' 'History of Durham,' vol. i. p. 80, there is a pedigree of Lord William Howard, showing the marriage of a grand-daughter, Frances Howard, to John Peacock. Could any of your readers help me with suggestions as to works of reference, which would enable me to trace this gentleman's family.

J. ST. M. M.

DR. HERBERT HAWES: HIS WILL (see *ante*, p. 169).—In continuation of my letter in 'N. & Q.' of this date I find that Dr. Hawes, who was rector of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, as well as a Prebend, died on Jan. 17, 1837. I thought to get particulars of his bequest of Walton portraits from his will, but the probate does not appear to be either at Somerset House, or at the Probate Registry in Salisbury. Where can it be? Dr. Hawes must have left a will as the "Izaak Walton" portrait was *bequeathed* to the nation. W. COURTHOPE FORMAN.

Compton Down, Compton, Nr. Winchester.

ROOMS IN CHURCH TOWERS.—I cannot, far from books, ascertain if this subject has ever been dealt with in an exhaustive manner. Nor can I learn if the example at Caister in Flegg, Norfolk, has been noted; there is no reference to it in any local work.

The tower is of two dates, the lower portion decorated and the upper part perpendicular, the division being marked by a string course. It would seem that soon after the lower portion was built, the first floor was adapted as a dwelling place—it may be for the chantry priest. The apartment was lighted by windows to the north, south and west, but that to the south has lost its tracery and the one to the north seems to have been blocked up at an early

period and much enlarged inside, perhaps to form a cupboard in which to keep food and utensils.

The fireplace is in the eastern angle, close to the turret stairs, and is 3 feet 5 inches high, 3 feet 7 inches wide and 18 inches deep. The chimney had its aperture just below the string course in the eastern face of the tower.

I understand there is a similar apartment in the tower at Wortham in Suffolk which is supposed to have been used as a watching chamber.

Any assistance in elucidating the use of these rooms will be welcome.

WILLIAM DE CASTRE.

WEDDERBURN'S ATTACK ON FRANKLIN.—Is there any verbatim report in existence, anywhere, of the attack of Lord North's Solicitor-General (Sir Alexander Wedderburn) on Benjamin Franklin, at the Privy Council on Jan. 29, 1774?

I am acquainted with Lord Campbell's account in his 'Lives of the Lord Chancellors.' FREDERICK CHARLES WHITE.

14 Esplanade, Lowestoft.

G. J. GORDON, A PIONEER OF INDIAN TEA.—In *The Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, February, 1835 (pp. 95-106) a "memorandum" of an excursion in November (1834?) "to the tea hills which produce . . . Anko tea," written by G. J. Gordon, was communicated by Dr. Nathaniel Wallich, the Dane, who was our Government botanist at Calcutta. The same article was reprinted in the June (1835) issue of *The Chinese Repository* of Canton, corrected by Gordon, who was then staying there. *The Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, in October, 1835, printed a "Journal of an attempted ascent of the river Min to visit the tea plantations of the Fah-kin province," by G. J. Gordon, "Secretary of the Tea Committee." This journey, undertaken in May (1835?), is also fully described by the Rev. Edwin Stevens, in *The Chinese Repository* (iv. 82-96), being remarkable for the attack by the natives on the vessel carrying the party, which included the learned Dr. Gutzlaff.

What was Gordon's full name and what is known of him? I fancy the *Gordonia Wallichii*, a Ternstroemiaceous plant nearly allied to tea, and now called *Schima Wallichii* was named after him.

J. M. BULLOCH.

37 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

"YOU BET YOUR BOTTOM DOLLAR."—Could any reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly tell me if this Americanism still obtains? "Bottom" presumably means last?

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

SUGGESTED GERMAN SOURCE OF 'MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.'—There is a play by Prince Henry of Brunswick (1592) which is supposed by some commentators to have suggested Shakespeare's comedy.

What is the title of the play, and what is the point of resemblance?

R. L. EAGLE.

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

'THE LONDON MAGAZINE.'—Does any one know anything of *The London Magazine*, *Charivari*, and *Courrier des Dames*, a periodical which first commenced in February, 1840? I shall be glad to know if this was continued beyond vol. i., part 4, which seems to be the end of vol. i. It has no title-page, but was published by Mr. Richard Fennell, 28 Arundel Street, Strand, and Messrs. Simpkin & Co., of Stationers' Hall Court. It seems to have been divided into three distinct parts, each part bearing one of the above titles. It contained illustrations by Phiz, Gilray the Younger (sometimes spelt with only one l), and John Leech, who signs one of his illustrations with a leech in a bottle. The serial, which is incomplete, is entitled 'The Diurnal Revolutions of Davie Diddledoft, by Sir Tickleem Tender, Bart.,' and so far I have failed to find who used this pseudonym.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

BEST OF BESTFIELD, CO. CARLOW.—I wish for genealogical data of this family during the eighteenth century (especially the second half). I believe that the last of the Bests died c. 1820 in a house at Carlow which at the end of the nineteenth century was a newspaper office. About an Irish mile from Carlow on the Athy Road there is a small enclosure containing a stone (or stones) inscribed as follows:—

"Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Sarah Best the wife of Arundel Best Esq. who departed this life ye 15th Day of February, 1743 aged 72.

"Here also lyeth the Body of George Best son of the said Arundel and Sarah who departed the 16th Day of March, 1739. Here lyeth the Body of Arundel Best Esq. who departed this life the First Day of May in the year of Our Lord 1755, aged 78. Also the Body of Calfield Best second son of Elias and Elizabeth Best and Grandson to the said Arundel Best of Bestfield in the County Carlow."

An Elizabeth Best of this family married a Kennedy (? Army officer) of what family I know not. I believe he died after a few years, and his widow lived with her children on the border of Co. Carlow and Co. Kildare. The children were a daughter (Mrs. Holroyd), a son Robert (d. young) and a son Francis (born Aug. 9, 1788 or '89) who was first a subaltern in an Irish militia regiment (? Kildare Militia) and then a subaltern in the 51st Foot. STANHOPE KENNEDY.

94 Worting Road, Basingstoke.

"WINE BIBBER."—What animal is meant by this name? It is briefly described thus:

"Here are yet three or four Sorts of small Quadrupeds. The first is a little Animal, in appearance of the Cat kind, only its snout is sharper and Body smaller, being spotted like a Civet-Cat. The Negroes call it *Berbe*, and the Europeans, *Wine-bibber*, being very greedy of Palm Wine."—William Bosman's "Guinea," in Pinkerton's 'Voyages and Travels,' vol. xvi. p. 439, London, 1814.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

POMONKEY.—In the Banbury Registers we find: Ann Peregrina of the kingdom of Pomonkey in the East Indies was baptized at the age of 16 or 17 years on the 6th day of August 1682 in the parish church of Banbury in the County of Oxford in the kingdom of England.

Can the kingdom of Pomonkey be identified?

A. D. T.

"SECOND WIND."—What is the physiological explanation of a runner's "second wind?"

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

(1) Who was the Elizabethan who said "Every man of character hath a touch of singularity and scorns somewhat?"

(2) Who wrote the following epigram, "made by a good Blundellite" quoted in chapter lxi. of 'Lorna Doone,'

Despair was never yet so deep  
In sinking as in seeming,  
Despair is hope just dropp'd asleep,  
For better chance of dreaming.

J. R. H.

3. I should be glad to trace the following quotation:—

A mild wind shakes the elder brakes,  
And the wandering herdsmen know  
That the blackthorn soon will blow.

G. M. NEWTON.

Griston School, Thetford, Norfolk.

## Replies.

### INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE ON STYLE.

(12 S. vii. 89, 152.)

IN this present age of slipshod English the statement that the best writer of our language is he who is familiar with none but his own should not pass without protest. It is opposed to all the ideas of English and education that have prevailed in the past, and is not, so far as I am aware, supported by adequate examples. It cuts out nearly all our famous authors—a glorious company too familiar to lovers of English to be named in detail. It cuts out the men who made our English Bible. For centuries our best writers have been familiar with Latin and French, and in many cases with Greek. These languages lie at the back of English, and are just as important as the Anglo-Saxon element in it. Without their assistance in form and meaning, it is difficult to avoid mistakes in English. A character in 'Mansfield Park' says, "Shakespeare one gets acquainted with without knowing how. It is a part of an Englishman's constitution." The result of this gay presumption of knowledge can be seen in many silly books. In a similar way, the average Englishman thinks that he can talk and write English without knowing it. The simple fact is that he is deceiving himself. He relies on instinct to carry him through, and it does so wonderfully on the whole; but he makes mistakes which remove him from the class of the best. He needs knowledge of a regularly inflected language to enable him to get right the few remaining inflections in English. He must know foreign languages, to get right the many strange words which our acquisitive tongue adds so freely to the common vocabulary. A word taken direct from the Latin may be plural in English, but derived through French, may be turned into a singular. How is the writer with nothing but English to know whether "propaganda" and "data" take a singular or a plural verb? I have seen both wrong within the present week. I have noted among writers of established repute in prose and verse errors of which an educated man would be ashamed. They ventured further than they knew. Matthew Arnold, when studying education in France, wrote

that Latin and Greek were "cultivated almost entirely with a view to giving a pupil a mastery over his own language," the result being that such mastery was common in France, and "scarcely ever" attained in this country. Arnold also says in his Letters: "Too much time is wasted over grammar but it is true, as Goethe said, that no man who knows only his own language, knows even that."

The verdict of an admirable writer and critic, who was also directly concerned in education, is surely worth considering. I cannot suppose that Lord Esher would brush Arnold away as negligible. It may be true that a first rate writer of English is born; but he is also made, and largely made by the study of other languages. The instinct for ornament leads inevitably to the use of sonorous words which are not of Anglo-Saxon origin. It leads also inevitably—in the ignorant—to the misuse of such words. Human error after a while becomes a depressing subject, otherwise I could easily produce a long list of howlers for the last thirty years, a handbook to English *sans le savoir*, as she is wrote by all sorts and conditions of Englishmen.

V. R.

THE STATURE OF PEPYS (12 S. vi. 110, 216; vii. 155).—Your correspondent will find in one of the issues of Braybrooke's edition (Bohn, 1894) of the 'Diary,' the following footnote to the 'Life,' p. xxxviii.

"I am informed by the Rev. Thomas Boyles Murray, rector of St. Dunstan's in the East, that in the summer of 1836, when the church of St. Olave, Hart Street, was under repair, a vault was found on the north side of the Communion table, containing a skull and some bones, which being uppermost, were probably the remains of Samuel Pepys, he having been the last of his family there interred. It is singular, that in the same spot a stone of the size of a walnut was discovered among the remains."

Loftie in 'In and Out of London' repeats the first part of the statement. Whether it has any foundation in fact, who shall say? I cannot find that the Rev. A. Povah, makes any reference to this—or to the Crypt—which is strange seeing how exhaustively he dealt with the church in his 'Annals of St. Olave's.'

The late Bryan Corcoran, in his excellent Guide to the Church, says:—

"Unfortunately the ancient crypt beneath the church, probably divided into several vaults, with its beautiful black and white marble squares, instead of being cleared out and preserved, was filled up in 1853."

The late beadle of the church, a very aged man, told me years ago that he had seen the remains.

The church is in Tower Street Ward not Cripplegate. W. H. WHITEAR.

CRIMEAN WAR IN FICTION (12 S. vii. 90, 135, 178).—See also

Anon.: 'Frederick Gordon.'  
Dempster (C.): 'Vera.'  
Finnemore (John): 'In the Trenches.'  
Grant: 'Laura Everingham'; 'Lord Hermitage'; 'Under the Red Dragon.'  
Lynn (Escott): 'Blair of Balaclava.'  
Smith (J. F.): 'Henri de la Four.'  
Yelverton (T.): 'Martyrs to Circumstance.'

J. ARDAGH.

I am surprised that nobody has mentioned Kingsley's 'Two Years Ago.' It is a very long time since I read the story and I remember it imperfectly, but surely Tom Thurnall was out in the Crimea during the war?  
C. C. B.

CURIOUS SURNAMES (12 S. vi. 68, 115, 196, 238, 282, 302, 321; vii. 15, 34, 95, 137, 176).—I have a large collection of curious present-day surnames, most of them droll or grotesque, and many of them decidedly unpleasant. Nine or ten years ago I obtained the majority of these names from a monthly Army List, and ever since I have been gradually adding to them from public sources. Many of these names sound "too good to be true," but there they are. One Davies changed his name modestly to Christ. Mr. Shitler changed to Shutler, and I also noted with pleasure a Mr. Ephraim Very Ott. Here are a few outlandish specimens:—

Cowmeadows, Moke, Glue, Bubbers, Chew, Fulljames, Fux, Shorthose, Sneezum, Dabs, Diaper, Greengrass, Dodge, Frizzle, Fussey, Foggie, Gutsell, Gupwell, Shattock, Boggie, Gass, Kiss, Squelech, Tosh, Sharky, Tiplady, Eallhatchet, Sweetapple, Bible, Screech, Howl, Wink, Yell, Gospel, Creeper, Cass, Beetles, Villain, Bladder, Kidney, Tripe, Snoddy, Piggins, Prigg, Rumpus, Ketchum, Bugbird, Dupe, Cadd, Bike, Goose, Bogie, Beastall, Billups, Cheese, Quack, Snapper, Whopples, Pinches, Cheeke, Slugg, Juggins, Wyper, Yallop, Rummy, Breeks.

Basingstoke. STANHOPE KENNEDY.

"Strongitharm" was a well-known name in this district until about twenty years ago. One of the strangest combinations I have ever known was that of a firm engaged in the leather trade in this town "Bytheway & Hathaway."

Walsall. S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.

In the Chelmsford marriage register occurs the following entry: "John Hogsflesh and Margaret Manning, lic., 2 Dec., 1765." Both these surnames will be familiar to any one who, like Lionel Johnson, is a "long lover" of Charles Lamb.

A curious Norfolk surname is, or was, Whalebelly—somewhat reminiscent of the prophet Jonah. A. R. BAYLEY.

I think that Hogsflesh may hold up its head with Pigg and Bacon. It is not impossibly cognate with *höflich*, polite and so may be an equivalent of Curtois, Curtis, and the like which signify the same, courteous. Spelling has a great deal to do with the aspect of many of the names which have attracted the attention of D. K. T. One of my tradesmen is a Tee, and I suppose that his eponymous ancestor came from Teigh in Rutlandshire, which is so pronounced. Tew is well known in Yorkshire, and came there, probably indirectly, from a parish in Oxfordshire. Somebody chose to spell it Tue. I do not see that Trout is any funnier than Salmon or Chubb.

When one considers what very ignorant people bear surnames, and how exceedingly careless those who ought to have been less lax—Shakespeare, for instance—have been about spelling, it should not be a matter of surprise that corruptions have occurred. It would not be difficult to track out the original, and perhaps quite ordinary form, of most of the names which now strike men as being remarkable. ST. SWITHIN.

THEOLOGICAL MS.; IDENTIFICATION WANTED (12 S. vi. 14).—Owing to separation from my books I have only just been able to confirm my impression formed when this query was published, that I could supply the answer. I possess a quarto, vellum-bound volume, printed in Latin, the title-page of which I transcribe:—

Joh. Jacobi Hottingeri | Fata Doctrinæ | De | Prædesti- | natione | Et | Gratia Dei | Salutari, | Secunda et Adversa, | Inde a Beato SS. Apostolorum Excessu, | ad hæc usque Tempora, in | Annales | Digesta, | Accedunt | Exercitationes Duæ | Historico-Dogmaticæ, | I. De Voluntate Dei Antecedente et Consequente. | II. De Gratia Dei Sufficiente et Efficaci. |

Figuri, | Typis Heideggeri et Rahni, | M DCC XXVII.

The date of the book, the subject-matter of which is brought down to the year 1721, is a century and a half later than the period assigned by your correspondent to the handwriting of the MS., and I am no Latin.

scholar ; but little doubt remains in my mind that the references quoted are to pages, or in some instances to paragraphs, in the work above-mentioned. The volume contains two separate sets of pagination, preliminary chapters and Books i.-iii., comprising 502 pp., and book iv., 518 pp. There are in addition 46 pp. of preface and summary, and 32 pp. of index and corrigenda.

If your correspondent would like to examine the book, I shall be very glad to give him the opportunity, if he will communicate with me. FRED. R. GALE.

Crooksbury, Fitzjohn Avenue, High Barnet.

WIDEAWAKE HATS (12 S. vii. 28, 157, 171, 198).—When I was sent to school in the late seventies, a wideawake hat was specified among the garments with which new boys were directed to provide themselves. At that date "wideawake" was the polite name for the hat, though my impression is that amongst ourselves we called it a "pot" hat. The word "bowler" is of later introduction, I think. I have often wondered what the real official name of the headgear was.

In those days a massier, square-crowned hat was often seen on the brows of the elder farmers and village notabilities ; and I remember one of them telling me that it was a "Muller" hat. Someone else explained that it was so named after a foreigner who had committed a murder. This was evidently Müller, the famous murderer of the Underground Railway. But I do not know whether that was the common name of the hat. Nor do I know the derivation of either "pot" hat or "bowler."

ISATIS.

The booklet is called 'The Hats of Humanity, historically, humorously and aesthetically considered, A Homily,' by George Augustus Sala : published by James Gee, Hatter, 13 Market Street, Manchester, price 1s.

A newspaper cutting pasted in my copy states :—

"The greater part of the memoranda used in the compilation of this interesting little work was collected by James Gee . . . who sent it together, with a cheque for fifty pounds, to the late Mr. Sala, with a requisition to make a book of it. Mr. Sala did not acknowledge receipt of either memoranda or cheque for over six months, so at the expiration of that time Mr. Gee wrote asking when he might expect to receive the manuscript of the book. Mr. Sala immediately replied, and stated that

he had entirely forgotten the matter, but would put it in hand at once. Within twenty-four hours the manuscript arrived, and, leaving twelve hours for transmission through the post, it only left twelve hours for the writing of it, even if Mr. Sala had no other work occupying his time."

The sixty pages of the booklet are full of curious facts about hats, but I see little about wideawakes. On p. 16 Mr. Sala says he only recognizes in a modified degree as hats, the modern "wide awakes," "Jim Crows," "pork pies," and other varieties of what the Americans call "soft" hats ; things you can sit upon, or double up, and put in your pocket. On p. 48 he refers to a grey "wide awake" or "jim crow" as the ordinary Confederate wear in the Civil War in the United States, 1861-7, which, he says, was the means of introducing an extraordinary number of new hats to notice.

I believe J. Woodrow & Sons, the hatters of Manchester and Liverpool, are the successors of Mr. Gee, and might have copies of this curious little book. R. S. B.

ORIENTATION OF CHURCHES (12 S. vii. 169).—The precise date of building the first orientated church is not known, but in the Apostolic Constitutions (*circa* 260 A.D.) it is enjoined that "the building be long, with its head to the east, with its vestries on both sides at the east end, and so it will be like a ship."

Notable exceptions to the rule, however, have existed, as that of the Church of Antioch, and still exist. Strangely enough St. Peter's at Rome is one, where the Pope, celebrating Mass from the back of the altar, faces the people. The ancient Celtic Church was more rigid than the rest of Western Europe in observing the rule, and its tradition still remains in these islands.

G. J. TOTTENHAM.

Diocesan Library, Liverpool.

It is well known that the orientation of churches and temples long anti-dated Christianity.

The practice was by no means general in the early days of Christianity. Rome built its churches regardless of that position. St. Peter's and the earlier church on the same site had their altars placed at the west end.

Orientation was a tradition from heathen times, and many early Christian Churches were built on the ruins of heathen temples. It has been shown by Sir Norman Lockyer and others, that the orientation of the ancient temples and the stone circles of neolithic times had partly a utilitarian object

in affording means to fix the time of year, usually at the solstice in days when almanacs were non-existent.

If it be true that Christian churches were orientated to the place where the sun rises on the morning of the patron saint's day, agriculturists could learn in church when to pursue their operations.

As to the "when" and the "where" of orientation, the reply might be "neolithic times" and "everywhere." E. L. P.

The article "Altar" in the "Catholic Encyclopædia" has (vol. i. p. 365) a section on "Orientation," in the course of which it is stated, as follows:—

"The custom of praying with faces turned towards the East is probably as old as Christianity. The earliest allusion to it in Christian literature is in the second book of the Apostolic Constitutions (200–250, probably) which prescribes that a church should be oblong with its head to the East. Tertullian also speaks of churches as erected in 'high and open places and facing the light' (Adv. Valent., iii)...The existence of the custom among pagans is referred to by Clement of Alexandria, who states that their 'most ancient temples looked towards the West, that people might be taught to turn to the East when facing the images' ('Stromata,' vii., 17, 43)."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA (12 S. vii. 31, 98, 152).—Will Father Fletcher be kind enough to give his authority for the incident concerning the common-place book mentioned by him at the last reference? It does not appear to be mentioned in the life of the Saint by M. l'Abbé Albert Lepitre, translated by Edith Guest, and published by Messrs. Duckworth and Co. in 1902.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

PARR'S BANK (12 S. vii. 149, 193).—Another London fusion was with the respected house of Fuller, Banbury & Co. of Lombard Street.

CECIL CLARKE.

IN PRAISE OF INDEXING (12 S. vii. 130, 174).—As appropriate to this subject, what shall be said of those shameless publishers who neglect to date the title-pages of the books they issue? My library shelves reveal many such omissions.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

In Sir Edward Cook's 'Literary Recreations' there is a paper on 'The Art of Indexing' which may interest your correspondent.

C. A. COOK.

Sullingstead, Hascombe, Godalming.

FRANCISCUS TURRETTINUS (12 S. vii. 150).—The 'Dictionnaire Biographique des Genevois et des Vaudois' by Albert de Montet (2 vols. 8vo., Lausanne, 1878) contains a list of the works of the Genevan theologian François Turretini (1623–1687) in which the work about which Mr. J. B. MCGOVERN desires information is mentioned as follows: "De necessaria secessione nostra ab ecclesia romana, Gen. in 4to., 1661: nouv. édit. in 4to., 1687." There is a copy of the latter edition in the library of the Venerable Company of Pastors in Geneva.

HENRY F. MONTAGNIER.

Champéry, Valais.

The date of the 'De Necessaria Secessione,' editio altera, Geneva, apud S. de Tournes, is "M. DC. LXXXVII," 1687. The first edition is rare, but not the second, which was reprinted in 1691, 1696 and 1701 (all "editio altera"). Turretini, wrote the whole of the work, both the *Disputationes* and the *Decas*. The names of "different writers" are only those of respondents when the master propounded his theses or disputations.

FAMA.

CALVERLEY'S PARODIES (12 S. vi. 335; vii. 58, 152, 177).—G. G. L.'s list brought me several new references. Here is one that I found for myself—the 'Lines on hearing the Organ' are after Longfellow's 'To the River Charles.' The first stanza is delightfully close to the original. And look at Longfellow's eighth and then at C.S.C.'s fifth.

JOHN CHARRINGTON.

The Grange, Shenley, Herts.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS (12 S. vii. 149).—MR. ACKERMANN'S inquiry recalled to my mind a passage in Mr. (now Sir) J. Foster Fraser's interesting book 'Canada, As It Is' (1905), where in a chapter (xxiii) in 'The Red Indians and Foreign Settlements' he wrote:—

"There are now over a hundred thousand Indians in the Dominion. Their health is fairly good, and though the population is increasing, the rate of mortality seems to threaten the extinction of one or two bands at no very distant date, without any particular reason being apparent for such a condition of things. There seems to be some idiosyncrasy of constitution in some particular tribes reluctant to accommodate itself to changed conditions of life, and it can only be hoped that in their case, as with the majority, the turning point will soon be reached."

Until reading this, my impression had been that the race was on the decrease.

C. P. HALE.

PRISONERS WHO HAVE SURVIVED HANGING (12 S. vii. 68, 94, 114, 134, 173).—Camden Pelham's 'Chronicles of Crime,' 1841, vol. i. 11, relates that John Smith, convicted in December 1705 of two house-breakings, was hanged at Tyburn for fifteen minutes when a reprieve came, and being conveyed to a house in the neighbourhood, he soon revived, upon his being bled, and other proper remedies applied. As "Half-hanged Smith," he appeared on the title of a work issued by John Camden Hotten somewhere about 1870.

An article on the resuscitation of Dr. William Dodd in 1777, and his alleged complete recovery and "post-mortem life in France," is in *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, vol. xx. 352-355 (1907). W. B. H.

RENTON NICHOLSON (11 S. xi. 86, 132, 175, 196).—A recent comparison of "The Lord Chief Baron Nicholson, an autobiography; London, George Vickers, Angel Court, Strand," no date, printer's name on colophon, with 'Autobiography of a Fast Man. By Renton Nicholson (erst Lord Chief Baron). London, Printed for the Proprietors. Sold by all Booksellers, 1863; Saville and Edwards, Printers, Chandos Street,' no colophon, shows the two works to be identical in every respect with exception of the title-page. The word "erst" on title of the 1863 work is erroneously given as "best" at first reference above.

W. B. H.

MONKEY'S WINE (12 S. vi. 295, 318).—The Japanese antiquary Kitamura Nobuyo in his 'Kiyū Shōran,' 1830, tom. x, briefly mentions that the Chinese miscellany Tsiu-ping-sin-yu written about 1700, describes the so-called Monkey's Wine (Hu-sun-tsiu) prepared by the black gibbon in Shan-chau and Sze-chau. Thus, manifestly, the story is not restricted to the Japanese.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

NANCY PARSONS (LADY MAYNARD) (12 S. vii. 149).—I can find no record of the date when this portrait was painted, but Armstrong in his 'Gainsborough and his Place in English Art' 1899, says it is three-quarter length, wearing a black lace mantilla, 50 by 40, and was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1886, when I presume a special exhibition of Gainsborough's paintings was held. It appears to have been in the collection of the Comte de Castellane, Paris.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

JULIA, DAUGHTER OF CÆSAR THE DICTATOR (12 S. vii. 130, 175).—Perhaps PEREGRINUS may care to have the following extract from Thomas Heywoode's 'TITAIKEION, or, Nine Bookes of Various History. Concerning Women,' 1624, p. 136:—

"Julia was the daughter of Caius Cæsar, and wife of Pompeius Magnus: after the battaile of Pharsalia, seeing the garment of her husband brought home sprinkled with his blood (and not yet knowing of his death) the object so affrighted her, that instantlie at the sight thereof she sunke downe to the earth, and in the extremitie of that passion was *with much paine and anguish* delivered of that burden in her wombe, which no sooner parted from her, but in that agony she expired."

The marginal reference is 'Plut. in Pomp.' The above is in 'The Third Booke of Women, inscribed Thalia. Treating of Illustrious Queenes, Famous Wives, Mothers, Daughters, &c. Containing the Histories of sundry Noble Ladies.' ROBERT PIERPOINT.

DOMESTIC HISTORY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY (12 S. vii. 191).—The first afternoon tea that I remember was with Mrs. Thorp, in the College, Durham, in 1871. Dr. Jenkyns had some well-known artificial flowers on his dinner table at that time. J. T. F.

THE HEDGES OF ENGLAND (12 S. vii. 190).—There cannot be any record of when these first became the ordinary means of enclosure. They would become a more prominent feature in landscapes after the enclosures of the eighteenth century. For ancient enclosures they were commonly used in mediæval times. For quotations from 1473 onward, see 'N.E.D.' under *Quick*, adj. I, 3 b.; iv. 3; *Quickset* and *Quickwood*; 1456 onward, Durham Account Rolls, Index.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

UNCOLLECTED KIPLING ITEMS (12 S. vii. 4).—I am now able to answer my own query at the above reference. The lines which I quoted as the chapter-heading to the story 'On Greenhow Hill' in 'Life's Handicap' are not Mr. Kipling's. They are taken from a short poem called 'Rivals' in a small volume entitled 'Hand in Hand, Verses by a Mother and Daughter.' The illustrated title-page, which bears the imprint of Elkin Mathews, London, and Doubleday, Page and Co., New York, is signed "J. L. K.," and represents, in the late Mr. Lockwood Kipling's well-known style, two classically-robed female figures seated between two tall trees on a sea-shore. The first edition appeared in October 1902, and the book was



reprinted in February, 1903. The first part of the volume, which includes 'Rivals,' bears the dedication "To my Daughter," while the second and longer part is dedicated "To my Mother."

In transplanting the poem to his own pages, Mr. Rudyard Kipling omitted two of the original lines, and made a few verbal alterations. J. R. H.

HUGH DAVIS (OR DAVYS), WINCHESTER SCHOLAR (12 S. vii. 188).—I quote the following from Burrows' 'Register of Visitors of the University of Oxford, 1647-58' pp. 403 to 404.

Burrows gives the date of Davis's B.C.L. as 1657.

"At a meeting of the Visitors of the University of Oxon :

May 10, 1655.

"Whereas severall orders have beene made by the visitors concerning the Law-line in New Colledge in Oxon : which, as is alledged by Mr. Elliot, Mr. Davis, Mr. Deane, and Mr. Allen Fellowes of the said Colledge, may be prejudiciall to their proceedings in the House, who therefore desire to offer some things therein : The visitors (not having time at present) doe order that they shall take into consideration what shall be offered hereafter in their case : and also that the said Mr. Elliot, Mr. Davis, Mr. Deane, and Mr. Allen, shall not receive any prejudice in the meane time by any delay, nor incur any penalty any manner of waies, either for not taking their Batchelors of Arts degree, or not performing the publique exercise of the University belonging to it."

A. R. BAXLEY.

RICHARD SMITH (12 S. vii. 29, 92).—As to Thomas Swynnerton (Swinnerton) Dyer, see Baronetage of the present time and *Somerset Notes and Queries*, in the latter of which is given the lineage of Swinnertons, Dyers, and Swinnerton-Dyers.

G. D. MCGREGOR.

3 Carlton Hill, Exmouth.

A STOLEN TIDE (12 S. vi. 335 ; vii. 38, 53, 173).—This is not "a piece of pseudo folklore made up by Jean Ingelow" as the following extract from Pishy Thompson's 'History of Boston' will show.

"On the evening of Nov. 30, 1807, the tide rose so high at Boston that very few houses near the river escaped its effects. . . . at the west end of the Church it was two feet six inches deep and flowed up as far as the pulpit.

"In it's progress considerable damage was done, and it being, what is called a stolen tide, the country was not prepared for it : in consequence many sheep in the marshes were drowned."

It is clear from this that when Pishy Thompson wrote, in 1820, the expression was in common use. B. INGELOW.

"WALDO-LYNNATUS" (12 S. vii. 149).—The piece of verse entitled 'A Supply of the Description of *Monsieur Pandorsus Waldo-Lynnatus*, that merrie American Philosopher or the Wise man of the New World, being *Antipode* to *Aesop*, placed with him as *parallel* in the front,' &c. is to be found in the following book :—

"Philomythie or Philomythologie, wherin Outlandish Birds, Beasts, and Fishes, are taught to speake true English plainly. By Tho. Scot, Gent. . . . London for Francis Constable at the white Lyon in Paules Churchyard, 1616."

After page 82 there is another title-page : 'Certaine Pieces of this Age Paraboliz'd. . . . 1615.' After the two leaves containing this title-page, six lines addressed to the Earl of Essex and twenty-two 'to the intelligent Reader,' the pagination is continued at 83. Can the copy in the sale-catalogue referred to by the querist have lost the first title-page, one engraved by R. Elstracke, and have substituted for it the title of the second part ?

There are two puzzles to be solved. Who was Thomas Scot, gentleman ? and whom is the satirist attacking under the name of 'Pandorsus' ?

The late Thompson Cooper dealing in the 'D.N.B.' with Thomas Scott (1580 ?-1626), regards it as uncertain whether this last-named political writer is identical with the author of 'Philomythie.' The British Museum, it may be remarked, has more than one copy of 'Philomythie,' and a reproduction of Elstracke's engraved title, as it appeared in the second edition, is given in Pickering and Chatto's 'Illustrated Catalogue' published in fourteen parts ten years and more ago. Much of Scot's satire is very dark, no doubt intentionally. In any case, I do not think the hunter after *Americana* is likely to have much of a find. Pandorsus (explained by the author as Pandus dorsus, i.e., humped back) is apparently styled an American philosopher in the same sense as he is "the wise man of the New World" and *Aesop's* 'Antipede.'

Some hints are furnished as to the person assailed. "Lynnatus" can obviously be taken as meaning that he was born at Lynn. That he was a native of Norfolk is again shewn by lines 13, 14 of the 'Description' : Within that *Shiere* where Hyndes with dumplings fed, Beget best Lawyers, was *Pandorsus* bred.

Fuller's first two proverbs for the county in his 'Worthies' are "Norfolk Dumplings" and "Norfolk Wiles," and Camden, whom

he quotes, testified to its eminent lawyers and quibbling propensities. A further clue is afforded by another passage in the 'Description,' ll. 45 sqq.

Vpon a stately wall Saint George doth ride  
(Wanting a horse) in pompe and armed pride ;  
Beneath there is a Den, in that the Dragon.  
This tells his name, whose worthy parts we brag on

Again, at the end of 'Sarcasmos Mvndo,' or the Frontispiece explained, we get this :

If any seeke his name, and list to come  
To schole, enquire for *Murus et Antrum*.

"*Antrum, a caue or denno*" says Bishop Cooper in his 'Thesaurus.' Thomas Scot, gent. was a gentleman of some courage if in "Walden" he was glancing at the first Lord Howard de Walden, now Earl of Suffolk and Lord High Treasurer. It is tempting to see in the following lines a reference to the Essex divorce and the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury.

He can a nullitie worke, diuoree the life  
Twixt soule and body sooner then some wife,  
and

He knew not then, as I haue heard him say,  
Th' Italian tricke, but the plaine English way  
Of simple Country poysoning, now he knowes  
To do't by inches ; Court perfection growes.

Suffolk's daughter, the Countess of Somerset, was tried and found guilty on May 24, and her husband on May 25, of 1616, the year on the title page of 'Philomythie.' But the 'D.N.B.' and other authorities give 1610 as the date at which the book was first published. Is there such an edition and does it contain the lines just quoted? Or is 1610 a mistaken reading of Elstracke's engraving, in which the circular part of the fat sixes overpowers the upper stroke?

EDWARD BENSLEY.

BISHOPS BURNET AND BEDELL (12 S. vii. 129). According to a note on p. 398 of the late E. S. Shuckburgh's edition of 'Two Biographies of William Bedell,' Camb. Univ. Press, 1902, Nicholas Bernard published in 1659 'Certain Discourses, to which is added a Character of Bishop Bedell.' The first of the biographies in Dr. Shuckburgh's book is that by the Bishop's son; the second, 'Speculum Episcoporum; or the Apostolick Bishop,' &c. is by the Rev. Alexander Clogie, the Bishop's chaplain, who supplied Burnet with the materials for the latter's Life of Bedell, 1685. Clogie's own work was first published in 1862, with the title of 'Memoirs of the Life and Episcopate of W. Bedell.' Besides the two lives Dr. Shuckburgh gave between fifty and

sixty letters of Bedell, chiefly to Samuel Ward, Master of Sidney Sussex College, and a few from other writers, and also a short treatise 'On the Efficiency of Grace.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Much Hadham, Herts.

DE GOURGUES (12 S. vii. 189).—Ogier de Gourgue, Baron de Vayres et Vicomte de Julhiac, of a noble family of Guyenne, was Trésorier de France, Général des Finances à Bordeaux and Conseiller d'Etat. He died in 1593.

Jean de Gourgue IV., 3rd Baron de Vayres was Président à Mortier au Parlement de Bordeaux in 1638, Conseiller d'Etat in 1643. He was made a Marquis by Louis XIV. in 1659, and died in 1684.

Armand Jacques, 2nd Marquis de Vayres was Lieutenant Général de Guyenne in 1669, Maître des Requêtes in 1679, and created Marquis d'Aulnay-lès-Bondy in 1690. He was born in 1643 and died in 1726.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

THE CRUCIFIXION IN ART: THE SPEAR-WOUND (12 S. vi. 314; vii. 11, 97, 132, 173).—The several compilers, quoted at the second reference, throw little certain light on the symbolic significance of right and left, they ignoring the differences arising from various times and places. These variations have been exhaustively studied by Professor A. L. Frothingham in *The American Journal of Archaeology*, 1917, xxi. 55-76, 187-201, 313-336, 420-448. The section at pp. 325-336: "The Left in the Christian Art of the West" may be especially useful to inquirer. My remembrance is that Frothingham's researches arose from his earlier investigation as to why the wonderful mosaic in the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian at Rome, has Paul at the right of Christ, Peter at the left.

A. ELA.

Boston, Mass.

RALEIGH (12 S. vii. 170).—Sir John Cope of Copes Ashby (not Canons Ashby) in Northamptonshire, married, as his first wife, Bridget eldest daughter of Edward Raleigh, son and heir to Sir Edward Raleigh Knt., of Farnborough or Thornborow, in Warwickshire. A full pedigree of the Raleigh family will be found in the 'Visitation of Warwickshire,' published by the Harleian Society in 1877.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

WILLOW PATTERN CHINA (12 S. vii. 169, 197).—With reference to the enquiries about the above, I have seen it stated, but cannot now remember where, that one of the trees represented is *Koelreuteria paniculata*, called “luan” by the Chinese in classical times, but now known as “*mu-lan-tze*” Can this be confirmed? GERALD LODER.

### Notes on Books.

*History of the Family of Maunsell (Mansell, Mansel)*  
Compiled by Charles A. Maunsell. Written by Edward Phillips Statham. (Kegan Paul, vol. i., £2 2s. net; vol. ii., £6 6s. net.)

WE have before us three massive tomes, finely printed, handsomely covered and copiously illustrated. The family, to whose history they are dedicated, came over in the person of one Philip Mansel, with the Conqueror. The early generations loom very dim on the verge of a genealogist's limbo. The compilers have a good deal to say upon the recklessness of earlier workers on this shadowy border; and they may certainly be acquitted of any rashness in statement themselves. They have gone most thoroughly into every obscure indication remaining, and they deal exhaustively with such questions as the divers coats-of-arms borne by different branches; the spelling of the name; and the probabilities as to where was the original cradle of the family on the other side of the Channel.

Although it cannot be claimed that this family has as yet produced a name to conjure with in the world at large, it presents an impressive array of capable and energetic men who, in every century, from Sir John Maunsell downwards, have played more or less conspicuous parts in the affairs of their day. Sir John Maunsell, as students of mediæval England know, was the trusted counsellor of Henry III. His biography may be read in the 'Dictionary of National Biography'; we will only say of it, as worked out here, that the difficulties with regard to his birth and place in the family are very ably discussed, and that on these questions, as on one or two others relating to him, our authors have something new to say. Two other great names belonging to the earlier history of the stock are those of Sir Rhys Mansel, first owner of Margam Abbey, whose prosperity has some shades upon it, and Sir Robert Mansel the Admiral, whose career makes the most romantic chapter of the whole record. It is worth studying in these pages for virtually all the available material has been here woven into it.

In composing that chapter, and indeed throughout, we think the writer is too prolix in recounting the general history of England. Rather pitilessly he gives us thick slabs of information which can hardly fail to be familiar to most of his readers, and can be better looked up elsewhere. This is particularly the case with the reigns and fortunes of Charles I. and Charles II. Since we have begun complaining, we will rid ourselves at once of another complaint. If it was worth while to set out *in extenso* the lengthy Latin inscriptions on monuments, it was worth while to get them set out correctly; and if it was worth while to

provide a translation it was also worth while to have that translation accurate.

The later history of the Mansels of Margam is diversified by many anecdotes, letters and notes of interesting facts. (The Christian name Bussy, which occurs twice in the seventeenth century suggests inquiry. What connexion is it thought to represent?) The best known among them is William Lort Mansel Bishop of Bristol, and Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. His exact place in the pedigree is not perfectly certain: our authors accept as most probably accurate his descent from Thomas Mansel of Penrice, brother of Edward of Henlys, whose son Thomas was father of William Wogan, father of William Lort. The account of the Bishop is pleasantly written, giving plenty of space to anecdote, but perhaps somewhat lacking as to the work and the more solid qualities which made him of some importance. A good letter of his to the poet Crabbe appears here.

The Mansels of Muddlescombe descend from Francis, second son of Sir Edward Mansel of Margam, Francis having been created a baronet in 1622. A good deal of care has been required to correct current mistakes as to the pedigree of this branch. The best-known figure belonging to them is the most attractive one of Francis Mansel, third son of the first baronet, who was Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, during the period of the Great Rebellion.

In the third generation from Sir Francis of Muddlescombe was created the baronetcy of Mansel of Trimsaren, the first baronet being Edward, who owned the Trimsaren estate through his marriage with Dorothy, daughter of Philip Vaughan of that place. The interest of this chapter is principally domestic, some of it being of a legal complexion. The earlier records of this branch present several knotty problems, which our authors have considered and set out with much care and pains.

A whole chapter is devoted to the Great Rebellion in which more than one Mansel plays a prominent part, notably Francis, by whose instrumentality it was that Charles escaped to France from Brigthelmston, in memory of which service he was granted the crest of a one-masted ship in full sail. In a letter from Anne, daughter of James II. to her sister Mary the name Mansel is adopted to designate the King.

The Maunsells of Thorpe Malsor give occasion to record particulars of the Cokaynes, and the Hills and some other less known families connected with them—Serjeant George Hill playing his due part in the story. They boast a gallant naval officer of the beginning of the nineteenth century in Captain Robert Maunsell, son of the Archdeacon of Kildare. These Maunsells had, since the middle of the seventeenth century, been connected with Ireland. They go back to a line of Maunsells of Chicheley, from whom also the Maunsells of Cosgrove are descended, they having likewise acquired their estate by marriage, in this case through a lady who rejoiced in the name of Nightingale Furtho. The history of these Mansels includes the somewhat tragic story of General Mansel killed at the battle of Villers-en-Couches, about whom there was some correspondence in our own columns in our First Series. To them too belongs Henry Longueville Mansel—grandson of the General—the well-known Dean of St. Paul's.

The Yorkshire Maunsells are interesting chiefly, but by no means solely, for their share in the

**Pilgrimage of Grace.** The Mansels of Dorset and Somerset have furnished many gallant officers in the eighteenth and nineteenth century wars.

Of the remaining families bearing this name, the most considerable line is that settled in Ireland, who seem to be independent of the family of Thorpe Malsor. One of them is described as of Celbridge: but the connexion of his property— if there is any—with that of Esther Vanhomrigh is not stated. Swift appears, be it said in passing, in these pages: having growled in the *Journal* to Stella about a poor dinner once given him by Sir Thomas Mansel.

Besides genealogical information these volumes contain many miscellaneous particulars of a curious nature: extraordinary wills, a ghost-story or two, odd personal traits, letters, quotations from old papers, and jests. Some of this is not new, but it is welcome and appropriate in its place.

A word must be said about the illustrations: they are abundant and excellently chosen, so that they form a notable and valuable feature of the work, though their reproduction, in a multitude of cases, is below the level which would seem required by the style of the rest of the book.

*The Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal.* (Oxford, Blackwell, 3s. net.)

THE Spring number for this year which has just reached our hands contains very full interesting notes (illustrated by numerous photographs) on the 'Churches of Waltham St. Lawrence and Hurst,' by Mr. C. E. Keyser. Hurst Church, among many other things, contains an hourglass and two circular panels in old glass; the writer assigns these latter to the early sixteenth century. Lieut.-Col. Hind, discussing the approximate dates of Weyland Smith's Cave and the White Horse of Berkshire, comes, at the end of a careful review of his material, to the conclusion that the cave, a dolmen of the Long Barrow type, belongs to the Neolithic and pre-Bronze age, and that the Weyland Smith legend and the White Horse are much later, belonging to the Bronze or Iron age. Mr. Field's 'Survey of Wallingford in 1550' is continued; as are also Mr. Preston's account of Sutton Courtenay and Abingdon Abbey and Mrs. Cope's 'Parish Registers of St. Lawrence Reading.'

There are also two seventeenth-century Terriers from the Archdeacon's MSS. in the Bodleian Library—sent as examples from a rich find made by Dr. Patterson Ellis.

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LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18, 1920.

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## Notes.

## ST. OMER.

## I.

THE 'Encyclopédie, ou Dictionnaire Raisoné des Sciences, des Arts, et des Métiers' (ed. Neufchatel, 1763), describes St. Omer as:—

"Ville de France en Artois, capital d'un baillage, avec des fortifications, un château et un évêché suffragant de Cambrai. Elle est sur la rivière d'Aa dans un marais qui la rend très forte."

This was the St. Omer of Louis XV. Today, all that remains true in the above description is contained in the words "ville de France en Artois sur la rivière d'Aa." The *baillage* and the *château* disappeared in the Revolution, the Bishopric (founded in 1561), ceased to exist in 1801, the fortifications were dismantled in 1894, and the marshlands have been reclaimed. It might even be claimed that technically Artois, too, has ceased to exist as anything but a "geographical expression."

In the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' (1911) St. Omer is described as a town and fortress of Northern France, capital of the Department of Pas-de-Calais.

But in this single sentence are two errors. The capital of the Pas-de-Calais is Arras, and in 1911 St. Omer had long ceased to be a fortress. Indeed, the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' proceeds immediately to discover its own error in recording that the fortifications were demolished during the last decade of the nineteenth century, and boulevards and new thoroughfares made in their place, and also by correctly stating that the town is "the seat of a sub-prefect," which is equivalent to saying that it is the capital of an *arrondissement*—not of the Department. St. Omer may, however, be said to be the judicial capital of the Department, as the Assize Court is situated there. It might, however, have been better to follow a local guide-book and to have stated

"St. Omer est une ville de 21,000 habitants, Sous-Préfecture du département du Pas-de-Calais, ancienne place forte déclassée en 1838."

After noting the former Cathedral and the ruins of the Abbey church of St. Bertin, the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' goes on to state that

"several other churches or convent chapels are of interest, amongst them St. Sépulchre (fourteenth century), which has a beautiful stone spire,"

but there is no reference to the equally interesting thirteenth century tower of the church of St. Denis. This, however, is merely an omission. Much more to be regretted is the perpetuation of the legend of Jacqueline Robins and the siege of the town by Marlborough and Prince Eugène. According to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica'

"In 1711 St. Omer, on the verge of surrendering to Prince Eugène and the Duke of Marlborough owing to famine, was saved by the daring of Jacqueline Robin [*sic*], who risked her life in bringing provisions into the place."

It is true that there is a statue to Jacqueline Robins in the town with an inscription setting forth an exploit of this nature\* in 1710 (not 1711), but at the time of its

\* The inscription reads, "A l'héroïne Audomaroise | sa | ville natale reconnaissante. | Au péril de sa vie | la vaillante femme approvisionna | de munitions la ville de Saint-Omer. | Le Prince Eugène et Marlborough | furent ainsi forcés de lever le siège. | 1710." Fortunately, the inscription is on the back of the pedestal. For other inscriptions in St. Omer see 'N. & Q.,' 12 S. vi. 145.

erection in 1884, the Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie (which has its headquarters at St. Omer) protested against such a falsification of history, and in the following year set out the true facts in a clear and conclusive Report. Prince Eugène, who marched into Artois with Marlborough in 1710, wished to attack the town, but the defence of Aire kept the Allies at bay so late in the year that no attempt on St. Omer could be made. Aire surrendered on Nov. 12, and, during the autumn, powder and munitions were brought by water from Dunkerque to St. Omer without molestation. There was an "alerte" but no siege. The true story of the Jacqueline Robins statue may be read in the brochure of M. Justin de Pas mentioned below, itself a reprint (with two plates added) from the same writer's 'A Travers le Vieux Saint-Omer.' The tale is too long to set out here, but as the facts were made public as far back as 1885, and as the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' gives bibliographical references dated as late as 1903, it is a pity that this old story should have been repeated. But even Joanne, and M. Ardouin-Dumazet in his 'Voyage en France,' have made the same blunder. In England Mr. Hurlbert had given the story correctly in 1890.

The American 'Century Cyclopædia of Names' was originally issued in 1894, but the edition to which I have access is subsequent to 1905. In this it is stated that, "advantage was taken in the second edition (1895) to revise with care all its more important details including... historical and geographical statements." Notwithstanding this St. Omer is here said to be "the capital of the Department of Pas-de-Calais" and "a strong fortress." A reference to the "Cathedral" is followed by the statement that "the Church of Notre-Dame, and the ruined church of St. Bertin are also noteworthy." In reality the "Cathedral" and the "Church of Notre-Dame" are one and the same building.

Arthur Young, on his way from Calais to Amiens and beyond, passed through St. Omer in August, 1788, and put on record that the town "contained little deserving notice." "The country," he says, "is seen to advantage from St. Bertin's steeple," but he makes no reference to the cathedral or to any other of the many churches which then still justified Froissart's appellation of St. Omer as "une ville belle de murs, de portes, de tours et de beaux clochers."

Mr. W. H. Hurlbert, who visited the town in 1889, described St. Omer as preserving "a certain grave and austere physiognomy, half Spanish and half scholastic," and his imagination peopled the streets with the "English and Irish students who frequented its collegiate halls from the days of Guy Faux to the days of Daniel O'Connell" ('France and the Republic,' 1890, p. 28). That was before the demolition of its fortifications made St. Omer an open town, and to some extent altered its character. But M. Ardouin-Dumazet still speaks of its "calme monacal" and describes it as the perfect type of an old provincial city. M. Pierre de la Gorce, the historian of the Second Empire, who lived here for many years, found in St. Omer "a still air of delightful studies" congenial to his tastes and favourable to his work.

St. Omer is a particularly "well documented" town, both as regards its religious and civil history. The catalogue of the Communal Library shows an amazing number of entries under the title 'Saint-Omer,'—publications of all descriptions dealing with the history and antiquities of the town and district. And apart from specialized work, such as is found in the Memoirs and Bulletins of the Society of Antiquaries of Morinia, it is surprising, and exceedingly gratifying to find how large a number of books and pamphlets dealing with local history and antiquities are on sale in the town for the use of the general public. During occasional visits to St. Omer between December, 1917, and August, 1919, I purchased the following sixteen publications, and no doubt others escaped my notice. These were displayed in the booksellers' windows. All are published at St. Omer, except when otherwise noted:—

(1). Bled, Abbé O. Le Livre d'Or de Notre-Dame des Miracles à Saint-Omer, d'après les archives ecclésiastiques et communales de la ville. 1913, viii+176 pp.

(2). Delamotte, Abbé Georges, et J. Loisel. Les Origines du Lycée de Saint-Omer: histoire de l'ancien collège (1665-1845). Calais, 1910, 510 pp.

(3). Dusautoir, Abbé Augustin. Le Guide des Touristes dans la Ville de Saint-Omer, ses environs et son arrondissement. Gravures, plan de la ville, et carte de l'arrondissement. [1914]. viii+312 pp.

(4). Dusautoir, Abbé Augustin. Notre-Dame des Miracles, Saint Omer et Saint Bertin. Boulogne-sur-Mer [1901], viii+256 pp.

(5). Dusautoir, Abbé Augustin. Histoire de la Paroisse du Saint-Sépulchre à Saint-Omer, depuis ses origines jusqu'au x<sup>e</sup> siècle. N.D., x+232 pp.

(6). Dusautoir, Abbé Augustin. Histoire de la Paroisse Saint Denis à Saint-Omer, depuis ses origines jusqu'au *xx*<sup>e</sup> siècle. [1912], x+364 pp.

(7). Dusautoir, Abbé Augustin. La Tour Saint-Bertin. 3<sup>me</sup> édition. Boulogne-sur-Mer, N.D., viii+81 pp.

(8). Dusautoir, Abbé Augustin. Histoire populaire de Notre-Dame des Miracles et de son Pèlerinage. Boulogne-sur-Mer, 1903, iv+382 pp.

(9). Dusautoir, Abbé Augustin. Guide pratique du Visiteur dans la basilique Notre-Dame, ancienne collégiale et cathédrale à Saint-Omer. 5<sup>me</sup> édition. 1903, 60 pp.

(10). Dusautoir, Abbé Augustin. Saint Erkembode, glorieux patron et bienfaiteur de la ville de Saint-Omer. 3<sup>me</sup> édition. 1903, 27 pp.

(11). Lehembre, Abbé A. Le Petit Séminaire de Saint-Omer (1812-1835): origines du Collège Saint-Bertin. Tourcoing, 1913, xiv+187 pp.

(12). Lehembre, Abbé A. Les Vitraux de la Chapelle du Collège Saint Bertin. 1919, xii+63 pp.

(13). Lesenne, A. La Chapelle du Lycée (ancienne église des Jésuites) à Saint-Omer. 18 planches, 4to, 1897, 106 pp.

(14). Pas, Justin de. Saint-Omer: Vieilles Rues, Vieilles Enseignes (extrait du Tome XXX. des Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie). 1911, liii+535 pp.

(15). Pas, Justin de.—A Travers le Vieux Saint-Omer. 1914, 312 pp.

(16). Pas, Justin de.—Jacqueline Robins. 16 pp.

To these may be added, (a) a pocket guide to St. Omer (Guide Pratique, pp. 24) with excellent plan of the town, and (b) a Series of Twenty Postcard Views of 'Vieux Saint-Omer,' reproduced in sepia from old prints and engravings. Both of these are published by the Librairie Maurice Jeanjean.

Such a list of books and pamphlets relating to local history and antiquities picked up more or less casually during war time in a town of 20,000 inhabitants, is, I venture to think, rather exceptional, and indicates a more than usual intellectual activity.

Of the writers named above the Abbé Bled is described as 'Chanoine honoraire d'Arras'; the Abbé Delamotte 'Aumônier du Lycée de Saint-Omer, officier d'Académie'; M. Loisel 'Agrégé des Lettres, Professeur au Lycée de Grenoble'; the Abbé Dusautoir 'Bénéficiaire à la Basilique Notre-Dame, Membre titulaire de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie, de la Commission des Monuments historiques du Pas-de-Calais, et de la Société Française d'Archéologie'; the Abbé Lehembre 'Directeur au Collège Saint-Bertin'; Abbé Lesenne 'Aumônier du Lycée de Saint-Omer, Membre titulaire de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie, officier d'Académie'; and M. Justin de Pas 'Secrétaire-Général de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie.' M. Justin de Pas is the author of more than a score of

papers, or monographs, on the history and antiquities of St. Omer. The various chapters of 'A Travers le vieux Saint-Omer' appeared originally in the 'Indépendant du Pas-de-Calais,' a local newspaper.

Among the illustrations of this book is a reproduction of an undated English engraving entitled 'View from the Ramparts of St. Omer.' The drawing shows the Rue du Bourg and the south-west portion of the former cathedral, and is described as by 'C. F. Tomkins from a sketch by J. R. Planché. Engraved on stone by T. S. Cooper.' M. de Pas ascribes the engraving to about 1820, but I think it must be at least five years later. Planché went to Reims in 1825 to witness the Coronation of Charles X., and probably made his sketch at that period. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' supply the date of publication of this engraving? The book also contains a plan of St. Omer by J. de Deventer, c. 1560.

St. Omer, during the later Middle Ages, passed under the rule successively of the Counts of Flanders and Artois, the Dukes of Burgundy, the House of Austria, and of Spain. But until 1493 it had always preserved some connexion with France. By the Treaty of Senlis in that year, however, the King of France renounced Artois, and 'the Burgundian inheritance passed to the House of Austria,' and so for a time to the German world. With the accession of Charles V. to power in the Netherlands began a century and a half of Spanish domination. Even when Artois was restored to France by the Treaty of the Pyrenees, in 1659, St. Omer remained Spanish, and so continued till the Treaty of Nymegen (1678) finally made it French.

F. H. CHEETHAM.

#### IRISH FAMILY HISTORY.

(9 S. xi. 149, 213, 314; xii. 115, 12 S. iii. 500; vi. 288).

#### LACY OF DUBLIN.

THOMAS LACY, father, and Walter Lacy, grandfather, of Francis Lacy of Inn's Quay, Dublin, are mentioned in King James's Army List, and are the earliest members of this family I know of.

Walter Lacy of...., married and had issue a son:—

Thomas Lacy of...., who married a Miss Delamar and had issue:—

I. Francis Lacy of Inn's Quay, Dublin. He died June/July, 1766, in the 78th year

of his age at his house on the Inn's Quay, Dublin, and was bur. in St. James's churchyard Dublin. Will dated June 20, 1766. Proved July 28, 1766 in the Prerogative Court, Dublin. His wife, whose Christian and maiden names I have not been able to discover, evidently died *ante* 1766, as she is not mentioned in his Will. By her he had issue:—

1. Rose Lacy, born 1728, died Nov. 19, 1762 at Kilmead, aged 34, and was bur. in Kilmead Churchyard, Parish of Narraghmore co. Kildare. She married at St. Michan's Church, Dublin, marriage licence dated Feb. 20, 1747, Thomas Fitzgerald of Kilmead, co. Kildare, he died Sept. 17, 1801, aged 81 years and was bur. with his wife in Kilmead Churchyard. His Will dated Nov. 8, 1799, was proved July 9, 1802 in the Prerogative Court, Dublin.

2. Mary Lacy, who died 1803 in the King Street Nunnery, Dublin, married, by Licence dated July 24, 1749, Daniel Molloy of Gortaur, King's Co, but they left no issue.



3. Anne Lacy. Her father in his Will says:—"She has a great obstruction in hearing and speech, and I do not intend she should marry." Mentioned in Will of her nephew Thomas Fitzgerald in 1808, as then living at Drogheda.

4. Bridget Lacy, living in 1766, married Richard Strange of Belleview, co. Kildare, and Rochewell Castle co. Kilkenny, and had issue, a dau.:—

Mary Anne Strange, died May 14, 1837, having married Aug. 13, 1786, Sir Edward Bellew, 6th Bart. of Barmeath co. Louth, he died March 15, 1827 (see Baronetage).

II. Bridget Lacy. Marriage Articles dated in the year 1691. In her Will dated March 19, 1744, described as of Brendrim co. Leitrim, widow. To be bur. in Church of Kiltoghork near her husband. She married Myles Keon of Brendrim and Moreagh, co. Leitrim. In his Will dated Jan. 3, 1737/8, to be bur. in the Church of Kiltoghork, co. Leitrim.

III. Mark Lacy. Died *ante* 1772, and bur. in Kiltraster Churchyard. He married his cousin Bridget 2nd dau. of Walter Delamar of the City of Dublin, by his wife Barbara. . . . Her Will dated Jan. 23, 1772, was proved Aug. 13, 1773. Bur. in Kiltraster Churchyard. They had issue, a son:—

Thomas Lacy, who died between 1766 and 1772, leaving the Farm of Westpanstown, bequeathed to him by his Uncle Francis Lacy in 1766, to his mother.  

IV. A son, who married and had a dau., who married Laughlin Kelly of Knockhall, living in 1793, and had a son Francis Kelly.

V. A dau. who married Joseph (?) Hicks of Creta, co. Roscommon, and had a son George (?) Hicks, living in 1793.

The Will of Francis Lacy of Dublin who died in 1766, is filed in the Public Record Office Four Courts, Dublin and is as follows:

"In the Name of God, Amen, I, Francis Lacy of the City of Dublin, gentleman, doe make this My last Will and Testament touching all my worldly substance, Lord God have mercy on my Soul. And for the better understanding thereof, I think proper to mention that the principal objects of my regard are four daughters of my son-in-law Thomas Fitzgerald by my eldest dau<sup>r</sup> Rose who is dead, namely Rose, Anstace, Ann and Hester, and my second daughter married to Daniel Molloy, and my third daughter Ann not married nor do I mean she should marry in regard she has a Great obstruction in Speech and Hearing. And my fourth and youngest daughter Bridget Married to Richard Strange, and to whom I gave Double the portion I gave to either of her said two married sisters. First I devise to my said Dau<sup>r</sup> Ann the sum of £55 ster<sup>s</sup> every year during her life to be paid to her by four quarterly payments from my death and the sum of £10 to find her in necessarys in the meantime besides paying for what she may owe for boarding or for cloathes. And I order what I leave to her shall be paid before any other legacy and I earnestly recommend her to the care and affection of her sisters.

"Item I devise to the said four Dau<sup>s</sup> of my Dau<sup>r</sup> Rose the sum of me given or securitys for money due to me and applied for that purpose and to be paid and distributed amongst them and the survivors of them at such times and in such shares as the said Thomas Fitzgerald their father or My said dau<sup>r</sup> Mary and Bridget or any two of them shall think fit and May give more or less to one than another.

"Item I devise to my said dau<sup>r</sup> Mary the sum of £1000 ster<sup>s</sup> with this restriction that during the jointures of her and her said Husband she is only to receive £60 a year as interest for the same which is to be paid her on her own recist and for her own sole use and Benefit independent of her said Husband. But in case she survives her said Husband she is to receive said £1000 to do therewith as she pleases. And in case she should dye before her said Husband leaving issue by him, the said £1000 is to be paid to such issue. But in case of no issue the same is to be paid to my said Dau<sup>r</sup> Bridget and to my said four Granddaughters in such shares and manners as I shall hereafter devise the residue of my substance to them.

"Item, I devise to the said Thomas Fitzgerald and to his children £25, and the £100 he owes me by Bond I leave to his son Thomas. To my said Dau<sup>r</sup> Mary and her Husband £7 to each of them. To my said Dau<sup>r</sup> Bridget and her Husband £7 to each of them. And to the said Bridget's Husband My Books and Bookcase. I devise my plate, linen and Household Goods and furniture

to my said Dau<sup>r</sup> Mary and Bridget and to my Granddau<sup>r</sup> Rose Fitzgerald in equal shares.

"Item, I devise to my nephew Thomas Lacy the sum of £100 ster<sup>s</sup>, and my lease and Interest in My farm of Westpanstown and all arrears of rent due thereout he paying all rent and taxes and performing all Covenants on my part. To my nephew George Hikes £5. To my godson Gerald Keon £5. To my niece married to Laughlin Kelly the sum of £5.

"Item, to the charitable infirmary on the Inns Quay, Dublin, £4. And I leave £24 to be given and laid out to such charitable and pious uses and purposes as my said daughters Mary and Bridget and the survivors of them shall think fit, and I leave to my servant John the sum of £5, provided he lives with me at the time of my death, and the like sum of £5 to my servant Elizabeth provided she lives with me at the time of my death.

"And I name and appoint the said Thomas Fitzgerald and said Richard Strange my sons-in-law Executors of this my Will and provided they undertake the execution thereof I leave to each of them the sum of £50, and in case one of them should renounce and the other undertake, I leave to the undertaker £100.

"Item, I leave and bequeath all the rest residue and remainder of all my worldly substance subject to the aforesaid legacies and to all necessary expenses to my said Dau<sup>r</sup> Bridget and to the said four daughters my grandchildren. That is to say three parts in five to my said Grandchildren and to the survivors of them to be paid To and Distributed amongst them in such shares and proportions as the said Thomas Fitzgerald their father and my said daughters Mary and Bridget or any two of them or the survivors of them will think fit, and may give more or less to one Than to another. And I leave the other two parts in five to my said dau. Bridget to and for her own sole use and Benefit independent of her said Husband. And in regard that calling in the residue of my fortune may be attended with delay and trouble unless the same be put under some regulation, therefore I order and Devise that the said Thomas Fitzgerald in behalf of his children and the said Bridget in her own behalf may if they think Proper Devise such securities as may stand out for the said residue amongst themselves, and that each of them shall give absolute credit for such securities as they shall accept or fall to their respective Lotts as fully as if paid in cash but such Distribution to be no prejudice to the precedent legacys in said Will. My Body to be buried under my family tombstone in St. James' Churchyard, Dublin. In Witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seal and published the same as my last Will and Testament this 20th Day of June, 1766.

(Signed) FRANCIS LACY (Seal).

"Signed sealed and published in presence of us by the Testator and Attested by us in his Presence (signed) A<sup>r</sup> Ffox, Pat Hanley, Dan Crosbie.

"Proved the 28th Day of July, 1766, by Thomas Fitzgerald and Richard Strange."

The Will of Bridget Lacy widow of Mark Lacy, who was a brother of the above Francis

Lacy, will also, I think, be of interest; it is as follows:—

"I, Bridget Lacy, otherwise Delamare\* desire to be buried in the Churchyard of Kiltrastrer as near as possible to that spot of ground in said churchyard wherein the remains of my late Dear husband Mark Lacy were interred. To my dear sister Ann Nugent otherwise Delamare widow all such Title and interest as I may die possessed of in and to certain Plotts Houses and concerns in the town of Athlone now leased by me to Richard Strange and Thomas Fitzgerald Esq<sup>r</sup>., &c., My said sister Anne Nugent and her children. To my friend and Relation Alexander Leyns of Trinicrive in the co. of Roscommon, Esq., and to his dau. Elizabeth Leyns. To Mrs. Kelly wife of Laughlin Kelly of Knockhall. To Francis Kelly son of Laughlin Kelly. My friend and Kinsman Theobald Dillon of Mount Dillon, Esq. My friend and Relation Mr. George Hicks of Creta. To my relation Mr. Joseph Hicks of Creta Interest in lands of Westpanstown near City of Dublin. My brother-in-law Francis Lacy late of the City of Dublin deceased. My relation Mr. Patrick Leyns of Scramoge. To James Delamar of Street in co. of Westmeath. To Bridget Merran of Street aforesaid. To Catherine Meran. To Edmond Lacy son of Mr. Edmond Lacy deceased and to his sister. To my dear son Thomas' nurse. And whereas I am entitled by the Will of my son Thomas deceased to the sum of £170, which money is now in the Empire of Germany for the receiving of which I have given a power of Attorney unto my kinsman Miles Keon of Keonbrook† in co. of Leitrim, Esq. To his father Garrett Keon of Battle Bridge, Esq. To Anne Reilly otherwise Keon dau. of said Garrett Keon. To Mary McDermott otherwise Keon, sister to said Garrett Keon. To my niece Bridget Neville dau. of James Neville, Esq. To Cecily Hanley wife of Patrick Hanley of Ballimilan. To James Neville of TisssGobbin in co. Roscommon, Esq., and unto Mary Neville his wife. Alexander Leyns of Trinicrive and Joseph Hicks of Creta to be Executors.

(Signed) BRIDGET LACY.

"Dated 13rd Jan., 1772. Proved 13th Aug., 1773. Witnesses: Huet Branam, John Scally."

HENRY FITZGERALD REYNOLDS.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE ALDEBURGH RECORDS.—I.

(See *ante*, pp. 141, 184.)

In 1573 the Nelson entry is interesting, as is also the mention of the Earl of Leicester's men playing in the Church.

In this year much damage was caused to the wall of the town house (a store house) by heavy shot placed against the side, and

\* See Delamar of co. Westmeath (12 S. iii. 500).

† See Keon of Keonbrook, co. Leitrim (12 S. vii. 2, 25). I have not so far been able to ascertain how she was related to the Leyns.

heavy expenses were incurred. The entry of the cost of a new wanton box is interesting.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S ACCOUNT-BOOKS.

1573

(Rec<sup>d</sup> of mistris nelson for her husband's buryall in y<sup>e</sup> Church . . . . . x<sup>s</sup>)  
 To Richard Fynne of oulde debte for yron work for y<sup>e</sup> clock and y<sup>e</sup> bell in y<sup>e</sup> m<sup>k</sup>ett for yron worke for y<sup>e</sup> market pounce and y<sup>e</sup> Custome house dore . . . . . x<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>  
 To Robert hinde for a Fyrken a paire of brithes for makinge Linyng and buttons for the same for y<sup>e</sup> blinde Boye . . . . . x<sup>s</sup>  
 To fisk for Feet for y<sup>e</sup> tressells when myles dyd paint y<sup>e</sup> Channsell . . . . . v<sup>d</sup>  
 for breade for a woman in y<sup>e</sup> stocks . . . . . ii<sup>d</sup>  
 for a warrant to send a Child to manngitre . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup>  
 To Ales Jyllon for a wekes bourde of a child called margret garradd . . . . . xii<sup>d</sup>  
 To thoms Tyndale for carienge of upsons child to manyntre w<sup>th</sup> the Charge of his horse him self and the Childo . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup>  
 To Dullies for x weekes bourde of John upsons childe y<sup>e</sup> Tayler ended y<sup>e</sup> xx<sup>th</sup> of June . . . . . v<sup>s</sup>  
 (Many entries this year for keeping children)  
 For a Shete for y<sup>e</sup> gyrls th<sup>t</sup> died at mothr bennets . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup>  
 For a smock<sup>e</sup> and ii myzons for y<sup>e</sup> child<sup>e</sup> th<sup>t</sup> Blowers wiff<sup>e</sup> Kepe . . . . . xvi<sup>d</sup>  
 To John bach for y<sup>e</sup> buryall of y<sup>e</sup> gyrls th<sup>t</sup> mother bennet kepte . . . . . iii<sup>d</sup>  
 For a Fyne to mr Steward for y<sup>e</sup> takinge uppe of y<sup>e</sup> howse Late Jone Whites to thuse of hir children . . . . . iii<sup>d</sup>  
 For vi yards of Locram for a comonion cloth . . . . . vi<sup>s</sup>  
 For di a nell of hollonde for ii napkins . . . . . xii<sup>d</sup>  
 For makinge of y<sup>e</sup> Comunion clothe and y<sup>e</sup> napkins . . . . . xxii<sup>d</sup>  
 To metcaufe for xi dayes worcke at y<sup>e</sup> Butts and y<sup>e</sup> priors close . . . . . xi<sup>s</sup>  
 For a Statute Booke . . . . . xii<sup>d</sup>  
 For kylinge of a hedgehogge in y<sup>e</sup> m<sup>s</sup>she . . . . . ii<sup>d</sup>  
 To y<sup>e</sup> earle of Lecesters monne when thei plaied in y<sup>e</sup> Church y<sup>e</sup> xx<sup>th</sup> of June . . . . . x<sup>s</sup>  
 for writinge of y<sup>e</sup> muster booke . . . . . vi<sup>d</sup>  
 more to him (Robert Letts) for goinge to monnes hous to Bydde them to come to Fremans to y<sup>e</sup> playe . . . . . iii<sup>d</sup>  
 To m<sup>g</sup>et Florance for y<sup>e</sup> Justices dynners y<sup>e</sup> xxv daye of June when thei hadd taken vewe of the muster . . . . . li<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>  
 To ii men for carienge y<sup>e</sup> shott out of y<sup>e</sup> toune howse to John Upsons shoppe . . . . . ix<sup>d</sup>  
 for shoores to houlde uppe y<sup>e</sup> wall of y<sup>e</sup> toune howse wheare the Shott Lye . . . . . vi<sup>d</sup>  
 grounselinge in y<sup>e</sup> toune house . . . . . xxviii<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>  
 To Robert Florance for monye Lent to y<sup>e</sup> duke . . . . . vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>  
 To Nobbes for iiiii<sup>m</sup> dayes woorko in daubinge the toune house . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup>  
 To Mihell eade for iii dayes woork and di in pinninge of y<sup>e</sup> same House . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup>  
 To margot Florance for y<sup>e</sup> vittall of y<sup>e</sup> sur-vayr and m<sup>r</sup> homerston and others xxiii<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>

for a purse paper and ynke . . . . . vi<sup>d</sup>  
 To John Upson for thuse of his shoppe untill the toune howse was Repaired . . . . . vi<sup>d</sup>  
 To Jeaffrey Fremam for a wanton Box th<sup>t</sup> barker loste . . . . . xii<sup>d</sup>  
 To george Campe for y<sup>e</sup> haulfe of a porpas that was sent to y<sup>e</sup> earle of Surryes . . . . . v<sup>s</sup>  
 To ananias appiltonne for a barrell of Full heringe . . . . . xxvii<sup>s</sup>  
 To m<sup>r</sup> goslinge and m<sup>r</sup> Foxe for monye th<sup>t</sup> thei delived to barker for carienge of y<sup>e</sup> same porpas . . . . . viii<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup>  
 more to Barker for his paines for carienge the same porpas . . . . . vi<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>  
 to thoms Lovenes in his travaill of y<sup>e</sup> tounes sute against Richard Kirbye for Jone Whites will . . . . . xx<sup>s</sup>  
 To Davye mayne in money th<sup>t</sup> was granted him by the Balies to kepe Jone Whites child . . . . . x<sup>s</sup>  
 To Daye for carienge a porpas to my Lady Surries . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup>  
 To Jone Tedboll for thuse of x<sup>th</sup> ii yeares . . . . . xx<sup>s</sup>  
 for chargis at y<sup>e</sup> Last deliry of y<sup>e</sup> candell . . . . . xx<sup>d</sup>

In 1574 the price of coal was 8d. per sack! In the same year the gibbet seems to have required attention.

1574

for iiiii<sup>m</sup> dayes of a man for y<sup>e</sup> church (many entries of men working at church) . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>  
 To y<sup>e</sup> Free mason . . . . . vi<sup>th</sup> xii<sup>d</sup>  
 for y<sup>e</sup> Byble and y<sup>e</sup> svce booke . . . . . xliii<sup>s</sup>  
 To michell y<sup>e</sup> mason for his workemanshippe in the house . . . . . xxxv<sup>s</sup>  
 To Loggye for Surgorye . . . . . xiii<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup>  
 for a li of candell and waxe . . . . . vii<sup>d</sup>  
 for dressinge of y<sup>e</sup> toune well . . . . . xii<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>  
 for iii sacks of coles . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup>  
 for carienge of staginge and Ropes for y<sup>e</sup> church . . . . . x<sup>d</sup>  
 To y<sup>e</sup> Jaylor for y<sup>e</sup> prisoner . . . . . xviii<sup>s</sup>  
 To tyndale for y<sup>e</sup> gybbett . . . . . vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>  
 To capon for Lokinge upon the Boyo . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>  
 for y<sup>e</sup> Coppie of y<sup>e</sup> shrives booke . . . . . vi<sup>d</sup>  
 To Jone waller for helinge of y<sup>e</sup> mothers heade and keping of hir ii yeare . . . . . x<sup>s</sup>  
 for a paire of shoes and a paire of hoses for forgas . . . . . xv<sup>d</sup>  
 more for an apron and a neckercher for hir . . . . . x<sup>d</sup>  
 for a peticote and a waste cote for forgas and a wast cote for hitons mother . . . . . vii<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>

In 1575 13s. 4d. is paid in fines (3s. 4d. each fine) to the Commissioners for transgression of the Act of 1570, for not wearing on Sunday "a cappe of wool, knit, thicked, and dressed in England."

1575

(Very many entries for boarding children).  
 To w<sup>m</sup> Childe y<sup>e</sup> xi<sup>th</sup> of Julie for a fourth-nights house Roome of the Lame wenche . . . . . iii<sup>d</sup>  
 To Anthonie Benedick y<sup>e</sup> xvi<sup>th</sup> of Julie when he Receyved John Bentie to pronts . . . . . xxx<sup>s</sup>  
 To iiiii<sup>m</sup> poore foulcs for carienge y<sup>e</sup> beetster to hir buryall . . . . . viii<sup>d</sup>

<sup>p</sup>d to <sup>y</sup>e newe surgon <sup>y</sup>e first of Februarie in  
 pt for helinge <sup>y</sup>e poore maides Legg v<sup>s</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d to peter hont musicon for takinge blinde  
 harrye to prentis . . . . . xl<sup>s</sup>  
 (Many entries about these years about blind boy)  
 To thomas Lovenes his wiff for <sup>y</sup>e said harries  
 belle . . . . . xii<sup>d</sup>  
 to m<sup>r</sup> Logge in pt For healinge of <sup>y</sup>e wenches  
 Logge th<sup>t</sup> was cutt of . . . . . xiii<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d to <sup>y</sup>e makers of <sup>y</sup>e Kaye in pte of their due  
 at thannacion of o<sup>r</sup> Ladye . . . . . v<sup>li</sup>  
 (many payments for working at Quay, final  
 paym<sup>t</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> of Sep. . . . . vii<sup>li</sup> ix<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup>)  
 Item <sup>p</sup>d to M<sup>r</sup> Foxe in the discharge of Roger  
 woodehouse of Kymberleye in <sup>y</sup>e countie of  
 Norff Esquier o<sup>r</sup> Late burgis in cosideration  
 of his dyett and chargs th<sup>t</sup> he was at for the  
 Towne . . . . . v<sup>li</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d for <sup>y</sup>e dynners of those th<sup>t</sup> tooke paynes to  
 hang the Bell . . . . . xxii<sup>d</sup>  
 To <sup>y</sup>e Belman for mendinge of <sup>y</sup>e Bell . . . . . xx<sup>s</sup>  
 (Several entries about repair to the bell).  
<sup>p</sup>d to <sup>y</sup>e comissioners for not wearinge of  
 cappes . . . . . xiii<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup>  
 To Browne <sup>y</sup>e waite for blinde harrio . . . . . xxv<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>  
 To Daye <sup>y</sup>e gonner for his di yeares wage  
 ended at mihelmes . . . . . x<sup>s</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d for pehement to enlarge <sup>y</sup>e Roule of Rates . . . . . iii<sup>d</sup>  
 To m<sup>r</sup> mawe for tham<sup>r</sup>coments of thinhabit-  
 tats and towneshippe at <sup>y</sup>e Sessions holden  
 at Beckles in <sup>y</sup>e xv<sup>th</sup> yeare of <sup>y</sup>e Reigne of <sup>y</sup>e  
 quene that now is . . . . . xv<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>  
 for a stringe for <sup>y</sup>e Clocke . . . . . xviii<sup>d</sup>  
 To thomas mayor is owinge for xxx<sup>li</sup> candell  
 . . . . . vi<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup>  
 more <sup>p</sup>d to hir (widowe Florance) for vic-  
 tualls ppared for <sup>y</sup>e presser . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup>  
 more <sup>p</sup>d to hir for <sup>y</sup>e dynners of Jentlemen  
 th<sup>t</sup> came for wastershippe . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup>  
 To <sup>y</sup>e chandler for vi dosen candell . . . . . xv<sup>s</sup>  
 To woolflett for a C and di of Candell xxxvii<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>  
 To m<sup>r</sup> Loggye for healinge of a maides Legge  
 . . . . . x<sup>s</sup>  
 To Thoms woolflett for ii<sup>e</sup> candell  
 . . . . . i<sup>s</sup>  
 for di a horse skynne and di a Caulfes skynne  
 for <sup>y</sup>e bavdricks of <sup>y</sup>e bells and for nailles iii<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d to <sup>y</sup>e workema th<sup>t</sup> made <sup>y</sup>e Bavdricks . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d to bettes <sup>y</sup>e paretour <sup>y</sup>e xxix<sup>th</sup> of Januarie  
 for m<sup>r</sup> Semons Fees due for <sup>y</sup>e Sute againste  
 Richarde Byrbye . . . . . xxxi<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup>  
 more to him for his paynes and his supper  
 . . . . . xviii<sup>d</sup>  
<sup>p</sup>d to <sup>y</sup>e m<sup>r</sup> gunner of Inglonde . . . . . v<sup>s</sup>  
 for a book of Statuts for <sup>y</sup>e toune . . . . . xviii<sup>d</sup>  
 more for Rybbyns for <sup>y</sup>e tounehouse . . . . . viii<sup>d</sup>  
 more for a bucket <sup>y</sup>e hoopes, and a well  
 Roape . . . . . xiii<sup>d</sup>

Aldeburgh, Suffolk. ARTHUR T. WINN.

(To be con<sub>r</sub>med.)

### "ANCASTER" AND "ANNHUN REX GRECORUM."

I. The oldest extant form of the name of Ancaſter is "Anecaster" (*temp.* Edward I.). In *Ane* -*e* present; the eleventh-century corruption of inflexional -*an*—the O.E. possessive of weak nouns in -*a*. But no

name Ana is known to me. On the other hand, although there are several names of men the headword of which is And- (cp. And-hūn, -rēd, -secg), *Andan* is never found in place-names. But the ending -*e* is common after *n* in the eleventh century, and *d* frequently fell out in O.E., from one cause or another, e.g., when the prefix *and-* lost the stress it dropped the *d* and became *on-*; *vide* Prof. Wright's 'O.E. Grammar,' §§569,654. It is noteworthy that "Oncaster" survived in folk-speech until Leland's time. Moreover, the tendency to drop *d* from between *n* and *a* is clearly reflected in the behaviour of other personal themes in place-names recorded in Domesday Book. For instance, the proper names Blanda, Randa, Wanda, should make *Blandan*, *Randan*, *Wandan* in combination with such endwords as *ford*, *bui* and *tūn*. But Domesday Book yields "Blane-ford," "Rane-bi" and "Wane-tūne." To these may be added the Shropshire "Aneberie." For these reasons I assume that *d* has dropped out of *Ane* in "Ane-caster" and "Ane-berie," and that the well-known stem AND is postulated. This represents a Germanic stem ANTH (cp. the land-name "Anth-aib"), and in Alemannic the West-Germanic AND became ANr. In the name of And-secg son of Gēs-æg (<\*Gaus-ag-), in the pedigree of the East Saxon kings, the *d* before *s* became *t*, according to rule. Hence came "Ant-secg"; cp. Wright, 'O.E. Grammar,' §300.

II. We read of an Annhun, King of the Greeks, in a Welch historical tract of three pages entitled 'De Situ Brecheniauc.' This document was copied out in the thirteenth century from a MS. written in the eleventh; cp. my 'Indexes to Old Welsh Genealogies,' No. IV., in Whitley Stokes and Kuno Meyer's *Archiv für celtische Lexikographie*, vol. i, 1900, pp. 523-533. The 'De Situ B.' was edited by the Rev. Arthur Wade-Evans in *Y Cymmrodor*, in 1906, together with the 'Cognacio Brychan.' The latter was copied in the seventeenth century from a MS. written in the thirteenth. In these unique Welch records the maternal ancestry of Brachan, who was king of Brecknock circa A.D. 435, is given as follows: Marchel the mother of Brachan was daughter of Teuderic the son of Teudfall\* the son of Annhun Rex Grecorum. As one

\* These two names are duplicated in the 'De Situ B.' I have eliminated *Teuder* [sic] *maB Teudfal*.

of Brachan's daughters was grandmother of St. David of Menevia, and as David himself was born in A.D. 462, Annhun's birth may be probably assigned to A.D. 295.

There are at least two other direct references to Annhun in Welch historical documents: namely, (1) "Annun Niger Rex Greorum," and (2) "Annwn du vrenhin Groec." These respectively occur in the 'Cognacio Brychan,' and in the 'Llyvyr Llewelyn Offeirad,' *i.e.*, The Book of Llewellyn the Priest. This work was written in or about A.D. 1340. The Welch words quoted just now mean "Black Antony, King of Greece."

"Annhun" is a correct Middle Welch form of Antön(-ius). In 'N. & Q.' 12 S. i. 71, I explained the behaviour of intervocalic *-nt-* in Middle Welch. *E.g.*—*teilung* is "worthy"; *an* is a negative prefix, and "unworthy" is *annheilung*. Similarly, Antön- became Annhun.

The names of Annhun's son and grandson are not Brythonic—they are Germanic. "Teudfall" is Theodebald and "Teuderic" is Theoderic. We shall draw near to understanding not only these facts, but also the name Annhun, when we have answered the question—Who were the presumably Insular "Greeks" that were ruled over in the middle of the fourth century by this maternal ancestor of the first king of Brecknock? In my note on "The 'Greeks' of the Rhine and the Creacas of *Widsith*" ('N. & Q.' 11 S. x. 341, 1914) I invoked certain traditions of the Treveri respecting the Alemannic tribe known to them as *Greci* in the middle of the fourth century; and I cited an Ant-is who was the great-grandfather of Eormannic of the Götás (†442). Antis was certainly ruling in the third quarter of the fourth century, and in the Saga of "Der Grosse Wolfdieterich" he is called "Kunig Anzius ein furst in Kriechenriche" ('King Anzius a prince in the Greek empire'); *vide* Adolf Holtzmann's edition, 1864. Hugdieterich son of Anzius grew up, we are told, in "Kunstenopel"; Wolfdieterich, Hugdieterich's son, came "uss Kriechenlant" ('out of Greece'), and one student of this Saga (Dr. W. Wägner) even goes so far as to style Antis (=Ant-ius, Anz-ius) "Emperor" of Constantinople.

Now, at 12 S. vii. 44, I dealt with Iserophius, King of the Greeks (c. 492), and identified him with Scrof or Scrob, the name-giver of "Shrewsbury" and "Shropshire." I also gave reasons for regarding

the Greeks he ruled over as the Creacas. Similarly I would identify the "Greeks" whom Annhun ruled over, *circa* 350, with the same Creacas of 'Widsith.'

III. The tradition of the name "Annhun" in Welch is due to mistaken identification of the true "Greekish," *i.e.*, Alemannic, name Antö, with the Latin name Anton-ius. The Upper German form Antö is to be found in the index to Paulus Piper's edition of the ninth-century 'Libri Confraternitatum Sancti Galli, Augien-sis, Fabariensis' (1884). The corresponding Insular form Anta is indicated by "Antan hlāw" ('the burial mound of Anta') and by "Antingaham." The first is in Worcestershire; at no great distance, therefore, from Brecknockshire. The other is in Norfolk; *vide* Kemble, 'Codex Diplomaticus,' No. CL and No. DCLXXXV. Antö and Anta, as I have said, exhibit the Alemannic *d > t* shift. The true pet-name of the king of the "Greeks," *circa* A.D. 350, was Anda. He was not an Aleman.

I identify this Anda, Antö, Annhun, with Antis of the Wolfdieterich Saga and I locate the "Greeks" he ruled, in Lincolnshire. Layamon, who wrote his 'Brut, or Chronicle of Britain,' *circa* 1205, has enabled me to do this. By far the most remarkable additions that Layamon made to Wace's 'Brut' are the notices of "Childric" and the "Alemainisce men" he ruled over. We are told that Childric was "cæiser of Alemaine," and when he invaded the realm of King Arthur it is said that "Childrich the kaisere hæfede ænne castel here, a Lincolnes felde": *i.e.*, 'Hildric the Emperor had a castle here, in the plain of Lincoln.' As "Anecaster" was the castle of Anda, or Antö, the king of the "Greeks," *i.e.*, of the Creacas of 'Widsith,' we need not look elsewhere for a castle of the Alemanni near Lincoln.

The Roman fortifications on Ancaster Heath enclosed an area of 14 English acres, and the length of the surrounding dikes was 1060 yards. "In South ende of Ancaster be often tymes founde in ploughing great square Stones of old Buildings and *Romaine* Coynes of Brasse and Sylver. In the West ende of it, where now Medowes be, ar founde yn dicheing great Vaultes"; *vide* 'The Itinerary of John Leland the Antiquary,' ed. 2, 1745, i. p. 28.

The Latin name of this presumably important Roman station is unknown to English scholars of to-day.

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.



THE LIGHTS OF LONDON.—This familiar phrase was used, I believe, by Mr. G. R. Sims as the title of a melodrama I have not seen. I was surprised the other day to find it as far back as 1773 in Henry Mackenzie. As few are likely nowadays to read the tear-drenched story of 'The Man of the World,' I give the passage. In Part I., chap. 21, Annesly is being transported. Going down in a boat—the precise places are not indicated—to the ship which is to carry him off, he "kept his eager eyes fixed on the lights of London, till the increasing distance deprived them of their object." At that period the lights cannot have been very brilliant. They cannot have been so to modern ideas when Tennyson wrote in 'Locksley Hall' (first published in 1842) the striking lines:—

And at night along the dusky highway, near and nearer drawn,  
Sees in heaven the light of London flaring like a dreary dawn.

I do not know why a "dreary" dawn should flare more than any other, and suspect the adjective came in to echo "nearer."

Lord Tennyson in the 'Eversley' edition of his father's works adds the following note to the lines: "A simile from old times and the top of a mail-coach. They that go by trains seldom see this."

But they that go by motor-cars and climb heights may frequently do so to-day. London is visible as a luminous haze in the sky from several high points—how far off perhaps some correspondent can say.

No doubt Tennyson's lines are a reminiscence of his own, like the great world spinning down the grooves of change which recalled travel on the first train from Liverpool to Manchester in 1830. Before the introduction of gas and electric lighting any powerful concentration of light in London does not seem probable. Yet Portia exclaims in 'The Merchant of Venice,' V. i.,

How far that little candle throws his beams!

V. R.

WILLIAM BILLYNG AND HIS DEVOTIONAL VERSES.—At 4 S. iii. 103, 229, allusion is made to a remarkable parchment, then at Lomerdale House. It is a devotional poem on the 'Five Wounds of Christ,' dating from the end of the fifteenth century. Since English verse is not common at this period, and there is an attempt at form in the alliteration and rhythm of the poem, it is surprising that it

does not appear to have been included in any anthology. It is probably very little known, as it has never been in print, except when it was edited by William Bateman, and forty copies were privately printed at Manchester in 1814. Not only the verses, but also the identity of the writer become interesting. Mr. Bateman has taken it for granted that the author was a monk. It is signed by William Billyng and the editor has ignored the significance of the mark attached to the signature. This is plainly the mark of a wool stapler, formed as usual by the cross of St. John Baptist, with two streamers issuing on the right, and the base shaped into a W. A curved lateral stroke which makes the cross may be a perverted B.

The question was, who was William Billyng? I find at Deddington in Oxfordshire a brass inscription to William Billyng merchant of the staple at Calais, who died in 1533, and to his wife Elizabeth, who died in 1522. I also find that John, second son and heir to William Billyng of Deddington married twice ('Visit of Oxfordshire' 1566 and 1574).

Billyng is a Cornish name, and one family were seated formerly at Treworder. But it is, I believe, also known in Northamptonshire. I should like to know more about William Billyng, the writer of the verses. Is there an example of the merchant's mark used by William of Deddington, and was he related to Sir Thomas Billyng the Judge, who died in 1481? I also find that a John Billyng and another man bought lands in Deddington in 1498. (Charter in Bodley's Library). Deddington would not be the only habitation of a woolstapler, and the answer to the question of identification might be sought in the records of some town Guild.

J. KESTELL FLOYER.

Esher.

DUCKS AND DRAKES.—This common expression for lavish expenditure does not seem to me to be quite fully accounted for in the 'N.E.D.,' where it is described as "throwing a flat stone or the like over the surface of water" so as to rebound once twice, thrice, or more. We used to say "a duck and a drake and a penny white cake and a screwball" for four rebounds. I think that the origin of the phrase has been throwing of actual coins, included in "or the like," and referred to in quotation c. 1626.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

ENGLISH PUGILISTS IN PARIS.—The declaration of war in August, 1914, was probably responsible for many of our sporting journalists overlooking the fact that the same month was the anniversary of the centenary of the first visit of English pugilists to Paris. Napoleon was considered "safe" in the Island of Elba, and his "chansonnier" Béranger having no opportunity to celebrate his victories of battles in verse took advantage of the British novelty of the "art of self-defence" to sing its praises. Here are the first two verses of 'Les Boxeurs, ou L'Anglomane (août 1814).' It was sung to the tune of 'A coup d'pied, à coup d'poing':

Quoique leur chapeaux soient bien laids,  
*God dam!* moi, j'aime les Anglais :  
 Ils ont un si bon caractère !  
 Comme ils sont polis, et surtout  
 Que leurs plaisirs sont de bon goût !  
 Non, chez nous, point,  
 Point de ces coups de poing,  
 Qui font tant d'honneur à l'Angleterre.  
 Voilà des boxeurs à Paris :  
 Courons vite ouvrir des paris,  
 Et même par-devant notaire.  
 Ils doivent se battre un contre un,  
 Pour des Anglais c'est peu commun.  
 Non, chez, &c.

The English pugilists were the Parisian sensation of the autumn-winter of 1814-15, and only left Paris at the commencement of March, when it became known that Napoleon had left Elba and had returned to France.

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

36 Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

A MEMORANDUM OF CARLYLE'S.—The following memorandum, penned it is clear, in a moment of some exasperation, by Thomas Carlyle may be of interest to readers of 'N. & Q.' It has been copied direct from the autograph.

*Mem. For Mr Menzies, Edin'*

2 Copies of *Carlyle's Frederick*, to the respective addresses:

1<sup>o</sup>. "Mrs Austin, The Gill, Cummertrees" &c and 2<sup>o</sup>. "Mr Carlyle, Scotsbrig, Ecclefechan":—  
 Be so good as wrap them into one Parcel, addressed "Mr Carlyle Scotsbrig, Ecclefechan" (2<sup>o</sup> of the already given addresses); carry said Parcel across to the *Caledonian railway station*, and despatch:—it will, once started, get to its place in *four hours*, after lying about 5 weeks in its present quarters!  
 T. C.

Chelsea, 1 Nov<sup>r</sup>, 1858,

N.b. If N<sup>o</sup> 2 is gone (wh<sup>h</sup> I doubt), despatch N<sup>o</sup> 1 with its *own* address, from same place:—and buy a *Bradshaw* or *Murray* for future use!

The Mr. Menzies mentioned was John Menzies, founder of the firm of that name, wholesale booksellers, Edinburgh. Mr. Menzies did no retail trade and Carlyle

consequently got little attention from his staff. "Murray" refers to a railway timetable published by a Glasgow firm of that name.

J. RUDDIMAN JOHNSTON.

13 Mikawadai-machi, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

## 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.

"TELLING TALES OUT OF THE QUEEN'S COACH."—In a letter of Sept. 16, 1603, from the Lady Arabella Stuart to the Earl of Shrewsbury is the following:—

"Yesterday the Kinge and Queene dined at a lodge of S<sup>r</sup> Henry Lea's [Ditchley], 3 miles hence, and weare accompanied by the French Imbassadour, and a Dutch Duke: I will not say we weare merry at the Dutchkin, least you com-plainde of me for telling tales out of the Queene's coche."

The letter is quoted from the 'Talbot Papers,' vol. K. folio 124, in Edmund Lodge's 'Illustrations of British History,' 1791, vol. iii, pp. 176-178.

Was 'Telling tales out of the Queene's coche,' a proverbial saying of court-fashion equivalent to "Telling tales out of school?" At 10 S. vii. 407, a correspondent tried to shew that "Telling tales out of school" meant "Telling tales of the school."

At 10 S. viii. 55 "forth of school" (*temp.* Charles I.) was quoted.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

THE UNIVERSITY FAMILY BIBLE: HENRY SOUTHWELL.—'The Universal Family Bible or Christians' Divine Library. Illustrated with notes, theological, historical, practical, critical, and explanatory. The whole forming a complete commentary. By the Rev. Henry Southwell, LL.D., Rector of Asterby, in Lincolnshire, and late of Magdalen College, Cambridge. London: Printed for J. Cooke, No. 17, in Paternoster Row.' There is no date on the title page. Can any reader kindly give me any information as to the date of this work, &c., and also about the Rev. Henry Southwell? E. C. A. L.

CHILDREN'S DREAMS.—At a meeting of the Education Section of the British Association on Aug. 26, Dr. C. W. Kimmins read a paper on children's dreams. According to a newspaper report he stated that "physically defective children in their dreams always appear as normal children. A cripple with,

say, one leg will run and appear normal in his dreams." (No doubt this is a very condensed version of the lecturer's statements). Is this true of children who have been cripples from birth, as well as of children who can remember a time when they could run about? G. H. WHITE.

23 Weighton Road, Anerley.

CHRISTIAN WEGERSLOFF.—This name appears in a Westminster School list for February, 1727/8. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' help me to identify him?

G. F. R. B.

WELCH.—I should be glad to obtain any information about the following boys who were educated at Westminster School:—

1. Arthur Welch admitted in 1806;
2. John Welch, son of John Welch, of the island of St. Christopher, admitted in 1786; and
3. Richard Welch, admitted in 1779.

G. F. R. B.

NOVELS OF THE NORTH WOODS.—I am compiling a list of modern novels the scene of which is laid in the North, *i.e.*, in Alaska, the Yukon, Saskatchewan, Newfoundland, or any of the really northern North Woods. Can some of your readers assist by giving me titles and authors of any, in addition to the obvious ones by Jack London, Rex Beach, Curwood and Bindloss?

Minneapolis, U.S.A.

'E. COLBY.

"DIE ENGLISCHE PFERDEDESSUR"—Kayser in his 'Bücher-Lexikon' notes that a book entitled 'Die Englische Pferdedressur im Ritt und Zug,' by Ed. Gowan and Ed. Chesterfould as translated from the ninth London edition, was published at Gratz, in 1821. It was republished at Vienna in 1845 and 1852. I have quite failed to find the English original, though I have searched in many places, including Huth's bibliography of horsemanship. Can any reader give information about the London editions and the authors? J. M. BULLOCH.

37 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

THE VAGARIES OF INDEXERS.—Being interested in the subject of indexing, I should be deeply grateful if you would inform me whether the following example (taken from the interesting 'Recollections' of Lady Georgiana Peel) is unique—for my part, I sincerely trust it is.

Looking up the authoress's name in the index, I found the following:

"Peel, Lady Georgiana, see 'I,' (Lady Georgiana Russell), 'Gee.'"  
Slightly bewildered, I turned to "I" and read as follows:

"I," see Lady Georgiana Russell, Lady Georgiana Peel."

Still more dazed, I turned to "Lady Georgiana Russell," only to meet with the depressing injunction to see "I" and "Lady Georgiana Peel." In despair I looked for "Gee," but mercifully the indexer has spared us that. In none of these entries was there a single reference to any page in the book.

Can this be paralleled elsewhere?

A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

8 Albert Court, Kensington Gore, London, S.W.

ISAAC WALTON.—While searching the Banbury Registers a short time ago I found an entry under the date of December 1635, "Isaac Walton son of Isaac Walton baptised the 6th day." Is it probable that we have here a son of the celebrated angler?

A. D. T.

STOURHEAD AND ALEXANDER POPE.—In the splendid grounds of Stourhead, Sir Henry Hoare's Wiltshire mansion, is a grotto by the side of the chief lake, through which a copious spring of water pours in gentle cascades, washing the base of a slab of stone which bears the figure of Cleopatra as a recumbent nymph. The following pleasing lines are cut on a stone in front of the figure:—

Nymph of the grot these sacred springs I keep  
And to the murmur of these waters sleep  
Ah spare my slumbers gently tread the cave  
And drink in silence or in silence lave.

In Sir Richard Colt Hoare's 'Modern Wiltshire'—Mere Hundred—Stourton parish (1822), p. 66, these lines are given, and are stated to be imitated from a quatrain by Cardinal Bembo (died 1547):—

Hujus Nympha loci, sacri custodia fontis,  
Dormio, dum placidæ sentio murmur aquæ.  
Parce meum, quisquis tangis cava marmora,  
somnum

Rumpere; sive bibas sive lavere, tace.

It will hardly be denied that the English is superior to the Latin.

The point is this. At the present time the words "A Pope" are to be found cut in the stone at the end of the English verses. Are the lines by Pope? If the inscription to Pope is a later addition—for apparently it was not there in 1822—on what authority was it added? The verses are not unworthy of the poet, except that his ear might

have preferred *their* for *these* in the second line. But they are not printed in his works, though these contain many short epigrams and inscriptions. Is Pope known ever to have been at Stourhead, or acquainted with its owner? F.A.M.A.

NEVILL SIMMONS OF SHEFFIELD.—Is it known whether Nevill Simmons who was in business as a publisher at Sheffield about the year 1700 was related to Samuel Simmons of Aldersgate Street, the publisher of 'Paradise Lost'?

E. BASIL LUPTON.  
10 Humboldt Street, Cambridge, Mass, U.S.A.

GREAT BEDWYN, WILTS.—I should be glad to know if any list of inscriptions in this churchyard has ever been made. Where can I find any reference to the Manor of Wexcombe in this parish?

Savile Club, W. L. E. TANNER.

"GRINDERS."—In the south of Ireland long round loaves are made, each length partly cut through by rings at short intervals, so that so many parts can be cut off for sale. These are locally called "grinders." What is the origin of this word?

WALTER E. GAWTHORP.  
16 Long Acre, W.C.2.

THE OLD HORSE GUARDS BUILDINGS.—Can anyone tell me in what year the demolition of the *old* building of the Horse Guards which preceded the present building, took place, or was begun?

HILDA F. FINBERG.  
47 Holland Road, W.14.

MISSING WORDS: RECOVERY DESIRED.—Will any correspondent favour me by making good the words lacking in the lines following:—

1. A song heard in "the sixties":—one verse will suffice:

....Come not when I am dead  
And shed thy useless tears upon my grave.

2. An epigram current in "the eighties" concerning the famous "Three acres and a cow":—

Ex nihilo nil fit. Tria jugera vaccaque....  
....Hodgins ipse venit.

Deficit interea merces. Tria jugera posthac  
Vacca vorat: vaccam rusticus: ecce nihil.

3. Of later date concerning a coal-strike:—  
Dicite fossores.....

.....  
Copia fossori: pluribus ipsa fames.

K. S.

MARBURY: BLOUNT.—In the 'Diary and Letters of Thomas Hutchinson,' is given a short pedigree of the family of Marbury, the earliest name being that of William Marbury who was married in — to Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Blount. I shall be grateful for reference to these families.

STOCKTONIAN.

JUDGE PAYNE: REFERENCE WANTED.—There are some lines quoted as by Judge Payne:—

Do what you can, being what you are,  
Shine like a glowworm, if you cannot as a star,  
Work like a pulley, if you cannot as a crane,  
Be a wheel-greaser, if you cannot drive a train.

Who was Judge Payne, and where can I find anything about him? G. H. J.

TIMOTHY CONSTABLE.—I shall be glad if any reader can give me information relating to the ancestors of Timothy Constable of Bradfield Combust in the county of Suffolk who married on Jan. 13, 1736-7 at St. James' Westminster, Elizabeth Hunting, and who was buried at Melford, Suffolk, in March, 1750. CLIFFORD C. WOOLLARD.  
68 St. Michaels Road, Aldershot.

THOS. THORPE.—Clockmaker of Colchester, could any reader give me some information concerning him? C. HAMILTON.  
69 North View Road, Hornsey, N.

### Replies.

PRESIDENT JOHN RICHARDSON  
HERBERT OF NEVIS.

(12 S. vii. 129, 175).

I CANNOT agree with Mr. V. L. OLIVER that the first settler of the family of Herbert of Nevis was Edward Herbert of Bristol and later of Montserrat, merchant, as stated in 'Caribbeana' V., and suggested in the last number of NOTES AND QUERIES, or that this Edward Herbert was any ancestor whatever of President John Richardson Herbert of Nevis. The evidence is conclusive that such was not the case.

Until comparatively recent years I had never heard of the Herberts of Nevis, although I had, for a considerable time previously, been investigating the ancestry of various families, including that of the Herberts of Wales, with the object of, perhaps, at some future time, writing an account of that family's early descents. On the

Herbert family of Nevis being brought to my notice, I made some investigations and found that little was known or recorded about its history, and some members of the family residing in England, with whom I succeeded in communicating were able to tell me little of certainty about their ancestors prior to the last two or three generations. Since then I have made a considerable search, endeavouring to link up the Nevis family with some branch of the Welsh Herberts, but have not, as yet, succeeded in doing so. I have examined the Wills and Administration Acts of over 700 different Herberts, and of all these I have copies or abstracts, 453 of the total being Wills. I have looked very carefully into the matter in the Literary Department at Somerset House, the British Museum, and the Public Record Office, as well as visiting the Heralds' College on five or six occasions, but the result has been negative as regards the discovery of a direct connexion between the Nevis family and any branch of the Herberts in this country.

The first certain ancestor of President John Richardson Herbert, of whom I have any knowledge, was a Herbert whose Christian name is unknown, but who married in the seventeenth century Mary Mountstephen, sister of a John Mountstephen who owned an estate in Nevis, consisting of plantations, as land-holdings in the colonies were called. This Herbert, and his wife Mary, had a son Thomas, who was living in 1701. The said John Mountstephen died intestate, his widow taking out administration to him. He had two sisters, Jone, who married John Barnes, and Mary, who married Herbert, the father of Thomas Herbert above mentioned. John Mountstephen's widow afterwards married Bartholomew Harvey, and from the time of Mountstephen's death, she, her husband, and subsequently her husband's son, and grandson, both named Thomas, lived on, or had possession of Mountstephen's estate, which, being annexed by the Harveys, became known as Harveys Plantations, or "Harveys." On the death of Bartholomew Harvey in, or before, 1673, his son Thomas had the estate, being then a minor. He died a young man, and his will, which was sworn to in Nevis, December, 1690, the testator being then dead, was proved in London, November, 1691. He bequeathed his estate to his wife Mary Harvey, and his son Thomas in equal shares, the whole, on the death of his widow, to go to his son, who was a minor in 1701.

In 1686 Thomas Herbert, the son of Herbert and Mary Mountstephen, as already mentioned, with Jone Barnes, his aunt, sister of John Mountstephen, commenced an action against Thomas Harvey for the recovery of the Harveys Estate, to which Thomas Herbert and his aunt were joint heirs, as Mary, Thomas Herbert's mother, the other sister of Mountstephen, was dead. Much litigation between Herbert and the Harveys followed, and though a judgment in his favour was pronounced in 1688, it was not until 1701 that Herbert succeeded in recovering the property, to which he was then sole heir, his Aunt Jone Barnes being dead without issue.

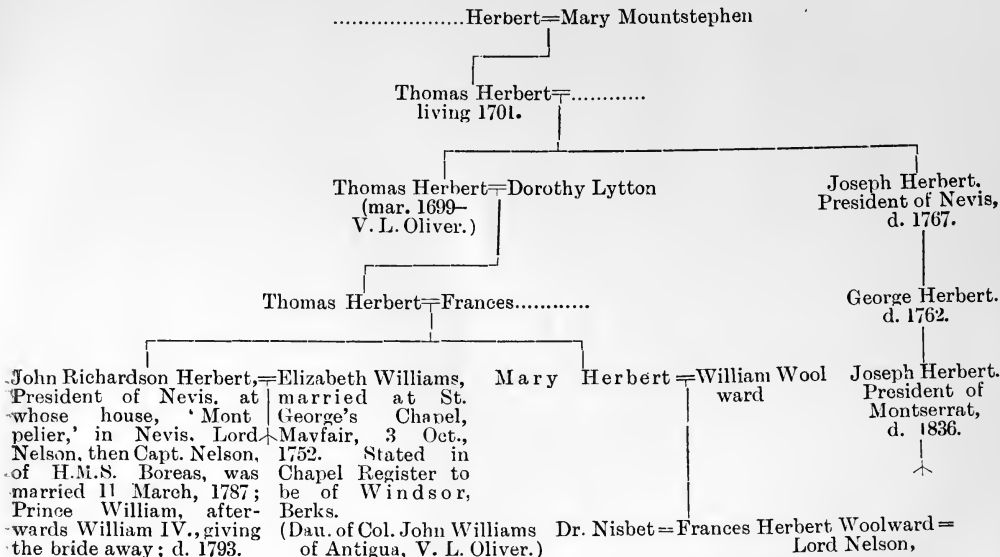
In 1701, and for a number of years before that date, William Mead, a man of some position in the Islands, had been tenant in possession of Harvey's Estate, holding latterly under the minor Thomas Harvey. Being ejected when Herbert recovered the Plantations, Mead, as well as Harvey, the minor, through William Shipman his guardian, appealed to the King in Council in London. The Council referred the appeals to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations for examination, and they were very fully reported on by Robert Hutcheson, the Attorney-General of the Leeward Islands, whose memorial on the case to the Lords Commissioners was very favourable to Herbert. A large number of documents at the Record Office in London refer to this lawsuit. William Mead, in his petition to the King in Council states:—"One Thomas Herbert a person of very low and mean condition in April last delivered a Declaration of Ejectment to your Petitioner, as Tenant in possession, pretending a Title thereto." Commenting on this, in his memorial to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, the Attorney-General says:—

"As to the low and mean condition of the said Herbert that surely is no crime, and had he instead of the Petitioner enjoyed his rightful inheritance for the time the same has been unjustly detained from him he might at this day been more than on a level with the wealthiest of his adversaries; though he is now owner of a small sugar Plantation and lives and has always done so with the character of a very honest and inoffensive man."

Thomas Herbert, who recovered the estate, was dead in 1715, when his property was settled on his eldest son Thomas. The elder Thomas left also several younger sons, one of whom, Joseph Herbert, became subsequently President of Nevis, and was grandfather of

another Joseph, who in later years was President of Montserrat. Thomas Herbert, the eldest son of the first Thomas married Dorothy Lytton, sister of James Lytton of Camberwell and Nevis, whose will was signed in February, and proved in March, 1718-19. Lytton mentions in his will his brother-in-law Thomas Herbert, and his sister Dorothy, Herbert's wife, and several of their children.

Thomas and Dorothy Herbert had a large family; one of their sons, Thomas, who was apparently the eldest, was, by Frances his wife, father of John Richardson Herbert, President of Nevis, and of Mary Herbert who married William Woolward, Esq., of Nevis, and whose daughter, Frances Herbert Woolward, married first Doctor J. Nisbet and afterwards Lord Nelson.



(To be continued.)

CHARLES H. THOMPSON.

ANSTIS: LE NEVE: ARDERNE (12 S. vii. 189).—I am indebted to NOLA for tactfully calling my attention to the misprint Anstie for Anstis, the reference in 'The Great House,' cap. vii, being to John Anstis the Elder, 1669-1744, Garter King-at-Arms. He published a Register of the Order of the Garter with an Introduction, upon which Beltz drew largely, and as a high authority upon the subject of collars and badges he is frequently quoted by J. G. Nichols the editor of *The Gentleman's Magazine* at the date of the novel.

I believe that there were four Le Neves all antiquaries, William, Peter, Oliver and John, but the reference is to Peter Le Neve 1661-1729, Norroy King at Arms, 1704, whose Account of the Christening of Edward VI. (extracted from Leland) was printed in *The Gentleman's Magazine* in 1842. Many manuscripts of his exist, and his 'Pedigrees of the Knights made by Charles II.,

James II., William and Mary, and Anne,' was published by the Harleian Society in 1873.

John Arderne's work, very ably edited with an introduction by Mr. D'Arcy Power, is in the London Library. Its authority has often been quoted for the Crecy origin of the Ostrich-feather badge, but the passage has, I think, been wrongly taken. That origin seems to me to be definitely negated by the fact that the badge was used by the Black Prince's father and brothers, and I have little doubt that it was derived from Philip of Hainault. I am inclined to think that 'Ostrevant' was a second title of the Counts of Hainault, and there may be a play upon words. STANLEY J. WEYMAN.

John Anstis, b. 1669, d. 1744, was "Garter" in 1718 being joined in the office by his son John. The elder published several heraldic works including 'Register of the Order of the Garter,' 2 vols, vol. 1724.

Peter Neve, or Le Neve as he called himself, b. 1661-2, d. 1729, was made Norroy King of Arms in 1704. His printed works include 'Le Neve's Baronets,' and 'Le Neve's Pedigrees of the Knights, &c.' He left a very extensive manuscript collection which was sold by auction in 1730-31.

The popular tradition concerning the crest and motto of the Black Prince is unsupported by history, and the authenticity of this legend is doubted by those who have gone into the question. The crest of the blind King John of Bohemia was not a plume of ostrich feathers, but the wings of a vulture expanded (*Olivarius Vredius*), also German (*Ich Dien*) was not the language of the Bohemians. Dr Meyrick says that the cognisance and the motto originally belonged to the House of Hainault, and that both were adopted by Edward III. and his family in compliment to Queen Philippa, who was a daughter of the Count of Hainault, German being the language of the Court of Hainault.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

[MR. A. R. BAYLEY, and MR. H. J. B. CLEMENTS also thanked for replies.]

CULCHETH (12 S. vii. 71, 172, 193):—

"Culcheth (Wigan and Cumberland) Cum. C. c. 1141 Culquith; also Culchet. Wig. C. 1200-1. Culchet, Kulchet, 1300 Culchyt, 1311 Culcheth. Far older is 793 *Mercian Chart*, Celchyt, which seems the same name. Probably 'strait' or 'passage in the wood,' *W. cul*, a 'strait' (*G. caol*, a 'kyle' and *cord*, pl. *coydd*, 'a wood'.") (Johnston's 'The Place-Names of England and Wales,' 1915).

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.

Walsall

THE WEATHER, 1639/40 (12 S. vii. 190).—I have a Family Bible dating back to 1642, and in it is the record "a pōmp frozen over, May, 1698."

E. BEAUMONT.

1 Staverton Road, Oxford.

"NOR DID FLY FOR IT" (12 S. vii. 6, 59, 178).—The legal import of this phrase has scarcely been brought out. Apart from the imprisonment, transportation or death penalty consequent upon being found guilty of a felony, a prisoner was liable to the forfeiture of his property for attempting to escape from justice. Giles Jacob (whom Mr. GILBERT will recollect in 'Joseph Andrews' i. 15) in his 'Law Dictionary' defined Fugitive Goods (*bona fugitivorum*) as "the proper goods for him that flies upon felony, which after the flight lawfully found on record do belong to the King or Lord of the Manor."

Every felony tacitly produced a forfeiture, but flight was a separate offence for which a man could be punished even if found not guilty on the indictment. Thus Hale L. C. J. in his 'Pleas of the Crown,' 1736 i. 362 says:—

"If a party be acquitted of treason or felony, the jury that acquits him ought to enquire of his flight for it, and if they find he fled, what Goods he had, for his goods and chattels are thereby forfeited; but this is but an inquest of office, and therefore is traversable by the party."

It is probable Fielding has this passage in mind when he painted the couch-scene quoted by MR. GILBERT for he possessed Hale's tomes and heavily annotated them while reading for the Bar from 1737 to 1740.

All forfeitures for felony and treason were abolished by the Forfeiture Act, 1870, but long before their abolition they had ceased to be of any financial importance. In the year 1870 they produced £1,317. "Most felons were poor, and the rich ones disposed of their wealth between arrest and conviction." 'Kenny's Criminal Law, 1904,' p. 100. This is well borne out by W. B. H.'s recollections of the Northampton Assizes of 1865. The Forfeiture Act was still law, but Pollock C.B., knowing it had become a dead letter looked the difficulty in the face and passed on.

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

1 Essex Court, Temple.

RENTON NICHOLSON (11 S. xi. 86, 132, 175, 196; 12 S. vii. 216).—There are several editions of Renton Nicholson's autobiography and its adaptations. Here, for example, is one undated but evidently issued in 1863, that is about the same period as the 'Autobiography of a Fast Man' cited by W. B. H. at the last reference.

"Fast Life: an autobiography; Being the Recollections, Rencounters, Reverses and Reprisals of a Man upon Town, who has seen all that can be seen and knows all that can be known, of life in London and Paris, &c."

This is also published by S. Vickers in green boards. The text founded on Renton Nicholson's book has much new matter relating to continental travel, &c. I suggest that "erst" on title referred to by W. B. H. is a colloquial abbreviation of "erstwhile," meaning "on occasions." Any one familiar with the autobiography will understand the application. The copies before me were purchased some years ago from a bookseller who obviously did not understand the application as he catalogued this author under "Legal." ALECK ABRAHAMS.

OWEN MCSWINY (12 S. vii. 190).—Owen MacSwiney or Swiney (d. 1754), playwright and theatrical manager is mentioned in the 'D.N.B.'

Another portrait of him was painted in 1737 by J. B. Vanloo, and engraved in mezzotint by J. Faber, jun. in 1752. George Vertue makes the following reference to MacSwiney (B. M. Vertue MSS. Add. 23076, f. 48):—

"At first here to show his skill he (*i.e.* Vanloo) began with... the picture of Mr Swiney another noted man about playhouses, operas, &c., in his white or grey hair. this Swiney also many years ago proposed a Subscription for several paintings of Vandykes of Noblemen, &c., to be engraved by Van Gunst in Holland. ten of them were done and more proposed. but however he failed in this project. he of late years got into another of having large desseins drawn by several eminent Painters abroad in France and Italy, and had them engraved by the best Engravers, several of these being done—and the prints representing the mausoleum heroic or Monumental actions of the renowned great Noblemen and Others in England—a work certainly of great expence."

These ventures may have been responsible for MacSwiney's bankruptcy when, as the 'D.N.B.' tells us, he had to take refuge abroad, returning to London in 1735.

I find that Vertue includes the name of "Mr. Swiney, Player," in the list of subscribers to Sir Godfrey Kneller's Academy of Painting, in Great Queen Street, in 1711. This was doubtless Owen MacSwiney.

Mr. W. G. Strickland ('Dictionary of Irish Artists,' article on 'Robert Crone'), mentions a third portrait of Owen MacSwiney by Crone, in his picture "The Ship Cabin" painted in Italy for Lord Boyne, representing Owen MacSwiney, Robert Wood and others in the cabin of the yacht in which Lord Boyne sailed to the Levant."

Can someone tell me which Lord Boyne this was? Crone does not seem to have been born before about 1730. I have a note of his arrival in Rome in 1755, but if he painted MacSwiney (d. 1754) in Italy, Crone must have arrived in that country before this date. Mr. Strickland says that he went to Italy in 1760.

(MRS.) HILDA F. FINBERG.

47 Holland Road, W.14.

THE HEDGES OF ENGLAND (12 S. vii. 190, 216).—The reply to "Viator" clearly turns upon the fact that the common-field system, which was general until the close of the eighteenth century, did not need nearly so many fences. Lord Ernle ('English Farming: Past and Present') says: "The

pages appropriated to hedges by agricultural writers of the eighteenth century indicate the era of the abolition of open fields, and the minuteness of the instruction proves that the art of making hedges was still in its infancy."

On the other hand Evelyn devotes Chapter XX of 'Sylva,' running to 15 folio pages, to "Fences, Quick-sets, &c.," and Gervase Markham, his contemporary, has quite a lot to say about the excellence of "quickwood" fences.

In an age which cannot regard æsthetic considerations let us be thankful that the hedges of England are useful as wind-screens to cattle in winter, and, if actually existing, are cheaper to keep than to replace with wire or rails; but the hedgerow elms, which do damage far exceeding their timber-value, are doomed; many have already gone to assist the new yeomanry in finding the purchase-money. J.

WILLOW PATTERN CHINA (12 S. vii. 169, 197, 219).—The story of the Willow Pattern China told to me in my childish days was that the daughter of a Chinese Mandarin eloped with her lover. The couple attempted to escape by boat, but were pursued by the irate father who killed them both, and their souls became transformed into two birds. The oranges and the Pagoda also entered into the story, but these details have escaped my memory.

The rhyme repeated about the china runs as follows:—

Two swallows flying high;  
A little vessel passing by;  
Iron bridge with palings o'er;  
Three men passing and not four.  
Chinese temple there it stands,  
In a far and foreign land;  
Orange tree with oranges on;  
Iron palings all along.

For variants of the above lines, see the *Saturday Westminster Gazette* of Sept. 4, 1920. L. M. ANSTEY.

THE "UMBLE COMMONS" (12 S. vii. 170, 195).—In French the letter H is ever silent. In English words of French origin it was equally so until the commencement of the nineteenth century, since when, however, it has been generally aspirated in the words humble, herb, and hospital. On the other hand the letter H at the commencement of English words of Teutonic and Scandinavian origin, such as hand, house, hammer &c., has always been aspirated.

Until late last century the letter U in English words of French origin, such as



honour, colour, favour, &c., was always retained, and I do so still, but now it is generally omitted. HENRY HOWARD.  
18 Basil Mansions, Basil Street, S.W.3.

Of course the correct pronunciation of humble is without the aspirate, as is also that of honest, hour, herb, &c. Dickens chose to assign a mispronunciation of the word to Uriah Heep, and convinced thoughtless readers that there was a close connexion between the correct pronunciation and hypocrisy. I need not say that I pronounce this latter word with an aspirate.

JOHN WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

JULIA, DAUGHTER OF CÆSAR THE DICTATOR (12 S. vii. 130, 175, 216).—I have been greatly interested in the answers sent by PROF. MOORE SMITH and MR. PIEPOINT to this query. The quotation from Heywoode may well give rise to another question. There is no need to remind readers of 'N. & Q.' that Julia died before the breach between Cæsar and Pompey; that, if she had lived, it is just possible there would never have been a battle of Pharsalia, and that Pompey's toga, which caused her miscarriage (not, at that time, her death), had been stained, not by his own blood, but by that of the fighters in a riot at an election. Whence, one may wonder, was the story, connecting Julia's death with Pharsalia, derived? The narrative in Plutarch is clear enough; and one might have supposed that so straightforward a story related by so well-known a writer would be safe from being garbled. E. R.

LOCAL LONDON MAGAZINES (12 S. vii. 4, 57, 93).—The B.M. Library contains:—'The Chelsea Gazette,' 1822; 'The Clapham Magazine,' 1850; 'The Finsbury Magazine,' 1863, &c.; 'The Hornsey Hornet,' 1866-7 (continued as 'The Hornet,' 1867-80).

J. ARDAGH.

AGE OF MATRICULATION AT OXFORD: EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (12 S. vii. 208).—It is probable that in the few instances noted by MR. D. W. DODWELL, the understatement of age at matriculation may have been accidental. Otherwise, may it not have originated from a desire on the part of older students entering upon a university course, not to appear much the seniors of the majority of their compeers? Of course it is well known that formerly matriculation usually took place at a much earlier age

than is now customary. The majority of the junior members of the universities were, for ages, mere boys. To take one instance from the period under notice. Edward Gibbon, the author of the 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire' was between 15 and 16, when, in 1752, he became a gentleman-commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford.

F. A. RUSSELL.

116 Arran Road, Catford, S.E. 6.

LONDON STREET "GROTTOES" (12 S. vii. 209).—I believe that until recently these "grottoes" were displayed only on or about St. James's day (July 25), and I have always understood that they are a relic of the times when people went on pilgrimage to the shrine of St. James at Compostella and brought back shells from the grotto in which it was situated. MR. SAMPSON does mention shells among the objects shown in the streets, but I have never seen anything else. Indeed I should say that the children simply hold out a shell and ask for money.

E. W. B.

Brewer's 'Dictionary of Phrase and Fable' says that "Pray remember the Grotto," July 25 (new style), and Aug. 5 (old style), is the day dedicated to St. James the Greater, and that the correct thing to do in days of yore was to stick a shell in your hat or cloak and pay a visit on that day to the shrine of St. James of Compostella. Shell grottoes were erected for those who could not afford a pilgrimage.

HARRY K. HUDSON.

Stratford Lodge, Twickenham.

This subject was dealt with in the first number of 'N. & Q.' (1 S. i. 5) in a note by the then editor, Mr. William J. Thoms.

According to Mr. Thoms the grotto of oyster-shells lighted by a votive candle to which on old St. James's day (Aug. 5) the passer-by in London was entreated to contribute by cries of "Pray remember the Grotto" was a memorial of the world-renowned shrine of St. James at Compostella. This was once a popular shrine and was visited by Englishmen and Mr. Thoms suggests that the London street grottoes were originally erected on St. James's day as an invitation to the pious who could not visit Compostella to show their reverence for the saint by giving alms to their needy brethren at home.

In 'N. & Q.' (1 S. iv. 269) is a note by a correspondent referring to Mr. Thoms's note and quoting a passage from *The Literary*

*Gazette* for 1822, which refers to the custom then obtaining amongst London children of begging passers-by to contribute to their "illuminated grottoes of oyster shells."

I recollect some forty years ago being urged by street arabs in London to "Remember the grotto," and noticing that oyster shells formed a part of the stock-in-trade, but there was no illumination, nor, as far as I can remember, was this mode of demanding bakshish limited to old St. James's day.

FRANCIS S. DAYMAN.

Ashley Court, Tiverton.

Are not these "grottoes" a survival of the practice of erecting small shrines in honour of St. James the Greater, Apostle and Martyr (c. A.D. 43), whom the Church commemorates on July 25? Under that date Chambers's 'Book of Days' says:—

"It is customary in London to begin eating oysters on St. James's Day.....In this connection of oysters with St. James's Day, we trace the ancient association of the apostle with pilgrims' shells. There is a custom in London which makes this relation more evident. In the course of the few days following upon the introduction of oysters for the season, the children of the humbler class employ themselves diligently in collecting the shells which have been cast out from taverns and fish-shops, and of these they make piles in various rude forms. By the time that old St. James's Day (the 5th of August) has come about, they have these little fabrics in nice order, with a candle stuck in the top, to be lighted at night," &c.

FRED. R. GALE.

Crooksbury, Fitzjohn Avenue, High Barnet.

WIDEAWAKE HATS (12 S. vii. 28, 157, 171, 198, 214).—My recollection of the term, which extends back to the sixties, is that it referred to a soft felt hat with a more or less regular width of brim all round. It was worn with the top of the crown slightly indented.

The "Muller" hat, referred to by ISATIS, was popularly known as the "Muller-cut-down" arising, I believe, from the murder of Mr. Briggs by Franz Müller on the North London Railway in 1864, for which he was tried and sentenced in October of that year.

After committing the murder, to avoid detection, he cut down a "tall" hat (probably of the "rough weather" type) to reduce its height and prevent it being recognized, and from this the term arose, although there was probably some playful allusion at the same time to the execution.

G. W. YOUNGER.

2 Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.1.

The sensational murder of Mr. Briggs occurred, more than fifty years ago, in a carriage on the North London, not on the Underground railway. The hat was a great feature in the case, and mainly instrumental in establishing the guilt of the criminal.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

MAHOGANY AND THE DICTIONARIES (12 S. vii. 90, 157, 198).—The "mahogany" mentioned by Boswell was not rum, but "two parts gin and one part treacle, well beaten together." The recipe was given him on March 30, 1781, at a dinner at Sir Joshua Reynolds, by the best of authorities, Mr. Edward Eliot, at that time M.P. for Cornwall, afterwards first Baron Eliot of St. Germans. Boswell, who could be trusted to sample anything alcoholic when a chance offered, begged to have some of it made,

"which was done with proper skill by Mr. Eliot. I thought it very good liquor; and said it was a counterpart of what is called *Athol porridge* in the Highlands of Scotland, which is a mixture of whisky and honey."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

THE REDDLEMAN (12 S. vii. 209).—The author of 'The Return of the Native' in book I, at the beginning of chap. ix. explains the nature of the trade of the above. He supplied the materials from which the "raddle" or red dip was made, with which sheep were dressed before being sent to the fair. This meant periodical journeys to the pit from which the material (probably a kind of red iron-stone) was dug, and a circuitous sale to customers at many outlying farms. Sheep-farming was the main industry of the Wessex upland agriculturists.

C. R. MOORE.

Ellesmere.

Sheep farmers use raddle (or *rud* as it is sometimes called) for more purposes than one. When the wool has grown sufficiently to hide the mark of the branding iron used after shearing, sheep are often marked on the back with raddle, not with the initial of the owner's name, but in some distinctive way that he will recognize if the sheep stray. Rams are also well raddled on their bellies before being put to the sheep, so that it may be known which they have served.

C. C. B.

One who sells or uses reddle (red ochre or oxide of iron), commonly used all over the kingdom for distinguishing sheep, cattle or horses. Such men still attend fairs, and

farm produce sales, hawking tins of colouring matter. Purchasers of sheep upon buying their "lots" immediately mark their live property with initials, or some peculiar mark, on the fleece, and are thus able to identify their purchases. See English 'Dialect Dictionary,' under "reddle," for history of the term.

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

Memorial Library, Stratford-on-Avon.

BLESSED WILLIAM OF ASSISI (12 S. ii. 50).—On early English Franciscans who bore the name of William, see Mr. A. G. Little's article, "Brother William of England," in *The English Historical Review* for July, 1920, pp. 402-5.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

BROOCH AND MOTTO (12 S. vii. 205).—Surely this is the regimental badge of the 90th Rifles, a regiment originating in Winipeg, Canada. The inscription refers, I believe, to the tradition that men of this regiment, on account of their valour and fighting skill, were named "little black devils" by the North American Indians on the field of battle.

PERCY BRANSCOMBE.

181 Ferndale Road, S.W.9.

### Notes on Books.

*The Influence of Man on Animal Life in Scotland: a Study in Faunal Evolution.* By James Ritchie. (Cambridge University Press, £1 8s. net.)

THIS book should attract the attention alike of naturalists, teachers, and students of history. Although a popular work it has been put together so carefully and so abounds in instances and illustration that it successfully avoids most of the pitfalls which lie in the path of popularisation. Some account of the authorities upon which the writer draws for his history is much to be desired. No doubt the lives of Boece, Major and Bishop Leslie may be turned up in books of reference; this does not affect the contention that a good summary of their work as historians and its value for the subject in hand, with some statements to the bulk and nature of other pertinent evidence, would have very considerably enhanced the usefulness of the book as a whole. Some excision of repetitions, which are numerous, would have procured the necessary space.

Scotland, as Dr. Ritchie justly says, is peculiarly well fitted for a study of this kind. From every point of view, whether size, conformation, climate, length of history, or number of species be considered, it has unusually well-marked limitations, within which the play of changing factors is—relatively—easy to trace.

In the account of Scottish cattle Dr. Ritchie makes a noteworthy suggestion founded on his observation of the bone deposits. The large majority of these remains are those of young animals, the bones not being completely ossified,

and milk-teeth being commonly found. This circumstance leads him to conclude that, during the time when these deposits were being formed, which extends well into the beginning of the Christian period, the cattle were wild, or nearly so, and taken and slain by what was virtually hunting—the young from their weakness or unweariness proving the readier victims.

The earliest description of the Shetland pony found by our author was written by Jerome Cardan, an Italian doctor who travelled in Scotland in 1552. It seems curious that the German horse brought over by the Roman legionaries is not to be thought of as exerting much influence on the native breed on the ground that "the Roman occupation was limited in space and in time;" we should have thought both amply sufficient, other things being propitious. There is a reference to horse-breeding in the Charter of Kelso, by which (before 1200) Gilbert de Imfraville granted the monks of Kelso a tenth of his foals; and this Dr. Ritchie takes to be the earliest mention of Scottish horse-breeding.

He has found a curious provision illustrating the value of the house-dog in the twelfth century; if a man slew another man's house-dog he himself was to watch on that neighbour's midden for a year and a day and be responsible for any loss during the time. Boece's account of the dogs of Scotland comes in well—winding up with the "sleuth"—"it is statute, be the lawis of the Bordouris, he that denyis entres to the sleuthound, in time of chace and serching of guddis, sal be halidin participant with the crime and thift committit."

On pigs we noticed an interesting detail: a writer in the eighteenth century says that the men of Hoy preferred ropes made of the hair of the Orkney swine to any other for use in their perilous employment of collecting birds' eggs on the cliffs—its elasticity rendering it less liable to be cut on sharp edges of rock.

The chapter on man's destruction of animal life in Scotland brings up a subject which we should have liked to see dealt with systematically by itself—that is the effect on the fauna of Scotland of the Great War. It is well-known that this has been remarkable, even to the point of causing abrogation of sundry protective laws; in fact Dr. Ritchie goes so far as to say that never in the memory of man have deer and rabbits, birds of prey, stoats, weasels and other "vermin," been so abundant as they are to-day. We are reminded of an account we heard recently of the plague of adders now troubling Dorsetshire through the absence of gamekeepers from the woods.

It is satisfactory to learn how much protection—in some cases operating only just in time—has done to preserve fine and rare species. The saving of the Grey Seal of the Hebrides is a good instance in point. It was ensured by an Act of Parliament of 1914, following, we believe, at least in part, on the interest in the matter aroused by a vigorous and picturesque article in *The Cornhill* of July, 1913, from the pen of Mr. Hesketh Prichard. Was Scotland ever the home of the bear? Dr. Ritchie shows good reason for thinking so, though the actual evidence is not abundant. The wolf, as every one knows, was, till only about two hundred years ago, a hated denizen of the wilds. Did not the people

pray in the Litany of Dunkeld: "From caterans and robbers, from wolves and all wild beasts, Lord, deliver us," and were not the inhabitants of Ederachillis obliged to carry their dead out to the lonely island of Handa to protect them from the ravages of this beast?

One can hardly wish the Wolf back; but the Wild Cat seems a loss; and though the count against the Golden Eagle is fairly heavy who can help rejoicing that the law has interfered to save it? The Kite, once a common bird, has disappeared now from Scotland; and the Osprey seems to be reduced to a single pair, known to have bred in 1916 in a spot which Dr. Ritchie wisely will not reveal. Sparrow-hawks, Kestrels and Merlins, however, thanks to the Great War, are in flourishing estate.

It is something that man is becoming conscious of the blight he casts upon animal creation, and that he is setting himself to amend his ways. A livelier feeling for wild nature and its claims—distinct from the cruder love of sport though not necessarily incompatible with it—will do much; and yet more may be expected from a truer scientific appreciation of the balance inherent in nature, which redresses itself when disturbed without reference to human tastes and needs, and has often, as Dr. Ritchie shows, thrown out what appeared very clever human calculations. Another encouraging fact, abundantly illustrated here, and perhaps too seldom recognized, is the rapidity with which changes can be brought about. The story of the Gulls and the strip of moor, which they colonized and transformed furnishes a striking example of this. That wild life, as such, must be more and more restricted it seems difficult to doubt: but the spread of knowledge and humaneness will assuredly extend the good work of preservation already effectively begun, and man the destroyer may become man the protector bringing about a happier balance which shall remove the pressure now steadily forcing the noblest races of animals towards extinction. Books of this kind have no small part to play in this endeavour, seeing that sound and wide popular knowledge is a principal factor towards getting anything of the kind accomplished.

*Shakespeare's Fight with the Pirates and the Problems of the Transmission of his Text.* By Alfred W. Pollard. (Cambridge University Press, 7s. 6d. net.)

This is a second edition of a series of four lectures delivered at Cambridge in 1915 and published in book-form two years later. They have attracted considerable attention and there is no need either to discuss their main themes or to recommend them to our readers. The present issue constitutes them the first of a series of monographs on Shakespeare Problems—a series upon which every student of Shakespeare will certainly do well to keep an eye.

The new Introduction deserves careful reading. Mr. Pollard discusses the work by which, eight or nine years ago, the spuriousness of the early dates in certain Shakespeare quartos was conclusively demonstrated, with the result that the mutual relations between printers, authors and the Stationers' Company have become intelligible as those between ordinarily well-meaning persons.

Yet more interesting are the pages dealing with the punctuation of the plays—a matter which Mr. Percy Simpson's "Shakespearean Punctuation" has placed in altogether a new light. Mr. Pollard has extended the use of Mr. Simpson's principles from the First Folio to the Quartos—especially the First Quarto of 'Richard II.'—from which he draws an exquisite example of the dramatic system of punctuation in Richard's lines "What must the King do now? must he submit?" *et seqq.*

It is a pleasure to find Mr. Pollard subscribing to the conclusions arrived at by Sir Edward Maunde Thompson in his book on "Shakespeare's Handwriting," and to learn that one of the volumes of the Shakespeare Problems series is to deal further with this question. Three pages of Shakespeare's autograph, accepted by competent judges, and the argument for the authenticity of the signatures also thereby secured, will help materially to straighten out several knotty problems. For one thing, the reference of strange spellings or obviously substituted words to a known script must at once check conjecture, correct sundry errors of emendation, and afford light on the comparative merits of variants. By noting and classifying clues which literary editors have passed by, their very existence being considered as blemishes, Mr. Pollard, and Mr. Dover Wilson who is associated with him in this work, hope to build up what will be virtually a new theory of the history of the Shakespearean text. The clues are promising; the method upon which they propose to work—the publication of a series of short monographs—is promising also, and we look forward with confidence to the results of their acumen and their persistent enthusiasm.

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## Notes.

## ST. OMER.

## II.

ST. OMER was the British G.H.Q. from the beginning of the War till the end of March, 1916. Lord Roberts died at No. 52, Rue Carnot, on Nov. 14, 1914. During the war the town was not shelled by long range guns, but often suffered from air bombardments, especially in 1918. The Croix de Guerre was conferred upon the town on Oct. 5, 1919, the citation being in the following terms:—

"La Ville de Saint-Omer, centre important de communications, a été exposée à d'incessants bombardements par avions, qui ont fait dans sa population de nombreuses victimes. A conservé, malgré le danger, une attitude stoïque et s'est attachée pendant toute la guerre à maintenir sa vie économique, rendant ainsi d'éminents services aux armées alliées et au pays."

During the years 1914-19 the streets of St. Omer were probably trodden by more

Englishmen than in any other equal period of its history. But since the days of Queen Elizabeth the town has, of course, been in constant touch with the British Isles. Long before the establishment of the English College, however, Englishmen had found their way to St. Omer. Whether Alfred the Great visited the monastery of St. Bertin, as stated by one of the local writers, I do not know, but Dunstan came to the city, probably in 956; Anselm in 1007; Thomas Becket in 1165; Henry III. in 1260; the Regent Bedford in 1433; and Henry VIII in 1513. James II, as Duke of York, visited the Abbey of St. Bertin in 1657, when in the service of Spain, and after the loss of his crown "trouva une généreuse hospitalité," at St. Omer, the town in the meanwhile having become French. At the King's death at St. Germain-en-Laye his bowels, according to the 'D.N.B.,' were divided between the English College at St Omer and the parish Church of St. Germain. His heart, according to the same authority, was deposited in the Convent of the Visitation at Chaillot. Abbé Dusautoir, however, states that the King's heart was bestowed upon the English College. But this is probably a slip. Whether a portion of the bowels of the last Stuart King of England was a desirable possession may be a matter of opinion. But however that may be it disappeared, with the other relics of the King, during the Revolution.

There is no record, as far as I know, of William III's ever having been inside the town, but in April, 1677, when St. Omer was besieged by the French, he marched to its relief, only to suffer defeat at the battle of Cassel. The site of the battle is 12½ kilometres to the north-east of St. Omer, in the plain below Mount Cassel, and is marked by an obelisk.\* The Prince of Orange, as he then was, is said to have displayed great personal bravery, and, according to Burnet, "lost not much besides the honour of the day, only the consequence of the action was that St. Omer did immediately capitulate."

Marlborough, though not laying siege to the town in 1710, came as near as St. Martin-au-Laert, a village 1 kilometre to the north-west. The chief inn of the village bears the sign 'Au grand Marlborough' at the present moment. When the avenue uniting St. Martin with St. Omer was first planted in 1724 one of the names by which it was

\* For inscription see 'N. & Q.,' 12 S. vi. 226.

known was "Allée de Marlborough," so potent was the *souvenir* of the "célèbre général anglais" ('Guide des Touristes').

George IV. visited St. Omer, but probably only passed through the town. The date of his visit is not given by the local historians, but was probably in September, 1821, when the King went to Hanover, via Calais and Brussels. Queen Caroline stayed at a house in the Rue Carnot (No. 95), June 1-4, 1820, on her way to England, after her husband's accession. The visits of King George V. to G.H.Q. during the war are still fresh in the memory of the townspeople.

Referring to George IV's inspection of the ruins of the Abbey of St. Bertin (then much more extensive than now), Abbé Dusautoir says:—

"Les Anglais, qui avaient autrefois une prédilection pour la ville de Saint-Omer, même comme résidence, venaient en foules visiter les restes de la vieille abbaye, et leurs architectes et leurs artistes emportèrent, plus d'une fois, les plans et les croquis du merveilleux monument."

But apparently they carried away something more than plans and sketches, for we read that some fifteenth century glass, formerly belonging to St. Bertin's, was purchased by the Rev. J. P. Boteler, vicar of Shiplake, Oxford, and that it may still be seen in the church there. It is also stated that at the dispersal of the furniture of the Abbey in 1793 much of it went to England, including a picture of the Scourging, by Arnould de Vuez, a St. Omer artist of the seventeenth century. Is the whereabouts of this picture known? And in what year did Mr. Boteler place the glass from St. Bertin in Shiplake Church?

The English College at St. Omer was founded by the Jesuits for the benefit of the children of English religious refugees, but it very soon became a place of education for the sons of Catholics still resident in England. Founded in 1592, it had its beginnings in the Rue du Brule (now Rue Gambetta), and for a short time was located in what is now the Rue de Dunkerque. The present site in the Rue St. Bertin was bought in 1594, and buildings were shortly afterwards erected. Abbé Dusautoir states that the English Jesuits are said to have chosen St. Omer as their residence "à cause du bon esprit de ses habitants, de sa foi religieuse, de la salubrité de son climat et de sa proximité de l'Angleterre." However that may be the College was soon renowned far beyond the bounds of Artois, and the élite of the English Catholic youth found there the education

denied them at home. Four years after the foundation of the College, St. Omer is described as "fort voisine et fronthière tant de la France que de Hollande et Angleterre," and a guard of two hundred men was asked for, as

"la dite ville de Saint-Omer est peu habitée de peuple séculier, estant la plupart occupée par gens ecclésiastiques, collèges, cloîtres, et ordres de mendians et escoliers non subjects à guect ni garde, estant le reste du poeuple pauvre."

This was in 1596. Nevertheless, when in 1638 the town was attacked by the French, the English students helped in the necessary works of fortification.

In 1684 the college buildings (with the exception of the chapel, erected in 1610) were destroyed by fire. They were reconstructed during the following three years, but these new buildings were in their turn burnt down in October, 1726. As reconstructed (1726-28) the fabric still survives. In 1760 the title "Collège Royal" had been granted by Louis XV, but two years after, on the expulsion of the Order of Jesus from France, the English Jesuits took their way to Bruges, and later (1773) to Liège. Driven from Liège by the Revolution they came to England, and settled at Stonyhurst, Lancashire. The great English Public School thus had its beginnings at St. Omer, and the arms of the town, together with those of Bruges and Liège, still figure on the cover of the 'Stonyhurst Magazine.' On the expulsion of the Jesuits the college at St. Omer remained open under English secular priests, one of its directors being Alban Butler, author of 'The Lives of the Saints.' Butler died as President of the College, May 5, 1773. He was followed by Gregory Stapleton, during whose rule Daniel O'Connell was a student (January, 1791, to August, 1792). Hence, Bulwer's lines:

Hate at St. Omers into caution drilled,  
In Dublin law courts subtilised and skilled.

In 1793 the English College was closed. Stapleton and his students, to the number of ninety-four, being imprisoned at Doullens until March, 1795, when they were allowed to proceed to England. Their coming resulted in the re-establishment of the college at Ware, over which Stapleton presided till 1800. He returned to France and died at St. Omer in May, 1802. St. Edmund's College, Ware, as well as Stonyhurst, thus descends directly from the foundation in St. Omer. At Ware, we are told, "le souvenir de la maison de Saint-Omer reste encore vivant au xx<sup>me</sup> siècle." Both Alban

Butler and Gregory Stapleton find place in the 'D.N.B.' Arthur Young, after stating that St. Omer contained little deserving notice, added :

"and if I could direct the legislatures of England and Ireland should contain less : why are Catholics to emigrate in order to be ill educated abroad, instead of being allowed institutions that would educate them well at home ?"

Although there was no siege of St. Omer in 1710, the immunity of the town was due in no way to the good-will of the Duke of Marlborough. It is said that Marlborough had vowed special vengeance upon the place because its authorities had refused to oblige him by procuring from the English college certain papers which the Duchess of Hamilton desired him to obtain for her in a lawsuit against William Bromley, then candidate for the Speakership of the House of Commons. Marlborough seems to have hoped to get from St. Omer documentary evidence of the "papisty" of his enemy. Bromley, however, became Speaker on Nov. 25, 1710.

The archives of the Collège Royal Anglais were unfortunately destroyed by the Revolutionary administration of the town under the Terror. The buildings were transformed into a hospital after the battle of Hondschoote, September, 1793, but remained English property till 1834, when they were purchased by the State for 250,000 frs. They have been used continuously as a

Hospital from 1793 to the present day. In May, 1796, the institution took the name of 'Hospice de l'Humanité,' but in 1813 it became definitely a Military Hospital. The façade to the Rue St. Bertin is one of much dignity, of a type common in St. Omer during the eighteenth century, with tall yellow brick pilasters the full height of its three storeys, and high domered roof.\* The building was restored in 1845.

Originally known as Sithiu the town received its present appellation in the tenth century in honour of St. Omer, Bishop of Thérouanne, who founded a church and monastery here in the seventh century. Omer was a Benedictine monk of the Abbey of Luxeuil in Franche-Comté, and was called to the see of Thérouanne about 637 by Dagobert, King of France. He died in 670 Latinized his name becomes Audomarus hence the adjective and noun "audomarois" descriptive of the town and its inhabitants.

M. Justin de Pas has found references to a "Maison d'Angleterre" in St. Omer at the end of the fourteenth century, and again a hundred years later; and in 1763 there was a "maison et cabaret portant pour enseigne le Roy d'Angleterre."

F. H. CHEETHAM.

\* For inscription over entrance see 'N. & Q.' 12 S. vi. 145.

### DOROTHY OSBORNE'S LETTERS.

THESE letters are known to us only in the editions of Judge Parry to whose literary sense and enthusiasm we owe their publication in full. All the letters but seven (Nos. 8, 11, 23, 28, 30, 44, 53, of the 'Everyman's Library' edition) which remain in private possession, and to which I have not had access, are in the British Museum (Add. MS. 33975).

I have collated these with the text given in the 'Everyman's Library' edition, and find in the latter a considerable number of divergences from Dorothy's MS. (apart from the fact that the Judge's text is in modernized spelling, that even proper names are frequently re-spelt, and that contractions or initials have been expanded).

It may be useful to possessors of this edition to indicate these divergences. Most, but not quite all, are found in the Judge's earlier editions of the Letters.

Letter.	Everyman's Library Text.	Original MS. (modernised).
1 p. 22, l. 5*	"to persuade him (as a friend) "	"(as a friend) to persuade him "
2 p. 24, l. 7	"unpleasant "	"unpleasing " ("vpleasing " in MS.)
1. 10*	"have met "	"met "
p. 25, l. 2	"in London "	"at London "
3 p. 30, l. 13	"engagement "	"agreement "
1. 18	"hear that "	"hear "
1. 4*	"I had "	"I had had a "
p. 31, l. 9*	"I had "	"I have "
p. 32, l. 3	"worst "	"the worst "
1. 10	"used "	"uses "
1. 18	"years "	"year "
1. 19	"it was "	"twas "

\* From bottom.

Letter.	Everyman's Library Text.	Original MS. (modernised).
4	p. 34, l. 9* p. 35, l. 5	"Mother in law" no comma.
5	p. 36† p. 37† bottom line	"Jan ye 22th" "broken, in the carriage" "not" "on it"
	p. 38, l. 15* l. 8* l. 5*	"most" "on't" "any body" "uses"
	p. 39, l. 12 l. 15	"Holland's" "excellencies" [MS. "exelency's"]
6	p. 42, l. 3* p. 43, l. 17 l. 2*	"testimonies" "again; but" "to't"
	p. 44, ll. 12, 13 ll. 24, 25	"head, I" "head, I" "deserve her, I think"
7	p. 46, l. 1 p. 47, l. 9 l. 17 l. 18	"Indies" "a disease" "it will" "here" "rise" "Indias"
9	p. 52, l. 8 p. 53, l. 13*	"that . . . toujours"
10	p. 54, l. 8 p. 55, l. 2 (of letter) p. 56, l. 1 l. 13 l. 10* (and <i>passim</i> ) p. 57, l. 12 l. 14	"I have" "I know not" "horribly" "Cléopâtre" "made" "[friends]"
12	p. 59, bottom	[not required]
	p. 60, l. 7* l. 3*	The parenthesis includes only the words ("in all likelihood") "and a very" "letter"
13	p. 62, l. 2* p. 63, l. 12 l. 21	"incapable" "ever" "years" "labours" "times"
14	p. 64, l. 7* p. 67, l. 4	"labour" "time"
15	p. 69† l. 10* p. 70, l. 3 l. 12 l. 11* l. 4*	"advising you" "besides that" "I part" "excellencies" "shop," "I'm"
16	p. 73, l. 20* l. 17* p. 75, l. 4 p. 75, l. 11 l. 19	"and possibly" "on" "any" "meet" "not much" "seems" "in't"
17	p. 77, l. 3 (of the letter) l. 7* l. 5*	"and possible" (cp. end of Letter 36) "upon" "an" "meet him" "[not] much" "it seems" "in it"
	p. 78, end of letter.	"made me by" "it is"
18	p. 81, l. 2* p. 82, l. 7	"God's" "your writing"
19	p. 84, l. 12*	"years"
20	p. 88, l. 8 l. 4*	"and if" "to coming"
22	p. 93, l. 4* p. 94, l. 10*	"besides that," "have her"
26	p. 104, first words of letter p. 104, l. 13* l. 8*	"I tell you" "I'll tell you of"
	p. 105, l. 4* p. 106, l. 9 l. 6 from end of letter	The parenthesis extends from "for fortune" to "ladies had" "so that I" "and (if . . ." "so (say . . ." "be always."
27	p. 111, l. 4 l. 7 p. 112, end of letter	"howsoever you do, oblige" "on't. Besides that, I" "Yours"

\* From bottom.

† Middle.

Letter.	Everyman's Library Text.	Original MS. (modernised).
29 p. 118, l. 18*	"in. Beside that, in "	"in, besides that in "
1. 9*	"true "	"true that "
1. 6*	"for how "	"but how "
p. 119†	"I have not skill "	"I have no skill "
p. 120, l. 5	"extravagances "	"extravagancies "
31 p. 124, l. 2	"letters and "	"letters and the "
p. 125, l. 21*	"and if he "	"as if he "
ditto	"be all "	"all be "
1. 16 *	"on't "	"out on't "
31 p. 125, l. 2*	"used "	"use "
32 p. 126, bottom	"degree "	"degrees "
p. 128, l. 12	"but that "	"but "
1. 5*	"believe "	"believed "
34 p. 132, l. 15*	"inconveniencs "	"inconveniencies "
p. 132, bottom	"No, you are "	"No, you were "
p. 133, l. 16*	"to Michaelmas "	"till Michaelmas "
1. 4*		parenthesis begins "(or at least....)"
p. 134, l. 8	"twelvemonth "	"twelvemonths "
at end of letter	"Yours "	"Your "
35 p. 136, l. 15	"'tis an "	"'tis such an "
1. 13*	"somebody else "	"something else "
p. 137, l. 4	"have you not "	"have not you "
1. 14	"conveniencs "	"conveniencies "
1. 17	"that has "	"that had "
36 p. 139, l. 16	"fault that "	"fault "
1. 13*	"never "	"ne'er "
37 p. 143,†	"nor gentlemen "	"no gentlemen "
p. 144, l. 16	"further "	"farther "
1. 11*	"me. Besides that, "	"me, besides that "
38 p. 148, l. 13	"puts "	"put "
p. 149, l. 1	"inconveniencs "	"inconveniencies "

\* From bottom.

† Middle.

The University, Sheffield.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

(To be continued).

## MODERN FOLK-LORE OF WARWICKSHIRE: CURES.

## CHARMS against convulsions:—

A red ribbon sewn round the baby's neck, (Whitchurch variant).

A ninefold ply of red silk knotted in front, and fastened on immediately after birth. (Stratford).

Rings made by twisting into a loop the twining stems of Travellers' Joy, (*Clematis vitalba*) were placed round a child's neck as a cure for convulsions. (Stratford-upon-Avon).

The "Half wood" (*Lycium chinense* L), was used for the same purpose at Charlecot and Whitchurch. The stems were cut into half-inch lengths, threaded through one end so that each section hung suspended. The plant was also used to cure lameness in swine, and a bundle was placed for that purpose in the wash-tub. The shrub is of the nightshade order (Solanaceæ) and common in old-fashioned cottage-gardens, but why should such virtues be assigned to this alien?

Necklaces made up of sections of elder stems, cut into short lengths, were used as a

similar cure at Broad Marston, co. Gloucester but the elders must be such as grew upon the pollard willows by the brook, and must be cut by the father at full moon.

## Cramp Cures:—

The swollen stem of the cramp-thistle, *ie.*, the gall not infrequent on the flowering shoots of "Soldiers" (The Corn Thistle *Cnicus arvensis*).

A cork carried in the pocket.

Drawing the fingers between the toes.

Turning one's boots with the soles uppermost.

These I heard from Thomas Harvey of Whichford, Sept. 16, 1913.

## The Onion and Fever:—

Scarlet fever broke out at Whitchurch in the autumn of 1915. One young mother assured me she had taken away the chance of infection by peeling some onions and burying the peelings. At Stratford an onion was often suspended in a dwelling under the idea that it would turn black if the house was infected.

## Rheumatism :—

A string of corks tied lightly round the leg below the knee. (Wimpstone).

## Shingles :—

The "oil" exuding from wheat heated on a hot shovel. This cure was used by the old Smith named Bailey at Wimpstone, some 60 years since.

## Whitemouth :—

A young yellow frog held by the hind legs for the baby to suck, an old and infallible Wimpstone cure.

## Whooping Cough :—

Something recommended by the rider of a skewbald horse, usually buttered ale. (Ilmington).

Three round slices of turnip laid one on the other with coarse brown sugar between. The syrup draining from the pile is given to the patient. (Brailes).

Take bulbs of the "Crow onion" and grate them, place in a sock of flannel, and let the child wear it in its boots.

J. HARVEY BLOOM.

ETYMOLOGY OF "NOISE," "MAKE A NOISE"—To "make an oyez" was a recognized legal expression. It is, of course, well known that "Oyez" ("Listen"), corrupted into "Oh Yes," is still in use by town-criers or bellmen as an introduction to any proclamation that they may have to make.

The following are examples of the legal use of the phrase. "The Steward shall make the baylyfe to make an oez" ("Curia Baron," 1510 ed., Manorial Society's reprint, p. 23). In the directions for keeping the Warden's Court (reign of Elizabeth) on the Western Marches of Scotland (Nicholson's 'Border Laws,' 1705, p. 174) we find: "First, the Warden's servant must maikē an oyes," after which instructions follow (pp. 176, 178, 179) to "maikē an oyes" at various stages of the proceedings. In the English version of 'Kitchin on Courts' (1663 ed., p. 12), in the instructions for keeping a Leet, we read :—

"The Steward shall cause the Bayliff to make "O Yes" three times, if it be a Leet, for this is the King's Court....In the Court Baron shall be but one proclamation; and in Court Leet (for that it is the King's Court) shall be three proclamations, scilicet, "O Yes" three times shall be made."

In the instructions for keeping a Court Baron (*ibid.* p. 107) the Steward is told :—

"You shall make one "O Yes," and then call the suitors, and after that another "O Yes" shall be made."

In Middle English the "n" of "an" is often found adhering to the next word if it begins with a vowel. Examples are given in the 'New English Dictionary' under the letter "N." In addition to those examples, I have seen (1543) "a nayreloume" for "an heirloom." In the same way "an Oyez" became "a noyez," as is proved by the following extract from the 'Liverpool Town Books' (vol. 1, 1918, pref. p. vii., and pp. 64-6) under the date Jan. 11th, 1555/6:

"Whiche sayd Saverdaye...came Nicholas Rygbye, servante to Syr Rychard Molineux... with many others, to the High Crosse in Lyverpole, and thear made toe [two] noyes, ready to have gyven somons and warnyng for a courte to be holdyn, &c. At whiche noyes hearyng, Mayster Walker, in absence of Mayster Mayre, Rauffe Sekerston (Alderman), Rauffe Barlowe and Thomas Bolton (Balyffes), beyng present in the marcket, came to the sayd nowyes [sic], demaundyng and asking what they had theare to doe to presume to make anye suche noyes, and they not beyng privie theareof, and soe stopped theyme for eny further procedyng in that behalffe."

It is easy to understand that, by a very natural transition, the expression "make an oyez" or "make a noyez" (corrupted into "make a noise") would come to be used sarcastically or jestingly of any one who was making a great to-do about anything. At least as early as 1225 the expression was in use in this sense, for the "Ancren Riwele" (Camden Soc. 1853, p. 66) observes that a poor pedlar "maketh more noise" than a rich merchant; from which passage it would also appear that the transfer of the "n," spoken of above, had taken place already at that date.

The 'New English Dictionary' recognizes that in two cases—*newt* (properly, an ewt), and *nickname* (properly, an eke-name), the trick of transferring the "n" has established itself permanently in the language. Apparently *noise* (properly, an oyez) is a third instance.

The original idea of loud proclamation still survives in the expression "noised abroad."

ROBERT GLADSTONE.

"THE CLINK."—In the last of the five half-hour lectures on and in the Southwark Cathedral, reported in *The Morning Post* of the 4th inst., the Lecturer stated that heretics, after their trial in the Lady Chapel, were taken to the "Clink." From whence they were led to Smithfield. As "Clink" is the soldier's word for prison or, perhaps for the barrack-cells, this possible, and probable, origin of their expression may be of interest.

G. D. MCGREGOR.

MILITARY SERVICES OF THE WARDELL  
FAMILY OF DURHAM AND JERSEY.

I HAVE compiled Memoirs of this family from the year 1706. These collections are for purely private purposes, and I should be very grateful for any mentions of my subjects which may occur in the papers of descendants of brother officers. Also for any confirmation from Parish Registers or other sources of the earlier dates of birth, &c., here given. I already possess outline accounts of the campaigns mentioned, and dates of all commissions. I have seen Longstaff's 'History of Darlington Parish.'

1. John Wardell, grandson of John Wardell of West Murton, Sedgfield Parish, for which place a subsidy was paid 1623-4. Presumably identical with John, son of Francis of Oxenflat, Blackwell, Darlington, bapt. at Darlington, May 14, 1707. Freeman of Durham City, 1727; Lieut. Independent Coy. in West Indies; came to Ireland, 1749-50; m. Cork, Aug. 10, 1750, Mary Anderson; died in Co. Durham about 1754-5. His widow buried Cathedral, Durham, Mar. 26, 1758.

John Wardell, Lieut.-Col. 66th Berks, only child of above, born Cork, February, 1754; . bapt. (mother's Christian name wrongly given), Cathedral, Durham, Mar. 28, 1754; lived Cork City to 1770. Served with 50th, 79th (Liverpool Volunteers), (prob. 71st) and 66th, 1770-1818 in following campaigns: St. Vincent, 1772-3; New York, 1775; Savannahs, 1778; San Juan, 1779-81; San Domingo, 1794-6; Nepaul, 1816. Buried St. Luke's, Chelsea, Mar. 28, 1819; mar. 1793, Gibraltar, Mary Stewart. He left three sons:—

(i.) John born Jamaica, Dec. 21, 1796; Lieut. Ceylon Rifles and the Yorkshire Regt., also attached 66th; served Canadian Insurrections; died 1871.

(ii.) George born Sept. 26, 1801, at St. John's, Newfoundland; capt. 66th, 32nd, 28th, 1817-43, Australia, &c. no active service; died July 3, 1845.

His only son, George W. H. Wardell, Lieut. 83rd Royal Irish Rifles, also attached Seaforth Highlanders; born Paramatta, 1839; died 1861 (drowned at sea). Served Indian Mutiny, 1858-59.

(ii.) William Henry, Major, born Mar. 21, 1799, Berkshire (place wanted? Reading); served Royal Navy, 66th, 93rd Argyll Sutherland; Royal Canadian Rifles, 1811-1857, Java; Palembang Expedition, and in

Channel against French; died 1881. His sons were:—

i. Major-General W. H. Wardell, died 1903; his only son Warren, Major 1/39th Garhwalis; killed in action France, 1914.

ii. Capt. Geo. V. Wardell, 1/24th Regt.; killed in action, South Africa, 1879. No sons.

iii. Capt. John C. Wardell, R.M.L.I.; killed in action Tel-el-Kebir, 1882. His son, Major C. V. Wardell, served five fronts, 1914-20.

JOHN WARDELL.

MAN-AT-ARMS: NEW SIGNIFICATION.—The 'N.E.D.' definitions of *man of arms*, later *man-at-arms*, as a soldier (1593) and a fully armed knight (1598) will have to be extended to include a policeman on board a vessel at sea. During the late war the crews, troops, and passengers on board ships requisitioned by the British Government were held in check by a few picked soldiers or sailors, whose duty it was to preserve order on board. Since the conclusion of peace these officials have been retained for police duty, and on the arm of their tunics appears the legend "man-at-arms." In the steamer on which I lately crossed the Atlantic, a vessel of 12,000 tons, with a crew of 300 odd and some 700 passengers, there were three such men, whose rank was that of quartermaster. N. W. HILL.

Hotel St. James, San Francisco.

DENNY, DE DEENE, AND WINDSOR FAMILIES. (See 10 S. xii. 424; 11 S. ii. 153, 274; vi. 418).—On the roof of Ruthin Church, Denbighshire, amongst other badges, there appears, between the Prince of Wales's Feathers and the Pomegranate badge of Arragon, "Two arches, supported on columns," which is a Denny badge. This must be intended for the badge of Henry Dene, Deen, or Denny, who, as Archbishop of Canterbury, officiated at the wedding of Prince Arthur and Katherine of Arragon in 1501. When Henry Dene was Bishop of Bangor, Ruthin was in that Diocese. This may, perhaps, be taken as evidence of knowledge, in the early Tudor period, of an affinity between the names of Denny and Dene.

The Archbishop's origin seems quite obscure, and it is very doubtful if he had any hereditary right to armorial bearings. If not, they would have been "found" for him. If this be so, and knowing the methods of the Tudor heralds, it may be worth while comparing the Archbishop's coat, a chevron between three choughs,

with the version of the Denny second quartering (presumably Denny ancient, or de Dene) given in Add. MS. 1912-6, and in Vincent's MS., College of Arms, I-II-III, 156, viz., a *fesse dancettee* between three choughs. Regarding this Denny, de Deene, Windsor problem, Dr. J. Horace Round, of whose opinion in these matters one speaks "with a respect verging on awe," has written as follows:—

"Your 'N. & Q.' paper seems to establish that the first quarter is a Windsor coat, while, as to the second, I think with you that it seems to be based on one of the Dean, &c., coats which you cite. . . . I believe that you are one of the few genealogists who are anxious to get at the facts, whether welcome or not."

In his 'Origin of the FitzGerald,' in *The Ancestor*, Dr. Round quotes evidence which seems to show that the saltire coat, now borne (with various modifications) by the FitzGerald, Windsors, Ducketts and Dennys, was used as a family coat as early as 1176. Is there any evidence of the similar use of any other extant bearing at so early a date?  
H. L. L. D.

'BIRDS IN THE HIGH HALL-GARDEN.'—In the portion of Mrs. Asquith's reminiscences which appeared in *The Sunday Times* of Aug. 29, the writer relates Tennyson's indignation when a young lady, to whom he had been reading 'Maud,' answered his question as to which birds were calling to Maud by suggesting nightingales. "Fool!" said the poet, "Rooks of course!"

I notice that in 'Tennyson and his Friends' no less a person than Edward Fitzgerald differed from both the poet and the young lady. He was quite positive that it is the thrush that calls "Maud, Maud." "I have heard it a hundred times on a summer's evening," he declared.

Doubtless the young lady was wrong, but which of the poets is correct? Tennyson was such a close student of nature that one is inclined to accept his view.

W. H. GINGELL.

8 East Parade, Leeds.

KIDS=KID-GLOVES.—The 'N.E.D.' gives a reference dated 1686, which apparently relates not to gloves, but to boots; then no example until Thackeray, 1837. Allan Ramsay, who d. 1758, æt. 71, in his 'Tartana, or The Plaid,' has these lines:—

If in white kids her taper fingers move,  
Or unconfin'd jet through the sable glove.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

Portland, Oregon.

## Queries.

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

ST. THOMAS À BECKET AS PATRON OF LONDON.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' inform me at what date St. Thomas à Becket came to be regarded as an additional patron saint of London?

On the Mayoralty Seal made in 1381, and still in daily use, a figure wearing a mitre is seated beside St. Paul, and this, according to the guide to Guildhall, represents St. Thomas à Becket "although sometimes mistaken for St. Peter." The contemporary account of this seal being first brought into use, however, distinctly states that the figures are those of St. Peter and St. Paul (Letter-Book H. fol. cxxxii.). Up to the time of the Reformation the reverse of the Common Seal bore a view of the city, and a figure of St. Thomas enthroned, with the legend: "Cease not, Thomas, to guard me who brought thee forth"—an allusion to the saint having been born in the city. I shall be grateful for any information on this subject.  
R. H. ROBERTS.

Hall Lane, Uppminster.

ADMIRAL HOSIER'S FAMILY.—Wanted references to the Admiral's pedigree and arms, and descent, with dates, of his supposed grand-niece Margaret, who married Edmond Donelan of Hillswood. She was daughter of James Hosier of Hollywood, co. Galway, who was, I fancy, a settler from England. The Admiral flourished 1673-1727. Hyacinth, son of Edmond Donelan, refers to "the widow Hosier's executors" in a letter of 1818. JOHN WARDELL.  
The Abbey, Shanagolden, co. Limerick.

"HEIGHTEN, TIGHTEN, AND SCRUB."—Will some reader be good enough to tell me the origin of this expression, meaning holiday, afternoon and everyday attire. My cousin's great-grandfather had three wigs so called, and as he died at the end of the eighteenth century, the phrase must be at least one hundred and fifty years old, and was in common use in certain families up to about 1870. No young person of the present day appears to be familiar with it. I can find neither of the three words in the 'O.E.D.' but "scrub" is given as an obsolete verb, meaning "to go in mean.



attire." E. F. Benson, in his 'Queen Lucia' has rescued the phrase from oblivion, but he spells the words, "hitern," "titem," forms which give no clue to their meaning, for I always understood the first to mean "in the height of fashion," and the second to indicate a well-fitting garment, while the third could be nothing but a worn-out frock, suit or hat. Is there any connexion with the story of Cinderella and the proud sisters?

L. M. ANSTHEY.

PETER, JOHN AND WILLIAM FOULKES.—Information concerning Peter Foulkes, D.D., John Foulkes, M.D., William Foulkes, A.M., all Canons of Christ Church, Oxon, would greatly oblige. The first named was attached to the famous Oxford College in 1724 or thereabouts, the latter two approximately in 1754. Was there any relationship between them?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

[A short account of Peter Foulkes will be found in the 'D.N.B.' and part of his Latin verses on the Thornhill window in the Choir at Christ Church are given in Mr. Thompson's History of that College (College Histories, Oxford, Robinson). The whole are in *Muse Anglicanae*, vol. ii.]

MARY BOWMAN SWINDON: ANGELO (See 10 S. v. 287, 432).—Is it possible that a correspondent can now furnish the baptismal register, or any account of the family, of this lady, born in or about 1759, and deceased in or about 1827, whom the once famous Henry Angelo, the fencer, married at St. Ann's, Soho, on Oct. 23, 1778? The parish register describes her as of the parish of West Auckland in the co. of Durham.

And may I repeat my query as to the place of burial of Henry Angelo's more famous father Domenick, who died at Eton, July 11, 1802?

CHARLES SWYNNERTON.

JOHN WILLIAM ROSE AND CONTEMPORARIES.—I should be grateful for any information concerning John William Rose, "Eques," living in 1792, and of his contemporaries in London, Michael Cromy, Frederick Andree, Joseph de la Nave, and Georgiana Riley. CHARLES SWYNNERTON.

WILLIAM BROWN, ADMIRAL IN THE SERVICE OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—I shall be grateful for any information concerning him or his ancestry beyond the facts that he was born in 1777 in Ireland; shipped as a cabin-boy; gravitated to England, where he married a lady of position; went to South America, and joined insurgent Argentina; became admiral; beat the

Spaniards in 1814 and the Brazilians in 1826; died in 1857, and was buried in the Recoleta Cemetery, Buenos Ayres, where there is a lofty column to his memory.

F. SYDNEY EDEN.

Belle Vue House, Cooke Folly, Walthamstow.

PICTURE OF OLD COVENT GARDEN: NAME OF OWNER WANTED.—I should like to know who is the present owner of a picture of Old Covent Garden Market, which was fully described by Austin Dobson, in 'N. & Q.' 5 S. xii. 441 (Dec. 6, 1879), under the title 'A Reputed Picture by Hogarth.' The late Mr. Henry Graves ascribed the picture to Joseph Francis Nollekens (father of the sculptor). It was exhibited at Burlington House in 1880 and at the Grosvenor Gallery in 1888, as the property of Messrs. Graves.

HILDA F. FINBERG.

GRANT OF KYLIEMORE AND THE YOUNG PRETENDER.—A Highland lady hid Prince Charlie in her house which Cumberland's soldiers came to search. But for her courage and presence of mind, and the unconscious aid of her little daughter aged five, who kept the soldiers in one room for some time looking at her dancing, he would have been discovered. Can any reader inform me whether the lady was Mrs. Grant of Kyliemore, daughter-in-law of Grant of Arndilly, and the dancer the future wife of Duncan Grant of Mullochard and Lingiestone, Provost of Forres, who died in 1800 at Bath?

G. D. MCGREGOR.

3 Carlton Hill, Exmouth.

HODGES FAMILY.—Under 'Jottings from an old Colonial Newspaper'—ante p. 107—mention is made of a Mr. Hodges, a "Turkey merchant" whose coachman opened the first London coffee-house.

Can any reader supply details of the history and pedigree of the family or families of Hodges in the early eighteenth and previous centuries?

Their arms, granted by Camden, 1610, are:—"Argent, three crescents sable, in a canton of the last a ducal coronet or." Motto:—"Prævisa mala periunt."

Do these crescents owe their origin to the Turkish trading relations of early members of the family?

R. C. HODGES.

Clebury North, Bridgnorth, Salop.

CHARLES CHURCHILL, THE POET.—When and where was he born? According to the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' x. 309, he was "born in Vine Street [now called Romney Street],

Westminster, in February, 1731." His name, however, does not appear in the Register of baptisms at St. John's, Westminster, and it seems that his father did not become curate and lecturer there until 1733. Is nothing more known about the poet's mother than she "is said by Cole to have been Scotch" ?

G. F. R. B.

**CHAPEL AND BRIDGE: IDENTIFICATION WANTED.**—Can any reader identify the following scene, depicted in a water-colour drawing which is at least a hundred years old, probably an early work by John Sell Cotman ?

There is a bridge over a river with several small vessels showing masts. The bridge has several pointed arches; and on the bridge is a chapel with a small pointed spire. Contiguous with the chapel is some building with four red-tiled gables. The chapel, and all the other buildings near, including some which descend to the water's edge, have red-tiled roofs. It was not uncommon in mediæval times to build a chapel on a bridge: but what particular bridge will satisfy all the conditions of the picture ?

E. H. ELAND.

Cuddington Vicarage, Worcester Park, Surrey.

**DRUMMOND AND COCAES IN BRAZIL.**—In the traditional ancestry of a certain family occur the names of the Duke of Drummond and the Baron de Cocaes, both of Brazilian nationality. Did such persons exist ? I believe that the Jacobite Marquis of Drummond went to Brazil. I know that there is a placed called Cocaes in Brazil.

I could find no record of any such titles in a Portuguese peerage which I consulted.

W. ROBERTS CROW.

6 Dornton Road, South Croaydon.

**KITTY CLIVE, ACTRESS.**—Any information respecting her husband, Mr. George Clive, would be gratefully received. The 'D.N.B.' only says he was "a barrister" but does not mention dates of birth and death. They lived apart shortly after marriage.

ERNEST LEGGATT.

Chase Side, Enfield.

**SILVER WINE CISTERNS FOR COOLING WINE BOTTLES.**—I should be grateful for information about the size, weight, maker and date of these cisterns, and to be told of the largest specimen known. The first recorded instance in silver was that presented to Charles II. by the Borough of Plymouth in 1680. There is one belonging to H.M. the King,

and one at the Winter Palace at Petrograd, and one of unusual size originally belonging to the Gregory Family of Harlaxton Manor, Lincolnshire, made by Archanbo and P. Meure of London, in 1755, and weighing 1,403 ounces. The length of the bowl is 36 inches, width 29 inches, and the height (to rim) 17½ inches. Maximum length 57 inches. Three others are in the possession of Ducal Families in England, including the Duke of Rutland, Belvoir Castle, Lincolnshire.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

**FONT INSCRIPTIONS.**—In the old chapel of St. Nicholas at Liverpool was a font with the following legends round the bowl: (1) "Nemo potest celum sed Christo munere fontis nostri scandere;" (2) "Sit tibi introitu honor, esse ovem Christo renovatam." The *tibi* in the latter case is obviously addressed to the font. Do either of them occur elsewhere ?

J. J. B. J.]

**WORCESTER CHINA: SPARKS.**—Can any of your readers interested in this ware give me any information concerning a maker of the name of Sparks ? I have a small jug on the base of which is imprinted "Sparks Worcester." I do not find this maker's name in any works of reference I have consulted.

C. P. HALE.

117 Victoria Park Road, E.9.

**CRIMEAN WAR.**—'Letters from Headquarters; or, The Realities of the War in the Crimea. By an Officer on the Staff,' 2 vols., 1857, Second Edition.—Has the name of the writer of these very fascinating letters ever been divulged ? I trust that there is no indiscretion involved in venturing this question at this distance of time.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

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

**SAYCE.**—Wanted particulars of the marriage of Edward Sayce of Llangattock vibon avell, co. Monmouth and Sarah —: probably in Gloucestershire, Herefordshire or Monmouthshire, 1804-1812.

G. FOTHERGILL.

11 Brussels Road, S.W.11.

'THE MUNSTER FARMER'S MAGAZINE.'—So far I have not been able to trace a set of this journal in London. I am anxious to know if the following reference is correct:—Drummond (James). Native plants in County of Cork, v-vii, numbers 21, 23, 25, 26. 1818-20.

J. ARDAGH.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS.—About what year was this title first applied to the colonists of New England who sailed in the *Mayflower*. My favourite historian of New England, who wrote lengthily and with authority in 1740, does not appear to know of it.

CURIEUX.

CAPT. WM. HY. CRANSTOWN.—Who was this gentleman who, according to an old print had a "Pompous Funeral Procession in Flanders"? I should be glad of any information.

C HAMILTON.

69 North View Road, Hornsey, N.

STATUES IN THE FRANZISKANER-KIRCHE INNSBRUCK.—Can any of your readers inform me whether all the magnificent bronze statues in the Franziskaner-Kirche at Innsbruck have been melted down as stated in the English newspapers.

S. M. H.

'GRUBBIAN EXPOSTULANTIUNCULA.'—In the introduction to a work dated 1850 this occurs:—

"Guessing is an unprofitable employment, and more profitably employed in the macaronic diction of the 'Grubbian Expostulantiuncula': Qui pro niperkin clamant, quaternque liquoris Quem vocitant homines Brandy, superi Cherry brandy, Saepe illi long-cut, vel short-cut (returns) flare tobacco Sunt soliti pipos.

The dog-latin is not, *per se*, difficult, but I should like to know if some, or all, of the above was quotation, and whence; or whether the Reverend D.D. author of the book, in the preface to which it occurred, was solely responsible.

W. B. H.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. What is a Socialist? One who hath yearnings For equal division of unequal earnings; A rogue or a bungler, or both, he is willing To fork out his penny and pocket a shilling.

2. The heart has many a dwelling-place,  
But only once a home.

This question was put at 10 S. iii. 328. Oliver Wendell Holmes (in 'The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table,' vi.) said "The world has a million roosts for a man, but only one nest."

3. Did O. W. Holmes invent the saying, "Give us the luxuries of life, and we will dispense with its necessities"? If not, who is his friend the Historian, from whom he purports to quote it (*op. cit.* vi. *ad init.*)?

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

4. Quibus divitias pollicentur, ab iis drachmam petunt,  
De divitiis deducant drachmam, reddant caetera.

A. C. C.

## Replies.

PRESIDENT JOHN NICHOLSON  
HERBERT OF NEVIS.

(12 S. vii. 129, 175, 232.)

I now turn to Edward Herbert of Bristol and Montserrat, merchant, who is stated in 'Caribbeana' to have married Anne sister of John Mountstephen, and thus to have been an ancestor of John Richardson Herbert. This, the following will show, is not correct.

I have for many years had a pedigree of the descendants of Sir George Herbert of St. Julians, who was third legitimate son of William Herbert, first Earl of Pembroke of the first Herbert creation. This pedigree carries the descent down to Edward Herbert of Bristol and Montserrat, merchant, above mentioned, and to his son Thomas, with one link of illegitimacy in the sixteenth century. I have verified much that this pedigree states, and there is no doubt about the illegitimacy, from what is said in two wills, of which I have copies. This pedigree states of Edward Herbert of Bristol and Montserrat, that he married Anne Ellis, and that after Edward's death, his widow Anne married a Doctor Salmon. It also states that the said Edward had a son Thomas (no other children being mentioned) who was a surgeon in the Navy and died, without issue, in 1701. The fact that this Edward Herbert was connected with Montserrat in the West Indies, and that he had a son Thomas who was living in 1701, suggested the possibility of Edward being the man who married John Mountstephen's sister, but were that so it is clear that the entries in the pedigree I have mentioned as to Edward's wife and son could not be correct. Some search, however, showed that what the pedigree states about this Edward of Bristol and Montserrat and his son Thomas is accurate, and any theory therefore as to the said Edward having been the husband of Mountstephen's sister falls to the ground. This Edward Herbert in his will (signed 1684, proved 1685) mentions his wife Anne, his son Thomas Herbert (then a minor) whom he appointed his sole executor, his brothers Abraham, a mariner, and William, his nephew Edward Herbert son of his brother William, his sister Elizabeth Pumfrett, Walter Rumsey, chyrurgeon, Edmund Ellis his apprentice, and his friend Capt. Humphry

South of London, in whose charge he left his son Thomas to be sent to school and afterwards bound an apprentice at South's discretion. He refers to his Plantations in Montserrat, and his storehouse in Plymouth in the same Island, and to his ships and other property at Bristol. On his decease a commission was granted to his widow Anne Herbert to administer his estate, his son being a minor, and on Jan. 4, 1699-1700, his will was proved by his son Thomas, who had previously attained full age.

The will of this Thomas Herbert, son of the above Edward, was signed April 7, 1701, and proved June 25, 1702. He describes himself as a chyrurgeon, mentions his "dear mother Ann Salmon wife of Doctor William Salmon," his grandmother Ann Ellis, his Cousin Ann Carroll, Capt. Humphrey South, and Capt. South's wife to whom he left small legacies, and his Aunt Hannah Ellis to whom he left

"All my Plantations land and ground in the Island of Montserrat and the reversion and reversions rents and arrearages of rents servants slaves cattle houses and appurtenances to the same belonging And also all houses and lands there of which my deceased father Edward Herbert died seized."

He appointed his Aunt Hannah Ellis his sole Executrix. On examining his Probate Act, dated June 25, 1702, I found him described as late of H.M.S. The Falmouth, surgeon, bachelor, deceased. It is therefore quite clear that Edward Herbert of Bristol and Montserrat who married Anne Ellis, and his son Thomas, bachelor, and surgeon, were not respectively, identical with the Herbert who married Mary Mountstephen and Thomas his son who recovered the Plantations from Harvey in 1701. If further evidence was necessary it can be furnished by particulars I found in the Colonial Papers at the Record Office, viz., that the Attorney-General in reporting to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations as to the Estate which Thomas Herbert recovered, states:—

"When it first accru'd to him it was jointly as co-partner with Jone the wife of John Barnes which Jone was sister to the said John Mountstephen, and the said Thomas Herbert was son and heir of Mary the other sister but the said Jone being since dead without issue the said Herbert is now sole heir."

This shows that the mother of Thomas Herbert was Mary, not Anne. And further, it was stated by the Harvey faction that the Governor of the Leeward Islands was in collusion with Herbert to purchase the Plantations if Herbert recovered them, and

so was endeavouring improperly to influence the Court in Herbert's favour, and the Governor, in consequence, addressed a question to several members of the General Assembly at Antigua, who had sat in the Assembly at Nevis, as to whether they had ever heard any such rumours about him. John Perrie, Esq., Speaker of the General Assembly, was one of those to whom the Governor's question was sent, and he replied:—

"I never heard either publicly or privately that ever your Excellency had a thought of buying Herbert's Plantations or either of them although very conversant with most of the people of all ranks and particularly acquainted with Mr. Mead's friends and Mr. Herbert, his Wife, and Relations, and never heard the least mention of it from any or either of them."

This proves that Thomas Herbert of Nevis was at that time a married man, whereas Thomas, son of Edward Herbert of Bristol and Montserrat, died, as has been shown, a bachelor.

There can be no doubt that the Thomas Herbert who recovered his estate in 1701 was not the Thomas who married Dorothy Lytton but father of that Thomas. The husband of Dorothy Lytton was of a later generation, and his younger brother Joseph, who was subsequently President of Nevis, is stated in the burial register of St. John's Church, at Nevis, as Mr. V. L. OLIVER records, to have been over 70 (? 78) at his death in 1767. If 78 his birth year would have been 1689. His eldest brother Thomas is said to have married Dorothy Lytton in 1699.

I have little doubt that the Herberts of Nevis descended from a branch of the Herbert family of Wales, and that the chief difficulty in establishing a connexion between them is due to the fact that prior to, and at the time of, their settling in the Island the Nevis Herberts were of small estate. The rise of the family in Nevis followed upon the recovery of the Plantations which Thomas Herbert inherited through his mother Mary Mountstephen.

There is much interesting information about these Herberts, subsequent to 1700, drawn from parish registers and other sources in Nevis, and published in 'Caribbean,' which is edited by Mr. V. L. OLIVER, who is now undoubtedly the leading authority on British families who settled in the West Indies.

In conclusion it may be of interest to state that Edward Herbert of Bristol and Montserrat, merchant, was son of Edward Herbert of the Grange, in Monmouthshire, who was

M.P. for that County 1656-8, and was in high favour with Oliver Cromwell. On Nov. 10, 1661, Sir Robert Mason wrote from Kingsclere in Gloucestershire to Secretary Nicholas saying:—

“The person whom he has taken into custody is Edw. Herbert late of the Grange, near Magor, co. Mon., where he was Cromwell’s tenant of part of the Marquis of Worcester’s estate, but since the Marquis had power to recover it, he retired to Bristol. He was Cromwell’s right hand, was talked of for Knighthood, and is an Independent. Suspects him now as an instrument of mischief, for he corresponds with malcontents and nonconformists in Wales, Bristol, and other places.”—(Domest. State Papers).

His will was proved in 1667. He mentions in it his sons Edward, Walter, Isaac, William, Abraham, and Henry, and his daughters Elizabeth and Anne, and appointed as his trustees and executors, Charles Vann Esquire, Henry Rumsey, Samuel Jones, gent, and Thomas Ewins, minister of the Gospel. A fuller notice of him is in ‘N. & Q.’ (12 S. ii., 348) in a question I asked over the initial T, and in ‘N. & Q.’ same series, p. 436, in MR. W. D. PINK’S reply to my query.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON.

ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA (12 S. vii. 31, 98, 152, 215).—In answer to MR. WAINE-WRIGHT’S request—the story of St. Anthony’s commonplace book I found in a sermon on the Saint in ‘Short Sermons (Third Series),’ by Dom Francis P. Hickey, O.S.B., Washbourne, 1913. I do not know his authority, but suspect it to be ‘S. Antonio di Padova, Taumaturgo Francescano, Studio dei Docimenti,’ Quaracchi, 1907, by Fra Niccolo Dal-Gal, O.F.M.

In connexion with the original question it should be remembered that St. Anthony, though a profound theologian and gifted with a golden eloquence, was better known as the everyday friend of the people, ever ready to help them in their little daily needs and to work miracles in what we should call trivial matters. He was a popular saint, beloved by the country folk who were never tired of recounting how he had used his supernatural powers in their behalf. It was stated that he had represented to our Lord how sorely everyday troubles press upon our weak souls and our weak bodies and that our Lord had constituted him “our household friend.” Consequently, a host of miracles which to the modern mind seem trivial occupy a large space in the earlier biographies of the Saint. There is a large

fourteenth-century literature concerning St. Anthony. The ‘Liber Miraculorum’ (1367-9),—published Quaracchi, 1897—is a mine worked by most subsequent biographers. The modern critical work of Fra Dal-Gal is now the standard authority. I regret that I possess neither of their works or would try to trace the original source of “the commonplace book.”

RORY FLETCHER.

ISAAK WALTON AND BANBURY (12 S. vii. 231).—The entry in the Banbury Registers as to the baptism of an “Isaak Walton, son of Isaak Walton,” on Dec. 6, 1635, is of interest to students of Walton. It is, I think, just possible that the entry may refer to the author of the ‘Complete Angler,’ *but most improbable*. I can find no reference to Banbury in any memoir of Walton that I have read, and Sir Harris Niclas (the most painstaking and industrious of all Walton’s editors) does not mention it. Now Walton married his first wife Rachel Floud at St. Mildred’s, Canterbury on Dec. 27, 1626. The couple lived in either Fleet Street or Chancery Lane for the fourteen years of their married life, and during that time, as far as has been at present learned, seven children were born to them all of whom died in infancy. They were:—

Izaak, baptized Dec. 19, 1627.

John, baptized July 23, 1629.

Thomas, baptized Jan. 20, 1631.

Henry, baptized Oct. 12, 1632.

A second Henry, baptized Mar. 21, 1634.

A second Thomas, *buried* Aug. 19, 1637.

Anne, born July 10, 1640.

All these entries are, I believe, from the Registers of St. Dunstan’s, Fleet Street, where Walton filled various offices.

It appears *just possible* that between the birth of Henry the second, and the burial of Thomas the second, another son was born, but it certainly is no more likely than that the baptism of such a son should have taken place at Banbury with which, as far as we know, neither Walton nor his wife had any connexion. W. COURTHOPE FORMAN.

The child baptized on Dec. 6, 1635, cannot be identified with the Isaac Walton who died as Canon of Salisbury. The Canon was Walton’s son by Bishop Ken’s sister Anne, whom he married in 1646. But according to a pedigree given in ‘N. & Q.’ (11 S. iv. 11), Walton’s first wife Rachel Floud, married December, 1626, and buried

Aug. 25, 1640, bore him two sons, Henry, baptized Oct. 12, 1632, and buried Oct. 17, 1632, and Henry, baptized Mar. 21, 1634, and buried Dec. 4, 1634, besides five other children who all died young. Could the Isaac mentioned by A. D. T. be one of these five? Is there evidence that the angler or another Isaak Walton was connected with Banbury? A correspondent at 11 S. iv. 11 refers to "a fairly full and very interesting account" of Isaak Walton's first wife contributed by Henry Hucks Gibbs (the late Lord Aldenham) at 4 S. xii. 382-4.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

ETYMOLOGY OF "LIVERPOOL" (12 S. vii. 68, 96, 188).—MR. ROBERT GLADSTONE is, I fear, somewhat too sanguine. To begin with, he has forced the meaning "shelter" on the Old Norse *hlífð*. Both Cleasby-Vigfusson and Zoëga, whose Dictionaries he quotes, give "protection," "defence," as the signification, and the quotations in the lexicons show that the word was used purely in connexion with military matters: thus, *hlífðar-vápn*, "weapon of defence," *hlífðar-skiöld-r*, "shield of defence," *hlífðar-lauss* "coverless," "uncovered." And there is nothing in the Scandinavian Old Norse dictionaries, such as Hægstad's and Torp's 'Gamal-Norsk Ordbog,' and Fritznér's 'Ordbog over det gamle norske Sprog,' that lends the slightest support to his theory. The lexicons give plenty of illustrations of O.N. *hlíð* (genit. *hlífðar*), "a slope," being used in local nomenclature, but only one of *hlífð*, viz., *hlífðar-stað-r*, and that is in the military sense of "a stronghold." We cannot separate one of the ancient (post-Conquest) forms, *Litherpol*, from the name of the neighbouring Litherland; and I think that the matter still rests where I left it in my 'Place-Names of the Liverpool District' and 'Surnames of the United Kingdom.' Taking words from dictionaries, regardless of their history or context, and giving them forced meanings, will not help us. What we want to settle beyond doubt a problem of this kind is a pre-Conquest spelling; and this we are not likely to get in the case of "Liverpool," which is not even mentioned in Domesday Book.

Apart from philological grounds, "Shelter-Pool" is improbable in itself. Every creek is more or less of a shelter. Besides, are there not other pools on the Mersey? What of Wallasey Pool and Otterspool?

HY. HARRISON.

Bournemouth.

Early references are sufficiently uncommon to make this one perhaps worth recording, and also because it illustrates an interesting old English custom which died out long since, so far as Liverpool is concerned. The notice occurs in a most useful little book by Arthur Hopton, entitled:—"Concordancy of yeares...small octavo, twice issued, 1612, and 1615, within Shakespeare's lifetime, by the ancient and worshipful Companie of Stationers." In the section headed "A briefe remembrance of the principall faires for July" comes "Liverpool"—[p. 175].

Stratford-upon-Avon fair is quoted as held in May and September, whereas now the annual fair is always held on Oct. 12.

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

I agree with MR. ROBERT GLADSTONE that the name Livtherpool, meaning "Shelter Pool," is of Scandinavian origin, and to quote the late Sir J. A. Picton (see 6 S. ix. 350), the association of the *liver* bird with it is "a foolish invention to account for the name." Possibly the Herald's College when granting the Arms made a pun on the name by emblazoning this fabulous bird on the shield.

Preston.

ALBERT WADE.

"CRUTCHES FOR LAME DUCKS" (12 S. vii. 209).—The writer of the article in *The Times* of Aug. 25 was correct in assuming that the phrase might have had its origin in one of the mediæval English plays. It is met with in the 'Peace Egg' in the combat between St. George and Slasher. The latter being wounded, a call is made by one of the other players for a "doctor." An old man with a blackened face and a hump back (effected by placing a brick under his coat, and tying a cord round his middle) steps forward and recites some of his qualifications in medicine and surgery:—

"I can cure [he says] the itch, the pitch, the palsy and the gout...I have travelled in Italy, Titaly, France and Spain...I have relieved a man of a hang-nail, forty-five yards long.... I have in my bag, paniers for cockroaches,.... spectacles for blind hummer bees.... and crutches for lame ducks."

M. N.

My mother, who was born more than a hundred years ago, was wont to rebuke, and at the same time excite the curiosity of her children when, for instance, they made inquiries as to the constituents of some coming repast, by saying "Shimshams

for meddlers and spectacles for sparrows." I do not think she ever used the word "layovers," though a friend who was her senior did, and I do not feel sure that I learned of the existence of crutches for lame ducks *viva voce*. From what I have read, I think it likely that "layover" is a corruption of "leather," and that it signifies a strap available for corrective purposes or by extension the stripes resultant.

ST. SWITHIN.

In the seventies my father's first answer to my childish inquiries as to what he was making always was "a whim wham for a goose's bridle and a crutch for a lame duck."

G. G. L.

THE MIRACULOUS HOST OF WILSNACK (12 S. vii. 190).—Wilsnack is a small town of about 2,000 inhabitants sixty miles N.W. of Potsdam, and near the railway junction of Wittenberge in Brandenburg, which is not to be confused with the more famous Wittenberge in Prussian Saxony. As it is not mentioned in Baedeker's 'Northern Germany,' nor in Bradshaw's 'Continental Guide' for August, 1913, it is obviously a place of no particular interest at the present day. In the fifteenth century it was otherwise. The 'Encyclopædia Britannica' (xiv. 5 a) says of John Huss:—

"In 1405 he, with other two masters was commissioned to examine into certain reputed miracles at Wilsnack, near Wittenberg [*sic*], which had caused that church to be made a resort of pilgrims from all parts of Europe. The result of their report was that all pilgrimage thither from the province of Bohemia was prohibited by the archbishop on pain of excommunication, while Huss, with the full sanction of his superior, gave to the world his first published writing, entitled 'De Omni Sanguine Christi Glorificato,' in which he declaimed in no measured terms against forged miracles and ecclesiastical greed, urging Christians at the same time to desist from looking for sensible signs of Christ's presence, but rather to seek Him in His enduring word."

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

THE HEDGES OF ENGLAND (12 S. vii. 190, 216, 236).—What Macaulay, in the third chapter of his History, says about hedges may be worth quoting:—

"In the year 1685, the value of the produce of the soil far exceeded the value of all the other fruits of human industry. Yet agriculture was in what would now be considered as a very rude and imperfect state. The arable land and pasture land were not supposed by the best political arithmeticians of that age to amount to much more than half the area of the kingdom. The remainder was supposed to consist of moor,

forest, and fen. These computations are strongly confirmed by the road books and maps of the seventeenth century. From these books and maps it is clear that many routes which now pass through an endless succession of orchards, cornfields, hayfields, and beanfields, then ran through nothing but heath, swamp, and warren. In the drawings of English landscapes made in that age for the Grand Duke Cosmo, scarce a hedgerow is to be seen, and numerous tracts, now rich with cultivation, appear as bare as Salisbury Plain. At Enfield, hardly out of sight of the smoke of the capital, was a region of five and twenty miles in circumference, which contained only three houses and scarcely any enclosed fields. Deer, as free as in an American forest, wandered there by thousands."

Swansea.

DAVID SALMON.

BISHOPS BURNET AND BEDELL (12 S. vii. 129, 218).—There appears positive evidence that Alexander Clogy, who wrote a Life of Bishop Bedell, was not at any time his chaplain. In the reprint of his 'Speculum Episcoporum' from the Harleian MS., the editor (W. Walker Wilkins) says:—

"After his marriage with the Bishop's step-daughter [he is described on the title-page as his son-in-law], Mr. Clogy appears to have taken up his abode permanently in the palace of Kilmore; but not, as he takes special care to inform us, in the capacity of domestic chaplain. The Bishop was particularly jealous of any ministerial interference on the part of another with his household, performing every spiritual function himself."

The editor goes on to say that Burnet was indebted to Clogy for the principal materials of his well-known 'Life'; and that in his opinion the 'Speculum' is preferable in many respects to Burnet's more pompous narrative.

C. J. TOTENHAM.

Diocesan Library, Liverpool.

PRINCIPAL LONDON COFFEE-HOUSES TAVERNS AND INNS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (12 S. vii. 185, and *ante*).—The "Bull Head Tavern near Allgate," kept by Francis Carter in March, 1710/11, does not seem to be recorded in Mr. DE CASTRO'S list. See India Office Records, 'Court Minutes,' vol. xlv. p. 373.

L. M. ANSTEY.

THE VAGARIES OF INDEXERS (12 S. vii. 231).—There is an amusing article, 'The Index as She is Compiled,' in *The Bookworm*, iii. 95 (1890), founded on a published work of Prof. St. George Mivart, where an anecdote related of a parrot was indexed fifteen times under twelve letters of the alphabet, and causes the occurrence to be styled "unsurpassable in the whole range of index-making." It is right to say

that the index mentioned appears to have been compiled for, and not by, the author of the book containing it.

I came across the following in a bookseller's catalogue of British topographical works issued in 1902: heading, "Isle of Man":—

501 B[ernard] R[ichard] 'The Isle of Man; or, Legal Proceeding in Man-shire against Sinne.' 1683.

509 Fletcher (Phineas) 'The Purple Island; or, the Isle of Man.' 1783.

W. B. H.

The index appended to Mr. Henry Cousins's 'Hastings of Bygone Days—and the Present,' published in 1911, contains the following:—

Ancient Churches of Hastings (under A).

Biographical Sketch of John Collier (under B).

Curious Document signed by Cloudesley Shovell (under C).

Duke of Cambridge (under D).

Earl of Ashburnham (under E).

Fights with Smugglers (under F)

Interesting Historical Notes (under I).

King Alfred (under K).

Old Inns of Hastings and St. Leonards, List of (under O).

Quaint Coronation Custom (under Q).

Residence of Mrs. Shovell (under R).

Traces of Roman Occupation (under T).

FRED. R. GALE.

Crooksbury, Fitzjohn Avenue, High Barnet

BEACONSFIELD'S 'SYBIL': "CARAVAN" (12 S. vii. 209).—A brown colt named "Caravan," belonging to Lord Suffield, ran second in the Derby of 1837, before which the name does not appear. There are, however, many subsequent notices. The race in question was won by Lord Berners' "Phosphorus" out of seventeen runners. I have obtained the above particulars from a friend who is a considerable authority on racing matters.

G. W. YOUNGER.

2 Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.1.

"It was the eve of the Derby of 1837" (not 1817) ('Sybil,' book 1, chap. i., p. 1).

The winner of the Epsom Derby in 1837 was Lord Berners' brown colt "Phosphorus," by "Lamplighter," the second horse being Lord Suffield's brown colt "Caravan," by Camel, out of Wings.

Mr. Louis Henry Curzon in his 'The Blue Ribbon of the Turf' (1893), p. 302, writes: "At the third trial a good start was effected... and 'Phosphorus' landed the race in the last three or four strides."

FREDERICK CHARLES WHITE.

No horse of the name of "Caravan" started for the Derby of 1817, there were, however, no less than four horses of that name, viz., a chestnut horse (foaled 1865), by Angelus, out of Carry, by King Caradoc; a bay horse (1877), by Vanderdecken, out of Burgas, by Vedette; a bay horse (1896) by Common, out of Tambourina, by Hampton; and a chestnut horse (1912), by Holiday House, out of Esterbelle, by Esterling.

W. A. HUTCHISON.

32 Hotham Road, Putney, S.W.

STOURHEAD AND ALEXANDER POPE (12 S. vii. 231).—The lines are Pope's, but they had nothing to do with Stourhead. Describing his grotto to Edward Blount (June 2, 1725), he quotes the Latin lines as given by FAMA, but with *blandæ* for *placidæ* in the second line, and adds his own version. The "Globe" edition of Pope badly needs revision. A number of errors were pointed out not long ago in *The Times Literary Supplement*, and I have a longish list of others.

G. G. L.

In a letter to Edward Blount, dated Twickenham, June 2, 1725, Pope, after describing his grotto in detail, writes: "It wants nothing to complete it but a good statue with an inscription, like that beautiful antique one which you know I am so fond of"—and then come the Latin lines with the English rendering quoted by FAMA. See vol. i. of Pope's 'Correspondence,' edited by Elwin, p. 384. The Latin quatrain has been printed again and again. Lying before me at this moment are the following books in which it figures: 'Epigrammata et Poemata Vetera,' Paris, 1590; P. Burmann's 'Anthologia,' Amsterdam, 1759; H. Meyer's 'Anthologia,' Leipzig, 1835; Nathan Chytraeus's 'Deliciae,' 3rd ed., 1606; Caspar Barth's 'Adversaria' (lib. li. cap. 1), Frankfurt, 1648; Andrew Amos's 'Gems of Latin Poetry,' 1851. Barth copied from a MS. collection of "diversae Inscriptiones monumentorum antiquorum" made by Jacobus Bergellius and dated 1533. Burmann, *op. cit.* vol. i. p. 62, after quoting Scrivenius's opinion that the epigram is "suspectum et sane commentitium," gives a long list of works in which it occurs. It is said to have been found as an inscription on the bank of the Danube and in the county of Durham, as well as in the so-called grotto of Egeria. According to Burmann, Auratus (Jean Dorat, c. 1502-88) included it, with some changes in line 3, among his own 'Poemata.'



and he is not the only modern author for whom it has been claimed. The versions I have seen give *blandae*, not *placidae*, in the second line, except that printed by Barth, which has *raucae*. There are some other unimportant variants. It is curious that the four Latin lines are really an expansion of the brief inscription quoted by Amos, "Nymphæ Loci. Bibe. Lava. Tace."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Much Hadham, Herts.

Sir Henry Hoare kindly informed me to-day that the tradition has always been that the lines quoted are by Pope, and that he had been at Stourhead.

W. A. HUTCHISON.

32 Hotham Road, Putney, S.W.

DUCKS AND DRAKES (12 S. vii. 229).—There is an allusion to this pastime in Henry Peacham's tract, 'The Worth of a Penny' (c. 1641), which shows that he, at any rate, had no doubt about its origin. He says:—

"I remember, in Queen Elizabeth's time, a wealthy citizen of London left his son a mighty estate in money; who imagining he should never be able to spend it, would usually make 'ducks and drakes' in the Thames, with 'twelve pencies, as boys are wont to do with tile sherds and oyster shells."

It hardly seems likely that an isolated case of this kind (it can never have been common) would give such a name to a game every boy could indulge in. To imitate the boys with a costlier missile would be natural enough to a foolish, wealthy spendthrift. C. C. B.

The Yorkshireman who was my father was a great adept at the feat of making a flattish stone rebound on the surface of a stream. His formula was "Dick, duck, drake and a penny white cake." In 'The Nursery Rhymes of England,' Halliwell conserves (p. 164):—

A duck and a drake,

A nice barley-cake,

With a penny to pay the old baker;

A hop and a scotch,

Is another notch,

Slitherum, slatherum, take her.

To that the following note is appended:—

"The game of water-skimming is of high antiquity being mentioned by Julius Pollux, and also by Eustathius in his commentary upon Homer. Brand quotes a curious passage from Minutius Felix; but all antiquaries seem to have overlooked the very curious notice in Higgins's adaptation of James's 'Nomenclator,' 8vo, London, 1585, p. 299, where it is called 'a duck and a drake and a halfe-pencie cake. Thus it is

probable that lines like the [foregoing] were employed in this game as early as 1585, and it may be that the last line has recently furnished a hint to Mathews in his amusing song, 'Patter v. Chatter.'" ST. SWITHIN.

ST. SWITHIN.

DOMESTIC HISTORY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY (12 S. vii. 191, 216).—The enquirer should consult Traill, 'Social England,' 6 vols Tooke and Newmarch, (vol. 6) 'History of prices.'

Servants' duties early in the nineteenth century were duly set forth in a small book called, I think, the 'Footman's Guide' or some similar title.

Some information sought may also be gleaned in the 'New English Dictionary,' under respective headings.

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

Memorial Library, Stratford-on-Avon.

Afternoon tea was introduced by the Duchess of Bedford in 1857.

My father (d. 1869) always dined at a hand-polished oak table. Before dessert damask slips, on which dinner plates had been placed, were removed and dessert plates placed on the bare table. Silver dishes, candles and flowers were reflected in the dark oak and looked very artistic. Coffee and liqueurs were served after dinner.

I never remember artificial flowers being used on dinner tables.

I refer to the period from 1860 to 1869.

WILLIAM PEARCE.

A lately published book of "Ana" says that afternoon tea was introduced in 1865 by the then Duchess of Bedford.

W. B. H.

STEBUEN'S 'DEATH OF NAPOLEON' (12 S. vii. 169, 193).—I have not read Ottley's work, quoted by Mr. F. GORDON ROE, but the year 1830 given for the execution of the original is entirely incorrect. The oleograph itself was in existence in 1826, and was executed in Italy at the expense of Madame Mère (Napoleon's mother). The first impression was limited to twenty copies, and all, with the exception of three for the artist, were strictly reserved for relatives and connexions by marriage of the dead Emperor. I may add in conclusion that Baron de Steuben was a life-long and intimate friend of the Weygand family, and even gave some gratuitous lessons in drawing to my mother and her two brothers.

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

36 Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

**THE LIGHTS OF LONDON** (12 S. vii. 229).—As to Tennyson's lines, surely dawn is dreary when the clouds are low, and that is exactly the condition of things which brings out "the lights of London." On a clear night dwellers in Golder's Green see none of the brilliant glow over Hampstead hill which delights the eye on a night of clouds.  
G. G. L.

**WINE BIBBER** (12 S. vii. 211).—This is probably the *Genetta pardina*, or Berbe, an animal very similar to the civet cat, but without a scent pouch, and found in Africa.  
ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

**FONT NOT AT ONGAR, AT ALLER** (12 S. vii. 207).—As Aller in West Somerset is invariably pronounced "Oller" in that locality it is quite reasonable to suppose that Mr. Hare misunderstood Sir A. Acland-Hood (who as a local man spoke of "Oller" church), and thought he said "Ongar."

D. K. T.

**PANNIER MARKET** (12 S. vii. 110).—The following advertisement will show the existence of at least one other such:—

The Dartmoor Sheepbreeders' Flock-Book Association.

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I have also heard the Plymouth "Farmers" Market called by this name. W. S. B. H.

**HELL FIRE CLUBS** (11 S. xii. 97, 354; 12 S. i. 466).—Glasgow. The Session House attached to St. Mary's Church was used by the burgesses as a guard-house. On Jan. 8, 1793, some of the club members, excited by liquor, entered the building, and while warming themselves placed any available materials on the fire to increase it, until unable to endure the intense heat they fled in dismay, as a result, the Session House and church were entirely destroyed with the exception of the steeple.

GENERAL.

**Bolton (W.)**.—The Medmenham Friars, *Journ. Et. Libris Soc.* xi. 1901, pp. 47-51.

**Chambers (R.)**.—Traditions of Edinburgh, 1869, p. 170.

Irish plasters, or, the votaries of Bacchus, 1738. Johnston (Charles).—Chrysal, 1768, &c.

**Thackeray (W. M.)**.—The Notch of the Axe, Pt. 3 (Roundabout Papers).

On the back cover of vol. v. of the Georgian Society is a drawing by A. E. Jones of the Dublin club's clock-case. J. ARDAGH.

**MAHOGANY AND THE DICTIONARIES** (12 S. vii. 90, 157, 198, 238).—The word "mahogany" does not appear in the third edition of Johnson's 'Dictionary.'

This edition is reported in the title-page to be "abstracted from the folio edition." Can any of your readers tell me, in a general way, to what extent the third edition is an abridgment of the first?

WENDELL HERBRUCK,

Canton, Ohio.

**THE WESTMINSTER CHIMES** (12 S. vii. 209).—In 'Being and Doing,' by Constance M. Wishaw, published by Edward Howell of Liverpool, the following quotation is given from Archdeacon Farrar:—

"The great clock at Westminster booms out its chimes to the tune of:—

Lord, thro' this hour  
Be Thou my guide  
So by Thy power  
No foot shall slide.

ETHEL S. GRAHAM.

5 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

**OLD HORSE GUARDS BUILDINGS** (12 S. vii. 232).—Any guide-book will give the desired date. Walford, in his 'Old and New London' (1897), writes, "but in 1751 these [the old buildings] were pulled down to make way for the present edifice." Baedeker gives 1753 as the year.

K. S.

**OLD SEMAPHORE TOWERS** (12 S. vi. 335; vii. 14, 32, 55, 113).—Cobbett in his 'Rural Rides,' writing on Oct. 26, 1823, has a "fling" at these old structures. He writes from Thursley:—

"Being out a-coursing to-day, I saw a queer looking building upon one of the thousands of hills that nature has tossed up in endless variety of form round the skirts of the lofty Hindhead. This building is, it seems, called a *Semaphore*, or *Semiphore*, or something of that sort. What this word may have been hatched out of I cannot say; but it means a *job*, I am sure. To call it an *alarm-post* would not have been so convenient; for, people not endued with Scotch *intellect*, might have wondered why we should have to pay for alarm-posts; and might have thought, that, with all our glorious victories, we had 'brought our hogs to a fine market,' if our dread of the enemy were such as to induce us to have alarm-posts all over the country."

In my edition of the 'Rides' (Mr. J. H. Lobban's, 1908) I find a note to the effect that the semaphore was one of the inventions of Richard Lovell Edgeworth, the father of Maria Edgeworth.

C. P. HALE.

117 Victoria Park Road, E.9.

## Notes on Books.

*Old English Ballads 1553-1625*, chiefly from Manuscripts. Edited by Hyder E. Rollins. (Cambridge University Press, 18s. 6d. net).

SEVENTY-FIVE ballads have been brought together in this collection. Dr. Rollin furnishes each with a careful bibliographical and explanatory note, and to the whole supplies an interesting Introduction. The material of most of the ballads is highly controversial, and the Editor has rather increased than diminished the attractiveness of his work by his evident feeling for the actuality of the controversy as such. We were somewhat staggered by his unmeasured compliment to Ainsworth: he invites us to take our ideas of Mary, Elizabeth, Lady Jane and Northumberland from 'The Tower of London,' in the same way as we take our Henry V. and Richard III. from Shakespeare. Such a proposal rather shakes our confidence in his seriousness as a historian. We noticed, too, occasional touches of carelessness: Thomas Cromwell, for example, is called "Lord Cromwell"; and now and again lapses into futility—as when to the line,

As Erringe shippe, I haue sought thee,  
is appended the weighty note "shippe: *perhaps* sheep."

But these are neither frequent nor important enough to detract from the value of the work as bringing before the student, with sufficient elucidation, matters which are useful for rounding out a person's conception of the period.

Dr. Rollin uses the words "splendid" and "admirable" of one or two ballads, and has a less enthusiastic but still, we think, over-appreciative liking for many more. We could not ourselves use such fine and sweeping adjectives of any of them. The solemn ones lack poetry and the wrathful ones lack edge. Of wit there are but few and feeble traces. However, there is one respect in which the ordinary reader certainly does many of them less than justice: they are made to go to a tune, and he does not know the tune, or, at any rate, does not read the words to it in his head. We would urge—as we have done before—that verses which are supposed to go to a tune should have at least the notes of the melody supplied.

The order of the ballads is slightly confused. We have first a group of six relating to Queen Mary—the best of which is Forrest's 'New Ballade of the Marigolde'; next three on Protestant martyrs; then fifteen grouped as Catholic Ballads and esteemed by the Editor the best part of the book; then nearly forty Protestant and moralizing productions, not arranged on any ascertainable principle; and, lastly, a dozen Miscellaneous Ballads.

In the Catholic group Dr. Rollins has included the well-known hymn '*Hierusalem, my happie home*' upon the authorship of which he has nothing fresh to say; and places beside it a hymn, in general character much resembling it, supposed to be a sixteenth century version of *Ad perennem vitæ fontem*. By the way, it is curious to see, in a foot-note to this, so well-known a writer as Dr. Jessopp referred to as "an Anglican minister

Augustus Jessopp." 'Jerusalem, thy joys divine is even more minute and explicit than its better known compeer, in its detail of the beauties of heaven, and includes a bit of heraldry—

The King, that heavenlie pallace rules,  
doethe beare vpon his goulden sheild  
A crosse in signe of triumph,—gules  
erected in a vardiant feild.

There is a sound as of Coventry Patmore about the fall of these lines. The present writer cannot recall much use of heraldry in verse about heaven, and would be grateful to readers for further instances.

'In Crete when Daedalus first began' is an interesting fragment. The MS.—one would think—should afford an easy correction of the last line as given here:—

Be of good chear, myne owen sweet boy,  
says Daedalus,—

Thoughe land and Seas be from vs Raft,  
The skyes aloft befor vs laste.,

where "laste" must represent some form, rhyming with "Raft," which has the sense of "left."

A little song to console the blind—asking them to consider what sights of evil they miss—reminds one of the line of consolation adopted by Cicero in his letters to Romans in exile at the time of the fall of the Republic. The instance the song-writer gives is Helen.

O happy *troye* haddest thou bene,  
if eyes faire *Helene* had not sene;

and there is certainly a few minutes' amusement to be had in thinking what sorrows numbers of unlucky heroes would have escaped if they could have made their choice to be blind.

Not often do these ballads invite to idle stringing of thoughts: they are mostly ponderous productions, whose chief weight is in their words rather than in their ideas. But they have their place in the field of illustration, which, after all, is an essential part of the provinces both of history and of literature.

*Rabelais Readings*. Selected by W. F. Smith; with a Memoir by Sir John Sandys. (Cambridge University Press, 8s. 6d. net.)

STUDENTS of Rabelais will welcome these last fruits of the labours of a master in Rabelaisian learning at once with gratitude and with regret. The selections comprise about fifty chapters of Rabelais' text with short summaries of the omitted parts inserted to make the narrative intelligible. The text is copiously annotated from the notes in William Francis Smith's translation of the author, the task of choosing these having fallen to Mr. Arthur Tilley. Their writer died a few weeks after the printing of the book: was begun, and saw no more of it than a specimen page or two. The brief, but pithy and sympathetic notice by Sir John Sandys, can but renew the wish that more of the varied stores of learning amassed by this distinguished scholar had been made available. We echo Mr. Tilley's opinion that a handier edition of his translation, carrying the revised notes which have been drawn upon for these pages, would be a desirable undertaking. Meanwhile, the little volume before us should prove exceedingly useful. It contains the best-

chapters of 'Gargantua' and 'Pantagruel,' and, on these, a sufficiency of admirable elucidation. A short life of Rabelais, written by W. F. Smith gives the main external facts, without, however, entering on any discussion of Rabelais' quality whether as a man or a writer. This is, to some extent, compensated for by a good Appendix on Rabelais' system of education. Mention must also be made of the carefully drawn up appendix on the text-books of the old Learning—as these appear in the chapter on the teaching of Gargantua by Holofernes.

THE Editor of Sir Guy Laking's 'European Armour and Arms' wishes to print in vol. v. a list of the Church Armour and Arms of the British Isles. He will be very grateful to any reader who will send him any information as to: (1) the name of the Church; (2) the description of the pieces; (3) the crest, if any, on the helmet; (4) the monument on which the armour hangs. Where the armour is historically interesting or of great interest to collectors, a reproduction from a photograph, if sent, would be inserted.

The record to be made will be a great protection against loss by theft, and will assist recovery. Information may be addressed to the Editor at 38 York Terrace, N.W.1.

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EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4; corrected proofs to the Athenæum Press, 11 and 13 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4.

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CORRESPONDENTS repeating queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

W. F.—"Whom the Gods love die young." See Herodotus i. 31—the story of Cleobis and Biton. The same belief is expressed in a verse of Menander's: "Ὀν οἱ θεοὶ φιλοῦσιν ἀποθνήσκει νέος." Plautus, in the 'Bacchides,' IV. vii. 18, has "Quem dii diligunt adolescens moritur." Originally, the saying was certainly intended to be taken in its literal sense.

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## Notes.

ITALIAN LITERARY CRITICISM  
IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

FRANCESCO MONTANI DI PESARO.

## I.

FRANCESCO MONTANI'S literary work is contained in a slim volume of seventy-four pages published in Venice, 1709, by Lorenzo Basejo under the title of 'Lettera toccante le Considerazioni sopra la maniera di ben pensare scritta di un accademico.... al signor conte di.... L'anno 1705.' Yet in that disjointed collection of critical notes, enlivened by curiously new and beautiful expressions and pulsing with ardent life, there are more authentic indications of genius than in any other work of that early Settecento. The style resembles closely that of Montaigne, with its quaint and often

striking metaphors, its sharp pauses in the midst of long digressions, its mirrorlike qualities which give it the power of fine emotional expression—but no one can trace any deliberate attempt at imitation of Montaigne; one finds in it rather the echo of an original spirit working from individual values and striving to attain clear vision even against tradition and against contemporary prejudice.

No study has yet been devoted to Montani which really satisfies the most superficial standards in the history of criticism and Italian writers have been content to pass him in silence, while devoting arid pages to Salvini, Orsi, Manfredi, Fontanini and Muratori who, with Montani, furnished material for that attack against the French tradition—the Bonhours-Orsi controversy. Orsi published in Modena, 1735, 'Considerazioni del Marchese Giov. Gius. Orsi, Bolognese sopra la Maniera di ben pensare ne' componimenti già pubblicati dal P. Domenico Bonhours,' which contains practically all that has been written by the contributors to that attack. Foffano in his 'Ricerche Letterarie,' Gabriel Maugain in his 'Evolution intellectuelle de l'Italie de 1657 à 1750 environ' and Boerio have given a succinct account of the subject-matter of this compilation. To understand the real meaning of such a movement it will be necessary to go back to the late Seicento.

Literary criticism in Italy after the Renaissance, which established a cast-iron system of poetic and philology in the evaluation of literary works, and mummified all literary inspiration by forcing it to conform absolutely to certain regulations drawn up on the authority of the classics and especially of Aristotle—literary criticism showed naturally a reaction during the seventeenth century. This reaction took the form of rebellion against authority, classical or otherwise, and led to extravagance in technique and inspiration, only restrained within a loose decorum by the Jesuit influence. Tassoni, Ottonelli, Lanciotti, Pellegrini, Pallavicino broke away quite definitely in criticism from subservience to the classical model, and by the end of the century the depreciation in value of the classics and Aristotle gave birth to a peculiarly rationalistic criticism which distinguished the following Settecento, reached a climax in Giulio Cesare Beccelli, Maffei, Calepio and paved the way for the Romantic movement. In France, however, the classical tradition became aggravated and

distorted through the work of Corneille, Racine and their disciples, and led to a new classical tradition which was used later in the seventeenth century by Baillet, Fontenelle, Mambrun, Bouhours, Rapin to glorify French literature above all the other literatures of Europe. Corneille, Racine, Boileau were the models by which they judged foreign writers. Thus we find Mambrun condemning Ariosto for introducing women too indiscreetly into armies and Petrarch as "moins scrupuleux à violer les règles de la pureté des mœurs—qu'à choquer celles de la pureté du langage"; Baillet in his 'Jugements des sçavans sur les principaux ouvrages des auteurs' (1686) attacks Marino's immorality, Bembo's "dévergondage," Tansello's libertinage, "he remembers that the Aminta and Pastor Fido have acted as models for too many pastorals born in Italy during eighty years with so much licence"; Rapin finds Arnide in the *Gerusalemme Liberata* "trop libertine et trop effrontée." The criteria are miserable in the extreme, prudish morality and the most repellent "purisme" in technique. Balzac and Rapin condemn in Sannazaro "that mixture of the fables of Paganism with the Mysteries of our Religion," a monstrous thing to people of good sense. Menage at a later date in his annotations to the 'Aminta' states quite frankly: "The tragedies, in which our Corneille, Rotrou, Gombaldi, Durier, Scudéri, Tristan, Meretti and others, I shall not say rival but by far surpass all the Italians," and finds an answer in the criticism of the Accademia della Crusca. The principal offender, however, is Bouhours, the only writer among them with talents above the commonplace, who in 'Entretiens d'Ariste et d'Eugène' attributes the inferiority of Italian literature to the corrupt state of the language, and in the 'Manière de bien penser dans les ouvrages de l'esprit,' lays weight on the artificial nature of Italian poetry. Yet in him there are traces of that new spirit which pulses so strongly in Montani, and brings the latter almost into sympathy. Such a sentence as "The thoughts which surprise, which ravish, which charm the most, either through delicacy or sublimity or through simple elegance, are vicious if they are not natural" "must have appeared uncomfortably pertinent to that later Marinistic Seicento. The standard remains purely moral, purely pedantic, wholly unnatural and degraded; and we can classify that reaction of the century as twofold, a high and a lower, the

higher being a desire to attain liberty in literary creation, the lower, a desire to combat on pedantic grounds the French assertions. Later on, those tendencies fuse together and rise into a doctrine not far removed from our modern æsthetic in Gravina and Antonio Conti.

Orsi's "Considerazioni" contain nothing of interest to modern readers with the exception of Montani's essay and the book or rather compilation represents the last great bulwark raised by the pedantic academic critics against the French influence which had an appearance of rebellion against set traditions even if it ruffled Italian sensibilities, and against the spirit of innovation discernible in Italy itself. The controversy splits into two parts: the first part contains Orsi's work dedicated to Mme Dacier where he combats word for word, in the dreariest way, every assertion put forward by Bouhours, four letters written by the same writer with the criticism contained in the *Journal de Trevoux* (1705-6), and letters written by Bernardoni, Muratori, Salvini, Bedori, Torti, Sacco, Apostolo Zeno, Eustachio Manfredi, Antonio Gatti and Fontanini; the second part, Montani's letter answered by Francesco Bottazzoni, Garofalo, Capassi, Barafoldi, Allaleona, terminating in a biography of Orsi by Muratori. The Italian pedants of the early Settecento were just as keen to resist innovation in their own criticism as intrusion from abroad.

Foffano in 1897 was perhaps the first writer in Italy to draw attention to the singular importance of Montani's essay: Alfredo Galletti in his 'Teorie drammatiche e la tragedia in Italia nel secolo xviii' (Cremona, Fezzi, 1901), and Benedetto Croce in his 'Problemi di estetica' examined in greater detail some of the theories of the Emilian *letterato*. But in no case has the entire essay been studied and at best only small fragments have been quoted. The subject remains even now to all intents and purposes virgin and will repay a closer evaluation. Francesco Montani symbolizes the man of letters absolutely in love with fine literature for its own sake, ever listening for delicate music in poetry, ever appreciative of the subtler beauties not only in art but in nature herself. His criticism comes directly from the heart, the inner source of conviction, and his thoughts are emotional, born in the spirit which does not change, but to the spirit, and remains always true to life if not to a particular period in life. Hence, an eagerness for ideal in life, a

perpetual self-examination to discover the origin and meaning of ambition in literary creation, a desire to reach a criterion, eternal and unchangeable, of an eternal and unchangeable beauty—a strange mixture indeed of poetry, ethics, philosophy, æsthetic

and pedantry which makes the perusal of his essay a pure joy. I shall give a translation of the more memorable passages and define later their significance in the history of criticism during the Settecento.

HUGH QUIGLEY.

(To be continued.)

DOROTHY OSBORNE'S LETTERS.

(See *ante*, p. 243.)

Letter.	Everyman's Library Text.	Original MS. (modernised).
39 p. 151, l. 6 of letter	"inconveniences "	"inconveniences "
p. 152, l. 4	"those "	"these "
l. 14	"believe."	"have "
l. 16	"of her "	"with her "
l. 17	"alteration...it "	"alteration...is "
ll. 24, 25	"a great deal "	"much "
l. 6*	"reads "	"read "
p. 153, l. 1	"furthest "	"farthest "
39 p. 153, l. 6*	"I ever "	"I have ever "
p. 154, l. 6*	"any that "	"any,"
40 p. 156, l. 4 of letter	"does indeed "	"indeed does "
l. 9*		The parenthesis includes only "I may tell...in me "
p. 158, l. 8	"Polexander "	"Polexandre "
p. 158, l. 10	"besides that,"	"besides that "
p. 159, l. 3	"Two of "	"Two "
41 p. 161, l. 3	"Pray be it."	"Pray le[t] it " (paper torn).
p. 162, l. 7*	"you are."	"you were "
p. 163, l. 8	"which, simple as you see, it was sent me in."	"which, simple as you see it, was sent in "
p. 163, ll. 11, 12	Though D. O. has no stop after "sleep," should we not read "sleep. Approved." ["Probatum est?"]	
42 p. 163, l. 4 of letter		The parenthesis includes only "it seems "
p. 164, l. 5*	"say."	"say "
p. 166, l. 2*	"or "	"for "
43 p. 169, l. 6	"neither. I think "	"neither, I think ; "
p. 170, ll. 13, 14	"to. Besides "	"to; besides "
l. 23	"digest "	"digest "
l. 27	"publish "	"publish it "
p. 172, l. 4 from end of letter	"letter "	"letters "
46 p. 179, l. 16	"anything "	"any things "
47 p. 185, last line of letter	"as "	"so much as "
49 p. 187, l. 3 of letter	"violence "	"violences "
52 p. 191, l. 2 }	"inconveniences "	"inconveniencies "
p. 192, l. 2* }	"and so "	"and "
54 p. 195, l. 12*	"tweezers "	"tweeses "
p. 196, l. 11* }	"pardon, with tears "	"pardon with tears,"
55 p. 199, l. 1 }	"was "	"were "
p. 199, l. 16	"still I find "	"still " [unless "I find " has been pasted over]
p. 200, l. 1	"whelp, if "	"whelp. If "
l. 4	"with."	"with."
56 p. 202, l. 6*	"young "	The parenthesis extends to "enough "
l. 5*	"Sir "	"a young "
p. 203 l. 8	"that is "	(wanting).
p. 204, l. 10*	"when it "	"is "
57 p. 206 (at beginning of letter)	"the other "	"where it "
p. 207, l. 14*	"farther "	"that t'other "
p. 208, bottom	"have "	"further "
p. 209, l. 11		"had "
l. 23		
p. 210, l. 3		

\* From bottom.

Letter.	Everyman's Library Text.	Original MS. (modernised).
58 p. 212, l. 17*	"you will"	"you'll"
1. 16*	"chiefly"	"clearly"
p. 213 l. 1	"you going"	"your going"
p. 214, l. 15	"farther"	"further"
p. 215, l. 20*	"he makes"	"makes"
1. 10*	"inconveniency"	"inconveniencies"
bottom	"never"	"ne'er"
59 p. 218 (at beginning of letter)	"Sir"	(wanting).
1. 9 of letter	"teeth"	"teeths"
p. 219, ll. 2, 3	"it, out...apprehension"	"it out...apprehension;"
1. 18	"Lord Lt.'s [? Lieutenant's]"	"Lord Lisle's"
		[MS. "L <sup>h</sup> " as in Letter 35, p. 136, l. 14*]
60 p. 224, l. 8	"asking"	"asking that"
p. 225, l. 13	"broke his. He says 'twould"	"broke his, he says; 'twould"
p. 226, ll. 1, 2	"all now: whether any of"	"all: now whether anything of"
1. 22	"deserve it, maybe, better"	"deserve it may be better"
bottom	"matters"	"makes"
	[When the letter was folded, the side for the address bore the words—	

For your Master

when your Mistress pleases  
what makes that dash  
between us.

The seal was on the back of the folded letter: below the seal "all else is but a circle.]"

62 p. 231, l. 6*	"besides that,"	no comma.
63 p. 233, l. 1 of letter	"I am"	"No, I am"
1. 3 of letter	"rate"	"rate that"
64 p. 237, l. 14*	"or more"	"and more"
1. 5*	"that have"	"that has"
p. 238, l. 20*	"differences"	"diffidencies"
p. 239, l. 20*	"at last"	"at least"
p. 240, l. 10	"St. John"	"St. Johns"
1. 11	"on me"	"of me"
1. 12	"Frescheville"	"Fretcheville"
1. 7*	"for me"	"to me"
65 p. 243, l. 7*	"pounds"	"pound"
66 p. 244, l. 3 of letter	"happiness"	"that happiness"
1. 4 of letter	"kind of thing"	"kind a thing"
p. 245, l. 19*	"write...awhile."	"write;...awhile, I"
1. 12*	"humour."	"humour,"
67 p. 249, l. 3 (and <i>infra</i> )	"Talmash"	"Talmach"
1. 12*	"any one"	"any body"
68 p. 251, l. 4 of letter	"gloomy"	"stormy"
1. 2*	"22nd"	"22th" (=two and twentieth).
		[This letter is addressed—
		"For Mr. William Temple
		at St John Temples
		house in Damaske Street, Dublin"]
70 p. 255, l. 9 from end of letter	"Court"	"Courts" (the "s" is deleted.)
72 l. 13	"strangest"	"strangeliest"
73 p. 262, l. 14	"insupportable"	"unsupportable"
74 p. 264, l. 7 of letter	"winds"	"wind"
75 p. 265, l. 11	"£20,000"	(I think) "£10,000"
1. 17	"better"	probably "[from] better"
		[D.O. begins a new page with "better
		(not required.)
	[to]	"affection"
77 p. 269, l. 1	"affections"	The letter is dated "Monday,
		Octob <sup>r</sup> . y <sup>e</sup> 2 <sup>d</sup>
p. 271, l. 8*	"For Mr. Temple"	(belongs to the letter before it.)
p. 272, ll. 4, 6, 9	"pourois," "mauvaise," "scaurois"	"pourois," "mauaise," "scauvois"

\* From bottom.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

## AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See 12 S. ii. *passim*; iii. 46, 103, 267, 354, 408, 438; vi. 184, 233, 242, 290, 329; vii. 83, 125, 146, 165, 187, 204.)

The next regiment (p. 66) was raised in the north of England in 1715, as a regiment of Dragoons, commanded by Colonel Owen Wynne.

In 1783 it was converted into "light" Dragoons, and in 1816 into Lancers.

In 1830 the additional title "Queen's Royal" was conferred upon the regiment. In 1862 it was styled "9th (The Queen's Royal) Regiment of Lancers" and now (1920) is the "9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers."

Major-General Cope's Regiment of Dragoons.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
<i>Colonel</i> .. ..	John Cope (1) .. ..	27 June 1737	<i>Cornet</i> , 14 Mar. 1706.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel</i> .. ..	Daniel Degennes (2) .. ..	18 Aug. 1739	<i>Captain</i> , 21 Oct. 1718.
<i>Major</i> .. ..	Paul Malide (3) .. ..	12 July 1737	<i>Ensign</i> , 1704-5.
<i>Captains</i> .. ..	{ Lord Charles Hay (4) .. ..	1 May 1729	<i>Ensign</i> , 18 May 1722.
	{ Hugh Montgomery .. ..	26 Dec. 1732	<i>Lieutenant</i> , 29 Jan. 1722.
	{ William Humfrey .. ..	12 July 1737	<i>Ensign</i> , 1 Nov. 1707.
<i>Captain Lieutenant</i> .. ..	Owen Wynne (5) .. ..	12 July 1737	<i>Ensign</i> , Aug. 1708.
<i>Lieutenants</i> .. ..	{ William Carleton .. ..	2 Dec. 1717	<i>Ensign</i> , June 1709.
	{ Francis Reynolds (6) .. ..	15 Sept. 1727	<i>Cornet</i> , May 1719.
	{ Sir William Gostwick (7) .. ..	12 July 1737	dittc, Aug. 1722.
	{ Thomas Babbington .. ..	7 Feb. 1737	
	{ Richard Fitzgerald .. ..	1 June 1739	<i>2d. Lieut.</i> 28 Jan. 1735.
	{ Edward Clayton (8) .. ..	21 Mar. 1726	
<i>Cornets</i> .. ..	{ Thomas Darby (9) .. ..	1 July 1737	
	{ Henry Clark (10) .. ..	27 Feb. 1737	
	{ Thomas Crofton .. ..	15 Dec. 1738	
	{ Hugh Moore (11) .. ..	19 June 1739	
	{ Joseph Pringle .. ..	20 June 1739	

The three names here following are entered on the interleaf in ink:—

<i>Lieutenant</i> .. ..	Henry Westonra (12) .. ..	13 Mar. 1740/1
<i>Cornets</i> .. ..	{ Andrew Rollo .. ..	10 May 1740
	{ Edward Ellis .. ..	7 June 1741

(1) Transferred to 7th Dragoons in 1741. Died in 1760. See 'D.N.B.'

(2) Jean Daniel de Gennes of Portarlington, where he died on Dec. 5, 1766. He had left the regiment before 1755.

(3) Died in 1747.

(4) 2nd son of the 3rd Marquis of Tweeddale. Transferred to 3rd Foot Guards, 1743. Died May 1, 1760. See 'D.N.B.'

(5) Captain, June 7, 1741; Major, June 20, 1753; Lieut.-Colonel, April, 9, 1756.

(6) Captain-Lieutenant, June 7, 1741; Lieut.-Colonel, June 20, 1753. Left in 1756.

(7) Of Willington, Bedfordshire. 5th Baronet. Died in 1766, when the Baronetcy became extinct.

(8) Lieutenant, May 10, 1740; Captain, Aug. 17, 1747; Major, April 9, 1756.

(9) Lieutenant, June 7, 1741.

(10) Captain-Lieutenant, June 20, 1753; Captain, Nov. 22, 1756; Major, Aug. 29, 1760.

(11) Lieutenant, Nov. 21, 1747; Captain-Lieutenant, Nov. 22, 1756.

(12) Or Westenra. Captain, June 20, 1753.

J. H. LESLIE, Lieut.-Colonel (Retired List).

(To be continued.)

## THE NAME MAYFLOWER.

It is a very curious fact that the name Mayflower—now so renowned—is never mentioned by contemporary writers, and is not found till Nathaniel Morton's 'New England's Memorial,' published 49 years afterwards in 1669. It might have been expected that those who made the voyage in the vessel would in some way, if only incidentally, have disclosed her name. But Bradford, whose

diary is the source from which subsequent writers have drawn most of their facts, while he tells us everything else about the ship, that she was a vessel of nine score tons, that she was hired at London, and was waiting for them at Southampton, and that her master was "Mr. Joans," while he gives us all the details of the starts and puttings back, of the voyage, of the

retention of the ship during the winter and of her dispatch homewards in 1621, never once chances to mention her name nor that of the Speedwell. They are to him always the "larger" and the "lesser" ship. Nor in a letter of which he quotes part, in which the Agent Weston reports the return of the vessel, and alludes with disappointment to her having no cargo, does the name appear. And this is the more remarkable as Bradford does mention by name the ship, the 'Fortune,' which came from England in 1621, and in the rest of his history we find that nearly every other ship mentioned is named either by himself or others in course of correspondence. Bradford moreover, tells us that some of the second party from Leyden came out in 1630 in the Mayflower. But he utters not a word of recognition of an old friend, if it was the same ship, or of the coincidence of names if it was not.

The same is the case with the other passenger in the Mayflower, Governor E. Winslow, who has left a record. His narrative 'A Relation or Journall of the beginning of New Plimouth,' (published by George Mourt) makes no mention of the ship's name. Nor do we find it in his 'Good News from New England,' 1624.

Captain John Smith more than once mentions the voyage and seems familiar with the details, but gives no name.

It is not till we come to Nathaniel Morton's 'New England's Memorial' published in 1669 that we find the names we are seeking. He transcribes almost verbatim Bradford's words and inserts, after the first mention of the two ships, "called [the Mayflower," "called the Speedwell" respectively. After that the poor Mayflower comes to her own.

There is, however, just one really contemporary witness to show that the Mayflower is not legendary. There is a MS. volume entitled 'Plimouth's Great Book of Deeds of Lands enrolled from Ano. 1627 to Ano. 1651.' It contains records of allotments, and at the head of one of the lists, written apparently in Bradford's own hand occur the words "The Falles of their ground which came first over in the May Floure, according as their lots were cast, 1623."

This record has reference to a very interesting and important crisis in the history of the Plymouth Colony. It marks the point when the Colonists abandoned the system of Communism which they had adopted and maintained since they left England. The system had broken down and Bradford

records its abandonment with words of shrewd and emphatic criticism well worthy of note at the present time.

The Pilgrim Fathers had no idea of achieving fame for themselves or for their vessel. They knew not how precious every detail of information would become. We should not have wondered if, in the course of their records, they had refrained from parading the name or bringing it into prominence. But that for 50 years it should have occurred to nobody to make mention of the name, and that neither by chance observation, nor by incidental allusion the secret should have come out, seems indeed a remarkable fact. It affords a wholesome warning against the argument from silence.

G. CUTHBERT BLAXLAND.

Ringshall Rectory, Stowmarket.

**WESTMINSTER ABBEY, RESTORATIONS PAST AND PROSPECTIVE.**—The voice of the influential press has brought public enthusiasm, and a vast subscription to the desired repair of some parts of the abbey that had decayed to the point of threatening disaster. We may anticipate that the result will be commendable, and no redundant restorations or "carrying out of intended completions" will be suffered in spite of the temptation of adequate funds. Unfortunately previous restorations have not been happy, and for at least a century any interference with the fabric has been the subject of protest usually unavailing. We need hardly refer to the changes made at the instigation of Deans Horsley, Vincent and Ireland. Thereafter the published protests assume sufficient importance to be the subject of the following bibliographical note.]

1. 'A Letter to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster on the Intended Alterations in the Interior of Westminster Abbey by a Clergyman of the Church of England.' 1844.—This was preceded by letters contributed to the *Builder* (June 24 and Oct. 25, 1843) dealing with Dean Turton's re-arrangement of the choir screen, &c.
2. A 4to Circular, 4 pp. only. 'Appendix to the Memorial concerning Westminster Abbey, circa 1870.'
3. Protests published in *The Athenæum*, Aug. 17, 1878, and *The Builder*, Sept. 7, 1878, reprinted in slip form for general distribution.
4. 'Concerning Westminster Abbey,' a pamphlet (14 pp., 8vo), issued by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, circa 1893.
5. 'Architecture and History of Westminster Abbey,' a paper read before the Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings, by William Morris, July 1, 1884. This was reprinted with

No. 4, September, 1900, at the Chiswick Press in the golden type, and published by Messrs. Longman.

The desirable completion of this list would necessitate a careful search of a file of *The Times*, *The Builder* and other periodicals likely to have been platforms for the publication of criticisms and protests.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

'SANTO SEBASTIANO,' BY MRS. KITTY CUTHBERTSON.—I am lucky enough to possess a copy of 'Santo Sebastiano, or the Young Protector,' a novel in five volumes, second edition, by the author of 'The Romance of the Pyrenees' (Mrs. Kitty Cuthbertson), 1809.

Unfortunately, however, there is half a page torn out at pp. 383-4 of vol. iv. If there is any reader of 'N. & Q.' who could supply the missing words on these pages I should be glad to receive a line direct, when, possibly, arrangements could be made.

This novel is specially referred to, as all readers of Macaulay's Biography will remember, in Sir George Trevelyan's Life of his uncle (vol. i. chap. iii. p. 136, Cabinet Edition, 1880). We are there informed that when this book was sold by auction in India, Macaulay and Miss Eden bid against each other, till Macaulay secured it at a fabulous price, "and," Sir George quotes Lady Trevelyan, "I possess it still."

I may say that an inquiry (*re* Mrs. Cuthbertson) I made through the pages of 'N. & Q.' (11 S. iii. 429) elicited a most interesting and instructive response (11 S. iii. 475) from a relative, as I understand, of the novelist, the Rev. Wm. Ball Wright, of Osbaldwick Vicarage, York.

FREDERICK CHARLES WHITE.

14 Esplanade, Lowestoft.

"SCOLOPENDRA CETACEA" (11 S. vii. 347, 410, 517; viii. 116, 214).—The following passage shows that some Malaysians believe in a huge centipede living in the sea:—

"*Inter alia*, there is, say the Amboynese, and likewise the Macassers, a monster that has its abode in these seas, which they describe as having a thousand legs, all of them so large that if it lay but one of the thousand upon any vessel it must immediately founder; and yet this monster is believed to be afraid of a common cock; whence these poor superstitious mortals will never put to sea without having chanticleer for a guardian angel on board."—Account of Celebes, Amboyna, &c., from the Voyages of Stavorinus, in Pinkerton, 'A General Collection of Voyages and Travels,' vol. xi., p. 262 (London, 1812).

The Chinese hold the blood of a cock's comb as well as his dung to be a very efficacious remedy for the bite of the centipede, because, they say he is exceedingly fond of devouring it and possesses a virtue of destroying its venom (Li Shi-Chin, 'System of Materia Medica,' 1578, tom, xlvi.).

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe Kii, Japan.

"BEATSTER."—A notice-board at Lowestoft caught my attention the other day it read "2 Beatsters wanted."

A beatster is a net-repairer, but the word is not found in the 'N.E.D.' or Halliwell's Dialect Dictionary, although both mention the East Anglican use of "beat" in the sense of "mend." W. R. C.

A NOTE ON EDMUND BURKE.—Edmund Burke in his 'Reflections on the French Revolution' wrote the following passage:

"Mr. Hume told me that he had from Rousseau himself the secret of his principles of composition. That acute observer had perceived, that to strike and interest the public, the marvellous must be produced; that the marvellous of the heathen mythology had long since lost its effects; that giants, magicians, fairies, and heroes of romance which succeeded, had exhausted the portion of credulity which belonged to their age; that now nothing was left to the writer but that species of the marvellous which might still be produced, and with as great effect as ever, though in another way; that is, the marvellous in life, in manners, in characters, and in extraordinary situations, giving rise to new and unlooked-for strokes in politics and morals."

It is interesting to compare with the above quotation the following lines from Voltaire, which connect in a subtle manner the principles of Voltaire with those of Rousseau, and which, judging from Burke's remark, are of high value in giving the secret of the principles of composition adopted by the author of the 'Contrat Social':—

O l'heureux temps que celui de ces fables  
Des bons démons, des esprits familiers,  
Des farfadets, aux mortels secourables!  
On écoutait tous ces faits admirables  
Dans son château, près d'un large foyer:  
Le père et l'oncle, et la mère et la fille,  
Et les voisins, et toute la famille,  
Ouvraient l'oreille à Monsieur l'aumônier,  
Qui leur faisait des contes de sorcier.

On a banni les démons et les fées;  
Sous la raison les grâces étouffées,  
Livrent nous cœurs à l'insipidité;  
Le raisonnement tristement s'accrédite;  
On court, hélas! après la vérité,  
Ah! croyez-moi, l'erreur a son mérite.

(See lines quoted in Martinengo-Cesaresco, 'Essays in the Study of Folk-Songs,' p. 2).

J. MACS.

**THE MAYFLOWER: CHRISTOPHER JONES'S WIFE.**—The discovery of the entry in the register of Harwich Parish Church of the marriage of Christopher Jones, who is believed to have been the captain of the Mayflower, and Sara "Everitt," has been widely reported in the public press during the last few weeks. A facsimile of the marriage entry was produced in the illustrated section (p. ii) of *The Times* weekly edition of Sept. 17 last. An examination of the facsimile shows that the name of the woman to whom Christopher Jones was married on Dec. 27, 1593, was Sara Ewitt, possibly for Hewitt, and not Everitt. It seems worth while to correct this misreading at once. It is not by any means the only corrupt reading of the records relating to the Mayflower which have been published of late years.

W. FARRER.

Witherslack.

**"PIN ONE'S FAITH."**—The earliest example in the 'N.E.D.' is taken from Cleveland's Poems, 1651:—

I'll pin my faith on the Diurnalls sleeve.

And about 1700 it got into 'The Dictionary of the Canting Crew.'

Humphrey Sydenham furnishes an example, 1636, in his sermon *ad clerum* on 'The Foolish Prophet,' p. 240:—

"And yet oftentimes we pin our Faith to the spirit of another, and so beleeve, and judge, and live, and dye, and all upon his authority."

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

Portland, Oregon.

**THE "BARE OAK" AND BERKSHIRE.**—Abbot John of Brompton in his 'Chronicle' (Twysden, col. 801) says that "Baroeshire" derived its name from a bare oak (*nuda quercus*) in Windsor Forest at which the shire-moots were held. This example of popular etymology is ignored by Skeat, who puts forward quite another derivation. But it is of interest to notice that there was a bare oak in the Forest district at which the hundred-moots took place; at the Record Office is a roll for the year 1416 showing that the meetings for the "Seven Hundreds of Cookham and Bray" (otherwise, of Windsor) were held some at Beyndon Hill and others at Bare Oke (roll 154, no. 13). The hundreds were Cookham, Bray, Beynhurst, Ripplesmere, Wargrave, Sonning and Charlton, tithings from each attending the views of frank-pledge. The seven hundreds had been but three in 1086, (or four, if Bray was a distinct hundred) and the

assessment was almost exactly 300 hides. It may safely be assumed that they constituted the "province of Sunninges" mentioned in the foundation charter of Chertsey Abbey (666), and possibly the Farpingas or Færwingas of the "Tribal Hidage" occupied them. Beyndon Hill was in Maidenhead (Boyne Hill); but Bare Oak seems now unknown.

J BROWNBILL.

## 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.

**BERKELEY HOUSE, PICCADILLY.**—I should be grateful if any one could tell me where I can see a copy of Kip's engraving of old Berkeley House in Piccadilly? It was issued about 1690-91, and bears the arms of the Princess Anne and her Consort, the Prince of Denmark. It does not appear to be included in any of the bound volumes of Kip's views in the British Museum, but there may be a copy in some other public collection. I remember to have seen this rare engraving some years ago in a sale at Sotheby's, but I cannot now trace it.

ARTHUR IRWIN DASENT.

10 South Street, Thurloe Square, S.W.

**ROE ARMORIALS.**—Sir Frederick Adair Roe, Bart., of Brundish, co. Suffolk, bore the following coat and crest: *arms*—Argent, on a chevron azure, between three trefoils, slipped per pale gules and vert, as many quatrefoils, or; *crest*—on a mount vert, a roebuck, statant guardant, gules, attired and hooped or, between the attires a quatrefoil, or; *motto*—Tramite Recta [*sic*]. I am interested to know whether these arms were inherited by, or granted to, the baronet whose parents, and brother, and certain other relatives are buried in Patcham Church, Sussex. His grandfather was Robert Roe, described by Burke as of Brynwith, co. Glamorgan, who married Esther, dau. and coheir of William Wraxall. Further details of this family would be acceptable.

References to any unpublished or obscure-Roe, Rowe, Rooe or Roo armorials, whether granted or prescriptive, will be welcomed. I need hardly add that I am aware of the entries in Burke's 'General Armory.'

F. GORDON ROE.

Arts Club, 40 Dover Street, W.1.



CLAUDIUS SHAW, ROYAL ARTILLERY (who served in Malta in 1810-12, and in the Peninsular War, commanded (Lieut.-Col.) the Artillery of the British Legion of Spain, 1835-7.

He served, as major, in the Hampshire Artillery Militia from May 30, 1853, until 1861. In 1862 his name is omitted from the Army List.

In 1875 he published a book entitled 'Malta Sixty Years Ago.'

He was born in January or February, 1790. When and where did he die?

J. H. LESLIE.

Gunnersholme, Melbourne Avenue, Sheffield.

FRANCIS GASTRELL, VICAR OF STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—I shall feel greatly obliged if any of your numerous correspondents would kindly refer me to any books or magazine articles that could furnish some biographical details regarding this gentleman, who in 1759 demolished New Place, Stratford-on-Avon, and at an earlier period cut down the famous mulberry tree in the garden, which according to tradition was planted by Shakespeare.

JAMES SINTON.

Eastfield, Joppa.

ROMNEY MARSH.—I am desirous of making a collection of books of antiquarian interest on the country known as Romney Marsh (*i.e.*, between Dungeness, Ashford and Hythe), and should be glad if correspondents could send me a list of such books.

NOLA.

SIR BENJAMIN KEENE.—It is stated (Richards, 'Lynn,' 1069-74) that a biographical account of Sir Benjamin was written by Bailey Wallis D.D., who married his niece, dau. of the Rev. Venn Eyre, formerly Lecturer at Lynn. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' inform me of the whereabouts of this account? Keene died as Ambassador to Spain in 1757, and was brother to Edmund Keene, Bishop of Ely. Both brothers were grandsons of Edmund Rolfe, Mayor of King's Lynn in 1713 and 1720, whose friendship with Robert Walpole was doubtless of service to the Keenes.

R. T. GUNTHER.

Magdalen College, Oxford.

BURNABY, Barons of Broughton Hall, Oxon, creation 1761; extinct 1916.—I should be grateful for information about the following members of this family: John Burnaby of Kensington, Middlesex, Esq., married Clara, daughter of Sir Edward Wood, Kt., by whom he had six sons and three daughters.

I. John, who was many years Minister to the Swiss Cantons and secretary to the Earl of Waldegrave, Ambassador Extraordinary at the Court of France. Did he marry and have issue; if so, what was his wife's name, and what the names of his children?

II. Edward of Cleveland Row, St. James's, and one of the Clerks of the Treasury; he married Mary, daughter and heiress of Thomas Green of Norlands, Middlesex, by whom he had with other issue: (1) Edward Burnaby Green, who married: what was his wife's name and the names of his issue, if any? (2) William Pitt Burnaby, Captain in the Navy; married at Wantage, Berkshire, Nov. 15, 1770, Sarah, only daughter and heiress of John Price, Esq., of The Ham, Wantage, Berks, by whom he had two sons, Edward Pitt Burnaby, born December, 1771, died June 9, 1799; and William Henry Burnaby, born 1774, died December, 1798. What were the names of the other issue of Edward Burnaby of Cleveland Row, St. James's and Mary Green, his wife?

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

COLUMBARIA.—I am desirous of information with regard to ancient "Columbaria," and can find very little. Any references on the subject would be gratefully received.

J. VAUGHAN.

The Close, Winchester.

A CHRISMATORY AT CAISTER, NORFOLK.—In the south wall of the aisle of Caister Church, Norfolk, is what the writer thinks may have been a chrismatory. The size of the recess is 21 inches high, 11 inches wide and 10 inches deep. It has a freestone slab, forming the base which projects beyond the surface of the wall.

Its position is exactly where one would look for the cupboard which contained the holy oil, the font no doubt standing opposite, just to the right of the south doorway.

Will ecclesiologists favour with their opinions.

WILLIAM DE CASTRE.

DODINGTON'S 'DIARIES.'—The original autograph manuscript of the 'Diaries' of George Bubb Dodington (1691-1762), afterwards Lord Melcombe, in eight note-books, was sold at Messrs. Hodgson & Co.'s, of Chancery Lane, on Apr. 14, 1910. The purchaser was the late Mr. E. Almack. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly inform me who has the present custody of these 'Diaries'?

RICHD. HOLWORTHY.

93-94 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

**FRENCH SONGS WANTED.**—Where can the full text of two songs, popular in France about 1789, be found, the first, 'O Richard, O mon roi, quand tout l'univers t'abandonne,' the other (the tune to which Napoleon stopped at the Beresina), 'Où peut un homme être mieux que dans le sein de sa famille?' J. C. W.

**ETYMOLOGY OF "SAJENE" AND "AR-SCHINE."**—Can any reader with a knowledge of Scandinavian languages suggest the origin of these two Russian terms of measurement. They are probably Norse words rather than Russian, having been brought by Rurik and his followers to the principality of Novgorod and became the Russian standard of measurement and are mentioned by Nestor in 1017. So far my inquiries reached when the rabietic epidemic of bolshevitis broke out in Russia. Can the words be traced to Sanscrit?

HUGH R. WATKIN.

Chelston Hall, Torquay.

**PARLIAMENTARY PETITIONS, &C.**—Can any one say what "&c." stands for at the ending of Petitions to Parliament: "We shall ever pray, &c."? What is it we shall ever pray for? All sources I have at my disposal wind up in this way, and the full formal text is desired. ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

**SYDNEY SMITH'S "LAST FLICKER OF FUN."**—In the second chapter of his book, 'A Shepherd's Life,' W. H. Hudson, speaking of Salisbury streets, among others mentions "Endless Street, which reminds one of Sydney Smith's last flicker of fun before that candle went out." What is the allusion here? CINQVOYS.

**HARVEY DE LEON.**—Can any one give precise information with regard to the ancestry and descendants of Harvey de Leon, who is said to have come into England *circa* 1135 and to have been ancestor of the Hervey family of Norfolk and Suffolk?

Is there any definite proof to show that the Harvey family were descendants from his? If not I should be glad of any available information relating to the Norman ancestry of this family. J. BLAKE BUTLER.

7 Earl's Terrace, W.8.

**BEDFORDSHIRE CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS.**—I have fully copied all the inscriptions in the following Bedfordshire churchyards: Bedford, St. Cuthbert, St. Mary, St. Peter, Holy Trinity; Felmersham;

Lidlington and Millbrook. Have any other parishes in this county been already fully transcribed? if so, would readers of this paper kindly give the names to save any overlapping. As so much useful and important work remains to be accomplished one does not wish to engage on any work already done by others.

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Bedford.

**BURNET OF EYRECOURT COTTAGE, CO. GALWAY.**—Wanted any information as to connecting link with supposed paternal houses of Leys or Craigmyle. Arms as used since settlement, *circa* 1678, those of Craigmyle, dates from old family Bible. Younger children are omitted.

Robert Burnet, b. Cumberland, 1656; d. Ireland, 1746; m. c. 1684. Eliza Lloyd, dau. of Rector of Ballinasloe, son.

Christopher, b. 1685, d. 1764, m. first 1707 Anne Bratts, second Anne Doolan, 1713, by second marriage a son.

William, b. 1723, d. 1801, m. ?, secondly, c. 1775 Mary Christina Donelan.

JOHN WARDELL.

The Abbey, Shanagolden, co. Limerick.

**AN OLD HAMPSTEAD HOUSE.**—Can any reader kindly tell me anything of a house known as "Graysberry" or "Graybourg," West End, Hampstead, or sometimes simply as "West End," Hampstead, and standing there in the years 1828-1831, or on its site if the house itself is no longer standing?

L. F. C. E. TOLLEMACHE.

24 Selwyn Road, Eastbourne.

**FOX ON 'THE LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL.'**—In Lockhart's 'Life of Scott' (Constable, 1902, vol. ii. p. 194) it is apparent that Fox made known his opinion of 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel,' but through what channel or in what terms Lockhart failed to ascertain. I shall be glad if any reader can give me the reference.

GLENCONNER.

**"THE MINER OF FALUN."**—Has this story found its way into English literature? I have numerous references to Swedish and German sources, one or two in French literature and an Italian "Comedy" in four acts, but none in English. A miner of the name of Matts Israelson, in 1670, descended alone into the Old Kopparsberg mine near Falun in Sweden and perished therein. His body was not discovered till Feb. 28, 1720, fully preserved ("petrified" as we are told,

but really pickled) with all his clothes on, including a neatly knotted tie. Adam Leyel wrote a paper about it which was published in 1722 (in the *Acta Literaria Suecicae*) under the title 'Narratio accurata de cadavero humano in fodina Cuprimontana ante duos annos reperto.' Father Outhier saw it in 1736 or 1737 and recorded the fact in his *Journal d'un voyage au Nord* (Paris, 1744), stating that "nous ne vîmes qu'un corps tout noir, fort desséché et fort défiguré, qui exhaloit une odeur cadavéreuse." Numerous learned disquisitions have since been published about the case in German and other Swedish periodicals and books. The legend has been dealt with in novels, both grave and gay, in poetry, and in illustrated and other papers, in one as recently as 1902 (*Der Bergmann von Falun*). According to a writer in the *Bayreuther Blätter* (1905), Richard Wagner had a "scheme" for an opera under the title 'Die Bergwerke zu Falun.'

L. L. K.

"GORMANIC."—What is the origin of this pet word of Mrs. Bulwer Lytton? In 1829, and again in 1833, it occurs in her letters: "They [my letters] would bring 200*l.* or 300*l.* if published under the following fitting and gormanic title, 'Letters from the Wife of a highly talented Man to a Sublime Friend'; and "I do not pretend to the gormanic agonised feelings of a mother." Was there a notorious Gorman of the period?

G. G. L.

SURNAME OF PHILIP II. OF SPAIN.—Bacon, in his essay, 'Of Prophecies,' speaking of the Spanish Armada remarks, "the King of Spain's surname, as they say, is Norway."

What did the saying mean?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

ANGLESEY HOUSE, DRURY LANE.—Could any reader give me information regarding the exact site of Anglesey House, Drury Lane, also the date when it was demolished. It belonged, in the reign of Charles II., to Arthur Annesley, Earl of Anglesey, Lord Privy Seal, and I have always understood that it stood at the corner of Bow Street and Drury Lane. At the time of the Monmouth Rebellion Lord Anglesey's house was searched for the fugitive Duke. There are many letters of his extant, dated from his house "in Drury Lane."

GERARD THARP, Lieut.-Col.

Wick Street House, Stroud.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.—

Whose are the following lines, and whence taken, quoted in chap. xi. of Dr. Tylor's 'Primitive Culture'?

Bis duo sunt homines; manes, caro, spiritus, umbra,  
Quatuor ista loci bis duo suscipient  
Terra tegit carnem, tumulum circumvolat umbra;  
Orcus habet manes, spiritus astra petit.

The source is not mentioned, but the style and idea appear to suggest a late period of Latin literature.

MAUDE ASHURST BIGGS.

## Replies.

### FATHERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1901-1920.

(8 S. ii. 327; iii. 34; iv. 249, 418; vi. 78; 9 S. viii. 147; xii. 33; 10 S. vii. 486; 12 S. vii. 192.)

THE list of Fathers of the House of Commons was completed at 10 S. vii. 486 to the point in May, 1907, when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, at that date Prime Minister, succeeded Mr. George Henry Finch, M.P. for Rutland. On Sir Henry's death in April, 1908, the honourable distinction was acquired by the late Sir John Kennaway, who had sat continuously for East Devon from April, 1870; and, when he in turn withdrew from parliamentary life at the dissolution of January, 1910, Mr. Thomas Burt, with an unbroken membership for Morpeth from 1874, took the place. Mr. Burt did not offer himself at the general election of December, 1918, and he has been succeeded in the "Fatherhood" by Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor, first returned for Galway in April, 1880, and chosen for a division of Liverpool at the general election of 1885, having been thus on unbroken parliamentary service for over forty years. The next on the list for unbroken service is Mr. Francis Bingham Mildmay, who has sat without an intermission for the Totnes Division of Devonshire since its insertion by the Redistribution Act of 1885; as Mr. Walter Long, earliest elected for North Wilts in 1880, has had various gaps in his parliamentary career, and Mr. James William Lowther, the Speaker, who first entered the House of Commons for Rutland in August, 1883, failed to secure election at the dissolution of 1885 for the Penrith Division of Cumberland, which seat he won at the succeeding dissolution of 1886 and has held ever since.

Among retired members of the House of Commons who date from much earlier years

even than these veterans are to be numbered, Lord Eversley, who, as Mr. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre was earliest returned in 1863; Sir George Trevelyan, Sir William Hart-Dyke, and Lord Claud Hamilton, who came in when Lord Palmerston dissolved Parliament in 1865; and Lord Chaplin and Lord George Hamilton, who first entered when Disraeli went to the country in 1868; while Mr. Arthur James Balfour, first elected to Parliament for Hertford at the dissolution of 1874, had his succession broken at that of 1906, though only for the very few weeks before he was returned for his present seat, the City of London. ALFRED ROBBINS.

A list of 'Fathers of the House of Commons' from the end of the seventeenth century will be found in *The Times* for Sept. 9, 1907, in a letter from Mr. Alfred Beaven. The names which presumably have to be added to that list are those of Mr. Thomas Burt (Morpeth, 1874-1918), who succeeded Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as "Father" in 1908, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who succeeded on Mr. Burt's retirement in 1918. GERALD LODER.

[At our correspondent's suggestion we reproduce Mr. Beaven's letter to *The Times* :—

To the Editor of *The Times*.

SIR,—I have never seen a list of Fathers of the House of Commons previous to 1832, and of those that I have seen professing to give the succession from 1832 none are correct, the name of Mr. T. P. Williams being always omitted.

The following list, which carries back the succession to the Revolution, may perhaps be of interest. I think its accuracy can be guaranteed, except for the doubtful point mentioned in the note.

I have placed in brackets the years during which the persons named served continuously in Parliament. I have not taken account of breaches of continuity, even in the cases where a member has exchanged one seat for another in the course of a Parliament, when the short interval between resigning the former and being elected for the latter corresponds to that between acceptance of office and re-election to a new Parliament. Mr. J. G. Talbot, who like Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman entered Parliament at the general election of 1868, and whose return is dated two days earlier than that of Sir Henry, loses the position of Father only by a rigorous application of this principle. The same principle excludes Lord George Cavendish (afterwards first Earl of Burlington), who sat from 1775 to 1831 with the exception of the brief interval between vacating his seat for Derby in December, 1796, and being elected for the county in January, 1797, and Mr. Henry Banks, who sat continuously from 1780 till only five weeks before the death of Sir John Aubrey (then Father of the House) in 1826, vacated his seat for Corfe Castle at that date after forty-six years' service, and was chosen for Dorset.

If the position of "Father" were attributed to the member for the time being whose original election dated back the furthest, the succession would be very different. Sir F. S. Powell would now be regarded as the "Father" (which seems to me more in accordance with the fitness of things than the accepted usage), and the list would include, amongst others, Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone. Yours faithfully,

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Leamington.

- (1654-1701) \*Sir John Fagg.  
 (1659-1702) Thomas Turgis.  
 (1661-1704) \*Sir Christopher Musgrave.  
 (1673-1713) Thomas Strangways.  
 (1679-1716) Sir Richard Onslow (afterward Lord Onslow).  
 (1679-March, 1718) General Erle.  
 (1679-Dec., 1718) \*Edward Vaughan.  
 (1685-1724) \*Richard Vaughan.  
 (1689-1729) \*Lord William Powlett.  
 (1694-1730) \*Sir Justinian Isham.  
 (1695-1738) \*Sir Charles Turner.  
 (1695-Feb., 1747) \*Sir Roger Bradshaigh.  
 (1695-June, 1747) Edward Ashe.  
 (1701-1748) \*Thomas Cartwright.  
 (1705-1749) \*Richard Shuttleworth.  
 (1707-1762) \*Philips Gybbon.  
 (1713-1768) Sir John Rushout.  
 (1721-1781) \*William Aislabie.  
 (1733-1782) Charles FitzRoy Scudamore.  
 (1741-1784) Earl Nugent.  
 (1741-1784) Sir Charles Frederick.  
 (1741-1790) Right Hon. Welbore Ellis (again in Parliament 1791-94).  
 (1746-1796) William Drake.  
 (1759-1806) Sir Philip Stephens.  
 (1761-1815) \*Clement Tudway.  
 (1768-1826) \*Sir John Aubrey.  
 1788-1832 Samuel Smith.  
 1790-1847 \*George Byng.  
 1799-1850 \*Right Hon. Charles W. W. Wynn.  
 (1806-1861) \*George Granville Harcourt.  
 (1806-1862) \*Sir Charles Burrell.  
 1812-1867 \*Hon. Henry C. Lowther.  
 1820-1868 Colonel T. Peers Williams.  
 1825-1873 \*Right Hon. H. T. Lowry Corry.  
 1828-1874 Hon. George C. W. Forester (afterwards Lord Forester).  
 1830-1890 \*Christopher R. M. Talbot.  
 1835-1898 \*Right Hon. Charles P. Villiers.  
 1853-1899 \*Sir John Mowbray.  
 1857-1901 \*William W. B. Beach.  
 1864-Jan. 6, 1906 Sir Michael Hicks Beach (now Viscount St. Aldwyn).  
 1865-Jan. 8, 1906 Sir William Hart Dyke.  
 1867-1907 \*Right Hon. George H. Finch.  
 1868 Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

Both T. Cartwright and C. W. W. Wynn entered Parliament earlier than the dates here given, which are those of continuous service.

Those marked \* died members of the House of Commons.

(Note.—The name of Thomas Turgis is open to doubt. Gatton was represented by Thomas Turgis from 1659 to 1704, but it is possible that the name represents two persons in immediate succession to each other.)

PRESIDENT JOHN RICHARDSON HERBERT OF NEVIS (12 S. vii. 129, 175, 232).—If your correspondent will look more carefully into the tentative pedigree in 'Caribbeana,' v. 227, he will see that Thomas was entered in the census of 1677, and was therefore probably the first settler.

I also stated that it was uncertain whether Dorothy Lytton married Thomas, son of Edward, or Thomas son of Thomas, but after reading the fuller details of the litigation, I agree with your correspondent that Edward should be struck out.

These early colonial pedigrees are usually difficult to prove, and the probable destruction of the records by the French during their attack in 1706 has deprived us of all sources of local information.

In the census of 1707 Anne and Thomas are separately entered, and as they each possessed the same number of slaves, viz., four male and six female, I assume that a division had been made between mother and son, Thomas the father being then dead. I have seen no proof that Joseph who died in 1767, aged over 70, was identical with Joseph, one of the younger sons of Thomas the first. In the census of 1707 of St. Kitts (only two miles from Nevis) was entered Joseph Herbert, junior, aged 25. The Attorney General was Archibald, not Robert Hutcheson.

A few days ago a correspondent, whose mother had lived in Mrs. Andrew Hamilton's house in Nevis, sent me a rubbing of a coat of arms, on a piece of his plate, of which he knew nothing, and it was the single coat of Herbert, in the early Chippendale style, circa 1750-60, and as J. R. Herbert was married in Mayfair in 1752, he may have been the original possessor. Most of the old Nevis families came from Bristol, whose merchants supplied the plantations.

V. L. OLIVER.

Sunninghill.

EDWARDS, SAMUEL BEDFORD (12 S. vii. 208).—Samuel Bedford Edwards, Esq., of Arlesey Bury, co. Bedford, J.P., High Sheriff, 1825; born Jan. 27, 1799; married May 12, 1823, Sophia, eldest daughter of John Hubbard, Esq., of Stratford, Essex, and sister of John Jellibrand Hubbard, Esq., of London and Addington Manor, Bucks, M.P., Samuel Bedford Edwards d. Jan. 8, 1857. (From Burke's 'History of the Landed Gentry.')

L. H. CHAMBERS.

Bedford.

JUDGE PAYNE (12 S. vii. 232).—Joseph Payne was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in June, 1825, and he died suddenly on Mar. 29, 1870, aged 73. He was deputy-assistant judge of the Middlesex Sessions. There is a full account of him in *The Law Times* of Apr. 2, and Apr. 9, 1870, and in *The Law Journal* of Apr. 1, 1870. All the newspapers of the day also had an account of his death. See *The Times* of Mar. 30, 1870. He practised for many years at the Central Criminal Court and Middlesex Sessions, and he was one of the editors of the well-known Law Reports known as 'Carrington and Payne's Reports.' When he retired from practice he devoted his life to promote and support Ragged Schools, and temperance reform. He used to speak constantly at public meetings, and he was successful in holding his audience. He also used to address children in a very effective way, and highly amused them. He was fond of writing and quoting poetry. He was a friend of Lord Shaftesbury who attended his funeral with a number of the leading social and temperance reformers of the day. Judge Payne was a thoroughly honourable, genial, charitable and religious man, and did great good in his time. I knew him intimately and am glad to have the opportunity of paying this tribute to his memory. There is no account of him in the 'D.N.B.'

He wrote so much that I cannot say where the lines quoted by G. H. J. can be found.

HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temple.

In Thorne's 'Handbook to the Environs of London' (John Murray, 1876, p. 353), the author says—speaking of the West Hill, Highgate:—

"The long low cottage opposite the principal entrance to Holly Lodge was for many years, and until his death, June 1870, the residence of Judge Payne, the ardent friend and popular advocate of ragged schools and other philanthropic objects. The adjacent mansion was the seat of Sir W. H. Bodkin, Assistant Judge of Middlesex (d. 1874), whose deputy Joseph Payne was."

I have it from an old friend, who remembers hearing Judge Payne addressing public meetings, that the Judge used frequently, if not always, to introduce such lines as those quoted by G. H. J., and it is believed that they were published in a collective form.

Before me lies a portrait of the old Judge, shrewd and kindly and attired in the fashion of the old school. He was cousin

to my grandmother, Mary Jane Makeham (*née* Mathews), who also died in 1870, and who used to assert that she was, herself, descended from Oliver Cromwell. I do not know on what, if any, evidence. I never attached much importance to the claim, and have not seriously followed it up, but should be interested if any reader could throw light upon it.

J. MAKEHAM.

Crouch Hill, N.19.

It is quite likely this was the Judge Payne who lived, about sixty years ago, at the tiny "bungalow" on West Hill, Highgate, opposite the carriage entrance to Holly Lodge. He was a great friend of, and contemporary with, Sir William Bodkin, assistant judge of Middlesex Sessions, whose house was close by. SIR HARRY BODKIN POLAND might, perhaps, confirm my surmise?

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

THE CLINK (12 S. vii. 246).—It is highly probable that "clink" as a vulgar term for a place of confinement has survived as a reminiscence of the Clink prison in Southwark, but it must be remembered that the Clink, like Newgate or the Old Bailey, derived its name not from its employment as a prison but from its situation. The parish of St Saviour's, Southwark, is divided into two liberties, the Borough and the Clink. The latter was a liberty belonging to the See of Winchester, and was formerly notorious as a resort of vice and villainy of every kind. The prison was situated at the corner of Maid Lane, turning out of Gravel Lane, the exact spot being now covered by Southwark Street. The building was destroyed in the Gordon Riots of 1780, and therefore affords another proof of the manner in which a locality may obtain an enduring reputation.

F A RUSSELL.

116 Arran Road, Catford, S.E.6.

The 'N.E.D.' points out that there were Clinks elsewhere, especially in Devon and Cornwall, but says:—

"The evidence appears to indicate that the name was proper to the Southwark 'Clink' and thence transferred elsewhere; but the converse may have been the fact."

The first quotation, 1515, refers to the Southwark Clink. Stow, after referring to the Bordello on the Bankside, says:—

"Then next is the Clink, a gaol or prison for the trespassers in those parts; namely, in old time, for such as should brabble, fray, or break the peace on

the said bank, or in the brothel houses, they were by the inhabitants thereabout apprehended and committed to this gaol, when they were straightway imprisoned. Next is the bishop of Winchester's house, or lodging, when he cometh to this city."

Stow's editor, W. H. Thoms, in 1842, says:

"It is now but little used; and it is understood that the persons who are at present confined therein for debt will, under a late act of parliament, shortly be removed to Queen's Bench."

Clink Street, running from Cathedral Street, Borough Market, to Bankend, occupies the site of this prison.

During Queen Elizabeth's reign it was largely used for the imprisonment of Papists, some of whom were committed thither by the Bishop of Winchester, but the greater part by other ecclesiastical authorities. It does not seem to have been a large prison; but on June 12, 1586, there were six priests, seven Catholic laymen, and one recusant lady there (see 'Cath. Rec. Soc.', ii. 246-7).

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

Any old plan of Southwark will show that the Clink was close to the Cathedral. The name and the word are fully dealt with in the 'N.E.D.' (on p. 504, col. 2). The date of the oldest quotation is 1515, four centuries before the war.

L. L. K.

CRIMEAN WAR IN FICTION (12 S. vii. 90, 135, 178, 213).—My query has brought me not only several valued replies in 'N. & Q.', but two books bearing thereon through the kindness of Lieut.-Col. J. H. LESLIE, one of which is entitled 'History of the Great National Banquet given to the Victorious Soldiers returned from the Crimean War and stationed in Irish Garrisons, by the People of Ireland, in the City of Dublin, Oct. 22, 1856.' The Report records that at a public meeting subsequent to the banquet (at which upwards of 4,000 non-commissioned officers and soldiers were entertained), it was resolved to invest 1,100l. (the residue of 3,588l. 15s. 2d. subscribed) in Government stock

"for the benefit and advancement in life yearly, in each and every year, of one or more of the Students or Pupils of the Royal Hibernian Military School . . . provided that in case the said school shall be removed from Ireland, or cease to exist, then the proceeds of the trust fund shall be applied, in like manner, to some other institution or charity in Ireland of the like or similar nature or character, as nearly as the circumstances of the case will allow."

Is this school still in existence, and if not how has the trust fund been since adminis-

tered? I am all the more curious (laudably so, I trust) to draw forth replies to these queries as I have hazy recollections that a similar fund raised in England for Crimean veterans never benefited them and still drags on an inglorious existence. If wrong on this point someone will perhaps set me right.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

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

FR. TEMPLE, H.M. 65TH REGT. (12 S. vi. 336).—Robert Temple, musician in H.M.'s 65th Regt. was married to Hannah Abbots, spinster, at Bombay on Sept. 5, 1813. He died, aged 37, at Bombay and was buried there on Sept 8, 1818 ('Bombay Marriages and Burials').

In the India Office Library (A.L.R. 2C.) is a collection of water-colour drawings entitled 'Bombay Views and Costume, 1810/11.', by R. Temple, private, one of the Band of H.M. 65th Regt. There seem to have been originally 92 drawings, but Nos. 1, 20, 22, 70 are missing and there are three unnumbered. They were acquired by the Library on Aug. 11, 1910. The drawings are on cards in a half-bound morocco case.

L. M. ANSTAY.

CAPT. WILLIAM HENRY CRANSTOUN (12 S. vii. 251).—Capt. the Hon. William Henry Cranstoun was one of the twelve children of the fifth Lord Cranstoun of Crailing, and his mother was a daughter of the Marquis of Lothian. He was born in 1714 and married in 1744 Anne, sister of Sir David Murray, Bart., of Stanhope, by whom he had a daughter born in 1745.

In 1746 this miscreant when he was recruiting in Oxfordshire courted and proposed marriage to Miss Mary Blandy of Henley and ultimately induced this girl to poison her father who had refused to accept him as a son-in-law. Miss Blandy was convicted and hung, but Capt. Cranstoun who had sent her the poison, managed to hide himself in Scotland for six months. He then went to Boulogne and changed his name to Dunbar; from there he moved to Ostend and afterwards settled at Furnes in Flanders, where he lived in a miserable condition till December, 1752, when he died, aged 39. He expired, it is said, in the most agonising torments, showing all the symptoms of poison, and some said raving mad. Shortly before his death he became a Roman Catholic, and he was buried with great solemnity in the Cathedral Church at Furnes, the whole corporation attending the

funeral, and a grand mass was said over his body.

Miss Blandy's infatuation was the more remarkable from the fact that Capt. Cranstoun was singularly ill-favoured—of diminutive stature, disfigured by smallpox, bleary-eyed and of mean appearance—whereas she was good-looking, highly educated, and heir to a considerable amount of money.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

ANSTIS: LE NEVE: ARDERNE (12 S. vii. 189, 234).—Since sending my communication *in re* the motto of the Black Prince, I am told on undoubted authority that Dr. Meyrick is incorrect in stating that German was the language of the Court of Hainault and that it was French.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield, Reading.

PETER, JOHN AND WILLIAM FOULKES (12 S. vii. 249).—There are several entries about Peter Foulkes in Thomas Hearne's 'Diary.' On Nov. 8, 1705, he gives a short account of "a very handsome Speech to ye Honor of Sr. Tho. Bodley, &c.," made at the annual Visitation of the Bodleian Library by Mr. Fouks of "Christ Church ye Junior Proctor," identified by C. E. Doble with Peter Foulkes, M.A., 1701. See vol. i. of the Oxford Hist. Soc. edition of Hearne's 'Remarks and Collections.' Under Feb. 23, 1707, Hearne notes that Dr. William Jane, Canon of Christ Church, Dean of Gloucester, &c., "died very rich, which [*sic*] he has left to Mr. Peter Foulke, Student of Christ Church, his Relation." A few days later we read that "Dr. Code of All Souls who was as nearly related to Dr. Jane as Mr. Foulkes," being disappointed of a legacy "is fully persuaded that this last will of Dr. Jane was made at the Instigation of Mr. Foulkes, and by the contrivance of Brookes the Attorney, when Dr. Jane hardly knew what he did." On Sept. 4, 1721 (*op. cit.*, vol. vii.) Hearne records that "Mr. Tho. Foulkes, A.M., Student of Xt. Ch., and one of the Pro-Proctors of the Univ. for this year, is newly married to Mrs. — Clarke, eldest Daughter living (there being two more) of the late Captain Clarke, of Weston, near Thame." We learn of this Thomas Foulkes that "He is Brother to Dr. Peter Foulkes. . . There is another Brother, viz., Mr. Richd. Foulkes, A.M., and Student of Xt. Ch., who is 2d Brother of the Doctor, Tho. being the 3d." Hearne has a note on Richard: "He is since dead, as I hear,

Dec. 9, 1725," and one on Mrs. Thomas Foulkes: "She died of the small Pox, after she was delivered of one Child." The birth of this child, a daughter, is mentioned under Oct. 16, 1722, and the mother's death "yesterday" under Dec. 6; "she is carried to Weston, by Thame, to be buried."

Frequent mention will also be found in Hearne's memoranda of Dr. William Foulkes of Jesus College, whom the indexer in one place confounds with Peter Foulkes.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

BEACONSFIELD'S 'SYBIL': "CARAVAN" (12 S. vii. 209, 256).—I must apologise for my carelessness in omitting the colt by Camel, out of Wings, foaled in 1834. This makes five horses named "Caravan"

W. A. HUTCHISON.

THE LIGHTS OF LONDON (12 S. vii. 229, 258).—Your correspondent V. R. quotes a work by Henry Mackenzie entitled 'The Man of the World.'

Presumably this work refers to the famous "Annesley case" on which Charles Read founded his novel of 'The Wandering Heir.' I should be very grateful if V. R. could give me any information on the subject and whether the work of Henry Mackenzie is easily procurable.

GERARD THARP, Lieut.-Col.

Wick Street House, nr. Stroud.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LEPERS IN ENGLAND (12 S. vi. 150, 195, 218, 259).—The entry of the burial of "a leper" at Dorchester in 1604, given at the last reference, is far from the latest authoritative mention of leprosy's existence in England. At 3 S. xii. 461-2 is the text of a receipt dated Oct. 10, 1607, to Arthur Piper, Mayor of the borough of Dunheved otherwise Launceston, by

"degory Band Prior of the hospitall or Lazer howse of Saynt Leonardes als Gylmartyn with the rest of my Bretheren and Systers [for] the whole and Intire some of vli. of lawful mony of England due unto vs at the feast of Saynt Michael tharcaunge now last past being the Kings maties free gift to wardes the aforesaid hospitall of Saynt Leonardes als Gylmartyn."

In the Augmentation Office, Miscellaneous Books, is a similar receipt of five years earlier—and, therefore, in the last year of Elizabeth—given to Robert Hockyn, then mayor.

It may be said that these receipts simply prove the continued existence of the leper hospital and not of the actual leper; but a much later document can be quoted in proof concerning the latter. In March,

1648-49, the following petition was presented to John Wild, the then recently appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer, on his going the Western Circuit, at the Assizes for Cornwall, at that time held at Launceston:—

"To the Right ho<sup>u</sup> John Wilde L<sup>d</sup> Cheefe Baron of the Exchequer, Justice of Assise for the County of Cornwall: Humbly sheweth unto yo<sup>r</sup> honnor Henry Rawe, a sick leaper of the hospitall of S<sup>t</sup> Leonarde als Gillmarten: That whereas there hath bene heretofore a pension or guifte of six pounds vi<sup>s</sup>. and viii<sup>d</sup> given et bestowed in way of free & charitable almes to the sick lepers residing in that place, payable yerely, by equal portions at the feasts of S<sup>t</sup> John Baptiste and the Nativity of our Lord God, by the mayor of the towne and borough of Dunheved als Launceston, at the tymes & feaste aforesaid according to the tenor of the graunt thereof made, and the true intention of the donor in & at the saied prefixed times, w<sup>ch</sup> hath bene really and rightly p<sup>er</sup>formed until now of late one Mr. Oswald Kingdon, now Mayor of Launceston, refuseth to paye the same, and doth detayne the mony in his hande, against law, equity and conscience.

"Yo<sup>r</sup> Lo P<sup>s</sup>: petitioner humbly craveth that yo<sup>r</sup> honor will be pleased to Comend the hearing & ordering of this Cause unto Collonel Bennett & Nicholas Trefusis, Esquire, that such meanes of relief may be taken herein as to equity & justice shall appayne, for w<sup>ch</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> poore pitoner will pray for yo<sup>r</sup> hono<sup>r</sup> long and prosperous preservacon."

This document, which is quoted in R. and O. B. Peter's 'Histories of Launceston and Dunheved,' p. 48, is endorsed:—

"I desyre the gent. w<sup>th</sup>in named vpon examinacon hereoff to afford the pitoner such relieffe as in justice shall be fitt. John Wyld, 12 March, 1648." [N.S. 1649.]

No record apparently exists of what was done under this instruction, but Bennett, who was a local squire and an ardent Parliamentarian, and Trefusis, who had been member for Newport, which was within the area of Launceston, may be trusted to have displayed activity in the matter.

ALFRED ROBBINS.

WILLIAM BILLYNG AND HIS DEVOTIONAL VERSES (12 S. vii, 229).—MR. J. KESTELL FLOYER in referring to William Billyng mentions that this is a Cornish name, and also alludes to Northampton. It is certainly found in the latter county, and also in the neighbouring counties of Beds, Hunts, and Cambs. I enclose a few particulars obtained from the Patent and other Rolls, and as it is my mother's name (born in Camos, I should like further information about this family. A William Byllinge, mentioned in



'St. Albans Monastica,' is stated to be a citizen of London.

John de Bellingues went to first Crusade, 1096 (Dansey's 'English Crusaders'). Arms: Gules, 3 plates, the field semé with crosses crosslets, fitchés argent.

Walter de Bellings held land at Porchester, 1266.

Walter de Billing held Manor of Tilbrook, Beds, 1302.

Roger de Bellinges held land at Sprotford, Cambs, 1283.

Henry Billyng held land at Brampton, Hunts, 1329.

Robert de Billyng of Cogenhoe, Northants, King's Clerk, Parson of Knotting, Beds, 1348.

John Billyng of Cogenhoe, pardoner, 1342.

Sir Thomas Billyng was Justice of King's Bench, and J.P. for Beds, Hunts, Cambs, and other counties about 1475.

Thomas Bylling mentioned in connexion with land at Leverington, Cambs, 1476.

Sir John Belyng is mentioned in Acts of Privy Council, Henry IV., 1399-1413, as Chauntor of Seynt Patrick.

William Byllinge is mentioned in 'St. Alban's Monastica,' vol. i. p. 47.

FRANCIS BROWN.

2 Capel Road, East Barnet.

CULLIDGE-ENDED (12 S. vii. 208).—The 'English Dialect Dictionary' and 'N.E.D.' state that "cullidge" is derived from French *coulisse*, furrow, groove, gutter, &c. 'N.E.D.' quotes the following extract from Parker's 'Concise Glossary of Architecture':

"Killesse, also cullis, *coulisse* (Fr.), a gutter, groove, or channel.... This term is in some districts corruptly applied to a hipped roof by country carpenters, who speak of a killessed or cullidge roof. A dormer window is also sometimes called a killesse or cullidge window."

The 'English Dialect Dictionary' confines the use of this term to Lincolnshire.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

CAPT. LACY (12 S. vii. 190).—A Lieut.-Col. W. Lacy brought the 46th Regiment home from India in 1833, and in 1870 brought out a biblical volume, with facsimile pages by permission of Sir Henry James, R.E., photo-zincographed by his process, under his direction. That may possibly point to some connexion of Col. Lacy and the Ordnance Survey Office; but I am not sanguine that this reply will assist the querist.

W. B. H.

UNDATED BOOKS (12 S. vii. 215. *v.s.* 'In Praise of Indexing').—I heartily agree with MR. CECIL CLARKE in his protest against the shameless neglect of modern publishers, who omit to print on the title-page the year of issue of their books. It is not a

neglect, of course, but a deliberate plan. They want ephemeral fiction to remain up-to-date as long as possible. In the case of more lasting literature this policy must in the end prove harmful to all concerned, and calls for a loud protest from all lovers of books. Could not 'N. & Q.' be the means of bringing these publishers who err to their senses and make them comprehend the gravity of their misdemeanour?

W. DEL COURT.

47 Blenheim Crescent, W.11.

THE "'UMBLE COMMONS" (12 S. vii. 170, 195, 236).—I distinctly remember the teaching of my schoolmaster, Dr. Richard Morris, one of the first grammarians of our language, to have been as follows: The word "humble" in "a humble and contrite heart," derived from the Latin *humilis*, should be aspirated as it is in the Latin; but the word used in the expression "to eat (h)umble pie" and to live on "'umble commons" is derived from the Latin word *umbilicus*, which was originally used to denote the internal organs of any animal: thus "'umble pie" was a large pasty produced in a mediæval kitchen for the benefit of the humbler members of the household who sat below the salt. His Majesty's Humble Commons are not accustomed to eat 'umble pie.

HUGH R. WATKIN.

Torquay.

THOMAS THORPE (12 S. vii. 232).—The surname of Thorpe does not occur among the lists of Free Burgesses of Colchester in the eighteenth century, but the 'Universal Directory' of 1792 has:—

Edward Thorpe, watchmaker; Thomas Thorpe, clock and watchmaker; and Widow Thorpe, victualler, of the Rose Inn.

'Pigot's Directory,' 1823, has:—

Edward Thorp, watch and clock maker, East Hill.

The surname does not occur in the post-reform poll-books, nor in 'Kelly's Directory' of 1845.

GEORGE RICKWORD.

Public Library, Colchester.

PEACOCKS' FEATHERS (12 S. vi. 334; vii. 137).—The Japanese often deck their desks with peacocks' feathers. Some of them view them as poisonous, but none would think them to be unlucky. According to the Chinese 'System of Materia Medica,' by Li Shi-Chin, 1578, tom. xlix., they have a poison able to dim the sight, whence they must never be let into the eyes.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

CRIMEAN WAR (12 S. vii. 250).—The author of 'Letters from Head Quarters,' was the Hon. Somerset John Gough Calthorpe, 8th Hussars, who served in the Crimean War as aide-de-camp to Lord Raglan. He afterwards became seventh Baron Calthorpe, and died in 1912.

J. H. LESLIE, Lieut.-Col.

NOVELS OF MOTORING (12 S. vii. 208).—'Thomas,' by H. B. Creswell (Nisbet, 1917). Not all on motoring, but it has chapters on it and T.'s motor, "Saucy Susan," crops up all through. The author is a keen motorist.

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

PARISH REGISTERS (12. S. i. 29, 78, 93).—The three volumes of the Hertfordshire Parish Registers—Marriages, have been indexed and Registers with Indexes will shortly be placed in the public library at St. Albans. The ten volumes of the Norfolk Parish Registers—Marriages, have been indexed, and the Indexes will, in due course, be placed in the public library at Great Yarmouth.

WILLIAM DE CASTRE.

THE PREFIX "RIGHT HONBLE." (12 S. vii. 30, 57, 159).—It would be interesting if Mr. W. G. HARDING would give his authorities for stating that three Bishops—London, Durham, and Winchester are entitled to the pre-fix of "Right Honble." The Bishop of London (as are the two Archbishops) is a Privy Counsellor *ex officio*, but in modern usage he would not be addressed as Right Hon. and Right Reverend, but the Right Reverend the Right Honble. B.

#### AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

(12 S. vii. 251.)

##### 1. The correct quotation is:—

What is a Communist? One who hath yearnings For equal division of unequal earnings. Idler or bungler, or both, he is willing To fork out his penny and pocket your shilling.

It comes from Ebenezer Elliott's 'Corn-Law Rhymes' (1831).

CINQVOYS.

4. The lines given by A. C. C. are introduced as Ennius's in Cicero's 'De Divinatione,' i. 58, 132. It has been shown that they belong to the tragedy, 'Telamo.' The second line in A. C. C.'s quotation will not scan. The form in Vahlen's edition of Ennius (1903) and C. E. W. Muller's edition of Cicero is:—

Quibus divitiis pollicentur, ab iis drachumam ipsi petunt.

De his divitiis sibi deducant drachumam, reddant cetera.

Cicero quotes the three preceding lines as well.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

## Notes on Books.

*The Great Fire of London.* By Walter George Bell. (John Lane, 11. 5s. net.)

MR. BELL has once more laid lovers of London under a heavy obligation. The Great Fire has occupied many writers, but a solid history, bringing together the most significant details and setting the whole scene before us comprehensively and, one might say, definitively, has so far been to seek. Our author has now provided all that can be required by the general reader—and that abundantly. And he is, moreover, as copious and interesting on the subject of the restoration of the City as he is on its destruction.

Mediæval London, as is well-known, was a timber-built city: an ancient one, moreover, in which much of the wood was very tinder. To say nothing of prophecies and plots, a common-sense fear of its burning down was fairly prevalent. Nine years before the Fire a Commonwealth Act had forbidden the building of any houses other than those of stone and brick, and forbidden, too, the over-hanging stories; and about two years before Charles II. had written to the Corporation expressing his fears for the safety of these narrow wooden streets and alleys. It is a wonder that such provisions were not enforced before; a wonder, too, that so dangerous a City remained immune for so long.

Every student of London knows that the close, dark streets were indescribably foul; that nests of disease, physical and moral alike, lurked everywhere behind and around the picturesque greater buildings; and that the inconvenience of the City for all purposes of intercourse and traffic would have been thought by a modern business man perfectly preposterous.

These considerations, however, go but a little way towards reconciling one to the catastrophe, and we cannot find ourselves even able to follow Mr. Bell's lead and rejoice in the substitution of Wren's masterpiece for old St. Paul's. Yet the destruction of mediæval London had a melancholy sort of appropriateness. The divergence between it and the whole tone of the later seventeenth century had become wide enough to be jarring.

The description of the progress of the Fire "from Pudding Lane to Pie Corner," and of the behaviour of the people goes very well. Its general course is no doubt well known to our readers. Here and there Mr. Bell gives us a fresh and startling picture which sets all the rest in an enhanced vividness. Thus he tells how to spectators at some distance, owing to the stone reflecting the intense light, "over London, beyond the wall to its farthest extremity, each steeple stood up as a white lamp above the darker mass of the buildings. Far as the eye reached this illumination of the spires extended, with the visual effect, not of throwing them back, but of drawing all in close together." Or take the burning of the Guildhall as seen by Thomas Vincent: "a fearful spectacle, which stood the whole body of it together in view, for several hours together, after the fire had taken it, without flames (I suppose because the timber was such solid oak) in a bright shining

coat, as if it had been a palace of gold, or a great building of burnished brass."

The dry weather, the high wind, and the extreme scantiness of the water supply rendered all attempts to extinguish the fire perfectly futile. It was stayed in the end partly by blowing up with gunpowder houses in its path, partly by the fall of the wind, and when the people of London returned to the scene to sum up its ravages it was found that 373 acres had been devastated within the City walls and over 63 acres without. 13,200 houses were burnt; 87 parish churches; 52 halls of Companies; the Royal Exchange; the Custom House, the Guildhall and many other public buildings, while an immense quantity of wares of all sorts was destroyed.

The direct loss of life was almost incredibly small, amounting, apparently, to less than a score of persons. Hardly less striking was the absence of panic. The citizens had self-possession enough, even when the burning was close upon them, to save such of their goods as they could. Charles and his brother the Duke of York covered themselves, as everyone knows, with glory. Regardless alike of danger and of fatigue they were to be found where the fire was hottest and the press thickest; and they displayed a power to lead and organize which was not conspicuous among the civic authorities. Another hero of the fire was Lord Craven, already endeared to London by his courage and activity during the Plague, who, it seems, in the Fire, acquired a taste for such scenes, so that it is said his horse came to know what was expected of him and when at a distance he smelt smoke would gallop off with his master to the spot.

One of the most interesting exploits in the way of salvage was that of Hickes the acting-postmaster, who, at the last moment, conveyed as many postal packets as he could from Cloak Lane (Mr. Bell has satisfied himself that this was the site of the Post Office) to the Golden Lion outside Cripplegate. He was not able to convey away an extraordinary secret apparatus, devised by Samuel Morland, which enabled its wielder to tamper with, copy and forge, documents without any possibility of this being detected. The secret seems to have perished with the apparatus.

The citizens of London met the calamity with courage and even with composure. Using Gresham College for their Exchange they at once began to transact their foreign business again as if nothing had happened.

An Act of Parliament was passed erecting a Court of Fire Judges, whose decisions were to supersede ordinary agreements between landlord and tenant, and take the place of titles or decisions whereof the records had perished in the Fire. The Act was the work of the famous Sir Matthew Hale and it is to the great and lasting honour of the Judges of the period that it worked well—the citizens having confidence in their integrity and fair judgment.

Three schemes for the rebuilding of London are given in some detail by Mr. Bell: Wren's, Evelyn's and that of a worthy named Valentine Knight who incurred the fury of the King and a term of imprisonment by a project of a canal, which should enter London from the Thames at Billingsgate and run north and west by Fenchurch Street and Lothbury to join the Fleet above

Holborn, and should bring in to the Crown near a quarter of a million as profit revenue with a still larger capital sum advanced by fines. This Charles repudiated as a suggestion that he should "draw a benefit to himself from so public a calamity."

It is not difficult to see that both Wren's plan and Evelyn's are unpractical; it is equally easy to see that almost any plan laid down as a whole would prove abortive. In the end London was built up again very much on the old lines and foundations—though with a widening of streets and a reservation of a forty-foot strip along the river from the Tower to the Temple for a quay. Wren had little to do with the re-building; our author is of opinion that it was Charles himself who was "the active, agitating mind." Four types of houses were licensed to be erected, whereof the thickness of the walls, the heights of rooms, the depths of cellars, and other particulars of construction were carefully determined. The erection of these marks yet another epoch in the development of the City. The bricklayers, carpenters and other craftsmen of London were altogether insufficient in numbers for the huge task. Their guild privileges could not be permitted to stand in the way of the re-building of London, and in the Re-building Act was inserted—with the consent of the Common Council—a clause which broke for ever the monopoly in the building crafts, and with it ultimately the power of the Companies to keep out the "foreign" workman.

The book is well illustrated and contains several interesting historical notes; transcripts of letters giving accounts of the Fire (the Spanish *Relacion*, a lurid production, may be noted as remarkable); the official narrative of the Great Fire from *The London Gazette*, and a list of Authorities.

*The Captivity and Death of Edward of Carnarvon.*  
By T. F. Tout. (Manchester University Press; London, Longmans, 2s. net.)

STUDENTS of English mediæval history will not require any persuasion to induce them to read a new study by Prof. Tout. The monograph before us is reprinted from the *Bulletin* of the John Rylands Library. Its general outcome leaves the fate of Edward II. much as it was. There seems less doubt than ever that he was murdered. At the same time Prof. Tout shows that the great conspiracy to rescue him—organized by the Dunheads, and engaging the activities of an extraordinary and numerous medley of persons—met with real, though only temporary success. The proof of this rests on a confidential letter of John Walwayn to the Chancellor stating that certain culprits indicted before him "were charged with having come violently to the Castle of Berkeley, with having ravished the father of our lord the king out of our guard, and with having feloniously robbed the said castle against the king's peace." This letter is a comparatively new discovery and was published in *The English Historical Review* for 1916. The king, it can scarcely be doubted, was soon recaptured, and the incident was not allowed to make its way into official documents. It helps to explain the somewhat mysterious fact that so many substantial and well-informed people were

sceptical about the announcement of Edward's death. There is also, of course, the story, written by the Genoese priest to Edward III. purporting to be what he had been told in confession, and declaring that the body buried at Gloucester was that of a porter, slain by Edward as he escaped in the clothes of a servant.

The English people, however, accepted the official account, and, as is well known, a cult of the murdered king arose, which brought pilgrims in troops and gifts in the most lavish abundance to the tomb—a cult which lasted long enough to transform the abbey church of Gloucester and inaugurate the "perpendicular" style.

Dr. Tout has a most interesting note on a French poem contained at Longleat, and said to be the composition of Edward II. Prof. Studer of Oxford has transcribed it and proposes to publish it before long.

*Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, Manchester.*  
Vol. V. No. 5, December, 1919, to July, 1920.  
(Manchester University Press, 2s. net.)

DR. HERFORD contributes to this number a brilliant criticism of D'Annunzio. The power, the work accomplished, and the limitations of the great Italian have not, we believe, ever been set forth better in English—though we are inclined to think the key pitched slightly too high. Dr. Powicke's paper on Baxter should not be missed by those of our readers who study the seventeenth century; it is a careful account of the history internal and external of the 'Saint's Everlasting Rest.' In 'The Woodpecker in Human Form' Dr. Rendel Harris gives reasons, numerous and exceedingly interesting, for considering that, for some of our ancestors, the woodpecker was personified as Wayland Smith. Mr. Crum has a paper on the new Coptic Manuscripts recently acquired in Egypt for the Rylands Library by Dr. Rendel Harris.

### 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, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4.; corrected proofs to the Athenæum Press, 11 and 13 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4.

R. H. R.—An account of "deodand" will be found in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' *Deo dandum*—to be given to God—was said of any personal chattel (animal or thing) which, whether by accident or used in malice, had caused the death of a human being, and was by law forfeited to the king for pious uses. The original intention was no doubt expiatory, and there were similar customs among the Greeks and Jews; in English law deodands came to be regarded as mere forfeitures to the king. The finding of a jury was necessary to constitute a deodand; and the nature and value of the weapon employed had to be stated in indictments. Deodands were abolished in 1846.

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 251, in title of Reply for "John Nicholson Herbert" read *John Richardson Herbert*.

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## Notes.

## THE CRUIKSHANKS, ARTISTS, AND WEST AND JAMESON, PUBLISHERS.

## AN EXTRA CHAPTER FOR THE CRUIKSHANK CATALOGUES.

IN the elaborate and carefully compiled catalogue of 'The Works of George Cruikshank' by the late Captain Richard John Hardy Douglas, R.N., published in 1903, which I referred to in my note on G. Cruikshank and G. Childs (12 S. i. 203), he attributes to the Cruikshanks many prints of various kinds for the 'Juvenile theatrical drama,' some of them intended to be used for the Juvenile or Toy Theatre : for example those Captain Hardy numbers from 1013 to 1029 published by J. H. Jameson, and by Hodgson & Co. None of Hodgson's prints that I have seen are by Cruikshank. As to Hodgson's I made some comments in my note on 'Cruikshank and Childs,' quoted above. Captain Douglas states that he had one thousand copies of his catalogue

printed, notwithstanding the book is now scarce and expensive. Copy "No. 1" is in the British Museum Library. No copy is in the Print Room, British Museum where the etchings by the Cruikshanks that are not in books are kept, but this deficiency does not so much matter as it is partly compensated for by the collection being arranged in order of date, and every print is numbered in pencil after Reid's Catalogue, which is in the Print Room.

There is also an extraordinarily miscellaneous collection of Cruikshanks in the Print Room at the Victoria and Albert Museum in eight enormous boxes, which I have been right through, as they are open to inspection. This includes proofs of the illustrations to novels, early sketches on letters, backs of prints, and any odd bits of paper that happened to be at hand ! Paper was dear in those days. I am told this collection was bequeathed by George Cruikshank ! Of this there is no catalogue ; to make one would be an enormous work, as it is so miscellaneous. Oddly enough—as in the National Library—Captain Douglas's Catalogue (it is No. 81) is not in the Victoria and Albert Museum Print department, but in the 'Art Library.' Neither the Print Department at the V. & A. nor the Library has Reid's Catalogue, but at the V. & A. in the Library Catalogue they usefully, under Reid, give a reference to Douglas. So that now times of peace have come, it appears to me there is still a want for another Cruikshank Catalogue if only on account of the price of the present catalogues. Reid's, I believe was issued at twelve guineas and Douglas's at two. There are probably many more omissions, &c., in Douglas, that I have not noticed ; in so great a work, it is impossible to prevent them—at all events in a first edition.

The Cruikshanks drew more for J. H. Jameson the juvenile theatrical publisher than for West ; in fact, I believe all Jameson's are by the Cruikshanks.

The following is a list of all the West prints that I know, that I consider to be by George or his brother Isaac Robert, commonly written J. R. Cruikshank, with the numbers of Reid's and Douglas's Catalogues. It will be seen how few were known to Douglas, and fewer still to Reid. They are all by George except those to which I have put I. R. C.'s initials, for none are signed. Captain Douglas's list is in chronological order, but I arrange mine alphabetically, as some of West's early dates were altered in

JAMESON'S THEATRICAL PORTRAITS

Published Feb. 12<sup>th</sup> 1913  
by J.H. Jameson.

N. B. Duke Court  
Bow Str.



MR. H. JONESTON as CHALFEE

(In the *Bride of Abydos*) ENG.

"Dares the ungrateful Amantith wine dispatch his vain Eirmans?"

after years. The figures put after Douglas's numbers are his approximate values, interesting but of little use now, as prices have gone up, in consequence of the American demand.

The following are mostly in quarto, but two quarto sheets were always on a folio sized copper plate, and printed together. West's characters in:—

'Comus':—I have this on the right of two quarto sheets forming an oblong folio sheet, dated May 21, 1815. Reid No., 483; Douglas No., 1006, value 6s.

'The Merry Wives of Windsor':—on the left, dated May 24, 1815. The date was put to secure copyright, in compliance with the Acts: but I apprehend that this difference in the dates, printed from one copper plate and on one sheet of paper, printed at the same time, vitiated the copyright. Perhaps one of your learned contributors would be kind enough to say whether I am right or not?

'Coriolanus':—a charming set of fifteen small characters, on one plate to ten scenes, May 21, 1815. The scenes are all architectural and well done, but not by the Cruikshanks: the perspective hopelessly wrong, though they look right to any one who has not studied perspective. I have the ten scenes dated Dec. 14, 1815, and also a set redated 1824.

'Hamlet':—one plate of small characters, Mar. 16, 1815. The year is altered on a later print to Mar. 16, 1825.

'Harlequin Friarant; or The Clown's Capers': fifteen small comic characters on the right of an oblong folio sheet, with the 'Welch Chieftains' on the left. I have the two on one folio sheet, July 20, 1815. Reid No. 497; Douglas No. 1007, 6s.

'Harlequin and Fancy; or The Poet's Last Shilling,' Drury Lane, Dec. 26, 1815, is G. C.'s finest set, it is on three folio plates. The water mark on my plates 1 and 2, dated Feb. 7, 1816, is 1829, but that on plate 3, dated Feb. 21, 1816, is "Whatman, 1828," and this sheet is larger than the other two, an unusual thing—but West could not be depended on for regularity in anything. 'The Yorkshire Giant,' six inches high on plate 2. In front of him is 'Simon Paap,' one and a half inches high.

Fancy=Columbine, was Miss Tree, sister to Mrs. Charles Kean. The Poet was J. P. Harley, whom I recollect in 'The Corsican Brothers' at the Princess's Theatre in 1852. Clown=Paulo; Harlequin=Hope; Pantaloon=May; Lover=J. Ebsworth. Feb. 7, 1816. Reid No. 564; Douglas No. 1008, value 30s.

['Harlequin and Fortunio,\* or Shing Moo and Thun Ton (Covent Garden Theatre), Jan. 19, 1816. The above oblong folio sheet of characters was redated Jan. 19, 1827.

'Harlequin Whittington' (Covent Garden Theatre), in three plates of characters, Jan. 7, 1815. Capt. Douglas's prints were the re-issue redated 1825.

He says they are very good and he valued his three plates at £2. Reid No. 6124-6; Douglas No. 1009.

The Print Room has no print of plate 3: see vol. i. folio 95, but in vol. iv. folio 53 is G. Cruikshank's original pencil sketch for plate 3, in 'Harlequin Whittington.'

The clown (Grimaldi) is standing in the fencing position of "on guard" and in the usual wrong position represented by artists, with the weight of the body on both feet, or on the right instead of the left foot. This figure is reproduced the same size on the front of the late John Salkeld's Catalogue, No. 349, December, 1901: His son informed me that he had not the block.

'The High Mettled Racer' (new pantomime) in four plates of small characters, May 6, 1815. Redated May 5, 1825.

I have proof before letters of plate 1; also the prints in which West has written the names of the actors. I also have them on the folio sheets as issued, July 17, 1815.

Plates 3 and 4 were not issued until West's address was altered from Exeter Street to Wych Street, and dated July 17, 1825.

'Illusion [for the Trances of Nourjahad]', dated Nov. 7, 1814. This is on the right, of an oblong folio sheet, with characters in 'Richard III.' on the left, dated Nov. 14, 1814. The scenes were dated Oct. 25, 1814 (redated 1825), and the characters, Nov. 7, an indication that West could not get the drawings from Cruikshank, as characters were usually issued first.

'Jack Spratt and his Cat' [i.e., 'Harlequin and Jack,' &c.], Jan. 29, 1817. This plate of fifteen small characters is carelessly drawn, but every character is brimful of fun: what the boys would call "a regular lark." The scenes are also funny from their childishness. The scenes probably by J. R. C.? I find no record of the performance. The mark of the copper-plate is all round my print, showing that it was not on a folio sheet.

'Lady of the Lake,' in two plates [by I. R. C.], Aug. 5, 1811. I have early proofs, and proofs after the plates have been worked on, necessitated by number of prints taken from the copper, which wears off when numbers of impressions are taken; this is now obviated by coating the etched surface with steel.

'The Little Hunchback,' P. R. iv. 29, July 5, 1815; redated July 5, 1825. I have this on the left of an oblong folio sheet, with 'Telemachus' on the right: same date. Douglas No. 1011; puts the value at 10s.

'Lodoiska' [by I. R. C.], Aug. 21, 1811. I have early prints, and prints afterwards worked on and address altered from Exeter Street to 57 Wych Street, and redated Aug. 21, 1824.

'Macbeth' [by I. R. C.], July 31, 1811. I have two sets of the two plates: the first bought at the sale after West's death, 1855; the second I bought of Blackwell, then of the Turnstile, Holborn, about 1884, and plate 2 is endorsed by him, "etched by Robert Cruikshank." I also have proof before letters of plate 2, which is very superior to the prints, showing they are redrawn by Cruikshank and are not tracings. Blackwell is given as an authority by Capt. Douglas, but I took no note of the page, and the name is not in

\* It seems to me extraordinary, but in those days they frequently spoke of a play by the second title.

either of the indexes. When I bought my print of Blackwell, he looked 75 years old.

'Macbeth.'—I think that West's scenes dated Dec. 4, 1815, are by I. R. C. from the style: no doubt copied from the theatre: the perspective is truly dreadful, but scene-painters plead necessity and are incensed offenders, I believe.

Ninth statue, fifteen small characters, on the left of a folio sheet, Feb. 7, 1815.

'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' . . . May 24, 1815, oblong on a folio sheet, on the left of 'Comus,' dated May 21 (*q.v.*),

'Midsummer Night's Dream' [1816?] (in Print Room only, see vol. iv. p. 18), on an oblong folio sheet, dated May 24, 1814.

'One o'clock; or the Knight and the Wood Daemon.' in two plates [by I. R. C.]. I have the proof before letters of plate 1, with West's writing (*ibid.* plate 2 is in the P. R. vol. i. p. 106). I also have the print of plate 1 dated Aug. 10, 1811.

'Old Oak Chest,' sixteen small characters on a quarto sheet, Sept. 11, 1817.

'Richard III.' two plates of small characters on an oblong folio sheet, May 21, 1814; it was redated May 21, 1824.

'Richard III.,' plate 3. Small characters on the left of an oblong folio sheet, with 'Illusion' on the right, dated Nov. 14, 1814.

'Illusion' (above) on the right of 'Richard III.,' dated Nov. 7, 1814.

'Telemachus,' July 3, 1815. Douglas Catalogue No. 1010, price 10s. I have not this of the original date of 1815, but I have it on the left of an oblong folio sheet with 'Little Hunchback' (*q.v.*), on the right; redated July 3, 1825.

West's new theatrical characters [by I. R. C.], plate 3, top left hand 'Rolla in Fizarro,' Aug. 27, 1811.

West's new theatrical characters, plate 4, [by I.R.C.], top left Major Sturgeon in the 'Mayor of Garratt,' Aug. 27, 1811.

I also have a proof before letters of this sheet.

'Welch Chieftains' [where was this acted?] on the left of an oblong folio sheet with 'Harlequin Brilliant' (*q.v.*) on the right, dated July 20, 1815.

Proof before letters in the Print Room: vol. iv. folio 31.

Horses (six) in the 'Tyrant Saracen and Noble Moor,' in three plates. In the Print Room, vol. iv. folio 44, are proofs before letters of all three plates, Sept. 11, 1811.

Then Captain Douglas enumerates some of Jameson's quarto penny scenes, and Hodgson's double or folio scenes in his Nos. 1013 to 1029: not one of which is by either of the Cruikshanks. In my article on 'G. Cruikshank and G. Childs' (12 S. i. p. 203) I show that Hodgson's prints are drawn by George Childs. Not only are these Hodgson's not by the Cruikshanks, but I consider it ridiculous of Douglas to assign Nos. 1019 and 1020, entitled 'Hodgson's Grand pageant of the elements' (1822), to George or either of the Cruikshanks. There is not a line that has the Cruikshank touch. These pageants were produced in William Heath's studio, some are initialled by W. Heath,

but are chiefly by one of his brothers, probably Horace. Such an absurd attribution shows that the Captain was no artist, but was a mere collector, with little knowledge of art or power of judging for himself. Considering the size of these folio sheets, eight inches high and twenty inches long, if G. Cruikshank's, they should be worth twenty shillings each.

Incidentally I may mention that I have during the last few years, completed the compilation of a catalogue of every print I have seen, of the Juvenile Theatrical Series published by W. West; it forms a MS. quarto of about 200 pages. Further I indicate in it, the volume and page of each print, in the nine elephant folio volumes of my first collection now in the Print Room Collection at the British Museum, the name of the author and the first performances and various other information.

The Print Room Collection is arranged under publisher's names and then alphabetically according to title of play: there is no hand list to the contents of the volumes. When I began my catalogue I had the prints in alphabetical order of the plays, but since I completed it I have rearranged my own prints in order of the original dates on West's prints. The advantage of this is that one clearly sees how West began with indifferently executed prints and improved as years went on. Other publishers issuing cheaper prints made no difference to West. I also have a separate Catalogue of all the West's Juvenile Theatrical Portraits that I have, and of those in the Print Room. Also a separate Catalogue of every print I have seen of J. H. Jameson's (1811-1827). All of his theatrical prints I believe were by the Cruikshanks.

On p. 165 of his Catalogue Captain Douglas enumerates Characters in Harlequin Whittington, dated "June 9, 1825," but the year of the first issue of the plate was 1815. The boys of 1815 had grown up by 1825, and the boys of 1825 looked upon the plates as quite new? I think West got into some trouble in 1824, as he published no new plays, but he redated many old ones in 1825.

Many years ago when I dined at the house of that scholar, author and true lover of art, H. S. Ashbee, I sat between Mr. and Mrs. George Cruikshank. George was so full of conversation and anecdotes about himself, that the only bit of information I managed to get from him, was that West's price to any artist for a quarto plate of characters, was one pound—no more. This price did not

conform to Cruikshank's ideas he told me, which accounts for his having done so few for West.

I asked him the real names of "Small Fry" and one or two other pseudonyms of persons whose drawings he etched. He said that he could not tell, and that he often etched sketches for publishers, and never knew the names of the artists, who were frequently amateurs. I said, "West seems to have been a very dilatory man." Cruikshank laughed and said:—Yes, he was, the boys used to go into his shop, and abuse him "like anything," for his frequent delays in publishing continuations of his plates.

No wonder the boys complained when we know some of the facts. To give only two examples: West's characters and scenes in the 'Pilot' were published in 1828, but the side-scenes were not issued until 1833. 'The Forty Thieves' he issued in 1819, but plate 6 is dated and did not appear until 1827, and so on.

I have not 'Meg Merrilies' (Douglas No. 1003), but I feel certain from the description that it is similar to one I have of Mrs. Egerton as 'Madge Wildfire,' a celebrated character impersonated by a celebrated actress. My print is initialed J. R. C., and under the above number, at p. 164, Captain Douglas says:—"Reid simply gives this without signature or imprint, it is a very common plate,\* but I think it is from a book. Pailthorpe has facsimiled it:—value 10s." F. W. Pailthorpe etched a number of good prints; he was son of a printseller who carried on business in London.

But though as Douglas states, the Egerton print is from a book, my print of 'Madge' is evidently not abstracted from a book, nor has it ever been in one as can be seen from the edge of the paper all round. The size of the doubled ruled lines forming a border, is six and a half inches high and four and a quarter wide.

For years I have been endeavouring to identify the source of my print, and only since I began this note have I discovered from whence it came. It is, as Captain Douglas surmises of "Meg," from a book. It is not one of West's. These prints are exactly the same as a class of similar portraits issued in 'The Mirror of the Stage,' a periodical published by E. Duncombe in 1825 in five volumes octavo, which were unknown to Douglas. The copy in the

\* Surely Capt. Douglas is mistaken in saying it is common?—if he means it is often for sale.

National Library is very incomplete, but they considered it so rare that the remnants of five volumes, only make one, and 'The Mirror' is not enumerated by Douglas, though it has a number of J. R. C.'s portraits. Unfortunately, this particular plate that I possess is wanting in the National Library copy. If I have not said enough to relieve myself of the suspicion of having abstracted it (!) I may say that the copy of the 'Mirror of the Stage' was bound in the National Library when it was acquired in 1870, and nothing could be cut out without its showing!!

RALPH THOMAS.

### ITALIAN LITERARY CRITICISM IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

FRANCESCO MONTANI DI PESARO.

#### II.

THAT Montani was a man of deep culture can be seen all through the essay, but more especially on p. 54, where he quotes an English poet 'Edmond Waller's Poems written upon several occasions' in English and not in an Italian translation. There is no evidence to prove that any other critic of the beginning of the Settecento did know English directly or had studied it, and only later with Antonio Conti, who translated Pope (Cf. Brognoligo: *L'Opera Letteraria di Antonio Conti: Ateneo Veneto, 1894*), do we enter into that period of Anglomania in Italy which produced the 'Frustra Letteraria' of Baretti. Montani knew English, and perhaps some analogy with Bacon may be discerned in his theories.

At p. 7 he fulminates against those critics: "who, finding themselves in possession of such a stupid mind as to carry out very well the office of body to a fine design, desire often ardently either to contaminate the finest writings with their reflections or to profane them and insult them with praise."

"In truth, he who sets out to write with eagerness, opening out a vastly broader way to the life of his spirit than that which Nature can ever concede to his body, will have to build more, in my opinion, from what he has in his head, relying more on the vibrations [*vibrazioni*—a new use] and creations of his brain than on that which he finds in his inventories—reason not being dependent on authority but authority being the daughter of reason."

"It is much too uncertain, this clothing in novelty and this giving *absoletis nitorem, fastiditis gratiam*; and without that, writing does not mean increasing or enriching the literary world with productions of one's own spirit; without that it is not called creation but compilation."

The writer means that inspiration (vibrations) and the spiritual necessity for expression must govern literary creation.

P. 11. "This servile imitation [of the ancients] and this miserable and illiberal bent of mind is the greatest obstacle to advancement which a genius can have."

"Reading is the most substantial food of the soul; it is the source of all its more beautiful gleams.... I seek and wish that the spirit of the ancients may inspire me, but I have certainly no keen desire to use them.... A truth of equal weight should be no less respectable in our mouths than in that of any accredited ancient writer."

P. 14. "And it would be a very delightful thing, in my opinion, the desire to make room and prepare rules for our new works, but not with old laws abrogated entirely and extinct."

"Live in the old, think and write in the modern fashion: every age is submitted to and afflicted by this disease of affecting too much the imitation of the ancients."

P. 20. "We have need of great things in our head, of great arsenals of perception, of knowledge, of gleams. It must be an immersion, a steeping (enzuppamento), a delirium of fancy (ubriachezza di fantasia) kept on through the years, and the years melting away to a deep, incessant whirlpool of infinite ideal species, then rising from it all dripping, glutted, sprinkled, so to speak, and flooded, the arts have emotions perfect and unknown to the crowd, and although they are many in number and diverse, yet so harmonized in themselves that every mind reached by such profusion is bathed in an abyss of light. There remains no more hope of distinguishing them by reasoning than the little genii of a poor streamlet can be distinguished among the Nereids and Tritons of the sea."

A beautiful passage of pure poetry where the writer strives to describe the intuitive nature of inspiration and the spontaneity of literary creation.

P. 24. "We are of those who demand that a writer should necessarily know of all, and we desire that every word of his, if possible, should bear an impress, an image, and that the whole of his work, having all the savour, should be an indistinct unknown, and if I may explain myself thus, an *oglia podrida* of new and choicest gleams."

P. 31. "It is necessary that objects should impress the will; and the actions of this will, by means of *effluves*, of inundations and spiritual irradiations, make themselves felt instantaneously in movements so mysterious and so varied of so many liquids and solids that one cannot conceive it as being slower than the velocity of thought."

Thought and will work spontaneously from the impression and, acting through the spirit, reach perception and immediate expression. Inspiration is a spontaneous and mysterious thing.

P. 28. "There is a vast number of words expressing almost every kind of thing but more often emotions of the soul or the diverse operation of the intellect and spirit, and they have been always in use from the earliest times, varied only a

little in inflection, according to the progress of that Dialect, and remain almost the same in every language. Words express the inner essence of the thing explained."

P. 29. "Adam named all things by their true name; the only explanation that can be given is that he named them in such a way as to transmit by means of the hearing to the intellect the most perfect image of their Nature."

P. 30. "The first men had the use of their tongue by infusion: hence it is indubitable that speech belongs to those many children of the Divine spirit which degenerate with use."

P. 32. "And concerning that which has been said of the force of words which, in their original form, explain as closely as possible the properties of things, I say also, as happens not only in those words, but in derived ones, and as I remark in all the non-barbarous languages of the present—that languages always express the varied character of diverse nations and the climate, the tastes and habits of different nations."

On this foundation he constructs a scientific theory of language absolutely modern in tone and application.

P. 40. "Besides, where have we that infallible code of good taste, by the rules of which we can, with closed eyes, let our pen be guided by our mind, sure of pleasing in this way every fine genius of our times and going on, celebrated and praised, through the darkness of all the ages to come?"

P. 41. "I await some production of your spirit: I would desire to see you thinking by yourself that which you write, and I seek only to acquire new visions and see new things."

P. 42. "Besides, each person considers things diversely according to the diversity of his own perceptions, which are truly that coloured crystal which tints other things with its own colour and although different, yet they can be easily verified. It is true that at another time such differences in perception would attain such a pitch of heroic eccentricity as to prefer Virgil and even Tasso to the great Homer, and to presume at midnight to see more clearly all men than in broad daylight by dint of syllogisms, and pretend, with four pedantic reasons, to raise a bulwark against the universal consensus of all the nations to the wonder of every century."

P. 47. "It is said that spirits are like keys, which open here, open there, according as their minds are more or less worked."

P. 50. "It may be said then that beauty in itself alone is a flower, which is to say, a pleasant, delightful thing but ultimately stupid and dead."

P. 60. "Even if it is true that the varieties of poetry are imitations and reflection, yet they are not at all on that account the same thing."

P. 61. "There is another thing, which I directly esteem as very important and believe to be unremarked as yet and that is, that to read the great Poets and to penetrate to the very innermost of their thoughts, there is nothing so necessary as that glow of fancy, and that emotion, and that fervour of the creative spirit, which is held as necessary to the Creator of the Poem.... In Poetry one must not have regard at all to the trite, usual course of reasoning, but only to that superhuman impulse, which, without taking stock

of our judgments, takes hold of our admiration—  
"irradiance or blaze of spirit."

With this wonderful definition of the artistic impulse which leads to literary creation, we may terminate the selection of extracts from this modern, eighteenth century writer and quote, as an example of how little our modern criticism differs from it in essentials, a passage of Benedetto Croce's essay 'Intorno alla storia della critica dantesca' (*Nuova Antologia*, 1° Luglio 1920):—

"In truth, to understand Dante or any other creative spirit, it is necessary to possess that fundamental knowledge and historical conscience which is formed and grows with the formation and growth of our inner personality; and, in the case of Dante, it is necessary to have a Dantescan soul and also, since he was poet, to know what poetry is in its eternal nature."

HUGH QUIGLEY.

### EXTRACTS FROM THE ALDBURGH RECORDS.—I.

(See *ante*, pp. 141, 184, 225.)

#### CHAMBERLAIN'S ACCOUNT-BOOKS.

IN 1576 "porpas pastis" were delicacies sent as presents.

1576

(Item Rc of y<sup>e</sup> toune of Baddinghm to y<sup>e</sup> Reliefe of Harrye gardner [Blind Harry] for y<sup>e</sup> whole yeare endinge at mihelmes 1577

Received of mistries goslyn th <sup>t</sup> hir husbonde bequathed . . . . .	xxvi <sup>s</sup> viii <sup>d</sup>
Paide to Edmonde bence senr for his chargs about Snape Bridge . . . . .	xiii <sup>li</sup> vi <sup>s</sup> viii <sup>d</sup>
To James Leggie for Sawinge of y <sup>e</sup> maides Legge . . . . .	iiii <sup>s</sup> iiiii <sup>d</sup>
To father Childe for y <sup>e</sup> maides Roume in his house th <sup>t</sup> hadde hir Legge cut of . . . . .	xvi <sup>s</sup> viii <sup>d</sup>
for a shete to burye the Lame woman . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup>
To them th <sup>t</sup> didde take paynes to bury hir . . . . .	ii <sup>s</sup>
To y <sup>e</sup> writer of y <sup>e</sup> number of y <sup>e</sup> Cattell . . . . .	xx <sup>d</sup>
To y <sup>e</sup> Cryer for twise Cryeing <sup>e</sup> y <sup>e</sup> Cattell . . . . .	iiii <sup>d</sup>
To Fyve Dryvers of y <sup>e</sup> Cattell . . . . .	viii <sup>d</sup>
To m <sup>r</sup> wentworthes man for bringinge y <sup>e</sup> townes writings . . . . .	xx <sup>d</sup>
To Robt Hinde for his chargs in sute by Loggye . . . . .	xiii <sup>li</sup> viii <sup>d</sup>
To John Boches wiffe for ii Swordes . . . . .	viii <sup>s</sup>
To y <sup>e</sup> Constables for y <sup>e</sup> tenthes and fiftenes . . . . .	viii <sup>s</sup>
for y <sup>e</sup> chargs to y <sup>e</sup> visitr of v <sup>e</sup> Churche . . . . .	xx <sup>d</sup>
To y <sup>e</sup> pson of Kockshall when he pehed . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup>
To Benedick for playenge on y <sup>e</sup> Drume at y <sup>e</sup> muster . . . . .	xxix <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup>
for a Chevne for y <sup>e</sup> booke of martirs . . . . .	xii <sup>d</sup>
for cryenge of a bull iii serall m <sup>r</sup> kett dayes . . . . .	xiii <sup>d</sup>
To my L of Bathes players . . . . .	x <sup>s</sup>
To mayer for xxx <sup>li</sup> Candell fetched by wi <sup>l</sup> m <sup>r</sup> bence for thuse of y <sup>e</sup> Toune . . . . .	vi <sup>s</sup> iii <sup>d</sup>
To y <sup>e</sup> Ringers upon y <sup>e</sup> Coronacon daye . . . . .	iiii <sup>d</sup>

To y <sup>e</sup> catcheman for caryenge the porpas to London and for cariedge of it to slaughtinge . . . . .	vii <sup>s</sup> iiiii <sup>d</sup>
To Brimble for his chargs in fetchinge of a doe from framlingham . . . . .	vii <sup>s</sup>
To John wightman for bakinge y <sup>e</sup> venison th <sup>t</sup> S <sup>r</sup> Robte Wingefeld sent to the Toune . . . . .	x <sup>s</sup>
To manbye the Roper for Layenge of a iii stone Roape and for a heler th <sup>t</sup> Burleye was hanged w <sup>h</sup> . . . . .	xviii <sup>d</sup>
To Eves for Ringinge y <sup>e</sup> Bell eveninge and morninge in y <sup>e</sup> winter untill Twelthe vi <sup>s</sup> . . . . .	viii <sup>d</sup>
for a bushell of Chorcole to mende y <sup>e</sup> Clocke w <sup>th</sup> . . . . .	vi <sup>d</sup>
for drinke for them th <sup>t</sup> Removed y <sup>e</sup> great bell . . . . .	iiii <sup>d</sup>
To palmer for his journye to Saxmoldhm for y <sup>e</sup> armorer . . . . .	xii <sup>d</sup>
To John Clarke for caryenge of bloomes wife to London . . . . .	vi <sup>s</sup>
To my L Sheafildes players . . . . .	vi <sup>s</sup> viii <sup>d</sup>
To John Tounes for mendinge of y <sup>e</sup> great bell . . . . .	iiii <sup>s</sup>
more to him for mendinge y <sup>e</sup> clocke hamer and yron woroke for y <sup>e</sup> grates . . . . .	xiii <sup>li</sup>
To nicholas battell for a li of match . . . . .	viii <sup>d</sup>
To Ryed clemence for ii Chists for y <sup>e</sup> porpas pastis . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup>
for mendinge y <sup>e</sup> Clocke to towers . . . . .	ii <sup>s</sup>
more to him for medinge y <sup>e</sup> stooles and lockes of y <sup>e</sup> churche . . . . .	ii <sup>s</sup> iiiii <sup>d</sup>
for a baxstringe for y <sup>e</sup> Sansebell and y <sup>e</sup> Clocke . . . . .	iiii <sup>s</sup> iiiii <sup>d</sup>
for mendinge y <sup>e</sup> greate bell wheale . . . . .	vi <sup>d</sup>
To mother bennet for iii monthes bourde of y <sup>e</sup> child for ii Coyfes and for mendinge of hir shoes and for neckerchifs . . . . .	xx <sup>d</sup>

In 1577 more fines paid for transgression of the "Cappe" statute.

1577

To w <sup>m</sup> Skrutton for palinge in the Toune house yarde . . . . .	iiii <sup>li</sup> xvi <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>
To Thoms Lovenes y <sup>e</sup> Clarke for makinge thinveteries of y <sup>e</sup> mariags christenings and buryalls . . . . .	iiii <sup>s</sup>
(also paid for keeping Reg <sup>r</sup> and Washing Church Linen).	
To y <sup>e</sup> smithe for tryminge of y <sup>e</sup> Chancell door a Stoole and for makinge of locks of the churche Doores . . . . .	iiii <sup>s</sup>
For Bates his Coate his dublett and all things belonginginge to them . . . . .	xx <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
To Durrant for settinge uppe of a benche at y <sup>e</sup> chansels end and nailes . . . . .	iiii <sup>d</sup>
Item p <sup>d</sup> to one for hue and crye . . . . .	vi <sup>d</sup>
To m <sup>r</sup> Foxe for ii Craggs of sturcion delived to M <sup>r</sup> Buxton for his counseill and Friendshippe in the Devisinge and ingrosinge of the Lease of o <sup>r</sup> mshe and gettinge my L his hande to y <sup>e</sup> same w <sup>ch</sup> y <sup>e</sup> Fefees hadde made . . . . .	xxvi <sup>s</sup> viii <sup>d</sup>
To Roger Cooke for y <sup>e</sup> Stanchiens in the Channseill . . . . .	xvi <sup>d</sup>
To y <sup>e</sup> Skavell menne for y <sup>e</sup> rest of the nighte tides . . . . .	xvi <sup>d</sup>
To Allen y <sup>e</sup> preacher at m <sup>r</sup> baillie Fremans requeste . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup>
Loste of y <sup>e</sup> iii <sup>li</sup> i <sup>s</sup> in goulde and silver th <sup>t</sup> was sent uppe to London to exchange as Robert hinde can witnes . . . . .	xiii <sup>s</sup> vi <sup>d</sup>

To Autie of Snape for iiiij<sup>r</sup> Loades of Rishes  
for y<sup>e</sup> Almes houses . . . . . xiiiiij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Delivered at y<sup>e</sup> comandment of m<sup>r</sup> bailiffs to y<sup>e</sup>  
Earle of Leicesters menne . . . . . xx<sup>s</sup>  
To thoms Lovenes for his yeres wagis ended  
at michelms 1578 . . . . . v<sup>li</sup>  
To y<sup>e</sup> comissioners for wearinge of cappes xiii<sup>r</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
To thoms Duxe for ii moules . . . . . ii<sup>d</sup>  
To y<sup>e</sup> widdowe gardners ma for v moules . . . . . v<sup>d</sup>  
To thoms Lovenes for waxe for y<sup>e</sup> toune seale  
and for a bagge to putt in y<sup>e</sup> waights . . . . . viij<sup>d</sup>  
To Eves for Ringinge the viii<sup>a</sup> clocke Bell . . . . . viiiij<sup>s</sup>  
For viii C oysters for m<sup>r</sup> Regnoulds . . . . . iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
more for freshe fishe for him . . . . . iiij<sup>d</sup>  
To peerce for Ellis . . . . . xx<sup>d</sup>  
for Crabbes . . . . . vj<sup>d</sup>  
To Brimble for oysters for my L . . . . . viij<sup>d</sup>  
To m<sup>r</sup> Foxe for powetts sent to y<sup>e</sup> m<sup>r</sup> of the  
requests . . . . . v<sup>s</sup>  
To Dennis browne for ii days dredginge . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup>  
(many entries for dredging).  
for m<sup>r</sup> perimans meate when he Dregged for  
oysters . . . . . iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
To Dennis browne and drane for gatheringe of  
Lugge . . . . . viij<sup>d</sup>  
To father Leche on his Death bedde . . . . . xiiij<sup>d</sup>  
To prophetts wiff for washinge the painters  
wiffes geare whe<sup>n</sup> she was deade . . . . . xij<sup>d</sup>  
Item p<sup>d</sup> to m<sup>r</sup> wentworthes man for ingrosinge  
of y<sup>e</sup> articles betwene the Coaste and great  
yermouth . . . . . v<sup>s</sup>  
for Ridinge to London to y<sup>e</sup> Counseill to mete  
w<sup>th</sup> m<sup>r</sup> gunville about y<sup>e</sup> sute of the Coaste  
to m<sup>r</sup> Foxe . . . . . xx<sup>s</sup>  
for riding to Southolde about y<sup>e</sup> busines of y<sup>e</sup>  
Coast to m<sup>r</sup> Foxe . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to w<sup>th</sup> Smithe th<sup>t</sup> he Laide oute at London  
firse to y<sup>e</sup> Clarke of the Counsaile . . . . . xviij<sup>d</sup> viiiij<sup>d</sup>  
more to y<sup>e</sup> writor of thorder betwene y<sup>e</sup> Coaste  
and yermouth . . . . . x<sup>s</sup>  
more to one th<sup>t</sup> caried y<sup>e</sup> same to my L of Huns-  
den to have his hande to the same . . . . . xiiij<sup>d</sup>

Aldeburgh, Suffolk. ARTHUR T. WINN.

(To be continued.)

BURIAL OF REMAINS OF SCROLLS OF THE LAW.—The following excerpt from *The Jewish Guardian* of the 10th inst. describes a service and ceremonial interment of sufficiently rare occurrence to justify preservation in these pages:—

“On Sunday, Sept. 5, the funeral of the remains of the Scrolls of the Law, which were burnt in the recent fire at the above Synagogue, took place at the Federation Cemetery, Edmonton, at 3 P.M. a Memorial Service was held in the Artillery Lane Synagogue which was crowded. The specially constructed marble coffin, containing the remains of the *Seferim* was placed before the Ark, and the Rev. J. Domovitch, the Rabbi of the Synagogue, first made a *Hesped*, the whole congregation being moved to tears. Then Dayan A. Chaikin ascended the pulpit and delivered a stirring and touching oration, after which the coffin was borne outside and placed in a conveyance, a large number of the members following to the cemetery.”

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

### THE SHIP ON THE ARMS OF PARIS.

WITH the recent publication of a fine double-page photograph of central Paris, taken from the air—in *The Illustrated London News*—allusion was incidentally made to the curious fact that the ship which is blazoned on the arms of Paris, and is displayed everywhere on the municipal structures of the French capital, was originally adopted owing to the shape of the island in the river, on which the city first sprang up, and which to-day is as ship-shape as ever, with Lemot's famous bronze equestrian statue of Henri Quatre appropriately gracing the prow.

By the courtesy of M. Knecht, the archivist of the French Embassy in London, I have been favoured with the expression of his opinion that the theory of the origin of the ship on the city arms of Paris is quite true, but that it is not generally known by whom and when the shape of the island city was first noticed, and when the ship was so incorporated in the arms. He states, however, that it is very old, and the ship already appeared on the seal of Paris in the year 1200. I have also received the following letter:—

Républ que Française,  
Conseil Municipal de Paris,  
Cabinet du Président.

Monsieur, Paris, le 25 Août, 1920.

J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre lettre du 23 Août, 1920, par laquelle vous me demandez un certain nombre de renseignements relatifs aux armoiries de la Ville de Paris.

Il semble qu' Etienne Pasquier (' Recherches de la France ' in fol. Paris, 1619, Appendice II., No. 5) ait été le premier à attribuer à la forme de l'île de la Cité la présence d'un bateau dans les armes de la Ville.

Cette opinion, défendue par André Favyn, par Marc de Vulson dans sa " Science héroïque," par le Père Ménestrier et par Sauval dans ses Antiquités de Paris,—a été reprise par Victor Hugo dans Notre-Dame de Paris.

On en peut lire une réfutation qui paraît décisive dans l'étude du Service historique de la Ville sur les Armoiries de Paris. Le même ouvrage conclut que le navire, pièce principale des armoiries, a pour origine le bateau qui, de tout temps, servit d'emblème aux Mercatores. Aque Parisius et fut probablement aussi celui des Nautae Parisiaci de l'époque gallo-romaine.

Le sceau le plus ancien que l'on possède aujourd'hui remonte à l'an 1200.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

Le Président du Conseil Municipal,  
J. LE CORBEILLE.

P.S.—Le volume auquel il est fait allusion dans cette lettre est intitulé: ' Les Armoiries de la Ville de Paris,' par le Comte de Coëtlogon.



refondu et complété par M. Tisserand. Collection de Documents sur l'Histoire générale de Paris. Imprimerie nationale, 1875, 2 volumes in 4.

On y trouve une reproduction du sceau le plus anciennement connu (1200) sur lequel on remarque le bateau incorporé dans les armes de la Ville.

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Hurlingham Club, S.W.

'PROSOPŌGEIA TRÆDEGAR,' said to have been written by Percy Enderby, author of 'Cambria Triumphans'—suggested emendation for line No. 17: "All sprung from me Pencoyd *Llantarnam sore.*" The last two words probably read "and Llansore." Llansore was a well-known seat of the Morgans. The word "sore" is taken by Mr. G. B. Morgan in his 'Historical Memoirs' to refer to the suffering under the penal laws.

JOHN WARDELL.

The Abbey, Shanagolden, co. Limerick.

SIR WILLIAM EVERETT.—The biography in the second supplement to the 'D.N.B.' concludes with the words: "His wife survived him without issue." Reference to the current 'Debrett' shows that he left two daughters, one of whom is married to the second Baron Cozens-Hardy, and the other to Lieut.-Col. J. W. H. Maturin, A.S.C.

HARMATOPEGOS.

EDMUND PYLE, D.D.—In his 'Memoirs of a Royal Chaplain, 1905,' p. 2., Mr. A. Hartshorne states that Thomas Pyle, the father of Edmund Pyle, married Mary, dau. of Charles Rolfe. This is not correct. Mary, b. 1682, was the daughter of Edmund Rolfe, Mayor of King's Lynn, 1713 and 1720. She married the Rev. Thomas Pyle in 1701; her daughter Elizabeth was baptized at St. Margaret's, Lynn, on Jan. 28, 1702, and her son Edmund was baptized at St. Nicholas, Lynn, on Apr. 20, 1704, and not in 1702, as stated in Mr. Hartshorne's 'Memoir.'

R. T. GUNTHER.

ST. CUTLAYCE.—In the MS. Lincoln Chapter Acts, under June 15, 1353, is a record of a "poor clerk" being admitted to serve "ad altare s'ce Cutlayce." I think it must be a mistake for "s'ci Gutlaci." There was an altar of St. Guthlac in Lincoln Minster at the time, probably that which was called St. Anne's a few years later. See Bradshaw and Wordsworth's 'Lincoln Cathedral Statutes,' lxx. n.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

## 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.

CORONATION OF LOUIS XI.—In Michelet's 'Histoire de France,' vol. vii. bk. xiii. chap. 1, there occurs the following passage:—

"Il endura en roi chrétien tous les honneurs du sacre. Les pairs prélats et les pairs princes l'ayant placé entre des rideaux, il fut dépouillé, puis, dans sa naturelle figure d'Adam, présenté à l'autel.... Il fut, selon le rituel, oint au front, aux yeux, à la bouche, de plus au pli des bras, au nombril, aux reins. Alors ils lui passèrent la chemise, l'habillèrent en roi...."

When was this strange ceremony performed for the last time? Did Louis XIV. and Charles XII. have to submit to it?

T. PERCY ARMSTRONG.

The Authors' Club, Whitehall Court, S.W.

PORCELAIN MASONIC MUG.—I have by me an old porcelain masonic mug holding about a pint with about seventeen signs of the craft, and having the following words at bottom:—

"The world is in pain, our secrets to gain. But still let them wonder and gaze on, for *they* ne'er can divine the word nor the sign of free and accepted mason."

It belonged to my great-grandfather, John Lorking, woolcomber, of Gavendish, Suffolk. Would this be Lowestoft ware?

C. C. WOOLLARD.

68 St. Michael's Road, Aldershot, Hants.

FRANCIS LHERONDELL.—He was incumbent of St. Hilda's, South Shields, ind. Nov. 26, 1748, and resigned in 1750, to be Vicar of West Walton in Lincolnshire. When did he resign this living? When and where did he die? I should be glad of any further information concerning him.

HAYDN T. GILES.

11 Ravensbourne Terrace, South Shields.

OIL-PAINTING OF WILLIAM AND MARY.—A Norfolk farmhouse contains an oil-painting which shows William III. (in the dress of a Roman general) and Mary II. (in modern attire) seated on thrones in a barge drawn by monsters, accompanied by nymphs and other creatures playing instruments of music. The lilies of France lie amid the waves. Monks with holy water cover before a plump archer. An ill-clad personage ascends with chalice and missal. Good and evil spirits (with human faces) contend in

aerial combat. Queen Mary holds a banner with the words "Non nobis, Domine." In the distance are ships of war, with the Dutch flag.

What event does this picture represent?  
S. R. POTTER.

36 Douglas Road, Romford.

H Z n, OR H.Z.n., DUTCH ABBREVIATION.—The 'Dictionary, English-Dutch,' and *vice versa*, 4th edit., published at Nijmegen, 1851, is by D. Bomhoff, H Z n. A correspondent writing recently from Meppel, Holland (12 S. vi. 313) has H.Z.n. after his name. Probably these abbreviations with and without stops are synonymous, but what do they stand for?

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

SIR WILLIAM JOHN STROTH died at Bognor, Feb. 1, 1859 [?]. Of what place in the West Indies was he formerly Governor?  
Arundel.  
A. H. W. FYNMORE.

BOOK BY MAJOR HENRY SHRAPNEL, ROYAL ARTILLERY.—In the *Proceedings* of the Royal Artillery Institution, of 1867, vol. v., p. 394, the following sentence occurs:

"About this time (1803) Shrapnel published in the 'Gunnery Guide, or a Pocket Companion for Non-commissioned Officers and Privates in the Artillery and Marines' an 'Explanation of the advantages and effects which may be derived in firing case shot in the mode preferred by Major Shrapnel.'"

Can any information be given about this book?  
J. H. LESLIE, Lieut.-Col.

FOTHERGILL FAMILY.—Can any reader give me the christian name, and date of birth and death, of a Mr. Fothergill, who is described in 1823 as: "An ingenious surgeon at Askrig."

H. S. GLADSTONE.  
Capenoch, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.

ELIZABETH CHUDLEIGH, DUCHESS OF KINGSTON.—Died Aug. 28, 1785, at St. Assize, near Paris. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' say where she was buried? None of the four or five memoirs I have read give this information.

W. COURTHOPE FORMAN.  
Compton Down, nr. Winchester.

DISRAELI'S 'CONINGSBY.'—In this novel, the author describes a model cotton mill and village, and an old mansion with an Italian staircase where Coningsby meets Edith. Is it possible to identify these places?

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

COMMANDER GRAHAM GORE, of the discovery ship Erebus, who perished in the ill-fated Polar Expedition of Sir John Franklin.

Would some one kindly give me his ancestry, and armorial bearings?

(Mrs.) M. A. RUBIDGE.

Highfield, Launceston, Cornwall.

NUNC DIMITTIS.—Of course, this Latin, like the original Greek and the English version, expresses a statement, not a wish. But it is often misapprehended. For instance, Burton, 'Anat. Mel,' ii. 3-5 writes "Lord, now let thy servant depart in peace"; and Merrick's metrical paraphrase (in Dodsley) has:—

Let this mortal frame decay,  
Mingled with its kindred clay.

Near the end of 'Woodstock' Scott actually writes *dimittas*, and so does Carlyle in the second essay on 'Richter.' There seems to be no doubt about the Greek. Does any Latin version give the subjunctive?

G. G. L.

THE SURNAME MAYALL.—I shall be much obliged for any instances of this surname, with references, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.  
ARTHUR MAYALL.

3 Church Street, Southport.

LONDON POSTMARKS.—Can any one tell me whether it would be possible for a London local letter in the year 1816 to be post-marked on a Sunday?

Is there such a thing as a book on post-marks?

Woldingham.

G. A. ANDERSON.

EPITAPH: AUTHOR WANTED.—In a north country (Yorks) burial ground I have lately come across an epitaph of more than ordinary merit and pathos:—

Passing from the stress of doing  
Into the peace of *Done*

Could any reader indicate the writer and poem from which it has been quoted? I have been told it is of American origin.

BRINCLIFF.

HEATHTOWN OR HEATHTON *juxta* WOLVERHAMPTON.—Can any one tell me the origin of this name? In an edition of 'Camden's Britannia,' dated 1722, it is marked on the map as "Heath Houses." Why was a certain Edward Grosvenor, said to be of Enville, Staffs, described as "Edward of Heathton" in certain Grosvenor pedigree records? He appears to have been the son of John Grosvenor or Gravenor of the

"Hollies," Enville, whose wife was Jane Jordan. Is this the family of Jordan in whose barn at Coleshill or some other locality the timbers of the "Pilgrims' ship Mayflower" have been said to have been recently discovered? What etymological connexion is there between "Heathton" and "Eaton"—to wit, "Eaton" on Dee near Chester, an ancient seat of the Grosvenors according to Camden? Is there any other locality of this name?

JOHN W. BROWN.

QUOTATION FROM CARTWRIGHT.—Clarendon wrote of John Hampden that:—

"He was a supreme governor over all his passions and affections, and had thereby a greater power over other mens."

Southey, citing this passage ('Commonplace Book,' iii. 52), says:—

"Who is it that imitated this in verse?"

"A great exactor of himself and then, &c."

and adds in a note:—

"Clarendon it is that has imitated Cartwright here."

I presume that the reference is to William Cartwright (1611–1643), but have been unable to verify it. Can any one complete the quotation, and say to whom Cartwright applied the description?

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

THOMAS J. WISE.—I should be grateful for a list of the bibliographical writings of Thomas J. Wise, Esq., and the reprints issued by him, e.g., the bibliographies of Robert Browning, the Brontë family, Swinburne, Borrow, &c., and the reprint of 'Pauline' (Robert Browning), and other rare books which he covers. Some of these publications were issued in the "Ashley Books" series. I should be very glad if I could secure a fairly complete list of these writings.

E. G. BUTTRICK.

307 Wilder Street, Lowell, Massachusetts.

CAISTER, NORFOLK. I should be glad if references to the following who were connected with Caister in Hegg, Norfolk:—

Thomas Bransby, *circa* 17—.

Elizabeth Bransby, *circa* 1728.

Lady Catherine Braunch, *circa* 1420.

Robert de Castro, *circa* 1259.

John de Castre, *temp.* Edward II.

Edward Clere, *circa* 1451.

William Clere, *circa* 1382.

John Dawbeney, *circa* 1469.

Lady Elizabeth Rothenhall, widow of John Clere, died 1438.

WILLIAM DE CASTRE.

THEANA.—A lady friend, expert in the solution of acrostics, asks me who was Theana, thus described in a "light" in an acrostic given in one of the Sunday papers:—

Queen of Bounty and brave mind,  
An ornament of woman-kind.

I do not recognize the name. Will some reader kindly help?

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. If I am right, thy grace impart  
Still in the right to stay;  
If I am wrong, oh! teach my heart  
To find that better way.
2. I have found a gift for my fair,  
I have found where the wood-pigeons breed.
3. I hate the Drum's discordant sound  
Parading round, and round, and round.

DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

## Replies.

PATRICK ARCHER OF LONDON  
AND WATERFORD, MERCHANT.

TEMP. CHARLES I. AND CHARLES II.

(11 S. v. 9.)

IN 'N. & Q.' for Jan. 6, 1912 (11 S. v. 9), I made an inquiry regarding Patrick Archer of London, merchant, temp. Car. II., whose "gun-running" expeditions on behalf of the Stuart cause in Ireland, are referred to in the 'Calendar of State Papers, Irish Series, September, 1669, to December, 1670' (1910).

I am now able to furnish fuller information about the services rendered by Patrick Archer to his exiled King, as the original royal warrant recounting those services, and promising payment for them, has recently come into my possession. It is a family tradition that this Patrick Archer was a collateral of the County Wicklow Archers, but hitherto I knew of no documentary evidence to support it. It appears, however, that this warrant was preserved by my forbears, and deposited, with other family papers, between the years 1860–70, with a firm of lawyers in New Square, Lincoln's Inn, where it was mislaid and forgotten. During the war the premises of the firm were struck by a bomb from enemy aircraft, and a good many rooms were wrecked. In cleaning up and sorting out the débris, the old warrant was discovered and returned to me.

The document is in an excellent state of preservation. It is engrossed on thick parchment, measuring 18 $\frac{5}{8}$  in. by 14 in., and bears the remains of the royal seal in the (to the reader) left-hand top-corner. Charles II.'s signature, in a sprawling and spidery hand, and that of Secretary Nicholas, firm and bold, are both very legible. Of the contents of the document it may be noted that Ormonde's testimony to the petitioner's *bona-fides* reflects the candour and generosity of a famous noble character, while it appears that as early as the Cromwellian wars the rationing of troops in the field with tobacco was considered as essential as it was during the Great War of our own times.

Copy of the original Warrant from Charles II. for the payment of £5,883 19s. 6d. to Patrick Archer, Merchant, of Waterford, for advances made by him in various ways to Charles I. and Charles II.

Dated July 23, 1656.

CHARLES R. (Sign Manual).

Charles by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To our right trusty and entirely beloved cosen and Councillor James Marquis of Ormonde,\* our Lieutenant of Ireland, and to the Chief Officer or Officers in that our Kingdome for the time being. Greeting. Whereas upon the petition of Patrick Archer of Waterford in our Kingdome of Ireland Merchant that payment might be assigned, and made to him out of the customs of our townes of Waterford and Ross in the said Kingdome for all such moneys as upon account appear due to him for disbursements and services performed for our father of blessed memory and us. We referred the consideration of the said petition to our said cosen and councillor the Marquis of Ormonde, Lieutenant of that our Kingdome, who hath thereupon the 11th of this instant July certified us in these words:—"May it please your Majesty. According to your Majesty's pleasure signified upon the 5th day of this month by Mr. Secretary Nicholas† I have perused the petition of Patrick Archer, and conferred with the petitioner, whom I cannot but in justice certify to your Majesty to be a very honest man, and one whom I have always found very ready to engage his estate for your Majesty's service, and particularly when by the command of your royal father of blessed memory I was to enable the Marquis of Antrim‡

\* Butler, James, 12th Earl and 1st Marquess (1642) and 1st Duke of Ormonde (1661) (1610-1688) Lord Lieut. of Ireland, 1644, and again 1661-69, and again 1677-84. The duke, an eminent statesman, is known in history as "the great duke of Ormonde."

† Nicholas, Sir Edward (1593-1669) Secretary of State to Charles I. and Charles II. Pensioned on account of age and sickness, 1662. ('Dict. Nat. Biog.')

‡ MacDonnell, Randall, 2nd Earl and 1st Marquis of Antrim (1609-1683). Sent by the King to raise forces in Scotland, 1639.

to send over that supply of men to the Marquis of Montrose\* under the command of Sir Alexander McDonald† this petitioner undertook the charge of transporting them, without which I knew not how to have performed that service, and besides what he paid for the freight of other ships he sent a vessel of his own with fourteen pieces of Ordnance, which ship of his was lost in the said expedition.

"I find that by an order of my own, upon a certificate made to me by the Commissioners authorized in pursuance of the articles of peace, there was due to him in March, 1650, for moneys disbursed by him for arms and munition delivered by him for your service the sum of three thousand thirty-five pounds nineteen shillings sixpence sterling, and that there was at the same time an order signed by me, by the advice of the said Commissioners, for the payment of two hundred and five pounds, and to him for interest of the said principal debt at seven pounds ten shillings per annum until the same should be paid, which interest to this time amounts to one thousand twenty-five pounds sterling. And I likewise find a warrant signed by myself for the payment of five hundred sixty three pounds sterling for Tobacco delivered by him for the use of the army, which sum remains still due.

"He doth demand to be allowed for the damages and losses which he sustained in that expedition for Scotland in which he lost his ship as aforesaid, to justify which demand he produces a bond entered into by my brother Richard Butler‡ and Mr. Edward Comerford upon my desire, whereby they are obliged to save him harmless for any damages he should sustain in that service, and he does reckon his damages in the loss of the said ship, and the forbearance of two thousand six hundred pounds by him disbursed for the freight and victualling of the ship which transported the said men (which was not paid unto him till five years after the same should have been paid) to be no less than a thousand pounds. He doth likewise demand the sum of two hundred and sixty pounds for so much powder delivered by him to Sir Thomas Esmond,§ Sir Walter Dungan,|| and several others after I left the Kingdome of Ireland,

\* Graham, James, 1st Marquis of Montrose (1612 - 1650). Joined Covenanters, 1637. Royalist General in Scotland, 1644. Betrayed by Mcleod of Assynt, and hanged in the Grassmarket, Edinburgh.

† Macdonnell, Alexander, 3rd Earl of Antrim (d. 1696), brother of Randall Macdonnell, 2nd Earl and 1st Marquis of Antrim.

‡ Butler, Richard, Honourable, of Kilcash. Joined with the Irish, 1641. Governor of the co. Waterford; a reputed Lieut.-General among the rebels, died 1701. (Burke's and Lodge's Peerages).

§ Esmonde, Sir Thomas, of Ballytramon, co. Wexford (son of Sir Lawrence, Lord Esmonde, baron of Lymbrick) General of horse to Charles I. creat. a baronet of Ireland, 1628. (Living in 1660.)

|| Dungan, Sir Walter, 3rd Baronet, of Castle-town, co. Kildare. One of the Confederate Catholics of Kilkenny. Died s.p. His brother William created Viscount Dungan, 1661, an Earl of Limerick, 1685. (Burke's 'Extinct Peerage.')

which sum, since it appears by a note under their hands that they received whilst they continued in arms for your Majesty's service by my commission, I think reasonable for your Majesty to allow.

"He doth further demand some allowance for disbursements and services done by order from the Marquis of Clanricard,\* whereof he doth not produce such evidence I can certify any opinion upon to your Majesty, but think fit that his rights to those pretences may be reserved to him till he can make it more particularly appear. He doth desire an allowance for a journey hither into Flanders upon the direction of the Lord of Muskry† to solicit the Duke of Lorraine for supplies.

"I conceive the way proposed by the petitioner for the satisfaction of what is justly due from your Majesty to him is not unreasonable, all which I humbly submit to your Majesty's determination. (Signed) Ormonde."

Which said Certificate we having duly considered do hereby not only allow and approve of same, but order and require the Lord Lieutenant, or other our chief officer or officers for the time being in our said Kingdom of Ireland to make effectual order as soon as it shall please God to restore us to the possession of that our Kingdom, that all the several sums mentioned in the said certificate to be due to the said Patrick Archer amounting to the sum of five thousand eight hundred eighty three pounds nineteen shillings sixpence sterling be orderly and legally assigned upon the Customs of Waterford and Ross, and accordingly duly and fully satisfied and paid to our said subject Patrick Archer, or his Assignees, for his said good services seasonably performed when others declined their duty in that kind. And as for the said Patrick Archer's demands of allowance for disbursements and services done by order from our right trusty and entirely beloved cosen the Marquis of Clanricard, and for the said Archer's allowance for a journey he performed by direction of our right trusty and well beloved cosen the Lord Viscount Muskry, we will and ordain that the rights and pretences of the said Patrick Archer in these particulars may be reserved to him without prejudice till we receive further information from them, whereupon we shall better judge of the equity of his pretences and whereupon give further order therein.

Given at our Court at Bruges, July 23, 1656, in the eighth year of our reign.

By his Majesty's Commands,

(Signed) EDW. NICHOLAS.

Apparently very little of this debt was liquidated by 1663, for according to the above 'Calendar of State Papers,' Charles II., by letters patent dated Jan. 28, 1664, acknowledged his indebtedness to Patrick Archer for the sum of 6,294*l.* 5*s.*

\* Burgh, Ulick de, 5th Earl and Marquis of Clanricarde (1604-1657). Deputy in Ireland for Ormonde, 1650. Capitulated to the Parliament, 1652.

† MaccCarthy, Donogh, 2nd Viscount Muskerry and 1st Earl of Clanricarty (creat. 1658). Commanded the royalist forces in Munster against Cromwell.

Patrick Archer eventually settled at Riverstown, co. Meath. According to a pedigree prepared by Charles Lynezar circa 1731, which was in the possession of Mr. Martin Archer-Shee, Q.C., in 1888, the Riverstown Archers were a branch of the famous Kilkenny family. My inquiry, in 1912, as to the parentage and family of Patrick Archer met with no response, but I think that I can now identify him, having found an old skeleton pedigree, drawn up in the sixties of the last century, which endeavoured, but without success, to establish a relationship between the Archers of Kilkenny, Wexford, and Wicklow. Patrick Archer was evidently the fifth son of Walter Archer of Kilkenny and Cappaght (died Jan. 4, 1624-5) by his wife Elizabeth Shee, and his eldest brother was Henry Archer, who died in 1645, having married Ellen, daughter of James Fitzharris of Ross.

Between the years 1863-66 my family commissioned Sir Bernard Burke to establish the connexion, if it existed, between the Archers of Kilkenny and Wicklow; and, at the same period, Capt. Lawrence Archer, 60th Rifles, author of several editions of 'Brief Memorials of English Families of the name of Archer' (1st edition, Edinburgh, 1856) was on the same track. Both failed in their endeavours, although Sir Bernard expressed himself as morally certain that they were one and the same family. I suppose as a *quid pro quo* for his fees, "Ulster" delivered himself of an ambiguous statement in his 'Dormant and Extinct Peerages,' 1866. Under "Archer—Barons Archer, of Umberslade, co. Warwick," he wrote: "One line, deriving descent from Tulbert L'Archer the Norman, was settled at a very remote period at Kilkenny, in Ireland; and its descendants may still be traced in that kingdom, one being the present Graves-Chamneys Archer, Esq., of Mount John, co. Wicklow." G. C. Archer was my grandfather, and incidentally, he had been dead eighteen years. This statement was severely castigated by a correspondent of 'N. & Q.' signing himself "R. C." at 5 S. i. 167. The alleged connexion between the Warwickshire and co. Kilkenny Archer seems, at any rate, to have been pure fiction.

As I pointed out in my 1912 communication, Patrick Archer's son, John, married a Wicklow Archer, and both he and his wife were living at Riverstown in 1707, and had two daughters.

H. G. ARCHER.

Chettle Lodge, Blandford, Dorset.

ALDGATE AND WHITECHAPEL (9 S. iv, 168, 269, 385, 441; v. 34, 134).—The meaning of "Aldgate" was discussed in 'N. & Q.' twenty years ago, and Mr. Henry Harben, in his 'A Dictionary of London,' 1918, brings up once more the earliest form of the name that is known and tacitly abandons it. Personally, I think it was wise of Mr. Harben to treat it in that way. This form, "Ealsegate," appears in Herman's 'De Miraculis Sancti Edmundi' (c. 1095), edited in *Rerum Britt. Scriptores*, No. 96, by Mr. Thomas Arnold, 1890. Mr. W. H. Stevenson cited it in 1897 in *The English Historical Review*, xii. p. 491, and dubiously derived it from Ealh [gen. *ēāles*]. He referred to that in the discussion in 'N. & Q.' and, having assumed that *es* suffered metathesis into *se*, suggested two more derivations, namely, Ealu and Alusa. The general reader, therefore, can take his choice of Ealh or Ealu or Alusa. But each of these leads to a *cul-de-sac*, where he is concerned.

In "Ealsegate" we have a unique form that never appears again. The regular West Saxon "Ealle-," for *Eallan*, is known, and the eleventh-century author Herman tells us that he compiled his work partly from oral tradition and partly from an old manuscript written in a very difficult and crabbed way: "calamo...difficillimo, et ut ita dicam, adamantino"; 'Prologue,' p. 27, *u.s.*, l. 3. The general reader, therefore, is justified in asking—Can "Ealsegate" be a scribal mistake for *Eallegate*? Well, *s* does appear in place of *l* in early medieval script in England, and, moreover, *l* sometimes appears for *s*. The latter confusion sets us upon the right track and such scribal errors in the 'Historia Brittonum,' and elsewhere, as *Cair legeint*, *lignum*, and *poluistis*, for "Cair Segeint," "signum" and "posuistis," indicate the use of an *s* which suggested *l* to inexperienced readers. This particular *s* can only have been one of the reverted type, namely *i*, and it is quite easy to see that carelessness in marking the stem of *l*, and diminution of its height, would suggest this reverted letter to one who could not identify a proper name such as *Eallegate*.

The six following errors will, I feel sure, convince the fair-minded reader of the possibility postulated:—

1. Concision for *concilium*, a mis-spelling of *conchylium*, in 'A Latin and Anglo-Saxon Glossary,' ed. J. H. Hessels, 1890, from a Corpus Christi College (Cambridge) MS. of the eighth century.

2. Wandesberie for *Wændelberie* in the Domesday Record for Oxfordshire, fo. 160.

3. Hiresgas for Hirelgas in Master Wace's 'Roman de Brut,' c. 1155.

4. Estut for *Eltut*, a dialectical form of "Iltut," in the 'Historia Brittonum,' cap. 71, p. 216, MS. Q., thirteenth century.

5. Percusa for *Pertula* in the 'Itinerarium Antonini,' *Gallia*, MS. G (now lost), edd. Parthey and Pinder, 1848.

6. Durosipons for *Durolipons*, a mis-reading (?) of Camden's; ep. "Durolisponte" in Pseudo-Richard, Iter XVII.

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

SILVER WINE CISTERNS FOR COOLING WINE BOTTLES (12 S. vii. 250).—Jackson in the second volume of his 'Illustrated History of English Plate' treats of these and mentions one belonging to the Duke of Cumberland which is 35 inches long and weighs 1,930 ozs., with maker and hall-mark, David Willaume, 1708-9. The Duke of Portland has one 27 inches long and 14½ inches high, weighing 365 ozs. The one at the Winter Palace, Petrograd, is 8,000 ozs., made in 1734 by Charles Kandler. The Duke of Rutland has a cistern dated 1681, which is 48 inches long and weighs 2,000 ozs. Was it not a fountain which Plymouth presented to King Charles II. in 1680, and not a cistern? ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Cripps illustrates the wine cistern of 1734, now as formerly at the Winter Palace Petrograd, and states it was made by Charles Kandler, in London, and weighed nearly 8,000 ounces. Cripps refers to the Welbeck cistern of 1682, and to one of 1667. He alludes to the doubt as to whether these very large pieces of plate were wine cisterns in fact, or rather cisterns for washing forks and spoons in. A large wine cooler formerly belonged to the Marquesses of Hastings and from them descended to the Countess of Loudoun and Lord Donington, who died in 1895. It was a German piece of about 1750, and weighed (with its wooden box) nearly 780 ounces. W. H. QUARRELL.

Wine coolers are fairly common, and may be met with at silversmith's and antique furniture shops. They are not always of pure silver. I had a pair in heavy Sheffield plate some years ago, which I disposed of to a member of the family in Virginia, whose ancestral arms were engraved thereon.

So far as memory serves the details were these approximately: height, 20 inches weight,

25 lbs. The floral and scroll ornament in relief was most ornate, indeed almost "loud," and belonged to the period of early nineteenth century.

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

A few years ago there was, and doubtless there still is, a fine specimen at Hedleston Hall, Derbyshire.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN, F.S.A.Scot.  
Walsall.

"HEIGHTEM, TIGHTEM AND SCRUB" (12 S. vii. 248) were, I think, strangers to me; but when I came to consider them I fancied they bore a likeness to:—

Highty, tighty paradighty clothed in green, with which begins a riddle on the holly-tree, that is to be found in Halliwell's 'Nursery Rhymes,' at p. 133, and that I seem to remember as having seen elsewhere in the form:—

Hightum, tightum, paraditum dressed all in green. "Hoity-toity" and "highty-tighty" differ only as regards the value of the vowels. I presume it was the humour of Miss L. M. ANSTEY's cousin's great-grandfather that caused him to make two wigs out of hoity-toity by ignoring the hyphen, and substituting a comma. ST. SWITHIN.

Cornwall seems to be responsible for this phrase, and the spelling as recorded by Wright's 'Dialect Dictionary' is the same as that used by E. F. Bensen, the following examples being given:—

*Hitem*—She'm some gay—she do wear hitem to the tea fight, and hitem when she do trapes—but law if you see'd her working in her Scrubbs you'd know what a slut her really es (From T. C. Peter's MS. Collection of Cornish Words).  
*Titem*—A costume for wear when neither visiting nor working.

*Scrubbs*—Working clothes.

I fail to find any other record of this expression elsewhere.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

In my childhood, during the "seventies," I continually heard the expression "Hoity, Toity, and Scrub." The above variant is quite new to me.

KATHLEEN A. N. WARD.  
Cairnbinn, Whitehouse, co. Antrim.

Two definitions in N. Bailey's 'Dictionary' (1st ed., 1721, latest 1802), throw light on my query: "Scrubbed, *v.* (*scrubber*, Dan.), worn out, also slovenly, mean habited."  
"Tight, *a.* (in dress), not slovenly." Hence,

it was easy to evolve "heightem" for the well-dressed, "tightem" for the neatly-dressed, and "scrub" for the slatternly person, and thence to transfer the terms to the garments worn by such individuals. L. M. ANSTEY.

NOVELS OF THE NORTH WOODS (12 S. vii. 231).—MR. E. COLBY will find that by far the majority of Mr. Ridgwell Cullum's novels have a *locale* in the regions he names. Most of his books are published by Chapman & Hall, London I have read several, and with one exception. 'The Compact,' the localities were within the sphere named by him. 'The Blazed Trail,' 'The Riverman,' and 'The Hooded Man,' by Mr. Stewart Edward White are tales of the North Woods, the two first named being descriptive of the "logging" business. 'The Prey of the Strongest' is a contribution by Mr. Morley Roberts to the literature of the North-West timber trade in B.C. Mr. Hubert Footner in 'Jack Chanty,' writes a story of Whabasca; and others of his are 'The Sealed Valley' and 'The Fur Bringers.' The two last I have not read, but I think they will be found to deal with the localities. Mr. Bertram S. Sinclair is another writer who, writes of this locality. His 'North of Fifty-five' and 'Big Timber' exploit the timber industry. He has written many fine stories of the North-West generally. A few other writers whose geographical selection appears to favour the North-West, are R. W. Service ('The Trail of '98'), Peter B. Kyne, H. H. Knibbs, Dane Coolidge, and the Rev. Virginia E. Ros; probably MR. COLBY may know some of these writers already. But they are mentioned in case he may not know them.

C. P. HALP.

DOMESTIC HISTORY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY (12 S. vii. 191, 216, 257).—I have recently met with a much earlier reference to the custom of afternoon tea than that given at the last reference, which may be allowed to speak for itself, since it amounts to a virtual claim for this domestic introduction. In 'Many Memories of Many People,' by Mrs. M. C. M. Simpson, the daughter of Nassau William Senior, the authoress writes:—

"Ours was one of the first houses where afternoon tea was an institution. It was the custom to ride all through the spring and summer from five to seven, and when my father came home to fetch me in the afternoon, he used to find me drinking a cup of servants' tea brought to me by my maid. He very soon joined in this agreeable habit, and tea was served regularly at four o'clock.

Many of our friends found this out, and we had very merry little meetings at that hour before our daily ride."

The actual date is not given, but I gather the period must have been in the early years of the late Queen Victoria's reign, between 1837 and 1840. C. P. HALE

SYDNEY SMITH'S "LAST FLICKER OF FUN" (12 S. vii. 270)—Years ago I was told that Wimpole Street is the "long unlovely street" of Tennyson's 'In Memoriam,' and that Sydney Smith just before his death remarked, "All things come to an end—except Wimpole Street." JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA (12 S. vii. 31, 98, 152, 215, 253).—I should like to thank FATHER FLETCHER for his kind reply to the last reference. Fra Niccolo Dal-Gal, to whom he directs my attention, has, I notice, written the account of St. Anthony in the 'Catholic Encyclopædia,' and says:—

"He is especially invoked for the recovery of things lost, as is also expressed in the celebrated responsory of Friar Julian of Spires—

Si quaeris miracula . . .  
 . . . resque perditas."

Julian of Spires died about 1250, so there is nothing modern about the custom, as ST. SWITHIN seems to suggest at the second reference. JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

THE MIRACULOUS HOST OF WILSNACK (12 S. vii. 190, 255).—MR. JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT'S excerpt from the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' though it confirms the fact that there was a pilgrimage at Wilsnack, neither explains its nature nor gives a "Miraculous Host" as its objective, but an esteemed correspondent from Oxford advances the purport of my query a step thus:—

"Zedler ('Universal-Lexicon') says that the pilgrimages to Wellesnack or Wilsnack began in 1444, when some of the actual blood of Our Lord which issued from His side at the Crucifixion was exhibited. He does not mention any crucifix or Host. Then one Johann Cuno, a Dominican, and one Sebastian Kalbe, a Franciscan, denied that the occurrence was genuine. So it was ultimately remitted to the Universities of Leipzig and Erfurt to decide, and they in 1444, or soon after, decided that the point must not be pressed too far, and that the incident was not far from superstition. The populace believed in it, and no doubt the Pope [Nicolas V. in 1453] who confirmed it. Zedlar gives several references where further information could be obtained, but the books he mentions are probably only to be found (in England) in the British Museum or Bodleian. Probably 'The Life of Cusarum' or the Bull of Nicolas V. would settle your point."

It is clear from all this that the dates of the origin of the pilgrimage are conflicting, that the very nature of the alleged miracle is controverted, and that what a Cardinal denounces in 1451 a Pope upholds in 1453. What a glaring illustration of the uncertainties of history!

J. B. MCGOVERN.

MISSING WORDS: RECOVERY DESIRED (12 S. vii. 232).—

1. Come not, when I am dead,  
 To drop thy foolish tears upon my grave,  
 To trample round my fallen head,  
 And vex the unhappy dust thou wouldst  
 not save.  
 There let the wind sweep and the plover cry;  
 But thou, go by.

This is the first verse (there are but two) of one of Tennyson's best known songs.

C. C. B.

2. Fit nihil ex nihilo. Tria jugera vaccaque! Gratias.  
 Constat! Suffragans Hodgus ipse subest.  
 Deficit interea merces; tria jugera post hoc  
 Vacca vorat, vaccam rusticus, ecce nihil!

H. D. ELLIS.

3. I would suggest as possible that these lines may occur in some prologue or epilogue to the Westminster Play.

C. L. S.

[Several other correspondents thanked for replies to 1.]

FRANCIS GASTRELL, VICAR OF STRATFORD-ON-AVON (12 S. vii. 269).—I do not find he was ever Vicar of Stratford; although so styled by Sir Sidney Lee in his book 'Stratford-on-Avon' (1904), p. 299. Edward Kenwick was Vicar of Stratford and Rector of Atherstone-on-Stour, 1736-62. Francis Gastrell is probably the son of Peregrine G. of Slapton, co. Northants, arm., who matriculated at Christ Church, Oxon, on Dec. 14, 1721, aged 14; took his B.A., 1725; and M.A. degree, 1728. He was, no doubt, akin to the good Bishop of Chester (1714-25) of the same names and college; and was himself Vicar of Frodsham, Cheshire. After razing New Place to the ground, in a fit of iconoclastic fury, and disposing of the materials, Gastrell left Stratford, "amidst the rages and curses of the inhabitants." The site of New Place has thenceforth remained vacant; and is now enshrined within a charming garden. In March, 1762, Gastrell, who thenceforth until his death in 1768 lived at Lichfield in a house belonging to his wife, leased the desolate site of New Place with its garden to



William Hunt of Stratford. On his death Gastrell left his Stratford property to his widow, who sold it to Hunt in 1775. Mrs. Gastrell was Jane, sister of Gilbert Walmisley of Lichfield, a cultivated man who showed much interest in Johnson and Garrick in their youth, and whose memory they always revered. In 1776, says Boswell in his 'Life of Johnson': "Mrs. Aston... and her sister, Mrs. Gastrell, a widow lady, had each a house and garden, and pleasure-ground, prettily situated upon Stowhill, a gentle eminence, adjoining to Lichfield." Johnson and Boswell dined with Mrs. Gastrell, "at the lower house on Stowhill... at two o'clock. Dr. Johnson told Boswell afterwards that when Gastrell "with Gothic barbarity cut down" Shakespeare's "mulberry tree"; his wife "participated in the guilt of what the enthusiasts of our immortal bard deem almost a species of sacrilege." In a letter to Johnson of Oct. 22, 1779, Boswell, describing a visit to Lichfield, says: "I then proceeded to Stow-hill, and first paid my respects to Mrs. Gastrell, whose conversation I was not willing to quit." A. R. BAYLEY.

Some few years ago I contributed to *The Antiquary* a brief history of the famous mulberry tree at New Place, and its more or less authentic derivatives. Most of my information about the Rev. Francis Gastrell was gathered from 'An Historical Account of New Place,' &c., by J. O. Halliwell-Phillips, 1864. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

FRENCH SONGS WANTED (12 S. vii. 270).—The song wanted by J. C. W., which does not begin as he quotes it, but of which the first lines are

O Richard! ô mon roi!  
L'univers t'abandonne;

is to be found in 'La Lyre Française,' in the "Golden Treasury Series." It is by Sedaine, who was born in 1719, and died in 1797.

HARRY K. HUDSON.

Stratford Lodge, Twickenham.

'O Richard, O mon roi' is Blondel's song in Sedaine's 'Comédie en trois actes, en prose et en vers,' 'Richard Cœur de Lion,' produced by the "Comédiens Italiens Ordinaires du roi" in Paris, Oct. 21, 1784. The comedy (or rather comic opera libretto) will be found in the 'Œuvres Choisis de Sedaine' (Hachette edition). It was set to music by Grétry. There are two modern editions of the vocal score (French and German words), viz., Peters of Leipzig

(London agent, Augener) and Litolf of Brunswick (London agent, Enoch, Gt. Marlborough Street). The other once popular song mentioned by J. C. W., 'Où peut un homme être mieux que dans sa famille' has long since been "out of print" and the first edition is sought by French collectors.

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

36 Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

PRINCIPAL LONDON COFFEE HOUSES, TAVERNS AND INNS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (12 S. vii. 185, and *ante*).—The old City tavern of "Purssell's," Finch Lane, should, I think, warrant inclusion in Mr. PAUL DE CASTRO's very helpful list. It was razed about thirty years ago. The site is now occupied by a well-known firm of stock-brokers. CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

'DIE ENGLISCHE PFERDEDESSUR' (12 S. vii. 231).—Since sending this query I have discovered a full description of this mysterious book in Capt. Carl Graefe's 'Hippologische Literatur' (Leipzig, 1863, no. 420). Edouard Gordon (not "Gowan") is described as "Rittmeister in der Grossbritt. Armee." I may add no such officer appears described in "Gordons under Arms."

J. M. BULLOCH.

37 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

THE UNIVERSITY FAMILY BIBLE: HENRY SOUTHWELL (12 S. vii. 230).—In the Historical Catalogue of the Printed Editions of the Holy Scripture (Library of the British and Foreign Bible Society) Part I., English, p. 299, consecutive number 908; there is mentioned under the year 1773: "The *Universal Family Bible*... by... Henry Southwell..." and in the description of the Bible which follows, it is said that "Robert Sanders... was the real compiler."

The history of Robert Sanders (1727–1783) compiler and hack-writer in London, including his arrangement with the Rev. Henry Southwell for the publication of the Family Bible will be found in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.'

W. M. CLAY.

Alverstoke, Hants.

KITTY CLIVE, ACTRESS (12 S. vii. 250).—Kitty Clive (Miss Raftor) captivated a sober gentleman of good family who married her. This was the Mr. George Clive mentioned by Mr. LEGGATT. He was a barrister without practice, brother to Sir Edward Clive, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and nephew to another judge of the same family; an old

Hereford one. The famous Robert, Lord Clive, was second cousin to Mr. George Clive. The marriage is supposed to have taken place in 1732, but the actual date does not appear possible of ascertainment. They separated in 1733, presumably because the husband assumed airs of superiority which offended Kitty's independent nature. Taylor the journalist says Mr. Clive was "a very learned and intelligent man." This may or may not have been, but he became a gentleman companion to Mr. Ince, a gentleman of fortune, which does not argue much force of character. Kitty died in 1785, but history is silent as to the dates of the birth and death of her husband.

A. E. HANFORD.

The Tree Tops, Amersham, Bucks.

'STALKY & Co., BY RUDYARD KIPLING (12 S. vi. 334; vii. 57, 118).—The Stalky story, never reprinted, which turned on a cattle-running escapade, was called 'Stalky,' and appeared in England in *The Windsor Magazine* for Decemehr, 1898, with illustrations by L. Ravenhill, and in America in *McClure's Magazine* for the same month.

J. R. H.

THE VAGARIES OF INDEXERS (12 S. vii. 231, 255).—The following examples of indexing from a curious little book recently published, entitled 'The Fateful Seagull' cannot, I think, be beaten by any existing Index:—

As I was—suffering from neuritis.

At this stage I came to the conclusion that the Admiral of the Naval Base was a very clever man.

Consider the Empire has to thank my eldest son that the Government obtained the secret at the time they did.

During the past sixty years.

Had seen a great deal of sea life.

I would have had great pleasure in teaching the sailors.

I have read Admiral Jellicoe's book.

Next I came down to Exmouth.

The trail of the submarine.

You will notice that one of my letters.

All the above and numerous similar entries are under the initial letter.

PELOPS.

STOURHEAD AND ALEXANDER POPE (12 S. vii. 231, 256).—The name "Bergellius" at the latter reference, eleven lines from the foot of the page, should be "Beyellius. In its unlatinized form it was presumably Beyel. (There was a Swiss engraver, Daniel Beyel living in the latter half of the eighteenth century.) The Jacobus Beyellius

mentioned by Barth was a priest of Speier, who copied inscriptions in various places. That beginning "Hujus Nympha loci" is simply headed "Epigramma repertum sub quodam fonte juxta Nymfam sculptam."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

BEDFORDSHIRE CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS (12 S. vii. 270).—The Society of Genealogists of London have M.I. of many parishes in Bedfordshire. No doubt the secretary would supply a list on application.

A. H. W. FYNMORE.

Arundel.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LEPERS IN ENGLAND (12 S. vi. 150, 195, 218, 259; vii. 276).—Though I have no present access to the foregoing references, perhaps I may be allowed to suggest that it should be remembered in dealing with this subject, that the exact signification and limitation of the words, leper, leprosy and leprous, have varied in the medical language of the past, and that I could adduce instances of the term "leprous" being applied to patients admitted to an eighteenth-century (general) hospital. As a further apposite instance of confusion of meaning I will add that, although the term "general" hospital is now applied to an institution for the reception and treatment of all, or nearly all, forms of disease (as opposed to special hospitals, limited to one or more diseases), the original application of the word was intended to denote that the "general" hospitals received patients from all parts of the country.

GEORGE C. PEACHEY.

ROMNEY MARSH (12 S. vii. 269).—I infer the foundation of NOLA's intended collection of books on Romney Marsh will be 'The History of Romney Marsh,' &c., by William Holloway (London, J. R. Smith), 1849.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS (12 S. vii. 149). Within half an hour of seeing query, and concluding that more exact definition was necessary, I saw the following editorial note in *The Red Man*, an illustrated magazine printed by Indians (Carlisle Indian Press), October, 1916, ix. 39-48 (apparently one of the last numbers published):—

"While as a distinct race, with racial ideals and characteristics, the Indian may be called a 'vanishing race,' Dr. White shows that as the result of better sanitary conditions and more careful medical treatment the birth-rate now exceeds the death-rate and the Indian wards of

the Government are in this way increasing rather than diminishing, as is generally supposed. There are probably not now to exceed 100,000 full-blood Indians in the United States and the progress of amalgamation continues to reduce that number. It will be a long time, however, before such large tribes as the Navajo, Apache, Pima, and Papago will become greatly affected by the infusion of white blood."

The editor, quoted above, naturally does not mention that most of the tribes named are comparatively poor specimens of the "noble red man," and that the infusion of negro blood is larger than the white, one reason being that anatomical reasons make the maternal, &c., mortality much less when one parent is a negro, &c. This infusion is especially great in the former Indian Territory, where the fabulous fortunes, coming to the wards of the nation through discovery of oil, &c., on their lands, strongly stimulate claims to being "Indians."

ROCKINGHAM.

Boston, Mass.

### Notes on Books.

*The Chronicle of Muntaner.* Translated from the Catalan by Lady Goodenough. Vol. I. (Hakluyt Society.)

WE are now to have Muntaner in English, and it is certainly time. His *Chronicle* has already been published in Italian, French and German—to say nothing of Spanish. Still, it is worth noting that it had not been translated into any language besides Spanish before the nineteenth century.

Muntaner, as we are reminded in the Introduction, comes between Joinville and Froissart—perhaps the two best-known mediæval chroniclers. He was a man whose life was spent in close contact with the affairs of State and the Court of Aragon; and if his *Chronicle* lacks the special charm and interest derived from a great central figure—such as Joinville's Louis—the chronicler himself is no whit behind his compeers either in general ability or in sympathetic qualities. In purely literary capacity, we must endure to see him placed somewhat below them, though for all that he makes a delightful reading.

This first volume takes us from the birth of James I. of Aragon to the death of Pedro III. We have not yet arrived at the engaging chapters where Muntaner speaks more copiously as an eye-witness and weaves in his own history. On Nov. 11, 1285, when that king departed this life, he was a youth of 21. A native of Peralada, not far from the Roussillon border, he relates how, when he was a boy, the King and Queen of Castile, on their way to the Council of Lyons, spent two days in his father's house there. Some ten years later, at the time of the invasion of Catalonia by the French, Peralada was burnt down. A force of *almugavars*—so our historian tells the tale—left on garrison duty in the town, and incensed at not sharing the chances of plunder their fellows

would have who had been marched out into the country, set fire to it, and then plundered it. "I and others, who lost a great part of what we had in that town, have not been able to return there since," says Muntaner, "rather we have gone about the world seeking our fortune amidst much hard work and many perils we have passed through. Most of us have died in these wars of the House of Aragon."

He seems to have been in attendance on Pedro when, as Infante, he went to visit Philip III. of France, his brother-in-law, for he says that he saw the two princes carry each other's arms quartered with their own on their saddlecloths; and he saw the Prince of Taranto (son of Charles of Anjou), after the interview at Toulouse with the kings of France, Aragon and Mallorca, enter Perpignan with the last mentioned. Where he differs from other chroniclers it is not impossible that, even in the history of these early years, he is speaking as an eye-witness. Thus he relates, in great detail and movingly, the departure of Queen Costanza and her two sons for Sicily—the mode of taking farewell between the King and Queen, and how "the Lord King remained quite alone full four hours of the day, and did not wish any one to come in"; where other historians make the King send for the Queen while he is in Sicily, and himself, after her arrival there, depart for Spain. Again, in the story of the death of Philip III., he says that this took place in a house of En Simon de Vilanova, at the foot of Pujamiol, near Peralada, not at Perpignan as is commonly reported.

Muntaner's political insight goes but a little way; his loyalty to the House of Aragon blinds him alike to inferiority of character and to mistakes. Nor does he draw any distinctive portrait for us of Luria, Lanso or any other notable. An energetic man himself he accepts the doings of energetic men without over much personal criticism. A certain competence and experience, however, make themselves felt even in this earliest division of his chronicle, where he is using other men's histories to a great extent, and these, too, abbreviated. There is a chapter in which he breaks off his narrative to give the King of Aragon good advice for the erection of dockyards and the disposal of galleys which, besides giving promise of what we shall hear of his feats at sea and as administrator, throws light on his attitude towards the Pope. Between the Pope and the House of Aragon he does not hesitate: "the Holy Church of Rome, or those who govern it," he says, "should consider the increase they get from the House of Aragon, and they should make their acknowledgment to the descendant of the House of Aragon. But, however, I comfort myself with this, that if the Pope and the Cardinals do not acknowledge it, the King of Kings, our Lord the true God remembers it." Another example of this attitude, will be found in his approval of the Archbishop of Tarragona, who could not fight against the Pope, but gave up all his property to the King for the war with France.

Muntaner has many pages touched with pleasant humour, as, for instance, the description of the roughly equipped *almugavars* at Messina, and people's mistaken contempt of them; or the anecdote of the two sons of Philip III. of France, of whom the younger was granted the kingdom of

Aragon by the Pope. "Monsenyer Philip.... said: 'What is this, Brother. They say you have yourself called King of Aragon?' And he said it was the truth, and that he was King of Aragon. And he answered him: 'Forsooth, my fair Brother, you are King of your hat'—by which name, "the King of the Hat," Muntaner is delighted to call this prince whenever he meets him. Of the French, in general, he has—naturally, from his point of view—no opinion; he says, in particular, "the French are people who, in matters of the sea, of which they understand nothing, believe what any man tells them." The matters of the sea—principally the doings of Roger de Luria—play a great part in these chapters.

Among the anecdotes related is a curious one of a woman in Peralada—called Na Mercadera because she kept a shop—who, armed like a man, went out to pick cabbages and encountered a French knight on horseback caught in a trench and took him prisoner. Another interesting passage is the description and appreciation of the Catalan crossbowmen.

The stories of battles and feasts, conferences and voyages are lively and picturesque, and have been done into a good fluent English. We noted several proverbs, e.g., that "proverb of Catalonia that the thorn which has to prick is pointed from the beginning"; and the following may be found amusing: "The passage is so short—six miles—as I have told you already. However, as some will hear this who do not know what six miles are I want them to know that the distance is so short from San Rayner in Messina to the fort of Catona, that, from one side to the other, you might see a man on horseback and would know whether he was going east or west."

At p. 293 it is said that "it is five miles from Jerba to Messina"; and on p. 276 the hour of none is said in a footnote to be 9 P.M., instead of 3 P.M.

A satisfactory Introduction gives first an outline of the history upon which we are engaged—the relations between Spain and the Saracens, Spain and the Sicilian kingdom, and Spain and France; and then a careful biography of Ramon Muntaner himself.

The maps at the end might, we think, have been better.

### Notices to Correspondents.

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F. P.—"All my eye and Betty Martin" has been frequently discussed in our columns. See 11 S. iv. 207, 254, 294 313, 377.

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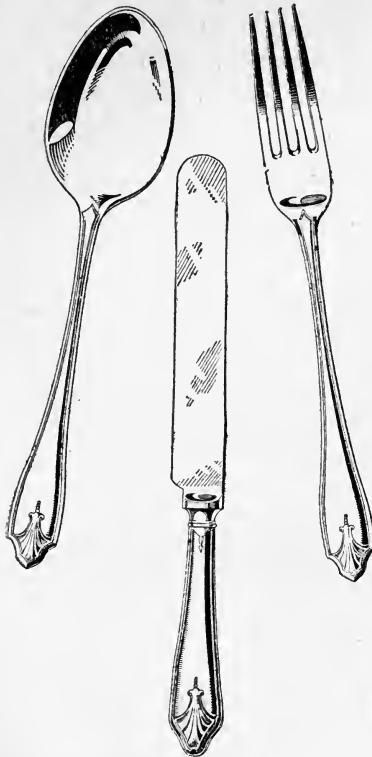
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## Notes.

## AMONG THE SHAKESPEARE ARCHIVES.

## THE HOME OF SHAKESPEARE'S GRANDFATHER.

HALF-WAY from Warwick to Stratford a road to the right leads to Snitterfield, a village beautiful with trees and hedges, a fine old church and timber-buildings not greatly altered since Richard Shakespeare, the poet's grandfather, occupied Master Robert Arden's farm "abutting itself against the High Street." The street was probably the road from Warwick, known also as Warwick Way and Warwick Lane. Close by was Dawkins' Hedge, and within the parish or near it were places we hear of in contemporary deeds and in some cases may still identify—Burman and Red Hill on the right of the road to Luscombe, Grisold or Bush Field, the Wold, Wall Fields, the Park Pit, Coplowes ("next Parsons' other"

wise Burgess Hedge, which shoots down into the way after Luscombe Hedge"), Lammas Close, Aston Meadow, Errymarsh Meadow, Brooke Field and Northbrooke, the Hill Field ("where the windmill standeth"), Gallow Hill Field, Brunt Hill or the New Leasowes, Rowley Field ("over-run with conies"), and the Common Leas ("between Hollow Meadow and Ingon Gate, shooting up by Stratford Way Pit to Broad Meadow").

The lord of the manor in the earlier period of Richard Shakespeare's tenancy was the Prior of Warwick, but after the dissolution of the Priory the lordship passed, on Aug. 29, 1545, to Sir Richard Morrison, a protégé of Cromwell and a Protestant, enriched by grants of monastic lands in Worcestershire and Warwickshire, married to a daughter of Lord Hussey and resident in Warwick. Within a year Morrison sold the manor to John Hales, the Clerk of the Hanaper, a great man in Coventry and an ultra Protestant. Freeholders paying suit to the lord besides Robert Arden were Thomas Robins of Northbrooke, Richard Grant (whose son Edward married the daughter and heiress of Thomas Robins and became master of Northbrooke), John Pardy, Richard Meads, John Tombes, John Walker, William Perks, Thomas Harding, Edward Waterson and the Palmers (John the lord's "tithing-man," *decenarius*, Roger the "chaplain," Adam and Thomas). William Bott, agent to Squire Clopton of Clopton, near Stratford, lived at the Wold Farm. Margery Lynscombe lived in a house near the Lammas Close. Fellow-tenants with Richard Shakespeare under Master Robert Arden were Hugh Porter and Richard Henley. They occupied adjoining holdings

Master Robert Arden was son of Thomas Arden of Wilmeccote, and probably grandson of Sir Walter Arden of Park Hall in Warwickshire and great grandson of Sir Robert Arden of the same, who fought for the Yorkists, spent much of his substance on their behalf, and was beheaded in 1452. Lands at Snitterfield purchased by Master Thomas Arden were invested by him in 1501 for the benefit of his son Robert in the hands of trustees, one of whom, second on the list and next to Sir Robert Throgmorton, was Thomas Trussell of Billesley. Robert Arden was then young, and Thomas Trussell may have been his uncle, his mother's brother. When Robert Arden had grown to manhood he added to his Snitterfield

property by the purchase of the neighbouring lands and tenements of Richard Rushby (in 1519) and John Palmer (in 1529). John Palmer may have been his brother-in-law, and Adam Palmer of Aston Cantlowe, presumably John's son, whom Robert Arden made trustee to his daughters, may have been his nephew. If these conjectures are sound, William Shakespeare's grandmother on his mother's side was a Palmer, and his great grandmother on the same side a Trussell; but they are only conjectures.

Richard Shakespeare's grandfather took the Lancastrian side in the Wars of the Roses, and was rewarded by Henry VII., probably for services at the Battle of Bosworth (Aug. 22, 1485), with lands and tenements in Warwickshire. These may have been inherited by an uncle at Wroxall, Balsall or Rowington. Richard Shakespeare had namesakes if not kinsmen in all those places. He himself was a tenant-farmer, occupier of the main portion of Robert Arden's land in Snitterfield—a messuage with lands and meadows and their appurtenances. The two lesser portions adjoining were held by Richard Henley and Hugh Porter—the former a messuage with three *quartrones* of land (land yielding three-quarters of a pound rent, *i.e.*, 15s. per annum), the latter a cottage with garden and orchard. Besides this cottage Hugh Porter had lands at Snitterfield and Barford and was the valued friend of his landlord, Robert Arden, who made him trustee, with Adam Palmer, to his daughters in 1550. Hugh Porter's daughter married Robert Meads, son of Richard Meads, and had a son named Porter after his grandfather. To this grandson, Porter Meads, and his father, Robert Meads, Hugh Porter left his lands at Snitterfield and Barford on his daughter's death. During the last years of his life Hugh Porter was a widower, living with an illegitimate daughter Eleanor, whom he loved and made his sole executrix in 1554. He was a friend of William Bott of the Wold Farm. Richard Henley, tenant of the messuage adjoining Richard Shakespeare's farm, had a son (or brother) John Henley, who lived to be an old man and said in June, 1582, when his age was fourscore, that he had known Richard Shakespeare's farm for about sixty-six years. John Walker declared the same time, when his age was sixty or thereabout, that he had known the successive occupants of the farm, as follows: Richard Shakespeare, Margaret Arden (sister of Mary Arden and aunt of William

Shakespeare) and her two husbands, Alexander Webbe and Edward Cornwall, and her son, by Alexander Webbe, William Shakespeare's cousin, Robert Webbe. There was thus an interesting continuity of family tenancy.

Richard Shakespeare, we might assume from John Henley's testimony, was in occupation in 1516. He was certainly there in 1529 when his name appears as a defaulter in the roll of the manorial court, being fined his 2*d.* for non-suit, on Thursday after Hoke-day, *i.e.*, Thursday, Apr. 8. He was fined again the year following, on Apr. 28, 1530, and again on Apr. 27, 1536. Of his two sons, John and Henry, the elder (the poet's father) was born about 1529. If the mother, whose name we do not know, was a native of Snitterfield, she was doubtless married, as her children were doubtless baptized, in the Church by Master John Donne, who was vicar from 1515 to 1541. From Master Donne or his successor, Master Thomas Hargreave (who was appointed on Donne's death in 1541 and continued until his own death in 1557) John Shakespeare may have acquired that modicum of learning which enabled him to become a good man of business, a maker of inventories, the trusted and efficient Chamberlain of Stratford, Bailiff and Chief Alderman of the borough and a keen litigant in the Court of Record. The John Hargreave, it is perhaps worth noticing, who succeeded Hugh Porter as tenant of the cottage and garden and orchard adjoining Richard Shakespeare's farm, and who co-operated with Richard Shakespeare in appraising the goods of Henry Cole, the Snitterfield blacksmith, in June, 1560, was perhaps son to the late Vicar Hargreave and a fellow of John Shakespeare.

About the age of 14 John Shakespeare entered the service and household of a glover and whittawer in Stratford, binding himself as his "covenant-servant" or apprentice for the regulation term of seven years. For his master we look for a well-to-do townsman able to assist him to friends and a place subsequently on the Borough Council. Just such a one was Thomas Dickson *alias* Waterman, later Proctor of the Guild of Stratford, an instrument of Squire Clopton in the indictment of Squire Lucy's parson of Hampton, Edward Large in July, 1537, a resident in Bridge Street, all among the leather dealers, Bridge Warden from 1541 to 1543, a frequent jurymen at the View of Frankpledge, a Master Constable in 1546 and other years, one of

the Aldermen nominated in the Charter of 1553. His wife had a shop for the sale of salted goods. Their family consisted of two sons, Thomas and Richard, who were about John Shakespeare's age, and four daughters, Julia, Alice, Margery and Joan, who later married well and held, with their brothers, a good position in the town. John Shakespeare may have been learning his craft under the most favourable circumstances, with Thomas Dickson when Thomas Atwood *alias* Taylor left his father "four oxen in his keeping" at Snitterfield on Oct. 21, 1543. In any case we may be confident that he was an apprentice in Stratford in the last years of King Henry VIII.

#### A FRIEND OF SHAKESPEARE'S GRANDFATHER.

WHO was Thomas Atwood *alias* Taylor of Stratford-upon-Avon, who bequeathed four oxen to Shakespeare's grandfather, Richard Shakespeare of Snitterfield in 1543? His *alias* Taylor was probably in consequence of his trade. He was a woollen-draper and no doubt a tailor also. He seems to have belonged to a family of tailors. His will dated Oct. 21, 1543, and proved May 10, 1544, is an extremely interesting document to Shakesperians, and tells us not a little about the man and his friends, his occupation and possessions. He made bequests of cloth of various qualities for "gowns"—15 yards of the value of 1s. a yard to five poor townsmen, 3 yards of the value of 4s. a yard to his sister (wife of Henry Lee of Knowle in Warwickshire), and 3½ yards of the value of 5s. a yard to his curate, Sir John Bartlet, one of the witnesses of the will. It took 3 yards, then, to make a man's or woman's "gown," and 3½ yards to make a priest's. Five shillings a yard would work out at about fifty shillings a yard in our pre-war money. Atwood had drapers among his friends, members of his craft, Richard Sharpe and Richard Hill, both of whom lived in Wood Street. Other friends were Hugh Reynolds of Collis Farm in Old Stratford, gentleman; Thomas Whateley, a vintner in the High Street, and a next-door neighbour in the same street, William Smith the mercer; Richard Quyny of Bridge Street, and Richard Symons, scrivener and lawyer and Town Clerk, who lived near New Place in Walkers Street. These were leading men in Stratford, of whom we shall hear again. Atwood's house in Corn Street was occupied by

Francis Harbage, the skinner, another prominent townsman. Atwood himself lived in a house which he leased, probably from the Gild. Children are not mentioned in his will, but he had relatives in Stratford, Solihull and Beoley. He had a young kinsman at Oxford, Humfrey Taylor, who had graduated in February, 1542, from Brasenose College and was elected the same year a Fellow of All Souls'. Atwood, who was a good Catholic, wished him to take orders. He left him bedding and 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and, if he entered the Church, the best silver cup, to be given to him on the day he sang his first mass—which cup, if he did not become a priest, was to be sold and the money given to the poor. His bequests included no less than four gowns, probably his robes of office in the Gild, the Borough and the Skinners' and Tailors' Company. To Oliver Francis of Warwick went his "best gown furred with fitchews," to Richard Symons aforesaid his "Kentish tawny gown furred in black lamb" (tawny was a dark yellow), to Daniel Taylor "his black gown furred in black lamb," and to Robert Taylor of Beoley, one of the executors, his "violet gown furred with fox." Silver was scarce in 1543, but Atwood possessed, beside the cup conditionally left to the Oxford student, plate which he bequeathed to his wife, a silver goblet, and spoons, three "pictured with Apostles" and twelve "pictured in Maiden Heads." The last, representing the Virgin Mary, were not uncommon in Stratford. A specimen is in the Birthplace Museum bearing the town-mark of Leicester. Atwood left money for the Bridge and for highways, five spinning-wheels to five poor townswomen and five pairs of woollen cards to five more. The poor benefited considerably, receiving 5*l.* at his burial, 1*l.* on the Good Friday following his death, 1*l.* at his "month's mind," and for seven years the partial proceeds of a barn and garden. Part of the rent of his house in Corn Street went to a yearly obit on Assumption Day (Aug. 15), part to the Almsfolk and other poor. He died committing his soul to Almighty God, the Blessed Lady Saint Mary and all the Holy Company of Heaven, and his body to be buried in the Parish Church, "at the end of the seat where I did use to kneel and sit," with full service by the priests, clerks and choristers of both the College and the Gild, followed by "month's minds" for a year, "year's minds" for seven years, and mass for his soul for a twelvemonth.

by a priest who was to be paid 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Godchildren (including Thomas, son to Thomas Badger of Bidford), apprentices and servants were remembered, and the debts of customers marked in his books with a "P." (*Pardonatus*) were to be forgiven.

But the chief fact about Thomas Atwood is that he serves as a link between the Quyny and Shakespeare families. Thirty years previously, on Dec. 21, 1513, he had been appointed supervisor with Adrian Quyny of the will of a kinsman, Richard Atwood. In May, 1524, he and the same Adrian Quyny, whom we will call for convenience Adrian Quyny the First, were elected Bridge Wardens, and in May, 1525, they presented their account. Adrian Quyny the First had a wife Katharine. He and his wife were admitted to the Guild of Stratford in 1497, the year when the Guild Chapel was rebuilt by the mason Dowland with money bequeathed by Sir Hugh Clopton. Quyny was elected a Proctor of the Guild in 1501, Master in 1515, and an Alderman at various dates until 1533. He lived in Church Street until 1528 when he removed to a house in High Street next the Corn Market. He probably died before April, 1534, when his widow, apparently, married John Combe of Astley. He left a son Richard Quyny, whom we will call Richard Quyny the First. Thomas Atwood made Richard Quyny a trustee of his house in Corn Street and supervisor of his will. Richard Quyny owned a house at the bottom of Bridge Street, on the south side, between the Bear Inn on the east (towards the Bridge) and the shop of Henry Samuel, woollen-draper, on the west. On July 12, 1544, he renewed the lease of his late father's house in High Street next the Corn Market for ninety years at a rent of 26*s.* 8*d.* and 12*d.* chief. He had a son Adrian, whom we will call Adrian Quyny the Second. Richard Shakespeare doubtless knew Richard Quyny the First, the friend of his friend Thomas Atwood and supervisor of his will. John Shakespeare, as we shall see, knew well Adrian Quyny the Second. To return to the will of Thomas Atwood. "I give and bequeath," he said, "unto Richard Shakespeare of Snitterfield my four oxen which are now in his keeping." It was a handsome gift, and in the absence of evidence of kinship implies a friendship of no ordinary kind.

EDGAR I. FRIPP.

(To be continued.)

## NOTES ON DOROTHY OSBORNE'S LETTERS.

In *The Times Literary Supplement* of Sept. 23, 1920, I was permitted to throw some fresh light on Dorothy Osborne's 'Letters to Sir William Temple,' derived in great part from a study of her brother Henry's Diary, very kindly lent me by Sir Algernon Osborn, Bart., of Chicksands Priory. This Diary is so important for the elucidation of the Letters that I am glad of the permission afforded me to print some fuller extracts from it in 'N. & Q.':—

### HENRY OSBORNE'S DIARY.

1651.

Dec. 8.—I came out of London with my sister to goe to Chicksands.

1652.

Jan. 22.—Being thursday I came to London.

Feb. 2, Munday.—This day or the day following I went to Dr. Scarborough about *Wilde*. [I print in italics words which in the original are in shorthand.] Wee went to the miter Tauerne in Wood streete.

Feb. 6, friday.—I received a Letter from my Lady Osborn in answer to mine concerning her 100<sup>li</sup> when she mentioned the [fittenesse ?] of *her sonns marriage*.

Feb. 16, Munday.—S<sup>r</sup> T. Peyton, S<sup>r</sup> T. Hatton, S. Browne and my selfe sealed at S. Browne's chamber the Indenture to Holforde for the keeping the writings by S. Browne and the Lease to my sister for 2000<sup>li</sup> of her portion.

Feb. 18, Wednesday.—Mr. Holforde sealed the other part at S<sup>r</sup> T. Hatton's house.

This day I went to my L. Osborn who was newly come to Towne.

Feb. 23.—I came home to Chicksands.

Feb. 25, Wednesday.—*Captaine Holt* spoke to mee of *Dolly* (?).

Feb. 27, Friday.—My father sealed the Lease to my sister for 2000<sup>li</sup> . . . he told my sister there was prouision made for her, and when I asked him if he pleased to deliuer it to the vse of my sister he said yes with all his heart and I pray God saies he blesse it to her.

Mar. 9 [8th].—Being Monday Mr. *Vaughan* sent to Mrs. *Goldsmith* about *Isham* for a *plaine answe*r.

Mar. 15, Munday.—My sister went to London about S<sup>r</sup> T. Osborn and lay at S<sup>r</sup> T. Peytons. The same day came hither Mr. Edmonds about S<sup>r</sup> *Isham*.

Mar. 30, Wednesday.—I received a Letter from my *Lady Osborn* about my sister.

Apr. 1, Thursday.—I came to London about my sister and S<sup>r</sup> *Thomas Osborn*.

Apr. 8, Thursday.—I went to Mr. *Latche* about selling land with my sisters consent, this evening my *lady Osborn* broke of the match.

Apr. 9.—We removed my sister from my brother Peytons because my Lady and Doll had the small pox.

Apr. 10, Saturday.—S<sup>r</sup> *Tho*: *Osborn* fell sick of the small pox.

Apr. 12, Munday.—I went to see Sr Tho : Osborn sicke. My sister and I came out of Towne and lay at Hatfeilde.

Apr. 13, Tuesday.—Wee came home to Chicksands.

Apr. 20, Tuesday.—I sent to Mr. Edmonds.

Apr. 21, Wednesday.—I went to S. Browne and carried him the writings of Fambridge to haue his opinion how to begin the suite with my Vncle Francis.

[In his *Advice to a Son* Francis Osborne speaks bitterly of the treatment he had received from his relatives. *Works* (1673), p. 16.]

Apr. 30, Saturday.—I received an order from the Committee of Bedforde to produce at Haberdashers hall my father's discharge for his Com-position.

May 3, Munday.—I went to Elstow Faire.

May 5, Wednesday.—I went vp to London about Sr I. Isham.

May 14, Friday.—In the morning my sister came to Towne to mee at Sanders house.

This night wee removed to Mr. Staley the goldsmith at the Corner house in Henrietta streefe.

May 17, Munday.—Sr I. Isham came to Towne and came to my sister.

May 19, Wednesday.—My aunt Gargraue and my C. Thorold came to Towne and lay in Queene Street.

May 20, Thursday.—My sister was sicke.

May 21, Friday.—My sister and my L. Osborn mett at my Aunt Gargraues. My L. Osborn then told her story.

May 24, Munday.—My L. Osborn went into Norfolk. My sister told my Aunt Gargraue her story. The same day my Aunt Gargraue afterwards told it mee.

May 28, Friday.—My sister removed from the Goldsmiths and lay at the hornes Inne.

May 29, Saturday.—Shee went for Chicksands, Mr. Stephens went part of the way with her.

May 31, Munday.—About a weeke since the issue on my arme was finished.

June 4.—The 3rd day of this month being Thursday I went with my C. Thorold to see my Lady Osborn at the next doore in Queene Streete after her return that day from my C. Deenham (?).

June 5, Saturday.—I mett Sr T. Osborn after his returne out of Norfolk who said he would come to speake with mee next morninge.

June 7.—Sir T. Osborn came to mee and gave mee an account of what hee had said to his mother.

June 8, Tuesday.—My sister came to mee from Chicksands.

June 10, Thursday.—My sister went backe againe for Chicksands.

June 18, Friday.—I went to my C. Thorelds, and heard my L. Osborn and Charles were gone to Cornibury. Yesterday I writ to my A. Gargraue the story of Sr T. O. and my Lady.

I came out of Towne that night about 8 a clocke and came to Chicksands in the morning about 7. I stayed at Wellen [Welwyn] by the way.

I writ that evening to Mr. Seth Ward and gaue it T. Petchett to giue to one Gellibrand in Pauls church yard about Sr I. Isham.

June 23, Wednesday.—Tuesday Mrs. Goldsmith writ to Mr. Vaughan of the epistle from Mr. Gibson.

June 29, Tuesday.—I and my sister went with my Lady Grey and Mrs. Pooley to the buriall of Mrs. Roif.

July 3, Saturday.—I came for London. I mett at Hatfeilde with Mr. Stephens, Mr. Cardonell and T. Petchett going for Chicksands.

Sunday the 4th of July I went to Sr I. Isham who [? vpon] the [? receipt] of Mr. Gibsons letter said he had entertained a new treaty.

July 11, Sunday.—My brother Robin and Phill froude dined with mee at the Hornes in Warw : Lane.

July 13, Tuesday.—I went to see my L[ady] Carre who was then in Towne at the orange tree in Couent Garden.

July 14, Wednesday.—I removed from the Hornes . . . to Goodales.

July 15, Thursday.—I dined at Phill Froudes, at Lambeth, where my brother Rob : propounded to moue my father for somethinge in present in lieu of the 500<sup>li</sup> in reuersion.

July 17, Saturday.—I came that day to Chicksands, and baited at Wellen.

July 19, Munday.—I sent R. Squire to Comebury for the bucke my Aunt promised.

July 22, Thursday.—Mr. Winch and young Ol : Luke came to see my father.

My sister received a letter from Mr. Metcalfe that he had not received the box of writings from my father that I sent to be left at Capt. Manleys brothers at the holy Lambe in bearebinder Lane.

Ralph Squire came backe and brought a bucke though not the best from Comebury.

My Lady Osborn was gone from Comebury but Sr Thomas he found there.

July 25, Sunday.—I went with my sister and my Lady Grey and Mrs. Pooley to dinner to Sr William Briars.

July 28, Wednesday.—I vowed a vow to God to say a prayer euerie day for my sister and when shee was married to giue God thanks that day every yeere so long as I liued.

July 29, Thursday.—R. Compton came to mee from Mr. Barbor who informed my father would be sequestred againe for not producing his discharge to the Committee at Bedforde vpon a pretended order we had to doe so.

July 30, Friday.—I went to Comebury with Owen and Pyman where I had an account of my Lady Osborne. [describes the house]. I found there W. Legge and his wife, my L.O. and Sr T. were gone, and my L. Carre.

Aug. 7, Saturday.—I came home to Chicksands.

Aug. 15, Sunday.—I writ to my Vncle Francis by the Oxforde foote post, I dated the letter yesterday.

Aug. 16, Munday.—My sister went to London to go to Ebsham [Epsom] to drinke the waters.

Aug. 19.—My Cousin Screuen writ to mee for her money my Vncle Ch : owed her.

Mr. Goudrey was here and told mee my brother Johns wife was dead.

Aug. 23, Munday.—Mr. Gibson went to see Doctor Scarborough but founde him gone to Battlesden.

Aug. 25, Wednesday.—I went with R. Compton, R. Squire and Pyman towards Fambridge.

Aug. 27, Friday.—Came to Chicksands.

When I came home I heard my Lord Rich and my L. of Manchester and my Lady were at Amptill and that my L. Rich and my Lady Manchester had sent a seruant to waite vpon my father from them.

Sept. 4, Saturday.—My sister with Mr. Goldsmith and his wife came home from Ebsham waters. Dr. Scarborough came downe with them.

Sept. 5, Sunday.—Dr. Scarborough came ouer to Chicksands he spoke of Wild and said I should heare from him.

When my sister came downe shee brought the newes that T. Petchett died friday morninge last, sept. 3.

Sept. 9, Thursday.—I went with my sister to see Sir E. Gostwicke, &c.

Sept. 13, Munday.—I begun my iournies.... towards Pickering.

Oct. 1, Friday.—Came....home againe to Chicksands.

Oct. 4, Munday.—Wee heard the newes of Mr. Stephens, his death.

Oct. 5, Tuesday.—I went to Bedforde and spoke to Capt. Smith about my fathers taking the engagement.

Oct. 11, Monday.—R. Compton went to Sergeant Browne and call at Mr. Bedfords for the list of our family that had tooke the engagement. Mr. Gibson went to [London ?] to Doctor Scarborough.

Oct. 19, Tuesday.—I went to S<sup>r</sup> W. Briars but he could not tell whither the bargainie he was vpon would goe forward till a fortnight or 3 weekes, if it did not he would helpe me to 1300<sup>li</sup>.

Oct. 22, Friday.—I came vp to London to finde money for the paying Mr. Helforde 1300<sup>li</sup>.

Oct. 23, Saturday.—I sent a note to Doctor Scarborough.

Oct. 25, Munday.—Owen had my sisters watch from Judge Stephen.

Oct. 29, Friday.—My brother Robin and Phill Froude....came to mee.

Oct. 30, Saturday.—I and my brother Robin and Phill Froude mett my Vncle Francis my Cousin Tom Osborn and Coll: Draper at the goate in Smithfeilde, wee agreed to referre the businesse to a Lawier and Gentleman of each side and to meet on Tuesday next at West: hall to name the persons. Draper made a greate speech to mee of articles against my father and mee.

Doctor Scarborough came to mee in Westminster hall he said I should heare from him this night or to morrow morning.

Nov. 2, Tuesday.—I mett my Vncle Francis and C. Tom Osborn in Westminster: hall and they named Mr. Crooke for a Lawier and Major West for the other Arbitrator, I Sergeant Browne and Sir T. Hatton. I agreed to stand to their arbitration, and they to name any day after Munday next. Yesterday I was arrested by Trussell for 60<sup>li</sup> of my mothers debt, the sergeants both named Smith, my baile Mr. Palin at whose house I lay.

I received a letter from my sister where shee was not of opinion that Mr. Gibson should come aboute Doctor Scarborough. I writ her worde that I had heard nothing from him.

Nov. 12, Friday.—My Vncle Francis and the Arbitrators mett mee at S. Brownes chamber and the further debate was putt of till Munday next.

Nov. 15, Munday.—Arbitrators for Fambridge mett at S. Brownes with my Aunt and her daughter, they offered to giue me halfe the rent at 100 markes charges deducted. I offered to forgiue arrears, and they to continue in yet two yeares. They tooke time to consider of it.

Nov. 21, Sunday.—I mett by Sommersett house Doctor Scarborough, wee had hot talke he desired to meete on Tuesday night at the Diuell tauerne.

I went with my Aunt Gargaue to Mr. Newdigates house where wee spoke of my fathers assigning Prescott to her, the difficulty was to proue my Vncle had endeauoured to ouerthrow the Will, by which condition it came to my fathers power to dispose.

Nov. 22, Munday.—[R. Compton] brought a Letter from my sister of my fathers being troubled with melancholy vapours, so I went to Dr. Wedderborn who prescribed some things for him.

Nov. 23, Tuesday.—Yesterday night I met Doctor Scarborough according to appointment at the Diuell Tauerne.

Nov. 24, Wednesday.—At night came vp R. Squire with a Letter from my sister that my father was very ill and to desire mee to come downe to him with all speede.

Nov. 25, Thursday.—This afternoone I came towards Chicksands to my father as faire as St. Albons where I lay that night.

Nov. 26.—Friday morninge I came to Chicksands where I found my father pretty well, I thanke God.

Nov. 29, Munday.—I returned againe to London.

Dec. 2, Thursday.—Doctor Scarborough came to mee and wee appointed to dine at his house on Sunday with Wilde.

Dec. 5, Sunday.—I dined with Wilde.

Dec. 8, Wednesday.—I came....home to Chicksands.

Dec. 20, Monday.—I thinke Saterdag last I received a subpoena from my Vncle Francis and others for mee my father and R. Compton to appear in Chancery the 24th of January.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

Sheffield.

(To be continued.)

## IRISH FAMILY HISTORY.

(See 12 S. iii. 500; vi. 288, 308).

### FANNING OF DUBLIN.

APPARENTLY the Fannings came from the South of Ireland, many of the names being settled in co. Limerick. According to MSS. I have seen which are in Trin. Coll. Dublin, a Patrick Fanning was Mayor of Limerick about the beginning of the seventeenth century, his father was Clement Fanning described as of Fanningstown, co. Limerick. I have not however been able to trace the ancestry of Geoffrey Fanning, the first of the family I have any record of, who was Rector of Banagher and Dungiven 1716-51.

Geoffrey Fanning, B.A., who was Rector of Banagher and Dungiven, Diocese of Derry 1716-51, married the elder dau. of Edward Cary of Dungiven, co. Derry, by his wife Martha, 2nd dau. of Henry Mervyn of Trelick, co. Tyrone, and by her had issue:—

I. Mervyn Fanning, mentioned in a Deed of Lease dated 1738, as of the City of Dublin, gent. He married Ann, dau. of Henry Brook of Brookhall, co. Donegal (who died *ante* Dec. 5, 1741).\* Marriage Articles, dated Dec. 5, 1741.

II. Edward Fanning, b. 1709: d. May/June, 1791. Entered Trin. Coll., Dublin, Oct. 16, 1728, aged 19: was B.A. in 1733., and in 1742 was living at Killala in co. Mayo. Rector of Banagher and Dungiven, Dio. of Derry, 1751-91. In his Will dated July 9, 1790, with Codicil dated May 7, 1791, Probate granted July 9, 1791, he says:—

"I, the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Edward Fanning of Grafton Street in the City of Dublin, Clerke. To be bur. in St. Anne's Church, City of Dublin, in the same grave—with my son and wife. I leave &c. My real and freehold estate in Oxmantown Green and Queen Street in the City of Dublin, and My Chattle and leasehold interest in the townland of Clooney in the Parish of Clandermott and Liberties of the City of Londonderry unto my grandson Edward Witherington, a lieutenant in the 5th Regiment of Dragoons. My House 69 Grafton Street in the City of Dublin, wherein I now dwell. My granddaughter Martha Tone [Wife of Theobald Wolfe Tone, H.F.R.]. My brother Audley Fanning, &c."

He married, † marriage Licence dated July 1, 1738, Joanna younger dau. of the Rev<sup>d</sup>.

\* Their Marriage Articles are given thus in the Registry of Deeds Office, Henrietta Street, Dublin:—

DI—556—72995  
Fanning  
v.  
Cary  
Reg<sup>d</sup>. 4 Jan. 1741/2

A Memorial of Articles of Agreement dated 5th Dec. 1741, between Mervin Fanning of the City of Dublin, gent, of the one part, and Edward Cary of Dungiven in Co. Londonderry, Esq., and the Rev<sup>d</sup>. John Torrens of City of Londonderry clke, of the other part. Whereby Mervin Fanning, in consideration of a marriage intended to be solemnized between the said Mervin Fanning and Ann Brook late of Brookhall in Co. of Donegal, Esq., decessed, &c. &c.

† The following is an extract from a Deed antecedent to the Marriage of the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Edward Fanning and Joanna French, which is filed in the Registry of Deeds Office, Dublin.

96—440—68803  
Fanning  
v.  
Beaver  
Reg<sup>d</sup>. 12 Jan. 1740.

A Memorial of a Deed and Release dated respectively the 14 and 15 of June 1738. between Joanna French of the City of Dublin, spinster, one of the daughters of Mathew French, clke, late Prebendary of Kilroot in y<sup>e</sup> Diocese of Connor and county of Antrim, decessed of the first part, and Peter Beaver of y<sup>e</sup> City of Dublin, Esq., and Edward Mathews of Newcastle in Co. Down, Esq. of the other part; and y<sup>e</sup> Release dated 15 June 1738. between the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Edward Fanning of Ardagnass in the Co. of Sligo, clke. of y<sup>e</sup> first part, and y<sup>e</sup> said Joan<sup>a</sup> French of the second part; Jane Hamilton of Downpatrick in

Mathew French, Prebendary of Kilroot, 1716, whose Will dated March 12, 1719 was proved July 7, 1722 [See Family of French of Belturbet, co. Cavan, by the Rev. H. B. Swanzy, M.A., publ<sup>d</sup>. 1902]. By her, who died May, 1776, in Grafton Street, Dublin,\* he had issue:—

(i) Catherine Fanning, who married about 1755, William Witherington of the City of Dublin. He died intestate and in the Admon. of his Estate he is described as, "late of Grafton Street, City of Dublin, Woollen-draper, a widower." His wife died April 18, 1797, in Ash Street, City of Dublin, and in her Will dated Feb. 29, 1794, proved July 17, 1797, she desired to be bur. in the tomb with her father and children [for issue see "Witherington pedigree"].

(ii) Henry Fanning. A clerke in Holy Orders, Died unmarried July, 1771.

(iii) Matilda [Martha ?] Fanning. In Marriage Licence in Public Record Office, Dublin, dated 1762, she is called "Martha Fanning," she married May /June, 1762. Blennerhasset Grove of William Street, Dublin, † his Will dated Nov. 3, 1773, was proved Nov. 23, 1773, in it he says:—

"To my wife Matilda Grove the furniture of the room I now lye in in Mr. Yeat's House in William Street. My dau. Elizabeth now living and to the child which my wife is now Ensent of. My brother James Grove. My sister Elinor Fitzgibbon. My sister Catherine Purcell and my sister Dorothea Minchin now living. I appoint the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Edward Fanning of the City of Dublin and John Fitzgibbon, jr. of said City to be executors—and guardians of my children."

They left issue:—

(i) Elizabeth Grove, died Jan. 10, 1793, in Grafton Street.

(ii) Anna Grove, born 1773/4, died 1790/1.

III. A dau. who married a Mr. Jones but left no issue.

IV. A dau. who married a Mr. Broomall and left issue a dau. who married a Mr. Field of Blackrock, co. Dublin.

Co. Down, widow, and administratrix to the Will annexed of the said Mathew French of the third part, and the said Peter Beaver and Edward Mathews of y<sup>e</sup> fourth part, reciting that y<sup>e</sup> said Joanna French was seized &c.... of a Marriage intended to be solemnized between the said Edward Fanning and Joan<sup>a</sup> French.

\* In Grafton Street, Mrs. Fanning, Wife of the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Edward Fanning [*Freeman's Journal*, May 16, 1776].

† A few days ago Mr. Blennerhasset Groves, an eminent Linen Draper of this City to Miss Fanning, Daughter of the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Mr. Fanning [*Dublin Journal*, Sat. June 5, 1762].

V. Audley Fanning. Of Matismount, co. Londonderry. Will dated April 24, 1784, with Codicil dated May 30, 1784. Mentions as his exors:—Thos. Fanning, Audley Fanning; James Mauleverer; Thomas Shipton and John Spotswood. In the *Dublin Journal* for Jan. 29, 1757, it says:—

“A Commission has lately passed the Government-Seal of this Kingdom for appointing Audley Fanning Esq. a Justice of the Peace for the Co. of Derry.”

He married, but I am unable to trace his wife's name, and had issue:—

1. Thomas Fanning.

2. Audley Fanning. A Clerke in Holy Orders, he married Dec. 1784. Rebecca Spotswood, in the announcement of their marriage, they are described as both of Londonderry.

(iii.) Henry Cary Fanning.

(iiii.) Elinor Fanning.

(v.) Ann Fanning.

(vi.) Letitia Fanning, who married Edward Steward.

(vii.) Martha Fanning, who married Andrew Brown.

HENRY FITZGERALD REYNOLDS.

### AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See 12 S. ii. *passim*; iii. 46, 103, 267, 354, 408, 438; vi. 184, 233, 242, 290, 329; vii. 83, 125, 146, 146, 165, 187, 204, 265.)

The next regiment (p. 67) was raised in July, 1715, as a regiment (known later as the 12th) of Dragoons, by Brigadier-General Phineas Bowles. He was succeeded in the command in March, 1719, by his son (same name—see below).

In 1768 its title was changed to “The 12th, or the Prince of Wales's Regiment of Light Dragoons” and in 1817 it became a “Lancer” regiment, its present (1920) title being “12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers.”

Major-General Bowles's Regiment of Dragoons.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
<i>Colonel</i>	.. .. Phineas Bowles (1)	.. .. 20 Mar. 1718	<i>Captain</i> , 1 Mar. 1709.
<i>Lieutenant Colonel</i>	.. .. Edward Pole (2)	.. .. 18 Aug. 1739	<i>2d Lieut.</i> 23 Jan. 1709.
<i>Major</i>	.. .. Christopher Clarges (3)	.. .. 5 Sept. 1739	<i>Lieutenant</i> , 3 July 1723.
<i>Captains</i>	.. .. { ——— Johnston (4)	.. .. 18 June 1723	<i>Ensign</i> , 10 April 1716
	.. .. { William Steuart	.. .. 26 Mar. 1737	<i>Ensign</i> , 1 Jan. 1729
	.. .. { Brett. Norton (5)	.. .. 20 June 1739	<i>Ensign</i> , 13 Feb. 1706
<i>Captain Lieutenant</i>	.. .. William Piers (6)	.. .. 20 June 1739	<i>Ensign</i> , 1 Oct. 1709
<i>Lieutenants</i>	.. .. { John Alder (7)	.. .. 25 Aug. 1733	<i>Cornet</i> , 7 June 1720
	.. .. { Thomas Scroggs	.. .. 2 April 1734	<i>Ensign</i> , 1 Aug. 1716
	.. .. { Charles Bernard	.. .. 20 Feb. 1736	<i>Cornet</i> , 27 Nov. 1723
	.. .. { George Fielding	.. .. 16 Jan. 1737	<i>Cornet</i> , 13 Mar. 1723
	.. .. { Walter Hore	.. .. 20 June 1739	<i>Cornet</i> , 23 Mar. 1728
<i>Cornets</i>	.. .. { Edward Osburn	.. .. 25 Aug. 1723	
	.. .. { Nicholas Price (8)	.. .. 1 Jan. 1730	
	.. .. { ——— Bowles	.. .. 26 Mar. 1737	
	.. .. { John King	.. .. 14 Jan. 1737	
	.. .. { Robert Mulhollen (9)	.. .. 16 Jan. 1737	
	.. .. { Thomas Ord	.. .. 20 June 1739	

The following additional names are entered in ink on the interleaf:—

<i>Colonel</i>	.. .. Alexander Rose (10)	.. .. 21 Dec. 1740
<i>Cornets</i>	.. .. { John Hill	.. .. 24 April 1740
	.. .. { Samuel Sluer	.. .. 1 July 1740

(1) Transferred to the Colonelcy of the Carabiniers in 1740. Died in 1749. See ‘D.N.B.’

(2) 3rd son of Samuel Pole, Bradbourne Hall, Derbyshire. Appointed to the Colonelcy of the 10th Foot on Aug. 10, 1749. Died in 1762.

(3) Captain, Sept. 8, 1725. Died at Chingford, Essex, in 1780.

(4) John Johnston.

(5) Died in 1765.

(6) Captain, April 24, 1740.

(7) Captain-Lieutenant, April 24, 1740.

(8) Lieutenant, April 24, 1740.

(9) Captain, May 11, 1748. The only officer in this list who was still serving in the regiment in 1755.

(10) From the 20th Foot. Died in 1742.

J. H. LESLIE, Lieut.-Colonel (Retired List).

(To be continued.)



**THE CRYSTAL PALACE BAZAAR.**—The demolition of premises at the north-east corner of Oxford Circus has brought to sight this once familiar bazaar now, alas! to be lost for ever. My own recollections suggest it existed as a bazaar until the late seventies, when it was absorbed by a neighbouring drapery establishment.

In its earliest years it had some vogue as a place of exhibition of panoramas, but in the sixties was, I believe, the scene of a disastrous fire. Unfortunately, I cannot give date and the only reference at hand indicates its prospective opening:—

“The Soho Bazaar and the Pantheon are likely to loose the monopoly they have hitherto enjoyed. A new Bazaar, built of iron and glass on Paxtonian principles and situated in Oxford Street just by Regent Circus, with entrances from Oxford and Regent Streets, will, it is said, soon be opened to the public” (*The Illustrated Times*, July 24, 1858).

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

**ROBIN HOOD BIBLIOGRAPHY.** (See references at 12 S. i. 427).—The following may be added:—

Five Ballads about Robin Hood, 210 copies, 8°, Vincent Press, Birmingham, 1899.

Gutá (J. M.) On the veritable existence of Robin Hood, *Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, viii. 208–222.

Planhé (J. R.) A ramble with Robin Hood, *Assoc. Archæol. Soc.*, vii. 15, 174.

J. ARDAGH.

**WILLIAM WATSON (? 1559–1603).**—The ‘D.J.B.’ does not notice that William Watson, a boy, arrived at the English College at Rheims from Rouen on Feb. 7, 1581 and was admitted as a student of inferior rank (Knox, ‘Douay Diaries,’ p. 15). If, then, he was 16 years of age when he came to Rheims, and if he was born on Apr. 23, as he himself states, the year of his birth must have been 1564 and not 1559. The article on ‘William Watson’ in the ‘D.J.B.’ says that he and William Clark were executed on Dec. 9, 1603; while that on ‘William Clark’ says that the priests Wason and Clark and the layman George Broke were all executed on Nov. 29. The truth of the matter seems to be that the priests Watson and Clark were hanged and quartered in the Market Place at Winchester on Nov. 29, and George Brooke, the only layman executed for the alleged plots (the Main and the Bye) was beheaded in the Castle Yard at Winchester on Dec. 5. The evidence for these plots must have been very scanty: and the priests probably suffered mainly for their priesthood.

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

**COLUMBUS AND THE CHOSEN PEOPLE.**—A correspondent of a London daily journal—possibly a rummager among obscure or hidden Sephardic records in the Spanish Peninsula—announces that he has alighted upon some confirmation of the once prevalent suspicion that the so-named Christopher Columbus was born one of the Chosen People, and that he drew inspiration and material assistance in comrades and in cash from the crypto-Jews who permeated the whole realm of Ferdinand and Isabella and the Kingdom of Portugal. More recently the claim has been advanced in Jewish newspapers that “most of Spain’s Colonial possessions in the days of her National prowess—not least her American—were gained by Jewish influence and effort in one way and another.” The Spanish historian, Celso Garcia de la Riega, asserts definitely that Columbus—the reputed “discoverer” of America—was of Jewish parentage settled in Pontevedra. Christopher, feeling that he would stand little chance at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella, transferred his domicile to Genoa, and he was baptised there. All the friends of Christopher Columbus were Jews of sorts, and chief among them were Abraham Mendez de Castro, the Court physician. De Castro assisted the “Genoese” adventurer to engage the interest of their Most Catholic Majesties and gave him as a talisman an ancient Mezzuzah to which the legend attached was that once it held place on the door-post of King Solomon’s Temple.

Whether the new discovery will emphasise the claims of dubious lost tribes of the Chosen People that America is theirs “by right of discovery” does not yet appear, but, meantime, it may be noted that the Jewish Encyclopædists expressly point out that Christopher Columbus had personal relations with Joseph Vecinho, physician-in-ordinary to John II. of Portugal, and with other learned Jews or “Moors” (who were probably really of The People). At Salamanca Columbus became personally acquainted with Zacuto, the famous Jewish mathematician, whose astronomical tables Columbus always carried with him and found most serviceable. At Malaga he met the Marano farmer-in-chief of taxes, Abraham Senior, and also the distinguished Isaac Abravanel, who assisted him financially. In short, the Rabbis of the Jewish Encyclopedia have no difficulty in showing that Columbus was deeply indebted to Jews for aid of all sorts; and some sailed under his pennon.

Mc.

### 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.

SETON MERRIMAN'S 'LAST HOPE.'—Readers of this fascinating story will remember the small decayed town of Farlingford in which the English part of the tale is laid. In the too brief biographical account of this delightful author, prefixed to the bijou edition of his works, it is stated that by Farlingford is intended Orford, a small place about 12 miles north of Felixstowe. Interest in the story has led me to pay two visits to Orford with the hope of identifying some of the scenes therein described, but I must confess to failure. Allowance must, of course, be made for the difference made in the port itself by the seventy years which have elapsed since the date of the story, but its shoreward portion is what puzzled me. Orford can boast at one end the grand old keep of a Norman castle, and at the other end a spacious parish church formerly attached to a large Priory some of whose large ruined arches remain attached thereto. The interior of the church itself is in a very dismantled condition. When one thinks what wonderful use Seton Merriman might have made of these picturesque surroundings it seems surprising they are not alluded to in the novel. Moreover the situation of the rectory, where so much occurs, scarcely seems to tally with the original, and the back of the little town or village is not such a wilderness of marsh and dykes as Dormer Colville and Loo Barebone are made to traverse on their night departure from Farlingford. As aforesaid I am puzzled; can any of Seton Merriman's many lovers enlighten me upon this point. I made some inquiries at the pretty little Inn but the 'Last Hope' did not seem to have been heard of. SURREY.

THE ORIGINAL WAR OFFICE.—During the 1913 Congress of Historical Studies, I was told that the present weighty building in Whitehall covers the site of the building in which the war department was first housed when it became an independent entity. May I be referred to some book in which the subject is dealt with? I am shocked to find, at page 45 of the fifteenth (1913) edition of E. V. Lucas's delightful 'Wanderer in London' the statement with regard to

Pall Mall: "The War Office is here, and here are the Carleton and the Athenæum." What are the dates of the commencement and the end of the War Office's tenure of the building in Pall Mall? Q. V.

THURLOW FAMILY.—Particulars concerning the Rev. Edward South Thurlow, Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, 1789-1847. Has he any family connexion with the Lord Thorlows? Where can I find a pedigree of the family? HAYDN T. GILES.  
11 Ravensbourne Terrace, South Shields.

THE "GOOSE CLUB."—Can any information be given as to the invention of the "Goose Club?" The first reference to the word in the 'N.E.D.' (Oxford), is in 1859.

J. H. LESLIE, Lieut.-Colonel  
Sheffield.

HUDIBRAS REDIVIVUS.—To what persons and events do the following passages allude?

1. So cheek by jole away we went.  
Like Old Nick and the Earl of Kent
2. As civil  
As Dr. Edwards to the Devil.
3. That light  
Which Father Ramsy first, in spite  
To old King Harry's Reformation,  
Struck up, to plague the English nation.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.—Is there any complete list or any public record of Episcopal Churches erected in England, &c., by private individuals in the nineteenth century?

FREDERICK CHARLES WHITE.  
14 Esplanade, Lowestoft.

CHAMBERLAIN.—Was a portrait of Joseph Chamberlain painted by Sir John Millar in 1887? Would someone be kind enough to forward details, including the name of the present owner if such a picture actually exists? K. NORMAN HILLSON.  
108 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.

FECKENHAM FOREST RECORDS: PRICE RUPERT'S RING: JOHN RUF: GERIAN CUSTOMS.—I should be grateful for any information as to—

(1) The present location of the Records of Feckenham Forest removed to London, 1629.

(2) The existence at present time of Prince Rupert's ring left in pledge with Mr. Millward of Wollvescote, and the register of the royal grant of an estate and church living in St. Kitts which Millward's son received 1670.

(3) An explanation of the following signature in a copy of Heath's *Chronicles—John Ruf of Major Janerls ward.*

(4) The passage in 'Sidonius Apollinaris,' where he speaks of the Germans quartered on him as perpetually boiling cabbage and shouting "Yah, Yah," and describes them as "greasy seven-foot giants."

GEORGE PARKER.

14 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.

MORLOW.—A certain John Newman, who was born in 1676, became assistant in 1696 and full pastor in 1716 at Salter's Hall, and died in July, 1741. In his will he mentions that his eldest son acquired property of his mother's, which came from her father Morlow. John Newman's marriage must have taken place early in the eighteenth century for we hear that he had a son born about 1707.

I should be glad to find the registration of his marriage, and to learn anything about the Morlow family. A search at Somerset House has produced no result: and a search through all the published London Registers has only revealed one Morlow and two or three Morloes early in the seventeenth century.

A. D. T.

BEN JONSON'S 'TIMBER.'—I should be glad to be informed whether the MS. of Ben Jonson's 'Timber or Discoveries' is in existence, and if not, where the earliest printed edition is to be seen.

GEORGE HOOKHAM.

Broadway, Worcester.

JOHN ROBINSON, SHERIFF OF HULL, 1682.—I should be very glad of any information concerning John Robinson, born sup. 27 Eliz., he was father of William (fourth son) who is described as Gent., Sheriff of Hull, 1682, benefactor to Trinity House, Hull. Also the dates of the birth, marriage and death of John Robinson, younger brother of William (knighted 1633) who was great-grandfather to Thomas, first Baron Grant-ham.

LUKE ROBINSON.

21 Sydney Street, S.W.3.

"HUDDLINGS."—This word occurs in a topographical work relating to a midland county: "In the 34th year of Queen Elizabeth upwards of 130 suitors were amerced....Of this number were....21 persons for playing at unlawful games, as huddlings."

What game was known as "huddlings?"

W. B. H.

COATS OF ARMS OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Atkyns' 'Ancient and Present History of Gloucestershire,' published in 1712, containing a Table of Coats of Arms.

Rudder's 'History of Gloucestershire' (1779).

Naylor's 'Collection of the Coats of Arms of Gloucestershire' (1792).

Reference the above three books; P. H. F. at 2 S. iv. 423 states (referring to a certain coat of arms):—

"The same is also given in the 'Collection of the Coats of Arms of Gloucestershire,' published by the late Sir George Naylor, Garter King-of-Arms, in 1792, but confessedly taken from Atkyns and Rudder."

Can any reader, who possesses or can obtain access to the above three books, tell me whether Naylor's collection contains all the coats of arms mentioned in the other two volumes?

NOLA.

AUTHOR WANTED.—Who first described genealogy as "The Science of fools with long memories"?

B. C.

THACKERAY QUERY.—Will any reader kindly tell me in what novel of Thackeray I shall find a passage somewhat as follows: "as oblivious of evil as the turtle in Painter's window in Leadenhall Street which carries on his shell the inscription 'Soup tomorrow.'"

UNDERHILL.

FLOOR COVERINGS OF THE TUDOR EPOCH.—Having lately made a careful scrutiny of the most valuable picture in the City of London, namely, the representation, by Holbein, of Henry VIII. presenting the Charter, which is at the Barbers' Company's Hall, in Monkwell Street, I noted that the floor of the apartment in which the presentation was made (either at Bridewell or White hall) is shown as covered with a light woven matting, and over this is laid an oriental carpet, the colours and pattern of which are wonderfully fresh and clear. The picture is said to have been painted in 1540. From whence were these fine floor coverings imported into London at that date?

J. LANDFEAR, LUCAS.

101, Piccadilly, W.

POISONED KING OF FRANCE.—Can any student of the history of France tell me if one of the kings was murdered similarly to Hamlet's father—by poison dropped in the ear? And if a successor of his had a suspicion that he had been treated in the same way?

R. L. EAGLE.

Sydenham, S.E.26.

A PARALLEL.—It is related that a certain member of the Anglican communion, being presented to the Pope, addressed his Holiness in all courtesy as "Sancte Pater." But his pronunciation of Latin not being so reformed as his religion, the words reached the Pope's ears as "Sancte Peter," and caused a sensation. Has the very close parallel in Plutarch been noticed? I quote Langhorne's version:—

"Some say, Ammon's prophet being desirous to address Alexander in an obliging manner in Greek, intended to say, *O Paidion*, which signifies *My Son*; but in his barbarous pronunciation, made the word end with an *s*, instead of an *n*, and so said *O pai Dios*, which signifies *O Son of Zeus*. Alexander, they add, was delighted with the mistake in the pronunciation."

G. G. L.

CRUSADERS FROM SUSSEX.—I am anxious to find out if any Crusaders went out from the county of Sussex or whether in any other way there was any connexion between Sussex and the Crusades. I should be greatly obliged if any of your correspondents could tell me whether there is any book giving particulars of what counties in England the Crusaders came from, and whether those counties that did not send Crusaders sent a sum of money instead.

F. DORMER PIERCE.

The Vicarage, Brighton.

THE REV. JOHN BOULTBEE (1703-1758).—I should be glad of any information regarding his ancestry. He was vicar of Castle Donnington (Leic.). Was he related to the Boulbrees of Springfield? His arms suggest it.

L. C. BARRY.

Union Society, Cambridge.

THE MINT, LISS.—I shall be glad to know why a part of Liss is called "The Mint." It is low-lying with a small stream running through it?

MRS. BASHFORD.

High Fris, Liss.

SAND PICTURE.—I have a small sand picture, 15 ins. by 12 ins., a landscape. The auctioneer's receipt dated 1884 runs "for Sand drawing supposed to be executed by Zabel, 1705." On the back of the picture frame is pasted a note to the effect that "an old piece of newspaper in the old frame (which was accidentally thrown away) was dated 1705."

Can any one give me any information as to Zabel, his date and his work?

PERCY HULBURD.

Nonnington, Graffham, near Petworth.

HEACOCK OR HILCOCK NAME.—Will some reader of 'N. & Q.' give particulars of the names of Heacock or Hilcock and in connexion with the county of Wilts.

HEATHCOCK.

CUMBERLAND PEDIGREE WANTED.—Cumberland pedigrees, eighteenth century of Richardson, Walker, Addison and Bacon connected with Whitehaven, &c.

E. E. COPE.

Finchampstead, Berks.

NEOPURGENSIS.—At the Newcastle Grammar School are some books bearing the following inscription. "Ex dono Thomae Liddle, armiger, ad usum Scholae Neopurgensis apud Anglos Boreales, Jan 12, 1620."

Can any of your readers say what "Neopurgensis" means?

R. B.—R.

## Replies.

### ROLLS OF LORDS-LIEUTENANTS, STAFFORDSHIRE.

(12 S. iii. 385, 455, 485, 520.)

SINCE the date of the above references I have compiled the appended partial list of the holders of this office for Staffordshire. It is incomplete in the earlier portions, and I should be greatly obliged to any of your readers who could assist me in filling up the gaps and fixing the missing dates.

I am aware of all that has appeared on the subject in the County Histories, the William Salt Society's Publications, and Doyle's 'Official Baronage.'

If others, more competent than myself, would undertake the same task, county by county, a full roll might eventually be completed.

May 19, 1547.—Francis Talbot, 5th Earl of Shrewsbury; b. 1500, d. Sept. 21, 1560.

— 1559.—Henry Stafford, Baron Stafford; b. Sept. 18, 1501, d. Apr. 20, 1563.

Nov. 18, 1569.—Walter Devereux, Viscount Hereford and Bouchier; b. 1540, cr. Earl of Essex, May 4, 1572, d. Sept. 22, 1576.

July 3, 1585.—George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury; b. before 1528, d. Nov. 18, 1590.

Feb. 22, 1612.—Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex and Eu; b. 1592, d. Sept. 14, 1646. The office was renewed to him on the accession of Charles I. but on June 17, 1627,

Robert Carey, Earl of Monmouth, was appointed. Essex, was, however, restored to his office, Dec. 19, 1628, and appears to have held it until his death in 1646. He was removed from the office of Custos Rotulorum and Sir Edward Littleton appointed in 1642.

June 17, 1627, to Feb. 3, 1628.—Robert Carey, Earl of Monmouth; b. 1570, d. Apr. 12, 1629.

Sept. 30, 1653.—Major-General Thomas Harrison, the regicide, was appointed Custos Rotulorum, and has been stated to have also been Lord Lieutenant but proof is lacking. Harrison fell from power and was deprived of his offices in the same year.

Aug. 20, 1600.—Robert Greville, 4th Baron Brooke; b. before 1640, d. Feb. 13, 1677.

Mar. 24, 1677, to Dec. 4, 1679.—James Scott, Duke of Monmouth and Buccleuch; b. Apr. 7, 1649, d. July 15, 1685.

Dec. 4, 1679.—Robert Spencer, Earl of Sunderland; b. 1640, d. Sept. 28, 1702. This appointment appears to have been during the minority of Charles, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury.

Sept. 2, 1681, to Feb. 6, 1685, and Mar. 16, 1683, to Aug. — 1687. — Charles Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury; b. July 24, 1660, d. Feb. 1, 1718.

Sept. 2, 1687, to Nov. 19, 1687.—Robert Shirley, 7th Baron Ferrers of Chartley; b. Oct. 20, 1650, d. Dec. 25, 1717.

Mar. 10, 1688.—Walter Aston, 3rd Baron Aston; b. 1633, d. Nov. 10, 1714.

Mar. 21, 1689.—William Paget, 6th Baron Paget.

Mar. 21, 1713, to Sept. 30, 1715.—Henry Paget, 7th Baron Paget; b. before 1676, cr. Earl of Uxbridge, Oct. 19, 1714, d. Aug. 30, 1743.

Sept. 27, 1715, to Apr. 27, 1724.—Henry Newport, 3rd Earl of Bradford; b. before 1683, d. Sept. 26, 1734.

Apr. 12, 1725.—Washington Shirley, 2nd Earl Ferrers; b. June 22, 1677, d. Apr. 14, 1729.

May, 1731, to July 16, 1742.—Henry Shirley, 3rd Earl Ferrers; b. Apr. 14, 1681, d. Aug., 1754.

July 16, 1742, to Dec. 25, 1754.—John Leveson-Gower, 2nd Baron Gower; cr. July 8, 1746, Viscount Trentham and Earl Gower; b. Aug., 1694, d. Dec. 25, 1754.

Jan. 7, 1755, to Oct. 12, 1800.—Granville Leveson-Gower, 2nd Earl Gower; b. Aug. 4, 1721, cr. Marquis of Stafford, Mar., 1786, d. Oct. 26, 1803.

Oct. 21, 1800, to June 2, 1801.—George Granville Leveson-Gower, 2nd Marquis of Stafford from Oct. 26, 1803; b. Jan. 9, 1758, d. July 19, 1833.

June 2, 1801, to Mar. 13, 1812.—Henry Paget, Earl of Uxbridge; b. June 18, 1744, d. Mar. 13, 1812.

Apr. 8, 1812, to Jan. 13, 1849.—Charles Chetwynd-Talbot, 3rd Earl Talbot; b. Apr. 25, 1777, d. Jan. 13, 1849.

Jan. 31, 1849, to Apr. 29, 1854.—Henry William Paget, 1st Marquis of Anglesey; b. May 17, 1768, d. Apr. 29, 1854.

June 8, 1854, to May 4, 1863.—Edward John Littleton (changed from Walhouse, July 23, 1812), 1st Baron Hatherton; b. Mar. 18, 1791, d. May 4, 1863.

June 18, 1863, to July — 1871.—Thomas George Anson, 2nd Earl of Lichfield; b. Aug. 8, 1825, d. — 1892.

July 8, 1871, to — 1887.—Arthur Wrottesley, 3rd Baron Wrottesley; b. June 17, 1824, d. — 1910.

Mar. 21, 1887, to — 1891.—William Walter Legge, 5th Earl of Dartmouth; b. Aug. 12, 1823, d. — 1891.

1891 to date.—William Hencage Legge, 6th Earl of Dartmouth, b. May 6, 1851.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN, F.S.A. Scot.  
Walsall.

ETYMOLOGY OF "LIVERPOOL" (12 S. vii. 68, 96, 188, 254).—MR. HARRISON has omitted to mention that Zoëga's 'Dictionary of Old Icelandic' translates *hlifðar-staðr* simply as "safe place." *Hlifðar-pollr* would therefore mean "safe pool," which I have rendered "shelter pool." Surely there is no "forcing" about this. The Pool of Liverpool, curving round behind the hill of Liverpool, was so well protected by that hill as to form an excellently sheltered harbour.

But even if MR. HARRISON is right in his contention that the word *hlifð* can only mean protection in a strictly military sense (which I venture to question), my etymology could still hold good, for the entrance to the Pool of Liverpool was commanded by Liverpool Castle. Of course, it may be doubted if the Castle was as old as the time of the Scandinavian settlements. The earliest mention of it that I have met with is a record of proposed expenditure upon its fortifications in the year 1235 ('Calendar of Patent Rolls,' 1232-47, p. 89); but the stone castle was probably preceded by a palisaded or stockaded stronghold of unknown antiquity, as is found to be the

case in many other places. In this light, *Hlifðar-pollr* would mean "protected pool" in a strictly military sense.

Until recently I was inclined to accept Mr. HARRISON'S well-known "Litherpool" etymology, though the weak point of it is that it does not account for the spelling "Liverpool." In the same way Prof. Wyld's "Leofhere's Pool" ('Place Names of Lancashire,' p. 174) does not account for the spelling "Litherpool." My etymology ("Livtherpool") accounts for both spellings, which are practically of equal antiquity.

In my first communication (*ante*, p. 68), when pointing out the suitability of the name "Shelter Pool" for the Pool of Liverpool, I was careful to say that for many miles along the Liverpool shore it afforded the only shelter. Wallasey Pool (mentioned by Mr. HARRISON) also afforded excellent shelter, but is on the Cheshire side of the Mersey estuary, and would therefore be of no use to a navigator who wished to land in Lancashire. Further, even if a navigator's sole object were safety, he would be unable to enter Wallasey Pool in the prevalent north-westerly gales. Otterspool (also mentioned by Mr. HARRISON) is some miles away on the Liverpool shore, but was altogether too small and shallow to be of any use as a harbour. That the Pool of Liverpool was actually regarded by navigators as a valuable place of shelter in bad weather, is proved incontestably by the quotation given in my second communication (*ante*, p. 188).

I entirely agree with what your contributor Mr. WADE (*ante*, p. 254) says about the absurdity of the "Liver bird" derivation of "Liverpool," and the likelihood of its being an invention of Herald's College. The "Liver bird" is undoubtedly derived from the badly executed eagle of St. John on the old corporation seal, which was formerly supposed to be a cormorant (see the paper on 'The Armorial Bearings of the City of Liverpool,' by J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A., in the 'Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire,' vol. xlii, pp. 1-14). There are other equally baseless derivations of "Liverpool" which are now no longer taken seriously.

ROBERT GLADSTONE.

The Athenæum, Liverpool.

JOSEPH PORTER OF MORTLAKE (12 S. vii. 209).—No Hogarth student having come to the assistance of A. J. W., I may remark that as Joseph Porter was the brother of Dr. Johnson's Lucy Porter of Lichfield,

biographical information respecting the Porter family should probably be sought in the Midlands.

As your querist suggests that anything anent Hogarth is of general interest, may I give three excerpts from *The General Advertiser* of 1744 that tend to show that the great painter, no less than his 'Enraged Musician,' was at the mercy of those disconcerting street noises and annoyances so graphically described by Baretti.

"Mar. 20.—Yesterday a great number of dissolute vagabonds being assembled together in Leicester Fields gaming, and others throwing dead cats and dogs at the passengers and making a prodigious disturbance there, four of these were taken up by some very diligent constables who brought them before Sir Thomas De Veil who committed them to Clerkenwell-Bridewell to hard-labour.

"Mar. 27.—Yesterday S. Richardson and E. Fogarty making a great disturbance with a great number of idle disorderly persons by gaming in Leicester Fields were committed to Clerkenwell-Bridewell to hard labour by Sir Thomas De Veil.

"Apr. 5.—On Tuesday last in the evening there was a smart battle in Leicester Fields between a large Press gang and the fellows who generally frequent that place, in which several were wounded on both sides; but at length the sailors carried off about 20 of them."

It is interesting to note that in the advertisement columns of the issue of Apr. 5 there is inserted a notice that those wishing to subscribe for the engravings of the Marriage A La Mode are to send their names "to the Author at the Golden Head, Leicester Fields."

How the solace of Hogarth's Chiswick villa must have been enhanced by contrast!

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

1 Essex Court, Temple.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740 (12 S. vii. 265).—In the list of officers in Major-General Cope's Regiment of Dragoons, appears the name of Lieut. Francis Reynolds. He was the eldest son of William Reynolds of Donegal, and died May 31, 1760, was buried in St. Margaret's Churchyard, Westminster.

HENRY FITZGERALD REYNOLDS.

POMONKEY (12 S. vii. 211).—Ann Peregrina may be conjectured to have come from the state of Pamanukan (there are probably other ways of spelling it) in the north-west of Java. As Javanese in Oxfordshire are, as Gilbert has told us of Red Indians in Turkey, extremely rare, it would be interesting to learn whether there is any evidence that in 1682 there was a resident in or near Banbury connected with the East

India Company. The girl might also have reached England from Capetown or the Netherlands. Of what race, by the way, is the oriental-looking girl's head by Vermeer at the Hague, of which a reproduction faces page 2 in Mr. E. V. Lucas's 'Wanderer in Holland'? Was she from Java?

EDWARD BENSLEY.

WIDEAWAKE HATS (12 S. vi. 28, 157, 171, 198, 214).—I can remember when "wide-awake" seemed to supplant "Billicock" as the generic name for a soft hat; in my early boyhood I used to hear the latter term, but it went out of use. G. A. Sala described a railway passenger as "something with a wideawake hat in the left-hand off corner," in his 'Gaslight and Daylight,' published as early as 1859.

Lord Scamperdale's 'Flat Hat Hunt,' and John Leech's illustrations in Surtees' 'Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour' (1852), will be remembered.

W. B. H.

THE LIGHTS OF LONDON (12 S. vii. 229, 258, 276).—I have always understood that Charles Reade's 'Wandering Heir' was founded on 'The Adventures of an Unfortunate Young Nobleman,' published at the time that James Annesley's action against Richard Annesley, 6th Earl of Anglesey was tried. It is a scarce book, but the gist of it may be read in J. Bernard Burke's 'Anecdotes of the Aristocracy,' vol. ii. (Henry Colburn, 1850). It will be seen that Reade followed very closely the incidents here set forth. James won his case, and Burke writes "it is rather singular that he never assumed the family titles, or disturbed his uncle in the possession of them." With regard to this, however, I wrote some years ago to the Heralds' College, and received a reply which stated that

"in the petition of George, 2nd Earl of Mountmorris, seventh Lord Altham, by a subsequent Chancery suit the 'unfortunate young nobleman' James Annesley was found to be a bastard son of a maid-servant named Joan Landy."

This probably is the reason why Richard Annesley was never disburied.

W. COURTHOPE FORMAN.

Compton Down, nr. Winchester.

The drama with this title was enlarged from a poem by Mr. G. R. Sims. The "glare" of London can be seen from most of the high ground around the town. Mrs. A. Meynell has a note on London's lamps in 'London Impressions.'

J. ARDAGH.

ETYMOLOGY OF "SAJENE" AND "ARSCHINE" (12 S. vii. 270).—Frans Miklosich in his 'Etymological Dictionary of the Slav Languages' (German, Vienna, 1886), refers "Sajene" and the corresponding words in other dialects to a root *sejg*. O.Sl. *segnati*, "to stretch out the arms." O.Sl. *sejn* "a fathom." For want of proper type I cannot write the word as he does. The word is undoubtedly Slav and not Scandinavian.

He derives *arschine* from the Turkish *arschen* "an ell." The word is also found in Albanian *arschin*.

A.

The 'Slavishes Etymologisches Wörterbuch,' by Erich Berneker, Professor at the University of Munich, is not yet complete, but vol. i. (Heidelberg, 1908-1913) contains on p. 31 the etymology of the word "arschine." Berneker repeats without hesitation the statement of F. Miklosich ('Etymologisches Wörterbuch der slavischen Sprachen,' Vienna, 1886), that it is from the Turkish. "arşen" *ell*.

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

40 Northfield Road, Birmingham.

PRESIDENT JOHN RICHARDSON HERBERT OF NEVIS (12 S. vii. 129, 175, 232, 251, 273).—In my communication referring to the Herberts of Nevis I did not discuss the question as to who the first settler of that family in Nevis was, further than saying that he was not Edward Herbert of Bristol and Montserrat, merchant. I said that the earliest ancestor of John Richardson Herbert of whom I had any knowledge was a Herbert who married Mary Mountstephen, and was father of Thomas Herbert of Nevis who recovered the plantations from Harvey in 1701. I do not know where Thomas Herbert's father lived, but from other sources in addition to the West Indian records there is some ground for thinking that he may have been of St. Kitts or possibly of Jamaica.

Nor did I refer to the point as to who the wife of Thomas Herbert, the elder, living in 1701, was, but I think it is very probable that she was the Anne Herbert who is recorded in the census of 1707-8 as living at Nevis, and a list of whose servants and slaves is given at that date.

I have no certain proof of the parentage of President Joseph Herbert of Nevis, who died in 1767, but Mr. H. Herbert, a grandson of President Joseph Herbert of Montserrat, and who is I think still living, told me a few years ago that his grandfather Joseph Herbert was nearly related to Lady Nelson's

mother. He further said that Lord Nelson<sup>n</sup> was godfather to his father, who was, in consequence, named Horatio. It seems highly probable therefore that President Joseph Herbert of Nevis, who died 1767, was identical with the Joseph Herbert who was living in 1721, and was son of Thomas Herbert of Nevis, then deceased, but of course it is not absolutely certain.

The object of my previous communication was to prove that Edward Herbert of Bristol and Montserrat, merchant, was not an ancestor of the Nevis Herberts.

I must apologize for the error concerning the Christian name of the Attorney-General, to which attention has been called. Writing hurriedly I described him as Robert Hutcheson, but his name was correctly entered in my notes as Archibald.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON.

HARVEY DE LEON (12 S. vii. 270).—MR. J. BLAKE BUTLER'S query is rather vague. What family does he mean by "the Hervey family of Norfolk and Suffolk?" There are and always have been scores of families of that name belonging to each county, and they probably came not from one common ancestor of that name but from several. I am at present tracing about twenty of those families back into the fifteenth century, and hope to reduce the number a little before I reach it by means of common ancestors, but the reduction will not be great. As one goes on backwards from the fifteenth century towards the Norman Conquest, the reduction will go on, but it is not likely that even if one could get right back to the Conquest they would all be reduced to one man. There are hundreds of Herveys of the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries from whom Hervey or Harvey families may be descended, and there is no necessity to hang them all on to Hervey de Leon or any other great man. Of course they all have a Norman ancestor because theirs is a Norman name. But Normans with the personal name of Hervey were very numerous, as any early list will show, and therefore there is no necessity to go to this or that big man and hang your pedigree on to him.

MR. BUTLER may feel quite certain that there is no proof of any sort or kind that "the Hervey family" or any other Hervey family is descended from Hervey de Leon. If this or that family "is said" to have come from this or that man, and if nothing more can be brought forward, then one may feel perfectly certain that there is no evidence

for the descent claimed, "is said" being the formula always used for any statement that has no evidence to support it. The only way to get up to a remote ancestor, Norman or otherwise, is to go up to him as you would go up to the top step of a ladder, *i.e.*, step by step till you reach him. But to start by singling out a big man because he is big, and then hang your pedigree on to him without really reaching him, is absurd.

Spelling is nothing. It is only a matter of date and fashion that changes with date. But I think Harvey de Leon should have been written Hervey, because Hervey never comes in till the fifteenth century.

S. H. A. H.

LONDON STREET "GROTTOES" (12 S. vii. 209, 237, 238).—I can remember these "grottoes" well in the days of my boyhood. They came in with the oyster shells. There were always plenty of youngsters ready to relieve fish-dealers and others of these shells for the purpose of building grottoes. The grotto, in my day, was usually built up against a wall in a shape not unlike a bee-hive or a section of one. Occasionally, pieces of coloured glass or an ornament of some kind would be utilized to heighten the appearance of the edifice. In turns some of the young builders would be told off to importune pedestrians to "Remember the grotto!" the while holding out a shell for the importuned to place a coin therein. The doggerel, if I remember it rightly, which was repeated at each importunity, ran thus:—

Please remember the grotto!  
Only once a year.  
Father's gone to sea,  
Mother's gone to fetch him back,  
Please remember me!

If this supplication did not prevail, they were wont to add a further tag to this effect:—

Half-penny won't hurt you,  
Penny won't break you,  
Twopence won't put you in the Workhouse!

To hear this given in the vernacular was indeed very amusing. I have been subjected to their attentions many times in later years, and have got the lines in mind.

With the funds collected it was customary to buy coloured fires; sometimes fireworks. The local contributors, if so disposed, were invited to watch the pyrotechnic display, when darkness set in. Then the grottoes would be illuminated by means of lighted candles placed in the interior.



and the glimmer of light through the interstices formed by the shells, and the coloured glass, often gave it a really pretty appearance. The finale was the lighting of the coloured fires, and the occasional fireworks.

I am afraid very few, if any, of the children had any idea of the origin of the custom, and I can appreciate the "grin" which Mr. SAMPSON mentions when he asked for an explanation. The only one I have ever heard is that already mentioned in Brewer's 'Phrase and Fable.'

Speaking to a lady about the present prevalence of the custom, I was told it is still common in the East End of London. When oyster shells are unobtainable they use stones, pieces of brick, coloured glass or broken ornaments; or anything likely to attract the attention of the pedestrian. I was surprised to hear this; thinking that the old custom, like many others, had died out. There is no particular season of the year either for their building; provided the weather is propitious, any time, apparently is suitable to the young builders.

C. P. HALE.

117 Victoria Park Road, E.9.

FATHERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS (8 S. ii. 327; iii. 34; iv. 249, 418; vi. 78; 9 S. viii. 147; xii. 33; 10 S. vii. 486; 12 S. vii. 192, 271).—In my letter to *The Times* of Sept. 9, 1907, which you reproduce at ante, 271 is a passage which as it stands is somewhat unintelligible about the interval "between acceptance of office and re-election to a new Parliament." What I intended to write was "between acceptance of office and re-election or between a dissolution and re-election to a new Parliament."

With regard to Thomas Turgis, my doubt as to the identity of the man of this name who represented Gatton from 1659 to 1702, is not, I think, justified. The elder Thomas Turgis died in 1651 before his son's first election for Gatton.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Leamington.

ROMNEY MARSH (12 S. vii. 269, 298).—A list of books on Romney Marsh is given in 'Bibliotheca Cantiana' (J. R. Smith, Lon. 1837), and also under the names of the various parishes in the Marsh.

The following may be consulted also: Dugdale's 'History of Imbanking,' 1662; Hueffier's 'Cinque Ports'; Ogler's 'Parish Churches in Diocese of Canterbury,' 1910;

Cooke's 'Walks Through Kent,' 1819; the various vols. of 'Archæologia Cantiana'; Parker's Visitation in *Home Counties Magazine*; Bradley's 'Old Gate of England,' 1918; 'History of Romney Marsh,' by W. Holloway, 1849; 'Caius Julius Cæsar'; 'British Expeditions to the Bay of Appeldore,' &c., F. Hobson, 1868; 'County Churches of Kent,' by F. Grayling, 1913; Harvy's 'Churches of Kent,' 1854; 'The Churches of Kent,' by Glynne, 1877; Farley's 'Weald of Kent,' 1871-4, and 'Charities of Kent,' 1837.

HENRY HANNEN.

The Hall, West Farleigh.

COLUMBARIA (12 S. vii. 269).—For information regarding these I would refer your correspondent to 9 S. iii. 113; vi. 389, 478; vii. 15, 116, 216, 318; viii. 368; xii. 48, 113 (1898-1903).

J. L. ANDERSON.

Edinburgh.

Smith's 'Dict. Christian Antiq.,' s.v. Columbarium; Smith's 'Dict. Class. Antiq. Art. Funus'; Prof. Lanciani, 'Pagan and Christian Rome,' p. 256; Prof. J. H. Middleton, 'Remains of Ancient Rome,' vol. ii. pp. 264, 270, 273-4; Bp. Lightfoot, 'Comm. on Philippians,' pp. 171-177; and any of the books on the Catacombs of Rome, such as Dr. Maitland's and Rev. W. H. Withrow's.

G. H. J.

ECCLESIASTICAL DRESS IN RUSSIAN CHURCH (12 S. vii. 208).—A Russian priest may wear what coloured clothes he likes, but there are rules as to the cut of them. The Russians love colour—only those who have been in Russia know how much the dress of the people adds to the picturesqueness of the country—and public opinion allows the priests of the Orthodox Church to indulge their tastes in this respect.

T. PERCY ARMSTRONG.

MRS. WALTON (12 S. vi. 336).—As I notice no reply has yet been forthcoming to this query and on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, I give what little I know of this lady. She was the wife of the Rev. O. F. Walton, vicar for many years of St. Thomas's Church, York. I was at St. Peter's, York, and in the same form as her son, Stanley Howard. He died on Apr. 4, 1892, at the age of 14. His form-master and scholars attended the funeral and the head master, the Rev. G. T. Handford, officiated. Some few weeks later my school chum and I visited

the grave in York Cemetery, and whilst at the graveside Mrs. Walton approached. My chum and I were about to respectfully withdraw, but she stopped us, and finding we were two of her late son's schoolmates entered into conversation with us. This was the first time we had either of us met Mrs. Walton, and I remember we came away thinking what a charming lady she was.

B. C.

CHARLES LAMB'S PEDIGREE (12 S. vii. 209) I gather from Mr. E. V. LUCAS's important 'Life of Lamb,' that nothing is known of the essayist's ancestry beyond his grandparents, and even they are only conjecturally identified with the Lincolnshire man (and his wife) in the story of Susan Yates which Lamb wrote for 'Mrs. Leicester's School.' This is made plausible by Lamb's jesting letter to Manning in which mention is made of "Baron Lamb of Stamford, where my family came from." The edition of the 'Life' from which I quote is the fourth, published in 1907.

C. C. B.

AMBER (12 S. vi. 271, 297, 318, 339).—In the Chinese 'System of Materia Medica,' 1578, tom. xxxvii. amber is said to have powerful properties of tranquilizing the five viscera (the heart, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, and the spleen), making the soul sound, killing the demons and spirits, cleansing the lungs, invigorating the heart, improving the sight by the removal of films, and effectually curing strangury and *dolores postpartum*, add to which, it is reputed as a styptic and vulnerary.

KUMAGUSA MINAKATA.

THE "UMBLE COMMONS": REVENUE (12 S. vii. 170, 195, 236, 277).—I am much interested in the replies of correspondents who are, like myself, of the older generation. Is it possible to find a date after which the "official" pronunciation was settled on the current lines? We have no *Académie anglaise* to tell us such things: have "My Lords" of the Committee of Council on Education any mouthpiece?

Q. V.

STATURE OF PEPYS (12 S. vi. 110, 216; vii. 155, 212).—A good idea of Pepys in the flesh may be gleaned by a glance at the 1688 miniature of him, in Williamson's 'How to identify Portrait Miniatures, 1909,' 8vo, p. 26. That likeness gives the impression of a thick-set short-necked man, of powerful physique, and of over average height to-day

in industrial cities like Birmingham and Manchester. Dark brown or hazel eyes, good forehead, and strong will-power, are obvious points of this portrait.

Other portraits will be found in Wheatley's Library edition of Pepys's 'Diary.'

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

Memorial Library Stratford on Avon.

BEATSTER (12 S. vii. 267).—It is, I think, not unlikely that a beatster was in the first instance a woman who drew up the broken meshes of a net and otherwise repaired it. In Lincolnshire as may be seen from Peacock's 'Glossary' of words used in Manley and Corringham, they have "*baste*, to run together with long stitches," and that on the tongue of Suffolk would perhaps become *beast*, and *beatster* be an outcome.

ST. SWITHIN.

CULLIDGE-ENDED (12 S. vii. 208, 277).—Of course I looked for this term in 'N.E.D.,' but as it is there mentioned only in a quotation under "Cullis," I failed to find it. I no longer have access to 'E.D.D.' I suppose that the cullidge ends and cullidge windows of houses are so called because they require special spouts and gutters, and that in the case of stacks the application of the term has arisen from their resemblance to cullidge-ended houses.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

"YOU BET YOUR BOTTOM DOLLAR" (12 S. vii. 211).—Mr. R. H. Thornton's 'American Glossary' explains "bottom dollar" to mean "one's last dollar," and gives three examples of the phrase dated respectively 1882, 1888, and 1904. I have frequently heard it in recent years.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

In answer to the inquiry of Mr. CLARKE, "this Americanism still obtains," though perhaps less frequently heard than a few years ago.

"1861-7" (*ante*, 214) should be 1861-5.

CHARLES E. STRATTON.

Boston, Mass.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

(12 S. vii. 271.)

The four lines beginning "*Bis duo sunt homines*" are to be seen in Kaspar von Barth's 'Adversaria,' lib. lii., chap. i., col. 2423, in the 1648 edition of this vast work. They are not far from the "*Hujus Nympha loci*" epigram, the reference for which was given on Sept. 25, p. 256. Barth printed the lines from a MS. collection of inscriptions ostensibly from ancient monuments made by a priest of Speier, one Jacobus Beyellius (not "Bergellius"),

who had copied them in different places. The present lines are merely headed 'Epitaphium antiquissimum.' The form in the 'Adversaria' differs in some points from that given by your querist, the second line being—

Quattuor has parteis tot loca suscipiunt.

This last word is distinctly preferable to "suscipient." The spelling of "parteis" may have been intended originally to give an antique air to the composition. Line 4 begins "Arcus," which Barth emends in the margin to "Orcus." The author is not likely to be *déterré*.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Much Hadham, Herts.

(12 S. vii. 291).

### 1. The four lines beginning

If I am right, thy grace impart  
are the eighth verse of Pope's 'The Universal Prayer' which was first published (as a sixpenny pamphlet) in 1738.

### 2. The correct form is

I have found out a gift for my fair;  
I have found where the wood-pigeons breed.

This is the beginning of the fifth stanza of Part II. ('Hope') of Shenstone's 'Pastoral Ballad,' first published in 1755 but said to have been written in 1743. See the end of vol. iv. of Dodsley's 'Collection of Poems.' Shenstone was pretty obviously indebted to Vergil, *Eclogue III.*, 68 sq. *Parta meae Veneri sunt munera: namque notavi Ipse locum, aëriae quo congressere palumbes.*

It has been pointed out in 'N. & Q.' that Shenstone's lines are quoted in 'Tom Brown's Schooldays' as Rowe's; and at 12 S. iv. 182 an explanation of Hughes's error was suggested.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

3. 'I hate that [*sic*] drum's discordant sound,' by John Scott of Amwell, the Quaker poet. See Campbell's 'British Poets.' G. G. L.

[Several other correspondents also thanked for replies.]

## Notes on Books.

*The Household Account Book of Sarah Fell of Swarthmoor Hall.* Edited by Norman Penny. (Cambridge University Press, £2 2s.)

In 1915 the Devonshire House collection of records of the Society of Friends was enriched by a notable gift from the President of the Friends Historical Society, Mr. J. H. Midgley. This was a household account book kept by Sarah Fell, the step-daughter of George Fox, from Sept. 25, 1673, to Aug. 15, 1678. It is a vellum-covered volume, 5½ ins. by 4½ ins., much worn and without its clasps, and numbers 117 openings. It is not absolutely complete for, at some date in the eighteenth century, it fell into most serious peril. At p. 2 of the cover a note records that "this Booke was rescued from oblivion by y<sup>e</sup> care of a Friend of Lancaster, Bridget Whalley, who discovered it in the hands of a Grocer there, who was using it as Waste paper"; and to this vandal grocer are to be imputed the loss of some half-dozen leaves and the mutilation of a few

others. Bridget Whalley passed the precious treasure on to Susanna Haworth, through whom it came to the Midgley family.

Swarthmoor Hall is in the, then, lonely district of Furness, having as its nearest town, Lancaster, to reach which two estuaries, passable only at low water had to be crossed. It was a house of 13 hearths liable to the tax, to be reckoned at that time a very considerable place. The house-keeping accounts reflect these conditions—showing the provision made for a large and well-to-do household, compelled to keep its store-room ready for emergencies, and in no need of frequent replenishing. There is no indication of asceticism: not only are food and all creature comforts plentiful, but the "three maid sisters" are found spending money on gay-coloured apparel, and here and there an entry indicates a pleasure-jant. Nevertheless the character of Swarthmoor as a Quaker household—as *the* Quaker household of the time—comes out even in its accounts. There are entries showing the frequent absences of "Father," *i.e.*, George Fox, the girls' step-father, and of Margaret, their mother, and also bearing witness to imprisonment. In fact on May 4, 1676, Sarah Fell puts down the sum of 2s. as what she herself gave "little Marjeries Nurse when I went to prison at Dalton," and again enters 2s. 6d. as given by Fox to Thomas Benson, "bayliffe of y<sup>e</sup> Liberties for his civility to mee beinge A Prisoner."

The entries relating to George are largely payments for others, but we hear also of his pipes and tobacco; his white horse; of a skin of parchment, 4 qts. of brandy and other matters fetched or bought for him. His departure for Holland appears, and the sending to him there of iron ore; and an interesting entry is that which records the bringing to him from Lancaster of Francis Howgill's 'The Dawning of the Gospel Days.'

The Swarthmoor people seem to have shown themselves enterprising and capable in commerce; we have the accounts of ventures in iron, coal and grain. But their chief care was agricultural and a study of the entries made here of payment for labour, purchase of farming stock and implements, repairs and constructions and the like, might be recommended as of considerable interest and fruitfulness—although it must be borne in mind that the conditions are in some respects exceptional.

The household items—as might be expected—contain a great number of interesting particulars. We have not space to enter upon examples of these—but the reflection brings us to a mention of Mr. Brownbill's excellent Introduction, in which those who have not time for the entertaining perusal of the whole of the account book will find all the best things noted for their benefit, and carefully referenced.

Other topics which crop up are attendance at, and obligations in regard to, the Men's and Women's Meetings; toys, books and other things for children and medicine for the sick; help rendered to poor neighbours (there is an entry of 4s. to a collection for a man of Bootle, "when he went with his children towards New Jersey"); and all the business of spinning, weaving and dyeing.

The interest and variety of the subjects is so great that we could have wished for a subject-index, the Index provided being almost exclusively one of names of places and persons.

The Editor provides some admirable Notes, which testify to most careful and minute research, and gives us a few entertaining "addenda" on the subject of tobacco. Fox, as we have already noticed, has pipes and tobacco purchased for him more than once in these years, and twice is Susanna Fell likewise so provided. It appears that, in spite of expressed misgivings, smoking was largely practised among the Friends and that not only by the men, as several pretty instances here given, conclusively prove.

In conclusion we can but congratulate the Society of Friends upon the possession of this account book, and Mr. Norman Penny first upon the many pleasant hours of work he must have spent on it and next on his having brought that work to so successful a conclusion.

*Notes on Exeter Cathedral.* By H. E. Bishop. (Exeter, Townsend.)

WE are glad to recommend this little brochure to the notice of lovers of Exeter and students of architecture. By an excellent plan the account is divided chronologically into periods, so that the visitor, with these pages under his eye, can trace the growth of the Cathedral, from the red stone Saxon monastery to the full beauty of the edifice to which Bishop Branlingham and Bishop Stafford gave the finishing touches. Frequent quotations are given from the Fabric Rolls; and pithy notes, derived from or corrected by the latest researches into the history of the Cathedral, bring out the interest of its several parts. We imagine this will supersede most of the existing guides for visitors passing through Exeter—it is, indeed, one of the best guides of its kind we have come across.

### Notices to Correspondents.

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ALL communications intended for insertion in our columns should bear the name and address of the sender—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is requested that each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear.

ROBINSON OF HINTON ABBEY.—CAPT. L. ROBINSON writes: "In your number Jan. 23, 1915, MR. PERCY D. MUNDY was requiring information concerning the above family. If he is still desirous of obtaining the information I can, on hearing, give him the pedigree back to 1522."

CORRIGENDA.—At p. 257, "vol. 6" is intended to apply to Traill, and not to Tooke and Newmarch, as there shown.—At p. 278, col. 1. l. 8 from foot, for "C. E. W. Muller," read *C. F. IV. Müller*.—In "Novels of the North Woods," at p. 295, l. 16, for "Whabasca" read *Athabasca*; lower down, for "Rev. Virginie E. Roe" read *Miss Virginie E. Roe*.

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LONDON, OCTOBER 23, 1920.

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## Notes.

"OVER AGAINST CATHERINE STREET  
IN THE STRAND."

FIELDING'S 'Joseph Andrews' of 1742 was printed, so the title-page runs, "for A. Millar over against St. Clement's Church in the Strand." In the following year Fielding's 'Miscellanies' were put forth; these were "printed for the Author and sold by A. Millar opposite to Catherine Street in the Strand." Clearly Andrew Millar, the bookseller who published the works of James Thomson, of Fielding and of Hume had changed premises in the meantime.

The 'Miscellanies' contained the celebrated allegorical 'Journey from this World to the Next,' and in discussing its source Fielding humorously remarks:—

"Whether the ensuing pages were really the vision of some very pious person...or...as infinitely the greatest part imagine, they were the production of some choice inhabitant of New Bethlehem...it will be sufficient if I give an account by what means they came into my possession. Mr. Robert Powney, stationer, who dwells opposite to Catherine Street, in the Strand,

a very honest man...who, among other excellent stationery commodities, is particularly eminent for his pens, which I am abundantly bound to acknowledge, as I owe to their peculiar goodness that my manuscripts have by any means been legible: this gentleman, I say, furnished me some time since with a bundle of these pens wrapt up...in a very large sheet of paper full of characters, written in a very bad hand. Now I have a surprising curiosity to read everything which is almost illegible; partly from the sweet remembrance of the dear Scrawls which I have in, my youth received from that lovely part of the creation for which I have the tenderest regard; and partly..."

In 1743, therefore, there were two persons associated with Fielding living in the Strand whose houses faced Catherine Street. But there had long flourished at this spot a renowned firm of booksellers—no less a firm than the house of Tonson, the original publishers of Dryden's works. Larwood in his 'History of Signboards,' 1866, third edn., p. 335, wrote:—

"In 1697 when Tonson moved to Gray's Inn Gate he adopted the Shakespeare's Head under which he became famous. After 1712 he took a shop in the Strand, opposite Catherine Street, but without altering his sign, and there he died in 1736."

At p. 63, Larwood makes the further statement:—

"Andrew Millar, the great publisher, took the Buchanan Head for the sign of his shop in the Strand, opposite St. Catherine Street, the house where the famous Jacob Tonson had lived in whose time it was the Shakespeare's Head. But Millar preferred his countryman and put up the less known head of George Buchanan (1525-1582), the author of a version of the Psalms, and tutor to Queen Mary Stuart."

Mr. Austin Dobson in an article on 'Fielding and Andrew Millar' in *The Library* for July, 1916, observed:—

"Sarah Fielding's novel of 'David Simple' came out in 1744, by which date Millar had apparently moved from his first shop near St. Clement's Church to a new one opposite Katharine Street in the Strand. Whether this was the Shakespeare's Head once occupied by the elder Tonson is not clear, as—according to Nichols [*Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, 1812, i. 297]—the former shop of Tonson the first was still tenanted by Tonson the third."

There being a well-founded doubt of topographical interest to students of the Georgian era, an examination of the contemporary Rate-books has been made with a view to confirming, or disproving, Larwood's very definite statements. A ledger marked "St. Mary Le Strand Collecting Book for the Poor Rate for the year 1736" shows that at the corner of Dutchy Lane and of the Strand (south side) Jacob Tonson occupied a house rented at 60*l.* on which he

paid 2*l.* rate. He also tenanted a house of 20*l.* rent in Dutchy Lane at the back of his Strand-facing house.

In Rocque's 'Survey' of 1745 Dutchy Lane is the second turning southwards west of Somerset House; the first, which immediately faced Catherine Street, led to the Somerset water-gate. Consequently, Tonson's house was not strictly opposite Catherine Street.

The same Rate-book further shows that the eighth house eastwards from Tonson's was occupied by Robert Powney for which he paid 1*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* rate, he being assessed at 55*l.* This locates Powney's stationery business as facing Catherine Street or possibly a little more eastwards between the water-gate passage and Somerset House.

Similar entries are repeated till 1742 in which year there occur important alterations in the list of occupants. Tonson's two houses are empty, and Millar's name appears for the first time, *not* as successor to Tonson, but as lessee of a house rented at 60*l.* midway between Powney and Tonson, there being three houses eastward from Millar to Powney, and three houses westward from Millar to Tonson's empty house. It is noteworthy moreover that the Rate-book for 1742 was signed, in addition to the Rector and Churchwardens, by Robert Powney as representative of the inhabitants. Powney's signature is that of a well-educated man, the letters are better formed, bolder and blacker than those of the other signatories, leaving an impression on the mind that he affixed his name at his own dwelling, using for the purpose his own superfine ink and one of those excellent pens that earned the heartfelt gratitude of a great writer. Powney's was the first but not the last house of business in the Strand that Fielding immortalized.

In the ledger for 1743 Tonson's name re-appears, but on the opposite or north side of the Strand: he had taken premises rented at 120*l.*, with rates at 4*l.* situate probably between Catherine Street and Exeter Exchange.

The Rate-books afford no evidence respecting the signs displayed by the occupants.

Whether the advent of a pushing Scotchman and the rapidly rising reputation of Dodsley in Pall Mall impelled Tonson "the third" to make himself more prominent in the public eye is matter for surmise, but this new evidence of leasing a more expensive house suggests that Mr. Straus in his excellent 'Life of Rebert Dodsley,' 1910,

was scarcely justified, when speaking of the year 1736 (p. 40), in saying:—

"Jacob Tonson the second died in 1735, Jacob Tonson the first died in 1736. His great-nephew the third Jacob, carried on the business in Catherine Street, Strand, but the magic of the name he bore was gone."

'D.N.B.' in the article on 'Andrew Millar' perpetuates Larwood's mistake, but the late Mr. G. A. Aitken in the article on 'Tonson,' though giving no date, was well aware that the owners of the Shakespeare's Head had removed from the south side to the north side of the Strand.

It appears curious that occupants of shops at this point of the Strand emphasized their proximity to Catherine Street, a thoroughfare of no particular note in itself, and now fore-shortened in the laying out of segmental-shaped Aldwych. It might be opined that "situated a few doors from Somerset House" were a more arresting direction. But at the material dates Somerset House was an old building and privately owned, and not Chambers's classic structure where business is transacted which affects every person throughout the land. Moreover, a large proportion of those who sought diversion at Drury Lane Theatre and at Covent Garden Theatre and coffee-houses perforce passed through Catherine Street.

That the dry bones of the Rate-books may be galvanized into life permit me to quote the words of Mr. Grosley who wrote of the London of 1765. The shops in the Strand

"are all enclosed with great glass doors; all adorned on the outside with ancient pieces of architecture; all brilliant and gay, as well on account of the things sold in them as in the exact order in which they are kept; so that they make a most splendid show, greatly superior to anything of the kind in Paris."

I have to thank the custodians of the Records at the Westminster Town Hall for their courteous assistance.

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

#### AMONG THE SHAKESPEARE ARCHIVES.

(See *note*, p. 301.)

#### DOCTOR BENTLEY OF NEW PLACE.

In the last years of King Henry VIII. and the first of King Edward VI. a gentleman of distinction resided in Shakespeare's future home in Stratford. Doctor Thomas Bentley may or may not have been a connexion of

Richard Bentley, a yeoman of Stratford whose turbulent opposition at the election of the Bailiff in 1505 called for the intervention of the Warden of the College, Doctor Rafe Collingwood. Possibly he was his son, and the associations and friendships of his youth may have brought him back after strenuous years as a college don and a Court physician to his pleasant native town. He was educated at Oxford, at New or University College. He filled the office of Proctor in 1507, graduated in medicine, as well as in arts, taking his M.B. in 1516 and his M.D. in 1519, and became Doctor of Physic to the King and President of the College of Physicians. Retiring to Stratford he took a lease of New Place from Squire Clopton on Nov. 20, 1543, for forty years at a rent of 10*l.* per annum with land at Ryon Clifford and Ingon for his cattle and horses. The ancestral occupation of yeomanry and his collection of silver plate (which probably owed something at least to his wealthy patients at Court) seem to have given him pleasure in his old age. He possessed no less than three cups with covers, ten pots with covers, one pot without cover, two salts with covers, "a nest of goblets with covers"—besides spoons. He had a wife, Anne, two daughters, Anne and Dorothy, and one son, William. In or about 1547 he exchanged his lease for another which was for the lives of himself and his wife in widowhood. He owned the lease of a house in Oxford called "George Hall." This house was let to Herman Evans, the University *stationarius* or *virgifer*. Among his bequests was one to "William Clarke, whom I have brought up of charity," of two heifers, to be delivered unto the said William at such time as he should fortune to be married. To one daughter he left a cow, to the other a cow and a calf, and to both silver plate. To his son he left silver plate. The residue of his estate including all his jewels he bequeathed to his well-beloved wife to distribute as she should think necessary to the pleasure of God, and for the wealth of his soul and all Christian souls. His wife was executor, and the supervisors were his friends Thomas Blount and Robert Wyncock. The former may have been Thomas Blount of Kidderminster, a kinsman of the Dudleys and "a favourer of True Religion," that is, a Protestant. Doctor Bentley committed his soul to Almighty God, "only trusting and firmly believing to be saved by the Faith that I have in Christ, who did suffer for the

redemption of one and all mankind," and therefore not by the prayers of men or angels or the Virgin Mary. He willed that his body should be buried within the Parish Church. His will was signed on Jan. 26, 1549, and witnessed by Stratford men, his neighbours: John Jeffreys of Sheep Street, and Thomas Dickson *alias* Waterman of Bridge Street, Laurence Baynton of High Street, mercer, and William Minsky, a draper. Probate by his widow followed on Mar. 4, 1550. Squire Clopton did not find either the Doctor or his widow an amenable tenant. Neither kept the house in repair or obeyed the orders of the manorial court, or paid the rent at the times agreed upon. So at any rate Clopton alleged, who declared that at Bentley's death New Place was "in great ruin and decay." Later Widow Bentley married Master Richard Charnock of Welcombe, and so forfeited her right to the house. Clopton made forcible entry but failed to evict the lady and her husband. Having lost the lease she put in a suit in Chancery about the year 1552. Charnock was in possession of New Place before Apr. 29, 1552, when he was fined for not keeping clean his part of the stream in Walkers Street, otherwise Chapel Lane; and he had not vacated the house, apparently, until shortly before Apr. 23, 1558, when Richard Symons by a slip of the pen entered his name for the like offence in the Minutes of the Court Leet and then erased it.

#### JOHN SHAKESPEARE, GLOVER, 1552-3.

John Shakespeare would serve his seven years of apprenticeship, and having become a householder would set up for himself, paying 6*s.* 8*d.* for his "freedom" to the *Mystery, Craft or Occupation of the Glovers, Whittawers and Collarmakers*, of which it was necessary to become a member. Four times a year, also, he paid his 2*d.* "quarteridge." The brotherhood met in their Hall, on dates arranged, for the consideration of matters affecting their "commodity" on the summons of their beadle or reeve. Absence involved a fine of 12*d.*, and refusal to attend of 6*s.* 8*d.* Summons was issued in the name of the Master and Warden, who were elected annually on the first Wednesday after Michaelmas when the yearly Accounts were presented. Half the fees and fines went to the Borough Council, by whom the rules and proceedings of the Mystery were authorized. The rights of

the craft and its individual members were carefully safeguarded. Skins of sheep and lambs were not to be purchased before removal from the beast and dressing, nor were kid skins, calves' skins or any skins used in the trade to be bought before exposure in the Market Place, or within fifty feet of the same in the open street, nor were they to be laid out for sale before 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Horse-hides and skins of swine and dogs were not to be sold to tanners, and butchers had to bring the skins of sheep and lambs with the flesh to market. The glovers' standing-place on market-days was at the old, quaint Market Cross, the name then given not merely to the stone stump of the ancient cross but to the timber edifice over it, resting on wooden pillars and surmounted by a turret with a clock. Here on Thursdays the Poet's father met his customers. Rules were strict with regard to apprentices. Any boy taken into employment and instructed in the business must serve for seven years, after signing his indenture in the presence of the Bailiff and Steward of the Borough. The engagement was a binding one on both apprentice and master, with right of complaint by either to the Bailiff.

Incidentally, John Shakespeare had to do with wool and meat, whence arose the legends that he was a woolstapler and a butcher. He was a yeoman as well as a glover, and farmed land at Snitterfield with his father, later at Ingon with his brother Henry. Many of the Stratford tradesmen were yeomen. In April, 1552, John Shakespeare was living in Henley Street, for on the 29th of that month he was fined with Humfrey Reynolds and Adrian Quyny for keeping a *sterquinarium* (colloquially, a muck-hill) in the roadway. There was already an authorized refuse-heap in Henley Street before the house of the wheelwright, William Chambers, who lived next door to Thomas Patrick, at the country-end of the street, but these men wanted it on a more convenient spot. John Shakespeare was in not bad company. Reynolds was a respected Stratfordian, and Quyny—Adrian Quyny the Second—was one of the rising men of the Borough, a mercer in Henley Street, near John Shakespeare, one of the Tasters this year, and on the jury of Frankpledge. Another bond than that of neighbourhood and common interest in the *sterquinarium* connected them. They were Protestants, and of an advanced type. Henley Street became, if it was not already,

a stronghold of Protestantism. John Wheeler and William Smith, haberdasher, also lived there. John Shakespeare's house, no doubt, was the *eastern* one of the two he subsequently owned and occupied. There is no evidence whatever, save a very late tradition, of his occupation of the western house, commonly called the Birthplace, before his purchase of it in 1575.

EDGAR I. FRIPP.

(To be continued.)

### NOTES ON DOROTHY OSBORNE'S LETTERS.

(See *ante*, p. 304.)

1653.

Jan. 27, Thursday.—I came to London to answer my Uncle's bill in Chancery, to see if Mr. Holforde would receive Sr W. Briar's 1300<sup>li</sup> to stop the proclamation against my father by Mr [fytch ?].

Jan. 29, Saturday.—I went to *Doctor Sc*: and spoke of *Wilde*.

Jan. 30, Sunday.—I dined with my Lady Gargaue who told how she and my Lady *Carre were fallen out* shee told mee of the offer of my Ld. *Winsor for Thorold and Ch ny for L. C.* then spoke to mee of *Ch ny for my sister*.

Feb. 3, Thursday.—My C. T. Osborn came to my chamber and I gaue him notice that on tuesday next I would execute the Commission at Chicksands.

Mr. Bainton spoke to me of my Lady A. Wentworth.

Feb. 4, Friday.—I went to Judge Puliston with R. Squire to take the Engagement.

Feb. 5, Saturday.—I came downe to Chicksands.

Feb. 11, Friday.—I went vp to London.

Feb. 12, Saturday.—My sister came to London with my Lady Diana Rich and lay at My Aunt Gargaues by Charing Crosse and I lay at Palins.

Feb. 22, Tuesday.—Wee came to Chicksands in a coach of Jack Peters at 35 shillings and 6 horses.

Mar. 2, Wednesday.—My Cousin Thorold came to Chicksands.

Mar. 4, Friday.—Shee went away, and I went with her the first night to Stilton.

Mar. 6, Sunday.—I had a letter from my brother John to send him horses thursday next to Hatfelde to bringe him to Chicksands.

Mar. 10, Thursday.—My brother John came to Chicksands, where he had his ague.

Mar. 8.—I think tuesday my father and I and R. Compton sealed the bond to Sr W. Briars for 1300<sup>li</sup>

Mar. 18, Friday.—R. Squire carried Jane to London, to goe for Guarnsey.

Mar. 28, Monday.—R. Compton told me Wheeler had brought him worde that now Sir W. Briars was content that my father should have

the 1300<sup>h</sup> vpon our personall security till the other of Hawnes was free.

Apr. 10, Easterday, Sunday.—My father fell ill in the chappell which was the beginning of his sicknesse.

Apr. 12, Tuesday.—He fell ill againe of a fitt, and I sent for Dr. Spencer.

Apr. 14, Thursday.—My Cousin Molle came in the coach from Cambridge sicke of quartan ague.

Apr. 20.—The Army dissolued the Parliament.

Apr. 24, Sunday.—Placatt (?) came to tend my father at night.

May 2 [3?], Tuesday.—I went vp to London to the Terme.

May 16.—My brother John came vp.

May 18 [19?], Thursday.—R. Compton came vp.

May 20, Friday.—This weeke Sr T. Hatton and J.—fell out.

June 3, Friday.—I came to Chicksands in a coach with my neisse D. Peyton.

June 6, Munday.—R. Compton and Owen went to London.

June 7, Tuesday.—I went to the buriall of Sr William Briars.

June 8, Wednesday.—R. Compton and Owen came downe againe to Chicksands.

June 24, Friday.—I went to London.

June 25, Saturday.—I lay at Paylins with my brother Robin.

July 1, Friday.—Came vp my horses, but I stayed till munday because my brother John was come to Towne.

July 2, Saturday.—I spoke to Sr *Ralph Clve* about *Littleton*.

July 4, Munday.—I came to Chicksands.

July 5, Tuesday.—R. Compton spoke to mee of Sr *W. Littons motion of one worth 5000<sup>li</sup>*

July 11, Munday.—Wee went to see Mr. Hilsden and his wife who were newly come into the country.

July 15, Friday.—I went to see Sr W. Litton who spoke to mee of a *match*.

July 16, Saturday.—Wee dined with my L. Grey at my Lady Briars.

July 22, Friday.—I went to London.

July 23, Saturday.—I came againe to Chicksands.

July 25, Monday.—I sent Owen to London to goe to Greenwich to take out of the Church booke my vncl's death [In margin "V.C. death"]. My brother John went vp with him.

July 26, Tuesday.—I went towards Chelmsforde Assizes.

July 29, Friday.—In the morninge my Cause was heard by my Ld Sr John and I had a verdict for mee, my vncl Counsel, was Wilde, and young Conyors, mine was Twisden, Turnor and Atwood.

July 30, Saturday.—I came home.

Aug. 8.—I went to Cornebury, where I found my C. Thorold and my C. H. Dauers.

Aug. 25, Thursday.—I came to Chicksands. Dr. Barker came with mee to Winslow.

Aug. 29, Munday.—I sent R. Squire to Cornebury for a bucke my Aunt gaue mee.

Aug. 31, Wednesday.—Came the news of my brother Robins death, who died the 28 of this moneth being Sunday between 11 and 12 a clocke at night.

Sept. 1, Thursday.—My brother John went from Chicksands into Gloucestershire with my lady Cookes man upon the death of my brother.

[Lady Cooke, *née* Danvers, John O's sister-in-law, had been the wife of Geo. Herbert the poet.] This day came a Letter from P. Froude of my brother Robin's death with one inclosed from Mr. Dowdeswell who writes he died vpon friday night about 12 a clocke being the 26 day of August.

Oct. 25, Thursday.—Sr Th. Peyton and my Lady came to Chicksands.

Oct. 28, Friday.—They went to St Albons toward London and carried mee and my sister with them, who lay at Mr. Cales a plommer at the Catt a mountaine in Fleete streete.

Oct. 31, Munday.—At the Committee of Petitions I was ordered to answer to my vncl's Petition vpon Munday next.

Nov. 7, Munday.—It was putt off for a fortnight.

Nov. 25, Friday.—The Trustees mett and it was determined that my brother and his wife should come to Chicksands the day before he and I agreed. This day my sister went to St. Albons where our Coach mett her.

Nov. 28, Munday.—Sr T. Peyton and I [? tell *S. Br. Wh.*] of my sister.

I went to Chicksands to speak with her. I went post and lay at St. Albons that night.

Nov. 29.—My sister resolved not to marry *Temple*.

Dec. 9, Friday.—I came to London.

I left my brother John at Chicksands who came thither saterday, Decemb. 3d.

Dec. 11, Sunday.—I went to see my C. Scroope in Queene streete who was newly come from Cornebury.

Dec. 12.—My cause was to be heard but the Parliament was dissolued this morninge, and the Committee that was to hear it.

Dec. 15, Thursday.—*Phill* [? Phroude] and I were reconciled.

Dec. 24, Saturday.—I came home to Chicksands.

Dec. 27, Tuesday.—Mr. Yeluerton came to Campton.

Dec. 28, Wednesday.—My sister and I dined there.

Dec. 29, Thursday.—Wee all dined at my Lady Oxfords, but my Ly Grey that was sicke.

Dec. 30, Friday.—Mr Yeluerton and my Lady Briars, &c., dined at Chicksands.

Dec. 31, Saturday.—Wee all dined at my Lady Briars.

#### 1654.

Jan. 2, Munday.—I went to Cornebury where I found my C. H. Dauers.

Jan. 4, Wednesday.—My Lady Browne and Mr. Thorold and his wife dined at Cornebury.

Jan. 10, Tuesday.—My Lady Browne and Mr. Thorold and his wife came with vs to Cornebury.

Jan. 11, Wednesday.—My C. Thorold and my C. Dauers went to Oxforde towards London.

Jan. 12, Thursday.—Yesterday at night my Aunt Gargraue spoke to mee of *Banks*.

Jan. 13, Friday morninge.—I came to Chicksands before dinner.

I found Mr. *Temple* here and my sister broke with him, God be praised.

Tuesday the 27 of Dec. my Brother went into Gloucestershire about the bringing his wife to Chicksands.

Feb. 6, Monday.—I went to London to [?] take of my vncle's Injunction in Chancery and to prepare for another Triall this assizes at Chelmesforde.

Feb. 7, Tuesday.—I went to see my Aunt Gargaue who lay at an vpholsters in Henrietta Streete.

Feb. 8, Ashwednesday.—I saw at my C. Dauers chaber my Ld Protector ride in state into the City.

Feb. 25, Saturday.—I came home to Chicksands. Mar. 9, Thursday.—*My sister told me shee would marry Temple.*

Mar. 11.—Being saterday my father died iust at eleuen a clocke of night being within two moneths 69 yeares old.

Mar. 13.—*My sister told mee shee had tied vp her hand[s] that shee could marry no body but Temple.* This night Mr. Goldsmith buried my father at Campton.

Mar. 24 [22], Wednesday.—My brother came to Chicksands from Gloucester.

Mar. 29, Wednesday.—Mr. Daniell, Mr. Wheeler and R. Compton Inuentoried and prizeid my fathers goods and Chattels at Chicksands.

Apr. 3, Munday.—My brother John went back into Gloucester shire.

Apr. 10, Munday.—I went with my sister to Bedforde where Mr. Yeluerton mett her to carry her to Easton.

Apr. 12, Wednesday.—I went to Easton.

Apr. 13, Thursday.—My Lady Ruthin was married.

Apr. 17, Munday.—My Lady and my sister and I came away from Easton, Mr. Yeluerton and his sister and my Lady Ruthin came with vs to Bedforde where my Lady Briars coach mett them, and my sister went that night to my Lady Briars.

Apr. 20, Thursday.—My sister went to St. Albons in my Lady Briars coach, and from thence in a hackney to London.

Apr. 21, Friday.—I came to London leaving Euans to keepe the house and garden at Chicksands.

Apr. 25, Tuesday.—My A. Gargaue *spoke to my sister of Temple.*

Apr. 27, Thursday.—My A. Gargaue went out of Towne towards Cornebury.

June 6, Tuesday.—I wente downe to my Lady Briars in her new Chariott my sister made stay there that night and the next day came to Chicksands.

June 9, Friday.—I came to London from Chicksands and the night before was the greate search for Caualliers about killing my Ld Protector.

June 12, Munday.—Mr. Crofts and I mett at Mr. Keelings about acknowledging a iudgment [?] to my Lady Briars for the 1300<sup>li</sup> and another as Executor.

June 14, Wednesday.—My A. Gargaue and my Cousin Thorold my sister and I dined at the Swan in Fish streete, *my sister and I had the greate falling out and were friends again.*

June 15, Thursday.—My Lady Ruthin went out of Towne my A. Gargaue who came to Towne about my C. Thorolds businesse went out of towne againe. This day my sister remoued from my Lady Ruthins lodging in Queenestreete, to my C. Thorolds lodging in Drury lane.

June 26, Munday.—My sister and I went to Grauesend towards our way to Knolton.

June 27, Tuesday.—My brother Peyton mett vs at Sittingborne, and his coach mett vs at Canterbury and that night wee came to Knolton.

July 1, Saturday.—We dined all at Mr. Ingcam's house.

July 13, Thursday morninge.—I left Knolton.

July 17, Munday.—My horses came vp to London I intending to goe to Chelmesforde about my Triall, but Prestman putting in (? iv) acres instead of a thirde part in the Declaration I declined the Triall.

Aug. 2, Wednesday.—I went toward Cornebury and lay this night at Buckingham at the Vnicorne *thanks be to*

Aug. 3, Thursday.—I came to Cornebury.

Aug. 9, Wednesday.—My C. Thorold came from London to Cornebury, hauing been there about the businesse of her vncle Rochester Carre.

Aug. 15, Tuesday.—I came to London.

Aug. 17, Thursday.—I went to Grauesend toward Knolton.

Aug. 18, Friday night.—I came to Knolton. While I was at Knolton came Coll: Thornhill and his wife and Ascott.

Sept. 11, Munday.—I came from Knolton towards London.

Sept. 12, Tuesday.—The Parliament dooes were shutt vp, and onely those admitted to sitt who would subscribe to the present gouernment.

Oct. 17, Tuesday.—My Lady Peyton and my sister, &c., came from [?] to London from Knolton S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Peyton staying behinde, I kept my chamber that day and they stopt at my lodging at Mr. Falins, and my sister came vp and stayed supper with mee, and then declared *shee would marry Temple.* They lay at Honnyburns in Drury lane, and the small pox being there they remoued to Mrs. Broadstreetes in Queenestreete.

Nov. 9.—My sister being ill of the small pox removed to her lodging in Queene streete, and then my Lady Peyton and her company remoued and went next day into Kent.

Nov. 29, Wednesday.—About the middle of this moneth my C. H. Dauers died.

Dec. 13, Wednesday.—Sir J. Temple came to S<sup>r</sup> T. Hattons about a Treaty with my sister.

Dec. 22, Friday.—I carried S<sup>r</sup> T. Hatton S<sup>r</sup> J. Temples draught for setting things vpon mariage with the corrections of S<sup>r</sup> O. Bridgeman, which he seemed to consent to all but the 1500<sup>li</sup> that was to returne to the family in case her issue failed, as he said, but he, in truth, would only meddle with the businesse of the 1000<sup>li</sup> and would haue nothing to doe with the other 3000<sup>li</sup> wherevpon S<sup>r</sup> T. Hatton told him that without he did one we should (? not) doe the other, and that it was not in my sisters power to hinder it. Vpon this, he quite flew of and said he would doe nothinge and so parted. The next day my sister told it mee, and wee vtterly fell out about it.

Dec. 25, Munday.—Being Christmasse day my sister was married, and went as shee said to Mr. Franklins.

Dec. 28, Thursday.—Temple and my sister writ to mee to deliuer vp the writings of her Portion, which I answered by the same bearer.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

Sheffield.

(To be continued.)

## AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See 12 S. ii. *passim* ; iii. 46, 103, 267, 354, 408, 438 ; vi. 184, 233, 242, 290, 329 ; vii. 83, 125, 146, 146, 165, 187, 204, 265, 308).

The next regiment (p. 67) was raised in the Midland counties of England, in July, 1715, by Brigadier-General Richard Munden, as a regiment of Dragoons, becoming the "13th" in 1751. In 1783 it was converted into "Light" Dragoons, and from 1861 up to the present (1920) has been styled the "13th Hussars."

Major-General Hawley's Regiment of Dragoons.		Dates of their present commissions	Dates of their first Commissions.	
<i>Colonel</i> .. ..	Henry Hawley (1) .. ..	7 July 1730	<i>Ensign</i> , 10 Jan. 1693-4.	
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel</i> .. ..	Shrugbro Whitney .. ..	20 June 1739	ditto 1 Oct. 1704.	
<i>Major</i> .. ..	George Hungerford .. ..	20 June 1739	<i>Captain</i> , 28 Jan. 1716.	
<i>Captains</i> .. ..	{ Lodwick Peterson (2) .. ..	1 July 1734	<i>Ensign</i> , 23 Dec. 1708.	
		Richard Downes .. ..	<i>Cornet</i> , 23 July 1722.	
<i>Captain Lieutenant</i> .. ..	{ John West .. ..	1 Sept. 1739	ditto 2 April 1724.	
		John Toovey .. ..	<i>Ensign</i> , 19 July 1719.	
<i>Lieutenants</i> .. ..	{ Martin O'Brien .. ..	8 Mar. 1727-8	ditto 15 Feb. 1708.	
		Andrew Ross .. ..	ditto 28 Feb. 1709.	
		William Crofton .. ..	<i>Cornet</i> , 4 July 1723.	
		Charles West .. ..	ditto 1 July 1734.	
		Francis Turner .. ..	ditto 2 April 1733.	
<i>Cornets</i> .. ..	{ William Sempill .. ..	1 Feb. 1729	<i>Ensign</i> 12 July 1722.	
		Edward Vesey (3) .. ..	ditto 1 Feb. 1732.	
		John Wills .. ..	1 July 1734	
		James Johnston (4) .. ..	6 Oct. 1736	
		Philip Delisle (5) .. ..	20 June 1739	
		Thomas Crow (6) .. ..	1 Sept. 1739	

The following additional names are entered in ink on the interleaf :—

<i>Colonel</i> .. ..	Humphry Bland (7) .. ..	6 Nov. 1740	
<i>Cornets</i> .. ..	{ John Alcock (8) .. ..	16 Feb. 1740-1	
		John Bland .. ..	18 ditto
		John French (9) .. ..	1 Aug. 1741

Five of the officers in this list (Johnston, Delisle, Crow, Alcock and French) were still serving in the Regiment in 1755.

(1) Major-General, July 2, 1739. Transferred to the Colonelcy of the Royal Dragoons, in May 1740, being succeeded by Colonel Robert Dalway, who died in November.

(2) Spelled Patterson in MS. entry. Major, Feb. 18, 1741 ; Lieut.-Colonel, Feb. 26, 1746.

(3) Lieutenant, Feb. 18, 1741.

(4) Lieutenant, Feb. 16, 1741 ; Lieut.-Colonel, Dec. 2, 1754.

(5) Captain, Sept. 4, 1754.

(6) Captain, Sept. 19, 1747.

(7) To the Colonelcy of the 3rd Dragoons in 1743. Author of 'A treatise of military discipline,' 1727, &c. See 'D.N.B.'

(8) Captain-Lieutenant, Sept. 4, 1754.

(9) Lieutenant, Feb. 20, 1750.

J. H. LESLIE, Lieut.-Colonel (Retired List).

(To be continued)

## EXTRACTS FROM THE ALDEBURGH RECORDS.—I.

(See *ante*, pp. 141, 184, 225, 287.)

## CHAMBERLAIN'S ACCOUNT-BOOKS.

THERE seems to have been great excitement in Aldeburgh in 1578-1579 when the "press men" were here, and the charges of the "pursuivant" and others are mentioned several times. The entry of the payment to Turbutte per Soles is amusing. The following names appear in the Church

Register about this date, viz., Butt, Carpe, Crabbe, Pike, Sammon, Shrimpe, Spratt, Turbutte, Wale, and Whitinge.

1578

(Received of Richarde Harte for his offence for denial of the Alefounders to take veve of his beere .. .. ii<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>)  
 (Received of John bedall for sellinge of his beere by the barrell and di barrell contrarye to y<sup>e</sup> order for that purpose. . . x<sup>s</sup>)  
 (Cattle driven 4<sup>th</sup> May).  
 p<sup>d</sup> to the dryvers of y<sup>e</sup> Cattell and to them th<sup>t</sup> watched the marshe gates all nighte ii<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>

- p<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> xv<sup>th</sup> daye of maye for y<sup>e</sup> Justices dynneres M<sup>r</sup> Bayliffs and others when they came to vewe y<sup>e</sup> ordnanee . . . xxii<sup>s</sup>
- (many entries about the ordinance, carriage, beer, &c)
- p<sup>d</sup> to gates for his helpe at y<sup>e</sup> Towne house at the Sysyng of the bushell . . . iij<sup>d</sup>
- p<sup>d</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> women th<sup>t</sup> went y<sup>e</sup> circuit of peccion p<sup>d</sup> to Bedall for his Carthe when y<sup>e</sup> vacabonds weare whipped . . . vii<sup>d</sup>
- more to Robt white for whippige of them p<sup>d</sup> at Snape when o<sup>r</sup> Tounes menne weare before y<sup>e</sup> Byshoppe at Snape and for m<sup>r</sup> perimans brekefaste . . . iiii<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup>
- p<sup>d</sup> to my L. Robtes menne and my L. howards menne when they played here . . . iiii<sup>s</sup>
- Gyvon at m<sup>r</sup> Bayliffs comandement to y<sup>e</sup> proctors th<sup>t</sup> weare in y<sup>e</sup> stockes . . . xii<sup>d</sup>
- p<sup>d</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> Englishinge of o<sup>r</sup> charter to m<sup>r</sup> wentworth and m<sup>r</sup> Baylie Johnson's Riding thither sundrye times aboute y<sup>e</sup> same . . . xxx<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup>
- p<sup>d</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> Repairence of Bathe church . . . xii<sup>d</sup>
- p<sup>d</sup> to Thoms marrott for sekinge y<sup>e</sup> sluce to Lett y<sup>e</sup> water out of y<sup>e</sup> marshe . . . xii<sup>d</sup>
- p<sup>d</sup> for woode to burne an infected shepe brought to y<sup>e</sup> m<sup>r</sup>ket to be soule . . . iiii<sup>d</sup>
- p<sup>d</sup> to John Baker for ii ores th<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> baylie benschm Loste when he went abourde y<sup>e</sup> quenes shippe . . . iiii<sup>s</sup>
- p<sup>d</sup> to Roben white for whippinge of a Boye . . . ii<sup>d</sup>
- p<sup>d</sup> out y<sup>e</sup> widdowe honce for th<sup>t</sup> she Laide oute to Loggie for y<sup>e</sup> healinge of mother grayes gyrls Leggo that was broken . . . x<sup>s</sup>
- p<sup>d</sup> to W<sup>m</sup> Knights for a windinge shete for y<sup>e</sup> paynters childe . . . x<sup>d</sup>
- p<sup>d</sup> to hughe Tates, wiffe for a childe heade . . . ii<sup>s</sup>
- p<sup>d</sup> to danyell daverys wiff for iii wekes wurste of John herings child ended y<sup>e</sup> xii<sup>th</sup> of Januarye 1579 . . . iiii<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>
- more p<sup>d</sup> to hir for a wokes wurste of y<sup>e</sup> same childe ended y<sup>e</sup> xix<sup>th</sup> of Januarye . . . xiiii<sup>d</sup>
- (the word "wurste" occurs severall times).
- p<sup>d</sup> to hughe tates wiffe for y<sup>e</sup> full healinge of y<sup>e</sup> childe heade at Blowers . . . xvi<sup>d</sup>
- (coate, bryches, shirt and hose for blind Harry) more to him for di a dayes worke of him and his boye aboute y<sup>e</sup> firetre . . . ii<sup>s</sup>
- p<sup>d</sup> to m<sup>r</sup> Baylie benschm for his chargis Laide out for y<sup>e</sup> Towne (th<sup>t</sup> is to saye) for his feriage for Oysters for m<sup>r</sup> wentworthe for horsemeat, for counsell in o<sup>r</sup> chre for fishe sent to m<sup>r</sup> Reynoulds to y<sup>e</sup> pursivat and to brownes wiffe th<sup>t</sup> broke her Legge . . . xiii<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>
- p<sup>d</sup> to Richard prphett for<sup>e</sup> careng of y<sup>e</sup> pressers Lees to Layston Thorpe and Syzewell . . . iiii<sup>d</sup>
- p<sup>d</sup> to m<sup>r</sup> baylie bence for th<sup>t</sup> he gave to y<sup>e</sup> pursivat when y<sup>e</sup> presse was here and for th<sup>t</sup> he spent when he Ridde to S<sup>r</sup> Robtes . . . xviii<sup>s</sup>
- p<sup>d</sup> to gates his wiffe for makinge cleane y<sup>e</sup> p<sup>r</sup>son iiii<sup>d</sup> (lot of payments for work at the "bulwarks").
- p<sup>d</sup> to gates for caryenge of a qrt<sup>r</sup> of a porpas to M<sup>r</sup> Richarde wingefieldes and for virtuals for ii p<sup>r</sup>soners and y<sup>e</sup> wenche th<sup>t</sup> was whipte . . . xiiii<sup>d</sup>
- p<sup>d</sup> to Roben White for whippinge of ii Boyes at ii sondrye times . . . iiii<sup>d</sup>
- more p<sup>d</sup> to John Browne for his boyes worke to gather Callen for y<sup>e</sup> Crosse and for pinninge the same . . . xiiii<sup>d</sup>
- p<sup>d</sup> to Roger Clemence for grounselling of the Crosse . . . vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>
- 1579
- (Re of Thomas brigges for th<sup>t</sup> he woulde not Let Fre men have p<sup>te</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> herings he bought . . . iiii<sup>s</sup> iiii<sup>d</sup>)
- To Dennisse Browne for kepinge of pewetts vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>
- To willm<sup>r</sup> Turbutte for Soles for M<sup>r</sup> Reynoulds . . . xii<sup>d</sup>
- To willm<sup>r</sup> Turbutte for fishe . . . xiii<sup>d</sup>
- To w<sup>m</sup> Brymble for a C oysters . . . vi<sup>d</sup>
- To Albon page for a C and di of oysters . . . ix<sup>d</sup>
- for a shalme for blinde Harrye . . . xx<sup>s</sup>
- more for a vyall for him . . . xii<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup>
- more for a Case for his vyall . . . iiii<sup>s</sup> iiii<sup>d</sup>
- more for a Case for his Shalme . . . xii<sup>d</sup>
- To Willm Butcher Tayler in monye for his Release of his executorsshippe of John Bees will . . . vi<sup>s</sup>
- To Eves upon y<sup>e</sup> Coranation Daye for Ryngers
- To thoms hooker upon Twvelthe Daye for a whole Shepe and di a Lambe . . . vi<sup>s</sup>
- To the mynstrells at y<sup>e</sup> Lords Courte . . . xii<sup>d</sup>
- To willm Allyn for Strawe . . . xii<sup>d</sup>
- To Cocke of Framinghm for treminge of the Bell . . . ix<sup>s</sup>
- more to him for his chargis and horsemeate . . . vi<sup>s</sup>
- for Chercole . . . vi<sup>d</sup>
- To John Bredene for gates his clothes . . . xxiii<sup>s</sup>
- To Gryffyn for y<sup>e</sup> preacher and his mans dyner . . . xi<sup>d</sup>
- To the visiter at y<sup>e</sup> Churche . . . xi<sup>d</sup>
- To the prieste for a Coppie oute of his booke for a Lector for the Churche . . . iiii<sup>s</sup>
- To the Joyner for y<sup>e</sup> Joynd worke th<sup>t</sup> the quenes Armes are inclosed in . . . vi<sup>s</sup>
- To m<sup>r</sup> Barber for sande and stone for y<sup>e</sup> goose house . . . vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>
- To m<sup>r</sup> wentworthe when he was at y<sup>e</sup> Lords Courte at newe yeare . . . xxvi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>
- for a qte of wine theare for him . . . vi<sup>d</sup>
- for iii newe bookes for y<sup>e</sup> Churche . . . xxxiiii<sup>s</sup>
- for chargis at the delivge of y<sup>e</sup> candle . . . ii<sup>s</sup>
- To Edmonde bence sen<sup>r</sup> for a barrell white herings for S<sup>r</sup> w<sup>m</sup> pelhm Knyght his Fee . . . xvi<sup>s</sup>
- To m<sup>r</sup> Baker for m<sup>r</sup> morrats Fee . . . vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>
- more to him for a box for y<sup>e</sup> toune and for his wherye to westminster . . . xx<sup>d</sup>
- To John Betts to bye blynde harry a Coate . . . x<sup>s</sup>
- To Robte gates & W<sup>m</sup> Davie for caryenge of mother hoves dawhter to the gayle . . . iiii<sup>s</sup>
- To benedicke for ii Cheynes for y<sup>e</sup> books in y<sup>e</sup> churche . . . xii<sup>d</sup>
- To w<sup>m</sup> Skrutton in pte for y<sup>e</sup> gousehorse beinge the laste paye . . . xvi<sup>s</sup>
- To Robte nelson for Lase and fasinge for gates his coat and briches . . . v<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>
- To m<sup>r</sup> Squyer in pte th<sup>t</sup> he Lent to y<sup>e</sup> Earle . . . x<sup>s</sup>
- To m<sup>r</sup> Richeson for the like . . . x<sup>s</sup>
- To m<sup>r</sup> Fareman for the like . . . xiii<sup>s</sup> iiii<sup>d</sup>
- To Blowers for y<sup>e</sup> kopinge of a Childe as he is bounde by his obligacon . . . xl<sup>s</sup>
- for ii smockes for his gyrls th<sup>t</sup> he kepe . . . ii<sup>s</sup> ii<sup>d</sup>
- for a yarde of Lockram and ii aprons . . . xix<sup>d</sup>
- for a paire of shoes . . . vi<sup>d</sup>
- for a peticote a wastecote a paire of hose an upper bodye and lynyng and a neckercher for hir . . . v<sup>s</sup> vii<sup>s</sup>
- for a monethes kopinge of a Childe baseborne . . . iiii<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>
- for beryenge of mother Hue . . . xvi<sup>d</sup>
- To myles harrisons wiffe and Ales gillion for wyndinge of mother Hue . . . vi<sup>s</sup>



1580-1582.

The "tower" of the church is without exception alluded to as the "steple" in the oldest records. The small openings in the octagonal turret are probably the "steple windowes" alluded to under 1580. "Skoolinge" accounts appear several times, and education in Aldeburgh was certainly in advance of neighbouring places, judging by the signatures to many documents in the Moot Hall in lieu of marks.

1580

To gates for pfume . . . . . iiiid  
 Itm p<sup>d</sup> to Robte marshall Jun at y<sup>e</sup> coman-  
 dment of y<sup>e</sup> bayliffs for y<sup>e</sup> Receyvinge of  
 Richard getherthe y<sup>e</sup> sonne of John Gethert  
 into his vrie to be prentis w<sup>th</sup> him for xvi  
 yeres as apperthe in the petie Sessyons  
 booke the some of . . . . . xxx<sup>s</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> unto harrye Lambe for stoninge of y<sup>e</sup> m<sup>r</sup>ket  
 v<sup>ii</sup> xiii<sup>i</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>  
 To thoms nevsham for y<sup>e</sup> Tovnes woork and  
 settinge uppe of the Lyon . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>  
 for y<sup>e</sup> dyners of gates and his wiffe Thoms  
 Lovenes and nicholas smithe y<sup>e</sup> daye th<sup>t</sup>  
 y<sup>e</sup> bushells were seuled . . . . . xii<sup>d</sup>  
 for bread and beere when the stanles weare  
 removed . . . . . vi<sup>d</sup>  
 for y<sup>e</sup> whippinge of Dowes wiffe and bridgema  
 p<sup>d</sup> unto ii cuntrye skanell menne th<sup>t</sup> didde  
 cutte y<sup>e</sup> groopes in the Reade . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>  
 more to him (Gates) for goynge for marye hed-  
 lies husbonde . . . . . v<sup>s</sup>  
 To fullchers wif for matts for m<sup>r</sup> bailiffs seats xviii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for iii<sup>xx</sup> and viii<sup>ii</sup> of powder and di iii<sup>ii</sup> vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Eves for Ringinge of y<sup>e</sup> viii of clocke bell viii<sup>s</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to m<sup>r</sup> Davie for cuttinge of a childes legge . . . . . x<sup>s</sup>  
 To ii mene th<sup>t</sup> didde carrye y<sup>e</sup> bourde to  
 chirche to make y<sup>e</sup> Windowes . . . . . viii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup>-to Deye y<sup>e</sup> vitlar for gunnershippe . . . . . xxx<sup>s</sup>  
 To blowers for y<sup>e</sup> kepinge of y<sup>e</sup> lame gyrlle iiiii<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>  
 for a bedsacke for the same gyrlle . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup>  
 To Jone Browne for medinge of y<sup>e</sup> steple  
 windowes . . . . . iiiii<sup>s</sup> ii<sup>d</sup>  
 To nevsham for makinge of y<sup>e</sup> steple windowes xiii<sup>ii</sup>  
 To y<sup>e</sup> Joyner for settinge of y<sup>e</sup> prechers pewe . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup>  
 for a booke of articles for y<sup>e</sup> curatte bought at  
 London . . . . . iii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> out of o<sup>r</sup> monye of o<sup>r</sup> accompts for monye  
 Lente to y<sup>e</sup> Earle . . . . . iiiii<sup>ii</sup> x<sup>s</sup>  
 for ii<sup>e</sup> of Oken bourde for y<sup>e</sup> steple windowes xiii<sup>ii</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Robte Halseworthe for y<sup>e</sup> 111<sup>d</sup> p<sup>te</sup> of his  
 monye Lent to y<sup>e</sup> Earle . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup> iiiii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to W<sup>m</sup> fiske for his monye lent to y<sup>e</sup> earle . . . . . x<sup>s</sup>  
 (ditto John Bredlie . . . . . xii<sup>s</sup>  
 (ditto Robte Nelson . . . . . x<sup>s</sup>)  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Gryffyn for y<sup>e</sup> quenes comissioners  
 chargs when y<sup>e</sup> carpinters weare preste iiiii<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>

ARTHUR T. WINN.

Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

(To be continued.)

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY'S PERSONAL APPEAR-  
 ANCE.—The late W. P. Addleshaw ('Sir  
 Philip Sidney,' p. 6), says:—

"His face gave pleasure to beholders, and it  
 was illuminated by the fire of his genius."

He is, however, constrained to admit that

"The portraits extant of Philip are disap-  
 pointing"  
 in that

"Features confront us that do not betray  
 unusual intelligence, and they are not handsome."

He concludes that

"Artist, not model, must be at fault."

On the other hand 'Southey's Commonplace  
 Book' (4th Series at p. 321), citing 'Haw-  
 thornden Extracts, p. 90,' says:—

"Sir Philip Sydney was no pleasant man in  
 countenance, his face being spoiled with pimples,  
 and of high blood; and rare Ben said this."

It adds:—

"Laing observes, that Ben Jonson was only  
 thirteen when Sydney died, and was very un-  
 likely to know anything of his personal appearance

To this the editor subjoins a note:—

"As far as I recollect, Lord Brooke, in his  
 'Life of Sir Philip Sidney' not [*sic*] only speaks  
 of his 'neglected dress, and familiar manners,  
 but inward greatness'—Reprint by Sir Egerton  
 Brydges, vol. i., pp. 15, 16."

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

"DECIMATE"—*The Financial News* of  
 Sept. 16, on the subject of a company, says

"In July last the shares were decimated, each  
 holder of one share of 10*l.* receiving the equivalent  
 in 1*l.* shares."

This meaning of the word is stated in  
 the 'N.E.D.' to be obsolete, the only quota-  
 tion in illustration given being of date 1749.

T. F. D.

THE HIGHEST GROUND IN THE CITY.—

The interesting carved stone of the Boy and  
 Pannier, still preserved in the wall of  
 Panyer's Alley is, by reason of its inscrip-  
 tion, supposed to mark the highest ground  
 in the city. The claim has been disputed,  
 and the topic with old or new contentions  
 recurs periodically, but apparently it can be  
 finally disposed of by the evidence of the  
 waterworks erected, 1582, by Peter Moris  
 against the first few arches of old London  
 Bridge.

Abraham Fleming in his continuation of  
 Holinshed's 'Chronicle,' iii. p. 348, says:—

"This year—1582—Peter Moris a Dutchman,  
 but a Free-Denizen, having made an engine for  
 that purpose conueied Thames Water in pipes of  
 lead ouer the Steeple of St. Magnus Church at  
 the North end of London Bridge, and so into

diiverse men's Houses in Thames Street, New Fish Street, and Grasse Street, vnto the North-west corner of Leadenhall—the highest ground of the cite of London, &c.”

This identification is almost synonymous with the top of Cornhill.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

“HUN”—The term “Hun” was often used by English journalists and authors during the late war to denote “barbarian,” and was only adopted by French writers after it had become common in England. A French poet, Jean Pons Viennet, however, was the first to use the term in a similar sense as far back as 1842, and it appears as follows in his unsuccessful tragedy, ‘Arbogaste’ :—

Es-tu Goth, Wisigoth, Ostrogoth, Welche, Edun ?  
Car tu dois être un d'eux si tu n'es pas un Hun.

This was the signal for loud laughter in all parts of the house on its production at the Comédie-Française, and the unfortunate Viennet afterwards confessed “J'étais fou de douleur.”

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

36 Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

### Queries.

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

THE STEEPEST MACADAMISED ROAD IN EUROPE.—The Rampede la Donzelle, near Geneva, is generally quoted as holding this distinction. It begins with a gradient of 28 per cent., or 1 in 3½, and near the top it reaches a maximum of 31 per cent., or 1 in 3¼. Though this road may boast of its steepness, it has to sing small as regards its length for it only attains the very moderate length of 340 yards. Motor trials held over it lately resulted in an easy victory for engine over gradient. Perhaps some reader of ‘N. & Q.’ will oblige with information as to which are the steepest macadamised roads in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively.

CHARLES MENMUIR, M.A.

25 Garscube Lane, Glasgow.

BOTTLE TICKETS OR WINE LABELS.—I am endeavouring to trace the first appearance of these (now) curios. The earliest reference I have is the auctioneer's advertisement of the sale of the effects of Mr. Janssen, proprietor of the Battersea enamels factory, which reads “bottle tickets with chains for all

sorts of liquors, and of different subjects.” It is unlikely they were invented at Battersea. It is possible they are mentioned in the Hall Marks and Duty Act of 12 Geo. II. c. 26 (1739) and of earlier dates, to which I have not access. It is information, *ante* 1754, that is sought for, and I shall be grateful for any that will throw light on a subject of interest to collectors. J. C.

GAINSBOROUGH'S PICTURE OF THE MALL.—When Samuel Kilderbee's Collection was sold at Christie's in 1829, the description in the catalogue of that famous picture, ‘The Mall, St. James's Park,’ was followed by a note. “See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1786.” Presumably this refers to an article on the picture, but I have searched *The Gentleman's Magazine* in vain for anything about ‘The Mall,’ and think the compiler of Christie's catalogue must have mentioned the wrong journal. Can any one inform me where the article is to be found? L. M.

CHARTULARIES.—I should be extremely obliged if from the many correspondents of ‘N. & Q.’ I could learn whether any or all of the chartularies or similar records of the following abbeys, priories or convents, &c., have been printed or where the MSS. exist now: Beaulieu, Bridgwater Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, Hartland, Hayes, Merton Montacute, Plympton, Rewley, Tavistock, Tewkesbury, Newenham, Sion, Windsor (Canons of). Where can I get information as to the present location of the Records of Fonevrault, St. Sergius and Bacchus of Angiers and Mont St. Michel Abbeys.

These monastic bodies held something like a sixth of the advowsons of Cornwall between them, and their records must hold a considerable amount of historical material of great Cornish interest, especially in regard to feudal families, place-names, saints' legends and the names of rectors and vicars, &c. A bibliography of existing Monastic Records is badly needed.

J. HAMBLEY ROWE, M.B.

THE SURNAME PUTTICK.—I should be glad to know the derivation of this name, with its variants Pidduck, Puddock, Pittuck, &c. The termination appears to be a diminutive, but the stem baffles me, though no doubt some of your readers may know. Is the whole name known in any of its forms as a place-name? M. A. ELLIS.

41 Wellington Street, W.C.2.

**LÆSØE IN NORWAY, LONGEVITY IN.**—Eric Pontoppidan, Bishop of Bergen from 1747 to his death in 1764, is said (in Southey's 'Commonplace Book,' fourth series, at p. 544), to have recorded in his 'Norges Naturlige Historie' (tom. ii. p. 411), which was published at Copenhagen in 1753, that in the Gudbrandsdal and especially in the parish of Læssøe, there were persons of such extreme age, that from a lassitude of longer life, they got themselves removed elsewhere to die the sooner. The Gudbrandsdal or Gudbrandsdalen is well-known, and has about 50,000 inhabitants mainly engaged in cattle-breeding: but I have been unable to identify the parish. Perhaps it has another name. Are the Gudbrandsdoler noted for extreme longevity now?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

**AMERICAN WAR, 1776.**—Can any reader supply me with information as to the exact date of the fast-day which was ordered in connexion with the British reverses of that year. The fact is said to have made a deep impression upon Charles Simeon, then a boy at school.

R. A. A.-L.

**PREPARATORY SCHOOLS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY**—Can any reader give me information about Davies who kept a school at Wandsworth, and Cormack, or Cormick who had one at Putney. John Hookham Frere is said to have been at the latter's.

R. A. A.-L.

**A POEM OF SHELLEY.**—The commentators refer the stanzas of April, 1814, beginning "Away! the moor is dark beneath the moon," to Shelley's relations with Mrs. Boinville and her daughter. Why does Sir Henry Newbolt ('A New Study of English Poetry,' 64, 103) refer it to his quarrel with Godwin and the subsequent elopement with Mary and Claire? The dates as usually given do not seem to suit his theory.

G. G. L.

**DIXONS OF BEESTON.**—At 6 S. iv. 200, appears a letter from your then correspondent, R. W. Dixon, of Seaton Carew, co. Durham, from which it would appear he was then about to have printed for private circulation a history of the Dixons of Beeston, co. York, under the title, 'Dixon Genealogies,' by a member of the Royal Historical Society.

Can any reader inform me if this was actually published and where a copy may be had or inspected?

Also, with reference to the Dixon arms, Sa., a fleur-de-lis or, a chief ermine; crest, an eagle displayed sa.; motto, Quod dixi dixi, Fairbairn, and Burke in his 'General Armory,' both attribute the above crest to the Dixons of Beeston, but I should be obliged if any reader could supply me with information as to the use of this crest by the Dixon family. The arms are described as above in many County Histories, &c., but not so, to my knowledge, the crest.

H. HARCOURT-DIXON,

Lieut.-Commander.

3 Paper Buildings, Inner Temple, E.C.

**HOATHER.**—Can any one tell me the derivation of this surname? I am told that it is to be found in Sussex. I have searched works on surnames without result. Please reply direct.

C. WATSON.

294 Worple Road, Wimbledon.

**THE MAKER OF AN OLD COMMUNION PATEN.**—Would some one who has access to sources of information on such matters help me to make out the name of the maker of an old paten belonging to the Parish Church of Llysfaen. The other marks are a lion's head erased with the letter B in court hand in escutcheon, and a Britannia, which show that the paten is silver, and that it was made in London in the year 1697-8. The mark of the maker is almost obliterated, but I fancy I can make out R.O. or R.C., with some device above the letters, and all inside a shield. I wonder whether such a book as Mr. C. J. Jackson's 'English Goldsmiths and their Marks' has any information on these initials.

(Rev.) T. LLECHID JONES.

Llysfaen Rectory, Colwyn Bay.

**SPENCER.**—Jane, daughter of Sir John Spencer of Hodnell, co. Worcester, married Sir William Cope of Hanwell (d. 1513) and was the mother of Sir Anthony Cope of Hanwell and Sir John Cope of Canons Ashby.

I would be glad to have any notes on the pedigree of Sir John Spencer.

A. BARTLETT.

**THE EARL OF BANBURY: WINCHESTER CASTLE RECORDS: THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.**—By the courtesy of Mr. Henry Barber, clerk to the County Council of Southampton, I learn that a mass of papers first lodged at Winchester Castle many years ago, and still there, embraces letters and documents sent from abroad at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries

by the Earl of Banbury. Did this gentleman occupy any position on the staff of the Duke of Wellington? The papers in question are not sorted or docketed.

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

REMINGTON.—Can any reader supply information regarding the descendants of the Rev. William Remington of St. Michael's, Lichfield, and/or of his brother Rev. Edward Sineon Remington of the same church.

They were sons of the Rev. Daniel William Remington, subchanter of Lichfield Cathedral and vicar of St. Mary's, Lichfield, and Mary his wife. The Rev. William died June 26, 1826, aged 70, and a tablet to the memory of his father, mother and himself is still to be found in the Cathedral.

Similar information is requested regarding the Rev. Richard Remington, vicar of Quernmore, Lancaster, in 1843, and/or of his brother the Rev. Thomas Remington, chaplain to the Earl of Burlington in the same year.

They were sons of Richard Remington, Capt. (half pay) 86th Regt., who died 1797, and his second wife Anne who remarried Capt. Richard Kentish of Cambridge Militia, 1799.

A. C. REMINGTON.

73 Gravelly Hill North, Erdington, Birmingham.

"AT 'OME."—Among the many "idiotisms" of cultured English, one of the oddest is that which imposes on a person who would be shocked if asked whether he was going 'ome—the duty of saying that Mrs. X. "was at 'ome on Sunday afternoon," that "her at 'ome was a very agreeable one."

I don't think the officials of the House of Commons ('umble as it may be—see *ante*, 170, 195, 236, 277) call out: "Who goes 'ome?" When and why did we start to save our breath in this single collocation of the word "home"?

Q. V.

DR. JOHNSON: G. A. SALA.—In 'The Life and Adventures of George Augustus Sala, written by Himself,' 1894, chap. lii., it is said of St. Paul's Cathedral, "Dr. Johnson likened it to a 'sundial in a grave,'" for gloominess. The index volume of Dr. Birkbeck Hill's 'Boswell's Life' gives no clue to the expression, which may be as apochryphal on his part as was the invention by him of "And now, Sir," said Dr. Johnson, "we will take a walk down Fleet Street," as the motto for *Temple Bar Magazine* in 1860, of which he made a clean breast in chap. xxxii. of the same autobiography.

W. B. H.

QUARR ABBEY: FOUNDATION CHARTER.—The abbey, one of the earliest settlements of Cistercians in England, was founded in 1131-2 by Baldwin de Redvers, during the lifetime of his father.

I shall be very grateful to any reader of 'N. & Q.' who can supply me with a list of witnesses to the charter. Isle of Wight histories are all alike silent in giving the particulars in question.

JOHN L. WHITEHEAD, M.D.

Ventnor.

MAUGHFLING FAMILY.—Any information relating to this family would be much appreciated by the undersigned. I am particularly anxious to ascertain the parentage and ancestry of Thomas Maughfling of Rotherhithe, Surrey, whose will dated 1785, was proved in 1791. He was afterwards of St. Paul's, Shadwell, Middlesex. Was he descended from the Maughfling family of Newcastle? Burke's 'Landed Gentry' in the Cramlington pedigree shows that Lancelot Cramlington (died 1602) had a great-granddaughter, Frances Cramlington, who married Ambrose Maughfling of Newcastle. In more recent times members of the family were on the livery of the Cooper's Company, London. Any references to the name would be of interest.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

204 Hermon Hill, South Woodford.

INSCRIPTION ON BELL.—One of the Winchester College bells, upon being recast by John Wallis, of Salisbury, in 1593, was inscribed:—

Celestes audite mortales sonos.

This seems to be a quotation, possibly taken from a Latin hymn. I should be glad to learn its source.

H. C.

GRAY FAMILY.—Particulars concerning the clerical family of Grays are required, chiefly between 1780 and 1850. Have they any family connexion with the Grays of Northumberland.

HAYDN T. GILES.

11 Ravensbourne Terrace, South Shields.

'BUDEUS.—In Chalmers's 'Biographical Dictionary,' 1813, vol. vii. p. 245, we are told that Budeus complains in his book 'De Asse' that he had not more than six hours' study on his wedding day. Will some one kindly oblige with the Latin words used? They do not appear to be in the preface of the edition of 1516.

S. J. COTTERELL.

John Bright Street, Birmingham.

## Replies.

### FRANCIS GASTRELL OF STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

(12 S. vii. 269, 296.)

YOUR correspondent is greatly mistaken, or misled, in describing this iconoclast as "Vicar" of Shakespeare's town. I am aware that Sir S. Lee so describes him on p. 76 of his 'Stratford-on-Avon from the Earliest Times,' 1885, but the assertion is entirely without foundation. Gastrell was Rector of Frodsham, Cheshire, and became the owner of the second house known as New Place, built about 1720 by the second Sir Hugh Clopton. The original dwelling (first called the Great House, and after New Place) in which the builder, Sir Hugh Clopton I., first lived, about 1490, and in which the poet Shakespeare died in 1616, was demolished in 1720, by Sir Hugh Clopton II., who died in the fresh New Place in 1751. Shakespeare's house was apparently built of stone; its successor of 1720, of red brick, with stucco frontage. A view of this later building, destroyed by Gastrell, with details of him, his family, and their friendship with Dr. Samuel Johnson, will be found in Bellevue's 'Shakespeare's Home, 1863,' p. 277, &c. I have a miniature portrait of Gastrell which I propose to reproduce in the forthcoming Supplement to my 'Shakespeare Bibliography.'

Although I hold no brief for Gastrell, a judicial review of the case leaves the impression that he was condemned without a word in defence. Yet the circumstances show that the then town authorities of Stratford-on-Avon were quite as much, if not more, to blame for the demolition. Gastrell had already shown, by his removal of the famous mulberry tree, that he was a man of his word. He owned New Place and used it as an annual holiday residence for some weeks during successive years, keeping it occupied by a servant only for the bulk of the year. The Corporation rightly assessed it for rates for the whole year, dues which Gastrell declined to pay, on the ground that he used the house for one-sixth of the year only. Rather than pay what he considered to be an unjust demand, he would destroy the house and sell the land. That was the psychic

moment. The Corporation should, directly or indirectly, have purchased the property. They have made many worse purchases since. It would have proved a lucrative investment. In 1847 the poet's birthplace came to the hammer, and was only saved from removal overseas by the energy of Halliwell-Phillipps, Charles Dickens, and a few other enthusiasts—for the showman Barnum had journeyed across the Atlantic to buy and re-erect it in New York, as a showplace. On that occasion there is no record of the Stratford Corporation having made any effort to buy or preserve so memorable a building. The fact is that most natives of Stratford dwell too near the foot of the mountain to perceive its height or significance.

In a lengthy letter to his Stratford friend, Wm. Hunt, dated Dec. 29, 1768, Gastrell wrote:—

"I shall hardly ever entertain any thoughts of returning to a place where I have been so maltreated. The estate may probably ere long fall into hands yet may meet with a more civil reception and be thence encouraged to rebuild, and it would be pity to tie up their hands...."

Further details about rents and other sums due to him show he was much too good a business man to refuse a reasonable offer for New Place had one been made. Eventually Wm. Hunt became the purchaser of the site.

An autograph of his wife "Jane Gastrell, May 21, 1758," is preserved in a book kept at New Place Museum. This lady and her maiden sister went to reside at Lichfield, and incidents of their friendship with Johnson occur in Boswell's biography.

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

There is some confusion here. MR. BAYLEY states that Francis Gastrell was Vicar of Frodsham and died in 1768, and that his wife was Jane, sister of Gilbert Walmisley of Lichfield. Now Francis Gastrell, presented to Frodsham in 1740, died on Apr. 5, 1772, aged 64, his wife Jane died at Lichfield on Oct. 30, 1791, aged 81, and both were buried at Frodsham. Ormerod gives their monumental inscription and states (wrongly) that he was a son of the Bishop of Chester ('Cheshire,' ii. 55, 58). Beaumont in his 'Frodsham' p. 240, states that Francis Gastrell was son of Peregrine Gastrell of Slapton, and the purchaser of New Place, and that his wife was Jane daughter of Sir Thomas Aston, Bt., to whom he was married at Aston, Cheshire, on May 21, 1752.

This agrees with the Aston pedigree and with the life of Bishop Gastrell in 'Notitia Cestriensis' (Chetham Society), vol. ii. pt. 2, from which it appears that Henry Gastrell of Slapton had two sons, Edward and Francis (the Bishop). Peregrine Gastrell, of Slapton, the Chancellor of the Diocese of Chester who died in 1748, was son of Edward, and he had two sons, Edward Peregrine, and Francis, the Rector of Frodsham. The Bishop had an only son Robert who died young in 1716, and a daughter Rebecca. Francis Gastrell was thus great-nephew of the Bishop. Mrs. Francis Gastrell was sister-in-law (not sister) of Gilbert Walmsley, registrar of the diocese of Lichfield, who married her sister Magdalen Aston.

The following notice of Mrs. Gastrell's death is in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, under Oct. 30, 1791:—

"At Stow-hill, near Lichfield, Mrs. Gastrell, sister to Mrs. Walmsley (wife of Johnson's first friend), and sister also of the lady of whom Johnson used to speak with the warmest admiration by the name of 'Molly Aston,' who was afterwards married to Captain Brodie, of the Navy. [Quotation from Boswell.] Neither Mrs. G. nor her husband, who are well assured, deserved this severity of Mr. Boswell, though we are not in possession of the controverting proofs."

R. STEWART-BROWN.

Bromborough.

In Ormerod's 'Cheshire,' Francis Gastrell, Bishop of Chester, is said to have sprung from an ancient family in Berkshire, and to have been the son of Henry Gastrell, Esq., of East Garston in that county. He was born in 1662 and was the father of Francis Gastrell, Vicar of Frodsham. Francis G. junior was instituted 1740, and died (as his monument in Frodsham records) in 1772 (Helsby Edition, Orm. i. 192; ii. 55 and 58) in his 64th year. Several Gastrells of the eighteenth century were buried in the Lady Chapel of Chester Cathedral (i. 295), but there is nothing in Ormerod's 'Cheshire' to show in what way they were related to the Bishop, and to each other. (1) Edward Peregrine G., died 1772, aged 64; (2) Edward G., died 1798, aged 58; (3) Elizabeth G., died 1747; (4) Peregrine G., late Chancellor of the diocese of Chester, died 1748, presumably husband of Elizabeth G. and perhaps the same Peregrine G. mentioned by MR. BAYLEY, although the date of the birth of Peregrine G. of Slapton is the same as that of Edward Peregrine G. mentioned first in this list.

W. F. JOHN TIMBRELL.

Coddington Rectory, Chester.

I am afraid that facts will show MR. SINTON that he has made a mistake in his dates, and I would refer him to Sir Sidney Lee's 'Life of Shakespeare' (p. 289), where a long note will be found relating to "the tradition" that the great poet planted the mulberry tree, and the writer evidently disbelieves the story connected with it. He says that "the tradition" was not put on record until the tree in question was cut down in 1758, while Shakespeare died in 1616. The tree, he tells us, was

"perhaps planted in 1609, when a Frenchman, named Veron distributed a number of young mulberry trees through the midland counties by order of King James I., who desired to encourage the culture of silk worms"; and, further, that one

"Thomas Sharp, a wood-carver of Stratford-on-Avon, was chiefly responsible for the eighteenth-century mementos of the tree-goblets, or fancy boxes, or ink-stands; but far more objects than could possibly be genuine have been represented by dealers as being manufactured from Shakespeare's mulberry tree. From a slip of the original tree is derived the mulberry tree which still flourishes on the central lawn of New Place garden."

I would add that the name of the Rev. Francis Gastrell, is not mentioned in the book from which I have quoted, and that, also, would seem to make it appear that there must be a mistake somewhere.

ALAN STEWART.

ROE ARMORIALS (12 S. vii. 268).—Sir Thomas Roe, of Bulwick, Northants., had an exemplification of arms from R. St. George (Clarenceux) on Apr. 30, 1632; copy Harl. MS. 1441, fo. 60 B. On Oct. 25, 1647, Wm. Roberts (Ulster) granted arms to Richard Roe, Captain in Colonel Anthonie Hungerford's Regiment, showing the arms of Roe of Maxfield in Cheshire. A copy, the property of Mr. S. B. Roe, C.B., of Ballyconnell, was on view in the Heraldic Exhibition held at Edinburgh in 1891. Richd. St. George (Norroy) granted arms on June 9, 1608, to Roger Rooe, of Alport, co. Derby. In 1595 R. Cooke (Clarenceux) made a grant to Sir William Rooe, of London, "Iremonger." For five Rowe grants see Foster's 'Grantees of Arms' (Harleian Society), vol. i.

For the grant to Sir Fredk. Adair Roe, MR. F. GORDON ROE should apply to the College of Arms where the reference is "Grants," vol. xli., p. 236.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN, F.S.A.Scot.  
Walsall.

I have the following Roe Book-plates:—

(1) Charles Roe (festoos armorial) Arg. on a chevron az. 3 plates between 3 trefoils slipped... a label for difference. *Crest*: a stag's head....

(2) William Roe (festoos armorial)... a bee-hive beset with 14 bees, volant... impaling Shaw. *Crest*: on a chapeau a stag stantant... Apparently the plate of Wm. Roe, of Liverpool, who married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Shaw.

(3) Christopher Shaw Roe (plain armorial).... A bee-hive beset with 13 bees volant... impaling a coat I cannot identify. Same crest as No. 2. *Motto*: spes mea Christus.

(4) William Row (festoos armorial). Arg. a chev. sa between 3 lions heads erased... motto: fortitudo et prudentia.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

In 'The Grammar of Heraldry,' by Samuel Kent, London, MDCCXVI., appears:—

"Roe of Cheshire; The Field is Argent, a Beehive beset with Bees diversly volant sable." See also Robson, who adds "granted 1653."

H. ATHILL-CRUTTWELL, M.D.

New Place, Bagshot.

THE SHIP ON THE ARMS OF PARIS (12 S. vii. 288).—MR. J. LANDEFAR LUCAS'S interesting note recalls the even more famous ship-island of the Tiber,

Whose naval form divides the Tuscan flood, whose mast, as Evelyn notes, was an obelisk, and part of whose travertine bulwarks are still to be seen. It was famous for Aesculapius' temple, and it seems probable that the building up into the form of a trireme was done to represent the ship which brought the deity from Epidaurus in 293 B.C. Folk-lore is apt to associate small islands with ships. Ulysses' ship which Poseidon turned to stone is still shown near Corfu, though Procopius found on examination that it was in his time a recent structure. Is there any myth about the Seine island?

G. G. L.

THE VAGARIES OF INDEXERS (12 S. vii. 231).—In his delightful 'Excursions in Libraria,' G. H. Powell writes of Sully's 'Mémoires' in their original form:—

"Only beware of the *Index*. Indices in those old days were composed by trained lunatics who did nothing else. Witness the following 'prize entry' which we once found under Q, after fruitless inquiry of all other letters, in the 'table' of a famous and valuable history of the sixteenth century, '*Quae uno die diversis locis acciderunt!*' It should be added in common fairness that the

day referred to was a very remarkable one, even for the sixteenth century."

The cataloguer betrays at times a close kinship to the index-maker. Many years ago I noticed among works on Old Testament History in a German list of second-hand theological books 'King Solomon's Mines,' by H. Rider Haggard, and recently I have found that the Aristotelian commentator, Alexander of Aphrodisias is regarded in one English quarter as an erotic author!

EDWARD BENSLEY.

At the first reference allusion is made to the 'Recollections of Lady Georgiana Peel' and to the bewildering character of the Index to that volume. We are told that "in none of these entries was there a single reference to any page in the book." Such inexcusable negligence on the part of author and publisher is probably and fortunately rare, but I can mention a similar case. H. W. Wheelwright, best known by his pen-name "An old Bushman," who died in November, 1865, wrote several books on Sport and Natural History based on personal experience, which are still esteemed for the information they afford. Among these may be mentioned 'Ten Years in Sweden,' 'A Spring and Summer in Lapland,' and 'Sporting Sketches,' long out of print. In 1861, after spending some years in Australia, he published 'Bush Wanderings of a Naturalist,' an entertaining little volume, but sadly defective in having an unpagged and therefore useless Index. Incredible as it may seem there are eight columns of entries without mention of a single page. Apparently the publisher supplied the proofs of an unpagged Index leaving it to the author to insert the pagination; but by some mischance it was not completed before publication. In my own copy of the book, therefore, in order to make it more useful, I have had to remedy the defect with pen and ink.

J. E. HARTING.

ANGLESEY HOUSE, DRURY LANE (12 S. vii. 271).—"At the corner of Bow Street and Drury Lane" must, I think, be a misdescription of the *locus* of this house, for New Broad Court at the northern end and Russell Street at the southern end separated these two celebrated thoroughfares, which ran and still run parallel to one another (see Rocque's 'Survey,' 1745).

Anglesey House is said to have stood two doors from Lacy's, the comedian, and near

Cradle Alley; Thornbury's 'Old and New London,' iii. 38, and Wheatley's 'London: Past and Present,' i. 523. The position of Cradle Alley is not shown on Rocque's 'Survey,' but it must still have been in existence for it is referred to in 1756 by Maitland in his 'History and Survey of London' (ii. 721).

Unfortunately Ogilby and Morgan's valuable but unfinished map of London, 1677, just stops short of Drury Lane.

Col. Thorp will find some interesting references to the Duke of Monmouth and the Earl of Anglesey in the 'Black Books of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.'

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

1 Essex Court, Temple.

See Cunningham's 'Handbook of London,' 1850, 2nd edition, under 'Eminent Inhabitants of Drury Lane':—

"John Lacy the Comedian from 1665 to his death in 1681, lived two doors off Lord Anglesey, and near Cradle Alley."

Some old map may show Cradle Alley, but it does not appear possible for there to be a corner of Drury Lane and Bow Street which run parallel.

WALTER E. GAWTHORP.

16 Long Acre, W.C.

Anglesey House is not mentioned by Thornbury in 'Old and New London'; nor by Smith in 'The Streets of London'; nor by Wheatley in 'London, Past and Present'; but the last named mentions the Earl of Anglesey as an eminent inhabitant of Drury Lane.

W. COURTHOPE FORMAN.

Compton Down, nr. Winchester.

ELIZABETH CHUDLEIGH, DUCHESS OF KINGSTON (12 S. vii. 290).—Egerton Brydges in his edition of 'Collins's Peerage,' vol. iv. p. 159 note; vol. v., p. 629, note; W. Toone's 'Chronological Historian'; and 'The Complete Peerage,' edited by the Hon. Vicary Gibbs, vol. ii. p. 326, all say that she died at Paris, August, 1788, aged 68. The last two give Aug. 26.

Hone in his 'Year Book,' col. 1003, says that she died at Paris, Aug. 28, 1788. Towards the end of the account (col. 1006) he writes:—

"Upon returning to France [?] from Poland] she purchased the beautiful château de Sainte Assize, two leagues from Fontainebleau, and the mansion in the rue Coq-Héron, at Paris, where she died, after executing a will, made by two attorneys who came from England on purpose."

The reference given by Hone in a footnote is obscure, being "Paris iii. 221." In the

'Year Book' are several references, to 'History of Paris,' probably the same book. The rue Coq-Héron exists no longer having been taken into the site of the Post Office. The rues du Bouloi, Coq-Héron, and de la Jussienne formed one street running from the rue Croix des Petits Champs to the rue Montmartre.

There were three houses of importance in the short rue Coq-Héron, viz., the Hôtels de Gesvres, de Chamillart, and Phelypeaux. See 'Les Curiositez de Paris,' Réimprimées d'après l'édition originale de 1716, Paris, 1883, p. 70. Probably one or more of these hôtels or mansions existed in 1788.

Where the Duchess of Kingston, or rather the Countess of Bristol, was buried I have not discovered. The parish church of the rue Coq-Héron was, I think, Saint Eustache.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

MR. FORMAN must be in error in giving Aug. 28, 1785, as the date of the death of the above. Writing to Lady Ossory on Sept. 6, 1787, Horace Walpole said:—

"I will only ask whether you have heard that the Duchess of Kingston has adopted the eldest Meadows, paid his debts, given him £600 a year and intends to make him her heir?"

and again to Lady Ossory on Sept. 24, 1788:

"On the Duchess of Kingston I have nothing to say: I was weary of her folly and vanity long ago, and now look on her only as a big bubble that is burst."

C. R. MOORE.

Ellesmere.

H Z N. OR H.Z.N., DUTCH ABBREVIATION (12 S. vii. 290).—This of course stands for *H's son, Hendrikszoon* probably. No stops should be used; it is equivalent to our Johnson, Williamson and so forth, to the Irish "O," the Welsh "ap," the Scotch "Mac."

W. DEL COURT.

47 Blenheim Crescent, W.11.

The abbreviation in question denotes the parentage of the writer in order to distinguish him from others of the same name. In the case in question it means that D. Bombhoff is the son of H. Bombhoff, the *zn* being a contraction of *zoon* (son).

To give an illustration, let us assume that two brothers, named respectively Willem Bronwer and Hendrik Bronwer, had each a son named Jan. Now Willem's son would be Jan Bronwer, Wzn, while Hendrik's would be Jan Bronwer, Hzn.

G. W. YOUNGER.

2 Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.1.



THE HOROSCOPE OF JAMAICA (12 S. vii. 190).—The sign  $\sphericalangle$  stands for *Libra*. There are plenty of precedents for the horoscopes of towns. Nos. 60 to 63 in Cardan's 'De exemplo centum geniturarum,' ('Opera,' 1663, tom. v. pp. 488 sq.), are those of Venice, Milan, Florence and Bologna. Both Cicero, 'De Divinatione,' ii. 47, 99, and Plutarch, 'Romulus,' 12, in speaking of the foundation of Rome, refer to the ancient belief in the influence of the stars on a city's future.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

"The scales" or  $\sphericalangle$  is the zodiacal sign of *Libra*. It is governed by the planet Venus which is generally supposed to cast a beneficent influence upon all who are said to "come under" the sign. Why the people of Jamaica should be considered unfortunate in having *Libra* for their "Rising Sign" is difficult to understand, except that a misapplication or an abuse of Venusian qualities is likely to lead to excessive pleasure-seeking and its consequent demoralization.

S. T. HARRIS.

11 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4.

NUNC DIMITTIS (12 S. vii. 290).—According to Dr. Julian's 'Dictionary of Hymnology,' a paraphrase of Simeon's Song in the 1745 Draft of the 'Translations and Paraphrases' of the Church of Scotland began.

Now let thy Servant die in Peace.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

A correspondent at the above reference asks whether any Latin version gives the subjunctive, *dimittas*, "Let thou thy servant depart." Perhaps no version does, but the imperative *dimitte*, with the same meaning, is found in a whole set of Western MSS. from the seventh century on, including the Book of Kells, the Book of Armagh, St. Chad's Gospels at Lichfield and the Rushworth Gospels.

FAMA.

HODGES FAMILY (12 S. vii. 249).—The following references will probably be sufficient for a foundation: Marshall's 'Genealogist's Guide,' latest edition, gives Rudders 'Gloucestershire,' 653; 'Visitation Middlesex' (Salisbury, 1820 fol.) 15; 'Visit. Somerset,' Sir Thomas Phillip's printed 100-101; B.L.C. 2.3; 'Harleian,' ii. 154, xi. 53; Nichol's 'Hy. of Co. Leicester,' iii. 516; Hutchins's 'Dorset,' iv. 460; Baker's 'Northampton,' i. 515; Fosbrooke's Gloucestershire, ii. 44; Burke's 'Extinct Baronetcies'; Metcalfe's 'Worcester,' 1683-59 (G.E.C.'s

Complete Baronetcy'); Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, i. 455; Gent's Magazine, 1826, i. 291.—*v.* also for the special family alluded to by quierist—Phillemore's book on 'Lord Mayors and Sheriffs of London.' The original Hodge's coat was probably "Or 3 crescents sable" from this were possibly derived the arms of the families resident in Dorset and Gloucester. Camden based his grant on these. Thomas Law Hodges using these arms corresponded with the Irish Hodges in 1823 and claimed kindred. There are several families of the name in Ireland and some years ago a Mr. Eyre made copious notes on all families of the name. He intended to publish a history: I sent him many extracts from my MSS. The Hodges of Old Abbey are, I believe, descendants of the High Sheriff of London. Col. Sir George Hodges, K.C.B., K.C.B., was their best-known representative. I shall welcome any information additional to my pedigrees and notes.

JOHN WARDELL.

The Abbey, Shanagolden, co. Limerick.

FRANCIS LHERONDEL (12 S. vii. 289).—Joseph Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses' gives the following:—

"Francis L'herondell, s. Francis of Dublin, Ireland, cler., Magdalen Coll. matric. Oct. 22, 1746, aged 20 (? his father perp. curate Shields, 1748; Dr. L. died at Chelsea, Oct. 1, 1752)."

A. R. BAYLEY.

ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA (12 S. vii. 31, 98, 152, 215, 253, 296).—I did not mean to suggest that the custom of invoking St. Anthony when in search of lost articles, was modern; but I did fancy that it might have originated in France. It was in that fair land that his host saw the vision of him embracing the Child Jesus, who is commonly represented in his arms. ST. SWITHIN.

GNATON OR GUNTON (12 S. vii. 108, 136).—The place-name Gnaton has been transcribed as "Ganton" and "Gunton," but the owners of both these properties assure me that, as far as they know, Admiral Sir Houston Stewart never visited or resided there, and that no such ponderous bird has ever been killed on their estates. Through the medium of 'N. & Q.' I have ascertained that Gnaton, or Gnaton Hall, is near Yealmpton, S. Devon, and that Sir Houston Stewart was resident there somewhere about 1860-70. Although I have been unable to obtain any modern evidence as to the giant pheasant-cock I think it may

be taken as certain that Gnaton (as originally recorded in *The Field* of Aug. 14, 1875, by "G. C. G." who was probably the late Rev. G. C. Green, Vicar of Modbury, S. Devon) is the place whence the monster came.

HUGH S. GLADSTONE.

Capenoch, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.

EPITAPH: AUTHOR WANTED (12 S. vii. 290).—This would seem to be a reminiscence of the lines beginning

Out of the strain of the doing  
Into the peace of the done.

No author is given at 11 S. x. 336, where the whole stanza is quoted, and referred to *The Sunday at Home* for May, 1910.

I, also, have been told that the writer was an American named Jay: but have been unable to verify this.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

There is an epitaph similar to the one quoted:—

He lived a life of going to do,  
And died with nothing done.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

CHARLES CHURCHILL, THE POET (12 S. vii. 249).—Although it does not state the place of his birth, the following transcription of the monument to Churchill, the poet, on the south wall (a little to the east of the south door) of the Church of St. Mary, Dover, Kent, may prove of some use and interest to your correspondent G. F. R. B.

In memory of  
Ye late celebrated poet  
Mr. Charles Churchill  
Who died at Boulogne in  
France. *Ætatis* 32 and  
Was buried in y<sup>e</sup> town  
Nov<sup>r</sup> 1764.

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

T. Underwood ye  
IMPARTIALIST  
Erected June 1769

A Line taken from his Epistle to Hogarth

At ye sole expense  
of ye above T. Underwood.

G. YARROW BALDOCK, Major.  
South Hackney.

MISSING WORDS (12 S. vii. 232, 296).—  
The lines quoted:—

Come not when I am dead

To drop thy foolish tears upon my grave,

were written by the first wife of George-Meredith, and will be found in one of the earlier chapters of his 'Life.' I have not the book by me, so cannot verify this. I should like to know if the words were set to music and by whom. C. B. E.

JUDGE PAYNE (12 S. vii. 232, 273).—There is a long and interesting account of this amiable, if eccentric, philanthropist in the *Memoirs of Mr. Serjeant Coulson Robinson*. I cannot lay my hands on the book, but it was published about 1885. ISATIS.

BURNABY, BARONETS OF BROUGHTON HALL (12 S. vii. 269).—John Burnaby was minister to the Swiss Cantons from 1743 to 1749. He is described as a "Ritter, Hofrath und Kammerherr Georgs II." (see the 'Eidgenössische Abschiede,' 1744-1777, vol. vii. part 2, p. 1244 (Basel, 1867).)

In the very full Index there are no other entries about him. W. A. B. C.

THE MINER OF FALUN (12 S. vii. 270).—S. Baring-Gould introduced the story, in a versified form, into his chapter on the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus, in 'Curious Myths of the Middle Ages' (Rivingtons, 1869, p. 110).

WILLIAM BRIGG.

SYDNEY SMITH'S "LAST FLICKER OF FUN" (12 S. vii. 270, 296).—My memory seems to recall, "There is an end to everything—excepting Little Welbeck Street"; but in passing it, I have never seen the point of the remark. GEORGE C. PEACHEY.

Ridge, Barnet, Herts.

NOVELS OF THE NORTH WOODS (12 S. vii. 231, 295).—'Kazan' and 'Son of Kazan,' by James Oliver Curwood, two very fine stories with dogs for their heroes, may be added to Mr. C. P. HALE's list, though they are hardly novels in the usual sense. The *Son of Kazan*, by the way, is half dog, half wolf. C. C. B.

PARLIAMENTARY PETITIONS (12 S. vii. 270).—I understand that the "&c." at the end of the Petition to Parliament was intended to include further particulars that it had been customary to add, such as "for the estates of the Realm." Some have taken it to refer to the "Prayer for Peace" introduced in 1549, or "the Bidding Prayer." It might

have had reference to those who continued to use the Prayer Book in the Commonwealth time after its use had been forbidden by the Directory.

Or, the writer of the first petition in that form may have adopted it because he was in doubt what else to add, and that later writers of petitions followed the example.

JOHN BAVINGTON JONES.

1 Salisbury Road, Dover.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LEPERS IN ENGLAND** (12 S. vi. 150, 195, 218, 259; vii. 276).—References to hospitals for lepers are in the 'Highways and Byways Series,' published by Macmillan, Hampshire, 75-6; Hertfordshire, 54, 69, 236-7. W. B. H.

**THE CLINK** (12 S. vii. 246, 274).—See chapter xix. of Captain Marryat's 'Jacob Faithful.' The common-keeper (of Wimbledon Common) said "Come, come along with me; we've a nice clink at Wandsworth to lock you up in." LIBRARIAN

Public Library, Wandsworth, S.W.1.

**AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.**—  
(12 S. vii. 291.)

3. These lines are by the Quaker poet John Scott, of Amwell. The following is the full quotation:—

I hate *that* drum's discordant sound,  
Parading round, and round, and round;  
To me it speaks of ravag'd plains,  
And burning towns, and ruined swains,  
And mangled limbs, and dying groans,  
And widows' tears, and orphans' moans,  
And all that misery's hand bestows,  
To fill the catalogue of human woes.

I quote at second hand from a little pamphlet called 'The Lacon of Liberty,' published in 1844 by Effingham Wilson. See the biography of John Scott in the 'D.N.B.,' vol. li. p. 42, and for a reference to him in Boswell's 'Johnson,' by Napier, vol. ii. p. 310-316. HARRY B. POLAND.

## Notes on Books.

*Captain Myles Standish: his lost Lands and Lancashire Connexions.* A New Investigation. By Thomas Cruddas Porteus. (Longmans, 3s. 6d. net).

THIS interesting monograph is No. 38 of the Historical Series, published by the University of Manchester. It makes an important contribution to the history of that "terrible Captain," who, besides his courtship of a pretty Puritan, his exploits against Red Indians, and his general services to the Pilgrim Fathers' first settlements: is invested with no fewer than three mysteries: those of his religion, his descent and his lost estates.

On all three subjects a great deal has been written, and perhaps not one of them will ever

be finally cleared up, but Mr. Porteus has done a great deal, in the matter of the lost lands, by turning investigation upon a new track which is evidently also the right one.

The story of Myles Standish's English estates rests upon a paragraph in his will, wherein he claims to be descended from "a second or younger brother from the house of Standish of Standish," and gives to his son certain lands in Lancashire stated to have been surreptitiously detained from him. Mr. Porteus relates amusingly the growth of legend as to the value of these lands, and the proceedings of searchers and claimants from overseas; and he satisfactorily clears the character of the rector of Chorley who was accused of having mutilated the Chorley Register in the interest of the holders of Duxbury. But the main value of this work lies in its removing the scope of the claim away from Duxbury. The Standishes of that place, and those of Standish Hall, though the most important are not the only Standishes of Lancashire, and it occurred to Mr. Porteus to make the place-names mentioned on the will the basis of his researches. The lands, Myles Standish therein declares, are in Ormskirk, Burscough, Wrightington, Maudsley, Newburgh, Croston and the Isle of Man. Neither the Standishes of Standish nor those of Duxbury had estate in these localities (with a very few and quite inconsiderable exceptions), but Mr. Porteus can bring chapter and verse to show that there was a family of the name, seated at Ormskirk which did hold lands therein. Not only so, but this family fulfils, as the others do not, the condition of connexion with Man. The whole evidence on the subject is very carefully set out, and one item of it is of prime importance. This is a settlement, made in 1540, whereby Thomas Standish of Ormskirk gave all his possessions—precisely in those six localities mentioned in Myles Standish's will—into the hands of trustees, for the use of himself for life, thereafter for the use of his daughter Anne for five years, and then for the use of his brothers in succession and their heirs. Mr. Porteus is inclined to think that Myles Standish's claim was by virtue of the remainders in this very deed—the trust having been violated. He also inclines to believe that Huan Standish, youngest brother of Thomas, who settled in the Isle of Man, was the grandfather of Myles.

What becomes, on this theory, of the significance of the name Duxbury, given to the settlement founded in 1632 on the north side of Flymouth Bay, and supposed to indicate the connexion of Myles Standish with the Duxbury family? What also, of the meaning of the words in the will "second or younger brother from the house of Standish of Standish"? Neither, in our opinion, can be pressed against the precise indication given in the place-names; and both may well be taken as expressing simply Myles Standish's complacent consciousness of what seems to be the fact—the derivation, in a remote past, of the lesser Standishes from the principal stem.

Mr. Porteus has some good chapters on Duxbury Park and Standish Hall, and gives abstracts of the deeds (28 in number) relating to the lost lands. He also discusses Longfellow's poem, and supplies a series of good notes to the items composing Myles Standish's library.

*The Origin and Evolution of Freemasonry.* By Albert Churchward. (George Allen & Unwin, 12s. 6d. net.)

THE publishers' announcement on the wrapper of this book—a book in large type which runs to no more than 231 pages, demy octavo—has about it something sublime. "It shows," we are told "from whence man originated, and how he progressed in evolution, tracing his migrations through past ages, &c., and reveals how the various religious cults have been evolved."

As the title would lead one to suppose, this is the account of a form of gnosis. Its first principle is that "the discovery of the periodic laws of the Corpuscles... applies equally to the Natural or Physical Laws, the Cosmic Laws and the Laws of the Spiritual World." With this in mind our author discusses the nature of life; Sign language; pre-tollemic man and the origin of the first symbol, and so works on to Egypt and the significance of the signs, symbols, and mysteries of the ancient Egyptian religion. Gerald Massey's 'Ancient Egypt, the Light of the World' has been largely drawn upon and is recommended for further study.

The whole is a mass of categorical statements upon highly disputable subjects, after the usual fashion of writers who profess esoteric knowledge, and scout "exoteric" explanations given by "various Professors."

As an example of its kind it is interesting and it brings together a great amount of ancient lore, most of it familiar in itself, but subject here to some surprising grouping and interpretations.

A great difficulty at the base of all forms of gnosis, viz., the true relation of reason to intuition, imagination and the senses, is not tackled. Nothing in the shape of evidence is offered, and, after a survey of many beliefs and practices and the explication of many ancient ideas, the reader is left to himself to decide whether, after all, the authority for so much sweeping affirmation is good enough.

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FOR the convenience of the printers, correspondents are requested to write only on one side of sheet of paper.

CORRIGENDA.—*Ante*, p. 294, col. 2, l. 11 from foot for "box" read *base*.—P. 295 col. 1, l. 7, for "Hedleston" read *Kadleston*.—P. 316, col. 2, l. 14, for "Hervey" read *Harvey*.

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## Notes.

### THE TWO FAMILIES OF NAVAL HOODS:

#### THEIR BIRTHPLACES AND CONNEXION WITH BUTLEIGH.

SOME time ago I cited differing statements in books on Somerset as to the memorial column at Butleigh; one that it was erected to the memory of Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, and the other crediting it to the memory of Admiral Viscount Hood, also a Samuel Hood. Not having at that time personally visited the place, I was inclined (so far as my memory serves) to take it for granted that the latter statement was correct—influenced thereto by the fact that Viscount Hood's father was Vicar of Butleigh, whereas the other Admiral's father apparently lived in Dorset and never at Butleigh. But I have now personally verified the fact that the former statement

made in the 'Little Guide' to Somerset, is correct, and that Mr. Edward Hutton is wrong in his reference, in 'Highways and Byways in Somerset,' to

"Viscount Hood, the eldest son of Samuel Hood, the vicar of Butleigh, whose monument in the woods on the hill above Butleigh is a landmark whereabouts."

Messrs. Bacon & Co. make another mistake by marking the column in their map of the county "Sir Alexander Hood's column."

There is considerable confusion about all these Hoods, five of them, or rather six including the father of three, in the Navy. Dorset probably can claim to have been the native county of the latter, but I think Somerset is entitled to the two Viscounts. Viscount Hood's biographer in 'D.N.B.,' Sir J. K. Laughton, states that he was born on Dec. 12, 1724, at Thorncombe in Dorset; whereas, the 'Little Guide' to Somerset says that it was at Butleigh in Somerset. As to his younger brother, Viscount Bridport, the 'Little Guide' to Dorset states (p. 50) that he was born at Thorncombe; the 'D.N.B.' is silent as to the place of his birth, but the date was Dec. 2, 1726.

The statement in the 'Little Guide' to Somerset on page 29, that the former was born at Butleigh is no doubt correct, for the tablet to their father, the Rev. Samuel Hood, in Butleigh Church states that he was "Vicar of this Parish with Baltonsbury united 38 years. . . preferred to the Vicarage of Thorncombe in 1761 and to the Rectory of Horncombe Burnel in 1763, in the County of Devon." He became Vicar of Butleigh in 1724, and does not seem to have left for a year or two after receiving the preferment of Thorncombe, or there may have been a delay of that length in the appointment of a successor, for the same tablet records that his son, the Rev. Arthur William Hood, D.D., "succeeded his worthy father in this Vicarage in 1763."

The connexion therefore of the Rev. Samuel Hood with Thorncombe did not begin until 1761 at the earliest. (The 'D.N.B.' by the by, erroneously places Thorncombe in Devon instead of Dorset. It is true it is on the border.) What authority has the 'Little Guide' to Dorset for the assertion that Viscount Bridport was "born at Thorncombe"? As their father was Vicar of Butleigh in those years, and did not go to Thorncombe until 1763, what should Mrs. Hood have been doing at Thorncombe in those early years? The Vicar had been Master of the Grammar School at Beaminster

and his wife came from that place. Burke by the way does not say where either was born.

There is another mistake, this time self-evident, in the 'Little Guide' to Dorset—a slip on the part of the author of an excellent book. On p. 50 he refers to "Hood, the first Lord Bridport, Rodney's second in command at the Battle of the Saints," and on p. 63 to "Sir Samuel Hood" (afterwards Viscount) "who was second in command to Rodney at the Battle of the Saints." Which Viscount brother was it?

As a matter of fact all these Hoods—the family of the Vicar and that of his cousin, also Samuel Hood, the Naval Purser—came originally from Dorset; the former became earlier connected with Somerset through the Vicar's going there to a living, and to his sons being born there. The connexion of the latter began perhaps half a century later through a local marriage, and still exists; whereas the descendants of the two Viscounts have chosen other counties for their country seats. But the confusion arising from the existence of the two sets of Hood memorials at Butleigh still goes on.

Viscount Hood is buried at Greenwich; Viscount Bridport at Cricket St. Thomas, where he lived at Cricket House, and where he has a monument in the church. So that he eventually came back to Somerset.

PENRY LEWIS.

[See 11 S. ix. 365.]

#### AMONG THE SHAKESPEARE ARCHIVES.

(See *ante*, pp. 301, 322.)

#### THE DEATH OF MASTER ROBERT ARDEN.

MASTER ROBERT ARDEN with his wife and eight daughters lived at Wilmecote on lands which he had inherited from his father, Master Thomas Arden, partly freehold (called Asbies or Ashbies) and partly copyhold. He was well-to-do but not rich, and his daughters helped no doubt in the farm-work. They must have been attractive girls, for they nearly all married, and two of them married twice. Four or five of them had husbands before the year 1550. Agnes was wife of John Hewins of Bearley; Joan of Edmund Lambert of Barton-on-the-Heath; Katharine of Thomas Adkins of Wilmecote; Margaret of Alexander Webbe of Bearley; and Elizabeth probably of John

Scarlet of Newnham, Aston (or Ashton) Cantlowe. Agnes was a widow in 1550, and betrothed to a second husband, Thomas Stringer of Bearley, afterwards of Stockton in Shropshire. The other three daughters, Joyce, Alice and Mary, were at home.

Master Arden had lost his wife, the mother of his eight daughters, some time before April, 1548, when he sought for a second wife, a widow named Agnes Hill, *née* Webbe, sister of Alexander Webbe of Bearley. On July 17, 1550, in consequence of his marriage with Widow Hill, he made a settlement of his Snitterfield property, including "the message in the tenure of one Richard Shakespeare," placing it in the hands of two trustees, Adam Palmer of Aston Cantlowe and Hugh Porter of Snitterfield, for the benefit of himself and wife for life, afterwards of his daughters Agnes, Joan, Katharine, Margaret, Joyce, and Alice. Elizabeth was otherwise provided for, and Mary the youngest and favourite child, was to receive her portion by a will subsequently.

Alice and Mary lived with their father and stepmother; Joyce, apparently left home to live with her relatives, the Ardens of Pedmore near Stourbridge, Mrs. Stopes tells us, where she died in 1557. Master Arden was called "Robin" by his friends, which may be evidence of a genial disposition, but his home does not seem to have been altogether peaceful after his second marriage. We gather from his will that his daughter Alice and her stepmother had differences. He made his will on Nov. 24, 1556, bequeathing his soul, like a good Catholic, to "Almighty God and to our Blessed Lady Saint Mary, and to all the Holy Company of Heaven." He left legacies to his daughter Alice and his wife with the proviso that his wife suffered his daughter Alice "quietly to enjoy" half his copyhold at Wilmecote with her. Of Mary he said: "I give and bequeath to my youngest daughter Mary all my land in Wilmecote called Asbies, and the crop upon the ground, sown and tilled as it is, and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* of money to be paid or ere my goods be divided." He appointed Alice and Mary, not his wife, to the executorship, and Adam Palmer, Hugh Porter and John Scarlet to be overseers. He died soon after signing his will, and the inventory of his goods was taken on Dec. 9. This document gives us the main contents of his substantial farm-house, with plain oak furniture, painted cloths (two in the hall,

five in the chamber adjoining the hall and four in the bedrooms over), bedding and linen, copper-pans and brass pots and candlesticks, a quern, a kneading-trough and other utensils, tools, vessels for milking and brewing, in the barn wheat and barley, hay, peas, oats and straw, carts and ploughs and harrows, wood in the yard, bacon in the roof, wheat in the field, cattle, four horses and three colts, fifty sheep, nine pigs, bees and poultry—valued altogether at 77*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* Such was the simple, comfortable, industrious home in which the mother of William Shakespeare was brought up.

#### JOHN SHAKESPEARE, TASTER, 1556-7.

IN 1556, the year of Master Robert Arden's death, John Shakespeare comes suddenly and conspicuously into view. He was sued in the Court of Record by one Thomas Siche of Armscote for the large sum of 8*l.* The case lasted through four sittings and resulted in his favour, being allowed to go by default on Aug. 12. He pleaded on July 15 that he had justly used physical force on the plaintiff. In September he was elected one of the Tasters. The office was one of trust and the usual first step in municipal promotion. "Able persons and discreet" is the qualification in the Leet Book at Coventry. In Leicester they promised,

"We shall duly and truly search and assay, and that which is good we shall able, and that that is ill we shall not able, and we shall not let for favour or for hatred, kin or alliance, but we shall do even right and punish as our minds and consciences will serve."

Nor was their duty a light one if, as at Banbury, they made "weekly and diligent search." The same month John Shakespeare was named as attorney in the Court of Record for Richard Lane—"Goodman Lane" as he was called, a victualler and yeoman in Bridgetown (at the other end of Stratford Bridge) and tenant of the old Gild garden—but he declined to act. Goodman Lane had a son Nicholas, who aspired to gentility and attained it.

At the Court Leet of Oct. 2 John Shakespeare was presented as having purchased a tenement in Henley Street, with a garden adjoining, from Edward West, and a tenement in Greenhill Street, with garden and croft, from George Turner. The ground-rent of the former, which was 6*d.*, enables us to identify it with the eastern house of the two which he subsequently owned and

occupied in Henley Street. Here at the eastern house he had his home and glover's shop (there is no reason for calling it "a wool shop") for about a quarter of a century, from about 1550 until 1575, when he purchased the western house.

On Nov. 19 he sued his friend, Henry Field the tanner of Back Bridge Street, for the non-delivery of 18 quarters of barley; and the same day he was appointed arbiter by the Court in an action brought by William Brace, a draper in Corn Street, against a miller, William Rawson. His suit against Field occupied four sittings and ended apparently in arbitration. The purchase of barley shows his interest in agriculture. He was a yeoman of Snitterfield until 1561. By farming and glove-making he prospered during his bachelorship.

He may have known Mary Arden, daughter of his father's landlord, for years before he married her, perhaps from her childhood. He was certainly a good deal her senior. He was the eldest son and she the youngest daughter of contemporaries, and she came at the end of a long family. He lived to be over 70, and she survived him seven years. He was probably about 29 and she about 19 at the time of their marriage. In the spring or summer of 1557 after a wedding, we may suppose, at Aston Cantlowe, he brought her to Henley Street. It is worth observing that he was fined on June 2 for having failed to attend as Taster at three consecutive sittings of the Court of Record. This is unlike an aspirant to Borough honours, and very unlike what we know of John Shakespeare at this period. He was probably engaged in things matrimonial and other private affairs. His wife's 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and freehold farm of Asbies were a welcome addition to his rising fortunes.

Twice in 1557 he was put on the jury of Frankpledge, on Apr. 30 and Oct. 1. On or soon after the latter date he was elected a Principal Burgess. The oath administered to him was as follows:—

"You shall swear that as a Capital Burgess of this Borough you shall from henceforth maintain and defend the liberties and rights belonging to the same to the uttermost of your wit and power; you shall aid and assist the Bailiff for the time being when you shall be thereunto required, in giving your best advice and counsel, as well for the benefit of this town as for the good government of the same; and the laws, orders and statutes heretofore made and hereafter to be made by the Bailiff, Aldermen and Burgesses or the more part of them for the profit and better

government of this Town you shall to your power observe and keep, and shall not disclose the speeches used by any man in the Council Chamber concerning the affairs of the said Borough at any time to any other but such as shall be of the Council of this Borough. So help you God [and all His Saints].”

Francis Harbage was Bailiff and John Jeffreys was Head Alderman, and Lewis ap Williams and Roger Sadler were Chamberlains. During the autumn John Shakespeare was active in the Court of Record prosecuting three townsmen with success. He also acted as bail for William Wingfield in a suit brought against him by Alderman Cawdrey.

EDGAR I. FRIPP.

(To be continued.)

### NOTES ON DOROTHY OSBORNE'S LETTERS.

(See *ante*, p. 304, 324.)

1655.

Feb. 1, Thursday.—I received a sub poena by one Sutton from T. and my sister to appear in Chancery.

Feb. 3, Saturday.—I went to see my Lady Ruthin, where I found my Lord Mandeville.

Feb. 5, Munday was the Christnaine.

Feb. 16, Friday.—I received my sisters bill in Chancery by Mr. R. Skinner.

Feb. 28, Wednesday.—I putt in my Answer, which Mr. Peeke drew vp, and Sr O. Bridgeman, and Mr. Chute corrected it.

Mar. 18, Sunday.—Temple sounded [swooned] at Church.

Mar. 5, Munday.—I heard at Kensington that [? Algernon] Sidney writ to my Lady Diana that I was a diligent opposer of his match with my C. A. Dauers. When I came home Temples man stayed for mee with a note from him and my sister to desire mee to send the Counterpart of the Deede shee made to mee, I told the man I had it not here, but I would take order it should be sent some time to-morrow.

Mar. 6, Tuesday night.—Temple sent his man againe, I said I had now brought it home, and was iust sending it, so gaue it him, and my Lady Dianas picture to returne it to my sister.

Mar. 7, Wednesday morninge.—My sister sent mee againe my Lady Dianas picture, and said shee did not vnderstand my sending it to her, and knew not whither it was the same, and that one of the eyes was out, so I said only that Mr. Lilly should mend it.

I heard by Euans that he had sent vp the Table Linnen for my sister and the other Linnen all in one truncke.

Mar. 12, Munday.—I sent my sister the truncke with Linnen, and my Lady Osborne told mee shee was there when my letter came, and that my sister seemed extremely pleased with it, and said the Letter was very kinde and that it was more then shee expected from mee. Yet that night she writ to mee againe a Letter where shee was vn-satisfied, and very vnkinde.

Mar. 15, Thursday.—She writ againe and two or three Letters went betweene vs.

Mar. 16, Friday.—Shee went out of Towne to Battersey to the ministers house there, intending to goe from thence into Barkeshire by Redding.

This day T. came to Mr. Ward to bid him if any money were returned vp for him he should keepe it in his hands, and my man told mee Mr. Ward not well vnderstanding what order I gaue to R. Compton, mistooke and said I denied I had giuen him order not to pay any money to my sister, when I denied that I had giuen him order not to pay any money till our Lady day; for I had ordered him and he had promised to send it vp ten dayes before. So I went that night to him and made him vnderstand the businesse right, and he said if any money came to him for my sister he would send mee worde, and if T. sent to know whether any was returned vp for him he would say no.

The 14 of this moneth T. sent his man ouer the way with a Coachman to beate Owen.

Mar. 21, Wednesday.—I was with Sr T. Hatton who told mee Temple and my sister had bene with him, and that he had offered him a bill, which he refused to take.

Mar. 22, Thursday morninge.—Sr T. Peyton came to mee and told mee Temple had been with him and giuen him a bill against the Trustees desiring vp [*sic*] to send it to S. Browne, and desire him to draw vp an answer, which he told mee he had done, therevpon I writ this day a letter to S. Browne to desire him not to doe it.

I writ to R. Compton that he should returne vp the 120<sup>li</sup> to mee, and not to my sister, of both these last letters I haue Copies.

Mar. 26, Munday.—I tooke Post at White Chappell with Mr. Beuerly and went to Chelmes-forde.

Mar. 27, Tuesday.—My cause was heard in the afternoone and I had a verdict for mee. My Councill was Sergeant Twisden, Turner, Atwood and [? Herryss]. Theirs was Wilde and Greene. They brought Mrs. Hobson to proue a Will who vpon her oath said shee was to haue had 50<sup>li</sup> a yeare by that Will. The other woman swore shee never saw the Will, nor knew not what was in it. My Attorney was Jekyll, theirs Brickewood.

Mar. 28, Wednesday.—I came home in a hackney coach with Mr. Beuerly [the “James B.” of Dorothy's letters] and my Cousin Tom Osborne. I received a letter from my C. Thorold where I was inuited to Cornebury.

Mar. 30, Friday.—Owen receiued of Mr. Ward 120<sup>li</sup> that R. Compton had returned to mee for my sister. Owen went to Stacys, &c., to enquire how I might send to my sister but shee knew not.

I retained Attorney Prideaux against my brother [? Temple]. I bargained with one in Perpoole Lane for a table for my Lady Diana.

Apr. 2, Munday.—I retained Mr. Chute against my brother.

Apr. 3, Tuesday.—I retained Sergeant Maynard against my brother.

Apr. 5, Thursday.—I sent a Letter by Owen to Mrs. Grizells to be sent to my sister to acquaint her I had 120<sup>li</sup> for her, shee they say is at Battersey.

Apr. 7, Saturday.—My sister writ mee a Letter by one Cornwall to pay the 120<sup>li</sup> to him, I told

him on Monday at 3 a clocke in the afternoone he should receive it.

Apr. 9, Munday.—Cornwall came, but he would not signe the acquittance because it was mentioned to be payd for interest to my sister due at our Lady day last, he said he had no order for it, but would acquaint my sister with it, and come againe to morrow morninge.

Apr. 10, Tuesday.—Cornewall came and received the 120<sup>li</sup> and said it was onely his scruple.

Apr. 12, Thursday.—I came to Cornebury where I found my Cousin Thorold and my C. Anne Dauers.

May 1, Tuesday.—My Cousin Dauers complied with my Lady Rochester about her sonne.

May 4, Friday.—My Co: Dauers went to Lauington vpon pretence that my C. Villiers did somethinge there that required her presence.

May 9, Wednesday.—I came from Cornebury to Oxorde and there tooke Coach to come for London, I lay that night at Wickham.

My Aunt gaue me instructions about the case of my Lords will.

May 10, Thursday.—I came to London.

May 11, Friday.—I was serued with a subpoena from Temple.

May 16, Wednesday.—I received further instructions from my Aunt by a letter from Mr. Stephens, and newes that my C. Dauers and Sir H. Lee were to be askt in the Church.

May 19, Saturday.—I received the bill of Temple against the Trustees as well as my selfe, I sent it to S. Browne.

May 25, Friday.—The Trustees mett and my brother. Mr. Keeling demanded Land security for my Lady Briars. Sr John Temple and Mr. Rant came, where we treated concerning my sisters portion, and my brother and I consented to an agreement between vs, and S. Browne was to draw the heads.

May 30, Wednesday.—Temple came from Redding and desired a meeting of the Trustees to conclude concerning my sisters portion, but I putt of the meeting, for I said I would conclude nothinge vlesse my sister were present, so shee was sent for.

June 1, Friday.—Wee mett at S. Brownes chamber my brother, Sr T. Hatton, my sister, Sr J. Temple, Mr. Raworth and my selfe where wee made an agreement, and Raworth tooke the herds of it.

June 7.—I dined with my Aunt Osborne at the Lion and Lambe in the Strand with my brother John.

June 8, Friday.—I was in the euening to take my Leau of my brother John who was to goe downe with my Lady Cooke to-morrow, and he had that afternoone heard of the death of his daughter Anne.

June 9, Saturday.—When I was abroad somebody left a draught for mee of an Agreement about my sisters Portion.

June 18, Munday.—One from Mr. Raworth came to know if I had perused the Deede. I told him I had, and that there was not one thinge right putt downe, and so sent it him againe.

June 27, Wednesday.—I went to O. Bridgeman to Kensington with Sr J. Temples booke corrected, and Sr Ori: made notes vpon it, and I left it with those notes at my lodging for Mr. Temple.

June 29, Friday.—Wee had a meeting at S. Brownes chamber onely Sr J. Temple, and his sonne and Mr. Raworth and my selfe where wee agreed that a booke should be drawne vp according to Sr O. B. notes, and then I would goe with it againe to Sr O. B. and if they differed in any matter of law, S. Browne should determine betwene them.

July 2, Munday.—I fasted for May.\*

July 20, Friday.—Wee sealed the Writings of agreement betwene mee and my sister and Sr John Temple, &c.

July 21, Saturday.—I fasted for June.

Sept. 4, Tuesday.—I went to Kensington to visit vpon the death of my Lady Holland who died on thursday last.

Sept. 6, Thursday.—I fasted for July.

Sept. 12, Wednesday.—I dined at Elsenham and saw the monuments of the Barlees in the Church.

Sept. 13.—I dined at Kempton and looked in the Church vpon the monuments of the Barlees and the Ribsworths.

Sept. 20, Thursday.—I fasted for August.

Nov. 5, Munday.—I came to London againe from Chicks: after I had sett vp my father's tombe. I fasted at Chicksands for September.

Nov. 14, Tuesday.—I went thither [to Chicksands] to secure the goods.

Dec. 21, Friday.—I fasted for Nouember.

1656.

Mar. 15, Saturday.—Sr Thomas Wortley was killed by Skipworth.

May 13, Tuesday.—My sister went from Campton for Ireland.

May 22, Thursday.—I payed my Lady Briars 1000<sup>li</sup>.

May 31, Saturday.—I fasted for May.

July 4, Friday.—Mr. Mountague killed himselfe.

July 17, Thursday.—I fasted for June.

Sept. 12, Friday.—All the Caualliers were banished London.

Sept. 13.—I went to the Tower to Major Miller to acquaint him with my staying in Towne because it was my habitation, which he approved of, and went with mee to Sr J. Barkesteads Clarke, who entered my name as hauing bene there to giue the reason of my staying in Towne.

Oct. 27, Munday.—I came with my Lady Ruthin to Campton.

Oct. 30.—I went to see Mr. Beuerly.

Nov. 8, Saturday.—I fasted for August.

1657.

Mar. 25.—This Lady day in the eueninge my Lord Protector was voted King.

June 5, Friday.—I payed my Lady Briars at Mr. Reas her bond of 1300<sup>li</sup>.

\* It is interesting to note that Henry Osborne kept the "monthly fast" after it had been legally abolished. The enactments for its institution (1642) and repeal (1649) are printed *in extenso* in Firth and Rait's 'Acts and Ordinances of the Interregnum.' Carlyle has a footnote in his 'Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches' attached to Speech I. in Part VII.: "There was a Monthly Fast, the last Wednesday of every month, held duly for about Seven Years, &c." (I owe this note to my friend Mr. Walter Worrall of Worcester College, Oxford.)

1660.

Mar. 15, Thursday.—I went to Chelsey where my Neice Dixwell was married by Dr. Warmistry from thence we went to Twicknam to S<sup>r</sup> T. Peytons where the mariage was celebrated for a weeke.

May 13, Sunday.—I went aboard the Centurion with the five Lords Commissioners that went to fetch the king (my lord of Warwick not going because he had the goute) which were my Ld of Oxforde, Middlesex, Barkeley, Brookes and Hereforde and vpon tuesday wee landed at Skiueling.

May 22, Tuesday.—I left the Hague and went with Mr. Cholmely to see Holland and Flandres.

May 23, Wednesday.—The King left the Hague to goe for England and went on board at Skiueling.

June 12, Tuesday.—I landed at Dover.

1661.

Mar. to June [four to Paris].

1663.

Oct. 20, Tuesday.—I came from Chicksands to London with my Brother and my C. George Fitz geoffry.

1664.

Oct. 25, Tuesday.—I returned to Towne [from Chicksands] with my brother, my brother Temple and sister, and my Lady Gifforde.

1665.

May 20.—I went out of Towne to Easton because of the Plague.

Nov. 7.—I came from Easton to Chicksands.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

Sheffield.

(To be continued.)

## ITALIAN LITERARY CRITICISM IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

FRANCESCO MONTANI DI PESARO.

### III.

ONE sentence in the essay reminds one irresistibly of Carlyle: "Writing follows the laws of dress, they should conform and in a certain measure tone down to the needs of the times in which they are written." It is impossible to establish rules in literary creation, and no writers can ever possess sufficient authority to be used as infallible models. "Who are those authors we should follow, so irrefutable, so infallible, that even while we listen gravely to their written law, we have no need of a law so much more valuable, not written—a certain judgment depending on reflection, on changes in time, religion, countries, habits, taste." Absolute independence, absolute freedom must be granted to the poet, for the act of creation is spontaneous, intuitive, and cannot be controlled by reasoning or subdued to intention. Expression and creation are identical: perception is immediate and spontaneously

excited: it is impossible to realize an impression without thought and the knowledge of thought must be expression itself even if not written. Expression, perception, thought have no time interval: they occur instantaneously. One cannot isolate any one of them in reality but only perhaps in theory. It is quite evident that Montani had in mind a definite theory of literary creation and expression, not different in fundamentals from our modern aesthetic. "There are immutable, eternal laws.... but only so few as to be counted by the nose." He desires to gain a deeper knowledge of the artistic impulse not necessarily on a psychological examination, but rather on an intuitive; hence, a rigorous fidelity to intrinsic standards and a rejection of extrinsic. Montani cannot conceive beauty as outside of expression, outside of life: there is no place in literary appreciation for super-imposed ideals. The artistic impulse comes through the centuries and develops in its course towards realization of the ideal: a great power underlies all literary creation, something which gives it truth and strength and, although divided into many species, into diverse manifestations, remains harmonious in itself. Montani defines that unity of inspiration, of artistic intuition, which alone makes real expression possible, which transforms what would otherwise be jugglery with artificial formulæ, artificial ornaments, into living art. The identity of spirit and expression envelops poetry with a flavour which belongs to one personality and poetry, being the reflection of that personality, discloses new conceptions, new beauties, new rays of light. Novelty, new things, new gleams form that original energy which always pulses through the work of genius: true utterance must be always new, for the spirit lives a life apart, alone, no two spirits resemble each other and the utterance of one spirit must be a new thing to any other spirit. Novelty means intensity, spiritual truth, the direct expression of a spiritual need, and without such inner intensity the act of creation becomes impossible. The receptive mind seeks eagerly for those manifestations and when it finds them, cherishes them, not as an addition to a repertory whence they can be taken at pleasure to fulfil some literary intention, but as a new inspiration to the creative faculty itself—fuel to an inner flame which takes into itself all external things, all acquired things and uses perception, sensual and mental, to intensify its

own ardour. That flame burns everything to the new and penetrates every real utterance of the spirit. Hence, the novelty desired by Montani is a noble thing and not that artificial ornamentation practised by the writers of the Seicento, stigmatized by Croce as "concettismo ingegnosa."

The same methods of thought are applied to language itself. Montani builds a theory of language of peculiar interest as it touches on the Vichian theory of poetry as being most effective in the early times. Speech was fully developed at the very beginning owing to God infusing speech into man and the first man knew intimately the essence of things. Language is the recorder of peculiar modes of thought, of feeling, of action in a nation, and if we are able to understand the origin and development of language, we shall be able to understand the origin and development of the people who use that language. Language had greatest power originally since it was gifted by the divine spirit and the closer we come to that original language, the finer becomes our insight into the essence of things. Speech was at its noblest in the beginning and has weakened since. From this theory to that advanced by Vico and Herder on the origin and nature of poetry is only a short step. The explanation of Herder's theory as given by Alfredo Galletti in 'Il romanticismo germanico e la storiografia letteraria in Italia' (*Nuova Antologia* 1° Luglio 1916) could well be applied to Montani. "If all the peoples who live in contact with nature, show that they understand animals, and if the latter have always obeyed man, it is because it was so desired by the harmonic provenance, the accord of souls and needs, that common 'sensorium' which joined primitively the human being to all the life of nature in virtue and by grace of the divine mission entrusted to man, which divagation and corruption of thought has afterwards destroyed."

It is strange to meet such a writer at the beginning of the Settecento when the didactic, philosophic criticism of the Renaissance, the ornamentation and conceits of the Seicento are merging into rationalism which purifies technique but destroys all spontaneity, all intuitive impulse in favour of a balanced, closely reasoned ideal. At one bound Montani attains to a spiritual ideal in literature which only a century of patient literary evaluation laboriously produced in the criticism of the Romantic period, in the work of Berchet, Leopardi,

Foscolo and Manzoni. Foffano's observation: "We must discern in Montani the merit of having continued Tassoni Beni, Boccacini and preceded Baretti, Becelli, and Cesarotti" errs on the side of caution: Montani, by power of intuition, enters into the Romantic period, into the modern also, and not even Becelli has anything to show less traditional than the observations contained in the hasty notes of the earlier critic. Even his own contemporaries recognized the merit of the Emilian critic and Orsi became a close friend.

Montani accused Orsi of being too superficial in his examination and having strayed too much from his subject without erecting a sound defence. He aimed at a scientific refutation on a profoundly spiritual basis. This scientific refutation was provided by Ludovico Antonio Muratori in his 'Perfetta Poesia,' the most considerable and undoubtedly the most important work of an aesthetic nature in the early Settecento. Muratori opened out the whole question to an international significance and showed that it was impossible to isolate any one period in literary history and describe its defects as belonging wholly to that period and that nation. For example, the idea, that in Italy alone reigned conceits, equivocations, artifice in description and fantastic refinements in thought, had no historical justification. "This deluge was universal in Europe; neither were the French, the Spaniards, the Germans exempt from it, those countries being submerged at the same time in the flood of conceits." Boileau traced their origin to Italy, but Muratori instanced Lope de Vega, who, long before Marino, lived in France and wrote some of his most important compositions under French influence. They could be found in Marot, Du Bellay, Du Barlas, Desportes, Ronsard, and more especially in the 'Pharsalia' of Brebeuf; Le Moine, Rotrou, Quinault were not guiltless. Muratori thus envisaged a literary history which would link up international movements and give them a united significance. Such an international history became the ambition of a later writer Quadrio, who, in his 'Storia e Ragione d'ogni Poesia,' sketched the first history of poetry in Italy.

With Muratori, however, the academic re-action against the French criticism ended and gave place to a sounder appreciation of the French reform in drama which inspired the movement towards a national drama in Italy, influenced directly the work of

Martello, Conti, Maffei, and Metastasio, and found its greatest disciple in Alfieri. The later critics examined theories, ideas, ideals and modified them to suit an inner ideal already formulated but insufficiently developed. The most notable example of such modification on already established theory is Calepio's 'Paragone della poesia d'Italia con quella di Francia' where Calepio working from a closer interpretation of Aristotle, anticipated in practically every detail the conclusions of Lessing in the 'Hamburgische Dramaturgie.'

As a stylist Montani takes rank with Gravina and Martello as being perhaps the only Italian Letterati of the Settecento who really possessed a pure Italian idiom and not a Latinized, draggle-tailed diction, without piquancy, without concentration of thought, without command of the most elementary rules. Conti, however, in his 'Letter to Ceratti' rose above arid elaboration into a forcible literary expression not inferior to that of either Martello in his 'Tragedia antica e moderna' or Gravina in his 'Ragione Poetica,' and his theory of beauty as expressed in that letter must, with Montani's essay, be considered the most interesting contribution of the early eighteenth century to the history of literary criticism and aesthetic viewed in a modern light.

HUGH QUIGLEY.

HARRY GROAT.—It would seem that some correction is required in the 'O.E.D.,' which states that this was "a groat coined by Henry VIII.; the *old Harry Groat*, is that which bears the king's head with a long face and long hair."

On Mar. 17, 1483 (*Acta Dom. Auditorum in Acta Dominorum Concilii II.* [1918] Introd. 116):—

"The Lordis Auditouris decretis and deliveris that Johne of Dalrimpill of the Lacht.....sall pay to the said Lord [Alane, Lord Cathkert] the sounge of fiftene pundis of auld hare grotis, outhur Lundon or Calise, ilk grote for ijs."

Q. V.

THE EARLY DAYS OF RAILWAYS.—A provincial newspaper recently disinterred and published the following extract from its file of the 1829 issue. The reference is to the Liverpool and Manchester Railway which was then being made by George Stephenson, whose name is mis-spelled in the excerpt:—

"Mr. Stephenson is about to try an experiment whether the strength of a man mounted on a

velocipede can be advantageously applied to the propulsion of carriages on the railway. The velocipede will be attached to the carriage behind, and the rider will push himself and the carriage forward by the working of his legs."

W. B. H.

BASKET CHAIR.—This is not mentioned in the 'N.E.D.,' but the word occurs in Donne's first 'Elegie,' where a man:—

pampered with high fare  
Sits down and snorts, cag'd in his basket-chair.

It is interesting to know that these chairs were used three hundred years ago.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

Portland, Oregon.

MR. SERJEANT BALLANTINE'S FEE.—It is strange what different accounts there are of the amount of the fee received by Mr. Serjeant William Ballantine (1812-1887) for his defence of the Guicowar of Baroda in 1875. Mr. Montagu Williams, Q.C., in 'Leaves of a Life' (1890), chap. xlix., p. 309, wrote of his old friend and frequent leader at the Bar. "He went out to India to defend the Guicowar having a fee, I think, of *ten thousand guineas*."

Serjeant Ballantine in his own book 'Some Experiences of a Barrister's Life' (1883) does not mention the amount, but remarks that the brief was offered first of all, to Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., and also to Mr. Henry Matthews (later Viscount Llandaff).

In the 'Reminiscences of Sir Henry Hawkins' (Lord Brampton), chap. xxxi. Lord Brampton records:—

"One brief was delivered with a fee marked *twenty thousand guineas* which I declined. I was asked to name my own fee with the assurance that whatever I named would be forthcoming. I promised to consider a fee of *fifty thousand guineas* and did so, but resolved not to accept the brief on any terms, as it involved my *going to India*."

In 'Chambers's Encyclopædia' (1904) and also in 'Chambers's Biographical Dictionary,' it is written "He (Ballantine) is said to have received a fee of *twenty thousand guineas*," while Mr. Thomas Seccombe in the 'D.N.B.' says: "His (Ballantine's) honorarium of *ten thousand pounds* is among the largest paid to counsel."

Another version is to be found in 'My Varied Life,' by F. C. Philips (1914), chap. vi., p. 159:—

"He (Ballantine) was, I believe, the only English Counsel who had ever been instructed to conduct the defence of a foreign Prince in his own dominions. Report said also, and I believe truly, that the fee he received was the heaviest



with which any brief has ever yet been marked. I have *personal knowledge* of what was its amount. It was *twelve thousand guineas and two.*"

Is the latter assertion absolutely conclusive and final? F. C. WHITE.

14 Esplanade, Lowestoft.

### 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.

**HIGH CONSTABLES.**—Where can I find an account of the duties, form of oath, &c., of the High Constable of a Hundred? I require something similar to Dalton's 'The County Justice' and Lambarde's 'The Duties of Constables, &c.' Also what series of records, if any, will give the names of the High Constables for Buckinghamshire during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries? Local Quarter Session Records earlier than 1680 are not preserved.

A. C. CHIBNALL.

Cedar House, Chiswick Mall, W.4.

**SIR OSCAR OLIPHANT.**—I have the 'Collected Poems' of Sir Oscar Oliphant, Kt. (London: J. F. Hope, 1856); dedicated to Herbert Williams, Stinsford House, Dorset. Can any one supply me with particulars of this poet? From the following sonnet, 'England,' which appears worthy of reproducing here, Sir Oscar was evidently an Irishman. There is a portrait in colours prefixed to his poems in which the author is wearing the kilt, and seems to have a black face, hands and knees (presumably the fault of the colour process used!).

Forgive me, England! if, while yet within  
The imperial isle, supreme o'er earth and sea,  
My spirit often wander far from thee;  
Nor all thy loveliness and grandeur win  
My charmed fancy, that it not begin  
To picture often other scenes for me,  
And other sights, the wealth of memory,  
To the outward eye long lost in distance thin.  
I love thy glory, England! sudden tears  
Of an unenvying admiration start,  
Not seldom, as thy radiant form appears,  
And the world's stage presents thine honour'd  
part;  
But Ireland is my birthplace; there youth's  
years  
Were passed, my home is there, and there my  
heart.

This contains the only piece of biographical information I can discover from the internal evidence of his poetry. R. M.

**R. DALTON BARHAM.**—Was he a relation of Richard Harris Barham? Some poems by him appear in 'The Bentley Ballads,' much in the style of the 'Ingoldsby Legends,' excellent imitations, but not quite bearing the hall-mark with consistency. Biographical information would be greatly appreciated, especially as to birthplace, dates, and whether his collected poems were ever printed in book form. R. M.

**BENSON: CELEBRATED GAMBLER.**—I shall be greatly obliged if you or any of your readers can help me to obtain information about a celebrated gambler, named Benson, popularly dubbed "The Jubilee Plunger." I believe he flourished in the year of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, and that some time after he wrote his life story—either as a book or magazine article, but so far I have failed to get any definite information. What I am specially anxious to know is: (a) what was the particular event that brought him before the public; (b) what was the date; (c) what is his Christian name or initials; (d) if he wrote a book, what was the title and who published it, and when; (e) if a magazine article, in what magazine it appeared, and the date.

G. MANCHESTER.

557 Green Lanes, N.8.

**EDWARD DIXON.**—Edward Dixon died Aug. 29, 1854, at St. Peter's Square, Leeds, and was buried in Leeds Parish Church, Sept. 1, 1854, æt. 76 years. I should be obliged if any readers of 'N. & Q.' residing in Leeds could supply me with the parentage, place of birth and date, date and place of marriage and to whom, and any information as to the antecedents of the above. Was he of the Dixons of Beeston?

H. HARCOURT-DIXON,

Lieut.-Commander (late R.N.Div.)

**ROBERT ROE OF CAMBRIDGE.**—Robert Roe of Cambridge (born 1793, died 1880), was a son of Joseph Roe of Ipswich. Up to the present I have been unable to trace his baptismal entry, and should welcome any clue. Robert was a miniature painter, and is said to have received tuition in this art from one of the Wagemans. I should like to hear from collectors possessing examples of his work, with a view to compiling a catalogue. He also practised as an engraver. The following plates by him are known to me:—'The Schoolmaster,' after Dou (1827); 'Amy Robsart' (a white

horse trotting), after B. E. Duppa; 'Mrs. Lyon' (a centenarian); 'A Bull's Head'; 'James Chambers,' the itinerant poet, frontispiece to his 'Life' (1820); 'A Dutch Officer,' after Rembrandt; and an ornamental invitation-card to 'A Dinner given to 12,000 Persons on Parker's Piece, Cambridge, June 28, 1838.' Additions to this list, or any references to Robert Roe's ancestry and career will be gratefully received.

F. GORDON ROE.

Arts Club, 40 Dover Street, W.1.

CORRY.—Charles O'Neill Corry matriculated at Oxford from Worcester College, June 13, 1821, and was admitted to Lincoln's Inn, Jan. 22, 1825, aged 20. He is described in the Lincoln's Inn Admission Register as "the second son of the late Hon. Isaac Corry, of Newry, Co. Antrim." Henry Pery Corry matriculated at Dublin University, Apr. 5, 1813, aged 16, and is described in the Matriculation Register as the "son of the Right Hon. Isaac Corry." I should be glad to obtain further information about their parentage and careers.

G. F. R. B.

THE TALBOT INN, ASHBOURNE, where Piscator and Viator drink Derbyshire ale in the first chapter of the second part of 'The Complete Angler.' Where in Ashbourne was the Talbot situated, and when did it cease to be an Inn?

G. F. R. B.

DR. BADAMS: DATE OF DEATH.—Can any one give me the date on which Carlyle's friend, Dr. Badams, died?

On Aug. 22, 1831, Carlyle writes of him as being in a very bad way (Carlyle's 'Early Life,' ii. 179); and in a foot-note on p. 180, it is said that Badams "died miserably soon after." Yet we find Lamb writing to Mrs. Badams on Aug. 20, 1833: "I long for a *hard fought game* [of whist] with Badams." If there was a notice of his death in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, I shall be very much obliged for the reference.

Woldingham.

G. A. ANDERSON.

CHEVAL OR CHEVALL.—The undersigned would welcome any and all information regarding this family who lived in Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire from *tempo* Edward the Confessor. The original name was Sissevernes taken from the house they lived in, at Codicote, Herts, and was changed to Cheval after the Conqueror, owing—

presumably—to the position of horse-keeper to the king held under that and subsequent monarchs. Arms: Azure 3 horse's heads coupé argent bridled gules. The manor of Sissevernes held for many generations passed from the family in c. 1548 by the marriage of Lucy, daughter and heiress of Edmund Cheval to John Penne. There were, however, many other Chevals at this date (cousins, &c.). What lands went with them?

A. H. CHOVL.

Malson, Russell Road, Moseley, Birmingham.

RICHARD ELWELL, WINCHESTER SCHOLAR.—According to Kirby's 'Winchester Scholars,' p. 278, he was born Mar. 24, 1775, in the parish of St. James, Westminster, entered the College in 1786, and was "removed for rebellion, April, 1793." He kept a school at Hammersmith, and among his pupils were: John Medley (1804-1892), first bishop of Fredericton, New Brunswick; Henry Alford (1810-1871), Dean of Canterbury; Henry Venn Elliott (1792-1865); and William Jowett (1787-1855) (all of whom have biographies in the 'D.N.B.');

and the three younger sons of Zachary Macaulay. My note gives as the authority for this *The Standard* of Dec. 30, 1902, at p. 3. Has any more easily accessible account of Richard Elwell been published? If not, any particulars about him would be welcome.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

IVORY IN AFRICA.—I believe that it was stated in a book of early travels that in some part of Africa ivory was so abundant that elephants' tusks were found in use to form a palisade round the house of a native chief. I shall be obliged for a reference to this statement.

EMERITUS.

POULTRY AND FRUIT.—A belief is current in Warwickshire that if hens are permitted to eat fruit they immediately cease to lay eggs. Is this true, or merely superstition?

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

Memorial Library, Stratford-on-Avon.

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, 1773-1843.—A speech made by the Duke in the House of Lords in April, 1812, supporting a motion for a committee to inquire into the disabilities of Roman Catholics with a view to relief was published in quarto by James Asperne, then of the Bible, Crown, and Constitution, Cornhill. I have seen a print of the same speech, in octavo size, and in the Portuguese language, the title-page reading "Londres:

Impresso por W. Lewis, em St. John's Square Clerkenwell, 1812"; in contemporary morocco binding, and with autograph inscription of the Duke, dated October, 1813, showing the copy to have been a presentation one from the author to "S. Ex<sup>a</sup> Conselheiro de Estado Antonio d'Araújo."

Is it known if the speech was translated into, or published in, any other language; and if not, why into Portuguese? I have failed to trace another copy, but it seems hardly likely that there were not others, though the issue may have been a private one, or in any case very small.

W. B. H.

**EARLIEST ENGLISH POETESS.**—To whom is assigned the claim to be the earliest woman writer of verse? One or more became known in the seventeenth century, but I cannot trace any of an earlier date, and a search through the volumes of the 'D.N.B.' would be a hopeless task.

L. G. R.

**STONES IN WOOD PAVEMENT.**—About 30 paces south of the last refuge at the bottom of St. James's Street are stones, deeply worn, let into the wood pavement roughly in the shape of a letter L.

They are nearly, but not quite, opposite the gate-way of St. James's Palace, and nearly, but not quite, form a right angle. They seem to have no direct relation to anything, but may be a parish or other boundary. What in fact was their origin and purpose?

E. A. ARMSTRONG.

**"THAT" AND "WHICH"** (Hos. xii. 8).—It appears that some clear distinction existed between these words in 1611. The passage referred to reads in A.V. :—

"And Ephraim said, Yet am I become rich, I have found mee out substance: in all my labours they shall finde none iniquitie in mee that [marg. Heb. which] were sinne."

The R.V. does not shed any light on a possible difference in the meaning of the two expressions: "that were sinne" and "which were sinne." I hope some of our contributors will be more fortunate.

Q. V.

**DR. JOHNSON AT CHESTER, 1774.**—In Duppa's edition (1816) of the 'Diary of a Journey into North Wales,' under date July 27, a long account by Johnson of the Roman hypocaust is given. This is entirely omitted in Dr. Birkbeck Hill's edition (v. 435). Why did he omit this passage

which is of some interest? I have not Croker's text to refer to, so do not know if he omitted it also. If so, the same question arises.

By the way, when did Johnson have the smallpox? He says his father went to the fair at Chester when he (the Doctor) had it ('Life,' *loc. cit.*).

R. S. B.

**"A BOOK OF CLOTHES."**—The week's wash hanging on the line. Is this expression peculiar to Somerset?

M. N. O.

**"ME HERCULE!"**—In Thomas Randolph's play 'Aristippus' (1630) occurs this passage :—

"Yes, *me Hercule*, sir, for I always accounted philosophy to be *omnibus rebus ordine, natura, tempore, honore, prisus*; and these schoolmen have so puzzled me and my dictionaries, that I despair of understanding them."

The oath "me Hercule" occurs also in 'Love's Labour's Lost' (iv. 2) :—

*Holofernes. Me Hercule*, if their sons be ingenious, they shall want no instruction; if their daughters be capable, I will put it to them; but *vir sapit qui pauca loquitur*.

Randolph's comedy was obviously written for Cambridge University and Randolph was himself a Trinity man. Was "me Hercule" a University oath? And are there other instances of its appearance in the literature of the period?

R. L. EAGLE.

Sydenham, S.E.26.

[This is surely only a characteristic pedant's expletive, being common in Latin.—See Cicero's letters to Atticus *passim*.]

**AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED :—**

1. Life without.....is crime,  
Without Art is barbarism.

Is "Industry," "Labour," or "Work" the word required? I shall be most grateful if you can set me right in this matter and give me the author's name. Was it Ruskin or William Morris?

FRANCIS F. MAULE.

Washington, D.C.

2. Can any reader give me exact information as to the origin of the famous lines about Nebuchadnezzar, one couplet of which runs in my version thus :—

He murmur'd, as he munch'd th' unwonted food,  
'It may be wholesome, but it is not good!'

(Other versions are current.) It is usually supposed to be a parody of a perhaps imaginary Oxford prize poem. I fancied it might be in Thackeray, but cannot find it there. Guesses and alternative versions are not wanted, but precise particulars of its first appearance.

T. S. O.

3. Thou for my sake at Allah's shrine,  
And I at any god's for thine.

Chelsea.

J. E. T.

## Replies.

EDMUND PYLE, D.D.

(12 S. vii. 289.)

LAI'D aside until further light is forthcoming, I have several notes on the Pyle family, because of the association of the name with the Hero of Trafalgar. "Mrs. Joyce Pyle" was Horatio Nelson's Godmother. In his 'Historical Register,' a MS. pedigree written in faded ink in the year 1781 by the Rev. Edmund Nelson, is a list of the births baptisms, and sponsors of his children. Of his "third son, Horatio," he says, that he was "born at Burnham Thorpe on Sept. 29, 1758, privately baptized Oct. 9, publickly Nov. 15." The sponsors were Horatio, second Lord Walpole of Wolterton, the Rev. Horace Hammond (b. 1718, d. 1786), and "Mrs. Joyce Pyle" who, so far, has never been identified. There was a Rev. Richard Pyle at Caius College, Cambridge in 1619, whose widow, Martha, was of Thornage, and in her will (proved July 18, 1656) named her "grandson, Roger Pyle." The Rev. John Pyle, son of Richard, was born at Hanworth and entered Caius College in 1648. It is noteworthy that his wife was named "Joyce," and that she died, as his "widow," at the age of 83, in 1715. Their son, John Pyle, was buried at Stody in 1710. Their son Thomas Pyle (who was at Caius College in 1691), became Rector of Watlington and was buried at Swaffham in 1756. He was married in 1701 to Mary, daughter of Edmund Rolfe, Mayor of King's Lynn. His mother's name of "Joyce" suggests a relationship with Horatio Nelson's godmother, but her name does not appear in the Lynn registers as a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Pyle. I have vainly endeavoured to discover if Edmund Rolfe of Lynn was related to the Rev. Robert Rolfe, who married Alice, sister of the Rev. Edmund Nelson. She was born in 1729, married by her brother at Burnham Thorpe, Jan. 23, 1760, and lived at Hilborough until her husband's death in 1785. Mr. Rolfe was son of the Rev. Waters Rolfe (b. 1688, d. 1748), Rector of North Pickenham and Houghton, said by the register of Caius College, Cambridge, to be son of John Rolfe, innkeeper of Downham, Norfolk. Since President Wilson's wife is a descendant of the Princess Pocohantas, who married a

John Rolfe, tobacco planter of Virginia, Bermuda, in 1714, at the time of the President's visit to this country, a further attempt was made to connect Alice Nelson's Rolfes with the families of Heacham, and of Tullington, but without result. There must be parish registers that would solve the mystery and also disclose the identity of "Mrs. Joyce Pyle," whose name was linked, as a sponsor with two such distinguished Norfolk worthies as Lord Walpole, and his cousin the Rev. Horace Hammond, both cousins of *Mrs. Nelson* on her mother's side.  
F. H. S.

FRENCH SONGS WANTED (12 S. vii. 270, 297).—J.C.W. will find the words of "Où peut-on être mieux qu'au sein de sa famille?" in the opera 'Lucile' composed by Grétry in 1769. "O Richard, O mon roi, l'univers t'abandonne" is an air in 'Richard Cœur de Lion,' also by Grétry. The British Museum has copies of both in the original editions; a complete reprint of Grétry's works was begun about 1880 by the Belgian Government.  
H. DAVEY.

89 Montpelier Road, Brighton.

The first line of the second of the songs wanted by J. C. W. is not given quite correctly. It should be "Où peut-on être mieux qu'au sein de sa famille?" The song is in 'Lucile,' sc. 4, a comic opera by J. F. Marmontel (1723-1799), music by Grétry, 1769. There is an edition of Marmontel's works by Saint-Surin, Paris, 1818. Two further lines of the song are given in Francis King's 'Classical and Foreign Quotations,' viz. :—

Tout est content, le cœur, les yeux,  
Vivons, aimons comme nos aïeux.

Mr. King adds that the song "was sung by the crowd on the entry of Louis XVI. into Paris, Thursday, July 16, 1789, two days after the taking of the Bastille. The song was also repeated on the following Sept. 7th, when the 'Dames Françaises'—wives of Parisian artists—presented the National Assembly with offerings of their own jewels and trinkets for the popular cause."

G. A. COOK.

Sullingstead, Hascombe, Godalming.

Both your correspondents have noted the intrusion of one word in my misquotation of "O Richard! ô mon roi!" Short as the time that had elapsed between the famous occasion on which it was sung—the debauch of the regiment of Flanders—and the execution of Marie Antoinette, it was certainly misquoted, in the form given by me, in those

years. I do not think that the other tune, that by which Louis XVI. was welcomed upon his visit to Paris subsequent to the Fall of the Bastille, could have been sung by Frenchmen to: "Où peut un homme être mieux que dans sa famille?" "Où peut-on être mieux que dans le sein de sa famille?" appears a version that satisfies idiom and metre. I shall be pleased if any reader can refer me to the source.

J. C. WHITEBROOK.

24 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.

ST. CUTLAYCE (12 S. vii. 289).—I now feel sure that St. Guthlac was meant, for I have since found in the same MS. "altare s'ce cuthl'e" under Nov. 18, 1353. The same clerk has, under Dec. 11, "s'ci Lucie." He seems not to have known the sex of St. Guthlac, and to have been confused as to St. Lucy and St. Luke. The cult of St. Guthlac was extinct, hence the change in dedication of the altar from St. Guthlac to St. Anne, referred to in my former note.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY: RESTORATIONS, PAST AND PROSPECTIVE (12 S. vii. 266).—A strongly worded protest against "the proposed alterations in the arrangements of the choir at Westminster Abbey" appeared in *The Ecclesiologist*, published by the Cambridge Camden Society, vol. iii. 97-101 (May, 1844).

W. B. H.

CRUSADERS FROM SUSSEX (12 S. vii. 312).—The 'Sussex Archaeological Collections,' vol. ix. pp. 364, 365, gives a list of Sussex Crusaders taken from Dansey's 'Crusaders of England,' which work it is stated contains a list of all the Crusaders of England, and is in the library at Surrenden Dering, a copy being in the Ashmolean Museum.

L. F. C. E. TOLLEMACHE.

24 Selwyn Road, Eastbourne.

SWIFT AT HAVISHAM (11 S. i. 8, 135, 295).—May I be permitted to answer a query of my own sent ten years ago? Havisham is a mis-reading of Harrietsham, the name of a parish in Kent, and the "Mr. Collier" of whom Swift was a guest, was the rector of Harrietsham at that time, the Rev. Richard Coleire. He had been a fellow of All Souls, and was afterwards for many years minister of Richmond, Surrey. Several sermons by him were printed, and are preserved in the British Museum. The first of these was delivered shortly before Swift's visit, and

was published by Swift's friend Ben. Tooke. Its issue was announced in *The Daily Courant* of Oct. 19, 1708. Coleire died a year after Swift, in August, 1746. It is possible Swift may have first met him at Oxford.

F. ELLINGTON BALL.

FECKENHAM FOREST RECORDS: PRINCE RUPERT'S RING: JOHN RUF: GERMAN CUSTOMS (12 S. vii. 310).—(4) The passage of Sidonius is 'Carmen,' xii., addressed to Catullinus. The people described are the Burgundians. The words of the query only roughly represent Sidonius's account. It is a taste for garlic and onions, not for cabbage, of which he complains. Neither does he speak of their shouting "Yah, Yah." With him they merely use "Germanica verba" and sing after dinner. Nor does he style them in a single phrase "greasy seven-foot giants," though in one line he calls them "gigantes," and in another tells us that they anoint their hair with rancid butter, while in a third place of the poem he remarks in a frigid conceit that his Muse declines to produce verses of six feet,

Ex quo septipedes videt patronos.

It is but just to add as a corrective that

"This is the worst Sidonius has to say of the Burgundians. They were a jovial, kindly people, rather fond of good fare, unrefined in their habits, but anxious to be on good terms with the Romans, and even willing to give them material help against the attacks of the Goths, although occasionally, like more modern allies, they were not always to be trusted."—Dill, 'Roman Society in the Last Century of the Western Empire,' p. 301.

Sir Samuel Dill mentions "the very favourable character of this people given by Orosius, vii. 32, § 13" and "for the fairness with which they treated the Romans in their territory" refers his readers to the 'Lex Burgundionum.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

BEN JONSON'S 'TIMBER' (12 S. vii. 311).—'Timber or Discoveries made upon Men and Matter' appeared posthumously at the end of the second volume (1640) of the first collected edition of Jonson's works. The separate title of the 'Discoveries' is dated 1641. See Prof. F. E. Schelling's Introduction, in his edition of the work, Boston, U.S.A., 1892. Of late years it has been recognised that Jonson's debts to previous writers in the 'Discoveries' are far greater than was supposed. See especially Mr. Percy Simpson's very interesting article in *The Modern Language Review*, April, 1907.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

THEANA (12 S. vii. 291).—A female philosopher, the daughter of Pythagorus. Her father at his death gave her all his manuscripts, and although she was reduced to the greatest poverty, she always refused to sell them. CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

In reply to SIR HERBERT MAXWELL'S inquiry, this lady was Anne Countess of Warwick:—

No less praiseworthy I Theana read  
She is the well of bounty and brave mind,  
Excelling most in glory and great light  
The ornament is she of womankind  
And Court's chief garland with all virtues dight.  
Spenser's 'Colin Clout's Come [Home Again' (1595).

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

See Edmund Spenser in 'Colin Clout's come home againe,' a poem written in 1591, and published in 1595. The lady is usually identified with the Lady Anne, daughter of Francis Russell, Earl of Bedford, and third wife (and relict) of Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick. JOHN B. WAINEWIRGHT.

Theana was Anne, Countess of Warwick, in Spenser's 'Colin Clout's Come Home Again,' 1595. The original reads:—

She is the well of bounty and brave mind,  
.....The ornament is she of womankind.

FAMA.

Oxford.

HEATHTOWN OR HEATHTON JUXTA WOLVERHAMPTON (12 S. vii. 290).—Heathton is a hamlet in South Shropshire, six and a half miles east of Bridgnorth. There is no other place of either name in Bartholomew's 'Gazetteer.'

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.

THE "GOOSE CLUB" (12 S. vii. 310).—Possibly the allusion is to Goosetree's Club, named after the founder, which was formerly Almacks and stood on the site of the present Marlborough Club. It was here, *circa*, 1780, that Pitt gambled so heavily. References to it will be found in 'Clubs and Club Life in London,' by John Timbs, and also in 'London Clubs,' by Ralph Nevill.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

NEOPURGENSIS (12 S. vii. 312).—I think that "Neopurgensis" may be said to be a Greek-Latin word meaning "of Newcastle," formed from *νέος* and *πύργος* and the Latin termination *ensis*. Perhaps it would be correct to say that the word is formed from

the Latin, as both the Greek words (the former in combination) were used in Latin.

In Nicolas Lloyd's 'Dictionarium Historicum, Geographicum,' &c., 1686 edition, is the following:—

"Neoburgum, quod & Neopyrgum, & Nova castra multiplex est urbs Germaniae."

Then follow two examples, and then,

"Altera in Bavariâ ad Danubium, hodie Neuburg, sedes Ducis Neoburgensis."

In the map of Helvetia in 'Cluverii Introductio in Universam Geographiam,' 1697, facing p. 117, Lake Neuchâtel is called Neoburgensis Lacus, and the town is given the German name Neuenburg. Presumably Thomas Liddle added "apud Anglos Boreales" to show that his Newcastle was in the north of England, not in Staffordshire, Wales or Ireland.

The usual Latin for Newcastle was Novum Castrum.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

The "Schola Neopurgensis" is Newcastle Grammar School, the name of the town having been Graecized as *Νεόπυργος*, just as the surnames Schwarzerd and Holzmann were turned into Melanchthon and Xylander.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

This is obviously a hybrid word from two Greek roots with a Latin termination—perhaps the invention of the headmaster of the time. It comes from the Greek *νέος πύργος* (*neos purgos*)=new tower (or castle) with the Latin termination—*ensis*.

MATTHEW H. PEACOCK.

Oxford.

The nearest solution, it appears, will be to take "Neopurgensis" as a misspelled "neolatinized" name instead of "Neoburgensis," denoting the well-known Latin "Castellum Novum," or "New-Castle," town of Northumberland, to the Grammar School of which the books bearing the inscription were presented.

H. K.

THE ORIGINAL WAR OFFICE (12 S. vii. 310).—Q. V.'s informant appears to have been telling him a fairy tale. The Office of Secretary of State for War was created in 1856 after the Crimean War, the duties down to that time having been performed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The old Ordnance Office in Pall Mall, to which Buckingham House was added, then became the War Office, which remained there till the present building in Whitehall was completed in 1906.

One of the principal edifices which stood on the site of the present War Office and was demolished, was long known as Carington House, a large square white building, if my memory serves me aright.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

Q. V. was, I fear, misinformed as there is no apparent justification for the claim that "the present weighty building in Whitehall covers the site of the building in which the War Department was first housed when it became an independent entity." As a development of the "Ordnance Office" it originated in the plain brick building behind an iron railing in Pall Mall, "originally built by Buckingham for the Duke of York, brother of George III." (*vide* Wheatley's 'Roundabout Piccadilly and Pall Mall,' p. 336). The War Department vacated their premises subsequent to the Boer War. The Horse Guards in Whitehall, built about 1753 by Vardy, must be considered the earliest War Department building as an administrative centre.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

LONDON POSTMARKS (12 S. vii. 290).—Much information will be found in 'The History of the Early Postmarks of the British Isles,' by John G. Hendy, London, Upcott Gill, Bazaar Buildings, Drury Lane, 1905. It contains many reproductions of early postmarks, including some mentioning Sunday deliveries, and is authoritative. The writer was Curator of the Record Room, General Post Office.

W. H. WHITEAR.

The only book on the subject that I have come across is 'The History of the Early Postmarks of the British Isles,' by John G. Hendy, Curator of the Record Room, G.P.O., published by L. Upcott Gill in 1905. It may interest your correspondent to know that this Library contains a very complete collection of early postmarks made by Mrs. Brushfield, the wife of Dr. T. N. Brushfield, the well-known Raleigh scholar.

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

Exeter City Library.

It is quite possible for a letter to be post-marked on a Sunday in 1816 as the system of date marks was in use considerably earlier than that (since 1796). There is an extensive literature on the subject consisting of books, pamphlets and articles in various magazines—a large amount of study and research having been devoted to this branch of

philately. The standard works on the subjects are 'The History of the Early Postmarks of the British Isles,' by John G. Hendy, and 'The Postmarks of the British Isles from 1840 to 1876,' by the same author.

WILLIAM GILBERT, F.R.N.S.

There is an admirable book on Postmarks, by John G. Hendy, entitled 'A History of the Early Postmarks of the British Isles' (London, 1905, 12mo). Mr. Hendy says that no mail was ever sent out on Sunday between 1799 and about 1840 or later, but letters received after the Saturday despatch and before 5 A.M. on Monday were stamped with a Sunday postmark (S. or Sun). He gives a facsimile of one bearing "SUN | SP-6 | 1816," Sept. 6, 1816. FAMA.

There is a small book on the subject of postmarks, and several articles thereon have appeared in the various philatelic magazines, from the editors of which fuller information can be had. But whether they deal with 1816, a date long before the introduction of adhesive stamps, I am unable to say from memory. The hon. secretary of any good philatelic society would be able to help.

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

The History of the  
Early Postmarks of the  
British Isles. From their  
Introduction Down to 1840.  
With Special Remarks on and Reference  
To the Sections of the Postal Service to  
which they Particularly Applied Compiled  
chiefly From official Records.  
Including Sunday Stamps.  
September 6, 1816.

By John G. Hendy,  
Curator of the Record Room,  
General Post Office.

London.

Published by L. Upcott Gill, Bazaar Buildings,  
Drury Lane, W.C., 1905. 3/- net.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

WILLIAM BROWN, ADMIRAL IN THE SERVICE OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (12 S. vii. 249).—For a short account of this Admiral see the 'D.N.B.' which does *not* however give the following dates or facts: He was the son of a small farmer at Foxford, co. Mayo, Ireland, and was born there on June 22, 1777. He went to Pennsylvania in 1786. He commanded the Buenos Ayres fleet in the war against Brazil from Jan. 12, 1826, to 1828. He died at Barracas, near Buenos Ayres, May 3, 1857.

H. G. HARRISON.

"HEIGHTEN, TIGHTEN, AND SCRUB" (12 S. vii. 248, 295).—In John Walker's 'Pronouncing Dictionary' one of the meanings given to the verb "to heighten" is "to improve by decoration"; one of the meanings given to the adjective "tight" is "free from fluttering rags, less than neat"; and one of the meanings given to the noun "scrub" is "anything mean or despicable." I quote from the second edition (1797).

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

As to "hoity-toity," Roget's 'Thesaurus' in notes 715 and 870 on "Defiance and Wonder" gives it as an interjection, with numerous other examples. This may assist MISS ANSTEY towards a solution.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenaeum Club.

The first line of the holly-tree riddle quoted by ST. SWITHIN at the second reference is given as:—

Highly, tightly, paradigntly, clothed in green,  
in a little booklet entitled 'Pleasing and Popular Nursery Riddles, Rhymes and Jingles,' p. 29 (Dean & Son, n.d., but the illustrations, with their boys in frocks and sashes, suggest the early Victorian period). Here the answer is: "A Fir, or Holly Tree," only the former being shown in the illustration.

As to "hoity-toity," I gather that ST. SWITHIN is not aware that the variant "highly-tightly" is, or was, actually used. It occurs (printed "Highly, tightly!") on p. 42 of an old American story entitled: 'Marjorie's Quest,' by Jeannie T. Gould (Ward, Lock & Tyler, London, n.d., but probably dating from the late sixties.)

G. H. WHITE.

23 Weighon Road, Anerley.

That entertaining and gossipy volume 'A Book for a Rainy Day,' by J. T. Smith, provides an illustration of this curious phrase. Under date 1818, Smith recounts how Miss Banks, the sister of Sir Joseph Banks, took some interest in a manufactory of wool which her brother was promoting, and she decided to have three riding-habits made of the material being manufactured. They were called, he says, "Hightum, Tightum, and Scrub. The first was her best, the second her second best, and the third her every-day one." The volume is written in a sort of reminiscent form, so the actual date may have been much earlier, since Miss Banks died in 1818. E. E. NEWTON.

Hampstead, Upminster, Essex.

CHAMBERLAIN (12 S. vii. 310).—No portrait of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was ever painted by Sir John Millais, though he did one of Mrs. Chamberlain shortly after her marriage with that illustrious statesman.

Though it goes beyond the concrete question raised by MR. NORMAN HILLSON it may be of some interest to him and others to state that the leading artists of repute who painted portraits of Mr. Chamberlain, at one time or another, are Frank Holl, Sargent, Herkomer, Furse, and Tennyson Cole.

Holl's portrait was painted for Sir Charles Dilke and bequeathed by him to the National Portrait Gallery. Sargent's belongs to his widow, now Mrs. Carnegie. Furse's portrait—which Mr. Chamberlain's family regard as one of the best likenesses—was unfinished at the time of the artist's death, and was painted for the Cordwainer's Company. Herkomer's was done for the Constitutional Club and Tennyson Cole's was presented to the Conservative Club at Liverpool. WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

No portrait of Joseph Chamberlain appears in the chronological list of Millais's oil paintings appended to Mr. Spiehmann's 'Millais and his Works' (1898).

G. F. R. B.

WILLOW PATTERN CHINA (12 S. vii. 169, 197, 219, 236).—Although of no great importance, it seems a pity to leave this subject without recalling the happy remarks made thereon by Charles Lamb in his essay on 'Old China':—

"I like [he says] to see my old friends—whom distance cannot diminish—figuring up in the air (so they appear to our optics) yet on *terra firma* still—for so we must in courtesy interpret that speck of deeper blue, which the decorous artist, to prevent absurdity, had made to spring up beneath their sandals..... Here is a young and courtly Mandarin handing tea to a lady from a salver—two miles off. See how distance seems to set off respect! And here, the same lady, or another—for likeness is identity on tea-cups—is stepping into a little fairy boat, moored on the hither side of this calm garden river, with a dainty mining foot, which in a right angle of incidence (as angles go in our world) must infallibly land her in the midst of a flowery mead—a furlong off on the other side of the same strange stream! Farther on—if far or near can be predicated of their world—see horses, trees, pagodas, dancing the hays. Here—a cow and rabbit couchant, and co-extensive—so objects show, seen through the lucid atmosphere of fine Cathay. ....[I] could not help remarking how favourable circumstances had been to us of late years, that we could afford to please the eye sometimes with trifles of this sort."

J. E. HARTING.



THURLOW FAMILY (12 S vii. 310).—The Rev. Edward South Thurlow, who was born in 1764, was the only son of John Thurlow, merchant and alderman of Norwich (d. Mar. 11, 1782), by Josepha, dau. of John Morse of Norwich.

He was a nephew of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and of Thos. Thurlow, Bishop of Lincoln and afterwards of Durham.

At the age of 17 he matriculated at Magdalen Coll., Oxon, Sept. 9, 1781; B.A. 1785; M.A. 1788. He was appointed a Preb. of Norwich in 1788, and became in 1789 sinecure rector of Eastyn and Llandrillo; Vicar of Stamfordham, Northumberland, 1792, until his death, Feb. 17, 1847. He married, first, July 17, 1786, Elizabeth Mary, dau. of James Thompson, by whom he had four sons. He married secondly, Apr. 10, 1810, Susanna, dau. of the Rev. John Love, of Somerleyton, Suffolk, by whom he had four sons and two daus. Three of his sons appear to have been at Bury St. Edmunds' Grammar School (see Register of that School, 'Suffolk Green Books,' vol. xiii.).

For references to further genealogical particulars relating to this family, see the authorities cited in the 'D.N.B.' under the accounts of Lord Chancellor Thurlow and Bishop Thurlow. H. G. HARRISON.

H. T. GILES will find an answer to his query in 'The Histories of the County of Durham,' by Hutchinson, Surtees, Mackenzie and Ross, and Fordyce, under Houghton-le-spring. See also Burke's and any other up-to-date Peerage and also the Fawcett Manuscripts relating to Durham History or Biography.

BESSIE GREENWELL.  
Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A pedigree of the Lords Thurlow is to be found in Burke's 'Peerage.' According to this, Rev. Edward South Thurlow, Prebendary of Norwich, who died Feb. 17, 1847, was a nephew of the first baron. Your correspondent might also consult additional MSS. 19151/2 (British Museum), and *East Anglian Notes and Queries* (New Series, ii. 272, 322). Some references to bearers of the name, under the kindred orthography of Thurlow and Thurley will be found in Col. Chester's 'London Marriage Licences,' edited by Joseph Foster (Quaritch, 1887). Abraham Thurlowe was baptized at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Jan. 9, 1591, and Moyses Thurlowe (died of the plague) was buried there Oct. 15, 1593. It may be

unnecessary to remind your correspondent that the bearing of a particular surname does not form evidence in itself of descent from a common ancestor.

F. GORDON ROE.  
Arts Club, 40 Dover Street, W.1.

H Z N. OR H.Z.N., DUTCH ABBREVIATION (12 S. vii. 290, 336).—I send you a letter from a Hollander explaining H z n.:—

Tuesday, October 12, 1920.

DEAR MR. TYSSEN,

Of the mysterious letters H z n, z n stands for zoon=son, and H would be the initial of the father.

Please look at the name of Meyer on the attached page, torn from the Amsterdam telephone directory.

There are 6 people whose names are A. Meyer, so two of them have added to their names their fathers' initials and the letters z n.

Anybody can do this at any time and discontinue the addition when no longer required, as, for instance, on moving to another town where there is no one of the same name and surname as his own.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

H. A. KRAMERS, W J z n.

A. D. TYSSEN.

59 Priory Road, N.W. 6.

FLOOR COVERINGS OF THE TUDOR EPOCH (12 S. vii. 311).—Carpets for floors appear to have been fairly common in England in Tudor times, and Turkey carpets are mentioned as being specially prized. In the inventory of the household goods of Sir Henry Parkers (1551-60) given by Mr. Hubert Hall in his 'Society in the Elizabethan Age,' one item is "A long carpett for the Baie wyndowe of Turkye worke," xl<sup>s</sup>; two other carpets in the same inventory are priced respectively x<sup>s</sup> and xx<sup>s</sup>. In Harrison's 'Description of England (1577-8)' we are told of such household luxuries, including tapestry, carpets, Turkey work, &c., that whereas formerly they had been known among knights, gentlemen, merchants, and other wealthy citizens only, they had now descended "yet lower," even to "the inferior artificers and many farmers."

As for the routes by which Turkey goods reached England, the old one was by Venice and Flanders; afterwards another was found, that by Russia from the Caspian sea by way of St. Nicholas (see Hakluyt). Carpets are specially mentioned among commodities coming by both routes; by the former in 'The Libel of English Policie' (temp. Henry VI.), by the latter in several of the "Voyages" into Persia. Derbend on the Caspian figures largely in the latter. It

may, I fancy, be presumed that what passed as "Turkie worke" was often Persian. Turkey rhubarb was so-called, not because it was grown in Turkey, but because it came or was supposed to come through Turkey. In the directions given by Hakluyt to M. Morgan Hubblethorne (1597), we read:—

"In Persia you shall finde carpets of course (*sic*) thrummed wooll, the best of the world, and excellently coloured.....you must use meanes to learne all the order of the dying of those thrummers, which are so died as neither raine, wine, nor yet vineger can staine."

In the account of the sixth "Voyage" of Christopher Burrough we are told "that the Basha of Derbend was a great trader, not with equitie in all points," yet not "extreme ill" in his general dealing. We have, too, a description of the coming in of the "Turkish treasure" under a convoy of 200 soldiers. Goods were also sent overland from Derbend to Aleppo, with which place the Venetians had a direct trade, but this was a somewhat precarious traffic on account of the thievish Turks.

C. C. B.

LATIN AS AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE (12 S. vi. 202, 234, 261, 282, 300, 321; vii. 17, 112).—John Carne in his 'Letters from Switzerland and Italy' (London, 1834), says: "Many of the tradesmen of Thun are acquainted with the classics, and if you wish, will talk Latin with you from behind the counter." JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

DENNY, DE DEENE, & C., FAMILIES (10 S. xii. 424; 11 S. ii. 153, 274; vi. 418; 12 S. vii. 247).—As my name, I find, has now been introduced into this discussion, I desire to state that the name of Denny, which has two syllables, is, of course, entirely distinct from those of Dene, Deene, Dean, &c., which have only one. The latter present their own difficulties\* but, as Denny is a well-known place-name which occurs in more than one county, there seems to be no reason to doubt that the surname of Denny is derived from it.

The argument from heraldry, in such cases, is extremely hazardous; for experts must be well aware how numerous are the cases in which the misreading of surnames has led to confusion of coats, or in which a similarity of name has led to wrongful assumption of the arms of another family, or to the adoption of a similar coat, with most misleading results. J. H. ROUND.

\* See a critical review of Miss Deane's 'Book of Dene, Deane, Adeane' in *Genealogist*, 1900, xvi. 71.

MRS. O. F. WALTON (12 S. vi. 336; vii. 317).—The above lady was daughter of the Rev. John Deck, Vicar of Christ Church, Hull. Her brother, the Rev. Henry Leigh Richmond, was educated at Repton, and I believe succeeded his father in Hull. When I last heard of him, he was in the Diocese of Canterbury. (MRS.) HELEN GRACE FISHER.

Winterton, Doncaster.

FRANCIS LHERONDELL (12 S. vii. 289, 337).—He appears to have died at Chelsea, Oct. 1, 1752. See 'Alumni Oxonienses,' 2nd Series, *s.n.*, L'herondell, Francis. G. F. R. B.

POISONED KING OF FRANCE (12 S. vii. 311).—I have no History of France to hand, but if I remember rightly Francis II. is generally supposed to have been murdered by poison dropped in the ear. He was king for less than a year. He married Mary, niece of the Duc de Guise and his brother the Cardinal de Lorraine, and also Queen of Scots. His mother, Catherine de Médicis, regarded with a jealous fear, the influence of the Guises, which led her to desire the death of her eldest son, the unfortunate Francis, though it is uncertain if she was guilty of this crime. The description of the king's death-bed scene, given by Dumas in 'The Two Dianas,' is substantially true. He describes the controversy between the shrinking conservatism of the King's regular medical advisers, and the daring eclecticism of Ambroise Paré, the celebrated surgeon, who proposed to perform the new operation of trepanning. The operation might have been successful, had it been performed, but owing to the interference of the Queen-mother it did not take place.

H. P. HART.

The Vicarage, Ixworth, Bury St. Edmunds.

ELIZABETH CHUDLEIGH, DUCHESS OF KINGSTON (12 S. vii. 290, 336).—Apparently the place of her burial is one of the many unsolved riddles in the biography of this interesting eighteenth-century character. I have before me the late Mr. J. Elliott-Hodgkin's collections, and notice one correspondent suggested she was buried in the chapel of Lainston House, near Winchester. This is improbable. She died Aug. 26, 1788, not 1785 (*vide* 'Elizabeth Chudleigh,' &c., by Miss Louisa Parr, *Pall Mall Magazine*, p. 365). There is a codicil to her will dated May 10, 1787. Subsequent to her death, G. Kearsley published an anonymous 'Authentic Detail' of her life, trial, &c.—"On her return from Russia she bought an

estate at Montmatre which cost her £9,000 and another that belonged to one of the French Royal Princes at Saint Assise which cost her £55,000." This excerpt is from some unpublished MS. Life prepared for or by the industrious collector before mentioned.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

**AUTHOR WANTED** (12 S. vii. 311).—The definition of "Genealogist: a fool with a long memory" is commonly attributed to Count Grammont (1621–1707), one of the merry profligates, exiled from France, attached to the court of Charles II.

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

**THE LIGHTS OF LONDON: STATE TRIALS** (12 S. vii. 229, 258, 276, 315).—Many of your readers are no doubt equally indebted with myself to Mr. COURTHOPE FORMAN for the light he has shed on the mystery of the Annesley case.

A re-perusal of the cases in 'Howell's S.T.' vols. xvii. and xviii. only a few weeks since, left me chagrined at the uncertainty as to why the successful claimant failed to come into possession of the estates, and reference to Mr. Andrew Lang's entertaining Introduction to 'The Annesley Case' ('Notable English Trials, 1912') carried me no further. Both Mr. Andrew Lang and Mr. Justice H. L. Stephen in his notes to the Case ('State Trials: Political and Social,' vol. iv. 1902), apparently know nothing of the suit to which Herald's College refer Mr. COURTHOPE FORMAN.

One entirely sympathises with Mr. Andrew Lang's repeated reference to the badly edited 'State Trials,' but when he says (referring to 'The Wandering Heir') "Mr. Reade used to brag endlessly about his immense historical researches; had he not read 'Peregrine Pickle'?" one is tempted to ask why Mr. Lang, when making all his research into the Annesley Case, did not go to Herald's College?

Yes, the 'State Trials' are badly edited.

Take, for instance, the trial of Nundocomar "at the suit of" Warren Hastings in vol. xx. It stops short at the verdict of "Guilty," and we are left with nothing there to show how far Sir Elijah Impey was "the servile tool" of Warren Hastings: at least in that case. Without contending that he was *not* such a tool, it is difficult to come to such a conclusion from that case alone. Hastings' opponents in the Council had made unsuccessful efforts in a most unconstitutional manner to prevent the

trial, and the Chief Justice as strenuously and constitutionally thwarted them, and his summing up seems eminently fair.

But I am afraid I wander from the point.

What was the fate of Mr. Joseph Fowke, an ally of Nundocomar against Warren Hastings—whose trial and conviction immediately follow in vol. xx.—but nothing more.

And the trial of Warren Hastings is not in 'State Trials!' A. R. A.

## Notes on Books.

*Old and New Sundry Papers.* By C. H. Grandgent. (Harvard University Press: Oxford University Press, 6s. 6d.).

THIS book pursues two lines of interest. It concerns itself first, with education, principally on its literary side; and secondly, with changes and varieties of trans-atlantic pronunciation. This latter cannot usefully be discussed within the limits of a short review. Let it be sufficient to say that those who are interested in the question will find both information and entertainment here.

Prof. Grandgent's line on questions of education and literature is that of enlightened and experienced common-sense. He has seen many countries; watched the onslaught of many fiery new ideas upon old established things; and, like the rest of us, is struck, again and again, with the narrowness and the conventionalism of the recurrent revolts against convention. We think, however, that he does not quite hit the mark in making out that revolt may usually itself be reduced to a convention. It is chiefly an affair of youth, and seems to us *exceptis excipiendis* a simple, almost inevitable, concomitant of growth—growth, in some sort, translated into consciousness. Its essential nature has no relation to that from which, nor yet to that towards which, the revolt is made: in the movement itself lies all the significance. And hence it is that the products of revolt, being, to use an old-fashioned term "subjective," tend to be evanescent. Making allowance for some undue harshness, and consequent error here—or so we think it—we found the first essay 'Nor yet the New' full of excellent things.

That on modern language teaching is also stimulating. Among other things it brings out the comparative success with which the classics have been taught, and the comparative failure over modern languages. There is one condition of the success of Latin which Prof. Grandgent approaches, but never quite sets out, and that is, the happy effect in education of Latin being, so to put it, a limited, a closed subject, which does not change. This circumstance not only makes a difference to the learner, but also—we believe this to be of much importance—gives a distinct quality and tone to the work of the teacher. No modern language has that note of finality which is rare everywhere in learning, and is of immense value in laying the first foundations of education; while it also enters into the enjoyment of the finished scholar. It is interesting to note that

our author found French pronunciation taught with the best results by an elderly American gentleman "whose own accent, though carefully acquired, was not that of a Parisian."

An address delivered in 1912, printed here under the title of 'The Dark Ages,' is a scathing indictment of modern educational ideals and practices, comparing them, not to their advantage, with the intellectual outlook and the capacity and achievement of the Middle Ages. Certainly Alfred and Charlemagne—practical men both—had a sense for learning which the Anglo-Saxon countries of to-day do not show conspicuously. If American education remains as it is here pictured—and a good deal of the picture would be true of ourselves also—the outlook is sombre. The instances of ignorance here given are too gross to be amusing, and it is with a just dismay that the Professor speaks of this ignorance as "vast and growing." He says of the present time: "Ours is, I think, the first period in human history to belie Aristotle's saying, 'All men naturally desire to know,'" and he has some sharp, wholesome sentences about that senseless criticism of education (the education of the present time) as a "stuffing of children with facts." Very good, too, we found his pages on the importance of memory—even "mere memory."

The book as a whole is a plea for the revival of what was most solid, reasonable and true to experience in that older view of learning, which took the acquirement of knowledge, as such, seriously and considered that acquaintance with facts had some relation to acquaintance with truth. Pleasing features of the book are the (not too frequent) occurrence of epigrams and a touch of vehemence.

*H. L. Mencken. Fanfare.* By Burton Roscoe.  
*The American Critic.* By Vincent O'Sullivan.  
*Bibliography.* By F. C. Henderson. (New York, Alfred A. Knopp.)

We have glanced through this brochure with interest, and not without amusement. The work of Mr. H. L. Mencken is not less deserving of consideration than that of many another vigorous writer who, to quote the first essay, "has been patronized as not exactly nice." These pages, however, are to be recommended principally to those of our readers, if there are any, who study the development of the art and the psychological aspects of advertisement. They constitute a tolerably good document for a collector who likes examples of the more blatant sort of personal advertisement, done cleverly and with a literary touch.

THE October *Quarterly* is principally devoted to military and political topics—the articles being of high interest. Three papers may be mentioned here as falling within the scope of 'N. & Q.' There is a very remarkable account of England in 1848 from the pen of Prof. Dicey—an account founded to a large extent, upon the writer's own memories, a circumstance which gives it something of a unique character.

Prof. Sir William Ashley contributes an essay on the Ilgrim Fathers which contains several illuminating suggestions besides an able discussion of the main topic. As an example we may refer to his remarks on the relation of

dissenting bodies in the reformed Church of England to the monastic orders in the pre-reformation Church. Mr. Collins Baker's 'Lay Criticism of Art'—which would have gained in effectiveness if it had been less diffuse—is worth careful attention. The layman's function in the pursuit of Art—considered broadly as one of the great human pursuits—tends constantly to be obscured; yet it is no less important than that of the artist himself. Mr. Collins Baker discusses the principles underlying it freshly and vigorously. Mention may also be made of a weighty article, unsigned, on Lord Kitchener's life and work.

#### GENERAL INDEX—ELEVENTH SERIES.

WE print this week, in our column of Notices, the announcement that the General Index to the Eleventh Series is now all but complete and will very shortly be available. The Eleventh Series came to an end in December, 1915. There is no need to explain the delay in producing the Index belonging to it: the cause is well-known to all friends of 'N. & Q.' A Series without its Index being of little more than half its proper use we are confident that our correspondents will receive this announcement with as much satisfaction as we have in making it.

#### AUBREY BEARDSLEY.

MR. RAINFORTH A. WALKER (34 Oakley Crescent, Chelsea, S.W.3) writes: "As I am shortly going to press with a book on Aubrey Beardsley, which will contain a revised and enlarged catalogue of his works, and a bibliography, I shall be much obliged if any of your readers will communicate with me if they are in possession of any drawings by this artist, or know of any one who owns any of his works."

### Notices to Correspondents.

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ALL communications intended for insertion in our columns should bear the name and address of the sender—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WHEN answering a query, or referring to an article which has already appeared, correspondents are requested to give within parentheses—immediately after the exact heading—the numbers of the series, volume, and page at which the contribution in question is to be found.

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## Notes.

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**CHARLES, EARL OF BERKELEY**, who still lives as a friend of Swift, was appointed in the summer of 1699 to hold the sword in Ireland with the Earl of Galway, and continued to do so until the spring of 1701. His movements are thus chronicled by the viceregal newsman in the columns of *The Post Boy*:—

1699.

May 13, London.—We hear the Right Hon. the Earl of Berkeley, who was to go as his Majesty's ambassador to Constantinople, has excused himself to his Majesty and the Turkey Company, as to this employment, and does not go on that embassy.

June 24, London.—The Earl of Berkeley will be going for Ireland in fourteen days to take upon him the place of one of the lords justices of that kingdom and his lady will follow his lordship soon after in order to reside there.

July 6, Dublin.—Yesterday the Soestdyk yacht sailed hence for Bristol: the said yacht is to bring back from Bristol the Earl of Berkeley.

July 8, London.—In a few days the Earl of Berkeley goes for his seat at Berkeley Castle in Gloucestershire, from whence he goes to Bristol to embark on board one of his Majesty's yachts, which is ordered to carry his excellency to Dublin.

Aug. 3, Dublin.—We expect hourly the Earl of Berkeley, our forces being in arms every day to receive him, and there are eighteen pieces of canon planted by Mr. Vanhomrigh's house, which are to be fired to welcome him upon his landing.

Aug. 8, Dublin.—We are daily in expectation of the arrival of the Earl of Berkeley, the canon being still by the riverside ready to be fired upon his landing.

Aug. 15, London.—Our post letters say that the Soestdyk yacht, having on board the Earl of Berkeley and his lady, is put into Milford Haven by reason of the contrary winds.

Aug. 20, Dublin.—Last Thursday (17) the Earl of Berkeley with his lady landed at Waterford, and last night their excellencies received an express with an account of it, upon which my Lord Galway sent one of his gentlemen with his own coach to wait upon him at Kilkenny, and this day the Earl of Galway went as far as the Curragh to meet him. All our canon that were planted near Ringsend, are removed and carried beyond St. James's Street, where they are to be fired upon his excellency's arrival; all our forces have orders to be in arms on Monday morning to receive him; abundance of our nobility and gentry are preparing to go and congratulate his safe arrival.

Aug. 22, Dublin.—This day about noon, the Earl of Berkeley came to this city, having been the night before at Naas, with his lady, the Earl of Galway's coach attending him from Kilkenny, and that of our Archbishop, his lady and daughters; he went immediately to the Council Chamber where he was sworn; my Lord Blessington and Sir John Hanmer were ordered to attend him at Chapelizod; he dined at the Castle, and afterwards went to his house on College Green, which was that of the Earl of Clancarty. The Earl of Galway came home last night from the Curragh. All our forces made a lane for the Earl of Berkeley, through which he passed to the Council Chamber; he is the first in the commission.

Aug. 26, Dublin.—Yesterday the Earl of Galway went to his country seat [Loughinstoun House], inviting the Earl of Berkeley with him, and I hear that they will not return until Monday or Tuesday next.

Aug. 31, Dublin.—The Earl of Berkeley came to town last Monday (28), and is gone for the present to the lodgings of the Duke of Bolton in the Castle.

Sept. 5, Dublin.—Yesterday morning died the youngest daughter of the Earl of Berkeley at Clancarty House in College Green, and last night she was buried at St. Andrew's Church. The Earl of Berkeley and his lady are gone to Stormanstown which is my Lord Chancellor's country house, where they will stay until their lodgings in the Castle are got ready.

Sept. 15, Dublin.—This day the Lords Justices met in the Castle, where a committee of the council sat: after which they went and dined at Stormanstown with the Earl of Berkeley.

Sept. 30, Dublin.—Yesterday our late Lord Mayor and [the civic fathers] went to Christ

Church, and having chosen Aldermen Percy lord mayor, they walked through High Street and so to my Lord Mayor's house where a splendid dinner was prepared for them, our Lords Justices and many persons of note being present. This day they met again at the Tholsel in the same manner, and about twelve o'clock they went to the Castle, where our new Lord Mayor with the Sheriffs was sworn before the Lords Justices. This being ended, they went back to the Tholsel, and thence to my Lord Mayor's house, where the Lords Justices, &c., were entertained at a noble dinner.

Oct. 8, Dublin.—Last Thursday (5) the Earl of Berkeley came to reside at the Castle.

Nov. 11, Dublin.—The Earl of Galway has left his country house, and brought all his goods to the Castle: his excellency designs to make Chapelizod his country seat for the winter, and yesterday his lordship, as also the Earl of Berkeley, took the divertisement of hunting in the deer park.

Nov. 17, Dublin.—Last night our Lords Justices and Council sat till it was very late before they broke up, after which we had a fine ball in the Castle, and their Excellencies intend to have one there every Wednesday night.

Nov. 23, Dublin.—On Tuesday night (21) a fire broke out in the charcoal-room under the kitchen in the Castle, which was discovered by one of the turnspits, whereupon the guards came to quench it, shutting the gates until such time as they had brought it under, so that there was little or no damage. Their excellencies the Lords Justices rewarded the soldiers that assisted upon this occasion, the Earl of Berkeley being by all the while, but the Earl of Galway was at his country-house.

Dec. 19, Dublin.—On Thursday night (14) our Lords Justices with several other persons of quality, were splendidly treated in the College at supper.

1700.

Jan. 6, Dublin.—This day our Lords Justices went to church in state, and afterwards gave a splendid treat to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and to morrow they are to treat the nobility of this kingdom. [On that day the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Anthony Percy, and the Recorder, William Handcock, were knighted under the canopy in the great dining room by the Lords Justices].

Jan. 11, Dublin.—The Earl of Berkeley's coach of state being not ready, his lordship appeared little abroad this Christmas.

Feb. 3, Dublin.—On Sunday last (Jan. 28) our Lords Justices went to Christ Church in the Earl of Berkeley's new coach of state, the Lord Blessington carrying the sword before them. Tuesday being the anniversary of the martyrdom of Charles the First, the same was observed here with the usual solemnity; the Lords Justices went to Church in state, where they heard Mr. Townsend preach an excellent sermon suitable to the occasion.

Feb. 29, Dublin.—On Sunday (24) their excellencies went to Christ Church in state: the Lord Charlemont carrying the sword before them.

Mar. 30, Dublin.—On Wednesday last (27) our Lords Justices went to St. Patrick's Church in

state, the Lord Blessington carrying the sword before them, and yesterday they did the like, the Lord Charlemont carrying the sword.

April 7, Dublin.—On Easter Sunday (Mar. 31) our Lords Justices went to Christ Church in state, the Lord Mount Alexander carrying the sword, and having heard the right reverend father in God the Bishop of Kildare preach, they received the holy sacrament.

April 9, Dublin.—Yesterday the Earl of Galway went with the Earl of Berkeley to Ashtown, where they dined, from whence the first went at night to Luttrellstown.

April 20, Dublin.—Their excellencies the Earls of Berkeley and Galway, our lords justices, are for the most part at their country seats [The Earl of Berkeley resided in what was known as the King's House at Chapelizod.]

May 21, Dublin.—Last Sunday (19) our Lords Justices went in state to Christ Church, the Lord Mount Alexander carrying the sword before them, and having heard the right reverend father in God the Lord Bishop of Londonderry preach, they received the holy sacrament. The Earl of Berkeley has put all his men in very rich liveries.

June 24, Dublin.—Our Lords Justices took the divertisement of buck hunting this day in the deer park.

Aug. 3, Dublin.—Last Sunday (July 28) our Lords Justices went in state to Christ Church, the Lord Portmore carrying the sword before them.

Aug. 8, Dublin.—This morning our Lords Justices came from the country to the Castle.

Aug. 13, Dublin.—Our Lords Justices are for the most part in the country: sometimes they come in the morning to the Castle, but they retire at night to the country.

Aug. 24, Dublin.—On Sunday last (18) our Lords Justices went in state to Christ Church, the Lord Roscommon carrying the sword of state before them, when their excellencies heard Doctor Selby preach an excellent sermon upon the sorrowful occasion of the death of the Duke of Gloucester, whose loss is much lamented here; they were all in mourning, as were also the Trustees for the Forfeited Estates.

Sept. 7, Dublin.—There was a great court this day in the Castle, their excellencies our Lords Justices being there.

Oct. 17, Dublin.—The Earl of Berkeley is ill of the gout.

Nov. 5, Dublin.—Yesterday being the anniversary of his Majesty's birthday there was a fine ball at the Castle, which lasted till late at night.

Nov. 14, Dublin.—The Earl of Berkeley is somewhat better of the gout.

Nov. 19, Dublin.—The Earl of Berkeley is going to Mellifont, the seat of the Earl of Drogheda for the recovery of his health.

Dec. 28, Dublin.—Last Wednesday being Christmas day our Lords Justices went in state to Christ Church, the Lord Charlemont carrying the sword before them.

1701.

Jan. 9, Dublin.—On Monday night (6) the Earl of Berkeley gave a fine ball in the Castle to all the persons of quality about the town.

Jan. 14, Dublin.—On Sunday last (12) the Earl of Galway returned to the Castle from the north

circuit [in the inspection of barracks], though he was not expected so soon, and I hear that he will not go the other circuits as he intended, his lordship as also the Earl of Berkeley being suddenly to go for England, and this day they are paying off such of their servants as they do not take with them, and I hear the Bishop of Dublin and the Earl of Drogheda are to be sworn our lords justices until the arrival of the Earl of Rochester. The Earl of Berkeley thought to have shipped off his horses this night, but the storm prevented him. There are many troubled as to the going away of the Earl of Galway, his lordship being well beloved.

Jan. 20, Dublin.—Our Lords Justices are selling their horses and other effects in order to go to England. The Countess of Berkeley out of charity has ordered a poor boy to be taken out of every parish to be bound apprentice, giving with each of them four pounds.

Jan. 23, Dublin.—The Earl of Drogheda was expected here this day to be sworn one of our lords justices, but the gout prevented him; the Earl of Berkeley is ill of the gout; his lordship, as also the Earl of Galway, will go for England as soon as the Earl of Drogheda is able to come thither.

Jan. 28, Dublin.—The Earl of Drogheda is not come to town yet, he being very ill of the gout still in the country, which makes the Earls of Berkeley and Galway stay here so long to have him and the Archbishop of this city sworn lords justices until the arrival of the Earl of Rochester.

Mar. 4, Dublin.—The Earl of Drogheda is expected here to-morrow being much better.

Mar. 20, Dublin.—Doctor Comyns, who went by order of our Lords Justices to Mellifont to visit the Earl of Drogheda, is returned and reports that his lordship is on the mending hand, and will be here on Monday next, at which time he and the Archbishop of this city are to be sworn lords justices of this kingdom, and then the Earls of Galway and Berkeley will be going for England, there being ships ready for that purpose.

April 3, Dublin.—The Earl of Drogheda and the Bishop of this city are to be sworn to-morrow lords justices.

April 19, London.—The Earl of Galway is arrived here from Ireland.

April 22, Dublin.—This day the Earl of Drogheda was sworn one of our lords justices at his own house in Smithfield, his lordship being still ill.

F. ELINGTON BALL.

### AMONG THE SHAKESPEARE ARCHIVES.

(See *ante*, p. 301, 322, 342).

JOHN SHAKESPEARE, CONSTABLE, 1558.

Latimer had spoken of Stratford and Warwick in 1537 as the "blind end" of his diocese, but by the close of Mary's reign Stratford at least was a Protestant stronghold. Objection had been taken to the appointment by the Queen on Nov. 3, 1553

of Roger Dyos as Vicar over the head of Edward Alcock, late Subwarden of the College. Sixteen months passed before the Council agreed to pay him his stipend, and then they did so under pressure, in an elaborate deed in Richard Symons' best handwriting with initials in red ink, reciting at length the terms of the Charter as if in jealousy of their recently-acquired privileges. It was dated Feb. 7, 1555, the day of the arrival of Laurence Saunders in Coventry and of Bishop Hooper in Gloucester to be burned. Nor did the Council give Dyos more than ten months' salary of that due.

Very different was their treatment of the old schoolmaster, William Dalam. By the terms of the Charter the schoolmaster was to receive 20*l.* a year instead of 10*l.* A new master was engaged, William Smart, a graduate and a Protestant, and Dalam who was old was retained as his assistant, Smart receiving 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (less a contribution for 4 years towards reparations), and Dalam 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* This arrangement was agreed to at Christmas, 1554, Smart undertaking "to employ himself with such godly wisdom and learning as God hath endowed him with," and to "teach all such scholars and children as shall fortune to come godly learning and wisdom." Whatever Protestant sympathies Dalam may have manifested in King Edward's reign, and it is unlikely that he would have retained and filled his post with acceptance if he had shown none, he was willing when the old worship was restored to say mass in the Gild Chapel and offer prayers for the dead. Smart escaped this duty by the arrangement made; and when in October, 1555, the old man (*senis et afflictus*) was relieved of his school-work a life pension of 8*l.* was granted him, with use of a chamber next the Gild Hall, on the understanding that he continued to celebrate mass in the Chapel, and on the feast days in the Parish Church, "so long as there shall be a lawful desire for the same" (*quamdiu vixerit cum ad hoc legitima dispositio fuerit*). The Council evidently were of opinion that the revival of the mass was temporary.

At the first Court Leet in Mary's reign, in October 1553, an order was made imposing a fine of 3*s.* 4*d.* on any one who "reviled against Master High Bailly" or "other the Queen's Majesty's officers." On Apr. 6, 1554, the penalty was increased to a fine of 10*s.* and three days' imprisonment. Eighteen months later, on Oct. 11, 1555, it was agreed that "no person hereafter revile against any officer in pain for every

default 20s., and three days' imprisonment."

Leicester and Coventry Aldermen were refusing to wear the scarlet gown, which was of the colour of the Whore of Babylon, otherwise "the Papistry." Threatened by Gardiner the Councils in these towns imposed fines of 5*l.* and 20*s.* on those who were obstinate. To avoid the objectionable gown and fine some refused office, and further resolutions were necessary. At Stratford councillors refused to take office. The martyrdoms had the effect of stiffening some and intimidating others. On Oct. 11, 1555, five days before the burning of Latimer and Ridley at Oxford, a resolution was carried that "all and every person that hereafter shall fortune to be elected in any office and do refuse and forsake the office appointed unto him shall forfeit 2*l.*" At Michaelmas, 1557, a Book of Orders was drawn up under the stewardship of Master Roger Edgeworth, who was also Steward at Warwick (as his predecessor Peter Gyll was Steward both at Stratford and Banbury) a Roman Catholic, full of vindictive penalties. Aldermen were to be fined 20*s.* and Burgesses 10*s.* for absence on Election Day. Refusal to serve as Bailiff or High Alderman was to be visited with the forfeiture of 15*l.* and 12*l.* respectively. Those who declined to be a Constable or a Taster were to be fined 5*l.* and 40*s.* Non-attendance at an ordinary "hall" would involve a payment of 6*s.* 8*d.* and failure to wear a gown or join in procession a fine of 12*d.* For disclosing the words or deeds of the Chamber the punishment would be for the first offence a fine of 5*l.*, for the second a fine of 10*l.*, and for the third expulsion for ever. Relations among members were at breaking-point. Aldermen and Burgesses were not to revile one another, within or without the Chamber, they were to be "brotherlike" in Council and to "depart in brotherly love" under pain for every default of 6*s.* 8*d.* And to say, do or write anything prejudicial or derogatory to the Charter meant payment of 20*l.*, if not 100 marks (this figure was at least proposed), *i.e.*, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*! A serious brawl in the town, which began among strangers at market or the Fair, spread to members of the Chamber. Master John Walsingham of Exhall and others, including two kinsmen of Principal Burgess Robert Perrott, were attacked by one Morris, manservant to Mistress Clare. Perrott took the side of his kinsmen and resisted with opprobrious words; the Constable in the

performance of his duty, who happened to be the Town Clerk, Richard Symons. Thomas Dickson *alias* Waterman, son of the Alderman of the same name, was involved in this or another quarrel, wherein he drew blood on the Chamberlain, Lewes ap Williams. These cases were reported and dealt with on Friday Oct. 1, 1557, and the same day the following resolution was passed:—

"That no single-man dwelling in Stratford after Sunday now next coming do wear about him within the Borough or liberties of Stratford any bill, sword, woodknife, or dagger or any other such like weapon, under the pain of forfeiture of the same, and their bodies to prison, there to remain at the Bailly's pleasure."

At the next Court Leet, on Apr. 23, 1558, the cases of assault were still more numerous. Griffin ap Roberts, a Welshman and butcher, was fined for a fray on the serving-man of Francis Harbage, the Bailiff, and "opprobrious words" to the Constables. Henry Rogers, butcher, and Robert Ensedale were fined for a quarrel; also Robert Rogers and the Bailiff of Preston-upon-Stour. Badger, the tailor, was fined for a fray upon Fisher, the corviser, John Lord, butcher, for a fray upon William Richardson's servant, and, more interesting, Morris, Master Combe's man, for a fray upon Master Clopton's man. Yet more interesting, Master Rafe Cawdrey the Alderman, late Bailiff, was fined for making a fray upon Alexander Webbe of Bearley, brother of Widow Arden of Wilme-cote and brother-in-law of John Shakespeare.

In the autumn of 1558, shortly before Queen Mary's death, John Shakespeare was appointed a Constable. To him at this very critical moment fell the difficult and even dangerous task of depriving single men of their weapons and otherwise helping to keep the peace. He must have been a man of some courage and physique. The oath of the Constables runs thus in the *Liber Custumarum* of Northampton:—

"Ye shall well and truly serve the King within the precinct of the — quarter of this Town. In time of watch ye shall give due commandement and charge in the King's behalf to the watchmen such as shall be summoned by the Serjeant to appear before you; and that they keep and make due watch and true from the time of your charge-giving until the sun be upon the morrow; and that they keep their own quarter, and come into none other till they be required of any other watch or but any horn blow, any fray made or outcry, peril of fire or children and all such other; also that they behave them in goodly wise in keeping of their watch, stilly going without noise or loud speech; also if any strange man or woman happen to come to this Town by night time, that then they honestly do examine such man or

woman; and if they be not suspicious, bring them to an Inn, and if they be found suspicious or untrue then that they be brought to ward until the Mayor and Bailiffs have had examination of them."

That the oath administered to John Shakespeare did not materially differ from this may be inferred from his son's delicious burlesque of the office in 'Much Ado About Nothing,' III. iii. 1ff:—

*Dogberry.* Are you good men and true?.... This is your charge—you shall comprehend all vagrom men, you are to bid any man stand in the

Prince's name.... You shall also make no noise in the streets.... You are to call at all the ale-houses and bid those that are drunk get them to bed... If you meet a thief you may suspect him to be no true man.

*Watchman.* If we know him to be a thief shall we not lay hands on him?

*Dogberry.* Truly, by your office you may.

*Verges.* If you hear a child crying in the night, you must call to the nurse and bid her still it.

EDGAR I. FRIPP.

(To be continued.)

### AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See 12 S. ii. *passim*; iii. 46, 103, 267, 354, 408, 438; vi. 184, 233, 242, 290, 329; vii. 83, 125, 146, 146, 165, 187, 204, 265, 308, 327.)

The next regiment (p. 68) was raised in July, 1715, in the south of England, by Brig.-General James Dormer, as "Dormer's Dragoons," later becoming the 14th Regiment of Dragoons.

Successively, it has been styled "14th Regiment of (Light) Dragoons" (1776); "14th (or the Duchess of York's Own) Regiment of (Light) Dragoons" (1798); "14th (or the King's) Regiment of (Light) Dragoons" (1830); and "14th (The King's) Regiment of Hussars" (1861); now (1920) being "14th (King's) Hussars."

Brigadier Hamilton's Regiment of Dragoons.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Colonel	.. .. Archibald Hamilton (1)	.. 27 June 1737	Cornet, 1688.
Lieutenant Colonel	.. .. William Wright	.. 7 July 1737	—
Major	.. .. Mich. O'Brien Dilkes (2)	.. 13 Jan. 1737	Cornet, 12 Aug. 1712.
Captains	.. .. { Richard Bowles (3)	.. 2 May 1724	ditto 15 July 1719.
	.. .. { James Norris (4)	.. 12 Dec. 1733	ditto 1 May 1705.
	.. .. { James Clark	.. 13 Jan. 1737	—
Captain Lieutenant	.. .. Jesias Paterson (5)	.. 13 Sept. 1721	Lieutenant, 21 Dec. 1708.
Lieutenants	.. .. { Thomas Ellis	.. 5 April 1720	Cornet, 3 July 1711.
	.. .. { William Hamilton (6)	.. 25 Aug. 1720	ditto 22 July 1715.
	.. .. { William Ross (7)	.. 28 Feb. 1729	ditto 3 June 1717.
	.. .. { Alexander Knapton	.. 30 Aug. 1733	Ensign, 24 April 1706.
	.. .. { James Baillie (8)	.. 29 June 1739	Cornet, 13 Sept. 1721.
Cornets	.. .. { Peter Smith	.. 14 April 1722	Ensign, 4 Nov. 1717.
	.. .. { John Maine (9)	.. 1 May 1734	—
	.. .. { Trevor Smith (10)	.. 2 Aug. 1734	—
	.. .. { Arthur Forth (11)	.. 20 June 1739	—
	.. .. { George Nash (12)	.. 22 Nov. 1739	—
	.. .. { Henry Malone (13)	.. 22 Nov. 1739	—

(1) Major-General, Jan. 1, 1742; Lieut.-General, 1748. Died July 8, 1749.

(2) Captain, June 15, 1723; Lieut.-Colonel, Nov. 14, 1746; Major-General, Mar. 11, 1755; Lieut.-General, Feb. 11, 1759; General, May 25, 1772. Appointed Colonel of the 50th Foot, Feb. 3 1774. Died in 1775.

(3) Major, Mar. 13, 1742.

(4) Major, 1746; Lieut.-Colonel, 1749.

(5) Captain, Mar. 13, 1742. Died in 1753.

(6) Captain, 1746.

(7) Retired on half-pay, June 20, 1753.

(8) Captain, 1746. Major, June 19, 1751. Still in the regiment in 1755.

(9) Lieutenant, 1742.

(10) Captain-Lieutenant, Mar. 12, 1754. Still in the regiment in 1755.

(11) Lieutenant, Sept. 12, 1745. Still in the regiment in 1755.

(12) Lieutenant, 1754.

(13) Died in 1753.

J. H. LESLIE, Lieut.-Colonel (Retired List).

(To be continued.)

## EXTRACTS FROM THE ALDEBURGH RECORDS.—I.

(See *ante*, pp. 141, 184, 225, 287, 327.)

## CHAMBERLAIN'S ACCOUNT-BOOKS.

1581

THACOMPTEs of Thoms Baker and Thoms Knight Chamberleyns for one whole yeare Begynninge at the feaste of Seincte michaell Tharchngell 1581 and endinge at the same feaste 1582 made and gyven uppe the xxiii<sup>d</sup> Daye of marche 1582. before m<sup>r</sup> Squier one of the Bayliffs & Henrye peryman depute for Thoms Johnson thother Baylie and before y<sup>e</sup> reste of y<sup>e</sup> Tounshippe theare beinge.

(Ric of cappes the butcher for y<sup>e</sup> discharge of his candell . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>  
ditto Henrye gyrlinge xii<sup>d</sup> and several others).  
p<sup>d</sup> to Thoms Lovenes for a pottell of muskadell . . . . . xviii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> for exchange of an Anngell iii frenche Crownes and a dolor at London . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> for a pottell of muskadell when m<sup>r</sup> bocking was at John Coupers . . . . . xviii<sup>d</sup>  
more for a quarte of sacke . . . . . viii<sup>d</sup>  
more for iii qtes of Clarette . . . . . xviii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to Thoms bonam for iii nights watchinge at the Sluse . . . . . xviii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to palmer for watchinge at y<sup>e</sup> sluce . . . . . vi<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to the Smithe for nayles for trimige of the Clocke and the chancell doore . . . . . v<sup>s</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> for kopinge of the mother th<sup>t</sup> Hadde her Legge cutt of . . . . . xii<sup>s</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to John Browne for ii dayes worcke of himself & his man in y<sup>e</sup> chancell wheare y<sup>e</sup> Bayliffs sett and for di a bushell of heare . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup> vii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> for the whippinge of Forgas . . . . . iiiii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to m<sup>r</sup> Foxe for deliuyngge uppe of y<sup>e</sup> C<sup>t</sup>ificat for eatinge of Fleshe . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to Benedicke for mendinge of the church booke and makynge y<sup>e</sup> choyne . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to John Cobbe for willm pagis maydes passage to newcastell . . . . . vii<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to gates for mesurage of wheate . . . . . xvi<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to Swaynes wifite fer washinge of y<sup>e</sup> widows goddales clothes . . . . . viii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to Smithe for a yeres skoolinge of the said Boye (Son of Peter Lamberd) . . . . . vi<sup>s</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to Blowers for a monethes bourde of the gyrl with one Legge . . . . . vi<sup>s</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to Robte Bence senr for chargs he was at in Riding & goyng when he & others ware choson to enquire for matters of piracie . . . . . xiii<sup>s</sup> iiiii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to m<sup>r</sup> Baylie Squier for y<sup>e</sup> like . . . . . xiii<sup>s</sup> iiiii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to Robte Arnoulde for his quenthe woorde out of John bee his Last will . . . . . x<sup>s</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> for towage of the Cade of heringe . . . . . xviii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to Robte marshall senr for ii<sup>ii</sup> & iii qters of waxe . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup>

1582

In this year many payments occur for the church, bells, and church house. It is curious to note that during the period of

Elizabeth's reign no mention occurs of "organs" or any other musical instrument.

p<sup>d</sup> for papre & y<sup>e</sup> coppie of the priestes booke . . . . . vii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> at y<sup>e</sup> receipte of John Baymas tenne pounde . . . . . vi<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> Lords Baylie for y<sup>e</sup> halfe yeres rent of y<sup>e</sup> northe marshe . . . . . x<sup>s</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to oulde goodma for mendinge the church waye . . . . . xii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to blinde Besse . . . . . xii<sup>d</sup>  
for blacke cotten thridde & buttons . . . . . xi<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> for ii<sup>e</sup> & iii qters of bricke . . . . . iii<sup>ii</sup> i<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to Robte bredlie for carienge y<sup>e</sup> certificat to London against eatinge of fleshe . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to Thoms fisher for his paines for sekinge for a bull & for his drinke when he came home . . . . . vi<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> quenes players . . . . . xx<sup>s</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> belfounder . . . . . iii<sup>ii</sup> xviii<sup>s</sup>  
for beer then . . . . . vii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> for iii mennes woorkē to hangō y<sup>e</sup> bell . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>ii</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> adminstra<sup>r</sup>o<sup>r</sup>ke & y<sup>e</sup> chargs of the fetching for Elizabethe coups goods . . . . . xv<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> buryall of hir . . . . . xviii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> for makinge of y<sup>e</sup> thirde bell kneple . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup>  
carienge of the bell to Framlinghm . . . . . vii<sup>s</sup> iv<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to the players y<sup>e</sup> iii<sup>d</sup> daye of Auguste at m<sup>r</sup> Bayliffs comandement . . . . . vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to Francis bloome for a church booke . . . . . v<sup>s</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to w<sup>r</sup> brimble for carienge of tile . . . . . iiiii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to Skrutton for setting uppe of the church house & making the toune house dores . . . . . ix<sup>s</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to m<sup>r</sup> nichoson for y<sup>e</sup> hire of a horse to London on y<sup>e</sup> tounes busines . . . . . viii<sup>s</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> tiler for tilinge of y<sup>e</sup> church house & the toune haule . . . . . xi<sup>s</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> for a loadē of Tiles for y<sup>e</sup> toune house . . . . . xiii<sup>s</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to gryffyn for y<sup>e</sup> dinners of S<sup>r</sup> Robte wingefield & other knights & gentlemen & their waitinge menne . . . . . xlv<sup>s</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to Thoms hooker for y<sup>e</sup> Toune bull . . . . . xxx<sup>s</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> Joyner for a wooden Legge . . . . . xviii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> for the devills Coate . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to m<sup>r</sup> Foxe y<sup>e</sup> same daye for his chargs at London when m<sup>r</sup> Squier & m<sup>r</sup> periman were fetched uppe by a pursivant . . . . . xxx<sup>s</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to Richard Johnson y<sup>e</sup> 23 of October 83 of the gyft of John bee his kinsman in his Last will y<sup>e</sup> some of . . . . . x<sup>ii</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to Lionell manclarke for makinge of the Devills Coate . . . . . x<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to Forman for carienge of S<sup>r</sup> nicholas bacons prisoners to ipswiche . . . . . vii<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to m<sup>r</sup> Freeman for a locke & a Fyrkyn for the prison . . . . . xiii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> for the cookestoole . . . . . xxxiii<sup>s</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> for mendinge of the prison & cryenge of the Toune bull . . . . . viii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to m<sup>r</sup> Foxe for y<sup>e</sup> quenes taker of fishe . . . . . xx<sup>s</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to gates in pte of his wgs in things he hadde at Elizabethe Coupers cant . . . . . iii<sup>ii</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> for payntinge of y<sup>e</sup> Devills coate . . . . . xii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to Eves for ringinge of y<sup>e</sup> iiiii<sup>a</sup> a clocke bell . . . . . viii<sup>s</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> for whippinge of forgas . . . . . iii<sup>ii</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> for mendinge of the Fire trees . . . . . iiiii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to Benedicke for Druminge at y<sup>e</sup> muster . . . . . vi<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> for clastper for y<sup>e</sup> toune booke . . . . . ii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> for a paire of shoes for mother grayes mother . . . . . viii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to mother graye for iii wekes kopinge of hir mother . . . . . xii

p<sup>d</sup> to Daniell blowers for carienge of mucke  
from the Toune walle . . . . . vi<sup>d</sup>  
for making iii supplicacons . . . . . v<sup>s</sup>  
th<sup>t</sup> was spent upon the quenes Carpenter . . . . . v<sup>d</sup>  
for iii<sup>or</sup> blockes th<sup>t</sup> was sett up to avoyde y<sup>e</sup>  
cariens from the market . . . . . xii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> tenne comandemets in y<sup>e</sup> churche for  
y<sup>e</sup> book of advtisement . . . . . xvi<sup>d</sup>  
more for nayles & y<sup>e</sup> settinge uppe . . . . . ii<sup>d</sup>

1583

The entry of expenses incurred when the  
"kagis weare hanged up" refers to the fire  
beacons.

p<sup>d</sup> unto the widdowe Couper for beere to y<sup>e</sup>  
tounne haulle upon thelction daye . . . . . viii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to Daniell Blowers for whippinge of a  
woman . . . . . iiiii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> for winterynge of y<sup>e</sup> tounne bull in the  
Countrie . . . . . xiii<sup>s</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to father blowers for fetchinge home of the  
hulle . . . . . xii<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> for a cart th<sup>t</sup> gromes maide was whipte at . . . . . vi<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to Robte nelson for a smocke a neckercher  
& a napron for y<sup>s</sup> mother th<sup>t</sup> mo<sup>r</sup> grave  
kepe . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> comissarye for takinge of o<sup>r</sup> byalls in-  
dented for mariags & ca . . . . . viiiij<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to John Fiske y<sup>e</sup> xxviii<sup>d</sup> daye of Aprill 84  
for takinge batcher to prents & to dis-  
charge y<sup>e</sup> Toune of him . . . . . iiiij<sup>li</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to manbye for killinge of a moulle . . . . . i<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> for pewitts th<sup>t</sup> was sent to Sr charles . . . . . xi<sup>s</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to mayles his wife for beere when y<sup>e</sup> kagis  
weare hanged uppe . . . . . iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to daye the vitlor for beer when the kages  
& the harnes weare hanged uppe . . . . . iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> man th<sup>t</sup> brought the Letter from Sr  
charles Framinghms . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to Lyonell manclarke when he went to Sr  
Arthur Leveninghms . . . . . iiiij<sup>li</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>  
Itm. gyven to the Earle of Arundels players . . . . . xl  
p<sup>d</sup> to the widdowe Coyer for beere when  
brymbles wife was ducked . . . . . v<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to John Aylmer for a legacie to his wife by  
Jehn bees Last will . . . . . iiiij<sup>li</sup> vi<sup>s</sup> viiiij<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to John Baedlie for his horse hire & his  
charris when he ridde to my Lord northes . . . . . x<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to the pursivant th<sup>t</sup> brought y<sup>e</sup> pclamacons  
for wyne . . . . . i<sup>li</sup> x<sup>s</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to Robte nelson for a dooblet clothe for  
gates & for Lyninge Fasinge silke &  
butions bothe for his Coate & Dooblett x<sup>s</sup> viiiij<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to Smithe the Clarke for di a yeres wagis  
ended at christmas 84 . . . . . xxiij<sup>s</sup> iv<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to gages for goynge to Sr Robte wingefeldes  
more to him when he went from London to y<sup>e</sup>  
Courte . . . . . xii<sup>d</sup>  
more to him for a paile th<sup>t</sup> the masons broke  
him . . . . . iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> for lyninge for an upper bodye for y<sup>e</sup> Lame  
mother . . . . . iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to John Cobbe for ii Salmones for y<sup>e</sup> tounne . . . . . vi<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup>  
p<sup>d</sup> to gryfflyn for y<sup>e</sup> iiiij<sup>or</sup> waites dynners . . . . . xvi<sup>d</sup>

Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

ARTHUR T. WINN.

(To be continued.)

PICKAXE.—It may be worth noting Hugh  
of Abernethy, sheriff of Roxburgh, &c.,  
rendered an account, not exactly dated,  
but printed in 'Exchequer Rolls of Scotland  
I.' (1878) 30, as of 1264-6, shewing that on  
the day of the account there remained in his  
keeping (*inter alia*): "duo haubergelle,  
vnum pars calligarum ferrearum, quatuor-  
decim targys, et duodecim bipennes-piceys."  
The phrase seems worth noting for the  
supplement of the 'O.E.D.' Q. V.

NOAH'S ARK COATS.—In the middle of  
the nineteenth century this term was  
commonly applied to the long coats then  
worn by the Tractarian clergy, but I do not  
know whether it found its way into literature  
or not. It arose out of a picture in 'Punch'  
of a little girl asking her mother "Why do  
those gentlemen wear coats like the funny  
little men in my Noah's Ark?" The term  
"caught on" immediately. J. T. F.  
Winterton, Lincs.

THE ROYAL SOVEREIGN: PEPYS'S SALARY.  
—The recent correspondence in the Literary  
Supplement of *The Times* on the subject of  
the Sovereign of the Seas (or the Royal  
Sovereign) has caused me to examine a  
naval MS. in the Library of the Reform  
Club which has not, I think, been described  
before. It is evidently an official document  
and runs to 116 numbered pages of 8vo size,  
and is bound in black morocco with gold  
tooling. The title-page is as follows:

"The | method of Building, Rigging | Apparell-  
ing & furnishing his Ma<sup>ties</sup> | Ships of Warr according  
to | their Rates | with the exact Proportion &  
charge | of all things requisite thereunto | Also |  
The charge of Wages & Victualls | and necessaries  
as well for Ships in | Harbour as att Sea. | The  
Number & charge of Officers | and Workmen at  
each Doekyard | for building & repairing | his  
Ma<sup>ties</sup> Ships | with the Salaries & Allowances |  
granted by his Ma<sup>tie</sup> | to | Comm<sup>rs</sup> & Officers |  
appointed for | the Govern<sup>t</sup> | of the same."

The latest date mentioned in it is 1687,  
the date of the building of the Sedgemore, a  
vessel of the 4th Rate.

The list of ships is headed with the R<sup>l</sup>  
Sovereign, 1st Rate, and the following partic-  
ulars are given: Length of keele, 127 ft.;  
breadth, 48 ft.; depth, 19½ ft.; burthen,  
1,545 tuns; Draught of Water, 22 ft.; built  
arms 1637 at Woolwich by Peter Pett. The  
value of the hull, launched, is stated to be  
£29,840. The only other reference to the  
Royal Sovereign is on p. 42 where it is stated  
that the masts cost £945 4s. 6d. It will be  
seen that the dimensions agree with the list

of 1665 quoted in the *Mariner's Mirror* for July, 1913, p. 211.

It is of interest to note that though several of the ships were longer than the Royal Sovereign and one of them (the *Britannia*) was of greater burthen by one ton, yet the former vessel was still the broadest and deepest vessel in the navy.

On the last written page (p. 16) a list is given of the salaries and allowances of the Admiralty Officers, from "His Grace the Duke of Grafton, Vice Adm<sup>l</sup> of England at 20s. per diem and 10s. per mens. for 16 serv<sup>ts</sup>, £469 5s. 9d.," down to the "Chyrurgeon generale" who received £261 14s. 8d.

"Samuell Pepys Esq., Secretary" received £500 per annum, and "His Clerks, House rent, &c.," came to another £700 per annum, so that he was by far the most highly paid official on the staff.

The book is full of tables of all kinds which are of interest, not only as giving details of naval construction, but information as to current prices and wages.

W. R. B. PRIDEAUX.

Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

"WILLIAM FEARNEY, ONE OF MY BARGE-MEN."—In these words, Nelson introduces his barge-man, when recording the memorable occasion on which he, "with the greatest *sang-froid*" collected the swords of the Spanish Captains.

Owing to the above incident, one is naturally desirous of knowing more of the man, who thus excited Nelson's admiration.

William Fearney, and his brother James were born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the years 1771 and 1772 respectively. They joined the *Agamemnon* on Mar. 6, 1793, as Volunteers, and a year later, William Fearney was discharged to Hospital at Leghorn, but on June 11, 1796, he and his brother join the "Captain" again in the same capacity (though rated on both ships as A.B.s) till May 26, 1797, when William Fearney joins the *Theseus* as mid, and it was during his service in her, that the above recorded incident occurred on board the *San Josef* on Feb. 14, 1797.

On Aug. 12, 1798, Fearney was discharged by Order of Nelson to the *Mutine Brig* on promotion to Gunner, but he left her a year later at Palermo, to join the *Foudroyant*, the training ship for gunners.

But now Fearney becomes most elusive; for when the *Foudroyant's* muster book is examined, we find he never joined her, but

was sent to the *Courageuse* "on promotion," whilst on searching the latter's muster book it is found to state the *Foudroyant*. However, he is later discharged from the *Courageuse*, Aug. 29, 1800 to the *Mordovi Brig*, of which no muster book exists. Then, again in the Pay Book of the *Courageuse* he is discharged to Hospital, June 12, 1802. Yet he is supposed to have joined the *Heroine*, Jan. 26, 1801, and secondly on Oct. 6, 1803, though again the *Foudroyant* is stated to be his ship.

The *Heroine* was a 5th Rate, lent to the Elder Brethren of Trinity House for the security of the River. Began wages and sea-victuals at Deptford, Oct. 6, 1803, arrived thence at the Lower Hope, Oct. 15 1803. Clerk of the cheque. Paid off Mar. 31 1805.

The confusion as regards the later services of Fearney is no doubt owing to his having suffered much from ill-health. Probably his transfer to Brigs, and 5th Rates, was due either to economy, he finding the mess of a large ship too expensive as an Officer, or, because his health being indifferent the duties were too heavy for him. Amongst Widows' Certificates for 1808, the following was found:—

"Ann Fairney, widow of W<sup>m</sup> Fairney, late Gunner of H.M.S. *Dublin*, who died 20<sup>th</sup> Aug., 1808 was married 2<sup>nd</sup> Feb., 1803, in the Parish Church of St Nicholas, Deptford, co. Kent, about the 33<sup>rd</sup> of his age" [when married].

Unfortunately, the clerk who copied this certificate, must have made a mistake in the name of the above-mentioned ship, as none of the name of *Dublin* was in commission between the years of 1783 and 1812.

E. H. FAIRBROTHER.

EARLY CANNON AT CAISTER, NORFOLK.—At the rear of a house at Caister in Flegg, Norfolk, attached to the top of a lofty garden wall, are a pair of small cannon. They were formerly fixed upon the pillars at the entrance to the grounds and two others are preserved in the stables. They are 33 in. long, 45 in. to the end of the tail or guide, 7 in. thick at the breach and 5 in. at the muzzle.

It is suggested that these are fifteenth century long-tailed sakers and may have formed the armament of a ship that was driven ashore on the coast. They are in quite a good state of preservation and are believed to have been in their present position for the past hundred years. Their preservation for approximately the previous four centuries is rather remarkable.

WILLIAM DE CASTRE.



### 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.

**PICTURE, BY BRIGGS IN THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, GREENWICH.**—In 1827 Henry Perronet Briggs, R.A., painted a picture entitled "His late Majesty George the Third after the splendid victory of June 1, 1794, presenting Earl Howe with a sword richly set with diamonds, on board the Queen Charlotte at Spithead on the 26th June in the same year."

It was painted for the British Institution, exhibited there in 1829, and presented by the Institution to the Royal Hospital Greenwich, where it now hangs in the Painted Hall.

There are many figures in this picture, and all are evidently portraits of various members of the Royal family, the Howe family, other prominent personages, and probably of the Board of Admiralty, or of some of them, but as the picture was painted thirty-three years after the "Glorious First of June," and as most of the people represented were dead, some of them many years before, the portraits must have been copied from other pictures.

Is there a key to this picture, or is there any means of tracing whom the different figures represent?

It is known that the King and Queen, at least three of the princesses, Prince Ernest, Lord and Lady Howe and their daughter, Lady Mary Howe (but not their eldest daughter, Sophia, the Hon. Mrs. Penn Ashton Curzon, nor the youngest, Louisa, Countess of Altamont, my great-grandmother), Lady Courtown, Lady Caroline Waldegrave, Lady Frances Howard and Lord Harrington, amongst others, were there. John Earl of Chatham, Chas. Geo. Lord Arden, Admiral Samuel Lord Hood, Rear Admiral Alan Gardner, V.-Admiral Philip Affleck, V.-Admiral Sir Charles Middleton, Bart., were members of the Board of Admiralty at the time.

SLIGO.

**DOMESDAY BOOK OF THE CINQUE PORTS.**—Can any of your readers tell me when the Domesday Book of the Cinque Ports was lost and what was the nature of its contents?

JOHN BAVINGTON JONES.

1 Salisbury Road, Dover.

**GHEERAERTS.**—I am anxious to trace the present whereabouts of a small (20½ in. by 14¾ in) panel version of Gheeraerts's picture of 'Queen Elizabeth at the Marriage of Lord and Lady Herbert.' In 1881 the painting was in the possession of the Rev. Thomas Livesey, Rector of Sale, near Manchester. I am given to understand that it was sold at the dispersal of his collection, after his death some years later. Any information on the subject would be gratefully acknowledged.

ILCHESTER.

"WIDOW" AND "RELICT."—Will some expert say whether the following statement is correct, with special reference to the use of the words in old legal documents of (say) the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?

I take it that "relict" is a relative term while "widow" is absolute, expressing a status. Thus Jane White marries John Brown. When John Brown dies Jane is a widow, and relict of John Brown. Jane marries, secondly, Thomas Green; now she is no longer a widow, but she is still relict of John Brown. Thomas Green dies; Jane is again "widow," and is now "relict of Thomas Green, and previously of John Brown," or "relict successively of John Brown and of Thomas Green."

So far as I know, the 'N.E.D.' has not yet reached W

A. M. B. IRWIN.

49 Ailesbury Road, Dublin.

**XIV.-CENTURY EFFIGY IN STREATHAM PARISH CHURCH.**—In this church there is a mutilated effigy of a knight of the fourteenth century which originally formed part of an altar tomb. Arnold in his 'History of Streatham,' p. 40, suggests that it represents the benefactor who rebuilt the church at that period, and that this person may be identified with Sir John Ward of Surrey. The ground of identification rests upon a sketch made in 1623. According to this the blazon on the armour of the effigy and on two shields below was "Argent, 2 martlets and one on 2 bend or." On a third shield, "Sable on 2 chevrons or, between a bend or." On p. 65 Arnold gives an illustration of the figure and shields.

It is said that the former arms are recorded in the Heralds' College as those of Sir John Ward of Surrey in 1367. Can any one give me confirmation of this? I have doubts as to the description which places metal upon metal and gives no tincture for the martlets and am quite sure that the description of the second coat

should be, Sable, a fess between 2 chevrons or (presuming that the ... e correct). What makes me doubt still more is that the arms borne by Sir John Ward of Surrey at the siege of Calais, 1345-8 (only twenty years previously) were, Azure, a cross fleury or. I have not come across either of the arms described by Arnold, but then I have only a general knowledge of heraldry. They suggest to me some connexion with Peche of Suffolk. Sir Wm. Peche of Suffolk and Sir Robert Peche of Kent (Arundel Roll) bore Argent, a fess between 2 chevrons gules, and Sir Edmund Peche of Suffolk, Argent, a fess between 2 chevrons gules, as many martlets in chief and one in base sable.

The reverse of the second coat given by Arnold, Or, a fess between 2 chevrons sable is borne by the De Lisles.

I shall be glad of any information to determine the identity of the effigy in question.

RORY FLETCHER.

DAME MARGARET GREVILL.—In Brewood Church, co. Staffs, was buried in 1574 the body of Dame Margaret sometime wife of Sir Edward Grevill of Milcote, Kt. Of her children only three sons and two daughters remain. She died Oct. 1, 1574. The arms are: (1) quarterly, a cross and border engrailed besantée; (2) ermine a fess; (3) p<sup>r</sup> pale a fess indented; (4) a saltire vaire. Who was Dame Margaret Grevill?

F. J. WROTTESELEY.

23 Embankment Gardens, Chelsea.

CONFESSOR TO HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.—Is this office an ancient or frequent one? In Holy Trinity Church, Minorities (now the parish institute) is a tablet to the Rev. Henry Fly, "Confessor to His Majesty's Household, Vicar of Willesden, and sixty-three years incumbent of this parish." He died Aug. 10, 1833, aged 90 years.

J. ARDAGH.

BELVOIR CASTLE TAPESTRIES.—The present lamentable state of things is bringing these treasures into the market. Some are of the exquisite Mortlake manufacture and some are of the Gobelin looms. According to *The Grantham Journal* of Saturday, Oct. 23, the Duchess of Rutland recently informed a representative of *The Weekly Dispatch* that

"the very finest work turned out at the Gobelin factory had a large peacock worked into the top border and it is probable that this representation of the family crest led the [5th] Duke to purchase"

the illustration of scenes from 'Don Quixote' which used to add to the beauty of the Regent's Gallery at Belvoir.

How came it to pass that the peacock presided over Gobelin triumphs?

ST. SWITHIN.

CAPT. HENRY JACKSON is described by Piscator in the fifth chapter of the second part of 'The Complete Angler' as "a near neighbour, an admirable fly-angler, by many degrees the best fly-maker that ever I yet met with." I should be glad to learn more about him.

G. F. R. B.

#### REFUSING A PARDON.—

"An Authentic Account of Sophia Pringle, who was executed for forgery on the Bank of England: Also an account of Samuel Burt who, after being sentenced to death, refused His Majesty's pardon. 12mo, London, N.D."

Are there other instances of persons declining pardon, preferring to go to execution?

WILLIAM DE CASTRE.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH AND BOURLET DE MONTREDDON'S 'SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY THROUGH GREECE.'—In John Forster's 'Life and Times of Oliver Goldsmith' (Tauchnitz edition), there is a reduced facsimile of the sale catalogue of the household furniture and library of "Dr. Goldsmith, deceased," and lot 30 of "Octaves, Twelves, &c." shows he had a set of the above work (3 vols., 1772). This translation was afterwards reprinted as 'Sentimental Letters from Greece.' The translation is anonymous. There is no mention of the translator's name in Halkett and Laing's 'Dictionary of Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature.' Has the English translation ever been attributed to Goldsmith? There is no mention of it in any published biography of him. A Parisian antiquarian bookseller had in stock, ten years ago, a richly-bound set with the following autograph inscription in English on the fly-leaf of vol. i.: "This English translation was done by my dear old friend Dr. Oliver Goldsmith. From Sir Herbert Croft, Bart., to his young friend Charles Nodier, Amiens, Oct. 7, 1809." The set was subsequently sold by the bookseller to a French nobleman as a relic of Charles Nodier's once famous library. Nodier was responsible for the best nineteenth-century French translation of 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' and in a "memoir" of the author says:—

"Le Chevalier Croft, qui avait été le meilleur ami de Goldsmith, et qui méritait bien de l'être,

m'a dit souvent que le système de Goldsmith était d'obliger jusqu'au point de se mettre exactement dans la position de l'indigent qu'il avait secouru; et quand on lui reprochait ces libéralités imprudentes, par lesquelles il se substituait à la détresse d'un inconnu, il se contentait de répondre: J'ai des ressources, moi, et ce malheureux n'avait de ressources que moi!"

John Forster commenting on this says: "I do not find evidence of his having known him (Goldsmith) at all." Sir Herbert Croft, however, was fairly intimate with Goldsmith's real greatest friend, Dr. Johnson, and contributed the biography of Young to the 'Lives of the Poets.'

ANDREW DE LERNANT.

36 Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

BOOK-TITLE MIS-TRANSLATED.—In a lecture on 'The Course of English Thought since the First Day of Hostilities,' delivered at Lyons on Empire Day, 1918, M. Maurice Barrès, of the Académie Française, devoted a good deal of his attention to Mr. H. G. Wells's book 'Mr. Britling Sees It Through,' which he translates 'M. Britling commence à voir clair.' I do not know how the title should be translated. Would 'M. Britling mène la chose jusqu'à la fin' give the sense?

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

"TENETT-ROSEE."—Is this a child's fanciful name for the syringa, or a dialect word? M. N. O.

SELBORNE CHURCH BELLS.—In Gilbert White's 'Antiquities of Selborne,' Letter 4, appears the following:

"The old bells, three in number, loud and out of tune, were taken down in 1735, and cast into four; to which Sir Simeon Stuart, the grandfather of the present baronet, added a fifth at his own expense; and, bestowing it in the name of his favourite daughter Mrs. Mary Stuart, caused it to be cast with the following motto round it:

Clara puella dedit, dixitque mihi esto Maria:  
Illius et laudes nomen ad astra sono.

The day of the arrival of this tuneable peal was observed as a high festival by the village, and rendered more joyous, by an order from the donor, that the treble bell should be fixed bottom upward in the ground, and filled with punch, of which all present were permitted to partake."

Can any one tell me if this bell is still rung at Selborne, and if there are any records of bells at other places "baptized" with punch, or anything of a similar nature?

RUSSELL MARKLAND.

"YFFY."—Among the Bridgwater Corporation MSS. there is a parchment on the dorso of which are written some verses in English. The first part relates to Doomsday,

the second to the B.V.M. After the former is written:—

holy holy holy holy yffy yffy.

The four words holy are enclosed in a rectangle with a sign like a modern printed capital E at the end.

At the close of the hymn on the Virgin appears the line:—

holy holy & yfy yffy holy yffy Holi.

A clue to the source of the word may be found in the fact that the parchment contains a lease of the Church of Llanguello in the diocese of St. David's [A.D. 1471]. Can any one suggest the meaning?

T. BRUCE DILKS

Bridgwater.

"NEW EXCHANGE," LONDON.—Can any reader tell me where the "New Exchange" in London was situated? Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, writing from Andrianople in 1717, describes her bazaar there, and compares it with "the new Exchange in London." In Mr. Moy Thomas's (1861) edition of the Letters, a footnote is printed giving the name "Exeter Change"; but this note is initialled "W," and is therefore taken from Lord Wharncliffe's edition of 1837.

I am anxious to learn (1) where the building was; (2) when the name was changed to "Exeter Change"; (3) when it was demolished, if it is no longer standing.

HILDA CHATWIN.

LEASE FOR 99 YEARS.—What is the origin of leases being granted for ninety-nine years? J. J. W.

DICKENS REFERENCE WANTED.—Could any reader assist me to find the following passage, with Chapter if possible, in Dickens? I quote from memory:—

"The pwettest little cart that ever was upon wheels: painted wed.....Two servants widing a quarter of a mile behind. The people thought we were the Post, and came out to meet us. Glowious! Glowious!"

The speaker is a lord.

H. J.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' say who wrote the following, and where it can be found?

"To labour and be content with what a man hath is a sweet life. It is the mind that maketh good or ill, wretch or happy, rich or poor."

DAFNAIDA.

2. Where can I put my hand on lines which (roughly remembered) run somewhat as follows:—

And ever at my back I hear

Time's hurrying footsteps drawing near.

R. A. H.

## Replies.

### HAMPSHIRE CHURCH BELLS.

(12 S. v. 44, 109.)

I.H., HAMPSHIRE BELL-FOUNDER

(FL. c. 1619-1652).

WHEN DR. WHITEHEAD and MR. WALTERS wrote about this bell-founder at 12 S. v. 44, 109, nothing was known of him for certain beyond his initials and the bells on which they are stamped. From these initials and the other markings, and from the geographical distribution of the bells, various conjectures had been made, but the hue and cry was not for conjectures, but for facts. Now, with the publication of the Rev. W. E. Colchester's 'Hampshire Church Bells' (Winchester, Warren & Son, 1920), one fact which may possibly lead\* on to more has been brought to light. It is that the Winchester College tenor bell was recast by I.H. in 1637 at Romsey. Thus, we get the name of the place which he made his headquarters, at any rate on one occasion.

The fact is established by a couple of entries in the College Accounts of 1636-7. One of them I was fortunately able to communicate to Mr. Colchester while he was collecting materials for his book, though, not having studied bell literature, I did not at that time properly appreciate the value of the information. The other entry I came upon later in the course of a more thorough search. Before setting the entries out—(Mr. Colchester did not reproduce the first of them with perfect accuracy)—I must say a few words about the bell itself, without, however, embarking here upon a complete history of it. The inscription on the bell, for which I am indebted to Mr. Colchester, is as follows:—

IOHN HARI<sup>s</sup> xARD<sup>e</sup>Ne OF THE COL<sup>e</sup>DG NEAR:  
xintone (*below*) 1637 I. H.

The peculiar type of the capital letters, and the absence of the letter W (for which x is substituted twice), led some writers to suppose that the bell is a foreigner, obtained by Warden Harris from abroad. But that supposition is untenable in view of what is stated in the College Accounts. Moreover, as Mr. Colchester tells us (p. 60), the so-called foreign type also occurs on three other I.H. bells of a more or less contemporaneous date—at Porchester (1632), South Hayling

(1637) and Minstead (1638). Even if the type of the letters be foreign, an idea which I see no reason to accept, these bells are English.

This preface will suffice. Here are the entries:—

1. (Custus Capellæ et Librariæ, 1636-7, 3rd quarter):—

Pro vehiculo ad vehendum campanam ad Rumsey et retro a R. .... 0 18 0

Sol. ly Bell-Caster pro metallo novo superinfuso 83 L.\* et dimid. et pro opere eius et pro ly wast, secundum pacta ... .. 11 16 6

2. (Custus Necessariorum cum Donis, 1636-7, 3rd quarter):—

Allocat. Scribæ pro ly Covenants† drawinge inter Bursarios et Bell-Caster ... .. 0 2 0

Allocat. Mag. Dennet eunti ad Rumsey ad supervidendum Ly the Bell-cast<sup>r</sup> in expensis omnis generis, viz. Pro victu, Horshire, Horsmeate, et regardiis ... .. 0 15 10

It is regrettable that the Bursars (of whom Mr. Dennet was one) did not divulge the bell-caster's name, but Bursars are apt to think more of their auditor than of posterity, and it is often not easy to foresee the precise point upon which the curiosity of a future generation will be concentrated. We must be grateful for the information that we actually get, that the bell was re-cast at Romsey.

Twenty-two years later the College was having another of its bells (now secunda) recast, and the work was done by Francis Foster, as appears by his name being on the bell. Foster (see Mr. Colchester, p. 45) had taken over the Salisbury foundry about the year 1650. Yet our College Accounts of 1659-60 seem to indicate that Foster recast the bell, not at Salisbury, but at Romsey:— (Custus Capellæ, etc., 1st quarter):—

Sol. pro 98/ metalli additi novæ campanæ ad 1s. per pondus ... .. 4 18 0

So. Fusori fundenti campanam ... .. 2 0 0

So. Aurigæ portanti et reportanti campanam ad Rumsey ... .. 0 10 0

With these entries following upon those of 1636-7, it seems reasonable to suggest that campanologists should probe the question whether there was not in the seventeenth century a convenient place at Romsey, now

\* Or perhaps "p." for "ponderum." or "ponderibus" (pounds). The letter is oddly written and all the entries are somewhat crabbed.

† My search for these Covenants has not been successful.

forgotten, which bell-founders used occasionally or even habitually.

The Romsey bells throw no light upon this question, for they were all recast by Thomas Mears in 1791.

It is a curious fact, but very likely only a chance coincidence, that at the moment when I.H. disappeared from Hampshire (if, indeed, his Bursledon bell of 1652 was positively his last appearance there), John Hodson, whose antecedents and parentage are not known, began to figure as a bell-founder in London. However, I do not wish to indulge in wild conjectures, and the initials I.H., if standing for J.H., are no less common than my own.

H. C.  
Winchester College.

ETYMOLOGY OF "LIVERPOOL" (12 S. vii. 68, 96, 188, 254, 313).—It seems preferable to derive this place-name from Icel. *hlif*, pl. *hlifar*, cover, shelter and *polla*, a pool, rather than to make the first element *hlifd*, protection, as MR. ROBERT GLADSTONE proposes, though the matter is perhaps not very important, seeing that both nouns are formed from the verb *hlifa*, to cover, give shelter; see Vigfusson *s.v.*

On the occurrence of Scandinavian names in the Mersey neighbourhood Johnston says *s.v.* Cheadle: "This must be Norse *kvi-dal*, fold-valley. Norse influence is common in North Staffs." Knutsford is an excellent example of a Danish place-name, *i.e.*, Knut, or Canutesford; while Marple may be from *mesk-pollr*, Alsager from Icel. *alsagdr*, spoken of, renowned, and Altrincham, Icel. *altari*. A.-S. *altar*, an altar + *ing* place + *ham* pasture, as in Exning and Chippenham.

N. W. HILL.

Hotel St. James, San Francisco.

IN PRAISE OF INDEXING (12 S. vii. 130, 174, 215).—Did there not exist an Index Society about 50 years ago? If so, WILLIAM DE CASTRE would probably collect a number of quotations from their Journal.

Had this society any connexion with the British Record Society, which issued the 'Index Library'? Your correspondents would oblige me by giving particulars about the Index Society, if, as such, it did exist separate from the British Record Society.

I have just come across a note by Mariconda on 'Hints to Authors and Publishers' (1 S. vi. 334) of which paragraphs 1 and 2 should be of interest to your correspondent.

Baluchistan.

NOLA.

PORCELAIN MASONIC MUG (12 S. vii. 289).—This mug would not necessarily be Lowestoft ware, as similar mugs to that described were also made at Leeds, Sunderland, Staffordshire, Newcastle, Liverpool, and in Holland. From a collection which I recently saw, and which contained mugs and jugs made at the above places, I learned that the earliest was made about 1750-60. The quality of Lowestoft paste was very fine and the ornamentation rich, and this may help your correspondent to identify the manufactory from which his mug came.

Rimes are fairly common on Masonic ware, and were evidently composed to suit the occupation of the member of the craft, e.g.,

From rocks and sands, and every ill  
May God preserve the sailor still.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Mugs with masonic emblems are not very rare, as many years ago they were probably made in large quantities for use in connexion with some of the Lodges in the craft. Staffordshire, probably, furnished the bulk of the supply, though the decoration may have been done at Liverpool in the time of Sadler and Green.

All the mugs of this kind that I have seen were of cream colour, and mostly of earthenware, having not the slightest resemblance to Lowestoft ware, so I should be inclined to doubt the likelihood of the mug in question hailing from Lowestoft. If it be genuine porcelain I should feel more inclined to guess its origin as Worcester.

As regards the couplet quoted, should not the last line read "of a free and an accepted mason"?  
G. W. YOUNGER.

2 Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.1.

SIR WILLIAM JOHN STROTH (12 S. vii. 290).—No knight of this name appears in Shaw's 'Knights of England' (1906), the nearest approach to it being that of William John Struth, Mayor of Bristol, who was knighted in April, 1815.  
G. F. R. B.

POOR UNCLE NED (12 S. vi. 287).—In Delane's 'Journal of his visit to America' (p. 287) allusion is made to an old Negro melody which he heard chanted by the sailors on board ship, and of which he gives the chorus. This was in 1856. Only a few years later, in the sixties, I remember to have heard it sung by the "Christy Minstrels," who were then performing at St. James's Hall, and as their version of the

chorus differed somewhat from that quoted and seems to me now more effective, I venture to quote it for the benefit of those who may be interested in preserving the words of negro ditties, which, as Delane remarked, "some Southerners oddly enough consider to be their national airs." It ran as follows:—

Hang up the shovel and the hoe, hey-ho,  
Hang up his fiddle and his bow;  
For there's no more work for poor old Ned  
He's gone where the good niggers go, hey-ho  
He's gone where the good niggers go.  
(*Andante*) Poor Uncle Ned.

I may add that the Christy Minstrels in those days professed to give the genuine words of the melodies they sang.

J. E. HARTING.

THE "UMBLE COMMONS" (12 S. vii. 170, 195, 236, 277, 318).—SIR HENRY HOWARD'S statement that in French the letter *h* is ever silent is rather too sweeping. Apart from the fact that the 'Dictionnaire de l'Académie' gives upwards of 200 words, to which the term *h* aspirate is given, there is the far more cogent evidence of French actors, the arbiters of elocution for at least two centuries. For fifty years or more I have attended French theatres, and can assert that not only in the classical dramas but down to those of Ponsard and Augier, the aspiration of the letter *h* was distinctly audible. How can such words as *la harpe*, *le héros*, *le Havre* be pronounced without sounding the initial letter? L. G. R.

QUOTATION FROM CARTWRIGHT (12 S. vii. 291).—The lines to which Southey was referring are

A great Exactor of himself, and then,  
By fair Commands, no less of other men.

They are 27 and 28 of the piece headed 'Upon the death of the Right valiant Sir Bevill Grenvill Knight,' and beginning

Not to be wrought by Malice, Gain, or Pride,  
To a Compliance with the Thriving side."

See pp. 303 *sqq.* of 'Comedies, Tragi-comedies, with other Poems,' by William Cartwright, London, 1651.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

CAISTER, NORFOLK (12 S. vii. 291).—Some of the names for which references are desired take one into the thick of the Paston Letters. It appears from the notes in Gairdner's edition that Elizabeth, widow of Sir John Rothenhale, was the daughter of Sir Philip Branch and had been previously

married to John Clere of Ormesby. We are told that she died at Caister in 1440.

"By her will, which was dated at Caister, 16th October, 1438, she bequeathed all her goods at Ormesby to her son Robert Clere, and all her goods at Horning Hall, in Caister, to her son Edmund."

References are added to Blomefield's 'Hist. of Norfolk,' iv. 35; vi. 392; xi. 210. An abstract is given of a letter in the Paston MSS. in the British Museum addressed to William Paston and beginning "Dear and well-beloved Cousin," which was apparently written by her. It is dated from "Castre."

For John Daubeney there are something like sixty references in text and introduction of Gairdner's 1904 edition of the Letters.

For "Hegg" in l. 3 of the query read *Flegg*.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

MAYALL SURNAME (12 S. vii. 290).—This name occurs in the Registers, under Baptisms, of Kensington Church, for the year 1616: Baptized, Ann, daughter of James Mayall.

According to Bardsley's authority the name is synonymous with Mayhall, Mayell and Miell, and may have originated from "Michael." W. JAGGARD, Capt.

See Harrison's 'Surnames of the United Kingdom,' 1918, vol. ii. p. 18 under "Mayhall." S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.  
Walsall.

JOHN WILLIAM ROSE AND CONTEMPORARIES (12 S. vii. 249).—John William Rose, Recorder of London, was knighted Nov. 24, 1790. See Shaw's 'Knights of England,' ii. 301.

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS (12 S. vii. 251).—The author of 'Notes' in *The Tablet* of Sept. 25, 1920, writes as follows:—

"The term 'Pilgrim Fathers' is a kind of fake, a sort of modern antique. An American student, a Mr. Albert Matthews, has published an elaborate monograph on the subject, in which he shows that the phrase cannot be traced further back than the year 1799, and that it arose out of certain convivial gatherings which took place at Plymouth (U.S.A.) and Boston to celebrate what was at first most commonly called 'Forefathers' Day' or 'Old Colony Day'; but even these commemorative banquets only started in 1769. The term 'Pilgrims' first came into use, not at Plymouth but at Boston, and though Governor Bradford does happen to use the term of the Leyden exiles, he obviously has nothing more in his mind than a reference to the "strangers and pilgrims on the earth" of Hebrews xi. 13. It is quite certain that for more than a century and a

half after the landing on Plymouth Rock no practice existed of referring to the Mayflower pioneers as 'Pilgrim Fathers.' "

All readers of 'N. & Q.' are well acquainted with Mr. Albert Matthews's scholarship, and by them, I think, his opinions will be regarded as those of an expert.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

OWEN McSWINY (12 S. vii. 190, 236).—Referring to the picture by Robert Crone, 'The Ship Cabin,' painted in Italy for Lord Boyne, representing Owen McSwiny, Robert Wood, and others, the question is asked, which Lord Boyne this was.

I have a picture whose description partly answers to this one. As far as I know, this picture has been in the family for 120 years or so. On the back of it is a slip cut from a news, or other printed paper, apparently from its type about 100 years old. This slip was found loose in a portfolio about 1870 and was attached to the picture because it evidently referred to it. It runs as follows:—

"One would like too to know the history of the common picture also ascribed to Hogarth, of sailors in a ship's cabin, one laying down a course on a chart apparently for the information of a seated figure, said to be the portrait of the second Viscount Boyne, who has been regaling two foreign sailors, apparently Russian, with punch. The story is that it represents a scene on Lord Boyne's yacht."

All the details of the picture do not correspond to the description of the picture given by W. G. Strickland. What is Strickland's authority for the description he gives of Lord Boyne's 'The Ship Cabin'? The second Viscount Boyne was born in 1710 and died in 1746. The third viscount was born in 1718 and died in 1772. SLIGO.

A POEM OF SHELLEY (12 S. vii. 331).—The stanzas beginning "Away! the moor is dark beneath the moon," had nothing whatever to do with Godwin or Mary. In the first place, there was no quarrel between Godwin and Shelley at that time. Godwin had even accompanied Shelley to Doctor's Commons on Mar. 20 or 22 to obtain the licence for the latter's remarriage to Harriet. Secondly, Shelley did not meet Mary until June. The lines, however, had everything to do with the wretched state of affairs existing between Shelley and Harriet. At Bracknell, with the Boinvilles, the poet was leading a happy life, meeting there with sympathetic kindness and it was the thought of returning to the miserable existence with Harriet that prompted him to write these lines. For Shelley's state of mind about

this time I refer G. G. L. to Shelley's letter to Hogg dated Mar. 16, 1814. Shelley's re-marriage to Harriet on Mar. 24 made no difference whatever to the strained relations between them. W. A. HUTCHISON.

32 Hotham Road, Putney, S.W.

Sir Henry Newbolt must be mistaken: the dates, as your correspondent says, are against him. The poem is dated April 1814. Shelley was then on terms of intimacy with Mrs. Boinville and her daughter, Cornelia Turner, who lived near him. He did not, I believe, meet Mary Godwin until May of the same year, and though, as Hogg tells us, they were "Shelley" and "Mary" to one another in June, they did not elope until July 28. C. C. B.

"HUN" (12 S. vii. 330).—Most probably MR. DE TERNANT means that Viennet was the first *French* writer to use the term "Hun" to denote "barbarian." Reference to 12 S. iii. 383, 427; iv. 25, 56 will shew that Hannah More called the Germans "Huns and Vandals" in 1800, and that Byron used the term "Huns" for German-Austrians in 1820.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

AMERICAN WAR, 1776 (12 S. vii. 331).—I find the following in W. Toone's 'Chronological Historian':—

1776.

Oct. 30.—Two proclamations were issued for a public fast to be observed in Great Britain and Ireland, on Friday the 13th of December next.

Dec. 14.—This being the day appointed for a general fast, the same was observed with devotion by all classes throughout London and Westminster and the country in general.

I suppose that 14 in the latter extract is an error for 13. Friday was probably considered the proper day for a fast, and Dec. 13, 1776 was a Friday.

According to Toone a like order was made on Dec. 13, 1779 for a fast to be observed on Friday, Feb. 4 next. This fast is recorded by Toone to have been observed on Feb. 4, 1780. (It was to be observed in Scotland on Feb. 3.) Feb. 4, 1780 was a Friday.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

The date of the fast day in connexion with the British reverses in this War was Dec. 13. A copy of the "Proclamation for a General Fast" will be found with other interesting information in N. and Q. 11 S. xii. 183.

JOHN PATCHING.

Lewes.

THE SURNAME PUTTICK (12 S. vii. 330).—Puttick, from its original Puttock is, according to Lower, Harrison, and Bardsley, a nickname from Puttock, a kite; "metaphorically applied to a greedy, ravenous fellow" says Halliwell. Lower says that Florence of Worcester (d. 1118) mentions an Anglo-Saxon called Puttoc. I doubt if we may assume that Pidduck, Puddock, Pittuck are of the same derivation as Puttick. Harrison says of the first of these, "apparently from the stem seen under Piddington with the O.E. dim. suff. *uc*"; and *s.v.* Piddington we reach "estate of the Pida or Pyda Family." Lower (*s.v.* Pidd) says "probably the A.-S. personal name Peada born by the first Christian King of Mercia." Hence Pidduck would be little Peada, as hillock from Hill.

(Rev.) F. J. ODELL.

Totnes.

In reply to MR. ELLIS who inquires if this in any of its forms is known as a place name, there are three instances in Essex, viz: Puttock End, a hamlet near Belchamp Otton, Puttocks End, a hamlet near Little Canfield and Puttocks, a house about a mile south of Great Dunmow.

WILLIAM GILBERT, F.R.N.S.

In addition to the variants quoted, there is Puttock, which affords the key to its source. According to Halliwell's Dictionary of archaic words it is derived from "Niek the Puttock, *i.e.*, Kite; meaning a greedy ravenous fellow." The earliest mention in Bardsley's Dictionary is:—Richard Puttac, Co. of Kent, A.D. 1273.

The 'English Dialect Dictionary' gives: Puttik: a small pot.

This clue should be followed up in the 'New English Dictionary' which I have not at hand.

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

[Several other correspondents also thanked for replies.]

ROMNEY MARSH (12 S. vii. 269, 298, 317).—In addition to Holloway's 'History of Romney Marsh,' I suggest that NOLA should secure 'The Charter of Romney Marsh,' by Hy. de Bathe, 1686; 'Caesar's Expeditions and Subsequent Formation of Romney Marsh,' by F. H. Appach, 1868; 'A Quiet Corner of England,' by Basil Champneys, 1875. The following works contain interesting references to the district: Dugdale's 'History of Imbanking and Draining,' ed. by Cole, 1772; Holloway's

'History of the Town and Port of Rye,' 1847; Cooper's 'History of Winchelsea,' 1850; Furley's 'History of the Weald of Kent,' 1871; Bradley's 'An Old Gate of England,' 1918. W. J. M.

THOMAS THORPE (12 S. vii. 232, 277).—In 'Pigot's Directory,' for 1826-7, under "Colchester, watch and clock makers," occurs: "Thorp, Edward, East Hill."

The name does not occur in White's 'History, Gazetteer and Directory' of the county *sub* Colchester, for 1848, nor for 1863, and it is not to be found in the Colchester Poll Book for 1865.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

THE MAKER OF AN OLD COMMUNION PATEN (12 S. vii. 331).—The hall-marks on the paten belonging to the Parish Church of Llysaen indicate that it is not only wrought in silver but of silver of the higher or Britannia standard, namely 958.3 of silver in 1000 of silver-copper alloy. The Act of 1697-8 (8 and 9 Wm. III. c. 8) was passed to check the melting of silver coin (925 in 1000) which was being extensively done for the manufacture of silver plate, and from that year until 1720 "Britannia" was the compulsory and sole standard for silver plate.

By the same Act it was ordained that the worker's mark should be expressed by the first two letters of his surname. This remained in force until 1739 (12 Geo. II. c. 26) when existing punches were ordered to be destroyed, and the initials of the makers' christian and surname to be substituted therefor.

There is a communion cup and paten at Byfield, Northants of the year 1697 bearing the maker's mark RO within a shield, but with no device above the letters. This was the mark of Hugh Roberts of Newgate Street. Other contemporary silversmiths were Philip Roker, 1698; Alex. Roode, 1697; Thomas Robinson, 1682-1710; Philip Rolles, 1704; Philip Rolles, junior, 1705; Nathl. Roe, 1710. Each of these makers has a device, peculiar to himself, in addition to the letters RO, to differentiate his work from Hugh Roberts, but the individual designs would require too much space to describe. If the REV. T. LEBCHID JONES would care to send me a rough sketch of the maker's mark on the Llysaen paten I might possibly be able to assist him to better purpose.

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

1 Essex Court, Temple, E.C.4.



Remembering that the first two letters of the surname were adopted for use with the New Standard 1697-1720 the letters cannot be RC (perhaps possible if Welch!), but if they are RO then Chaffers's 'Gilda Aurifaborum' make the following possible for 1697-8:

Hugh Roberts, Newgate Street.  
Ann Roman, Water-lane.  
Alex. Roode, Cannon Street.  
Phil. Rolles, Strand.  
Phil. Roker, Sherborne-lane.

Ann Roman has some mark above the letters within the ? shield, Alex. Roode above and below. A. G. KEALX.

Chaplain, Royal Navy, retd.  
Anglesey Road, Gosport.

The initials R.O. beneath a dog couchant, and all enclosed in a shield, was the mark of Alexander Roode of Cannon Street, London, in 1697.

WILLIAM GILBERT. F.R.N.S.

GRAMMAR OF STAGE DIRECTIONS (12 S. vii. p. 109).—I should not like to say too dogmatically why "Enter Hamlet" is found in stage directions of printed plays. To me the words appear to be those of command. From time immemorial producers and stage managers during the rehearsal of a play have stood with back to the empty auditorium and from that position they have directed the actors' movements *viva voce*. During rehearsals the performers stand alert behind the scenes, often quite out of sight of the stage manager, so that when the moment arrives that a character is wanted by the man in control, he calls out his orders thus "Enter Hamlet," the actor at once hears, obeys, and appears in his position. For his exit he can better judge for himself, so whether his part says "Exit Hamlet" in the imperative, or "Hamlet goes off" matters but little to him as he is in a position to judge for himself. I have referred to several French plays and there find "*Entre Hamlet*" meaning imperatively "Come on, Hamlet!" not "*Hamlet entre*" which is "Hamlet comes on." Of course all early play books were merely manuscripts containing the text to be spoken, with the stage manager's instructions added for the guidance of future producers, they were not meant for reading by students. When printed they were not properly edited or they should have been slightly changed for the lay reader to peruse. Therefore while I think that "Enter Hamlet" is right in

a stage copy, this technical direction should be changed when the book is printed to be read by non-theatrical persons, who do not know or care about the stage manager's notes, made and used by him for the production and reproduction of the text as an acting drama.

ARTHUR SHIRLEY.

Lyceum Theatre, Strand, W.C.

QUARR ABBEY: FOUNDATION CHARTER (12 S. vii. 332).—The list of witnesses to this Charter is given at the end of the text of the Charter in vol. v. p. 316 of the new edition (1846) of Dugdale's 'Monasticon Anglicanum.' Here it is textually:—

"Testibus hiis, Henrico de Am., Willielmo de Morevill, Gaufrido de Insula, Willielmo filio Ston, Willielmo filio Radulfi, Olivero Avenell, Roberto de Curcy, Roberto Trencard, Pagano Capellano, Willielmo capellano, magistro Thoma, Gaufrido de sancto Beneficio, Willielmo filio Seone, Willielmo filio Veri, Reginaldo de Viana."

Grindelwald.

W. A. B. C.

DR. WHITEHEAD is not quite correct in saying that Quarr Abbey was one of the earliest settlements of Cistercians in England. I know T. W. Shore in a 'A History of Hampshire' says it was so. Quarr Abbey was a house of the Order of Savigny in Normandy, and was colonized from Savigny. But the Savigniac houses in England, of which Furness Abbey was the chief, were not surrendered to the Cistercian Order until 1147. Furness disputed with Waverley for the position of the first Cistercian Abbey founded in England, on the ground that it had been founded at least two years earlier. But Furness did not enter the Cistercian Order until September 1147, and the question was finally settled in favour of Waverley in 1232.

H. P. HART.

The Vicarage, Ixworth, Bury St. Edmunds.

CRYSTAL PALACE BAZAAR (12 S. vii. 309).—This building continued in use as a bazaar later than the seventies as mentioned by your correspondent. I went there as a child several times, certainly as late as 1886 and possibly later. One great attraction which I remember very clearly was a confectioner with a stove who made barley sugar (query why "barley"?) and other sweets which were for sale. As far as I remember it was a long oval building with small stalls or booths all round, and the confectioner and other stalls in the centre. It always appeared to be full of people, largely children, but whether these were

visitors or assistants connected with the stalls I cannot now say. Anyhow I have reason to believe that it continued for some years as a bazaar after the date I mention.

D. A. H. MOSES.

78 Kensington Park Road, W.

**BOTTLE TICKETS OR WINE LABELS** (12 S. vii. 330).—Owing to the fact that they were formerly exempt from being hall-marked, it is extremely difficult to find out the age of wine labels.

The London Museum has a collection which no doubt J. C. would be allowed to examine. Some are hall-marked but many not.

Very old wine bottles have oval excrescences with figures on them and these may have originated the labels. When wine was drawn from a cask the same bottle would be used over and over again, every cask having its own set of bottles; but when wine came to be sold in bottles a label had to be hung on to these to distinguish one from the other.

M. H. S.

By the Act of 1739 (12 Geo. II. c. 26) certain wares are exempted from the operations of assaying and hall-marking, but they are nearly all such as are wrought in gold.

By the Act of 1789 (30 Geo. III. c. 31) particular wares wrought in silver are also exempted. The exceptions include silver wares not weighing five pennyweights each except certain articles specifically mentioned, among which "Bottle Tickets" are scheduled. Bottle Tickets therefore were excepted out of the exemption and are liable to be assayed and hall-marked whatever their weight. J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

"OVER AGAINST CATHERINE STREET IN THE STRAND" (12 S. vii. 321).—In this article Catherine Street is much in evidence. But why called Catherine Street? I have access to no archaeological books on London and its old suburbs, but in this connection the extract which I append may be of interest not only for its mention of a shrine of St. Katherine, but as affording evidence also of another place-name apparently in or near to the Strand. I have not been able, owing to continued absence from London, to consult the original record, which I regret, as the translation is not without some ambiguity, but I give it as it appears in one of the volumes of Patent Rolls published by the Record Commissioners:—

Patent Rolls, 20 Ric. II. (1397), June 2, Westminster.—"Pardon at the supplication of the King's knight, Baldwyn Radynton, of Roger de

Swynerton of Chebsey, Co. Stafford, for the death of John de Ipstones, chivaler, &c., killed on Tuesday next before St. Matthew in the 17th year (1393), as he was going from his house in Walbrook in the City of London to attend Parliament as knight of the Shire of Stafford with a single yeoman carrying his sword in accordance with the Proclamation, &c. The said Roger with his three servants being in the house and liberty of St. John without Smithfield perceiving the said John going thus unguarded and returning as far as the lane opposite the chapel of St. Mary, Runswale, there assaulted John Joce and the said John Ipstones and killed the latter. Roger de Swynerton is also indicted for being there, armed with swords and bucklers, and for being a principal in the said commission of the felony, and also for with others pursuing the said Member of Parliament as far as the Hermitage of St. Katherine continuing the felony up to Westminster."

It would seem as if the Hermitage of St. Katherine must have been further on than Catherine Street, and in any case Catherine Street in its name may be no reminiscent echo of St. Katherine's shrine, but at any rate the coincidence here disclosed is not unworthy of remark.

CHARLES SWYNNERTON.

**THE HEDGES OF ENGLAND** (12 S. vii. 190, 216, 236, 255).—Much useful information on this topic will be found in the following anonymous pamphlet:—

"Enquiry into reasons for and against inclosing the open fields. Humbly submitted to all who have property in them and especially the members of the British Legislature. Coventry: Printed by and for T. Luckman, 1767. 8vo. pp. 40."

The subject closely interested our national hero as may be seen by reference to:—

"Ingleby, Shakespeare and the enclosure of common fields at Welcombe, being a fragment of the private diary of Thomas Greene, 1614-17, reproduced in autotype, with transcript and notes. Birmingham, 1885. 10."

"Act for dividing and inclosing certain common fields... meadows, pastures, and other lands within the parish of old Stratford, 1774. fo."

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

**JUDGE PAYNE** (12 S. vii. 232, 273, 338).—Sir HARRY POLAND has so excellently summarised the leading characteristics of this amiable public functionary that there is little to be added. Anyone, however, who is desirous of learning further details of Judge Payne will be well repaid by reading chapter xx. of 'Bernhard Bar, &c.' by the late Mr. Serjeant Robinson. Third Edition, 1891, p. 220.

Strange to remark, although Judge Joseph Payne seemed to possess all the virtues yet

Serjeant Robinson adds "he was looked upon as the hardest Judge on any Bench as regards the sentences he pronounced upon criminals."

There is also a most affectionate reference to Judge Payne in 'The Life and Work of the Seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G.,' by Edwin Hodder, 1886, vol. iii. chapter 31, pp. 261-3. Lord Shaftesbury's words are—

"My dear old precious friend and fellow-worker.... What shall I feel without him?.... During five and twenty years we have been associates in the happy toil on behalf of the poor innocents of London."

FREDERICK CHARLES WHITE.

14 Esplanade, Lowestoft.

CORONATION OF LOUIS XI. (12 S. vii. 289).—MR. T. PERCY ARMSTRONG should consult 'Le Grand Larousse,' *in loc.* for very ample verification of the "sacre" of Louis XI. The last king of France submitted to it was Charles X. (1820), of which ceremony the famous historical painter Gérard has left a picture. There is no mention of Charles XII. of Sweden having been crowned in France.

EDWARD WEST.

MISSING WORDS (12 S. vii. 232, 296, 338) — C. B. E.'s memory is at fault in ascribing to the first wife of George Meredith the lines,

Come not when I am dead

To drop thy foolish tears upon my grave.

It is possible they may have been quoted by this lady, but they are Lord Tennyson's. In my copy of his poems they are indexed among 'English Idylls and other Poems,' under the reference 'Come not when I am dead.'

WM. SELF WEEKS.

## Notes on Books.

*French Civilization from its Origins to the Close of the Middle Ages.* By Albert Léon Guérard. (Fisher Unwin, 11. 1s.)

As an Introduction to what is, perhaps the most deeply interesting study within the bounds of European history, this work may well be recommended. Critics will be apt to find fault with it much as one may with an anthology. In a selection from multitudinous well-known facts, as in a selection from the huge field of literature, no two minds will agree as to what claims are beyond gainsaying. Thus the present writer would have curtailed the chapters on prehistoric man in favour of a chapter or two at the end comparing the mediæval civilization of France with that of the other countries of Europe, and illustrating both what the rest of Europe owes to France and what France to the rest of Europe. In general it may be said that distinctive French development is not sufficiently clearly brought out as such,

considering, that is, the somewhat slender degree of knowledge evidently assumed in the student.

The introductory chapter will please and stimulate the reader though some of the statements challenge objection; as when our author says that "Religion is the crown of culture." The pages on French geography, and the French population and life as connected with this, are very well done; and the picture of Roman Gaul gives the main features clearly.

Subsequent chapters, where the material to be dealt with is so greatly more abundant, suffer a little from the work having been conceived first as a University course. The chronological sequence in development, almost impossible to convey orally over so large a field, is thereby weakened.

On the other hand the account of the essential character, and the actual working out of feudalism is as good as any we have seen, and we found the chapters on mediæval life and culture admirable of their kind.

M. Guérard's view of Christianity and the social conditions in France during the Middle Ages is that of which the best-known historical expression appears in the work of M. Luchaire. The chief note of this, representing the main trend of modern feeling and opinion, would seem to be a new familiarity—a *rapprochement*. The Middle Ages, whether scorned or over-praised, have for many generations been regarded as aloof and strange. The spiral of history—at a different altitude be it granted—is now turning towards them, a movement accelerated by the experience of the Great War, but having its origin many years before it, in the closer study of sources. M. Guérard makes a spirited and happy contribution to that *rapprochement*.

Here and there an omission might be remedied—e.g., does not the Cathedral of Soissons deserve mention; and a slip corrected—as on p. 166 where the Orders to which St. Thomas Aquinas and St. Bonaventura respectively belonged have become interchanged. And here and there occur entertaining "flings" which might puzzle the beginner: as when we are told that "Chateaubriand had still to dethrone the heathen gods from the temples of French poetry. The literary mind is tenacious in its worship of fallen idols"—which seems to us a meaningless epigram. But, on the whole, alike for its solid judgment, well chosen illustration, and lively handling, we gratefully welcome this book as a good work of popularisation.

*Moby-Dick or the Whale.* By Herman Melville.

With an Introduction by Viola Meynell. (Humphrey Milford.)

This is vol. 225 of "The World's Classics," and one of the best of the series. Miss Viola Meynell's Introduction has a touch of extravagance about it: but in an age where things must be writ very large if they are to stand out and attract their due attention, one need not cavil at her enthusiasm. It will put a new reader in the right mood, and on the right tack of expectation in regard to a marvellous book, in which the secrets of the sea are opened up with the knowledge of a true sea-farer and the genius of a great writer. The human beings, figuring on that mighty scene are conceived so generously, their tears and

laughter drawn from such depths and rendered in so lively a way, that they and their adventures seem proper mates for the sea.

Of all American works of genius, this book seems to us to come nearest to the English ethos—whereby it both gains and loses: for, to the real lover of literature, the special quality of a country is precious. It was first published in New York in 1851—the author being then in the prime of early manhood. Its vigorous grasp of facts, its sturdy philosophy and its force of imagination are conveyed in writing that may not, in truth, be “absolutely unsurpassed” but, nevertheless, sounds a splendid diapason securely adequate to everything for which it is employed.

*The Library.* Fourth Series, Vol. I., No. 2. *Transactions of the Bibliographical Society.* New Series, Vol. I., No. 2. (Humphrey Milford, 5s. net.)

THIS interesting number contains an account of the Daniel Press at Frome and Oxford from the pen of Mr. Madan, with a facsimile of Dr. Daniel's printer's mark; a long and careful paper by Mr. Henry Thomas on the output of Spanish books in the sixteenth century; a short abstract of a suggestive paper on Colard Mansion by Mr. Seymour de Ricci and a note by Dr. Crawford on W. Hoare's portrait of Fope. Winchester Printers and Booksellers are discussed by the Winchester City Librarian, Mr. Cecil Piper, and the division of rare English books between England and the United States by Mr. A. W. Pollard.

*A Contribution to an Essex Dialect Dictionary.* Reprinted from *The Essex Review*, vol. xxix., October 1920; By Edward Gepp (6d. post free 7d.)

AT p. 239 of vol. vi. of the current series we had pleasure in reviewing a meritorious little work which is destined, we think, to form the nucleus of an Essex Dialect Dictionary. The author has continued his labours with such zeal and to such good purpose that he can now offer his readers between one and two hundred further words, many of them yielding nothing in picturesque or linguistic value to the best in the longer list. Those who possess the original work should certainly add to it this supplement, which, besides the newly-recorded words contains some good notes on grammar, and a little illustrative humour.

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## Notes.

## AMONG THE SHAKESPEARE ARCHIVES.

(See *ante*, pp. 301, 322, 342, 363.)

## JOHN SHAKESPEARE'S FELLOW TOWNSMEN AT THE CLOSE OF QUEEN MARY'S REIGN.

The Charnocks were out of New Place before Apr. 23, 1558, when William Clopton, junior, son of the old Catholic squire, was in possession, and was fined 4*d.* for neglecting the gutter before the house and the stream in Chapel Lane. Young Clopton was twenty years of age and married to Anne, daughter of Sir George Griffith. The young couple were living at New Place when they buried their first child, Elizabeth (named after Mistress Clopton), in the Parish Church on Sept. 11, 1558. The great bell in the Chapel tower would be tolled and Roger Dyos would officiate. Father and son must have been deeply interested in the revival and maintenance of the Mass in the Guild Chapel, which the retired schoolmaster,

William Dalam, celebrated. Dalam died a few days before the burial of the infant Clopton and was interred on Aug. 31. The Cloptons were very influential in Stratford in Mary's reign.

The Cloptons were of the rank of esquire. Master Hugh Reynolds was only a gentleman. He was a yeoman as lessee of a farm at Shottery, of Hales Close and Collis Farm in Old Stratford (where he lived), but had attained gentleness by his wealth, his marriage with Joyce, daughter of Master Walter Blount of Glason Park near Ashley, and his Aldermanship. Collis Farm was not large but was comfortably furnished. It contained a hall, a parlour (which generally combined a bedroom and sitting-room and linen cupboard), a kitchen, two upper chambers (one of which was "ceiled"), a servant's chamber, a buttery and a woolhouse. The last should be noticed, because Reynolds was a breeder of sheep and wool was a main source of his wealth. The rooms were supplied with tables, forms, benches, chests, cupboards, bedsteads, dressers, chairs, carpets, linen and bedding, painted-cloths and hangings, brass and silver. In the hall were two basins and ewers, probably of metal—an indication that our forefathers were not so neglectful of washing arrangements as some scholars have rashly supposed. In the hall two brass pots stood in the window with herbs. In the upper chambers were "hangings of say"—a kind of coarse silk, as in Cade's attack on Lord Say in 2 Henry VI., "Ah, thou say, thou serge, nay, thou buckram lord!" (II. vii. 25). Among the silver were three salts, two mazers (cups of maple) bound with silver, a cup, a goblet and a nut; and "thirteen silver spoons of Christ and the Apostles," valued, with seven other spoons, at 5*l.* Seventy-six quarters of grain and peas were distributed in no less than seven barns—three in Swine (or Fly) Street, one at the Waterside and one in Chapel Lane, the Old Town barn and the late College barn. Reynolds owned five cows, six carthorses, eight oxen, two steers, a bull, swine, and as many as 240 sheep (valued at 30*l.*). His total goods and cattells came to 227*l.* He signed his will on Aug. 22, 1556, ordaining Avery Trussell of Billesley, esquire, and Henry Higford of Solihull, gentleman, executors. It was drawn up by Richard Symons the Town Clerk, and witnessed by Roger Dyos (Vicar), William Dalam (retired schoolmaster), William Minsky (the testator's fellow Alderman, to whom he bequeathed one of his gowns, furred

with "fitchew" or polecat), and Francis Harbage the skinner. The inventory of his goods was made on Oct. 19 among others by old John Burbage and Adrian Quyny. The Reynolds of Old Stratford of three generations were well known to the Shakespeares. Alderman Hugh and his wife Joyce had six children, of whom Thomas succeeded at Collis Farm. Thomas married the daughter of an esquire, Mistress Margaret Gower, co-heiress of William Gower of Redmarley in Worcestershire, and had by her a large family. His eldest son was William Reynolds, to whom William Shakespeare left 26s. 8d. "to buy him a ring," in 1616.

Alderman Richard Lord of Henley Street died on Mar. 12, 1556, and his widow Emma or Ennot made her will on Nov. 5 following. She left directions that "all the priests, and clerks being singing men in Stratford" should be paid for mass and *dirige* at her burial, and that her month's mind should be kept as her "late husband's was." To Nicholas Lane of Bridge Town, the aspirant to gentility (with a very sloping chin), she bequeathed the lease of her ground in Old Town Field, and to his wife Alice certain linen, and to their infant son Richard, 20s. She also appointed Nicholas Lane a supervisor of her will, with Avery Trussell, esquire, Alderman John Jeffreys and Richard Hill the woollen-draper in Wood Street. Nicholas Lane, and his son Richard, and his grandson John, come into contact at various points, and not always pleasantly, with the Shakespeares, John, William and Susanna.

Another family to be noted because of their association with the Shakespeares were the Phillippes. Alderman Thomas Phillips and Capital Burgess Daniel Phillips were cousins, living respectively in Bridge Street and High Street. The Alderman died in September, 1556, and Daniel in September, 1558. Thomas was the respected son of a respected father, William Phillips, an old Alderman of the Gild, who bequeathed to the Bridge Wardens 5s. per annum out of a tenement in Sheep Street. The son, and probably the father, kept an ale-house in Bridge Street. Thomas when no longer young married for his second wife Margaret Dickson, the eldest daughter of his neighbour in Bridge Street, Thomas Dickson *alias* Waterman. She bore him two children, Mary and Elizabeth, who were babes at the time of his death. He made his will on Sept. 9, 1556. It is a very much decayed

document,\* but we gather from it that he left his widow, in addition to her jointure, an interest in his property which eventually was to go to these daughters. His best gown he bequeathed to Thomas Dickson, also an Alderman, and his second gown to his cousin Daniel. "Edward Alcock, priest" (not "vicar") witnessed his signature. On Saturday, Jan. 2, 1557, the inventory of his goods was taken by Edmund Barrett of the Crown Inn in Bridge Street, and others, who valued them at 50l. 8s. 4d. The following Monday, Jan. 4, the widow Margaret proved the will at Worcester; and on Tuesday she obtained a licence at the Court of Bishop Pate for her marriage at Stratford after one-publication of the banns, with Edward Walford of Evenlode. Her daughter Mary died young, but Elizabeth lived to inherit her father's legacy, to marry Richard Quyny, son of Master Adrian Quyny and close friend of William Shakespeare, and after presenting him with eleven children to survive him for thirty years as a widow, active in business and all family matters.

Alderman Dickson *alias* Waterman, glover and whittawer, did not long survive his elderly son-in-law. He probably died in the summer or autumn of 1557, leaving six children besides Margaret Walford—four daughters and two sons. His neighbour, John Burbage of the Swan was buried on Apr. 3, 1558, leaving a widow, as Alderman Phillips had done, very much younger than himself, Philippa Burbage, with five young daughters. Thomas Dickson, *alias* Waterman, eldest son of the late Alderman, married the widow, Philippa Burbage, on May 8, 1559, becoming step-father to her daughters and host of the Swan Inn. Under Thomas Dickson and his successive wives, Philippa Burbage, Grace, and Joan Sadler, the Swan became the most prosperous house in Stratford.

Five months after witnessing Alderman Phillips's will Edward Alcock was appointed by his college (King's College, Cambridge) to the vicarage of Wootton Wawen near Stratford. He succeeded Anthony Little on Feb. 17, 1557. But he was scarcely settled in his new home before he died. He

\* Mr. Richard Savage, with his wonted skill, has made the best of it. I owe to Mr. Savage the transcripts of very many of the original documents used in these articles. Without his ready and generous assistance the facts I have accumulated and endeavoured to interpret could not have been put together or discovered.—E. I. F.

made his will on Sunday, Aug. 12. The simple preamble more than suggests that he was a Protestant and that because of his heretical views he was not made Vicar by Queen Mary on the death of Anthony Barker in 1553. "I bequeath my soul," he said, "to Almighty God; my body to be buried in the chancel of Wotton Warwen." His heart was in Stratford, where he had been Subwarden of the College from 1545 to its dissolution in 1548, and had fulfilled the Vicar's duties in the absence of Barker from 1548 to the appointment of Roger Dyos over his head in November, 1553. The lease of the Vicar's House he seems to have parted with to his curate, William Brogden, but here with Brogden and other clerics he may have lived, on his pension and by taking pupils, until February, 1557. He bequeathed 12*d.* to Wootton Church; 40*s.* to his brother William; a chest "in the parlour by the bedside," two pair of sheets and his best short gown to a sister Katharine, wife of Robert Garrett, together with a bed in the parlour with its appurtenances, and his best gown, a skull, his bill and his Camelot jacket. The skull perhaps was to remind her of his death. To a brother clergyman, Henry Beardsmore, he left his black gown faced with worsted, his best sarcenet tippet, his clerical cap and "pair of portuis" or breviary. To Thomas and Margery Mountford of Stratford, he bequeathed a cow, and to their child, Elizabeth, who may have been his godchild, household stuff, including linen and bedding, his best chest and all his painted cloths, with proviso that "if the child die the father and mother shall have the whole." Residuary legatee was Francis Harbage the skinner, who received among other things, a horse worth 2*l.*, a ewe and lamb worth 2*s.* 4*d.*, forty books (unfortunately neither catalogued nor priced) and "a limbeck and a stillitory." The titles of the books would have enabled us to know definitely of their owner's religious opinions. "A limbeck" is an alembic, a retort, as in 'Macbeth' (I. vii. 63ff) :—

His two chamberlains

Will I with wine and wassail so convince  
That memory, the warden of the brain,  
Shall be a fume, and the receipt of reason  
A limbeck only;

and in Sonnet CXIX. :—

Siren tears

Distilled from limbecks foul as hell within.  
A "stillitory" is a still, as in 'Venus and Adonis,' 443 f. :—

For from the stillitory of thy face excelling  
Comes breath perfumed.

His reverence evidently distilled his own strong waters. Stratford friends witnessed his will, and helped to make the inventory of his goods on Oct. 29, which Richard Symons wrote. The *summa totalis*, exclusive of the books, was 18*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

Alcock was unmarried and safe from episcopal interference on that score. A poor married *sacerdos* was in Stratford at this time and in great straits, named Rafe Hilton. He had five children in Mary's reign and a sixth early in the reign of Elizabeth. On Oct. 1, 1557 he was fined 6*d.* for a theft of firewood by his wife. John Shakespeare was on the jury of Frankpledge that day, a junior member, his name appearing between those of Richard Hill and John Taylor, at the bottom of the list, when the case came before them; and in Richard Symons's handwriting as Town Clerk is the pathetic entry: "6*d.*, Rafe Hilton, for his wife being a hedge-breaker and tearing and carrying away of Nicholas [Lane's] hedge at Greenhill Street end, he stands amerced." Hilton was no doubt a deprived Protestant minister, who may have officiated at the Parish Church, or at Bishopton or at Luddington in King Edward's time. The present assistant to Roger Dyos was William Brogden, a Master of Arts of Oxford (determined B.A. 1541, incepted M.A., Feb. 8, 1546). He lived at the old Priest's House, now the Vicar's House, and as lessee was fined 12*d.* on Apr. 29, 1552, and 4*d.* on Apr. 7, 1556, for neglecting the stream in Chapel Lane. In November, 1556, he was sued by Alderman Cawdrey, the Bailiff, for the large debt of 8*l.*, and later had a *capias* served upon him for non-fulfilment of his promise to pay.

Adrian Quyny remains to be spoken of. In 1554 or 1555 he filed a petition in Chancery against Master John Combe. The latter, he complained, had got possession of deeds relating to his freehold tenement called Barlands House, with a garden, an orchard and a barn, in Stratford and was selling certain portions of the property secretly to the disinheritor of himself as owner. This John Combe, whom we will call John Combe the First of Stratford, had served on a commission in Latimer's time with William Lucy of Charlecote and Edward Greville of Mileote, had purchased Priory lands in Coventry, leased College lands in Stratford from Latimer, and acted as steward to the Gild estate. He had a son John, John Combe the Second, who had married Joyce, daughter of Sir Edward Blount, and whose

first child, also John, John Combe the Third, was born about the time of the Barlands House dispute.

Adrian Quyny was litigious, keen for his rights, and had interest in a number of properties in Stratford. His first wife (possibly a daughter of Richard Symons) left him with three young children, Elizabeth, Richard, and Anne, when she died about 1557. Soon afterwards he married Elizabeth Bainton, the widow of Laurence Bainton, a Capital Burgess and mercer in High Street, who died between April 1556, when he served on the jury of Frankpledge, and April 1557, when his widow was fined for making a refuse-heap in Swine (or Ely) Street. She was left with property and one or two young children, and soon had a suitor in George Turner, clothier and yeoman and Capital Burgess, from whom John Shakespeare bought his house in Greenhill Street in 1556. Turner owed her late husband 10*l*. She accepted him, while she declined to release him of the debt, and they were betrothed about the summer of 1557. Later, perhaps in consequence of dispute about the 10*l*., they changed their minds, and the lady married Adrian Quyny who was co-executor with her of her late husband's will. Quyny now carried on Lawrence Bainton's business in the High Street, and let his own house in the same street to Margaret Rogers, before Oct. 14, 1557.

In April 1558, Adrian Quyny and Thomas Knight, a corviser in Middle Row, sued John Shakespeare for 6*l*. There was a battle royal in the little Court which lasted through May and June and for a twelvemonth. Shakespeare partly acknowledged the debt, and at length compounded for it by paying 5*l*., after more than one *distringas* had been granted and a *capias* threatened.

John Shakespeare on Apr. 23, 1558, though he served on the jury of Frankpledge that day, was fined with Adrian Quyny and with the Bailiff, Master Francis Herbage, for not keeping his gutters clean. Another fined for the same offence was Master Hall, who seems to have been living next door to John Shakespeare, in the western house, the so-called Birthplace. John Shakespeare's children, with the possible exception of the youngest, were without doubt born in the eastern house purchased in 1556. On Sept. 15, 1558, between his election and swearing as a Constable, his first-born child was baptized. A christening was an important family function, social as well as

religious, attended by friends and god-parents with the father and nurse. The mother was rarely present, the interval between birth and baptism being very short. She went later to her churching. On the day in question, which was Thursday and Fair-time, a little procession would follow the baby in her embroidered "bearing-cloth" from Henley Street to the Parish Church, where Father Dyos named her Joan, probably after and in the presence of her aunt, Mary Arden's sister, Mistress Joan Lambert of Barton on the Heath. Part of the service was in the porch, some of it was in Latin, and the infant was both dipped and anointed with chrism. Congratulations and presents would follow with distribution of comfits and wine. EDGAR I. FRIPP.

[A few Corrigenda, which we regret arrived too late for insertion here, will appear in our next number.]

#### SQUANTO.

##### 'A SPECIAL INSTRUMENT SENT OF GOD.'

THE position of the Pilgrim Fathers for more than two years after their arrival in America was one of great hardship and danger. Of the 104 men women and children, who made up their company, no fewer than 53 died of "the sickness" within the first few months. The provisions they had brought with them were soon exhausted. They had no knowledge of the resources of the country. They lived in daily fear of the Indians. They came very near to affording another example of failure such as had befallen previous attempts at colonization. That they did not was due mainly to the character of the men, especially of their leaders, Bradford, Winslow, Standish. But it was a struggle for life in which very small circumstances might have turned the scale one way or the other. That they did not succumb, was no doubt in some degree due to one whose name has received little recognition in history, but whose humble help was of very vital assistance to them. This was their Indian interpreter Squanto or Tisquantum. "About the 16th of March 1621 a certain Indian came boldly amongst them and spoke to them in broken English which they could well understand but marvelled at it." A few days later he came bringing with him another Indian who had actually been in England and who could speak English much better than himself. Thus Squanto was introduced to the Colonists

and from that time he attached himself to them, and identified himself wholly with them.

His past history is interesting. He was a member of a tribe which had formerly occupied the very territory on which New Plymouth was now planted. Some years before the arrival of the Mayflower, a man named Hunt had kidnapped and carried off some 24 or 27 of these Indians, Squanto among them, to sell them as slaves in Spain. How it happened we do not know, but we next hear of Squanto as lodging in London on Cornhill. In 1620 Squanto accompanied a Mr. Dermer on a voyage to New England, and on his arrival he found that the tribe to which he belonged had been exterminated by pestilence, and he was thus without home or friend. He proved himself a faithful servant to Mr. Dermer who writes: "Squanto cannot deny, but they (the Indians) would have killed me when I was at Namasket, had he not entreated hard for me." But Mr. Dermer met his death a few months after—and Squanto disappears from view till he made his appearance among the colonists at Plymouth. Thence forward he never left them.

"He was," says Governor Bradford, "their interpreter: and was a special instrument sent of God for their good beyond their expectation. He directed them how to set their corn, where to take fish, and to procure other commodities, and also was their pilot to bring them to unknown places for their profit; and never left them till he died."

It is probable that Squanto was not wholly disinterested in his adoption of the service of the English. No doubt he used his position to increase his own personal importance among his countrymen. But there can be no question of the value of his services. They were recognised by the Indians who tried to kill him as "if he were dead the English had lost their tongue." Bradford and Winslow, though fully aware of his eye to his own advantage, yet bear ample testimony to the assistance he gave them. He taught them how to set their corn, how to tread eels out of the ooze, how to catch the fish. He enabled them to obtain supplies by barter, and conducted their trading expeditions. He helped the English to understand the Indians and the Indians the English, thus promoting that mutual confidence the want of which had been so fatal in other cases. He was their go-between in some critical dealings with native chieftains: an employment in which more than once he nearly lost his life. And ultimately he met his death in their service.

Towards the end of September 1622 the pressure of famine drove the Colonists—they had recently been reduced to a quarter of a pound of bread *per diem*—to seek for supplies by endeavouring to get round the dangerous headland of Cape Cod. Two attempts having failed, the Governor went himself taking Squanto with him: the conclusion is told thus in Bradford's own words.

"They could not get about the shoulder of Cape Cod for flats and breakers, neither could Squanto direct them better, nor the master durst venture any further. So they put into Manamoac Bay..... In this place Squanto fell sick of an Indian fever, bleeding much at the nose (which the Indians take for a symptom of death) and within a few days he died there, desiring the Governor to pray for him that he might go to the Englishman's God in heaven: and bequeathed sundry of his things to sundry of his English friends; of whom they had a great loss."

At Squanto's death the Plymouth colonists had just reaped their second harvest of the Indian corn which he had taught them how to plant. Previous to that Bradford tells us that they were so weakened by want that they had hardly strength to till the ground. By so small a margin had they thus escaped the extermination which, it must be repeated, had befallen many other attempts at colonization. The world owes much to the Pilgrim Fathers. It would be rash to say that they would have perished but for their Indian servant. He certainly however helped to keep them alive. And it seems hardly too much to say that the world owes a good deal to poor Squanto.

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#### NOTES ON DOROTHY OSBORNE'S LETTERS.

(See *ante*, pp. 304, 324, 344.)

#### FURTHER NOTES ON DOROTHY OSBORNE'S LETTERS.

On p. 15 of "The Everyman's Library" edition of the 'Letters,' Judge Parry writes:—

"In 1649 Sir Peter returned to England and probably through the intervention of his father-in-law, Sir John Danvers, his house and a portion of his estates at Chicksands were restored to him."

For "father-in-law" we should surely read "brother-in-law." His father-in-law, if alive, would have been 100 at this time.

F. 27.—Sir Thomas Osborne's cousinship to Dorothy was not, as might have been expected,

on the Osborne side, but, as Judge Parry points out, on the Danvers side. The Judge is wrong, however, in saying that Sir Thomas's mother was Elizabeth Danvers, sister to Dorothy's mother. She was Anne Walmesley, daughter of Eleanor Danvers, sister to Dorothy's mother. He was therefore Dorothy's first cousin once removed. See F. N. Macnamara, 'The Danvers Family.' Sir Thomas and his mother are again in question on p. 34, bottom, and on p. 38 (second paragraph).

P. 49, Letter 9.—The Judge writes: "Temple's sister here mentioned was his only sister Martha." The pedigrees and 'D.N.B.' give him another sister, not mentioned in these letters, Mary Temple, married first to A. Yarnor, and secondly to Hugh Eeles.

P. 49.—'Artamène ou le Grand Cyrus' is divided into ten parts, each of which is subdivided into three books.

D. O. mentions in Letter 24, which I date May 8, 1653, that she has sent the first "tome," or part, to T.

In Letter 25 (June 19) she has sent another tome.

In Letter 36 (Sept. 4) she says "My lady has received those parts of Cyrus I lent you. Here is another for you. There are four pretty stories in it, 'L'Amant Absent, &c.'" These stories are contained in Part III., Book I.

In Letter 38 (Sept. 11) she comments on the four

stories 'L'Amant Absent,' &c., and adds: "if you have met with the beginning of the story of Amestris and Aglatides [Part I., Book III. was 'L'histoire d'Aglatidas et d'Amestris'] you will find the rest of it in this part I send you now." She is sending Part IV., the second book of which is about Aglatidas and Amestris.

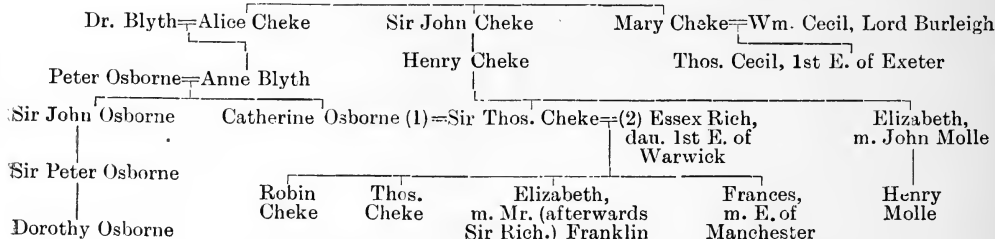
In Letter 37 (Sept. 18) she says: "I am glad you are an admirer of Telesile" [a character in 'L'Amant Absent']...I know you will pity poor Amestris strangely when you have read her story."

In Letter 42 (Oct. 23), she says: "I sent you a part of Cyrus last week where you will meet with one Doralize in the story of Abradate and Panthée." The story referred to forms the first book of Part V.

In Letter 57 (Feb. 5, 1654) she speaks of having "a piece of Cyrus by me that I am hugely pleased with...I'll send it you."

P. 51.—I have expressed my opinion in the *Times Literary Supplement*, Sept. 23, 1920, that the "old knight" was Sir William Briars or Bryers of Upbery, Pulloxhill, Beds. The information based on his monument in Pulloxhill Church was kindly sent me by the Vicar of Pulloxhill.

P. 54, Letter 10.—Dorothy's cousinship to Henry Molle and to the Chekes (Thomas, Mrs Franklin, &c.) is rather indefinite, though there was a double connexion between the families.



It will be seen that H. Molle was first cousin to Thomas Cheke, Mrs. Franklin and the Countess of Manchester, but he and they were only third cousins of Dorothy's father, Sir Peter. Sir Thomas Cheke's first marriage to Dorothy's great-aunt was without issue. But Dorothy seems to have looked on Sir Thomas as her great-uncle, and on his children by his second wife as her father's first cousins.

The pedigree throws, however, some new light on the tragic history of John Molle, Henry's father.

Born, as Fuller tells us on Henry Molle's authority, at or near South Molton in Devonshire, John Molle spent his early life, in the public service. 'The State Papers Domestic' (vol. ccxxxix.) show him on June 5, 1591, in service under Sir Thomas Sherley, Treasurer at War. On Sept. 26, 1593, he is said to have been serving in

Brittany as vice-treasurer and to have been paid off for 600*l.* (vol. cexlv.).

On Mar. 26, 1595, he has given a receipt as Sir Thomas Sherley's deputy (vol. ccli.) for money for soldiers serving against Brest and not expended.

On Mar. 28, 1597, as paymaster of the forces in Picardy he has had to raise money in Rouen. On Apr. 27, he writes to Lord Burleigh that he is in fear of being arrested by the merchants for the debt (vol. cclxii.), and still more urgently on June 5 (vol. cclxiii.).

On Aug. 31, 1597, Secretary Cecil writes to Arthur Savage in command before Amiens: "From henceforward you shall have as paymaster Molle an honest and proper man" (vol. cclxiv.).

In 1598, after the death of his father, William Lord Burleigh, Thomas Cecil, Lord Burleigh, afterwards Earl of Exeter, became President of the Council of the North.

Molle's wife was his first cousin once removed. He gave Molle a post at York under the Council. Ten year later Molle took Lord Exeter's grandson Lord Roos and Lord St. John for a continental tour. At Rome while the boys were treated with consideration, their tutor was imprisoned by the Inquisition,\* and here he remained in spite of all the efforts of Sir Henry Wotton and others till his death at the age of 80 in 1638. He was then described as "Mr. Moll of York." He had had the reversion of the office of Examiner of Causes before the President and Council of the North. ('S.P.D.' vol. xlv., May 11, 1609).

On July 20, 1616 (vol. lxxxviii.) the office of Examiner of Witnesses before the Council of the North was granted in reversion after William Nevill and John Mole to his son Henry Mole (Molle), who had been elected from Eton College to King's College, Cambridge, in 1612. Essex, Lady Cheke, on Feb. 20, 1624-5, begs of Secretary Conway the next reversion of a prebend at Windsor for her husband's nephew, the son of Mr Mole who is in prison in the Inquisition at Rouen.

Meanwhile he had become fellow of King's and in 1623 wrote some verses on the performance of 'Fucus' before King James at Newmarket, which show his wit and facility. See E. E. Kellett, 'A Book of Cambridge Verse,' pp. 405, 407. In 1639 he was elected Public Orator, and held the office till 1650, as stated by Judge Parry.

P. 79, Letter 18.—Lady Newcastle published in 1653 not only 'Poems and Fancies,' but a supplementary volume written in three weeks, called 'Philosophical Fancies,' part prose, part verse. From Dorothy's expression in Letter 59 (Feb. 19, 1654): "No, not my Lady Newcastle with all her philosophy," one would think that she then had the later volume in mind. The British Museum copy is dated however by Thomasson "May 21" [1653] and I date the present letter April 17.

P. 83, Letter 19.—Eleanor (Danvers), the wife of Dorothy's eldest brother John, was a younger sister of Jane (Danvers), George Herbert's widow, who, as Lady Cooke, is referred to in Henry Osborne's Diary, for Sept. 1, 1653.

P. 87, Letter 20.—Judge Parry thinks that Lady Ruthin "was probably staying... at Meppershall." I think she was living at West. Cp. letter 56, where writing of "J. B." (James Beverley) she says "We met at West again," whereas from Letter 55 we should conclude she

met him first at Lady Ruthin's. West had been the seat of the Earl of Kent whom Lady Ruthin's father, Charles Longueville, had succeeded in the barony of Ruthin though not in the earldom.

P. 107, Letter 27.—Essex Lady Cheke was daughter of the first Earl of Warwick, not of the second, as Judge Parry says. Otherwise the third Earl who married Lady Cheke's daughter Anne, would have been marrying his niece. He married his cousin.

P. 130, Letter 33.—The lady whom Dorothy called upon is identified by her brother's Diary for July 11, 1653, which helps to date the letter.

P. 130, Letter 36.—Henry Osborne's Diary for Sept. 1, shows that his brother Robin died on Aug. 26.

P. 152, Letter 39.—Dorothy's reference to "your wife" here, and to "your wife's letter" (p. 225) is evidently jocose, but not easy to explain.

P. 155, Letter 40.—Judge Parry writes: "Lord Monmouth was the eldest son of the Earl of Monmouth." He was the second Earl of Monmouth and father-in-law of the Lady Carey of Leppington (or Lady Leppington) of whom the Judge writes on p. 92.

P. 191, Letter 52.—"You have still the same power in my heart that I gave you at our last parting." This shows that when Dorothy parted from Temple about Nov. 24 she had little thought of proposing an end of the quasi-engagement.

P. 196, (bot.), Letter 54.—The "fair lady" is, I suppose, Lady Ruthin and "my neighbour's servant" on p. 200, Letter 55, is Yelverton.

P. 197, Letter 55.—I have identified Dorothy's admirer with James Beverley (see *Times Literary Supplement*, Sept. 23, 1920). His name occurs in Henry Osborne's Diary for Mar. 26 and 28, 1655, and Oct. 30, 1656. He was knighted July 11, 1660.

P. 214, Letter 58.—Lady Grey's sister Mrs. Pooley appears in Henry Osborne's Diary for June 29, 1652: "I and my sister went with my Lady Grey and Mrs. Pooley to the buriall of Mrs. Rolf," and for July 25, 1652: "I went with my sister and my Lady Grey and Mrs. Pooley to dinner to Sr William Briars."

P. 224, Letter 60.—"Their seeing me at St. Gregory's." This must have been in Dorothy's visit to London of Oct. 28—Nov. 25, 1653, which the Judge does not recognize as having taken place.

P. 230 (9 lines from bot.).—The date given by the Judge "1635" should be "1655."

Pp. 246, 249, Letter 67.—Dorothy's spelling is "Talmach," not "Talmash." Sir Lionel's name is generally given as "Tollemache."

P. 257, Letter 72.—"One Mr. John Brinsley," as the Judge writes, was the well-known author of 'The Grammar School.'

P. 301.—"St. George" (twice) should surely be "Sir George."

P. 303 (l. 15 from bot.).—"Which we." Query, "which he?"

P. 314.—Sir Henry Osborne, according to the Judge's dates, was Sir Peter's fifth, not seventh, son.

\* Francis Osborn ('Works,' 1673, p. 61) says he was "reported to be betrayed by Sir T. M. at the instigation of the Lord R. to whom he was assigned Tutor by the Earl of Ex."

LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES :  
BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A FEATURE of London History during the past two centuries has been the birth and growth of its Insurance Companies. Their age has, in most instances, brought them one or more centenary celebrations and this, or business enterprise, has occasioned the preparations and issue of historical sketches of the respective Companies from their foundations. These minor histories of commercial institutions vary considerably in merit and scope, but all are worth collecting, and the following list is intended as a beginning towards ascertaining their number. It represents only my own collection, and is thus obviously incomplete:—

The Atlas.—'Atlas Reminiscent,' by Alfred W. Yeo. Illustrated by C. E. Brock. London J. M. Dent & Co., 1908. Crown 8vo, pp. 83, boards (published at 1s. nett).

The Eagle and British Dominion.—'Links with the Past, a Brief Chronicle of the Public Service of a Notable Institution.' By A. F. Shepherd. Published by the Eagle and British Dominion Insurance Co., Ltd., 1907, pp. 1-297. Crown 8vo., stamped leather.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.—'Centenary 1809-1909.' Demy 8vo, pp. 1-75.

The Norwich Union.—'Peeps into the Past,' a Souvenir of the Bi-Centenary of the old Amicable Society and the Centenary of the Norwich Union Life Office, 1705-1908, 4to, pp. 1-81. Sewn.

The Law Union.—'Old Serjeants' from Chancery Lane.' Privately printed for the Law Union and Rock Insurance Company, Limited, 1912. Small 4to, green cloth stamped, pp. 1-53.

The Royal Exchange.—'The Royal Exchange Assurance.' 'An Historical Sketch respectfully dedicated to the Governor and Directors, by the Compiler. Printed for Private Circulation,' 1896. Demy 8vo, pp. 1-39, cloth.

The Royal.—'Old Lombard Street. Some Notes prepared by the Royal Insurance Company, Limited, on the occasion of the opening of their new buildings in Lombard Street, May, 1912.' Roy. 8vo, pp. 1-55. dutch paper, rough edges, picture boards with section of Aggas's map enlarged.

The Sun.—'The Early Days of the Sun Fire Office,' by Edward Baumer. London, 1910, Small 4to, pp. 1-71, boards stamped.

It is hardly necessary to add that all these booklets are lavishly illustrated with many useful reproductions.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

LEONARD BILSON, whose Christian name is given by Dodd ('Church History') as Thomas, by Dr. Gee ('Elizabethan Clergy') as Lawrence, and by Dr. Hyland ('A Century of Persecution') as Bernard, is said to have been about 50 in 1579 (Strype, 'Ann.,

II. ii. 660), but, as he took the degree of M.A. at Oxford in 1546, in which year he was Headmaster of Reading Grammar School, he must have been considerably older. At Queen Elizabeth's accession he was a Prebendary of Winchester (see Strype, 'Mem.,' II. ii. 265), and also held the Prebend of Kingsteynton in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury to which he was appointed in 1552, and a Prebend at Wells, as well as the Rectories of King's Worthy and Havant, both in Hampshire. He was deprived of all these preferments, and on June 14, 1562, he had already been a long time in the Tower of London ('Cath. Rec. Soc.,' i. 56). He was still there in April, 1570 (P.R.O., 'S.P.Dom.' Eliz. lxxvii. 93), and was removed thence to the Marshalsea by order of the Privy Council, Oct. 14, 1571. He was discharged from the Marshalsea between July 27, 1582, and March, 1582-3 ('Cath. Rec. Soc.,' i. 60, 70; ii. 231; Hyland, *op. cit.* 355, 389) having been tried at Reigate, July 26, 1582, and sent back to prison (Hyland, *op. cit.*, pp. 385-6). He was an uncle of Thomas Bilson, Bishop of Winchester (Strype, 'Whitgift,' ii. 350). Is anything more known of him?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"DESIRABLE BACHELOR": EPITAPH.—In my little book, 'The Churchyard Scribe,' 1908, I quoted the appended quaint rimes from the tomb of Joseph Bratt, "bachelor," who died in 1710, in his 39th year (in Greasley churchyard, Notts):—

He lived desired and  
Dyed lamented and wee  
Desire to be  
contented.

At the time, I imagined the sentiment to be original and unique as an expression on a sepulchral monument. What appears to be an earlier parallel, however, has since been observed in Deering's 'History of Nottingham,' 1751, quoted from a marble memorial affixed to a pillar in St. Mary's Church there, which has since disappeared. The latter inscription is recorded to have commemorated:—

"William Flamstead, gent., late Steward and Town Clerk of Nottingham, who for his exemplary piety, eminent parts, and singular fidelity, lived much desired and died no less lamented, the 38th year of his age, Aug. 24, 1653."

In this case the deceased is not specifically stated to have been a bachelor, and the most that can be said is that there appears to be no evidence to the contrary, in the



inscription or elsewhere. However, readers of 'N. & Q.' may perhaps be able to adduce further instances of comfortably-placed bachelors being classed as "desirable" on their monumental inscriptions.

A. STAPLETON.

29 Shakespeare Villas, Nottingham.

THE EMPRESS EUGÉNIE AT BOULOGNE, 1854.—In view of the recent death of the ex-Empress Eugénie, the following letter written by the late Thomas Beard, when staying with Charles Dickens at Boulogne, to his sister Catherine Beard, may interest many of your readers:—

Boulogne, Oct. 1, 1854.

MY DEAR CATHERINE,

Thank you heartily for your note and birthday greeting. I am well and jolly to the highest degree. The weather is almost inconceivably fine, and Dickens wholly disengaged, so that I am passing every hour of every day in the open air.

There are great doings at the Camp, the Emperor and Empress visiting it almost daily. I had a fine sight of "the lady" yesterday, when there was a grand inspection of somewhere about 40,000 troops upon the spot where the great Napoleon first instituted the crosses of the Legion of Honour. She was on horseback—carried herself with consummate ease and gracefulness in the saddle, and looked exceedingly pretty, but delicate. Just as the inspection was about to commence—the whole body of troops being formed in line on three sides of a huge square, the spectators occupying the fourth side, and the imperial party drawn up on a slight elevation in the centre—a courier, "scalded with hot haste and spleen of speed," spurred across the plain and presented the Emperor with a despatch. It announced the fall of Sebastopol! Napoleon, having devoured it with his eye, handed it to the Empress, who read its contents aloud, and then pressed it with fervour to her lips. Aides de Camp instantly started at a gallop to every part of the line exclaiming, amidst the shouts of the Army, "Sebastopol est pris." Imagine the scene. I cannot describe it.

John's letter does not contain a line from himself, but merely a copy of the Admiral's recognition of the claims of the officers and men engaged in the transport service to pensions in the event of accidents. It is dated Sept. 10.

Egg [Augustus Egg] is here and likely to remain as long probably as I shall. He is a very agreeable fellow, and we make out together capitally. Horses as yet are not to be had (for love or money, but when the Emperor goes away we hope they will be more come-at-able. The hack horses here, however, appear at best to be but a sorry lot. But if possible we must try their mettle, as the girls seem to depend upon it.

Dickens is roaring for me to join him in a walk, so here ends.

My warmest love to all.

Always your affect' brother,

(Signed) THOMAS BEARD.

NATHANIEL T. BEARD.

WINDMILL TIES.—White linen neckcloths tied with two bows and two ends radiating from a central knot were so called in derision about 1860 by young Tractarian clergy, who affected "jampots" or the like.  
J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

UNCOLLECTED KIPLING ITEMS. (See 12 S. vi. 178; vii. 4, 78, 136).—I have just come across a review, cut from an old newspaper, of a book called 'From Pillar to Post,' written by Lieut.-Col. H. C. Lowther and published by Arnold. The book probably appeared not long after the South African war, though my cutting unfortunately has no date. I quote the following extracts from the review:—

"Col. Lowther was in South Africa from the beginning to the end of the war.... He tells many good stories, one of a meeting with Rudyard Kipling, Julian Ralph and Percival Landon at Bloemfontein, when he actually had to ask for a drink, being handed, a few moments after its arrival, a document written by Kipling, and signed by the three hosts:—

'In Memory of an *Almost Fatal Error.*'

Our cheeks turn pink whenever we think of our hospital-i-tee,

And the man who had to beg a drink of Landon,  
Ralph and me."

J. R. 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.

THE PIPE OF PEACE, 1871.—My friend Mr. Alan F. Hooke has kindly presented to the smoking-room of the House of Commons a curious merschaum pipe of great size. It is elaborately carved. On the front of the bowl are the arms of England emblazoned in great detail. At the back is a canopy over a throne on which Queen Victoria is seated. On her left is a female figure representing France and on her right Germania with a drawn sword and shield in an attitude of defiant protest. Before her is a table; opposite to her and addressing her is Mr. Gladstone; behind her chair in a dejected attitude is Napoleon III.

Round the table are four statesmen seated. It is believed that they represent Granville, Robert Lowe, the Duke of Argyll, and one other not identified.

Can any of your readers tell me the history of the pipe? It is estimated to be

worth 400*l*. It was evidently carved shortly after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871. It is called the Pipe of Peace. What incident does it represent? It looks as if Gladstone and his colleagues were asking Queen Victoria to interfere on behalf of France in mitigating the severities of the terms of Peace.

Any information about its origin will be gratefully received. From its appearance I think the pipe must have been carved in Vienna.

WILLIAM BULL.

House of Commons.

SNIPER IN BELGRAVE SQUARE.—Sir Charles Lucas in his address to the British Association in 1914, said that he had heard a lady tell how her grandfather used to say that he had shot snipe where Belgrave Square now stands. Is the date of this occurrence available?

HUGH S. GLADSTONE.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD: JOHN WATSON.—Gilbert Wakefield, scholar and radical, is stated in the 'D.N.B.', on the authority of Wakefield's own memoirs, to have married an Anne Watson, a niece of the Rev. John Watson of Halifax and Stockport. The latter's only brother James Watson had eight daughters, but none named Anne nor married to a Wakefield, so far as is known. Who was this Anne Watson?

Louisa Judith Watson, a great-niece of John Watson, and a grand-daughter of James Watson, married a Wakefield. Was he a son of Gilbert Wakefield?

The above Rev. John Watson is stated in the 'D.N.B.' to have left on his death in 1783 a son by his first wife, and a son and daughter by his second wife. Is anything known about these or their descendants?

O. HOLLAND.

81 Chatsworth Road, Bournemouth.

GREEK LETTERS ON "ADAM" CEILING.—In my house in Ireland is a beautiful "Adam" ceiling over a staircase. On the cornice are represented swags suspended from the usual classical sacrificial skull of an ox, full-faced. At intervals round this cornice are representations of an earl's coronet and escutcheon bearing the Browne arms, bust of a woman in profile with hair piled up, and in a cartouche the Greek letters ΑΘΙΣ.

Can any one tell me what these letters signify or represent?

I believe the ceiling to have been made in the time of the third Earl of Altamont. That would account for the earl's coronet

and might account for the "alpha." The wing in which the ceiling is was built in 1778 by the second Earl of Altamont, and as the third Earl became the Marquess of Sligo in 1800, presumably the ceiling was made between those two dates. SLIGO.

GREAT EALING SCHOOL.—The late W. S. Gilbert is stated to have been educated at this school. He would have been there at some date 1848-54. I shall be greatly obliged for any particulars of the school at this period, and of the names of any of Gilbert's contemporaries who have risen to eminence.

H. R. B.

MICHELANGELO AND DANTE.—It would be of interest to ascertain how many times Michelangelo's two sonnets on 'Dante' have been translated into English. Of the first sonnet beginning "Dal mondo scese," and its variant "Dal ciel discese. . . ." I have noted in all eighteen translations: Anon. 1875, E. Cheney, O. Elton, W. Everett, G. Grinnel-Milne, S. E. Hall, J. S. Harford, A. A. Knox, H. C. Lea, C. Lyell, W. Pike, E. H. Plumptre, H. D. Sedgewick, Southey, J. Addington Symonds, J. E. Taylor, P. H. Wicksteed, and R. H. Wilde. Doubtless there are others.

The same remark applies to the second sonnet beginning "Quanto dirne si dee. . ." of which I have noted ten translations: E. Cheney, G. Grinnel-Milne, S. E. Hall, Longfellow, C. Lyell, E. H. Plumptre, Southey, J. Addington Symonds, J. E. Taylor and P. W. Wicksteed.

Has any other poem on Dante been translated into our language even half-a-dozen times?

HUXLEY ST. JOHN BROOKS.

Ealing Common.

PEWTER BASIN FOR BAPTISMS.—In the Minutes of the Kirk-Session of the Parish Church of St. Leonard's, Fife, a record is made of the purchase of a pewter basin for baptism, in 1771. The basin is referred to in subsequent Minutes along with other articles.

The vessel now in the safe which is supposed to be this, is as follows: Diameter 9 in., depth 2½ in.; cut on the bottom inside a large circle 3¾ in. in diameter. The most curious feature, however, is that in the centre of this circle is a small square, about ¼ of an inch across, and in the centre of this is stamped or engraved a three-masted ship in full sail with a flag flying on

a flagstaff at the stern, while a legend round reads: "Success to the United States of America."

Could any correspondent state what is the origin of this basin, where it was made, and the probable date? If this is the basin purchased by the Kirk-session in 1771, it must have been made while the disputes were going on between this country and the American Colony; but prior to the first action between the Americans and the King's troops in April, 1775.

Any light on the subject would be gratefully received.

ALEX THOMS.

7 Playfair Terrace, St. Andrews, Fife.

**BEAUCLERC.**—Quite recently MSS. have been sold which bear evidence that William the Conqueror, his Queen, Matilda, and their son, Henry I. made the signatory mark now associated with the untaught. But Henry was distinguished as "Beauclerc," and it is recorded that he was able to "read and understand a letter doubtless in Latin, which was brought to him from King Philip" (Freeman's 'Norman Conquest,' vol. v. p. 155), and, that being the case, he was familiar with script, and it is hardly likely that he would not achieve writing on his own account. Was the cross-mark always a sign of incapacity to use a pen with facility, or was it a sacred token of the good faith of the executant? ST. SWITHIN.

**MAYNE AND GRAHAM.**—Helen Mayne born 1719, sister of Lord Newhaven and daughter of William Mayne of Powis in Logie, co. Clackmannon, married John Graham of Kernoek, merchant of Edinburgh (or Glasgow). I shall be glad to know the date of her marriage and death. Her son George is said to have bought Kinross House, co. Kinross, in 1777.

Helen Mayne had two sisters, Barbara and Isabel, who married respectively James and John Duncanson; the former Collector of Customs at Compton, and the latter a surgeon at Inverary. I shall be very grateful if any one can send me information about them and their children.

H. CUTHBERT BARNARD.

"IN GRAIN."—What is the meaning of this term as a style of book-binding, and what is its derivation? I have a little book,

"The Shipwreck of the Alceste, an English Frigate, in the Straits of Gaspar; also, the Shipwreck of the Medusa, a French Frigate, on the Coast of Africa. Dublin: Printed by C. Bentham,

19 Eustace Street. Price bound in sheep 8*s.*; in grain 6*d.* 1820."

At the end of the book is "Price Eightpence bound, Sixpence grain."

If my copy is, as I think it is, in the original binding, viz., grey paper boards, then apparently "bound in grain" or "grain" meant "bound in paper boards," plus, perhaps, "grey." It would appear to have no connexion with "in grain" (short for dyed in grain)=dyed scarlet or crimson, fast dyed, dyed with any fast dye. See the 'New English' and 'Century' Dictionaries.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

**WILL PROVED BEFORE BURIAL OF TESTATOR.**—Can any reader cite instances of such, and suggest a reason therefore?

GEORGE C. PEACHEY.

Ridge, Barnet, Herts.

**SMITH OF PETERCULTER.**—Bartholomew Smith, an Englishman, started a paper mill at Peterculter, Aberdeenshire, on Jan. 1, 1751. He d. Sept. 16, 1758, leaving the business to his son Richard, who m. first Margaret, dau. of John Chancellor Hyde (April, 1753), whose brother Richard Hyde ran a paper mill at Stoneywood in partnership with Alexander Smith, possibly another son of Bartholomew, until 1773, when Alexander Smith became sole proprietor. Richard appears to have married, as second wife, Martha Reid. He had several children:—Joseph, bapt. Feb. 24, 1754; Benjamin, bapt. Dec. 30, 1755; Maria, bapt. Feb. 10, 1760; Alexander, born 1770; Lewis, born 1777; Hester, born 1781, d. Sept. 13, 1851; Anne (d. Jan. 2, 1841) who m. Alexander Murray of Ehn Place, Finchley, Middlesex; and Hannah (d. May 2, 1848), who m. William Dykar, surgeon R.N. (d. June 28, 1830). Lewis Smith carried on the paper works until his death Dec. 13, 1819, when he was succeeded by his son James Smith who disposed of the Peterculter Mill about 1821, and went into partnership with Mr. William Tullis in a paper mill at Leslie in Fife. Alexander, Richard's son, took holy orders in the Church of Scotland in June, 1800, and became minister of chapel of Garioch in the same year, and d. Jan. 6, 1817. Alexander m. Margaret, dau. of Archibald Simpson, architect in Aberdeen, and had several children of whom Robert became a physician and Francis was accountant in the North of Scotland Bank in Aberdeen. His third son James became minister of Dumbarton, and

his second son William, merchant in Aberdeen. d. Aug. 31, 1873. Can any one give me information as to the origin of Bartholomew Smith? Did he come from a family of English paper makers, if not where did he serve his apprenticeship?

H. P. G.

CORNISH ACRES IN DOMESDAY.—I should be obliged if any correspondent would refer me to a work where the special Cornish (geld) acre is satisfactorily explained.

I have the following notices before me :—  
Mr. Round ('Feudal England,' p. 63) merely observes it "was clearly a peculiar measure."

Maitland ('Domesday and Beyond,' p. 410 n.) says he "was compelled to make an assumption"; but does not say what assumption he made.

Prof. Vinogradoff ('English Society in Eleventh Century,' p. 149) speaks of a "peculiar standard," adding some remarks as to English acres and carucates which I am unable to follow.

Eyton ('Key to Domesday,' pp. 15-16) assumes that it was an ordinary geld acre, *i.e.*, according to his theory one forty-eighth of a hide.

There is one equation in the Exon Domesday which seems to me conclusive evidence of a different solution; but I can hardly suppose it has escaped the notice of these great authorities. J. A. RUTTER.

Elizabethan House, Fore Street Totnes, Devon.

PARRAVACIN MAWHOOD was admitted to Westminster School in 1728, aged 7. I should be glad to obtain any information about him. G. F. R. B.

SEA-WATER AND MADNESS.—It is a common statement that the drinking of sea-water by thirsty ship-wrecked persons causes them to go mad? Is there any reliable information on this subject?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

JAMES FORBES.—I wish to communicate with the present representatives of Mr. James Forbes, of the Indian Civil Service, author of the 'Oriental Memoirs' merely for literary purposes. He died on Aug. 1, 1819. W. CROOKE.

Langton House, Charlton Kings.

CHURCH LITTON.—There is a large unused churchyard or burial ground (closed) at Newport, Isle of Wight, called 'Church Litton.' What are the origin and meaning of words Litton or Letten? B. C.

COL. MORDAUNT'S COCK FIGHT.—I should be grateful for the names and particulars of all the important persons represented in the painting by J. Zoffany of Col. Mordaunt's Cock Fight, which took place at Lucknow in the Province of Oude in the year 1786, at which were present several high and distinguished personages. The painting was engraved by R. Earlom.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

H. HAINSELIN.—I have lately seen a large painting, evidently of about the early Victorian period, by the above artist. The subject is a family group. The background is very elaborate, and is characterized by an open window through which a landscape is seen. I should like to know particulars of this artist. MEE.

## Replies.

THOMAS J. WISE.

(12 S. vii. 291.)

THE following list may be taken as fairly complete, but Mr. Wise's interests are so widely spread that I may have omitted one or two items.

Bibliographies of :—

George Borrow .. .. .	1914
Members of the Brontë Family .. .. .	1917
Elizabeth Barrett Browning .. .. .	1918
Robert Browning .. .. .	1896
Samuel Taylor Coleridge .. .. .	1913
Joseph Conrad (will be ready in a few weeks)	
Walter Savage Landor (with S. Wheeler)	1919
John Ruskin (with J. Smart) .. .. .	1893
Algernon Charles Swinburne .. .. .	1919
Alfred, Lord Tennyson .. .. .	1908
William Wordsworth .. .. .	1916
A. C. Swinburne: A Bibliographical List of the Scarcer Works .. .. .	1897

Other books are :—

Matthew Arnold, Alaric at Rome .. .. .	1893
James M. Barrie, Scotland's Lament .. .. .	1895

By George Borrow.

Letters to his Wife, Mary Borrow .. .. .	1913
Marsk Stig .. .. .	1913
The Serpent Knight and other Ballads .. .. .	1913
The King's Wake and other Ballads .. .. .	1913
The Dalby Bear and other Ballads .. .. .	1913
The Mermaid's Prophecy and other Songs .. .. .	1913
Hafbur and Signe .. .. .	1913
The Story of Yvashka with the Bear's Ear .. .. .	1913
The Verner Raven, and other Ballads .. .. .	1913
The Return of the Dead .. .. .	1913
Axel Thordson and Fair Valborg .. .. .	1913
King Hacon's Death and Bran and the Black Dog .. .. .	1913
Marsk Stig's Daughters .. .. .	1913
The Tale of Brynild and King Valdemar .. .. .	1913

Proud Signild .. .. .	1913	By <i>S. T. Coleridge</i> .	
Ulf Van Yern .. .. .	1913	Two Addresses on Sir Robert Peel's Bill ..	1913
Ellen of Villenskov .. .. .	1913	Marriage .. .. .	1919
The Songs of Ranild .. .. .	1913	Letters hitherto Uncollected, Ed. by Col.	
Niels Ebbesen and Germand Gladenswayne	1913	Prideaux .. .. .	1913
Child Maidelvold .. .. .	1913	By <i>Charles Dickens</i> .	
Ermeline .. .. .	1913	Letters to Mark Lemon .. .. .	1917
The Giant of Bern and Orm Ungerswayne	1913	Notes on the Writings of R. H. Horne ..	1920
Little Engel, with Epigrams from the		By <i>Edward Fitzgerald</i> .	
Persian .. .. .	1913	The Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám (type-	
Alf the Freebooter .. .. .	1913	facsimile) .. .. .	1887
King Diderik .. .. .	1913	By <i>John Keats</i> .	
The Nightingale, The Valkyrie and Raven	1913	Ode to a Nightingale .. .. .	1884
Grimmer and Kamper .. .. .	1913	By <i>Walter Savage Landor</i> .	
The Fountain of Maribo .. .. .	1913	An Address to the Fellows of Trinity ..	1917
Queen Berngerd .. .. .	1913	To Elizabeth Barrett Browning ..	1917
Finnish Arts .. .. .	1913	A Modern Greek Idyl .. .. .	1917
Brown William .. .. .	1913	Garibaldi and the President of the Sicilian	
The Song of Dierdra .. .. .	1913	Senate .. .. .	1917
Signilil .. .. .	1913	By <i>Andrew Lang</i> .	
Young Swaigder .. .. .	1913	Lines on the Inaugural Meeting of the	
Emelian the Fool .. .. .	1913	Shelley Society .. .. .	1886
The Story of Tim .. .. .	1913	The Tercentenary of Izaak Walton ..	1894
Mollie Charane .. .. .	1913	By <i>William Morris</i> .	
Grimhild's Vengeance .. .. .	1913	Letters on Socialism .. .. .	1894
Letters to his Mother, Ann Borrow	1913	By <i>D. G. Rossetti</i> .	
The Brother Avenged .. .. .	1913	The Ballad of Jan van Hunks .. .. .	1912
The Gold Horns .. .. .	1913	Letters to Swinburne .. .. .	1912
Tord of Hapsborough .. .. .	1914	By <i>John Ruskin</i> .	
The Expedition to Birting's Land ..	1914	Gold: a Dialogue .. .. .	1891
By <i>Anne Brontë</i> .		Letters to William Ward .. .. .	1893
Self Communion .. .. .	1900	Letters on Art and Literature .. .. .	1894
By <i>Emily and Anne Brontë</i> .		Letters to Ernest Chesneau .. .. .	1894
Dreams and other Poems .. .. .	1917	Letters upon Subjects of General Interest	1892
By <i>Charlotte Brontë</i> .		Stray Letters to a London Bibliopole ..	1892
The Adventures of Ernest Alembert ..	1896	Two Letters concerning 'Notes on Sheep-	
Richard Cœur de Lion and Blondel ..	1912	folids' .. .. .	1890
Saul and other Poems .. .. .	1913	Correspondence between J. R. and F. D.	
Letters on the Deaths of Emily, Anne and		Maurice .. .. .	1396
and Branwell .. .. .	1913	Letters upon Subjects of General Interest	
Love Letters of C. B. to Constantin Heger..	1914	to Dr. Furnivall .. .. .	1897
The Red Cross Knight .. .. .	1917	By <i>Harriet Shelley</i> .	
The Orphans (with Emily and Branwell)..	1917	Letters to Catherine Nugent .. .. .	1889
The Swiss Emigrant's Return .. .. .	1917	By <i>Percy Bysshe Shelley</i> .	
By <i>Elizabeth Barrett Browning</i> .		Prologue to Hellas .. .. .	1886
The Battle of Marathon (type facsimile) ..	1891	Letters to Jane Claremont .. .. .	1889
The Religious Opinions of E. B. E. ..	1896	Letters to Elizabeth Hitchener .. .. .	1890
E. B. B. and her Scarcer Books .. .. .	1896	Letters to William Godwin .. .. .	1891
A Song .. .. .	1907	Letters to Leigh Hunt .. .. .	1894
Leila .. .. .	1913	Letters to T. J. Hogg .. .. .	1896
The Enchantress .. .. .	1913	By <i>Robert Louis Stevenson</i> .	
Epistle to a Canary .. .. .	1913	Familiar Epistle .. .. .	1896
Letters to Robert Browning .. .. .	1916	By <i>Algernon Charles Swinburne</i> .	
Alfred Tennyson, Notes and Comments	1919	Grace Darling .. .. .	1893
A Note on W. Wordsworth .. .. .	1919	The Ballad of Bulgarie .. .. .	1893
Charles Dickens .. .. .	1919	Lord Soulis .. .. .	1909
Edgar Allan Poe .. .. .	1919	The Marriage of Monna Lisa .. .. .	1909
By <i>Robert Browning</i> .		In the Twilight .. .. .	1909
Pauline .. .. .	1886	Letters to T. J. Wise .. .. .	1909
Letters to Various Correspondents ..	1896	To W. T. W. D. .. .. .	1909
The Death of Elizabeth Barrett Browning	1916	The Portrait .. .. .	1909
Records of W. S. Landor .. .. .	1919	The Chronicle of Queen Fredgond ..	1909
Comments on Swinburne and Rossetti ..	1919	Lord Scales .. .. .	1909
Reflections on the Franco-Prussian War ..	1919	Burd Margaret .. .. .	1909
Letters from La Croisic .. .. .	1919		
Edward Fitzgerald and E. B. B. ..	1919		
The Last Hours of E. B. B. .. .. .	1919		
Opinions on Tennyson and Shelley ..	1920		
Letters to his Son and Daughter-in-law ..	1920		

The Worm of Spindlestoneheugh .. ..	1909	By <i>William Watson</i> .	
Border Ballads .. ..	1909	Lachrymæ Musarum .. ..	1892
The Saviour of Society .. ..	1909	Shelley's Centenary .. ..	1892
Liberty and Loyalty .. ..	1909		
M. Prudhomme at the International Exhi- bition .. ..	1909	By <i>Thomas J. Wise</i> .	
Letters on George Chapman .. ..	1909	Verses .. ..	1882
Ode to Mazzini .. ..	1909	By <i>William Wordsworth</i> .	
Letters to Thomas Purnell .. ..	1910	The Law of Copyright .. ..	1916
A Record of Friendship .. ..	1910	By <i>George Gissing</i> .	
Letters on William Morris .. ..	1910	Letters to Edward Clodd .. ..	1914
The Ballade of Truthful Charles .. ..	1910	By <i>Joseph Conrad</i> .	
Letters on the Elizabethan Dramatists .. ..	1910	Some Aspects of the Inquiry into Loss of Titanic .. ..	1919
Letters to A. H. Bullen .. ..	1910	Some Reflexions on the Loss of Titanic .. ..	1919
Letters to J. Churton Collins .. ..	1910	To Poland in War-time .. ..	1919
A Criminal Case .. ..	1910	The Shock of War .. ..	1919
Letters concerning Edgar Allan Poe .. ..	1910	Tradition .. ..	1919
The Ballade of Villon and Fat Madge .. ..	1910	My Return to Cracow .. ..	1919
Letters to Edmund Gosse .. ..	1910-1911	Henry James .. ..	1919
Letters to E. C. Stedman .. ..	1912	Autocracy and War .. ..	1919
Blest and the Centenary of Shelley .. ..	1912	The North Sea .. ..	1919
Letters to Sir Richard F. Burton .. ..	1912	Guy de Maupassant .. ..	1919
Letters to Sir Henry Taylor .. ..	1912		
Letters to F. Locker Lampson .. ..	1912	I have in many instances shortened the above titles.	
Letters to the Press .. ..	1912	Mr. Wise also issued in limited numbers nineteen separate papers extracted from the <i>Proceedings</i> of the Shelley Society. Robert Browning's 'Pauline,' noted above was seen through the press by Mr. Wise, but was issued for the Browning Society.	
The Cannibal Catechism .. ..	1913	W. B. S.	
Les Fleurs du Mal .. ..	1913		
Letters to Sir E. Lytton-Bulwer .. ..	1913		
Letters to Frederick Locker .. ..	1913		
Letters to Stéphane Mallarmé .. ..	1913		
Æolus .. ..	1914		
A Study of Hugo's <i>Les Misérables</i> Pericles .. ..	1914		
Letters to Lord Morley .. ..	1914		
Thomas Nabbes .. ..	1914		
Christopher Marlowe .. ..	1914		
Letters to Edward Dowden .. ..	1914		
Letters to Lord Houghton .. ..	1915		
Lady Maisie's Balm .. ..	1915		
Félicien Cossu .. ..	1915		
Théophile .. ..	1915		
Ernest Clouët .. ..	1916		
A Vision of Bags .. ..	1916		
The Death of Sir John Franklin .. ..	1916		
The Triumph of Gloriana .. ..	1916		
Letters to Lady Trevelyan .. ..	1916		
Wearieswa' .. ..	1917		
Letters to John Nichol .. ..	1917		
Rondeaux Parisiens .. ..	1917		
Letters to Victor Hugo .. ..	1917		
The Character of Dr. Johnson .. ..	1918		
The Italian Mother .. ..	1918		
The Ride from Milan .. ..	1918		
The Two Knights .. ..	1918		
A Lay of Lilies .. ..	1918		
A Letter to Emerson .. ..	1918		
Queen Yseult .. ..	1918		
Lancelot, The Death of Rudel .. ..	1918		
Undergraduate Sonnets .. ..	1918		
The Queen's Tragedy .. ..	1919		
A Romance of Literature .. ..	1919		
Autobiographical Notes by A. C. S. .. ..	1920		
Letters to R. H. Horne .. ..	1920		
By <i>Alfred, Lord Tennyson</i> .			
The Antichamber .. ..	1906		
By <i>E. J. Trelawny</i> .			
The Relations of Shelley with his two Wives .. ..	1920		
The Relation of Lord Byron and Augusta Leigh .. ..	1920		

FLOOR COVERINGS OF THE TUDOR EPOCH (12 S. vii. 311, 357).—May I point out that in Tudor inventories, as a rule, the word carpet does not refer to a floor, but was a cover for a piece of furniture or window seat. In the early period rushes were still used, but with the advance of the Renaissance, which arrived mostly through Holland, parquetry floors were introduced, and we next notice flat cushions for the feet, with perhaps a small mat at the bedside or fire-place, and finally fair-sized central floor carpets. As Henry VIII. spent lavishly on furnishing his palaces, it is quite likely that Holbein specially introduced the Turkey carpet into his picture, as being rich in colour, rare and costly. There are some excellent papers on the subject in *Archæologia*.

V. L. OLIVER.

Sunninghill.

SIR OSCAR OLIPHANT (12 S. vii. 349).—According to Allibone's 'Dictionary of English Literature,' he was the author of 'Firwin,' a Novel, London, 1856, and of 'China: a Popular History,' 1857. An extract from *The Athenæum*, 1857, p. 1110, is given, protesting "against popular histories by writers who have no knowledge"

of their subjects, "save what they have gleaned in the most careless and indiscriminate manner from others." After this is "see 'Sir Oscar Oliphant's China Reviewed,' by R. W. Williams, 1857, 8vo," about which Allibone, under Williams, R. W., merely refers to Oliphant. Kirk's 'Supplement to Allibone' adds 'Collected Poems,' London, 1857.

Sir Oscar Oliphant does not appear in the Index of Shaw's 'Knights of England' in which is incorporated 'A Complete List of Knights Bachelors dubbed in Ireland.' Perhaps there was a change of surname.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

MRS. O. F. WALTON (12 S. vi. 336; vii. 317, 358).—Your correspondent at the last reference was mistaken as to the Rev. John Deck, the father of Mrs. Walton. He was Incumbent of St. Stephen's, Hull, not of Christ's Church.

J. T. F.

ETYMOLOGY OF "LIVERPOOL" (12 S. vii. 68, 96, 188, 254, 313, 373).—With reference to my note on p. 96, careful examination of the original shows the rendering of Livermead in Cockington, *circa* 1200, to have been "Lefremede," and not "Lafremede," in the cartulary of Torre Abbey.

Apropos of MR. HARRISON'S contention that the word *hlif*s only meant "protection" in a strictly military sense, we have recently discovered, from the evidence of place-names on an old map in the Cockington Estate Office, "Castle Lane," "Castle Lane Fields," and "Warborough Park," and the finding of three large neolithic tools in the garden of the villa Chelston Tower, which are preserved in the museum of the Torquay Natural History Society, shows that undoubtedly an ancient British camp, hitherto unrecorded, formerly surmounted Thornhill, which is at the head of the Livermead valley. We have another instance in Devon illustrating the meaning of the word. On the road from Stover to Ilsington and Hey Tor is the little secluded village Liverton, lying in a gorge, worn by the Liverton brook between Tipley Hill, 240 feet, on the north, and Rora Down (or Mount Ararat as it is called locally), 330 feet above the village, on the south. Liverton is further protected by the cone known as Penn-wood which rises 240 feet above the level of the village to the east of Rora Down. None of these heights is known to have been a camp or "castle" as the fortified hill-tops of the *Domnonii* were called in Devon. The case

of Liverton rather discounts MR. HARRISON'S contention, and I suggest that as "pol" "mede" and "ton" are A.S., so *hleo*, *hleow* is A.S. for a sheltered spot (our word "lew"), from which Levermede, &c., may easily be derived. There is a Liverton and also a Liversedge in Yorkshire but I am unacquainted with the topographical conditions of the site of these place-names.

HUGH R. WATKIN.

CORRY (12 S. vii. 350).—The following inscription is on a magnificent monument to Isaac Corry's memory in St. Mary's Church, Newry. It is on the base of the monument, added some years after the main inscription:—

"This Tablet is to the Memory of HENRY PERY CORRY | Son of the Right Honorable ISAAC CORRY | Born July 1796 | Beloved. Admired and Regretted | He died December 1825 | at Edinburgh | Where the Officers of the Regiment he had but just entered | Have erected a Tribute to his Memory | In Record of a Mind, too Brilliant and too Good | to be Forgotten."

The *Newry Telegraph* for Jan. 6, 1826, announces his death:—

"On the 28<sup>th</sup> Dec., at Peirs Hill Barracks, Edinburgh, in consequence of a kick from a horse, Henry Pery Corry, Esq., 6<sup>th</sup> Dragoon Guards, aged 28."

HENRY B. SWANZY.

MRS. E. B. MAWR (12 S. vi. 251).—This lady was, I believe, the Mrs. Emma Mawr whom I had the pleasure of meeting in Bucarest a score of years ago.

She was the widow of a Dr. Mawr who occupied with her a leading position in the British Colony in Romania towards the end of the last century. Dr. Mawr died leaving her a widow with two sons. The eldest, Frederick G., was in the British Military Service and attained the rank of Captain in the 2nd Battalion of the Welsh Regt., while his brother Frank entered the 7th Regiment of Cavalry called Calarashi in the Romanian Army. Both married. Frederick died, a few years after I met him in Cork, but when I left Romania Frank, who was a widower, was residing at Kalarashi on the Danube. He had one charming little daughter whom I used to meet when she was on a visit to her grandmother at 87 Calea Zadorilor in Bucarest.

Mrs. Emma Mawr followed her husband on Dec. 2, 1901 and was buried a couple of days afterwards in the Bellio Cemetery. Before she died she entrusted me with a letter addressed to the then Lord Bishop of

Gibraltar to be delivered after her death. This request I duly attended to. Mrs. Mawr had been a *persona grata* with Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth of Romania (Carmen Sylva) and as the Calea where Mrs. Mawr had died was in a remote district of the capital I addressed a letter to the Queen informing her of the sad event. A few days afterwards I received a gracious acknowledgment from Her Majesty stating that whilst she was grieved to hear of the passing of her old friend she thanked me "for my thoughtfulness in writing as otherwise the sad occurrence might not have reached her for some time as Madame Mawr had lived for the last few years in retirement owing to her age and infirmities." Mrs. Mawr was aged 80 when she died.

R. STEWART PATTERSON,

Chaplain H.M. Forces (retired) and to the  
Legation and British Colony in Romania.

19 Heathurst Road, Sanderstead, Surrey.

BEATSTER (12 S. vii. 267, 318).—In Yarmouth this is always printed Beetster.

Pipen he coulde, and fishe, and nettes bete  
Chaucer's 'Reve's Tale.'

Chaucer adds

Of Norfolk was this Reve of which I tell.

WILLIAM DE CASTRE.

I am writing these few lines at the distance of three miles from the important Netherland port of Ymuiden, also a great seafishing centre. I have seen the women at work repairing the fishing nets. They are called here *Boetsters*. This shows how old the name *Beetster* must be. It dates back to the time when virtually the same language was spoken on the English south-east and east coasts as was in use at that period from Boulogne to the mouth of the Weser on the continent.

W. DEL COURT.

HOATHER (12 S. vii. 331).—If a place-name a likely source of Hoather (with Hoad, and Hoathley, its variations) is the parish of Hoath, six miles from Canterbury, Kent.

If a trade-name its source may be Heath or Heather (see Halliwell's 'Dict. of Archaic Words'). In Sussex "hoth" is a dialect word for furze or gorse, usually found on heaths and commons.

The 'English Dialect Dictionary' says "Hoath or hoth: a heath; only found in place-names."

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

Hoath and Hoather are names indigenous in East and West Hoathley in Sussex.

HYLTON B. DALE.

ELIZABETH (RUNDLE) CHARLES (12 S. iii. 414; iv. 337).—Readers of 'N. & Q.' will be pleased to know that the tablet erected to the memory of this gifted writer and benefactress upon the walls of "Combe-Edge," Oakhill Way, Hampstead, has now been restored to its former state. For nearly two years the inscription and dates were quite obliterated, and afterwards only partially rendered visible.

CECIL CLARKE.

THE "GOOSE CLUB" (12 S. vii. 310, 354).—SIR WILLOUGHBY MAXCOCK has quite mistaken my original query. Probably it was not clear enough.

Between 1850 and 1860 "Goose Clubs" came into existence. By whom, and where were they originated? The 'N.E.D.' gives a definition: "An association formed to provide the members with geese." One quotation is given (1859): "Turkeys from the country: Goose Clubs in town."

There is an old song called 'The Goose Club' which was possibly written in the early sixties, the first verse of which is:—

Joe Pickles to his Wife did say' on the 1st of last  
September—  
"Twas banyan time last Christmas Day, old lady,  
you remember.  
This year might bring the same ill-luck, so to  
ensure some spruce grub,  
I'll tell you what I'll do, my duck, I'll take and  
join a Goose Club."

The song describes the disastrous result of his investment, and finishes:—

If you join Goose Clubs after this, you'll have no  
right to holler,  
At all events 'twou't be amiss just to have a joint  
to foller.

I seem to remember having seen in public-house windows a card with the legend "Join our Christmas Goose Club."

J. H. LESLIE, Lieut.-Col.

CLAUDIUS SHAW, ROYAL ARTILLERY (12 S. vii. 269).—I have now ascertained that Claudius Shaw died at Cobridge, in Staffordshire on Nov. 10, 1875, and was buried at Salwarpe, near Droitwich, on Nov. 13.

He was the author of a book entitled 'The Artilleryman's Pocket Companion,' the second edition of which was published, without date, probably about 1855. A third edition appeared, also without date, as by "Duncan Blanckley Shaw, K.S.F., &c., Late Captain 90th or Stirlingshire Militia, and Lieutenant Artillery, late British Auxiliary Legion." There is a copy in the British Museum library.



Who was D. B. Shaw? I have the published lists of the British Auxiliary Legion of Spain, for 1835 to 1837, but his name does not appear therein.

J. H. LESLIE, Lieut.-Col.

BUDÆUS (12 S. vii. 332).—Budæus makes no such statement in his 'De Asse et partibus eius.' Chalmers's erroneous assertion is dishd up again in H. J. Rose's 'New General Biographical Dictionary,' in which the greater part of the article on Budæus is taken *verbatim* from Chalmers. What we have in this latter dictionary is apparently a distorted version of the story given by Ludovicus Regius (Louis Le Roy) on p. 16 of his Latin 'Life of Budæus,' published at Paris in 1540: "Nuptiarum etiam die, qui est lætitiæ & hilaritati dicatus, minimum tres horas studuisse commemorant."

Towards the end of book v. of the 'De Asse,' ed. 1551, p. 793, and in a letter of his to Sir Thomas More ('Budæi Epistolæ,' 1531, pp.v. *sqq.*), part of which was entered by Southey in his 'Commonplace Book,' i. 165 *sq.*, Budé informs us that he was not led by his wife and children to neglect his studies. In a letter to Cuthbert Tunstall, printed also in editions of Erasmus's 'Epistolæ' (coll. 148 *sqq.* in the London ed. of 1642, and No. 583 in Mr. P. S. Allen's second volume), he calls Philologia his "altera conjux" and says that the attractions of his wife and children had no power to separate him from this "Aegeria."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Much Hadham, Herts.

RICHARD ELWELL, WINCHESTER SCHOLAR (12 S. vii. 350).—He matriculated, as son of John of Westminster, gent., at Wadham College, on May 15, 1793, aged 18; but apparently did not take a degree.

A. R. BAYLEY.

For some details of his life see 'Registers of Wadham Coll., Oxon.,' ed. by R. B. Gardiner, 2 vols., 1889-95.

H. G. HARRISON.

INSCRIPTION ON BELL (12 S. vii. 332).—A rubbing of the inscription mentioned by H. C. may be seen at the Library of the Society of Antiquaries. It will be found to be:—

CÆLESTES AVDITE SONOS MORTALES IW 1593.

I understand this as an invocation to mortals to listen to celestial sounds. This motto has not been found on any other bell,

so far as I am aware. I should conjecture that the Warden of Winchester College directed it to be cast on the bell. I see that the words *sonos* and *mortales* are transposed in the book on the 'Bells of Hampshire' lately published by the Rev. W. E. Colchester.

AMHERST D. TYSSEN.

59 Priory Road, N W.6.

ELIZABETH CHUDLEIGH, DUCHESS OF KINGSTON (12 S. vii. 290, 336, 358).—In giving the date of the Duchess's death as 1785 I made a slip of the pen which I regret, as it has given some correspondents the trouble of correcting an error which was obvious, as I believe every authority is in agreement as to the year in which the Duchess died. I am greatly obliged for the several letters that have reached me direct, and for the others which have appeared in 'N. & Q.' The mystery at present remains unsolved. The evidence is in favour of the body having been buried in France, and possibly there I may find my answer.

W. COURTHOPE FORMAN.

Compton Down, near Winchester.

MR. ALECK ABRAHAMS has omitted the date of *The Pall Mall Magazine* which contains Miss Louisa Parr's 'Elizabeth Chudleigh.' It is July, 1900.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

SPENCER (12 S. vii. 331).—Hodnell is in Co. Warwick, not Worcester. It is now more or less in the parish of Ladbroke, and some account of it, with a Spencer pedigree, will be found in my recent history of that parish. The pastures of Hodnell were the foundation of the wealth of Althorp.

S. H. A. H.

MASTER GUNNER (12 S. v. 153, 212, 277; vi. 22, 158, 197, 253; vii. 91).—The importance of this office in former days will be easily apprehended by a reference to 10 S. iv. 293, where the peculiar gun-carriages first used by Marlborough at Blenheim and Ramillies are discussed. It is probable that on those occasions the Duke was his own Master Gunner-in-Chief.

N. H.

AUTHOR WANTED (12 S. vii. 311, 359).—I do not believe any one described Genealogy as "the science of fools with long memories." Surely it was Heraldry which was so branded. Planché in his 'Pursuivant of Arms,' (my copy undated but about 1851, I think) refers in his 'Preliminary Observations'

to this "smart saying," but does not mention the name of the man who thus contemptuously spoke of Heraldry which Planché himself considered the shorthand of history.

R. S. B.

"NEW EXCHANGE," LONDON (12 S. vii. 371).—This Exchange, originally known as "The Bursse of Britain" was built in 1608, and opened in 1609 by James I. It stood on part of the site of Durham House on the south side of the Strand, now occupied by houses Nos. 54 to 64. Coutts's Bank, before its removal to the north side of the Strand, being in the centre. The New Exchange was demolished in 1737.

Exeter Exchange stood on the site of Exeter House on the north side of the Strand; its exact position may be seen in Roquette's 'Survey,' 1746. It was cleared away in 1830.

J. P. DE C.

This bazaar was erected in 1608 on the south side of the Strand directly facing what is now Bedford Street. James I. gave it the title of "Britain's Burse." Strype, bk. vi. p. 75, describes it as follows:—

"In the place where certain old stables stood belonging to this house (Durham House) is the New Exchange, being furnished with shops on both sides, the walls both below and above stairs, for milliners, sempstresses, and other trades that furnish dresses; and is a place of great resort and trade for the nobility and gentry, and such as have occasion for such commodities."

It was taken down in 1737. For further particulars I would refer MISS CHATWIN to 'London, Past and Present,' by Wheatley and Cunningham. In that same work she will find a description of 'Exeter Change' a later establishment of an analogous kind, which stood where Burleigh Street, Strand, now is.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

The "New Exchange" in the Strand is undoubtedly meant by this allusion; the best summary of its history was provided by the late Dr. T. N. Brushfield, F.S.A., "Britain's Burse or the New Exchange," reprinted 1903 from the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*. It was built, 1608, by Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, on the site of the stables of Durham House, and continued with more or less success until 1737, when shops and dwelling-houses were erected on the site (Maitland, p. 736). These still exist although sadly mutilated and may be identified as the premises on the south side of the Strand

west of Durham House Yard, formerly occupied by Messrs. Coutts's Bank.

Exeter Change was an entirely different building although originating as one of the imitators that the success of the "New Exchange" late in the seventeenth century occasioned. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's allusion to the "New Exchange" just predates its disreputable period. There is a view illustrating the *boutiques* or stalls of about this date in the illustrations to some periodical or novel as yet not identified. The title is 'The Unlucky Glee.' I am not familiar with any view of the exterior.

ALECK ABRAHAM.

R. DALTON BARHAM (12 S. vii. 349).—Richard Harris Dalton Barham, eldest son of the author of the 'Ingoldsby Legends,' matriculated at Oriel College on Mar. 12, 1834, aged 18; B.A. 1838; Rector of Lolworth, co. Cambridge, 1839-75; and died Apr. 28, 1886. He wrote the 'Life and Letters of R. H. Barham; with Selections from his Miscellaneous Poems,' 2 vols., 8vo, 1870; and the 'Life and Remains of Theodore Hook' (his father's friend), 2 vols., sm. 8vo, 1849.

A. R. BAYLEY.

Richard Harris Dalton Barham was the eldest son of the Rev. Richard Harris Barham, the author of the 'Ingoldsby Legends.' He was born at Westwell, Kent, October, 1815, and was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and at Oriel Coll., Oxon., B.A. 1838. He was Rector of Lolworth, Cambs, from 1839-75. For the last twenty-three years of his life he lived at Dawlish, where he died April 28, 1886. He published the 'Life of T. E. Hook,' in 1849, and the 'Life and Letters' of his father in 1870. So far as I am aware no collected poems of his were ever published.

H. G. HARRISON.

R. Dalton Barham was the eldest, and sole surviving, son of "Thomas Ingoldsby."

Richard Harris Dalton Barham, born in 1815, was for many years Rector of Lolworth, near St. Ives (Hunts), and being fragile in health retired to South Devon, dying at Dawlish on Apr. 28, 1886. He was the author of a 'Life of Theodore Hook' in 1848: and of one of his father, Richard Harris Barham, in 1870—a later (and slightly altered) edition of which appeared in 1880.

Besides the fugitive pieces which appeared in *Bentley's Miscellany* the Rev. R. H. D.

Barham wrote a short story entitled 'The Rubber of Life,' which appeared in 1841 and was reprinted in 1854. Mr. Barham also designed a frontispiece ('The Spectre of Tappington') to his father's 'Legends.'  
R. B.

DOMESTIC HISTORY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY (12 S. vii. 191, 216, 257, 295).—Afternoon tea dates back much earlier than 1857, though it may have been, and probably was, an occasional rather than a daily custom. See p. 7 of David Garrick's 'Peep behind the Scenes, 1772, where this passage occurs:—

"First woman: You and I will drink a dish of tea together in comfort this afternoon."

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

DIXONS OF BEESTON (12 S. vii. 331).—I suggest that reference to these two grants might possibly prove profitable:—

"Dixon, James, of London (descended from Dixon of the Bishopric of Durham), by Robert Cooke (Clarenceux). Stowe M.S. 670, fo. 81b.

"Dixon, George, of Rainshaw, co. Durham. Grant of crest 14 Sep. 1615, by Richd. St George. Stowe MS. 714, fo. 146; Add. MS. 14, 295, fo. 107b."

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.

HIGH CONSTABLES (12 S. vii. 349).—Your correspondent is referred to 'The Office of Constable,' by Joseph Ritson (second edition, London, 1815); 'The Justice of the Peace and Parish Officer,' by Richard Burn, Clerk (In the Savoy, 1756); Tomline's 'Law Directory' (London, 1820).

WM. SELF WEEKS.

"YOU BET YOUR BOTTOM DOLLAR" (12 S. vii. 211, 318).—This is still in use, although rather archaic. I remember a popular song, about 1878, to a tune from Offenbach's 'Geneviève,' beginning:—

I'm a dandy copper of the Broadway Squad,  
and having as a chorus:—

We're snoozers, we're bruisers  
Don't give a d—n.  
You can bet your bottom dollar  
We don't wear a paper collar,  
&c., &c.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

St. Louis, Mo.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED (12 S. vii. 351).—

3. Thou, for my sake, at Alla's shrine,  
And I—at any God's for thine!

are the words ending an address from Hinda to Hafed in the Fire Worshipers ('Lalla Kookh,' by Thomas Moore) They are the 310th and 311th lines of the fourth division of the poem.

WILLIAM GILBERT, F.R.N.S.

## Notes on Books.

*Four Plays of Gil Vicente.* Edited from the *editio princeps* (1562), with Translation and Notes by Aubrey F. G. Bell. (Cambridge University Press, 1l. net.)

THE student of European literature, even if he do not occupy himself specially with Portuguese, must find a place in his mental picture of the whole for Gil Vicente. And, whatever be his main study, that place should not be fixed somewhere in the remote background, where details become vague, and the poet's significance meagre. For Gil Vicente has three or four good claims to high consideration. To the curious, he presents a set of personal problems—in which respect his life not a little resembles Shakespeare's. What we know about him amounts to little. Yet that little has recently been increased and the accounts given in encyclopædias and text-books now require certain corrections in the light of new study—notably the discoveries and the arguments of Senhor Anselmo Braamcamp Freire. There was a goldsmith, Gil Vicente, and, contemporaneously, a poet Gil Vicente. There has been a readiness to make of these two separate persons; but more accurate information and better considered criticism now identify them, though here and there arises cause for doubt. It would seem too that descriptions of Gil Vicente as a student of jurisprudence, or a learned person of any kind, have now to be dismissed as without foundation. The commonly given dates of his birth and death should also be revised: Aubrey Bell in his Introduction, suggests c. 1465 to 1536 or 1537, instead of 1475 or 1480 to 1557.

Although his origin and family and many questions of date and place remain full of obscurity, we possess a good deal of picturesque detail and anecdote as to his life at the Portuguese Court, and its many successes and vicissitudes; and there is much of an interesting nature to be traced out and surmised, from allusions and familiarities in his work, concerning his probable rustic origin. He was actor too, as well as playwright; and in all this, yet again, offers obvious matter for comparison with Shakespeare.

Above all, however, Vicente is a great poet; he wants indeed little of being among the few greatest. So wide is his range, so fearless and stinging his wit, so vivid his presentment of character, and so perfect does he show himself in delicacy, music, and imagination in his flights of lyrical poetry that it is worth learning Portuguese for the sake of reading him. The work before us should then receive attention and a welcome. Mr. Bell's Introduction deals fully and competently, and in the light of the most recent work on the subject, with the poet's life and plays, his quality as dramatist and poet, and his position in literature. The Plays offered—text and English translation in parallel columns—are the 'Auto da Alma,' the 'Exhortação da Guerra,' the 'Farsa dos Almocreves,' and the 'Tragicomedia Pastoral da Serra da Estrela.'

The translation is not invariably happy—it follows the verse scheme of the original and is rhymed: but this has frequently involved sacrificing the more important characteristics of wit,

delicacy and simplicity. This is most to be regretted in the 'Auto da Alma,' where the intrusion of dull *clichés* and of words out of tune sometimes makes a painful disparity between the English and the Portuguese. To take but one example—the Angel's words,

A hospeda tem graça tanta  
fauosha tantos fauores,

become

Such grace is hers that nought can smirch,  
Such favours will she show to thee,  
That innkeeper.

(The discerning reader will perceive at once that smirch is wanted to rhyme with 'Church.) It was a pity to entangle oneself in a scheme which required such filling out as this.

Mr. Aubrey Bell compares the 'Auto da Alma' to the 'Dream of Gerontius,' aptly, we think, though the comparison, after the correspondences have been seen, resolves itself into a contrast.

Vicente's qualities and limitations as a dramatist and something of his character as a man, are more plainly to be seen in the other three plays of this volume. His patriotism, his skill in expressing magnificence, his pleasant roughness, and his lyrical eloquence come out in the 'Exhortation to War': in the farce of 'The Carriers' we have his turn of satire, sharp and yet good-humoured, having for its object the poor nobleman who strives to keep up an appearance of grandeur. The pastoral is a simple production which owes its charm to the peculiar quality of Vicente's genius. None of these has plot; and in all the characters are types rather than individuals: but types very vividly portrayed.

Mr. Bell supplies a few good notes, a bibliography and a list of the proverbs which appear in Gil Vicente's works.

*Johnson Club Papers.* By Various Hands. Second Series. (Fisher Unwin, 10s. 6d. net.)

WE have read these papers with great interest and cordially commend them to the innumerable lovers of the great Doctor outside that body-guard of his memory, the Johnson Club.

True members of the Club all the writers approve themselves, first by their affectionate study of him and all topics and persons connected with him, and secondly by the success with which each in turn carries over to the reader the familiar, but yet ever-fresh, sense of Johnson's genius and character. Perhaps no old student will find much that is new to him in these pages so far as hard facts go—but he will find a convenient account of many subjects, one or two interesting originals not very easily accessible otherwise, as well as pages of pleasant reading.

Of the contributors to this volume the Club has to mourn the loss of three. Henry B. Wheatley's paper on 'Johnson's Monument and Parr's Epitaph on Johnson' is one of the first that readers will turn to. It contains the text of a letter from Parr to Boswell, of December, 1791, not hitherto printed. A study of Johnson's expletives could not but furnish entertaining material,—and this composes the essay by Spencer Leigh Hughes. Sir George Radford had contributed a most interesting account of the making of the Dictionary.

Dr. Johnson's relations with persons are represented here principally by papers on 'Dr. Dodd' (by Sir Chartres Biron), 'Lord Monboddo' (by Mr. Edward Clodd), and 'Sir Joshua Reynolds' (by Mr. L. C. Thomas). His opinions on Ireland and on the nature of Liberty have a peculiar interest at the moment: they are dealt with respectively by Mr. John O'Connor and Mr. E. S. P. Haynes. What Johnson might have done or been if the course of his life and opinions had taken a slightly different turn, is a more interesting question than it proves itself in most cases—more profitable too, for the unfulfilled possibilities of Johnson make up a great part of his force. Mr. Roscoe's 'Dr. Johnson and the Law,' and Sir Charles Russell's 'Dr. Johnson and the Catholic Church' illustrate this well. Mr. A. B. Walkley discusses 'Johnson and the Theatre' with all the liveliness, suggestiveness and abundance of information that his readers have learned to expect of him. The most intimate of the essays is that by Mr. H. S. Scott on 'Johnson's Character as shown in his Writings'—by which is intended the actual self-portraiture therein detected or confessed.

## Obituary.

### LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY.

WITH very deep regret do we learn the death of this accomplished writer of verse and student of literature, who has been for many years a contributor and a warm friend to 'N. & Q.' It occurred at Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, on the 2nd inst., in her 59th year. The only child of General P. R. Guiney, she was born in Boston, U.S.A., and educated in America, but has resided much in England, connecting herself especially with Oxford. Her original work, from 1885 onwards, runs to several volumes both of prose and verse—of the latter, 'England and Yesterday,' may be specially mentioned; and she has edited selections from James Clarence Mangan, Dr. T. W. Parson's Translation of Dante, and Vaughan's 'Mount of Olives.' Her keenness as a scholar was not greater than her generosity as a critic; she had the gift of bracing praise; and there must be many whose literary efforts will lose half their zest for the lack of her ready sympathy.

## 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, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4.; corrected proofs to the Athenæum Press, 11 and 13 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4.

ALL communications intended for insertion in our columns should bear the name and address of the sender—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

CORRIGENDA.—*Ante p.* 320, col. 1, l. 27, for "Bishop Brantingham" read *Bishop Brantingham*—P. 358, col. 1, l. 11, for "thrummers" read *thrummes*.—P. 378, col. 2, l. 5 from bottom, for "Bernhard Bar, &c." read *Bench and Bar, &c.*

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## Notes.

## THE PROVINCE OF SONNING.

THIS "province," mentioned in the foundation charter of Chertsey in 666, may be identified with the "Seven Hundreds of Windsor Forest," and had the noteworthy geld assessment of 300 hides (297½ exactly, according to Mr. Baring's 'Tables'). From the topographical point of view it has two distinguishing points.

1. The former episcopal manor (or hundred) of Sonning cut the greater part of the "province" off from the rest of Berkshire, for it extended right across the county from Sonning on the Thames, through Wokingham, to Sandhurst on the borders of Hampshire and Surrey. The use of ecclesiastical lordships as boundaries or marks, specially useful on account of their sacred character, may be noticed elsewhere: e.g., the Bishop of Lincoln's hundreds of Dorchester and Thame effectually separated the Chil-

tern Hundreds from the rest of Oxfordshire, and these hundreds remained West Saxon till Bensington was taken by Offa in 777, quite a century after the northern area had become Mercian. It is therefore reasonable to explain Sonning in a similar way, as a device to protect the Windsor Forest district from aggression, in this case West Saxon aggression; though it is true that a small part, the later Charlton Hundred, lay to the west of the bulwark.

2. The "province" contained three detached portions of Wiltshire. The largest, extending from Wokingham to Twyford, was physically within Sonning manor and so part of the mark; the others, to the southwest, would naturally belong to Charlton Hundred. All three fragments were members of the manor and hundred of Amesbury, 40 to 45 miles away. Amesbury is notable. It was a royal manor with traditions of ancient dignity, for it contains Stonehenge, and was the reputed burial-place of the British hero Ambrosius. It had artificially attached to it not only these fragments of Berkshire, but two considerable manors in the Jutish part of Hampshire—Lyndhurst in the New Forest and Bowcombe in the Isle of Wight—though they were not incorporated in Wiltshire as the Sonning fragments were.

The attachment of these distant manors can be explained most readily by regarding them as relics of ancient conquests of the West Saxon kings. Ceadwalla may have done it, when in restoring the broken unity of Wessex he ravaged "Kent" and "Wight" and annexed the latter to his own kingdom.

It is natural to look for a district of 300 hides in the Tribal Hidage. There are but two areas of that assessment which remain unappropriated—those of Sweodora (or Sweodora) and Færpinga (or Færvinga). The latter seems more likely, but has the ancient marginal note, "Færpinga is in Middle England," which the Windsor Forest district was not, except by contrast with Wight. If this note be disregarded, Færpinga will fit into the scheme easily enough. It has been suggested elsewhere that the two districts of Arosæta 600 and Færpinga 300 have been displaced in the extant texts of the 'Tribal Hidage,' and should follow Wihtgara with its 600 hides; thus at once making up the exact tale of the Mercian 30,000 and (adding Aro to Wiht) showing the traditional 1,200 hides for the Jutes of south Hampshire. It is obvious that the attachment to Amesbury of manors both in

Wight and in the Windsor Forest district agrees with this re-arrangement, which makes Færpinga follow the hidage of Wight. But if the suggestion be rejected, the previous one must be revived, viz., that there are 900 hides unrecorded in the Mercian part of the Hidage, of which 600 were in "Wight" (the Meon-dwellers) and 300 in some district unknown, but possibly round Wallingford, where a church of St. Rumbold reveals early Mercian influence. In this case "Aro" will almost inevitably denote the central part of Berkshire and the following perfect topographical sequence results: Wantage (Unecung), "Aro" (? Ora, now Oare), Sonning (Færpinga) in Berks, Billington (Bilniga) and Wing (Witehung: Widerigga) in Bucks. The circle will be completed if Aylesbury and Headington represent the capitals of the East and West Willa respectively.

In either case the hypothesis may be stated thus: the Færpingas or Færwingas were an advance party, possibly of the Jutes of Wight, who established themselves in the woodlands of East Berks, and were first overrun and perhaps annexed by Wulfric of Mercia, but afterwards conquered by Ceadwalla of Wessex. The Mercians coming to the rescue, Sonning was agreed upon as a boundary manor and given to the local bishop, while Ceadwalla retained the western fringe of the tribal land, of which three fragments continued to be in Wiltshire till lately and give testimony, as the Channel Islands give testimony to the lost Normandy. Afterwards, of course, the whole area became West Saxon.

J. BROWNBILL.

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE ALDEBURGH RECORDS.—I.

(See *ante*, pp. 141, 184, 225, 287, 327, 366.)

##### CHAMBERLAIN'S ACCOUNT-BOOKS.

1584

The reference to "sallet oyle" is interesting, from which our misnomer of "salad" oil is derived.

p<sup>d</sup> to Robte Lambe for whitinge of y<sup>e</sup> churche . . . . . xxii<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Roger morrys the Curate y<sup>e</sup> xxx<sup>th</sup> daye of April 85: Due to m<sup>r</sup> Doctor for Lactage . . . . . xxvi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> charges of y<sup>e</sup> Findinge of certeine bookes besouthe . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for a shete & sope at y<sup>e</sup> buriall of Ales cottingham . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to m<sup>r</sup> Fremen for ii pints of sallet Oyle . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup>  
 more to him for ii bowestrings . . . . . ii<sup>d</sup>

more for sallet oyle . . . . . iii<sup>d</sup>  
 more for pfume Frankinsens a perser bitt & white paper fetched by Eves . . . . . x<sup>d</sup> ob.  
 p<sup>d</sup> to m<sup>r</sup> Foxe for ii pursivants th<sup>t</sup> came w<sup>th</sup> the Counsell Letters . . . . . x<sup>s</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for iii bagges to putt in y<sup>e</sup> Courte Roules iii<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Harry Lambe for tryminge of y<sup>e</sup> Chauncell . . . . . vi.ii<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Thoms Lovenes for ii destress for y<sup>e</sup> Toune & y<sup>e</sup> actions . . . . . x<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to M<sup>r</sup> hunt for powder th<sup>t</sup> he shotte of when S<sup>r</sup> Charles Framingm was in toune . . . . . xxvi<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to m<sup>r</sup> periman for the players . . . . . x<sup>s</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for whippinge of the Roges . . . . . viii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Robte nelson for a Comunion clothe ix<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> bringinge of m<sup>r</sup> Doctors stuffe to Toune . . . . . xxxiii<sup>s</sup> iv<sup>d</sup>

1585

Poplar is still called "pople" hereabouts. The "queathe worde" (or bequest word of John Bee) is worthy of notice, and the word "queathe" has not been long extinct.

(Good list of townsmens names under "Herbage").

p<sup>d</sup> for iii<sup>or</sup> menne for watchinge in y<sup>e</sup> m<sup>he</sup> for feare of the cattell dryvinge . . . . . xvi<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Hille for xix Lodes cariedge of watermill gravell into the marsh . . . . . xii<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>  
 (more entries of "watermill" gravel).  
 p<sup>d</sup> to wilm skansbye for whippinge of forgas . . . . . v<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for a seve to sifte powder in & for pece of heare . . . . . x<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Robte bredshame & marret for rowinge m<sup>r</sup> Bayliffs to Orfourde . . . . . xii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Smithe the Clarke for his di yerer wagis dewe at Christmes . . . . . xxv<sup>s</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for whippinge of Lamisons maide & pagies mayde . . . . . iiiii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Thoms Hooker for meat th<sup>t</sup> m<sup>r</sup> baylies hadde whe thei went to London by water . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup> viiiiii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to m<sup>r</sup> Frema for a pople bourde & nayles . . . . . xii<sup>c</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Francis Forma y<sup>e</sup> iiiii<sup>th</sup> of Februarie 86 for certeyne lynings for a doblot for gates Taffita for Facinge of his Coate silke & silke buttens & for pchement & paper Fette for the tounes use at christmes was Twelmonth last past . . . . . xii<sup>s</sup> i<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for whippinge of michells wiff & ii more . . . . . viii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Gryffin for the dyet of the Judge of y<sup>e</sup> admiralte when he came to take a note of mcnnes names . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to gates his wiffo y<sup>e</sup> vii<sup>th</sup> of maye 86 for a Coyfe & other things for Febres gyrl . . . . . xii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to John Tedboll for his queathe woorde of John Bee . . . . . iiiii<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to the viceadmiralls menne, W<sup>m</sup> Depwell & Timothie garratte y<sup>e</sup> xxiii<sup>th</sup> of marche for the moytie of iiiii<sup>or</sup> porpases & their shillinge i<sup>d</sup> . . . . . vi<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to m<sup>r</sup> Baytie bence for a firkin of butter for thuse of the Toune . . . . . xiii<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to w<sup>m</sup> skrutton for cuttinge downe of Tymber in Snape Woode . . . . . vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> Joyner for tryminge of m<sup>r</sup> Doctors stooles . . . . . vi<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for whippinge of a cupple . . . . . v<sup>d</sup>

p<sup>d</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> quenes monne .. .. xx<sup>s</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to skrutton for makinge of the plancher of  
 the halle steyres .. .. vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>

1586

Poor Forgas whipped again! She was doubtless an "incorrigible maide," and gave great trouble to the authorities, but might not more humane treatment have produced better results.

"Caves," viz., canvas. Many such entries in these early records. The body was carried on the "byere" in winding sheet, and buried uncoffined.

p<sup>d</sup> to m<sup>r</sup> Richeson for ii Cades of herings one  
 barrell of herings a qter of Codde & ii  
 couple of Lings for Judge Clinche .. iii<sup>ll</sup> x<sup>s</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to blinde Harrie w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> cosent of m<sup>r</sup> baylie  
 y<sup>e</sup> iii<sup>de</sup> daye of April 87 to bye him an in-  
 strument .. .. xv<sup>s</sup>  
 more to him (Robert Nelson) for carienge of  
 the monie to Thetfloorde to the Audite w<sup>ch</sup>  
 was lent to the Earle .. .. xi<sup>s</sup>  
 Gyven to my L. admiralls players y<sup>e</sup> 28 of  
 maye 87 .. .. xx<sup>s</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Blinde Harrie y<sup>e</sup> 8 daye of June 87 to buy  
 him an Instrument .. .. xxv<sup>s</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Francis Forma for iii yardes of caves to  
 make a sheet for catchepooles wiffe .. ii<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for the bell Ringing for hir & hir buryall  
 more to him for ii yardes & a qt of Denshire  
 curseye at iii<sup>s</sup> y<sup>e</sup> yarde & for iii yardes of  
 white cotten for gates his doblet .. .. xi<sup>s</sup>  
 To Richarde Baker for whippinge of Forgas  
 Gyven to the Quenes players y<sup>e</sup> 19 of Julie .. x<sup>ll</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Thoms Dowe for carienge of a lre to Syr  
 Robte Southewells .. .. iii<sup>ll</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Anthonie Benedicke for his wagis in  
 kopeing y<sup>e</sup> Drumme for y<sup>e</sup> watche .. .. x<sup>s</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to John Browne for mendinge of the pavinge  
 of the market .. .. vi<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Robte Bredlie for y<sup>e</sup> taske monie .. xxx<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>ll</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to w<sup>m</sup> skrutton for makinge of Footsteppes  
 for y<sup>e</sup> Beacons & mendinge of y<sup>e</sup> Southe  
 grate .. .. iii<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>

ARTHUR T. WINN.

Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

(To be continued.)

AN ESSAY IN COMMUNISM.

It is probably well known that the Pilgrim Fathers went out as agents of a joint stock company. They were resolved to seek freedom for their religious worship—freedom which could only be found beyond the seas. But their enterprise had to be financed. There were few men of means amongst them. They made overtures to the Virginia Company, but nothing came of them. They contemplated negotiations with the Dutch Netherlands Company, again without success. Ultimately, their representative Robert Cushman, whom they

had sent to England, came to terms with a company of "Adventurers" (headed by a Mr. Weston), who provided the capital on the basis of 10% shares. Each colonist also who went in person was credited with a 10% share, and 20% if he adventured 10% in property as well. The terms of the undertaking were that the Colony should be supported by the company, and should work only for the company. At the end of seven years the capital and profits, including houses, lands, goods and chattels, should be divided amongst all the shareholders. The colonists were much dissatisfied with the terms of the agreement, and complained that Cushman had exceeded his instructions. They refused to sign, and sailed without doing so. When they reached New England, however, they were compelled by circumstances to start the colony on the basis of a common life, and so continued till the spring of 1623. By that time their condition had become so deplorable, owing to their own misfortunes, sickness, failure of their crops, and difficulties with the Indians, and owing also to the failure of the adventurers to send them adequate supplies, that they felt that there was

"small hope of doing good in that common course of labour, that formerly they were in. And considering that self love wherewith every man, in a measure more or less loveth and preferreth his own good before his neighbours': and also the base disposition of some drones that as at other times so now especially would be most burdensome to the rest, it was therefore thought best that every man should use the best diligence he could for his own preservation."

Thus Winslow describes their abandonment, at any rate, for a time, of the communistic system.

Bradford's account is fuller and reflects more of the mind of the student. It is worthy to be read at length in his own characteristic style with his quaint spelling.

"The experience that was had in this comone course and condition, tried sundrie years, and that amongst godly and sober men, may well evince the vanitie of that conceite of Plato's & other ancients, applauded by some of later times, that y<sup>e</sup> taking away of propertie, and bringing in comunitie, into a comone wealth, would make them happy and flourishing as if they were wiser than God. For this Comunitie, (so farr as it was) was found to breed much confusion & discontent, and retard much Employment, that should have been to their benefite and comfote. For y<sup>e</sup> yong men that were most able and fitte for labour and service, did repine that they should spend their time & strength to worke for other men's wives and children without any recompence. The strong, or man of parts, had no more in devision of victails

& cloathes then he that was weake, and not able to doe a quarter y<sup>e</sup> other could, this was thought Injustice. The aged and graver men to be ranked and equalised in labours and victails cloaths &c with y<sup>e</sup> meaner and younger sorte thought it some Indignitie and disrepecte unto them. And for men's wives to be commanded to doe service for other men, as dressing their meate washing their cloaths &c they deem it a kind of slaverie, neither could many husbands well brooke it. Upon y<sup>e</sup> poynte all being to have alike, and all to doe alike, they thought them selves in y<sup>e</sup> like condition and one as good as another: and so if it did not cut of [off] those relations that God hath set amongst men; yet it did at least much diminish and take of [off] y<sup>e</sup> mutual respects that should be preserved amongst them. And would have been worse if they had been men of another condition. Let none objecte this is men's corruption and nothing to y<sup>e</sup> course itselfe: I answer seeing all men have this corruption in them, God in his wisdome saw another course fiter for them."

Bradford writes from the point of view of a shrewd observer of human nature, and also of one who felt the responsibility of government. Probably most people will agree with him, and will believe that this action saved the colony. But it must be remembered that the colonists had adopted communism not because they liked it but because they were compelled. It was to them part of the yoke of servitude imposed upon them by the adventurers, against which they had protested from the first. A hated system was not likely to succeed. No form of government more depends upon the wholehearted conviction and goodwill of all the members than communism. It requires a very strong faith in the altruism of human nature to convince those who have anything to lose. To impose communism by compulsion is not the way to make genuine converts, much less when enforced, as in Russia, by massacre and torture. "Be my brother or I'll kill you"—does not make for brotherhood.

G. CUTHBERT BLAXLAND.

Ringshall Rectory, Stowmarket.

#### SWIFT AND PRINCE BUTLER.

IN 'The Public Spirit of the Whigs,' Swift compares one of Steele's statements to the logic of "poor Prince Butler," who believed that he was persecuted by Cardinal Pamfili and that he would continue to be persecuted after the Cardinal's death by his heirs and executors. The reference is elucidated by a broadside headed:—

"A Malicious Man makes Reasons. To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament Assembled. The Humble Petition

of Prince Butler. If he is a Fool, the Pope and all the Kings and People in Christendom are Fools, except King William and Malicious People."

In this petition Prince Butler alleges that on visiting Rome he was detained by Cardinal Pamfili in his house for a year; that he was followed to London by the Cardinal's emissaries who induced Charles II. to say that he was a madman; and that the Cardinal had continued to persecute him for twenty years, and had left directions in his will that his heirs should carry on the persecution. This petition Prince Butler supplemented by another headed:—

"Pray, Money or no Money, Right or Wrong, Irish or no Irish, Bastard or no Bastard, Lawyer or no Lawyer, Bawdy or not Bawdy, Alive or Dead, read from the first to the last word in the present case."

In it he refers to his great loss of blood at the hands of physicians between 1690 and 1700; to his maintenance for twelve years by the Duke of Ormonde; and to his desire to go to Vienna.

During the agitation that was carried on in the years 1699 and 1700 against the legislation prohibiting the importation of Indian silks Prince Butler was made responsible for four broadsides, which were probably written by Charles Davenant. They are headed:—

1. "Eleven Queries Humbly tendered relating to the Bill for Prohibiting the Wearing of East-India Silks, and Printed and Dyed Calicoes."
2. "Querical Demonstrations writ by Prince Butler, Author of the Eleven Queries relating to the Bill for prohibiting East-India Silks and Printed Calicoes."
3. "Prince Butler's Tale: representing the State of the Wool Case, or the East-India Case Truly Stated."
4. "Prince Butler's Queries Relating to the East-India Case."

Of these broadsides, which are preserved in the British Museum, the third and part of the fourth are in verse.

Besides the reference to him in 'The Public Spirit of the Whigs,' Prince Butler is twice mentioned in Swift's correspondence. Writing on Sept. 27, 1714, to Knightly Chetwode, Swift says: "I remember Prince Butler used to say 'By my soul, there is not a drop of water in the Thames for me': and writing on Apr. 18, 1720, to Swift, the Duchess of Ormonde says: "As Prince Butler said crime or no crime." By the editors of Swift's correspondence he has been identified as Brinsley Butler, who became second Lord Newtown-Butler and first Viscount Lanesborough, but this identification is evidently incorrect. It is possible

that he was "Pr. Butler" who joined on Nov. 10, 1670, with twelve English merchants trading to Ostend, Nieuport, and Bruges, in a request that a consul should be appointed to those ports (S.P. Dom.), and further information about this man would be of interest.

There is ground to believe that in the year 1701 Swift was assisting Charles Davenport in his political writings, and the "splenetic madman," as Swift calls Prince Butler, is a link in the chain of evidence.

F. ERLINGTON BALL.

### AMONG THE SHAKESPEARE ARCHIVES.

I would ask my readers to note the following corrigenda:—

(a) P. 302, col. 1, l. 38, read "Rafe" for "Richard."

(b) P. 302, col. 2, l. 40, read "cousin" for "son" to the late Vicar. Thomas Hargreave died a Catholic priest, unmarried. John was probably the son of John Hargreave of Southam, who was certainly a kinsman of the Vicar.

(c) P. 323, col. 1 (at the bottom).—Thomas Blount is identified by the writer of an excellent pamphlet, 'The Will of Thomas Bentley, M.D.,' recently sent to me, by "one of the Blounts of Kinlet." He thinks that Bentley was born at Woodstock. I am much obliged to the sender for his courtesy.

(d) P. 364, col. 2, ll. 17ff.—I find that a portion of the minutes collected under Apr. 23, 1558, belongs to Apr. 14, 1559. The punishment of John Lord alone comes under the former date. The other "drawings of blood" happened in the last weeks of Mary's reign or the first of Elizabeth's, when John Shakespeare was a Constable. The assault of Cawdreay upon Alexander Webbe occurred when John Shakespeare, brother-in-law of the assaulted, was one of those who endeavoured to keep the Peace. The moment is significant. Alexander Webbe was almost certainly a Protestant.

EDGAR I. FRIPP.

DATE OF THE DEATH OF POPE JOHN XXIII.—Some years ago I copied the inscription on the monument in the Battistero, Florence, which is as follows:—

"Ioannes quondam papa XXIII. Obiit Florentie anno domini MCCCXVIII XI kalendas Ianuarii"

I have separated the words and extended the abbreviations, e.g., "Ioannes quondam" for "Ioānes quōdam." Wishing to verify what I had written and forgotten, I turned to some books of reference, in which I found that the most favoured date is Nov. 22, 1419. Out of ten of these books six give that date, one gives Dec. 12, and three Dec. 22. These three are: Moreri's 'Grand Dictionnaire Historique'; Jeremy Collier's 'Great Historical Dictionary,' which is mainly a translation of Moreri; and the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' 1911. Perhaps the substitution of Nov. 22 for the correct Dec. 22 had its origin in 'L'Art de vérifier les Dates.' It occurs also in the 'Biographie Universelle,' the 'Dictionnaire des Dates,' Chambers's 'Book of Days,' Woodward and Cates's 'Encyclopædia of Chronology,' and Thompson Cooper's 'New Biographical Dictionary.' Willoughby Rosse's 'Index of Dates' gives Dec. 12; probably 12 is a misprint for 22. Collier gives 1410, an evident misprint, for 1419.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

THE ARMS OF BIDDLE.—Biddell: Arg. 3 biddles sa.: Arg. 3 double-brackets sa. This curious charge has been cleared up. In *The Bookplate Booklet*, Sept., 1920, G. H. V. quotes Exchequer Accounts for 1348:—

"In portagio et batellagio de j Ram cum pertinenciis c. Ponte London usque Turrim ijd. Magistro Andree Fabro pro iiii bideux emptis prole Ram vjd." that is:—

"For conveying and ferrying one [battering] ram and its fittings from London Bridge to the Tower 2d. To Master Andrew, the Smith, for 4 double-brackets purchased for the ram, 6d."

The entry was supplied by the editor of 'The Oxford Dictionary,' and the double-brackets were no doubt used to hang up and keep the ram (against a wall, under a penthouse) from the weather.

C. DAVIES SHERBORN.

A WAKE GAME.—The game called "Jenny Jo" is known in Ireland. I recall the following few lines of it:

I come to see Jenny Jo, (repeat)

How is she now.

Jenny Jo is sick my dear, (repeat)

You can't see her now.

I come to see Jenny Jo, (repeat)

How is she now.

Not remembering any further verses, I wish to note that I should identify the folk, poem "S oro, Downey" (See 'Traditional Folk-songs from Galway and Mayo,' collected and edited by Mrs. Costello, London,

the Irish Folk Song Society, pp. 97-98) as a variant of the European "wake game" known in English as "Jenny Jo." The following is the translation of the game:—

"'S oro Downey, 'S oro dee, Downey is asleep, and may he never get up!... Downey is in Lincoln and Downey is in Leeds.... I spent seven weeks and fourteen days.... Gathering the gurls for saving the hay.... Downey is in Galway and Downey is in Cluansheen...."

It would be difficult to identify this folk-poem were it not for the following note by the Editor.

"This song... seems to have been used not so much as an occupation song as a 'wake game.' Mrs. Hoban tells me that she remembers this song being sung in her youth, but only on the occasion of the wake of an old person. Such practices, however, have long since ceased among the Western peasantry. It is not easy now to get even an accurate account of how the game was played. I have been told that one of the gathering simulated the dead man, stretching himself across some chairs and covering himself with a sheet. The others who took part in the game would then gather round and sing verses, for the most part of an impromptu kind, until the seemingly dead man would get tired and come to life again."

This then appears to be the Sicilian game described by Dr. Pitrè:

"A child lies down, pretending to be dead. His companions stand round and sing a dirge in the most dolorous tones. Now and then, one of them runs up to him and lifts an arm or a leg, afterwards letting it fall, to make sure that he is quite dead. Satisfied on this point, they prepare to bury him with parting kisses. Tired, at last of his painful position, the would-be dead boy jumps up and gets on the back of the most aggressive of his playmates, who is bound to carry him off the scene."

(See, Martinengo-Cesaresco 'Essays in the Study of Folk-Songs'.)

JOSEPH J. MACSWEENEY.

RONALD AND DIXON FAMILIES.—For a period of at least forty years, to my own knowledge, there has been in the possession of my family a tie-pin of gold set with a stone (topaz?) about  $\frac{3}{4}$  by  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in size, bearing the following arms: Or, a lion pass. guard. gu. tied to an oak-tree, ppr. on a chief az. three crescents of the first. Crest, an oak-tree leaved and fruited ppr. Motto. Sic virescit virtus.

On reference to Burke's 'Armory' (1878), I find the motto is attributed to "Ronald," and on turning up "Ronald" in the alphabetical list I find the exact description of the "seal" tie-pin which has been in my family for so many years.

I am still unable to account for the "seal" of a Ronald being in the possession

of a Dixon, unless there is some connexion between the families. It is a point of interest that a fairly frequent contributor to 'N. & Q.' bears the two names

H. HARCOURT DIXON, Lt.-Com.  
(late R.N.V.R., R.N.D.)

THROWING SNOWBALLS.—The following from *The Dublin Chronicle*, Dec. 27, 1787, seems worth preserving;—

"The practice of throwing snowballs in the public streets is not less dangerous in its consequences than fatal in its effects, an instance of which occurred last Monday evening. A gentleman passing through Marybone Lane was hit by a fellow in the face with a large snowball, upon which he immediately pulled out a pistol, pursued the man, and shot him dead. Those deluded people are therefore cautioned against such practices, as in similar circumstances they are liable, by act of Parliament, to be shot, without any prosecution or damage accruing to the person who showed fire."

What is the Act of Parliament referred to?

J. ARDAGH.

BOWLER HAT.—The 'N.E.D.' referred to "bowl," a large basin, but according to *The Daily Mail* of Oct. 20, we owe the head-gear so named to "William Bowler of the Borough," and if so, then its name.

J. T. F.

DR. ALEXANDER KEITH.—In 'The Note-books of a Spinster Lady, 1878-1903' (Cassell & Co., 1919), there is a highly coloured story about the narrow escape of Dr. Alexander Keith, the Aberdeen divine, from being buried alive in Budapest, while in a long trance. He was, we are told, saved by the interference of a kind lady who noticed his name on the luggage labels in the hotel hall and who managed to enlist the interest of the "Landgravin," living in the Castle of Buda, the only power on the spot, to order the funeral to be put off. Meanwhile the kind-hearted lady watched over Dr. Keith for something like a month, until he recovered from his trance. The tale is differently told by a Hungarian author who has written the 'History of the Reformed Church in Pest during 101 Years.' According to this author Dr. Keith had arrived with a Mr. Black, another member of the Scottish Mission, in Budapest in 1839, where he was taken ill at the Queen of England Hotel and was carefully looked after for weeks by the orders of Archduchess Dorothy who sympathized with the aims of the mission, and called on him on several occasions. The 'D.N.B.' does not mention the incident.

L. L. K.

### Queries.

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

**ASTRONOMICAL TABLE.**—I am seeking information as to the possible origin of an astronomical table which has recently come to my notice. The table is constructed of a light-coloured wood of a satiny appearance and texture, with delicate natural figuring. The top is 43 in. in diameter, and is hinged on to a heavy central pillar supported by three feet. The whole thing is a most beautiful piece of work, and the figure at which it has recently changed hands is very high. The centre of the top of the table represents the North Pole of the heavens, and surrounding it are displayed the constellations visible from the northern hemisphere, the hundreds of stars being represented by inlaid discs of brass of varying size according to the magnitudes of the stars. The edge of the table top is divided into twelve sections to correspond with the signs of the Zodiac, the signs being represented by symbol and picture in the conventional manner. The names of the constellations and chief stars are printed in by hand in the French language. I have examined the table minutely and have been unable to find any indication as to the date of its construction or the name of its maker. The owner of the table would be very thankful for any information regarding the possible origin of the table, which, it might be added, is not for sale.

WILLIAM PORTHOUSE, F.R.A.S.  
27 Turnbull Road, Longsight, Manchester.

**ELDER BREWSTER OF THE MAYFLOWER: HIS FATHER AND WIFE.**—Whatever relates to the Pilgrim Fathers is at present of deep interest to the American people, and it will be greatly appreciated if you, or any one in the Old Home, can shed light upon two historical questions that are perplexing us.

Did Edmund Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1575–83, appoint William Brewster, Senior,—father of the famous Elder Brewster of the Mayflower—"receiver and bailiff of the Manor of Scrooby, to hold both offices for life"? That most eminent American authority on Pilgrim history, the Rev. Henry Martyn Dexter, in his 'England and Holland of the Pilgrims,' states that

this appointment was made by Archbishop Grindal, and Roland G. Usher, a recent writer on 'The Pilgrims and their History,' agrees with him. But Dr. John Brown of Bedford, England, says that Archbishop Sandys of York, 1575–88, appointed said William Brewster to that office, January, 1575–6. Which statement is correct?

Beyond the fact that her name was Mary, nothing is known of the wife of Elder Brewster. William Dean Howells, in 'London Films,' p. 191, asserts that Elder Brewster's wife was born and bred in Duke Street, London, a place of no consequence now, but which perhaps may have been like Whitechapel, a region of high respectability three hundred years ago.

Mr. Howells further states that his information was chiefly derived from a genealogist, Mr. Lothrop Withington of the British Museum, and also from a wonderful hand-book on London, by Peter Cunningham. Many genealogical students in America would be glad to know the surname of Elder Brewster's beloved and only wife.

Near Aldersgate lived Sir Edwin Sandys, the "very loving friend" of Elder Brewster, who rendered valuable aid in 1619–20 to the Pilgrims: while at his country place, in Stepney, dwelt Mr. William Davison, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, who found young William Brewster "so faithful and discreet" that he loved him with a fatherly affection, and "trusted him above all others that were about him, and only employed him in matters of greatest trust and secrecy."

LILLIAN HOAG MONK.

Los Angeles.

**POET LAUREATE'S 'ESSAY ON KEATS.'**—Can any one tell me in what publication the present Poet Laureate's 'Essay on Keats' appeared? I was under the impression he wrote a critical appreciation for the "English Men of Letters" series, but am told that is not so.

H. B. F.

**POEMS BY J. G. GRANT.**—'Madonna Pia, and other Poems,' by James Gregor Grant was published, in two volumes, by Smith, Elder & Co. in 1847. I am anxious for some information concerning this book and its author. The work is beautifully printed with two full-page wood engravings by H. Vitzetelly after Mulready, R.A. The volumes are dedicated to the poet Wordsworth. I can find no reference to the poems in Allibone nor to the poet in the 'D.N.B.'

J. A. M.

'THE MISTLETOE BOUGH.'—What houses have this legend? Will any one give me the story of each? I want to collect and compare them.

J. HAUTENVILLE COPE.

Finchampstead Place, Berks.

[The following are the references to this subject in our own columns: 11 S. ii. 326; 9 S. vi. 227; 5 S. 206, 354; 4 S. viii. 8, 116, 177, 195, 313, 554, ix. 46, 128, 142, 477.]

ANCIENT PAINTING AT NICÆA.—A few months ago, I think in August, there was rapine and massacre at Nicæa. I gathered that the old church was destroyed. Can anybody tell me whether there perished with it a painting of the Council of Nicæa which Sir Edwin Pears ('Forty Years in Constantinople') suspected was nearly contemporary with the event, and of which it seemed impossible to get a good photograph?

ST. SWITHIN.

ENGRAVING BY BLAKE.—Portrait of John Brown, M.D., engraved by Blake after a painting by Donaldson. Is this William Blake the artist and poet?

D. A. H. MOSES.

78 Kensington Park Road, Notting Hill, W.11.

HUNDREDDTH PSALM: GAELIC VERSIONS.—I shall be glad to be referred to any Gaelic Versions of the Hundredth Psalm that have appeared in print, other than those whose first lines I append.

"Sinnish gu hait do Dhia, gach tir" [Kirk].  
 "Togadh gach tir árd-iolach glaoidh" (Synod of Argyll).

"Seinnibh, gach fluagh air thalamh 'a"  
 (Smith).

"Fuaim luathgháireach déanardh gach tir" (McLeod).

"Gach slógh d'an còmhuidh'n cruinne-cé" (Macintyre).

"Gach uile thir air thalamh tha" (Whyte).

"O! uile shluagh an dombain mhòir" (?).

Who is the "gentleman in Arran, whose name we are not at liberty to give," to whom the last version is assigned by Archibald Sinclair, 1867?

P. J. ANDERSON.

Aberdeen University Library.

"ASSOCIATION BOOKS."—Within the last year or two this term has been used in booksellers' catalogues, but I have not noticed it elsewhere until in *The Times* of Sept. 27, 1920, Mr. E. V. Lucas wrote, of collections in U.S.A., that "autograph" and "association books" are unique, and America "is the place for them"; the phrase being put within

inverted commas. Can I be informed if an "association book" is supposed to earn that title if autographed by any person, however celebrated or notorious, other than its author, or if the signature, &c., of the writer alone confers the right to the newly-coined epithet, for which no warrant appears in the 'N.E.D.'  
 W. B. H.

BRIDGET BAKER.—Wanted the parentage of Bridget Harris who married about 1714 the Rev. George Baker, Vicar of East Allington, Devon (later of Modbury, Devon and Archdeacon of Totnes). She was buried at Modbury, Mar. 21, 1737. Bridget was mother of Sir George Baker, 1st Bt. of Loventor, Devon, Physician to George III. She was stated by Sir George to be cousin to Sarah Strangeways, of Hadstock Manor, co. Essex, his godmother.

After Bridget's death the Rev. George Baker married Mary, daughter of Stephen Weston, Bishop of Exeter 1724-42, who *d.s.p.*, Mar. 3, 1717, aged 76 years.

H. R. POPHAM BAKER.

77 Acerrington Road, Blackburn.

"CANO D. GREGOR."—I have a large old silver watch, weighing about two pounds, made by Dan St. Leu, with the mark on the case R, which stands, as I understand it, for London, 1772. The face of the watch is white with painted figures, and under the figures is the following: "Cano D. Gregor." I am told this means Dr. D. Gregor Cano.

Who was he, and when was he born, and when did he die?  
 JOHN F. LEWIS.  
 Philadelphia.

FOSTERSMITH FAMILY.—Philip Fostersmith, senr., gent., and Philip Fostersmith, junr., gent. were the "quaerents" in a final concord in 1679, the property changing hands being land in Leigh or Lee, Fole and Checkley, co. Stafford. Information is desired, or references to sources of information either in print or MS., as to persons bearing this somewhat uncommon surname.

BERNARD P. SCATTERGOOD.

The Grange Farm, Far Headingley, Leeds.

THE APOCRYPHA AND CORONATIONS.—Is it true that our late King Edward VII. refused to accept a special edition of the Bible printed for use at his coronation on the ground that the Apocrypha was not bound up with it? Was the Apocrypha bound up with the Bible presented to our present king at his coronation?  
 STAPLETON MARTIN.

The Firs, Norton, Worcester.



**DOROTHY WHITE**, of St Andrews parish, Dublin, mar. John Rixon (Wrixon) of Mooretown, co. Meath, June 5, 1770. Dorothy had an aunt or cousin Susannah White of Lucan, co. Dublin, who mar. George Finlay, 1766-67, and died 1825, aged 75, buried St. Peter's Churchyard, Dublin. The particulars of birth, marriage and burial of Dorothy and Susannah, also their parentage will be appreciated. To which family did they belong?

E. C. FINLAY.

San Francisco.

**ASKELL FAMILY**.—What part of England does this family belong to? Where did it originate? Is it still in existence?

T. KNOTT.

**CANALETTO**.—I have an old oil painting on iron, said by an expert to be by Canaletto, but as the subject is 'The Escorial, Spain,' I want to find out whether there is any record of Canaletto or his nephew having visited Spain. I cannot trace such a visit in any biographical sketch dealing with either of the artists referred to.

C. S. TAPLIN.

29 Montgomery Road, Edgware.

**THE BELFRY AT CALAIS**.—On Empire Day, May 24, 1918, M. Paul Deschanel, then President of the Chamber of Deputies, presiding over a meeting in honour of the British Fleet, held in the presence of the President of the French Republic, the British and Italian Ambassadors to France, and other important personages, at the Sorbonne, said:—

"Avant la guerre, il y avait, dans le beffroi de Calais, un carillon flamand. Sur le cadran de l'horloge, deux cavaliers armés de lances, Henri VIII, roi d'Angleterre et François I<sup>er</sup>, roi de France. Chaque fois que l'heure sonnait, ils échangeaient un coup de lance—un coup à une heure, trois coups à trois heures, douze coups à midi. Un obus allemand a touché les jouteurs et mis fin au combat—à jamais! C'est le seul obus allemand qui ait eu de l'esprit, a dit un Français, qui en a."

Who is the witty Frenchman? When was the clock put up? and when was it destroyed?

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

**PLACE-NAME: HYDE**.—Can you guide me to the derivation of the name of this town, "Hyde," Cheshire. Some say it is from a "hide" of land, but I do not see any connexion.

JAS. A. BYWATER.

15 Cartwright Street, Newton, Hyde.

**NEWS OF NAPOLEON'S DEATH**.—Napoleon died a hundred years ago on May 5 next, and the news was first known in London on July 4, 1821. How exactly was the information brought to this country? Was the normal communication with the island of St. Helena frequent in those days, and did the illness of the ex-Emperor increase the number of ships calling there?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

101 Piccadilly, W.

**JOCELYN FLOOD**, son of Wardea Flood, of Dublin City, left Westminster School in 1764, and matriculated at Dublin University, Mar. 27, 1764, aged 18. What relation was he to the celebrated Henry Flood?

G. F. R. B.

**MACKRETH**.—James Mackreth, aged 14, and John Mackreth, aged 13, were admitted to Westminster School in 1733. Any information about these two boys would be of service.

G. F. R. B.

**DOROTHY VERNON**.—Is the story of the elopement of Dorothy Vernon with Sir John Manners from Haddon Hall authentic, and if so where is the earliest account of it to be found? If it is not true, where (and by whom) is it reputed? Of course, when at Haddon Hall I was shown the door and steps by means of which she fled.

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

**PLAGUE RELIC FROM ST. BOTOLPH'S, ALDGATE**.—In 1742 the skeleton of a boy was found in a vault under this church; he is supposed to have been shut in at the time of the Plague as the vault had not been opened in the interval. The skeleton was afterwards in the possession of Mr. Rogers, 2 Maiden Lane, Wood Street. This gentleman issued an engraving of the boy, by A. Rogers, price 2s, with a ticket admitting to the gruesome exhibit. Any further particulars will be useful.

J. ARDAGH.

"SET THE ASSIZE WEEKLY."—What is the meaning of this phrase? The following paragraph is a quotation from *The Brighton Herald* of a hundred years ago:—

"In consequence of the high price of bread, the Magistrates on Monday intimated their intention to 'set the assize weekly,' as was formerly the case. The effect of this it would seem has been an immediate fall of one penny in the quartern loaf, which is now sold at 10d." (Could not the Magistrates to-day "set the assize weekly," whatever that may mean?)

JESSIE H. HAYLLAR.

STAFFORDSHIRE PORCELAIN.—I should feel obliged if any reader could tell me what Staffordshire potter about 100 years ago used the letter M impressed in the paste, as I have a tea and coffee service with this mark (Pattern No. 4994), together with a further impressed mark like a letter A, without the horizontal line, preceded by a small semi-circle (attached), the convex side being upward.

Another Staffordshire mark I am desirous of tracing is also impressed in the paste, viz., three simple crosses, +, comparatively far apart from one another. The plate having the marks in question is rather weighty for its size. G. W. YOUNGER.  
2 Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.1.

“PAR BIEN ATTENDRE.”—Whose family motto is this? *Attendre* seems more likely than *attendre*. The motto may be that of a Knight of the Garter. R. S. B.

B.C. FOR “BEFORE CHRIST.”—When did this abbreviation first appear in the English writings? KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.  
Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

“SATURDAY TO MONDAY.”—This phrase has been for a considerable time part of our every-day vocabulary. I was lately reading that the “Saturday to Mondaying” habit came to have a vogue somewhere about the close of the 'seventies. Is this so? When and by whom was the phrase first used? C. P. HALE.

THOMAS FARMER BAILEY.—I should be grateful for any information concerning Thomas Farmer Bailey of Hall Place, Kent (family, profession, wife, &c.). I suppose him to have died about 1876 in which year his library was sold, and that he married a Miss Addison as he impales the arms of Addison on his armorial book-stamp.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

DIXON OF FURNESS FELS, LANCs, AND BORDER FAMILY DYCSON.—Arms: a fleur de lis, and chief ermine: recorded, except the chief, in duplicate on the sepulchral brass of Nicholas Dixon (1448) in Cheshunt Church, Herts, which he built and of which he was rector, 1418-48. Foss, in his ‘Judges of England,’ says this N. D. was “Clerk of the Pipe, and soon after became sub-treasurer of the Exchequer. His next elevation was to the bench of that court....on Jan. 26, 1423 [1 Hen. VI.]”

I would ask the fraternity of ‘N. & Q.’;

1. In what manner—grant, or inheritance—did N. D. acquire the arms, exhibited on his sepulchre of a date long before the ‘Heralds’ Visitations’?

2. For his pedigree, as neither Foss, nor Fuller in his ‘Worthies of England,’ tell from whom he derived. Was he a connexion of the Dixons of Furness Fells, and did he, or they, descend from the noble houses of Keith or Douglas?

3. On what authority Burke, in his ‘Armoury’ (Edn. 1878, tit. Dixon of Seaton Carew) ascribes to him the knightly prefix of “Sir”?

4. For references to any work containing a print or engraving of his tomb.

D. INTERIORIS TEMPLI.

“LAVINIA”; PSEUDONYM.—I have just come across a volume of verse, on various subjects, published in 1853 at Torquay. There is no author’s name given, but an early and rather spirited effusion occurs, said to be by “Lavinia,” and dated May, 1851.

The first verse reads:—

The Spires and Towers of England,  
Dear are those Gothic piles  
Of pillared Arch—the high, the grand  
And dim cathedral aisles.

One seems to fancy them the echo of previously familiar lines, but if so, I cannot recall the source. Perhaps some of your readers can tell me who “Lavinia” was?

W. S. B. H.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. Can any one tell me where the following lines come from? I give them according to the best of my recollection, but I fear I am not quoting them correctly, though possibly sufficiently so for their identification.

He who dreads one move to make,  
Lest perchance he make mistake,  
And forfeit claim to pass for wise.

The poem goes on to say that such a man will never accomplish anything.

ARTHUR A. PEARSON.

Hillsborough, Petersfield, Hants.

2. Leaving the case to Time who solves all doubt,  
By bringing Truth her glorious daughter out.

3. While Death amid the tufted glade  
Like a dun robber waits its prey.

WILLIAM GARDEN.

Uttershill, Penicuik, Midlothian.

4. And though the seas may yet divide us,  
The hand on either side is God’s.

J. A. R.

## Replies.

### BENZON: CELEBRATED GAMBLER.

(12 S. vii. 349.)

HENRY ERNST SCHLESINGER BENZON (not Benson), "the Jubilee Plunger" was the son of Mr. Edmund Benzon, head of the firm of Naylor, Benzon & Co., metal merchants, of Birmingham. His father left him 250,000*l.*, of which he obtained control when he came of age in 1885-6. He had been very strictly brought up, but he soon became a fine example of the prodigal son. He developed a passion for gambling: he not only betted on races, but on cards, dominoes, anything. It was his cheerful habit if he met an acquaintance in a bar to produce a sovereign and to insist on tossing for it. It was in 1887, the year of the first Jubilee, that he became specially famous, by reason of his heavy bets on the turf which frequently disorganized the market. This led to his nickname of "the Jubilee Plunger," which was shortened to "the Jubilee," and became so familiar that all his acquaintances addressed him simply as "Jubilee," as though it were a baptismal name. He was a prominent member of the old Pelican and the Gardenia Clubs, where he gave and gambled away his money with a freedom that was really a mania. He delighted like a child in the sensation he was creating in the sporting press, and used to keep a scrap-book with all his "press notices" like an actor. Finally, he appeared in *Vanity Fair*, drawn, I think, by "Spy." The cartoon shows him a tall slim young man with Hebraic features, striped shirt, and a generally over-dressed appearance. His rooms were full of clothes and jewellery, and it was said that he had hundreds of collars and ties and scores of suits. At last the smash came, and the "Jubilee Plunger" was generally nicknamed "The Jubilee Juggins": he was ruined. His first step was to put his name to a book which somebody else wrote entitled 'How I Lost £250,000 in Two Years.' I do not know the publisher's name, but as it had a large sale, it ought to be obtainable through any secondhand bookseller. After all his clothes were sold off, Benzon was left with an income of about 400*l.* a year derived from an estate in the hands of trustees, of which he was unable to touch the principal. In spite of

this restriction he was afterwards twice bankrupt. He lived chiefly on the Continent, but for the last five years of his life was a patient in a nursing home in this country suffering from brain trouble. He died on July 13, 1911.

R. S. PENGELLY.

12 Poynders Road, Clapham Park, S.W.

Ernest Schlesinger Benzon (not Benson) was born on Apr. 14, 1866. His father's original name was Schlesinger, a man of Hebrew descent who came from Hamburg. He manufactured iron in the Midlands, accumulated a large fortune, and, cherishing a tradition that his family descended from the Benzonis, he adopted the name of Benzon. He had one son, Ernest, who before attaining his majority, took a trip to Australia, and lost considerable sums, about 25,000*l.*, on the turf there, for which he gave bills of exchange at usurious rates, redeemable when he came of age in 1887, when he inherited about a quarter of a million of money. All this he dissipated in two years in stupendous stakes on horse racing, baccarat, billiards and pigeon shooting. He won 16,000*l.* when Bendigo secured the Jubilee stakes at Kempton Park which obtained for him the patronymic of the "Jubilee Plunger," though in the later days of his meteoric career he was familiarly known as the "Jubilee Juggins." One of his largest wagers consisted in laying 20,000*l.* to 16,000*l.* on Ormonde when he won the historical Hardwicke stakes at Ascot. He had no idea whatever of the value of money, and believed his resources to be unlimited. Towards the end of his life he was frequently without the few shillings necessary to pay for a meal. But he was possessed of courtly and pleasant manners, generous to a fault, and squandered thousands on the satellites who preyed upon him. In short he had no enemy but himself. He was extravagant in dress and, to the best of my recollection, was one of the first to make brown leather footwear fashionable. In the end his mentality became deranged, and he died in obscurity in a nursing home in December, 1911, in his 46th year. In 1890 he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the Nice tribunal for passing worthless cheques.

His career is partly chronicled in a autobiography entitled 'How I lost 250,000*l.* in Two Years,' published by Trischler & Co. of 18 New Bridge Street some thirty years ago, which was embellished by a capital

likeness of him: and an inimitable cartoon of him, drawn by "Spy," appeared in *Vanity Fair* of July 23, 1887

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

It was the fiftieth, not the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession that gave a name to "the Jubilee Plunger," or, more familiarly, "the Jubilee Juggins." I have a distinct recollection of his cartoon appearing in *Vanity Fair* in or about 1887, and of the account, in the accompanying letterpress, of his father, "an acquisitive Jewish man of the name of Schlesinger," coming to England from Hamburg.

Benson published in book-form the story of his running thorough his fortune, a proceeding which did not take him long. Some years later, when the general public had forgotten or was beginning to forget him, he acquired a little fresh notoriety by a cheque-transaction at Nice or Monte Carlo. Let it be remembered to his credit that he introduced, or patronized, the pure white breed of bull-terriers.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

In *The Times* Law Reports of Mar. 19, 1914, is a short account of proceedings concerning the administration of his estate.

W. BRADBROOKE.

Bletchley.

[Several other correspondents thanked for replies to this query.]

#### POISONED KING OF FRANCE.

(12 S. vii. 311, 358.)

I THINK that the best account of the illness of Francis II. is to be found on pp. 291-310, of Dr. Cabanès's book 'Les Morts Mystérieuses de l'Histoire,' published by Albin Michel, 22 Rue Huyghens, Paris. Cabanès heads the chapter concerning Francis; "François II. Mort, le 15 décembre, 1560, de méningo-encéphalite, consécutive à une otite suppurée."

The writer of the account of the death of this king, and of most of the other kings of France, appears to have gone to the root of every statement: he produces copies of evidence given, and the reader must agree with the conclusions that the Doctor arrived at.

I give the gist of the information given on pp. 291-310, but, in some cases, I give the original French of the sixteenth century, as it is interesting, more so than any translation I could give.

Francis, after having been at several places in the country, for the benefit of his health, went to Orleans—"où sont réunis les États Généraux." On Sunday, Nov. 15, 1560, the king was present at Vespers, in the Church of the Jacobins, when he had a sudden fainting fit. He was taken, in haste, to his apartments. On returning to consciousness, he complained of a violent pain in the left ear.

The following days, the fever redoubled and the headache was persistent. A lull followed, but of short duration. The illness became worse, and a council of doctors and surgeons discussed the expedient of trepanning. This operation appearing to be a daring one, they were afraid to do it. No mention is made of any interference by his mother, Catherine de Médicis. Dumas, generally fairly true in ordinary historical statements, no doubt used the novelist's license in this matter.

On Dec. 15, the state of the king was desperate; he died, suffocated, between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning.

Regarding the death of Francis "ce roy sans vices et sans vertus," writers, inspired by passion rather than by the love of truth, have sought to obtain credit for a version of poisoning, which will not bear investigation. Cabanès states that an ardent Catholic, tutor to the Duke of Lorraine, affirmed that Ambroise Paré, the impeccable surgeon, had been the abettor of the odious crime.

The rapid death of Francis was regarded by the Catholics as the work of the Huguenots. It is known that at the time of the king's death, the Prince de Condé was a prisoner of State at Orleans, and under sentence of death, on account of the conspiracy of Amboise. (He would have been executed, had not the Chancellor, Michel de l'Hôpital, refused to sign the sentence. It was at Amboise, in 1563, that the Edict granting the Protestants freedom of their religion was signed.)

It was asserted that a valet de chambre, a disguised Huguenot, poisoned the king's night-cap at the spot which would be against his ear. The following gives, clearly, what was thought to have been the result;—

"En le luy mettant sur la teste, ce qui auroit enflammé cette fistule et provoqué par ce moyen un abcès dans le cerveau de ce prince."

This accusation by the Catholics has as much foundation as that of the Huguenots, when they accused the Court of the death

of Jeanne d'Albret. At this epoch of malignant passions each side accused the other of the most odious crimes of the most improbable character. It is said that the statement that the king died from poison was founded upon popular and shallow rumours. It is well known, especially in the time of confusion and trouble, that the death of princes, and of great men, has been hastened by poison.

The feeble health of the king in his infancy and his bad constitution, proves, certainly, that his death was natural;—

“Nous avons nommé, au cours de cette étude la lésion morbide qui fut le point de départ des accidents dont la mort devait être l'aboutissant fatal: ce sont les végétations adénoïdes du pharynx qui ont produit tous les désordres.”

It is probable—after three centuries and a half, one can not affirm anything with certainty—that Francis II. died of a

“méningo-encéphalite, consécutive à une inflammation supprimée de l'oreille gauche. liée à des végétations adénoïdiennes.”

I think that the only other French king, of whom it was at one time asserted that he had been poisoned, was Charles IX. He died on May 30, 1574, from—so Cabanès concludes—“*broncho - pleuro - pneumonie tuberculeuse.*”

All creditable history of his time reports that Charles was not robust: he ate and drank little. Violent exercise pleased him, and towards the end of his life, he would remain on horseback 12 or 14 consecutive hours: and would follow through the forest the same beast for two or three days, taking little rest. Until 1573, he was in fairly good health. It is stated that at one time when he was bled he fainted, causing great alarm. Only Paré kept his presence of mind under the circumstance, and it is to his attention and care that the affection of the king for the surgeon is attributed.

It is certain that the Massacre of St. Bartholomew had a manifest effect on the health of the king: his need for activity became greater and his face had a singular aspect.

Sigismondo Cavalli, living at the Court, remarks that the king, when speaking to any one, lowered his head, closed his eyes, and then opened them suddenly, and, as if he suffered from this movement, he closed them again suddenly. It is said that on the evening of the Massacre, the king sent for Paré, complaining to him that he had fever and hallucinations (Sully, ‘Mémoires

ou Economies royales,’ &c. Amsterdam, 1725).

He was now taking those violent exercises which ruined his health more and more: it is said he did this to try and stifle his remorse, and chase away the horrible visions. Fatigue commenced still more quickly to affect his health, and in October, 1573, about the time when his brother Henry went to Poland, he had irregular fever, followed by lung trouble, until then ignored. To this he subsequently succumbed.

From a document discovered by M. Baschet in the Record Office (Paris), ‘State Papers, France,’ vol. lvii., Dr. Cabanès quotes as follows. (He, no doubt, is responsible for the italics.)

“Le Roy, par l'indisposition de sa personne et longueur de maladie, est réduit en telle maigreur et foiblesse qu'il n'a plus que la peau et les os, et les jambes et cuisses si amoindries et atténuées qu'il ne se peut soutenir, mercedy dernier se trouva tant *faibly de haleine* et paroles à l'occasion du *flux du sang par la bouche* qu'on en attendoit plus la mort que la vie, mais depuis sa saignée s'est mieux trouvé.....”

In the month of May, 1574, he had continuous fever, which is soon transferred into “*tierce, quarte, puis erratique, avec frissons.*” On Friday, May 28, the king summoned his first physician, and implored him to give relief, even if he could not cure. He was told that there was no hope except in Providence, and that did not promise much. Charles died, as before mentioned, on May 30 (1574), the day of Pentecost, about 3 P.M., at the Château of Vincennes.

The next day his body was opened in the presence of the magistrates of Paris, and others, and nothing was found which substantiated the troublesome reports which were current that his brother and mother had poisoned him. (De Thou states that the same reports were made concerning the death of Francis II.)

Shortly after Charles died, his mother wrote a full account of the late king's illness to M. de Matignon. A rough translation of her letter shows that she affirms that her son had great fever which caused inflammation of the lungs, which, it is estimated, proceeded from the “*violens exercices qu'il faictz,*” and having been opened after his death, all the other parts of his body were in order, so that he is seen as a man

“*bien composé, et est à présupposer, que sans lesdicts violens exercices qu'il a faictz, il estoit pour vivre fort longuement.*”

The original letter is in the volume 8765 of the Bethune manuscripts, fol. 94. It is evident that his mother would not note that her son was generally unhealthy, and not of his proper weight and fullness.

The historian Michelet evidently believed that Charles was poisoned. Cabanès gives the report of the result of the post-mortem, with the names of those who signed it, from which it appears that lung trouble must have been the cause of death. Cabanès says that the religion of Paré is a puzzle: he was no doubt a Catholic at one time.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

The following is the account of the death of Francis II. given in 'Histoire de France,' par Théodose Burette, 2me édit., 1842, vol. ii. p. 188;—

"Francis II. died of an abscess in the ear, at the age of seventeen years ten months and fifteen days, after reigning one year and a half. The malady had suddenly increased in violence while he was being shaved, and some persons allege that his barber, secretly a Calvinist, who was uneasy about a profession of faith which it was intended that all the servants in the château should take, had, while shaving him, dropped some poison into the abscess. The saying of Picard would seem to show that the Prince de Condé was not unconnected with the crime, if such there was, and the Huguenots did not conceal the joy which they felt at the death. Their ministers were heard to proclaim in their sermons that it was 'a punishment by the justice of God of the persecutors of the pure Gospel.'"

The said Picard was one of the Prince de Condé's valets de chambre who, very soon after the King's death, approached his master, who was in prison under sentence of death, to announce the event. Condé was playing cards. Picard knocked down a card, and in stooping to pick it up said in a low voice, "Our man is crunched (croqué)."

This evidence is surely very weak. Francis II. reigned July 10, 1559—Dec. 5, 1560, when he died. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

SIR ROBERT BELL OF BEAUPRÉ (12 S. vi. 39: vii. 178).—The Robert Bell, son of William, of Yorkshire, who received a grant of arms on Nov. 13, 1560, was not Sir Robert Bell of Beaupré. The arms granted to the former were Sa. on a chev. betw. three church bells argent, as many lions heads couped gu. Sir Robert Bell's arms were different, but it is more than likely that he too came from Yorkshire.

Robert Bell, "of the Temple," settled in Hertfordshire, and as far as is known, died without issue. H. WILBERFORCE-BELL.

CHARTULARIES (12 S. vii. 330).—Monastic Cartularies, or similar records, of some of the religious houses in question, have been printed in whole, or in part, or are abstracted or referred to, in the following works:—

Beaulieu: 'History of Beaulieu Abbey,' by Sir Jas K. Fowler, 8vo., London, 1911.

Montacute: 'Two Cartularies of the Augustinian Priory of Bruton, and the Cluniac Priory of Montacute,' see 'Somerset Record Soc.,' vol. 8, 1894.

Windsor: For details of a/c Rolls, charters, bulls, &c. relating to the Canons of, see 'Hist. MSS. Comm. Report on various Collections,' vii. pp. 10-43.

Merton: 'Records of Merton Priory,' by A. C. Heales (with a copious Appendix of original charters, &c.), 4to, London, 1898.

Tewkesbury: 'Annales Monastici,' ed. by H. R. Luard, vol. i., London, 1864; contains the contemporary annals of Tewkesbury Abbey, &c.

Newenham: 'History of Newenham Abbey,' cr. 8vo, by Jas. Davidson, 1843.

Plympton: History of, by J. B. Rowe, 8vo., 1906.

Hayes? Hayles or Hailes: 'A Cotteswold Shrine,' being a contribution to the history of Hailes Abbey, by W. St. Clair Baddeley, 4to., 1908.

See also Geo. Oliver's 'Monasticon Diocesis Exoniensis': being a collection of Records, Charters, &c., illustrating the conventual foundations in Cornwall, and Devon, with two supplements, and an Index Nominum, Locorum et Rerum, by J. S. Attwood, folio, 1846-89.

Mont St. Michel: 'Description de l'abbaye du Mont-St-Michel et ses abords,' par Edouard Corroyer, 8vo., Paris, 1877.

The following are the most recent references I can give to the place of deposit of cartularies relating to the undermentioned Religious Houses. Reference is made hereafter to certain printed sources from which it should be possible to locate the position of most of the cartularies referred to by your querist.

Newenham: Brit. Mus. Arundel MSS. 17.

Plympton: Brit. Mus., Sloane MSS. 4937.

Sion, or Syon: Brit. Mus., Add MSS. 22285; Sloane MSS. 4938; Arundel MSS. 146.

Windsor: Public Rec. Off. Exch. T.R. Misc. Bks. 111, 113.

The following books may also be usefully consulted in order to trace the devolution, and whereabouts, of monastic cartularies:—

'List of Monastic Chartularies at present existing, or known to have existed since the Dissolution of the Religious Houses,' printed in 'Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica,' ed. by J. G. Nichols, in vol. i. 73-79, 197-208, 399-404; vol. ii. 102-114, 400; 8vo., London, 1834-5.

Phillipps (Sir Thos.) 'Index to [British Monastic] Cartularies now or formerly existing,' folio, pp. 46. Privately printed, Middle Hill Press, 1839.

Sims (Richd.) 'Manual for the Genealogist, &c.' 8vo, London, 1856. Contains at pages 14-28

a List of English, Welsh, Irish and Scottish Monastic Cartularies with references to the places where they were then deposited.

Scargill Bird (S. R.) 'Guide to the principal classes of documents in the Public Record Office,' 3rd edition, 8vo., London, 1908. Gives on pp. 195-196 a list of monastic cartularies preserved in the P.R.O.

Index to the Charters and Rolls in the Dept. of MSS. British Museum, vol. i. Index Locorum, 8vo, London, 1900; vol. ii. Index Locorum, and Religious Houses, 8vo. London, 1912.

Stein (Henri.) 'Bibliographie générale des cartulaires français ou relatifs à l'histoire de France,' 8vo, Paris, 1907.

H. G. HARRISON.

'Aysgarth,' Sevenoaks.

With respect to the four Devon religious houses mentioned, Hartland, Newenham, Plympton and Tavistock, no doubt Dugdale's 'Monasticon,' Oliver's 'Monasticon' and Tanner's 'Notitia' have been consulted, together with the authorities cited there. In addition to these references, attention may be called to James Davidson's 'History of Newenham Abbey' and to J Brooking Rowe—'Contributions to a History of the Cistercian Houses of Devon.' According to *Notes and Gleanings* (Exeter) v. 56, a cartulary of Newenham was among the Philipps MSS., with Mr. Fitzroy Fenwick of Thirlestane House, near Cheltenham, in 1892. As to the 'Red Book of the Abbot of Newenham,' see *Devon N. & Q.*, iv. 251. As to the Cornish lands of Plympton, it may be worth while to refer to 'Cal. of Patent Rolls,' 1292, p. 496, and 1332, p. 304, and to 'Letters and Papers,' 1546, March No. 504 (43), and *Notes and Gleanings*, iv. 26. Inquiry might be made at Mount Edgcumbe for a fifteenth century MS. Rental of Plympton. Other references may be found in the classified Index to the various series of MSS. in the British Museum and to the Charters and Rolls there.

M.

Of any actual cartulary of the Hospita-  
of St. John the Baptist (*not* St. John of  
Jerusalem) of Bridgwater, I know nothing.  
The foundation charter is given in *Rotuli  
Chartarum*, vol. i, part 1, p. 204, dated  
Jan. 17, 1215. Robert de Boyton obtained  
licence July 9, 1283 [Cal. Pat. 1281-92,  
p. 69], to give to the Hospital the church of  
Lanteglos, and Wm. de Moncketon, June 12,  
1285 [*Ibid.*, p. 176] the church at Moor-  
winstow. Hitherto I have found no refer-  
ence to these advowsons among Bridg-  
water archives.

T. BRUCE DILKS.

Bridgwater

ROBERT ROE OF CAMBRIDGE (12 S. vii. 349).—In the earlier half of 1830 Edward FitzGerald wrote from Paris to his friend John Allen, then a Cambridge undergraduate:—

"If you see Roe (the Engraver, not the Haberdasher) give him my remembrance and tell him I often wish for him in the Louvre."—See vol. i., p. 3, of FitzGerald's 'Letters and Literary Remains,' edited by W. Aldis Wright (1889).

C. S. Calverley, who took his first degree in 1856, has, in 'Hic vir, hic est,' the lines:—

Bought me tiny boots of Mortlock,  
And colossal prints of Roe,

referring apparently to the well-known picture-shop on King's Parade. What connexion, if any, this had with Robert Roe, the engraver, is unknown to me.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

DAME MARGARET GREVILL (12 S. vii. 370)—The pedigree and coat of arms of the Grevill family, of Milcote Manor, two miles from Stratford-on-Avon, will be found in the Harleian Society's publications:—

Camden & Tetherston, 'Visitation of Warwickshire,' 1877. Roy. 8vo.

Mundy & Phillimore, 'Visitation of Worcestershire,' 1888. Roy. 8vo.

This branch of the Grevilles was related to the Earls of Warwick, upon whom several good genealogical works are available. Like Shakespeare, they were also related to the Arden family. See, therefore, Stopes, 'Shakespeare's Family,' 1901. 8vo. For a more detailed account of the tragedies which befell this Milcote race, refer to Stopes, 'Shakespeare's Warwickshire Contemporaries,' 1907. 8vo., pp. 161-172. The omission of these Grevilles, and many other notabilities from the 'D.N.B.,' it is hoped will now be remedied by a broader outlook at Oxford, when the necessary revision takes place.

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

The wife of Sir Edward Grevill of Milcote, Knt., was a daughter and co-heir of William Willington, of Brakston, in Warwickshire, but her Christian name is not given in the Visitations or Peerages. The arms of Willington are a saltire vair, but if they are placed, as described by your correspondent, in the fourth quarter of the shield, the arms on the monument must be those of Dame Margaret's son, by whom it was presumably erected.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

This lady was a daughter and co-heir with her sisters of William Willington of Barcheston, co. Warwick. Her husband Sir Edward Greville died "on the day before Christmas Day in the 1559th year of our salvation," and is buried at Weston-on-Avon. Their son, was the notorious Ludovic (or Lewis) who built Mount Greville, Milcote, fell into serious debt, and committed an appalling crime to rid himself of its consequences. The story is told by Dugdale. Greville was tried "but stood mute, and so having judgment to be prest suffered death accordingly" on the 14th of Nov. 31 Elizabeth. A. C. C.

THE ORIGINAL WAR OFFICE: SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR WAR AND FOR THE COLONIES (12 S. vii. 310, 354).—SIR WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK is incorrect in his assertion that "the Office of Secretary of State for War was created in 1856 after the Crimean War, the duties down to that time having been performed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies." The position is clearly explained in Ockerby's revision of Haydn's 'Book of Dignities' (third edition, 1894), pp. 221-2. In 1768 a third Secretary of State was appointed, who was styled Secretary of State for the Colonies, but the office was abolished in 1782, when the Colonies and Ireland were placed in charge of the Home Secretary as distinct from the Foreign Secretary. In 1794, a Secretaryship of State for War was created, to which Department seven years later the duties connected with the Colonies were transferred, the Minister then becoming styled Secretary of State for War and the Colonies. But in 1854 another Secretaryship of State—the fourth—was set up, and the duties of the War and Colonial departments were separated, as they have continued to be until now.

ALFRED ROBBINS.

FRENCH SONGS WANTED; 'O RICHARD! O MON ROI!' (12 S. vii. 270, 297).—J. C. W. in framing his query mentioned a historic association of one of the two French songs for the text of which he was asking, but did not note the far more significant association of the other. No reader of Carlyle's 'French Revolution' is likely ever to forget the thrilling chapter, 'O Richard, O my King' (book vii, chap. ii.), describing the scene at Versailles on the night of Oct. 1, when at a great royal festivity and the band striking up 'O Richard, O mon Roi, l'univers t'abandonne (O Richard, O my King, the world is

all forsaking thee) there was a delirious outburst of loyalty, which directly led to the revolutionaries seizing Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette a very few days later, and carrying them to Paris—on their yet unforeseen way to the guillotine.

ALFRED ROBBINS.

"THAT" AND "WHICH" (12 S. vii. 351).—In the passage quoted from Hosea, "they shall find none iniquity in mee that were sinne," "that" limits "iniquity," meaning iniquity of such a kind as would be sin. If "which" is read, with a stop after "mee," it would refer to the complex notion of the existence of sin in me, an interpretation preferred by the Speaker's Commentary. In general, "that" limits, "which" adds a new point: e.g., "this is the book that you wanted, which I have brought you." But very often euphony decides, e.g., "Spare thou them, O God, which confess their faults: restore thou them that are penitent." Abbott's 'Shakespearian Grammar' has several paragraphs on the point, which is also treated (rather comically) by Lord Chesterfield, and (facetiously) by Steele. G. G. L.

Messrs. Fowler in 'The King's English' (1908), p. 80 say:—

"The few limitations on 'that' and 'who' about which every one is agreed all point to 'that' as the defining relative, 'who' and 'which' as the non-defining.

"That" in the text quoted above seems more euphonic than "which."

A. R. BAYLEY.

EPITAPH; AUTHOR WANTED (12 S. vii. 290, 338).—The epitaph alluded to by Mr. ARCHIBALD SPARKE at the second reference was, I believe, written by the late James Albery for himself, and ran;—

He played beneath the moon;  
He slept beneath the sun;  
He lived a life of going-to-do,  
And died with nothing done.

I see nothing in common between this and the epitaph whose author was required at the first reference.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

BELVOIR CASTLE TAPESTRIES (12 S. vii. 370).—In 1528 Charles V. ordered that all makers of tapestries should (in Brussels and the Low Countries) mark their weavings, and this practice was followed in other countries especially in France where "tapissiers" had established themselves.



The Gobelins family had, in the middle of the fifteenth century, a workshop in the Faubourg St. Marcel in Paris. So rapidly did the wealth of the family increase that in the fourth generation they purchased titles of nobility and introduced the figure of a peacock on the products of their looms, this being the crest granted them, as the peacock is a proud bird and they were proud of their manufacture. See Lacordaire, 'Notice historique sur les manufactures de tapisseries des Gobelins,' (Paris, 1853), and also Ginspach, 'Répertoire détaillé des tapisseries' (Paris, 1878). These authors were directors of the Gobelins manufactory.

F. J. ELLIS.

EARLIEST ENGLISH POETESS (12 S. vii. 351).

—One of the earliest of note is Mary Herbert, Countess of Pembroke (1555?–1621), whose biography occurs in the 'D.N.B.,' and to whom Shakespeare presumably referred in his third Sonnet:—

Thou art thy mother's glass, and she in thee  
Calls back the lovely April of her prime.

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

The late Prof. Henry Morley thought that many of our old English ballads were written by women, and in his 'Shorter English Poems' argues at some length in favour of the female authority of 'The Nut Brown Maid' especially. I have not seen this suggestion anywhere else. Queen Elizabeth wrote poetry, or at least verses, and Sidney's sister helped him in versifying the Psalms. Other names could doubtless be added to these.

C. C. B.

THE ROYAL SOVEREIGN (12 S. vii. 367).—

In connexion with the recent correspondence on this subject, the remarks of Peter Mundy, an eye-witness of the ship during construction and after completion are of interest. Early in the year 1636 Mundy, having taken service with Sir William Courteen, was sent to Woolwich. He writes ('Travels of Peter Mundy,' ed. Temple, iii. pt. 1, 15-16):—

"Woolwich: The great ship on the Stocks..... We went all a shoare to see the great Shipp now on the Stocks a building in Woolwich Docks, where Mr Pett the younger, Cheife Carpenter or Artist, shewed and related unto the Esquire [Wm. Courteen junr.] what hee desired to see and heere concerning her, then carried him to his howse, where we sawe the Modell or Molde of the said shipp, which was shewne unto his Majestie before hee began her. The said Model was of exquisite and admirable Workemanship, curioslye painted and gulte with azur and gold, soe contrived that

everye tyMBER in her might bee seene, left open and unplanked for that purpose, verry neate and delightsome. There were also the Modells of divers other shippes lately built, but nothinge comparable to the former.

"The great shipp itselfe, they say, wilbe ready to be lanchd in April Anno 1637, and supposed that shee wilbe the greatest and fairest that ever was water borne of English built. For my part I was astonished to see such a prodigeous length and breadth, being 145 foote by the Keele and [blank] att the beame. Likewise such a number of huge, massie, squared, solid tyMBers were never seene before in one Vessell. And therefore I thincke (as before is said) shee is worthy to carrye the Flagg as Admirall of the Seas.....Theis 2 wonderfull Structures St Paules for the Land and our great new Shipp for the Seas, I conceave are not to bee purrelled in the whole World."

On Sept. 26, 1639, Mundy was at Chatham (vol. iv. of the 'Travels,' under preparation of the Hakluyt Society). From Chatham he went to

"Jillingame, beefore which rode the great *Royall Sovereign*. which shippe I saw on the stoekes in April 1636 when we went Forth our China voyage, Her head, wast, quarter and sterne soe largely iritched with Carved worcke overlaid with golde thatt itt appeares Most glorious even From a Farre, especially her spatioous lofty stately sterne Wheron is expressed all that art and cost can doe in Carving and guilding; her beakehead about 25 Foote over, where it is joynd to her bowes, her inside as admirably contrived For strength, comelnesse, nett spacioous Cabins, roomes, etts; steered by takles on the Tiller, as Carrickes; directed From aloft by a truncke, wherein the voice is conveyed to them below; her Cookeroome in hold, the worcke therein don by Candlelight. Shee is said to have carried 92 brasse peeces of Ordnance. Shee hath 5 greatt lanthornes. In the biggest may stand 12 or 13 Men. Her [blank] was cutt in brasse by thatt excellent graver and painter, Mr. John Paine, and a large discription of her sett Forth in a book by [blank]. The *Bucintoro* att Venice may be compared to her, butt For greattnesse as a Frigatt to a Galleon."

Mundy's allusion to Payne fixes the date of his engraving between 1637 and 1639. The "large discription" of the vessel must refer to Heywood's "true description" (see *Times Literary Supplement* of Sept. 30, 1920). The existence of Payne's engraving was probably the reason why the *Royall Sovereign* is not included among the numerous pen and ink drawings with which Mundy embellished his MS.

L. M. ANSTEY.

PARLIAMENTARY PETITIONS (12 S. vii. 338).

—In *The Canterbury Diocesan Gazette* for October, 1908, there is printed a copy of a Petition of John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, 1624–41, intituled "To the King's Most Excellent Majestie. The humble Petition of

John ye most unfortunate Bishop of Lincoln," &c., which concludes with the words, "And your Petitioner shall ever pray unto God to blesse yr. M<sup>tie</sup>, ye Queene & most happy Issue." H. G. HARRISON.  
Aysgarth, Sevenoaks.

SELBORNE CHURCH BELLS (12 S. vii. 371).—At Flixton, in Lancashire, a set of eight bells was hung in the tower of the parish church in January, 1808. The bells were drawn on carts from Manchester to Flixton, and on their arrival

"the tenor bell was taken into a field and deposited in a small hole made for that purpose, and turned mouth upwards when Ten Guineas' worth of Double Strong Ale was put in for the populace to regale themselves with, and in little more than one hour the whole of the 'good old stingo' disappeared, and the whole of the bells were deposited in the church."—See D. H. Langton, 'History of Flixton,' 1898, p. 75.

These bells had been cast by John Rudhall at Gloucester, in 1806, and five of them (including the tenor, which is 43 in. diam.) are still in use. The first three were recast in 1888. F. H. C.

The treble bell at Selborne is still in existence, though two of the other bells have been recast since 1735. Such methods of "christening" bells were not uncommon in the eighteenth century. We hear of them at Gillingham, Kent, in 1700: at Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, in 1750, and at Canewdon, Essex, in 1791. At Hatton in Warwickshire during Dr. Parr's time, there were great doings when a new ring of eight bells was put up in 1809. The great bell, holding more than 73 gallons, was "filled with good ale and emptied, too," as Dr. Parr tells us in his 'Memoirs' (vol. ii. p. 316).

H. B. WALTERS.

DECIMATE (12 S. vii. 329).—I saw this word in print some years ago when an Irish member speaking in the House was reported to have said that, owing to oppressive treatment, the population of his country had been "decimated to the extent of two-thirds." WILLIAM GILBERT, F.R.N.S.

LEASE FOR 99 YEARS (12 S. vii. 371).—I think the explanation is that leases for over 100 years pay a largely increased stamp duty, and it has therefore been thought better to leave no room for doubt about the lease being subject to the lower duty. C. L. P.

DICKENS REFERENCE WANTED (12 S. vii. 371).—The speaker was Lord Muntanhed (addressing Mr. Pickwick) at "Ba—ath." See chap. xxxv. of 'Pickwick Club Papers.'

HERBERT BIRCH.

20 Holmbush Road, Putney, S.W.

[Many correspondents thanked for supplying this reference.]

HEACOCK OR HILCOCK NAME (12 S. vii. 312).—Heacock, according to Canon Bardsley, is an abbreviation of Heathcoat, or Heathcock. There is a record of the marriage at St. James', Clerkenwell, in 1630, of Antonie Hartley and Margery Heacocke and of another marriage at St. George's, Hanover Square, in 1788, of John Stephenson and Eleanor Heacock.

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

QUARR ABBEY: FOUNDATION CHARTER (12 S. vii. 332, 377).—The list of witnesses kindly supplied by W. A. B. C. are the names attesting the later confirmation charter granted to the monastery by the founder's son Richard, after A.D. 1155, when he succeeded to the Lordship of the Isle of Wight, and before 1161, the year in which he died. This deed is given at length in Worsley's 'History,' Appendix, No. 51. The list of witnesses I am in quest of are the names of those attesting the original founder's charter of Baldwin de Redvers, circa 1131-2.

The Rev. J. Charles Cox, 'Ecclesiastical History,' Victorian County Hist. Hamp. ii. 11, writes:—

"The Bishop (Giffard) in 1129 founded the first English monastery of Cistercians at Waverley, close to the borders of Hampshire. Three years later the second English house of this order was founded in the Winchester diocese, for in 1132 a Cistercian abbey was established at Quarr, Isle of Wight."

The writer on 'The Religious Houses of Hampshire' (*ibid.* p. 137), says:—

"The Cistercian abbey of Quarr..... was one of the earliest foundations of that order in the Kingdom. It was founded by Baldwin, the second de Redvers, Lord of the Wight, in 1131. By a charter of that date he granted to Geoffrey, abbot of his Norman monastery of Savigny, land on which to build the monastery, the manor of Arreton."

Mr. Percy G. Stone, 'Arch. Antiq. of the I. of W. from the XIth to the XVIIth Centuries,' vol. i. p. 31, after alluding to its foundation says:—

"He (the founder) appears to have supplied it with monks from the then Benedictine monastery of Savigny."

In Note D. (p. 107) he adds :—

“Savigny did not adopt the Cistercian rule till A.D. 1148, when Quarr would naturally have done the same. Quarr was probably the second abbey of that order founded in England, Waverley claiming the priority with its establishment in A.D. 1128.”

“Dugdale has called Quarr ‘the daughter o Savigny,’ this does not mean that the abbey of Quarr had any dependence on that of Savigny, to whose abbot, named Geoffrey, the founder gave the important manor of Arreton.”

The Rev. Boucher James, ‘Letters Historical and Archaeological,’ i. 165, from whose pages I have been quoting, adds :—

“It may be affirmed that Quarr was among the earliest of the Cistercian foundations in England.”

All-eating Time has left but scanty morsels of the monastic buildings. Within the church the founder was buried in 1155, also his wife Adeliza, his sons Henry and William de Vernon (so-called from his birth-place in Normandy), who was a great favourite of Richard Cœur de Lion. It was here that the remains of the Princess Cecily, third daughter of Edward IV. and sister to the Queen of Henry VII., were buried. Sharing in the great personal beauty of her family, after her second marriage she retired to the peaceful seclusion of Standen in Arreton parish not in great wealth, where she died. JOHN L. WHITEHEAD.

Ventnor.

S. RAVEN, MINIATURE PAINTER (12 S. vii. 88).—In the earlier years of the last century S. Raven was a well-known and prolific Birmingham painter of snuff-box and cigar-case lids. For a time he lived in the neighbourhood of St. Bartholomew’s Church, afterwards, about 1830, removing to Stafford Street where he opened a cigar shop. He was a man of some talent but of little originality, his pictures being almost invariably copies and the choice of them depending upon the public demand of the moment. From some notes contributed to *The Birmingham Weekly Post* of Aug. 7, 1886, by a man who, as a youth, had been apprenticed to him, it appears that Wilkie’s ‘Blind Fiddler,’ ‘Rent Day,’ ‘Blindman’s Buff,’ ‘The Cut Finger,’ and ‘The Village Politicians’ were great favourites, as were also Harley’s ‘Proposal’ and ‘Congratulation’ which were repeated again and again. Animals, especially two bull-dogs called “Crib” and “Rosa” and a rat-killing terrier, were popular, and the works of Morland were also often copied. Among portraits the Duke of York, after Lawrence, George IV., Mrs. Q. and the Marchioness of

Coningham were in demand, and sometimes he painted local celebrities, as, for example, John Baskerville the printer, a portrait of whom decorating a snuff-box lid, is at the present time in the possession of the Birmingham and Midland Institute. Among Raven’s patrons was the Duke of Sussex for whom he painted a copy of Wilkie’s ‘Rent Day’ upon a cigar-case lid: he also worked for several of the Birmingham japanners among others for Jennens & Bettridge of Constitution Hill, and for R. & G. Bill of Summer Lane.

BENJAMIN WALKER.

Langstone, Erdington.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

(12 S. vii. 371.)

1. The latter portion of this quotation will be found in Spenser’s ‘Faerie Queene,’ book vi. canto ix., stanza xxx., and reads thus :—

It is the mynd that maketh good or ill,  
That maketh wretch or happie, rich or poo r e.

The earlier part is, I should think, a paraphrase of the preceding stanzas. ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

“To labour and be content with what a man hath is a sweet life.”

“It is the mind that maketh good or ill, wretch or happy, rich or poor.”

The first part of this quotation is from Ecclesiasticus 40, 18. I do not know the source of the second part. G. H. J.

2. R. A. H.’s lines, the true form of which will be seen below, come in Andrew Marvell’s ‘To His Coy Mistress,’ which is included in Arber’s ‘Dryden Anthology,’ ‘The Oxford Book of Verse’ and, I presume, in some other selections. Tennyson’s liking for them is worth remembering. FitzGerald wrote to Dr. Aldis Wright, on Jan. 20, 1872 :—

“This reminded me that Tennyson once said to me, some thirty years ago, or more, in talking of Marvell’s ‘Coy Mistress,’ where it breaks in :—

But at my back I always hear  
Time’s winged chariot hurrying near.

“‘That strikes me as sublime, I can hardly tell why.’ Of course, this partly depends on its place in the Poem.”

In Tennyson’s ‘Life’ by his son, vol. ii., pp. 500, *sq.*, we are told, in some recollections by F. T. Palgrave, that

“For some poems by that writer [Marvell], then with difficulty accessible, he had a special admiration: delighting to read, with a voice hardly yet to me silent, and dwelling more than once, on the magnificent hyperbole, the powerful union of pathos and humour in the lines ‘To his Coy Mistress.’” The couplet which provoked the present query is among the lines which Palgrave then quotes.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

[Several other correspondents thanked for supplying reference.]

## Notes on Books.

*The Early Life and Education of John Evelyn, 1620-1641.* With a Commentary by H. Maynard Smith. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 12s. 6d. net.)

READERS of Evelyn's 'Memoirs' know that the first twenty-one years of his life occupy but a few pages. Mr. Maynard Smith, has made a Commentary on this initial part of the Diary, expanding it to a closely-printed volume, full of matter of all kinds, which runs to near 200 pages. He prints an Apology to start with, and disarms surprise and criticism by his perfect awareness of affording cause for some little amusement. His apology, however, is one that will be acknowledged as valid by every friend of 'N. & Q.' The Memoirs are his hobby. Name by name, incident by incident, word by word, he has gone through the record of these years, has put together into pleasant notes all manner of out of the way information, and has, in order to produce a livelier sense of the seventeenth century, added a good many touches belonging to the period immediately antecedent. In fact, as Mr. Maynard Smith's volumes progress, with good Indexes attached to them, they may be noted by students as store-houses to be turned to for facts concerning minor personalities, stray incidents, lost customs and other such matters as are not easy to run to earth when one wants them.

Evelyn furnishes a better thread for this sort of work than would a diarist of greater character and capacity. His own point of view, his proper and intimate idea of things and people, is not of any great interest. Therefore he does not deflect interest from the topics he discourses on much more than does any neutral reporter of sufficient information anywhere. His very qualities are neutral, or only positive in the degree that makes him an efficient and valuable dilettante. Nevertheless, we owe him enough to give him a right to commemoration upon his Tercentenary, and perhaps no commemoration could be invented likely to be more to his own taste, or more useful, to his admirers than just such work as this.

A detailed discussion of Mr. Maynard Smith's voluminous notes is not possible. Curious readers will certainly find them worth perusal.

*London County Council: Proposed Demolition of Nineteen City Churches.* Report by the Clerk of the Council and the Architect of the Council. (Printed for the L.C.C., No. 2046, 3s. 6d.)

WE have much pleasure in drawing the attention of our readers to this able and careful Report, which sets out in full the matters of historical interest connected with the much-discussed nineteen churches, together with particulars of their architecture and interior fittings. An illustration of each church is supplied—in the important cases more than one; and there is a plan of the city of London showing the sites of churches burnt down in the Great Fire and not rebuilt; those of churches rebuilt but since demolished; the churches now proposed to be demolished, and those it is proposed to retain.

It is with great satisfaction that we see the weight of the London County Council on the

side of the defenders of the churches. For St. Katherine Coleman alone have their experts nothing much to plead, for the rest the accumulated argument, from the antiquity of the sites; the numerous historical connections; the beauty of some of the buildings, and their interest as specimens of architecture (an interest which is rather modified than diminished by their being largely examples of unpretentious and relatively simple and inexpensive work), strikes one as hard indeed to be resisted.

A point to note is the amount of money which has, quite recently, been spent on two or three of these buildings, evidence, at any rate, of living interest. And, at the other pole, we have to note that five undoubtedly and four in all likelihood of the foundations belong to pre-Conquest times, and that the latest foundation goes back to the earlier half of the thirteenth century.

Apart from its importance as a document in the present controversy, this Report should prove of permanent value and use to the student of London.

*Dream Children and the Child Angel.* By Charles Lamb. With Decorations by Paul Woodroffe. Saint George Series No. 5. (De la More Press, 1s. net.)

THE floral decorations—graceful and unpretentious—are much more pleasing than the frontispiece of commonplace angels. The chief charm of the booklet is, however, the print, which is good enough to add a distinct nuance of pleasure as one reads the familiar sentences.

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Notices to Correspondents.

## Notes.

SOMERSETSHIRE DIALECT OF  
EIGHTY YEARS AGO.

THE following example of pure Somersetshire dialect common about ninety years ago, was collected from Rachel Gulliford, an inhabitant of Radstock, and recently found among some old papers.

Scene.—Rachel Gulliford's cottage.

Rachel at work.

Enter Nurse and children of the Rev. Richard Boodle.

Nurse. Well, Rachel, and how are you this evening?

Rachel. Law! Zouls! Nurse, I haint a zeed ye of a long time. Well, and hows the Little Vamily? They do look terrible pure, howsoever, and thic little beaby, un be zo sprack (lively) as an eel, ur've a got sich a penetrâtin eye, and do look so artful, ur's as like urs brother as iver two pâes. Bless un, what have it a been haw-haw (for a walk), to zee the backy lambs? It shall have a tuttie (nosegay) pretty thing, a pluck'd for un in the

vield. Ur do pitch away (grow thin), and warsly (wrestle) with ur's teethy; do ye let un zuck a bit o' old shoe-leather. An't ur twily (restless) o' nights? If your master will be zo well pleased to let me, I should love to come and zee the gearn (garden), but, there, I do fear to weary out welcome, it do zo mind me of Paradise, thic' bowery sheade, and the bath and all is zo compus mentus (in order). I do whoe for the poor babés, when you do dip them marnings.

Oh, I've been in sich a rack of pain to-day, and the vurniture be in sich a caddle (confusion) and zo dousy. When I've done my few chores 'bout house, I be fit to swoundy (swoon). Do zee to me, I be brought to sich placen, I shan't be here long; and William do come from carl-pet (coal-pit) zo blatchy (dirty) and zootty, and when ur's had a drop too much, ur's zo frappish (cross), ur do becall I, and drive such a nise, and ur've a-played (not gone to work) these your days, but ur never gied I a blow in ur's life. Bound ur didn't, I could never be sarved like o' that, but it's all along o' they Dallimores, they do like posse un 'im to drink, there they do zit, and blow up their jackets wi' strong yale, and discoursing all sorts, and keep dumping and dreshing (playing and making a noise) and whooping and keeping sich a row: they do, I b'leeve ye. Well, and what can I do? (Enter Harry).

Where hast thou been newsing (gossiping) Harry? Ye do look zo white as death.

Harry. And well I may! Haint I just a met the men gone along wi' poor Latchem, it do make me trimble to think on un, ur was but righting the hudge (iron bucket belonging to coal-pit), and ur just twitch'd o' the rawp (touched the rope) ur's yeet slipt, down ur went, and fell athwart a bar, all in geometrics, ur was beat to an attomy (a skeleton), and ur's a spurticle of a spurticle (a spectacle). They've a sent for the Crowner to zit upon un. Lord look down! ur's wife's to be pitied.

Rachel. Well, if I didn't think zumat' bad would happen at Middle Pit, thease naisty Ravens did vlee over it, and cry, "Hark, hark!" But Hal, dost hear? Go to thy nuncle, he's a gone down after the navvy (the canal) for a bottle (a sort of wooden mallet to split wood). Do ye send un going, and vetch me some taties. You'm be zo fat as a moby-warp, and zo idle as iver you can live.

Nurse. Well, Rachel, we must be going home now.

Rachel. Why hadden ye a zot down to rest ye a bit longer? Haint ye a heard o' Tom Garret? He be a desperate solid man and a good workman, he as made your gout (a drain). He've a had a mortal bad squatt (bruise) o' the lagge, sich a heft of the cliffe fell on un. I zeed the lamiger (cripple) a halled whoam ur did shrieky and groany, I promise ye, when they witched on un, to trig (supported) un up. Ur's got a hard vamily; his little maid was handy death te year, with the grief that goes about (typhus fever). It be more tedious like wi' children than wi' hard persons. She can't hardly wag out now, she's zo wake; the best compensation as she can vind is to smell the frish yearth when she's lear (fasting). I do never neigbourey (visit) much wi' Challengers at next door. He be such a resolute chap, ur's wife do drink, an' he do dreaten as ur'll drown un in the bruck (brook), an' ur do beat ur shameless: do put ur's

whittle (knife) to her drou. It do put I in such twiny (fright) to hear 'un.

*Lawk!* What cold brizes (shiverings) do come over I, and then sich bloomy heats, I do scard and burn like the very vire, and 'tween whiles, I'm zo fainty and sicky fashions. Our 'ouse is such an old dadecey (decayed) place, I've a taken a chill some how or nother. I'm quite at an nonplush for our Ann's gone a nursying, and she's quarters out (lodges out) at Iky's down by the gug (sloping railway). She goes to leasing (gleaning) in Farmer Sime's ground, I don't mind (recollect) but I've a-heard that Farmer was the richest man in Radstock, but now he's zo drinky, ur's never fresh, and Missis has sich a twyle wi' the labourers. Urs vather made sich a vuddles on un (spoiled child), I count that's the sense on it, ur was zo masterful when ur went to school, in place of larning, ur did but dudder totherum (to confuse or puzzle) and drive a spluth (a riot) among um all. Oh, how my poor dear head and my bones do zake, do zeem to go beyond me, I do want to zee the doctor, Mr Flower, I do love the very appearance of un, ur do I a number o' good, make I quite trig (well), an' if he do but joke I, an zay, "Rachel, thee bee'snt goin' to die this turn," it do put I up in heart.

*Lawk!* my gown's a brauck (torn or broken), I must doff it, I did but don ur the marning when I upp'd.

*Nurse.* Rachel, I can't stay any longer; good day to you.

*Rachel.* Haw! 'taint leat, 'taint a hut vive yet (struck five o'clock), it be quite rere (early.) 'Tis a cross to take up not to bring you on your way whoam; but there, I must bide whiles I be yable to wag. Have a care of thic kicking (shaking) plank, ladies; good day.

*Enter William.*

*Rachel.* Well, William, beens't a hungerd? I'm zo glad as a bird to zee thee.

*William.* An' what dost thou want wi' I? I was out in the leasing ground over anent (right through) Lijah Bourne's, when our Harry came athar the tramway and fowt I (fetched me). I've a been shooting the Red hoops (bullfinches), and the twinks, they be zo mischievous.

*Rachel.* And the pegs have been a scrat up our nunculusses, an' wind-flowers, and the love-in-idles (love in idleness, pansies) in full blowth. The gearn (garden) was like a tuttie (nosegay), an' now they've a been confounded it all. I heard the bells strike out but now, and one of um's a-slatt. There, volk do zay that's unlucky, but I think there's no rightness in that. It has been like that iver since George Benet verst laid the hands on um. Cassn't mind it? Bond's wife ha' lost her zecond boy; he was a-hurted under-ground, now she has all little maids, inst to one (except one). An' if ur works till ur's a-most dead, his pay can never keep she and the children, zo it's no good to tell on it. They had the white maidens to carry thic' poor boy to be buried, he was the leapest bit of a hetchly thing I ever zeed; it's a happy turn for the boy, but ur's mother do take on about it zo, it's no good to frown, nor to look at it like that, she's in sich an entertaining (wasting away) way, her cough do entertain her zo, she haint no rest nather night nor day. Poor body, she wor a great piece of a ooman, and now she's great boned, but she's quite

a fream-like, and she do zit and stud so upon times she's zo romancing (delirious) like as thof she wor in a dreame. Here be a nice suent (steady) rain, to plen' up the paes.

*William.* And how did ze like being at Compton-Dando, or what's the place's name?

*Rachel.* Law! if I hadden-a-had my mind fixed on whoam, if I could have made my mind easy, 'bout thee, I should ha' been as contented as a dove, it be sich a nice peaceful habitation, and Mr. Pope un be zo suent (steady), an' zo zatisfied-like, but ur beant over strong, an' I begged 'un not to play thic' flute thing o' marnings, an' when he had been at church, an tired wi' preaching, I did persuade un to resty a bit, and did take up to un some roasted yapples, an' some milk, and baiked un a bit of bread. There! 'twere but children's junks (feasts), but ur did zeem zo a-plaised and zo zivil-spoken, 'twere a pleasure to tendy on un; and ur do paity zo nice, there be a grand leady he ha' drewed out so foin, she ha' sich a reverend look.

There, twer a-zommat to make the time pass pleasant, it be sich an unked, lonesome pleace for sich a young gentleman, just a comed from Lunnun, where volk do tell there's zo much haunt, an' sich foin people in their lace an' furbels to be zeen for iver. I do hope as ur'll call when ur do come to Radstock.

*William.* I should be desperate glad to zee un, if ur would look in upon us, ur's a nice-looking gentleman, if ur would but comb ur's hair tidy-like, but there, I suppose it be the Lunnun faishon, to have un like that.

*Rachel.* Haint ze heard o' late from young Measter George an' tha young gentleman, Mr Frederick Boyes, as com'd down wi' un? Ur be zo genteel-like and solid in ur's way, an' do look zo humble and zo heavenly minded, an' ur've a got sich a sweet smile, 'tis a pleasure to hear un spake, an' sure enow you must miss un, I wonder when our'n country will be peacable again as it was in the days of good old George the 3rd. I fear not till next never come time, when they shear the dumbledores to make great coats for the emmets. We used to live under very civil government, but, my child, I can't make you sensible, tis thic' Reform Bill which do confound everything, it do make un like to vlee up tun (fly up the chimney).

C. J. HAMILTON.

#### THOMAS WATSON, AUTHOR OF 'HECATOMPATHIA.'

SIR SIDNEY LEE in writing Watson's Life in 'The Dictionary of National Biography' seems to have overlooked what Watson tells of himself in his Latin verses to Philip, Earl of Arundel, prefixed to his first work, his translation of Sophocles' 'Antigone' (1581). He had spent a "lustre" and a half; *i.e.*, if taken literally, seven and a half years, in studying foreign languages abroad. He mentions particularly Italian and French. In addition he had made a special study of Law. His studies had often been interrupted by war, though he had himself sought

no military laurels, and as his law-books were too big to carry about, he had turned to pure literature and translated Sophocles into Latin. The praises of friends had deterred him from destroying his work and induced him to seek a patron for it. I append some of his lines :—

Dum studijs totus tempora prima dedi :  
 Dumque procul patrialustrum mediumque peregi  
 Discere diuersis ædere verba sonis.  
 Tum satis Italiæ linguas moresque notabam ;  
 Et linguam, et mores, Gallia docta, tuos.  
 Ut potui, colui Musas, quocunque ferebar ;  
 Charus et imprimis Justinianus erat.  
 Sæpe sed inuitam turbauit Pallada Mauors,  
 Sæpe meo studio bella fuere more.  
 Castra tamen fûgi, nisi quæ Phœbeia castra  
 Cum Musis Charites continuere pias.  
 Bartole magnus eras, neque circumferre ucebat,  
 Nec legum nodos Balde diserte tuos ;  
 Arripui Sophoclem, docui mitescere Musas ;  
 E Græcis pepigi metra Latina modis.  
 Taliter absumens turbatas utilis horas,  
 Antigonen docui verba Latina loqui.  
 Momenti res magna, meis quocunque viribus impar,  
 Nî daret ipsa mihi sedula Pallas opem.  
 Tandem opus exactum volui lacerare, vel igni  
 Tradere, quòd Latio Græcia maior erat.  
 Plurima sed vetuit prudentùm turba virorum ;  
 Me simul Eulogijs concelebrare suis.  
 Indè rudes iterum cepi limare camenas,  
 Et magis intenta consolidare manu.  
 Tùm quærendus erat, mihi qui Patronus adesset,  
 Et mea qui tegeter numine scripta suo.

The 'Antigone' contains commendatory verses by "Phil Harrison, Juris vtriusque licentiatius" (? Philip Harrison, A.B., Trin. Coll., Camb, 1572-3; A.M. Clare, 1576), "Francis Yomans" (? Francis Yeomans,

scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, 1571), "Christopher Atkinson Medicus" (? Chr. Atkinson, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, 1565-76, M.D., 1585), "C. Downhalus" and the famous "W. Camden."

Watson's second volume, 'Εκατομπαθία (1582?) has commendatory verses by G. Bucke (the "Sir George Buc" known in the history of the theatre), T. Acheley, C. Downhalus, and the poets, M. Roydon and G. Peele.

The lines of C. Downhall are interesting as expressing the writer's feeling that English versifiers needed to take a lesson, as Watson had done, from Ronsard and the poets of the "Pléiade":—

Galica Parnasso cæpit ditescere lingua,  
 Ronsardique operis luxuriare nouis.  
 Sola quid interea nullum paris Anglia vatem ?  
 Versifices multi, nemo poeta tibi est.  
 Scilicet ingenium maius fuit hactenus arte :

Ingenio tandem præstans Watsonus, & arte,  
 Pieridas docuit verba Britanna loqui.

The British Museum copy of Watson's 'Amyntas' (1585) bears on its title-page the autograph "W. Waad," afterwards Sir William Waad. Waad had in 1581 become secretary to Sir Francis Walsingham, whom Watson that year met in Paris, and on whose death in 1590 he wrote a laudatory 'Eclogue.' Waad may probably be counted among Watson's friends.

G. C. MOORE SMITH.

Sheffield.

#### AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See 12 S. ii. *passim*; iii. 46, 103, 267, 354, 408, 438; vi. 184, 233, 242, 290, 329; vii. 83, 125, 146, 165, 187, 204, 265, 308, 327, 365.)

The next regiment (pp. 69-70) was first included in the establishment of the British Army in 1678, on its arrival from France, it having been in the service and pay of Sweden or France, since 1613, either as independent companies, or as a regiment. During this period it was in no way connected with Great Britain except that it was composed of British subjects.

In 1678, then consisting of twenty-one Companies, commanded by George Douglas, Earl of Dumbarton, it was ordered to quit [the service of the French King and to return to England.

In 1686 it was divided into two battalions of eleven and ten Companies respectively being then styled "The Royal Regiment of Foot."

In 1755 its title was changed to the "First (or Royal) Regiment of Foot." Thereafter it became the "First (or the Royal Scots) Regiment of Foot," 1812;  
 "First (or the Royal) Regiment of Foot," 1821;  
 "First (The Royal Scots) Regiment," 1871; and  
 "The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)," 1881,  
 which title it still (1920) retains.

It should be noted that in the 1740 list it is the only infantry regiment, except the Foot Guards, which is designated by a title, and *not* by the name of its Colonel.

His Majesty's Royal Regiment of Foot, commanded by Brigadier St. Clair.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.	
Colonel .. .. .	James St. Clair (1) .. .. .	27 June 1737		
Lieutenant Colonels,	{ James Home (2) .. .. .	1 July 1737	Ensign, 1 Oct. 1689	
	{ Lewis Grant (3) .. .. .	22 Nov. 1723	ditto 6 Mar. 1707	
Majors .. .. .	{ William St. Clair .. .. .	10 July 1737		
	{ John Ramsay (4) .. .. .	14 Aug. 1738	Ensign 14 Feb. 1710-11	
Captains .. .. .	{ Paul Rycant (5) .. .. .	2 Mar. 1718-19	Lieutenant, 1 Oct. 1715	
	{ George Innes .. .. .	20 Nov. 1720	Ensign, 1 June 1696.	
	{ James Forrester (6) .. .. .	22 Nov. 1723		
	{ Walter Innes .. .. .	30 Jan. 1725	Ensign, 2 Aug. 1695.	
	{ Patrick Stuart .. .. .	25 Oct. 1727	ditto 2 April 1704.	
	{ Richard Talbott .. .. .	15 Nov. 1729	ditto 1705.	
	{ Keneth McKenzie .. .. .	4 April 1734	Lieutenant, 1 Sept. 1706.	
	{ John Shaw .. .. .	11 July 1734	Ensign, 23 June 1704.	
	{ Andrew Skene .. .. .	8 Feb. 1735-6	Lieutenant, 5 Mar. 1709.	
	{ James Abercrombie(7) .. .. .	18 June 1736		
	{ James Roddam .. .. .	14 Aug. 1738	Ensign, 5 June 1706.	
	{ Robert Gawne .. .. .	14 Aug. 1738	ditto 4 April 1707.	
	{ William Cockburn .. .. .	14 Aug. 1738	ditto 6 Dec. 1722.	
	{ Patrick Wood .. .. .	3 May 1739		
	{ Alexander Grant (8) .. .. .	20 June 1739	ditto 29 Aug. 1735.	
Captain Lieutenant .. .. .	John Gordon (9) .. .. .	3 May 1739	ditto 2 May 1712.	
	{ Claud. Frazer (10) .. .. .	11 July 1722	ditto 11 Nov. 1717.	
	{ Wheeler Barrington (11) .. .. .	26 Nov. 1722	ditto 2 Mar. 1718.	
	{ George Davidson .. .. .	23 Oct. 1724	ditto 21 Mar. 1705.	
	{ John Hamilton .. .. .	1 Aug. 1727	Lieutenant, 1 May, 1714.	
	{ William Brown (12) .. .. .	25 Oct. 1727	Ensign, 2 Mar. 1709	
	{ Archibald Cockburn .. .. .	23 May 1732	ditto 1 Oct. 1711.	
	{ William Crawford .. .. .	4 April 1734	ditto 22 Oct. 1714.	
	{ John Mayo .. .. .	22 April 1734	ditto 28 Nov. 1715.	
	{ William Hodder .. .. .	11 July 1734	ditto 9 July 1719	
	{ Arch. Hepburn .. .. .	15 Feb. 1734-5	Ensign, 11 July 1722.	
	Lieutenants .. .. .	{ William Forster (13) .. .. .	29 Aug. 1735	ditto 11 July 1722.
		{ John Cunningham .. .. .	3 Aug. 1736	ditto 30 Jan. 1725
		{ Donald Clark .. .. .	8 Sept. 1736	ditto 42 Oct. 1712
		{ Patrick Hamilton .. .. .	10 July 1737	ditto 1 Nov. 1726.
{ James Fayier (14) .. .. .		14 Aug. 1738	ditto 24 Dec. 1726.	
{ Alexander Reid .. .. .		14 Aug. 1738	ditto 17 June 1731.	
{ Henry St. Clair .. .. .		14 Aug. 1738	ditto 23 May 1732.	
{ Sir John Abercrombie .. .. .		15 Dec. 1738	ditto 2 Feb. 1732-3.	
{ George Weir .. .. .		3 May 1739	ditto 28 Mar 1733.	
{ Robert Scott .. .. .		30 April 1739	ditto 20 May 1732	
{ Robert Moland .. .. .	1 May 1739	ditto 1 July 1734.		

(1) Second son of Henry, 8th Baron Sinclair. Major-General, Aug. 15, 1741; Lieut.-General, June 4, 1745; General, Mar. 10, 1761. Died at Dysart, Nov. 30, 1762. See 'D.N.B.' under "Sinclair."

(2) Died in 1742 after 53 years' service in the regiment.

(3) Died at Kingston, Jamaica, Mar. 11, 1742.

(4) Lieut.-Colonel, Mar. 12, 1742.

(5) Died in the West Indies, 1742.

(6) Major, April 20, 1742. To the 3rd Foot Guards, Dec. 23, 1752.

(7) Lieut.-Colonel, July 1, 1742. Major-General, Jan. 31, 1756; Lieut.-General, Mar. 31, 1769; General, May 25, 1772. Died in 1781.

(8) Adjutant, 1742.

(9) Captain, Nov. 4, 1741.

(10) Captain, Sept. 7, 1741.

(11) Captain-Lieutenant, Sept. 7, 1741. Died in 1754.

(12) Captain, Mar. 23, 1742.

(13) Captain, July 19, 1740; Major, Mar. 4, 1752; Lieut.-Colonel, Dec. 24, 1755.

(14) Captain, April 5, 1742; Major, Sept. 4, 1754.

His Majesty's Royal Regiment of Foot (continued).		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
	(James Hay (15) ..	.. 20 June 1733.	
	James Robertson (16) ..	.. 22 April 1734	
	James Patterson ..	.. 17 July 1734.	
	John Skene ..	.. 3 Oct. 1734.	
	James Thomson (17) ..	.. 15 Feb. 1734-5.	
	Caulfield Davis ..	.. 13 May 1735.	
	James Sutherland ..	.. 8 Feb. 1735-6.	
	George Gordon ..	.. 3 Aug. 1736.	
<i>Ensigns</i> ..	James Hamilton ..	.. 8 Sept. 1736.	
	Robert Elliott ..	.. 28 Aug. 1737.	
	Alexander Hay (18) ..	.. 14 Jan. 1738.	
	William Forbes ..	.. 15 Dec. 1738.	
	Dillon Wye ..	.. 14 Aug. 1738.	
	Mau. Cockburn (19) ..	.. 14 Aug. 1738	
	William Montgomery (20) ..	.. 14 Aug. 1738.	
	Paul Rycout ..	.. 3 May 1739	
	Robert Mirri (21) ..	.. 20 June 1739.	
	John Innes (22) ..	.. 17 July 1739	

The following additional names are entered in ink on the interleaf:—

<i>Captains</i> ..	W. Cunningham (23) ..	.. 20 April 1742	
	R. Dalrymple ..	.. 12 June 1742	26 Mar. 1737.
	Frederick Hamilton (24) ..	.. 7 Sept. 1742	3 April 1733.
	W. Young ..	.. 9 Mar. 1741-2	9 June 1740.
<i>Lieutenants</i> ..	Jas. Masterton (25) ..	.. 10 Mar. 1741-2	
	Pat Gordon (26) ..	.. 1 April 1742	6 June 1741.
	James Cunningham (27) ..	.. 14 April 1742.	
	R. Gordon ..	.. 1 May 1742.	
	Thomas Ogle (28) ..	.. 25 May 1742	12 May 1741.
	James Faulkner ..	.. 10 July 1740.	
	James Patterson (29) ..	.. 4 Nov. 1740.	
	Gilbert M. Adam ..	.. 7 Nov. 1740.	
	James Grant ..	.. 7 Sept. 1741.	
	Henry Oswald ..	.. 5 Feb. 1741-2.	
<i>Ensigns</i> ..	Philip Skene (30) ..	.. 11 Feb. 1741-2.	
	J. Ward ..	.. 14 Feb. 1741-2.	
	J. Murray ..	.. 24 Feb. 1741-2.	
	J. Buchanan ..	.. 26 Feb. 1741-2.	
	James Bruce (31) ..	.. 1 Mar. 1741-2.	
	Walter Campbell (32) ..	.. 2 April 1742.	
	W. McKenzie ..	.. 26 May 1742.	
	Campbell Dalrymple ..	.. 15 Oct. 1741.	
<i>Chaplain</i> ..	J. Lloyd ..	.. 1 Sept. 1741.	
<i>Surgeon</i> ..	Jas. Bruce ..	.. 6 Aug. 1742	
<i>Surgeon Mate</i> ..	J. N. Cholm ..		
<i>Agent</i> ..	T. Willson.		

(15) Lieutenant, Nov. 4, 1740; Captain, April 17, 1742.

(16) Lieutenant, Sept. 7, 1741; Captain, Sept. 4, 1754.

(17) (?) Jasper Thompson? Lieutenant, July 19, 1740.

(18) Lieutenant, Feb. 24, 1742; Captain, Mar. 12, 1754.

(19) Lieutenant, Mar. 1, 1742; Quarter-Master, Feb. 28, 1742.

(20) Lieutenant, Mar. 1, 1742.

(21) Captain, June 25, 1747.

(22) Lieutenant, Mar. 7, 1742.

(23) Major, Dec. 12, 1755.

(24) Major, May 7, 1757. Lieut.-Colonel, in the army, Oct. 11, 1761.

(25) Captain, Jan. 22, 1755.

(26) Captain-Lieutenant, Jan. 22, 1755.

(27) Captain, June 3, 1752. Still serving in 1755.

(28) Captain, April 27, 1756.

(29) Lieutenant, June 8, 1744. Captain, April 27, 1756.

(30) Lieutenant, Aug. 16, 1750. Still serving in 1755.

(31) Lieutenant, April 22, 1749. Still serving in 1755.

(32) Lieutenant, June 12, 1751. Still serving in 1755.

J. H. LESLIE, Lieut.-Colonel (Retired List).

(To be continued.).

AMIAS HEXTE: ANANIAS HARTE.—As a Christian name Ananias must be rare, and a case in which this name proves, on investigation, to be merely an error for Amias seems therefore to deserve a note. Such a case occurs in Kirby's 'Winchester Scholars,' where a boy figures, under the year 1607, as "Ananias Harte, of Netherham, Somerset"; in the index he is mentioned twice, as "Ananias Harte" and as "Ananias Hexte." At the request of Mr. J. B. WAINEWRIGHT (well known to readers of 'N. & Q.'), I have looked up the College records, and have ascertained that the boy was really Amias Hexte.

In the original 'Register of Scholars' (vol. i) a mistake was made at the outset about his Christian name. He was entered as "Ananias Hexte," and afterwards correction was attempted, the "na" being struck through with a pen. This correction is certainly old, and was probably made at once, while the entry was being written; yet "Ananias Hexte" is to be found in the index which Warden Nicholas added to the volume when he had concluded it with entries of 1686-7. An error once started is not easily stopped.

The boy's name ought to be in another Register, the purpose of which was to furnish evidence that the oath prescribed by the College statutes had been taken by every scholar upon his attaining the age of fifteen. But the book is apparently incomplete; it lacks entries between 1608 and 1612, and so fails to help us. Fortunately, however, the original 'Election Roll' of 1607 has been preserved, and contains, among the entries of the scholars elected that year;—

"Amias Hexte de Netherton, Co. Somerset: 13 annorum 14o die Maii preterito—[diocesis] Wellensis."

That, I think, settles the question of the boy's name. Moreover, "Amias Hext," of Netherton, went to Oxford in 1614, and was a Fellow of Wadham College from 1618 to 1631. In 1628, being already M.A., he took the B.D. degree, and a year later he became Rector of Bab Cary in his native county of Somerset (see Foster's 'Alumni Oxon.'). There he eventually suffered for his honesty, for in 1646, when he was a married man with six children, he was imprisoned and "plundered of all he had," for refusing the oath of non-alterance to the king, as contrary to other oaths that he had before taken (Walker's 'Sufferings of the Clergy,' pt. ii. p. 273).

Was he related to Sir Edward Hext, of Netherham, who was "accounted one of the ablest men in his time" (Collinson's 'Somerset,' iii. 445)? A long and interesting letter which Sir Edward Hext wrote to Lord Burghley in 1596, concerning the increase of rogues and vagabonds in Somerset, is printed in Strype's 'Annals of the Reformation,' iv. 405. Sir Edward died in 1624, leaving as his heir an only daughter Elizabeth, wife first to Sir Joseph Killigrew (who died in 1616) and secondly to Sir John Stawel, of Cothelstone (Vivian's 'Visitations of Cornwall,' pp. 221, 269). Amias does not seem to be mentioned in Vivian's pedigree of Hext. H. C.

[A correspondence on the name "Ananias" will be found in 11 S. iii. It was definitely closed, but we feel that the interest of this note justifies our re-opening it for this one instance.]

'BREAK, BREAK, BREAK,' AND THE "DOVER CLIFF" PASSAGE.—There are some presumptive arguments for believing that Tennyson, in writing 'Break, Break, Break,' was indebted, consciously or otherwise, to the "Dover Cliff" passage ('King Lear,' IV. vi. 11 *et seq.*).

Tennyson wrote his poem not, as was for some time supposed, on the seashore, but "in a Lincolnshire lane at 5 o'clock in the morning between blossoming hedges" ('Memoir,' i. 190). A literary source of suggestion might not unreasonably be assumed. He had before this drawn upon Shakespeare. 'Mariana' is based upon 'Measure for Measure' (III. i. 220 and 278). The order of details or movement of the two passages is rather markedly similar. In 'Break, Break, Break,' from the imaginary standing-point of the writer, it is (1) *out* ("gray stones" and "fisherman's boy"); (2) *out* ("sailor lad... in his boat on the bay"); (3) *out* ("stately ships"); and (4) *back again* ("foot of thy crags.") In the "Dover Cliff" passage it is (supposedly) from the edge of the cliff; (1) *out* ("midway air" and "half way down"); (2) *out* ("the beach"); (3) *out* ("yond tall anchoring bark"); and (4) *back again* (the "murmuring surge"). There is also a certain similarity in the objects mentioned in the two passages; (1) "fisherman's boy" and "fishermen that walk..."; (2) "boat on the bay" and "cock" (boat); (3) "the stately ships" and "yond tall anchoring bark"; (4) "Break, break, break, At the foot of thy crags, O Sea!" and "the murmuring surge, That on the unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes."

Other incidental points of similarity may be observed. Though both are "sea-poems," Edgar was no nearer the sea when he spoke his lines than was Tennyson when he wrote his poem. There is a certain parallelism between the crushed state of feeling of Gloucester, who would "shake patiently (his) great affliction off" and Tennyson's grief-struck state over the loss of Hallam. The perfect little picture of the "Dover Cliff" passage Tennyson would naturally emulate. And, finally, the imitative harmony and subtle music of the expression, "the murmuring surge," &c., could scarcely have been lost upon Tennyson's ear if he had read the passage at all, as he surely had.

The arguments are, of course, not conclusive. Neither are they altogether inconclusive. They offer some grounds for reasonable assumption of indebtedness, conscious or otherwise, on Tennyson's part. If we keep in mind the statement of Mr. J. H. Lobban on 'The Charge of the Light Brigade'; "There are some general resemblances in the poem to Drayton's 'Ballad of Agincourt,' but Tennyson tells us that he had not this in mind," we may also recall the statement of Arthur Waugh ('Tennyson,' p. 6):—

"Poetry is not always inspired by its surroundings. 'Break, break, break,' for instance, has been generally ascribed to the influence of Clevedon. But we have Tennyson's own denial."

A. H. R. FAIRCHILD.

University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

**THE REGISTERS OF THE COMPANY OF STATIONERS.**—The registers of the Company of Stationers have been recently transcribed and published (1914) in continuation, as far as the seventeenth century is concerned, of the original transcript published by Arber.

It has often been pointed out that the existing register books by no means contain the whole of the publications of the times and, as far as the Civil Wars are concerned, the 'Catalogue of the Thomason Tracts' gives a much fuller list.

But a contemporary accusation, often repeated, was that many pages of the registers were torn out. I have recently stumbled upon a curious proof of this fact. In the 'Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series,' for 1677-78, there is on p. 444 a selection from a list sent to Sir Joseph Williamson. The Calendar describes it as a "Catalogue of all the books entered in the register book of the Stationers Company from 26 March,

1676 to 2 Nov., 1677; a true copy, by John Lilly, Clerk of the Company."

The titles and dates of a selection follow the original document (which I have not seen), consisting of 18½ pages. All those noted, till nearly the end of January, 1676/7, are to be found in the transcript. After this there is a gap, for the following items are not in it:—

Jan. 22. A play called 'Pastor Fido.'

Feb. 8. A play called 'Titus and Berenice,' with a farce called 'The Cheats of Scappin' [sic], by Thomas Otway.

March 10. 'De Honorum Titulis,' by John Selden.

March 29. 'The Works of Nicholas Machiavell.'

All these are missing, as well as the final item:—

Sept. 15. 'The True Intellectual System of the Universe,' by R. Cudworth.

Evidently many pages must have been torn from the registers if so many entries are wanting for so short a period. February and March, 1677, seem to be quite lost.

X.

"**EMINERE.**"—This word occurs as a verb—to *eminere*; to attain eminence or distinction—in a passage quoted in the work of the late Prof. Montagu Burrows, 'Worthies of All Souls,' p. 91, from the writings of Sir William Boswell (died 1649), British Ambassador to the Hague, "a successful diplomatist, man of letters, and a scholar" ('D.N.B.').

"Queen Elizabeth gave a strict charge and command to both the Chancellors of both the Universities to bring her a just, true, and impartial list of all the eminent and hopeful students that were Graduates in each University, to set down punctually their names, their Colleges, their standings, their Faculties in which they did *eminere* or were likely so to do."

It may be worth while to note this employment of the word, as it has not found a place in Murray's 'Oxford Dictionary.'

HUGH SADLER.

**LADY HAMILTON AS THE "MESSALINA OF THE SEA."**—Napoleon has been compared with Julius Cæsar, and Washington with Cincinnatus, but probably few readers of 'N. & Q.' have come across a comparison of the mistress of Lord Nelson with the Roman Empress Messalina. The following extract is from the 'Mémoires de l'Adjudant-Général Jean Landrieux, Chef d'état-major de la cavalerie de l'armée d'Italie chargé du bureau secret, 1795-1797';—

"L'État populaire érigé en France à la place de la monarchie faisait les plus grands efforts pour résister à l'Europe entière... L'Angleterre avait été la première à combattre, même sans

déclaration de guerre—elle n'eut lieu que peu avant la surprise, ou, si l'on veut, la révolte de Toulon. Un cerveau brûlé, brutal, sans prévoyance aucune, ignorant le droit des gens comme le plus misérable corsaire, Sidney Smith—et je le nomme pour qu'on ne le confonde pas avec l'esclave d'une courtisane détestée, la Messaline de la mer, l'impudique Hamilton."

Jean Landrieux was born at Lavaur in 1756, and died in 1826. He devoted the declining years of his life to writing his 'Mémoires,' but being unable to place his MS. with a publisher, it was handed by his widow after his death to the National Library in Paris. It was, however, issued in two volumes sixty-five years afterwards (1893) by the Parisian publishing firm of Albert Savine, with a lengthy 'Introduction biographique et historique' (340 pp.), by Léonce Grasilier.

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

36 Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

EAST RUSTON, NORFOLK.—According to the newspapers, the new Lord Mayor of London, Alderman James Roll, was born at this village in 1846. Is it worth while recording that the same village was the birthplace of one of the greatest of English scholars, Richard Porson, born Dec. 25, 1759? C. W. B.

SHADOW OF A SHADOW.—There was a correspondence about "The Shadow of a Shade" at 7 S. x. 427: xi. 74, 273, 395: xii. 275. *Æschylus* and *Sophocles* were quoted for *εἰδωλον σκιᾶς*, but excepting the quotation in the query and one from Scott's 'Guy Rannering' at the third reference no English quotation was given.

The following is taken from Owen Felltham's 'Resolves, Divine, Moral, Political,' 11th edn., 1696, p. 316, in the essay 'Something upon Eccles. ii. 11':—

"Agreeable to this [*i.e.* all is Vanity, Vexation, Nothing] is that which Lipsius left and begged his friends would fix upon his grave:—

Vis altiore voce me tecum loqui?  
Cuncta Humana, Fumus, Umbra, Vanitas,  
Scena & Imago: & verbo ut absolvam, Nihil.  
Shall I speak truly, what I now see below?  
The World is all a Carkass, Smoak and Vanity,  
The Shadow of a Shadow, a Play: and in one word just Nothing."

Jeremy Collier in his 'Great Historical . . . Dictionary,' 2nd edn., 1701, *s.v.* Lipsius, has "Humana cuncta" for "Cuncta Humana," and "Et Scenæ Imago" for "Scena et Imago."

Felltham died in 1668 or later. Probably the quotation given in the 7 S. query is

earlier than his time being from the prologue of 'Nobody and Somebody.' David Erskine Baker's 'Biographia Dramatica,' 1782 edition, says of this play, "acted by the Queen's servants, 4to, no date." I suppose that the Queen means Elizabeth. The year of Felltham's birth is uncertain. Dictionaries put it at 1602–1610.

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.

EMERSON'S 'ENGLISH TRAITS.' (See 12 S. v. 234, 275, 302, 327; vi. 9, 73, 228, 257, 276, 297; vii. 19, 31, 57, 76, 114.)—I should be grateful for elucidations or references explaining any of this final batch of puzzles from the above work. References given here to pages and lines follow the "World's Classics" edition. Phrases in brackets are my own;—

1. P. 162, l. 16. For the science, he [Carlyle] had, if possible, even less tolerance, and compared the savants of Somerset House to the boy who asked Confucius "how many stars in the sky?" [What did Carlyle mean by "the savants of Somerset House" ?]

2. P. 167, l. 33. [In describing some building operations in Boston, Emerson says] the men were common masons, with Paddies to help. [Why "Paddies"? Is it a term applied to unskilled labourers in America? If so, why?]

3. P. 170, l. 12. [During a conversation with Carlyle and Helps, Emerson said] that as to our secure tenure of our mutton-chop and spinage in London or in Boston, the soul might quote Talleyrand, "*Monsieur, je n'en vois pas la nécessité.*" [In a footnote Emerson quotes the words which evoked Talleyrand's satirical reply, "*Mais Monseigneur, il faut que j'existe.*" Who said this, and on what occasion?]

4. P. 171, l. 21. Here [Winchester] was Canute buried, and here Alfred the Great was crowned and buried, and here the Saxon king. [Who is "the Saxon king"? Emerson is evidently referring to someone other than Alfred.]

5. P. 171, l. 28. Sharon Turner says, "Alfred was buried at Winchester, in the Abbey he had founded there, but his remains were removed by Henry I. to the new Abbey in the meadows at Hyde, on the northern quarter of the city, and laid under the high altar. The building was destroyed after the Reformation, and what is left of Alfred's body now lies covered by modern buildings, or buried in the ruins of the old." [In a footnote Emerson gives as a reference for this quotation, 'History of the Anglo Saxons I. 599.' I have searched through different editions of this work of Sharon Turner's without finding any such passage. Is it to be found in any other work of his or of any other writer?]



6. P. 174, l. 14. [Wordsworth declared to Emerson] nor could Jeffrey, nor the Edinburgh Reviewers write English, nor can \* \* \*, who is a pest to the English tongue. [Whose name should fill the blank? I should guess it to be Carlyle.]

7. P. 174, l. 19. [*The Edinburgh Review*] had, however changed the tone of its literary criticism from the time when a certain letter was written to the editor by Coleridge. [When was this letter written, and what was its substance?]

8. P. 175, l. 32. Landor, always generous, says that he [Wordsworth] never praised anybody. [Does this occur in any of Landor's published works?]

9. P. 179, l. 32. A blind *savant*, like Huber and Sanderson. [What Sanderson is this?]

10. P. 180, l. 26. "Will," said the old philosophy, "is the measure of power." [What is the source of this quotation?]

11. P. 182, l. 19. [In mentioning the speakers at a dinner in Manchester in November, 1847, Emerson includes] Lord Brackley. [Was he of any distinction? He is not mentioned in the 'D.N.B.']

R. FLETCHER.

Buckland, Faringdon, Berks.

GENTLEMAN USHERS OF THE BLACK ROD TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—I am endeavouring to collect portraits, records and information generally about former Gentleman Ushers of the Black Rod to the House of Lords, and shall be grateful to any one who can tell me anything about the following:—

	Usher.	Died.
Anthony Wingfield ... ..	1591-1593	1593
Sir Richard Coningsbye ... ..	1598-1605	—
George Pollard ... ..	1605-1620	—
James Maxwell ... ..	1620-1641	—
Peter Newton ... ..	1641-1660	—
Sir John Ayton, Kt. ... ..	1660-1671	—
Sir Edward Carteret ... ..	1671-1683	—
Sir Thomas Duppa... ..	1683-1696	—
Sir Fleetwood Shepherd, Kt. ... ..	1696-1698	—
Sir David Mitchell, Kt. } (a Vice Admiral)	1698-1712	—
Sir William Oldes, Kt. ... ..	1712-1719	—
Sir William Sanderson ... ..	1719-1727	1727
Sir Henry Bellenden ... ..	1749-1761	1761
Sir Francis Molyneux, Bart. ... ..	1765-1812	1812
Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford ... ..	1832-1877	1877

W. P. PULTENEY, Lieut.-General.

4 Deanery Street, Park Lane, W.

JOSEPH FLETCHER OF TULLAMORE (son of Joseph), born c. 1779, was 4 years of age when living at Carlow: mar. Sarah Higgins of Dublin, Dec. 28, 1798 (some relative of Bernard Higgins, Liberator of Peru) and died at Carlow, 1842: served in ? 19th Lancers, 1812-15, and left issue William, born c. 1807, mar. c. 1832, Dublin, to Elizabeth Smith, and died at Dublin, 1880. Robert died at Manchester, 1880-7, and had a son Thomas, major in the army. Joseph had a cousin Joseph Fletcher mar. Elizabeth

Kershaw in Ballyvoy, c. 1775, and died c. 1825 at Ballyvoy. He had a brother John, who had a son Patrick, born at Garrons, Queens County, who was a member of the Catholic Church.. Any particulars will be welcome.

E. C. FINLAY.

San Francisco.

COPE CHESTS IN YORK MINSTER.—Can any reader kindly tell me anything as to the history of the cope chests in York Minster? There is a tradition that one of them came from Africa and the other from Archbp. W. de Gray.

GEORGE AUSTFN.

York Minster.

ENGLISH FAIRS; AUTHORITIES REQUIRED.—I should like to be informed of the most trustworthy and useful authorities on English fairs, with special reference to those formerly held in York and the neighbourhood and in Whitby.

GEORGE AUSTEN.

York Minster.

PERMIT OFFICE.—In a letter dated 1766 the writer states that his father was employed as a clerk in the Permit Office in London, up to the time of his death in 1757. Examination of numerous books on London fails to disclose what the Permit Office was. Any information on the subject will be gratefully received.

ALLAN H. WHITMAN.

Malden, Mass.

BENTLEY; BEVERLEY.—I should be interested to hear from any connexions or relatives of the following artists, for purely literary reasons; Charles Bentley, member of the O.W.S., died Sept. 4, 1854: William Roxby Beverley, distinguished scenic painter, died May 17, 1889. F. GORDON ROE.  
18 Stanford Road, Kensington Court, W.S.

ENGLISH MERCHANTS OF PORTUGAL IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—Can any of your readers tell me where information may be found about the English Merchants in Lisbon in the eighteenth century? I refer more particularly to baptism, marriages, and burials. H. C. BARNARD.

Yatton, Somerset.

SIR JOHN DUVAL.—Sir John Duval is said to have borne the expense of cutting a canal—thus severing the peninsula upon which Hartlepool was built. What is known of Sir John and his connexion with that town would be welcomed.

A. E. OUGHTRED.

Scagglethorpe, Malton.

**HERALDS' FUNERALS.**—Can any one give me a reference in any book to the procedure, ceremonial and expense of a herald's funeral? Who supplied the achievements for the church where the funeral was held? To whom and how was the application for the funeral made?

FRANCIS H. CRIPPS-DAY.

38 York Terrace, N.W.1.

**ENIGMA WANTED.**—Can some kind contributor supply me with the remainder of the enigma beginning;—

Come and commiserate  
One who was blind,  
Helpless and desolate  
Void of a mind?

I can only recall two other isolated lines;—

A King's lovely daughter  
Watched by my bed,.....

and

Wore a crown for a king.  
But had none of my own.

I have lost the copy of this enigma that I once possessed many years ago.

KATHLEEN A. N. WARD.

Cairnbinn, Whitehouse, co. Antrim.

**AIR-GUNS.**—Who invented them? On Jan. 10, 1707, De Blainville ('Travels,' vol. i. p. 388), writing at Basle, says:—

"They make a great Noise here about a hellish Invention of a Gunsmith, who invented Wind-Guns and Pistols. Some of them contain Air enough to make ten successive Explosions, or may be discharged at once, and thus kill many People in an Instant. This Invention may be truly called Diabolical, and the Use of it ought to be forbid on Pain of Death, nothing being more abominable than an Art of murdering People in a clandestine, silent Manner, which can neither be foreseen, prevented or guarded against."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

**LAMPEN MAYBANK** was admitted to Westminster School in 1723, aged 6. Particulars of his parentage and career are desired.

G. F. R. B.

**VIOLINS.**—Is the tone of an old violin necessarily better than a modern one? If so what are the reasons?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

"BOTH": "EACH."—Is it possible to account for the current aversion to use the word *each*, and to substitute a construction—inlegant and often inaccurate—with *both*? So far as I can see, this aversion is growing; perhaps Dr. Bridges can adduce some homophony thereby avoided.

An instance will be found in *Proceedings of the Classical Association*, April 1920 (vol. xvii., page 48).

The Association entrusts its 'Journals Board' with the duty of publishing *The Classical Review* and *The Classical Quarterly*: four numbers of each are now issued during each year.

In the Board's report, after a reference to the need of continuous economy, occurs the statement:—

"The Board has decided to increase the number of pages in both journals for the current year by about one sheet."

This decision would be literally fulfilled by the addition of fourteen pages to the total mass of *the whole* of the numbers issued.

One imagines that what was meant was "to increase the number of pages in each issue of each journal by about one sheet."

Why not have said so? Q. V.

**DANIEL DUNNIGAN.**—Who and what was this person? T. KNOTT.

Shortly Bridge, Durham.

"CRASPESIORUM."—In the report of a lecture at Falmouth, in 1856, the author, Jonathan Couch, gives the following quotation from

"A Letter from the famous antiquarian herald Anstis to his patron the Bishop of Exeter"... "I met with an Insepimus of a Grant made by Henry the third wherein is granted to the Bishop of Exon and his successors for ever—Omnes decimas Craspesiorum, within Cornwall and Devon."

This grant he also says "is confirmed to them by Edward the 2nd."

What fish were meant by the term "Craspesiorum"? W. S. B. H.

**THE ICE-WORM.**—In Southey's 'Common-Place Book,' London, Reeves & Turner, 1876, 4th ser., p. 467, it is noted that

"Erasmus (*Adagia*, 361) says he had seen the Ice-worm in the Alps."

As the cited work is inaccessible here, I should be extremely grateful to anybody who would kindly produce the original passage *in extenso*.

In the same book of Southey, 2nd ser., p. 593, Evlia Effendi is quoted thus;—

"[Description of the Zeland or Ice Worm].—This is a worm which is found in the middle of ice and snow, as old as the creation. It is difficult to be found. It has forty feet, and forty black spots on its back, with two red eyes like rubies, all ice, without tongue, its interior filled with an icy fluid. Its size like cucumbers which are sold at Laungabestaun for the seed, sometimes larger,

sometimes smaller. *The ice worm which I brought to Sultan Ibrahim was smaller than a cucumber.* It shines like a diamond, but melts quickly away, because it is all ice. It is prolific, and gives strength in the pleasure of love. It sharpens also the sight, and restores man to a healthy state of vigour, as if he was a new-born child. It is seldom found, and may only be the lot of kings. On Caucasus, they are found, it is said, in the size of dogs, with four feet, living and walking in the ice and snow. Faith be upon the teller, I have not seen it."

Apparently allied to this, two abnormal creatures are recorded as following in the Chinese 'System of Materia Medica,' by Li Shi-Chin, 1578, tom. xxxix. ;—

"According to Yeh Tsze-Ki's 'Tschau-muh-tsze' [1378 A.D.], the snow silkworm [*Sieuh-tsan*] grows in the north side of Mount Yin and upon Mount Ngsmei. The northern provincials call it Snow Maggot [*Sieuh-tsiu*]. Those two mountains are covered with everlasting snow, amidst which there flourishes this worm, equalling the gourd in its size and tasting exceedingly sweet and delicious. Its nature is cold and non-poisonous, and renders it beneficial to feverish patients tormented with insatiable thirst. Akin to this perhaps is the Ice Silkworm [*Ping-tsan*], which Wang Tsze-Nien has recorded in his 'Shih-i-ki' [4th cent. A.D.]. It is said to be a native of Mount Yuen-kiau, six or seven inches long, black and with scales and horns. When covered with frost and snow, it forms a cocoon one foot long, which man can draw out into threads of five several colors. The damask fabricated thereof is neither wetted with water nor burnt with fire. Once in the emperor Yau's reign [2357-2258 B.C.] a sea-coast people presented it to him; it was found to be light, warm, soft and sleek."

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

DE TEJADA; GRANT OF ARMS.—During the wars of expulsion of the Moors from Granada thirteen brothers of the name De Tejada fought against the Moors. For their success and gallantry the right was granted for all their descendants, in the female as well as in the male line, to bear their name and arms, in conjunction with their own—thus, Saenz de Tejada, Larios de Tejada, &c., Is this grant unique? Can any correspondent give me further particulars about these brothers?

BASIL M. O'CONNELL.

Lakeview, Killarney,

LONDON IN THE FIFTIES AND SIXTIES.—I was born at Bartholomew Close, London, E.C., in 1854, and left London in 1868, since when I have lived in Lancashire. I have frequently asserted that I remember the London police wearing tall hats; also that Smithfield was partly covered with open-air cattle pens. I am now told that

the thing was impossible and that I am not old enough to remember what I have asserted.

Could any reader give me the year in which the London police discarded their tall hats, and also the date when Smithfield was cleared of all the pens?

Littleborough.

G. L. BARKER.

WORKS OF EUGÈNE SUE.—I have before me an English edition of some of the chief works of Eugène Sue, with finely engraved illustrations, in ten volumes, viz., 'The Seven Cardinal Sins,' in 4; 'The Mysteries of Paris,' in 3; and 'The Wandering Jew,' in 3 vols., published by C. T. Brainard, but without place and date. It is desired to ascertain where and when this apparently recent publication appeared? H. K.

ADMIRAL BENBOW.—I shall be greatly obliged if any reader will kindly give me some details about a fight that Admiral Benbow had with some pirates, not long before he fought his last battle with du Casse.

The Admiral's share of the prize-money awarded for taking the pirate vessels was 4,000l.; he was dead before it was awarded, and the money became the nucleus of the Benbow Estate, which is still in Chancery.

H. STEWART BENBOW.

Stechford, Birmingham.

FAMILY OF SIR JOHN CHEKE.—Besides the Henry mentioned in the pedigree at ante, p. 386, there was a son John. Is anything known of his career? A John Cheke was Vicar of Egham, Surrey, 1574-78, and as he was presented by Elizabeth it is probable that he was the son of Sir John. The probability is strengthened by the fact that he put in a curate to discharge the duties, and does not appear to have resided in Egham. Any information regarding him would be welcome. FREDERIC TURNER.

Ravensworth, Mortimer, Berks.

GASPAR BARLAEUS.—Two portraits of Gaspar Barlaeus, one aged 41, with a pointed beard and wearing a deep ruff, engraved by W. Delft after D. Bailly in the year 1625. The other an older man with a short "imperial" beard, dressed in deep black with a deep collar, "Puritan" style, engraved by G. Virtue, no date. Are these the same person? or father and son, and who was Gaspar Barlaeus? He appears by the first portrait to have been a well-known Dutch doctor and is described as "nuper

Coll. Theologici subregens et logicae in Academia Lugduno Bat. professor," as well as "Medicinae Doctor." The other portrait, by G. Virtue, has no clue beyond the name printed below it. Any biographical details would be appreciated.

D. A. H. MOSES.

78 Kensington Park Road, Notting Hill, W.11.

'LOTHAIR.'—At what page and in which volume of the first edition of 'Lothair' is to be found the name of Monsignore Capel printed in mistake for that of Monsignore Catesby? Does the error occur in all copies of the first edition? L. A. W.

'THE BRIDE OF SIENA.'—A poem of this title was anonymously published in London by Saunders and Otley (2nd ed., 1838: preface dated London, Jan. 15, 1835). The British Museum Catalogue assigns it to "Henrietta Maria Gordon." Is this the prolific Harriet Maria Gordon (died 1883), who married the Rev. William Yorick Smythies? Though she wrote a long list of novels and is in Allibone, Mrs. Yorick Smythies is not in the 'D.N.B.'

J. M. BULLOCH.

37 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

## Replies.

### IRISH FAMILY HISTORY;

TONE OF BODENSTOWN, Co. KILDARE.

(12 S. vi. 288, 321.)

THEOBALD WOLFE TONE had twenty-eight descendants, twenty of whom are now living. His eldest child, Maria, died of consumption in Paris in 1803 at the age of 16: the second child, Richard, died an infant at Bodenstown: the third, Francis Rawdon, also died of consumption at 13 in Paris in 1806. The surviving child, William Theobald, after the fall of Napoleon in whose army he was a Captain of Chasseurs (he was also a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour), came with his mother and his stepfather, Thomas Wilson, in 1816 to the United States. He studied law in the office of William Sampson for a time, but finally entered the cavalry of the United States army as a second lieutenant. On Sept. 17, 1825, he married, in New York, Catherine Anne, the daughter of that same well-known counsellor-at-law and Irish exile, William Sampson. They lived with his mother, Mrs. Tone-Wilson in Georgetown

D.C. Here their only child, Grace Georgiana, was born May 28, 1827. On Oct. 11, 1828, William Theobald Wolfe Tone died of an intestinal disorder in Georgetown, and was buried there in the Marbury Burying Ground. Grace Georgiana Tone an infant was taken by her mother to reside in New York with her Sampson grandparents.

On June 19, 1851, she married in New York Lascelles Edward Maxwell, a native of Belfast, Ireland. They had seven children;—

1. Katherine Anne Maxwell, now of Ossining, N.Y.
2. Matilda Tone Banks, deceased Aug. 6, 1900, who m. Willard Neal Banks.
  - (a) Malcolm Sterling Banks m. I. Marie-Lowe.
  - (b) Margery Castleman Banks.
  - (c) Lascelles Maxwell Banks.
3. Lascelles Chester Maxwell, who m. Mary Elizabeth Hogg, Rye, N.Y.
  - (a) Grace Maxwell Greer, m. George Greer.
  - (b) Katherine Hogg Maxwell.
4. Florence Maxwell Overton, deceased Jan. 1, 1920, who m. Thomas Chalmers Overton.
  - (a) Florence Luray Crane m. Albert Eli Crane;—
    - (i.) Florence Maxwell Crane.
    - (ii.) Robert Birnie Crane.
  - (b) Chalmers Wolfe Tone Overton m. Lillian M. Fawcett.
  - (c) Alan Maxwell Overton m. Helen Moeller.
  - (d) Katherine Lascelles Fawcett m. Thos. R. Fawcett.
    - (i.) Thomas Reginald Fawcett, Jr.
    - (e) Penelope Witherington Overton.
5. William Sampson Maxwell, who m. Helen Barlow, Los Angeles, California.
  - (a) Kathleen Worthington Maxwell.
  - (b) Richard Barlow Maxwell.
6. Theobald Wolfe Tone Maxwell, who m. Mary W. Cook, Detroit, Michigan.
  - (a) Emily Louise Maxwell, deceased May 6, 1900.
7. Richard Witherington Maxwell, Meredith, New Hampshire.

The committee in charge of the Wolfe Tone Memorial in Stephen's Green, Dublin, cabled to Wolfe Tone's eldest granddaughter, Katherine Anne Maxwell, at her summer home, New London, Conn., inviting her to lay the foundation stone, but her mother's ill health made it impossible to accept the honour. She, however, furnished the matter for the document placed

in the stone, and Grace Georgiana Tone Maxwell presented the trowel used at the time: which was designed by her daughter and bore the date, Aug. 15, 1898, with the inscription, "Ireland a Nation," surrounded by a wreath of shamrocks.

Neither Mrs. Maxwell nor any of her family ever resided in Syracuse. Her life was spent, and her children born and brought up, in New York and Brooklyn. She died Mar. 29, 1900, at her home, 489 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, where she had resided thirty-six years, and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

We have no knowledge of Mrs. Gavin, who may be descended from a second cousin of Wolfe Tone. There are, however, several families of the name of Tone in the United States who have at different times falsely assumed relationship to Theobald Wolfe Tone calling themselves by his and other names of his family, and have even repeatedly claimed descent from him.

Wolfe Tone's mother's name was Lamport.

Wolfe Tone is buried in a grave, not a vault, in his father's plot in Bodentown churchyard, co. Kildare.

William Sampson was the son of the Rev. Arthur Sampson of Londonderry of the Church of Ireland. All his ancestors were members of the Church of Ireland and England from the time of Elizabeth, when one was Richard Sampson, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, thirteenth in the Anglican Succession. William Sampson who died in New York, Dec. 28, 1836, was buried in the private burying-ground of his friend Richard Riker, Recorder of New York, as Astoria, Long Island. His remains and those of his wife Grace Clark Sampson, and those of his daughter Catherine Anne Tone, who were also buried there, were removed to Mrs. Maxwell's lot in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York, as were those of William Theobald Wolfe Tone, his mother, Matilda Tone-Wilson and her second husband, Thomas Wilson, which were removed from the Marbury Burying Ground, Georgetown District of Columbia. The remains of all six were interred with religious ceremonies on Oct. 31, 1891, and their daughter and granddaughter, Grace Georgiana Tone Maxwell now lies at their feet.

John Philpot Curran Sampson, after his graduation from the law school at Lichfield, Conn., went to New Orleans, Louisiana, and was in the law office of a friend of his father's, an Irishman. He was editor of a new paper, but obviously a young man of 24

could hardly be said to be at the head of the bar however talented he might be. He died of yellow fever Aug. 20, 1820, and was buried in New Orleans.

The Emmet family, John Mitchel's and John Martin's families, the late John E. Redmond, M.P., and John Dillon, M.P., have been friends of Mrs. Maxwell and her family.

KATHERINE ANNE TONE-MAXWELL.

SILVER WINE CISTERN (12 S. vii. 250. 294).—I have an engraving—about 20 in. by 15 in. (G. Scotin, sculp.)—of a wine-cistern,—“Henricus Jernegan Londini Inuenit 1735.” The description is as follows;—

“Delineatio Argenteæ Cisternæ, Juxtim Pondo Octo Millium Unciarum gravis—Continentis Sexaginta Congiorum, Altitudine trium Pedum et  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Longitudine, Quinque Pedum et  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Latitudine, trium Pedum et  $\frac{1}{2}$ .”

“SEXAGINTA CONGIORUM”

Taking the Congius ( $\frac{1}{3}$  amphora,— 1 amphora=5.78 gallons) roughly at .72 gallon, the capacity of the cistern would appear to be about 43 gallons.

If this is of any interest to your correspondents I shall be pleased to shew it to them.

EDWARD ELGAR.

Severn House, Hampstead, N.W.3.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD; JOHN WATSON (12 S. vii. 390).—I do not know what the sources of Mr. HOLLAND's information may be, but I cannot doubt Gilbert Wakefield's plain and definite statement in his Memoirs:—

“On the 23rd March, 1779, I married the niece (the brother's daughter) of my rector, Mr. Watson.” The fact must obviously have been within his personal knowledge. Her Christian name was Anne. Gilbert and Anne Wakefield had four sons, two of whom I myself well remember, and two daughters, the elder of whom was my grandmother. A. A. B.

What is the authority for stating that John Watson had only one brother, James? It seems almost certain he had another, Joseph by name, who was, like his father, of Berristall Hall, Pott Shrigley, and was buried there on Aug. 22, 1764. The wills of the father of John, Legh Watson, proved at Chester, 1759, and of Joseph the suggested son proved 1764 should settle the matter. It is certain Joseph had two daughters. One married the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, fellow of Jesus, Camb, and late curate at Stockport in 1779. *The Manchester Mercury* of Mar. 30, 1779, records the marriage at

Stockport "on Tuesday morning." Miss Watson is there described as a very agreeable and amiable lady, a niece of the Rev. John Watson, the rector, and one of the co-heiresses of the late J. Watson of Berristall Hall. The other daughter, Betsy, was married in June, 1779, to the Rev. Wm. Bowness, curate of Stockport. *The Chester Chronicle* of June 25, 1779, records this marriage as "lately, at St. Nicholas, Liverpool," the lady being also described as a niece of the rector. The marriage of George Wakefield, eldest son of the late Gilbert Wakefield, to Anne, second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Bowness of Stockport took place at Hackney on "Saturday week" (*The Manchester Mercury*, Dec. 3, 1816), and probably the parties were cousins, the children of the two heiresses mentioned above. See 'Palatine Note-Book,' i. 51, 72, : iv. 15, where other members of the family are mentioned. Earwaker's 'East Cheshire' i. 400 : ii. 210, &c., states that the Rev. John Watson left three children, a son by his first wife, a clergyman who died without issue, and by his second wife a son, the Rev. John Watson, Vicar of Prestbury, died April, 1816, and a daughter Anne who died unmarried at Macclesfield, aged 90, on April 20, 1855. The Vicar of Prestbury left a son John, Fellow of Brasenose, died *s.p.* in 1875, a son, Lawrence, killed at San Sebastian in 1813, and two daughters, Jane, wife of George Robinson, and Lettice who married Capt. Arden and left issue. Earwaker also agrees that the wife of the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield was a niece of the Rector of Stockport. R. STEWART-BROWN.

CONFESSOR TO HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD (12 S. vii. 370).—The office of Confessor to the Royal Household in England existed from the Middle Ages, when the priest appointed to this position actually heard confessions from members of the Royal Household, down to the middle of the last century.

Since the Reformation the duties of this Confessor appear to have been to read daily prayers to the Royal Household, to visit the sick, to examine and prepare persons for confirmation and communion, and generally, to give to such as desired it, advice in any case of conscience or religious difficulty or doubt.

The last person appointed Confessor to the Royal Household was the Rev. Charles Wesley, the son of Samuel Wesley, the musician (1766–1837: see 'D.N.B.'). He

was born in 1794, and was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and at Christ's Coll., Camb., B.D. 1829, D.D. 1839. He was appointed Confessor to the Royal Household in 1833, and became Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen in 1847–59. He became sub-Dean of H.M.'s Chapel Royal in 1847, and held this appointment with that of Confessor until his death. He died at St. James's Palace on Sept. 14, 1859, and was buried near his mother, in Highgate Cemetery, where a monument exists to his memory.

From 1859 onwards the name of this office was changed to that of "Chaplain at the Palace of St. James's," and the duties formerly performed by the Confessor have, since that date, been discharged by the sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal. What the exact reason was for the change in the title of this ancient office I have not as yet been able to ascertain, but it seems highly probable that it was made by, or at the instigation of, Dr. A. C. Tait, who was Dean of the Chapels Royal from 1857–68, Bishop of London from 1856–68, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. It is well-known and on record, that Dr. Tait had a great abhorrence for anything that even suggested that confession formed any part of the doctrine or practice of the Church of England.

The appointment of Confessor was made by the Dean of the Chapels Royal, and seems to have been a life appointment.

The following is a list of the Confessors of the Royal Household, with the date of their respective appointment and death, for the period from 1606 until the last appointment to this office of Confessor was made in 1833;—

SWORN CONFESSORS TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

- 1606. Edward Doughtie.
- 1607. Wm. Beckett. (Will pr. 1626.)
- 1629. Ezekiel Waade.
- 1660. Roger Nightingale, d. Nov. 25, 1661.
- 1661. Philip Tinker, M.A., d. May, 1673.
- 1675. Stephen Crespion, M.A., d. Nov. 25, 1711.
- 1711. (*circa*) John Radcliffe, M.A., d. Oct. 29, 1716, aged 47.
- 1716. Samuel Bentham, M.A., d. Feb. 27, 1730, aged 76.
- 1730. Abraham Sharpe, d. Sept. 14, 1736.
- 1736. John Higgate, M.A., d. 1761.
- 1761. David Walter Morgan, d. Mar. 12, 1795, aged 61.
- 1795. Henry Fly, D.D., d. Aug. 10, 1833.
- 1833. Charles Wesley, B.D., d. Sept. 14, 1859.

The above list of Confessors could no doubt be easily carried back to an earlier date by consulting the references to this

office in Rymer's 'Foedera': the Reports of the Hist. MSS. Comm., &c.

Information regarding some early Confessors of the sovereigns of England will also be found in the following; *Home Counties Magazine*, vol. xii. pp. 100-112, 'Friar Confessors of English Kings,' by the Rev. Bede Jarrett: *The Antiquary*, vol. xxii., pp. 114-120, 159-161, 262-6: xxiii. pp. 24-26, 'The King's Confessors' (1256-1450), by the Rev. C. F. R. Palmer.

H. G. HARRISON.

Aysgarth, Sevenoaks.

The name alone is probably the survival of the office in Romish times, and doubtless the ancient records would contain the names of this ancient post, which latterly has been equivalent to the more modern title of Chaplain. Chamberlaine's 'Present State of England,' 1700, gives "Mr. John Radcliffe, Confessor to the Household," and the edition for 1755 in 'An Account of his Majesty's Chapels-Royal, their Establishments and Salaries,' mentions the Dean, £200, the Sub-Dean, £91 5s., and then "The Rev. Mr. Higgate, as Confessor, or Household Chaplain £36 10s." Among the ten Priests in Ordinary at £73 a year each, appears the name of "The Rev. Mr. John Higgate" (see 'Alumni West,' and Foster's 'Alumni Oxon.'). In 1826 Henry Fly, D.D., R.R. and A.S., held the post, and he was also one of the ten Priests in Ordinary, Rector of Trinity, Minorities, and Willsden, Middlesex ('Royal Kalendar'). He seems to have been the last Confessor, as the post was vacant in 1834, and the title of his successor, Charles Wesley, D.D., was altered to that of Chaplain at St. James' Palace.

W. R. WILLIAMS.

MR. ARDAGH will find a good account of this office and of the Rev. Dr. Fly, who held it, in Kinns's 'Six Hundred Years,' which is a history of Holy Trinity, Minorities, where Dr. Fly is commemorated by a tablet.

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE.

36 Holland Park Avenue, W.11.

"NEW EXCHANGE," LONDON (12 S. vii. 371, 398).—The "New Exchange" erected by Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, Lord Treasurer, in 1608, was, as Sir Richard Baker observes, "a stately building on the north side of Durham House where stood an old long stable." On Tuesday, Apr. 10, 1609, it was begun to be furnished with wares: and the next day King James with

the Queen and many lords and ladies came to see it, and then the King gave it the name of Britains Burse. I possess several tokens issued by traders in the seventeenth century "nere ye New Exchange in ye Strand." The papers of that date usually refer to the Royal Exchange as the Old Exchange.

WILLIAM GILBERT, F.R.N.S.

RICHARD MARSH (12 S. vi. 252).—He was chaplain to Charles I., Vicar of Halifax and Dean of York. I have a quantity of notes on Marsh, if G. F. R. B. could say exactly what he requires.

T. W. HANSON.

32 Southgate, Halifax.

THE ORIGINAL WAR OFFICE (12 S. vii. 310, 354, 416).—I am sorry if I have not expressed myself in exact "terms of art." SIR WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK and (in a less degree) MR. ABRAHAMS, tacitly assume that a Government department cannot be a "separate entity" unless it has a Secretary of State to itself. This may be a correct "official" view; my phrasing is not hierarchistic. Prof. C. M. Andrews, of Yale, kindly sends me an extract from a Crown Lease Book of about 1730;—

"Et occidental' super passagium ducens a predicto atrio vocato Whitehall Court versus officium ibidem vocatum the Warr Office et abinde ad dictam Aream vocatam Scotland Yard."

My friend kindly supplies other references, and an exact plan of the building, having a frontage of 55 ft. 9 in. on "The street leading from Charing Cross to Westminster Hall." The house on the north was occupied by the Treasurer of the Chamber, while on the south were "Certain rooms and appartments in the possession of the gentleman usher of Whitehall." He suggests that I verify these and other references in the P.R.O. When I have done so, I hope to communicate the result. Q. V.

CAPT. J. W. CARLETON (12 S. vi. 72).—Kindly allow me to correct a mis-statement I made at above reference. I have since ascertained that "Sylvanus" and "Craven" were not one and the same individual as I was led to believe they were from a letter written by a Mr. William Wychiffe Barlow which appeared in a leading sporting paper in November, 1889. This gentleman had obviously confounded two names which were phonetically rather similar. Craven was, as I stated, the late Capt. J. W. Carleton who edited *The Sporting Review*

and wrote the weekly sporting articles in *The Morning Herald*. He died in June, 1856. But Sylvanus, the author of the well-known 'Bye Lanes and Downs of England,' 'Rambles in Sweden and Gottland,' and 'Legends of Calais' was a Mr. Robert Bell Calton.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

MR. SERJEANT BALLANTINE'S FEE (12 S. vii. 348).—In *The Law Journal* of Jan. 30, 1875, vol. x. p. 85, there is the following paragraph;—

"The Guicowar of Baroda. Messrs. Latley & Hart, of Gresham House, Solicitors, have written to *The Times* to state that the fee paid by them to Serjeant Ballantine, as retaining him to defend the Guicowar on the charge of attempting to poison Colonel Phayne, the President, was 5,000 guineas. They have arranged a further scale of fees depending somewhat on the time the Serjeant will be absent from England, but which may be estimated at not less than a further sum of 5,000 guineas."

I knew Serjeant Ballantine intimately, and I have always understood that he did receive on the whole 10,000 guineas.

HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temple.

PARLIAMENTARY PETITIONS, &c. (12 S. vii. 270, 338, 417).—In 'Words, Facts and Phrases,' by Edwards (Chatto & Windus, 1901), p. 630, it is stated; "Your petitioners shall ever pray, &c." The "&c." of this phrase was formerly written at full length. In the case of a petition to a sovereign it ran; "For your Majesty's most prosperous reign." Where the petition was to Parliament, the form was; "For the prosperous successes of this high and honourable Court of Parliament." Acts of Parliament are still in the form of petitions, but the prayer is now omitted, though *ante* Henry VI. the "&c." meant; "For God's sake and as an act of charity," the exact words used being; "vos povers communes prient et supplient, par Dieu et en oeuvre de charité! Rot. Parl. 2 Hen. V., No. 22."

BARRULE.

GREEK LETTERS ON "ADAM" CEILING (12 S. vii. 390).—If ΑΨΠΕ instead of ΑΘΠΣ represented the true reading, or the intention of the designer, the letters would record the appropriate date of 1785.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

DR. JOHNSON AT CHESTER, 1774 (12 S. vii. 351).—The account of the Roman hypocaust to which R. S. B. refers is not part of Johnson's text in Duppa's edition of the 'Diary of a Journey into North Wales,' but

is given in Appendix, No. V., where it is introduced, but not closed, by quotation marks. Possibly the note is taken from an unacknowledged source, or the inverted commas at the beginning may have got in by mistake, the preceding and the following appendix being both marked as quotations and assigned to other writers. In Croker's first edition (1831) of Boswell's 'Life,' the account is printed in a foot-note over Duppa's name. The editor dropped it at some later time. It does not appear in the one-volume edition of 1876.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

THE "GOOSE CLUB" (12 S. vii. 310, 354, 396).—Sometime between 1856-58, my curiosity was roused by a notice in a public-house window in a street attached to Leicester Square, that a Goose Club was one of the amenities of the establishment.

ST. SWITHIN.

BEDFORDSHIRE CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS (12 S. vii. 270, 298).—I have made extensive notes from the undermentioned churchyards, most of them being transcribed between 1895 and 1910. I should not like to say that any single churchyard is complete as in those days the oldest tombs received my first attention, and if time did not permit only the names of the nineteenth century ones were noted; Arlesey, Barton-in-the-Clay, Biddenham, Biggleswade, Bedford (St. Peter's, St. Mary's, St. John's, St. Paul's), Campton, Carlton, Caddington, Clophill, Cople, Chalgrave, Chellington, Dunstable, Elstow, Eaton Socon, Everton, Felmersham, Flitton, Upper and Lower Gravenhurst, Goldington, Harrold, Hockliffe, Henlow, Houghton Conquest, Houghton Regis, Husborne Crawley, Kempston, Langford, Luton, Lidlington, Maulden, Markyate, Odell, Pulloxhill, Potton, Roxton, Shefford, Stagsden, Stevington Stotfold, Sonthill, Silsoe, Sandy, Sharnbrook, Truvey, Tempsford, Toddington, Wrestlingworth, Whipsnade, Woburn and Willington.

Occasionally, I have made notes from the interiors, also from cemeteries and non-conformist burial-grounds.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

BENZON, CELEBRATED GAMBLER (12 S. vii. 349, 411).—I have the book-plate of Ernest L. S. Benzon, a crest within a garter, upon which a former owner has written in pencil; "Father of the Jubilee Plunger."

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

204 Hermon Hill, South Woodford.



**AUTHOR WANTED: LINES ON NEBUCHAD-NEZZAR** (12 S. vii. 351).—When I was an undergraduate (1856–60) the story ran that in 1852, when the subject for the Newdigate Prize was ‘The Feast of Belshazzar’ and the prizeman Edwin Arnold, there were a don and an undergraduate at Christ Church, I think it was, who had the same surname. The don was one of the judges, but the competing poems went by mistake to the undergraduate, who duly sent them on to the don, but first read them and took samples. One of the poems was said to have begun ;—

Is Nimrod dead? Is Shalmaneser clay?  
Is this the place where Esar-Haddon lay?

Other extracts were ;—

- (a) The prophet casually observed in passing,  
It's merely MENE, TEKEL and UPHARSIN.  
(b) King Nebuchadnezzar was turned out to grass  
With oxen, horses and the savage ass.  
(c) The passage partially quoted by T.S.O.  
The King surveyed the unaccustomed fare  
With an inquiring but disdainful air,  
And murmured, as he cropp'd the unwonted  
food,  
It may be eaten, but it is not good.

¶ I have never seen any of the lines in print. There may have been more, which I never heard or have forgotten. They would almost certainly have been varied in the course of repetition during sixty years.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

[See below, p. 439.]

**LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES; BIBLIOGRAPHY** (12 S. vii. 388).—Two books written to commemorate the Bi-centenary of the Royal Exchange Assurance this year should be added to Mr. ALECK ABRAHAM's list ;—

‘The Royal Exchange.’ A note on the occasion of the Bicentary of the Royal Exchange Assurance.  
By A. E. W. Mason.  
‘Two Hundred Years’ (printed for private circulation). By C. E. F.

Both are well illustrated and full of interest.

R. H. ROBERTS.

Windermere, Hall Lane, Uppminster.

**SNIFE IN BELGRAVE SQUARE** (12 S. vii. 390).—My grandfather and grandmother used to post up from their home in Hampshire to a house they rented in Cavendish Square, and the brother of the boy who rode postillion told me many years ago that his brother often told him about going through the very swampy ground now Belgrave Square and then known as the Five Fields. He also said that he had been told that the

swamp was filled in with the earth, &c., taken up when the East India docks were excavated. If this latter statement is correct, it would show about the date when there were snipe in Belgrave Square. Curiously enough my grandmother afterwards rented a house in Belgrave Square.

Another record of game in London is to be found in Pennant's ‘London,’ 3rd ed. 1793, p. 126 ;—

“The late Carew Mildmay who after a long life died a few years ago (1784) used to say that he remembered killing a woodcock on the site of Conduit Street, at that time an open country.”

H. A. ST. J. M.

Mr. Henry Bickers, the founder of the publishing firm of Bickers & Son (late of Leicester Square), told my father that as a lad he often went sniping over the Pimlico Marshes. My father was born in 1817 and was about twenty years younger than Mr. Bickers.

HENRY W. BUSH.

A Mr. Tanner, a Custom House agent, one of the few who had the privilege of an office in the Long Room, told me about seventy years ago that he had shot a woodcock within three-quarters of a mile of the Royal Exchange. Tanner was then 88 years old.

O. S. T.

**ELIZABETH (RUNDLE) CHARLES** (12 S. iii. 414: iv. 337: vii. 396).—In further reference to this gifted writer it may be mentioned that the ‘D.N.B.’ is in error when attributing to her the origin of the “Home of Peace” (now St. Columba's Hospital) in the Avenue Road, South Hampstead. She was, it is true, a noble benefactress thereof, but the Institution was, of course, founded by the late Miss Davidson, who laboured on behalf of this comforting shelter until quite recent years.

CECIL CLARKE.

**CORNISH ACRES IN DOMESDAY** (12 S. vii. 392).—It may interest readers to know that in the Common Register of Bishop Lacy (of Exeter, 1420–55) on folio ccccix. in the margin is a note “ferlingus terræ continet 30 acras.”

HUGH R. WATKIN.

**BEAUCLERC** (12 S. vii. 391).—A very good instance of such signatory marks was found recently among the Totnes Priory deeds in a collection at Torquay and is illustrated by a full plate in the second volume of ‘The History of Totnes Priory and Medieval Town.’ The parchment is a confirmation

by King Henry I. of grants to Totnes Priory dated c. A.D. 1104. There are fifteen crosses formed obviously by different hands. Each cross bears the name of the signatory written over it, *sic*: Signum Regis.

HUGH R. WATKIN.

IN PRAISE OF INDEXING (12 S. vii. 130, 174, 215, 373).—Certainly the Index Society existed from 1879 to 1889, for I was a member of it. At the last date it was merged into the "British Record Society." The original Society published eighteen volumes, all most useful. I have a complete set of them, and six Reports. I have a duplicate of Report 2, which I would gladly exchange for a copy of Report 5 (for 1883-4), which is lacking to my set.

W. A. B. COOLIDGE.

Grindelwald, Switzerland

In reply to NOLA (Baluchistan), the British Record Society, Ltd., began its career in 1889, when it took over the entire stock of the defunct Index Society, comprising 15 volumes and two occasional indexes. The 'Index Library' is the publication of the British Record Society, Ltd., and now consist of 51 completed volumes of Calendars of Wills in the P.C.C. and many other Probate Courts, Inquisitiones post mortem, &c., and 4 other volumes are in a very forward state.

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formerly Hon. Sec. B.R.Soc., Ltd.  
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EARLIEST ENGLISH POETESS (12 S. vii. 351, 417).—Probably the earliest known was Dame Juliana Berners, a somewhat hazy figure through the mists of time, who wrote the 'Boke of St. Albans,' 1486: the next edition, Wynkyn de Worde's, 1496. See the 'D.N.B.' under Berners, Bernes, or Barnes, Juliana (b. 1388?). Some of her book appears to be a translation, and there is still much uncertainty about her, but in Frederic Rowton's 'The Female Poets of Great Britain' (1848), under her name, it is written; "The first British Poetess of whom we have any record is the lady whose name is mentioned above." This work also draws attention, with extracts, to other early poetesses, among those earlier than the seventeenth century being Anne Boleyn (?): Anne Askewe: Queen Elizabeth: Mary, Countess of Pembroke, and Elizabeth Melvill who wrote 'Ane Godlie Dreame, compiled in Scottish Metre' (1603).

RUSSELL MARKLAND.

PRISONERS WHO HAVE SURVIVED HANGING (12 S. vii. 68, 94, 114, 134, 173, 216).—*The Gentleman's Magazine* records that on Apr. 21 1731, one William Peters was committed to jail in Ireland, being found alive on a journey three days after he had been executed for horse-stealing. JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

THE TALBOT INN, ASHBOURNE (12 S. vii. 350).—I quote the following from a note on p. 227 of Sir Harris Nicolas's Edition of 'The Complete Angler' (reprinted Chatto & Windus, 1903):—

"This inn stood in the market-place, and till about sixty years since was the first inn in Ashbourne. About that period a wing was divided off for a private dwelling, and the far-famed Talbot was reduced to an inferior pothouse, and continued thus degraded until the year 1786, when it was totally demolished by Mr. Langdale, then a builder in that town, who erected a very handsome structure on its site."

J. B. WHITMORE.

"HUN" (12 S. vii. 330, 375).—MR. ROBERT PIERPOINT will probably be interested to know that "Hun" was not the only term used by mid-nineteenth century French writers to denote German "barbarian." There is in existence a letter of the great actress Rachel to her sister Sarah with reference to a tour in Germany:—

"Out of 12 performances I was to give, only 3 are left. On the 27th I shall leave here to go through the same thing in Germany. We shall see what those Ostrogoths are like, and whether they are capable of understanding our masterpieces and most worthy interpreter."

The autograph letter (4 pp., 8vo, No. 194 Sotheran's catalogue, No. 12, 1899) bears no date, and only an English translation of an extract was published.

ANDREW DE TERNANT.

SIR WILLIAM JOHN STROTH (STRUTH) (12 S. vii. 290, 373).—Sir Wm. John Struth was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of St. Vincent, West Indies. He was knighted while Mayor of Bristol in 1815: and died at Bognor, Feb. 1, 1850, aged 85. R. G. S.

'POOR UNCLE NED' (12 S. vi. 287, 37; vii. 373).—From my boyhood memory of 'Uncle Ned' I would suggest that the two first lines of the chorus ran thus:—

Then down with the shovel and the he-hey hoe  
And up with the fiddle and the bow  
intending, as I then understood, to emphasize the fact that there truly was "no more work for poor old Ned," and that his present state was occasionally joyous. But I think:

the opening lines of the song should be given as a supplement, for they contain a graphic as well as a biographic touch which gave rise to a phrase almost as popular at the time as the still current "Gone where the good niggers go." I never saw the song in print but my memory is that it begin thus;—

Oh, I once knew a nigger, and his name was Uncle Ned,

And he went dead long ago,  
He had no wool on the top of his head,

On the place where the wool ought to grow.

ALFRED ROBBINS.

WILL PROVED BEFORE BURIAL OF TESTATOR (12 S. vii. 391).—I do not understand the point of this inquiry. Evidence of burial is obviously not required before probate is granted. A man might be burnt, or die at sea, or be eaten by a lion, without affecting his will being proved. The executor proves the death on oath, and the grant of probate will not be made until seven clear days for probate of a will, or fourteen days for letters of administration, have elapsed from the date of death. So far as the probate authorities are concerned, the body might never be buried, or might be embalmed and kept as a mummy.

R. S. B.

SEA-WATER AND MADNESS (12 S. vii. 392).—Sea-water would not and could not cause madness in itself. However, in thirsty shipwrecked persons it would increase their sufferings if they drank it. It would produce delirium and death unless a speedy rescue was effected, merely by aggravating the symptoms.

W. S.

BOOK-TITLE MIS-TRANSLATED (12 S. vii. 371).—Instead of "M. Britling mène la chose jusqu'à la fin," I would suggest as a proper title "M. Britling mène la chose à bonne fin."

W. D. C.

I would suggest, as a translation of 'Mr. Britling sees it through,' "M. Britling tient ferme jusqu'au bout." J. M. HOWDIN.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—  
(12 S. vii. 351.)

1. Ruskin 'Lectures on Art at Oxford' (?) 1870, p. 88 'The Relation of Art to Morals,' 'Life without industry is guilt, and industry without Art is brutality.' X.

2. Some time ago, in *The Times Literary Supplement*, the couplet about Nebuchadnezzar was assigned by Mr. D. S. MacColl, with confidence but without reference, to an article by Andrew Lang.

G. G. L.

[See above p. 437.]

## Notes on Books.

*A Thousand and One Notes on 'A New English Dictionary.'* By George G. Loane. (Philpott & Co., Surbiton, Ss.)

OWNERS of the Great Dictionary should certainly acquire this pamphlet to enter its contents—or at any rate the chief of them—in their copy. We do not see much use in offering, as notes on the 'N.E.D.' examples later than those which appear in the Dictionary as we have it, though a collection of good things of the kind might be started as a contribution towards a purely modern dictionary yet to be made. Thus even the interesting "toe-hold," garnered out of *The Observer* for November 10, 1918, seems to us neither here nor there. But it is a real service to have recorded words and senses of words omitted by the compilers, and to bring forward early examples that have been missed. A certain amount of what Mr. Loane supplies has been discovered in discursive reading, and the compilers of the Dictionary are not bound to make regretful reflections upon it—at the same we notice that he has gleaned a good deal in fields which we should have taken it for granted would be searched to the last square inch—Wordsworth, for example, or Shelley, to say nothing of the text of all seventeenth and eighteenth-century writers.

A few examples will illustrate Mr. Loane's work. He has a note on "ferocious" in the Latin sense of "self-confident"; comments on the omission of Wordsworth's "eye-music"; gives the correct date and the exact words of Scott's famous "bow-wow" remark about Jane Austen; has found, in Scott, a use of "appall" = to pall, become insipid; notes the word "pindarie" transferred from literature to life (giving some very pretty instances of this) and supplies Talbot's reply to Henry VIII. containing the nonce-word "fiftify." Sylvester has furnished a good number of items—among them "S.P.Q.R." = Rome. When Mr. Loane exclaims "only So-and-so is quoted" we sometimes feel inclined to remind him that there are limits to possibility in the way of quotation, but we also sometimes agree with him—as we do concerning "sightless"—that out of a number of instances the Dictionary has selected the less suitable and interesting.

Mr. Loane has affixed to his collection a rather happy motto, to wit: "*Pulverem Olympicum collegisse iuvat.*"

*The Authorship of 'The Taming of a Shrew,' 'The Famous Victories of Henry V,' and the additions to Marlowe's 'Faustus.'* By H. Dugdale Sykes. (Chatto and Windus, 1s. 6d. net.)

Behind Shakespeare's 'The Taming of the Shrew' and 'Henry V.' are two plays, resembling them alike in title and substance, to which Shakespeare himself owes no small debt. The attempt to find their author has been many times made, but without satisfactory results. Mr. Dugdale Sykes, however, here presents the record of a piece of research work, very pretty, very acute in the manner with which our readers are well acquainted, and very closely worked out. He establishes first the fact 'The Shrew' is the work of two hands,

and one of them the author of the whole of 'The Famous Victories.' Next he finds this same hand in the additions to 'Doctor Faustus'—and a note in Henslowe's 'Diary' leads him on to the discovery of its identity. It appears that in 1602 Henslowe paid £4 to William Birde and Samuel Rowley for their additions to 'Doctor Faustus,' and what is known of Rowley justifies the presumption that he is the playwright sought for. This is a satisfactory discovery which, we believe will maintain itself and on which Mr. Dugdale Sykes is much to be congratulated.

*Journal of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations from April, 1704, to February, 1708-9.*  
(H.M. Stationery Office.)

THE Journals of the 'Commissioners for Trade and Plantations' form a series apart in the mass of State Papers Colonial, running to the year 1782, when the Board was dissolved. It has been decided to publish so much of them as has not been already included in the volumes of the Calendar of State Papers Colonial, in a separate set of volumes which may be completed within a relatively short time.

The volume before us contains the Journals marked I, K., L., and M., running to February, 1708-9. A full list of the members of the Board might have been supplied. It sat every two or three days—sometimes oftener—and the average attendance would appear to have been four or five members.

The work done embraced decisions upon all the affairs of the Colonies—administrative, commercial, military, financial, and personal—as well as the settling of Church matters; and includes, of course, some considerations and many particulars of the relations of the Colonies with the Indians, and details as to the importation of negroes, and their character and treatment.

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WHEN answering a query, or referring to an article which has already appeared, correspondents are requested to give within parentheses—immediately after the exact heading—the numbers of the series, volume, and page at which the contribution in question is to be found.

A. B. H.—We regret that we are not able to help you. We do not undertake to answer queries relating to the value of old books, pictures, or the like.

MR. ANEURIN WILLIAMS.—William Owen (1769-1825) was born at Ludlow. He was a student of the Royal Academy, and elected an associate of that body in 1804. See 'D.N.B.'; *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1825, i. 570, *The Times*, March 15 and 16, 1825.

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THE TIMES BOOK CLUB, 380 Oxford Street, London, W.1.



LONDON, DECEMBER 4, 1920.

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## Notes.

## THE PSEUDONYM "JACOB LARWOOD."

PROF. W. A. CRAIGIE has drawn my attention to a biographical notice of the Dutch writer J. van Schevichaven which is of more than passing interest to English letters and bibliography. This biography appears in the 'Handelingen van de Maatschappij der Nederlandsche Letterkunde te Leiden' (1919) and is compiled by Dr. J. Prinsen from materials given him by Van Schevichaven himself.

The chief interest of this biography for the English reader lies in the statement, here for the first time made public, that Van Schevichaven was the author of a number of English books appearing under the pseudonym of Jacob Larwood. The following works, most of them mere compilations

and consisting of "the fruitage of many pleasant recreative hours spent in the high-ways and byeways of literature," were published under this pseudonym:—

"The History of Sign-boards, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day." By Jacob Larwood and John Camden Hotten, with one hundred illustrations by J. Larwood. Hotten, 1866.

"The Story of the London Parks." By Jacob Larwood, with numerous illustrations by the Author [in two volumes]. Hotten, 1872.

"The Book of Clerical Anecdotes. By Jacob Larwood [with an Introduction by the Author of 'Salad for the Social,' i.e., Frederick Saunders]. Hotten [1871].

"Forensic Anecdotes." By Jacob Larwood. Chatto and Windus, 1882.

"Theatrical Anecdotes." By Jacob Larwood. Chatto and Windus, 1882."

This pseudonym and the works appearing under it have been assigned to L. R. Sadler by certain bibliographers, as Cushing, 'Initials and Pseudonyms' (1885); Weller, 'Lexicon Pseudonymorum' (1886); and Allibone, 'Dict. English Literature,' Suppl. (1891); and finally by Brewer 'Reader's Handbook' (1896) to S. L. Sadler, the alteration of the initials in the last named being no doubt a simple clerical error. I have been unable to discover on what grounds this attribution was made or to find any trace of L. R. Sadler's separate existence, and Messrs. Chatto & Windus, the successors to Hotten as a publisher, kindly inform me that they cannot find any correspondence addressed to Mr. Sadler in their letter-books.

Perhaps some of the readers of 'N. & Q.' will be more fortunate.

Van Schevichaven claims the pseudonym in the following note written in English in his copy of 'The History of Signboards':—

"This was the first work I wrote in English. Hotten paid me £10 for it and corrected the proofs. He considered that sufficient reason to place his name along with my nom-de-plume on the title-page."

This note is signed "Van Schevichaven." He further explains the choice of this thoroughly English-looking name in a note left among his papers:—

"Dit was de naam van een voorzaat, Jacobus Larwood van Schevichaven uit Arnhem: hij studeerde te Harderwijk in 1674,"

and quotes an 'Album Studiosorum Academiae' in support of the latter statement.

Reference to the book itself shows that particular attention was paid to Dutch signs, two early Dutch works on the subject being largely drawn upon, viz., Jeroen

Jeroense's 'Koddige en ernstige Opschriften op Luyffens, Wagens, Glazen Uithangborden, en andere Tafereelen' (1682), and H. van den Berg's 'Het gestoffeerde Winkelen en Luffelen Banquet' (1693). In the Preface emphasis is laid on the necessity of translating the inscriptions of Dutch signs and other Dutch quotations, of which there are not a few, and these are always carefully translated. The translator, however, is often conscious of the inadequacy of the rendering, and complains of the difficulty of conveying the peculiar significance of the original into English. Other references to Holland and to Dutch life and manners occur, one of which I will give as reminiscent at once of the writer's nationality and of one episode in his somewhat nomadic career, a brief account of which is given below:—

"The Dirty Dick has all the appearance of one of those establishments that started up in the wake of the Army at Varna and Balaclava, a place that would set the whole Dutch nation frantic (p. 91)."

From Van Schevichaven's note quoted above he does not appear to have been either liberally remunerated or fairly treated by his publisher in respect of this work. But it would be unjust to accuse Hotten unheard of the wholesale theft of another's labours. A book of this description would ordinarily need a good deal of work upon it before publication, and its compilation by a foreigner, however well versed he might be in current English, would scarcely lighten the task, especially when that foreigner lacked, as Van Schevichaven admittedly did, an exact idea of scientific method. The Preface states that "this work has been two years in the Press, the passing events mentioned in the earlier sheets refer to the year 1864"; all this time would hardly be consumed in the actual printing of the volume, and it is much more probable that the amount of revision which Hotten considered necessary, and himself supplied in "correcting the proofs," was so great that he felt justified in assuming joint-authorship. It is instructive, too, to find in the early part of the volume, on p. 68, a foot-note signed "Ed.," which seems to indicate that at one time he contemplated editorship only.

Whatever may be the facts as to the parts played by the respective authors, there can be little doubt that their joint production was a success. It was favourably reviewed by *The Times* newspaper, which devoted three columns (not six as stated by Van Schevichaven) to it, and by *The Athenæum*

which described it as "a valuable addition to our antiquarian and gossiping literature."

A companion volume by the same authors was projected and announced as "in preparation" in a "Special List for 1869" appended to Hotten's edition of 'Doctor Syntax's Three Tours.' This was entitled 'The History of Advertising in all Ages and Countries. A companion to the History of Signboards, with many very amusing Anecdotes and Examples of Successful Advertisers.' The announcement remains in another List for 1872, at the end of Larwood's 'Story of the London Parks,' but the work was eventually compiled by Henry Sampson, the founder and editor of the sporting paper, *The Referee*. It was published, under a slightly altered title, by Chatto & Windus in 1874 without any indication that it was ever intended to form a companion to 'The Signboards.' One companion volume, however, did appear in 1872, namely, 'Clubs and Club Life in London,' by J. Timbs. This was not a new work, but a reprint or rather republication, with the addition of numerous illustrations, of the book published by Bentley under the title of 'Club Life of London' in 1866. The circumstances of its appearance as a companion volume to the 'History of Signboards' are explained by Hotten in the following unsigned note printed in the 1872 edition:—

"Six years ago the publisher of the present work issued a 'History of Signboards' which met with so much approval from the critical press and from general readers, that the authors might not unreasonably have been accused of vanity—or something very like vanity—at their achievement. A companion volume was then contemplated under the title of 'A History of the Clubs, Tavern, Côteries, and "Parlour Companies" of Old London.' Material was gathered, and the late William Pinkerton, Esq., F.S.A. of Hounslow, undertook the preparation of the book. But in the meantime another active antiquary had prepared a work of similar character to the one we had proposed, and this interesting book, with numerous illustrations prepared expressly for the present edition, is now issued as a sequel to the 'History of Signboards.'"

Popular in this country the 'Signboards' soon found imitators in Holland, for the English book was no sooner published than it was seized upon by the Dutch romancist and poet, Van Lennep, as eminently suitable for imitation. Dr. Prinsen quotes a letter from Van Lennep to J. ter Gouw, dated Sept. 17, 1866, in praise of the 'Signboards,' and expressing the opinion that a similar work in Dutch would find a ready sale. His

idea was to bring out an imitation, which he proposes to do by cutting down the English inscriptions and adding to the Dutch. Aided by J. ter Gouw he carried out his design, and Van Schevichaven's compatriots published their "imitation" in 1868 under the title: 'De Uithangteekens, in verband met Geschiedenis en Volksleven beschouwd. Geïllustreerd met ruim 300 boek-druksetsen van F. W. Zürcher.

Van Schevichaven's other English works, enumerated above, have not the same interest and need not detain us; but it is noteworthy that they were all published by Hotten or his successors, from which it is reasonable to assume that although relations between publisher and author may have been strained they were not broken.

In addition to these English books Van Schevichaven, according to his biographer, contributed articles on old London to *Once a Week* and *All the Year Round*.

To the fuller biography I am indebted for the following details of Van Schevichaven's long and active life. Herman Diederik Joan van Schevichaven was born on Oct. 14, 1827, at Nimeguen, where he received the greater part of his education. In 1847, after passing the necessary Government examination, he went to Leyden, but did not take a regular course, devoting himself chiefly to the study of modern languages, as English, Spanish, and Italian, and following his bent for sketching. He left Leyden in 1850 and started his travels by a journey to Spain. In the following year he came to London for the Great Exhibition, going on to Paris, where he apparently remained until 1854, when together with some French friends he enlisted in the French army for the campaign in the Crimea. His regiment, the Chasseurs d'Afrique, landed at Gallipoli in May, 1854, later in the summer was quartered at Varna, and took part in the battles of Balaclava and Tchernaya and other skirmishes. In February of the following year, Van Schevichaven was down with dysentery and malaria, and was sent to Constantinople, where he remained until the end of the war, serving latterly as a Commissariat officer.

On leaving the army he continued his travels through Palestine and Egypt, returning with English travelling companions to Scotland. He settled down in Edinburgh in order to study drawing and painting at the Royal Academy. In 1858 he left Edinburgh for London, continuing his art studies

at South Kensington. There is no evidence that he ever exercised his artistic skill professionally otherwise than in the illustration of 'The History of Signboards' and 'The Story of the London Parks.'

Except for annual visits to his mother and occasional excursions to Germany and Belgium he remained in London until 1869. In that year his mother died and Van Schevichaven became the constant companion of his step-sister, Mme. Guyot, with whom he travelled continuously for some three and twenty years. Their practice was to spend the winter months in a large city and to start off on their wanderings in the spring; in this way they journeyed through or visited the greater part of the Continent of Europe and the North Coast of Africa.

Although Van Schevichaven "walked wide" he continued to "read deep," for he published in 1875 and 1881 respectively the 'Bijdragen tot de Geschiedenis der Bataven' and 'Epigraphie der Bataafsche krijgsliden in de Romeinsche legers,' materials for which he gathered from foreign records and libraries.

In 1893 Van Schevichaven finally settled down in his native city, to which he was some years later appointed "Archivaris" or Keeper of the Archives. From this time onwards he devoted himself with great industry to the history of Nimeguen and the results of his work are to be seen in numerous volumes and collections as 'Oud-Nijmegens, Straten, Markten, Pleinen, Open ruimten en Wandelplaatsen' (1896), 'Oud-Nijmegens Kerken, Kloosters, Gasthuizen, Stichtingen, en Openbare gebouwen' (1909), 'Rekeningen der Stad Nijmegen' (1910-14), &c.

He died suddenly on Oct. 12, 1918, full of years, and held in high esteem by his compatriots and colleagues.

LAWRENCE F. POWELL.

Oxford.

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE ALDEBURGH RECORDS.—I.

(See *ante*, pp. 141, 184, 225, 287, 327, 366, 402.)

#### CHAMBERLAIN'S ACCOUNT-BOOKS.

1587

The brasses of some of the "Bence" family still exist in the church—the latest, that of John Bence, is in perfect preservation. (he had nine sons and two daughters).

Sugar was, of course, a great luxury at this time (as now!) and was often given as a present to a bishop or other church dignitary. The church "stayers" were a few years ago unearthed in making the sewer.

(Rec <sup>d</sup> of Edmund Bence for the Breakinge upp of the Chauncell . . . . .	vi <sup>s</sup>	viii <sup>d</sup>
of Robte Corbold for a forfite made to the Towne for leatinge of maye his house w <sup>h</sup> out the Consent of the Bayliffs . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup>	
of John Hynd for Contempitious speche agaynst m <sup>r</sup> Baylies . . . . .	vi <sup>s</sup>	viii <sup>d</sup>
of John Bayman for Breakinge upp the Chauncell . . . . .	vi <sup>s</sup>	viii <sup>d</sup>
Payd for a windinge sheete for porter . . . . .	ii <sup>s</sup>	vi <sup>d</sup>
Item payd to hooker for one wether and one Lambe w <sup>h</sup> e was givene unto the Quenes Shippe . . . . .	xv <sup>s</sup>	
payd to Rouse for Fowles to send to m <sup>r</sup> Arthur Hopptons . . . . .	iiii <sup>s</sup>	
Payd more for one Thowsand & half of Oysters lykewise sent . . . . .	iiii <sup>s</sup>	
payd for the fetheringe of three shef and a half of Arrowes . . . . .	iiii <sup>s</sup>	viii <sup>d</sup>
payd to Jeffery Freeman the same Daye for one pound of Sugare . . . . .	xx <sup>d</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> for James Farden to Thomas Daynes Surgine for healeinge of the said James . . . . .	xx <sup>s</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> for the whippinge of two . . . . .	viii <sup>d</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> to willm Smyth for the pursyphants Dyett and for his horsemeat whiche brought the Councells Letters for the settinge forth of the Shipp and pynnae . . . . .	iiii <sup>s</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> to m <sup>r</sup> Bence w <sup>h</sup> m <sup>r</sup> Coop hadd to london for to bye pycion for the shippe . . . . .	iiii <sup>li</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> to John Goulds the pursser . . . . .	v <sup>li</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> for the dyett of xl servinge men . . . . .	xx <sup>s</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> for v pound of sugare . . . . .	vii <sup>s</sup>	vi <sup>d</sup>
p <sup>d</sup> for beere w <sup>h</sup> e the sevinge men Called for . . . . .	iiii <sup>s</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> for horsemeat for there horses . . . . .	xvi <sup>s</sup>	x <sup>d</sup>
p <sup>d</sup> for xliii quarts of muskettayne for the Comunyon . . . . .	ii <sup>li</sup>	iiii <sup>s</sup>
p <sup>d</sup> more for Bread . . . . .	ii <sup>s</sup>	iiii <sup>d</sup>
p <sup>d</sup> more for freshe fyshe when the Knights were here . . . . .	ii <sup>s</sup>	iiii <sup>d</sup>
p <sup>d</sup> to S <sup>r</sup> Thomas Laggstons Cooke w <sup>h</sup> e was comauded to be gevene hym . . . . .	iiii <sup>s</sup>	iiii <sup>d</sup>
p <sup>d</sup> for Beere for them w <sup>h</sup> e Rowe Downe the Knyghts to Orford . . . . .	xii <sup>d</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> to mistris Johnson and George Pytt for Bread and beere for them w <sup>h</sup> e went prossiesson the xliiii <sup>th</sup> of maye . . . . .	vi <sup>s</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> for Bylotts to make stakes to stake out the plott for the Skonke . . . . .	xviii <sup>d</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> for ix motts to nycholas the skepp maker . . . . .	ii <sup>s</sup>	x <sup>d</sup>
p <sup>d</sup> to Bremble for his carte when forgis was whipped . . . . .	viii <sup>d</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> to Thomas Dowe for whippinge of her . . . . .	iiii <sup>d</sup>	
for makeinge stayers for the Churche wayes . . . . .	xlii <sup>s</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> for the dyett of M <sup>r</sup> Baillies and 4 more at Supp at ypswicho att the syne of the angell . . . . .	iiii <sup>s</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> for their dynners at the Greyhound . . . . .	xvi <sup>s</sup>	viii <sup>d</sup>
p <sup>d</sup> to Scrutton for settinge upp the pound . . . . .	xxvi <sup>s</sup>	vi <sup>d</sup>
p <sup>d</sup> for one Barrell of Beere whiche was spent aborde of Sir Frauncis Pynnae . . . . .	ix <sup>s</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> to the Quenes players the xvi <sup>th</sup> daye . . . . .	xx <sup>s</sup>	

1588

The item xl<sup>s</sup>. for the "Quenes" players refers to the Queen of the Mayday or Whitsuntide Frolics.

p <sup>d</sup> to Tristram Gryffyn the 18 <sup>th</sup> of Aprill for 38 quarts of muskettayne for the comunion table . . . . .	xxxviii <sup>s</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> to hym more for Bread . . . . .	xxi <sup>d</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> to Gryffyn for m <sup>r</sup> Harbornes dyett when he came to towne aboute the Dunkyrkers . . . . .	ii <sup>s</sup>	vi <sup>d</sup>
p <sup>d</sup> to the Quenes players the 30 <sup>th</sup> of maye . . . . .	xl <sup>s</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> to the widowe Gates for one payer of hoson for Fardels Boye . . . . .	vi <sup>d</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> to Palma the plum for his labore and solder in trining the Churche . . . . .	vii <sup>s</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> to willm Breden the Churche Clearke the said 24 <sup>th</sup> daye for his quarters wages then dew . . . . .	x <sup>s</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> to Thoms wright the six <sup>th</sup> daye of September in stead of his dublitt w <sup>h</sup> e he should have had of the Towne . . . . .	ix <sup>s</sup>	iiii <sup>d</sup>
p <sup>d</sup> for layeing forth of Norton willkinson and her ii Children and for windinge them and carriage to Churche . . . . .	iiii	
p <sup>d</sup> for one thowsand and di of Bricke for the Churche . . . . .	xxiiii <sup>s</sup>	iiii <sup>d</sup>
p <sup>d</sup> to the Earle of Essex players . . . . .	xiii <sup>s</sup>	iiii <sup>d</sup>
p <sup>d</sup> for i <sup>h</sup> Candle w <sup>h</sup> e the Carpentors spent at Church . . . . .	iiii <sup>d</sup>	
(Lot of work done at the Church at this time).		
p <sup>d</sup> to the Knacker of Saxmondham for Ball-dryes for the Bells . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> to a boye for leadinge of the cart when one was whipped . . . . .	ii <sup>d</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> to Robte whit for whippinge . . . . .	iiii <sup>d</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> iiiii mene for Roweinge of m <sup>r</sup> Bence and m <sup>r</sup> appleton downe to the havenes mouthe . . . . .	iiii <sup>s</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> for a Carte and a man for whippinge of ii boyes . . . . .	xvi <sup>d</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> to the Judge of the admiralltie for porpisses . . . . .	iiii <sup>s</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> to the Earle of Sussex Players . . . . .	vi <sup>s</sup>	viii <sup>d</sup>
p <sup>d</sup> to Thoms Beene for carieinge of a firkyne of Butts lynnues to S <sup>r</sup> Robte winkefelde . . . . .	xx <sup>d</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> to willm Smythe the 14 of marche 88 for the dyett of my lord willaby and his men . . . . .	iiii <sup>li</sup>	x <sup>s</sup>
p <sup>d</sup> to John Tebold the 18 <sup>th</sup> daye for a legessie dewe unto hym from the Towne . . . . .	iiii <sup>li</sup>	vi <sup>s</sup> viii <sup>d</sup>
p <sup>d</sup> to m <sup>r</sup> Keble the 5 <sup>th</sup> daye whiche he layd out at london for the Towne waits . . . . .	vi <sup>li</sup>	iiii <sup>s</sup> ii <sup>d</sup>
p <sup>d</sup> to Curchin Gridbye the 28 of March 89 for ii wekes kepinge of Febyes Child . . . . .	ii <sup>s</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> more to the same for watchinge w <sup>th</sup> the same Child when it laye sicke . . . . .	xxii <sup>d</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> to Father Blowers for makeinge of a grave for Febyes Child . . . . .	ii <sup>d</sup>	
p <sup>d</sup> to Bredens wyfe for dredinge of Febyes Childs head . . . . .	ii <sup>s</sup>	

ARTHUR T. WINN.

Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON  
THE EARLY DE REDVERS.

LORDS OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT, 1100-55.

AFTER the battle of Hastings, A.D. 1066, the Isle of Wight, together with the lordship, passed, by gift of the Conqueror, to his relation and chief supporter, William Fitz Osbern. He was killed abroad, near Cassell, in 1071, and his son Roger, Earl of Hereford, succeeded to the English estates with the lordship. His tenure was a brief one, as on being tried and found guilty of treason, he forfeited both to the Crown, in 1075.

The Lordship remained in abeyance, or as Worsley has it "continued in the Crown for a quarter of a century." The exact period at which the revival was determined on by Henry I. is not known. Hillier ('Hist. and Antiq. of the I. of W.,' pt. ii. 66), writes;—

"The world has, ages since, forgotten the exact period at which the revival of the Lordship of the Isle of Wight occurred; but it was probably during the early part of his reign, possibly on the King's accession, A.D. 1100, that Richard de Redvers, earl of Exeter, received the Feudal Sovereignty, with divers other marks of the royal bounty. He was greatly in the King's favour having been one of the few nobles who alone supported the royal cause during Henry's contest for the Crown with his brother Robert. William of Malmesbury (p. 256) gives the names of the chief nobles that remained faithful to Henry and keeping the oath they had taken to him, namely Roger Fitzhamon, Richard de Redvers, Roger Bigot, Robert, earl of Mellent with his brother Henry. Ordericus Vitalis further says that after the King's accession Richard de Redvers was among the strenuous and sagacious men the King called to his councils."

With a single exception the early island historians, and even later writers, state that Richard de Redvers was created Earl of Devonshire at the same time, but cite no documentary or other evidence in support. On the other hand Dr. J. Horace Round ('Geoffrey de Mandeville,' p. 272) alluding to this earldom says; "it is always, but erroneously, stated to have been conferred on Richard, *temp.* Henry I." He was Earl of Exeter but never Earl of Devon.

Very little is known of the history of the early de Redvers' lords, and the records descriptive of Baldwin the first Earl of Devonshire are meagre in the extreme. As to whether these nobles, writes Hillier (*op. cit.*, p. 72) were "men of virtue, of passion, or crime we know not." The

Rev. Boucher James, however, writing at the time when he was Vicar of Carisbrooke, in 1896, says that; "nothing mean, unknighly, or profligate is recorded of any of this [the de Redvers] family."

Richard de Redvers, the first of the family to hold the lordship, was the son of Baldwin de Brionne, who, at the time of the Domesday Survey, was Sheriff of Devonshire, and possessed of 159 lordships within that county. From his having the government of the Castle of Exeter, he was sometimes termed "de Excestre." In 1090, he founded the Abbey of Montesbourg in Normandy, and was, after his demise, interred there. The date when this took place remains a matter of conjecture for documentary proof of it there is none. The year 1107 is given by Roger of Hoveden and Florence of Worcester as that which witnessed the death of this earl, and Dugdale, on the authority of the Book of Ford Abbey, mentions 1137 as the year in which the events occurred. If, however, as Hillier points out (*op. cit.*, p. 68), his successor was banished from England, and had the Isle of Wight taken from him in 1136, the date quoted by Dugdale must be incorrect: and it is believed that 1135 was the year in which Richard de Redvers actually died; as he probably did not really receive the Lordship prior to 1107. Worsley ('Hist. of the I. of W.,' p. 52) says that his death happened in the first year of the reign of Stephen (1135-6). Sir Harris Nicholas ('Historic Peerage,' ed. Courthope), says; "Richard de Redvers, who obtained the Barony of Okehampton, co. Devon, died 1137."

A recent writer, Mr. CHARLES SWYNNERTON at 12 S. iv. 149, states;—

"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."

"This charter," Mr. Swynnerton goes on to say;—

"concerns an event which occurred at the abortive siege of Falaise in 1105. Roger de Gloucester,.....was mortally wounded.....and then and there gave "Chulna" [i.e., Coln Rogers, near Cirencester] to God and the monks of Gloucester, the King himself conceding the same."

A Hampshire magnate, Adam de Port, being actually present when the grant was made. Some time after the manor of Coln,

Rogers was claimed by Gilbert de Minors, and the dispute was finally settled in 1123, at a great council of prelates and barons held at Easter, at Winchester, as shown by this notification. Another royal charter, addressed to Bishop Sampson of Worcester, and to Walter de Gloucester the sheriff, relating to the gift, is attested by a number of important witnesses, most of them of the highest possible rank, with the King and Queen to lead them, and the lord of the Isle of Wight, "Ricardi de Réviers," being named as attesting the deeds. As Waldric—the Chancellor—the third witness, became Bishop of Laon in November, 1106, the date of this charter must be after July, 1105, and before November, 1106. It may be readily conjectured that this attestation by Richard de Redvers is probably the last deed he witnessed before his demise.

Baldwin de Redvers, son and heir, succeeded as Earl of Exeter to the lordship of the Isle of Wight. There is no record, that I am able to trace, referring to him earlier than the Winchester charter of 1123, in which the King made an important grant to the church of Exeter. Among the lists of barons witnessing the charter the name of "Baldwin de Redvers" occurs, and Dr. J. Horace Round ('Feudal England,' pp. 482-7), from whose pages I am quoting, emphasizes the fact by stating "he was the son of Richard de Redvers, and who became later first Earl of Devon."

In a later charter, granted to the church of Salisbury by Henry I., in September, 1131 (see Round, 'Geoffrey de Mandeville,' pp. 265-6), the name of "Baldwin de Redvers" occurs as one of the nineteen barons attesting the charter. It was in this year, 1131, that Baldwin founded the important island Abbey of Quarr, and there his remains were buried. That he was at this time, and subsequently, Earl of Exeter is borne out by an interesting charter granted by him to the Abbey of Lyra, in the reign of Stephen. The deed is given at length by Mr. Percy G. Stone ('Architectural Antiq. I. of W.,' ii. 149, Note B.), entitled 'The writing of the Erle B. concerninge the Churche of Carisbrooke.' The opening words of the charter read; "B(aldwin) Erle of Excetre to Hild(earius) abbot of Lyra, &c." In the body of the deed Baldwin alludes to "Richard de Redvers, my father."

He was at first a supporter of Stephen in his contest with the Empress Maud, but becoming disappointed at the non-fulfilment of the promises Stephen had made to him,

he espoused the cause of the Empress. "The insolence," writes Rapin ('Hist. of England,' ed. Kelly, i. 183);—

"of Baldwin de Redvers, earl of Devonshire in taking it as an affront, that the King should deny him some favour, openly declared he would obey him no longer. Pursuant to this resolution, he fortified his castle at Exeter. The King laid siege to Exeter, which took up a considerable time. At length becoming master of the place, he pursued the rebel to the Isle of Wight, and compelling him to fly thence, banished him from the realm and disinherited him" (*circa* 1136).

Nevertheless, we find that Baldwin was present in Devonshire on the Empress's affairs in August, 1139. His name likewise occurs as a witness to the first charter granted by the Empress to Geoffrey de Mandeville after the decisive defeat sustained by Stephen at Lincoln, February, 1141. Soon afterwards the earldom of Devonshire was conferred on Baldwin, and when the Empress laid siege to Winchester, later in the year, the Earl of Devon was one of her leading followers. Towards the close of the year the Empress made Oxford her headquarters and it was here her second charter, to Aubrey de Vere, was granted, "Baldwinus Comes Deuoniae" being amongst the earls attesting the deed.

On the pacification of Henry—heir to the throne—and Stephen, Baldwin was reinstated in his honours and possessions.

JOHN L. WHITEHEAD, M.D.

Ventnor.

THE TRAGEDY OF NEW ENGLAND.—Before the celebrations of the tercentenary of the Pilgrim Fathers' voyage in the Mayflower to New England have passed out of recollection it would be well if some mention were made of the names of a few of those who suffered from persecution on account of religion at the hands of the early Governors of the Colony. The poet Longfellow in the 'Tragedy of New England' published in the sixties mentions two of these who paid the penalty with their lives—one of them Giles Corey being pressed to death for refusing to plead. Amongst those banished from the colony for heresy were Roger Williams, the founder of Providence, and the following Quakers: Mary Fisher, Ann Austin, Christopher Holden, Thomas Thirston, William Brand, Sarah Gibbons, Mary Prince, Mary Weatherhead, Dorothy Waugh, John Copland, and Jonathan Upsall. Mary Clark, wife of John Clark of London, received fifty lashes, and Christopher Holden and John Copland each received thirty lashes.

Houlder, Copland and one Rouse had their ears cut off. One Harris who came from Barbadoes was whipped twice in one week. Two Quakers named Southwick were fined 10*l.* for not coming to church, and refusing to pray or to work in gaol and were ordered to be sold to the plantations. William Brand and William Leddra, two foreigners, were whipped at Boston. William Robinson of London, merchant, Marmaduke Santanzen of Yorkshire, yeoman, and Mary Dyer, returning after banishment on pain of death, Endicott the governor sentenced them to death and they were accordingly hanged. Lawrence Southwick, Cassandra Southwick, S. Shallock and N. Phillips were also banished, but Wm. Leddra who had been several times whipped, again returning after banishment was finally executed.

The Witch, Plague Tumba, an Indian woman, was imprisoned for bewitching the daughter of Mr. Paris, the minister of Salem. Mr. George Burrows, minister of Falmouth, was indicted for bewitching Mary Walcot and others of Salem, and was hanged. Bridget Bishop was also condemned: she had been accused twenty years before by Samuel Gray for bewitching him, but he confessed at his death that his accusation was false. Sarah Good was accused by Mr. Noyes, the minister of Salem, of being a witch. Rebecca Nurse so vehemently asserted her innocence at her trial that the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty," but the witnesses (the bewitched) made such an outcry against the verdict that she was again tried, and found "guilty." John Willard was hanged on the evidence of a ghost or "spectral witness" as it was called. George Jacobs was condemned on the evidence of his grand-daughter, who to save her own life confessed herself a witch, and was forced to appear against her grandfather. She afterwards recanted her confession. Martha Corey, wife of Giles Corey, was hanged, and protesting her innocence to the last, concluded with a beautiful prayer on the ladder. Eight other women were condemned, but had the good fortune to be reprieved. There were at the same time 150 other victims of the same prosecutions, and above 200 more under accusation.

M. N.

"THE TOMMY-KNOCKERS."—American and Canadian mining papers have recently published a short poem under the above title by Samuel B. Ellis. In a foot-note we are told that the tommy-knocker is the

gnome of the underground, who is often heard tapping the rock in mines, and superstitious miners do not like to work alone for fear of meeting him. In the 'N.E.D.' he is simply called "knocker" and described as a spirit or goblin imagined to dwell in mines and to indicate the presence of ore by knocking. Judging by the personal description of him given in one of the three quotations in the 'N.E.D.', the superstition about him has evidently been imported into this country by German miners in past centuries. L. L. K.

THE STRAND LAW COURTS.—A more or less complete bibliography of the fairly voluminous literature which was evoked by the "battle of the sites" which raged in the 'sixties, and the hardly less violent criticism of the designs selected and carried out in the succeeding years, might now be of some interest. If so, these will make a modest commencement;—

1869. Correspondence relating to the site of the New Courts and Offices of Law, reprinted from *The Times*, with plans of the Carey Street and Thames Embankment sites, as they now are, and as they are proposed to be. Published by John B. Day, 3 Savoy Street, Strand, W.C., 8vo., pp. 40, two folding plans.

1872. The New Courts of Justice. Notes in reply to criticisms. By George Edmund Street, R.A., Rivingtons, Waterloo Place, 8vo., pp. 21.

W. B. H.

EPITAPH.—In the churchyard of Church Stretton, Salop, is the following curious epitaph:—

"In Memory of Ann the Wife of Thomas Cook, who died June 9, 1814, aged 60 years.

On a Thursday she was born  
On a Thursday made a bride  
On a Thursday her leg was broke  
And on a Thursday died."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

ARMS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—At 12 S. iii. 419 I wrote stating that I had found over the south door of the church of Church Brampton, Northants, a shield cut in stone with England in the 1st and 4th quarters, the date being probably about 1340, when Edward III. claimed France. Recently looking over some photographs taken during a commission in the Mediterranean, 1893-6, I found one of the castle built by the Knights of St. John early in the fourteenth century at Budrum, the ancient Halicarnassus, the site of the tomb of King Mausolus. The south-east tower was added to the castle by

English members of the Order in the reign of Edward IV., and his arms, together with many other English coats, are sculptured on its walls. I find I made a note at the back of the photograph "Arms of England, temp. Edward IV., with England 1 and 4." I think this further interesting example is worth recording.

A. G. KEALY.

Alverstone, Hants.

### Queries.

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

A LETTER OF THACKERAY.—Included in a valuable collection of autograph letters which the late Mr. E. A. Petherick bequeathed to the Commonwealth Parliament Library is the following from Thackeray to Tom Hood;—

Kensington, W.

Wednesday, December 9, 1841.

MY DEAR HOOD,

When I was in America I heard the following capital story, the which you may be able to do something with. Good.

The lady came from Detroit, Michigan, and her great pride was being an invalid. She lost no opportunity in stating that she came to Minnesota to recuperate.

However, I send you the "cutting" as printed, so that you will agree with me when I say that it is grand.

Always yours sincerely,

W. M. THACKERAY.

Unfortunately the "cutting" was not preserved with the letter. I should be greatly obliged if any reader would complete or identify the story of "The lady from Detroit."

KENNETH BINNS,

Librarian of the Australian Section,  
The Parliament of the Commonwealth,  
The Library, Melbourne.

JACOBITE MARRIAGES ABROAD.—Where can I obtain information on this subject?

EMMA ELIZABETH COPE.

Finchampstead Place, Finchampstead, Berks.

ENGLISH VIEWS BY CANALETTO.—I am anxious to trace some views of London by Canaletto, formerly in the possession of the Hon. Percy Charles Wyndham, who died Aug. 5, 1833. They were mentioned at 1 S. ix. 288. One of them, a view of Old Westminster Bridge while it was being built, was engraved by W. M. Fellows for J. T. Smith's 'Antiquities of Westminster'

(Supplement, 1809). It shows the bridge unfinished on the Lambeth side.

By his will, proved Aug. 28, 1833, the Hon. P. C. Wyndham left most of his pictures (details not specified) to his brother, George, third Earl of Egremont.

I am informed by Lord Leconfield that these pictures by Canaletto are not at Petworth. (Mrs.) HILDA F. FINBERG.  
47 Holland Road, Kensington, W.14.

Mlle. MERCANDOTTE (?) COUNTESS OF FIFE.—In an article on 'Actresses' Marriages' which appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* of May 27, 1896 the following statement was made;—

"Among others marrying into the aristocracy in past times were Mlle. Mercandotte, Countess of Fife."

If this is reliable, who was Mlle. Mercandotte? Which Earl of Fife did she marry and when? Burke's 'Peerage' throws no light on the subject.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

RENOLEAU.—I am seeking information regarding a French *céramiste* called Renoleau, who lived in London towards the middle of the last century. I am more particularly anxious to find the whereabouts of a very fine set of dishes, designed by him at the request of a then member of the English peerage. The set was composed of seven different pieces, a large one and six smaller ones, representing serpents, fishes, crabs, and fruit. I should be very thankful for any information relating to the said work.

A. J. DUHAMEL, M.C.

34 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

THE "LANGUAGE QUESTION."—Can any reader give me a list of books dealing with the "language question" in Canada, Belgium, Germany, India, Japan and other countries?

P. V. NARASU.

Sidney Sussex College, Cambs.

"ELECT" EPITAPHS.—In the churchyard of Epworth, near Doncaster, there is a tombstone to the memory of a woman described as "Elect of John —." Are other instances of a similar inscription known?

C. C. B.

FAIR MAIDS OF FOSCOTT.—In what year traditionally were born the Fair Maids of Foscott mentioned in the 'Diary' of Samuel Pepys, under June 12, 1668?

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.



COMNENUS.—The Byzantine Emperor John II. (1118–1143) had three sons, Manuel I., Emperor 1143–1180, Andronicus and Isaac. Andronicus d. 1113, leaving a son Alexius, created Protosebastos, whose daughter Mary married (Aug. 29, 1167), Amaury I., King of Jerusalem (1162–1174). She was given the fief of Naples (Nablus) in Palestine, and married as second husband Balian II., d'Ibelin, Lord of Ramleh, who held Jerusalem against Saladin after the Battle of Hattin until its surrender in October, 1187. Who was the wife of the Protosebastos Alexius, and who was his mother? MEDINEWS.

THE BURIAL OF THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—To whom does the credit of having first suggested this happy idea belong? G. F. R. B.

[*The Times* of the 13th inst. has the following: "The Rev. David Railton, M.C., now vicar of Margate, who served as a chaplain in France, was the author of the idea of the burial of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey.....The Padre's flag, described in *The Times*, which covered the coffin was brought back from France by Mr. Railton.]

DIXONS OF FURNESS AND LEEDS.—May I solicit the assistance of fellow readers of 'N. & Q.' in the following pedigrees:—

1. West, in his 'Antiquities of Furness, Lanc.,' referring to the parents of Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York, at p. 32;—

"...William Sandys, s. and h., who married Margaret, the d. of John Dixon by Anne his wife, d. of Thos. Roos of Wooderslack (or Witherslack) in the co. of Westmorland, and Dent, by Anne his second wife, d. of Roland Thornburgh, of Hanersfield in the co. of Lanc."

2. Burke in his 'Landed Gentry' (1863) tit. Dixon of Seaton Carew;—

"Ralph Dixon of Leeds (fourth in descent from Wm. Dixon, who settled on his own estate at Heaton Royds, in the W. R. of the co. of York prior to 1664, and was grandson of John Dixon of Furness Fells, by his first wife Anne de Roos of Witherslack) married Dorothy Brown [grand-dau. of Bryan Beeston of Beeston, Leeds].... from Ralph (whose son Bryan was the friend through life of Ralph Thorsby) descended Samuel Dixon of Buston."

3. In Thorsby's 'Ducatus Leodiensis' at p. 31, referring to the church of St. John, in Leeds;—

"Upon a monument at the S.E. angle of the choir: 'Adjacent is interred the Body of Mr. Thomas Dixon, late of Little Woodhouse in this Parish, Magistrate above forty years, and twice Mayor of this Town, the son of Mr. George Dixon, Mercer, of Leedes, born Febr. 1624–5, deceased

the eleventh of August, 1711, in the 87th year of his age. Arms: Sable, a flower-de-lis or, and chief ermine."

4. Nicholas Dixon, buried in the chancel of Cheshunt Church, Herts, Oct. 30, 1448, and whose sepulchral brass is illustrated in Boutell's 'Monumental Brasses of England,' is referred to by Surtees, in his History, as a native of Durham.

I should much appreciate the pedigree of John Dixon, at (1): the descent from him to William Dixon at (2), and from this William to Ralph Dixon of Leeds. Where does the Thos. Dixon, Mayor of Leeds, at (3) fit into this pedigree, as he bore the same arms as the Dixons of Beeston. Was the Baron of the Exchequer, Nicholas Dixon, at (4) kin of John of Furness Fells?

H. HARCOURT DIXON.

3 Paper Buildings, Inner Temple.

SARAH WILKES.—I saw in print some time ago, but forget where, that "Sarah Wilkes, an eccentric recluse, was a prototype of Miss Havisham in Dickens's 'Great Expectations.'" Can any reader help me?

I am not sure, but I have an idea, that Sarah Wilkes was some relation to John Wilkes (1727–1797).

FREDERICK CHARLES WHITE.

14 Esplanade, South Lowestoft.

COMMANDANT'S HOUSE, SANDHURST.—There is a tradition at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, that the Commandant's house was once an abode of William Pitt. I can find no trace of anything to confirm this. Can any reader enlighten me?

W. R. DAVIES.

Camberley.

LAND TENURE.—In a twelfth-century record occurs the phrase, "the foreign defence of a virgate of land." It was evidently a payment or liability attached to the tenure. What was its nature?

FREDERIC TURNER.

Ravensworth, Mortimer R.S.O., Berks.

FOREIGN SHIELDS OF ARMS.—Whose are the following and what do the inscriptions mean;—

1. A shield of gold, with two ewers in chief and the letters D. K. in base: lettered below, "Aert Symons(o)n Duerkant, 1650."

2. A shield with a cross-bow erect proper, impaling gold, two red lozenges: lettered "Maeyken Joosten Wed. van Jan gerrit—Broeck, 1650." The above are in glass panels.  
R. S. B.

FRANCIS BURN.—I shall be grateful for particulars concerning Chief Baron Francis Burn living about 1780. Who were his parents and whom did he marry? Living in the country I have no means of consulting the usual books of reference.

H. C. BARNARD.

Yatton, Somerset.

'QUARTERS OF THE ARMY IN IRELAND.'—Can any one say where a copy of this (annual) book, printed in Dublin, for the year 1737, can be seen? It is mentioned in Dalton's last volume, but is not to be found in the British Museum, where, however, are some later years of it.

W. R. WILLIAMS.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS UPON TOMBS.—What is the earliest known tomb emblazoned with arms, either with, or without cadency marks?

A. E. OUGHTRED.

Scagglethorpe, Malton.

GOLD BOWL GIFT OF GEORGE I.—Is there any publication containing the account of a gold bowl given by King George I. to Mr. George Lambe of Lambe House, Rye, Sussex?

E. C. WIENHOLT.

7 Shooters Hill Road, Blackheath, S.E.3.

WILLIAM SANDERSON.—I have a portrait of William Sanderson, aged 68, engraved though not signed, by William Faithorne. Can any one tell me if he was a medical man of about the Charles II. period? Any biographical notes would be useful.

D. A. H. MOSES.

78 Kensington Park Road, Notting Hill, W.11.

AMBLESIDE (WESTMORLAND): INCUMBENTS OF.—Can any reader give me a list of these?

T. KNOTT.

THOMAS FULLER: REFERENCE WANTED.—The following quotation is attributed to T. Fuller by J. Croston in 'On Foot through the Peak,' 1862. Will any kind reader tell me in which of Fuller's books it appears? If in the 'Worthies' it has escaped me.

"Know most of the rooms of thy native country before thou goest over the threshold thereof; especially seeing England presents thee with so many observables." PRESSCOTT ROW.

The Homeland Association,

37 Maiden Lane, Covent Garden.

MATTHEW ARNOLD: REFERENCE WANTED.—In 'Culture and Anarchy,' Matthew Arnold said that the Greek notion of felicity as expressed in the words of a great French moralist was: "C'est le bonheur des hommes quand ils pensent juste." Name of this French writer and reference are desired.

F. R. CAVE.

#### AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. It is the endurance of blank interval,  
The patient suffering where no action is,  
That proves our nature. Many are who act,  
But O, how few endure! F. H. C.
2. Mourir n'est pas finir, c'est le matin suprême.  
Non! je ne donne pas à la mort ceux que  
j'aime!  
Je les garde. F. H. C.
3. Call us not weeds, we are flowers of the sea,  
For lovely and bright and gay tinted are we,  
And quite independent of sunshine or showers.  
Then call us not weeds, we are ocean's gay  
flowers. ANEURIN WILLIAMS.  
Menai View, North Road, Carnarvon.
4. Can any reader say where the following  
occurs?—  
Search the spheres from pole to pole.  
You'll find self-interest rules the whole.  
HAROLD E. ANTHONY.
5. Within the garden of my lonely heart  
A little flower grew,  
A blossom fair you planted there  
It was my love for you.  
You found the garden of my heart  
That none but you might see:  
Where now there grows another rose,  
It is your love for me. E. F. S. D.  
[See Notices to Correspondents at p. 460.]

### Replies.

"SET THE ASSIZE WEEKLY."

(12 S. vii. 409.)

THE "assize" of bread was the fixing by public authority of the price at which bread was to be sold. So foreign to our modern ideas, under the influence of Free Trade teaching, is any official interference with the price at which a tradesman shall sell his goods, that we regard the Government control of prices during the late War as a most unusual measure due to the exceptional conditions then prevailing, and forget that during mediæval times, and long afterwards, the regulation of the prices of necessary commodities universally prevailed in this country, and that the laws then in existence against forestalling, engrossing and regrating were still further restrictive of the traders' power of dealing with his goods as he pleased and were especially directed against "making a corner" in any commodity.

Thorold Rogers ('Six Centuries of Work and Wages') says:—

"At an early period; so early that the statute is reputed to be the earliest after the Great

Charter, if, indeed, it be not earlier still, for no date is assigned to the enactment, the assize of bread was made an English law, and every locality had a police for making it effective."

Prof. Ashley ('Economic History') says:—

"The public authorities...with the growing trade of the thirteenth century, felt themselves bound to regulate every sort of economic transaction in which individual self-interest seemed to lead to injustice. This regulation was guided by the general principle that *just or reasonable price* only should be paid, and only such articles sold as were of good quality and correct measure."

Farther on he says:—

"Of all articles bread is that in the price of which the community is most interested. Hence it was the very first to be directly dealt with by the Government....In limiting the price of bread, it was not attempted to establish an invariable standard but only a sliding scale, according to which the weight of the farthing loaf should vary with the price of wheat. Such an *Assize of Bread* was first proclaimed in 1202 coming in natural sequence after Henry II.'s reformation of the coinage and Richard I.'s assize of measures. In later reissues the various sorts of bread were distinguished, and the relation in which their weights should stand to 'Wastel bread of a farthing white and well baked' was carefully fixed. The most important of these ordinances is the *Assize of Bread and Ale* attributed to 51 Henry III. This contains a scale fixing the change in weight of the farthing loaf for each variation of sixpence in the price of the quarter of wheat from twelve pence to twelve shillings....The enforcement of the assize soon became part of the work of the ordinary municipal authorities. It is ordered by a statute of Edward II. that officers in cities and boroughs who by reason of their office ought to keep the assizes of victuals so long as they are attendant to those offices shall not merchandize for victuals neither in gross nor by retail. At the end of the fourteenth century the maintenance of the assize was added to the duties of the Justices of the Peace."

While Courts Leet were in full vigour, the charge to the Jury directed them to inquire if the Assize of Bread and Ale had been duly observed and officers called Ale-Connors or Ale-Tasters were appointed whose duty it was to keep watch to see if the Assize was adhered to and to present offenders to the jury that they might be dealt with according to law.

At the date of Burn's 'Justice' (A.D. 1756) the statutes regulating the assize of bread were 8 Anne c. 18, 1 George I. stat. 2 c. 26 and 22 George II. c. 46.

Under them the Mayor or Chief Magistrate, and, where there are none such, two Justices shall from time to time set the assize and weight of bread having regard to the price of grain and making reasonable allowance to the bakers which shall be set

in avoirdupois and not troy weight according to a table contained in the statute of 8 Anne.

This table gives the weight of the penny loaf when the price of a bushel of wheat and the cost of baking is 2s. as follows: "white bread," 23 oz. 3 dr.; "wheaten," 34 oz. 12 dr. "household," 46 oz. 5 dr. It then gives the weights of the different classes of bread for each rise of 3d. in the cost up to 15s., the weights at this latter figure being 3 oz. 1 dr.; 4 oz. 10 dr., and 6 oz. 3 dr. respectively.

In order that the Assize might be truly set the prices of grain, meal and flour in the adjacent markets were directed to be certified to the said Magistrates respectively by the Clerks of the Market. At the date of the third edition of Tomline's 'Law Dictionary' (A.D. 1820) these statutes had been repealed by 31 George II. c. 29 and the acts then in force with reference to the assize of bread out of London were the last mentioned Act, 13 George III. c. 62; 37 George III. c. 98; 45 George III. c. 23 and 53 George III. c. 116.

There had been several statutes relating to the assize and price of bread in London and its environs, but these had all been repealed by a local Act, 55 George III. cap. XCIX.

The Acts of 39 and 40 George III. c. 18 and c. 74; 41 George III. Stat. 1, c. 16, 17, and 41 George III. (U.K.) cl. 2, contained temporary regulations to prevent the sale of bread till baked 24 hours. This is reminiscent of similar regulations during the late War.

Your correspondent will glean from what is stated above that "setting the assize weekly" meant that the Magistrates had decided to meet and fix the price of bread weekly instead of at longer intervals.

According to the 'N.E.D.' the derivation of Assize is from Old French *Asise*, *Assise*, "act of sitting down, act of settling, settlement, assessment, appointment, regulation," substantive use of feminine singular of (*s*)*sis*, past participle of *asseoir* Old French *aseoir*, "to sit at, sit down, settle, assess"; Latin *assidere*, "to sit at, sit down to." The Editors say:—

"it is not clear whether the intransitive idea of 'a sitting' or the transitive one of 'a thing settled' was the original sense; perhaps both were equally early."

WM. SELF WEEKS.

Westwood, Clitheroe.

The assize of bread is the regulation of its price according to statutes passed at various times, the first of these being, I understand, 51 Henry III. (1266). At that time the price of corn varied from one shilling to seven shillings and sixpence per quarter in different parts of the country, the price of bread varying with it. The local magistrates were charged with the duty of seeing that the statute was observed. Harrison (1577-87) speaking of the weekly markets held in the towns complains that this was very indifferently done. He says:—

"In most of these markets, neither assizes of bread nor orders for goodness and sweetness of grain and other commodities that are brought thither to be sold are any whit looked unto"; and again:—

"It is rare to see, in any country town (as I said) the assize of bread well kept according to the statute."

The statute ordained that the price of corn should determine the price of bread, and, obviously, if the assize were "set" weekly there would be less opportunity for "profiteering." C. C. B.

The definition of "assize" is the "action of fixing the price of articles of daily consumption, such as bread, ale, &c." We now term it "Government control" over rations and prices. The custom of "assize," or stating maximum market prices, extends back for centuries. In the reigns of Elizabeth and James VI. and I. the prices ruling in London for daily necessities may be studied in a little black-letter work, printed by my ancestor, to be seen at the Guildhall Library entitled, 'Lawses of the market.'

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

DOMESTIC HISTORY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY (12 S. vii. 191, 216, 257, 295, 399). "Afternoon-tea" is not the same thing as the meal at which our ancestors assembled, at the beginning of last century. The latter usually came after an early dinner, at one or two o'clock, and at (say) six forestalled supper at nine. "Afternoon-tea" began by being a diversion of sips and *frandises*, and was, originally, at four o'clock P.M. It was relegated to a later hour, when dinner was postponed to night-time; but it is not unlikely that some domestic strike or other may bring us back to the manners and customs of our admirable ancestors.

ST. SWITHIN.

THE ORIGINAL WAR OFFICE (12 S. vii. 310, 354, 416, 435).—SIR ALFRED ROBBINS is correct, the third Secretary of State (1768-1782) had charge of the Colonies and of the American War. On July 11, 1794, a Secretary of State for War was appointed, and in 1801, because the armies were largely employed in the West Indies, the Colonial affairs were transferred to him. After the Napoleonic Wars, this Secretary of State devoted much more time to the Colonies than to army affairs with the result that on the outbreak of the Crimean War a fourth Secretary of State was appointed exclusively for the War Department.

The administration of the army from the Stuart times, however, had to a great extent been in the hands of the Secretary at War. In 1855 this appointment was merged into that of the Secretary of State for War, and in 1863 abolished altogether.

In 1854 the various branches of the War Department were housed as follows: The new War Department at Pembroke House, No. 7 Whitehall Gardens (transferred on Dec. 4, 1854, from Downing Street); the War Office (that of the Secretary at War) at the Horse Guards; the Office of Ordnance in Pall Mall; the Medical and other departments in separate houses in Whitehall Yard; and the Department of the Commander-in-Chief (until 1871) in the Horse Guards.

In 1857 the Departments of the Secretary at War, the Secretary of State for War, and the Ordnance were merged into one, and Buckingham House, Pall Mall and the Ordnance Office, as well as adjacent shops, &c., were connected together to form a new home for it, where it remained until November, 1906.

W. Y. BALDRY.

War Office Library.

WILL PROVED BEFORE BURIAL OF TESTATOR (12 S. vii. 391, 439).—John Gibbon, Bluemantle (great-uncle of the historian), is shown by an affidavit attached to his will to have died on the afternoon of Aug. 2, 1718. Probate issued the same day. No doubt the death had occurred at the College of Heralds, quite close to Doctors' Commons.

Anne Catysby made her will at St. Bartholomew's spital, Feb. 28, 1507/8, and it was proved "penult. Feb.," 1507/8 (leap year), the probate in this case issued on the same day that the will was executed.

Remarriages were occasionally celebrated with similar promptitude.

Wm. Hardiman was buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster, July 23, 1680, and his widow obtained a grant of Administration on that day week, but she had already provided herself on the 27th, with a licence to remarry one Wm. Brawne, and such marriage took place accordingly at Richmond on Aug. 2.

J. CHALLONER SMITH.

Silchester Common, Reading.

EARLIEST ENGLISH POETESS (12 S. vii. 351, 417, 438).—In the preface to the Oxford University Press edition of Chaucer's works, Prof. Skeat discusses on p. xvii the works mistakenly attributed to Chaucer. Of one of these he says "The Flower and the Leaf" cannot be earlier than 1450, and was probably written, as it purports to be, by a lady."

M. H. DODDS.

Low Fell, Gateshead.

DIOCESAN CALANDARS AND GAZETTES (12 S. vi. 296; vii. 19, 118).—The Rev. Edward Jas. Justinian Geo. Edwards, M.A. (born 1812), Vicar of Trentham, Staffs, from 1841 until his death in November, 1884, appears to have originated Diocesan Calendars. He first published the Lichfield Diocesan Calendar in 1856, and continued to edit it from that year until the date of his death.

H. G. HARRISON.

CORRY (12 S. vii. 350, 395).—Henry Pery Corry was made cornet 6th Dragoons Guards, July 7, 1825, and was named Pery after Lord Glentworth, sometime Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, in which Isaac Corry (who fought a duel with Henry Grattan) sat for twenty-four years, till the Union, and held several offices under Government, the chief of which was Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer from 1799 to 1804.

W. R. WILLIAMS.

PARAVICINI MAWHOOD (12 S. vii. 392).—There can be no mistaking a man of this unusual name, which is spelt slightly wrong at the above reference. He entered the army at a later age than most officers, becoming cornet in the Royal Horse Guards. Oct. 12, 1751, lieutenant, 29 Oct. 1754, and captain Jan. 9, 1759, and was serving in Germany in 1761. He sold his troop in the Blues Nov. 16, 1764, when he retired from the army. I do not know whether he belonged to the Yorkshire family of this name.

W. R. WILLIAMS.

CARAVAN (12 S. vii. 209, 256, 276).—No one seems to have given the origin of this name. My father has often told me that the great horse of one year was entered to run at two places so far apart that it was supposed he would have to abandon one. The owner, however, had a special carriage built and provided relays of swift horses. The animal was thus enabled to win both races, and the novelty of the contrivance made such a sensation in the sporting world that the name of the vehicle, "caravan," was bestowed upon a horse in the following year.

With this clue it ought not to be difficult to discover the names of the famous race-horse and his ingenious owner.

OLD SARUM.

DATE OF THE DEATH OF POPE JOHN XXIII. (12 S. vii. 405).—Referring to MR. PIERPOINT'S note in this week's issue, I notice that Pastor in his 'History of the Popes,' and Gregorovius in his 'Rome in the Middle Ages,' both give this date correctly, viz., Dec. 22, 1419. So do such modern histories of Florence as I happen to possess; but, curiously enough, T. A. Trollope in his 'History of the Commonwealth of Florence,' published in 1865, gives the date as Dec. 21 evidently miscalculating "xi kalendas Ianuarii."

There is a fine description of the tomb of this Pope—the last to be buried away from Rome—in Gregorovius' 'Grabdenkmäler der Päpste.' The tomb itself is one of the earliest Renaissance monuments in existence.

HUXLEY ST. JOHN BROOKS.

Ealing Common.

H. HAINSELIN (12 S. vii. 392).—The following extract from the *Transactions* of the Devonshire Association, 1883, p. 127 ('Report of Committee on Works of Art in Devon') may be of help to MEE:—

Devon and Exeter Institution, Exeter.

The rooms of this valuable Institution contain several good works of art, the majority being the productions of Devonshire Artists, viz.:—

In the Library:

Hainsselin, Henry, Devonport, now at Melbourne, Australia.

Portrait of the late Samuel Barnes, Esq.

Half length, life size. Oil on canvas. This portrait of an eminent surgeon, who was for many years Honorary Secretary to the Institution, was the bequest of Mrs. Granger. The subject is seated toward the left, in ordinary black dress of the nineteenth century. The hands hold between them a sheet of paper; the

left (which has a ring on the little finger) rests on a table, the right arm on the arm of the chair. A faithful likeness, but the arrangement of accessories is formal and unpleasing, and the light and shade inartistic. In spite of careful restoration, the picture bears evidence of having suffered serious injury from the use of a bad medium.

I give the extract in full as it may help your correspondent to judge of the work we possess. Mr. Barnes held office 1813-1858.

I may add that if your correspondent is within reach of Exeter, he will be welcomed as a visitor at our library, and the Librarian will gladly show the portrait.

H. STONE, Hon. Secretary.

Devon and Exeter Institution,  
Library and Reading Rooms, Exeter.

DOROTHY VERNON (12 S. vii. 409).—Obviously MR. ACKERMANN must be unaware of the vast amount of correspondence that has appeared in 'N. & Q.' for years past respecting the authenticity or otherwise of the romance of Dorothy Vernon's elopement from Haddon Hall with Sir John Manners. Apart from that the bibliography on the subject would alone cover a ten acre field. It seems sufficient to refer MR. ACKERMANN to two illuminating articles on the subject by Mr. F. H. CHEETHAM which appeared in 'N. & Q.' in October and November, 1906 (10 S. vi. 321 and 382), and, I should say, cover the whole ground. If, after perusing these, he cares to delve further, he will find an instructive article in *The Quarterly Review* of January, 1890, and a critical examination of the legend by Mr. Le Blanc Smith in vol. xxx. of the *Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Scientific Journal*. It is always rather painful to annihilate the superstructure of a picturesque romance, but it struck me, when I read Mr. Le Blanc Smith's article, that he very effectually discredited most of the details regarding the elopement that one writer or another had handed down to posterity. Here are just a few of the points emphasized by Mr. Smith of which I made a note when I read his article after visiting Haddon Hall some ten years ago. Dorothy Vernon's own mother died on Mar. 25, 1558. Dorothy is said to have slipped out of the ball-room on the night of her elder sister's wedding in the same year, descended those precious steps, and down the hill to the bridge over the Wye. Dorothy is stated to have been 20 years of age in 1565. If she was 20 in that year she was born in 1545 and consequently 13 only in 1558, and for a

child of that age to have ridden 60 miles to Aylestone in Leicestershire seems incredible. The steps shown to visitors were not built till 1650, sixty-six years after Dorothy's decease, and it is very doubtful whether the ball-room, reputed to have been built in 1570, existed at all at the date to which her flight is attributed. But without further trenching on ground already ploughed and harrowed, I think a perusal of MR. CHEETHAM'S articles will alone afford conclusive evidence that the generally accepted incidents of the romance are clearly susceptible of grave suspicion to say the least.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

It would seem that her romantic story has no foundation in fact, and that the first mention of it appeared in the pages of *The London Magazine* of 1822. MR. ACKERMANN will find an interesting paper on the subject by Mr. Le Blanc Smith in vol. xxx. of the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*, pp. 97-102.

G. F. R. B.

ELDER BREWSTER OF THE MAYFLOWER (12 S. vii. 407).—There seems to be no doubt whatever that the manor of Scrooby belonged to the Archbishopric of York. On the other hand there does seem to be a good deal of doubt as to Elder Brewster's parentage. The 'D.N.B.' says:—

"It has been conjectured that his father was either William Brewster, who was tenant at Scrooby of Archbishop Sandys, or Henry Brewster, Vicar of Sutton-cum-Lound, or James Brewster who succeeded Henry."

Stow does not mention Duke Street in dealing with Aldgate and Bevis Marks: but probably it was a respectable residential quarter in the sixteenth century. In the reign of James I. the Spanish Embassy was in Petticoat Lane, which was east of Duke Street, but outside the city.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

THE BELFRY AT CALAIS (12 S. vii. 409).—The "witty Frenchman" was M. Paul Deschanel himself, but his modesty prevented him mentioning the fact. It is generally understood that the clock was put up to commemorate the meeting between Henry VIII. of England and Francis I. of France in the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," in 1520. Its destruction was prevented by the Duc de Guise, who greatly admired the clock, after his expulsion of the English garrison in 1558. The spot was from about

1843 to 1855 the scene of occasional anti-English demonstrations. At that time Halévy's opera, 'Charles VI.' (libretto by Casimir and Germain Delavigne) was at the height of its popularity at the Paris Grand Opera House, and the crowds at the meetings on being dispersed by the police generally sang the famous 'Chant National' (Act III.) with the refrain:—

Guerre aux tyrans ! Jamais en France,  
Jamais l'Anglais ne régnera !

The clock was destroyed by a bomb from a German airship in 1915.

ANDREW DE TERNANT.  
36 Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

LEONARD BILSON (12 S. vii. 388).—With reference to the Note on Leonard Bilson at the above reference, may I point out that in our record of Rectors of Havant his name is given as Leonard Bylsey, and the date of his institution 1548. H. N. RODGERS.

Havant Rectory, Hants.

"H" ASPIRÉ.—See under 'The 'Umble Commons' (12 S. vii. 236, 374).—I regret that I cannot agree with L. G. R. in regard to the aspiration of the letter *h* in French words, such as *la harpe*, *le héros*, *le Havre*, &c., and I must maintain my assertion that "in French the letter *h* is ever silent."

The *h*'s in these words are *aspiré* but not pronounced. The difference between the *h aspiré* as in *héros*, and the *h* not *aspiré* as in *homme* is that one says *le héros* and *l'homme*, *un héros* and *un homme*, the latter being pronounced "unomme." The "elision" in *l'homme* and the "liaison" in *un homme* not being correct when the *h* is *aspiré* as in *héros*.

The part played by the *h aspiré* is very important, but the letter itself is not pronounced. As an example I may state that only last week I asked a member of the French Academy to pronounce *un héros* for me, which he kindly did, and pronounced it *un éros*. HENRY HOWARD.

At the latter reference exception is taken to the statement that in French the letter *h* is ever silent.

The following are extracts from 'Nouveau Larousse illustré,' publié sous la direction de Claude Augé (c. 1905):—

"L'*H* aspiré a pour effet d'empêcher l'élision, et de produire l'hiatus comme dans *ahuri*, *le héros*. En outre, quand l'*H* aspiré commence un mot féminin, l'adjectif possessif, qui précède ne prend

jamais la forme masculine : *Ma haine*, *sa hache*, etc. tandis qu'on dit, avec l'*H* muet : *mon habitude*."—Vol. v., p. 1, col. 1.

"En français les grammariens distinguent l'*h muet* et l'*h aspiré*; mais l'*h* soi-disant *aspiré* indique seulement l'impossibilité de la liaison ou de l'élision : *les héros*, *la haine*..... Le véritable *h aspiré* n'apparaît plus guère qu'en Normandie et en Lorraine, et, quelquefois, dans la prononciation emphatique du théâtre. Les mots *onze*, *oui* et *ouale* se prononcent comme s'ils avaient un *h aspiré*."—P 2, col. 1.

That aspiration in French is very, or totally, different from aspiration in English appears to be shewn by the following extracts from the 'Grammaire des Grammaires,' by Ch.-P. Girault Duvivier, 11th edit., augmented by P.-Auguste Lemaire, Paris, 1844, vol. i. pp. 31, 32, s.v., "De l'aspiration de quelques voyelles":—

"Onze, onzième. Quoique ces mots commencent par une voyelle, la première syllabe en est ordinairement aspirée: *De vingt il n'en est resté que onze*. On dit aussi dans la conversation familière, *il n'en est resté qu'onze*. Quand *onze* est précédé d'une consonne finale on ne la prononce pas plus que s'il y avait une aspiration : *vers les onze heures*. (L'Académie.)..... L'*o* n'est pas toujours aspiré dans *onzième*; on dit *le onzième* et *l'onzième*. L'Académie, Féraud, Gattel, Wailly, Rolland, et les Écrivains ont formellement admis les deux prononciations.

"Nous signalerons quelques mots d'origine étrangère, admis dans notre langue avec l'aspiration, et reconnus par l'Académie. Tels sont UHLAN, *un corps de uhlands*; YACHT, *les yachts sont communs en Angleterre*; YATAGAN, *un coup de yatagan*, &c."

(The prononciation of *yacht* given (p. 54) is *iaque*.)

As to the effect of the French aspiration the 'Grammaire des Grammaires' says, p. 46:—

"Si elle [la lettre *h*] est aspirée, comme dans *héros*, *hameau*, elle donne au son de la voyelle suivante une articulation gutturale, et alors elle a les mêmes effets que les autres consonnes: au commencement du mot, elle empêche l'élision de la voyelle finale du mot précédent, ou elle en rend muette la consonne finale. Ainsi, au lieu de dire, avec élision, *funest'hasard* en quatre syllabes, comme *funest' ardeur*, on dit *funes-le-hazard* en cinq syllabes; *une haine*, se prononce *u-ne haine*; *j'aurais honte* se prononce *j'auré honte*.

The uncertainty or the non-effect of the *h* so-called *aspiré* may be seen in the names Henri and Henriette. In Henri the *h* is aspirated in the elevated style of speech (*discours soutenu*), but it is never aspirated in conversation. The *h* in Henriette is never aspirated. So says the 'Grammaire des Grammaires,' p. 50. But Landais in

his 'Grand Dictionnaire' gives Henri (*h s'aspire*) phonetically represented by *anri*, and then says that by analogy the *h* is aspirated equally in *Henriette*, but the practice is less positive in this case. Then is given a quotation from Molière's 'Les Femmes Savantes' in which *d'Henriette* appears.

The aspiration of Henri appears to have been at least doubtful in the eighteenth century. I have come across many examples of Henri without the French aspiration in 'Les Monumens de la Monarchie Française,' by Bernard de Montfaucon, 1729-33, e.g. :—

"De François i & d'Henri viii."—Vol. iv. p. 220.

"Entrevue de François i.....et d'Henri viii."—Plate xxix.

"Suite de l'entrevue de François i. et d'Enry viii."—Plate xxx.

As to *Henriette* just two examples :—

"Les lettres d'Henriette, dont la perte a été déplorée."

"C'est la dernière lettre de Henriette."—See 'Lettres de Femmes à Jacques Casanova,' Recueillies.....par Aldo Rava Traduites.....par Édouard Maynial [1912], pp. 279, 291.

In the 'Grammaire des Grammaires,' quoted above, p. 52, we are informed that the *h* preserves the aspiration in all words which are composed of the words, in which the *h* is aspirated (of which a list is given), such as *déharnacher*, *enhardi*, *enharnacher*, &c. (except *exhausser*, *exhaussement*).

This so-called aspiration in the compound words recalls to my memory the curious habit of a member of the House of Commons, who ended his life in the House of Lords, a man of high education who had held important posts in the Government and in journalism. He was much given to using the words "apprehend," "comprehend," "apprehension," "comprehension." These he generally, though not quite invariably, pronounced "appre-ension," "compre-ension," &c. This failing was vaguely referred to in *Vanity Fair* some forty years ago : "Being of strange aspirations he has a certain quarrel with the English language which has never yet been mended." This may be taken as meaning that he used in such words—not in such words as "house" or "hand"—the *soi-disant* French aspiration instead of the English.

Any contention that the French so-called aspiration is similar to the English appears to be reduced to the absurd by the fact that whereas *héros* is said to be aspirated, its

derivatives *héroïne*, *héroïsme*, *héroïque*, &c., are not.

There was a discussion in 'N. & Q.' some years ago on the *h* in *hors d'œuvre*, see 10 S. x. 229, 255; xi. 337. The last reference is not given in either the Volume Index or the General Index of the series, except under my name.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

JOCELYN FLOOD (12 S. vii. 409).—Warden Flood, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench by his wife Isabella Whiteside had two sons : (1) the celebrated Henry Flood, b. 1732; (2) Jocelyn Warden Flood, M.P. Callan, co. Kilkenny, on the death of James Wemyss (who had been elected in 1762), and d. unm. 1767. It is possible this is the Jocelyn Flood inquired for, though there would have been a considerable gap between his birth and that of his elder brother.

J. B. WHITMORE.

41 Thurloe Square, S. Kensington, S.W.7.

He appears to have been a younger brother of the Rt. Hon. Henry Flood, Warden Flood (son of Francis Flood and Anne Warden), who was an Irish Judge, had two sons. The elder was Henry, the celebrated statesman. The younger son, called by Burke Jocelyn, was M.P. for the Borough of Callan, co. Kilkenny, 1765, and died unmarried in 1767. In the Parliamentary Register his Christian name is given as Jocelyn only.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

QUARR ABBEY: FOUNDATION CHARTER. (12 S. vii. 332, 377, 418).—Regarding the foundation charter of Quarr Abbey and the founding of that abbey Dr. WHITEHEAD quotes from various authors, who seem to be doubtful whether this religious house was originally a Savignian one or a Cistercian monastery. The tenth and eleventh centuries have been called the golden age of monasticism on account of the new religious orders, which sprang into existence. Amongst these which took root in England were the Cluniac and the Cistercian orders. Another order which arose in France during the eleventh century was the order of Savigny, which had a few houses in England; in this country the Savignian order never became important as it did in the land in which it originated. The first house of Savigny to be founded in England was Furness in Lancs; this was followed by others and amongst them was Quarr Abbey. The first Cistercian



monastery in England was Waverley. When the order of Savigny amalgamated with that of Cîteaux, Quarr became a house of this latter order. Hence that monastery is usually called a Cistercian House.

J. HAUTENVILLE-COPE, Editor,  
*Proceedings Hampshire Field Club*  
Finchampstead Place, Berks.

"THAT" AND "WHICH" (12 S. vii. 351, 416).—It has occurred to me that even an Englishman might find, on the instant, a difficulty of emphasis in such a sentence as the following: He said "that that that that that speaker used should have been which."

LEES KNOWLES.

4 Park Street, W.1.

CANALETTO (12 S. vii. 409).—There is no record of either Antonio Canal ("Canaletto"), or his nephew, Bernardo Bellotto (who also called himself "Canaletto"), having visited Spain. Antonio Canal spent a few years in Rome and about eight years in England, but, apart from these journeys he was never out of Venice, except to visit such places as Padua, Verona, and Milan.

Bellotto was also in Rome, Verona, Brescia, Milan and other places in Italy. About the year 1745 he left Venice for good, and from this time his career can be traced, year by year, in Saxony, Austria, Russia, and Poland, until his death at Warsaw in 1780.

Some of Antonio Canal's early Venetian views, of small size, are painted on copper plates.

(Mrs.) HILDA F. FINBERG.

47 Holland Road, Kensington, W.14.

POEMS BY J. G. GRANT (12 S. vii. 407).—James Gregor Grant was lecturer for the Northern Union of Mechanics' Institutes, and resided in Sunderland. He wrote a series of stories on local legends for *The Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, and published 'Madonna Pia, &c.', in 2 volumes in 1848 ('English Catalogue'). He died in London on Christmas Day, 1875, having left Sunderland a few years earlier. Besides being a poet it is recorded of him in *The Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore* that he was a dramatist, novelist, and critic of some note, as well as an able lecturer on History and other topics. His best-known novel is 'Rufus; or, The Red King,' three volumes (Saunders), published anonymously in 1838. It is believed that at one time he edited *The Durham Advertiser*.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

ANGLESEY HOUSE, DRURY LANE; CRADLE ALLEY (12 S. vii. 271, 335).—See 'New Remarks of London... Collected by the Company of Parish-Clerks,' 1732. "Cradle alley in drury lane" appears in the alphabetical table of streets, &c., at end of the book, but is not included in the names given under head of Parishes in the body of the volume. There is no mention of Cradle Alley in Elmes' 'Topographical Dictionary of London,' 1831.

W. B. H.

ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740 (12 S. vii. *passim*).—The following notes on the regiments of the English Army List of 1740, that have appeared in the current volume of 'N. & Q.' may prove of interest;—

*4th Dragoon Guards.*

Edward Browne, retired on half pay as a captain in Loudoun's 1755.

Lord Daer: d. 1742, William only son of John 3rd Earl of Selkirk.

Richard Corbett: resigned November or December 1755.

Robert Bettesworth: Capt.-Lieut., Nov. 12, 1741; Capt., Apr. 17, 1742.

Edmund Uvedale: Lieut., Nov. 12, 1741.

John Allen, d. 1754.

Philip Roberts: Capt., Mar. 12, 1754.

*5th Dragoon Guards.*

John Bowen: resigned 1741.

Alexander Napier: resigned 1741.

Henry Wallis: Capt.-Lieut., Apr. 15, 1749.

Nathaniel Preston: Lieut., July 4, 1744.

Naper William: Capt., July 14, 1749.

*6th Dragoon Guards.*

Robert Maxwell: resigned 1741.

*7th Dragoon Guards.*

Richard Prescott: retired on half-pay 1742.

Solomon Desbrisay: retired 1741.

George Robinson: out of the regiment before 1744.

Leming Richardson: Capt.-Lieut., Sept. 19, 1743.

William Waldron: out of the regiment before 1741.

Anthony Morgan: retired 1743 (?).

Francis Stewart: Hon. Francis Stuart apparently

3rd s. of Francis E. of Moray; his brother

Henry joined the regiment in 1743; Capt.

July 24, 1742; Maj., Oct. 16, 1748.

Thomas Congreve: resigned 1741.

Charles Robinson, Lieut., Sept. 17, 1743.

Charles Sibour, left the regiment in 1740.

Nathaniel Cholmley, Lieut., 24 July, 1742.

Henry Campbell: Lieut., 1743.

I—Pennifather, d. 1741.

*5th Dragoons.*

Anthony Cope, resigned 1741.

Charles Wardlow: did not he die in 1762?

John Warburton, Lt.-Col., May 13, 1747; d.

1750.

William Higgins, d. in or before 1759.

Thomas Wilson : Capt.-Lieut., Feb. 13, 1746.  
 John (? Joscelyn) Robinson : promoted out of the regiment 1742.  
 Thomas Carter : promoted out of the regiment 1742.  
 John Wynne : from 8th Dragoons  
 William Lushington : from 8th Dragoons, promoted out of the regiment in 1742.

*8th Dragoons.*

John Wynne : Major 5th Dragoons, May 10, 1740.  
 William Berkeley : Capt.-Lieut., May 13, 1741-2; *vice* Thomas Éric promoted Captain.  
 Nathan Forth : exchanged into the 5th Dragoon Guards, Oct. 29, 1741.  
 Robert Sanderson, Lieut., Mar. 13, 1741-2.  
 John Agnew : Lieut., Aug. 31, 1744.  
 James Adolphus Dickenson : appears to have been promoted Lieut., Oct. 29, 1741, and to have left the regiment in 1742.  
 William Lushington : Lieut., 5th Dragoons to June 6, 1741.

*9th Dragoons.*

Hugh Montgomery : d. 1741.  
 William Carleton : out of the regiment by May 11, 1740.  
 Sir William Gostwick : promoted out of the regiment in 1742.

*13th Dragoons.*

George Hungerford : d. 1740-1.  
 John Toovey : Capt., Feb. 18, 1740-1.  
 Martin O'Brien, resigned 1740-1.  
 Andrew Ross, Capt.-Lieut., Feb. 18, 1740-1.  
 William Sempill : resigned 1741.

*14th Dragoons.*

Thomas Ellis, Capt.-Lieut., Mar. 13, 1741-2.  
 Peter Smith : Lieut., Mar. 13, 1741-2.

J. B. WHITMORE.

ETYMOLOGY OF "SAJENE" AND "ARSCINE" (12 S. vii. 270, 315).—With many thanks to correspondents for replies, the derivation given by Frans Miklosich ('Ety-mologisches Wörterbuch der slavischen Sprachen') is not very convincing. There is no word in modern Russian at all indicative of a root *senj* or of any O. Sl. word *segnati* meaning "to stretch out the arms"; *rastjagivatsja*, the modern rendering of such an expression has no relationship to the word "sajene." The Russian language is so descriptive and full of expression that some perpetuation of such a root would be found. In February, 1914, I was informed from Russia that the word "sajene" occurs as early as the year 1017 in the Chronicle of "Nestor" (ed. F. Miklosich, Vienna, 1860) and that, probably for want of a better expression, the Greek word "orga" used in the Acts of the Apostles is translated in

the Russian New Testament (in the ninth century) by the word "sajene." The term "sazhen," as it is rendered by the translators, occurs also in the year 1333 (Chronicle of Novgorod, Camden Third Series, vol. xxv.). It is perhaps quite as likely that the Turks adopted the word "arschine" from the Russians as vice versa. Peter the Great confirmed by *oukaz* the use of the "sajene" consisting of three "arschines" and equal to seven English feet. The dimension had been previously confirmed in 1653 during the reign of the Tsar Alexis.

From the measurements of early Norman buildings in this country, as elsewhere, I am convinced that the same standard taken to Russia by the Varangians under Rurik was brought by Rollo to Normandy, and can be traced in the dimensions of our early churches, namely, the standard of the "sajene," equalling seven Saxon feet, and the third part into which the "sajene" was divided, *i.e.*, the "arschine" equalling 28 inches. The Anglo-Saxon foot soon superseded the use of the "arschine" being a smaller and more convenient measurement, just as, in the hands of English artificers and mechanics of late, it was rapidly taking the place of the old dimension in Russia.

HUGH R. WATKIN.

POET LAUREATE'S 'ESSAY ON KEATS' (12 S. vii. 407).—The Poet Laureate's 'Essay on Keats' was privately printed in 1895, 250 copies only being printed. It was published as an introduction to Keats' 'Poems,' edited by G. T. Thorn Drury, 2 vols. (Muses' Library), Lawrence & Bullen, Feb., 1896. A revised version was prefixed to Keats' 'Poetical Works,' edited by Lawrence Binyon, illustrated by C. Shepperson (Hodder and Stoughton, 1916). The Muses' Library edition has been re-issued in a cheaper format by Messrs. Routledge.

W. PAGE-WOOD.

114 Sternhold Avenue, S.W.

CHEVAL OR CHEVALL (12 S. vii. 350).—Elizabeth Chevall married George Wells at Woughton-on-the-Green, Bucks, on Apr. 16, 1739, and Sarah Bernard Cheval were christened at the above church on Dec. 21, 1715, and July 31, 1717, respectively. A Bernard Cheval was buried in Woolstone churchyard, Bucks, Sept. 16, 1909, recorded in the Woughton registers.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

204 Hermon Hill, South Woodford.

PLACE-NAME: HYDE (CHESHIRE) (12 S. vii. 409).—This place takes its name from the "one hide" assessment of the town or hamlet of Hofinchel which the Earl of Chester held in 1086. The older name is still preserved in Hoviley Brow in Hyde. The spelling should probably have been Hofinchelei, but there is no mark of contraction on the final *l* in Domesday Book.

J. J. B.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

(12 S. vii. 111).

The seventeenth-century poet is Cowley. In his 'Pindarique Ode,' entitled 'The Extasie,' stanza 2 is this:—

Where shall I find the noble *British* Land?

Lo, I at last a *Northern* *Spec* espie,

Which in the *Sea* does lie,

And seems a *Grain* o'th' *Sand*!

For this will any *sin*, or *Bleed*?

Of *Civil Wars* is this the *Meed*?

And is it this, alas, which we

(Oh *Irony* of *Words*!) we call *Great Britainie*:  
and stanza 9:—

The *Horses* were of temper'd *Lightning* made,  
Of all that in *Heaven's* beauteous *Pastures* feed,

The noblest, sprightfult best,

And *flaming Mains* their *Necks* array'd.

They were all shod with *Diamond*,

Not such as *here* are found,

But such *light solid* ones as shine

On the *Transparent Rocks* o' th' *Heaven* *Chrystal*-  
*line*.

Pp. 41, 42, of 'Pindarique Odes' in the 1656 edition of Cowley's 'Poems.' The 1668 edition reads "do call" instead of "we call," and a note of interrogation at the end of line 8 of the first stanza quoted.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

(12 S. vii. 410.)

1. The lines in question appear to be founded on the old English proverbs:—

"One false move may lose the game"—

"One wrong step may bring a great fall,"

and also perhaps the well-known quotation from the London speech of Senator E. J. Phelps of the U.S.:—

"The man who makes no mistakes does not usually make anything." W. JAGGARD, Capt.

"The man who never makes a mistake never makes anything" is a judgment which has been attributed to Bishop Magee of Peterborough, who was for a short time Archbishop of York.

ST. SWITHIN.

2. These lines illustrate the famous Greek proverb Time brings truth to light

which was paraphrased in verse by Sir Walter Raleigh on the prefatory leaf to his 'Historie of the World, 1614':—

Time's witness, herald of antiquitie,

The light of truth, and life of memorie.

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

## Notes on Books.

*Chats on Old Sheffield Plate.* By A. Hayden. (Fisher Unwin & Co., 1l. 1s. net.)

We are glad to welcome an addition to the 'Chats' Series, more particularly when the volume is from the pen of Mr. Arthur Hayden. He has been our guide in too many pleasant highways and byways of collecting for us not to know him as at once an experienced connoisseur and a good companion. His method, we know, is discursive rather than didactic, and he has the rare gift of knowing when and where to temper instruction with gossip. So we lay down the book after the leisurely perusal which it should be the aim of every author to induce, with the pleasing conviction that there is really very little we do not know about Sheffield plate, and with the chivalrous determination to rescue such pieces as we still may from the dealer or the housemaid. In this connection the fine series of illustrations will be especially welcome, though it was really rather thoughtless of our author to insert among them the pages from trade catalogues with the original prices marked thereon.

After a brief introductory essay upon the imitativeness of all arts, in particular of decorative arts, and of the propitious epoch in which Sheffield plate rose to fame, we are introduced to Bolsover, the button-maker of Sheffield, who in 1743 discovered, by a lucky accident, that copper and silver were capable of perfect fusion, and of subsequent moulding and stamping. At first the discovery was applied merely to buttons, snuff- and pouncet-boxes, and similar knick-knacks, the silver being applied to the base metal after it had been fashioned to the desired form; and it was not till some years later that Hancock, an apprentice of Bolsover, began to roll out sheets of the composite material, and to apply it to the manufacture of larger and more important wares, such as salvers, candlesticks, teapots, and the like. Once established the industry spread rapidly both in Sheffield and in Birmingham; and in 1773 a Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the manner of conducting assay offices, found that "artificers are now arrived at so great a perfection in plating with silver goods made of baser metal, that they much resemble solid silver." Assay offices to prevent possible impostures were ordered to be established both at Sheffield and at Birmingham. The unconscious compliment paid to the rising art was considerable, when the excellence of contemporary silversmiths is recalled, excellence not only of design but of craftsmanship; when, too, it is considered that the base metal (usually copper) had an unfortunate habit of showing itself at edges and corners. These had to be concealed with fillets of fine wire and die-work patiently attached with silver solder, a task that called for the highest skill in plater and die-sinker alike.

In subsequent chapters Mr. Hayden guides us through the varied realm of Sheffield plate, and he is, as we have said, a most pleasant companion. The chapter on candlesticks is especially good, and there is an entertaining disquisition on shoebuckles.

The trade was a source of great prosperity to its birthplace. Sheffield, a "foul place" when Horace Walpole visited it in 1740, numbering some ten thousand inhabitants, doubled its population in a

few years, and contained a surprising number of plating firms. Birmingham was not a whit behind, and, while perhaps its goods were slightly inferior as a whole to the productions of its rival, in Boulton the town possessed a consummate master and organizer of the craft. London, too, had its tale of platers, though probably the majority were agents for the productions of the North and Midlands. That the export trade was of considerable dimension is proved by the catalogues the leading firms thought fit to issue, goodly catalogues with finely engraved plates listing wares of extraordinary variety and cheapness. Variety, indeed, was a feature of the industry. Manufacturers were ever on the alert to capture fresh models and ideas. Their products reflected all the contemporary styles and schools; and they had just attained the exuberance of the Victorian epoch, when the blow fell which killed the industry or rendered it a lost art. The blow was the invention, more accurately the practical application, of electroplating. This was in 1840 or thereabouts. The new process was at once cheaper and more expeditious, and it had at least as many advantages. It lent itself to the same models and was hardly less durable. That it was likely to fall an easier prey to artistic degradation was no concern of the inventor. The decline of all honest handiwork was beginning.

The industry was peculiarly fortunate in the time of its birth. It came to perfection just when all decorative arts in this country were at their zenith; when the factory system as applied to ceramics, cabinet-making and silverwork had not cut at the roots of honest workmanship, when hand and eye were as yet in close alliance, and balance and proportion seemed instinctive in the craftsman. The manufacture of Sheffield Plate is not a lost art; rather it is an art no longer practised, because commercially it is uneconomical. Cheapness is what matters to-day.

In taking leave of the book one or two small criticisms suggest themselves. The technical introduction might be clearer with advantage. Precise statements of the essential differences between the various methods of plating might be given in a future edition. Again, we find it nowhere stated that Bolsover plated his products after he had fashioned them, and that Hancock was the first to fuse silver and copper in the ingot and to make possible thereby the production of larger articles. But the most serious criticism we have to offer concerns the production of the book. In a book where the plates form an indispensable part of the whole they should be properly guarded, or at least sewn in with the sheets. In the book before us they have been "tipped in" with paste and must in no short time part company with the letterpress.

*A Day-Book of Benjamin Disraeli.* Chosen by Mrs. Henry Head. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 3s. 6d. net.)

THE curious wit and wisdom peculiar to Disraeli raise the question as to who is the fairer judge, he who judges a thing from the inside or he who judges from the outside. This selection—we find it an excellent selection—brings home, even more vividly than do his books as wholes, the externality of Disraeli's position in regard to English society, the English understanding of

life, even English politics. What Mrs. Head has chosen for us are brief, brilliant descriptions of things and places; analyses of character, mostly ironical, invariably keen and clear; paradoxes on ethical questions; shrewd judgments concerning motives and affairs, and sundry examples of Disraeli's attractive but penetrating cynicism. The whole has something of the effect one may observe in Japanese pictures of London: its truth cannot be generally gainsaid, but it is subtly altered from the same truth as it normally appears to the Englishman.

To the writer of these sentences it seems likely that Disraeli's judgments on nineteenth-century England will command more and more respect, and this not only because, in his quality of a genius, he pierces through the particular to the universal, but also by reason of his quality as an alien, and an Oriental alien. He can thereby relate the English people and the English history of his day to the general history and contemporary life and mentality of the world outside England as no other man then living can. A knowledge of his inner mind is more necessary, from this point of view, than an acquaintance with his public policy. Like all writers in whom wit is a predominant feature he may be learnt in no inconsiderable degree by extracts and *obiter dicta*, and we should therefore value this book of selections somewhat more highly than most compilations of the kind.

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E. F. S. D.—"Out of the stress (strain) of the doing."—A writer at 11 S. x. 336 referred these lines to *The Sunday at Home* for May, 1910, but gave no author's name. MR. JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT, who at *ante* p. 338, reminded us of this, has heard them attributed to an American writer named Jay.

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LONDON, DECEMBER 11, 1920.

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## Notes.

### EARLY RAILWAY TRAVELLING.

THE following letter, found among some family papers, gives a curious picture of a passenger's experience in the infancy of railways. The writer, who was my great-uncle, was, I believe, a considerable traveller; and as he was accustomed, so tradition says, to pursue through continental capitals the delicacies peculiar to each of them at the proper seasons, one cannot help thinking that he may have speculated regretfully on the new possibilities of rapid travel which he might not live to enjoy. Anyhow he greets the desperate adventure of travelling by railway with a cheerful courage; and he does not even recall the fact that when the Liverpool and Manchester Railway was opened about a year before, a distinguished politician, William Huskisson, fell under

the engine and was killed. In times like ours, indeed, when any local event of importance is known all over the country the next morning, it seems odd that railway travelling should even in the north of England have been such a novelty six years after the opening of the first railway, from Stockton to Darlington, in 1825.

Copy of letter from W. Dalton, Esq., Bury St. Edmunds, to John Gwilt, Esq., Icklingham, Mildenhall, Suffolk.

Liverpool, Sund. 16 Oct. 31.

My dear Sir,

Neither unrecollective of nor unwilling to redeem the pledge (that is, I think, the language of political men) which I gave you. I take up, not my pen, but the pen of the inn, and a very bad yellow one it is, to give you what is no easy task an idea of the travelling by the railway, by which we came yesterday from Warrington here, and by which we are to return to-morrow, standing as it were between life and death; for altho' that is in fact our situation here below at each moment, it is, I think impossible for any one not to feel: when he is at so little distance from such a tremendous power in the steam engine which precedes him, that he is not in danger, and imminent danger too. Horace, in his elegant ode about Virgil fully describes in 'Illi robur et æs triplex,' &c., the hardihood of a man venturing upon deep waters; that however we have so far familiarized to ourselves that a british tar w<sup>d</sup> quiz Horace; but we have had a fear engrafted upon that, that is of navigating by steam and which besides the explosion of the steam is subject to the consequences of the least interruption in its course from the velocity of the transit: divesting yourself however of these trifling considerations the conveyance itself is aerial—you skim along like magic. We drove to the railway office at Warrington a short mile from the town where we took our seats in a machine; for it was one continued machine altho' having the appearance of 3 regular coaches and three divisions of seats like those in a coffee-room—the coaches not open at the top—the seats were. Mrs. D. from having a cold was fearful of exposing herself in the open seat & therefore was in one of the coaches in no way differing from those which go with horses except that the inside is divided into six seats by elbows like an elbow chair, & no<sup>d</sup>, so that you take your place by number and get as far from the steam engine as you can—in this we proceeded 5 miles to Newton in less than 25 minutes. There we met the Train, as it is called, not Coach or Coaches, coming from Manchester to Liverpool; this is at the point called the Viaduct. We then took to this machine which had no open parts but complete handsome coaches in succession but forming only one machine each having a separate name, for instance the Hero, the March of Intellect, &c., &c., and at the end on a platform sat a gentleman lounging at his ease in his barouche. This part we travelled about 15 or 20 miles an hour. Sometimes on a very high raised causeway over a bog called Chat Moss, then thro' hard rocks cut down to a level with the other part, & at last just before we reached our destination, thro' a tunnel cut thro' the rock and lighted by g[reat lamps?].

What would you more, my good friend, of fear or danger? Answer me this. As a style of conveyance I cannot imagine anything to exceed it, if you could wholly free yourself from the idea of being blown to H[ sic ] or hurled into the air in a 1000<sup>l</sup> pieces.— However I say to you it is well worth the journey & I recommend your *enjoying it* & when you have arrived here, to be sure, you have eno' to engage & gratify your curiosity in all ways to see what man is capable of, & yet they say that this place is only in its infancy & if they c<sup>d</sup> see the last India Charter done away or the Trade to China opened, their trade would increase amazingly—the Corporation has an income of about £120,000 & the Dock Company £200,000 from different dues !!

I forgot to mention as to the care taken along the Railways, there are men standing at given and no great distances from each other with the right arm extended meaning "All right" along their proportion of the way.

I wish you would show to Mr. Squire on Wed<sup>y</sup> what I have said about the railway, or rather the descr<sup>t</sup> I have given. Remember me to Mrs. G. your uncle and Aunt & at the Parsonage. Mrs. D. joins in the rem<sup>s</sup> & with the add<sup>n</sup> to yourself. Believe me always very truly yrs, W. DALTON.

F. T. DALTON.

#### FORD'S POSTHUMOUS PLAY, 'THE QUEEN.'

'THE Queen, or the Excellency of her Sex' was first printed in 1653. Its authorship was clearly unknown to the publisher, who is content to describe it as "An Excellent Old Play. Found out by a Person of Honour, and given to the Publisher, Alexander Goughe." In 1906 it was reprinted by Professor Bang of Louvain ('Materialien zur Kunde des älteren englischen Dramas,' vol. xxiii.) and ascribed to John Ford. As the text is not easily accessible, I give here a brief account of its plot.

Alphonso, who has led an unsuccessful rebellion against the Queen of Arragon, has been condemned to death and is on the point of being executed when the Queen makes her appearance. She questions Alphonso, and learns that his hostility is inspired not by any motive personal to herself, but by an all-embracing hatred of her sex. Notwithstanding that he shows no disposition to repent his conduct, she magnanimously pardons him and bestows her hand upon him in marriage. Immediately after the wedding ceremony is over, the new king asks for and obtains the Queen's consent to a separation for a period of seven days, in order, as he explains, that he may expiate his wrongful thoughts of her sex. A month passes and still he continues to absent himself. The

efforts of the Queen's counsellors to persuade him of the injustice of this treatment of her are unavailing, and when the Queen herself goes to him and beseeches him to let her know why he refuses to live with her, she is met with a wild tirade against her modesty, the king bidding her, if she can live chaste, to live alone as he does. The Queen, whose love of her husband remains unshaken, leaves his presence overcome with grief.

Muretto, the king's counsellor, now begins to instil into his master's mind suspicions of the Queen's behaviour with the noble Petrucci, a young lord of unimpeachable character, loyally devoted to her service. The king summons both before him and they are arrested. He refuses to credit the Queen's protestations of innocence, but tells her that if anyone appears to champion her cause within a month, he is prepared to meet him in single combat, in which event the result of the duel shall decide the truth of the accusation against her: if, on the other hand, no champion is forthcoming within that time, she is to lose her head. The Queen hears Alphonso's sentence with noble fortitude. She will make no effort to save her life at the risk of her husband's, and exacts from her adherents an oath that they will not raise arms against their sovereign. The king has no sooner delivered judgment on the Queen than he begins to be perturbed by thoughts of her surpassing loveliness and is seized by feelings of remorse which become more and more poignant as the day fixed for the combat approaches. If he could be convinced that she is "as fair within as she is without" he would willingly resign his crown and "live a slave to her perfections" and only a stern sense of justice compels him to fulfil the terms of his decree. The fateful day arrives. When the herald's trumpet first sounds the challenge there is no response. But the delay is only momentary. At the second blast, Velasco, the Queen's general, enters the lists. The Queen implores him not to oppose the king, and swoons when he stubbornly refuses to obey. Once more the trumpet sounds, and another champion appears in the person of Petrucci, and then, close upon his heels, Muretto himself, sword in hand, proclaiming that he is "as ready to stand in defence of that miracle of chaste women as any man in this presence." The king's astonishment at this behaviour on the part of the very man who has prompted his suspicions is unbounded. Muretto then explains that, realizing that Alphonso's

attitude towards the queen was due to a morbid hatred of womankind, he had set himself to cure him of his perversity. Observing that he was of a jealous disposition, he had cunningly mingled with suggestions of the Queen's unchastity praises of her beauty, thus rousing his royal master to a due appreciation of her perfections. Having satisfied himself that nothing but a conviction of the Queen's unfaithfulness could ever again estrange the King from her, he had directed suspicion towards Petruchio merely in order to demonstrate the groundlessness of any imputations against her honour. Matters thus being satisfactorily explained, the Queen forgives the King and all ends happily.

The humbler love-affairs of the widow Salassa and Velasco, the Queen's general, form the subject of the underplot, and a seasoning of not very agreeable comedy is provided by Bufo, a Captain, and Pynto, an astronomer, belonging to the King's party.

Prof. Bang gives many good reasons for assigning 'The Queen' to Ford, and Mr. Stuart P. Sherman, who has made a special study of this dramatist's work, confirms this verdict.\* There can be no doubt that they are right. The artificiality of the plot, the cadence of the verse, the elevated rhetoric and marked tendency to hyperbole in the serious portion of the drama, the mirthless vulgarity of the prose scenes, all point to Ford. But merely to affirm this is not to prove that the play is Ford's, and to Mr. Sherman's statement that to those familiar with his works "corroborative testimony of vocabulary, parallel passages, &c. is superfluous," I would respectfully demur. If Ford wrote 'The Queen' his authorship should be deducible from its vocabulary and from a comparison of its language with that which we know to be his, and I propose here to show that its authenticity can be established by this method in so conclusive a fashion that those possessing no more than an ordinary reader's acquaintance with Ford will be able to recognize that its claim to a place amongst his dramatic works is unquestionable.

Though some of the evidence that follows has not escaped the attention of Professor Bang, I have thought it better to conduct my investigation independently of his, and accordingly my notes on the play owe nothing to those appended to his reprint.

\* See his article ('A New Play by John Ford') in *Modern Language Notes* (Baltimore), vol. xxiii.

A careful study of Ford's independent dramas soon satisfied me that a valuable aid to the identification of his work in those written by him in collaboration with Dekker was afforded by his predilection for certain words, the most noteworthy being "antic" (as noun and adjective), "bosom" (noun and verb), "bounty" and "bounties," "chronicle," "crave," "destiny," "nimble," "partake," "proffer," (verb and noun), "sift" (to subject to a searching test), "thrive," "thrift" and "thrifty." "Bosom" "bounty" and "thrive" are doubtless common words. But in his seven acknowledged plays Ford has "bosom" no fewer than 42 times, or an average of six times in each play: "bounty" and "bounties" 33 times, "thrive," "thrift" and "thrifty" (together) 31 times. The other words in this list, though they appear less often, are yet used with abnormal frequency, ranging from 17 times in the case of "antic" to 9 times in that of "sift." All but two ("nimble" and "partake") are to be found in 'The Queen'—"bosom" and "bounty" 4 times each, "crave" 5 times, "antic," "chronicle," "destiny" and "thrive" twice, "thrift," "proffer," and "sift," once. Of these words "antic" and "sift" are perhaps the most distinctive. "Antic" appears in this play, both as an adjective (1205)\*;—

I'll sooner dig a dungeon in a molehill,  
And hide my crown there, that both fools and  
children

May trample o'er my royalty, than ever  
Lay it beneath an *antic* woman's feet.

and as a noun (1500);—

.....spit on, revil'd, challeng'd, provok'd by fools,  
boys, *antics*, cowards.

"Sift" is used by the author of 'The Queen' exactly in Ford's way (1418);—

You dare not *sift* the honour of my faith  
By any strange injunction, etc.

Compare 'The Lover's Melancholy,' IV. i. 15b;—

If I have us'd a woman's skill to *sift*  
The constancy of your protested love  
and 'The Fancies,' III. ii. 133b;—  
So shall we *sift* her love and his opinion.

Enfield.

H. DUGDALE SYKES.

(To be continued.)

\* In the case of 'The Queen' my references are to the numbers of the lines in Prof. Bang's reprint; other references are to page and column of Hartley Coleridge's edition of 'The Dramatic Works of Massinger and Ford,' published by George Routledge and Sons.

PRINCIPAL LONDON COFFEE-HOUSES TAVERNS AND INNS  
IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

(12 S. vi. 29, 59, 84, 105, 125, 143, 162; vii. 26, 67, 103, 145, 185.)

ADDITIONAL ABBREVIATIONS.

- Anderson's 'Constitutions' = The Constitutions of the Antient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons by James Anderson, D.D. Revised with many additions by John Entick, M.A. Printed for Brother J. Scott at the Black Swan in Pater-noster Row, 1756.  
Baines' 'Hampstead' = Records of the Manor Parish and Borough of Hampstead, by F. E. Baines. Whittaker & Co., 1890.  
Clockmakers' Company = Some account of the Worshipful Company of Clockmakers. Atkins and Overall, 1881.  
'Freemason's Companion' = W. Smith's 'The Freemason's Pocket Companion,' 2nd Edition. Printed for John Torbuck in Clare Court near Drury Lane, 1738.  
Lane's Handy Book = John Lane's 'Handy Book to the Lists of Lodges' from 1723 to 1814. George Kenning, 1889.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY LIST:

Admiral Vernon's Head	North Audley Street, Grosvenor Square	1755	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 339.
Anchor .. ..	Dutchy Lane, Strand	1723	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 168.
Anchor .. ..	Rosemary Lane	1723	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 335.
Anchor and Baptist	—	—	'Journals of John Byrom,' <i>Chelham Society</i> vol. ii. part 1, p. 186.
Anchor and Crown..	Short's Gardens	1729	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 91.
Angel and Crown Tavern	Ludgate Hill	1712	Clockmaker's Company, p. 195.
Ashley's London Punch House	Ludgate Hill	1736	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 95.
Au Temple de Salomon	The Corner of Castle Street and Hemming's Row	1725	Smollett's 'Humphrey Clinker,' Lane's 'Handy Book,' pp. 170, 172
Bacchus and Tun ..	Bloomsbury Market	1730	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 91.
Bacchus and Tun ..	Gravil Street, Hatton Garden	1738	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 91.
Baptist Head ..	Chancery Lane	1724	Lane's 'Handy Book,' pp. 167, 172.
Baptist's Head ..	Old Bailey	1728	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 335.
Bear and Rummer	Gerrard Street, Soho	1725	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 335.
Black Boy and Still	High Street, Hampstead	—	Baines' 'Hampstead,' p. 233.
Black Boy and Sugar Loaf	Stanhope Street	1731	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 180.
Black Bull .. ..	Borough	—	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 188.
Black Dog .. ..	Castle Street, Seven Dials	1736	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 95.
Black Dog .. ..	Shoreditch	1738	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 337.
Black Horse .. ..	Boswell Court, Strand	1754	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 188.
Black Horse .. ..	Oxendon Street	—	'The Connoisseur,' May 1909, p. 58.
Black Posts .. ..	Cock-pit Court, Great Wild Street	1725	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 173.
Blew Boar .. ..	New End, Hampstead	1703	'N. & Q.,' Aug. 14, 1920, p. 137.
Blue Ball .. ..	Horse Alley, Moorfields	1754	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 188.
Blue Lion and Ball	Gray's Inn Passage, Red Lion Square	1723	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 335.
Blue Posts .. ..	Deveraux Court	1728	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 175.
Bricklayer's Arms..	Barbican	1733	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 183.
British (Robinson's)	Adjacent to the Court of Requests, Old Palace Yard, Westminster	1738	Calendar of Treasury Books and Papers, 1900, p. 501.
Butler and Garter..	Bloomsbury	1723	'N. & Q.,' July 17, 1920, p. 50.
Burton's .. ..	Crane Court, Peter's Hill, near Doctor's Commons	1753	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 178.
Busy Body .. ..	Charing Cross, near the Haymarket	1724	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 338.
Cannon .. ..	Water Lane, Fleet Street	1751	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 187.
Cardigan Head ..	Charing Cross	1724	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 167.
Carlisle Cathedral ..	Shoreditch	1732	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 336.
Castle .. ..	Drury Lane	1723	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 89.
Chalk Farm Tavern	—	1730	Baine's 'Hampstead,' p. 234.
Chapman's .. ..	Sackville Street	1737	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 336.
Cheshire Cheese ..	Arundell Street	1724	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 167.

Cheshire Cheese	.. Savoy Alley	.. ..	—	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 188.
City of Durham	.. Swallow Street	.. ..	1738	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 96.
City of Norwich	.. Winford Street, near Brick Lane, Spittlefields	.. ..	1732	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 336.
Clothworkers' Arms	Upper Moorfields	.. ..	1732	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 93.
Cock and Bottle	.. Little Britain	.. ..	1725	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 175.
Cock and Crown	.. High Street, Hampstead	.. ..	—	Baines' 'Hampstead,' p. 233.
Cock and Hoop	.. West End Green	.. ..	—	'N. & Q.,' Aug. 14, 1920, p. 137.
Criple	.. Little Britain	.. ..	1751	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 187.
Crown	.. Fleet Street	.. ..	1701	Clockmakers' Company, p. 195.
Crown	.. Corner of St. Andrew's Street, Seven Dials	.. ..	1754	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 330.
Crown Tavern	.. Threadneedle Street	.. ..	1723	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 197.
Crown and Ball	.. Playhouse Yard Black Fryers	.. ..	1739	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 337.
Crown and Cushion	Bread Street	.. ..	1726	Clockmaker's Company, p. 195.
Crown and Harp	.. St. Martin's Lane	.. ..	1728	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 175.
Dale's	.. Warwick Street	.. ..	1733	Lane's 'Handy Book,' pp. 183-185.
Daniel's	.. Lombard Street	.. ..	1731	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 181.
Dog Tavern	.. St. James's Market	.. ..	1732	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 336.
Dog Tavern	.. Garlic Hill	.. ..	1771	Clockmakers' Company, p. 196.
Dorset Head	.. Villier Street	.. ..	1752	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 188.
Duke of Lorraine	.. Suffolk Street	.. ..	1733	Lane's 'Handy Book,' pp. 183-185.
Duke of Marlborough's Head	Petticoate Lane, White Chapel	.. ..	1735	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 186.
Duke's Head	.. Winfield Street, Spittlefields	.. ..	1751	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 187.
Dundee Arms	.. Wapping New Stairs	.. ..	1722	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 335.
Elephant and Castle	.. Newington Butts	.. ..	—	Larwood, p. 156. Shelley's 'Inns,' p. 158.
Feather's Tavern	.. Cheapside	.. ..	1730	Clockmaker's Company, p. 195.
Fish and Bell	.. Charles Street, Soho Sq.	.. ..	1722	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 335.
Fleece	.. Cornhill	.. ..	1728	Clockmakers' Company, p. 195.
Fleece	.. Fleet Street	.. ..	1728	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 175.
Fountain Tavern	.. Bartholomew Lane in the parish of St. John and St. Agnes, Aldersgate	.. ..	1708 1733	'N. & Q.,' Aug. 21, 1920, p. 157. Clockmakers' Company, p. 195.
Fountain	.. Monmouth Street, Seven Dials	.. ..	1751	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 187.
Freeman's	.. Cheapside	.. ..	1733	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 183
George	.. Grafton Street, St. Ann's Soho	.. ..	1721	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 335.
George	.. Pond Street, Hampstead	.. ..	—	Baines' 'Hampstead,' p. 232.
Globe	.. Hatton Garden	.. ..	1702	Clockmaker's Company, p. 195.
Globe Tavern	.. Moorgate	.. ..	1734	Clockmaker's Company, p. 195.
Globe Tavern	.. Stock's Market	.. ..	1732	Clockmakers' Company, p. 195.
Globe and Sceptre	.. Old Bailey	.. ..	1736	Clockmakers' Company, p. 196.
Goat	.. Eagle Court, Strand	.. ..	1738	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 90.
Golden Spikes	.. Bridges Street, Hampstead	.. ..	1731	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 181.
Green Dragon	.. Between St. Giles' Church and Holbourne	.. ..	—	'N. & Q.,' Aug. 21, 1920, p. 157.
Green Lettice	.. Brownlow Street, Holborn	.. ..	1725	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 172.
Greyhound	.. Garlic Hill	.. ..	1723	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 335.
Greyhound	.. Lamb Street, Spittlefields	.. ..	1736	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 95.
Gun Tavern	.. Billingsgate	.. ..	—	Pearce's 'Polly Peachum,' 1913, p. 117.
Half Moon and Three Tuns	.. Snow Hill	.. ..	1738	'Freemason's Tavern,' p. 96.
Hampshire Hog	.. Goswell Street	.. ..	1753	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 189.
Hand and Apple Tree	.. Little Queen Street, Holborn	.. ..	1725	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 173. Wheatley's 'Hogarth's London,' p. 39.
Hawk	.. New End Square, Hampstead	.. ..	—	Baines' 'Hampstead,' p. 233, 236.
Horse shoe	.. Cannon Street in the Mint, Southwark	.. ..	1728	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 335.
Jack of Newbury	.. Chiswell Street	.. ..	1755	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 339.
John's	.. Adjoining the Royal Exchange	.. ..	—	A. E. W. Mason's 'The Royal Exchange,' p. 34.

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

(To be continued.).

**THE HERMIT OF HERTFORDSHIRE.**—This man, one Lucas, died in a house now destroyed at Redcoat's Green, two miles from Stevenage. He lived in abomination and desolation as a hermit from the death of his mother in 1849 until he died in 1874.

In a second-hand copy of Mr. H. W. Tompkin's 'Highways and Byways in Hertfordshire,' recently purchased and formerly belonging to "Bateman Brown," is the following note written on the margin which may be worth a record:—

"Bateman and Susannah Brown found the hermit on the Saturday morning in a fit. We were staying at Mr. Foster's at Wymondly, and had gone to look at him. He was removed in a cart to another house where he died, I think, on the next day."

PRESCOTT ROW.

The Old House, Waddon, Surrey.

**WILLIAM AND RALPH SHELDON.**—In a letter to *The Times* of Nov. 1, 1920, Mr. A. S. Cope wrote:—

"Of early tapestries referred to in *The Times* of October 18, which are to be brought into the market for sale, those possessing peculiar English historic interest are specimens of the tapestry weaving which was started in the middle of the sixteenth century by an enthusiastic gentleman—Mr. Sheldon—who devoted money, and his mansion at Barcheston, in Warwickshire, to the enterprise."

According to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' (s.v. "Tapestry") this was William Sheldon, who also started tapestry works at Weston in Warwickshire. At 12 S. i. 416 Archdeacon Cameron says:—

"According to Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' 1846, Ralph Sheldon, who married the heiress of the Rudings, had seven sons, of whom William the eldest, *d.s.p.*, and was succeeded by Ralph, the sixth son, who married Philippa Heath. The Visitation pedigree as well as the Plowden pedigree state that William did not die *s.p.*, but had a daughter Katharine, who married Edmund Plowden (1517-84) the great lawyer, who was buried in the Temple Church."

Was the founder of the tapestry manufactures the father-in-law of Edmund Plowden? What is known about him?

Ralph, the sixth son above mentioned, would appear to have been the father of another Ralph, who was a great friend of Fathers Edmund Campion (Knox, 'Douay Diaries,' p. 308) and Robert Parsons (*Cath. Rec. Soc.*, vol. ii.). This Ralph who, like his ancestors, was of Bevely, Worcestershire, seems to have been the man who built the Manor House at Weston, Warwickshire, to which the family subsequently removed. Born in 1537, he married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Throgmorton, of

Coughton, Warwickshire, and was the grandfather of Edward Sheldon (1599-1687) and great-grandfather of Ralph Sheldon (1623-1684), both of whom have biographies in the 'D.N.B.' Committed to the Marshalsea in August, 1580, he was removed the following Nov. 1, on account of his health, to the custody of the Dean of Westminster. He conformed Jan. 3, 1580/1, but on Dec. 31, 1583, Hugh Hall, the Marian priest (condemned with Edward Arden), who saved his life by betraying his benefactors, confessed to having said Mass in his house. In 1587 and 1594 he was again in trouble, in the latter year owing to the treachery of his nephew, Richard Williams. He was left out of the commission of the peace for Worcestershire about 1587, though the Bishop of Worcester commended his wisdom. The benefit of his recusancy was granted to one David Drummond, May 4, 1610. He died Mar. 30, 1613. See the authorities cited *Cath. Rec. Soc.* xiii. 98, n. 105. He seems to have been an ancestor of William Sheldon of Weston, F.S.A., 1769, who died in 1781 (see 12 S. iii. 35). The query at 11 S. xii. 9 as to the William Sheldon, one of the trustees of the Pantheon in Oxford Street in 1791, has not yet been answered.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT

**THE EMPRESS EUGÉNIE.**—As far as I am aware none of the recent obituary notices of the Empress Eugénie drew attention to the fact that her length of life was almost identical with that of Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte, the first wife of Jerome Bonaparte, Napoleon's youngest brother. Elizabeth Patterson was born Feb. 6, 1785, and died Apr. 4, 1879. Her age at death was therefore 94 years and 56 days. Eugénie de Montijo was born May 5, 1826, and died July 11, 1920, aged 94 years and 67 days.

F. H. CHEETHAM.

**HORROCKS OF TOXTETH PARK.**—This family is of interest through Jeremiah Horrocks (or Horrox), the first observer of a transit of Venus. He is supposed, with practical certainty, to have been a younger son of one William Horrocks, a yeoman who settled in Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, about 1600. The depositions cited below state that the estate there came through his wife, and his surname was unusual in the neighbourhood at the time, if not unique. By his will of Mar. 3, 1618/9 he left a fourth part of his lands to his wife Joan; his son John was to provide for the

younger children. ('Palatine Note-book,' ii. 254).

In May, 1646, Richard Johnson of Everton, gentleman, and Joan his wife, formerly wife and executrix of the will of William Horrocks, complained in the Chancery Court of the County Palatine that Sarah Horrocks of Toxteth Park, widow, "a woman of very lewd carriage and ill behaviour," had recently entered Joan's part of the tenement, breaking doors and injuring cattle. William had died soon after making his will and Joan had enjoyed her fourth part, including parcels called the Barn hey, Long hey or meadow and School hey. She married Richard Johnson about seventeen years before (Public Record Office, P.L. 6/17 (144)). Sarah replied in July, stating that the will had never been proved, and that Joan's estate was not for life but for the life of one Richard Gellibrand who had died about six years ago. Sarah was acting as administratrix of the estate of John Horrocks her late husband. John, it appears, was the above-named son of William (P.L. 7/22 (39)). The plaintiffs' replication alleged that Sarah's estate was derived from a grant by John, made on condition that she remained chaste and unmarried. (P.L. 8/3).

The depositions (P.L. 10/42) contain many points of interest. William Horrocks had held a close of land from one Brooks, two closes from John Bird, a great close from one Hodgson, and a tenement in Hale. Part was held for the life of Mr. Gellibrand of Lathom (now dead) and twenty-five years after. Sarah, who had been wife of Henry Croft, had borne an illegitimate child and had therefore forfeited her interest in John Horrocks's grant to her. There were younger brothers and sisters of John, but their names are not given. Sarah had brought about 160*l.* to her husband, John. One of the deponents was Jirehijah Aspinwall of Toxteth, gentleman, aged 52, son of Edward Aspinwall deceased, who had been concerned in the settlement of William Horrocks's estate.

John Horrocks was living in 1626 when he was defendant together with his wife Sarah (P.L. 6/7). He was still living in 1634 as shown by the above depositions, but was dead in 1638, when Sarah Horrocks of Toxteth Park, widow, aged 38, was summoned to give evidence (P.L. 10/35).

The Walton registers give the following dates: Henry Croft of Park, buried Aug. 30, 1623; John Horrocks married Sarah Croft

May 18, 1625; Dorothy, daughter of George Griffie and Sarah Horrocks, baptized Apr. 2, 1640; Sarah Horrocks, buried May 16, 1656; Mr. Richard Johnson of Everton, buried Feb. 1, 1654/5; and Mrs. Jennet Johnson of Everton, buried May 28, 1663.

Richard Johnson's will is at Somerset House (153 Aylett). Among other bequests he left 20*s.* each to Thomas Horrocke of Halewood and James Horrocke.

J. BROWNBILL.

TAVERN SIGN-BOARDS.—Among the many public-house sign-boards I have never but once come across that of King John, and that was in an out of the way spot, north of Denver in the district of the Wash. Whether the house and its licence boast of any antiquity I do not know and Rye's 'Norfolk' does not mention it, so far as I know. If its antiquity could be proved, the claim of the alehouse on the road from Tunbridge Wells to Speldhurst, would have to be modified.

L. G. R.

'EARLY LIFE AND EDUCATION OF JOHN EVELYN.'—I do not know whether Mr. H. Maynard Smith has included in the above book (reviewed at 12 S. vii. 420) the following, as I have not yet had an opportunity of seeing it. If not it may prove of interest to him and your readers.

"An inhabitant of Dorking, some years ago, bought some old quarry lights at Westgate which came originally from Wotton House, the seat of the Evelyns. They were sent to a glaziers to be repaired, and have discoloured panes removed. Two rejected quarries were inscribed by John Evelyn in 1641, when he was 21. The peculiar turn in the E, intended to combine in a monograph his initials, is exactly similar to the autograph in his Diary. One quarry inscribed

Tibi nos tibi nostra supellex Ruraque servierunt, then follows the word 'Evelyn.' succeeded by 'Meliora retinenti.' The second pane shows an eye dropping tears on a burning heart, and the motto:

Thou that betrayest mee to this flame  
Thy penance be to quench the same.

('Antiquarian Year-Book,' 1844, p. 274.)

JOHN A. KNOWLES.

ALPHABETICAL INITIALS.—A Miss Pepper born in Liverpool in December, 1882, had the following names; Anna, Bertha, Cecilia, Diana, Emily, Fanny, Gertrude, Hypatia, Inez, Jane, Kate, Louise, Maud, Nora, Ophelia, Quince, Rebecca, Starkey, Teresa, Ulysis, Venus, Winifred, Xenophon, Yetty, Zeno. The surname, of course, supplied the letter P.

J. ARDAGH.

## Queries.

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

'MEMOIRS' OF JEAN LANDRIEUX. (See under 'Lady Hamilton as Messalina of the Sea,' 12 S. vii. 427.)—Your correspondent, MR. ANDREW DE TERNANT, states that the two volumes of Jean Landrieux's 'Memoirs' were published in 1893. I have the first volume, but repeated efforts failed to obtain the second, and I was told that it had never appeared. Can your correspondent tell me where it is to be found? I know the MS. is at the National Library, but have not had an opportunity of examining it. The subject would be, largely, the operations on the Lake of Garda and especially at my home, Salò; and I always hoped to find in it a more coherent account of the siege of the Palazzo Martinengo than can be found in the references to it by Napoleon and by Thiers. In the room dedicated to French "Battles and Victories" in the Museum of Versailles there is a picture of the arrival of the reinforcements sent by Napoleon and of the Palazzo in which the French force was at its last extremity. The strong walls were riddled by the Austrian bombardment from the lake, but did not fall as they must have done before modern engines of war, had the same thing happened in the last war as most people thought that it would; but the Italian defence of the mountains and look-out on the lake deterred our late enemies from making the experiment: all that happened by the water-way was the report that a submarine had got through the iron net placed near the (then) frontier, but nothing came of it except the placing of machine guns along the garden walls. So the years passed with the continual thunder of cannon east, west and north, and many an aeroplane passing over, but the house and fountains and statues which excited so much enthusiasm in Lady Mary Wortley Montagu suffered no damage, and the orphans we harboured there, could sing their songs and play their games unafraid all the while.

EVELYN MARTINENGO-CESARESCO.  
Penzance.

EARLY MUSTER ROLLS OF THE SCOTS GUARDS.—The late Mr. James Grant, the novelist, in his novel, 'The Constable of France'—published by Routledge in 1866—has an article on 'The Scots Fusilier Guards.' In this he refers to many of the muster rolls of the original companies of the regiment as being then in his possession. He enumerates at least eleven. The Earl of Linlithgow's company, three rolls; and one each for the companies commanded by Lord Livingstone, Col. William Borthwick, Capt. Carnegie, Lord Ross, the Earl of Keltie, William Innes, James Maitland, and James Murray.

The dates are not later than 1680. Inquiries have failed to elicit the whereabouts of these particular muster rolls. Can any correspondent give any information about them? CHARLES B. BALFOUR.

Newton Don. Kelso.

ANGELUS.—The Byzantine Emperor Alexius III. (1195–1203) had by his wife Euphrosyne Ducaina, daughter of Gregory Kamtera, three daughters: Anna, who m. the Emperor Theodore I. Lascaris (1204–1222); Eudocia, who m. the Emperor Alexius V. (1204), and Irene, who m. the Despot Alexius Palæologus, and was grandmother of the Emperor Michael VIII. (1259–1282), who recaptured Constantinople from the Latins in 1261. Who was the mother of Euphrosyne, and when and where did she die? Was the Œcumenical Patriarch, John X. Kamtera (1199–1206) her brother?

MEDINEWS.

THOMAS ALLSOP, "the famous disciple of Samuel Taylor Coleridge," left his autobiography and diary with George Jacob Holyoake. Is it possible for some reader of 'N. & Q.' to inform me of its present owner? I can find no notice that it has ever been published. Any information about the life of Allsop will be gratefully received.

WARREN E. TIBBE.

Columbia University.

[Our correspondent doubtless knows the biography of Thomas Allsop from the pen of George Jacob Holyoake, in the 'D.N.B.']

ST. OSWALD.—Can any reader inform me as to whether in mediæval times in England any altar existed with a joint dedication to Saints Oswald and Edmund (kings and martyrs)? A connexion appears to have existed between St. Oswald and St. Northburg, at least they appear together on a fifteenth-century "Schrotblatt print." What



is the reason of this association of a Northumbrian and Tyrolese saint, can it be due to the fact that St. Nothburg, whose emblem was a sickle, was confused with the woman at Gloucester, who on the occasion of the Translation of St. Oswald's relics from Bardney to Gloucester, refused to attend the ceremony preferring to continue her reaping, when, as a punishment, the sickle stuck fast to her hand? PHILIP NELSON.

Calderstones, Liverpool.

"Now, THEN—!"—How does one explain this strange terse piece of English? It does not seem so obvious as the curtailed *Quos ego* of Virgil, or similar phrases one recalls in other languages. On the face of it, two adverbs indicating different times look absurd, but perhaps the second is not temporal in sense, but only means "in that case." I should be glad to have an explanatory lengthening of the phrase.

HIPPOCLIDES.

DE BRY'S 'GUNPOWDER PLOT.'—In 1606, a German work upon Gunpowder Plot was published at Frankfort, by the brothers J. T. and J. I. de Bry, with three folding plates of the executions of the conspirators, &c. Does any reader, of 'N. & Q.,' English or foreign, happen to know of a copy of this work, to which literary reference might kindly be permitted to be made?

G. B. M.

OXFORD HOUSE, WALTHAMSTOW.—One of the few historic landmarks of old Walthamstow, Oxford House, a self-contained mansion of considerable dimensions and fine southern aspect, has just come under the hammer. Clearly some family of good standing originally occupied the house, all the pilasters showing a crest of an owl carved in cameo upon them. Any information regarding the family and the house itself will be welcome to me. I have known the house myself for over forty years.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

W. C. DOLBEN: NORTH WALES VOLUNTEERS.—In the Burial Registers of the Parish Church of Llanrwst appears the following entry:—

"1804, April 7, William Lloyd Dolben of Rhiwaedog, Esq., Lieutenant in the Isdulas Volunteers, aged 41."

Is it possible to get further details about this man in his connexion with these volunteers? He was the son of John Dolben, Esq., and Sarah (Lloyd) his wife, of Llangyn-

hafal, Denbighshire, and succeeded his maternal uncle, William Lloyd, Esq., in the possession of the estate of Rhiwaedog, Merionethshire, and added the surname Lloyd to his name. He was buried at Llanrwst, probably because he had a sister living there—Sarah, the wife of the Rev. John Williams, head-master of the Grammar School there—with whom probably he was staying at the time of his death. Any more details of the life of this officer would be very acceptable. T. LLECHID JONES.

Llysfaen Rectory, Colwyn Bay.

#### FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR IN ENGLAND.

—During the French wars in the early part of the last century many articles including models of ships were made by the French prisoners from the bones out of their meat rations. These models are beautifully made and have all the appearance of ivory.

Has any reference been made to them in 'N. & Q.', and have any articles or illustrations appeared elsewhere? WHITBY.

[There has been a good deal of correspondence on this subject in 'N. & Q.' References covering the years 1849—1892 will be found at 8 S. ii. 511. Later references containing matter which may interest our correspondent are 8 S. iii. 72, 156; ix. 497; x. 137, 341, 457; xii. 153; and 9 S. i. 128; v. 380.]

RICRAFT'S 'SURVEY OF ENGLAND'S CHAMPIONS.'—May I venture to ask the help of some of your readers who have access to our great libraries, as the British Museum, the Bodleian, &c.? At one of our local libraries there is a copy of the above work. The title-page to the 'Survey' is dated 1647, and a second title 'The Civill Warres' claims the authorship of that part of the work for "John Leycester" and is dated 1649. I know what Alibone, Lowndes and the 'D.N.B.' say about this publication and its somewhat doubtful authorship. From the condition of the paper and portraits, one cannot think this copy to be an original one of 1649. I hope, therefore, some reader who may have the opportunity of comparing actual copies of the early editions (of which the authorities I have given do not mention any after 1649), and the nineteenth-century reprints, 1818 and 18—, will kindly state wherein they differ; and whether any edition is to be found definitely assigned to a date after the Restoration. In the copy I have handled, the arrangement is very peculiar. In the account of each "Champion," there is a eulogy in verse, followed by what I presume

to be Riecraft's text, giving the historical events in which the champion was engaged; but in the first and following pages of each is embodied, in the form of a continuous note, another account of the same person, which at first I supposed to be the work of John Leycester. But his claim is, I find, largely discounted. In these minor biographies, written in the same style of diction and spelling, there are, I now find, references to occurrences at much later dates than the title-pages warrant.

In one the death of Cromwell is mentioned, in another the part taken by the subject of the sketch in bringing back the King from Holland. The fact is stated that one was Lord Mayor of London in 1660, that the body of another, buried in Westminster Abbey, was disinterred in 1661, and that others died at various dates specified, ranging from 1669 to 1675, and that Lord Roberts, who was intimately connected with the events of the siege and defence of Plymouth, remained alive until the year 1685.

This is the latest date mentioned, so far as my careful search has disclosed; but it shows that this particular edition must have been set up not earlier than the year 1685, and of such an imprint Allibone and the rest seem to know nothing.

W. S. B. H.

MAJOR WALTER HAWKES of the 2nd Bengal Native Infantry and his wife were drowned at sea during their voyage home from India, Nov. 20, 1808. A monument was erected to their memory in the east cloister of Westminster Abbey, which has been recently moved to the dark cloister. It is stated in 'Alum. Westm.' on p. 413, that he had been severely wounded. I should be glad to learn in what action this occurred, the date of his marriage, and the maiden name of his wife.

G. F. R. B.

SAINT KATHARINE.—In a thirteenth-century book of prayers—I am no liturgiologist—is appended a prayer (probably fourteenth century) headed in red as a prayer of Saint Katharine of Sweyth'. The book is of Lancashire provenance. Who was this saint?

Q. V.

[Is not this St. Catherine of Sweden, b. 1331 or 1332, d. 1381? She was the daughter of Ulf Gudmarsson and St. Bridget; wife of Eggart von Kürnberg; after his death head of St. Bridget's Convent of Wadstena. See the 'Catholic Encyclopedia' under her name, and the authorities there given.]

BODY'S ISLAND.—Body's Island, situated off the coast of North Carolina, is notable as having a very tall lighthouse—the highest in the United States. From whom is the name of the island derived?

PHAROS.

ROYAL ARMS IN CHURCHES.—In a Report on the state of Buckinghamshire Churches made in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries mention is frequently made of the absence or faulty position of the royal arms, and in some instances of the presence of the Prince's arms, e.g., Brill "...the King's arms to be set on one side of the arch and the Prince's on the other."

Was it the rule for the Prince of Wales's arms to be placed in churches as well as the King's arms? Are there any existing specimens of the Prince's arms? Any information, such as mention in churchwardens' accounts, &c., is desired.

W. BRADBROOKE.

Bletchley.

LORD BEACONSFIELD.—In chap. xvii. of the biography headed 'The Man and his Fame' on p. 636 of vol. vi. we read:—

"People heard.....of the public dinner at which the food was poor and cold and at which Disraeli, when he tried the champagne, remarked with fervour 'Thank God, I have at last got something warm!'"

'Collections and Recollections by one who has kept a Diary,' chap. xxiii., which is devoted to anecdotes of Lord Beaconsfield, contains the following:—

"His style of entertaining was more showy than comfortable. Nothing could excel the grandeur of his state coach and powdered footmen; but when the ice at dessert came up melting, one of his friends exclaimed, 'At last, my dear Dizzy, we have got something hot—'"

Probably these two passages are different accounts of the same incident and I think I have somewhere read a third. Can any correspondent supply the actual facts?

E. C. H.

PICTURE BY SIR LESLIE WARD.—Would any reader of 'N. & Q.' be so good as to help in finding the picture of a lady, painted in oils by Sir Leslie Ward in 1885?

L. Q.

THOMAS DUCHHAM.—Wanted particulars of the baptism of Thomas Duchham, about 1790–5, probably son of T. D. of Loxbeare and born in London or Middlesex.

H. ST. JOHN DAWSON.

10 Redcliffe Street, South Kensington, S.W.

'THE LEGITIMIST KALENDAR.'—The second issue of this book was published in 1895, and the third in 1899. I should be glad to know the date of the first issue, and also if there was any issue after that of 1899.

JOHN PATCHING.

Lewes.

BYERLEY OF MIDRIGGRAVINGE, DURHAM.—Can any reader tell me who was the wife of Anthony Byerley? In 1662 he is described as of Midriggravinge, co. Durham. I shall be glad of any information about the Byerley family.

E. W. BRUNSKILL.

Carl in-Cartmel, North Lanes.

"BOTTLE SLIDER."—In 'Guy Mannering,' chap. xxxvi. the lawyer Pleydell is found in a tavern "enthroned as a monarch—his head crowned with a bottle slider." Was this article a metal ring, which rested on the shoulder of the bottle, bearing a name which indicated its contents?

J. C. [?]

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.—

Can any reader inform me who is the author of the following quotation:—

"Many men can talk clever sense, but few can talk clever nonsense."

11 Airlie Gardens, W.8.

A. BERKELEY HILL.

## Replies.

### CORNISH ACRES IN DOMESDAY.

(12 S. vii. 392, 437.)

REFERRING to my query *ante*, p. 392, as no one quotes me an existing decision on this matter, perhaps I may be allowed to offer my own suggestion. The references I make are to the pages of the Record version of Exon Domesday (vol. iv. Additamenta).

In the first place I may note that this acre does not appear in the Geld Inquest. I think we may infer that it was convertible into the term of the Hide. Next it figures in three different connexions in Domesday. It is used to define (1) the land which "is there," (2) geldability, (3) the proportion of demesne. (It is worth noting that this last proportion is nearly always based on the "land there," not on the assessment for geld.)

From the comparison of figures we might guess that the Cornish acre was more than half a ferling and less than a virgate, but as some of the items relate to geld and other

to land-shares it is not possible to argue with any certainty from this.

The King's manor of Winnetona is the first entry in the Exon Domesday for Cornwall (p. 90). The case of this under the Conqueror seems to be rather peculiar. The dominant position of his half-brother the Count of Mortain, in the county asserts itself. The Crown retains the actual demesne profits, but what may be called the executive powers have passed to the Count. What had been thegn-lands attached to the manor are now held by him, and sub-infeudated to persons, doubtless *milites* or *servientes*, who stand in the place of the Saxon thegns.

The total assessment of the manor is stated as 15 hides. This is apportioned as follows: royal holding, 4 hides; the Count's holding, 11 hides. These 11 hides are further divided into 22 tenancies (of which the Count himself holds one as demesne).

Now the sum of the details of these tenancies is 10½ hides and 7 acres. The total given before was 11 hides. It is evident that the half a hide of the total must be represented by the 7 acres.

Most of the sub-tenancies (I cannot identify all) reappear later under the Count of Mortain's fee. One of the items thus given in duplicate is the sub-manor of Tretlant, held by Dodo.

The entry for this under Terra Regis (p. 92) gives the "land there" as 4 *agri terræ*.

The entry under the Count's fee (p. 206) gives it as 1 *virga terræ* and 1 *ager*.

This seems as plain evidence as we could have that the Cornish acre equalled 10 ordinary acres—three Cornish acres making one virgate of 30 ordinary.

We have been warned against building theories on isolated examples. But in this case, though I see no second example so definite, I think there are supporting facts.

At 10 acres (ordinary) to one acre (Cornish), the half-hide wanted at Winnetona should represent 6 Cornish acres. There are actually 7. But such a discrepancy could easily arise from a small holding being carved out of the royal demesne after the apportionment of geld had become stereotyped; or from that contempt for small amounts which has consoled students for other imperfect coincidences.

Again, the Canons of St. Achebran hold the manor of Lannachebran (p. 187). In it are 11 "acres" of land. Nothing is said here about geldability. But in the Geld

Inquest for Winnentona Hundred (p. 66), the saint is allowed exemption for 1 hide of demesne. Eleven Cornish acres equal 110 ordinary, just under a hide.

(That the exemption in the geld rolls should exceed the apparent liability in Domesday hidage is not an uncommon feature of those puzzling returns, and in Devon, for instance, has taxed to the uttermost the ingenuity of Mr. Reichel.)

I think that the theory will account for the rather numerous instances in which fractions of thirds appear, as:—

Trenant	}	(p. 203) — Demesne, $\frac{1}{3}$ hide —	
Trewent			4 Cornish acres.
Trelant			
Trecut		(p. 205) — Gelds for $\frac{2}{3}$ virgate —	
		2 Cornish acres.	
Garuro		(p. 205) — “In which is” $\frac{1}{3}$ virgate—1 Cornish acre.	

Lastly, I may mention a curious entry I have come across in Somerset. There is a holding at Blachamora (p. 398) by Roger de Corcella. To this has been “added” 1 *ager terræ* which a thegn held in King Edward’s day. On this single acre are two *bordarii*, and it is worth 3s. As the average value of a hide of 120 acres in Somerset is rather less than 20s. (Maitland, ‘Domesday and Beyond,’ p. 465), and as *bordarii* are generally credited with crofts of 5 ordinary acres or more (*ibid.*, p. 40; Vinogradoff, ‘English Society,’ p. 456), it looks very much as if we had here an acre of the Cornish type. Blachamora, the main holding, was assessed at one virgate (30 acres) and valued at 5s.

MR. WATKIN’S felings (*ante*, p. 437) are evidently the fourth of a *hide*, and equal a virgate in the usual phraseology.

J. A. RUTTER.

CHURCH LITTON (12 S. vii. 392).—The “Church Litton” at Newport, Isle of Wight, is the old burial ground of the town, which has been closed for many years. Prior to 1582 the people of Newport buried their dead in the churchyard of Carisbrooke, their mother church. In that year, however, Newport was subjected to a very serious visitation of the plague. P. G. Stone (‘Architectural Antiquities of the Isle of Wight,’ pt. ii., p. 117) says:—

“The town was almost decimated, the road to Carisbrooke being, it is said, blocked by the dead-carts on their way to and from the parish cemetery, which became so crowded that license was granted to the inhabitants to form a burying-ground

of their own. The graveyard still exists, with its sixteenth-century entrance, which has been too evidently patched from time to time. For two years the plague raged with unabated vigour, during which 206 persons died. So great, indeed, was the distress, that a rate was levied throughout the Island for the relief of the suffering inhabitants.”

Litton is from the A.-S. *lic*, a dead body, a tomb, or grave, and A.-S. *tun* which signifies a plot of ground fenced round or enclosed, hence, a close or field. See Bosworth’s ‘A.-S. Dictionary,’ which gives *lic-tun* as a sepulchre. Hence “Church-litton” means the “church grave yard.”

Both “litton” and “church-litton” are still in use in the dialects of several of the southern counties. See Cooper’s ‘Sussex Glossary’: Sir W. H. Cope’s ‘Hampshire Glossary’ (which under “Litten” gives a reference to ‘N. & Q.’ 1 S. x. 400, where there was apparently a discussion as to this word) and Roach Smith’s ‘Isle of Wight Glossary’ under “Church-litten.”

The following are illustrations of the use of the word in the Isle of Wight;—

“Item to Mr Chike for tymbor for the *Lytton Rayles*.”—(Arreton Parish Accounts for the year 1649 quoted in the second number of *The Island Quarterly*.)

“Arreton. In y<sup>e</sup> north side of y<sup>e</sup> chawncell in y<sup>e</sup> *Litton* syde is wryghten in brasse: Here in this toombe lyeth, &c.”—(Sir John Oglander’s MSS., edited by Long, p. 195.)

In Maxwell Gray’s novel ‘The Reproach of Annesley,’ the old village sexton, speaking of the doctor, is made to say:—

“Without he you’d a ben in *lytten* long with your vather up in the north-east carner by the wall; aye, you’d a ben in *church lytten*, Mr. Nobbs, sure enough!”

Your correspondent might also consult the ‘New English Dictionary’ under both “Litten” and “Church-litten.”

WM. SELF-WEEKS.

EMERSON’S ‘ENGLISH TRAITS’ (12 S. vii. 428).—1. The “savants of Somersesq House” is explained by the following extract from p. 84 of Besant and Mitton’s ‘The Strand District,’ in the ‘Fascination of London’ series:—

“In the new Somerset House, erected 1776-1786—architect, Sir William Chambers—were for many years held the meetings of the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Academy of Arts, the Astronomical, Geological and Geographical Societies.”

2. A bricklayer’s labourer who shoulders the hod has a hard and risky employment, and, in past times at any rate, was not lavishly paid for his practically unskilled

work. In America as in England men engaged in this pursuit were often Irishmen. In No. 3 of the pictures in *Punch* to illustrate Mr. Briggs's 'Pleasures of House-keeping,' Leech gave Irish features to several of the fifteen builder's men who crowd the roof, scaffold, and ladders; and the name which one of them is bawling is Kelly.

3. For the origin of "Je n'en vois pas la nécessité," see Büchmann's 'Geflügelte Worte' and W. F. H. King's 'Classical and Foreign Quotations.' The story is given in Hénault's 'Mémoires.' Count d'Argental made the retort in reply to the excuse of the Abbé Desfontaines, whom he had summoned to appear before him on the charge of writing libels, "Il faut bien que je vive."\* J. M. Quitard, according to King, referred the crigin to Tertullian, 'Idolatria,' vi., where "vivere ergo habes?" is suggested as the right answer to make to the Christian maker of idols who pleads "Non habeo aliquid quo vivam."

7. On May 23, 1808, Coleridge wrote a letter to Francis Jeffrey beginning:—

"Without knowing me you have been, perhaps rather unwarrantably, severe on my morals and understanding."

He complains of the frequent introduction of his name in *The Edinburgh Review*, though for thirteen years he had, with one slight exception, published nothing under his name or known to be his.

"If you knew me," he says, "you would smile at some of the charges which you have fastened on me." He is now writing "merely to entreat—for the sake of mankind—an honourable review of Mr. Clarkson's 'History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade.'" (See vol. ii., p. 527 of S. T. Coleridge's 'Letters,' edited by E. H. Coleridge, 1895.)

9. Nicholas Saunderson (1682–1739) who had lost his sight in infancy was appointed Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge in 1711.

11. George Granville Francis Egerton was the son of the first Earl of Ellesmere. He was born in 1823, styled Viscount Brackley, 1846–57, succeeded his father in 1857 and died in 1862. From 1847–51 he was M.P. for North Staffordshire.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

2. From the fact that a large proportion of unskilled labourers were Irishmen, the term Paddy was generally applied to them. This was an "English trait" which still

survives in the common expression "Paddy's mail" for a workman's train.

9. Nicholas Saunderson, born "January, 1682, at Thurlston near Penniston in Yorkshire," in November, 1711 became Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in the University of Cambridge. Died Apr. 19, 1739.

E. G. B.

4. The mortuary chests in Winchester Cathedral contain the bones—or what remains of them—of eleven persons. Three belong to the seventh century—Kinegils, the first Christian King of Wessex (possibly "the Saxon King" of Emerson); his son Kenulph; and Wina, the first Bishop of Winchester after the removal of the bishop's stool from Dorchester on Thames. Four were kings of the House of Cerdic—Egbert; his son Ethelwulf, Alfred's father; Edmund, who is said to have been a son of Alfred; and King Edred, a grandson of Alfred. Three belong to the eleventh century—King Cnut; his wife Queen Emma; and her kinsman Bishop Alwyn of Winchester; and one to the twelfth century, William Rufus.

5. Alfred's new minster was transferred to Hyde in 1110, when his bones and those of his son, Edward the Elder, were also removed and reburied in the new Abbey church. Finally, in the eighteenth century, when the remains of Hyde Abbey were pulled down by the Corporation of Winchester, in order that a Bridewell might be built on their site, the bones of these two great kings disappeared for ever.

A. R. BAYLEY.

5. Whether Sharon Turner wrote as quoted I cannot say; but the facts are, I think, undoubted. B. B. Woodward in his 'History of Winchester,' p. 282, says:—

"The County Bridewell was erected on the site of Hyde Abbey Church whilst Milner was writing his history. It was taken down in 1850, and its site is now built over."

At p. 308 he writes:—

"At the dissolution in April 1538, Hyde Abbey was surrendered to the king.....It was soon afterwards pulled down; and when Leland visited the place, nothing but ruins remained of this once-magnificent monastery. He states that in the 'tumble' of King Alfred and his son, which was 'before the High Altare' was a late found 2 little Tables of leade inscribed with theyr Names' (His. vol. iii. fol. 72).....Milner (vol. ii. p. 250) informs us that a small stone, with the inscription 'Ælfred rex Deccleari' was found at this time, [i.e. the building of the Bridewell,] and passed into the possession of Mr. Howard of Corby Castle; a cast of it is in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries."

\* The retort has been attributed to d'Argenson, chief of the Paris police, and to Sartine, a lieutenant of police.

9. There is an account of Dr. Nicholas Sanderson, F.R.S. (1682–1739), in the ‘D.N.B.’ He lost his sight from small-pox in infancy.

11. George Granville Francis Egerton, born June 15, 1823, was known by the courtesy title of Viscount Brackley, and became the 2nd Earl of Ellesmere on the death of his father, Feb. 18, 1857.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

8. Emerson made a slight mistake when he described Landor as saying that Wordsworth never praised anybody. The following remark occurs in an imaginary conversation first printed in 1842, Porson being the speaker: “It is reported of him [Wordsworth] that he never was heard to commend the poetry of any living author” (Landor’s ‘Works,’ iv. 79). This, no doubt, is what Emerson had in his mind, but he forgot that Wordsworth was only accused of neglecting to praise living poets. Emerson may also have read Landor’s ‘Satire on Satirists,’ where Landor, speaking in his own person, says:—

Why every author on thy hearthstone burn?  
Why every neighbour twitcht and shov’d in turn?

STEPHEN WHEELER.

Oriental Club, Hanover Square.

9. “A blind *savant*, like . . . Sanderson.” This was Nicholas Sanderson, born 1682, at Thurlston, in Yorks; deprived by small-pox, when only a year old, not only of his sight, but actually of his eyeballs—yet in spite of this he became an eminent mathematician. Died Apr. 19, 1739; buried at Boxworth. (J. Chaloner Smith, ‘British Mezzotinto Portraits,’ vol. i. p. 420, No. 316.) There are engraved portraits of him by T. Faber, jun., after Vanderbank, by F. Kyte (in the ‘Worthies of Britain’ series), and by G. White after Vanderbank—all three in mezzotint, after the portrait in the University Library at Cambridge. There are also some small line engravings after the same picture. He was Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge. J. C.

MARCELLA FRENCH (12 S. vii. 29, 157).—I do not think Jeffrey French, M.P. for Tavistock, had any sister named Marcella. There is a list of the brothers and sisters in an Irish Chancery Bill of Dec. 17, 1734, Arthur French v. Arthur French. The children of Arthur French of Tyrone and Cloonyquin were, by his first wife, Mary Kirwan, Christopher of Tyrone, John and

Julian (married Simon Kirwan and *d.s.p.*); and, by his second wife, Sarah Burke (widow of Iriell Farrell), Arthur of Cloonyquin, Patrick, Jeffrey, Edmund, Simon, Sara, Jeane and Hellen. In 1734 Sara was wife of Arthur Plunkett, Jeane was widow of Richard Murphy, and Hellen was wife of Richard O’Farrell; but in 1729 Hellen is named in her brother Arthur’s will as Hellen Proby, so she must have been at least twice married. It seems likely that Jeane married Andrew Blake after the death of Richard Murphy; but it is quite possible that some of Jeffrey’s “nephews” were his grand-nephews of the half blood, for his eldest half-brother, Christopher of Tyrone, had six daughters, only one of whom I know to have been married. None of them was named Marcella.

I read Jeffrey French’s will many years ago, and my notes are very brief. I have “nephew Patrick Blake, an infant,” but no mention of “Chr.,” nor of their father, Andrew Blake. It is remarkable that Burke (ed. 1899) mentions only Patrick, though he cites Jeffrey’s will.

A. M. B. IRWIN.

47 Ailesbury Road, Dublin.

WILL PROVED BEFORE BURIAL OF TESTATOR (12 S. vii. 391, 439, 452).—I should have been more explicit. The will of the testatrix in question was dated Apr. 22, 1752, was proved May 5 following, and she was buried in a London church, according to the Parish Register, on the 16th of that month. If probate was granted on the 8th day, the body must have remained unburied for at least 19 days. The month was May, and there is no mention of embalment; but is there any other possible explanation?

GEORGE C. PEACHEY.

SILVER WINE CISTERN (12 S. vii. 250, 294, 433).—There is a reference to Henry Jernigan’s silver cistern in Smith’s ‘Nollekens and his Times,’ vol. i. p. 289, a new edition of which has just been edited and copiously annotated by Mr. Wilfred Whitten:

“Walking with Mr. Nollekens to see Mr. Grignon’s pictures, consigned to him from Rome by his brother Charles, just as we were going up to his door, No. 10, Great Russell Street, Covent Garden, Mr. Nollekens regretted that he had left home without putting the Jernigan medal into his pocket, as Mr. Grignon had promised to give him some account of it.

“What information Mr. Nollekens obtained I know not; but I find in one of Mr. Grignon’s interesting letters to me, upon my Covent Garden

collections, he mentions it in the following words. "Henry Jernigan was a Silver-smith and Roman Catholic banker, residing in London, and had offices in Jermyn-street and Great Russell-street, and in the house in which I now reside. He had a lottery for jewellery, which he could not dispose of and to those persons who were unfortunate, he presented medals. The number of his tickets amounted to 30,000, at seven or ten shillings each."

In a footnote Smith wrote: "A large cistern was the grand prize." To this note Mr. Whitten adds the following information:

"Jernigan's lottery was arranged about the year 1740, to dispose of the 'silver cistern' alone, and to each purchaser of a ticket he presented a medal of the value of 3s."

S. BUTTERWORTH.

33 Stanley Street, Southsea.

ENGLISH FAIRS: AUTHORITIES WANTED (12 S. vii. 429).—One of the earliest, if not actually the first, books containing a lengthy list of old English fairs, with their annual dates, is Arthur Hopton's 'Concordancy of YEARES....' 1612, which was re-issued in 1615, each edition published by the Stationers' Company. This trading body had then a monopoly in almanacks—Hopton's venture, which seems to have proved popular, as it deserved, was an early forerunner of our familiar 'Whitaker.' The book can be seen at the British Museum.

W. JAGGARD (Capt.).

PEWTER BASINS FOR BAPTISMS (12 S. vii. 390).—I have just seen a flagon marked inside the bottom with a ship in full sail enclosed in a square about 1 in. across, the border floriated and three sides bearing words complimentary to America. At the base the word "Maxwell." Stephen Maxwell was a pewterer at Glasgow in the latter half of the eighteenth century. The words were intended to draw American buyers.

WALTER E. GAWTHORP.

16 Long Acre, W.C.2.

COATS OF ARMS OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE (12 S. vii. 311).—The statement at 2 S. iv. 423 that Sir George Naylor's 'Collection of Coats of Arms of the County of Gloucester' was "confessedly taken from Atkyns and Rudder" is a little misleading. The introduction to the 'Collection' states that the coats are arranged in three divisions: (1) the arms prefixed to Sir Robert Atkyn's 'History'; (2) the arms of families given in the table in the Index to Rudder's 'History'; (3) such arms as were not illustrated or described in either of the histories. Rudder did not include any plates of arms in his

volume, but he indexed the names of over five hundred families whose arms are described in the text.

I have an index of the coats illustrated in Atkyns and in Naylor, and also of those in vol. i. of Bigland's 'Collections relative to the County of Gloucester' (1792). There are 8 plates illustrating 320 coats in Atkyns, 62 plates and 370 coats in Naylor, 3 plates and 192 coats in Bigland. All but 6 of the coats in Atkyns are in Naylor. Bigland gives 105 coats which are not in Atkyns or in Naylor.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

SIR ROBERT BELL OF BEAUPRÉ (12 S. vi. 39; vii. 178, 414).—It would be interesting to have CAPT. WILBERFORCE BELL's authority for the statement that "Robert Bell 'of the Temple' settled in Hertfordshire, and as far as is known, died without issue." So far as the Records show there was only one Robert Bell of the Temple and he was afterwards Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Moreover he had two sons. C. E. A. BEDWELL.

Middle Temple Library, E.C.

FLOOR COVERINGS OF THE TUDOR EPOCH (12 S. vii. 311, 357, 394).—I am aware that in Tudor times "carpet" often meant a table-cloth, but it often meant a floor-covering too. In the 'O.E.D.' there are six or seven quotations for it in this sense before the end of the sixteenth century, and one of them (dated 1580) is "a carpet of Turkey." C. C. B.

LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES: BIBLIOGRAPHY (12 S. vii. 388, 437).—'The Inns of Court,' by Wilfred Rutherford; pp. 45, illustrated, n.d., was recently published by the Legal Insurance Company, Limited.

W. B. H.

LONDON IN THE FIFTIES AND SIXTIES: POLICE UNIFORMS AND SMITHFIELD MEAT MARKET (12 S. vii. 431).—MR. G. L. BARKERS' recollection is perfectly correct. The police did wear tall hats when Smithfield was partly covered with open-air cattle pens and some years later. The subject of the removal of the Cattle Market from Smithfield had been agitated from 1815 and there is a library of books, pamphlets, &c., thereupon. Finally, what is known as the Copenhagen Fields Proposal was adopted, and the existing Metropolitan Cattle Market laid out and opened there Wednesday, June 13, 1855. This entailed the almost complete desertion of Smithfield,

but the pens remained some few years until the whole area was re-arranged, and the meat-market built and inaugurated Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1868.

One of the best illustrations of Smithfield as a cattle-market is provided in a contemporary advertising sheet issued by a local firm of Tent and Rick-Cloth Makers.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

I learnt very much about costume, when quite young, because I was constantly looking at copies of *Punch* and *The Illustrated London News*. This took place over fifty years ago. I feel sure that Mr. BARKER will be able to obtain an approximate date, as regards the top-hat of the police, and the Smithfield cattle-pens, if he consults the above. Was there not a political cartoon in *Punch* which showed the pens?

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

London policemen (and postmen) certainly wore tall hats in 1854. *Punch's Almanack* for that year presents a procession of six, so adorned. The cut is labelled, "The Police wear Beards and Moustaches: Panic amongst the Street Boys." Helmets were in by 1864. As regards Smithfield, Hare observes ('Walks in London,' vol. i. p. 143):—

"The market for living animals.....was transferred to Copenhagen Fields in 1852 and the New Market was begun in 1857 on its site."

ST. SWITHIN.

In *The Illustrated London News* of Nov. 18, 1859, in a picture of the Lord Mayor's Show, the "peelers" are wearing tall hats. Mr. G. L. BARKER (born in 1854) might therefore well remember them.

On the other hand with regard to the Smithfield cattle-pens the last market at Smithfield was held on June 11, 1855—the new market at Copenhagen Fields opening two days later. I do not think Mr. BARKER can recall Smithfield Market, but it is possible the pens remained there for a time though unused.

W. COURTHOPE FORMAN.

Mr. BARKER may well recall the police of the Metropolis in their blue swallow-tails and gizzled toppers—with white ducks in summer—as he appears to have resided in London from 1854 to 1868. That was their uniform from the time of their establishment by Sir Robert Peel in 1829 down to 1864, when it was replaced by tunics and helmets in September of that year, though the new uniform had been

assigned to several of the higher rank<sup>s</sup> some six months previously. *Punch* devoted a facetious page of illustrations of the helmets on different sized heads, and suggested designs for their amelioration, in his issue of Feb. 25, 1865, while cartoons of Tenniel's in *Punch* of May 14 and Oct. 29, 1864, clothe John Bull in the two different uniforms respectively.

It is conceivable that Mr. BARKER may, as a small boy, have seen some of the residue of the pens in which live cattle were confined in Smithfield Market, but it was finally closed as a market for live cattle on June 11, 1855, and transferred to the Copenhagen fields off the Caledonian Road.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

Compton Down, near Winchester.

SNIPER IN BELGRAVE SQUARE (12 S. vii. 390, 437).—Some forty-five years ago a General Freeman, then aged 70-80, said that as a young man he often shot snipe in the modern Belgravia, and my father said in reply that wishing to get Ansdell to paint a dog of his he rode to Hyde Park Corner, jumped a hedge and then had only open fields till he reached the labourer's cottage in which the painter had taken up his abode.

Roughly the two dates might be 1820 and 1850.

OLD SARUM.

"ASSOCIATION BOOKS" (12 S. vii. 408).—

"Association Books," by which is meant books possessing an additional interest by reason of their former association with some notability, such association being evident by autographs, corrections, annotations, additions or binding."

This definition given by Mr. P. B. M. Allan in 'The Book-hunter at Home,' London, 1920, would be hard to improve upon. Count Reviczky, 1737-1793, whose collection was purchased by Lord Spencer and thus found its way into the Rylands Library, had an abhorrence of books with manuscript notes, no matter how illustrious the hand from which they came, and until recently a very large number of collectors followed him. Nowadays, there are many collectors who specialize in books containing such notes. Mr. A. Edward Newton of Daylesford, Penn., is an enthusiastic collector of them, and his charming book 'The Amenities of Book Collecting,' published in America some two years ago and recently published in London, contains a whole chapter devoted to this subject. The first book mentioned in this chapter is a book not in his collection, a copy of Gray's 'Elegy,' which was pre-



sented to General Wolfe by his fiancée, Miss Katherine Lowther. Mr. Newton states that he does not know what its price was, but he fancies some gilt-edged securities had to be parted with. One of the most interesting association books recently offered in booksellers' catalogues is Shelley's copy of the 'Iliad' of Homer, with a few slight pencil marks. This appears in Messrs. Dobell's catalogue, No. 295, priced 95l.

Mr. Eyraud Meynell's third catalogue mentions many books under this heading, including 'Line upon Line,' vol. ii., with alterations in Mrs. Browning's autograph, priced at 2l. 2s. In both these instances the association is not with the author of the book in question, and the book itself is of small value. It is questionable whether special editions of books autographed to order by their authors could be correctly described as "association books," but it is probable that they are so regarded by some collectors.

W. PAGE-WOOD.

This clumsy phrase seems to be an American invention. I noticed it recently in 'The Amenities of Book Collecting,' a volume by an American bibliophile, Mr. A. Edward Newton. Chapter iv. is devoted to 'Association Books and First Editions.' No definition of the former is given, but I gather that the phrase means (1) books which are signed presentation copies, and frequently contain "a note or a comment which sheds biographical light on the author," and (2) books in which the owner's name or other marks recall some point of particular interest. The examples given include the copy of Gray's 'Elegy' read and underscored by Wolfe; Shelley's 'Queen Mab,' with an inscription and pencil note to Mary Godwin, and a note by her of her love for him; and the 'American Notes' of Dickens, inscribed with Carlyle's name, Oct. 19, 1842. How famous a man must be before his marks in a book make it an expensive item, an "association" book worth boasting about, I cannot say. This sort of eminence is, I suppose, decided by fashion and the American book-dealers.

V. R.

PEACOCK'S FEATHERS (12 S. vi. 334; vii. 137, 277).—At 9 S. iii. 484 Mr. FRANK REDE FOWKE described some people in England occasionally using the peacock's feathers in decoration of their houses and mantel-pieces, and suggested that the choice of the feather was originally due to its

heart-shaped "eye" assumedly powerful in counteracting fascination. In the same belief appears to have originated its extensive use in Chinese decorations. Li Shih's 'Süh Poh-wuh-chi,' written in the eleventh century, tom. ii., contains Li Wei-kung's say:

"The swan frightens demons, the peacock averts evils, and the bitter charms fire."

According to the forty-ninth book of Li Shi-Chin's 'System of Materia Medica,' 1578, certain barbarians in China esteem the peacock's flesh as an antidote against all sorts of poisons. It is very probable that such folks consequently hold the peacock's feather as auspicious.

Charles de Kay's 'Bird Gods in Ancient Europe,' New York, 1898, contains the following passages:—

But at a very early period the splendor of the exotic peacock made the ancient inhabitants of Greece associate that bird with a representative of the sun, such as Pan was. Later he had to part with his eagle to Zeus and his peacock to Hera; but we can guess that the peacock was first assigned to him, because in Europe, with few exceptions, its name is a variant on that of Pan, and generally keeps the initial P, even when as in Latin *pavo*, Esthonian *pabu*, it drops the *n*. . . .—P. 132.

"Perhaps with the relegation of Pan to the devils by the Christians the peacock became that synonym for the lusts of the flesh which we find it [*sic*] in the Middle Ages. That must also account for the idea that peacock feathers are unlucky; they were badges of the heathen when Christianity was still fighting for its life in northern Europe."—P. 146.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

THE APOCRYPHA AND CORONATIONS (12 S. vii. 408).—The earliest coronation at which the presenting of the Holy Bible took place was that of 1689. As will be remembered the first Lord Clarendon when on a visit to Oxford, of which University he was elected Chancellor in 1660, accepted from the hands of Henry Wilkinson, Principal of Magdalen Hall, a presentation Bible, but with a very ill grace, telling him that "he thanked him, but did not intend to follow him and relinquish the Common Prayer-Book," the said Bible having no Common Prayer bound up with it, as was then usual, and not containing the Apocrypha. A. R. BAYLEY.

THE BELFRY AT CALAIS (12 S. vii. 409, 454).—An account of the carillon in the Belfry at Calais, as it existed in the year 1880, may be found in the collection of bell inscriptions at the Library of the Society of Antiquaries. It comprises 12 bells, together

with a town bell, a clock bell, and an outlying quarter bell. The clock bell is 56 in. in diameter, and bears the date 1816. The town bell is dated 1743. Of the set of 12 bells, Nos. 1, 2 and 6 were recast in 1864; Nos. 10, 11, and 12, in 1821. The other bells are dated 1602. They bear some Latin lines taken from a hymn in 'Les Vêpres de la Vierge,' and record the names of some officials of the town in the French language. The outlying quarter bell bears: "GILLE SAIVIEN ET SON FILS AN SAIVIEN LAN 1602. NOVS A TOVT FAICT." The S of FILS and N of AN are broken. All the bells subsequent to 1602 appear to be of French make. Those of 1816, 1864, and 1821 bear the names of known founders. AMHERST D. TYSSEN.  
59 Priory Road, N.W.6.

COL. MORDAUNT'S COCK FIGHT (12 S. vii. 392).—An engraving of the above picture, with a key, is given in 'John Zoffany, R.A., his Life and Works,' by Lady Victoria Manners and Dr. G. C. Williamson (John Lane, 1920). According to this key the names of the principal persons represented are:—

Asaf-ud-daula.  
Hasan Raza Khān.  
Col. Mordaunt.  
Mr. John Wombwell.  
Mr. George Johnstone.  
Lieut. W. Golding.  
Mr. James Orr.  
Mr. Ozias Humphry, R.A., or Lieut. Isaac Humphry.  
Mr. J. Zoffany.  
Nāwab Salar Jung.  
Mr. (afterwards Sir Trevor) Wheeler.  
Col. A. Polier.  
Col. C. Martin.  
Lieut. J. Pigot.  
Mr. M. S. Taylor.  
Mr. Robert Gregory.

Most of these names are also given in an account of the picture at 8 S. viii.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

STAFFORDSHIRE PORCELAIN (12 S. vii. 410).—The letter M was used by Thomas Minton of Stoke, and is an early mark according to Chaffers; an illustration similar to the description given by your correspondent will be found on p. 719 of the thirteenth edition of 'Marks and Monograms,' published 1912. ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

DR. JOHNSON AT CHESTER (12 S. vii. 351, 436).—I am obliged to PROF. BENSLEY'S reply and I can now add that Duppa took the note on the hypocast from Pennant's 'Wales,' i. 116. It may be useful to know

that an account of the hypocast in 1771 (three years before Johnson saw it), by Dr. John Haygarth of Chester, is printed in 'Local Gleanings relating to Lancashire and Cheshire,' ii. 169 (see also p. 171) and that the subject was fully dealt with by Dr. Brushfield in vol. iii. (O.S.) *Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society*, p. 72, &c.

R. STEWART-BROWN.

Bramborough.

DR. ALEXANDER KEITH (12 S. vii. 406).—Dr. Keith wrote an account of his illness at Budapest for *The Sunday at Home* (1867). Extracts from this article may be found in 'A Memoir of Adolph Saphir,' by the Rev. Gavin Carlyle (1893), App. A., pp. 430-5:—

"No sooner did Miss Pardoe hear the doleful tidings [of Keith's illness], then she hastened to the bedside of the speechless stranger, and learned the name by looking for it on my portmanteau. Being herself a stranger in Pesth, she returned at once to the Archduchess, who sent immediate orders that everything possible should be done for my recovery . . . according to the law and practice there, so soon as a foreigner dies, the body is laid twenty-four hours in a church, and then buried. Two men, as I was afterwards told, were there waiting at my bedside to carry me away . . . But other and imperial orders were obeyed, and everything possible was done."

M.

REFUSING A PARDON (12 S. vii. 370).—The Samuel Burt who was sentenced to death for forgery in 1787 was respited; he appears to have been insane and this accounts for him refusing a pardon. See the 'Newgate Calendar' (Camden Pelham).

W. BRADBROOKE.

Bletchley.

CAPT. W. H. CRANSTOUN (12 S. vii. 251, 275).—As to this unhappy man, see *Gent. Mag.*, 1752. He was however never a Captain for he was made a First Lieutenant in Col. Jefferys' newly raised 10th Regiment of Marines on Jan. 24, 1740/1, and when the Marines were disbanded on Nov. 11, 1748, was placed on half-pay of that rank, for the rest of his life. W. R. WILLIAMS.

ADMIRAL BENBOW (12 S. vii. 431).—A very full account of John Benbow's encounter with the Sally Rovers is given by Campbell in his 'Lives of the Admirals,' vol. iv., 1744.

The action took place in 1686 when Benbow was in command of his own ship the Benbow frigate, and it was in consequence of this action that Benbow received a commission in the Royal Navy.

Campbell owns that he had the more part of his particulars from Paul Calton, Esq., of Milton, near Abingdon, Berks, who married a daughter of the Vice-Admiral. May I ask your correspondent if he has authority for his statement as to Benbow's share of the prize-money?

W. P. H. POLLOCK.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.—

(12 S. vii. 170.)

3. LEXICON does not quote the lines quite correctly. Taking them from the "Riverside Edition" (London, 1886) of the works of H. W. Longfellow, vol. vii. pp. 35-6, I transcribe them thus:—

The things that have been and shall be no more,  
The things that are, and that hereafter shall be,  
The things that might have been, and yet are not,  
The fading twilight of great joys departed,  
The daybreak of great truths as yet unrisen,  
The intuition and the expectation  
Of something, which, when come, is not the same,  
But only like its forecast in men's dreams,  
The longing, the delay, and the delight  
Sweeter for the delay; youth, hope, love, death,  
And disappointment, which is also death,  
All these make up the sum of human life.

For anyone who has not access to Longfellow's works in this edition, I may add that the passage is the opening of Manahem's soliloquy in 'Christus: a Mystery: The Divine Tragedy: The First Passover: III. The Marriage in Cana.'

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

## Notes on Books.

*John Clare: Poems chiefly from Manuscript.* Selected and Edited by Edmund Blunden and Alan Porter. (Cobden Sanderson, 10s. 6d. net).

THIS work has been expected with no small degree of interest, and lovers of poetry will find that it fulfils their expectation. Mr. Blunden relates, with a certain sober charm of style, the already oft-told story of John Clare's life. The sentimentality of the nineteenth century had invested it with a melancholy somewhat too dark and heroic. Martin's book, in particular, is so highly coloured that it produces the effect of fiction. Mr. Blunden, after conscientiously working over considerable masses of material, reduces the undeniable sorrowfulness of Clare's lot to something which moves within the bounds of ordinary experience and is less discreditable to his family and acquaintance. He does not, however, bring out what to us seems the most poignant feature of Clare's unhappiness, the misery of being half-helped. He made many friends, many of whom helped him a little: but the sum of their aid, which must necessarily spur him to continue his poetry, its cause and object, and at the same time lay him under chafing obligation, was never sufficient to give him freedom from the lowliest and most elementary cares. He would not have been a poet, he would scarcely have

been human, if these few pounds a year, dropped as bounty upon him, had not seemed to him an earnest of something better, an illustration of the means and opportunities of more fortunate men. The half-helped are indeed Tantalus: justly the objects of a special compassion.

There is every reason to believe that the authorities of the asylum where he spent so many years dealt kindly with him, and that his insanity itself was in general a mild disorder: and, this being so, we may plausibly enough conjecture that what appeared confinement was, in effect, a deliverance and a mercy. His full power as a poet could not be retrieved; but much of it survived and displayed itself in modes often curiously graceful; and at any rate the burden of life had rolled from his shoulders.

We are told that over two thousand poems by Clare were considered and compared in making the selection for the present volume. Ninety are here printed for the first time, and they, together with what is fresh in the introductory life form an important addition to our knowledge of the poet. The poems will be found to reinforce previous judgments of Clare's work and the more accurate Life to explain these more fully.

John Clare had a superb poetical gift. He saw things as a poet sees them: and he could put forth what he saw with a force and facility and exactness characteristic of really great poetry. His sense for life and reality was acute: what his mind once seized it seized in its entirety and possessed by an extraordinarily vivid visualisation. His verse has melody, music, as well as colour. There is a story, not mentioned by Mr. Blunden, that he first came to love poetry as a mere babe by hearing some lines out of a child's book read aloud to him by his father; the rhyme and the fall of the verse exciting him with pleasure. Readers of Martin's book will remember that the father, Parker Clare, was the son of a village girl by a rather mysterious stranger—whose character and life, if we knew more of them, might further explain John Clare.

Clare's rustic vocabulary is sweet and exceedingly rich. His rustic detail brings all the movement and all the people and animals and vegetation of the countryside before one. What he gives us, that is to say, is the knowledge, observation, memory of a country-boy. The poet's faculty—great enough, as we believe, in itself for any theme and any achievement—never stayed its working. But bodily fatigue, crushing and continual, malnutrition, the pressure of domestic anxieties, made it impossible for it to wrestle with any new subject, or express any deep-going thought. Echoes from his reading play abundantly in and out of his verse, but otherwise all he has strength to use would seem to be that country knowledge which was imbibed so well in his earliest years that it is present to him without an effort.

A certain poverty of intellectual content, a lack of any sufficient ulterior reference, deprive John Clare's poetry of the claim to greatness. It is not to be believed that, in this respect, it represents his full mind; on the contrary, there is reason to attribute to him both high intellectual capacity and a certain intellectual cultivation. The pathos of his lot is that, through bodily hardship, he could but seldom force his deepest insight into

co-operation with his poetical power; that, turning to poetry for relief and also as work, hewas, in his fatigue most often limited to writing what it was easy to him to write.

From the point of view of literature there is perhaps not much to be regretted; for, if we have not in him a great poet we have at least a rare one—we had nearly called him unique. The beauty of the Asylum poems (most of those in this book now see the light for the first time) puts him, in our opinion, somewhat higher than he would otherwise stand, and it seems to us that a collected and definitive edition of his work is now called for.

*Guide to an Exhibition of Historical Authorities illustrative of British History.* Compiled from the Manuscripts of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. By Sir Geoffrey Butler. (Cambridge University Press, 1s. net.)

THIS pamphlet is one of the best guides of the kind we have recently come across. It is designed for use by a visitor in presence of the exhibits, but the pithy notes will be useful for general purposes of reference as soon as the owner has taken the easy trouble of making an Index of the twenty-four items discussed. Few things are of more importance than a clear notion of what historical evidence is, what its material aspect and ultimate derivation. Such a notion cannot properly be gained either merely by reading about historical MSS. or by inspecting MSS. without attention and guidance; but cultivated people have now-a-days no excuse if they are found wanting here. All they need is available.

The MSS. selected for Exhibition include the Life of St. Guthlac by Felix of Crowland; the drawings in the Works of Prudentius; the earliest MS. of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle; Grosseteste's Greek Psalter; Henry of Huntingdon's History and the Itinerarium of Richard Coeur-de-Lion. The latest in date is the MS of the Articles of Religion drawn up by the London Synod of 1562.

#### TERCENTENARY HANDLIST OF ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE columns of 'N. & Q.' have frequently evinced our correspondents' interest in early journalism. We are therefore glad to draw their attention to this Handlist published for *The Times* (Hodder & Stoughton, 11. 1s.) on December 2 last—that date being the tercentenary anniversary of the publication of the first English newspaper.\*

Although his name does not appear on the title-page it is no secret that we owe this work to the labours of Mr. Muddiman, himself a descendant of the Mr. Henry Muddiman who founded *The London Gazette*, the "oldest existing European paper."

The book is divided into two sections (I. London and Suburban; II. Provincial), each section being preceded by a pithy Introduction, and provided with its own Index.

The first English newspaper was not printed in England, but in Amsterdam, and Mr. Muddiman quotes at some length the memorandum of a petition still existing among the State papers—un-

dated and unsigned, to be attributed, it would seem, to Thomas Locke—urging upon James I. the advisability of setting up "a speedy and ready way whereby to disperse into the veins of the whole body of a State such matter as may best temper it." "In which point," says the writer further on, "no country is so heavy as our Britain which I have heard reprov'd in Foreign parts for the negligence herein." Twenty-four English corantos belong to the years 1620 and 1621, eighteen of them printed in Holland, the remainder in London, but "out of" the Dutch copy. Till 1641 these corantos, printed presently altogether in London, continued to supply the English public with foreign news—chiefly news of the progress of the Thirty Years' War. Then come the *Diurnalls, Intelligencers Mercuries*—the more important of them familiar to our readers—which take us to the end of the nineteenth century. Over these was fought the long struggle about licensing, and Mr. Muddiman has added to his Introduction a table of the obsolete Press laws relating to this period.

He is able to claim something like exhaustiveness for the lists of the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries, but has not been able to compile complete lists for the eighteenth century. One reason for difficulty with the eighteenth century is what he calls "the maleficent results of the Stamp Acts"—the particular result deplored being the mutilation by collectors of newspapers for the sake of the stamps.

He suggests that readers who know of any eighteenth century periodicals not noted in the 'Handlist' should contribute particulars of them to 'N. & Q.' so as to render them available for future research-workers.

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## Notes.

JOHN THORNTON OF COVENTRY  
AND THE GREAT EAST WINDOW  
IN YORK MINSTER.

THE following notes on this artist may be of interest to students of the history of glass-painting.

1. Nothing is known of Thornton previous to 1405 with the exception that he was "of Coventry." He seems to have been a product of the school of glass-painting of the midland counties situated at Nottingham or Coventry, most probably the former.

As suggested by Mr. John Le Couteur ('Ancient Glass in Winchester,' p. 20 and note) it is possible he was the son of the John [Coventre] who was working as a

"closour and joynour" (i.e., a lead glazier) in the royal glass-painting establishment at Westminster in the years 1352 and 1353, when the windows for St. Stephen's Chapel and for Windsor Castle were being painted and afterwards as a fixer at Windsor, when the glass was being set up. In order to rush the above work through Edward III. had impressed workmen from various parts of England, and Thornton being a youth of promise and ability worked his way up from the comparatively humble employment of his father, through the various grades, until he became a draughtsman and designer.

He was not the founder of the York school of glass-painting as suggested by Westlake, in which the development of the particular type of design followed by the northern school had been continuous for more than a century before his time. Thornton was evidently a protégé of the great Scrope family. Archbishop Scrope whose "judicial murder" for the part he played in the rising against Henry IV. took place in 1405; had been Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield from 1386 until his elevation to the archbishopric in 1398. It was probably he who when the question of the window was pending, brought John Thornton to the notice of the Dean and Chapter as an artist of outstanding merit. The archbishop's brother, Sir Stephen le Scrope, second Lord Scrope of Masham, who died in 1406, and who was buried near his illustrious kinsman in the choir; in his will directed:—

Item, lego Johanni Thornton ... .. vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
(Test. Ebor. Surtees Soc., vol. iii. p. 37.)

2. At the time John Thornton executed the above window he was not an independent artist with his own atelier, but was merely an employé of the Dean and Chapter. Many writers have fallen into the error of believing that the contract drawn up between John Thornton and the Dean and Chapter was for the supply of a finished work, whereas it was an agreement for the hire of professional services at a weekly wage. Winston, although a lawyer, has been entirely misled by thus misreading the contract. He says, "In 1405 John Thornton of Coventry contracted for the execution of the great east window," and adds "It is remarkable that the sum agreed to be paid to John Thornton, exclusive of the contingent ten pounds" (which he was to receive on the completion of the work) "is a trifle less than the wages paid to the master glaziers employed on St. Stephen's

Chapel for workmanship only." ('An Inquiry...with Hints on Glass Painting,' p. 388.) The words of the contract are, however, plain enough Thornton agreeing to work for a salary as conscientiously "sicut faceret si opus hujusmodi fieri deberit suis sumptibus et expensis."

3. Although the agreement with Thornton was not signed until Dec. 10, 1405, preparations for the making of the great east window and the other windows of the easternmost portion of the new choir had been put in hand as early as 1399. In that year there was in store in the glass-painters shop (*vitriario*). :—

"M v. c. iij quartron (precii del c. 22s) vitri  
albi empti pro magnis fenestris novi chori.  
precii ... .. £18 8' 6"

Item vij cent' (precii del c. 10s.) vitri colorati  
empt' pro eisdem ... .. 70"

A kiln or muffle had also been erected :—

"Item ij pateH pro enelyng (vitris) barres pro  
eadem, precii ... .. 4s"

and various other tools purchased :—

"Item ij soudyngirens, j par clames et j par de  
tanges precii ... .. 4d"

('York Minster Fabric Rolls,' Surtees Soc.)

Besides the above glass, most of which was no doubt for plain glazing, Thornton agreed to provide glass and lead (*et praefatus Johes oia providebit vitm et plumbū*) for the great east window, but it was to be paid for "ex sumptibus Capituli," Thornton merely doing the buying "ad commodu Decani et Capituli."

4. The contract with Thornton which was drawn up on Dec. 10, 1405, stipulated that the work was to be completed within the period of three years. Many writers including Mr. N. H. J. Westlake have doubted Thorntons' ability to do this as the window measures thirty-one feet wide by seventy two feet high. But that the work was carried out within the specified time is shown by the artist's monogram J. TON and the date <sup>M</sup>CCCVIII under two suns in the tracery of the window.

('Illustrated in Ancient Painted Glass Windows in the Minster and Churches of York,' by Geo. Benson, A.R.I.B.A., p. 87.)

It has been stated that Thornton not only designed but carried out the work himself. Such a course in view of the magnitude of the task and the time allowed is obviously impossible; besides being opposed to the mediæval practice of minute sub-division of labour in the production of artistic works.

This erroneous idea evidently originated through an unsatisfactory translation of the agreement given by Browne ('Hist. of the Metrop. Church of St. Peter,' pp. 202-3), and through ignoring the clause which provides that Thornton was to engage workmen (*operarios*) to carry out the work. It was, however, stipulated that Thornton should "draw (*portroiabit*) the window and the subjects, figures, and any other things to be painted on the same" with his own hand, but he was only to "paint the same in so far as shall be necessary" (*et etia depinget quatenus opus fuerit*).

5. Upon the completion of the window in 1408 Thornton evidently left the employ of the Dean and Chapter and set up in business for himself in the city; for in 1410 he was made a freeman for which honour he would not be eligible whilst he was an employé of the ecclesiastical authorities. He was evidently established in Stonegate where nearly all the York glass-painters lived and worked. The Dean and Chapter owned property in this street near the Minster gates, and it was no doubt in one of these houses that Thornton lived. He was alive in 1433 for in that year the Chapter paid for :—

ij lodis emptis pro ten. in tenura Joh.  
Thornton cum j fune canabi ... .. 19s

('York Minster Fabric Rolls,' Surtees Soc.) at which period he would be 58 or more years of age. He was probably in partnership or undertook work conjointly with William Pontefract of York, for in the inventory of the goods of Hugh Grantham of York, a contractor in a large way of business for the construction of churches who died in 1410; there is an item under the heading 'Debita non clara, De iiij li. de Johanne Thornton et Willelmo Pontefract de Ebor' (Test. Ebor., Surtees Soc., vol. iii), whilst Coldingham Priory in 1406 owed "Willelmo Pontefract de Eboraco liij<sup>a</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>" ('Account Rolls of the Priory of Coldingham,' Surtees Soc., p. lxxxii.) Whether or not William Pontefract was a glass-painter however, has not as yet been fully established.

6. With the exception of the great east window at York there is no painted glass definitely known to be the work of John Thornton. Dr. Nelson ('Ancient Painted Glass in England,' p. 41) states, without quoting any authority, that this artist was "responsible for the glass in the north window at St. Mary's Hall, Coventry."

There is good reason to believe that the St. William window in the northern transept of the choir of York Minster which was executed c. 1421 is his work. The east window of Great Malvern Priory representing the Passion of Our Lord in which many of the heads both in drawing and technique are practically facsimiles of those in the St. William window at York is probably also a later work of this artist.

JOHN A. KNOWLES.

FORD'S POSTHUMOUS PLAY,  
'THE QUEEN.'

(See *ante*, p. 462.)

APART from words notable from the frequency of their appearance in Ford's unquestioned works, 'The Queen' exhibits other marks of his vocabulary.

When Salassa is told by her friend Shaperoon that if she does not show favour to Velasco's friend Lodovico, he "is no long lives man," she retorts (805-6) :—

Very well; how long have you been a factress for such merchants, Shaperoon ?

"Factress" (=pandress) appears again in 'The Fancies,' III. iii. 136b (Castamela to Octavio) :—

I scent your cruel mercies ;  
Your *factress* hath been tampr'ing for my misery,  
Your old temptation, your she-devil.

Twice in 'The Queen' we find "unnoble" for "ignoble" :—

It were unnoble  
On your part to demand a gift of bounty &c. 1428.  
Wrong not majesty  
With an unnoble rigour. 2187.

as in 'Tis Pity,' III. v. 36b :—

Tis an unnoble act, and not becomes  
A soldier's valour.

Again "itch of concupiscence," "itch of lechery" ('Queen,' 1025, 3769) should be compared with "itch of lust" ('Tis Pity,' IV. iii. 40b).

Although Ford does not repeat himself so frequently or so literally as some of his contemporaries, his tendency in this direction is sufficiently pronounced to enable us to determine whether his hand is actually present in a work suspected to be his. It remains to be shown that the parallel passage test is here no less decisive than the vocabulary

When Petrucci asks Alphonso if he is prepared to ascend the scaffold, the time

fixed for his execution having arrived, Alphonso replies (323-4) :—

Petrucci, yes. I have a debt to pay,  
'Tis nature's due.

again, in the last act of the play, Velasco observes (3289-90) :—

Yet we must die at last, and quit the score  
We owe to nature.

So in 'The Broken Heart,' V. ii. 71a (Calantha to Orgilus, condemned to death for murder) :—

.....Those that are dead,  
Are dead; had they not now died, of necessity  
They must have paid the debt they owed to nature  
One time or other.

and in 'Love's Sacrifice,' I. i. 76a (Fiormonda to the Duke of Pavia) :—

.....should your grace now pay,  
Which heaven forbid I the debt you owe to nature,  
I dare presume, she'd not so soon forget  
A prince that thus advanced her.

The entry of the Queen, just as the axe is about to fall on his neck, is greeted by Alphonso (342-51) with :—

What newer tyranny, what doom, what torments,  
Are borrowed from the conclave of that hell,  
Where legions of *worse devils than are in hell*  
Keep revels, a proud woman's heart?

Alphonso's opinion of the whole sex is no more favourable than the Duke's opinion of the faithless Bianca in 'Love's Sacrifice,'

.....I had thought  
I match'd a woman, but I find she is  
A devil, *worse than the worst in hell.* V. i. 94b.

The Queen endeavours to extract from Alphonso an admission of his sorrow for his late misdeeds, but he truculently exclaims (388-393) :—

Had I a term of life could last for ever,  
And you could grant it, yes, and would, yet all  
Or more should never reconcile my heart  
*To any she alive.*

Compare 'The Lady's Trial,' IV. iii. 158a :—

Had *any he alive* then ventur'd there  
With foul construction, I had stamp't the justice  
Of my unguilty truth upon his heart.

In Act II. (755-8) Mopas, Velasco's man, observes :—

She's a rank jade that being past the breeder, cannot kick up her heels, wince, and cry wee-hee.\*

\* A variant of a proverbial saying. See 'The Partial Law,' III. i. (Dobell's edition, 1908, p. 65) : "They say he's an errant jade that can neither wihye nor wagge his taile," and Dekker's 'The Wonder of a Kingdom,' I. i. (Pearson IV. 223) : "*Nicoletto*. What think you then of me, sweet lady? *Alphonso*. Troth, my lord, as of a horse, vilely, if he can neither wihy nor wagge taile."

This we get again in 'The Fancies,' III. iii. 135b ;—

Wince and cry wee-hee ! like a colt unbroken.  
Columello, one of the Queen's counsellors, expostulates with the King for his cold treatment of their royal mistress (1111-3) ;—  
The commons murmur, and the streets are fill'd  
With busy whispers.

In 'The Lover's Melancholy,' II. i. 6a., Sophronos complains of the injury to the commonwealth caused by the lethargy of the prince ;—

The commons murmur, and the nobles grieve ;  
The court is now turn'd antic and grows wild, &c.

The violent speech in which Alphonso rejects the modest advances of the Queen (1181-94)—a typical sample of the exaggerated diction of Ford's characters in moments of passion—I quote in full ;—

Hence

Monstrous enchantress, *by the death I owe  
To Nature*, thou appear'st to me in this  
More impudent than impudence, the tide  
Of thy luxurious blood is at the full ;  
And cause thy raging *plurisy of lust*  
Cannot be satied by our royal warmth,  
Thou try' st all cunning petulant charms to raise  
*A wanton devil up in our chaste breast.*  
But we are cannon-proof against the shot  
Of all thy arts,

Here we have three indications of Ford's phraseology. "The death I owe to nature," needs no further illustration. "Plurisy of lust" occurs again in 'Tis Pity,' IV. iii. 40b (Soranzo to Annabella) ;—

Must your hot itch and plurisy of lust,  
The hey-day of your luxury, be fed  
Up to a surfeit, &c.

and with "raise a wanton devil up in our chaste breast," we may compare—

if the nimble devil  
That wanted in your blood

in the first scene of 'The Witch of Edmonton,'

Later on in this second act, Velasco indulges in such extravagant protestations of his devotion to Salassa, that she suspects his sincerity. "Phew,\* my Lord," she exclaims, "It is not nobly done to mock me thus." Velasco replies (1391-4) ;—

Mock you? Most fair Salassa, if e'er truth  
Dwelt in a tongue, my words and thoughts are  
twins.

\* This interjection occurs again at line 1617 of this play "Phew, that's thy nobleness." It is a favourite exclamation of Ford's. See 'Love's Sacrifice,' IV. i. 91a, and V. i. 94b, 'Lover's Melancholy,' I. ii. 4b, 'Broken Heart,' V. i. 70a.

The same periphrastic mode of expression is used by Nearchus in 'The Broken Heart,' III. iv. 61b ;—

My tongue and heart are twins.  
whilst the final couplet of Act II. ;—

There is no act of folly but is common  
In use and practice to a scornful woman  
recalls that with which Soranzo concludes his interview with Annabella in 'Tis Pity,' IV. iii. ;—

My reason tells me now, that " 'tis as common  
To err in frailty as to be a woman."

So much for the first two acts of this play. Even those most sceptical of "purely internal evidence" will surely agree that here alone there is sufficient to convict Ford. All that it seems worth while to add is that nowhere does the text suggest the presence of another hand, and that Ford has put his final stamp on the play in Velasco's penultimate speech a few lines before its close (3853-5) ;—

To strive against the ordinance of fate,  
I find is all in vain.

The impossibility of escaping one's "fate" or "destiny" was the cardinal article of Ford's creed, and there are few of his dramas in which it does not find explicit utterance. See for instance 'Love's Sacrifice' (end of IV. ii.) ;—

No toil can shun the violence of fate.

'The Lover's Melancholy' (III. ii.) ;—

.....in vain we strive to cross  
The destiny that guides us.

and 'Perkin Warbeck' (end of V. i.) ;—

Being driven  
By fate, it were in vain to strive with heaven.

Though it contains a number of fine declamatory speeches, 'The Queen' falls far below the level of Ford's dramatic work at its best, exhibiting scarcely a trace of the tragic power and psychological insight manifested in 'Tis Pity,' 'The Broken Heart,' or 'Perkin Warbeck.' The Queen of Arragon, who out-Grissils Griselda in patience and wifely obedience, is but little better than a lay figure, a colourless image of perfections incapable of rousing more than a tepid interest in her sorrows, while the king is equally remote from the semblance of humanity—a morose monomaniac whose base ingratitude towards the Queen and readiness to put the worst construction on her actions, not all Ford's lofty eloquence can render tolerable or plausible.

PRINCIPAL LONDON COFFEE-HOUSES TAVERNS AND INNS  
IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

12 S. vi. 29, 59, 84, 105, 125, 143, 162; vii. 26, 67, 103, 145, 135, 464.)

King and Queen's Head	Rosemary Lane .. ..	1732	Freemason's 'Companion,' p. 93.
King's Arms	.. Cateaton Street .. ..	1738	Freemason's 'Companion,' p. 96.
King's Arms	.. Mansel Street, Goodman's Fields	1764	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 338.
King's Arms	.. New Bond Street .. ..	1723	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 88.
King's Arms	.. St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark	1731	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 336.
King's Arms	.. St. Paul's Churchyard ..	1738	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 88.
King's Arms	.. Temple Bar .. ..	1726	Clockmakers' Company, p. 195.
King's Arms	.. Tower Street, near the Seven Dials	—	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 94.
King's Arms	.. Wellclose Square .. ..	1742	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 337.
King's Arms Tavern	Lombard Street .. ..	1735	Clockmaker's Company, p. 195
King's Arms and One Tun	Hyde Park Corner .. ..	1739	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 337.
King Henry VIII's Head	St. Andrew Street, near Seven Dials	1726	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 173.
Lion and Goat	.. Grosvenor Street .. ..	1763	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 338.
Lord Craven's Arms	Near Carnaby Market ..	1764	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 339.
Low's	.. Panton Street .. ..	1728	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 90.
Lyon	.. .. Brewers Street .. ..	1722	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 174, 176.
Masons Arms	.. .. Fulham .. ..	1726	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 175.
Mitre	.. .. Union Street, Westminster	1754	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 339.
Mourning Bush	.. .. Aldersgate .. ..	1723	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 335.
Oate's	.. .. Great Whild Street	1733	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 24.
One Tun	.. .. Noble Street .. ..	1722	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 88.
Oxford Arms	.. .. Ludgate Street .. ..	1732	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 93.
Page's	.. .. ————	1731	'Journals of John Byrom,' <i>Chetham Society</i> vol. i. part 2, p. 480.
Parliament	.. .. Westminster Bridge ..	1731	'Journals of John Byrom,' <i>Chetham Society</i> vol. i. part 2, p. 485.
Paul's Head Tavern	Cateaton Street .. ..	1764	Clockmakers' Company, p. 194.
Peacock	.. .. King Street, St. James's Square	1730	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 335.
Plasterer's Arms	.. Little Gray's Inn Lane ..	1761	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 187.
Prince Eugen's Head	St. Alban's Street .. ..	1731	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 181.
Prince of Denmark's Head	Cavendish Street .. ..	1723	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 167
Prince of Orange's Head	St. Saviour's Dock, Southwark	1735	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 186.
Prince of Wales's Head	Butcher Row, Tower Hill	1755	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 190.
Prince of Wales's Head	Rag Fair .. ..	1755	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 190
Queen Elizabeth's Head	Pitfield Street, Hoxton ..	1730	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 178.
Queen's Head	.. .. Knaves' Acre .. ..	1723	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 88.
Queen's Head	.. .. St. Paul's Churchyard ..	1772	Clockmaker's Company, p. 196.
Rainbow	.. .. York Buildings .. ..	1730	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 92.
Red Cow	.. .. Holywell Street, Strand..	1754	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 189.
Red Hart	.. .. Shoe Lane .. ..	—	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 188.
Red Lion	.. .. Kilburn .. ..	—	Baines' 'Hampstead,' p. 235.
Red Lion and Ball	.. Red Lion Street, Holborn	1729	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 91.
Red Lyon	.. .. Dirty Lane, Long Acre ..	—	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 188.
Red Lyon	.. .. Jewin Street .. ..	1755	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 190.
Rising Sun	.. .. Suffolk Street, Haymarket	1761	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 187.
Rising Sun	.. .. Winchester Street, Little Moorgate	1733	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 24.
Rose and Crown	.. Clare Court, Drury Lane..	—	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 188.
Rose and Crown	.. .. Greek Street, Soho .. ..	1738	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 90.
Rose and Rummer	.. .. Against Furnival's Inn in Holborn	1712	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 176.

Royal Oak ..	Charing Cross ..	1753	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 189.
Royal Vineyard ..	St. James's Park ..	1732	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 93.
Rummer ..	Henrietta Street ..	1725	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 170.
Rummer ..	Pater Noster Row ..	1725	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 177.
Runner's Tavern ..	Queen Street, City ..	1736	Clockmakers' Company, p. 196.
Salutation Tavern ..	Budge Row ..	1735	Clockmakers' Company, p. 196.
Sampson and Lion	East Smithfield ..	1734	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 336.
Sarah's ..	Cheapside ..	1718	Clockmakers' Company, p. 195.
Sash and Coco Tree	Moorfield ..	1724	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 90.
Shakespeare's Head	Marlborough Street ..	1722	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 88.
Ship ..	Bartholomew Lane ..	1723	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 167.
Ship ..	James Street, Covent	1735	Clockmakers' Company, p. 195.
	Garden	1740	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 337.
Ship and Anchor ..	Quaker Street, Spitalfields	1751	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 187.
Solomon's ..	Pimlico ..	1733	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 24.
Spaniards Tavern ..	N.E. edge of Hampstead	1780	Baines' 'Hampstead,' p. 231.
	Heath		
Star ..	Coleman Street ..	1732	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 92.
Star and Garter ..	Panton Street, Haymarket	1752	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 188.
Steele's ..	Bread Street ..	1734	Clockmakers' Company, p. 195.
Sugar Loaf ..	Fleet Street ..	1737	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 336.
Sun ..	Fish Street Hill ..	1728	Clockmakers' Company, p. 195.
Sun ..	Fleet Street ..	1732	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 95.
Sun ..	Milk Street ..	1737	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 92.
184.	Honey Lane Market ..	1760	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 336.
Sun ..	Threadneedle Street ..	1702	Clockmakers' Company, p. 196.
Sun and Thirteen	Great Poultney Street,	1756	Clockmakers' Company, p. 195.
Cantons	Golden Square		Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 330.
Swan ..	Fleet Street ..	1716	Paston's 'Mr. Pope' 1909, i. 183.
Swan ..	Grafton Street, St. Ann's,	1725	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 177.
	Soho		
Swan ..	Tottenham High Cross ..	1725	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 176.
Swan and Olive Tree	White Cross Street ..	1738	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 89.
Swan and Rummer	Finch Lane ..	1725	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 90.
Theatre Tavern ..	Goodman's Fields ..	1733	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 24.
Thistle and Crown ..	Church Court, Strand ..	—	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 188.
Thistle and Crown ..	Swallow Street ..	1755	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 190.
Three Compasses ..	Silver Street ..	1725	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 172.
Three Horse Shoes	High Street, Hampstead	—	Baines' 'Hampstead,' p. 233.
Three Swans ..	Poultry ..	1721	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 178.
Three Tuns ..	Newgate Street ..	1731	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 92.
Three Tuns ..	Smithfield ..	1731	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 92.
Three Tuns ..	Spitalfields ..	1737	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 336.
Three Tuns ..	St. Swithin's Alley ..	1723	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 176.
Three Tuns ..	Wood Street ..	1724	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 178.
		1738	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 196.
Tiger Head ..	Borough ..	—	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 178.
Three Sugar Loaves	St. John's Street, Spital-	1753	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 189.
	fields		
Tom's ..	Clare Street, near Clare	1723	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 167-169.
	Market		
Tower ..	Tower Street, Seven Dials	1721	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 335.
Tower ..	Within the Tower of Lon-	—	'Williamson's Diary, 1722-1747,' <i>Camden</i>
	don		<i>Society</i> , 3rd series, vol. 22, pp. 76, 85, 168.
Turk's Head ..	East Street, Red Lyon	—	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 188.
	Square		
Two Angels and	Little St. Martin's Lane ..	1731	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 92.
Crown			
Two Posts ..	Maiden Lane, Covent	1738	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 89.
	Garden		
Vernon ..	See under 'Admiral Vernon.'		
White Bear ..	King's Street ..	1731	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 180.
	Golden Square		
White Bear ..	New End, Hampstead ..	1704	Baines' 'Hampstead,' p. 233.
White Hart and Prin-	Upper End of Cranbourne	1756	Anderson's 'Constitutions,' p. 339
cess of Wales's Arms	Alley Leicester Fields		
White Horse ..	Wheeler Street, Spital-	1738	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 89.
	fields		

White Lion	..	Wyth Street, near Drury Lane	1725	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 170.
White Swan	..	New Street, Covent Garden	—	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 188.
Wool Pack	..	Langley Street. Long Acre	1755	Lane's 'Handy Book,' p. 190.
White Lyon Tavern		Cornhill	1760	Clockmakers' Company, p. 196.
Yorkshire Grey	..	Beer Lane, Thames Street	1736	'Freemason's Companion,' p. 95.

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

**SPOONERISMS IN FRENCH.** (For "Spoonerisms," see *ante*, pp. 6, 35, 52, 79, 117.)—Great Britain has, fortunately, no monopoly of the absurdities committed by speakers to whom "la langue a tourné." The three illustrations, here offered, are authentic, and come, singularly enough, from Swiss pulpits. In the first, the preacher meant to say, "Que Dieu vous en fasse à tous la grâce," but prayed instead "Que Dieu vous engraisse à tous la face." An old-fashioned *pasteur*, wishing his congregation to sing the eighty-fourth hymn, attempted a newer mode of diction, giving it out as "le cantique vatre-vingt-vatre; je vieux dire le cantique vatre-vingt-quatre. . . . Nous chanterons, mes frères, le cantique huitante-quatre." The most remarkable instance, however, was that of a celebrated pulpitorator of Geneva who concluded a solemn peroration with the statement that on the judgment-day, "Dieu séparera les bis d'avec les bréboucs!"

PAUL T. LAFLEUR.

Mc Gill University, Montreal.

**EPITAPHS MENTIONING DAY OF THE WEEK** (See 12 S. vii. 447).—The following are other examples of M.I. which contain a statement of the day of the week on which the death took place:—

**SUNDAY.**—

- J. Cornwallis, d. Sunday, Aug. 8, 1721, Littleton, co. Middlesex.  
 A. M. Broun, b. Easter Sunday, Apr. 22, 1810: d. Sunday, Jan. 19, 1902, Bishopsteignton, co. Devon.  
 J. Ellison, d. Sunday, Feb. 7, 1847, Hampton co. Middlesex.  
 J. Morrish, d. Sunday, Dec. 21, 1851, Frithelstock, co. Devon.  
 J. E. Maddocks, d. Sunday, Apr. 24, 1853, Battersea, co. Surrey.  
 E. H. Leakey, d. Sunday morning, July 8, 1855, Topsham, co. Devon.  
 J. A. Tuckerman, d. Sunday, Oct. 26, 1884, Blackawton, co. Devon.  
 Rev. J. G. Wodsworth, d. Sunday, Feb. 9, 1890, Warlingham, co. Surrey.  
 Two mural tablets (modern) in St. Jude's Church, South Kensington.

**MONDAY.**—

- E. Gibbons, d. Monday, Dec. 21, 1789, Bickleigh, (near Tiverton) co. Devon.  
 E. Barton, d. morning of Monday, May 1, 1882, Stoke Fleming, co. Devon.

**TUESDAY.**—

- J. Sabine, d. Tuesday, May 3, 1870, Hampton, co. Middlesex.

**WEDNESDAY.**—

- J. H. Morgan, d. Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1847, Clapham (S. Paul) co. Surrey.  
 W. M. A. Tuckerman, d. Wednesday, Apr. 16, 1884, Blackawton, co. Devon.

**THURSDAY.**—

- J. Singer, d. Thursday, Dec. 17, 1807, Luppitt, co. Devon.  
 G. Earle, d. Thursday, Dec. 7, 1893, Stoke Fleming, co. Devon.

**FRIDAY.**—

- Rev. W. H. Bleaden, d. Friday, July 16, 1909, Hayes, co. Middlesex.

**SATURDAY.**—

- John Bach, d. Saturday, Oct. 20, 1750? Teddington, co. Middlesex.  
 E. A. Richey, d. Saturday, Apr. 21, 1838, Torquay (St. Saviour) co. Devon.  
 J. Chamberlain, d. Saturday, Nov. 11, 1878, Broadclyst, co. Devon.

Still more scarce are M. I. which mention the hour of death:—

**MIDNIGHT.**—

- W. and James Moorman, brothers d. at the same moment, together, at midnight Oct. 28, 1819, Swimbridge, co. Devon.

**ELEVEN O'CLOCK** in the morning: ? Dunchidcock co. Devon.

M.

**GILBERT BOURNFORD, BURNFORD, OR BURFORD**, took the degree of B.A. at Oxford from Christ Church in 1540/1, that of M.A. in 1545, and that of B.D. in 1554. He was ordained acolyte at Oxford in March, 1553/4, and obtained the prebend of Haselbeare in the Cathedral of Wells, and the rectory of Hazlebury Pluncknet in 1555, and the rectory of Clatworthy, Somerset, in 1556. He was deprived of these three preferments Jan. 13, 1560. He was also nominated as Chancellor of the diocese of Wells, but was unable to obtain this preferment owing to the accession of Queen Elizabeth, when he withdrew to Louvain. On July 17, 1572, Aug. 23, 1572, and March, 1573, he was asking for alms from the Pope, and he was still living in great poverty at Louvain in

1579. (See Foster, 'Alumni Oxonienses'; Gee, 'Elizabethan Clergy'; Frere, 'Marian Re-action'; Wood, 'Fasti,' i. 135; Strype, 'Ann.,' II. ii. 596-7, III. i. 39; *Cath. Rec. Soc.*, I. 19, 23, 42, 46; Pollen, 'English Catholics in Reign of Elizabeth,' 247, 248; P.R.O. 'S. P. Dom.' Eliz. cxxxii. 47.)

Is anything more known of him?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

SHEFFIELD: OLD UNDERGROUND PASSAGE.—The paragraph herein is transcribed from *The Manchester Evening Chronicle*, Monday, Oct. 25, 1920, under the heading 'Gossip of the Day,' which seems worth reproducing in 'N. & Q.' :—

"OLD UNDERGROUND PASSAGE.

During surface mining operations near Sky Edge on the south-east side of Sheffield, a long underground passage has been found—There is a tradition that when Mary Queen of Scots was a prisoner at Sheffield Castle a subterranean passage ran from the Castle to the Manor house, and the passage discovered is in line with the route the old passage was supposed to take."

FREDERICK L. TAVARÉ.

22 Trentham Street, Pendleton, Manchester.

WARWICKSHIRE FOLK-LORE: ROLLRIGHT STONES.—So far as I know the King stone is *in situ* and has never been disturbed, but I was "credibly informed" that one Humphrey Boffin fetched it down to his courtyard to cover up a water course. It took eight horses to draw it there and even then the traces broke. He thought it safer, after this, to put it back again. It only required one horse to drag it up the hill. Who was Humphrey Boffin? or is the whole story but another of the mysteries invented about this megalithic circle. The old story ran that a band of men fully armed marched that way, and according to oral tradition the leader said :—

If once Long Compton I could see  
The King of England I should be

But a Long Compton witch spoke as follows :—

Fall down men and rise up stone  
For King of England thou shalt be none.

This is perhaps worth recording in order to show that the old tradition often printed is still spoken of among the old men of the neighbourhood. The sad ending to presumption settled the origin of the circle in the mind of the narrator without any room for doubt.

J. HARVEY BLOOM.

## 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.

CHARLES II. AND THE SMITH FAMILY.—The first recorded mention of this connexion occurs, under December, 1787, in the diary of John James Smith (1761-1821) to whom the letter from which an extract is given below, was afterwards addressed. The entry reads :—

"My Father's Grandmother was a natural daughter of Charles II."

The original of the letter has not been preserved, but, judging from other letters of Nichols, it was probably written from Winchester Gaol, where the writer was in prison for debt; and contained a request for money for his sister if not for himself.

Extract of a letter from Mr. James Nichols, dated Winchester, Oct. 25, 1813.

Addressed to Mr. J. J. Smith, Watford.

Your Grandmother and my Grandfather were the Children of the same Parent; and when in youth you visited the Island, I think you must recollect your *Father's Mother* calling my Grandfather (Mr. Lowe) *Brother*—for they were both the children of a daughter of Charles the 2nd by a Sister of Lord Russell, afterwards Duke of Bedford, to whose guardianship and protection our mutual Great Grandmother was committed; but from whom she received a treatment of severity and deprivation of her fortune, for her attachment to, and subsequent elopement with, a young man of the name of Durance (I think) who was a Naval Officer—and your Grandmother, Mrs. Smith, was the offspring of this connection, but Mr. Durance was drowned—This catastrophe involved the Widow in future difficulties who resided at Lincoln, where she continued till the whole of the value of her Jewels was exhausted. She returned then to London, but was disowned and rejected by the Duke, and reduced to extreme distress, and in this situation applied to Mr. Lowe my Great Grandfather, who was a Glover in Piccadilly, to do the ornamental work on the backs of Gloves, He was struck with her manner and appearance, and after a short time married her, and from this connection sprang my Grandfather whom you will recollect. My Mother was educated at your Father's expense at Miss Paul's Boarding School at Islington, but this was for certain reasons perhaps concealed from your knowledge, and the family in general, as your Father, did not wish his Father-in-law, Mr. Newton, to know anything of the existing connection.

With regard to your Grandmother I know but little, except that she was well educated, but saw nothing of my Grandfather for I think six and twenty years, during which time she passed thro' a variety of changing scenes, forming a most inter-

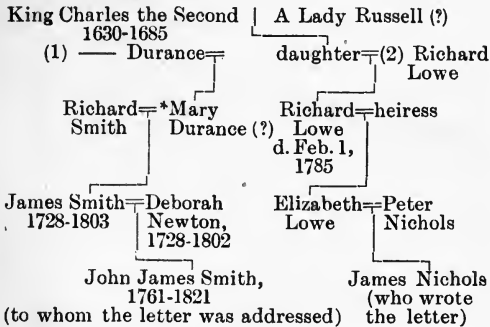


esting life, and which was in Manuscript ready for the press, but suppressed by the interposition of your Father. He also on the part of my Grandfather Lowe (his Uncle) tried for the recovery of some estates in Westminster to which he was entitled by his marriage to an heiress, and to whose ancestors those estates were secured for a loan of money to James the 2nd. on his abdicating the throne, but this was lost, it was supposed, by the infidelity of the solicitor employed—

Very little is known of Mrs. Richard Smith (Mary Durance ?) except what is stated in the letter. She left London, with her husband and son, not long after her son's birth (1728) and her husband set up in business as a clockmaker in Newport, Isle of Wight. Several clocks of his are in existence. Peter Nichols, the father of the writer of the letter, was also a clock-maker at Newport. One of his clocks is at the Wheatsheaf Hotel in the town.

The church register at Newport records the death of a Richard Smith, Dec. 27, 1758; but Smith is unfortunately a common name.

The pedigree is as follows:—



Who was the "Lady Russell" in question? The children of Francis, fourth Earl of Bedford (died 1641) were:—

William, fifth Earl, created Duke, 1694, died 1700;

Catharine, born 1614, married, 1628, Robert Greville, Lord Brooke, date of death unknown;

Anne, born 1615, married George Digby, Earl of Bristol;

Margaret, born 1618, married (1) James Hay, Earl of Carlisle; (2) Edward Montague, Earl of Manchester; (3) Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick; died 1676.

Diana, born 1622, married 1642 Francis, Lord Newport; made a Viscountess 1675; Countess of Bradford, 1694; died Jan. 30, 1696-7; buried at Chenies.

\* Mrs. Richard Smith must have lived for some years after 1761, the date of her grandson's birth.

There seems to be no record existing in print of a connexion of either of these ladies with Charles II. The youngest was eight years his senior.

A correspondent to 'N. & Q.' in December, 1919, mentioned an Amos Russel, of Lincoln, married a second time in 1729, who was in the habit of using the arms of the Bedford family. He was, however, unable to give much information about him.

I have looked through the fifteen entries in 'N. & Q.' mostly in Series 3 and 4, and can find no mention of a Russell who was mistress to Charles II.; nor do any of the children, by other mistresses, seem to fit in to the story as told by Nichols.

O. KING SMITH.

Platt Farm, Borough Green, Kent.

PIERRE FRANÇOIS GAILLARD.—Can any reader oblige with the date of execution of Pierre François Gaillard whose *nom de plume* was "Lacenaire," that infamous French ruffian and murderer, who boasted that "to kill without remorse is the highest of pleasures." FREDK. CHAS. WHITE.  
14 Esplanade, South Lowestoft.

JOHN LLOYD OF STOCKPORT.—I am interested in Mr. John Lloyd of Stockport mentioned *passim* in J. L. and B. Hammond's recent book, 'The Skilled Labourer,' 1760-1832. Can any one furnish me with particulars as to his parentage and descent? I have heard he had some connexion with the Lords Allen of Stillorgan, co. Dublin.

O. HOLLAND.

31 Chatsworth Road, Bournemouth.

THE POSSE COMITATUS OF 1798.—The Stowe MSS., Nos. 805 and 806, in the British Museum, are a Register of names, and occupations, of all persons, between the ages of 15 and 60 years, in the co. of Bucks. It was made in accordance with the Precept of Feb. 16, 1798, by John Penn, Esq., the High Sheriff of the county, in the above year.

It gives, under the headings of the various towns and villages, lists of names of males between the ages mentioned, noting the deformed, maimed, and Quakers.

The object of the list was to show the total effective men, supposed to be fit for service. It gives, also, the number of wind, water, and corn-mills, and the number of horses, waggons, and carts, owned by various persons, whose names are given.

I shall be glad if readers will inform me whether similar lists are in existence for the

following counties: Beds, Berks, Cambridge, Glos, Herts, Hunts, Leics, Northampton, Oxford, Rutland, Salop, Warwick and Worcester.

The list, being a complete Directory of males is of the greatest interest and value to the genealogist.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

HERALDIC.—In the county of Durham one or more instances occur, of coats of arms upon memorial tombs having one corner of the shield charged with interlaced links. What significance would these links have?

A. E. OUGHTRED.

Scagglethorpe, Malton.

'THE GERMAN REVIEW.'—Can any reader throw any light on the above review, published in London? From 1822 onwards for several years articles appeared in it by the French writer Stendhal (Henri Beyle). I have been unable to trace either the review or its editor Stritch.

DORIS GUNNELL.

The University, Leeds.

FRIDAY STREET. (See 10 S. x. 129.)—No answer seems to have been given to this query, and I should be glad to know the probable origin of this name for streets. There is a Friday Street in Cheapside, and others occur 4 miles N.E. of Woodbridge, Suffolk; 3½ miles S.W. of Dorking; 4½ miles N. of Horsham; 5 miles N.N.E. of Chippenham; 3 miles N.N.E. Eastbourne, and there are many more.

(Rev.) ETHELBERT HORNE.

LOUIS NAPOLEON: POETIC WORKS.—'The Poetic Works of Louis Napoleon, now first done into plain English.' London, David Bogue, 86 Fleet Street, 1852. Illustrated. Can any reader explain the origin of this little book?

CLEMENT SHORTER.

GOZZI AND TRAGIC SITUATIONS.—One reads from time to time that Carlo Gozzi declared that there can be only thirty-six situations utilisable for the purposes of tragedy. Where does he make this declaration? Does he anywhere tabulate these situations? Through the courteous assistance of Prof. C. H. Grandgent of Harvard University, I learn that Georges Polti in a small volume, 'Les Trente-six Situations Dramatiques' (*Mercure de France*, 1895) mentions Gozzi initially, without comment or even specification, and proceeds to furnish thirty-six situations of his own.

PAUL T. LAFLEUR.

McGill University, Montreal.

BALLARD.—John Toft Ballard, and Martin Lobb Ballard were admitted to Westminster School, Apr. 29, 1775. Another Ballard without a Christian name appears in a School List for 1764. Any information about these Ballards would be of use.

G. F. R. B.

COLBAN, EARL OF FIFE.—Who was his mother and who was his wife? His father, Malcolm, Earl of Fife (1228–66) appears to have had three wives. By the first and probably divorced wife he had issue Macduff; by the second he had Colban, his heir and successor; by the third and only named wife, Helen, daughter of Llewelyn ap Griffith, Prince of Wales, he does not appear to have had issue.

Colban's wife was named Anne. She was probably one of the three daughters of Alan Durward (Douglas, 'Scots Peerage').

L. G.

CODDINGTON: ENGLISH DICTIONARY.—Where will one find a copy of an English dictionary, edited and printed by William Coddington of Chester, date not known? He published in 1799 an edition of the 'Life of J. Bruen,' by William Hindle, which is in the British Museum.

C. B. A.

BAPTISM OF INFANT ON ITS MOTHER'S COFFIN.—On Apr. 17, 1920 this appeared in *The Daily Chronicle*:—

"At the funeral of Madame May Roberts, the South Wales contralto, her six-months old child was christened over the coffin."

In the 'Newton Longville Register' (Bucks) five entries like the following appear during the eighteenth century:—

18 Oct. 1749 John son of John and Ann Chilton, yeoman, baptised on his mother's coffin.

18 Oct. 1749 Ann wife of John Chilton buried.

Is this baptismal custom met with elsewhere, and is it still observed anywhere? Is any particular reason associated with the practice? It is not now in use at Newton Longville.

W. BRADBROOK.

Bletchley.

GERVASE DE CORNHILL.—In Dr. Horace Round's 'Geoffrey de Mandeville,' Appendix K, it is shown that Gervase was son of Roger "nepos Huberti," Sheriff of London, 1125, but no suggestion is made as to which of several prominent Huberts of the age may have been the uncle (or grandfather) of the Sheriff. This remarkable pedigree is based on the descent of the (Kentish) Manor of Chalk where we find in Domesday, Adam

FitzHubert (de Rie) and Hugo, "nepos Herberti." Does Dr. Round deal with this De Cornhill-Hubert pedigree in any later work I may have overlooked, or has any other antiquarian gone over this ground?

Adam FitzHubert was one of the compilers of Domesday and brother of Eudo "Dapifer." Quite another Hubert was Chamberlain to Queen Matilda, circa 1135.

PERCY HULBURD.

124 Inverness Terrace, W.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.—

When the dumb Hour, clothed in Black  
Brings the Dreams about my bed,  
Call me not so often back,  
Silent voices of the dead,  
Toward the lowland ways behind me,  
And the sunlight that is gone!  
Call me rather, silent voices,  
Forward to the Starry track  
Glimmering up the heights beyond me,  
On and always on!

M. P. N.

## Replies.

WILLIAM SANDERSON.

(12 S. vii. 450.)

THE portrait mentioned by your correspondent is that of Sir William Sanderson, the historian, and forms the frontispiece to his 'History of Charles I.,' 1658. The portrait was painted by G. Soest, and engraved by W. Faithorne (see 'A Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of Wm. Faithorne,' 1888). There is another copy of the same plate, re-worked, fronting his "Graphice," 1658. Both are line portraits and both give his age as 68. They are half-length looking to right, within an oval frame, on pedestal, and the size is  $9\frac{3}{4}$  by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. There is no name of painter or engraver on the former, neither is there the year, otherwise they are the same. The painter's name under the portrait is printed "Souze."

There is a very good account of this historian in the 'D.N.B.' The date of his birth and parentage have always been a puzzle, but some years ago I spent considerable time in trying to settle the question. I have long wanted to put on record in 'N. & Q.' the result of my research, and this I will do later on, only mentioning now that he was the fourth child and third son of William Saunderson by his wife Margaret, daughter of Hugh Sneddall, and was

christened at St. Magnus-the-Martyr, London Bridge, on Feb. 12, 1589, where his parents were married on May 4, 1584. Margaret was granddaughter of Walter Raleigh, the father of Sir Walter Raleigh, the navigator. Wm. Saunderson, the father, was of the Fishmongers Company and was known in his time and since as the Maker of the Globes, about which more anon. His father, Stephen Saunderson, was of the same company, and lived in the neighbouring parish of St. Mary-at-Hill.

Although I had informed the late Rector of St. Magnus that I wanted to see his registers for a literary purpose only I had to pay the legal fee for every year I searched and for every entry I noted. Fortunately, this was just the reverse to my usual experience.

The portrait of the historian, from his 'History of Charles I.,' was reproduced in *The Geographical Journal* for June, 1903, but incorrectly given as his father of the same name of the Fishmongers Company.

CHARLES HALL CROUCH.

204 Hermon Hill, S. Woodford.

Sir William Sanderson (1586 ?-1676), Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Charles II., was a sufficiently well-known personage of the seventeenth century. He is, of course, given a notice in the 'D.N.B.' Evelyn, who went to his funeral at Westminster on July 19, 1676, characterises his two historical works as "large but mean."

Sanderson's portrait, "Souze pinxit, W. Faithorne sculp.," is found, or ought to be found, in his 'Graphice. The Use of the Pen and Pensil,' 1658; and on the leaf immediately following the title are six lines by Thomas Flatman 'On the Picture of the Author.'

The author's portrait also embellishes his 'Compleat History of the Life and Raigne of King Charles from His Cradle to his Grave,' 1658.

Bridget, Lady Sanderson, daughter of Sir Edward Tyrrell, knt., was Mother of the Maids to Charles the Second's Queen. She had held the same office in the Court of Henrietta Maria. See John Holmes's note to Evelyn's 'Life of Mrs. Godolphin.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

This was Sir William Sanderson (1586 ?-1676), historian ('D.N.B.'). The engraving about which the inquiry is made is wrongly described (as to the states) by Fagan, in

his 'Catalogue of the Works of William Faithorne' (London, Quaritch, 1888). There are three states of the plate: (1) Before the artists' names, and before "1658." (2) Below the oval, to right, is added: "W. Faithorne sculp." At the bottom of the inscription-space, to right, is added: "1658." The head is almost entirely reworked, the moustache is shortened, and the hair at the top of the head is reduced. The two edges of the white collar, in front, are straightened. (3) Below the oval, to left, is added: "Souise pinxit."

The first of these three states occurs in Sanderson's work entitled, 'A Compleat History of the Life and Raigne of King Charles from his Cradle to his Grave.' London, 1658, folio.

The third state is prefixed to his 'Graphice. The Use of the Pen and Pensil, or the most excellent Art of Painting: in two Parts.' London, 1658, folio. [Fagan.] J. C.

ENGLISH MERCHANTS OF PORTUGAL IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (12 S. vii. 429).—The English Protestant Mission at Lisbon was founded, subsequent to, and consequent upon, the imprisonment of Richard Beare and John Bushell, who had been seized in 1650, by the King of Portugal, in retaliation of Blake's aggression.

Among the friends of Edward Bushell brother of John, was George Gage, a Jesuit, in 1650 a prisoner upon the capital charge under existing statutes. Gage was released upon a recognizance of 20,000*l.*, afterwards extended to 30,000*l.*, furnished by Edward Bushell, a well-known Puritan, who, later in life, combated the Recorder at the trial of Penn and Mead. Gage journeyed to Lisbon, negotiated the release of John Bushell, returned to England and surrendered to his bail. He was again released upon security, pending the return of Beare, and again imprisoned in Newgate, where he seems to have died about 1651. He certainly kept faith with his Puritan friends.

For some extraordinary reason, not only were the English merchants released, but a Protestant preacher was permitted at Lisbon, and in October, 1656, Ralph Cudworth, Bushell's brother-in-law, recommended to Thurloe, Zachary Cradock his wife's cousin, who afterwards, in 1681, became Provost of Eton. So far as my memory serves, Mr. Isham of Christ's College, a friend of Mr. Henry Isham Finch, was awhile at Lisbon, in the intervening years.

The registers, prior to 1660, would not supply episcopal transcripts, but later these should have been furnished to the Bishop of London. I would suggest that inquiry made of the Church of England clergyman at Lisbon might obtain particulars of an existing register.

The Wills and Administrations at Somerset House would supply much information.

As the earliest Lisbon merchants were Independents, references to the works of the late Prof. Lyon Turner would indicate whether a Congregational minister was ever licensed to Lisbon, a procedure which at first sight appears likely to have aroused the opposition of the Holy Inquisition, but one yet possible, owing to the prolonged monetary indebtedness of the King of Portugal to English Puritans, and, in especial, to Mr. Edward Bushell.

J. C. WHITEBROOK.

24 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

"HUN" (12 S. vii. 330, 375, 438).—An early use of the word "Hun" in the general sense, at least of an enemy of the French, is in Thomas Campbell's poem, 'Hohenlinden,' published in 1800:—

Where furious Frank and fiery Hun.

In 1902, Kipling published a poem, 'The Rowers,' in which he denounced the co-operation of Great Britain and Germany in a demonstration against Venezuela, and spoke of the "Goth and the shameless Hun." The poem, I think, appears in the recently published volume 'The Years Between.'

HENRY LEFFMANN.

Philadelphia.

ETYMOLOGY OF "SAJENE" AND "ARSCINE" (12 S. vii. 270, 315, 458).—The first word seems to be earlier than 1017. In the old Slavonic translation of Acts xxvii. 28 in the Cyrillic character the Greek word *orguiás* "fathoms" is translated by *sazhénéi*. The Greek is the ancient Greek *orguiá*, "a fathom," the length of which is given in Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon as 6 ft. 1 in. They connect the word with *orégó*, "to stretch out." The old Slavonic version may go back to the time of Cyril or c. 850. Miklosich may be wrong in his derivation, but until it can be shewn to be a loan word, *sayene* or *sazhén* must, I think, be considered a genuine Russian word.

*Arschine* or *arshin* appears to be really Turkish. Dr. W. Radloff in his 'Versuch eines Wörterbuches d. Turk-dialecte' (St. Petersburg, 1893), has *arshin* "ein Mensch

der weit ausschreitet"; with two different measures of length, the architectural and the cloth measure. The word is found in several Turkish tribes in Siberia and derivatives are formed from it; *arshinla*, "to measure by the *arshin*," "to make long strides"; *arshinlik*, "a piece the length of an *arshin*." With the Osmanli the architectural *arshin* has a length of 29½ in.; the cloth *arshin* of about 28 in. (Redhouse, 'Turkish Dictionary'). A.

A LETTER OF THACKERAY (12 S. vii. 448).—This letter presents several difficulties.

1. It is dated 1841 and refers to a story heard by Thackeray in America. Now Thackeray's first visit to America was in 1852.

2. It is written, we are told, to Tom Hood. The poet Hood died in 1845, seven years before Thackeray crossed the Atlantic.

3. It seems a natural inference from 'The Roundabout Paper,' 'On a joke I once heard from the late Thomas Hood,' that Thackeray was not personally acquainted with Hood. At any rate he writes "I saw Hood once as a young man, at a dinner" [of the Literary Fund], and refers to the single pun which Hood made on that occasion.

4. The letter is dated from Kensington, W., a familiar heading to Thackeray's letters in later days. But in 1841?

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Surely the letter attributed to Thackeray by MR. KENNETH BINNS shouts aloud its spuriousness from end to end. It starts with being dated "Kensington, W.," in December, 1841, though it was not until 1856 that London was divided into districts for postal purposes. It goes on to mention something heard "when I was in America," though Thackeray did not pay his first visit to the United States until 1852. And it is written in a clumsy, and even vulgar, style which is utterly alien to the author of 'Vanity Fair.' The Australian Commonwealth Parliament Library deserves sympathy in its legacy. ALFRED ROBBINS.

Mlle. MERCANDOTTI, (?) COUNTESS OF FIFE (12 S. vii. 448).—The newspaper of 1896 was mistaken. That admirable (and admirably indexed) work, 'The Maclise Portrait Gallery,' by William Bates, M.A., says (1898 issue, page 289):—

"The celebrated Hughes Ball, M.A., commonly called, from his great wealth, the "Golden Ball," .....who had created a nine days' wonder in the

circles of fashion some [fifty] years before by marrying Mercandotti, the Andalusian Venus, the most charming of all the daughters of Terpsichore, reported, in the scandal of the day, to be a natural daughter of the Right Honourable the Earl of Fife."

The lady received mention in 'The English Spy,' by Bernard Blackmantle, 1825 (pp. 184, 203 Methuen's reprint, 1907), and there figures prominently in Robert Cruikshank's plate of 'The Opera Green Room.' Page 203 has a foot-note denying the report of paternity above suggested, stating that Lord Fife adopted her and provided for her maintenance and instruction:—

"extending his bounty and protection up to the moment of her fortunate marriage with her present husband."

The foot-note ends:—

"It is due to the lady to add, that in every instance her conduct has been marked by the strictest sense of propriety, and that too in situations where, it is said, every attraction was offered to have induced a very opposite course."

W. B. H.

For some reference to the Spanish dancer of this name—also a picture of her—see the 'Reminiscences of Captain Gronow' (edition of 1889, vol. ii. pp. 91-92). She disappeared from the stage and in 1823 became Mrs. Ball Hughes giving rise to a couplet by Ainsworth:—

The fair damsel is gone; and no wonder at all  
That, bred to the dance, she has gone to a ball.

Ball Hughes was a nephew of Admiral Hughes. R. B.

RICHARD MARSH (12 S. vi. 252; vii. 435).—As the Richard Marsh was alive when Williamson wrote to the Dean of Christ Church in May, 1669, he could not have been the Richard Marsh who was installed Dean of York in 1660, and died in 1663, as suggested by MR. HANSON. G. F. R. B.

FRANCIS BURN (12 S. vii. 450).—There was no Chief Baron of the Exchequer of this name, either in England or Ireland in the eighteenth century. G. F. R. B.

THE TRAGEDY OF NEW ENGLAND (12 S. vii. 446).—It is necessary in speaking of the religious persecutions in New England to distinguish between the colony of New Plymouth and the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The term "Pilgrim Fathers" (used in the note referred to) is, strictly speaking, applicable to the settlers forming the colony first-named only, of which the leaders were Brewster, Bradford, &c., and I believe I am

correct in saying that among them there were no such persecutions, at least (if at all) until their junction with the later colony, of which the fanatic Endicot was Governor. I speak diffidently, not having authorities at hand, but such is my strong impression, and it seems but fair to the Pilgrim Fathers, properly so called, that the fact, if it is one, should be recorded here.

C. C. B.

The contribution of M. N. is particularly acceptable to me and I should be greatly obliged if he would kindly supply his authorities for the cases he mentions. If any reader could state where further reliable information relative to cases of oppression and persecution by Pilgrim Fathers could be found he would have my thanks.

STUDENT.

GENTLEMEN USHERS OF THE BLACK ROD TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS (12 S. vii. 429).—For Sir Wm. Sanderson and his pedigree see Wotton's 'English Baronetage,' vol. iv. p. 199; Le Neve's 'Catalogue of Knights,' printed by the Harleian Society; Burke's 'Extinct Baronetcies'; Drake's 'History of the Hundred of Blackheath.' If Sir WILLIAM PULTENEY requires further information to that which he will find in the above references, and will let me know, I shall be pleased to help him as I have worked out a pedigree of the family from wills, monumental inscriptions, Chancery proceedings, church registers, &c. By the death of his grandson, "a promising youth," on Oct. 30, 1760, the title became extinct.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

"CRASPIESORUM" (12 S. vii. 430).—Ducange gives "Craspicis":—

"Qui alias *piscis crassus* Gallis et Anglis dicitur sicut *Balaena*, et ad regem peculiari jure pertinet, unde *piscis regius* vulgo dictus."

In Wright's 'Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English' is "Craspie—a whale or grampus." So *craspicis* was "a large fish." "Grampus" has the same sense, being derived through the Italian *gram pesce* or the Spanish *gran pez* from the Latin *grandis piscis*. The form "grampasse" is found as late as 1655.

The word "whale" by which *Balaena* is generally translated into English, meant originally any large fish—whale, grampus, porpoise, etc. It is so used to translate *κῆτος* (St. Matt. xii. 40) in the A.V. and Rheims edition of the New Testament. In the parallel passage, Jonah ii. 1, the Hebrew

has *dog gadhol* (great fish), the Septuagint *κῆτος*, and the Vulgate *piscis grandis*.

In England the fish with which we associate the epithet "royal" is the sturgeon. Was it included in the term "craspicis"? By an Act of Parliament, passed in the reign of Edward II., the sturgeon is a royal fish belonging to the Sovereign except where it has been granted by Charter to certain Corporations, as at Boston in Lincolnshire.

ROBY FLETCHER.

5 Hillside Road, Streatham Hill.

Probably the "crassus piscis" or "craspice." Dr. Round writes that:—

"It is known from the 'Instituta Londoniae' that, so far back as the days of Aethelred, the men of Rouen had traded to London, bringing in their ships the wines of France, as well as that mysterious 'craspice,' which it is the fashion to render 'sturgeon,' although there is reason to believe that the term denoted the porpoise and even the whale." ('Commune of London,' p. 246).

It is mentioned in the Charter of Henry, Duke of the Normans (afterwards Henry II.) to the citizens of Rouen, 1150-1:—

"The men of Rouen who are of the merchant guild shall be quit of all dues at London save for wine and porpoise (*crasso pisse*)." (Round, 'Cal. Docts., France,' No. 109).

It also occurs in a writ of Henry I. addressed to Gilbert de Laigle and William de Tancarville.

"He does not claim any due on the great fish (*crasso pisse*) captured at Quilleboeuf." 'Ibid.' (No. 155).

G. H. WHITE.

23 Weighton Road, Anerley.

FAMILY OF SIR JOHN CHEKE (12 S. vii. 431).—His son John was wounded at the siege of the fort called by the Irish *Dun-an-oir*, by the Italians, *Castel dell' Oro*, and by the Spanish invaders, *Fuerte del Oro*, in Smerwick Bay. The site of this fort is marked on the maps of the present day in mixture of English and Spanish as *Fort del Oro*.

In a letter to the Queen (P.R.O., S.P., Irish Eliz. LXXVIII., No. 29) Arthur, Lord Grey de Wilton, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, describing the events of the siege, coming to Nov. 9, 1580, says:—

"No sooner day peeped, but they played very hotly upon us, yett as God would, for a good tyme without hurte, till, unhappily, good John Cheke, too carelessly advauncing himself to looke over the trenche, stricken on the head, tombld down at my feete. Dead I tooke him, and for so I caused him to be carried away. Yet it pleased God to send him spright agayne, and yett [he] doth live in speache

and greatest memory that ever was seene with such a wounde, and truly, Mad [am], so disposed to God, and made so divine a confession of his faith, as all Divines in either of yr. Mate. [i.e. your Majesty's] realms could not have passed, yf matched, yt."

Richard Bingham writing to Ralph Lane (Cotton MSS. Titus A. xii. 313-317), says:—

"This day in the forenoon about nine or ten of the clock Mr. Cheeke was struck from the fort being on the height of the trench."

According to Froude John Cheke died "a few hours after" he was struck. This, however, is inaccurate, as he was still alive on Nov. 12, the date of Lord Grey's letter to the Queen. JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

**AUTHOR WANTED: GENEALOGY** (12 S. vii. 311, 359, 397).—My source was quite correct. See p. 80 of Hamilton's 'Memoirs of Count Grammont,' translated by Horace Walpole; 1904, octavo, where this passage stands:—

"Senantes, who was a great genealogist, as all fools are who have good memories, immediately began by tracing out her family, by an endless confused string of lineage."

The humorous sally upon heraldry (which Planché may have had in mind) comes from a very different and later source, to wit, Lord Chancellor Westbury, that master of telling epigrams, referring to a witness from the Herald's College: "A silly old man, who did not understand even his silly old trade." This saying has also been attributed to Lord Chesterfield, while Mr. Bernard Shaw quotes it as coming from Whately.

But one can never be sure how far a trite saying is original. For instance Grammont may have read Seneca, where in Epistle 44, he would find this buried with other gems of satire:—

"Philosophy pays no attention to pedigree. If origin be in question, all are from the gods."

W. JAGGARD, Capt.

**NEWS OF NAPOLEON'S DEATH** (12 S. vii. 409).—I have extracted the following particulars from the *Annual Register* for 1821. The news of the death of Napoleon reached London on July 4 and was communicated by telegraph to Paris. Capt. Crokot of the 20th Regiment arrived that day from St. Helena, with a despatch, addressed to the Earl Bathurst by Lieut.-General Sir Hudson Lowe, K.C.B. This despatch is dated from St. Helena on May 6th, and informs his Lordship that Napoleon Buonaparte expired at about 10 minutes before six o'clock in the evening of the

5th inst., after an illness which had confined him to his apartments since Mar. 17 last. The letter gives a lengthy account of the illness; the doctor's services and the names of those with Napoleon when he died, and other particulars relative to the autopsy which occurred the day after death and closes with the following paragraph:—

"I have entrusted this dispatch to Captai Crokot of His Majesty's 20th Regiment, who was Orderly Officer in attendance upon the person of Napoleon Buonaparte at the time of his death. He embarks on board His Majesty's Sloop Heron, which Rear-Admiral Lambert has dispatched from the Squadron under his command with the intelligence."

The account in the *Annual Register* concludes with a 'Report of Appearances on Dissection of the Body,' dated May 6, and signed by the Medical Officer and four surgeons. ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

**ARMORIAL BEARINGS UPON TOMBS** (12 S. vii. 450).—MR. OUGHTRED may rest assured that there never was a tomb "emblazoned" with arms. The primary meaning of the verb "to blazon" is to proclaim; used technically in heraldry it means, not to pourtray, but to describe, armorial bearings. A "blazon of arms" is the written or spoken description of them in the correct terms of the craft. "To blazon," says Guillim, "is to express what the shapes, kinds and colours of things borne in Armes are, together with their apt significations." A shield of arms painted in colours is technically said to be "displayed" or "limned"; if drawn without colour it is "tricked." It is not from mere pedantry that I venture this observation. If heraldry be deemed worthy of attention, precision of terminology is essential.

Howbeit, if MR. OUGHTRED has gone astray in this matter, he is in good company. Ruskin missed the true meaning of the term when he wrote in 'Modern Painters': "Their effect is often deeper when the lines are dim than when they are blazoned in crimson and pale gold." It is seldom that one may catch the late Prof. Skeat tripping, but he has been strangely misled in assigning an Anglo-Saxon or Scandinavian origin to "(1) Blazon, a proclamation, to proclaim," and a French one to "(2) 'Blazon, to pourtray armorial bearings.'" He makes two words out of what is undoubtedly one. It may be held that general literature has no concern with the technical expressions of a craft. If that be so these, as calculated

to mislead, should not be used in literature. Shakespeare, however, was scrupulous in his frequent use of the term in question:—

*Beatrice.* The Count is neither sad, nor sick, nor merry, nor well; but civil, Count, civil as an orange, and somewhat of that jealous complexion.

*Don Pedro.* I'faith, lady, I think your blazon to be true. ('Much Ado,' II. i.)

"He hath achieved a maid," says Cassio about Desdemona, "one that excels the quirks of blazoning pens" ('Othello,' ii. 1). Here the reference is to literary description, whereas the Ghost in 'Hamlet' means oral expression:—

But that I am forbid  
To tell the secrets of my prison house,  
I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word  
Would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy young blood.  
But this eternal blazon must not be  
To ears of flesh and blood. ('Hamlet,' I. v.)

No doubt recent popular usage has caused the term to be understood loosely as signifying arms depicted; but Samuel Johnson lent himself to no such slipshod. He gave the meaning of "blazon" as "to explain in proper terms the figures on ensigns armorial," and quoted Addison in illustration: "King Edward gave to them the coat of arms, which I am not herald enough to blazon into English."

HERBERT MAXWELL.

In England the following may be the earliest examples, each bearing heraldic devices upon his shield: stone slab to Sir John de Bitton, 1227, in Bitton Church; brass to Sir John D'Auberon, 1277, in Stoke Dabernon Church (on lance pennon as well as shields): marble effigy of a cross-legged knight, c. 1300, in Whatton Church.

Geoffery de Magnaville, deceased 1144, is represented in the Temple Church with coat of arms on shield, probably early thirteenth century work.

Some of the German incised slabs may be as early (*vide* Creeny's 'Incised Slabs').

WALTER E. GAWTHORP.

16 Long Acre, W.C.2.

QUARR ABBEY: FOUNDATION CHARTER (12 S. vii. 332, 377, 418, 456).—In spite of the array of authorities quoted by Dr. WHITEHEAD, I still think, that, strictly speaking, Quarr was not one of the earliest Cistercians houses in England. There seems to be no doubt that when it was founded in 1132 it was colonized by monks from the Monastery of Savigny in Normandy. The order of Savigny was founded in 1112 by Vital de Mortain, one of the disciples of Robert d'Arbissel, founder of the order of

Fontevraud. The rule, like the Cistercian, was an adaptation of the Benedictine rule. St. Vital died in 1122, and it was under Serlo, fourth Abbot of Savigny, that the surrender to Cîteaux took place. The reason for this was apparently the in-subordination of his abbots. And it was realized that surrender to a more powerful organization was the only means of preserving the order. This transaction was the chief business of the great chapter of Cîteaux at which Eugenius III. was present, by his own wish, "quasi unus ex eis." This resulted in the bull, "Pax Ecclesiae," issued Sept. 19, 1147, confirmed Oct. 21, 1149. By this Bull the Order of Savigny was amalgamated with the Cistercian Order. There were thirteen English monasteries of the Order of Savigny, of which Furness Abbey was the earliest and chief. Among them was Quarr Abbey. Furness Abbey strenuously resisted the change, but in a Bull dated Apr. 10, 1148, it is included amongst the abbeys which had surrendered. It is well known that a long and bitter struggle for supremacy, on the score of priority, existed between the Abbeys of Waverley and Furness. We find in the 'Annals of Waverley' under the date 1232:—

"Quaestio prioratus inter Abbatem de Waurleia et abbatem de Furnesio terminatur hoc modo. Videlicet, quod abbas de Furnesio prioratum in tota Generatione Elemosinae in Anglia, et in Generatione Saviniaci in Anglia tantum. Abbas autem Waurleia habeat prioratum ubique tam in congregationibus abbatum, quae fuerint per Angliam, quam alias per universum ordinem."

Without doubt Furness was founded before Waverley. But the dispute was finally decided substantially in favour of Waverley, because Waverley was a Cistercian foundation from the first, but Furness was not. This being so, my humble opinion is, that if the chief house of the Order of Savigny in England, in spite of the earlier date of its foundation, has to take up a lower position than the first house of the Cistercian Order, then the other houses of the same Order must only be counted as Cistercian houses from the date when they were admitted into that Order. This was in 1147. The correct day of the foundation of a Cistercian house was that on which (a) the "conventus," *i.e.*, the abbot and twelve brethren, took possession of a house ready prepared for them; (b) the convent having taken possession of a site destined for a monastery, settled down



in temporary huts, and began to build a solid structure; (c) the convent entered a house surrendered by another Order. I take it, that in the case of the Savigniac houses the same abbot and monks remained in possession. The date on which they became Cistercian houses was when the Bull mentioned above came into force. Quarr Abbey, then, became a Cistercian Abbey in 1147, a date which, I submit, does not entitle it to be called one of the earliest foundations of the Cistercian Order in England.

H. P. HART.

THE STRAND LAW COURTS (12 S. vii. 447).—The Battle of the Sites must have evoked numerous pamphlets, but I suggest an earlier commencing date. For example, the following advocated a site in Lincoln's Inn Fields:—

"Westminster Hall Courts. Facts for the Consideration of Parliament, Before the final adoption of a Plan Perpetuating the Courts of Law on a Site Injurious and Costly to the Suitor. London, J. Hatchard and Son, 187 Piccadilly, 1840, 8vo, pp. 44." One folding map with various areas outlined in colour and a note in corner tabulates the numbers of "Attorneys" practising or resident therein.

Further the architect Mr. G. E. Street discussed his plans and designs in *The Architect*, vol. xi. p. 71 *et seq.* also in *The Building News*, vol. vii. p. 82 *et seq.* Of the completed building there is an illustrated handbook:—

"The Royal Courts of Justice Illustrated Handbook. By the author of the 'Royal Courts of Justice Guide and Directory.' Printed for the author 1883."

ALECK ABRAHAM.

ENGLISH PLAYS PERFORMED IN PARIS (12 S. vii. 89, 134).—This subject receives some notice in the two following works: Albert Lacroix, 'De l'Influence de Shakespeare sur le Théâtre Français,' pp. 648-725, Bruxelles, 1854-5; Albert Le Roy, 'L'Aube au Théâtre Romantique,' *passim*, Paris, 1904.

PAUL T. LAFLEUR.

McGill University, Montreal.

VIOLINS (12 S. vii. 430).—In 'Violin Making as it Was and Is' (p. 21), Mr. Edward Heron Allen wrote thus on the subject of age:—

"If a violin is well made its tone from the beginning will be either good in itself or indicate future sweetness, and it will gradually improve with *use* and *age*; but if a fiddle is originally inferior no amount of playing upon it and no length of time will make it more than it is "a squeaking

crowde' fit only for the orchestra, or worse still for the peripatetic fiddler who exacts rather than coaxes pennies from the passer-by. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes in his 'Autograph of the Break. fast Table' discusses the matter most beautifully.'

To that author I recommend Mr. ACKERMANN to refer. The charming passage is too long for me to copy. ST. SWITHIN.

A strolling player informs me that the answer is in the negative. An inferior instrument will always be inferior no matter how old. WALTER E. GAWTHORP.

HERALDS' FUNERALS (12 S. vii. 430).—See 'Lancashire Funeral Certificates,' edited by T. W. King, York Herald, 1869, vol. lxxv., Chetham Society Publications. The volume opens with an extract from the orders made by the Earl Marshal (1568) concerning funerals. There is also a description of the funeral procession of Henry, Earl of Derby, Dec. 4, 1593. One of the funeral certificates given is that of Mr. George Clark of Manchester, haberdasher, who bore no arms. W. H. PINCHBECK.

BOOK-TITLE MIS-TRANSLATED (12 S. vii. 371, 439).—I would suggest that 'M. Britling commence à voir clair' is not intended to be a translation of 'Mr. Britling sees it through,' but is simply the title given to the French version of Mr. Wells's book.

Titles are not always turned into their equivalent when books are translated into another language. Some time ago I read a translation of René Bazin's 'La Terre qui meurt,' but in English the book was called 'Autumn Glory.' This is not the only one of M. Bazin's works which has been given an English title quite different from the original. Victor Hugo's 'L'homme qui rit' became 'By Order of the King,' but the difficulty of finding an exact equivalent for 'Les Misérables' has resulted in translations of that great work being known by its original name.

Whether Maurice Barrés was responsible for the French title of Mr. Wells's book I do not know. But I think not. As I do not possess 'Mr. Britling' either in English or French I cannot state when the French translation appeared or by whom it was made, but in the *Revue hebdomadaire* of Sept. 7, 1918, is an article entitled 'L'âme anglaise vue par un Anglais,' the author of which (M. Gaston Rugeot) discusses Mr. Wells's book under the title of 'M. Britling commence à voir clair.' The expression "commence à voir clair" is a common

enough one in France, and represents, I think, a frame of mind in which one is shedding one's illusions as well as emerging from a state of mental confusion and obfuscation. The *Echo de Paris* of Nov. 10, 1918, published a cartoon by Abel Faivre showing the German delegates being led blindfolded to the allied lines to receive the terms of the Armistice. The expressive legend below the picture was "Enfin ! l'Allemagne voit clair !"

It so happens that I did not read Mr. Wells's story until after I was familiar with the title of the French version, and I am of opinion that the French title is a far better one than the original. Mr. Britling, as a matter of fact did not "see it through," as I understand that phrase. The book was written, if I remember aright, about half-way through the war, so, obviously, Mr. Britling could not see it through if "it" refers to the war. But he did begin to see daylight, if a colloquialism may be permitted. The meaning of things began to dawn upon him; in other words he commenced "à voir clair." The title seems to me to be very well chosen.

It is not always possible to "translate" a title, but when a book is called by another name in another language it should be made obligatory to give the original title as well. Great liberties are sometimes taken with the titles of French biographical and historical works. For instance, M. Philippe Gounard's 'Origines de la Légende Napoléonienne' (1906), which has for sub-title 'L'œuvre historique de Napoléon à Sainte Hélène,' appears in English dress as 'The Exile of St. Helena: the Last Phase in Fact and Fiction.' And M. Frédéric Loliée's 'Frère d'Empereur: le Duc de Morny et la Société du Second Empire' (1909), becomes 'Le Duc de Morny; the brother of an Emperor and the Maker of an Empire.' M. Loliée's title does not justify the addition of the words "and the maker of an Empire"; nor does his book, which deals with the social rather than with the political life of the Duke. And so one might go on multiplying examples of "mistranslated titles."

F. H. CHEETHAM.

With all respect to Mr. Wells and to your correspondents, I would assert that 'Mr. Britling commence à voir clair' expresses the point which Mr. Britling reaches. He does not "see it through" in the sense in which that phrase is used by the ordinary man.

Q. V.

SNUIPE IN BELGRAVE SQUARE (12 S. vii. 437).—I have come across two people, who could tell tales of the time when snipe were shot in parts of what is now the West of London. The following information appears to be well authenticated. About 1840 a certain youth who has been prepared for Woolwich, lived in lodgings in Kensington and used to walk along a lane, said still to exist (possibly Thistle Grove, which runs at right angles to the Brompton Road, not far from the Boltons) to a hamlet in the direction of Chelsea where his tutor was. Beyond the hamlet there was a marsh, haunted by ducks and snipe, and this was the youth's favourite resort in his leisure time.

Even now, I believe, inhabitants of Bayswater refer scornfully to the low-lying parts around South Kensington station as "the Marsh." T. PERCY ARMSTRONG.

In the 'Recollections of Lady Georgiana Peel' (1920), p. 110, the following passage occurs:—

"All round Belgrave Square and Sloane Square were absolute swamps, belonging to Lord Westminster and Lord Cadogan. In my father's youth when he was at school at Westminster, he remembered the great treat, of a half-holiday, was to go with the Grosvenor boys, who were also at the school, to shoot their father's snipe, which abounded in the marshes, where is now Belgrave Square. He remembered getting up to his waist in bog."

Earl Russell, better known as Lord John Russell, Lady Georgiana Peel's father, was at Westminster School, 1803 to 1804.

G. F. R. B.

SARAH WILKES (12 S. vii. 4, 12, 20).—Sarah Wilkes was the elder daughter of Israel Wilkes, the father of John Wilkes (1727-97), and therefore sister of that notorious politician. The 'D.N.B.' states that she was an eccentric recluse and the prototype of Miss Havisham in 'Great Expectations' (1861). In the 'Dickens Dictionary,' by A. J. Philip (1909), "Miss Havisham" is said to be the prototype of a "young lady" (real name not mentioned) who lived "in a house on the Kettle estate at New Town, Sydney, Australia," and whose story was told to Dickens. Sarah Wilkes lived for some time with her brother John at Aylesbury after his marriage with Mary Mead, and broke off all relations with him in 1754 (*vide* Alex. Carlyle 'Autobiography,' 1860, Ed. Burton). She died (spinster) about 1804, at or near Aylesbury (*vide* 'Life and Correspondence of J. W.,' by John Almon, 5 vols., 1805, and 'Wilkes,' by Gregory, 1888).

F. J. ELLIS.

## AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

(12 S. vii. 450.)

3. Call us not weeds, we are flow'rs of the sea—  
 "The short poem called 'Flowers of the Ocean', and beginning with the above line, has already been printed at 11 S. viii. 316. It is there said to occur in a volume by L. E. Aveline, 'The Mother's Fables,' published in 1861. The third line, however, is given as.

Our blush is as deep as the rose of thy bowers.

4. This couplet in the form—

Search the universe from Pole to Pole,  
 You'll find self-interest rules the whole.

Appeared at 10 S. ix. 29, where a correspondent asking for the source of these and two other lines observed that "these passages are not apparently in Pope, Swift, Churchill, or Johnson's translations of Juvenal." There has been no answer.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

## Notes on Books.

*William Bolts: a Dutch Adventurer under John Company.* By N. L. Hallward. (Cambridge University Press, 15s. net.)

THE personage with whose career we are occupied was born in Holland in 1735, came to England as a boy, spent some time in Lisbon (where he witnessed the earthquake of 1755) and, in November, 1759, was appointed a factor by the East India Company. He entered into a partnership with two members of Council, and so energetic, unscrupulous and successful was he that within a few years he had amassed a fortune of 90,000*l.* Ere long, however, he became obnoxious to the authorities not only by reason of oppressions and frauds upon the natives, and consequent complaints against him by the native rulers, but also on account of misdoings against the Company itself. He proved extremely hard to deal with, defying the President and Council, resisting with long-continued success their decision to send him back to Europe, and signaling himself at last by a bold overt attempt to stir up sedition in Calcutta. He affixed to the door of the Council House, as if he had been a sovereign, a proclamation inviting any who would to repair to his house, and there peruse, or make copies of, certain manuscripts throwing light on his relations with the Company, which, owing to the want of a printing-press in Calcutta, he had no means of circulating. He was, finally, expelled by force and then entered upon a long and bitter struggle with the Company in the course of which he published his book entitled 'Considerations on Indian Affairs, &c.' This made a great stir and was translated into French. Answered by Verelst himself in 'A View of the Rise, Progress and Present State of the English Government in Bengal'—it was continued by a rejoinder forming vol. ii. of the 'Considerations.'

The books were surrounded and followed by a turmoil of litigation, which broke the health and fortune of Verelst and reduced Bolts himself to bankruptcy, a situation in which he lost nothing either of his cunning or his spirit of enterprise.

Reverting to his character of a Dutchman he proceeded to Vienna, gained the goodwill of Maria Theresa and got himself made a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Imperial Army—his business being to command an expedition—attempting to get a footing in the East India Trade to the prejudice of the Company. He arrived at Surat, and soon entered into intrigues with a French adventurer at Poona. In these the French Consul at Surat soon became implicated, and an intercepted packet of the Consul's, directed to the Minister of Marine in Paris, furnishes much the most interesting matter contained in this volume. The packet includes letters dated from June to December, 1777, by various hands, and reveals clearly enough the French dealings with the Mahrattas, as also the part played by Mr. Bolts. As Director of the Imperial Company of Trieste Bolts succeeded in establishing three factories on the Malabar Coast, one on the Nicobar Islands and one at Delagoa. On his return to Europe his schemes were widely extended, with plentiful support from the Netherlands and Austria. They miscarried, however, through the intrigues of the Antwerp Directors against him. This brings the history of William Bolts to the year 1784. He lived till 1808—but of the last twenty-four years of his life virtually nothing is known.

This brief outline will show that the author of this book has good reason to say, as he does in his Preface, that the material with which he is dealing throws light on questions interesting to the general reader—such as the causes of the Patna Massacre and the unpopularity of "Nabobs," while it undoubtedly has considerable importance for the student of Anglo-Indian history in general and the East India Company in particular. His handling of the documents raises the question of the use of "sources." We have in William Bolts an individual of whom almost nothing is known except what is discreditable, and whose activities move for the most part in a sufficiently depressing sphere. His best exploits, if they have a touch of the romantic, also have a touch of sordid quality: many of them are sordid altogether. It is only his relations with India and Europe through India, only his function as illustrating an important and curious stage in the connexion of East and West, that can justify spending any time on him. But to bring out these connexions Mr. Hallward relies very largely on actual quotation from a somewhat narrowly restricted series of documents: so much so that some of his chapters are little more than chunks from this material scantily framed in a few explanatory sentences. This may be a tolerable method where the material itself is interesting, and the original wording vigorous, or at any rate pleasant to read, or, again, where the *ipsisima verba* of documents count for something. But it is not a tolerable method when the "sources" consist of masses [of the worst, and most lumbering of eighteenth-century English verbiage. We begin to think that, in biographical monographs, as in other historical writing, the choice lies between two plans. Either the historian should digest his material and arrange it and so give us a clear straightforward narrative having some pretence to style, and something of a *nise-en-scène* and an atmosphere (often overdone, but not, for that reason to be entirely omitted); or, if he holds a text

worth such treatment, he should print it with full annotation. A scissors-and-paste-book often bears witness to its compiler's scholarship but, it will defeat the best attempts at form and style and, when the matter in hand is dry and drab, as is the history of William Bolts, it is to form and style one must look to make a book "bite" the reader's mind.

We could have wished, then, that Mr. Hallward had more often trusted himself to paraphrase the documents he has chosen to make use of (most of these would have borne it easily), and also that he had enlarged a little more upon the general situation, so as to get some air and space in between these solid masses. But we acknowledge gratefully our indebtedness to him for placing the essentials of the material he has worked over within reach of students, to whom they have hitherto not been readily accessible.

*Occultists and Mystics of all Ages.* By Ralph Shirley. (William Rider & Sons, 4s. 6d.)

A STUDY of occultists covering a period of 1,900 years in less than 200 pages is necessarily superficial. And in dealing with the seers of Greece and Rome, Mr. Shirley assumes knowledge not possessed by the ordinary reader without offering any fresh suggestion to the student. The subjects chosen for the latter portion of the book lend themselves to lighter treatment. Michael Scot, the Wizard of the Middle Ages, is given to us in vivid outline; Paracelsus—to those who may have known him only through Browning—ceases to be the elusive figure pursued through the five books of the poem that bears his name, and becomes a historical personage. And in both sketches we are shown the early evidence of powers that are baffling modern scientists. It seems clear that Scot the Wizard was in fact an adept in hypnotism, and that Paracelsus practised faith-healing, while in Emmanuel Swedenborg we find a potential leader of psychical research. The value of the book is its suggestiveness.

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G. BALDWIN BROWN.  
BRUCE DICKINS.

The University, Edinburgh.

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## Notes.

## AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

I AM enclosing a photograph of an unpublished letter from Sir Walter Scott, which I thought might be of interest to readers of 'N. & Q.' It was written to my grandfather, then living in Ireland, but to whom or what the letter refers I cannot say, and should be very glad if anyone could tell me. I fancy the lady mentioned was of the Murray family, for my grandfather was descended from a daughter of Col. Adam Murray (the hero of the siege of Londonderry). We have the snuff-box King William III. gave him at the Battle of the Boyne. He also used to say one of his forebears named Kennedy was attainted after the rebellion of '15 or '45, when he fled from Scotland to the north of Ireland and assumed the name of Wilson. I fancy Sir Walter Scott's letter had reference to some peerage in dispute at this time, and to which my grandfather imagined he might have some claim.

SIR

You are heartily wellcome to any gossiping information which I may have concerning your enquiries only I am living much retired and apart from the records which you ought to consult if your genealogical enquiries are serious.

I know the family of Murray of Philiphaugh perfectly well. What remains of the estate is in the hands of Mr. Murray who succeeded to the family property about a year ago. I knew his brother very well. Their fathers embarrassments caused the property to be sold which was a good one. What remains is the single farm of Philiphaugh about £800 yearly. They are a family of great antiquity and distinction in Ettrick forest and were hereditary sheriffs of that district till the office was new modelled in the 1748 when they were deprived of the jurisdiction. They are certainly not descended from the Duke of Athole and I suppose would hardly take such a descent as a compliment. They claim a right of chiefship of their own and I believe very justly. There is an ancient tradition describing them as spring[ing] from an outlawed Murray who held out in Ettrick forest against [the King of] Scotland as [?and] was admitted to feu conditions. There is a song about this which I published many years since in a collection of such things called the Minstrelsy of the Scottish border. I have known the family for many years and my mother used to talk of some cousinship which that excellent lady carried to a distance unthought in these days. I am now writing within four or five miles miles (*sic*) of Hangingshaw. I looked into Sir Robert Douglas Baronage of Scotland but could not find Robert the defender of Derry. I remark about the period a Colonel John but Douglas is frequently inaccurate. I conclude when the proprietor comes to live as he now proposes at his estate here he will be acquainted with me and may if you desire it be able to explain the connexion. As however this gentleman has been long out of the country he may be perhaps more indifferent on the subject than an old-fashioned person like myself.

There was an elopement of a Lady of the Cassilis family a wife not a daughter which is celebrated in tradition and is sung to a beautiful melody. Her gallant was a certain Johnie Faa captain of a band of gipsies. The incensed earl seized on the whole band and put them to death. The ghastly faces which surround the old tower at Maybole are said to represent the gay deceiver and his crew. They seem ordinary architraves [*sic*, by a slip for corbels] supporting an architrave. Nor did I hear of any body who could point out the peccant Lady Cassilis with precision though there is a portrait shewn as hers in the palace of Holyrood. At any rate she has nothing to do with the story connected with your family story.

I saw as you mention that Lady Mordington and Lady Cassilis made claims of peerage to intimidate the police officers to intrude upon the gaming parties. The House of Peers declared against sustaining such a claim. This was in 1745. But I know nothing of the fate of Lady Elizabeth daughter of the gambling lady save that she certainly existed. So that really I can give you little account of the matters in which you are so laudably interested.

If the Elopement of Lady Elizabeth had been more ancient a very active explainer of antiquities might suppose it was confounded in popular tradition with its prototype that of her ancestress and Johnie faa the gipsy King and the name of Fa occurring in the one story and Foix in the other might have been quoted as to show an unusual perversion of a fact in the mouth of vulgar tradition. But the difference of the dates renders this impossible which is not very probable at any rate so the frail Lady Cassilis must be left in her obscurity.

I have little acquaintance with Ayrshire genealogy nor do I make genealogy of any kind my pursuit, except as a branch of antiquity. This must be an apology for the imperfect information herein contained as my hands which are a little sore must excuse my bad writing. If I light on anything more to the purpose I will have pleasure in transmitting it.

Sir

Your most obedient  
humble Servant

Abbotsford, 7 December, 1830. WALTER SCOTT.

By Melrose.

To Robert Siminton Wilson, Esq.

VIOLET WILSON.

2 Bevington Road, Oxford.

#### NOLA: CNOLLARE: PULSARE.

In all the books that I have been able to consult, whether works on campanology or general dictionaries, the word *nola* (whatever may be its real origin) is treated as meaning a "bell," a small bell in comparison with *campana*, which means a large one. On this point it will probably suffice to refer, without quotation, to Mr. H. B. Walters's 'Church Bells of England,' pp. 2-4, and to Du Cange, under "Nola." But in the Winchester College Accounts of the latter half of the sixteenth century *nola* appears to be used, not for a bell in itself, but for some particular part of a bell or for some mechanism connected with it. Here are three examples:—

"Item Edmundo fabro ferrario pro compositione de novo unius nola pro magna campane et pro reparanda nola quarte campane, xviiiis." (1572-3.)

"Item fabro ferrario pro compositione ly staple t emendatione nola magne campane, vis. viiij." (1577-8.)

"Item pro nola pro parva campana ponderante 13 li., pretium ponderis vid., vis. vid." (1579-80.)

I shall be glad to learn for certain the meaning of *nola* in these entries. The following points may be mentioned:—

1. One campanologist has already advised me privately that the word here probably

indicates the clapper, especially as a clapper weighing thirteen pounds would be suitable for a *parva campana*; but as he is not aware of the word having been used in that sense, apart from our Accounts, I feel justified in submitting the matter to 'N. & Q.'

2. Some of the Colledge bells are, and probably have always been, clock-bells, the hours and quarters being struck and chimed upon them. This matter seems to be referred to in the first of the following entries of 1636-7, and I add the second from desire to have "ly boolinge" explained to me:—

Powell pro aptando ly Hammar ad			
4tam campanam	..	..	0 2 0
Eidem pro ly boolinge the greate Bell			
clapper	..	..	0 8 0

Is it possible that the *nola* of 1579-80 was the same thing as the hammer of 1636-7?

3. *Nola* does not seem to occur in our Accounts of the fifteenth century (I have a fairly complete transcript of all the bell entries for that century), but "claper" or "clapyr" occurs about nine times between 1450 and 1500. In 'Promptorium Parvulorum' (Camden Soc.) *batillus* is given as the Latin equivalent for "clapyr of a bell," but *batillus* is not used in the Accounts, so far as I am aware.

4. In connexion with the use of *nola* in Elizabethan times, I have been referred to the late Dr. Raven's comment on *enolare* ('Bells of England,' p. 322), but that seems, on investigation, to be a purely imaginary verb, as I will now explain.

5. Thomas Hearne, in his 'Collection of Curious Discourses' (1720), p. 305, quoted from an old manuscript "de officiis Osney," a passage relating to the bells of that Abbey which bore such delightful names:—

"Finito *Agnus Dei* cnollentur Douce, Clement & Austin, & post missam per non magnum spacium pulsetur.—Et notandum quod semper post magnam missam pulsetur Hautcecler, ad completorium Gabriel et Jon."

Peck copied this passage from Hearne into his 'Desiderata Curiosa,' lib. vi., no. xxi. §§ 21, 22 (edit. 1779, p. 225), and Dr. Raven quoted it from Peck, but unfortunately quoted it incorrectly, converting "cnollentur" into "enollentur." Hence his comment ran:—

"Here there is a plain distinction drawn between the verbs *enollare* and *pulsare*, the former denoting the tolling by 'clocking,' and the latter a blow from outside the bell—at least so it seems to me."

"Clocking" or "clapping" is "an illegitimate method of chiming," the rope being hitched round the "flight" of the clapper (see Mr. Walters, p. 73).

6. The verb *enollare*, being non-existent, cannot help us to *nola*; nor seemingly does *cnollare*, which is not a word recognized in Du Cange, and would appear to be merely a Latinized form of the English "knoll," as used, for instance, by Shakespeare:—

If ever been where bells are knoll'd to church.

Dr. Raven did, indeed, suggest (p. 10) that:—

"There can hardly be a doubt that *nola* is akin to 'knoll,' 'knell,' and like forms in German."

But this suggestion receives no countenance from anything in Skeat's 'Dictionary' or in the 'N.E.D.' under "knell" or "knoll," words which seem to be allied in origin to "knock" (see "cnollin" in Statmann's 'Middle English Dict.,' by Bradley).

7. Whatever may really be the distinction between *cnollare* and *pulsare* as used in the Oseney manuscript, Dr. Raven's comment on *pulsare* cannot be applied universally. *Pulso* is the word given in 'Prompt. Parv.' for "ryngin' bellys," and it is the only word that I can find in our College Accounts for producing sounds from bells. Here are two examples taken from widely different times:—

"In solut pro iii. cordulis emptis pro campanis pendentibus in campanile pulsandis, iis. viiij." (1398-9.)

"Pulsantibus campanas in victoriam imaginariam, 00 : 02 : 06." (1708-9.)

I am not suggesting that the methods of ringing did not alter from time to time, but that *pulsare* included the use of the clapper and was not limited to "blows from outside the bell." Usually, when "knolling" is contrasted with "ringing," the distinction lies in the slowness and solemnity of the knolling.

8. While searching in vain for *nola* in printed accounts, I found in 'Durham Account Rolls' (Surtees Soc.) vol. ii. p. 403 (Sacrist's rolls: church expenses, 1412-13): "Pro reparacione del knoll et bakyngrnrs, 3s."

This is cited in the 'N.E.D.' under "Knoll, sb. 2," as meaning "a large bell, a church bell, obsolete." But the entry is sufficiently obscure to justify hesitation about accepting this explanation of it.

H. C.

Winchester College.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE ALDEBURGH RECORDS.—I.

(See *ante*, pp. 141, 184, 225, 287, 327, 366, 402, 443.)

### CHAMBERLAIN'S ACCOUNT-BOOKS.

1589-1590.

A great deal of correspondence occurs about this time about the inroad of the sea, and a Yarmouth man (an expert evidently) is employed to make some groynes.

The entry of the "marieinge stoole" is uncommon.

1589

Other genall Receipts dewe in the said yere 1590 as in other yeres before (videlt).  
 Receyved for a fryeing panne . . . . . x<sup>d</sup>  
 of willm Skurton for a litle Brasse pott that was Robte Wards . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>  
 of maye the Gelder for an escape into the Towne marshe w<sup>th</sup> his horse . . . . . xii<sup>d</sup>  
 of John writte for an escape of his horse into the towne marshe . . . . . iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
 of Rog Thompson for Trespas of 28 bullocks in the Towne marshe . . . . . iiiij<sup>s</sup> viiiij<sup>d</sup>  
 of John Fiske for a doble pistolle . . . . . xii<sup>s</sup>  
 of willm Shippman of Sizewell for layeing his shipp at Slatuinge . . . . . vi<sup>s</sup> viiiij<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for vi peny nayles . . . . . i<sup>d</sup>  
 for pfumes and Franckinsence . . . . . xiiiij<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for a shodd sholve for Benedicke . . . . . viij<sup>d</sup>  
 To Eves for matts for the Church . . . . . xiii<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
 To John Browne for Tryminge the quenes arnes . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup>  
 To Thomas Dowe for bricke and mendinge the Crosse . . . . . viiiij<sup>d</sup>  
 To Skomsbye for whippinge of Gonrad . . . . . iij<sup>d</sup>  
 for Beere spent on the Towne halle . . . . . iij<sup>d</sup>  
 for Chargs at ypswiche the 30 of marche 90 towards burie assizes at o' Cominge in for bread beere and fyer . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
 for Dyett the same nighte . . . . . xiiiij<sup>s</sup>  
 for horsemeat the same nighte . . . . . xvi<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 for a Servissee book . . . . . vi<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
 for Bere and candle spent on the Towne hall on the Ellecon Daye . . . . . viij<sup>d</sup>  
 for 200 6<sup>d</sup> nayles for the Towne house . . . . . xiiij<sup>d</sup>  
 To old Blowers for chargs when he went to have the bells Cast . . . . . xiiij<sup>d</sup>  
 for one pound of Candles on the Cronnacion daye w<sup>th</sup> the old Blowers hadd . . . . . iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
 To m<sup>r</sup> Foxe and palm the plum for 734 pound waite of leade at 1<sup>s</sup> the hundred vi<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>d</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
 To palm more the same tyme for layeing the same . . . . . x<sup>s</sup>

1590

p<sup>d</sup> for whippinge of the Fellows . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Eldersleve for makinge of a boke and for a passport makinge for Hardell pole and whippinge of the same fellow . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Thoms Birde for keapinge of ould prophet . . . . . xxiiij<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Bett Nobes for hir childs learinge . . . . . iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for a paire of hosen and a paire of shone . . . . . xv<sup>s</sup>

p<sup>d</sup> to the man that came from yarmouth that shall make the Jetes. x<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Birds wyfe for keapinge of Father prophet . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Durrants wyfe for watchinge of Father profet . . . . . iii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for Candell & other things for Father prophet . . . . . vi<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for father prophets sheeto . . . . . ii<sup>s</sup> ii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for victalls that ded wathe him . . . . . vi<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for paments for the Churche . . . . . xx<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for laieinge of the same paments . . . . . vi<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to the widowe upsones for her Childs Sko-linge . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup>  
 (several entries " the like.")  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Francis Forman for an ell of Canvas to make a shirte for wards boie . . . . . xiiii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for three quarters of Canvas for two Mooth<sup>r</sup>s upperbodies . . . . . ix<sup>d</sup>  
 To Henry Jonson for his litor when the Marie gould went forthe . . . . . viii<sup>s</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for a matt for the marieinge stoole . . . . . vii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to the same man (Wright) for ridinge to yarmouthe for the Jettie man . . . . . v<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for aloode of Orford Stoun . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to the wedowe page for breadee when we went apambulacon . . . . . x<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to the Quenes plaiers . . . . . xl<sup>s</sup>  
 (a lot of work done about the " Jettie.")  
 Paid to hym that was the m<sup>r</sup> workman (Jetty work) . . . . . xx<sup>s</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> more to him . . . . . xxx<sup>s</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to the same man for a monthe & a Daie of his thre men and one fortnight for him self . . . . . v<sup>ii</sup> vii<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to the same man for his wages . . . . . x<sup>ii</sup>

1591

The entry of xi<sup>s</sup>. paid to "pytt" for the surgeon's "boord" is rather perplexing. Does this mean the surgeon's "wurste" or keeping—or does it refer to an operating table?

To her Ma<sup>s</sup> plaiers the xi<sup>th</sup> of October, 1592. . . . . xx<sup>s</sup>  
 To my Lorde Morlies men the same tyme . . . . . x<sup>s</sup>  
 To Cocker for worke done at the Churche . . . . . viii<sup>d</sup>  
 To Skrutton for worke done at the Churche . . . . . iii<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup>  
 To Griffenne for brede and wine for the comunione . . . . . xlix<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup>  
 To the quenes plaiers . . . . . xx<sup>s</sup>  
 (Lot of work by masons and others at the Church).  
 p<sup>d</sup> for makinge the clock to go upon the Steple . . . . . xxiii<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup>  
 To a woman that healed Tailors wyfe . . . . . xx<sup>s</sup>  
 To a Surgeon for healinge of Tailors wife . . . . . viii<sup>d</sup>  
 To pytt for the Surgions boord . . . . . xi<sup>s</sup>  
 To my Lorde Admyralls plaiers . . . . . x<sup>s</sup>  
 To the plumere for torninge of iiiii Corsses of leade in the Churche Roffe . . . . . viii<sup>s</sup>  
 (lead bought at Halesworth for the Church iii<sup>ii</sup> xvii<sup>s</sup>).  
 To the plumere for viii<sup>ii</sup> of soldere . . . . . v<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for mendinge the Easte Churche windowe . . . . . ii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> for pentessinge the Stalls and mendinge the Railles in the market . . . . . xi

To Thoms Grene for mendinge the town Childrens shone . . . . . v<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to Blowers for beryeinge of two men by the Sea drowned . . . . . xii<sup>d</sup>  
 p<sup>d</sup> to him more for burieinge and Ringinge the bell for Margaret Foster . . . . . viii<sup>d</sup>  
 paid wiilm Gildersleve for burieinge of her . . . . . vi<sup>d</sup>

NOTE AT END OF BOOK.

m<sup>d</sup> that Francis Forman Deputere by m<sup>r</sup> Richard Browne gent ded tendere and paie the xix<sup>th</sup> Daie of October 1592 in the markett Crosse of Aldeburgh vii<sup>ii</sup>, into the hands of Francis Foxe to the use of John Hellwis (two other entries).

ARTHUR T. WINN.

Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

AN ITALIAN LITERARY REPUBLIC IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY:

LUDOVICO ANTONIO MURATORI.

In previous articles attention has been drawn to the peculiar activity of the early Settecento in literary criticism and especially in the theory of poetry. But the eighteenth-century critics were not content with mere enunciation of theory, they desired to see it actually realized if not in creative at least in instructive work. The consequence was that while poetry languished through lack of a sympathetic atmosphere and through exhaustion of the old forms, old subjects, old impulses, the critics themselves, ever keen to notice such langour in creative literature, set out to create an atmosphere, an *ambiente*. We might see in this one of the prime motives for the creation of the Arcadia. The *salons* of France were undoubtedly of importance in this gathering of brilliant churchmen at Rome under the patronage of Queen Christina of Sweden. But one can find no trace of direct imitation, and in the early eighteenth century the power of the French *salons* had declined, before coming again into greater brilliancy at the end of the century. The creation of the Arcadia could only be termed at best a modification of existing academies, like the Accademia della Crusca, in a more generous, more definitely literary direction. As a school of poets or dramatists it had no value and, with the possible exception of Alessandro Guidi, produced no writer of original power.

To realize a more genuine literary academy Muratori outlined a scheme in a small book published in Naples in 1703, 'I Primi Disegni della Repubblica Letteraria'

which even now presents many points of interest to the critic and educationalist. The conditions ruling in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries bear no resemblance to modern conditions but theoretically Muratori's ideas may have considerable value in directing attention to what amounts to an Italian version of the French Academy, and what we desire to establish at the present time with our various literary fellowships—a school, that is, of authors absolutely free to devote their lives to literature. Such a school formed the centre of discussion in eighteenth-century Italy: a few years after the publication of Muratori's work, a 'Sistema d'una novella Società letteraria'—as proposed by Brencmanno and Massone—appeared. From those beginnings to the creation of a left wing in the original Arcadia by Gravina—to a second Arcadia with Metastasio as its leading light—to the various groups which constituted the Caffé, Conciatore and other Romantic *cénacles*, the literary history of the Settecento is largely a history of societies projected, realized, abandoned.

Muratori's republic is described in a series of letters now contained in the complete edition of his correspondence edited by Matteo Campori (1901- ). I shall give a translation of the most notable points in each letter since this is a matter which requires little elucidation beyond that contained in the letters themselves.

The decree which created the "Republic" was drawn up on Apr. 2, 1703, and the first members enrolled were Alessandro Guidi, Antonio Magliabecchi, Anton Maria Salvini, Apostolo Zeno, Benedetto Bacchini, Benedetto Menzini, Francesco Lemene, Giusto Fontanini, Vincenzo Filicaia—the most notable poets and critics of the period. The "Leggi e Governo della Repubblica Letteraria Italiana" came into existence shortly after. Thus, even if the "Republic" lasted a very short time, it was actually realized and as such must be included in any true literary history of the eighteenth century. The "Republic" was to be divided into five regions or provinces—Reale (Naples and Sicily), Pontifizia (Papal States), Etrusca (Tuscany), Veneta (Venice), Lombarda (Lombardy and the North).

To A. N. N., Aug. 12, 1703.

"You must know that I have discussed our league several times with . . . and, as a generous prince, he has never let me go away without promises, more than hopes, of helping our Caraccian ideas. . . . (He said) 'Well, how is your

Platonic Republic?' 'Sir,' I replied, 'the poor creature is waiting to emerge from the depths of the Moon to live here below where food and drink is plentiful. . . . The literary world desires yourself and other princes to keep literary men in their service, protect them or help them in the honest pursuit of letters so that they may be distinguished from inferiors or from those lacking in magnificence and opulence. . . . I shall only say that the most famous heroes, the most celebrated kings would now lie buried in oblivion if our letters had not kept them in life, their name and great actions, I shall say that being alone the Mæcenas of literary men is enough to immortalise a Prince and that all the greater heroes have taken care chiefly to favour and reward letters, knowing well that this was the only way to be kept in vivid remembrance by posterity. . . . [The republic should be supported by a generous prince with a rich library kept up at his own expense.] According to the ideal of this generous prince those "letterati" would only be obliged to study in rivalry, incite others to study for the glory and advancement of letters and to publish within every three years some book or study. [The members should be several "letterati" with a minimum of ten.] I would wish two of them excellent in poetry and in eloquence to make them capable of writing poems and essays according to need and one at least of them should write histories; two for natural philosophy and medicine, two for astronomy, geography or mathematics; two others should be distinguished theologians learned in ecclesiastical history and erudition, two in Oriental languages and secular knowledge. . . . The library would be always open to them and should be increased by new and most useful and necessary books. . . . If we could find four or five other Princes, behold then our Republic which begins to take the place in Parnassus of that of ancient Rome."

Ad Antonio Magliabecchi in Firenze,  
XII Kal. Quinctilii MDCCIII.

"Sed ut ad Scientias ac Artes instaurandas et augendas, homines compellamus, præter ipsam rei honestatem, et delectationem, alia, mediis fiduis, sunt incitamenta adhibenda. Certe quum sit in plurimorum manu Scientiis ac eruditioni operam dare, paucos tamen properantes juvenias, quamquam certa sit omnibus in earum possessione delectatio. Contra vera da mihi fautores ingenuos, da opum et honorum proposita præmia: et complures intuebere veluti oestro percitos ad Scientias convolare, atque in iis mirum in modum progredi."

Agli Arconti della repubblica letteraria d'Italia, Mar. 16, 1704.

(Muratori thanks the Arconti or princely patrons for their kindness but counsels prudence and concealment.) "It would be better to keep hidden and unpublished this great design—until our Republic is assured of the goodwill of the studious, well arranged, well furnished with regulations and prepared to show in the first year of publication its fecundity in many a weighty and important volume. We imagine and desire above all things that the matter of Patrons should be settled, since it appears to us that in

it lies the most solid basis for the contemplated law."

A. N. N., Mar. 16, 1704.

"I chased away the evil spirit in these poets when I let them know the determination of the Republic to restore the practise of crowning the worthiest and with honours hitherto unknown. . . . I have here the design of a great hall which I would like to add from the gardens towards the East, to be called the Hall of Honour. Perfect as it will be, still more perfect will be the portraits of all those whom you name patrons and we shall hang them in all solemnity one day in the room with a festival made splendid to attract many spectators. . . . We shall only welcome to the Republic men already famous through published books and great learning. Then in the same function we shall distribute several gold medals to those patrons who will have brought most benefit to letters or gained most credit with their books in that year. And in this way we shall prepare for future students a delightful history and a fine example to be followed in study."

Ai generosi letterati d'Italia Modena, 1705.

(Muratori attacks existing academies.) "Can you tell them why such academies have been instituted, what profit, what improvement they bring to the city, to letters? The aim may have been most noble but one cannot say truthfully that the fruit corresponds to the intention. —Discussions for the most part of a trifling nature, devoted almost always to love-affairs. . . . We certainly would not like to have the Academies abolished but improved; we would like them to be not only pleasing to the ears but also useful to the minds of both speaker and audience. It would be a better thing for our Academies if we treated seriously in them arts and sciences without seeking for empty applause and approval from the crowd—only for our own good and the good of letters. . . . We can affirm quite frankly with the concurrence of the *Olttramontani* that Italy was the seat and realm of letters when the heritage of Greece passed to Rome. . . . But in the previous century [*i.e.*, the 17th] Italy, I don't know how, allowed herself to be deprived by other nations certainly not of letters but of the merit of preeminence in letters and blindly permitted other nations more fortunate but not more talented to precede her on the way of glory which she had formerly pointed out. (Muratori attributes this to sheer laziness.) We would like to waken up drowsy geniuses, give courage and stimuli to those already awake and on the move and we therefore beg all to join forces in a glorious wager. (He desires to gather all those academies into one, the object of which would be to perfect the Arts and Sciences with demonstration and correction of abuses and inculcation of truth.) The field is vast and we might say almost infinite but divided into innumerable parts according to genius and ability, it will be able to produce without fail the noblest fruits and a rich banquet. This would be a Union, a Republic, a League of the most estimable Italian men of letters of every condition and degree and professors of any Liberal Art or Science, the aim of which would be the reform and increase of those Arts and Sciences

for the glory of Italy, for the public and private good. From your letters hope for greatest benefit; the Sciences and Arts stretch out their hands to you, begging you to strengthen their power and their reputation. Great praise, great consolation is known to oneself but far greater praise lies in conversion into another one's own knowledge."

With this appeal we may terminate the extracts from Muratori's correspondence, but weight must also be laid on his insistence on the creation of new *Licei*, election of lecturers and teachers, with prizes and honorary degrees to the studious who have attained highest excellence not only in teaching but in learning sciences—a doctrine that might well be put into practice now.

HUGH QUIGLEY.

The University, Glasgow.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: NINETEENTH-CENTURY CHANGES.—The shadow of replacements and changes at this Cathedral have not detracted from its popular esteem, apparently, as the building generally remains much as it was left on completion; occasional alterations matter very little. The provision of the Reredos in 1888 was the subject of vehement protest and I think I am correct in attributing the setting up of the remarkable effigy of Dr. Donne to this date. Until then it formed part of the remains of the old Cathedral "preserved in a niche at the East End." I quote from one of the many pamphlets of the 'Dimensions and Curiosities' provided for sale by the showmen-vergers.

Early in the nineteenth century a scaffolding and studio was temporarily erected to enable a panoramic view of the metropolis to be painted, and later a survey was made for the Board of Ordinance from this advantageous position. Apparently, the purpose of the scaffolding was to replace the ball and cross, and before me is a handbill dated July, 1821, of the new ball and cross being exhibited at the Concert Room, 71 and 72 St. Martin's Lane. The exhibitor informs us that the height of this "National Curiosity" is 23 ft. and weight 7 tons. He concludes his appeal:—

"As there is no possibility of approaching to view this National curiosity when once placed upon the Cathedral, and as the present opportunity will be of short duration, in order to gratify the scientific admirers of architecture, every admission ticket of one Shilling will admit the Bearer a second time."

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

## A FEW WARWICKSHIRE FOLK-SAYINGS.—

A sly sow eats all the wash.  
It is time to cut withies when the leaves are as big  
as mouse's ears. Ilmington.

Hot cross bun rime : local variant :—

One a penny, two a penny, hot cross buns  
If your daughters wont eat 'em give 'em to your  
sons

If you hav'nt any of those pretty little elves  
What can you do better than eat 'em y'rselfes.  
Ilmington.

Want of thrift :—

More dogs than hogs more horses than cows,  
more women than men  
That man may get rich—but the Lord knows when.  
Ilmington.

Snail ! snail ! put out your horn  
Then I'll give you a barley corn.  
When I brew or when I bake  
Then I'll give you a barley cake. Ilmington.

A much married man (he had in all three  
wives, and survived), summed them up :—

God bless Pitchitee-patch.

Likewise Save-all

And the devil take Tear-all.

From Alderminster, 1912.

The idle housewife :—

Come day go day

God send pay day. Newbold-on-Stour, 1912.

or God send Sunday. Brailes, 1912.

Apples :—

At Michelmas and a little before  
Away goes the apple, along with the core,  
At Christmas and a little bit arter  
A crab in the hedge is worth looking after.  
Newbold-on-Stour.

Early apples 'do not make y<sup>r</sup> belly ache if they've  
been christened (*i. e.* after St. Swithun's day).  
Halford.

Burial custom :—

Thomas Harvey of Whichford possesses a sheet  
made of hand woven linen, which had been many  
generations in the family. It had a narrow strip  
of lace down the centre and a similar strip on the  
pillow to match. When laid out the two strips  
were arranged to form a cross and served as a pall  
for single persons for which purpose it was borrowed  
when occasion arose. Whichford.

Churning rime, spoken to the accompani-  
ment of a poker stamped on the ground :—

Churn milk, churn,  
Come butter come  
The great bull of Banbury  
Shant have none.

Communicated by an old lady of 74, whose  
mother used it.

The refusal of milk to "come" was attri-  
buted to bewitchment. The cure was usually  
two half crowns thrown into the church, but  
in bad cases the witch was removed by a  
good stirring with a red hot poker. This was  
done within living memory at Ilmington and  
elsewhere. Ettington and Ilmington.

J HARVEY BLOOM.

## A NOTE ON SAMUEL PEPYS'S 'DIARY.'—

Several references occur in the Diary to one  
Nan Pepys described as of Worcestershire  
and also as Pepys' "cozen," though of course  
this term was loosely used at that period.  
Her name does not occur in any of the  
published pedigrees, but it is possible that  
some reader of 'N. & Q.' may be able to throw  
additional light upon her identity. In  
1660 Pepys wrote :—

"This morning came Nan Pepys' husband  
Mr. Hall to see me being lately come to town.  
Had never seen him before. I took him to the  
Swan tavern with Mr. Eglin and there drank our  
morning draught."

Then in June, 1662 :—

"After I was abed and asleep, a note came  
from my brother Tom to tell me that my cozen  
Anne Pepys of Worcestershire, her husband is  
dead and she married again, and her second  
husband in in town and intends to come and see  
me to-morrow. But he did not come till three  
days later on a Sunday when to church in the  
morning and home to dinner where come my  
brother Tom and Mr. Fisher, my cozen Nan  
Pepys second husband, who I perceived is a very  
good-humoured man and an old cavalier. Made  
as much of him as I could, and were merry, and  
am glad she hath light of so good a man."

And in November, 1667, he wrote :—

"My cozen Roger did tell me of a bargain  
I may have in Norfolk that my cozen Nan  
Pepys is going to sell, the title whereof is very  
good, and the pennyworth is also good enough,  
but it is out of the way of my life so shall never  
enjoy it, nor it may be see it, and so I shall have  
nothing to do with it."

Evidently, therefore, Samuel Pepys was  
more or less intimate with Nan Pepys, who  
presumably belonged to the family of Pepys  
who held property, at all events from 1585  
to 1688, at South Creake near to Fakenham  
in Norfolk, and were there as early as the  
fourteenth century, a family from which  
Samuel Pepys himself descended. I cannot  
find that any complete pedigree of these  
Norfolk Pepys has been published, though  
a John Pepys married Anne, the daughter  
of Terry Walpole of Houghton. It is,  
however, to be presumed that Nan Pepys  
bore the name of Pepys before her marriages.

In the volume entitled 'Pepysiana' Mr.  
Wheatley conjectures that Nan Pepys may  
have had some connexion, possibly as her  
daughter, with Anne the wife of John  
Pepys *alias* Peakes of South Littleton in  
Worcestershire near to Evesham, adminis-  
tration of whose will was granted to her  
husband. A date is given, namely May,  
1660, but it is not quite clear whether this  
was the date of the execution of the will or  
of its being proved, nor did Mr. Wheatley

record where the will was proved, and I have not found it. It is not at Worcester, where the probate of wills was suspended from 1651, nor at Oxford nor at Canterbury.

Somewhere about 1680 a John Peakes was renting a tenement and garden from Francis Taylor, the squire of South Littleton. Incidentally, the name Pepys *alias* Peakes may throw light upon the pronunciation of the name Pepys.

There is another link, albeit of the slightest, between Samuel Pepys and this village of South Littleton. After Pepys' death Dean Hicke, a non-juror, who buried Pepys, wrote to Dr. Arthur Charlett announcing the death of "your and my good friend Mr. Pepys," and Dr. Arthur Charlett, who was the Master of University College, Oxford, was one of those who received a mourning ring. Now the Charlett family for some generations was associated with South Littleton, and some of them are buried in the next village. Moreover, Dr. Charlett was a first cousin of Francis Taylor the squire, and the latter's son when at Oxford lodged with Dr. Charlett. On the other hand Dr. Charlett's name does not occur in the Diary, so it is to be presumed that his acquaintance with Pepys took place in the thirty years during which Pepys lived after discontinuing the Diary. Dr. Arthur Charlett was Chaplain to the King, 1697-1716, so he may have met Pepys in London and not through any Worcestershire connexion.

CHARLES S. TOMES, LL.D., F.R.S.

"IN LOVE WITH LOVE."—St. Augustine says in his 'Confessions,' iii. 1:—

"Nondum amabam, et amare amabam.... Quarebam quid amarem, amans amare." This was translated by William Watts in 1631 (see 'Loeb's Classical Library,' London, 1912, vol. i. p. 99):—

"I was not in love as yet, yet I loved to be in love.... I sought about for something to love, loving still to be in love."

I venture to suggest that the meaning is rather: "I was not in love as yet, but I was in love with love.... I wanted something to love, being in love with love."

When does the phrase "in love with love" first appear in English:

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

A SHERIFF'S POST.—Things have their genealogy as well as persons, and sometimes they have quite a long pedigree. In 'Twelfth-Night,' I. v., Malvolio tells Olivia

that Viola will "stand at your door like a sheriff's post." Steevens the commentator says that it was the custom for the sheriff to have large posts set up at his door, on which originally kings' proclamations and other public acts were affixed. These posts are evidently the ancestors of the notice-boards which can be seen to-day at the entrance to every house wherein a village policeman lives. S. H. A. 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.

DEATH OF QUEEN ANNE.—*The Kensington News*, July 31, 1914, has the following special article entitled 'Kensington Palace 200 years ago':—

"Queen Anne died here at 7.30 o'clock on Sunday morning, 1st August, 1714. When she was dying Mr. Scott of Brotherstown, a Colonel of the Guards, was on guard at the Palace that night in which the Queen died. He went to Dr. Arbuthnot, one of the Queen's physicians, and desired the doctor 'to tell him whenever the Queen was dead'; but the doctor told him 'that he durst not.' Upon this the colonel desired the doctor 'to let him know by the sign of putting to the window a white handkerchief,' to which the doctor agreed. As soon as the Queen was dead, Dr. Arbuthnot gave the sign, upon which the colonel went to the Earl-Marischal's house and desired him to see him immediately. The servant told the colonel 'that he was forbid to admit any person to his lordship till his bell was rung, as he was late up the night before, and it was yet very early in the morning': but the colonel insisted upon being admitted, as he had matters of great consequence to communicate to his lordship. He locked the room door, and then awaked his lordship and desired him 'to rise immediately and proclaim the King, as the Queen (his sister) was dead, which none out of the palace knew but him.' His lordship said 'there might be danger in doing it,' but the colonel said 'there would be none, if they did it without loss of time.' He assured his lordship 'if he would draw out the Guards immediately and proclaim the King (James Stuart) at Charing Cross, he knew the Duke of Ormonde was ready to do the same at the head of the Army, and that he would take upon himself to secure the Tower'; but his lordship remained quite obstinate and said 'that it might cost them their lives if they failed in the attempt.' But the colonel repeated his assurance 'that there was not the least fear if done immediately,' and 'although they lost their lives, it was losing them in an honourable way,' and 'gave his word of honour that if they were brought to a trial, he would do



all in his power to save his lordship's life, and would declare when on the scaffold, that it was by his persuasion his lordship did it, he being a young man.' But all to no purpose, he remained quite obstinate and would do nothing, at which the colonel left him in a great passion. This conference was not known until some years afterwards, and was admitted by the Earl-Marischal to Mr. Irvine of Brackly. It is difficult to say why so determined a man as Colonel Scott should be entirely swayed by the decision of the Earl-Marischal of Scotland, seeing his palace guard were on English ground and the Commander-in-Chief of the English Army affected to be willing to do the same. The truth is that everyone of the Jacobites wished the Proclamation to be hazarded by someone rather than himself. The guard on the Palace indicated were probably the Royal Scots, the incorporation of which regiment into the forces of the body-guard of Queen Anne had recently occurred. The story of that eventful Sunday in Kensington was kept by Mrs. Ogilvie of Balbignie, who was the wife of Colonel Scott's half-brother. She recorded the story at Edinburgh, upon oath, on 30th April, 1768. Queen Anne was given a private funeral at Westminster Abbey, being buried in the Stuart vault in King Henry VII.'s Chapel—a private funeral meaning a torchlight procession in the evening of 24th August, 1714. The Palace Guard at the time of Queen Anne's death was the 'old Royal Guard of Scotland,' which had been brought from Edinburgh to Kensington since the Crowns of England and Scotland were united. This guard would follow the directions of the Earl-Marischal, just as the English Army would have obeyed the commands of the Commander-in-Chief, if he supported the direction which Colonel Scott of Brotherstown told the Earl-Marischal that he should take, to secure the rights of Queen Anne's brother whom it is only natural that at her death she desired to receive the united Crowns."

This account would be more interesting if we knew from which window in Kensington Palace such a celebrity as Dr. Arbuthnot showed the handkerchief, because the scene of Col. Scott receiving this sign, would make the subject of a beautiful picture of days of which the memory still lingers in Kensington. Also, was the Earl-Marischal's house in Kensington or in the West End near Charing Cross?—although the account suggests that it was near the Palace, as Col. Scott got there apparently almost at once. On the face of the account, it looks as though Col. Scott of Brotherstown knew that the old Royal Guard of Scotland would do its obvious duty on the orders of the Earl-Marischal, while he, as the officer of the English Army on duty at this moment, could not himself proclaim the new king. The account forms an interesting picture of the period.

C. STUART NAIRN.

33 Westbourne Terrace, W.2.

THE VASE OF SOISSONS.—In *The Times* of Dec. 4 M. Henri Brenier says: "The story of the vase of Soissons is known to every French child." What is the story?

CINQVOYS.

[The story is told as follows: Clovis, in 486, after defeating Syagrius, made his headquarters at Soissons. Out of respect for St. Remigius he had spared Reims but, without his knowledge, a disorderly band of Franks attacked that city and carried off a number of precious objects from the churches. Among these was a sacred vase of unusual size and beauty, and the Bishop sent to the king begging him, if the rest of the plunder was not to be recovered, at least to restore that vase. Clovis, who was campaigning in the direction of Châlons brought the bishop's envoys back with him to Soissons where the division of the spoil was to take place; and then, when the whole mass of it was before the army, and the lots were about to be drawn, asked the soldiers' consent to his appropriating that particular vase. They unanimously consented, with the exception of a single soldier, who, shattering the vase with a blow of his battle-axe said, "You shall have nothing but what falls to you by lot."

Clovis endured the insult—simply gathering up the fragments of the vase and having them delivered to the Bishop. But the following year at a review, seeing the soldier who had broken the vase standing in the ranks, he went up to him, chid him for not having his arms in good order, and struck his axe out of his hand. As the man stooped to pick it up he cleft his skull with his own axe, saying "Remember the vase of Soissons!"

PAMPHLET ON KENSINGTON SQUARE.—Can any one tell me the name of a pamphlet on Kensington Square, first printed in 1883 for private circulation, and reprinted in a Jubilee edition in 1887? It is mentioned in 'Kensington, Picturesque and Historical,' by W. J. Loftie, chap. iv. p. 112.

F. STEWART.

36 Kensington Square, W.8.

BULGOLDORF.—Castanheda mentions a stone obtained in the head of an animal called Bulgoldorf, which was exceedingly rare, and was said to be an antidote against all kinds of poison (Kerr, 'Voyages and Travels,' ii. 439). What was this animal, and what is the origin and meaning of its name?

EMERITUS.

PORTRAIT OF LORD MONTEAGLE.—In the article in the 'D. N. B.' upon Sir William Parker, Lord Monteagle, afterwards Lord Morley and Monteagle, *temp.* James I., it is stated that Monteagle's portrait was, in the year 1866, in possession of Mr. John Webb. Is it known where the portrait now is; or where the Mr. John Webb alluded to resided?

G. B. M.

**JAMES IMRAY'S NAUTICAL ACADEMY.**—Imray, who was a chart publisher, started a nautical academy at 105 Minorities in the 'forties of last century. What is known about it? It was under the direction of James Gordon, M.A. (Aberd.) a voluminous writer on nautical education. When did he die?  
J. M. BULLOCH.

**JAKOB GORDON, POLISH WRITER.**—Gordon (born 1827) wrote a score of autobiographic books and novels, several of which are in the British Museum, and many more in the "Bibliographia Polska." He was at one time in Russia and went to America where he seems to have been naturalized, while some of his books were translated into German. Has any been done in English, and is there any English account of him printed? Polish floors me.

J. M. BULLOCH.

37 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

**SHIPMEADOW, CO. SUFFOLK.**—Any information or biographical particulars concerning the past rectors of this living would be welcomed. I have the list from Suckling's 'History of Suffolk.'

WILFRED J. CHAMBERS.

The Rectory, Shipmeadow, nr. Beccles, Suffolk.

**VOUCHER=RAILWAY TICKET.**—In Whyte-Melville's racing and racy sketches of "Tilbury Nogo," his hero, Nogo, takes a "voucher" at Euston Square for the great hunting centre Melton Mowbray. At what date did the coarser tickets supplant the delicate "voucher"—a word still in commercial use? Likewise, how were these vouchers made out? Were they cards or printed notes similar to those still used for excess charges?  
M. L. R. BRESLAR.

**WOOL GATHERING.**—In Warcop Registers (Westmorland) among the Burials for 1669 is the following entry:—

"John Sewell of Sandford who perished by water being as its conceived gathering woole after the sheep washers in Eden, fell down, and before being much languished through great sickness could not recover himself but therein suffered June 17."

Can any reader give any details about the custom of gathering wool? Were the gatherings sought by poor people who did not own any sheep? Evidently the phrase "Your wits are wool gathering" arose from this custom. As is well known the sheep clippings were the occasion of great estivity. When the shearing was over,

all those who had taken part in it were given a substantial supper, which was often followed by cards and dancing. Such old songs as 'Tarry Woo' and 'The Brewer's good health it shall go round' were sung. Is it possible that the sheep-washing was a similar scene of gaiety, and that the merry doings were in the thoughts of men and maidens for days afterwards, causing them to forget their work, and that exasperated masters and mistresses put this state of mind down to the wool gathering?

E. W. BRUNSKILL.

Car-k-in-Cartmel, North Lancs.

**JOHN RAYNER OF DRAYTON.**—Can correspondents of 'N. & Q.' kindly say if John Rayner of Drayton, Notts, who married Anne, daughter of Sir William Hickman of Gainsborough (extinct baronets) was the father of (or what relation to) Christopher Rayner, merchant, of London, whose daughter Hester married Sir Gilbert Heathcote, 1st baronet?

WM. JACKSON-PIGOTT.

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

**OLIVER CROMWELL: A NAMESAKE.**—In the course of a recent search in the parish-register of Basford, Notts, I came across this arresting entry among the baptisms:—

"John, son of Oliver Cromwell, Gent., and Mary his wife, born 2 June, 1696."

There are no further occurrences of the surname, so that the parents were presumably travellers or sojourners, but clearly of some social status. Can they be identified as connected with the family of the Protector?

A. STAPLETON.

29 Shakespeare Villas, Nottingham.

**GAINSBOROUGH AND REYNOLDS.**—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me who is the present owner of the letter Gainsborough wrote to Reynolds in 1782 to thank him for purchasing the picture of the 'Girl with Pigs'? The letter was sold at Sotheby's about ten years ago.  
WILLIAM T. WHITLEY.  
57½ Gwendwr Road, West Kensington, W.14.

**HOLDER OF GLOUCESTER.**—Anthony Holder of Winterbourne, Alveston, co. Gloucester, was a brother of the Rev. Christopher Holder who came to America in 1656. Were they connected with the family, one of whom, the Rev. William Holder, married a sister of Sir Christopher Wren? Information will oblige an American cousin.  
C. B. A.

JOHNSON'S "LEARNED SWEDE."—In Boswell's 'Life of Johnson,' year 1754, we read:—

"I shall send him [Mr. Wise] a Finnick Dictionary, the only copy, perhaps, in England, which was presented me by a learned Swede."

Was this Swedenborg?

ALBERT J. EDMUNDS.

CHESTER BAGOT.—This name appears in an old account book belonging to Westminster School between 1785 and 1789. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' identify this person?

G. F. R. B.

BOOKS ON EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY LIFE?—Who were the authors of two scarce books which I have: 'Nocturnal Revels,' 2 vols., 1779 (it was translated into French), and 'The Fashionable Cypriat,' 2 vols., 1799?

The first book contains a good account of the Medmenham Abbey Society and their doings, written apparently by a member. Is there any extant list of the members?

Does any one know of any other works dealing with King's Place, and the fast life of 1760–1800?

J. H. HOGAN.

13A North Street, Hailsham.

LADY CATHERINE PAULET: SIR HENRY BERKELEY.—Amongst the miniatures in the collection of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland are portraits of Lady Catherine Paulet and Sir Henry Berkeley. If any reader of 'N. & Q.' can favour me with particulars about the originals of these portraits I shall feel greatly obliged.

J. J. FOSTER.

Aldwick, Holland Road, Sutton, Surrey.

KENTISH BOROUGHS.—Hasted's 'History of Kent' under Benenden states: "and as much as is in the borough of Crothall is in the Hundred of Cranbrook." There was no village or town of Crothall in the county so far as I can discover. What then was a "borough" in Kent?

H. ATHILL-CRUTTWELL, M.D.

New Place, Bagshot.

KIDALTON CROSS, ISLAY.—Information is sought on sculptured Celtic crosses, especially those at Kidalton in the island of Islay. Can any one say when they were erected and what is their significance?

J. C. M. F.

AUTHOR WANTED.—Can any reader tell me the author and title of a poem of which every verse ends with the refrain: "Under the Judas Tree."

JOHN WARNER.

Central Library, Newport, Mon.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

1. I will be obliged if any one can tell me where his quotation or epitaph comes from:—

Lie heavy on him Earth for he,  
Laid many a heavy load on thee.

2. What is the author's name and where may be found the words of the old song beginning:

The last saraband has been danced in the Hall,  
The Guests have all gone and the watch dogs are sleeping,  
The light of the cresset has died on the wall  
And still a love watch with my Lady I'm keeping.

JOHN LECKY.

[1. From the epitaph on Sir John Vanbrugh attributed to Abel Evans:—

Under this stone, Reader, survey  
Dead Sir John Vanbrugh's house of clay:  
Lie heavy on him, Earth! for he  
Laid many a heavy load on thee.

Some further particulars will be found at 11 S. ix. 193.]

## Replies.

### EARLY RAILWAY TRAVELLING.

(12 S. vii. 461.)

WHEN I first went from home to school at Wakefield, in 1844, we travelled from Hull by the line then called the "Hull and Selby." Before that time, we had watched the steam passing backwards and forwards on the further side of the Humber, much as we watched air-ships when they first came this way. Once, when my brother and I went to Wakefield, we travelled with our aunt in a first-class carriage called a Coupé, seated on the back only, and glazed in front. At other times, I think, we went "second." Boxes, &c., were conveyed on the tops of the carriages; the porters slid them up and down on broad smooth boards kept at the stations. There were notice-boards to the effect that no gratuities were to be given to the company's servants. Once while we were at school we went for a day's excursion from Wakefield to York and back, in third-class carriages made of iron and painted drab. I am not sure whether they were provided with seats or not, certainly they were open at the top and happily we had a fine day for our trip. Excursion trains were soon after advertised with "all covered carriages." Some of these were a good deal like our present horse-boxes. On some lines there were, for a short time, fourth class "carriages"

of a similar kind, hence the joke of the man who when asked why he travelled "third," said "Because there's no fourth." I think it was not very long before vans were provided for luggage, which then ceased to be carried on tops of carriages. J. T. F.  
Winterton, Lines.

The exceedingly interesting letter the subject of Mr. F. T. Dalton's recent note on "Early Railway Travelling" revives interest in this subject and I have brought together in the following note some new facts and identifications gathered from a mass of papers and correspondence accumulated in recent years.

To *The Daily News* of Aug. 19, 1890, Mr. E. Eastwood of Chesterfield wrote of his recollection of seeing an excursion train in the summer of 1840 run from Sheffield to Derby. This was an exceedingly early date for such an enterprise. The railways concerned were not then amalgamated and the length of the train "47 carriages drawn by four engines" is almost impossible. I must express a preference for the claim put forward by Sir James Allport (*The Daily News*, Aug. 16, 1890) that under his arrangement the first excursion was run from Birmingham to Ambergate for Matlock in 1842. Sir James was then manager of the Midland and Derby Railway, and arranged for the train to run through to Ambergate, where a canal carrying company took the passengers by goods boats suitably fitted with seats over the Cromford Canal to Matlock. The excursion was so successful that the boat accommodation was inadequate and many gentlemen had to walk along the towing path both to and from Cromford for Matlock.

A third claim has received prominence from a firm of Excursion Promoters who contend that Mr. Cook provided in July, 1841, an excursion from Leicester to Loughborough. This may be dismissed as improbable, but it was possibly a later development of the excursions organized in the same year by Messrs. Sansum & Day of Birmingham from the Camp Hill Terminus in that city.

Of the many claims put forward and mass of correspondence and personal recollections brought in support, Sir James Allport's well authenticated statement is the most credible. The enterprise is more of the nature of an excursion and its date does not seek improbable priority.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

"Now, THEN—!" (12 S. vii. 469).—This friendly protestation is not very difficult to explain. It is usually short for "Now then, drop it," or "stop it," or "be quiet." Neither "now" nor "then" are temporal in sense. "Then" clearly = "therefore," and "now" has the same meaning as in such phrases as "Well, now," "So, now," where one might just as well say "Well, then," and "So, then." An equivalent of "Now, then!" would be "Now, now!" The 'N.E.D.' says that "now" and "now then" are used "in sentences expressing a command or request with the purely temporal sense weakened or effaced," and that it is used "in later times also with ellipse of verb." Is not the German *Nun* as an interjection used somewhat similarly?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

I think this colloquial idiom is hardly capable of grammatical analysis, at least I am sure that if any living man attempted to make one, half the readers of 'N. & Q.' would be set a-cavilling. Though not onomatopœic it is as interjectional as Pooh! O! Oh! Ah! Pshaw, Go to, Come on, Why, What? and scores of other embellishments of the sort. Its meaning varies widely. If I say, "Now, then, let us set off," I mean let us go without delay. If I say, "Now, then; you hold that, &c.," I intimate that I am going to try to convince somebody of the falseness of his position. If I exclaim "Now then!" sharply, to a boy, he may believe that he had better desist from what he is doing, or conform to some wish of mine which he has not yet fulfilled.

I wait with interest to hear what the brethren have to tell us. ST. SWITHIN.

See 'N.E.D.' under "Now" II. 10, and "Then," B. 5. It is there shewn that "now" is frequently used "with the purely temporal sense weakened or effaced, and "then" as a particle of inference," "That being the case," &c., and in both places "Now then" is referred to. So that your correspondent is right in his view of "then." And if neither word here indicates time, there is no contradiction. In the West Riding of Yorkshire almost every remark is introduced by "Nah!" used merely as an interjection, calling attention to an opinion, as "Nah! I reckon nowt on't."

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lines.

ASKELL FAMILY (12 S. vii. 409).—One Robert Haskeldon or Askell entered Winchester College from Broughton in 1468 (Kirby, 'Winchester Scholars,' p. 79).

Prof. Ernest Weekley in 'The Romance of Names' at p. 39, says: "We find both Astill and Askell for the mediæval Asketil." The same authority in 'Surnames' at p. 30, writes:—

"The *Asin*, as Miss Yonge calls them, the *Ansen* as they are named by the Germans, were the divine race inhabiting Asgard, the Norse Olympus. This very interesting prefix, which may be taken as almost equivalent to *God*, appears in three forms. The Norse is *As*, the Anglo-Saxon is *Os*, and the German is *Ans*. From *Ascytel* we have *Ashkettle* and the contracted *Askell*, *Astell*, etc., while in France a kind of compromise between the Norse and German forms produced *Anquetil*, introduced into England as *Askettle*. So Fr. *Angot* is the doublet of *Osgood*. In Haskell we have the common addition of the aspirate [Haschetill Werglice, *Salisbury Chart.*] Several surnames preserve the Anglo-Saxon form (*Osborn*, *Osman*, *Osmond*, *Oswald*, etc.), while the German gave the famous Anselm whence our *Ansell*, *Hassell*, and the Dutch dim. *Enstin*."

There were Astells in Yorkshire and Astalls in Berkshire in 1592, and there are Astells and Astills in London to-day: but no Askells. JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

Elizabeth, wife of Richard Askell of Tanfield, co. Durham, was buried there Apr. 14, 1791; and Mary their daughter on June 10, 1791.

Eleanor, daughter of George Askell of Clough Dene by Tanfield, Durham, was baptized at Tanfield, June 28, 1778; John, son of Richard Askell of Tanfield, was baptized there July 20, 1794; Robert Askell, farmer of Mainsbank by Stamfordham, Norfolk, was living there in 1827-8.

BESSIE GREENWELL.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

I noticed this uncommon name, which, with Haskell, Mr. S. Baring-Gould, in his 'Family Names and their Story,' says is derived from the Scandinavian name Askulfr, in the modern church-yard of St. Edmund's, Northampton, in September, 1907. CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

One of the many corruptions of the early and popular name of Anskettle or Oskettle, such as Askettle, Askill, Aiskell, Askel, Astell, Astill, &c.,

Bardsley says "kettle" as a suffix always became *kell*, *kill* or *kle*, and that the name was probably a Norman introduction. In the first year of Edward III., a Robert

Asketil is noted in the co. of [Somerset. In 1273 Jordan Asketil in Suffolk, and Peter Askyl in Cambridgeshire. In 1361 Simon Asketil was Rector of Boyton, Norfolk, and in 1391 Roger Asketil was Rector of Randworth, Norfolk. In 1563 "Ales Askell, widowe," was married at St. Mary Aldermanbury Church, London.

W. JAGGARD, Capt. "

GASPAR BARLÆUS (12 S. vii. 431).—Gaspard van Baerle, better known as Barlaeus, a Dutch poet, theologian and physician, was born at Antwerp, Feb. 12, 1584, and died at Amsterdam, Jan. 14, 1648. He studied at the University of Leyden, taking up first theology and later medicine. From the information on the portrait he must have been professor of logic and Vice-Rector of that University sometime before 1625. In 1635 he was appointed professor of philosophy and eloquence at the University of Amsterdam. He published eleven works the titles of which I can supply if desired. Probably his father's name was Gaspard as his uncle Melchior van Baerle wrote a poem 'De rerum humanarum Vicissitudine, ad Casparum Barlaeum fratrem' (Plantin), 1566, 8vo. He had a brother Lambert van Baerle.

RORY FLETCHER.

5 Hillside Road, Streatham Hill.

Caspar van Baerle, to give him back his vernacular name, is now chiefly remembered as a voluminous writer of Latin verse. In this capacity he addressed a poem of nearly six hundred lines to Charles I. He also celebrated Queen Henrietta Maria, and the subject of his 'Venus Britannica' was the wedding of Charles's daughter Mary and Prince William of Orange. Another poem is devoted to his patron William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Readers of Mr. E. V. Lucas's 'Wanderer in Holland' may remember van Baerle's unsuccessful suit to the poetess Tesselschade Visscher.

Caspar van Baerle was born at Antwerp in 1584, son of a father of the same name and Cornelia Ferdwijn. His parents took refuge from religious persecution in Holland. Caspar the younger studied theology at Leyden, became a "predikant" in the country, then Vice-principal of a Theological College, and, at the end of 1617, a lecturer on Logic in the University of Leyden. In 1619, in consequence of his Arminian views, he was dismissed from his posts. He then went to France, studied medicine and

graduated in that faculty at Caen. He does not appear to have practised. For some years he was a private tutor at Leyden. On the foundation of the Athenæum at Amsterdam he was appointed to a chair of Philosophy and History. He remained at Amsterdam from 1631 till his death in 1648.

The best edition of his 'Poemata' is that in two vols., 12mo, Amsterdam, 1645. The latest account of his life is that in the 'Biographisch Woordenboek van Protestantische Godgeleerden in Nederland,' now in course of publication. P. Hofman Peerkamp in his book on the Latin poets of the Netherlands gives a severe but not unjust criticism of Barlaeus's verse. The 1625 portrait mentioned by Mr. Moses clearly represents the subject of this answer. So, presumably, does Virtue's engraving.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Much Hadham. Herts.

Caspar van Baerle (Barlaeus) was born at Antwerp in 1584; pastor of the Reformed Church at Nieuwe Tonge in 1609, Professor of Logic at Leyden in 1617; Professor in Philosophy at Amsterdam in 1631; died in 1648. A celebrated linguist. ('L'Œuvre de Willem Jacobszoon Delft,' by D. Franken, Amsterdam, 1872.) J. C.

MR. SERJEANT BALLANTINE'S FEE (12 S. vii. 348, 436).—Thanks to the great courtesy of correspondents to whom I feel most grateful, I have now the highest authority for definitely stating that the actual sum received by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, for his defence of the Gaekwar of Baroda, was 12,030*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* The Fee marked on the Brief was ten thousand guineas. In addition there were "Clerk's Fee," "Conference Fee" and "necessary disbursements" ("travelling and hotel expenses"), the latter item amounting to one thousand pounds.

This absolutely settles the question once and for all.

FREDERICK CHARLES WHITE.

"THAT" AND "WHICH" (12 S. vii. 351, 416, 457).—Dr. Abbott in 'How to Write Clearly' (Seeley & Co., 1887) says "who," "which," &c., introduce a new fact about the antecedent, whereas "that" introduces something without which the antecedent is incomplete or undefined. Thus, in the sentence "I heard it from the Inspector who heard it from the Guard that travelled with the tram," "Inspector" is complete in itself,

and "who" introduces a new fact about him; "Guard" is incomplete, and requires "that travelled with the tram" to complete the meaning. It is not, and cannot be maintained, that this rule, though observed in Elizabethan English, is observed by our best modern authors. Probably a general impression that "that" cannot be used to refer to persons, has assisted "who" in supplanting "that" as a relative. To the rule Dr. Abbott instances six exceptions:—

1. When the antecedent is defined, e.g., by the possessive case, modern English uses *who* instead of *that*;

2. *That* sounds ill, when, separated from its verb, and from its antecedents, it is emphasized by isolation;

3. If the antecedent is qualified by *that* the relative must not be *that*;

4. *That* cannot be preceded by a preposition;

5. After pronominal adjectives used for personal pronouns, modern English prefers *who*;

6. After *that* used as a conjunction, there is sometimes a dislike to use *that* as a relative.

So useful, however, in Dr. Abbott's opinion is the rule that he "on mature consideration" is disposed to adopt *that* in exception (1) and in several of the other exceptions.

See also on this subject 'The King's English' (Clarendon Press, 1906)—"Relatives," pp. 75–85. BARRULE.

GOLD BOWL GIFT OF GEORGE I. (12 S. vii. 450).—Your correspondent will find particulars of the gold cup, not gold bowl, given to the infant son of Mr. James Lamb of Rye in 'An Old Gate of England,' by A. G. Bradley, p. 64. PRESCOTT ROW.

'POOR UNCLE NED' (12 S. vi. 287: vii. 373, 438).—About fifty-five years ago I sang this song, when a child. I have an idea that it appeared in a book of 'Plantation Songs,' published in the sixties by a noted London music publisher. We used to sing it at Edinburgh University, when I was there in 1878. The second line of the chorus was: "Then down with the shovel and the hoe," not having the word "he-hey."

The second line of the first verse was also slightly different from that given by MR. ROBBINS; the word "long" was repeated, "And he went dead long long ago."

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

DOROTHY VERNON (12 S. vii. 409, 454).—Since I discussed the story of the Dorothy Vernon legend in 'N. & Q.' in 1906, there has been published a little book by Mr. J. E. Preston Muddock entitled 'Did Dorothy Vernon Elope? A Rejoinder' (London, Henry J. Drane, 1907). Mr. Muddock believes she did, but gives no evidence to prove his belief. He thinks the onus of proof is on the other side. His book is a reply to Mr. Le Blanc Smith.

The story I inquired about at 10 S. vi. 383, appeared in *The People's Magazine* for August and September, 1872. It is entitled "Haddon Hall. A picture in two panels." By the author of 'The Harvest of a Quiet Eye.' In this tale Dorothy is the eldest daughter and there is no step-mother. Sir George Vernon is a widower and the reader's sympathy is enlisted on his behalf. Dorothy is a wayward child and the elopement is made to take place on the night of her eighteenth birthday.

When I wrote in 1906 I had found no earlier mention of the legend, or story, than 1822. I can now take it back to 1817. In the recently published 'Journal' of Absalom Watkin (Fisher Unwin, 1920) is an account of a visit to Haddon Hall in May of that year, in the course of which Mr. Watkin wrote:—

"Among the pictures we saw that of the lady by whose marriage with Sir John Manners this house and the estates came from the family of Vernon into that of Rutland. We learnt that the gallant Sir John stole her away, and that the door through which she passed was fastened up and has never been opened since."

That is all. No mention even of Dorothy by name. F. H. CHEETHAM.

'MEMOIRS' OF JEAN LANDRIEUX (12 S. vii. 468).—My quotation (see under 'Lady Hamilton as "Messalina of the Sea"', *ante*, p. 427) is taken from Landrieux's own 'Avant-propos' (vol. i). Like the Countess Martinengo-Cesaresco, I have only a copy of the first volume, and did not find it of sufficient interest to trouble about procuring the second. In the fly-leaf of the first it is announced:—

"Sous Presse. Mémoires de l'Adjudant-Général Jean Landrieux II. Salo, Verone, Venice. III. Gènes, Fragments divers.—Etude sur la Correspondance de Napoléon Bonaparte."

This is also repeated in the publisher's 1893 catalogue. It is difficult to understand a firm of repute like Albert Savine's breaking their word to the purchaser of the first volume. Probably they did not

find the publication of the first sufficiently remunerative to undertake a second. Much valuable space is wasted by Léonce Grasilier (evidently not a master of conciseness, extraordinary in a French writer) in his very lengthy 'Introduction Biographique et Historique' (340 pp.), and space could have been possibly found for the entire work in one volume. It may interest collectors to know that the first volume, however, was considered of sufficient historical importance for the publisher to announce "Il a été tiré 30 Exemplaires sur Papier de Hollande."

ANDREW DE TERNANT

36 Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

THE TALBOT INN, ASHBOURNE (12 S. vii. 350, 438).—Through the courtesy of a correspondent to *The Ashbourne News*, I have been favoured with the following:—

"Sir John Hawkins in his notes to 'The Complete Angler' states that the Talbot stood in the Market Place, and was the first hostelry in the town. About the year 1705, a wing of the building being divided for a private dwelling, the far-famed inn was reduced to an inferior pot-house, and it was totally demolished in 1786."

"The site is said by the late Rev. Francis Jourdain (Vicar of Ashbourne) to have been that on which the Town Hall at present stands, but the late Mr. John Bamford always maintained that the Talbot stood on the ground then occupied by the house of Dr. Goodwin and now by the premises of Messrs Wooddisse and Co."

"I think from the evidence contained in Jesse's edition of 'The Complete Angler' that the latter is the correct statement of the facts."

I trust this information will fully meet G. F. R. B.'s query. CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

TAVERN SIGN-BOARDS: KING JOHN (12 S. vii. 467).—There was formerly a King John's Tavern opposite the Cathedral Close Gate called Little Stile in South Street in this city. It was one of the finest houses in Exeter, being of early Tudor date. An engraving of its doorway will be found in *The Gentleman's Magazine* of May, 1838, about which period its front was taken down. This inn also possessed an exceedingly handsome and massive oaken staircase under a vaulted, and richly moulded ceiling of which drawings are extant. Robert Dymond, a local antiquary, writing in 1880, says:—

"It is not clear why the name of a monarch so unpopular as King John should have been chosen for the name of a tavern here, as well as in London and elsewhere."

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

University College Library, Exeter.

BYERLEY OF MIDRIGGRAVINGE, DURHAM (12 S. vii. 471).—There is a pedigree of the family of Byerley of Midridge Grange in the 'Visitations of Durham' published by the late Joseph Foster in 1887. Anthony Byerley, who was a Justice of the Peace for the county, and aged 46, in 1666, married Anne Hutton, daughter of Sir Richard Hutton of Goldesborough, Yorks. Anthony was a son of Christopher Byerley of Midridge Grange (d. 1655), by Jane dau. of Sir William St. Andrew of Gotham, Notts; and a grandson of Anthony Byerley of Pickhall, Durham (d. 1619) by Anne dau. of John Talbot of Thornton in ye Streete, Yorks.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

Anthony Byerley of Midridge Grange, co. Durham, m. Anne, dau. of Sir Richard Hutton of Goldesborough, Yorks, and had five sons and five daughters. See Foster's 'Durham Visitation Peds.,' pp. 60-1. See also Surtees' 'Hist. of Durham,' iii. 313.

EDWIN DODDS.

Kell's Lane, Low Fell, Gateshead.

THE HERMIT OF HERTFORDSHIRE (12 S. vii. 466).—Full particulars of this eccentric person, James Lucas, are given in a pamphlet of 32 pages, of which a copy (the only one which I have seen) was given to me by CAPT. W. JAGGARD in 1918. Its title is:—

"The History of the Hermit of Hertfordshire, containing a full account of his singular mode of life during twenty-five years of seclusion from society. Re-written from *The Hertfordshire Express*. Price 4d. London: E. Marlborough & Co., 4 Ave Maria Lane. Hitchin: Paternoster & Hales, Machine Printers. 1874."

It was printed by the last-named firm.

Lucas's parents were Liverpool people, and he inherited from them ample means. Always eccentric, after his mother's death in October, 1849, he became much more so, and allowed their residence, Elmwood House, Redcoat's Green, midway between Hitchin and Stevenage, to go to utter ruin, totally neglecting personal cleanliness and being clad merely in a blanket. To tramps and people of that kind he habitually gave doles of money, of which he always had plenty. He was the subject of an article by Charles Dickens, 'Mr. Mopes the Hermit,' printed in 'Tom Tiddler's Ground,' the Christmas Number of *All the Year Round*, 1861. Soon afterwards an article about him appeared in *London Society*, from which an illustration entitled 'Portrait of the Hermit Lucas' is reproduced in the above-men-

tioned pamphlet. The pamphlet also contains two views of the Hermit's house, taken from *The Graphic* (no date named), in which probably there is some letterpress about him. He died on Apr. 19, 1874, and was buried in Hackney Churchyard on the 25th. According to the pamphlet, he was born "in London, about the year 1811."

ROBERT GLADSTONE.

The Athenæum, Liverpool.

"BOTTLE-SLIDER" (12 S. vii. 471).— "A bottle slider" is a coaster. This point can be settled by looking at the illustration before the title-page of the second volume of 'Guy Mannering' in the 48-volume edition of the Waverley Novels (generally known as the Author's Edition).

In this plate, engraved by James Mitchell after Wm. Kidd, Pleydell is represented sitting in an arm chair, on the supper table at the inn crowned with a coaster.

L. A. W.

This was not a metal ring, but a stand or holder for a bottle or decanter, intended to be slid along the table; a coaster. In a recent advertisement were two chased and pierced "decanter sliders" for sale.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

I take this to be synonymous with a "coaster," which was a decanter-stand with a wooden, baize-covered base and an ornamental metal rail above it. It facilitated the passing round of wines in days when a table cloth was removed for dessert. Now that we dine altogether on the "board" "coasters" may not improbably come into vogue again. A few years since, they were made to enclose pincushions or flower vases. One would serve very well for an impromptu crown as in 'Guy Mannering.' I do not find "coaster" in the 'Concise Oxford Dictionary'—much more of a comfort to me than its mammoth mother.

ST. SWITHIN.

WILLIAM AND RALPH SHELDON (12 S. vii. 466).—Much information with regard to the Sheldon family, and William who set up tapestry weaving at Barcheston (not Weston), will be found in an illustrated article entitled 'The Sheldon Tapestry Maps of Worcestershire,' contributed by John Humphreys, F.S.A., to the *Transactions of the Birmingham Archaeological Society*, vol. xliii. for the year 1917. William Sheldon added the manor of Weston to his



estates in the 37th Henry VIII., where he built a house. In his will made in January 1569/70 he declared Richard Hicke of Barcheston, whom he had sent out to the Netherlands to study the art of tapestry weaving, to be "the only author and beginner of this art within the realm." In a codicil dated Sept. 28, 1570, he stated that he had established Hicke

"in the mansion house at Barcheston with the myll, orchards, gardens and pastures without paying any rent in money, chiefly in respect of the mayntennance of making of Tapestry, arras, moccadoes, carolles, &c."

William Sheldon died at Skilts, Dec. 23, 1570, and was buried at Beoley (not Bevely) with great pomp on Jan. 15 following. His executors were his son Ralph Sheldon, Edmund Plowden, and Anthony Pollard. There is a fine monument erected to his memory in Beoley Church by his son Ralph, with effigies of himself and his wife. He was twice married. His first wife (by whom he had a family of six children) was Mary Willington of Barcheston. On her death, he married Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Brook, and relict of Sir William Whorwood, by whom he had no issue. Beoley is in Worcestershire, about three miles from Redditch, and Skilts in the adjoining parish of Studley in Warwickshire.

A. C. C.

**FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR IN ENGLAND** (12 S. vii. 469).—The inquirer should consult a paper entitled 'French Prisoners at Portchester' (with a picture of Portchester Castle) in 'The Wild Flowers of Selborne' (London, John Lane, 1906), by the Rev. J. Vaughan, Canon of Winchester Cathedral, who formerly worked in Portchester.

G. R. D.

The best account of this subject is to be found in Mr. Francis Abell's encyclopædic 'Prisoners of War in Britain, 1756 to 1815' (Oxford University Press, 1914).

J. M. BULLOCH.

The best authority on the subject of the prisoner's works is 'The Depot for Prisoners of War at Norman Cross, Huntingdonshire, 1796-1816.' By Thomas James Walker, M.D., M.R.C.S. Constable & Co., 1913. It contains several excellent illustrations of bone and straw work. Plate xiv. may be specially mentioned as showing an "Elaborately Carved Ornamental Design in Bone-work Representing a Theatre with Figures

in Carved Bone on the Stage, the work of the Norman Cross Prisoners of War." This specimen is in the Peterborough Museum. The book was much appreciated, a second edition being required within a year.

An earlier volume 'The French Prisoners of Norman Cross: a Tale,' by the Rev. Arthur Brown, Rector of Catfield, Norfolk, —n.d.; and 'The Story of Dartmoor Prison,' by Basil Thomson (London, William Heineman, 1907) may also interest WHITBY.

HERBERT E. NORRIS.

Cirencester.

**ST. OSWALD** (12 S. vii. 468).—It would appear that there has not been at any time the joint dedication of a church to SS. Oswald and Edmund, Kings and Martyrs. Out of a total list of sixty-two dedications to the former in Arnold Forster's compilation, in one case only is he coupled with another—the church of Grantley is dedicated to SS. Cuthbert and Oswald.

It is, by the way, very uncertain that the Gloucestershire dedications to St. Oswald have relation to the Saxon king, and not rather to the celebrated Bishop of Worcester of that name, whose jurisdiction included what is now the co. of Gloucester. This latter opinion is, on the face of it, the more natural.

C. J. TOTENHAM.

Diocesan Library, Liverpool.

**ROYAL ARMS IN CHURCHES** (12 S. vii. 470).—The custom of setting up the Royal Arms in churches dates commonly from 1547-8. Prior to that time it was apparently illegal, for in 1546-7 the curate and churchwardens of St. Martin in Ironmonger Lane, London, set up the King's arms with texts of scripture about it, and upon complaint by the Bishop and Lord Mayor they were ordered to remove this and reinstate the crucifix (see Acts of Privy Council, Edward VI.). It would seem that in 1614 it was unusual also to exhibit the arms of the Prince of Wales, for in that year Archbishop Abbott granted a licence to John Serjent, painter-stainer of Hitchin, to enable him to

"survey and paynte in all the churches and chappells within this Realme of England, the Kinges Maties Armes in due form, with helme, crest and mantell, and supporters as they ought to be, together with the noble young prince's and to wrighte in fayre text letters the tenn commandments, the beliefe and the lords Prayer, with some other fruitfull and profitable sentences of holy scripture."

One example of the prince's arms was discovered under a coating of whitewash

over the chancel arch of Arkesden church in Essex with the initials C. P. and the date 1624. This is the only instance that I know of its occurrence in Essex.

See article by J. A. Sparvel Bayley in vol. vi., New Series, of the *Transactions* of the Essex Archæological Society; Burnett's 'History of the Reformation' and Cox and Harvey's 'English Church Furniture.'

STEPHEN J. BARNS.

Woodford Wells.

JOCELYN FLOOD (12 S. vii. 409, 450).—I should like to know more about Warden Jocelyn Flood, the younger son of Warden Flood, before identifying him with the Jocelyn Flood, who matriculated at Dublin in 1764. When and where was he born? Is anything known of him beyond that he was M.P. for Callan, and that he died unmarried in 1767?

G. F. R. B

"H" ASPIRÉ (12 S. vii. 455).—When I was a boy, an old Frenchman told us that in French the letter *h* was never pronounced except in the exclamations *Hélas!* and *Aha!* In each of these words he sounded the *h*, exactly as in the English words "have," "hay," &c. Perhaps a Paris reader of 'N. & Q.' can state the present usage.

G. H. WHITE.

23 Weighton Road. Anerley.

THOMAS FULLER: REFERENCE WANTED (12 S. vii. 450).—The words are taken from the fourth section in chap. xlv. of 'The Holy State.' The chapter is headed 'Of Travelling,' and the sentence immediately following the part quoted by MR. PRESCOTT ROW is

"But late writers lack nothing but age, and home-wonders but distance, to make them admired."

Our blindness to what is of interest at our own doors was neatly described by Mr. E. V. Lucas when he wrote in his 'Wanderer in Holland,'

"So many of us are so constituted that we never use our eyes until we are on foreign soil. It is as though a Cook's ticket performed an operation for cataract."

EDWARD BENSLEY.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.—

(12 S. vii. 251.)

3. In King's 'Classical Foreign Quotations,' (1904 edn. n. 1384), quotations are given from Voltaire and Marivaux, which show that they had anticipated O. W. Holmes' historian in his thesis, if not in the precise words. They, in turn, seem to have taken the idea from Aristotle, who, in his 'Politics,' Book ii. ch. vii., points out that (to quote Bishop Weldon's translation at p. 65), "as a matter of fact it is the superfluities rather than the bare necessities of life which are the motives of the most heinous crimes."

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

## Notes on Books.

*Opera hactenus inedita Rogeri Baconi, Fasc. V. Secretum Secretorum*; with Introduction and Notes by Roger Bacon, an English Version from the Arabic, and an Anglo-Norman Version. Edited with Introduction and notes by Robert Steele. (Oxford, Clarendon Press. 28s.)

We have Englished for the most part the long and stately Latin title of this volume. Mr. Steele, a past-master of mediæval lore has, we are glad to see, resumed the printing, interrupted by the war, of unpublished works of Roger Bacon. This section includes the famous 'Secretum Secretorum,' which Bacon edited with an Introduction and glosses, and two translations of it, one in English from the Arabic, the other in Norman French. Questions of text, parallel works, and citations are very complicated, and are discussed by Mr. Steele with abundant erudition in a long Introduction. The 'Secretum,' nominally addressed by Aristotle to Alexander the Great, is supposed to represent that philosopher's esoteric teaching to his intimate pupils. It has not, however, a Greek origin, being ascribed here to "the interaction between Persian and Syriac ideas which took place in the seventh to ninth centuries of our era." Bacon's notes Mr. Steele puts at some date before 1257, and his Introduction at about 1270. We are thus transported to the thirteenth century, a time full of astrology and strange remedies, but full also of sound sense on the management of life. The 'Secretum' had, we learn, an immense influence on Bacon, and was widely imitated. There are two differing Arabic texts, and these vary from the Latin texts, which again offer considerable differences in material and arrangement. Speaking of traditions as to the Syriac texts, Mr. Steele rebukes those who regard "a manuscript attribution as a decisive argument against the supposed author or translator having any connexion with the work." This is a fair hit at the theories which bring more temporary repute to scholars than permanent aid to scholarship.

Bacon's is the fullest text of the 'Secretum,' extant, and we have read it with considerable interest. The Latin is easy to a classical scholar, apart from occasional words like "dextrarius," which it takes some knowledge to make into the obsolete French *desirier*, a charger being led by a squire with his right hand. A quotation from the Vulgate is included, but there is nothing of the rhythm of that noble rendering. In the passage concerning the mating time of spring we rather expect, but do not find, any echo of 'The Song of Songs.' The beginning of wisdom for kings is not, as in the Proverbs and elsewhere in the Bible, the fear of the Lord, but "desiderium bone fame," and that sentiment may have inspired Milton in 'Lycidas' through the medium of the popular 'Zodiacus Vitæ' of Palingenius. Bacon was a good Greek scholar for his time, and talks of grammarians who do not know the language, and corrupt words, putting "exennia" for *xennia*. The "mathematici" are, he points out, derived from *μάθησος*, and the reader of Tacitus will have no difficulty in recognizing them as astrologers. Bacon has a

reverence for wisdom, and refuses to regard the philosophers who lived before Christ as damned, though he remarks that Christians are not allowed to believe that Aristotle was an angel. He calls blundering commentators "asini," and notes that "rex illiteratus est asinus coronatus" was a remark that Henry the son of King William called "the bastard" used to make to his father and brothers.

Bacon's notes are often of curious interest. Thus on the question of diet he advises, Do as the animals do, eating first and drinking afterwards. This is an up-to-date remedy for indigestion. Bacon adds that in our days we must drink a little at table for good fellowship. No man could go through all the rules of the 'Secretum' for dieting, though many would be glad to get hold of Bacon's "inestimable glories" in the way of medicine. The 'Secretum' commends poisoning of the enemy's wells in a campaign, and doubtless poison was much used in Bacon's day as a method of eliminating undesirable persons. "Qui mange du pape, en meurt" belongs, we believe, to the age of the Borgias, but the same fears were frequent with earlier kings and potentates. They did not know the sure antidote of walnuts, figs, and rice, which Mithridates took every day. Bacon knew, he says, a man of royal blood who had innumerable and most powerful enemies, and, taking this medicine by the advice of wise doctors, preserved himself, though he was occasionally poisoned! The theory of man as composed of opposite elements and four humours flourished at this period. They are given as "fleuma, colera, sanguis et melancolia"—that is phlegm, yellow bile, blood, and black bile. Several passages in Shakespeare exhibit this belief, such as the description of melancholy as "the black-oppressing humour" in 'Love's Labour's Lost' (I. i. 233). Of rhubarb Bacon has the highest opinion; with us it serves chiefly "infandum renovare dolorem"; but we should not mind following the rules of the 'Secretum' for an appetite, which include putting on rich dress, brushing the teeth with aromatic herbs and taking a pinch of snuff. In those days the man of medicine was "herbarius" as well as "apothecarius," and wonderful was the power in precious plants and stones, to say nothing of amulets and incantations. The turquoise is said to prevent its owner from being killed, but the widely-spread superstition that it changes colour with the health of its wearer is not mentioned. In the seventeenth century it was still thought to enable a man to fall with safety from any height, attracting to itself the force of the blow. But the prime cure of all is viper's flesh. Bacon has seen it change entirely the greatest man in France after the king, who was "avaricious, cowardly, gloomy, melancholic, frail, and weighed down with many other vices of the mind and body." After taking it, he became "very generous, very bold, and very happy," being completely cured of all his moral and bodily vices. An excellent thing, at any rate, which is still in vogue is here first mentioned, the Turkish bath. As for the sound sense of the 'Secretum,' we note the saying of Hippocrates, "I eat to live, I do not live to eat"; the wise caution that habits cannot be changed suddenly; and a maxim for governors which is still up-to-date, "Do not multiply useless officials; they will oppress your subjects."

Mr. Steele's learned notes need a specialist to appreciate them, but they also put the reader in the way of much interesting lore of the past. We wonder if in the hexameters quoted in his Introduction "ut vos securus eodem/ordine vivatis" is right. It may be as "vos" is Alexander, a single person, but with a plural verb following it is odd. It would be easy to mend the text with "securi in eodem," but hazardous without a sight of the actual MS. The mediæval world is a special domain with its own authorities, references, and standards. It requires expert-knowledge which is little appreciated by the ordinary student and lover of letters.

*Spanish Ballads.* Chosen by G. Le Strange. (Cambridge University Press, 10s. 6d. net.)

THE first edition of Spanish ballads to be published in this country appears in timely coincidence with a considerable revival of Spanish studies and is likely therefore to satisfy the freshly stimulated interest of a numerous public.

Mr. Le Strange's book may be most readily described as a much-pruned edition of the 'Primavera' of Menéndez y Pelayo, adapted for English readers by the re-introduction from the 'Romancero' of Durán of the principal ballads already familiar in English translations. There are included also some half-dozen of Durán's ballads at whose re-instatement Menéndez y Pelayo had already hinted, and one ballad (No. 111) is drawn from the collection of Menéndez Pidal.

At the comparatively small sacrifice, therefore, of the variants to the ballads selected and of all the grosser, and all the lengthier, ballads, we have now the 'Primavera' in portable form, a gift for which every ballad-lover will feel grateful to Mr. Le Strange and the Cambridge University Press. As the lengthy ballads of the Charlemagne Cycle were already faithfully dealt with in Grimm's equally portable collection, the present volume forms an admirable complement to the 'Silva de Romances.'

For Mr. Le Strange's clear presentation of the poetry, the teacher of Spanish and more particularly the school teacher, will be specially grateful. The full punctuation, which has been applied before to the Chansons de Gestes, and by Menéndez Pidal in his edition of Spanish ballads, will facilitate that fluent reading without which the dramatic quality of the ballads, a powerful ally of the teacher, is apt to be obscured.

The private student would probably, however, have appreciated a page devoted to an explanation of those older word-forms which it is essential to retain, *vido* for *vío*, for example, the simple form of the pluperfect, &c., while the apparent inconsistencies in the orthography of the 'Primavera,' here faithfully reproduced, may also puzzle him, as in No. 1 where we find *los hace* and *las face* in consecutive lines.

With regard to the arrangement of the ballads, we feel that Mr. Le Strange has not been fortunate in his method. The historical ballads appear in the centre of the book in a framework of historical facts so "thick" that it obtrudes on the poetry framed. On either side of this centre lie the general ballads, introduced without comment, and the impression is given that these are the *bonnes bouches* to the solid matter within. For this we had been, of course, prepared by the

opening paragraph of the Introduction, which seemed to indicate that the book was intended primarily as a "companion" to the study of Spanish history. If that be so, we have two serious faults in the stress; first, the historical section is stressed at the expense of the general although the latter is so much richer in poetical gems that M. Foulché-Delbos's exquisite 'XV. Romances' contained not one specimen from the historical ballads; second, in the historical ballads themselves, the historical quality is much over-stressed. This quality is a convenient characteristic by which to define a section, and is, in itself, nothing more, although the frequently concomitant qualities of dramatic vigour and action give those ballads a flavour of their own.

With regard to the general sections, especially to the first general section, we feel a regret that the editor has not been able to complete the survey, which Menéndez y Pelayo had begun, of the new material collected by the provincial folk-lorists. The Asturias collection, examined for the 'Primavera,' has furnished ten of the thirty-four ballads of Mr. Le Strange's first section, and on one of these 'El Convite' (No. 31), Menéndez y Pelayo laid special stress. There still remain all Latin America, and half of the Spanish provinces, to contribute to the final enrichment of the "general" ballads, and this contribution may well be important.

Thus in Espinosa's New Mexican collection we find a most happy and more piquant variant of 'La Dama y El Pastor' (No. 27), where the lady plays Makyn in the end to the shepherd's Robin:—

Quando yo quise, tu no quisiste  
Y ahora que quieres . . . .

When we turn to the notes with which the volume closes we see very much in evidence the serious lack of unity which characterizes the whole book. The main part of the book has, it is true, an appearance of unity borrowed from the consecutiveness of the historical sequence in the centre. The notes, which are otherwise most interesting and shew the breadth of the author's reading, have the grave defect that they point in too many directions and diffuse, where they ought to concentrate, the attention of the reader. We get some light on each individual ballad; of the ballads as a whole we get a blurred impression, or none at all. The piecemeal quality of the notes is illustrated in the note to No. 63, where the comment on No. 27 of the 'Primavera,' although quite in place in FitzMaurice Kelly's 'Chapters,' p. 93, reads curiously, as the rhymed ballad was not excluded by Mr. Le Strange's own Introduction.

The notes vary greatly in quality and many are unsatisfactory. Under No. 22, is it right to regard, "queens, as such," as a fair interpretation of "la reina, con ser reina"? Under Nos. 139, 140, 141, the name Galván might either have been left without comment, or what is probably the real connexion between the instances cited might have been indicated, the name being perhaps a stock name for the villain of the story.

One series of "pointers" in the notes seems to us, however, wholly good, the pointers to 'Don Quixote.' In the ballads before us we see

displayed the crude emotions which preceded, as they underlie, modern civilization, and which become dominant in war periods. In the great post-war novel of Cervantes we have the post-war conflicts symbolized in what we may call post-ballad form. It is fitting that an edition of the Spanish ballads should be well supplied with pointers towards Cervantes, who is not merely the true literary successor of their authors, but the proper guide to whom to commit the many whose emotional needs in a post-war period the ballads will fail to satisfy.

*Folk-Lore. Transactions of the Folk-Lore Society*  
(Glaisher, 6s. 6d.)

This is a good number. Prof. Sayce contributes a collection of excellent items of Cairene and Upper Egyptian Folk-Lore; and Mr. N. W. Thomas gives us thirty-two Folk-Tales from Nigeria. Mr. M. A. Murray has a study of witch-organization in which he gives his reasons for thinking that witches were formed into companies, there being a definite and fixed number—thirteen, to wit—for each company. The contention, if it proves acceptable, will add something of importance to our knowledge of the true history of witchcraft. The British evidence in favour of the hypothesis is, at present, the best.

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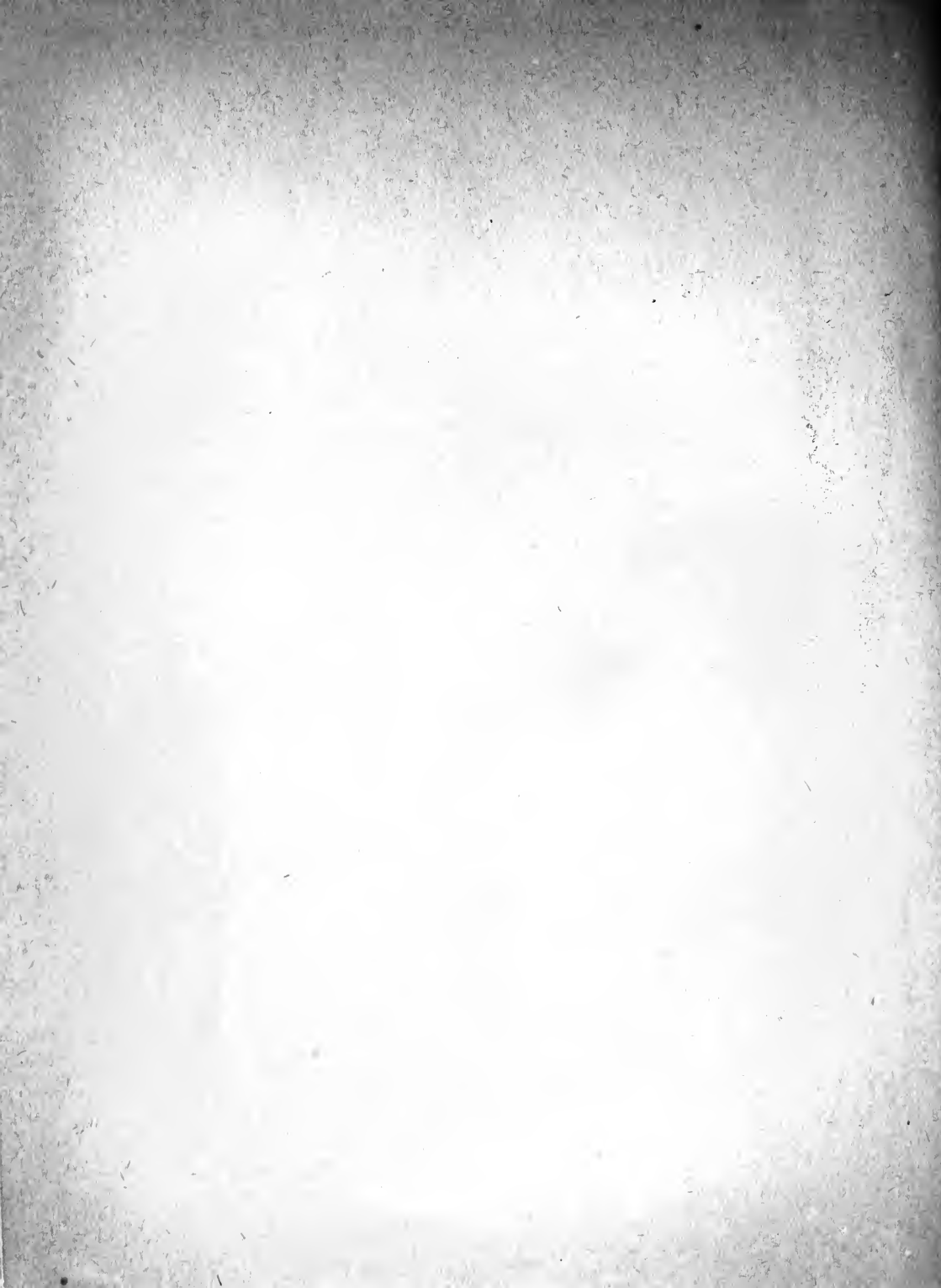
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