

This ebook is for the use of anyone anywhere in the United States and most other parts of the world at no cost and with almost no restrictions whatsoever. You may copy it, give it away or re-use it under the terms of the Project Gutenberg License included with this ebook or online at [www.gutenberg.org](http://www.gutenberg.org). If you are not located in the United States, you'll have to check the laws of the country where you are located before using this eBook.

Title: Notes and Queries, Number 201, September 3, 1853

Author: Various  
Editor: George Bell

Release date: October 13, 2007 [eBook #23023]

Language: English

Credits: Produced by Charlene Taylor, Jonathan Ingram, Keith Edkins and the Online Distributed Proofreading Team at <http://www.pgdp.net> (This file was produced from images generously made available by The Internet Library of Early Journals.)

\*\*\* START OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK NOTES AND QUERIES, NUMBER 201, SEPTEMBER 3, 1853 \*\*\*

Transcriber's note: A few typographical errors have been corrected. They appear in the text like this, and the explanation will appear when the mouse pointer is moved over the marked passage.

{213}

## NOTES AND QUERIES:

### A MEDIUM OF INTER-COMMUNICATION FOR LITERARY MEN, ARTISTS, ANTIQUARIES, GENEALOGISTS, ETC.

---

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

---

No. 201.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3. 1853.

Price Fourpence.  
Stamped Edition 5d.

---

### CONTENTS.

NOTES:—	Page
"That Swinney"	<a href="#">213</a>
Monumental Inscription in Peterborough Cathedral, by Thos. Wake	<a href="#">215</a>
FOLK LORE:—Superstition of the Cornish Miners—Northamptonshire Folk Lore	<a href="#">215</a>
Shakspeare Correspondence	<a href="#">216</a>
MINOR NOTES:—Lemon-juice administered in Gout and Rheumatism—Weather Proverbs—Dog Latin—Thomas Wright of Durham—A Funeral Custom	<a href="#">217</a>

QUERIES:—

Littlecott—Sir John Popham, by Edward Foss	<a href="#">218</a>
Early Edition of the New Testament, by A. Boardman	<a href="#">219</a>
MINOR QUERIES:—Ravilliac—Emblem on a Chimney-piece—"To know ourselves diseased," &c.—"Pætus and Arria"—Heraldic Query—Lord Chancellor Steele—"A Tub to the Whale"—Legitimation (Scotland)—"Vaut mieux," &c.—Shakspeare First Folio—The Staffordshire Knot—Sir Thomas Elyot—"Celsior exurgens pluviis," &c.—The Bargain Cup—School-Libraries.—Queen Elizabeth and her "true" Looking-glass—Bishop Thomas Wilson—Bishop Wilson's Works—Hobbes, Portrait of	<a href="#">219</a>
MINOR QUERIES WITH ANSWERS:—Brasenose, Oxford—G. Downing—Unkid—Pilgrim's Progress—John Frewen—Histories of Literature—"Mrs. Shaw's Tombstone"	<a href="#">221</a>
REPLIES:—	
Cranmer and Calvin, by the Rev. H. Walter	<a href="#">222</a>
Barnacles, by Sir J. E. Tennent and T. J. Buckton	<a href="#">223</a>
Dial Inscriptions, by Cuthbert Bede, B.A.	<a href="#">224</a>
The "Saltpeter Maker"	<a href="#">225</a>
Tsar, by T. J. Buckton, &c.	<a href="#">226</a>
"Land of Green Ginger," by John Richardson and T. J. Buckton	<a href="#">227</a>
PHOTOGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE:—Stereoscopic Angles—Protonitrate of Iron—Photographs in natural Colours—Photographs by artificial Lights	<a href="#">227</a>
REPLIES TO MINOR QUERIES:—Vandyke in America—Title wanted: Choirochorographia—Second Growth of Grass—Snail-eating—Sotades—The Letter "h" in "humble"—Lord North—Singing Psalms and Politics—Dimidiation by Impalement—"Inter cuncta micans," &c.—Marriage Service—Widowed Wife—Pure—Mrs. Tighe—Satirical Medal—"They shot him dead at the Nine-Stone Rig"—Hendericus du Booy: Helena Leonore de Sievéri—House-marks, &c.—"Qui facit per alium, facit per se"—Engin-à-verge—Campvere, Privileges of—Humbug: Ambages—"Going to Old Weston"—Reynolds's Nephew—The Laird of Brodie—Mulciber—Voiding Knife—Sir John Vanbrugh—Portrait of Charles I.—Burial in an erect Posture—Strut-Stowers and Yeathers or Yadders—Arms of the See of York—Leman Family—Position of Font	<a href="#">228</a>
MISCELLANEOUS:—	
Notes on Books, &c.	<a href="#">234</a>
Books and Odd Volumes wanted	<a href="#">234</a>
Notices to Correspondents	<a href="#">234</a>
Advertisements	<a href="#">235</a>

---

## Notes.

**"THAT SWINNEY."**

Junius thus wrote to H. S. Woodfall in a private note, to which Dr. Good has affixed the date July 21st, 1769 (vol. i. p. 174.\*)

"That Swinney is a wretched but dangerous fool. He had the impudence to go to Lord G. Sackville, whom he had never spoken to, and to ask him whether or no he was the author of Junius: take care of him."

This paragraph has given rise to a great deal of speculation, large inferences have been drawn from it, yet no one has satisfactorily answered the question, who was "that Swinney?"

That neither Dr. Good nor Mr. George Woodfall, the editors of the edit. of 1812, knew anything about him, is manifest from their own bald note of explanation, "A correspondent of the printers." Some reports say that he was a collector of news for the *Public Advertiser*, and subsequently a bookseller at Birmingham, but I never saw any one fact adduced tending to show that there was any person of that name so employed. Others that the Rev. Dr. Sidney Swinney was the party referred to: and Mr. Smith, in his excellent notes to the *Grenville Papers*, vol. iii. p. lxxviii., *assumes* this to be the fact. I incline to agree with him, but have only inference to strengthen conjecture. What may be the value of that inference will appear in the progress of this inquiry, Who was Dr. Sidney Swinney?

Reports collected by Mr. Butler, Mr. Barker, Mr. Coventry, and others, say that the Doctor had been chaplain to the Russian Embassy, chaplain to the Embassy at Constantinople, and chaplain to one of the British regiments serving in Germany. Mr. Falconer, in his *Secret Revealed*, p. 22., quotes a paragraph from one of Wray's letters to Lord Hardwick with reference to the proceedings at the Royal Society:

"Dr. Swinney, your Lordship's friend, presented his father-in-law Howell's book."

Swinney's father-in-law, here called Howell, was John Zephaniah Holwell, a remarkable man, whose name is intimately associated with the early history of British India, one of the few survivors of the Black Hole imprisonment, the successor of Clive as governor, and a writer on many subjects connected with Hindoo antiquities. Swinney enrols him amongst his heroes,

"Holwell, Clive, York, Lawrence, Adams, Coote,  
Of Draper, Bath-strung for his baffled suit."

And he refers, in a note, to those

"Ungrateful monsters (heretofore in a certain trading company), who have endeavoured to vilify and sully one of the brightest characters that ever existed."

I learn farther, from a volume of *Fugitive Pieces*, published by Dr. Swinney, that he was the son of Major Mathew Swinney, whom after his flourishing fashion he calls on another occasion "Mathew Swinney of immortal memory;" from one of his dedications that the Doctor himself was educated at Eton; from the books of the Royal Society that he was of Clare Hall, Cambridge; from dates and dedications, that from 1764 to 1768, he was generally resident at Scarborough; and from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, that he died there 12th November, 1783.

That Swinney had been chaplain to the Russian Embassy I have no reason to believe; but that he had been in the East for a time, possibly as chaplain to the Embassy at Constantinople, is asserted in the brief biographical notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and would *seem to be proved* by a work which he published in 1769, called—

"A Tour through some parts of the Levant: in which is included An Account of the Present State of the Seven Churches in Asia. Also a brief Explanation of the Apocalypse. By Sidney Swinney, D.D."

Nothing, however, can be inferred from a title-page of Swinney's. Here we have two or three distinct works referred to:—*A Tour*, including "An Account of the Seven Churches," and the "Explanation of the Apocalypse." Now I must direct attention to the fact, that from the peculiar punctuation and phraseology—the full-stop after Asia in this title-page—it may have been Swinney's intention to indicate, without asserting, that the Account of the Apocalypse *only* was by Sidney Swinney. If so, though Swinney's name alone figures in the title-page of the work, he is responsible only for one or two notes!

I would not have written conjecturally on this subject if I could have avoided it; but though Swinney was a F.A.S. F.R.S., and though the work is dedicated to the Fellows of those Societies, no copy of it is to be found in the libraries of either, or in the British Museum. I cannot, therefore, be sure that my own copy is perfect. What that copy contains is thus set forth in half a dozen lines of introduction:

"Before I [S. S.] enter upon the more important part of my dissertation [The Explanation of the Apocalypse], it may not be improper to give you some account of the present state of the Seven Churches in Asia, as they are, *which was communicated to me* by a certain *friend of mine*, in the description of a short tour which *he* made through the principal parts of the Levant: should they be accompanied with a few casual notes *of my own*, I trust the work will not be less acceptable to you on that

account."

It must be obvious, after this declaration, that the *Tour* set forth so conspicuously in the title-page, was not written by Swinney. Now the "Itinerary" which follows is avowedly "wrote by *the author of the preceding account*," and this brings the reader and the work itself to "The End!"

The truth I suspect to have been this:—Swinney was not prudent and was poor, and raised money occasionally, after the miserable fashion of the time, by publishing books on subscription, and receiving subscriptions in anticipation of publication.

About this time, from 1767 to 1769, he published a *Sermon; The Ninth Satire of Horace*, a meaningless trifle of a hundred lines, swollen, by printing the original and notes, into a quarto; a volume of *Fugitive Pieces*; and the first canto of *The Battle of Minden, a Poem in three Books, enriched with critical Notes by Two Friends, and with explanatory Notes by the Author*. Of the latter work, as of the *Tour*, I have never seen but one copy, a splendid specimen of typography, splendidly bound, containing the first and second canto. Whether the third canto was ever published is to me doubtful; some of your correspondents may be able to give you information. My own impression is that it was not, and for the following reasons.

Swinney, it appears, had received subscriptions for the work, and promised in his prospectus a *plan of the battle*, and *portraits* of the heroes, which the work does not contain. "However, to make some little amends" to his "generous subscribers," Swinney announces his intention to present them with "*three books instead of one*."

The first book is dedicated to Earl Waldegrave, who commanded "the six British regiments of infantry" on the "ever memorable 1st August, 1759," and a note affixed states that "Book the Second" will be published on 1st January, and "Book the Third" on 1st of August.

But the public, as Swinney says, were kept "in suspense" almost three years for the second book, which was not published until 1772; and in the dedication of this second book, also to Earl Waldegrave, Swinney says:

"Doubtless many of my subscribers have thought me very unmindful of the promise I made them in my printed proposal, in which I undertook to publish my poem out of hand. Ill health has been the sole cause of my disappointing their expectations. A fever of the nerves ... for these four years, has rendered me incapable.... In my original proposals I undertook to publish this work in two books. [In the introduction he says, as I have just quoted, *one book*.] Poetical matter hath increased upon me to such a degree, in the genial climate of Languedoc, as to have enabled me to compose several more books on this interesting subject, all which I purpose presenting my subscribers with at the original price of half a guinea.... Many months ago this Second Book was printed off; but on my arrival in town from Montauban (whither I purpose to return), I found there were so many faults and blunders in it throughout, that I was under the necessity of condemning five hundred copies to the inglorious purpose of defending pye bottoms from the dust of an oven.... Profit, my Lord, has not been my motive for publishing: if it had, I should be egregiously disappointed, for instead of gaining I shall be a considerable loser by the publication; and yet many of my subscribers have *given me four, five, and six times over and above the subscription-price for my Poem*. How even the remaining books will see the light must depend entirely upon my pecuniary, not my poetical abilities. The work is well nigh completed; but not one solitary brother have I throughout the airy regions of Grub Street who is poorer than I. It is not impossible, however, but when *some of my partial friends shall know this*, they may *enable me by their bounty* to publish out of hand."

This leads me to doubt whether the third book was ever published, for I think the most "partial" of his friends—those who had given "four, five, and six times over and above the subscription price"—must have had enough in two books. If it were not published, it is a curious fact that, in a poem called *The Battle of Minden*, the battle of Minden is not mentioned; though not more extraordinary perhaps than the omissions of the "Explanation of the Apocalypse" in his previous work.

I come now to the question, Why did Junius speak so passionately and disrespectfully of Swinney, and what are the probabilities that Swinney had never before (July) 1769 spoken to Lord G. Sackville? These I must defer till next week.

T. S. J.

---

## MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION IN PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.

The following Notes occur on a fly-leaf at the end of a copy of Gunton's *History of Peterborough Cathedral*, and appear to have been written soon after that book was printed:

"Among other things omitted in this history, I cannot but take notice of one ancient inscription upon a tomb in y<sup>e</sup> body of the church, written in old Saxon letters, as followeth:

✠ 'WS : KI : PAR : CI : PASSEZ : PVR : LE : ALME : ESTRAVNGE : DE : WATERVILLE : PRIEZ.'

"This inscription may seem to challenge some relation to William de Waterville, one of the abbots of this church. (See p. 23.)"

"On Sennour Gascelin de Marrham's tomb, mentioned p. 94., these letters seem to be still legible:

'CI : GIST : EDOVN : GASCELIN : SENNOVR : DE MARRHAM : IADIS : DE : RI : ALM..  
DI EV EST MERCIS : PATER : NOSTER.'"

"In St. Oswald's Chapel, on y<sup>e</sup> ground round the verge of a stone:

'HIC IACET COR.... ROBERTI DE SVTTON ABBATIS ISTIVS MONASTERII CVIVS ANIMA REQVIESCAT IN PACE. AMEN.'"

"In y<sup>e</sup> churchyard is this inscription:

✠ 'AÑA IOANNIS DE S̄CO IVONE QVOĀ P[IO]RIS PMA Ā M D̄IIII PACE REQVIESCAT. AMEN.'

"This may probably relate to Ivo, sub-prior of this monastery, whose anniversary was observed in y<sup>e</sup> Kalends of March. (See page 324. of this book.)"

"In y<sup>e</sup> churchyard:

'Joannes Pocklington, S. S. Theologiæ doctor, obiit  
Nov. 14, A. D<sup>i</sup>. 1642.'

'Anne Pocklington, 1655.'

'Mary, y<sup>e</sup> wife of John Towers, late Lord Bp. of  
Peterborough, dyed Nov. 14, A.D. 1672.'

'Quod mori potuit præstantissimæ fœminæ  
Compton Emery  
Filiæ Joannis Towers S. T. P.  
Hujus Ecclesiæ quondam Episcopi  
Viduæ Roberti Rowell LL. D.  
Nec non charissimæ conjugis  
Richardi Emery Gen:  
In hoc tumulo depositum: Feb. 4.  
A<sup>o</sup> Ætatis 54,  
A<sup>o</sup> Domini 1683.'"

A marginal note states that "The Chapter-house and Cloyster sold in 1650 for 800*l.*, to John Baker, Gent., of London."

H. THOS. WAKE.

---

## FOLK LORE.

*Superstition of the Cornish Miners* (Vol. viii., p. 7).—I cannot find the information desired by your correspondent in the *Cornish antiquaries*, and have in vain consulted other works likely to explain this tradition; but the remarks now offered will perhaps be interesting in reference to the *nation* alluded to. The Carthaginians being of the same race, manners, and religion as the Phœnicians, there are no particular data by which we can ascertain the time of their first trading to the British coast for the commodity in such request among the traders of the East. The genius of Carthage being more martial than that of Tyre, whose object was more commerce than conquest, it is not improbable that the former might by force of arms have established a settlement in the Cassiterides, and by this means have secured that monopoly of tin which the Phœnicians and their colonies indubitably enjoyed for several centuries. Norden, in his *Antiquities of Cornwall*, mentions it as a tradition universally received by the inhabitants, that their tin mines were formerly wrought by the Jews. He adds that these old works are there at this day called Attal Sarasin, the ancient cast-off works of the Saracens, in which their tools are frequently found. Miners are not accustomed to be very accurate in distinguishing traders of foreign nations, and these Jews and Saracens have probably a reference to the old merchants from Spain and Africa; and those employed by them might possibly have been Jews escaped the horrors of captivity and the desolation which about that period befel their country.

"The Jews," says Whitaker (*Origin of Arianism*, p. 334.), "denominated themselves, and were denominated by the Britons of Cornwall, *Saracens*, as the genuine progeny of Sarah. The same name, no doubt, carried the same reference with it as borne by the genuine, and as usurped by the spurious, offspring of Abraham."

*Northamptonshire Folk Lore* (Vol. vii., p. 146.).—In Norfolk, a ring made from nine sixpences freely given by persons of the opposite sex is considered a charm against epilepsy. I have seen nine sixpences brought to a silversmith, with a request that he would make them into a ring; but 13½*d.* was not tendered to him for making, nor do I think that any threehalfpences are collected for payment. After the patient had left the shop, the silversmith informed me that such requests were of frequent occurrence, and that he supplied the patients with thick silver rings, but never took the trouble to manufacture them from the sixpences.

A similar superstition supposes that the sole of the left shoe of a person of the same age, but opposite sex, to the patient, reduced to ashes is a cure for St. Anthony's fire. I have seen it applied with success, but suppose its efficacy is due to some astringent principle in the ashes.

E. G. R.

---

### SHAKSPEARE CORRESPONDENCE.

*On Two Passages in Shakspeare.*—Taking up a day or two since a Number of "N. & Q.," my attention was drawn to a new attempt to give a solution of the difficulty which has been the torment of commentators in the following passage from the Third Act of *Romeo and Juliet*:

"Gallop apace, you fiery-footed steeds,  
Towards Phœbus' mansion; such a waggoner  
As Phaeton would whip you to the West,  
And bring in cloudy night immediately.—  
Spread thy close curtain, love-performing Night,  
That *runaways'* eyes may wink, and Romeo  
Leap to these arms, untalk'd of and unseen."

"Runaways" being a manifest absurdity, the recent editors have substituted "unawares," an uncouth alteration, which, though it has a glimmering of sense, appears to me almost as absurd as the word it supplies. In this dilemma your correspondent MR. SINGER ingeniously suggests the true reading to be,—

"That *rumourers'* eyes may wink, and Romeo  
Leap to these arms, untalk'd of and unseen."

No doubt this is a felicitous emendation, though I think it may be fairly objected that a rumourer, being one who deals in what he hears, as opposed to an observer, who reports what he sees, there is a certain inappropriateness in speaking of a rumourer's eyes. Be this as it may, I beg to suggest another reading, which has the merit of having spontaneously occurred to me on seeing the word "runaways" in your correspondent's paper, as if obviously suggested by the combination of letters in that word. I propose that the passage should be read thus:

"Spread thy close curtain, love-performing Night,  
That *rude day's* eyes may wink, and Romeo  
Leap to these arms, untalk'd of and unseen."

A subsequent reference to Juliet's speech has left no doubt in my mind that this is the true reading, and so obviously so, as to make it a wonder that it should have been overlooked. She first asks the "fiery-footed steeds" to bring in "cloudy night," then night to close her curtain (that day's eyes may wink), that darkness may come, under cover of which Romeo may hasten to her. In the next two lines she shows why this darkness is propitious, and then, using an unwonted epithet, invokes night to give her the opportunity of darkness:

"Come, *civil* night,  
Thou sober suited matron all in black,  
And learn me how to lose a winning game," &c.

The peculiar and unusual epithet "civil," here applied to night, at once assured me of the accuracy of the proposed reading, it having evidently suggested itself as the antithesis of "rude" just before applied to day; the civil, accommodating, concealing night being thus contrasted with the unaccommodating, revealing day. It is to be remarked, moreover, that as this epithet *civil* is, through its ordinary signification, brought into connexion with what precedes it, so is it, through its unusual meaning of *grave*, brought into connexion with what follows, it thus furnishing that equivocation of sense of which our great dramatist is so fond, rarely missing an opportunity of "paltering with us in a double sense."

I think, therefore, I may venture to offer you the proposed emendation as rigorously fulfilling all the requirements of the text, while at the same time it necessitates a very trifling literal disturbance of the old reading, since by the simple change of the letters *naw* into *ded*, we convert "runaways" into "rude day's," of which it was a very easy misprint.

Having offered you an emendation of my own, I cannot miss the opportunity of sending you another, for which I am indebted to a critical student of Shakspeare, my friend Mr. W. R. Grove,

the Queen's Counsel. In *All's Well that ends Well*, the third scene of the Second Act opens with the following speech from Lafeu:

"They say miracles are past; and we have our philosophical persons to make modern and familiar things, supernatural and causeless. Hence is it that we make trifles of terrors; ensconcing ourselves in a seeming knowledge when we should submit ourselves to an unknown fear."

On reading this passage as thus printed, it will be seen that the two sentences of which it is composed are in direct contradiction to each other; the first asserting that we have philosophers who give a causeless and supernatural character to things ordinary and familiar: the second stating as the result of this, "that we make trifles of terrors," whereas the tendency would necessarily be to make "terrors of trifles." The confusion arises from the careless pointing of the first sentence. By simply shifting the comma at present after "things," and placing it after "familiar," the discrepancy between the two sentences disappears, as also between the two members of the first sentence, which are now at variance. It should be pointed thus:

"They say miracles are past; and we have our philosophical persons to make modern and familiar, things supernatural and causeless."

It is singular that none of the editors should have noticed this defect, which I have no doubt will hereafter be removed by the adoption of a simple change, that very happily illustrates the importance of correct punctuation.

R. H. C.

*Shakspeare's Skull*.—As your publication has been the medium of many valuable comments upon Shakspeare, and interesting matter connected with him, I am induced to solicit information, if you will allow me, on the following subject. I have the *Works of Shakspeare*, which being in one volume 8vo., I value as being more portable than any other edition. It was published by Sherwood without any date affixed, but probably about 1825. There is a memoir prefixed by Wm. Harvey, Esq., in which, p. xiii., it is stated that while a vault was being made close to Shakspeare's, when Dr. Davenport was rector, a young man perceiving the tomb of Shakspeare open, introduced himself so far within the vault that he could have brought away the skull, but he was deterred from doing so by the anathema inscribed on the monument, of—

"Curs'd be he that moves my bones."

This is given upon the authority of Dr. Nathan Drake's work on Shakspeare, in two vols. 4to. Now in this work much is given which is copied into the memoir, but I do not there find this anecdote, and perhaps some reader of "N. & Q." may supply this deficiency, and state where I may find it. I may be allowed to state, that Pope's skull was similarly stolen and another substituted.

I annex Wheler's remark that no violation of the grave had, up to the time of his work, taken place.

"Through a lapse of nearly two hundred years have his ashes remained undisturbed, and it is to be hoped no sacrilegious hand will ever be found to violate the sacred repository."—*History of Stratford-upon-Avon*, by R. B. Wheler (circa 1805?), 8vo.

A SUBSCRIBER.

*On a Passage in "Macbeth"*.—MR. SINGLETON (Vol. vii., p. 404.) says, "Vaulting ambition, that *o'erleaps* itself," is nonsense—the thing is impossible; and proposes that "vaulting ambition" should "rest his hand upon the pommel, and *o'erleap* the saddle (sell)," a thing not uncommon in the feats of horsemanship.

Did MR. SINGLETON never *o'erleap* himself, and be too late—later than *himself* intended? Did he never, in his younger days, amuse himself with a *soprasalto*; or with what Donne calls a "vaulter's sombersault?" Did he never hear of any little plunderer, climbing a wall, *o'erreaching* himself to pluck an apple, and falling on the other side, into the hands of the gardener? "By like," says Sir Thomas More, "the manne there *overshotte* himself."

What was the *manne* about? Attempting such a perilous gambol, perhaps, as correcting Shakspeare.

To {overleap, overreach, overshoot} himself are merely, to {leap, reach, shoot}, over or beyond the mark himself intended.

Q.

Bloomsbury.

P.S.—MR. ARROWSMITH reminds us of the old saw, that "great wits jump." He should recollect also that they sometimes *nod*.

*Lemon-juice administered in Gout and Rheumatism.*—At a time when lemon-juice seems to be frequently administered in gout and rheumatism, as though it were an entirely new remedy, I have been somewhat amused at the following passage, which may also interest some of your readers; it occurs in *Scelta di Lettere Familiari degli Autori più celebri ad uso degli studiosi della lingua Italiana*, p. 36., in a letter "Di Don Francesco a Teodoro Villa":

{218}

"Io non posso star meglio di quel che sto, e forse perchè uso di spesso il bagno freddo, e beo limonata a pranzo e a cena da molti mesi. Questa è la mia quotidiana bevanda, e dacche mi ci sono messo, m' ha fatto un bene che non si puo dire. Di quelle doglie di capo, che un tempo mi sconquassavano le tempie, non ne sento più una. Le vertigini, che un tratto mi favorivano sì di spesso, se ne sono ite. Sino un reumatismo, che m' aveva afferrato per un braccio, s' e dileguato, così ch'io farei ora alla lotta col più valente marinaio calabrese che sia. L' appetito mio pizzica del vorace. Che buona cosa il sugo d' un limone spremato nell' acqua, e indolciato con un po' di zucchero! Fa di provarlo, Teodoro. Chi sa che non assesti il capo e lo stomaco anche a te."

S. G. C.

*Weather Proverbs.*—Are these proverbs worth recording?

"Rain before seven, fine before eleven."

"A mackerel sky and mare's tails,  
Make lofty ships carry low sails."

"If the rain comes before the wind,  
Lower your topsails and take them in:  
If the wind comes before the rain,  
Lower your topsails and hoist them again."

The expressions in the latter two are maritime, and the rhymes not very choice; but they hold equally in terrestrial matters, and I have seldom found them wrong.

RUBI.

*Dog Latin.*—The answer of one of your late correspondents (E. M. B., Vol. vii., p. 622.) on the subject of "Latin—Latiner," has revived a Query in your First Volume (p. 230.) as to the origin of this expression which does not appear to have been answered. I do not remember having seen any explanation of the term, but I have arrived at one for myself, and present it to your readers for what it is worth. Nothing, it must be admitted, can be more inconsistent with the usual forms of language than the Latin of mediæval periods; it is often, in fact, not Latin at all, but merely a Latin form given to simple English or other words, and admitting of the greatest variety. Now of all animals the distinctions of breed are perhaps more numerous in the canine race than any other. The word "mongrel," originally applied to one of these quadruped combinations of variety, has long been used to signify anything in which mixture of class existed, especially of a debasing kind, to which such mixture generally tends. Nothing could be more appropriate than the application of the term to the "infima latinitas" of the Middle Ages; and from "mongrel" the transition to the name of the genus from that of the degenerate species appears to me to be very easy, though fanciful.

J. B—T.

*Thomas Wright of Durham.*—In the *Philosophical Magazine* for April, 1848, I gave an account of the "Original Theory or new Hypothesis of the Universe" of Thomas Wright, whose anticipations of modern speculation on the milky way, the central sun, and some other points, make him one of the most remarkable astronomical thinkers of his day. In the biography in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1793, he is described as struggling for a livelihood when a young man, and no account is given of the manner in which he obtained the handsome competence with which he emerges in 1756, or thereabouts. A few days after my account was published, I was informed (by Captain James, R.E.) that a large four-foot orrery, constructed by Wright for the Royal Academy at Portsmouth, was still in that town; and that by the title of "J. Harris's Use of the Globes" it appears that he (Wright) kept his shop at the *Orrery*, near Water Lane, Fleet Street (No. 136), under the title of instrument-maker to his Majesty. In an edition of Harris (the 8th, 1767), which I lately met with, the above is described as "late the shop of Thomas Wright," &c. By the advertisements which this work contains, Wright must have had an extensive business as a philosophical instrument-maker. The omission in the biography is a strange one. Possibly some farther information may fall in the way of some of your readers.

A. DE MORGAN.

*A Funeral Custom.*—At Broadwas, Worcestershire, in the valley of the Teame, it is the custom at funerals, on reaching "the Church Walk," for the bearers to set down the coffin, and, as they stand around, to bow to it.

CUTHBERT BEDE, B. A.

---

## Queries.

LITTLECOTT—SIR JOHN POPHAM.



Every one knows the tradition attached to the manor of Littlecott in Wiltshire, and the alleged means by which Chief Justice Sir John Popham acquired its possession. It is told by Aubrey, Sir Walter Scott, and many others, and is too notorious to be here repeated. Let me ask you or your learned correspondents whether there exists any refutation of a charge so seriously detrimental to the character of any judge, and so inconsistent with the reputation which Chief Justice Popham enjoyed among his cotemporaries? See Lord Ellesmere's notice of him in the case of the Postnati (*State Trials*, ii. 669.), and Sir Edward Coke's flattering picture of him at the end of Sir Drew Drury's case (*Reports*, vi. 75.). Are there any records showing that a Darell was ever in fact arraigned on a charge of murder, and the name of the judge who presided at the trial? Is the date known of the death of the last Darell who possessed the estate, or that of Sir John Popham's acquisition of it? The discovery of these might throw great light on the subject, and possibly afford a complete contradiction.

Sir Francis Bacon, in his argument against Sir John Hollis and others for traducing public justice, states that—

{219}

"Popham, a great judge in his time, was complained of by petition to Queen Elizabeth; it was committed to four privy councillors, but the same was found to be slanderous, and the parties punished in the court."—*State Trials*, vol. ii. p. 1029.

If this petition could be discovered, and it should turn out that the slander complained of in it had reference to this story, the investigation which it then underwent by the four privy councillors, and the chief justice's enjoyment of his high office for so many subsequent years, would go far to prove the utter falsehood of the charge. This is a "consummation devoutly to be wished" by every one who feels an interest in the purity of the bench, and particularly by the present possessors of the estate, who must be anxious for their ancestor's fame.

Your useful publication has acted the part of the "detective police" in the elucidation of many points of history less interesting than this, and I trust you will consider the case curious enough to justify a close examination.

EDWARD FOSS.

---

### EARLY EDITION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

I should be greatly obliged if I could obtain through "N. & Q." when, where, and by whom an imperfect black-letter copy of the New Testament, lately come into my possession, was printed, and also who was the translator of it.

It is bound in boards, has three thongs round which the sheets are stitched, seems never to have been covered with cloth, leather, or other material like our modern books, has had clasps, and is four inches long and two inches thick.

The chapters are divided generally into four or five parts by means of the first letters of the alphabet. The letters are neither placed equidistant, nor do they always mark a fresh paragraph.

It is not divided into verses. There are a few marginal references, and the chapter and letter of the parallel passages are given.

Crosses are placed at the heads of most chapters, and also throughout the text, without much apparent regularity. It contains a few rude cuts of the Apostles, &c. The Epistles of St. Peter and St. John are placed before that to the Hebrews.

Letters are frequently omitted in the spelling, and this is indicated by a dash placed over the one preceding the omitted letter. A slanting mark (/) is the most frequent stop used. I will transcribe a few lines exactly as they occur, only not using the black-letter.

"B. As some spake of the temple/ howe yt was garnessed with goodly stones and iewels he sayde. The dayes will come/ when of these thyngis which ye se shall not be lefte stone upon stone/ that shall not be throwen doune. And they asked hym sayinge/ Master whē shall these thynges be? And what sygnes wil there be/ when suche thynges shal come to passe."—St. Luke, ch. xxi.

Land is spelt *londe*; saints, *sainctis*; authority, *auctorite*, &c.

A. BOARDMAN.

P.S. It commences at the 19th chapter of St. Matthew, and seems perfect to the 21st chapter of Revelation.

---

### Minor Queries.

*Ravilliac*.—I have read that a pyramid was erected at Paris upon the murder of Henry IV. by Ravilliac, and that the inscription represented the Jesuits as men—

"Maleficæ superstitionis, quorum instinctu peculiaris adolescens (Ravilliac) dirum

facinus instituerat."—*Thesaur. Hist.*, tom. iv. lib. 95, ad ann. 1598.

We are also informed that he confessed that it was the book of Mariana the Jesuit, and the traitorous positions maintained in it, which induced him to murder the king, for which cause the book (condemned by the parliament and the Sorbonne) was publicly burnt in Paris. Is the pyramid still remaining? If not, when was it taken down or destroyed, and by whom or by whose authority?

CLERICUS (D).

*Emblem on a Chimney-piece.*—In the committee room of the Church Missionary Society, Nos. 16. and 17. Upper Sackville Street, Dublin, a curious emblem-picture is carved on the centre of the white marble chimney-piece. An angel or winged youth is sleeping in a recumbent posture; one arm embraces a sleeping lion, in the other hand he holds a number of bell flowers. In the opposite angle the sun shines brightly; a lizard is biting the heel of the sleeping youth. I shall not offer my own conjectures in explanation of this allegorical sculpture, unless your correspondents fail to give a more satisfactory solution.

ATH CELIATH.

"*To know ourselves diseased,*" &c.—

"To know ourselves diseased, is half the cure."

Whence?

C. MANSFIELD INGLEBY.

Birmingham.

"*Pætus and Arria.*"—Can you inform me who is the author of *Pætus and Arria, a Tragedy*, 8vo., 1809?

In Genest's *Account of the English Stage*, this play is said to be written by a gentleman of the University of Cambridge. Can you tell me whether this is likely to be W. Smyth, the late Professor of Modern History in that university, who died in June, 1849?

Gw.

*Heraldic Query.*—A. was killed in open rebellion. His son B. lived in retirement under a fictitious name. The grandson C. retained the assumed name, and obtained new arms. Query, Can the descendants of C. resume the arms of A.? If so, must they substitute them for the arms of C., or bear them quarterly, and in which quarters?

FRANCIS P.

*Lord Chancellor Steele.*—Is any pedigree of William Steele, Esq., Lord Chancellor of Ireland temp. Commonwealth, extant; and do any of his descendants exist?

It is believed he was nearly related to Captain Steel, governor of Beeston Castle, who suffered death by military execution in 1643 on a charge of cowardice.

STATFOLD.

"*A Tub to the Whale.*"—What is the origin of this phrase?

PIMLICO.

*Legitimation (Scotland).*—Perhaps some of your Scotch readers "learned in the law" would obligingly answer the subjoined Queries, referring to some decisions.

1. Will entail property go to a *bastard, legitimated before the Union* under the great seal (by the law of Scotland)?
2. Will titles and dignities descend?
3. Will armorial bearings?

M. M.

Inner Temple.

"*Vaut mieux,*" &c.—The proverb "Vaut mieux avoir affaire à Dieu qu'à ses saints" has a Latin origin. What is it?

M.

*Shakspeare First Folio.*—Is there any *obtainable* edition of Shakspeare which follows, or fully contains, the first folio?

M.

*The Staffordshire Knot.*—Can any of your readers give the history of the Staffordshire knot, traced on the carriages and trucks of the North Staffordshire Railway Company?

T. P.

*Sir Thomas Elyot.*—I shall be extremely obliged by a reference to any sources of information respecting Sir Thomas Elyot, Knight, living in the time of Henry VIII., son of Sir Richard Elyot,

Knight, of Suffolk.

I shall be glad also to know whether a short work (among others of his in my possession) entitled *The Defence of good Women*, printed in London by Thomas Berthelet, 1545, is at all a rare book?

H. C. K.

*"Celsior exurgens pluviis," &c.—*

"Celsior exurgens pluviis, nimbosque cadentes,  
Sub pedibus cernens, et cæca tonitrua calcans."

Can you oblige me by stating where the above lines are to be found? They appear to me to form an appropriate motto for a balloon.

J. P. A.

*The Bargain Cup.*—Can the old English custom of drinking together upon the completion of a bargain, be traced back farther than the Norman era? Did a similar custom exist in the earlier ages? Danl. Dyke, in his *Mysteries* (London, 1634), says:

"The Jews being forbidden to make couenants with the Gentiles, they also abstained from drinking with them; because that was a ceremonie vsed in striking of couenants."

This is the only notice I can find among old writers touching this custom, which is certainly one of considerable antiquity: though I should like confirmation of Dyke's words, before I can recognise an ancestry so remote.

R. C. WARDE.

Kidderminster.

*School-Libraries.*—I am desirous of ascertaining whether any of our public schools possess any libraries for the general reading of the scholars, in which I do not include mere school-books of Latin, Greek, &c., which, I presume, they all possess, but such as travels, biographies, &c.

Boys fresh from these schools appear generally to know nothing of general reading, and from the slight information I have, I fear there is nothing in the way of a library in any of them. If not, it is, I should think, a very melancholy fact, and one that deserves a little attention: but if any of your obliging correspondents can tell me what public school possesses such a thing, and the facilities allowed for reading in the school, I shall take it as a favour.

WELD TAYLOR.

Bayswater.

*Queen Elizabeth and her "true" Looking-glass.*—An anecdote is current of Queen Elizabeth having in her later days, if not during her last illness, called for a *true* looking-glass, having for a long time previously made use of one that was in some manner purposely falsified.

What is the original source of the story? or at least what is the authority to which its circulation is mainly due? An answer from some of your correspondents to one or other of these questions would greatly oblige

VERONICA.

*Bishop Thomas Wilson.*—In Thoresby's Diary, A.D. 1720, April 17 (vol. ii. p. 289.), is the following entry:

"Easter Sunday ... after evening prayers supped at cousin Wilson's with the Bishop of Man's son."

Was there any relationship, and what, between this "cousin Wilson," and the bishop's son, Dr. Thomas Wilson? I should be glad of any information bearing on any or on all these subjects.

WILLIAM DENTON.

*Bishop Wilson's Works.*—The REV. JOHN KEBLE, Hursley, near Winchester, being engaged in writing the life and editing the works of Bishop Wilson (Sodor and Man), would feel obliged by the communication of any letters, sermons, or other writings of the bishop, or by reference to any incidents not to be found in printed accounts of his life.

*Hobbes, Portrait of.*—In the *Memoirs* of T. Hobbes, it is stated that a portrait of him was painted in 1669 for Cosmo de Medici.

I have a fine half-length portrait of him, on the back of which is the following inscription:

"Thomas Hobbes, æt. 81. 1669.  
J<sup>OS</sup>. Wick Wrilps, Londiensis, Pictor Caroli 2<sup>di</sup>. R.  
pinx<sup>t</sup>."

Is this painter the same as John Wycke, who died in 1702, but who is not, I think, known as a portrait painter?

Can any of your readers inform me whether a portrait of Hobbes is now in the galleries at Florence, and, if so, by whom it was painted? It is possible that mine is a duplicate of the picture which was painted for the Grand Duke.

W. C. TREVELYAN.

Wallington.

---

## Minor Queries with Answers.

*Brasenose, Oxford.*—I am anxious to learn the origin and meaning of the word *Brasenose*. I have somewhere heard or read (though I cannot recall where) that it was a Saxon word, *brasen haus* or "brewing-house;" and that the college was called by this name, because it was built on the site of the brewing-house of King Alfred. All that Ingram says on the subject is this:

"This curious appellation, which, whatever was the origin of it, has been perpetuated by the symbol of a brazen nose here and at Stamford, occurs with the modern orthography, but in one undivided word, so early as 1278, in an Inquisition, now printed in the *Hundred Rolls*, though quoted by Wood from the manuscript record."—See his *Memorials of Oxford*.

CUTHBERT BEDE, B.A.

[Our correspondent will find the notice of King Alfred's brew-house in the review of Ingram's *Memorials* in the *British Critic*, vol. xxiv. p. 139. The writer says, "There is a spot in the centre of the city where Alfred is said to have lived, and which may be called the native place or river-head of three separate societies still existing, University, Oriel, and Brasenose. Brasenose claims his palace, Oriel his church, and University his school or academy. Of these Brasenose College is still called, in its formal style, 'the King's Hall,' which is the name by which Alfred himself, in his laws, calls his palace; and it has its present singular name from a corruption of *brasinium*, or *brasin-huse*, as having been originally located in that part of the royal mansion which was devoted to the then important accommodation of a brew-house." Churton, in his *Life of Bishop Smyth*, p. 277., thus accounts for the origin of the word:—"Brasen Nose Hall, as the Oxford antiquary has shown, may be traced as far back as the time of Henry III., about the middle of the thirteenth century; and early in the succeeding reign, 6th Edward I., 1278, it was known by the name of Brasen Nose Hall, which peculiar name was undoubtedly owing, as the same author observes, to the circumstance of a nose of brass affixed to the gate. It is presumed, however, this conspicuous appendage of the portal was not formed of the mixed metal, which the word now denotes, but the genuine produce of the mine; as is the nose, or rather face, of a lion or leopard still remaining at Stamford, which also gave name to the edifice it adorned. And hence, when Henry VIII. debased the coin, by an alloy of *copper*, it was a common remark or proverb, that 'Testons were gone to Oxford, to study in *Brasen Nose*.'" ]

*G. Downing.*—Can any one point out to me a biography of G. Downing, or at least indicate a work where the dates of the birth and death of this celebrated statesman may be found? He was English ambassador in the Hague previous to and in the year 1664, and to him Downing Street in London owes its name. A very speedy answer would be most welcome.—From the *Navorscher*.

A. T. C.

[In Pepys's *Diary*, vol. i. p. 2. edit. 1848, occurs the following notice of Sir George Downing:—"Wood has misled us in stating that Sir George Downing was a son of Dr. Calibut Downing, the rector of Hackney. He was beyond doubt the son of Emmanuel Downing, a London merchant, who went to New England. It is not improbable that Emmanuel was a near kinsman of Calibut; how related has not yet been discovered. Governor Hutchinson, in his *History of Massachusetts*, gives the true account of Downing's affiliation, which has been farther confirmed by Mr. Savage, of Boston, from the public records of New England. Wood calls Downing a sider with all times and changes; skilled in the common cant, and a preacher occasionally. He was sent by Cromwell to Holland, as resident there. About the Restoration, he espoused the King's cause, and was knighted and elected M. P. for Morpeth, in 1661. Afterwards, becoming Secretary to the Treasury and Commissioner of the Customs, he was in 1663 created a Baronet of East Hatley, in Cambridgeshire, and was again sent ambassador to Holland. His grandson of the same name, who died in 1749, was the founder of Downing College, Cambridge. The title became extinct in 1764, upon the decease of Sir John Gerrard Downing, the last heir male of the family." According to Hutchinson, Sir George died in 1684.]

*Unkid.*—Can any of your readers inform me as to the derivation of this word, or give any instance of its recent use? I have frequently heard it in my childhood (the early part of the present century) among the rural population of Oxon and Berks. It was generally applied to circumstances of a melancholy or distressing character, but sometimes used to express a peculiar state of feeling, being apparently intended to convey nearly the same meaning as the *ennui* of the French. I recollect an allusion to the phrase somewhere in Miss Mitford's writings, who speaks of it as peculiar to Berks; but as I was then ignorant of Captain Cuttle's maxim, I did not "make a note of it," so that I am unable to lay my hand on the passage.

G. T.

Reading.

[Mr. Sternberg also found this word in Northamptonshire: for in his valuable work on *The Dialect and Folk Lore* of that county occurs the following derivation of it:—"UNKED, HUNKID, s. lonely, dull, miserable. 'I was so *unked* when ye war away.' 'A *unked* house,' &c. Mr. Bosworth gives, as the derivative, the A.-S. *uncyd*, solitary, without speech. In Batchelor's *List of Bedfordshire Words*, it is spelt *ungkid*."]

*Pilgrim's Progress*.—The common editions contain a *third* part, setting forth the life of *Tender-conscience*: this third part is thought not to have been written by Bunyan, and is omitted from some, at least, of the modern editions. Can any of your readers explain by whom this addition was made, and all about it? The subject of the *Pilgrim's Progress* generally—the stories of a similar kind which are said to have preceded—especially in Catholic times—the history of its editions and annotations, would give some interesting columns.

M.

[Mr. George Offor, in his Introduction to *The Pilgrim's Progress*, published by the Hanserd Knollys Society in 1847, notices the third part as a forgery:—"In a very few years after Bunyan's death, this third part made its appearance; and although the title does not directly say that it was written by Bunyan, yet it was at first generally received as such. In 1695, it reached a second edition; and a sixth in 1705. In 1708, it was denounced in the title to the ninth edition of the second part, by a 'Note, *the third part, suggested to be J. Bunyan's, is an imposture*.' The author of this forgery is as yet unknown." Mr. Offor has also devoted fifty pages of his Introduction to the conjectured prototypes of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*. He says, "Every assertion or suggestion that came to my knowledge has been investigated, and the works referred to have been analysed. And beyond this, every allegorical work that could be found, previous to the eighteenth century, has been examined in all the European languages, and the result is a perfect demonstration of the complete originality of Bunyan."]

*John Frewen*.—What is known of this divine? He was minister at Northiam in Sussex in 1611; and published, the following year, a small volume of *Sermons*, bearing reference to some quarrel between himself and parishioners. Are these *Sermons* rare? Any particulars would be acceptable.

R. C. WARDE.

Kidderminster.

[Accepted Frewen, Archbishop of York, was the eldest son of John Frewen, "the puritanical Rector of Northiam," as Wood calls him, and indeed his name carries a symbol of his father's sanctity. Wood has given a few particulars of John, who, he says, "was a learned divine, and frequent preacher of the time, and wrote, 1. *Fruitful Instructions and Necessary Doctrine, to edify in the Fear of God, &c.*, 1587. 2. *Fruitful Instructions for the General Cause of Reformation, against the Slanders of the Pope and League, &c.*, 1589. 3. *Certain Choice Grounds and Principles of our Christian Religion, with their several Expositions, by Way of Questions and Answers, &c.*, 1621, and other things. He died in 1627 (about the latter end), and was buried in Northiam Church, leaving then behind these sons, viz. Accepted, Thankful, Stephen, Joseph, Benjamin, Thomas, Samuel, John, &c., which John seems to have succeeded his father in the Rectory of Northiam; but whether the said father was educated at Oxford, I cannot tell."]

*Histories of Literature*.—Can any correspondent inform me of the best, or one or two principal *Histories of Literature*, published in the English language, with the names of the author and publisher; as well as, if possible, the size and price?

ILMONASTERIENSIS.

[Our correspondent cannot do better than procure Hallam's *Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries*, 3 vols. 8vo. (36s.). He may also consult with advantage Dr. Maitland's *Dark Ages*, which illustrates the state of religion and literature from the ninth to the twelfth centuries, 8vo., 12s. and Berrington's *Literary History of the Middle Ages*, 3s. 6d.]

"*Mrs. Shaw's Tombstone*."—In Leigh's *Observations* (London, 1660) are several quotations from a work entitled *Mrs. Shaw's Tombstone*. Where may a copy of this be seen?

R. C. WARDE.

Kidderminster.

[Mrs. Dorothy Shaw's *Tombstone, or the Saint's Remains*, 1658, may be seen in the British Museum, Press-mark, 1418. i. 41.]

---

## Replies.

### CRANMER AND CALVIN.

(Vol. viii., p. 182.)

A correspondent who seems to delight in sibilants, signing himself S. Z. Z. S., invites me to "*preserve*, in your columns, the letter of Calvin to Cranmer, of which Dean Jenkyns has only given extracts," as noticed by me in your Vol. vii., p. 621.

I would not shrink from the trouble of transcribing the whole letter, if a complete copy were only

to be found in the short-lived columns of a newspaper, as inserted in the *Record* of May 15, 1843, by Merle d'Aubigné; but the Dean has given a reference to the volume in which both the letters he cites are preserved and accessible, viz. *Calvin Epistles*, pp. 134, 135., Genev. 1616.

S. Z. Z. S. justly observes that there are two points to be distinguished: first, Cranmer's wish that Calvin should assist in a general union of the churches protesting against Romish errors; second, Calvin's offer to assist in settling the Church of England. He adds, "The latter was declined; and the reason is demonstrated in Archbishop Laurence's *Bampton Lectures*." I neither possess those lectures, nor the volume of Calvin's epistles; but all I have seen of the correspondence between him and Cranmer, in the Parker Society's editions of Cranmer, and of original letters between 1537-58, and in Jenkyns' *Remains of Cranmer*, indisposes me to believe that Calvin made any "offer to assist in settling the Church of England." It appears from Dean Jenkyns' note, vol. i. p. 346., that Archbishop Laurence made a mistake in the order of the correspondence, calculated to mislead himself; and as to Heylyn's assertion, *Eccles. Restaur.*, p. 65., that Calvin made such an offer and "that the Archbishop (Cranmer) *knew* the man and refused his offer," the Dean says:

"He gives no authority for the later part of his statement, and it can hardly be reconciled with Cranmer's letter to Calvin of March 20, 1552."

The contemptuous expression, he "knew the man and refused his offer," is, in fact, utterly irreconcilable with Cranmer's language in all his three letters to Melancthon, to Bullinger, and to Calvin (Nos. 296, 297, 298. of Parker Society's edition of *Cranmer's Remains*, and Nos. 283, 284, 285. of Jenkyns' edition), where he tells each of the other two that he had written to Calvin from his desire—

"Ut in Anglia, aut alibi, doctissimorum et *optimorum* virorum synodus convocaretur, in qua de puritate ecclesiasticæ doctrinæ, et præcipue de consensu controversiæ sacramentariæ tractaretur."

Or, as he said to Calvin himself:

"Ut docti et pii viri, qui alios antecellunt eruditione et judicio, convenirent."

Your correspondent seems to have used the word "demonstrated" rather in a surgical than in its mathematical sense.

Having taken up my pen to supply you with an answer to this historical inquiry, I may as well notice some other articles in your No. 199. For example, in p. 167., L. need not have referred your readers to Halliwell's *Researches in Archaic Language* for an explanation of Bacon's word "bullaces." The word may be seen in Johnson's *Dictionary*, with the citation from Bacon, and instead of vaguely calling it "a small black and tartish plum," your botanical readers know it as the *Prunus insititia*.

Again, p. 173., J. M. may like to know farther, that the Duke of Wellington's clerical brother was entered on the boards of St. John's College, Cambridge, as Wesley, where the spelling must have been dictated either by himself, or by the person authorised to desire his admission. It continued to be spelt Wesley in the Cambridge annual calendars as late as 1808, but was altered in that of 1809 to Wellesley. The alteration was probably made by the desire of the family, and without communicating such desire to the registry of the university. For it appears in the edition of *Graduati Cantabrigienses*, printed in 1823, as follows:

"Wesley, Gerard Valerian, Coll. Joh. A. M. 1792. Comitibus de Mornington, Fil. nat. 4<sup>tus</sup>."

In p. 173., C. M. INGLEBY may like to know, as a clue to the origin of his *apussee and*, that I was taught at school, sixty years ago, to call & *And per se*, whilst some would call it *And-per-se-and*.

In the same page, the inquirer B. H. C. respecting the word *mammon*, may like to know that the history of that word has been given at some length in p. 1. to p. 68. of the Parker Society's edition of Tyndale's *Parable of the wicked Mammon*, where I have stated that it occurs in a form identical with the English in the Chaldee Targum of Onkelos on Exod. viii. 21., and in that of Jonathan on Judges, v. 9., as equivalent to riches; and that in the Syriac translation it occurs in a form identical with *Μαμωνᾶ*, in Exod. xxi. 30., as a rendering for *כפר*, the price of satisfaction. In B. H. C.'s citation from Barnes, *even* seems a misprint for *ever*. The Jews did not again fall into actual idolatry after the Babylonish captivity; but we are told that in the sight of God covetousness is idolatry.

HENRY WALTER.

Hasilbury Bryan.

---

## BARNACLES.

(Vol. viii., p. 124.)

A Querist quoting from Porta's *Natural Magic* the vulgar error that "not only in Scotland, but in the river Thames, there is a kind of shell-fish which get out of their shells and grow to be ducks,

or such like birds," asks, what could give rise to such an absurd belief? Your correspondent quotes from the English translation of the *Magia Naturalis*, A.D. 1658; but the tradition is very ancient, Porta the author having died in 1515 A.D. You still find an allusion in *Hudibras* to those—

"Who from the most refin'd of saints,  
As naturally grow miscreants,  
As *barnacles* turn Soland geese,  
In th' islands of the Orcades."

{224}

The story has its origin in the peculiar formation of the little mollusc which inhabits the multivalve shell, the *Pentalasmis anatifera*, which by a fleshy peduncle attaches itself by one end to the bottoms of ships or floating timber, whilst from the other there protrudes a bunch of curling and fringe-like cirrhi, by the agitation of which it attracts and collects its food. These cirrhi so much resemble feathers, as to have suggested the leading idea of a bird's tail: and hence the construction of the remainder of the fable, which is thus given with grave minuteness in *The Herbal, or General Historie of Plants*, gathered by John Gerarde, Master in Chirurgie: London, 1597:

"What our eyes have seen, and our hands have touched, we shall declare. There is a small island in Lancashire called the Pile of Foulders, wherein are found the broken pieces of old and bruised ships, some whereof have been cast thither by shipwreck; and also the trunks or bodies, with the branches of old and rotten trees, cast up there likewise, whereon is found a certain spume or froth, that in time breedeth unto certain shells, in shape like those of a mussel, but sharper pointed, and of a whitish colour; wherein is contained a thing in form like a lace of silk finely woven as it were together, of a whitish colour; one end whereof is fastened unto the inside of the shell, even as the fish of oysters and mussels are; the other end is made fast unto the belly of a rude mass or lump, which in time cometh to the shape and form of a bird. When it is perfectly formed, the shell gapeth open, and the first thing that appeareth is the foresaid lace or string; next come the legs of the bird hanging out and as it groweth greater, it openeth the shell by degrees, till at length it is all come forth, and hangeth only by the bill. In short space after it cometh to full maturity, and falleth into the sea, where it gathereth feathers, and groweth to a fowl, bigger than a mallard, and lesser than a goose; having black legs, and a bill or beak, and feathers black and white, spotted in such manner as our magpie, called in some places a Pie-Annet, which the people of Lancashire call by no other name than a tree-goose; which place aforesaid, and all those parts adjacent, do so much abound therewith, that one of the best may be bought for threepence. For the truth hereof, if any doubt, may it please them to repair unto me, and I shall satisfy them by the testimony of credible witnesses."—Page 1391.

Gerarde, who is doubtless Butler's authority, says elsewhere, that "in the north parts of Scotland, and the islands called Orcades," there are certain trees whereon these tree-geese and barnacles abound.

The conversion of the fish into a bird, however fabulous, would be scarcely more astonishing than the metamorphosis which it actually undergoes—the young of the little animal having no feature to identify it with its final development. In its early stage (I quote from Carpenter's *Physiology*, vol. i. p. 52.) it has a form not unlike that of the crab, "possessing eyes and powers of free motion; but afterwards, becoming fixed to one spot for the remainder of its life, it loses its eyes and forms a shell, which, though composed of various pieces, has nothing in common with the jointed shell of the crab."

Though Porta wrote at Naples, the story has reference to Scotland; and the tradition is evidently northern, and local. AS TO SPERIEND'S Query, What could give rise to so absurd a story? it doubtless took its origin in the similarity of the tentacles of the fish to feathers of a bird. But I would add the farther Query, whether the ready acceptance and general credence given to so obvious a fable, may not have been derived from giving too literal a construction to the text of the passage in the first chapter of Genesis:

"And God said, Let the *waters bring forth abundantly* the moving creature that hath life, and *the fowl* that may fly in the open firmament of heaven?"

J. EMERSON TENNENT.

Drayton (1613) in his *Poly-olbion*, iii., in connexion with the river Dee, speaks of—

"Th' anatomised fish, and fowls from planchers sprung,"

to which a note is appended in Southey's edition, p. 609., that such fowls were "*barnacles*, a bird breeding upon old ships." In the *Entertaining Library*, "Habits of Birds," pp. 363-379., the whole story of this extraordinary instance of ignorance in natural history is amply developed. The barnacle shells which I once saw in a sea-port, attached to a vessel just arrived from the Mediterranean, had the brilliant appearance, at a distance, of flowers in bloom<sup>[1]</sup>; the foot of the *Lepas anatifera* (Linnæus) appearing to me like the stalk of a plant growing from the ship's side: the shell had the semblance of a calyx, and the flower consisted of the fingers (*tentacula*) of the shell-fish, "of which twelve project in an elegant curve, and are used by it for making prey of small fish." The very ancient error was to mistake the foot of the shell-fish for the neck of a

goose, the shell for its head, and the *tentacula* for a tuft of feathers. As to the body, *non est inventus*. The Barnacle Goose is a well-known bird: and these shell-fish, bearing, as seen out of the water, resemblance to the goose's neck, were ignorantly, and without investigation, confounded with geese themselves, an error into which Albertus Magnus (d. 1280) did not fall, and in which Pope Pius II. proved himself infallible. Nevertheless, in France, the Barnacle Goose may be eaten on fast-days by virtue of this old belief in its marine origin.

T. J. BUCKTON

**Footnote 1:**[\(return\)](#)

See *Penny Cycl.*, art. CIRRIPEDA, vii. 208., reversing the woodcut.

---

**DIAL INSCRIPTIONS.**

(Vol. iv., p. 507. Vol. v., p. 155., &c.)

{225}

In the churchyard of Areley-Kings, Worcestershire (where is the singular memorial to Sir Harry Coningsby, which I mentioned at Vol. vi., p. 406.), is a curious dial, the pillar supporting which has its four sides carved with figures of Time and Death, &c., and the following inscriptions.

On the south side, where is the figure of Time:

Consider

"Aspice—ut aspicias."

"Time's glass and scythe  
Thy life and death declare,  
Spend well thy time, and  
For thy end prepare."

"O man, now or never  
While there is time, turn unto the Lord,  
And put not off from day to day."

On the north side, where is the figure of Death standing upon a dead body, with his dart, hour-glass, and spade:

"Three things there be in very deede,  
Which make my heart in grief to bleede:  
The first doth vex my very heart,  
In that from hence I must departe;  
The second grieves me now and then,  
That I must die, but know not when;  
The third with tears bedews my face,  
That I must die, nor know the place.

I. W.  
*fecit*, Anno D<sup>m</sup>i.  
1687."

"Behold my killing dart and delving spade;  
Prepare for death before thy grave be made;  
for  
After death there's no hope."

"If a man die he shall live again.  
All the days of my appointed time  
Will I wait till my days come."—*Job* xiv. 14.

"The death of saints is precious,  
And miserable is the death of sinners."

The east side of the pillar has the following:

"Si vis ingredi in vitam,  
Serve mandata."

"Judgments are prepared for sinners."—*Prov.* xiv. 9.

And on the west:

"Sol non occidat  
Super iracundiam vestram."

"Whatsoever ye would that men  
Should do unto you,



Do ye even so unto them."

I subjoin a few other dial inscriptions, copied from churches in Worcestershire.

Kidderminster (parish church):

"None but a villain will deface me."

Himbleton (over the porch):

"Via Vitæ."

Bromsgrove:

"We shall ——" (*i.e.* we shall die-all).

Shrawley:

"Ab hoc nomento pendet æternitas."

CUTHBERT BEDE, B.A.

---

### THE "SALTPETER MAKER."

(Vol. vii., pp. 377. 433. 460. 530.)

The following humble petition will give an idea of the arbitrary power exercised by the "Saltpeter maker" in the days of Good Queen Bess; and of the useful monopoly that functionary contrived to make of his employment, in defiance of county government:

"Righte honorable, our humble dewties to yo<sup>r</sup> good Lordshippe premised, maye it please the same to be advertised, that at the Quarter sessions holden at Newwarke within this countie of Nottingham, There was a generall Complaynte made unto us by the Whole Countrie, that one John Ffoxe, saltpeter maker, had charged the Whole Countrie by his precepts for the Caryinge of Cole from Selsonn, in the Countie of Nottingham, unto the towne of Newwarke w<sup>th</sup>in the same countie; beinge sixteene myles distante for the makeinge of saltpeter, some townes w<sup>th</sup> five Cariages and some w<sup>th</sup> lesse, or els to geve him foure shillinges for everie Loade, whereof he hath Recyved a great parte. Uppon w<sup>ch</sup> Complaynte we called the same Ffoxe before some of us at Newwarke at the Sessions, there to answeere the premisses, and also to make us a propcion what Loades of Coales would serve to make a thowsand of saltpeter, To thend we might have sett some order for the preparing of the same: But the said Ffoxe will not sett downe anie rate what would serve for the makeinge of a Thowsande. Therefore we have thoughte good to advertise your good Lordshippe of the premisses, and have appoynted the clarke of the peace of this countie of Nottingham to attend yo<sup>r</sup> good Lordshippe to know yo<sup>r</sup> Lordshippes pleasure about the same, who can further informe yo<sup>r</sup> good Lordshippe of the particularities thereof, if it shall please yo<sup>r</sup> good Lordshippe to geve him hearings, And so most humblie take our Leaves, Newwarke, the vij<sup>th</sup> of Octob<sup>r</sup>, 1589.

"Your L<sup>pp</sup> most humblie to Comaunde,

RO. MARKHAM,  
WILLIAM SUTTON,  
RAUF BARTON, 1589,  
NIHS ROOS,  
BRIAN LASSELS,  
JOHN THORNHAGH."

The document is addressed on the back "To the Right Honorable our verie good Lord the Lord Burghley, Lord Heighe Threasoro<sup>r</sup> of England, yeve theis;" and is numbered LXI. 72. among the Lansdowne MSS., B. M.

The proposal quoted below has no date attached, but probably belongs to the former part of the seventeenth century:

"THE SERVICE.

"1. To make 500 Tunne of refined Saltpetre within his Ma<sup>ties</sup> dominions yearely, and continually, and cheaper.

2. *Without digging of homes or charging of carts, or any other charge to the subject whatsoever.*

3. To performe the whole service at our owne cost.

4. Not to hinder any man in his own way of making saltpetre, nor importation from foreign parts."

The following memorandum is underwritten:

"Mr. Speaker hath our Bill; Be pleased to-morrow to call for it."

The original draft of the above disinterested offer may be seen Harl. CLVIII. fol. 272.

FURVUS.

St. James's.

---

## TSAR.

(Vol. viii., p. 150.)

The difficulty in investigating the origin of this word is that the letter *c*, "the most wonderful of all letters," says Eichhoff (*Vergleichung der Sprachen*, p. 55.), sounds like *k* before the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, but before *e*, *i*, in French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch, as *s*, in Italian as *tsh*, in German as *ts*. It is always *ts* in Polish and Bohemian. In Russian it is represented by a special letter *ц*, *tsi*; but in Celtic it is always *k*. Conformably with this principle, the Russians, like the Germans, Poles, and Bohemians, pronounce the Latin *c* as *ts*. So Cicero in these languages is pronounced *Tsitsero*, very differently from the Greeks, who called him *Kikero*. The letter *tsi* is a supplementary one in Russian, having no corresponding letter in the Greek alphabet, from which the Russian was formed in the ninth century by St. Cyril. The word to be sought then amongst cognate languages as the counterpart of *tsar* (or as the Germans write it *czar*) is *car*, as pronounced in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch. The most probable etymological connection that I can discover is with the Sanscrit *चर*, *car*, to move, to advance; the root of the Greek *κάροον*, in English *car*, Latin *curro*, French *cours*. So Sanscrit *caras*, *carat*, movable, nimble; Greek *χράωω*, Latin *currens*. And Sanscrit *câras*, motion, Greek *χόρος*, Latin *currus*, *cursus*, French *char*, English *car*, *cart*, &c. The early Russians were doubtless wanderers, an offshoot of the people known to the Greeks as Scythians, and to the Hebrews and Arabians as Gog and Magog, who travelled in *cars*, occupying first one territory with their flocks, but not cultivating the land, then leaving it to nature and taking up another resting-place. It is certain that the Russians have many Asiatic words in their vocabulary, which must necessarily have occurred from their being for more than two centuries sometimes under Tatar, and sometimes under Mongol domination; and the origin of this word *tsar* or *car* may leave to be sought on the plateaus of North-east Asia. In the Shemitic tongues (Arabic, Hebrew, Persian, &c.) no connexion of sound or meaning, so probable as the above Indo-European one, is to be found. The popular derivations of Nabupolassar, Nebuchadnezzar, Belshazzar, &c., are not to be trusted. It is remarkable, however, that these names are significant in Russian. (See "N. & Q.," Vol. vii., pp. 432, 433, *note*.) The cuneatic inscriptions may yet throw light on these Assyrian names. In Russian the kingdom is *Tsarstvo*, the king *Tsar*, his queen *Tsarina*, his son is *Tsarevitch*, and his daughter *Tsarevna*. The word is probably pure Russian or Slavic. The Russian *tsar* used about two hundred years ago to be styled duke by foreign courts, but he has advanced in the nomenclature of royalty to be an emperor. The Russians use the word *imperatore* for emperor, *Kesar* for Cæsar, and *samodershetse* for sovereign.

T. J. BUCKTON.

Birmingham.

In Voltaire's *History of the Russian Empire*, it is stated that the title of Czar may possibly be derived from the *Tzars* or *Tchars* of the kingdom of Casan. When John, or Ivan Basilides, Grand Prince of Russia, had completed the reduction of this kingdom, he assumed this title, and it has since continued to his successors. Before the reign of John Basilides, the sovereigns of Russia bore the name of *Velike Knez*, that is, great prince, great lord, great chief, which in Christian countries was afterwards rendered by that of great duke. The Czar Michael Federovitz, on occasion of the Holstein embassy, assumed the titles of Great Knez and Great Lord, Conservator of all the Russias, Prince of Wolodimir, Moscow, Novogorod, &c., Tzar of Casan, Tzar of Astracan, Tzar of Siberia. The name of *Tzar* was therefore the title of those Oriental princes, and therefore it is more probable for it to have been derived from the *Tshas* of Persia than from the Roman Cæsars, whose name very likely never reached the ears of the Siberian Tzars on the banks of the Oby. In another part of Voltaire's *History*, when giving an account of the celebrated battle of Narva, where Charles XII., with nine thousand men and ten pieces of cannon, defeated "the Russian army with eighty thousand fighting men, supported by one hundred and forty-five pieces of cannon," he says, "Among the captives was the son of a King of Georgia, whom Charles sent to Stockholm; his name was *Mittelesky Czarowitz*, or Czar's Son, which is farther proof that the title of Czar or Tzar was not originally derived from the Roman Cæsars." To the above slightly abbreviated description may not be uninterestingly added the language of Voltaire, which immediately follows the first reference:

"No title, how great soever, is of any signification, unless they who bear it are great and powerful of themselves. The word *emperor*, which denoted only the *general of an army*, became the title of the sovereigns of Rome and it is now conferred on the supreme governor of all the Russias."

I beg to inform J. S. A. that the right word is *Tsar*, and that it is the Russian word answering to our king or lord, the Latin *Rex*, the Persian *Shah*, &c. There may be terms in other languages that have an affinity with it, but I believe we should seek in vain for a derivation.

T. K.

---

## "LAND OF GREEN GINGER."

(Vol. viii., p. 160.)

I wish that R. W. ELLIOT of Clifton, whom I recognise as a former inhabitant of Hull, had given the authority on which he states, that "It is so called from the sale of ginger having been chiefly carried on there in early times." The name of this street has much puzzled the local antiquaries; and having been for several years engaged on a work relative to the derivations, &c., of the names of the streets of Hull, I have spared no pains to ascertain the history and derivation of the singular name of this street.

I offer then a conjecture as to its derivation as follows:—The ground on which this street stands was originally the property of De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, on which he had built his stately manor-house. On the attainder of the family it was seized by the king; and Henry VIII. several times held his court here, on one of his visits having presented his sword to the corporation. It was then, 1538, called Old Beverley Street, as seen in the survey made of the estates of Sir William Sydney, Kt. In a romance called *Piraute el Blanco*, it is stated "The morning collation at the English Court was *green ginger* with good Malmsey, which was their custom, because of the coldness of the land." And in the *Fœdera*, vii. 233., it is stated that, among other things, the cargo of a Genoese ship, which was driven ashore at Dunster, in Somersetshire, in 1380, consisted of green ginger (ginger cured with lemon-juice). In Hollar's Map of Hull, 1640, the street is there laid out as built upon, but without any name attached to it. No other plans of Hull are at present known to exist from the time of Hollar, 1640, to Gent, 1735. In Gent's plan of Hull, it is there called "The Land of Green Ginger;" so that probably, between the years 1640 and 1735, it received its peculiar name.

I therefore conjecture that, as Henry VIII. kept his Court here with his usual regal magnificence, green ginger would be one of the luxuries of his table; that this portion of his royal property being laid out as a garden, was peculiarly suitable for the growth of ginger—the same as Pontefract was for the growth of the liquorice plant; and that, upon the property being built upon, the remembrance of this spot being so suitable for the growth of ginger for the Court, would eventually give the peculiar name, in the same way that the adjoining street of Bowl-Alley-Lane received its title from the bowling-green near to it.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

### 13. Savile Street, Hull.

This has long been a puzzle to the Hull antiquaries. I have often inquired of old persons likely to know the origin of such names of places at that sea-port as "The Land of Green Ginger," "Pig Alley," "Mucky-south-end," and "Rotten Herring Staith;" and I have come to the conclusion, that "The Land of Green Ginger" was a very dirty place where horses were kept: a mews, in short, which none of the Muses, not even with Homer as an exponent, could exalt ("Ἐπεα πτεροῦντα ἐν ἄθανάτοισι θεοῖσι") into the regions of poesy.

Ginger has been cultivated in this country as a *stove* exotic for about two hundred and fifty years. In one of the histories of Hull, ginger is supposed to have grown in this street, where, to a recent period, the stables of the George Inn, and those of a person named Foster opposite, occupied the principal portion of the short lane called "Land of Green Ginger." It is hardly possible that the true zingiber can have grown here, even in the manure heaps; but a plant of the same order (*Zingiberacææ*) may have been mistaken for it. Some of the old women or marine school-boys of the Trinity House, in the adjoining lane named from that guild, or some druggist, may have dropped, either accidentally or experimentally, a root, if not of the ginger, yet of some kindred plant. The magnificent *Fuchsia* was first noticed in the possession of a seaman's wife by Fuchs in 1501, a century prior to the introduction of the ginger plant into England.

T. J. BUCKTON.

Birmingham.

---

## PHOTOGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

*Stereoscopic Angles.*—The discussion in "N. & Q." relative to the best angle for stereoscopic pictures has gone far towards a satisfactory conclusion: there are, however, still a few points which may be beneficially considered.

In the first place, the kind of stereoscope to be used must tend to modify the mental impression; and secondly, the *amount* of reduction from the size of the original has a considerable influence on the final result.

If in viewing a stereoscopic pair of photographs, they are placed *at the same distance* from the eyes as the *length of the focus of the lens used in producing them*, then without doubt the distance between the eyes, viz. about two and a quarter inches, is the best difference between the two points of view to produce a perfectly natural result; and if the points of operation be more distant from one another, as I have before intimated, an effect is produced similar to what would be the case if the pictures were taken from a *model* of the object instead of the object itself.

When it is intended that the pictures taken are to be viewed by an instrument that requires their distance from the eyes to be *less* than the focal length of the lens used in their formation, what is the result? Why, that they subtend an angle larger than in nature, and are consequently apparently *increased* in bulk; and the obvious remedy is to *increase* the angle between the points of generation in the exact ratio as that by which the visual distance is to be lessened. There is one other consideration to which I would advert, viz. that as we judge of *distance*, &c. mainly by the degree of *convergence* of the optic axes of our two eyes, it cannot be so good to arrange the camera with its two positions quite parallel, especially for objects at a short or medium distance, as to let its centre radiate from the principal object to be delineated; and to accomplish this desideratum in the readiest way (for portraits especially), the ingenious contrivance of Mr. Latimer Clark, described in the *Journal* of the Photographic Society, appears to me the best adapted. It consists of a modification of the old parallel ruler arrangement on which the camera is placed; but one of the sides has an adjustment, so that within certain limits any degree of convergence is attainable. Now in the case of the pictures alluded to by MR. H. WILKINSON in Vol. viii., p. 181., it is probable they were taken by a camera placed in two positions parallel to one another, and it is quite clear that only a *portion* of the two pictures could have been really stereoscopic. It is perfectly true that two indifferent negatives will often combine and form one good stereoscopic positive, but this is in consequence of one possessing that in which the other is deficient; and at any rate two *good* pictures will have a *better* effect; consequently, it is better that the two views should contain exactly the same *range* of vision.

GEO. SHADBOLT.

*Protonitrate of Iron*.—"Being in the habit of using protonitrate of iron for developing collodion pictures, the following method of preparing that solution suggested itself to me, which appears to possess great advantages:—

Water 1 oz.  
Protosulphate of iron 14 grs.  
Nitrate of potash 10 grs.  
Acetic acid ½ drm.  
Nitric acid 2 drops.

In this mixture nitrate of potash is employed to convert the sulphate of iron into nitrate in place of nitrate of baryta in Dr. Diamond's formula, or nitrate of lead as recommended by Mr. Sisson; the advantage being that no filtering is required, as the sulphate of potash (produced by the double decomposition) is soluble in water, and does not interfere with the developing qualities of the solution.

"The above gives the bright deposit of silver so much admired in Dr. Diamond's pictures, and will be found to answer equally well either for positives or negatives. If the nitric acid be omitted, we obtain the effects of protonitrate of iron prepared in the usual way.—JOHN SPILLER."

(From the *Photographic Journal*.)

*Photographs in natural Colours*.—As "N. & Q." numbers among its correspondents many residents in the United States, I hope you will permit me to inquire through its columns whether there is really any foundation for the very startling announcement, in Professor Hunt's *Photography*, of Mr. Hill of New York having "obtained more than fifty pictures from nature in all the beauty of native coloration," or whether the statement is, as I conclude Professor Hunt is inclined to believe, one of those hoaxes in which many of our transatlantic friends take so much delight.

MATTER-OF-FACT.

*Photographs by artificial Lights*.—May I ask for references to any manuals of photography, or papers in scientific journals, in which are recorded any experiments that have been made with the view of obtaining photographs by means of artificial lights? This is, I have no doubt, a subject of interest to many who, like myself, are busily occupied during the day, and have only their evenings for scientific pursuits: while it is obvious, that if such a process can be successfully practised, there are many objects—such as *prints, coins, seals, objects of natural history and antiquity*—which might well be copied by it, even though artificial light should prove far slower in its action than solar light.

A CLERK.

## Replies to Minor Queries.

*Vandyke in America* (Vol. viii., p. 182.).—I would take the liberty of asking MR. BALCH of

Philadelphia whom he means by Col. Hill and Col. Byrd, "worthies famous in English history, and whose portraits by Vandyke are now on the James River?" I know of no Col. Hill or Byrd whom Vandyke could possibly have painted. I should also like to know what proof there is that the pictures, whomsoever they represent, are by *Vandyke*. MR. BALCH says that he favours us with this information "*in answer to the query*" (Vol. vii., p. 38.); but I beg leave to observe that it is by no means "in answer to the query," which was about an *engraved* portrait and not *picture*, and his thus bringing in the Vandykes *à propos de bottes* makes me a little curious about their authenticity.

C.

*Title wanted—Choirochorographia* (Vol. viii., p. 151.).—The full title of the book inquired after is as follows:

"Χοιροχωρογραφία: sive, Hoglandiæ Descriptio.—Plaudite *Porcelli Porcorum pigra Propago* (Eleg. Poet.): Londini, Anno Domini 1709. Pretium 2<sup>d</sup>," 8vo.

The printer, as appears from the advertisement at the end of the volume, was Henry Hills. The middle of the title-page is occupied by a coarsely executed woodcut, representing a boar with barbed instrument in his snout, and similar instrument on a larger scale under the head, surmounted with some rude characters, which I read

"TURX TRVYE BEVIS O HAMTVN."

The dedication is headed, "Augusto admodum & undiquaq; Spectabili Heroi Domini H— S— Maredydius Caduganus Pymlymmonensis, S.P.D." The entire work appears to be written in ridicule of Hampshire, and to be intended as a retaliation for work written by Edward Holdsworth, of Magd. Coll. Oxford, entitled *Muscipula, sive* κάμβρο-μυο-μαχία, published by the same printer in the same year, and translated by Dr. Hoadly in the fifth volume of Dodsley's *Miscellany*, p. 277., edit. 1782.

Query, Who was the author? and had Holdsworth any farther connexion with Hampshire than that of having been educated at Winchester School?

J. F. M.

*Second Growth of Grass* (Vol. viii., p. 102.).—R. W. F. of Bath inquires for other names than "fog," &c. In Sussex we leave "rowens," or "rewens" (the latter, I believe, a corruption), used for the second growth of grass.

Halliwell, in his *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*, has "*Rowens*, after-grass," as a Suffolk word. Bailey gives the word, with a somewhat different signification; but he has "*Rowen hay*, latter hay," as a country word.

WILLIAM FIGG.

Lewes.

In Norfolk this is called "aftermath eddish," and "rowans" or "rawins."

The first term is evidently from the A.-S. *mæth*, mowing or math: Bosworth's *Dictionary*. Eddish is likewise from the A.-S. *edisc*, signifying the second growth; it is used by Tusser, *October's Husbandry*, stanza 4.:

"Where wheat upon *eddish* ye mind to bestow,  
Let that be the first of the wheat ye do sow."

*Rawings* also occurs in Tusser, and in the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, *rawynhey* is mentioned. In Bailey's *Dictionary* it is spelt *rowen* and *roughings*: this last form gives the etymology, for *rowe*, as may be seen in Halliwell, is an old form for *rough*.

E. G. R.

I have always heard it called in Northumberland, *fog*; in Norfolk, *after-math*; in Oxfordshire, I am told, it is *latter-math*. This term is pure A.-Saxon, *mæth*, the mowing; the former word *fog*, and *eddish* also, are to be found in dictionaries, but their derivation is not satisfactory.

C. I. R.

*Snail eating* (Vol. viii., p. 34.).—The beautiful specimens of the large white snails were brought from Italy by Single-speech Hamilton, a gentleman of *vertù* and exquisite taste, and placed in the grounds at Paynes Hill, and some fine statues likewise. On the change of property, the snails were dispersed about the country; and many of them were picked up by my grandfather, who lived at the Grove under Boxhill, near Dorking. They were found in the hedges about West Humble, and in the grounds of the Grove. I had this account from my mother; and had once some of the shells, which I had found when staying in Surrey.

JULIA R. BOCKETT.

Southcote Lodge.

The snails asked after by MR. H. T. RILEY are to be met with near Dorking. When in that neighbourhood one day in May last, I found two in the hedgerow on the London road (west side)

between Dorking and Box Hill. They are much larger than the common snail, the shells of a light brown, and the flesh only slightly tinged with green. I identified them by a description and drawing given in an excellent book for children, the *Parent's Cabinet*, which also states that they are to be found about Box Hill.

G. ROGERS LONG.

The large white snail (*Helix pomatia*) is found in abundance about Box Hill in Surrey. It is also plentiful near Stonesfield in Oxfordshire, where have, at different periods, been discovered considerable remains of Roman villas; and it has been suggested that this snail was introduced by the former inhabitants of those villas.

W. C. TREVELYAN.

Wallington.

*Sotades* (Vol. vii., p. 417.).—Sotades is the supposed inventor of Palindromic verses (see Mr. Sands' *Specimens of Macaronic Poetry*, p. 5., 1831. His enigma on "Madam" was written by Miss Ritson of Lowestoft).

S. Z. Z. S.

*The Letter "h" in "humble"* (Vol. viii., p. 54).—The question has been raised by one of your correspondents (and I have not observed any reply thereto), as to whether it is a peculiarity of Londoners to pronounce the *h* in *humble*. If, as a Londoner by birth and residence, I might be allowed to answer the Query, I should say that the *h* is never heard in *humble*, except when the word is pronounced from the pulpit. I believe it to be one of those, either Oxford or Cambridge, or both, peculiarities, of which no reasonable explanation can be given.

{230}

I should be glad to hear whether any satisfactory general rule has been laid down as to when the *h* should be sounded, and when not. The only rule which occurs to me is to pronounce it in all words coming to us from the Celtic "stock," and to pass it unsounded in those which are of Latin origin. If this rule be admitted, the pronunciation sanctioned by the pulpit and Mr. Dickens is condemned.

BENJAMIN DAWSON.

London.

*Lord North* (Vol. vii., p. 317. Vol. viii., p. 184.).—Is M. E. of Philadelphia laughing at us, when he refers us to a *woodcut* in some American pictorial publication on the American Revolution for a true portraiture of the figure and features of King George III.; different, I presume, from that which I gave you. His woodcut, he says, is taken "from an English engraving;" he does not tell us who either painter or engraver was—but no matter. We have hundreds of portraits by the best hands which confirm my description, which moreover was the result of personal observation: for, from the twentieth to the thirtieth years of my life, I had frequent and close opportunities of approaching his Majesty. I cannot but express my surprise that "N. & Q." should have given insertion to anything so absurd—to use the gentlest term—as M. E.'s appeal to his "woodcut."

C.

*Singing Psalms and Politics* (Vol. viii., p. 56.).—One instance of the misapplication of psalmody must suggest itself at once to the readers of "N. & Q.," I mean the melancholy episode in the history of the Martyr King, thus related by Hume:

"Another preacher, after reproaching him to his face with his misgovernment, ordered this Psalm to be sung,—

'Why dost thou, tyrant, boast thyself,  
Thy wicked deeds to praise?'

The king stood up, and called for that Psalm which begins with these words,—

'Have mercy, Lord, on me, I pray;  
For men would me devour.'

The good-natured audience, in pity to fallen majesty, showed for once greater deference to the king than to the minister, and sung the psalm which the former had called for."—*Hume's History of England*, ch. 58.

W. FRASER.

Tor-Mohun.

*Dimidiation by Impalement* (Vol. vii., p. 630.).—Your correspondent D. P. concludes his notice on this subject by doubting if any instance of "Dimidiation by Impalement" can be found since the time of Henry VIII. If he turn to Anderson's *Diplomata Scotiæ* (p. 164. and 90.), he will find that Mary Queen of Scots bore the arms of France dimidiated with those of Scotland from A.D. 1560 to December 1565. This coat she bore as Queen Dowager of France, from the death of her first husband, the King of France, until her marriage with Darnley.

T. H. DE H.

"*Inter cuncta micans*," &c. (Vol. vi, p. 413.; Vol. vii., p. 510.).—The following translation is by the

Rev. Geo. Greig of Kennington. It preserves the acrostic and mesostic, though not the telestic, form of the original:

"In glory rising see the sun,                      Illustrious orb of day,  
Enlightening heaven's wide expanse,           Expel night's gloom away.  
So light into the darkest soul,                JESUS, Thou dost impart,  
Uplifting Thy life-giving smiles              Upon the deaden'd heart;  
Sun Thou of Righteousness Divine,          Sole King of Saints Thou art."

H. T. GRIFFITH.

Hull.

*Marriage Service* (Vol. viii., p. 150.).—I have seen the Rubric carried out, in this particular, in St. Mary's Church, Kidderminster.

CUTHBERT BEDE, B. A.

*Widowed Wife* (Vol. viii., p. 56.).—*Eur. Hec.* 612. "Widowed wife and wedded maid," occurs in Vanda's prophecy; Sir W. Scott's *The Betrothed*, ch. xv.

S. Z. Z. S.

*Pure* (Vol. viii., p. 125.).—The use of the word *pure* pointed out by OXONIENSIS is nothing new. It is a common provincialism now, and was formerly good English. Here are two examples from Swift (*Letters*, by Hawkesworth, vol. iv. 1768, p.21.):

"Ballygall will be a pure good place for air."

Ibid. p. 29.:

"Have you smoakt the Tattler yet? It is much liked, and I think it a *pure* one."

C. MANSFIELD INGLEBY.

Birmingham.

"Purely, I thank you," is a common reply of the country folks in this part when accosted as to their health. I recollect once asking a market-woman about her son who had been ill, and received for an answer: "Oh he's quite *fierce* again, thank you, Sir." Meaning, of course, that he had quite recovered.

NORRIS DECK.

Cambridge.

*Mrs. Tighe* (Vol. viii., p. 103.).—"There is a likeness of Mrs. Henry Tighe, the authoress of 'Psyche,' in the *Ladies' Monthly Museum* for February, 1818. It is engraved by J. Hopwood, jun., from a drawing by Miss Emma Drummond. Underneath the engraving referred to, are the words 'Mrs. Henry Tighe;' but she is called in the memoir, 'wife of William Tighe, Esq., M.P. for Wicklow, whose residence is Woodstock, county of Kilkenny, author of *The Plants*, a poem, 8vo.: published in 1808 and 1811; and *Statistical Observations on the County of Kilkenny*, 1800. Mrs. Tighe is described as having had a pleasing person, and a countenance that indicated melancholy and deep reflection; was amiable in her domestic relations; had a mind well stored with classic literature; and, with strong feelings and affections, expressed her thoughts with the nicest discrimination, and taste the most refined and delicate. Thus endued, it is to be regretted that Mrs. Tighe should have fallen a victim to a lingering disease of six years at the premature age of thirty-seven, on March 24, 1810.'—The remainder of the short notice does not throw any additional light on Mrs. Tighe, or family; but if you, Sir, or the Editor of "N. & Q." wish, I will cheerfully transcribe it.—I am, Sir, yours in haste,

VIX.

"Belfast, Aug. 15."

[We are indebted for the above reply to the *Dublin Weekly Telegraph*, which not only does us the honour to quote very freely from our pages, but always most liberally acknowledges the source from which the articles so quoted are derived.]

*Satirical Medal* (Vol. viii., p. 57.).—I have seen the same medal of Sir R. Walpole (the latest instance of the mediæval *hell-mouth* with which I am acquainted) bearing on the obverse—"THE GENEROUSE (*sic*) DUKE OF ARGYLE;" and at the foot—"NO PENTIONS."

S. Z. Z. S.

"*They shot him dead at the Nine-Stone Rig*" (Vol. viii., p. 78.).—Your correspondent the BORDERER will find the fragment of the ballad he is in search of commencing with the above line, in the second volume of the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, p. 114. It is entitled "Barthram's Dirge," and "was taken down," says Scott, "by Mr. Surtees, from the recitation of Anne Douglas, an old woman, who weeded his garden."

Since the death of Mr. Surtees, however, it has been ascertained that this ballad, as well as "The Death of Featherstonhaugh," and some others in the same collection, were composed by him and passed off upon Scott as genuine old Scottish ballads.

Farther particulars respecting this clever literary imposition are given in a review of the "Memoir of Robert Surtees," in the *Athenæum* of August 7, 1852.

J. K. R. W.

*Hendericus du Booy: Helena Leonora de Sievéri* (Vol. v., p. 370.)—Are two different portraits of each of these two persons to be found? By no means. There exists, however, a plate of each, engraved by C. Visscher; but the first impressions bear the address of E. du Booy, the later that of E. Cooper. As I am informed by Mr. Bodel Nijenhuis, Hendericus du Booy took part in the celebrated three-days' fight, Feb. 18, 19, and 20, 1653, between Blake and Tromp.—From the *Navorscher*.

M.

*House-marks, &c.* (Vol. vii., p. 594. Vol. viii., p. 62.)—May I be allowed to inform MR. COLLYNS that the custom he refers to is by no means of modern date. Nearly all the cattle which come to Malta from Barbary to be stall-fed for consumption, or horses to be sold in the garrison, bring with them their distinguishing marks by which they may be easily known.

And it may not be out of place to remark, that being one of a party in the winter of 1830, travelling overland from Smyrna to Ephesus, we reached a place just before sunset where a roving band of Turcomans had encamped for the night. On nearing these people we observed that the women were preparing food for their supper, while the men were employed in branding with a hot iron, under the camel's upper lip, their own peculiar mark,—a very necessary precaution, it must be allowed, with people who are so well known for their pilfering propensities, not only practised on each other, but also on all those who come within their neighbourhood. Having as strangers paid our tribute to their great dexterity in their profession, the circumstance was published at the time, and to this day is not forgotten.

W. W.

Malta.

"*Qui facit per alium, facit per se.*"—In Vol. vii., p. 488., I observe an attempt to trace the source of the expression, "Qui facit per alium, facit per se." A few months since I met with the quotation under some such form as "Qui facit per alium, per se facere videtur," in the preface to a book on *Surveying*, by Fitzherbert (printed by Berthelet about 1535), where it is attributed to St. Augustine. As I know of no copy of the works of that father in these parts (though I heard him quoted last Sunday in the pulpit), I cannot at present verify the reference.

J. SLEEDNOT.

Halifax.

*Engin-à-verge* (Vol. vii., p. 619. Vol. viii., p. 65.)—H. C. K. is mistaken in his conjecture respecting this word, as the following definition of it will show:

"*Engins-à-verge.* Ils comprenaient les diverges espèces de catapultes, les pierriers, &c."—Bescherelle, *Dictionnaire National*.

B. H. C.

{232} *Campvere, Privileges of* (Vol. viii., p. 89.)—"Jus Gruis liberæ." Does not this mean the privilege of using a crane to raise their goods free of dues, municipal or fiscal? *Grus, grue, krahn, kraan*, all mean, in their different languages, crane the bird, and crane the machine.

J. H. L.

*Humbug—Ambages* (Vol. viii., p. 64.)—May I be permitted to inform your correspondent that Mr. May was certainly correct when using the word "ambages" as an English word in his translation of Lucan.

In Howell's *Dictionary*, published in London in May 1660, I find it thus recorded

"Ambages, or circumstances."  
"Full of ambages."

W. W.

Malta.

"*Going to Old Weston*" (Vol. iii., p. 449.)—In turning over the pages of the third volume of "N. & Q." recently, I stumbled on ARUN'S notice of the above proverb. It immediately struck me that I had heard it used myself a few days before, without being conscious at the time of the similarity of the expression. I was asking an old man, who had been absent from home, where he had been to? His reply was, "To Old Weston, Sir. You know I must go there before I die." Knowing that he had relatives living there, I did not, at the time, notice anything extraordinary in the answer; but, since reading ARUN'S note, I have made some inquiries, and find the saying is a common one on this (the Northamptonshire) side of Old Weston, as well as in Huntingdonshire. I have been unable to obtain any explanation of it, but think the one suggested by your correspondent must be right. One of my informants (an old woman upwards of seventy) told me she had often heard it used, and wondered what could be its meaning, when she was a child.

W. W.



*Reynolds's Nephew* (Vol. viii., p. 102.).—I think I can certify A. Z. that two distinct branches of the Palmer family, the Deans, and another claiming like kindred to Sir Joshua Reynolds, still exist; from which I conclude that Sir Joshua had at least two nephews of that name. I regret that I cannot inform your correspondent as to the authorship of the piece about which he inquires; but, in the event of A. Z. not receiving a satisfactory answer to his Query through the medium of our publication, if he will furnish me with any farther particulars he may possess on the subject, I shall be happy to try what I can do towards possessing him with the desired information.

J. SANSOM.

Oxford.

*The Laird of Brodie* (Vol. viii., p. 103.).—I. H. B. mistakes, I think, the meaning of the lines. The idea is not that the Laird was less than a gentleman, but that he was a gentleman of mark; at least, I have never heard any other interpretation put upon it in Scotland, where the ballad of "We'll gang nae mair a-roving," is a great favourite. King James is the *subject* of the ballad. That merry monarch made many lively escapades, and on this occasion he personated a beggarman. The damsel, to whom he successfully paid his addresses, saw through the disguise at first; but from the king's good acting, when he pretended to be afraid that the dongs would "rive his meal pokes," she began to think she had been mistaken. Then she expressed her disgust by saying, that she had thought her lover could not be anything less than the Laird of Brodie, the highest untitled gentleman probably in the neighbourhood: implying that she suspected he might be peer or prince.

W. C.

*Mulciber* (Vol. viii., p. 102).—It may not be a sufficient answer to MR. WARD'S Query, but I wish to state that there was no "Mayor of Bromigham" until after the passing of the Reform Bill. I think that it may be inferred from the extract given below, that the mayor was no more a reality than the shield which he is said to have wrought:

"His shield was wrought, if we may credit Fame,  
By Mulciber, the Mayor of Bromigham.  
A foliage of dissembl'd senna leaves  
Grav'd round its brim, the wond'ring sight deceives.  
Emboast upon its field, a battle stood,  
Of leeches spouting hemorrhoidal blood.  
The artist too expresst the solemn state,  
Of grave physicians at a consult met;  
About each symptom how they disagree!  
But how unanimous in case of fee!  
And whilst one ass-ass-in another plies  
With starch'd civilities—the patient dyes."

N. W. S.

*Voiding Knife* (Vol. vi., pp. 150. 280.).—The following quotation from Leland will throw more light on the ancient custom of *voyding*:

"In the mean time the server geueth a voyder to the carver, and he doth *voyde* into it the trenchers that lyeth under the *knyues* point, and so cleanseth the tables cleane."—*Collectanea*, vol. vi. p. 11., "The Intronization of Nevill."

Q.

Bloomsbury.

*Sir John Vanbrugh* (Vol. viii., pp. 65. 160.).—Previous to sending you my Query about the birthplace of Sir John Vanbrugh, I had carefully gone through the Registers of the Holy Trinity parish, Chester, and had discovered the baptisms or burials of seven sons and six daughters of Mr. Giles Vanbrugh duly registered therein. Sir John's name is not included in the list; therefore, if he was born in Chester, his baptism must have been registered at one of the many other parish churches of this city. The registers of St. Peter's Church, a neighbouring parish, have also been examined, but contain no notice of the baptism of the future knight. I will, however, continue the chace; and should I eventually fall in with the object of my search, will give my fellow-labourers the benefit of my explorations. Mr. Vanbrugh sen. died at Chester, and was buried with several of his children at Trinity Church, July 19, 1689.

T. HUGHES.

Chester.

*Portrait of Charles I.*—The portrait of Charles I. by Vandyke (the subject of MR. BREEN'S Query, "N. & Q.," Vol. viii., p. 151.) is no less than the celebrated picture in which the monarch is represented standing, with his right hand resting on a walking cane, and his left (the arm being beautifully foreshortened) against his hip; and immediately behind him his horse is held by an equerry, supposed to be the Marquis of Hamilton. The picture hangs in the great square room at the Louvre, close on the left hand of the usual entrance door, and is undoubtedly one of the finest in that magnificent collection. As a portrait, it is without a rival. It is well known in this country

by the admirable engraving from it, executed in 1782, by Sir Robert Strange.

The description of this picture in the Catalogue for 1852 *du Musée Nationale du Louvre*, is as follows:—

"Gravé par Strange; par Bonnefoy; par Duparc;—Filhol, t. 1. pl. 5.

"Collection de Louis XV.—Ce tableau, qui a été exécuté vers 1635, ne fut payé à van Dyck que 100 livres sterling. En 1754, il faisait partie, suivant Descamps, du cabinet du marquis de Lassay. On trouve cette note dans les mémoires secrets de Bachaument," &c.

Then follows the passage quoted by MR. BREEN. I can find no mention of a Dubarry among the ancestors of the monarch.

H. C. K.

*Burial in an erect Posture* (Vol. viii., p. 59.).—

"Pass, pass, who will yon chantry door,  
And through the chink in the fractured floor  
Look down, and see a grisly sight,  
A vault where the bodies are buried upright;  
There face to face and hand lay hand  
The Claphams and Mauleverers stand."

Wordsworth, *White Doe of Rylstone*, Canto I.,  
p. 5., line 17., new edition, 1837.

See note on line 17 taken from Whitaker's *Craven*:

"At the east end of the north aisle of Bolton Priory Church is a chantry belonging to Bethmesley Hall, and a vault where, according to tradition, the Claphams were buried upright."

F. W. J.

*Strut-Stowers and Yeathers or Yadders* (Vol. viii., p. 148.).—The former of these words is, I believe, obsolete, or nearly so. It means bracing-stakes: *strut*, in carpentry, is to *brace*; and *stower* is a small kind of stake, as distinguished from the "ten stakes" mentioned in the legend quoted by MR. COOPER.

The other word, *Yeather* or *Yadder*, is yet in use in Northumberland (vid. Brockett's *Glossary*), and is mentioned by Charlton in his *History of Whitby*. The legend referred to by MR. COOPER is, I suspect, of modern origin but Dr. Young, in his *History of Whitby*, vol. i. p. 310., attributes it to some of the monks of the abbey; on what grounds he does not say. The records of the abbey contain no allusion to the legend; and no ancient MS. of it, either in Latin or English, has ever been produced. The *penny-hedge* is yearly renewed to this day but it is a service performed for a different reason than that attributed in the legend. (See Young and Charlton's histories.)

F. M.

The term *strut* is commonly used by carpenters for a brace or stay. *Stower*, in Bailey's *Dictionary*, is a stake; Halliwell spells it *stoure*, and says it is still in use. Forby connects the Norfolk word *stour*, stiff, inflexible, applied to standing corn, with this word, which he says is Lowland Scotch, and derives them both from Sui.-G. *stoer*, stipes. A *yeather* or *yadder* seems to be a rod to wattle the stakes with. In Norfolk, wattling a live fence is called *ethering* it, which word, evidently with *yeather*, may be derived from A.-S. *ether* or *edor*, a hedge. The barons, therefore, had to drive their stakes perpendicularly into the sand, to put the strut-stowers diagonally to enable them to withstand the force of the tide, and finally to wattle them together with the yeathers.

E. G. R.

*Arms of See of York* (Vol. viii., p. 111.).—It appears that the arms of the See of York were certainly changed during Wolsey's time, for on the vaulting of Christ Church Gate, Canterbury, is a shield bearing (in sculpture) the same arms as those now used by the Metropolitan See of Canterbury, impaling those of Wolsey, and over the shield a cardinal's hat. This gateway was built in 1517; yet in the parliament roll of 6th Henry VIII., 1515, the *keys* and *crown* are impaled with the arms of Wolsey as Archbishop of York (see fac-simile, published by Willement, 4to. Lond. 1829), showing that the alteration was not generally known when the gateway was built.

Although the charges on the earlier arms of the See of York were the same as on that of Canterbury, the colours of their fields differed; for in a north window of the choir of York Minster is a shield of arms, bearing the arms of Archbishop Bowett, who held the see from 1407 to 1423, impaled by the pall and pastoral staff, on a field *gules*. The glass is to all appearance of the fifteenth century.

T. WT.

*Leman Family* (Vol. viii., p. 150.).—Without being able to give a substantial reply to R. W. L.'s Query, it may assist him to know that Sir John Leman had but *one* brother (William), who certainly did not emigrate from his native land. Sir John died, March 26, 1632, without issue; and was buried in the chancel of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, London. His elder brother, William, had

five sons; all settled comfortably in England, and not at all likely to have left their native country. One of the *Heralds' Visitations* for the counties of Norfolk or Suffolk would materially assist your Philadelphian correspondent.

T. HUGHES.

Chester

*Position of Font* (Vol. vii., p. 149.).—In the church of Milton near Cambridge, the font is *built into* the north pier of the chancel arch; and from the appearance of the masonry, &c., this is evidently the original position. I have visited some hundreds of churches, and this is the only instance I have observed of a font in this position. Numerous instances occur where it is *built into* the south-western pier of the nave.

NORRIS DECK.

Cambridge.

---

## Miscellaneous.

### NOTES ON BOOKS, ETC.

Our worthy publisher has just issued a volume which will be welcome, for the excellence of its matter and the beauty of its various illustrations, to all archæologists. These *Memoirs illustrative of the History and Antiquities of Bristol and the Western Counties of Great Britain, and other Communications made to the Annual Meeting of the Archæological Institute held at Bristol in 1851*, certainly equal in interest and variety any of their predecessors, and whether as a memorial of their visit to Bristol to those who attended the meeting, or as a pleasant substitute to those who did not, will doubtless find a resting-place on the shelf of every member of the Society whose proceedings they record.

We cannot better recommend to our readers Dr. Madden's newly published *Life and Martyrdom of Savonarola, illustrative of the History of Church and State Connexion*, than by stating that this remarkable man, whom some Protestants have claimed as of their own creed, while as many Romanists have rejected him as a heretic, is viewed by Dr. Madden as a monk of Florence at the close of the fifteenth century, who was of opinion that the mortal enemy of Christ's gospel in all ages of the world had been mammon; that simony was the sin against the Holy Ghost; that the interests of religion were naturally allied with those of liberty; that the Arts were the handmaids of both, of a Divine origin, and were given to earth for purposes that tended to spiritualise humanity; and who directed all his teachings, preachings, and writings to one great object, namely, *the separation of religion from all worldly influences*. On this theme Dr. Madden discourses with great learning, and, some few passages excepted, with great moderation; and the result is a Life of Savonarola, which gives a far more complete view of his character and his writings than has heretofore been attempted.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—*History of England from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles*, by Lord Mahon, Vol. V. This volume embraces the period between the early years of George III. and 1774, when Franklin was dismissed from his office of Deputy Postmaster-General; and, as it includes the Junius period, gives occasion to Lord Mahon to avow his adherence to "the Franciscan theory;" while the Appendix contains two letters in support of the same view,—one from Sir James Macintosh, and one from Mr. Macaulay.—*Confessions of a Working Man, from the French of Emile Souvestre*. This interesting narrative, well deserving the attention both of masters and working men, forms Part XLVIII. of Longman's *Traveller's Library*.—*Remains of Pagan Saxondom, principally from Tumuli in England, drawn from the Originals*: described and illustrated by J. Y. Akerman, Part VI. containing coloured engravings of the size of the originals of Fibulæ and Bullæ, from cemeteries in Kent; and Fibulæ, Beads, &c. from a grave near Stamford.

---

### BOOKS AND ODD VOLUMES WANTED TO PURCHASE.

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF NEWBURY. 8vo. 1839. 340 pages. Two Copies.

VANCOUVER'S SURVEY OF HAMPSHIRE.

HEMINGWAY'S HISTORY OF CHESTER. Large Paper. Parts I. and III.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE FORMATION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BIBLE SOCIETY. 8vo.  
London, 1813.

ATHENÆUM JOURNAL for 1844.

HOWARD FAMILY, HISTORICAL ANECDOTES OF, by Charles Howard. 1769. 12mo.

TOOKE'S DIVERSON'S OF PURLEY.

NUCES PHILOSOPHICÆ, by E. Johnson.

PARADISE LOST. First Edition.

SHARPE'S (Sir Cuthbert) BISHOPRICK GARLAND. 1834.

LASHLEY'S YORK MISCELLANY. 1734.

DIBDIN'S TYPOGRAPHICAL ANTIQUITIES. 4to. Vol. II.

BAYLEY'S LONDINIANA. Vol. II. 1829.

THE SCRIPTURE DOCTRINE OF THE TRINITY JUSTIFIED. 1774.

\*\*\* *Correspondents sending Lists of Books Wanted are requested to send their names.*

\*\*\* Letters, stating particulars and lowest price, *carriage free*, to be sent to MR. BELL, Publisher of "NOTES AND QUERIES." 186. Fleet Street.

---

## Notices to Correspondents.

S. Z. Z. S. *We have a letter for this Correspondent; how shall it be forwarded?*

J. S. G. (Howden) *is thanked for his collection of Proverbial Sayings—all of which are however, we believe, too well known to justify their republication in our columns.*

Y. S. M. *would oblige us by naming the subject of the communications to which he refers.*

PHOTOGRAPHY. MR. SISSON'S *communication is unavoidably postponed until our next Number, in which MR. LYTE'S Three New Processes will also appear.*

*A few complete sets of "NOTES AND QUERIES," Vols. i. to vii., price Three Guineas and a Half, may now be had; for which early application is desirable.*

"NOTES AND QUERIES" *is published at noon on Friday, so that the Country Booksellers may receive copies in that night's parcels, and deliver them to their Subscribers on the Saturday.*

{235}

---

INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, NERVOUSNESS, &c.—BARRY, DU BARRY & CO.'S HEALTH-RESTORING FOOD for INVALIDS and INFANTS.

---

THE REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, the only natural, pleasant, and effectual remedy (without medicine, purging, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other remedies) for nervous, stomachic, intestinal, liver and bilious complaints, however deeply rooted, dyspepsia (indigestion), habitual constipation, diarrhœa, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, oppression, distension, palpitation, eruption of the skin, rheumatism, gout, dropsy, sickness at the stomach during pregnancy, at sea, and under all other circumstances, debility in the aged as well as infants, fits, spasms, cramps, paralysis, &c.

*A few out of 50,000 Cures:—*

Cure, No. 71, of dyspepsia; from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies:—"I have derived considerable benefits from your Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of these lines.—STUART DE DECIES."

Cure, No. 49,832:—"Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food.—MARIA JOLLY, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk."

Cure, No. 180:—"Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's food in a very short time.—W. R. REEVES, Pool Anthony, Tiverton."

Cure, No. 4,208:—"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's delicious food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries.—REV. JOHN W. FLAVELL, Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk."

*Dr. Wurzer's Testimonial.*

"Bonn, July 19. 1852.

"This light and pleasant Farina is one of the most excellent, nourishing, and restorative remedies, and supersedes, in many cases, all kinds of medicines. It is particularly useful in confined habit of body, as also diarrhœa, bowel complaints, affections of the kidneys and bladder, such as stone or gravel; inflammatory irritation and cramp of the urethra, cramp of the kidneys and bladder, strictures, and hemorrhoids. This really invaluable remedy is employed with the most satisfactory result, not only in bronchial and pulmonary complaints, where irritation and pain are to be removed, but also in pulmonary and bronchial consumption, in which it counteracts effectually the troublesome cough; and I am enabled with perfect truth to express the conviction that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica is adapted to the cure of incipient hectic complaints and consumption.

"DR. RUD WURZER.  
"Counsel of Medicine, and practical M.D. in Bonn."

London Agents:—Fortnum, Mason & Co., 182. Piccadilly, purveyors to Her Majesty the Queen; Hedges & Butler, 155. Regent Street; and through all respectable grocers, chemists, and medicine venders. In canisters, suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions, 1lb. 2s. 9d.; 2lb. 4s. 6d.; 5lb. 11s.; 12lb. 22s.; super-refined, 5lb. 22s.; 10lb. 33s. The 10lb. and 12lb. carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order.—Barry, Du Barry Co., 77. Regent Street, London.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Many invalids having been seriously injured by spurious imitations under closely similar names, such as Ervalenta, Arabaca, and others, the public will do well to see that each canister bears the name BARRY, DU BARRY & Co., 77. Regent Street, London, in full, *without which none is genuine*.

---

WESTERN LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

3. PARLIAMENT STREET, LONDON.

Founded A.D. 1842.

*Directors.*

H. E. Bicknell, Esq.  
T. S. Cocks, Jun. Esq., M. P.  
G. H. Drew, Esq.  
W. Evans, Esq.  
W. Freeman, Esq.  
F. Fuller, Esq.  
J. H. Goodhart, Esq.  
T. Grissell, Esq.  
J. Hunt, Esq.  
J. A. Lethbridge, Esq.  
E. Lucas, Esq.  
J. Lys Seager, Esq.  
J. B. White, Esq.  
J. Carter Wood, Esq.

*Trustees.*

W. Whateley, Esq., Q.C.; George Drew, Esq., T. Grissell, Esq.  
*Physician.*—William Rich. Basham, M.D.  
*Bankers.*—Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., Charing Cross.

VALUABLE PRIVILEGE.

POLICES effected in this Office do not become void through temporary difficulty in paying a Premium, as permission is given upon application to suspend the payment at interest, according to the conditions detailed in the Prospectus.

Specimens of Rates of Premium for Assuring 100*l.*, with a Share in three-fourths of the Profits:—

Age	£	s.	d.
17	1	14	4
22	1	18	8
27	2	4	5
32	2	10	8
37	2	18	6
42	3	8	2

ARTHUR SCRATCHLEY, M.A., F.R.A.S., Actuary.

Now ready, price 10s. 6d., Second Edition, with material additions. INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT and EMIGRATION: being a TREATISE ON BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETIES, and on the General

Principles of Land Investment, exemplified in the Cases of Freehold Land Societies, Building Companies, &c. With a Mathematical Appendix on Compound Interest and Life Assurance. By ARTHUR SCRATCHLEY, M.A., Actuary to the Western Life Assurance Society, 3. Parliament Street, London.

---

#### PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS.

OTTEWILL'S REGISTERED DOUBLE-BODIED FOLDING CAMERA, is superior to every other form of Camera, for the Photographic Tourist, from its capability of Elongation or Contraction to any Focal Adjustment, its extreme Portability, and its adaptation for taking either Views or Portraits.

Every Description of Camera, or Slides, Tripod Stands, Printing Frames, &c., may be obtained at his MANUFACTORY, Charlotte Terrace, Barnsbury Road, Islington.

New Inventions, Models, &c., made to order or from Drawings.

---

IMPROVEMENT IN COLLODION.—J. B. HOCKIN & CO., Chemists, 289. Strand, have, by an improved mode of Iodizing, succeeded in producing a Collodion equal, they may say superior, in sensitiveness and density of Negative, to any other hitherto published; without diminishing the keeping properties and appreciation of half tint for which their manufacture has been esteemed.

Apparatus, pure Chemicals, and all the requirements for the practice of Photography. Instruction in the Art.

---

HEAL & SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF BEDSTEADS, sent free by post. It contains designs and prices of upwards of ONE HUNDRED different Bedsteads: also of every description of Bedding, Blankets, and Quilts. And their new warerooms contain an extensive assortment of Bed-room Furniture, Furniture Chintzes, Damasks, and Dimities, so as to render their Establishment complete for the general furnishing of Bed-rooms.

HEAL & SON, Bedstead and Bedding Manufacturers, 196. Tottenham Court Road.

---

#### BANK OF DEPOSIT.

7. St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, London.

PARTIES desirous of INVESTING MONEY are requested to examine the Plan of this Institution, by which a high rate of Interest may be obtained with perfect Security.

Interest payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON,  
Managing Director.

Prospectuses free on application.

---

WANTED, for the Ladies' Institute, 83. Regent Street, Quadrant, LADIES of taste for fancy work, —by paying 21s. will be received as members, and taught the new style of velvet wool work, which is acquired in a few easy lessons. Each lady will be guaranteed constant employment and ready cash payment for her work. Apply personally to Mrs. Thoughey. N.B. Ladies taught by letter at any distance from London.

---

BENNETT'S MODEL WATCH, as shown at the GREAT EXHIBITION, No. 1. Class X. in Gold and Silver Cases, in five qualities. and adapted to all Climates, may now be had at the MANUFACTORY, 65. CHEAPSIDE. Superior Gold London-made Patent Levers, 17, 15, and 12 guineas. Ditto, in Silver Cases, 8, 6, and 4 guineas. First-rate Geneva Levers, in Gold Cases, 12, 10, and 8 guineas. Ditto, in Silver Cases, 8, 6, and 5 guineas. Superior Lever, with Chronometer Balance, Gold, 27, 23, and 19 guineas. Bennett's Pocket Chronometer, Gold, 50 guineas; Silver, 40 guineas. Every Watch skilfully examined, timed, and its performance guaranteed. Barometers, 2*l.*, 3*l.*, and 4*l.* Thermometers from 1*s.* each.

BENNETT, Watch, Clock, and Instrument Maker to the Royal Observatory, the Board of Ordnance, the Admiralty, and the Queen,

65. CHEAPSIDE.

---

PHOTOGRAPHY.—HORNE & CO.'S Iodized Collodion, for obtaining Instantaneous Views, and Portraits in from three to thirty seconds, according to light.

Portraits obtained by the above, for delicacy of detail rival the choicest Daguerreotypes,

specimens of which may be seen at their Establishment.

Also every description of Apparatus, Chemicals, &c. &c. used in this beautiful Art.—123. and 121. Newgate Street.

---

PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER.—Negative and Positive Papers of Whatman's, Turner's, Sanford's, and Canson Frères' make. Waxed-Paper for Le Gray's Process. Iodized and Sensitive Paper for every kind of Photography.

Sold by JOHN SANFORD, Photographic Stationer, Aldine Chambers, 13. Paternoster Row, London.

---

PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES—A Selection of the above beautiful Productions (comprising Views in VENICE, PARIS, RUSSIA, NUBIA, &c.) may be seen at BLAND & LONG'S, 153. Fleet Street, where may also be procured Apparatus of every Description, and pure Chemicals for the practice of Photography in all its Branches.

Calotype, Daguerreotype, and Glass Pictures for the Stereoscope.

\*\*\* Catalogues may be had on application.

BLAND & LONG, Opticians, Philosophical and Photographical Instrument Makers, and Operative Chemists, 153. Fleet Street.

---

{236}

## ARCHÆOLOGICAL WORKS

BY

**JOHN YONGE AKERMAN,**

**FELLOW AND SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.**

---

AN ARCHÆOLOGICAL INDEX to Remains of Antiquity of the Celtic, Romano-British, and Anglo-Saxon Periods. 1 vol. 8vo., price 15s. cloth, illustrated by numerous Engravings, comprising upwards of five hundred objects.

A NUMISMATIC MANUAL. 1 vol. 8vo., price One Guinea.

\*\*\* The Plates which illustrate this Volume are upon a novel plan, and will, at a glance, convey more information regarding the types of Greek, Roman, and English Coins, than can be obtained by many hours' careful reading. Instead of fac-simile Engraving being given of that which is already an enigma to the tyro, the most striking and characteristic features of the Coin are dissected and placed by themselves, so that the eye soon becomes familiar with them.

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of Rare and Unedited Roman Coins, from the Earliest Period to the taking of Rome under Constantine Paleologos. 2 vols. 8vo., numerous Plates, 30s.

COINS OF THE ROMANS relating to Britain. 1 vol. 8vo. Second Edition, with an entirely new set of Plates, price 10s. 6d.

ANCIENT COINS of CITIES and Princes, Geographically arranged and described, containing the Coins of Hispania, Gallia, and Britannia, with Plates of several hundred examples. 1 vol 8vo., price 18s.

NEW TESTAMENT, Numismatic Illustrations of the Narrative Portions of the.—Fine paper, numerous Woodcuts from the original Coins in various Public and Private Collections. 1 vol. 8 vo., price 5s. 6d.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY of ANCIENT and MODERN COINS. In 1 vol. fcp. 8vo., with numerous Wood Engravings from the original Coins, price 6s. 6d. cloth.

CONTENTS:—Section 1. Origin of Coinage—Greek Regal Coins. 2. Greek Civic Coins. 3. Greek Imperial Coins. 4. Origin of Roman Coinage—Consular Coins. 5. Roman Imperial Coins. 6. Roman British Coins. 7. Ancient British Coinage. 8. Anglo-Saxon Coinage. 9. English Coinage from the Conquest. 10. Scotch Coinage. 11. Coinage of Ireland. 12. Anglo-Gallic Coins. 13. Continental Money in the Middle Ages. 14. Various Representatives of Coinage. 15. Forgeries in Ancient and Modern Times. 16. Table of Prices of English Coins realised at Public Sales.

TRADESMEN'S TOKENS, struck in London and its Vicinity, from the year 1618 to 1672 inclusive. Described from the Originals in the Collection of the British Museum, &c. 15s.

REMAINS OF PAGAN SAXONDOM, principally from Tumuli in England. Publishing in 4to., in Numbers, at 2s. 6d. With coloured Plates.

A GLOSSARY OF PROVINCIAL WORDS and PHRASES in Use in Wiltshire. 12mo., 3s.

THE NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE is published Quarterly. Price 3s. 6d. each Number.

JOHN RUSSELL SMITH, 36. Soho Square, London.

---

TO ALL WHO HAVE FARMS OR GARDENS.

THE GARDENER'S CHRONICLE AND AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE.

(The Horticultural Part edited by PROF. LINDLEY,)

Of Saturday, August 27, contains Articles on

Agapanth, diseased  
Agriculture, history of Scottish  
Agricultural statistics  
Allotment gardens, by Mr. Bailey  
Apple trees, cider  
Arrowroot, Portland, by Mr. Groves  
Berberry blight  
Books noticed  
Calendar, horticultural  
— agricultural  
Cartridge, Captain Norton's  
Cattle, Tortworth sale of  
Chrysanthemum, culture of  
Crayons for writing on glass, by M. Brunnquell  
Crickets, traps for  
Crops, returns respecting the state of  
Dahlias, new  
Eschscholtzia californica  
Forest, New  
Garden allotments, by Mr. Bailey  
Glass, writing on, by M. Brunnquell  
Gunnersbury Park  
Hollyhocks, new  
India, vegetable substances used in, for producing intoxication, by Dr. Gibson  
Leaves, variegated, by M. Carrière  
Mangosteens  
Marigold, white  
Mildew, Continental Vine  
National Floricultural Society  
Norton's (Captain) cartridge  
Oak, the  
Pig Breeding  
Potato Crop, returns respecting the state of in Ireland  
Pots, garden  
Reaping machines  
Roses, soil for  
Sale of cattle at Tortworth  
Sap, motion of, by Mr. Lovell  
Sheep, Leicester breed of  
Statistics, agricultural  
Timber, woody fibre of  
Trees, woody fibre of  
— movement of sap in, by Mr. Lovell  
Vine mildew, Continental  
Wheat crops, returns respecting the state of  
— growing of, without ploughing  
— after vetches  
— Lois Weedon culture of, by the Rev. S. Smith

---

THE GARDENER'S CHRONICLE and AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE contains, in addition to the above, the Covent Garden, Mark Lane, Smithfield, and Liverpool prices, with returns from Potato, Hop, Hay, Coal, Timber, Bark, Wool, and Seed Markets, and a *complete Newspaper, with a condensed account of all the transactions of the week.*

ORDER of any Newsvender. OFFICE for Advertisements, 5. Upper Wellington Street, Covent Garden, London.

---



PERSIAN BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

FIRDOUSI'S SHAH NAMEH, by MURAN, 4 vols. royal 8vo., Calcutta, 1809, hlf. calf, neat, 6*l.* 16*s.*—Timur Namah, Persian MS., folio, yellow morocco extra, 5*l.* 5*s.*—Ferheng Jehangiry, with the Chattmeh, Persian MS., 2vols. folio, calf, 3*l.* 3*s.*—Nizami's Works, a Superb Persian MS., stout folio, red morocco, 16*l.*—Sold by

BERNARD QUARITCH, Oriental Bookseller, 16. Castle Street, Leicester Square.

\*\*\* B. Q.'s Catalogue of Books in all the Languages of the World is published Monthly, and is sent Gratis on Receipt of 12 Postage Stamps.

---

DAGUERROTYPE MATERIALS.—Plates, Cases, Passepartoutes, Best and Cheapest. To be had in great variety at

M<sup>c</sup>MILLAN's Wholesale Depot, 132. Fleet Street.

Price List Gratis.

---

8vo., price 21*s.*

SOME ACCOUNT of DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE in ENGLAND, from the Conquest to the end of the Thirteenth Century, with numerous Illustrations of Existing Remains from Original Drawings. By T. HUDSON TURNER.

"What Horace Walpole attempted, and what Sir Charles Lock Eastlake has done for oil-painting—elucidated its history and traced its progress in England by means of the records of expenses and mandates of the successive Sovereigns of the realm—Mr. Hudson Turner has now achieved for Domestic Architecture in this century during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries."—*Architect.*

"The writer of the present volume ranks among the most intelligent of the craft, and a careful perusal of its contents will convince the reader of the enormous amount of labour bestowed on its minutest details as well as the discriminating judgement presiding over the general arrangement."—*Morning Chronicle.*

"The book of which the title is given above is one of the very few attempts that have been made in this country to treat this interesting subject in anything more than a superficial manner.

"Mr. Turner exhibits much learning and research, and he has consequently laid before the reader much interesting information. It is a book that was wanted, and that affords us some relief from the mass of works on Ecclesiastical Architecture with which of late years we have been deluged.

"The work is well illustrated throughout with wood-engravings of the more interesting remains, and will prove a valuable addition to the antiquary's library."—*Literary Gazette.*

"It is as a text-book on the social comforts and condition of the Squires and Gentry of England during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, that the leading value of Mr. Turner's present publication will be found to consist.

"Turner's handsomely-printed volume is profusely illustrated with careful woodcuts of all important existing remains, made from drawings by Mr. Blore and Mr. Twopeny."—*Athenæum.*

JOHN HENRY PARKER, Oxford; and 377. Strand, London.

---

Now ready, price 21*s.* uniform with the above,

THE DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE OF THE MIDDLE AGES. Vol. II.—THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY. By the Editor of "The Glossary of Architecture."

This volume is issued on the plan adopted by the late Mr. Hudson Turner in the previous volume: viz., collecting matter relating to Domestic buildings of the period, from cotemporary records, and applying the information so acquired to the existing remains.

Not only does the volume contain much curious information both as to the buildings and manners and customs of the time, but it is also hoped that the large collection of careful Engravings of the finest examples will prove as serviceable to the profession and their employers in building mansions, as the Glossary was found to be in building churches.

The Text is interspersed throughout with numerous woodcuts.

W. H. HART, RECORD AGENT and LEGAL ANTIQUARIAN (who is in the possession of Indices to many of the early Public Records whereby his Inquiries are greatly facilitated) begs to inform Authors and Gentlemen engaged in Antiquarian or Literary Pursuits, that he is prepared to undertake searches among the Public Records, MSS. in the British Museum, Ancient Wills or other Depositories of a similar Nature, in any Branch of Literature, History, Topography, Genealogy, or the like, and in which he has had considerable experiences.

1. ALBERT TERRACE, NEW CROSS, HATCHAM, SURREY.

---

Printed by THOMAS CLARK SHAW, of No. 10. Stonefield Street, in the Parish of St. Mary, Islington, at No. 5. New Street Square, in the Parish of St. Bride, in the City of London; and published by GEORGE BELL, of No. 186. Fleet Street, in the Parish of St. Dunstan in the West, in the City of London, Publisher, at No. 186. Fleet Street aforesaid.—Saturday, September 3, 1853.

\*\*\* END OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK NOTES AND QUERIES, NUMBER 201,  
SEPTEMBER 3, 1853 \*\*\*

Updated editions will replace the previous one—the old editions will be renamed.

Creating the works from print editions not protected by U.S. copyright law means that no one owns a United States copyright in these works, so the Foundation (and you!) can copy and distribute it in the United States without permission and without paying copyright royalties. Special rules, set forth in the General Terms of Use part of this license, apply to copying and distributing Project Gutenberg™ electronic works to protect the PROJECT GUTENBERG™ concept and trademark. Project Gutenberg is a registered trademark, and may not be used if you charge for an eBook, except by following the terms of the trademark license, including paying royalties for use of the Project Gutenberg trademark. If you do not charge anything for copies of this eBook, complying with the trademark license is very easy. You may use this eBook for nearly any purpose such as creation of derivative works, reports, performances and research. Project Gutenberg eBooks may be modified and printed and given away—you may do practically ANYTHING in the United States with eBooks not protected by U.S. copyright law. Redistribution is subject to the trademark license, especially commercial redistribution.

START: FULL LICENSE  
THE FULL PROJECT GUTENBERG LICENSE  
PLEASE READ THIS BEFORE YOU DISTRIBUTE OR USE THIS WORK

To protect the Project Gutenberg™ mission of promoting the free distribution of electronic works, by using or distributing this work (or any other work associated in any way with the phrase “Project Gutenberg”), you agree to comply with all the terms of the Full Project Gutenberg™ License available with this file or online at [www.gutenberg.org/license](http://www.gutenberg.org/license).

**Section 1. General Terms of Use and Redistributing Project Gutenberg™ electronic works**

1.A. By reading or using any part of this Project Gutenberg™ electronic work, you indicate that you have read, understand, agree to and accept all the terms of this license and intellectual property (trademark/copyright) agreement. If you do not agree to abide by all the terms of this agreement, you must cease using and return or destroy all copies of Project Gutenberg™ electronic works in your possession. If you paid a fee for obtaining a copy of or access to a Project Gutenberg™ electronic work and you do not agree to be bound by the terms of this agreement, you may obtain a refund from the person or entity to whom you paid the fee as set forth in paragraph 1.E.8.

1.B. “Project Gutenberg” is a registered trademark. It may only be used on or associated in any way with an electronic work by people who agree to be bound by the terms of this agreement. There are a few things that you can do with most Project Gutenberg™ electronic works even without complying with the full terms of this agreement. See paragraph 1.C below. There are a lot of things you can do with Project Gutenberg™ electronic works if you follow the terms of this agreement and help preserve free future access to Project Gutenberg™ electronic works. See paragraph 1.E below.

1.C. The Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation (“the Foundation” or PGLAF), owns a compilation copyright in the collection of Project Gutenberg™ electronic works. Nearly all the individual works in the collection are in the public domain in the United States. If an individual work is unprotected by copyright law in the United States and you are located in the United States, we do not claim a right to prevent you from copying, distributing, performing, displaying or creating derivative works based on the work as long as all references to Project Gutenberg are removed. Of course, we hope that you will support the

Project Gutenberg™ mission of promoting free access to electronic works by freely sharing Project Gutenberg™ works in compliance with the terms of this agreement for keeping the Project Gutenberg™ name associated with the work. You can easily comply with the terms of this agreement by keeping this work in the same format with its attached full Project Gutenberg™ License when you share it without charge with others.

1.D. The copyright laws of the place where you are located also govern what you can do with this work. Copyright laws in most countries are in a constant state of change. If you are outside the United States, check the laws of your country in addition to the terms of this agreement before downloading, copying, displaying, performing, distributing or creating derivative works based on this work or any other Project Gutenberg™ work. The Foundation makes no representations concerning the copyright status of any work in any country other than the United States.

1.E. Unless you have removed all references to Project Gutenberg:

1.E.1. The following sentence, with active links to, or other immediate access to, the full Project Gutenberg™ License must appear prominently whenever any copy of a Project Gutenberg™ work (any work on which the phrase “Project Gutenberg” appears, or with which the phrase “Project Gutenberg” is associated) is accessed, displayed, performed, viewed, copied or distributed:

This eBook is for the use of anyone anywhere in the United States and most other parts of the world at no cost and with almost no restrictions whatsoever. You may copy it, give it away or re-use it under the terms of the Project Gutenberg License included with this eBook or online at [www.gutenberg.org](http://www.gutenberg.org). If you are not located in the United States, you will have to check the laws of the country where you are located before using this eBook.

1.E.2. If an individual Project Gutenberg™ electronic work is derived from texts not protected by U.S. copyright law (does not contain a notice indicating that it is posted with permission of the copyright holder), the work can be copied and distributed to anyone in the United States without paying any fees or charges. If you are redistributing or providing access to a work with the phrase “Project Gutenberg” associated with or appearing on the work, you must comply either with the requirements of paragraphs 1.E.1 through 1.E.7 or obtain permission for the use of the work and the Project Gutenberg™ trademark as set forth in paragraphs 1.E.8 or 1.E.9.

1.E.3. If an individual Project Gutenberg™ electronic work is posted with the permission of the copyright holder, your use and distribution must comply with both paragraphs 1.E.1 through 1.E.7 and any additional terms imposed by the copyright holder. Additional terms will be linked to the Project Gutenberg™ License for all works posted with the permission of the copyright holder found at the beginning of this work.

1.E.4. Do not unlink or detach or remove the full Project Gutenberg™ License terms from this work, or any files containing a part of this work or any other work associated with Project Gutenberg™.

1.E.5. Do not copy, display, perform, distribute or redistribute this electronic work, or any part of this electronic work, without prominently displaying the sentence set forth in paragraph 1.E.1 with active links or immediate access to the full terms of the Project Gutenberg™ License.

1.E.6. You may convert to and distribute this work in any binary, compressed, marked up, nonproprietary or proprietary form, including any word processing or hypertext form. However, if you provide access to or distribute copies of a Project Gutenberg™ work in a format other than “Plain Vanilla ASCII” or other format used in the official version posted on the official Project Gutenberg™ website ([www.gutenberg.org](http://www.gutenberg.org)), you must, at no additional cost, fee or expense to the user, provide a copy, a means of exporting a copy, or a means of obtaining a copy upon request, of the work in its original “Plain Vanilla ASCII” or other form. Any alternate format must include the full Project Gutenberg™ License as specified in paragraph 1.E.1.

1.E.7. Do not charge a fee for access to, viewing, displaying, performing, copying or distributing any Project Gutenberg™ works unless you comply with paragraph 1.E.8 or 1.E.9.

1.E.8. You may charge a reasonable fee for copies of or providing access to or distributing Project Gutenberg™ electronic works provided that:

- You pay a royalty fee of 20% of the gross profits you derive from the use of Project Gutenberg™ works calculated using the method you already use to calculate your applicable taxes. The fee is owed to the owner of the Project Gutenberg™ trademark, but he has agreed to donate royalties under this paragraph to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation. Royalty payments must be paid within 60 days following each date on which you prepare (or are legally required to prepare) your periodic tax returns. Royalty payments should be clearly marked as such and sent to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive

Foundation at the address specified in Section 4, "Information about donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation."

- You provide a full refund of any money paid by a user who notifies you in writing (or by e-mail) within 30 days of receipt that s/he does not agree to the terms of the full Project Gutenberg™ License. You must require such a user to return or destroy all copies of the works possessed in a physical medium and discontinue all use of and all access to other copies of Project Gutenberg™ works.
- You provide, in accordance with paragraph 1.F.3, a full refund of any money paid for a work or a replacement copy, if a defect in the electronic work is discovered and reported to you within 90 days of receipt of the work.
- You comply with all other terms of this agreement for free distribution of Project Gutenberg™ works.

1.E.9. If you wish to charge a fee or distribute a Project Gutenberg™ electronic work or group of works on different terms than are set forth in this agreement, you must obtain permission in writing from the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation, the manager of the Project Gutenberg™ trademark. Contact the Foundation as set forth in Section 3 below.

1.F.

1.F.1. Project Gutenberg volunteers and employees expend considerable effort to identify, do copyright research on, transcribe and proofread works not protected by U.S. copyright law in creating the Project Gutenberg™ collection. Despite these efforts, Project Gutenberg™ electronic works, and the medium on which they may be stored, may contain "Defects," such as, but not limited to, incomplete, inaccurate or corrupt data, transcription errors, a copyright or other intellectual property infringement, a defective or damaged disk or other medium, a computer virus, or computer codes that damage or cannot be read by your equipment.

1.F.2. LIMITED WARRANTY, DISCLAIMER OF DAMAGES - Except for the "Right of Replacement or Refund" described in paragraph 1.F.3, the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation, the owner of the Project Gutenberg™ trademark, and any other party distributing a Project Gutenberg™ electronic work under this agreement, disclaim all liability to you for damages, costs and expenses, including legal fees. YOU AGREE THAT YOU HAVE NO REMEDIES FOR NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, BREACH OF WARRANTY OR BREACH OF CONTRACT EXCEPT THOSE PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH 1.F.3. YOU AGREE THAT THE FOUNDATION, THE TRADEMARK OWNER, AND ANY DISTRIBUTOR UNDER THIS AGREEMENT WILL NOT BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR ACTUAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, CONSEQUENTIAL, PUNITIVE OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES EVEN IF YOU GIVE NOTICE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

1.F.3. LIMITED RIGHT OF REPLACEMENT OR REFUND - If you discover a defect in this electronic work within 90 days of receiving it, you can receive a refund of the money (if any) you paid for it by sending a written explanation to the person you received the work from. If you received the work on a physical medium, you must return the medium with your written explanation. The person or entity that provided you with the defective work may elect to provide a replacement copy in lieu of a refund. If you received the work electronically, the person or entity providing it to you may choose to give you a second opportunity to receive the work electronically in lieu of a refund. If the second copy is also defective, you may demand a refund in writing without further opportunities to fix the problem.

1.F.4. Except for the limited right of replacement or refund set forth in paragraph 1.F.3, this work is provided to you 'AS-IS', WITH NO OTHER WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PURPOSE.

1.F.5. Some states do not allow disclaimers of certain implied warranties or the exclusion or limitation of certain types of damages. If any disclaimer or limitation set forth in this agreement violates the law of the state applicable to this agreement, the agreement shall be interpreted to make the maximum disclaimer or limitation permitted by the applicable state law. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision of this agreement shall not void the remaining provisions.

1.F.6. INDEMNITY - You agree to indemnify and hold the Foundation, the trademark owner, any agent or employee of the Foundation, anyone providing copies of Project Gutenberg™ electronic works in accordance with this agreement, and any volunteers associated with the production, promotion and distribution of Project Gutenberg™ electronic works, harmless from all liability, costs and expenses, including legal fees, that arise directly or indirectly from any of the following which you do or cause to occur: (a) distribution of this or any Project Gutenberg™ work, (b) alteration, modification, or additions or deletions to any Project Gutenberg™ work, and (c) any Defect you cause.

## **Section 2. Information about the Mission of Project Gutenberg™**

Project Gutenberg™ is synonymous with the free distribution of electronic works in formats readable by the widest variety of computers including obsolete, old, middle-aged and new computers. It exists because of the efforts of hundreds of volunteers and donations from people in all walks of life.

Volunteers and financial support to provide volunteers with the assistance they need are critical to reaching Project Gutenberg™'s goals and ensuring that the Project Gutenberg™ collection will remain freely available for generations to come. In 2001, the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation was created to provide a secure and permanent future for Project Gutenberg™ and future generations. To learn more about the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation and how your efforts and donations can help, see Sections 3 and 4 and the Foundation information page at [www.gutenberg.org](http://www.gutenberg.org).

## **Section 3. Information about the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation**

The Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation is a non-profit 501(c)(3) educational corporation organized under the laws of the state of Mississippi and granted tax exempt status by the Internal Revenue Service. The Foundation's EIN or federal tax identification number is 64-6221541. Contributions to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation are tax deductible to the full extent permitted by U.S. federal laws and your state's laws.

The Foundation's business office is located at 809 North 1500 West, Salt Lake City, UT 84116, (801) 596-1887. Email contact links and up to date contact information can be found at the Foundation's website and official page at [www.gutenberg.org/contact](http://www.gutenberg.org/contact)

## **Section 4. Information about Donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation**

Project Gutenberg™ depends upon and cannot survive without widespread public support and donations to carry out its mission of increasing the number of public domain and licensed works that can be freely distributed in machine-readable form accessible by the widest array of equipment including outdated equipment. Many small donations (\$1 to \$5,000) are particularly important to maintaining tax exempt status with the IRS.

The Foundation is committed to complying with the laws regulating charities and charitable donations in all 50 states of the United States. Compliance requirements are not uniform and it takes a considerable effort, much paperwork and many fees to meet and keep up with these requirements. We do not solicit donations in locations where we have not received written confirmation of compliance. To SEND DONATIONS or determine the status of compliance for any particular state visit [www.gutenberg.org/donate](http://www.gutenberg.org/donate).

While we cannot and do not solicit contributions from states where we have not met the solicitation requirements, we know of no prohibition against accepting unsolicited donations from donors in such states who approach us with offers to donate.

International donations are gratefully accepted, but we cannot make any statements concerning tax treatment of donations received from outside the United States. U.S. laws alone swamp our small staff.

Please check the Project Gutenberg web pages for current donation methods and addresses. Donations are accepted in a number of other ways including checks, online payments and credit card donations. To donate, please visit: [www.gutenberg.org/donate](http://www.gutenberg.org/donate)

## **Section 5. General Information About Project Gutenberg™ electronic works**

Professor Michael S. Hart was the originator of the Project Gutenberg™ concept of a library of electronic works that could be freely shared with anyone. For forty years, he produced and distributed Project Gutenberg™ eBooks with only a loose network of volunteer support.

Project Gutenberg™ eBooks are often created from several printed editions, all of which are confirmed as not protected by copyright in the U.S. unless a copyright notice is included. Thus, we do not necessarily keep eBooks in compliance with any particular paper edition.

Most people start at our website which has the main PG search facility: [www.gutenberg.org](http://www.gutenberg.org).

This website includes information about Project Gutenberg™, including how to make donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation, how to help produce our new eBooks, and how to subscribe to our email newsletter to hear about new eBooks.