

The Project Gutenberg eBook of Notes and Queries, Number 183, April 30, 1853

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. 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 183, April 30, 1853

Author: Various
Editor: George Bell

Release date: October 2, 2008 [eBook #26753]
Most recently updated: January 4, 2021

Language: English

Credits: Produced by Charlene Taylor, Jonathan Ingram, Keith Edkins
and the Online Distributed Proofreading Team at
<https://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 183,
APRIL 30, 1853 ***

{421}

NOTES AND QUERIES:

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

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

No. 183.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30. 1853.

Price Fourpence.
Stamped Edition 5*d*.

CONTENTS.

NOTES:—	Page
Proclamation of Henry VIII. against the Possession of Religious Books, by Joseph Burt	421
Latin: Latiner	423
Inedited Poems, by W. Honeycombe	424
Round Towers of the Cyclades	425
Shakspeare Correspondence, by C. Mansfield Ingleby, &c.	426
General Monk and the University of Cambridge	427
MINOR NOTES:—Curiosities of Railway Literature—Cromwell's Seal—Rhymes upon Places— Tom Track's Ghost	427

QUERIES:—

Jacob Bobart and his Dragon, &c., By H. T. Bobart	428
Bishop Berkeley's Portrait, by Dr. J. H. Todd	428
MINOR QUERIES:—Life—"The Boy of Heaven"—Bells—Captain Ayloff—Robert Johnson—Selling a Wife—Jock of Arden—Inigo Jones—Dean Boyle—Euphormio—Optical Query—Archbishop King—Neal's Manuscripts—Whence the Word "Cossack?"—Picts' Houses and Argils—The Drummer's Letter—The Cardinal Spider—New England Genealogical Society, &c.	429
MINOR QUERIES WITH ANSWERS:—Dr. John Harcliffe, Dr. Wm. Cokayne, Dr. Samuel Kettilby—"Haulf Naked"	431
REPLIES:—	
The Legend of Lamech: Hebrew Etymology, by H. Walter, T. J. Buckton, and Joseph Rix	432
Lord Coke's Charge to the Jury	433
White Roses, by James Crossley	434
Burial of Unclaimed Corpse	435
Psalmanazar, by James Crossley	435
Grafts and the Parent Tree	436
PHOTOGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE:—Glass Baths—Securing Calotype Negatives	437
REPLIES TO MINOR QUERIES:—Wood of the Cross—Bishops' Lawn Sleeves—Inscriptions in Books—Lines quoted by Charles Lamb—Parochial Libraries—Huet's Navigations of Solomon—Derby Municipal Seal—Annuelier—Rev. Richard Midgley, Vicar of Rochdale—Nose of Wax—Canongate Marriages—Sculptured Emaciated Figures—Do the Sun's Rays put out the Fire?—Spontaneous Combustion—Ecclesia Anglicana—Wyle Cop—Chaucer—Campvere, Privileges of—Sir Gilbert Gerard—Mistletoe—Wild Plants and their Names—Coninger or Coningry	437
MISCELLANEOUS:—	
Notes on Books, &c.	441
Books and Odd Volumes wanted	442
Notices to Correspondents	442
Advertisements	442

Notes.

PROCLAMATION OF HENRY VIII. AGAINST THE POSSESSION OF RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

The progress of the Reformation in England must have been greatly affected by the extent to which the art of printing was brought to bear upon the popular mind. Before the charms of Anne Boleyn could have had much effect, or "doubts" had troubled the royal conscience, Wolsey had been compelled to forbid the introduction or printing of books and tracts calculated to increase

the unsettled condition of the faith.

The following proclamation, now for the first time printed, may have originated in the ineffectual result of the cardinal's directions. The readers of Strype and Fox will see that the threats which both contain were no idle ones, and that men were indeed "corrected and punished for their contempt and disobedience, to the terrible example of other like transgressors."

The list of books prohibited by the order of 1526 contains all those mentioned by name in the present proclamation, except the *Summary of Scripture*; and it will be seen that such full, general terms are used that no obnoxious production could escape, if brought to light. The *Revelation of Antichrist* was written by Luther.

Strype does not seem to have been aware of the existence of this particular proclamation, which was issued in the year 1530. Under the year 1534 (*Ecclesiastical Memorials, &c.*, Oxford, 1822, vol. i. part i. p. 253.), he thus refers to what he thought to be the first royal proclamation upon the subject:

"Much light was let in among the common people by the New Testament and other good books in English, which, for the most part being printed beyond sea, were by stealth brought into England, and dispersed here by well-disposed men. For the preventing the importation and using of these books, the king this year issued out a strict proclamation, by the petition of the clergy now met in Convocation, in the month of December.

"Nor was this the first time such books were prohibited to be brought in: for us small quantities of them were secretly conveyed into these parts from time to time, for the discovering, in that dark age, the gross papal innovations, as well in the doctrine of the Sacrament as in image-worship, addressing to saints, purgatory, pilgrimages, and the like.

"A previous order (in the year 1526) was issued by the Bishop of London, by the instigation of Cardinal Wolsey, calling in all English translations of the Scripture. And other books of this nature were then forbid."

This proclamation, therefore, well merits preservation in your pages, as one of the hitherto unknown "evidences" of the terrible and trying times to which it refers.

It shows, too, the value of the class of papers upon which the Society of Antiquaries are bestowing so much attention. The original was found among a miscellaneous collection in the Chapter House, Westminster.

JOSEPH BURTT.

A PROCLAMATION.

... nse Junii Anno regni metuendissimi Domini nostri Regis Henrici Octavi xxij.

A PROCLAMATION, made and divysed by the Kyngis Highnes, with the advise of His Honorable Counsaile, for dampning of erroneous boke and heresies, and prohibitinge the havinge of Holy Scripture translated into the vulgar tonges of englishe, frenche, or duche, in suche maner as within this proclamation is expressed.

The Kinge, oure most dradde soveraigne lorde, studienge and providynge dayly for the weale, benefite, and honour of this his most [n]oble realme, well and evidently perceiveth, that partly through the malicious suggestion of our gostly enemy, partly by the yvell and perverse inclination and sedicious disposition of sundry persons, divers heresies and erroneio[us] [o]pinions have ben late sowen and spredde amonge his subjectes of this his said realme, by blasphemous and pestiferous englishe boke, printed in other regions and sent into this realme, to the entent as well to perverte and withdrawe the people from the catholike and true fayth of Christe, as also to stirre and incense them to sedition and disobedience agaynst their princes, soveraignes, and heedes, as also to cause them to contempne and neglect all good lawes, customes, and vertuou maners, to the final subversion and desolacion of this noble realme, if they myght have prevayled (which God forbyd) in theyr most cursed [p]ersuasions and malicious purposes. Where upon the kynges hignes (*sic*), by his incomparable wysedome, forseinge and most prudently considerynge, hath invited and called to hym the primates of this his gracis realme, and also a sufficient nombre of discrete, vertuou, and well-lerned personages in divinite, as well of either of the universites, Oxforde and Cambrige, as also hath chosen and taken out of other parties of his realme; gyvinge unto them libertie to speke and declare playnly their advises, judgmentes, and determinations, concernynge as well the approbation or rejectynge of suche boke as be in any parte suspected, as also the admission and divulgation of the Olde and Newe Testament translated into englishe. Wher upon his highnes, in his owne royall person, callynge to hym the said primates and divines, hath seriously and depely, with great leisure and longe deliberation, consulted, debated, inserched, and discussed the premisses: and finally, by all their free assentes, consentes, and agrementes,

concluded, resolved, and determynd, that these boke ensuyng, that is to say, the boke entituled the wicked Mammona, the boke named the Obedience of a Christen Man, the Supplication of Beggars, and the boke called the Revelation of Antichrist, the Summary of Scripture, and divers other boke made in the englisshe tonge, and imprinted beyonde y^e see, do conteyne in them pestiferous errorrs and blasphemies; and for that cause, shall from hensforth be reputed and taken of all men, for boke of heresie, and worthy to be dampned, and put in perpetuall oblivion. The kingis said highnes therefore straitly chargeth and commaundeth, all and every his subjectes, of what astate or condition so ever he or they be, as they wyll avoyde his high indignacion and most grevous displeasure, that they from hensforth do not bye, receyve, or have, any of the boke before named, or any other boke, beinge in the englisshe tonge, and printed beyonde the see, of what matter so ever it be, or any copie written, drawn out of the same, or the same boke in the frenche or duche tonge. And to the entent that his highnes wylbe asserteyned, what nombre of the said erroneous boke shal be founde from tyme to tyme within this his realme, his highnes therefore chargeth and commaundeth, that all and every person or persones, whiche hath or hereafter shall have, any boke or boke in the englisshe tonge, printed beyonde the see, as is afore written, or any of the sayde erroneous boke in the frenche or duche tonge: that he or they, within fyftene dayes nexte after the publissynge of this present proclamation, do actually delyver or sende the same boke and every of them to the bisshop of the diocese, wherin he or they dwelleth, or to his commissary, or els before good testimonie, to theyr curate or parisshe preest, to be presented by the same curate or parisshe preest to the sayd bisshop or his commissary. And so doynge, his highnes frely pardoneth and acquiteth them, and every of them, of all penalties, forfaitures, and paynes, wherin they have incurred or fallen, by reason of any statute, acte, ordinaunce, or proclamation before this tyme made, concernynge any offence or transgression by than commytted or done, by or for the keypyng or holdynge of the sayde boke.

{423}

Forseen and provided alwayes, that they from hensforth truely do observe, kepe, and obey this his present gracyis proclamation and commaundement. Also his highnes commaundeth all mayres, sheriffes, bailliffes, constables, bursholders, and other officers and ministers within this his realme, that if they shall happen by any meanes or wayes to knowe that any person or persons do hereafter bye, receyve, have, or deteyne any of the sayde erroneous boke, printed or written anywhere, or any other boke in englisshe tonge printed beyonde the see, or the saide erroneous boke printed or written in the frenche or duche tonge, contrarie to this present proclamation, that they beinge therof well assured, do immediatly attache the said person or persons, and bryng hym or them to the kynges highnes and his most honorable counsayle; where they shalbe corrected and punisshed for theyr contempte and disobedience, to the terrible example of other lyke transgressours.

Moreover his highnes commaundeth, that no maner of person or persons take upon hym or them to printe any boke or boke in englisshe tonge, concernynge holy scripture, not before this tyme printed within this his realme, untyll suche tyme as the same boke or boke be examyned and approved by the ordinary of the diocese where the said boke shalbe printed: And that the printer therof, upon every of the sayde boke beinge so examyned, do sette the name of the examynour or examynours, with also his owne name, upon the saide boke, as he will answer to the kynges highnes at his uttermost peryll.

And farthermore, for as moche as it is come to the herynge of our sayde soveraigne lorde the kyng, that reporte is made by dyvers and many of his subjectes, that it were to all men not onely expedyent, but also necessarye, to have in the englisshe tonge bothe the newe testament and the olde, and that his highnes, his noble men, and prelates, were bounden to suffre them so to have it: His highnes hath therefore semblably there upon consulted with the sayde primates ... discrete, and well lerned personages, in divinite forsayde, and by them all it is thought, that it is not necessary th ... to be in the englisshe tonge, and in the handes of the comen people; but that the distrib ... the said scripture ... denyenge therof dependeth onely upon the discretion of the superiours, as ... to the malignite of this present tyme, with the inclination of the people to erroni ... the olde in to the vulgare tonge of englysshe, shulde rather be the occasyon of ... people, than any benfyte or commodite to warde the weale of their soules. And ... e have the holy scripture expounded to them by preachers in theyr sermons, ac ... this tyme, All be it if it shall here after appere to the kynges highnes, that his sa ... rse, erroneous, and sedicious opinyons, with the newe testment and the olde, corrup ... ge in printe: And that the same boke and all other boke of heresy, as well ... termynate and exiled out of this realme of Englande for ever: his highnes e ... great lerned and catholyke persones, translated in to the englisshe tonge, if it sha[ll] than seme t ... conv ... his highnes at this tyme, by the hoole advise and full determination of all the said primates, and ... discrete and subs ... lerned personages of both universites, and other before expressed, and by the assent of his nobles and others of his moste hon[orab]le Counsayle, wyllleth and straitly commaundeth, that all and every person and persones, of what astate, degre, or condition so ever he or they be, whiche hath the newe testament or the olde translated in to englysshe, or any other boke of holy scripture so translated, beyng in printe, or copied out of the boke nowe

beinge in printe, that he or they do immediatly brynge the same boke or bokes, or cause the same to be broughte to the bysshop of the dyocese where he dwelleth, or to the handes of other the sayde persones, at the daye afore limytted, in fourme afore expressed and mencioned, as he wyll avoyde the kynges high indignation and displeasure. And that no person or persons from hensforth do bye, receyve, kepe, or have the newe testament or the olde in the englisshe tonge, or in the frenche or duche tonge, excepte suche persones as be appoynted by the kinges highnes and the bisshops of this his realme, for the correction or amending of the said translation, as they will answeere to the kynges highnes at theyr uttermost perils, and wyll avoyde suche punishment as they, doynge contrary to the purport of this proclamation shall suffre, to the dredefull example of all other lyke offenders.

And his highnes further commaundeth, that all suche statutes, actes and ordinances, as before this tyme have been made and enacted, as well in y^e tyme of his moste gracious reigne, as also in the tyme of his noble progenitours, concernyng heresies, and havynge and deteynyng erroneous bokes, contrary and agynst the faythe catholyke, shall immediatly be put in effectuell and due execution over and besyde this present proclamation.

And god save the kynge.

THO. BERTHELETUS, Regius impressor excusit.
Cum privilegio.

LATIN—LATINER.

It is interesting to note the great variety of significations in which the word Latin has been used. Sometimes it means Italian, sometimes Spanish, sometimes the Romance language. Again, it has been used as synonymous with language, learning, discourse; or to express that a matter is plain and intelligible.

{424}

Muratori, in describing the "Cangiamento dell' Lingua Latina nella volgare Italiana," observes,—

"Così a poco a poco il volgo di questa bella Provincia [Italia], oltre adottare moltissimi vocaboli forestieri, andò ancora alterando i proprj, cioè i Latini, cambiando le terminazioni delle parole, accorciandole, allungandole, e corrompendole. In somma se ne formò un nuovo Linguaggio, che *Volgare* si appellava, perchè usato dal *Volgo d'Italia*."—Muratori, *Della Perfetta Poesia Italiana*, tomo i. p. 6., ed. Venez., 1730.

So Boccaccio, giving an account of the intention of his poem, the "Teseide," writes,—

"Ma tu, o libro, primo al lor cantare
Di Marte fai gli affanni sostenuti,
Nel *vulgar latino* mai non veduti,"

where, as in the letter to La Fiammetta, prefixed to this poem, *vulgar latino* is evidently Italian ("Trovata una antichissima storia ... in *latino volgare* ... ho ridotta"), and not the Provençal tongue, as Mr. Craik suggests in his *Literature and Learning in England*, vol. ii. p. 48., where he supposes Boccaccio to have translated *from*, and not, as is clear, *into, latino volgare*.

Dante repeatedly uses Latino for Italiano, as in *Purgatorio*, xi. 58.:

"Io fui Latino, e nato d'un gran Tosco."

And in *Inf.* xxii. 65.:

"Conosci tu alcun, che sia Latino."

In *Paradiso*, iii. 63.,

"Sì che il raffigurar m' è più *latino*,"

latino evidently means easy, clear, plain. "Forse contrario di barbaro, strano," says Volpi, "noi Lombardi in questo significato diciamo *ladin*." The "discreto latino" of Thomas Aquinas, elsewhere in *Paradiso* (xii. 144.), must mean "sage discourse." Chaucer, when he invokes the muse, in the proeme to the second book of "Troilus and Creseide," only asks her for rhyme, because, saith he,—

"Of no sentement I this endite,
But out of *Latine* in my tongue it write."

Where "Latine," of course, means Boccaccio's *Filostrato*, from which Chaucer's poem is taken.

In the "Poema del Cid," *latinado* seems to mean person conversant with the Spanish or Romance language of the period:

"Quando esta falsedad dicien los de Carrion,
Un Moro *Latinado* bien gelo entendio."—v. 2675.

Mr. Ticknor remarks, that when the Christian conquests were pushed on towards the south of Spain, the Moors, who remained inclosed in the Christian population, and spoke or assumed its language, were originally called *Moros Latinados*; and refers to the *Cronica General*, where, respecting Alfaraxi, a Moor, afterwards converted, and a counsellor of the Cid, it is said he was "de tan buen entendimento, e era tan *ladino* que semejava Christiano."—Ticknor, *Hist. Span. Lit.*, iii. 347.

Cervantes (*Don Q.* Parte I. cap. xli.) uses *ladino* to mean Spanish:

"Servianos de interprete a las mas destas palabras y razones el padre de Zoraida como mas *ladino*."

Latin, in fact, was so much *the* language as to become almost synonymous with *a* language. So a *Latiner* was an interpreter, as it is very well expressed in Selden's *Table Talk*, art. "Language":

"Latimer is the corruption of *Latiner*: it signifies he that interprets Latin; and though he interpreted French, Spanish, or Italian, he was the king's *Latiner*, that is, the king's interpreter."

This use of the word is well illustrated in the following extracts:

"A Knight ther language lerid in youth;
Breg hight that Knight, born Bretoun,
That lerid the language of Sessoun.
This Breg was the *Latimer*,
What scho said told Vortager."—Robert de Brunne's *Metrical Chronicle*.

"Par soen demein *latinier*

Icil Morice iert *latinier*
Al rei Dermot, ke mult l'out cher."—*Norman-French Chronicle of Conquest of Ireland*, edited by F. Michel (as quoted in Wright's *Essays*, vol. ii. p. 215.).

I here conclude, as I must not seek to monopolise space required for more valuable contributions.

J. M. B.

Tunbridge Wells.

INEDITED POEMS.

I send you two poems which I have found in a little rough scrap-book of a literary character of last century, and which, not having myself met with in print, I trust you will consider worth preserving in your pages. The one styled "A Scotch Poem on the King and the Queen of the Fairies," has a vein of playful satire running through it, but I do not detect any word which justifies the ascription of its paternity to Scotland. Perhaps some of your readers would oblige me by indicating the source from which this poem has been taken, if it is already in print.

A SCOTCH POEM ON THE KING AND THE QUEEN OF THE FAIRIES.

Upon a time the Fairy Elves,
Being first array'd themselves,
Thought it meet to clothe their King
In robes most fit for revelling.

He had a cobweb shirt more thin
Than ever spider since could spin,
Bleach'd in the whiteness of the snow,
When that the northern winds do blow.

A rich waistcoat they did him bring,
Made of the troutfly's golden wing,
Dy'd crimson in a maiden's blush,
And lin'd in humming-bees' soft plush.

His hat was all of lady's love,
So passing light, that it would move
If any gnat or humming fly
But beat the air in passing by.

About it went a wreath of pearl,
Dropt from the eyes of some poor girl,
Pinch'd because she had forgot

To leave clean water in the pot.

His breeches and his cassock were
Made of the tinsel gossamer;
Down by its seam there went a lace
Drawn by an urchin snail's slow pace.

No sooner was their King attir'd
As never prince had been,
But, as in duty was requir'd,
They next array their Queen.

Of shining thread shot from the sun
And twisted into line,
In the light wheel of fortune spun,
Was made her smock so fine.

Her gown was ev'ry colour fair,
The rainbow gave the dip;
Perfumed from an amber air,
Breath'd from a virgin's lip.

Her necklace was of subtle tye
Of glorious atoms, set
In the pure black of beauty's eye
As they had been in jet.

The revels ended, she put off,
Because her Grace was warm;
She fann'd her with a lady's scoff,
And so she took no harm.

Mrs. Barbauld wrote the following lines on a scroll within a kind of wreath, which hung over the chimney, the whole parlour being decorated with branches of ivy, which were made to run down the walls and hang down every pannel in festoons, at a country place called Palgrave:

Surly Winter, come not here,
Bluster in thy proper sphere;
Howl along the naked plain;
There exert they joyless reign.
Triumph o'er the wither'd flow'r,
The leafless shrub, the ruin'd bower;
But our cottage come not near,
Other Springs inhabit here,
Other sunshine decks our board
Than they niggard skies afford.
Gloomy Winter, hence away,
Love and fancy scorn they sway;
Love, and joy, and friendly mirth
Shall bless this roof, these walls, this hearth,
The rigor of the year control,
And thaw the winter in the soul.

WILL. HONEYCOMBE.

Liverpool.

ROUND TOWERS OF THE CYCLADES.

On Friday evening, Nov. 19, 1852, a lecture was delivered before the members of the Literary and Scientific Institute of this island, by Capt. Graves, R.N., from which I have been permitted to take the following extract. The information contained in it, will doubtless be the more interesting to many of the reader of "N. & Q.," when informed that the round towers of Greece are fast disappearing; either from being pulled down for the erection of dwellings, or to be burnt into lime, by the Greeks who dwell in their neighbourhood. What the original dimensions of these towers may have been in ancient times, or for what purposes they were erected, are alike unknown; but their present proportions are as follow, and drawn by the learned lecturer from personal observation:

	Feet. In.	
"A. Andros, near the port	Height	60 0
B. Zea overlooking Perses Bay	Height	5 5
	Diameter	26 6
	Wall	2 0
	Height	11 0

C. Thermia	}	Diameter	28	5
D. Serpho		Height	15	0
E. Beach of Port Pharos	}	Diameter	27	0
		Height	7	0
F. Hillock, west side of Pharos	}	Diameter	31	8
		Wall	2	6
		Height	16	6
G. Village of Herampili	}	Diameter	42	10
		Wall	3	0
		Height	15	8
H. Valley beyond villages	}	Diameter	38	3
		Wall	4 to 2	6
		Height	11	10
J. Short distance west of Mount Elias	}	Diameter	33	5
		Wall	4	0
		Height	6	0
K. Between Elias and west coast	}	Diameter	24	7
		Wall	5	0
		Height	6	6
L. Naxos, south-east end of the island	}	Diameter	28	0
		Wall	4	0
M. Paros, north, port Naussa.		Height	50	0

Of this tower only a few courses of the stones are left. It is however supposed to have been of the same dimensions as that of Naxos."

W. W.

Malta.

{426}

SHAKSPEARE CORRESPONDENCE.

Songs and Rimes of Shakspeare.—I find in Mr. J. P. Collier's *History of Dramatic Poetry* (a work replete with dramatic lore and anecdote) the following note in p. 275., vol. iii.:

"The Mitre and the Mermaid were celebrated taverns, which the poets, wits, and gallants were accustomed to visit. Mr. Thorpe, the enterprising bookseller of Bedford Street, is in possession of a manuscript full of songs and poems, in the handwriting of a person of the name of Richard Jackson, all copied prior to the year 1631, and including many unpublished pieces, by a variety of celebrated poets. One of the most curious is a song in five seven-line stanzas, thus headed: 'Shakspeare's Rime, which he made at the Mytre in Fleete Streete.' It begins: 'From the rich Lavinian shore;' and some few of the lines were published by Playford, and set as a catch. Another shorter piece is called in the margin,—

'SHAKESPEARE'S RIME.

Give me a cup of rich Canary wine,
Which was the Mitres (drink) and now is mine;
Of which had Horace and Anacreon tasted,
Their lives as well as lines till now had lasted.'

"I have little doubt," adds Mr. Collier, "that the lines are genuine, as well as many other songs and poems attributed to Ben Jonson, Sir W. Raleigh, H. Constable, Dr. Donne, J. Sylvester, and others."

Who was the purchaser of this precious MS.? In this age of Shakspearian research, when every newly discovered relic is hailed with intense delight, may I inquire of some of your numerous readers, who seem to take as much delight as myself in whatever concerns our great dramatist and his writings, whether they can throw any light upon the subject?

Again: "A peculiar interest," Mr. Collier says, "attaches to one of the pieces in John Dowland's *First Book of Songs* (p. 57.), on account of the initials of 'W. S.' being appended to it, in a manuscript of the time preserved in the Hamburg City Library. It is inserted in *England's Helicon*, 4to., 1600, as from Dowland's *Book of Tablature*, without any name or initials; and looking at the character and language of the piece, it is at least not impossible that it was the work of our great dramatist, to whom it has

been assigned by some continental critics. A copy of it was, many years ago, sent to the author by a German scholar of high reputation, under the conviction that the poem ought to be included in any future edition of the works of Shakspeare. It will be admitted that the lines are not unworthy of his pen; and, from the quality of other productions in the same musical work, we may perhaps speculate whether Shakspeare were not the writer of some other poems there inserted. If we were to take it for granted, that a sonnet in *The Passionate Pilgrim*, 1599, was by Shakspeare, because it is there attributed to him, we might be sure that he was a warm admirer of Dowland,

'whose heavenly touch
Upon the lute doth ravish human sense.'

However, it is more than likely, that the sonnet in which this passage is found was by Barnfield, and not by Shakspeare: it was printed by Barnfield in 1598, and reprinted by him in 1605, notwithstanding the intermediate appearance of it in *The Passionate Pilgrim*."

May I inquire if any new light has been thrown upon this disputed song since the publication of Mr. Collier's *Lyric Poems* in 1844?

The song is addressed to Cynthia, and, as Mr. Collier says, is not unworthy of Shakspeare's muse. As it is not of any great length, perhaps it may be thought worthy of insertion in "N. & Q."

"To CYNTHIA.

"My thoughts are wing'd with hopes, my hopes with love;
Mount, love, unto the moone in clearest night,
And say, as she doth in the heavens move,
In earth so wanes and waxes my delight:
And whisper this, but softly, in her eares,
Hope oft doth hang the head, and trust shed teares.

"And you, my thoughts, that some mistrust do cary,
If for mistrust my mistresse do you blame,
Say, though you alter, yet you do not vary,
As she doth change, and yet remaine the same.
Distrust doth enter hearts, but not infect,
And love is sweetest season'd with suspect.

"If she for this with cloudes do maske her eyes,
And make the heavens darke with her disdain,
With windie sighes disperse them in the skies,
Or with the teares dissolve them into rain.
Thoughts, hopes, and love return to me no more,
Till Cynthia shine as she hath done before."

J. M. G.

Worcester.

Mr. Collier's "Notes and Emendations:" Passage in "All's Well that Ends Well."—

"O you leaden messengers,
That ride upon the violent speed of fire,
Fly with false aim; move the still-peering air,
That sings with piercing, do not touch my lord!"

Such is the text of the first folio. MR. PAYNE COLLIER, at p. 162. of his *Notes and Emendations*, informs us that the old corrector of his folio of 1632 reads *volant* for "violent," *wound* for "move," and *still-piecing* for "still-peering."

Two of these substitutions are easily shown to be correct. In the *Tempest*, Act III. Sc. 3., we read:

"The elements,
Of whom your swords are tempered, may as well
Wound the loud winds, or with bemockt-at stabs
Kill the still-closing waters."

What is *still-closing* but *still-piecing*, the silent reunion after severance? What is to *wound the loud winds* but to *wound the air that sings with piercing*?

{427}

But as to the third substitution, I beg permission through your pages to enter a *caveat*. If we had no proof from the text of Shakspeare that *violent* is the correct reading, I fancy that any reader's common sense would tell him that it is more an appropriate and trenchant term than *volant*. "What judgment would *stoop* from this to this?" *Volant*, moreover, is not English, but French, and as such is used in *Henry V.*; but happily, in this case, we have most abundant evidence from the text of Shakspeare that he wrote *violent* in the above passage. In *Henry VIII.*, Act I. Sc. 1., we have the passage,

"We may outrun,
By *violent swiftness*, that which we run at,
And lose by over-running."

In *Othello*, Act III. Sc. 3., we have the passage,

"Even so my bloody thoughts, with *violent pace*,
Shall ne'er look back."

These passages prove that *violent* is a true Shakspearian epithet for *velocity*. But how exquisitely appropriate is the epithet when applied to the velocity of a ball issuing from the mouth of a cannon: and here we have full confirmation from *Romeo and Juliet*, Act V. Sc. 1., where we read:

"As *violently* as hasty powder fir'd
Doth hurry from the fatal cannon's womb."

I trust that MR. COLLIER will not, in the teeth of such evidence, substitute *volant* for *violent* in correcting the text of his forthcoming edition.

C. MANSFIELD INGLEBY.

Birmingham.

GENERAL MONK AND THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

A document has recently come into my possession which may perhaps be deemed worth preserving in the pages of "N. & Q." It is a letter from the University of Cambridge to General Monk, and, from the various corrections which occur in it, it has every appearance of being the original draft. Unfortunately it is not dated; but there can, I presume, be little doubt of its having been written shortly before the assembling of the parliament in April, 1660, which led to the Restoration, and in which Monk sat as member for the county of Devon. The words erased in the original are here placed between parentheses, and those substituted are given in Italics:

My Lord,

As it hath pleased God to make your Excell^{cie} eminently instrumental for the raising up of three gasping and dying nations, into the faire hopes and prospect of peace and settlement, so hath He engraven you (r name) in characters of gratitude upon the hearts of all (true) *to whom* (cordially wish) the welfare of *this* church and state (are) *is* deare and pretious. (Out) From this principle it is that our University of Cambridge hath, with great alacrity and unanimity, made choyse of your Excellency with whom to deposite the(ire) managing of their concernments in the succeeding Parl^t, w^{ch}, if your Excell^{cy} shall please to admitt into a favourable (interpretation) *acceptance*, (you will thereby) you will thereby (add) *put* a further obligation of gratitude upon us all; w^{ch} none shalbe more ready to expresse than he who is

Your Excell^{cies} most humble serv^t,
W. D.

[Endorsed]

To the L^d General Monk.

Who was "W. D."? Was he the then Vice-Chancellor?

LEICESTRIENSIS.

Minor Notes.

Curiosities of Railway Literature.—Has "Bradshaw" had any reviewers? If not, an example or two from this neighbourhood, of the absurdities which reappear month after month in the time-tables, may show the necessity of them. A Midland train proposes to leave Gloucester at 12.40 p.m., and reach Cheltenham at 1 p.m. The Great Western Company advertise an express train, on the *very same line*, to leave two minutes *later* and arrive five minutes *earlier*. It is therefore obvious, that if these trains were to keep their proper time, the express must run into the slow coach in front. The Great Western Railway Company have also, in a very unassuming manner, been advertising a feat hitherto unparalleled in the annals of railway speed,—the mail from Cheltenham at 8.20 a.m. to leave Gloucester at 8.27; that is to say, seven miles, including starting, slackening speed at two or three "crossings," stopping, starting again, all in seven minutes! Let the narrow gauge beat this if it can.

H. H.

Gloucester.

Cromwell's Seal.—I am in possession of a fine seal; it is a beautiful engraving of the head of Oliver Cromwell, and was once his property: he presented it to a favourite officer, whose nephew,

to whom it was bequeathed, gave it to the father of the lady from whom I received it a few years ago. Thus I am in the singular position of being the *fifth* holder of it from the Protector.

Y. S. M.

Dublin.

Rhymes upon Places.—Buckinghamshire:

"Brill upon the Hill,
Oakley in the Hole,
Shabby little Ickford,
Dirty Worminghall."

H. T.

Ingatestow.

{428}

Tom Track's Ghost.—The following piece of metrical romance has dwelt in my memory as long as I have been able to remember. I have never seen it in print, nor heard it, at least for some years, from any one else; and have not been able to discover who wrote it:

"Tom Track he came from Buenos Ayres;
And now, thought I, for him who cares:
But soon his coming wrought me woe;
He misled Poll,—as you shall know.
All in the togs that I had bought,
With that ere Tom she did consort,
Which gave my feelings great concern,
And caused a row,—as you shall learn.
So then challenge Tom I did;
We met, shook hands, and took a quid;
I shot poor Tom.—The worse for me;
It brought his ghost,—as you shall see.
Says he, 'I'm Tom Track's ghost, that's flat.'
Says I, 'Now only think on that.'
Says he, 'I'm come to torment you now;
Which was hard lines,—as you'll allow.
'So, Master Ghost, belay your jaw;
For if on me you claps a claw,
My locker yonder will reveal,
A tight rope's end, which you shall feel.'
Then off his winding-sheet he threwed,
And by his trousers Tom I knowed;
He wasn't dead; but come to mess,
So here's an end,—as you may guess."

The *implicatio*, the *agnitio*, and the *peripetia* are so well worked out, that Aristotle would, I think, be compelled to admit it as an almost perfect specimen of that most ancient kind of drama which was recited by one actor. I refer especially to C. XXII. of the *Poetics*, which says, that that *agnitio* is most beautiful which is joined with the *peripetia*, of which here we have so striking an example. These reasons embolden me to ask if it be worth preserving in "N. & Q," and who was the author?

W. FRASER.

Tor-Mohun.

Queries.

JACOB BOBART AND HIS DRAGON, ETC.

Dr. Zachary Grey, in his edition of *Hudibras*, vol. i. p. 125., relates the following anecdote:

"Mr. Jacob Bobart, Botany Professor of Oxford, did, about forty years ago (in 1704), find a dead rat in the Physic Garden, which he made to resemble the common picture of dragons, by altering its head and tail, and thrusting in taper sharp sticks, which distended the skin on each side till it mimicked wings. He let it dry as hard as possible. The learned immediately pronounced it a dragon, and one of them sent an accurate description of it to Dr. Maliabechi, Librarian to the Grand Duke of Tuscany: *several fine copies of verses* were wrote upon so rare a subject, but at last Mr. Bobart owned the cheat: however, it was looked upon as a masterpiece of art, and as such deposited in the anatomy schools (at Oxford), where I saw it some years after."

Can any of the readers of "N. & Q." inform me where I can procure the *several fine copies of verses*, or where they are to be seen, and any other particulars relating to Jacob Bobart?

Where can I procure copies of the following, mentioned in Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. iii. p. 757.:

"Poem upon Mr. Jacob Bobards Yew-man of the Guards to the Physic Garden, to the tune of the 'Counter-Scuffle.' Oxon. 1662."

On one side of a sheet of paper.

Also:

"A Ballad on the Gyants in the Physic Garden in Oxon, who have been breeding Feet as long as Garagantua was Teeth."

On one side of a sheet of paper.

H. T. BOBART.

BISHOP BERKELEY'S PORTRAIT.

The following letter may perhaps have some interest in itself; but I send it for insertion in the pages of "N. & Q." in the hope of obtaining some information about the pictures which it mentions. It is addressed on the back, "The Reverend the Provost and Fellows, Dublin College;" and in the corner, "Pr. Favour of The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Molesworth;" and does not appear to have ever passed through the post.

Reverend Sir, and Gentlemen,

My late dear Husband, the Rev. Dr. Berkeley, Prebendary of Canterbury, son of the late Lord Bishop of Cloyne, having most generously appointed me sole executrix of his will, and having bequeathed to me all his fine collection of pictures, &c., I trouble you with this to beg to know whether a very remarkably fine, universally admired portrait of Bishop Berkeley, in his lawn sleeves, &c., painted by that famous artist Vanderbank, which, together with its frame (now much broken by frequent removals), cost five hundred pounds: the back-ground, the frontispiece to his Lordship's *Minute Philosopher*, and the broken cisterns from the Prophet Jeremiah: "They have hewn them out broken cisterns." The late Archbishop of Canterbury was perpetually entreating Dr. Berkeley to present it to the Gallery of Lambeth Palace, where there is already a very good portrait of Bishop B.—But *justice* to my dear excellent son, then living, as Dr. B. told his Grace, precluded a *possibility* of his complying with his request.

If this picture will be an acceptable present to the Rev. the Provost, and the Gentlemen Fellows of the University of Dublin, it is now offered for their acceptance, as a most grateful acknowledgment for the *very high* honour^[1], they were pleased so graciously to confer on his Lordship's only descendant, the late learned accomplished George Monk Berkeley, Esq. (Gentleman Commoner of Magdalene Hall, in the University of Oxon., and student of the Inner Temple, London), from his very sincerely grateful mother.

{429}

Some time after the death of his son, Dr. Berkeley told me that at my death he wished the wonderfully fine portrait of his father to be presented to some place of *consequence*. I immediately replied, "*To Dublin College*." He said, "They have one already; perhaps it would be well to leave it as an heir-loom to the Episcopal Palace at Cloyne." I said perhaps the gentlemen of Dublin College would prefer this, esteemed one of the very finest pieces of painting in Europe. The face certainly looks more like a fine cast in wax, than a painting on canvas, as numbers of the best judges have always exclaimed on seeing it.

I request Dr. Berkeley's noble relation, the excellent Lord Molesworth, now on a visit in Ireland, to deliver this, and to learn from the Provost and Gentlemen of the University of Dublin, whether it would be agreeable to them to receive this, and transfer the one they at present have to Dr. Berkeley's highly respected friend, the *present* Bishop of Cloyne, for the Palace. Lord Molesworth will have the goodness to receive and transmit the answer of the Provost and Gentlemen to her who has the honour to subscribe herself, with the most perfect respect, their

Very sincerely grateful and
(Thro' her unspeakably dear excellent Son)
Most highly obliged,
ELIZA BERKELEY.

Chertsey, Surrey, England.
The 18th of Feb., 1797.

I cannot find any evidence to prove that this letter was ever so much as received by the University. It came into my possession amongst the papers of a private friend, a late distinguished ornament of the University, whose death has been an irreparable loss to the public, to the Church of England, and to a large circle of friends. No notice of such a letter, or of so liberal a donation, is to be found in the Register of the University, nor is there such a picture in our possession. I have made inquiry also, and find that it is not at Cloyne. The conclusion

therefore is, either that Mrs. Berkeley changed her mind, or that from some accident the letter never was presented: at all events, it is certain that the picture of Bishop Berkeley, to which it relates, was never in the possession of the University for whose halls it was intended.

Can any one tell me where it now is; and what was the fate of "the fine collection of pictures" which was the property of Dr. Berkeley of Canterbury, and bequeathed by him to his widow, the writer of the above letter?

J. H. TODD.

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

This alludes to the honourable degree of LL.B. conferred upon George M. Berkeley by the University of Dublin, Nov. 8, 1788.

Minor Queries.

Life.—Is it not the general feeling that man, in advancing years, would not like to begin his life again? I have noted that Edgeworth, Franklin, and Sismondi express the contrary.

A. C.

"*The Boy of Heaven.*"—I have a poem entitled *The Boy of Heaven*, copied some years ago from a manuscript. Can any of your readers inform me who is the author, whether it has ever appeared in print, or give me any other information respecting it?

W. P.

Bells.—Can any of your readers inform me why the bells of the Convent of Santa Theresa, at Madrid, alone have the privilege of tolling on Good Friday, in that city? In all Roman Catholic countries the bells on that day are forbidden to be rung; and there is no exception made, even in Rome.

As much has been said about the *baptizing* of bells, as if it were a custom nearly or entirely obsolete, I beg to say that I was present at the baptizing of a bell in the south-west of France not very long ago; and have no doubt that the great bell at Bordeaux, which is to have the emperor and empress as its sponsors, will undergo the full ceremony.

CERIDWEN.

Captain Ayloff.—Where can I find any notices of Captain Ayloff, one of the coadjutors of Tom Brown in the eccentric *Letters from the Dead to the Living*?

V. T. STERNBERG.

Robert Johnson.—Perhaps some of your correspondents could give me some information relative to the pedigree of Robert Johnson, Esq., who was a baron of the Exchequer in Ireland in 1704; his parentage and descent; his wife's name and family; his armorial bearings; and date of his birth and death.

Was he the Robert Johnson who entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1671, as a Fellow Commoner at the age of fourteen? If so, his birthplace was London, and his father's name was also Robert.

E. P. L.

Co. Westmeath.

Selling a Wife.—What is the origin of the popular idea, that a man may legally dispose of his spouse by *haltering* her, and exposing her for sale in a public market? Some time ago the custom appears to have been very prevalent; and only a few months back there was a paragraph in *The Times*, describing an occurrence of the kind at Nottingham.

French romancers and dramatists have seized upon it as a leading trait of English society; and in their remarkably-faithful delineations of English life it is not unusual to find the blue-beard milord Anglais carting milady to Smithfield, and enlarging upon her points in the cheap-jack style to the admiring drovers.

V. T. STERNBERG.

Jock of Arden.—This worthy of the Robin Hood class of heroes, is understood to figure very prominently in the legendary history of Warwickshire. Where can any references to his real or supposed history be found, and what are the legends of which he is the hero?

W. Q.

Inigo Jones.—Where can a full list of mansions and other important buildings, erected from designs after that great master architect Inigo Jones, be found?

A CORRESPONDENT.

Dean Boyle.—Wanted, the pedigree of Richard Boyle, Dean of Limerick, and Bishop of Leighlin in 1661. He had a brother Roger, also in the church. Was he a grandson of John Boyle of Hereford, eldest brother of Roger, father of Richard, first Earl of Cork? This John married Alice, daughter of Alex. Hayworth, of Burdun Hall, Herefordshire.

Y. S. M.

Dublin.

Euphormio (Vol. i., p. 27.).—Mention is made of *Censura Euphormionis* and other tracts, called forth by Barclay's works: where can some account of these be found?

P. J. F. GANTILLON, B.A.

Optical Query.—Last summer the following illusion was pointed out to me at Sandwich, Kent. The ingenious horizontal machine to enable the treadmill to grind the wind, in default of more substantial matter, although certainly revolving only in one direction, say from right to left, at intervals appeared to change its direction and turn from left to right. This change appeared to several persons to take place at the same time, and did not seem to be owing to any shifting of the perpendicular shutters for regulating the resistance of the air. The point from which I viewed it was near the south door of St. Clement's Church. Have any of the readers of "N. & Q." noticed a similar illusion, and can they explain it?

H. H.

Gloucester.

Archbishop King.—The well-known William King, Archbishop of Dublin, was interred in the graveyard of the parish of St. Mary, Donnybrook, near Dublin, as appears from the following entry in the Register of Burials: "Buried, Archbishop King, May 10th, 1729." There is no stone to mark his grave. I would be glad to know whether there is any monument elsewhere,

I would likewise be glad to know whether there is any good engraving of the archbishop in existence. I have lately procured a copy of a small and rather curious one, engraved by "Kane o' Hara," and "published, Sept. 20th, 1803, by William Richardson, York House, 31. Strand;" and I am informed by a friend that a portrait (of what size I am not aware) was sold by auction in London, 15th February, 1800, for the sum of 3*l.* 6*s.* It was described at that time as "very rare."

Donnybrook graveyard, I may add, is rich in buried ecclesiastics, containing the remains of Dr. Robert Clayton, Bishop of Clogher (a man of note in his day), and other dignitaries of our church.

ABHBA.

Neal's Manuscripts.—In Neal's *History of the Puritans*, he frequently refers at bottom of the page to a manuscript in his possession thus (MS. penes me, p. 88.): will any of your readers inform me where this MS. is preserved, and whether I can have access to it? It was evidently a voluminous compilation, as it extended to many hundred pages.

T. F.

Whence the Word "Cossack?"—Alison says, on the authority of *Koramsin* (vi. 476.), "The word Cossack means a volunteer or free partisan," &c. (Vide *History of Europe*, vol. ix. p. 31.) I have found the word "Kasak" in the Gulistan of Saadi, which there means a robber of the kind called *rahzán*. From the word being spelt in the Gulistan with a ج, it appears to me to be an Arabic word. Can any reader enlighten

MUHAMMED?

A. N. Club

Picts' Houses and Argils.—The Cimmerians, a people mentioned by Herodotus, who occupied principally the peninsula of the Crimea, are distinguished by Prichard from the Cimbri or Kimbri, but supposed by M. Amédée Thierry to be a branch of the same race, and Celtic. Many of their customs are said to present a striking conformity with those of the Cimbri of the Baltic and of the Gauls. Those who inhabited the hills in the Crimea bore the name of Taures or Tauri, a word, Thierry says, signifying mountaineers in both the Kimbric and Gaulish idioms. The tribe of the plains, according to Ephorus, a Greek writer cotemporary with Aristotle, mentioned in Strabo, lib. v., dug subterraneous habitations, which they called *argil* or *argel*, a pure Kimbric word, which signifies a covered or deep place:

"Ἐφορός φησιν αὐτοὺς ἐν καταγείοις οἰκίαις οἰκεῖν ἅς καλοῦσιν ἀργίλλας."

Having seen several of the rude and miserable buildings underground in the Orkneys, called Picts' houses, I should like to know something of these *argils* or *argillæ*, but suppose them to be calculated for the requirements of a more advanced state of society than that of the dwellers in Picts' houses. Perhaps some of your correspondents could give information on this matter. For the above, vide Introduction to Amédée Thierry's *Histoire des Gaulois*, &c., 1828, p. 57.

{431}

W. H. F.

The Drummer's Letter.—The letter from the drummer to the corporal's wife in *The Sentimental Journey* (it is hardly possible to give a precise reference to any part of this little work) ends thus:

"Je suis, Madame,

"Avec toutes les sentimens les plus respectueux et les plus tendres, tout à vous,

"JAQUES ROCQUE."

Why is the first of the adjectives agreeing with *les sentimens* in the wrong gender? The blot may be a trifling one, but I think I may say that it defaces every copy of this well-known billet-doux. I

have seen many editions of *The Sentimental Journey*, some by the best publishers of the time in which they lived, and I find the same mistake in all: I do not know of a single exception. If Sterne wrote *toutes*, it must have been by accident; there is nothing to prove that he wished to make the poor drummer commit the solecism, for the rest of his letter is not only correctly, but even elegantly written.

C. FORBES.

Temple.

The Cardinal Spider.—I have read somewhere an account of a singular species of spider, which is of unusually large size, and is said to be found only in Hampton Court Palace.

It is supposed by superstitious persons that the spirits of Cardinal Wolsey and his retinue still haunt the palace in the shape of spiders; hence the name "Cardinal."

Can any of your correspondents inform me where such an account is to be met with, as I have forgotten the name of the book in which I have seen it?

W. T.

Norwich.

New England Genealogical Society, &c.—Can any of your correspondents inform me where I can address a letter to, for Dr. Jenks, Secretary to the New England Genealogical Society? And where can I see a copy of Farmer's *New England Genealogical Register*, 1829, and *The New England Genealogical Register and Magazine for 1847*, mentioned by your correspondent T. WESTCOTT, "N. & Q.," Vol. vi., p. 495.?

J. K.

Minor Queries with Answers.

Dr. John Hartcliffe, Dr. Wm. Cokayne, Dr. Samuel Kettelby.—Can any of your correspondents tell me whether John Hartcliffe, D.D., Fellow of King's, Cambridge, and Head-master of Merchant Taylors' from 1681 to 1686, is *the Dr. Hartcliffe* whom James II. wishes to instal illegally in the Provostship of King's, as he attempted to impose a President on Magdalen, Oxon?

I should be glad also to know whether there is any continuation of Ward's *Lives of the Gresham Professors*, reaching to the present time; and, in particular, the dates of the appointments or deaths of William Cokayne, D.D., Professor of Astronomy, and William Roman, B.C.L., Professor of Geometry?

Likewise, of what faculty was Samuel Kettelby, D.D., Professor; and when did he die?

JAMES HESSEY.

Merchant Taylors'.

[It was Dr. John Hartcliffe, of Merchant Taylors', that wished to become Provost of King's College: but the mandate was obtained from King William, not from James II. Hartcliffe's *Discourse against Purgatory*, 1685, which Anthony à Wood thinks was publicly burnt in France, was not likely to recommend him to the favour of the latter king. The affair of the Provostship is thus stated by Cole (*Hist. of King's College*, vol. iv. Addit. MSS. 5817.)—"On the death of Dr. Copleston, Hartcliffe made a great stir, in order to become Provost, and actually obtained a mandate of King William to the society to choose him; but he was far from being agreeable to the Fellows of the college, who, when they heard he was in town, and upon what errand he came, directly shut up the college gates, and proceeded to an election, when Dr. Roderick was chosen, with the odds of ten votes to one. This being transacted in the infancy of King William's reign, he chose not to stir much in it; but after having shown the Fellows, by the very petition they made to him, which was presented by Mr. Newborough and Mr. Fleetwood, that he had a right to present, he dismissed them." A biographical notice of Dr. Hartcliffe is given in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. i. pp. 63, 64., and in Wood's *Athenæ* (Bliss), vol. iv. p. 790.

No one appears to have continued Ward's *Lives of the Gresham Professors*. Maitland, in his *History of London*, has brought the history of the institution down to 1755. Dr. Ward himself had prepared a new edition, containing considerable additions, which was presented to the British Museum by his residuary legatee. Among the Additional MSS. also will be found a large mass of papers and correspondence relating to the *Lives*. From one document, entitled "Minutes relating to the Lives of the Professors of Gresham College, being Additions to the printed Work," we extract the following notice of "William Cokayne, who was the son of George Cokayne, of Dovebridge in Devonshire, clerk. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, in London, and from thence elected probationer Fellow of St. John's College, where he was matriculated 9th July, 1736. He commenced A.M. 9th July, 1744; made Junior Proctor 1750; and B.D. 4th July, 1751." The date of his appointment as Astronomy Professor is not given; but his resignation, in 1795, will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxv. p. 711. He appears to have died in 1798 (see *Ib.*, vol. lxxviii. p. 641.), when the Rev. Joseph Monkhouse succeeded him as Rector of Kilkhampton, co. Cornwall.

The MS. "Minutes" also contain a notice of William Roman, the thirteenth Geometry Professor, "who was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, London, and from thence elected to St. John's College, Oxford, in 1740, being matriculated as the son of Richard

Roman, of London, Gent., ætat. 17. He commenced B.C.L., May 5th, 1747; Deacon at Christ Church, 21st Sept., 1746; Priest at Christ Church, 20th Sept., 1747." No date of his appointment, but he was Professor in 1755, when Maitland wrote his account of the college. Dr. Samuel Kettilby succeeded the Rev. Samuel Birch as Geometry Lecturer, and died June 25, 1808.—See *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxviii. p. 657.]

"*Haulf Naked*."—In poring over an old deed the other night, I stumbled upon the above name, which I take to be that of a manor in the county of Sussex. Is it so? and, if so, by what name is the property now known?

CHARLES REED.

[In Dallaway's *Western Sussex*, art. WASHINGTON, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 133., is the following entry:—"In 1310, Henry Balduyne sold to Walter de Halfenaked one messuage, two acres of arable, and two acres of meadow, in Washington and Sullington. Ped. fin. 3 Edw. II."]

Replies.

THE LEGEND OF LAMECH—HEBREW ETYMOLOGY.

(Vol. vii., p. 363.)

Etymologists are a race who frequently need to be drawn up with a somewhat tight rein. Our Celtic fellow-subjects will not, perhaps, be much gratified by MR. CROSSLEY'S tracing the first indications of their paternal tongue to the family of Cain; and as every branch of that family was destroyed by the deluge, they may marvel what account he can give of its reconstruction amongst their forefathers. But as his manner of expressing himself may lead some of your readers to imagine that he is explaining Cain, Lamech, Adah, Zillah, from acknowledged Hebrew meanings of any parts of those words, it may be as well to warn them that the Hebrew gives no support to any one of his interpretations. If fancy be ductile enough to agree with him in seeing a representation of a human arm holding a sling with a stone in it in the Hebrew letter called *lamed*, there would still be a broad hiatus between such a concession, and the conclusion he seems to wish the reader to draw from it, viz. that the word *lamed* must have something to do with slinging, and that consequently *lamed* must be a slinger. The Hebrew scholar knows that *lamed* indisputably signifies to *teach*; and though perhaps he may not feel sure that the Hebrew consonant *l* obtained its name from any connexion with that primary meaning of the root *lamed*, he will not think it improbable that as the letter *l*, when prefixed to a noun or verb, *teaches* the reader the construction of the sentence, that may have been the reason for its being so named.

As to a legend not traceable to within some thousand years of the facts with which it claims to be connected, those may take an interest in it who like so to do. But as far as we may regard Lamech's address to his wives in the light of a philological curiosity, it is interesting to observe how naturally the language of passion runs into poetry; and that this, the most ancient poetry in existence, is in strict unison with the peculiar character of subsequent Hebrew poetry; that peculiarity consisting of the repetition of clauses, containing either the same proposition in a slightly different form, or its antithesis; a rhyme of thoughts, if we may so say, instead of a rhyme of sounds, and consequently capable of being preserved by a literal translation.

And Lamech said unto his wives,—

"Adah and Zillah, hear my voice;
Ye wives of Lamech, hearken unto my speech,
For I have slain a man to my wounding,
And a young man, to my hurt.
If Cain shall be avenged seventy-fold,
Truly Lamech, seventy and seven-fold."

The construction is more favourable to the belief that the *man* of line third is the same as the *young man* of the parallel clause, than that he had slain two; the word rendered *hurt* is properly a *wheal*, the effect of a severe strife or wound.

As to the etymologies of the names mentioned by MR. CROSSLEY, we gather from God's words that she called her first son Cain, an acquisition (the Latin *peculium* expresses it more exactly than any English word), because she had gotten (literally *acquired*, or obtained possession of) a man. As for Lamech, or more properly Lēmēch, its etymology must be confessed to be uncertain; but there is a curious and interesting explanation of the whole series of names of the patriarchs, Noah's forefathers, in which the name of the other Lamech, son of Methusaleh, is regarded as made up of *Lē*, the prefixed preposition, and of *mech*, taken for the participle Hophal of the verb to smite or bruise. Adah, אָדָה, is *ornament*; Zillah, צִלָּה, may mean the *shade* under which a person reposes; or if the doubling of the *l* is an indication that its root is לָלַצ, it may mean a dancer.

H. WALTER.

Allow me, in reference to MR. CROSSLEY'S remarks, to say, that from the accidental resemblance of the Hebrew and Celtic words *Lamech* and *Lamaich*, no philological argument can be drawn of identical meaning, any more than from the fact that the words Nebuchadnezzar, Belshazar, or Belteshassar^[2], are significant in Russian and Slavonian, as well as in Chaldee. *Lamache* in

Arabic means (see Freytag) "*levi intuitu et furtim adspicere* aliquem;" also to *shine*, as lightning, or a star. *Lamech*, therefore, is an appropriate designation for a man known to prowl about for plunder and murder, and whose eye, whether taking aim or not, would give a sudden and furtive glance.

The word *lamed* signifies, in Hebrew, *teaching*; the word *Talmud* is from the same root. It is the same in Syriac and Chaldee. The *original* significant of these three languages is to be found in the Arabic *Lamada*: "*Se submisit* alicui; *humiliter se gessit* erga aliquem." (Freytag.) No argument can be drawn from the shape of the letter ʔ (*lamed*), because, although popularly so called, it is *not* a Hebrew letter, but a Chaldee one. The recent discoveries, published in Layard's last work, demonstrate this fact; Mr. Layard falls into the mistake of calling the basin inscriptions Hebrew, although Mr. Ellis, who had translated them, says expressly that the language is Chaldee (*Nineveh and Babylon*, p. 510.), one of them only being Syriac (p. 521.). Chaldee and Syriac, indeed, differ from each other as little as Chaucer's and Shakspeare's English, although the written characters are wholly distinct.

Davis, in his *Celtic Researches*, has done all that was possible, taking a very limited view, however, in fixing upon certain linguistic resemblances in some ancient tongues to the Celtic; but a clear apprehension of the proper place which the Celtic language and its congeners hold in comparative philology, can only be learnt from such works as Adelung's *Mithridates*, and Adrien Balbi's *Atlas Ethnographique du Globe*.

T. J. BUCKTON.

Footnote 2:[\(return\)](#)

The accidental resemblances are curious. Thus, *Nebucadnetzar* is in Russian *nebé kazennyi Tzar*, "A Lord or Prince appointed by heaven;" or, *nebu godnoi Tzar*, "A Prince fit for heaven." *Belshatzar* is also in Russian *bolszoi Tzar*, "A great Prince;" and *Belteshtzar*, Daniel's Chaldean pagan name, is *byl tësh Tzar*, "he was also a Prince," *i. e.* "of the royal family."

The interpretation of Hessius (*Geschichte der Patriarchen*, i. 83.) is preferred by Rosenmüller:

"Ex hujus Doctissimi Viri sententia Lamechus sese jactat propter filios suos, qui artium adeo utillum essent inventores: Cainum progenitorem suum propter cædem non esse punitum, multo minus se posse puniri, si vel simile scelus commisisset. Verba enim non significant, cædam ab eo revera esse paratam, sed sunt verba hominis admodum insolentis et profani. Ceterum facile apparet, hæc verba a Mose ex quodam carmine antiquo inserta esse: tota enim oratio poeticam quandam sublimitatem spirat."

The sense of these two verses (Gen. iv. 23, 24.) is, according to Dathe:

"*Si propter viri aut juvenis cædem vulnera et plagæ mihi intendantur, cum de Caino pœna septuplex statuta fuerit, in Lamecho id fiet septuagies septies.*"

Herder, in his *Geist der ebräischen Poesie* (i. 344.) says:

"Carmen hoc Lamechi laudes canere gladii a filio inventi, cujus usum et præstantiam contra hostiles aliorum insultus his verbis prædicet: *Lamechi mulieres audite sermonem meum, percipite dicta mea: Occido jam virum, qui me vulneravit, juvenem, qui plagam mihi infligit. Si Cainus septies ulciscendus, in Lamecho id fiet septuagies septies.*"

T. J. BUCKTON.

Birmingham.

The legend of the shooting of Cain by Lamech is detailed in *The Creation of the World, with Noah's Flood*, a Cornish mystery, translated into English by John Keigwin, and edited by Davies Gilbert, Esq. The legend and translation, in parallel columns, are given also at pp. 15, 16. of Mr. Gilbert's "Collections and Translations respecting St. Neot," prefixed to descriptive account (in 4to., with sixteen coloured plates) of the windows of St. Neot's Church in Cornwall, by Mr. Hedgeland, who restored them, 1805-1829, at the expense of the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls, patron, and formerly incumbent of the living.

JOSEPH RIX.

St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire.

LORD COKE'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

(Vol. vii., p. 376.)

Saltpetre-man.—An explanation of this title may be found in a proclamation of King Charles I. (1625):

"For the Maintaining and Increasing of the Saltpetre Mines of England, for the Necessary and Important Manufacture of Gunpowder."

This proclamation states:

"That our realm naturally yields sufficient mines of saltpetre without depending on foreign parts; wherefore, for the future, no dovehouse shall be paved with stones, bricks, nor boards, lime, sand, nor gravel, nor any other thing whereby the growth and increase of the mine and saltpetre may be hindered or impaired; but the proprietors shall suffer the ground or floors thereof, as also all stables where horses stand, to lie open with good and mellow earth, apt to breed increase of the said mine. And that none deny or hinder any *saltpetre-man*, lawfully deputed thereto, from digging, taking, or working any ground which by commission may be taken and wrought for saltpetre. Neither shall any constable, or other officer, neglect to furnish any such *saltpetre-man* with convenient carriages, that the King's service suffer not. *None shall bribe any saltpetre-man* for the sparing or forbearing of any ground fit to be wrought for saltpetre," &c.

{434}

It would appear that the *saltpetre-man* abused his authority, and that the people suffered a good deal of annoyance from the manner in which this absurd system was carried out; for two years afterwards we find that another proclamation was published by the King, notifying, "that the practice of making saltpetre in England by digging up the floors of dwelling-houses, &c. &c., tended too much to the grievance of his loving subjects ... that notwithstanding all the trouble, not one third part of the saltpetre required could be furnished." It proceeds to state that Sir John Brooke and Thomas Russell, Esq., had proposed a new method of manufacturing the article, and that an exclusive patent had been granted to them. The King then *commands* his subjects in London and Westminster, that after notice given, they "carefully keep in proper vessels all human urine throughout the year, and as much of that of beasts as can be saved." This appeared to fail; for at the end of the same year, the "stable" monarch proclaimed a return to the old method, giving a commission to the Duke of Buckingham, and some others, to "... break open ... and work for saltpetre," as might be found requisite; and in 1634, a further proclamation was issued renewing the old ones, but excepting the houses, stables, &c. of *persons of quality*.

During the Commonwealth the nuisance was finally got rid of; for an act was passed in 1656, directing that "none shall dig within the houses, &c. of any person *without their leave first obtained*."

BROCTUNA.

Bury, Lancashire.

J. O. treats *The Lord Coke, his Speech and Charge, with a Discoverie of the Abuses and Corruptions of Officers*, 8vo. London: N. Butter, 1607, as a genuine document; but it is not so; and, lest the error should gain ground, the following account of the book, from the Preface, by Lord Coke, to the seventh part of his *Reports*, is subjoined:

"And little do I esteem an uncharitable and malicious practice in publishing of an erroneous and ill-spelled pamphlet under the name Pricket, and dedicating it to my singular good lord and father-in-law, the Earl of Exeter, as a charge given at the assizes holden at the city of Norwich, 4th August, 1606, which I protest was not only published without my privity, but (beside the omission of divers principal matters) that there is no one period therein expressed in that sort and sense that I delivered: wherein it is worthy of observation, how their expectation (of scandalizing me) was wholly deceived; for behold the catastrophe! Such of the readers as were learned in the laws, finding not only gross errors and absurdities on law, but palpable mistakings in the very words of art, and the whole context of that rude and ragged style wholly dissonant (the subject being legal) from a lawyer's dialect, concluded that *inimicus et iniquus homo superseminavit zizania in medio tritici*, the other discreet and indifferent readers, out of sense and reason, found out the same conclusion, both in respect of the vanity of the phrase, and for that I, publishing about the same time one of my commentaries, would, if I had intended the publication of any such matter, have done it myself, and not to have suffered any of my works pass under the name of Pricket; and so *unâ voce conclamaverunt omnes*, that it was a shameful and shameless practice, and the author thereof to be a wicked and malicious falsary."

J. G.

Exon.

WHITE ROSES.

(Vol. vii., p. 329.)

The allusion is to the well-known Jacobite badge of the white rose, which was regularly worn on June 10, the anniversary of the Old Pretender's birthday, by his adherents. Fielding refers to the custom in his *Amelia*:

"On the lovely 10th of June, under a serene sky, the amorous Jacobite, kissing the odoriferous Zephyr's breath, gathers a nosegay of white roses to deck the whiter breast of Celia."—*Amelia*, edit. 1752, vol. i. p. 48.

The following lines are extracted from a collection of considerable merit, now become uncommon, the authors of the different papers in which were Dr. Deacon and Dr. Byrom, and which is entitled *Manchester Vindicated* (Chester, 1749, 12mo.). The occasion was on a soldier snatching a white rose from the bosom of a young lady on June 10, 1747:

I.

"Phillis to deck her snowy breast
The rival-flow'ers around display'd,
Thraso, to grace his war-like crest
Of orange-knots a huge cockade,
That reds and whites, and nothing else,
Should set the beaux against the belles!

II.

"Yet so it was; for yesterday
Thraso met Phillis with her posies,
And thus began th' ungentle fray,
'Miss, I must *execute* those roses.'
Then made, but fruitless made, a snatch,
Repuls'd with pertinacious scratch.

III.

"Surpriz'd at such a sharp rebuke,
He cast about his cautious eyes,
Invoking *Vict'ry* and *the Duke*,
And once again attack'd the prize;
Again is taught to apprehend,
How guardian thorns the rose defend.

IV.

"Force being twice in vain apply'd,
He condescended then to reason;
'Ye *Jacobitish* —, ' he cry'd
'In open street, the love of treason
With your white roses to proclaim!
Go home, ye rebel slut, for shame!

V.

"Go you abroad to Flanders yonder,
And show your valour there, Sir Knight;
What bus'ness have you here, I wonder,
With people's roses, red or white?
Go you abroad, for shame,' says Phillis,
'And from the Frenchmen pluck their lilies.'

VI.

"Lilies!' says Thraso, 'lilies too!
The wench, I find, would be a wit,
Had she command of words eno',
And on the right one chanced to hit:
For pity, once, I'll set her clear:
The laurels, you would say, my dear.'

VII.

"No, but I would not, Sir; you know
What laurels are no more than I,
Upon your head they'll never grow,
My word for that, friend, and good-bye:
*He that of roses robs a wench,
Will ne'er pluck laurels from the French.*"

JAS. CROSSLEY.

BURIAL OF UNCLAIMED CORPSE.

(Vol. vii., pp. 262. 340.)

A tradition of similar character with that mentioned by E. G. R., and noticed by J. H. L., is reported to have occurred between the parishes of Shipdham and Saham Tony in Norfolk, of a corpse being found on the common pasture of Shipdham, which parish refused to bury it, and the

parish of Saham Tony, therefore, was at the expense thereof, and claimed a considerable piece of the common pasture from Shipdham, in consequence of the neglect of the latter parish.

A fine continues to be paid by Shipdham to Saham to this time; and although many entries are made of such payments in the early parish accounts, beginning A.D. 1511, yet in no instance is it said the reason or cause of these payments being annually made. The said payments are not always of the same amount; they are sometimes paid in money and sometimes in kind, as the following instances show.

The first entry I meet with is in 1511:

- Paid the halffe mark at Saham.
1512. Delyvyrd to same ij buschells of otts, viij^d; in sylv^r, ij^d.
1513. The same payment as in 1512.
1514. No entry of any payment.
1515. Paid for *woots* to Saham, vj^d, and ij^d of mony.
1516. Paid to y^e hallemarke, j^d (not said if to Saham or not).
 This entry "to y^e hallemarke" may be an error of the scribe for "y^e halffe mark," as in the first entry under 1511.
1517. Paid to y^e halffe mark, j^d (no doubt to Saham).
1518. No entry of payment to Saham.
1519. Paid to same for ij barssels of owte, vj^d; to same, ij^d ... viij^d
1520. Paid for ij busschellys of otte to same, viij^d; and a henne, ij^d ... x^d
1521. Paid to same for ij buschells of ots, xj^d, and ij^d in sylver ... xiiij^d
1522. Paid for y^e half marke, j^d; paid for oots to same, vij^d ... viij^d
1523. Paid for y^e halff mark (no doubt to Saham) ... j^d
1524. Paid for otts to sam and wodlod ... viij^d
1525. Similar entry to the last.
1526. Paid for otts to same, viij^d; paid for wod led to same, j^d ... ix^d
1527. Paid the halffe mark, j^d; paid to the *Comon*, to (two) bussells otts, ix^d,
 and
 a j^d in lieu of a henne ... xj^d
1539. Paid to same for the task ... x^d^[3]
1541. Paid to Thomas Lubard, for ij bs. of otts to Saham ... viij^d
 Paid to y^e seyde Thomas for j heyn (hen) to Saham ... ij^d

On looking through the town accounts of Shipdham, I find entries of—

 Paid to the half mark to Saham j^d
 Ij bushells oates, and in lieu of a hen ij^d

The only entry in which I find anything at all apparently relative to the common is that under 1527. Whether the court books of Saham would throw any light on the subject, I know not. Should an opportunity offer for my searching them, I will do so.

G. H. I.

P.S.—Although I have given several entries of the customary payments to Saham, they are merely given to show the different modes of making those entries, and not in expectation of your giving all of them, unless you think any further light can be given on the subject. As before, perhaps the court books of the manor of Saham would assist.

It was an annual custom for Shipdham people to "Drive the common" (as it was called) once a year, in a night of an uncertain time, when all the cattle, &c. found within the limits or boundary of Shipdham were impounded in a farm-yard adjoining. Upon the common, all those belonging to owners residing in Shipdham and claimed were set at liberty, while those belonging to Saham had to be replevied by a small payment, which custom continued up to the period of the commons being inclosed. Perhaps this custom was by way of retaliation, by which means the charge of payment of oats and a hen was recovered by the money paid for replevying their cattle, &c. so impounded.

Footnote 3:[\(return\)](#)

No payment entered in the accounts between 1527 and 1539. The average tenpence annually.

PSALMANAZAR.

(Vol. vii., p. 206.)

Your correspondent inquires as to the real name of this most penitent of impostors. I fear that there is now no likelihood of its being discovered. His most intimate friends appear to have been kept in the dark on this subject. With respect to his country, the most probable conclusion seems

to be, that he was born in the south of Europe, in a city of Languedoc. A very near approximation seems to be made to the exact locality by a careful collation of the circumstances mentioned in his autobiography, in the excellent summary of his life in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vols. xxxiv. and xxxv., which is much better worth consulting than the articles in Aikin or Chalmers; which are poor and superficial, and neither of which gives any list of his works, or notices the *Essay on Miracles*, by a Layman (London, 1753, 8vo.), which is one of them, though published anonymously. There is a very amusing account of conversations with him at Oxford, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xxxv. p. 78., in which, before a large company of ladies and gentlemen who were curious as to the customs of Formosa, he gravely defended the practice which he said existed in that country, of cutting off the heads of their wives and eating them, in case of misconduct. "I think it is no sin," continued he, "to eat human flesh, but I must own it is a little unmannerly." He admitted that he once ate part of a black; but they being always kept to hard work, their flesh was tough and unsavoury. His grandfather, he said, lived to 117, and was as vigorous as a young man, in consequence of sucking the blood of a viper warm every morning; but they had been forced to kill him, he being attacked with a violent fit of the colic, and desiring them to stab him, which, in obedience to another "custom of the country," they had done. *Splendidè mendax!* was certainly, in his younger days, this much venerated friend of our great moralist. I should, however, feel inclined to forgive much of his extraordinary romancing for the admirable manner in which he settled that chattering twaddler, Bishop Burnet:

"He was one day with Dr. Burnet, Bishop of Sarum, who, after his warm manner, cried, 'Ay, you say so; but what proof can you give that you are not of China, Japan, or any other country?' 'The manner of my flight,' replied he, 'did not allow me to bring credentials: but suppose your lordship were in Formosa, and should say you are an Englishman, might not the Formosan as justly reply, You say you are an Englishman; but what proof can you give that you are not of any other country? for you look as like a Dutchman as any that ever traded to Formosa.' This silenced his lordship."

JAMES CROSSLEY.

GRAFTS AND THE PARENT TREE.

(Vol. vii., p. 365.)

I was surprised to find it stated as "a fact" by MR. INGLEBY, "that grafts, after some fifteen years, wear themselves out." A visit to one of the great orchard counties would assure him of the existence of tens of thousands of grafted apple and pear trees, still in a healthy state, and from forty to fifty years old, and more. There are grafted trees of various kinds in this country, which to my own knowledge are upwards of sixty years old; and I have little doubt but that there are some a good deal older.

The ancient Ribstone pippin, which stood in Ribstone Park, till it died in 1835, was believed to have been grafted. Such was the opinion of one of the gardeners there; and a writer in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1845, p. 21., states that in 1830 he fell in with the Ribstone pippin in great abundance in Switzerland, in the valley of Sarnen; and he remarks that it is more probable this apple was introduced into England from that country, than the reverse. The question has not been conclusively settled.

Notwithstanding "the belief that the graft perishes when the parent tree decays" is pronounced by MR. INGLEBY to be a fond superstition, yet there are certain facts, well known to orchard growers, which give some warrant for it. Without committing myself altogether to this doctrine, I will state a few of them.

It is well known that no cider or perry fruit is so good, on first being introduced, as it is after fifteen or twenty years of cultivation. A certain period seems to be required to mature the new sort, and bring it to its full vigour (long after it is in full bearing) before it is at its best. The tree, with all its grafted progeny, will last, perhaps fifty, perhaps more than one hundred years, in a flourishing state, and then they will begin everywhere to decay; nor has any device yet been successful in arresting that general decay.

Witness the rise, progress, and fall of the *Forest Stire* of Gloucestershire, the *Foxwhelp* and *Redstreak* of Herefordshire, the *Golden Pippin*, and, more lately, the *Ribstone Pippin*, of which there is an increasing complaint, not to mention many others in the same condition. The first-named apple is very nearly extinct, and the small quantity of the fruit that is still to be had fetches enormous prices.

Whether this decay be owing to *grafting*, is a question which can be decided only by the future behaviour of the suckers from the original tree, several of which from the tree at Ribstone Park are now growing at Chiswick and elsewhere.

I am aware that Dr. Lindley combats very eagerly the doctrine that varieties of the apple and pear, or indeed of any tree, die naturally of old age; but the only incontrovertible fact which he adduces in support of his argument, is the existence of the French *White Beurré* pear, which has flourished from time immemorial. His denial of the decay of the *Golden Pippin*, the *Golden Harvey*, and the *Nonpareil*, will not, I think, be allowed to be just by the experience of your readers; the existence of the last-named apple for three centuries, supposing it to be true, has not

— Rectory, Hereford.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Glass Baths.—Several of your correspondents finding a difficulty in making glass baths, I beg to communicate the way in which they may be very easily manufactured. Having obtained two pieces of patent plate glass, grind the edges, which may readily be done by a scythe sand-stone, where other contrivances are not handy. Cut for the bottom of the bath a slip of the same glass three-quarters of an inch in breadth; and for the sides, from ordinary window-glass, four wedges, being about three-fifths of an inch at one end, tapering down to the thickness of the piece of plate glass at the bottom. If several pieces are cut off promiscuously, four may be selected which have exactly the same angle, so as to form an even support to the sides. The glass being perfectly clean, dry, and as warm as can be conveniently held by the hand, fix the bottom and then the sides by means of the *very best* sealing-wax, which will perfectly adhere to the glass. If the commoner sorts of wax are used, some marine glue must be added to it to temper it. The side slips should be fixed a quarter of an inch apart, so as to form a cavity, which must be entirely filled up with wax. The wax may be used as in sealing a letter in the first instance; but, in order to give the whole bath solidity, and expel every particle of air from between the glass, I use a heated pointed iron, as a plumber does in the act of soldering. This, passed over the external parts of the wax, also gives it a hardness and smooth finish.

These details may appeal trifling, and others may have more ingenious modes of accomplishing the object; but having used baths so constructed upwards of twelve months without leakage, I believe they will be found to be most economical, and far more to be relied on than gutta percha. A good bath so made should require about six ounces of solution of nitrate of silver to take a picture eight inches square. Your observations in a former Number, respecting the uncertainty of gutta percha, I have found to be perfectly true. Samples of gutta percha constantly vary; and one may contain impurities acted upon by the chemicals, which another does not. A small rim formed by sealing-wax dissolved in spirits of wine, and applied twice or thrice along the upper edge of the bath, is sufficient to protect the prepared glass from adhering to the front of the bath when in use.

H. W. D.

Securing Calotype Negatives.—Will any of your correspondents be good enough to say what they consider the best method of securing a calotype paper negative for a few days or a week, in cases where it may be difficult, from lack of conveniences during that time, to use hyposulph., with its consequent washings, &c.? Some, I believe, recommend bromide of potassium; some, the iodide; others, common salt: but I should like to know which is considered the *best*; what strength, and how applied. Also, whether any subsequent treatment is necessary previous to the final application of the hypo.

W. T.

Replies to Minor Queries.

Wood of the Cross (Vol. vii., pp. 177. 334.).—I find, in your 179th Number, p. 334., a communication on "The Wood of the Cross." Mention is made of the several kinds of wood of which the cross is said to have been made—elder, olive, &c. It is a somewhat curious coincidence, that yesterday I was with a farmer in his garden, and observing on several apple-trees some luxuriant mistletoe, I remarked that it was principally found on that tree, sometimes on the oak, but rarely on other trees. The farmer, after inquiring whether it could be propagated by cuttings, &c., asked if I had ever understood that our Saviour's cross was made of mistletoe? On replying in the negative, and remarking that it was altogether unsuitable for such a purpose, he rejoined, that, previously to that event, it was a large strong tree, but subsequently had been doomed to have only a parasitical (not that he used the term) existence.

AS CEYREP said "I never heard of our Lord's cross having been made of elder wood," so I would also add, I never heard before of its being made of mistletoe. Did any one else ever hear of this tradition?

S. S. S.

Bishops' Lawn Sleeves (Vol. vi., p. 271.).—J. G. T. has inquired concerning the date and origin of the present robes of Anglican bishops. Mr. Trevor thus describes the bishop's dress in Convocation, which is the proper dress of the episcopate:

"The chimere is the Convocation habit of a doctor of divinity in Oxford, made of silk instead of cloth, as the rochet is an alb of lawn in place of linen, *honoris causâ*: the detaching the sleeves from the rochet, and sewing them to the upper garment instead, is obviously a contrivance of the robe-makers. Dr. Hody says that the scarlet robe worn by the bishops in the House of Lords is the doctor's gown at Cambridge; the first archbishops after the Reformation being of that university. (*Hody*, 140.) At Parker's

consecration he appeared first in a scarlet gown and hood; then at the Holy Communion he and two of the consecrating bishops wore white surplices, while the senior had a cope: and after his consecration he and the two diocesan bishops endued themselves in the now customary dress of a bishop, the archbishop having about his neck a collar of sables (*Cardw. Doc. Ann.*, i. 243.). Before the Reformation, it was remarked as peculiar to the English bishops, that they always wore their white rochets, 'except when hunting.' (*Hody*, 141.)"—*The Two Convocations, Note on*, p. 195.

W. FRASER.

Tor-Mohun.

Inscriptions in Books (Vol. vii., pp. 127. 337.).—The two accompanying inscriptions in books were given to me the other day. The second is, I believe, much in vogue at Rugby.

"Si quis errantem
Videat libellum
Reddat, aut collo
Dabitur capistrum
Carnufex ejus
Tunicas habebit
Terra cadaver."

"Small is the wren,
Black is the rook,
Great is the sinner
That steals this book."

W. W.

As your correspondent BALLIOLENSIS inquires regarding inscriptions in books, perhaps the following may add to his proposed collection, being an old ditty much in use among schoolboys, &c.:

"Hic liber est meus,
And that I will show;
Si aliquis capit,
I'll give him a blow."

N. N.

Lines quoted by Charles Lamb (Vol. vii., p. 286.).—The author of the lines quoted—

"Bind me, ye woodbines, in your twines;
Curl me about, ye gadding vines," &c.—

is Andrew Marvell. They are taken from his fine poem on Nun-Appleton, Lord Fairfax's seat in Yorkshire; and will be found in vol. iii. p. 198. of Marvell's *Works*, edit. 1776, 4to.

JAS. CROSSLEY.

Parochial Libraries (Vol. vi., p. 432.; Vol. vii., pp. 193. 369.).—Upon visiting Cartmel in Lancashire ten years ago, I found a library in the vestry, and in my diary made the following entry:

"There is a small library in the vestry, of a very miscellaneous description, left by a former incumbent, two hundred years ago, to the vicar for the time being, to be kept in the vestry. There is a fine copy, in small quarto, of Spenser's *Faery Queene* in the collection, of the date 1560."

How I ascertained the date of the gift, or whether there were any other particulars worth recording, I do not remember. Since taking "N. & Q." I have learnt the benefit, I might say the necessity, of being more particular.

BRICK.

To your list of parochial libraries may be added one in Swaffham Church, Norfolk, bequeathed to the parish by one of the Spelman family. It contains several hundred volumes, and among them some of the Elzevir classics. About seven years ago I visited Swaffham, and found this collection of books in a most disgraceful state, covered with dust and the dung of mice and bats, and many of the books torn from their bindings. It would afford me great pleasure to hear that more care is taken of such a valuable collection of books. There is also a smaller library, in somewhat better preservation, in the vestry of St. Peter's, Mancroft Church, in the city of Norwich.

E. G. R.

There are parochial libraries at Milden, Brent Eleigh, and at All Saints, Sudbury, Suffolk. See Rev. C. Badham's *Hist. and Antiq. of All Saints, Sudbury*, 8vo. London, 1852, pp. 105-109.

W. SPARROW SIMPSON, B.A.

Huet's Navigations of Solomon (Vol. vii., p. 381.).—In reply to EDINA's Query, Huet's treatise *De Navigationibus Salomonis* was published in 1698, 12mo., at Amsterdam, and before his work on the Commerce of the Ancients was printed. EDINA will find a short extract of its contents in vol. ii.

p. 479. of Dr. Aikin's *Translation of Huet's Autobiography*, published in 1810 in two volumes 8vo. The subject is a curious and interesting one; but, from my perusal of the tract, I should scarcely say that Huet has treated it very successfully, or that the book is at all worthy of his learning or acuteness.

JAS. CROSSLEY.

Derby Municipal Seal (Vol. vii., p. 357.).—The "buck in the park," on the town seal of Derby, is probably a punning allusion to the name of that place, anciently *Deora-by* or *Deor-by*, i. e. the abode of the deer.

C. W. G.

Annueler (Vol. vii., pp. 358. 391.).—Bishop Ergham founded St. Anne's College in Wells, for the maintenance of Societas (xiv.) Presbyterorum annuellarum Novæ Aulæ Wellensis. The *annuellar* was a secular conduct, receiving a yearly stipend. These priests, probably, served his chantry at Wells.

MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A.

Reverend Richard Midgley, Vicar of Rochdale (Vol. vii., p. 380.).—The collection of the lives of pious persons to which Dr. Whitaker refers, as containing a very interesting account of Midgley, will undoubtedly be Samuel Clarke's *Lives of Thirty-two English Divines*. The passage, which will scarcely be new to your correspondent, is at p. 68. of the life of "Master Richard Rothwell" (Clarke's *Lives*, edit. 1677, fol.), and a very pleasing passage it is, and one that I might almost be justified in extracting. Dr. Whitaker and Brook (*Lives of the Puritans*, vol. ii. p. 163.) seem to be at variance with regard to the Midgleys, the former mentioning only one, and the latter two, vicars of the family.

JAS. CROSSLEY.

Nose of Wax (Vol. vii., p. 158.).—Allow me to refer to a passage in "Ram Alley, or Merry Tricks," by Lodowick Barry (which is reprinted in the fifth volume of Dodsley's *Old Plays*), illustrative of this term. In Act I. Sc. 1., *Dash* describes the law as

"The kingdom's eye, by which she sees
The acts and thoughts of men."

Whereupon *Throate* observes:

"The kingdom's eye!
I tell thee, fool, it is the kingdom's nose,
By which she smells out all these rich transgressors;
Nor is't of flesh, but merely made of wax,
And 'tis within the power of us lawyers,
To wrest this *nose of wax* which way we please."

This illustration was overlooked by Nares, to whose *Glossary* you refer.

C. H. COOPER.

Cambridge.

Canongate Marriages (Vol. v., p. 320.; Vol. vii., p. 67.).—The correspondent who expressed his surprise some time ago at his Query on this subject not having called forth any remark from your Scotch friends, will perhaps find the explanation of this result in the fact, that in Scotland we are guided by the civil or Roman law on the subject of marriage; and consequently, with us marriage is altogether a civil contract; and we need the intervention neither of clergyman, Gretna blacksmith, or the equally disreputable Canongate coupler. The services of the last two individuals are only sought for by you deluded southerners. All we require here is the agreement or consent of the parties ("*consensus non concubitus facit matrimonium*"); and the legal questions which arise have reference chiefly to the evidence of this consent. The agreement may be made verbally, or in writing, before witnesses or not, as the parties choose. Or a marriage may be constituted and proved merely by habit and repute, *i. e.* by the parties living together as man and wife, and the man allowing the woman to be addressed as his wife. A promise of marriage, followed by *copula*, also constitutes a marriage. But it would be out of place here to enter into all the arcana of the Scotch law of marriage: suffice it to say, that it prevails equally at John o' Groat's House and Aberdeen, as in the Canongate or at Gretna Green. A *regular* marriage requires certain formalities, such as the publication of banns, &c. An *irregular* one is equally good in law, and may be contracted in various ways, as above explained.

This law, though *at first sight* likely to lead to great abuses, really works well in practice; and prevents the occurrence of those distressing cases, which not unfrequently happen in England, of seduction under promise of marriage, and subsequent desertion.

SCOTUS.

Smock Marriages (Vol. vii., p. 191.).—According to Scotch law, the marriage of the father and mother legitimises all children *previously* born, however old they may be. This is called legitimisation *per subsequens matrimonium*, and is not unfrequently taken advantage of by elderly gentlemen, who, after having passed the heyday of youth, wish to give their children a position, and a legal right to inherit their property. Like the rule as to marriage above explained, it is derived from the Roman or civil law. There are very few, I should rather say *no*, legal fictions

in the Scotch law of the nature alluded to by your correspondent.

SCOTUS.

Sculptured Emaciated Figures (Vol. v., p. 497.; Vol. vi. *passim*).—In Dickinson's *Antiquities of Nottinghamshire*, vol. i. p. 171., is a notice with an engraving of a tomb in Holme Church, near Southwell, bearing a sculptured emaciated figure of a youth evidently in the last stage of consumption, round which is this inscription: "Miseremini mei, miseremini mei, saltem vos amici mei, quia manus Domini tetigit me."

J. P., JUN.

Do the Sun's Rays put out the Fire (Vol. vii., p. 285.).—It is known that solar light contains three distinct kinds of rays, which, when decomposed by a prism, form as many spectra, varying in properties as well as in position, viz. luminous, heating or calorific, and chemical or actinic rays.

The greater part of the rays of heat are even less refrangible than the least refrangible rays of light, while the chemical rays are more refrangible than either. The latter are so called from their power of inducing many chemical changes, such as the decomposition of water by chlorine, and the reactions upon which photographic processes depend.

The relative quantities of these several kinds of rays in sun-light varies with the time of day, the season, and the latitude of any spot. In general, where the luminous and heating rays are most abundant, the proportion of chemical rays is least; and, in fact, the two seem antagonistic to each other. Thus, near the equator, the luminous and calorific rays being most powerful, the chemical are feeble, as is shown by the length of time required for the production of photographic pictures. Hence, also, June and July are the worst months for the practice of photography, and better results are obtained before noon than after.

It is precisely for a similar reason that the combustion of an ordinary fire, being strictly a chemical change, is retarded whenever the sun's heating and luminous rays are most powerful, as during bright sunshine, and that observe our fires to burn more briskly in summer than winter; in fact, that apparently "the sun's rays put out the fire."

{440}

A. W. W.

Univ. Coll., London.

Spontaneous Combustion (Vol. vii., p. 286.).—A most interesting discussion of this question is to be found in Liebig's *Familiar Letters upon Chemistry*.

That chemist proves conclusively:—1. That of the cases adduced none is well authenticated, while in most it is admitted that the victims were drunkards, and that generally a candle or lamp was in the room, and after the alleged combustion was found turned over. 2. That spontaneous combustion is absolutely impossible, the human frame containing 75 or 80 per cent. of water; and since flesh, when saturated with alcohol, is not consumed upon the application of a light, the alcohol burning off first, the causes assigned to account for the spontaneous ignition are *à priori* extremely improbable.

A. W. WILLS.

Univ. Coll., London.

Ecclesia Anglicana (Vol. vii., p. 12.).—This has always been the appellation of the Church of England, just as much before the Reformation as after. I copy for G. R. M. one rather forcible sentence from the articles of a provincial synod, holden A.D. 1257:

"Et super istis articulis prænotatis fecit Bonifacius, Cant. Arch. suorum suffraganeorum sibi subditorum universorum, prælatorum pariter et cleri procuratorum, convocationem isto anno apud Londonias semel et secundo, propter gravamina et oppressiones, de die in diem per summum pontificem et D. Henricum Regem *Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ* irrogatas."—Wilkin's *Concilia Mag. Brit. et Hib.*, vol. i. p. 726.

For other examples of the ante-reformational use of *Ecclesia Anglicana*, I can give him so large a reference as to Wilkins' book, *passim*; to the Writs for Parliament and Mandates for Convocation contained in the Appendix to Wake's *State of the Church and Clergy*; and to the extracts from *The Annals of Waverley*, and other old chronicles, quoted in Hody's *History of English Councils and Convocations*.

W. FRASER.

Tor-Mohun.

Wyle Cop (Vol. iv., pp. 116. 243. 509.; Vol. v., p. 44.; Vol. vi., p. 65.).—The summit of a steep hill in the town of Shrewsbury bears the name of *The Wyle Cop*. I think that these are two Welsh words, *Gwyl Cop*, meaning watch mound, slightly altered. *Gop*, near Newmarket in Flintshire, has a longer Welsh name, which is written by English people *Coperleni*. This, when correctly written, means, the mound of the light or fire-beacon. *Mole Cop*, the name of a lofty hill near Congleton, appears to be a slight corruption of the Welsh words *Moel y Cop*, the mountain of the mound. There is another lofty hill in Staffordshire called *Stiles Cop*. It seems probable that on both of these hills mounds may have been made in ancient times for the erection of fire-beacons. It would appear that Dr. Plot did not understand the Welsh language, as he has stated that he thought, in these instances, the word *Cop* meant a mountain.

Chaucer (Vol. vii., p. 356).—No foreign original has ever been found for Chaucer's "House of Fame." Warton fancied that it had been translated or paraphrased from the Provençal, but could adduce no proof that it had. Old Geoffrey may have found the groundwork somewhere, in the course of his multifarious reading; but the main portion of the structure is evidently the work of his own hands, as the number of personal details and circumstances would tend to indicate. The forty lines comprising the "Lai of Marie," which Chaucer has worked up into the "Nonnes Preestes Tale" of some seven hundred lines, are printed in Tyrwhitt's Introductory Discourse to the *Canterbury Tales*, and will be sufficient to show what use he made of the raw material at his disposal. We may fairly presume that Emerson never took the trouble to investigate the matter, but contented himself with snatching up his materials from the nearest quarry, and then tumbling them out to the public.

J. M. B.

Tunbridge Wells.

Campvere, Privileges of (Vol. vii., p. 262.).—J. D. S. asks, "What were these privileges, and whence was the term Campvere derived?"

In Scotland there exists an ancient institution called "The Convention of Royal Burghs," which still meets annually in Edinburgh, under the fixed presidency of the Lord Provost of that city. It is a representative body, consisting of delegates elected by the town councils of the royal burghs (not *boroughs*) of Scotland; and their business is to attend to such public measures as may affect the general interests of their constituents. In former times, however their powers and duties were of far more importance than they are now. The Convention seems to have exercised a general superintendence of the foreign trade of the kingdom. With a view to the promotion of that trade, they used to enter into commercial treaties, or *staple contracts* as they were called, with the commercial cities of the Continent; and I have now before me one of these staple contracts, made with the city of Antwerp in 1540; and another with the city of Middleburg, in Zeeland, in 1541; but latterly they seem to have confined themselves to the town of *Campvere*, in Zeeland (island of Walcheren). In all these contracts it was stipulated that the Scottish traders should enjoy certain privileges, which were considered of such importance that the crown appointed a *conservator* of them. The last of these staple contracts was made with Campvere in the year 1747; but soon afterwards the increasing prosperity of Scotland, and the participation of its burgesses in the foreign trade of England, rendered such partial arrangements useless, and the contracts and the privileges have long since been reckoned among the things that were. The office of conservator degenerated into a sinecure. It was held for some time by the *Rev.* John Home, author of the tragedy of *Douglas*, who died in 1808; and afterwards by a Sir Alex. Lenier, whose name is found in the *Edinburgh Almanack* as "Conservator at Campvere" till 1847, when the office and the officer seem to have expired together.

J. L.

Sir Gilbert Gerard (Vol. v., pp. 511. 571.).—In addition to the information I formerly sent you in answer to MR. SPEDDING'S inquiry, I am now enabled to state two facts, which greatly reduce the period within which the date of Sir Gilbert Gerard's death may be fixed. Among the records in Carlton Ride, is an enrolment of his account as *Custos Domûs Conversorum* from January 29, 34 Eliz. (1592) to January 29, 35 Eliz. (1593). And a search in Doctors' Commons has resulted in the discovery, that Sir Gilbert's will was proved, not, as Dugdale states, in April, 1592, but on April 6, 1593. He died therefore between January 29 and April 6, 1593.

Dugdale mentions that there is no epitaph on his monument.

EDWARD FOSS.

Mistletoe (Vol. vii., p. 270.).—I wish to mention that the mistletoe has been tried at the Botanic Gardens belonging to Trinity College, Dublin; and, after flourishing for some years, it died away. Indeed, I think it has been repeatedly tried there, but without eventual success.

Y. S. M.

Dublin.

Wild Plants and their Names (Vol. vii., p. 233.).—*Cowslip*, "Palsy Wort." Culpepper says:

"Because they strengthen the brain and nerves, and remedy palsies, the Greeks gave them the name *paralysis*." "The flowers preserved, or conserved, and the quantity of a nutmeg taken every morning, is a sufficient dose for inward disorders."

For the ointment he gives the following receipt:

"Bruise the *flowers*; and to two handfuls of these, add a pound of hog's grease dried. Put it in a stone pot, covered with paper, and set it in the sun or a warm place three or four days to melt. Take it out and boil it a little; strain it out when hot; pressing it out very hard in a press. To this grease add as many herbs as before, and repeat the whole process, if you wish the ointment strong.—Yet this I tell you, the fuller of juice the herbs are, the sooner will your ointment be strong; the last time you boil it, boil it so long till your herbs be crisp, and the juice consumed; then strain it, pressing it hard in a press; and to every pound of ointment, add two ounces of turpentine, and as much wax."

Coninger or Coningry, Coneygar or Conygre (Vol. vii., pp. 182. 241. 368.).—There are many fields in the midland counties which bear the name of *conigree*. In some instances they are in the vicinity of manor-houses. The British name of a rabbit is *cwningen*, plural *cwning*. That of a rabbit warren is *cwning-gaer*, that is, literally, rabbits' camp. The term *coneygar* is so like this, that it may be supposed to have been derived from it.

N. W. S. (2)

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, ETC.

It would be difficult to find a book better calculated to prove the good service which the Camden Society is rendering to historical literature, than the one which has just been circulated among its members. The work, which is entitled *Letters and Papers of the Verney Family down to the end of the year 1639. Printed from the original MSS. in the possession of Sir Harry Verney, Bart., edited by John Bruce, Esq., Treas. S. A.*, is of direct historical value, although at the first glance it would seem rather to illustrate the fortunes of the Verneys than the history of the country. For, as the editor well observes—

"The most valuable materials, even for general history, are to be found among the records of private and personal experience. More true knowledge of the spirit of an age, more real acquaintance with the feelings and actual circumstances of a people, may be gleaned from a delineation of the affairs of a single family, than from studied historical composition. The one is the expression of cotemporary and spontaneous feeling, and, although limited, is unquestionably genuine; the other is a deduction from knowledge, imperfect even when most extensive, and too frequently coloured by the feelings and prejudices of a subsequent and altered period."

But, valuable as are the materials which the liberality of Sir Harry Verney has placed at the disposal of the Society, it is obvious that they are of a nature which a publisher might hesitate to produce, even if their owner, which is very doubtful, had thought fit to place them in the hands of one for that purpose. Hence the utility of a society which has influence to draw from the muniment rooms of our old families, such materials as those found in the present volume, and which, strung together with the agreeable and instructive narrative with which Mr. Bruce has accompanied them, will secure for the *Verney Papers* the character of being one of the very best, as well as of the most amusing books, which the Camden Society has given to the world.

{442}

Having had an opportunity of being present at the private view of Messrs. De la Motte and Cundall's *Photographic Institution*, in New Bond Street, we were highly pleased with the interesting specimens of the art there collected, which in our opinion far exceed any similar productions which have come before the public. We strongly advise our readers to visit this exhibition, that they may see the rapid progress which the art is making, and how applicable it is to their archæological pursuits.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—*The Vale Royal of England, or the County Palatine of Chester Illustrated. Abridged and revised, &c.*, by Thomas Hughes. The title-page of this little volume puts forth its claim to the attention of Cheshire antiquaries.—*The Family Shakspeare*, by Thomas Bowdler, Vol. VI. This volume completes this handsome reprint of an edition of Shakspeare, which fathers and brothers, who may scruple at bringing before their daughters and sisters the blemishes which the character of the age has left in Shakspeare's writings, may safely present to them; as in it nothing is added to the original text, from which only those words and expressions are omitted which cannot with propriety be read in a family.

BOOKS AND ODD VOLUMES WANTED TO PURCHASE.

TILLOTSON. Vols. I., II., IV., V., XI. 12mo. Tonson, London, 1748.

LIVY. Vol I. 12mo. Maittaire, London, 1722.

ANNALS AND MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY. Vols. I., II., III., IV., V., XIX., XX. 5s. each. The above in Parts or Monthly Numbers will do.

THE AVIARY, OR MAGAZINE OF BRITISH MELODY.

A COLLECTION OF DIVERTING SONGS, AIRS, &c.: Both published about the middle of last century.

CHURCHMAN'S SHEET ALMANAC: all the Years.

GRETTON'S INTRODUCTION TO TRANSLATION, &c. Part II.

VIEWS OF ARUNDEL HOUSE IN THE STRAND, 1646. London, published by T. Thane,

Rupert Street, Haymarket. 1792.

PARKER'S GLOSSARY OF ARCHITECTURE. 2nd Edition.

PICKERING'S STATUTES AT LARGE. 8vo. Edit. Camb. From 46 Geo. III. cap. 144. (Vol. XLVI. Part I.) to 1 Wm. IV.

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE. Nos. for May, 1817; January, February, May, June, 1818; April, June, July, October, and December, 1819.

STANHOPE'S PARAPHRASE OF EPISTLES AND GOSPELS. London, 1732. Vols. III. and IV.

THE LAWYER AND MAGISTRATE'S MAGAZINE, complete, or single Volumes, circa 1805-1810.

TODD'S CYCLOPÆDIA OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

PHELPS' HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF SOMERSETSHIRE. Part 4., and Parts 9. to end.

BAYLE'S DICTIONARY. English Version, by DE MAIZEAUX. London, 1738. Vols. I. and II.

SWIFT'S (DEAN) WORKS. Dublin: G. Faulkner. 19 volumes 1768. Vol. I.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. Vol. I. and II.

ARCHÆOLOGIA. Vols. III., IV., V., VII. Boards.

MARTYN'S PLANTÆ CANTABRIGIENSES. 12mo. London, 1763.

*** *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.

Owing to a necessity for going to press this week at an unusually early period, that the present Number might be included in the Monthly Part, we are compelled to omit replies to many Correspondents.

L. A. M. (Great Yarmouth) *will find several Notes respecting the means of discovering the bodies of the drowned in our 4th Vol., pp. 148. 251. 297.*

H. O. N. (Brighton). *In our own practice we have never obtained pictures with the agreeable colour which is produced by the iodide of silver, when iodide of ammonium has been used. The flaking of the collodion would indicate an excess of iodide, and is often cured by the addition of about twenty drops of alcohol to an ounce of collodion. The feathery appearance is difficult to comprehend, without seeing a specimen. If you are using glass which has been previously used, the most minute remains of iron would cause a discoloration. Muriatic acid is the most effectual remedy for cleaning glass so used. It may be procured at 2½d. per lb., and should be diluted with three parts of water.*

AN AMATEUR (Oxford). *We are not of opinion that Mr. Talbot could restrain any one from taking collodion portraits, as patentee of the Talbotype process. It is done in many parts of London daily without any permission.—See Times' Advertisements, &c.*

C. E. F. *We think you use too strong a solution of the ammonio-nitrate of silver: thirty grains to the ounce of water, and then redissolved with the strong liq. ammon., give to us most satisfactory result,—the paper being prepared before with chloride of barium, chloride of sodium, and chloride of ammonia, of each half a drachm to the quart of water, in which half an ounce of mannite, or sugar of milk, has been previously dissolved. When sufficiently printed, put it into the hypo. sulph. solution, without previous immersion.*

H. L. L. *We shall be happy to render you the best assistance we can, if you will communicate with us again. For iodized paper we may safely refer you to our advertising columns.*

A few complete sets of "NOTES AND QUERIES," Vols. i. to vi., price Three Guineas, 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.

NEW ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPES on MR. PRITCHARD'S construction, Micrometers, Polarizing Apparatus, Object glasses, and Eye-pieces. S. STRAKER supplies any of the above of the first quality, and will forward by post free a new priced List of Microscopes and Apparatus.

PURE NERVOUS or MIND COMPLAINTS.—if the readers of NOTES AND QUERIES, who suffer from depression of spirits, confusion, headache, blushing, groundless fears, unfitness for business or society, blood to the head, failure of memory, delusions, suicidal thoughts, fear of insanity, &c., will call on, or correspond with, REV. DR. WILLIS MOSELEY, who, out of above 22,000 applicants, knows not fifty uncured who have followed his advice, he will instruct them how to get well, without a fee, and will render the same service to the friends of the insane.—At home from 11 to 3.

18. BLOOMSBURY STREET, BEDFORD SQUARE.

SPECTACLES.—WM. ACKLAND applies his medical knowledge as a Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company, London, his theory as a Mathematician, and his practice as a Working Optician, aided by Smee's Optometer, in the selection of Spectacles suitable to every derangement of vision, so as to preserve the sight to extreme old age.

ACHROMATIC TELESCOPES, with the New Vetzlar Eye-pieces, as exhibited at the Academy of Sciences in Paris. The Lenses of these Eye-pieces are so constructed that the rays of light fall nearly perpendicular to the surface of the various lenses, by which the aberration is completely removed; and a telescope so fitted give one-third more magnifying power and light than could be obtained by the old Eye-pieces. Prices of the various sizes on application to

WM. ACKLAND, Optician, 93. Hatton Garden, London.

STEEL PENS.—PARTRIDGE & COZEN'S STEEL PENS are the best; made of the purest steel, all selected and warranted. Fine or medium points, 1s. 3*d.* per box of twelve dozen; broad ditto, 1s. 6*d.*; extra broad, 1s. 6*d.*, a very easy pen—will write with comfort on brown paper; correspondence pen, 1s. 3*d.* per box—this pen adapts itself to any hand. P. & C. are the original makers, and although there are many imitations, it is still unequalled. Best magnum bonums, 3s. 6*d.* per gross; silver pens, 1s., and gold ditto, 2s. each, warranted; patent holders, fit any pen, 6*d.* dozen, or 5s. gross. A liberal allowance to shippers and the trade. Samples per post, on receipt of six stamps.

PARTRIDGE & COZEN'S Cheap Stationery Warehouses, 127. and 128. Chancery Lane.

JUST PUBLISHED.—A CATALOGUE OF CURIOUS BOOKS, by J. CROZIER, 5. New Turnstile, near Lincoln's Inn Fields, Holborn. Catalogues sent on receipt of One Postage Stamp.

PREPARING FOR IMMEDIATE PUBLICATION.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES:

Comprising Plain Directions for the Practice of Photography, including the Collodion Process on Glass; the Paper and Wax-Paper Processes; Printing from Glass and Paper Negatives, &c.

By DR. DIAMOND, F.S.A.

With Notes on the Application of Photography to Archæology, &c.,

By WILLIAM J. THOMS, F.S.A.

London: GEORGE BELL, 186, Fleet Street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SCHOOL.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

The spacious Plate Glass House, 30 feet by 15, with the Class Rooms and Ladies' Apartment, being nearly completed. Classes or Private Lessons, embracing all branches of Photography, will commence May 2nd, 1853, for Gentlemen, and May 3rd, for Ladies.

A perfect Apparatus with Ross's finest Lenses has been procured, and every new improvement will be added.

The School will be under the joint direction of T. A. MALONE, Esq., who has been long connected with Photography, and J. H. PEPPER, Esq., the Chemist to the Institution.

A Prospectus, with terms, may be had at the Institution.

Just published, price 1s., free by Post 1s. 4*d.*,

THE WAXED-PAPER PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS of GUSTAVE LE GRAY'S NEW EDITION.

Translated from the French.

Sole Agents in the United Kingdom for VOIGHTLANDER & SON'S celebrated Lenses for Portraits and Views.

General Dépôt for Turner's, Whatman's, Canson Frères', La Croix, and other Talbotype Papers.

Pure Photographic Chemicals.

Instructions and Specimens in every Branch of the Art.

GEORGE KNIGHT & SONS, Foster Lane, London.

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.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Collodion (Iodized with the Ammonio-Iodide of Silver)—J. B. HOCKIN & CO., Chemists, 289. Strand, were the first in England who published the application of this agent (see *Athenæum*, Aug. 14th). Their Collodion (price 9d. per oz.) retains its extraordinary sensitiveness, tenacity, and colour unimpaired for months: it may be exported to any climate, and the Iodizing Compound mixed as required. J. B. HOCKIN & CO. manufacture PURE CHEMICALS and all APPARATUS with the latest Improvements adapted for all the Photographic and Daguerreotype processes. Cameras for Developing in the open Country. GLASS BATHS adapted to any Camera. Lenses from the best Makers. Waxed and Iodized Papers, &c.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1824.

FIVE BONUSES have been declared; at the last in January, 1852, the sum of 131,125*l.* was added to the Policies, producing a Bonus varying with the different ages from 24½ to 55 per cent. on the Premiums paid during the five years, or from 5*l.* to 12*l.* 10*s.* per cent. on the Sum Assured.

The small share of Profit divisible in future among the Shareholders being now provided for, the ASSURED will hereafter derive all the benefits obtainable from a Mutual Office, WITHOUT ANY LIABILITY OR RISK OF PARTNERSHIP.

POLICIES effected before the 30th June next, will be entitled, at the next Division, to one year's additional share of Profits over later Assurers.

On Assurances for the whole of Life only one half of the Premiums need to be paid for the first five years.

INVALID LIVES may be Assured at rates proportioned to the risk.

Claims paid *thirty* days after proof of death, and all Policies are *Indisputable* except in cases of fraud.

Tables of Rates and forms of Proposal can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or of
GEORGE H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.

99. Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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.; L. C. Humfrey, Esq., Q.C.; George Drew, Esq.

Physician.—William Rich. Basham, M.D.

Bankers.—Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., Charing Cross.

VALUABLE PRIVILEGE.

POLICIES 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 on 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 10*s.* 6*d.*, 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.

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.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY: established by Act of Parliament in 1834.—8.
Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS.

Earl of Courtown
Earl Leven and Melville
Earl of Norbury
Earl of Stair
Viscount Falkland
Lord Elphinstone
Lord Belhaven and Stenton
Wm. Campbell, Esq., of Tillichewan

LONDON BOARD.

Chairman.—Charles Graham, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.—Charles Downes, Esq.

H. Blair Avarne, Esq.
E. Lennox Boyd, Esq., F.S.A., *Resident*.
C. Berwick Curtis, Esq.
William Fairlie, Esq.
D. Q. Henriques, Esq.
J. G. Henriques, Esq.
F. C. Maitland, Esq.
William Railton, Esq.
F. H. Thomson, Esq.
Thomas Thorby, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Physician.—Arthur H. Hassall, Esq., M.D.,
8. Bennett Street, St. James's.

Surgeon.—F. H. Tomson, Esq., 48. Berners Street.

The Bonus added to Policies from March, 1834, to December 31, 1847, is as follows:—

Sum Assured	Time Assured.	Sum added to Policy		Sum Payable at Death.
		In 1841.	In 1848.	
£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5000	14 years	683 6 8	787 10 0	6470 16 8
* 1000	7 years	-	157 10 0	1157 10 0
500	1 year	-	11 5 0	511 5 0

* EXAMPLE.—At the commencement of the year 1841, a person aged thirty took out a Policy for 1000*l.*, the annual payment for which is 24*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; in 1847 he had paid in premiums 168*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; but the profits being 2¼ per cent. per annum on the sum insured (which is 22*l.* 10*s.* per annum for each 1000*l.*) he had 157*l.* 10*s.* added to the Policy, almost as much as the premiums paid.

The Premiums, nevertheless, are on the most moderate scale, and only one-half need be paid for the first five years, when the Insurance is for Life. Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES.—A Selection of the above beautiful Productions 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.

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

BOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY FOR MAY.

DE LOLME ON THE CONSTITUTION OF ENGLAND, or ACCOUNT of the ENGLISH GOVERNMENT; edited, with Life and Notes, by JOHN MACGREGOR, M.P. Post 8vo., cloth 3s. 6*d*.

HENRY G. BOHN, 4, 5, & 6. York Street, Covent Garden.

BOHN'S CLASSICAL LIBRARY FOR MAY.

DIOGENES LAERTIUS, LIVES and OPINIONS of the ANCIENT PHILOSOPHERS, translated, with Notes, by C. D. YONGE, B.A. Post 8vo., cloth, 5s.

HENRY G. BOHN, 4, 5, & 6. York Street, Covent Garden.

BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY FOR MAY.

NORWAY and its SCENERY, Comprising PRICE'S JOURNAL, with large Additions, and a ROAD-BOOK. Edited by THOS. FORESTER, Esq., with 22 Illustrations, beautifully engraved on steel by Lucas. Post 8vo., cloth, 5s.

HENRY G. BOHN, 4, 5, & 6. York Street, Covent Garden.

BOHN'S SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY FOR APRIL AND MAY.

HUMPHREY'S COIN COLLECTOR'S MANUAL: a Popular Introduction to the Study of Coins, Ancient and Modern; with elaborate Indexes, and numerous highly-finished Engravings on wood and steel. 2 vols. post 8vo., cloth, 5s. per volume.

HENRY G. BOHN, 4, 5, & 6. York Street, Covent Garden.

BOHN'S ANTIQUARIAN LIBRARY FOR MAY.

PAULI'S LIFE OF ALFRED THE GREAT, translated from the German. To which is appended, ALFRED'S ANGLO-SAXON VERSION of OROSIUS, with a Literal English Translation interpagged, Notes, and an Anglo-Saxon Alphabet and Glossary, by B. THORPE, Esq. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

HENRY G. BOHN, 4, 5, & 6. York Street, Covent Garden.

Price One Shilling, post 8vo. in wrapper.

GERVINUS' INTRODUCTION to his HISTORY of the 19th CENTURY, translated from the German, with a Memoir of the Author.

HENRY G. BOHN, 4, 5, & 6. York Street, Covent Garden.

KENNEDY'S SELECTIONS of CLASSICAL POETRY, being principally Translations from English Poets. Post 8vo., cloth, 3s. 6*d*.

HENRY G. BOHN, 4, 5, & 6. York Street, Covent Garden.

MR. COLLIER'S NEW TEXT OF SHAKSPEARE.

Now ready, in one volume super-royal 8vo., 21s., cloth gilt, 42s., in morocco, by Hayday; handsomely printed in a clear readable type, with portrait, vignette, and fac-simile,

THE PLAYS OF SHAKSPEARE. The Text regulated by the old copies, and by the recently discovered folio of 1632; containing early manuscript emendations. Edited by J. PAYNE COLLIER, ESQ., F.S.A.

WHITTAKER & CO., Ave Maria Lane.

MR. ARNOLD'S ELEMENTARY LATIN BOOKS.

In 12mo., price 3s., a new edition of

HENRY'S FIRST LATIN BOOK.

*** The object of this Work (which is founded on the principles of imitation and frequent repetition) is to enable the pupil to do exercises from the first day of his beginning his Accidence. It is recommended by the Oxford Diocesan Board of Education as an useful Work for Middle or Commercial Schools; and adopted at the National Society's Training College at Chelsea.

By THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M.A., Rector of Lyndon, and Late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

RIVINGTON'S, St. Paul's Church Yard, and Waterloo Place; and SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO.

Also, by the same Author,

1. A SECOND LATIN BOOK and PRACTICAL GRAMMAR. Intended as a Sequel to Henry's First Latin Book. Fifth Edition. 4s.
2. A FIRST VERSE BOOK; being an easy Introduction to the Mechanism of the Latin Hexameter and Pentameter. Fifth Edition. 2s.
3. COMPANION TO THE FIRST VERSE BOOK, containing additional Exercises. 1s.
4. ECLOGÆ OVIDIANÆ; with ENGLISH NOTES, &c. Eighth Edition. 2s. 6d. This Work is from the Fifth Part of the "Lateinisches Elementarbuch" of Professors Jacobs and Döring, which has an immense circulation on the Continent and in America.
5. ECLOGÆ OVIDIANÆ, Part II., containing Selections from the "Metamorphoses." With ENGLISH NOTES. 5s.
6. HISTORIÆ ANTIQUÆ EPITOME, from "Cornelius Nepos," "Justin," &c. With English Notes, Rules for Construing, Questions, Geographical Lists, &c. Fifth Edition. 4s.
7. CORNELIUS NEPOS, Part I. With Critical Questions and Answers, and an Imitative Exercise on each Chapter. Third Edition. 4s.

This day, Foolschap Octavo, price 7s. 6d.

THE POEMS OF GOETHE, Translated in the Original Metres. By EDGAR ALFRED BOWRING. Preceded by a Sketch of Goethe's Life.

Also, translated by Mr. Bowring, 6s.

THE POEMS OF SCHILLER COMPLETE.

London: JOHN W. PARKER & SON. West Strand.

The Twenty-eighth Edition.

NEUROTONICS, or the Art of Strengthening the Nerves, containing Remarks on the influence of the Nerves upon the Health of Body and Mind, and the means of Cure for Nervousness, Debility, Melancholy, and all Chronic Diseases, by DR. NAPIER, M.D. London: HOULSTON & STONEMAN. Price 4d., or Post Free from the Author for Five Penny Stamps.

"We can conscientiously recommend 'Neurotonics,' by Dr. Napier, to the careful perusal of our invalid readers."—*John Bull Newspaper, June 5, 1852.*

THE CAMDEN SOCIETY for the Publication of Early Historical and Literary Remains.

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, on Monday, May 2nd, at 4 o'clock. The LORD BRAYBROOKE, the President, in the Chair.

The following are the Publications of the Society for the year 1852-53:

I. The Camden Miscellany, Volume the Second, containing:—1. Account of the Expenses of John of Brabant, and Henry and Thomas of Lancaster, 1292-3. 2. Household Account of the Princess Elizabeth 1551-2. 3. The Request and Suite of a True-hearted Englishman, written by William Cholmeley, 1553. 4. Discovery of the Jesuits' College at Clerkenwell in March, 1627-8. 5. Trelawny Papers; and 6. Autobiography of William Taswell. D.D.

II. Letters and Papers of the Verney Family down to the end of the year 1639. Printed from the original MSS. in the possession of Sir Harry Verney, Bart. Edited by JOHN BRUCE, ESQ., Treas.

S.A.

III. Regulæ Inclusarum: The Ancren Rewele: A treatise on the Rules and Duties of Monastic Life, in the Anglo-Saxon Dialect of the 13th Century. Edited by the REV. JAMES MORTON, B.D., Prebendary of Lincoln. (Nearly ready.)

The Subscription to the Society is 1*l.* per annum, which becomes due on the 1st of May.

Communications from Gentlemen desirous of becoming Members may be addressed to the Secretary, or the MESSRS. NICHOLS, No. 25. Parliament Street, Westminster, by whom the Subscriptions are received.

IN VOLUMES FOR THE POCKET, PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS EACH.

Now ready, in Six Volumes, fcp. 8vo., price 5*s.* each.

BOWDLER'S FAMILY SHAKSPEARE. In which nothing is added to the Original Text; but those Words and Expressions are *omitted* which cannot with propriety be read aloud in a Family. A New Edition.

*** Also a LIBRARY EDITION, with 36 Wood Engravings, from Designs by Smirke, Howard, and other Artists; complete in One Volume, 8vo., price One Guinea.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, & LONGMANS.

This Day, Seventh Edition, revised, 5*s.*

VIEW OF THE SCRIPTURE REVELATIONS RESPECTING A FUTURE STATE.

By the same Author,

LECTURES ON THE CHARACTERS OF OUR LORD'S APOSTLES. 3*s.* 6*d.*

LECTURES ON THE SCRIPTURE REVELATIONS RESPECTING GOOD AND EVIL ANGELS. 3*s.* 6*d.*

London: JOHN W. PARKER & SON, West Strand.

Now publishing, in post 8vo., price 5*s.* cloth.

THE LEARNED SOCIETIES AND PRINTING CLUBS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM: being an Account of their respective Origin, History, Objects, and Constitution. By the REV. A. HUME, LL.D. With a SUPPLEMENT, containing all the recently established Societies and Printing Clubs, and COMPLETE LISTS OF THEIR PUBLICATIONS to the present Time, by A. I. EVANS. This Work will be found of great utility to all Literary Men, Public Libraries, &c.

G. WILLIS, Piazza, Covent Garden.

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, April 30. 1853.

*** END OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK NOTES AND QUERIES, NUMBER 183, APRIL 30, 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.

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. 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), 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.

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

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.

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

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.

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.