

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

Title: Notes and Queries, Number 208, October 22, 1853

Author: Various  
Editor: George Bell

Release date: October 3, 2008 [eBook #26767]  
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 208, OCTOBER 22, 1853 \*\*\*

Transcriber's note: One typographical error has been corrected. It appears in the text like [this](#), and the explanation will appear when the mouse pointer is moved over the marked passage.

{381}

## NOTES AND QUERIES:

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

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

---

No. 208.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22. 1853.

Price Fourpence.  
Stamped Edition 5*d*.

---

### CONTENTS.

NOTES:—	Page
A Prophet	<a href="#">381</a>
FOLK LORE:—Folk Lore in Cambridgeshire—New Brunswick Folk Lore—North Lincolnshire Folk Lore—Portuguese Folk Lore	<a href="#">382</a>
Pope and Cowper, By J. Yeowell	<a href="#">383</a>
Shakspeare Correspondence, by Patrick Muirson, &c.	<a href="#">383</a>
MINOR NOTES:—Judicial Families—Derivation of "Topsy Turvy"—Dictionaries and Encyclopædias—"Mary, weep no more for me"—Epitaph at Wood Ditton—Pictorial Pun	<a href="#">384</a>
QUERIES:—	

MINOR QUERIES:—The Words "Cash" and "Mob"—"History of Jesus Christ"—Quantity of the Latin Termination -anus—Webb and Walker Families—Cawdrey's "Treasure of Similes"—Point of Etiquette—Napoleon's Spelling—Trench on Proverbs—Rings formerly worn by Ecclesiastics—Butler's "Lives of the Saints"—Marriage of Cousins—Castle Thorpe, Bucks—Where was Edward II. killed?—Encore—Amcotts' Pedigree—Blue Bell: Blue Anchor—"We've parted for the longest time"—Matthew Lewis—Paradise Lost—Colonel Hyde Seymour—Vault at Richmond, Yorkshire—Poems published at Manchester—Handel's Dettingen Te Deum—Edmund Spenser and Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. [386](#)

MINOR QUERIES WITH ANSWERS:—The Ligurian Sage—Gresebrok in Yorkshire—Stillingfleet's Library—The whole System of Law—Saint Malachy on the Popes—Work on the Human Figure [389](#)

REPLIES:—

"Namby Pamby," and other Words of the same Form [390](#)

Earl of Oxford [392](#)

Picts' Houses [392](#)

Pronunciation of "Humble" [393](#)

School Libraries [395](#)

PHOTOGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE:—Albumenized Paper—Cement for Glass Baths—New Process for Positive Proofs [395](#)

REPLIES TO MINOR QUERIES:—The Groaning Elmplank in Dublin—Passage in Whiston—"When Orpheus went down"—Foreign Medical Education—"Short red, good red"—Collar of SS.—Who first thought of Table-turning—Passage of Thucydides on the Greek Factions—Origin of "Clipper" as applied to Vessels—Passage in Tennyson—Huet's Navigations of Solomon—Sincere—The Saltpetre Man—Major André—Longevity—Passage in Virgil—Love Charm from a Foal's Forehead—Wardhouse, where was?—Divining Rod—Wagh, Bishop of Carlisle—Pagoda [397](#)

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Books and Odd Volumes wanted [401](#)

Notices to Correspondents [401](#)

Advertisements [402](#)

## Notes.

### A PROPHET.

What a curious book would be "Our Prophets and Enthusiasts!" The literary and biographical records of the vaticinators, and the heated spirits who, after working upon the fears of the timid, and exciting the imaginations of the weak, have flitted into oblivion! As a specimen of the odd characters such a work would embrace, allow me to introduce to your readers Thomas Newans, a Shropshire farmer, who unhappily took it into his head that his visit to the lower sphere was on a special mission.

Mr. Newans is the author of a book entitled *A Key to the Prophecies of the Old and New Testament*; showing (among other impending events) "The approaching Invasion of England;"

"The Extirpation of Popery and Mahometism;" "The Restoration of the Jews," and "The Millennium." London: printed for the Author (who attests the genuineness of my copy by his signature), 1747.

In this misfitted key he relates how, in a vision, he was invested with the prophetic mantle:

"In the year 1723, in the night," says Mr. Newans, "I fell into a dream, and seemed to be riding on the road into the county of Cheshire. When I was got about eight miles from home, my horse made a stop on the road; and it seemed a dark night, and on a sudden there shone a light before me on the ground, which was as bright as when the sun shines at noon-day. In the middle of that bright circle stood a child in white. It spoke, and told me that I must go into Cheshire, and I should find a man with uncommon marks upon his feet, which should be a warning to me to believe; and that the year after I should have a cow that would calve a calf with his heart growing out of his body in a wonderful manner, as a token of what should come to pass; and that a terrible war would break out in Europe, and in fourteen years after the token it would extend to England."

In compliance with his supernatural communication, our farmer proceeded to Cheshire, where he found the man indicated; and, a year after, his own farm stock was increased by the birth of a calf with his heart growing out. And after taking his family, of seven, to witness to the truth of what he describes, he adds with great simplicity: "So then I rode to London to acquaint the ministers of state of the approaching danger!"

{382}

This story of the calf with the heart growing out, is not a bad type of the worthy grazier himself, and his *hearty* and burning zeal for the Protestant faith. Mr. Newans distinctly and repeatedly predicts that these "two beastly religions," *i. e.* the Popish and Mahomedan, will be totally extirpated within seven years! And "I have," says he, "for almost twenty years past, travelled to London and back again into the country, near fifty journies, and every journey was two hundred and fifty miles, to acquaint the ministers of state and several of the bishops, and other divines, with the certainty, danger, and manner of the war" which was to bring this about. Commenting on the story of Balaam, our prophet says: "And now the world is grown so full of sin and wickedness, that if a dumb ass should speak with a man's voice, they would scarce repent:" and I conclude that the said statesmen and divines did not estimate these prophetic warnings much higher than the brayings of that quadruped which they turned out to be. Mr. Newan professes to have penned these vaticinations in the year 1744, twenty-one years after the date of his vision; so that he had ample time to mature them. What would the farmer say were he favoured with a peep at our world in 1853, with its Mussulman system unbroken; and its cardinal, archbishops, and Popish bishops firmly established in the very heart of Protestant England?

J. O.

---

## FOLK LORE.

*Folk Lore in Cambridgeshire.*—About twenty years ago, at Hildersham, there was a custom of ringing the church bell at five o'clock in the leasing season. The cottagers then repaired to the fields to glean; but none went out before the bell was rung. The bell tolled again in the evening as a signal for all to return home. I would add a Query, Is this custom continued; and is it to be met with in any other place?

F. M. MIDDLETON.

*New Brunswick Folk Lore:—Common Notions respecting Teeth.*—Among the lower orders and negroes, and also among young children of respectable parents (who have probably derived the notion from contact with the others as nurses or servants), it is here very commonly held that when a tooth is drawn, if you refrain from thrusting the tongue in the cavity, the second tooth will be golden. Does this idea prevail in England?

*Superstition respecting Bridges.*—Many years ago my grandfather had quite a household of blacks, some of whom were slaves and some free. Being bred in his family, a large portion of my early days was thus passed among them, and I have often reverted to the weird superstitions with which they froze themselves and alarmed me. Most of these had allusion to the devil: scarcely one of them that I now recollect but referred to him. Among others they firmly held that when the clock struck twelve at midnight, the devil and a select company of his inferiors regularly came upon that part of the bridge called "the draw," and danced a hornpipe there. So firmly did they hold to this belief, that no threat nor persuasion could induce the stoutest-hearted of them to cross the fatal draw after ten o'clock at night. This belief is quite contrary to that which prevails in Scotland, according to which, Robin Burns being my authority, "neither witches nor any evil spirits have power to follow a poor wight any farther than the middle of the next running stream."<sup>[1]</sup>

C. D. D.

New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Footnote 1:[return](#)

"Now, do thy speedy utmost, Meg,

And win the key-stane of the brig:  
There at them thou thy tail may toss,  
A running stream they dare na crass."—*Tam O'Shanter*.

*North Lincolnshire Folk Lore*.—Here follow some shreds of folk lore which I have not seen as yet in "N. & Q." They all belong to North Lincolnshire.

1. Death sign. If a swarm of bees alight on a dead tree, or on the dead bough of a living tree, there will be a death in the family of the owner during the year.
2. If you do not throw salt into the fire before you begin to churn, the butter will not come.
3. If eggs are brought over running water they will have no chicks in them.
4. It is unlucky to bring eggs into the house after sunset.
5. If you wear a snake's skin round your head you will never have the headache.
6. Persons called Agnes always go mad.
7. A person who is born on Christmas Day will be able to see spirits.
8. Never burn egg-shells; if you do, the hens cease to lay.
9. If a pigeon is seen sitting in a tree, or comes into the house, or from being wild suddenly becomes tame, it is a sign of death.
10. When you see a magpie you should cross yourself; if you do not you will be unlucky.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Bottesford Moors.

*Portuguese Folk Lore*.—

"The borderer whispered in my ear that he was one of the dreadful Lobishomens, a devoted race, held in mingled horror and commiseration, and never mentioned without by the Portuguese peasantry. They believe that if a woman be delivered of seven male infants successively, the seventh, by an inexplicable fatality, becomes subject to the powers of darkness; and is compelled, on every Saturday evening, to assume the likeness of an ass. So changed, and followed by a horrid train of dogs, he is forced to run an impious race over the moors and through the villages; nor is allowed an interval of rest until the dawning Sabbath terminates his sufferings, and restores him to his human shape."—From Lord Carnarvon's *Portugal and Galicia*, vol. ii. p. 268.

E. H. A.

---

## POPE AND COWPER.

In Cowper's letter to Lady Hesketh, dated January 18, 1787, occurs a notice for the first time of Mr. Samuel Rose, with whom Cowper subsequently corresponded. He informs Lady Hesketh that

"A young gentleman called here yesterday, who came six miles out of his way to see me. He was on a journey to London from Glasgow, having just left the University there. He came, I suppose, partly to satisfy his own curiosity, but chiefly, as it seemed, to bring me the thanks of some of the Scotch professors for my two volumes. His name is Rose, an Englishman."

Prefixed to a copy of Hayley's *Life and Letters of William Cowper, Esq.*, in the British Museum, is an extract in MS. of a letter from the late Samuel Rose, Esq., to his favourite sister, Miss Harriet Rose, written in the year before his marriage, at the age of twenty-two, and which, I believe, has never been printed. It may, perhaps, merit a corner of "N. & Q."

"Weston Lodge, Sept. 9, 1789.

"Last week Mr. Cowper finished the *Odyssey*, and we drank an unwilling bumper to its success. The labour of translation is now at an end, and the less arduous work of revision remains to be done, and then we shall see it published. I promise both you and myself much pleasure from its perusal. You will most probably find it at first less pleasing than Pope's versification, owing to the difference subsisting between blank verse and rhyme—a difference which is not sufficiently attended to, and whereby people are led into injudicious comparisons. You will find Mr. Pope more refined: Mr. Cowper more simple, grand, and majestic; and, indeed, insomuch as Mr. Pope is more refined than Mr. Cowper, he is more refined than his original, and in the same proportion departs from Homer himself. Pope's must universally be allowed to be a beautiful poem: Mr. Cowper's will be found a striking and a faithful portrait, and a pleasing picture to those who enjoy his style of colouring, which I am apprehensive is

not so generally acceptable as the other master's. Pope possesses the gentle and amiable graces of a Guido: Cowper is endowed with the bold sublime genius of a Raphael. After having said so much upon their comparative merits, enough, I hope, to refute your second assertion which was, that women, in the opinion of men, have little to do with literature. I may inform you, that the *Iliad* is to be dedicated to Earl Cowper, and the *Odyssey* to the Dowager Lady Spencer but this information need not be extensively circulated."

J. YEOWELL.

50. Burton Street.

---

### SHAKSPEARE CORRESPONDENCE.

"*As You Like It*."—Believing that whatever illustrates, even to a trifling extent, the great dramatic poet of England will interest the readers of "N. & Q.," I solicit their attention to the resemblance between the two following passages:

"All the world's a stage,  
And all the men and women merely players."

"Si rectè aspicias, *vita hæc est fabula quædam.*  
*Scena autem, mundus versatilis: histrio et actor*  
*Quilibet est hominum—mortales nam propriè cuncti*  
*Sunt personati, et falsâ sub imagine, vulgi*  
*Præstringunt oculos: ita Diis, risumque jocumque,*  
*Stultitiis, nugisque suis per sæcula præbent.*

"Jam malâ quæ humanum patitur genus, adnumerabo.  
*Principiò postquam è latebris malè olentibus alvi*  
*Eductus tandem est, materno sanguine fœdus,*  
*Vagit, et auspicio lacrymarum nascitur infans.*

"Vix natus jam vincla subit, tenerosque coërcet  
Fascia longa artus: præsagia dire futuri  
Servitii.

"Post ubi jam valido se poplite sustinet, et jam  
Ritè loqui didicit, tunc servire incipit, atque  
Jussa pati, *sentitque minas ictusque magistri,*  
Sæpe patris matrisque manu fratrisque frequenter  
Pulsatur: facient quid vitricus atque noverca?  
*Fit juvenis, crescunt vires: jam spernit habenas,*  
Occluditque aures monitis, furere incipit, ardens  
Luxuriâ atque irâ: et temerarius omnia nullo  
Consilio aggreditur, dictis melioribus obstat,  
Deteriora fovens: *non ulla pericula curat,*  
Dummodo id efficiat, suadet quod cœca libido.

"*Succedit gravior, melior, prudentior ætas,*  
Cumque ipsâ curæ adveniunt, durique labores;  
Tunc homo mille modis, studioque enititur omni  
Rem facere, et nunquam sibi multa negotia desunt.  
Nunc peregrè it, nunc ille domi, nunc rure laborat,  
Ut sese, uxorem, natos, famulosque gubernet,  
Ac servet, solus pro cunctis sollicitus, nec  
Jucundis fruitur dapibus, nec nocte quietâ.  
*Ambitio hunc etiam impellens, ad publica mittit*  
*Munia: dumque inhiat vano malè sanus honori,*  
Invidiæ atque odii patitur mala plurima: deinceps  
*Obrepat canis rugosa senecta capillis,*  
Secum multa trahens incommoda corporis atque  
Mentis: nam *vires abeunt, speciesque colorque,*  
Nec non *deficiunt sensus: audire, videre*  
*Languescunt, gustusque minor fit: denique semper*  
Aut hoc, aut illo morbo vexantur—*inermi*  
*Manduntur vix ore cibi, vix crura bacillo*  
*Sustentata meant: animus quoque vulnera sentit.*  
*Desipit, et longo torpet confectus ab ævo."*

{384}

It would have only occupied your space needlessly, to have transcribed at length the celebrated description of the seven ages of human life from Shakspeare's *As You Like It*; but I would solicit the attention of your readers to the Latin verses, and then to the question, Whether either poet has borrowed from the other? and, should this be decided affirmatively, the farther question would arise, Which is the original?

Dublin.

[These lines look like a modern paraphrase of Shakspeare; and our Correspondent has not informed us from what book he has *transcribed* them.—Ed.]

*Passage in "King John" and "Romeo and Juliet."*—I am neither a commentator nor a reader of commentators on Shakspeare. When I meet with a difficulty, I get over it as well as I can, and think no more of the matter. Having, however, accidentally seen two passages of Shakspeare much ventilated in "N. & Q.," I venture to give my poor conjectures respecting them.

1. *King John.*—

"It lies as sightly on the back of him,  
As great Alcides' *shows* upon an ass."

I consider *shows* to be the true reading; the reference being to the ancient *mysteriæ*, called also *shows*. The machinery required for the celebration of the mysteries was carried by *asses*. Hence the proverb: "Asinus portat mysteriæ." The connexion of Hercules—"great Alcides"—with the mysteries, may be learned from Aristophanes and many other ancient writers. And thus the meaning of the passage seems to be: The lion's skin, which once belonged to Richard of the Lion Heart, is as sightly on the back of *Austria*, as were the mysteries of Hercules upon an ass.

2. *Romeo and Juliet.*—

"That runaways eyes may wink."

Here I would retain the reading, and interpret *runaways* as signifying "persons going about on the watch." Perhaps *runagates*, according to modern usage, would come nearer to the proposed signification, but not to be quite up with it. Many words in Shakspeare have significations very remote from those which they now bear.

PATRICK MUIRSON.

*Shakspeare and the Bible.*—Has it ever been noticed that the following passage from the Second Part of *Henry IV.*, Act I. Sc. 3., is taken from the fourteenth chapter of St. Luke's Gospel?

"What do we then, but draw anew the model  
In fewer offices; or, at least, desist  
To build at all? Much more, in this great work,  
(Which is almost to pluck a kingdom down,  
And set another up) should we survey  
The plot, the situation, and the model;  
Consult upon a sure foundation,  
Question surveyors, know our own estate,  
How able such a work to undergo.  
A careful leader sums what force he brings  
To weigh against his opposite; or else  
We fortify on paper, and in figures,  
Using the names of men, instead of men:  
Like one that draws the model of a house  
Beyond his power to build it."

The passage in St. Luke is as follows (xiv. 28-31.):

"For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first, and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it?

"Lest haply, after he hath laid the foundation, and is not able to finish it, all that behold it begin to mock him,

"Saying, This man began to build, and was not able to finish.

"Or what king, going to make war against another king, sitteth not down first, and consulteth whether he be able with ten thousand to meet him that cometh against him with twenty thousand?"

I give the passage as altered by Mr. Collier's Emendator, because I think the line added by him,

"A careful leader sums what force he brings,"

is strongly corroborated by the Scripture text.

Q. D.

---

## Minor Notes.

*Judicial Families.*—In vol. v. p. 206. (new edition) of Lord Mahon's *History of England*, we find the

following passage:

"Lord Chancellor Camden was the younger son of Chief Justice Pratt,—a case of rare succession in the annals of the law, and not easily matched, unless by their own cotemporaries, Lord Hardwicke and Charles Yorke."

The following case, I think, is equally, if not more, remarkable:—

The Right Hon. Thomas Berry Cusack-Smith, brother of the present Sir Michael Cusack-Smith, Bart., is Master of the Rolls in Ireland, having been appointed to that high office in January, 1846. His father, Sir William Cusack-Smith, second baronet, was for many years Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland. And his grandfather, the Right Hon. Sir Michael Smith, first baronet, was, like his grandson at the present day, Master of the Rolls in Ireland.

Is not this "a case of rare succession in the annals of the law, and not easily matched?"

ABHBA.

{385}

*Derivation of "Topsy Turvy."*—When things are in confusion they are generally said to be turned "topsy turvy." The expression is derived from a way in which turf for fuel is placed to dry on its being cut. The surface of the ground is pared off with the heath growing on it, and the heath is turned downward, and left some days in that state that the earth may get dry before it is carried away. It means then top-side-turf-way.

CLERICUS RUSTICUS.

*Dictionaries and Encyclopædias.*—Allow me to offer a suggestion to the publishers and compilers of dictionaries; first as to dictionaries of the language. A large class refer to these only to learn the meaning of words not familiar to them, but which may occur in reading. If the dictionaries are framed on the principle of displaying only the classical language of England, it is ten to one they will not supply the desired information. Let there be, besides classical dictionaries, glossaries which will exclude no word whatever on account of rarity, vulgarity, or technicality, but which may very well exclude those which are most familiar. As to encyclopædias, their value is chiefly as supplements to the library; but surely no one studies anatomy, or the differential calculus, or architecture, in them, however good the treatises may be. I want a dictionary of miscellaneous subjects, such as find place more easily in an encyclopædia than anywhere else; but why must I also purchase treatises on the higher mathematics, on navigation, on practical engineering, and the like, some of which I already may possess, others not want, and none of which are a bit the more convenient because arranged in alphabetical order in great volumes. Besides, they cannot be conveniently replaced by improved editions.

ENCYCLOPÆDICUS.

*"Mary, weep no more for me."*—There is a well-known ballad of this name, said to have been written by a Scotchman named "Low." The first verse runs thus:

"The moon had climbed the highest hill,  
Which rises o'er the source of Dee,  
And from the eastern summit sped  
Its silver light on tower and tree."

I find, however, amongst my papers, a fragment of a version of this same ballad, of, I assume, earlier antiquity, which so surpasses Low's ballad that the author has little to thank him for his interference. The first verse of what I take to be the original poem stands thus:

"The moon had climbed the highest hill,  
Where eagles big<sup>[2]</sup> aboon the Dee,  
And like the looks of a lovely dame,  
Brought joy to every body's ee."

No poetical reader will require his attention to be directed to the immeasurable superiority of this glorious verse: the high poetic animation, the eagles' visits, the lovely looks of female beauty, the exhilarating gladness and joy affecting the beholder, all manifest the genius of the master bard. I shall receive it as a favour if any of your correspondents will furnish a complete copy of the original poem, and contrast it with what "Low" fancied his "improvements."

JAMES CORNISH.

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

Build.

*Epitaph at Wood Ditton.*—You have recently appropriated a small space in your "medium of intercommunication" to the subject of epitaphs. I can furnish you with one which I have been accustomed to regard as a "grand climacterical absurdity." About thirty years ago, when making a short summer ramble, I entered the churchyard of Wood Ditton, near Newmarket, and my attention was attracted by a headstone, having inlaid into its upper part a piece of iron, measuring about ten inches by six, and hollowed out into the shape of a *dish*. I inquired of a cottager residing on the spot what the thing meant? I was informed that the party whose ashes the grave covered was a man who, during a long life, had a strange taste for sopping a slice of bread in a dripping-pan (a pan over which meat has been roasted), and would relinquish for this

all kinds of dishes, sweet or savoury; that in his will he left a request that a dripping-pan should be fixed in his gravestone; that he wrote his own epitaph, an exact copy of which I herewith give you, and which he requested to be engraved on the stone:

"Here lies my corpse, who was the man  
That loved a sop in the dripping-pan;  
But now believe me I am dead,—  
See here the pan stands at my head.  
Still for sops till the last I cried,  
But could not eat, and so I died.  
My neighbours they perhaps will laugh,  
When they read my epitaph."

J. H.

Cambridge.

*Pictorial Pun.*—In the village of Warbleton, in Sussex, there is an old public-house, which has for its sign a War Bill in a tun of beer, in reference of course to the name of the place. It has, however, the double meaning, of "Axe for Beer."

R. W. B.

---

## Queries.

### SIR THOMAS BUTTON'S VOYAGE, 1612.

I am about to print some information, hitherto I believe totally unknown, relative to the voyage of Sir Thomas Button in 1612, for the discovery of the north-west passage.

{386}

Of this voyage a journal was kept, which was in existence many years afterwards, being offered by its author to Secretary Dorchester in 1629, then engaged in forwarding the projected voyage of "North-West" Foxe; it is remarkable, however, that no extended account of this voyage, so important in its objects, has ever been published. I am desirous of knowing if this journal is in existence, and where? Also, Lord Dorchester's letter to Button in February, 1629; of any farther information on the subject of the voyage, or of Sir Thomas Button.

What I possess already are, 1. "Motives inducing a Project for the Discoverie of the North Pole terrestrially; the streights of Anian, into the South Sea, and Coasts thereof," anno 1610. 2. Prince Henry's Instructions for the Voyage, together with King James's Letters of Credence, 1612. 3. A Letter from Sir Thomas Button to Secretary Dorchester, dated Cardiff, 16th Feb., 1629 (from the State Paper Office). 4. Sir Dudley Digges' little tract on the N.-W. Passage, written to promote the voyage, and of which there were two distinct impressions in 1611 and 1612. 5. Extracts from the Carleton Correspondence, and from the Hakluyt Society's volume on Voyages to the North-West.

I shall be glad also to learn the date, and any other facts connected with the death of John Davis, the discoverer of the Straits bearing his name.

JOHN PETHERAM.

94. High Holborn.

---

## Minor Queries.

*The Words "Cash" and "Mob."*—In Moore's *Diary* I find the following remark. Can any of your numerous readers throw any light on the subject?

"Lord Holland doubted whether the word 'Cash' was a legitimate English word, though, as Irving remarked, it is as old as Ben Jonson, there being a character called Cash in one of his comedies. Lord Holland said Mr. Fox was of opinion that the word 'Mob' was not genuine English."—Moore's *Diary*, vol. iii. p. 247.

CLERICUS RUSTICUS.

*"History of Jesus Christ."*—G. L. S. will feel obliged by any correspondent of "N. & Q." stating who is the author of the following work?—

"The History of the Incarnation, Life, Doctrine and Miracles, the Death, Resurrection, and Ascension of Our Blessed Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. In Seven Books; illustrated with Notes, and interspersed with Dissertations, theological, historical, geographical and critical.

"To which are added the Lives, Actions, and Sufferings of the Twelve Apostles; also of Saint Paul, Saint Mark, Saint Luke, and Saint Barnabas. Together with a Chronological Table from the beginning of the reign of Herod the Great to the end of the Apostolic Age. By a Divine of the Church of England.

"London: printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe, in Paternoster Row, 1737."



This work is in one folio volume, and all I can ascertain of its authorship is that it was *not* written by Bishop Gibson, of "Preservative" fame.

*Quantity of the Latin Termination -anus.*—Proper names having the termination *-anus* are always long in Latin and short in Greek; thus, the Claudianus, Lucianus, &c. of the Latins are Κλαυδιᾶνος and Λουκιᾶνος in Greek. What is to be said of the word Χριστιανός? Is it long or short, admitting it to be long in the Latin tongue?

While on the subject of quantities, let me ask, where is the authority for that of the name of the queen of the Ethiopians, Candace, to be found? We always pronounce it long, but all books of authority mark it as short.

ANTI-BARBARUS.

*Webb and Walker Families.*—Perhaps you or some of your numerous readers could inform me if the Christian names of Daniel and Roger were used 160 or 180 years ago by any of the numerous families of *Webb* or *Webbe*, resident in Wilts or elsewhere; and if so, in what family of that name? And is there any pedigree of them extant? and where is it to be found?

Was the Rev. Geo. Walker, the defender of Derry, connected with the Webbs? and if so, how, and with what family?

Is there any Webb mentioned in history at the siege of Derry? and if so, to what family of that name did he belong?

GULIELMUS.

*Cawdrey's "Treasure of Similes."*—I stumbled lately at a book-stall on a very curious old book entitled *A Treasurie or Store-house of Similes both pleasant, delightfull, and profitable*. The title-page is gone; but in an old hand on the cover it is stated to have been written by a certain "Cawdrey," and to have been printed in 1609, where I cannot discover. Can any of your correspondents oblige me with some information concerning him? The book is marked "scarce."

J. H. S.

*Point of Etiquette.*—Will some of your numerous correspondents kindly inform me as to the rule in such a case as the following: when an elder brother has lost both his daughters in his old age, does the eldest daughter of the younger brother take the style of *Miss* Smith, Jones, Brown, or Robinson, as the case may be?

F. D., M.R.C.S.

*Napoleon's Spelling.*—Macaulay, in his *History of England*, chap. vii., quotes, in a foot-note, a passage from a letter of William III., written in French to his ambassador at Paris, and then makes this remark, "The spelling is bad, but not worse than Napoleon's."

{387}

Can you refer me to some authentic proof of the fact that Napoleon was unable to spell correctly? It is well known that he affected to put his thoughts upon paper with great rapidity; and the consequence of this practice was, that in almost every word some letters were dropped, or their places indicated by dashes. But this was only one of those numerous contrivances, to which he was in the habit of resorting, in order to impress those around him with an idea of his greatness.

HENRY H. BREEN.

St. Lucia.

*Trench on Proverbs.*—Mr. Trench, in this excellent little work, states that the usual translation of Psalm cxxvii. 2. is incorrect:

"Let me remind you of such [proverbs] also as the following, often quoted or alluded to by Greek and Latin authors: *The net of the sleeping (fisherman) takes*<sup>[3]</sup>; a proverb the more interesting, that we have in the words of the Psalmist (Ps. cxxvii. 2.), were they accurately translated, a beautiful and perfect parallel; 'He giveth his beloved' (not 'sleep,' but) 'in their sleep;' his gifts gliding into their bosoms, they knowing not how, and as little expecting as leaving laboured for them."

The Hebrew is  $\alpha\upsilon\psi\iota\tau\eta$  the literal translation of which, "He giveth (or, He will give) to his beloved sleep," seems to me to be correct.

As Mr. Trench is a reader of "N. & Q.," perhaps he would have the kindness to mention in its pages the ground he has for his proposed translation.

E. M. B.

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

"Εϋδοντι κύρτος ἀίρεϊ. Dormienti rete trahit."

*Rings formerly worn by Ecclesiastics.*—In describing the finger-ring found in the grave of the Venerable Bede, the writer of *A brief Account of Durham Cathedral* adds,—

"No priest, during the reign of Catholicity, was buried or enshrined without his ring."—  
P. 81.

I have seen a similar statement elsewhere, and wish to ask, 1st, Were priests formerly buried with the ring? 2ndly, If so, was it a mere custom, or was it ordered or authorised by any rubric or canon of our old English Church?

I am very strongly of opinion that such never was the custom, and that the statement above quoted has its origin in the confounding priests with bishops. Martene says, when speaking of the manner of burying bishops,—

"Episcopus debet habere annulum, quia sponsus est. Cæteri sacerdotes non, quia sponsi non sunt, sed amici sponsi vel vicarii."—*De Antiquis Ecclesiæ Ritibus*, lib. III. cap. xii. n. 11.

CYREP.

*Butler's "Lives of the Saints."*—Can any of your correspondents supply a correct list of the various editions of this popular work? The notices in Watt and Lowndes are very unsatisfactory.

J. YEOWELL.

*Marriage of Cousins.*—It was asserted to me the other day that marriage with a *second* cousin is, by the laws of England, illegal, and that succession to property has been lately barred to the issue of such marriage, though the union of *first* cousins entails no such consequences. Is there any foundation for this statement?

J. P.

*Castle Thorpe*<sup>[4]</sup>, *Bucks.*—A traditional rhyme is current at this place which says that—

"If it hadn't been for Cobb-bush Hill,  
Thorpe Castle would have stood there still."

or the last line, according to another version,—

"There would have been a castle at Thorpe still."

Now it appears from Lipscomb's *History* of the county, that the castle was demolished by Fulke de Brent about 1215; how then can this tradition be explained?

Cobb-bush Hill, I am told, is more than half a mile from the village.

H. THOS. WAKE.

**Footnote 4:**[\(return\)](#)

Pronounced *Thrup*.

*Where was Edward II. killed?*—Hume and Lingard state that this monarch was murdered at Berkeley Castle. Echard and Rapin are silent, both as to the event and as to the locality. But an earlier authority, viz. Martyn, in his *Historie and Lives of Twentie Kings*, 1615, says:

"He was committed to the Castle of Killingworth, and Prince Edward was crowned king. And not long after, the king being removed to the Castle of Corff, was wickedly assayed by his keepers, who, through a horne which they put in his," &c.

What authority had Martyn for these statements?

C. MANSFIELD INGLEBY.

Birmingham.

*Encore.*—Perhaps some correspondent of "N. & Q." can assign a reason why we use this French word in our theatres and concert rooms, to express our desire for the repetition of favourite songs, &c. I should also like to know at what period it was introduced.

A. A.

*Amcotts' Pedigree.*—Can any of your correspondents supply me with a full pedigree of Amcotts of Astrop, co. Lincolnshire? I do not refer to the Visitations, but to the later descents of the family. The last heir male was, I believe, Vincent Amcotts, Esq., great-grandfather to the present Sir William Amcotts Ingilby, Bart. Elizabeth Amcotts, who married, 19th July, 1684, John Toller, Esq., of Billingborough Hall in Lincolnshire, was one of this family, and I suppose aunt to Vincent Amcotts. I may mention, the calendars of the Will Office at Lincoln have no entries of the name of Amcotts between 1670 and 1753.

TEWARS.

*Blue Bell—Blue Anchor.*—A bell painted blue is a common tavern sign in this country (United States); and the blue anchor is also to be met with in many places. As these signs evidently had their origin in England, and one of them is alluded to in the old Scotch ballad "The Blue Bell of Scotland," it seems to me that the best method to apply for information upon the subject is to ask "N. & Q." Are these signs of inns heraldic survivors of old time; are they corruptions of some other emblem, such as that which in London transformed *La Belle Sauvage* into the *Bell Savage*, pictorialised by an Indian ringing a hand-bell; or is the choice of such improper colour as blue for a bell and an anchor a species of symbolism the meaning of which is not generally known?

UVA.

Philadelphia.

"We've parted for the longest time."—Would you insert these lines in your paper, the author of which I seek to know, as well as the remaining verses?

"We've parted for the longest time, we ever yet did part,  
And I have felt the last wild throb of that enduring heart:  
Thy cold and tear-wet cheek has lain for the last time to mine,  
And I have pressed in agony those trembling lips of thine."

R. JERMYN COOPER.

The Rectory, Chiltington Hunt, Sussex.

*Matthew Lewis.*—Allow me to solicit information, through the medium of "N. & Q.," where I can see a pedigree of Matthew Lewis, Esq., Deputy Secretary of War for many years under the Right Hon. William Windham, then M.P. for Norwich, and other Secretaries-at-War. I rather think Mr. Lewis married a daughter of Sir Thomas Sewell, Kt., Master of the Rolls from 1764 to 1784; and had a son, Matthew Gregory Lewis, known as *Monk Lewis*, who was M.P. for Hindon at the close of the last century: a very clever but eccentric young man. I also believe Lieut.-Gen. John Whitelocke, and Gen. Sir Thos. Brownrigg, G.C.B., who died in 1838, were connected by marriage with the Sewell or Lewis families.

C. H. F.

*Paradise Lost.*—In *A Treatise on the Dramatic Literature of the Greeks*, by the Rev. J. R. Darley, I read the following remark:

"In our own literature also, the efforts of our early dramatists were directed to subjects derived from religion; even the *Paradise Lost* is composed of a series of minor pieces, originally cast in dramatic form, of which the creation and fall of man, and the several episodes which were introduced subordinately to these grand events, were the subject-matter."

This statement being at variance with the received opinion, that Milton, from his early youth, had meditated the composition of an epic poem, I would inquire whether there is any evidence to support Mr. Darley's view? Milton has been charged with having borrowed the design of *Paradise Lost* from some Italian author; and this allegation, coupled with that made by Mr. Darley, would, if founded, reduce our great national epic to what Hazlitt has described as "patchwork and plagiarism, the beggarly copiousness of borrowed wealth."

HENRY H. BREEN.

St. Lucia.

*Colonel Hyde Seymour.*—Who was "Colonel Hyde Seymour?" I find his name written in a book, *The Life of William the Third*, 1703.

H. T. ELLACOMBE.

*Vault at Richmond, Yorkshire.*—In Speed's plan of Richmond, in Yorkshire, is represented the mouth of a "vault that goeth under the river, and ascendeth up into the Castell." Was there ever such a vault, and how came it to be destroyed or lost sight of? One who knows Richmond well tells me that he never heard of it.

O. L. R. G.

*Poems published at Manchester.*—Can any contributor to "N. & Q." inform me who was the author of a volume of *Poems on Several Occasions*, published by subscription at Manchester; printed for the author by R. Whitworth, in the year 1733? It is an 8vo. of 138 pages; has on the title-page a line from Ovid:

"Jure, tibi grates, candide lector, ago,"

and begins with an "Address to all my Subscribers;" after which follow several pages of subscribers' names, which consist chiefly of Staffordshire and Cheshire gentry. My copy (for the possession of which I am indebted to the kindness of Dr. Bliss, the Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford) was formerly in the library of Mr. Heber, who has thus noted its purchase on the fly-leaf, "Feb. 1811, Ford, Manchester, 7s. 6d." Dr. Bliss has added, on the same fly-leaf, "Heber's fourth sale, No. 1908, not in the Bodleian Catalogue." The first poem in the book is "A Pastoral to the Memory of Sir Thomas Delves, Baronet." It is probably a scarce book; but possibly some of your book-learned correspondents may help me to the author's name.

W. SNEYD.

Denton.

*Handel's Dettingen Te Deum.*—Any information as to the circumstances under which Handel composed this celebrated *Te Deum*, and the place and occasion of its first public performance, will be welcome to

PHILO-HANDEL.

*Edmund Spenser and Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.*—As I believe myself (morally speaking) to be *lineally* descended from the former of these celebrated men, and *collaterally* from the latter, may I

request that information may be forwarded me, either through your columns or by correspondence, regarding the descendants of the great poet and his ancestry; and also whether, among the many thousand volumes bequeathed by Sir Hans to the nation, some record does not exist tending to prove his genealogical descent? At present I know of no other pedigree than that Mr. Burke has given of him in his *Extinct Baronetage*. I shall feel exceedingly gratified if any assistance can be given me relating to these two families.

W. SLOANE SLOANE-EVANS.

Cornworthy Vicarage, Totnes.

---

## Minor Queries with Answers.

*The Ligurian Sage*.—In Gifford's *Mæviad*, lines 313-316, I read,—

"Together we explored the stoic page  
Of the Ligurian, stern tho' beardless sage!  
Or trac'd the Aquinian thro' the Latin road,  
And trembled at the lashes he bestow'd."

The Aquinian is of course Juvenal; but I must confess me at fault with respect to the Ligurian.

W. T. M.

[The Ligurian sage is no doubt Aulus Persius Flaccus, who, according to ancient authors, was born at Volaterræ in Etruria; but some modern writers conclude that he was born at Lunæ Portus in Liguria, from the following lines (Sat. VI. 6.), which seem to relate to the place of his residence:

"Mihi nunc Ligus ora  
Intepet, hybernatque *meum* mare, qua latus ingens  
Dant scopuli, et multa littus se valle receptat.  
*Lunai portum* est operæ cognoscere, cives."

When approaching the verge of manhood, Persius became the pupil of Cornutus the Stoic, and his death took place before he had completed his twenty-eighth year.]

*Gresebrok in Yorkshire*.—Can you or any of your correspondents give me any information as to what part of Yorkshire the manor of Gresebrok lies in? In Shaw's *History of Staffordshire* (2 vols. folio), there is a "Bartholomew de Gresebrok" mentioned as witness to a deed of Henry III.'s times made between Robert de Grendon, Lord of Shenston, and Jno. de Baggenhall; which family of Gresebrok, it is said, "probably took their name from a *manor so called in Yorkshire*, and had property and residence in Shenstone, from this early period to the beginning of the century, many of whom are recorded in the registers from 1590 to 1722."

The above is quoted by Shaw from Sanders's *History of Shenstone*, p. 98., and perhaps some of your correspondents may possess that work, and will oblige me by transcribing the necessary information.

Any particulars of the above family will much oblige your constant reader

Ἡραλδικος.

[According to Sanders, the family of Greisbrook was formerly of some note at Shenstone. He says that "Greisbrook, whence the family had their name, is a manor in Yorkshire, which, in the reign of Henry III., was in the great House of Mowbray, of whom the Greisbrooks held their lands. Roger de Greisbrook (temp. Henry II.) is mentioned as holding of the fee of Alice, Countess of Augie, or Ewe, daughter of William de Albiney, Earl of Arundel, by Queen Alice, relict of Henry I." Then follow some particulars of various branches of the family, from the year 1580 to the death of Robert Greisbrook in 1718. Sanders's History is included in vol. ix. of *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*.]

*Stillingfleet's Library*.—The extensive and valuable library of Edward Stillingfleet, the learned Bishop of Worcester, who died in 1699, is said to be contained in the library of Primate Marsh, St. Patrick's, Dublin. Can any of your correspondents state how it came there? Was it bequeathed by the bishop, or sold by his descendants? He died at Westminster, and was buried in Worcester Cathedral.

J. B. WHITBORNE.

[Bishop Stillingfleet's library was purchased by Archbishop Marsh for his public library in Dublin. A few years since Robert Travers, Esq., M.D., of Dundrum near Dublin, was engaged in preparing for publication a catalogue of Stillingfleet's printed books, amounting to near 10,000 volumes. The bishop's MSS. were bought by the late Earl of Oxford, and are now in the Harleian Collection. See *The Life of Bishop Stillingfleet*, 8vo., 1735, p. 135., and *Biog. Brit.* s. v.]

*The whole System of Law*.—On December 26, 1651, the Long Parliament, stimulated by Cromwell to various important reforms in civil matters, resolved,—

"That it be referred to persons out of the House to take into consideration what inconveniences there are in the law, and how the mischiefs that grow from the delays,

the chargeableness, and the irregularities in the proceedings of the law, may be prevented; and the speediest way to reform the same."

{390}

The commission thus appointed consisted twenty-one persons, among whom were Sir Mathew Hale, Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, and John Rushworth. They seem to have set to work with great vigour, and submitted a variety of important measures to Parliament, many of which were adopted. They also prepared a document "containing the whole system of the law," which was read to the House on January 20 and 21, 1652; and it was resolved "That three hundred copies of the said book be forthwith printed, to be delivered to members of the Parliament only."

Is anything known of this work at the present day?

A LEGULEIAN.

[It appears doubtful whether this work was ever printed, for in a pamphlet published April 27, 1653, entitled *A Supply to a Draught of an Act or System proposed (as is reported) by the Committee for Regulations concerning the Law, &c.*, the writer thus notices it:—"Having lately heard of some propositions called 'The System of the Law,' which are said to be intended preparatives to several Acts of Parliament touching the regulation of the law, we cannot but with thankfulness acknowledge the care and industry of those worthy persons who contrived the same, it containing many good and wholesome provisions for the future perpetual good and quiet of the nation.... We know not, at present, wherein we could give a more visible testimony of our affections to the peaceable government of the free people here, than by offering to them and the supreme authority, what we humbly conceive prejudicial and inconvenient to well-government, in case that System (*as it is said to be now prepared*) should take effect." A week before the publication of this work, the Long Parliament had been turned out of doors by Cromwell.]

*Saint Malachy on the Popes.*—Saint Malachy, Archbishop of Armagh, who flourished in the first half of the twelfth century, is said to be the author of a curious prophecy respecting the Popes. Some years ago I met with this prophecy in an old French almanack, and was particularly struck with its applicability to the life and character of the present Pope; but I omitted to make a Note.

Can you inform me where I may find a copy of this prophecy?

HENRY H. BREEN.

[St. Malachy's hieroglyphical descriptions or prophecy on the succession of Roman Pontiffs will be found in *Flosculi Historici delibati nunc delibatiores redditi, sive Historia Universalis*; Auctore Joanne de Bussières, Societatis Jesu Sacerdote, Oxon. 1668. An explanation of each prophecy is given from the pontificate of Celestus II. A.D. 1143, to that of Innocent X. A.D. 1644. The present Pope being the nineteenth from Innocent X., the following prophecy relates to him, "Crux de Cruce." We subjoin the remainder: 20. Lumen in cœlo. 21. Ignis ardens. 22. Religio depopulata. 23. Fides intrepida. 24. Pastor angelicus. 25. Pastor et nauta. 26. Flos Florum. 27. De medietate lunæ. 28. De labore solis. 29 Gloria Olivæ. St. Malachy concludes his prophecy with the following prediction of the downfall of the Roman Church: "In persecutione extrema Sacræ Romanæ Ecclesiæ sedebit Petrus Romanus, qui pascet oves in multis tribulationibus; quibus transactis civitas septicollis diruetur, et Judex tremendus judicabit populum."]

*Work on the Human Figure.*—A few years ago there was a little work published on *Dress and the Art of improving the Human Figure*, by (I believe) a nobleman's valet: I wish to consult this for a literary purpose, and should be much obliged to any of your readers who can favour me with the exact title and date.

CHARLES DEMAYNE.

[The following two works on dress appear in the *London Catalogue*:—*The Whole Art of Dress*, by a Country Officer, 12mo. Lond. 1830; and *The Art of Dress, or a Guide to the Toilette*, fcp. 8vo., Lond. 1839.]

---

## Replies.

### "NAMBY-PAMBY," AND OTHER WORDS OF THE SAME FORM.

(Vol. viii., p. 318.)

The origin of the word *namby-pamby* is explained in the following passage of Johnson's *Life of Ambrose Philips*:

"The pieces that please best are those which from Pope and Pope's adherents procured him the name of *namby-pamby*, the poems of short lines, by which he paid his court to all ages and characters—from Walpole, 'the steerer of the realm,' to Miss Pulteney in the nursery. The numbers are smooth and sprightly, and the diction is seldom faulty. They are not loaded with much thought, yet, if they had been written by Addison, they would have had admirers. Little things are not valued but when they are done by those who can do greater."

In the *Treatise on the Bathos*, the *infantine* style is exclusively exemplified by passages from Ambrose Philips:

"This [says Pope] is when a poet grows so very simple as to think and talk like a child. I shall take my examples from the greatest master in this way: hear how he fondles like a mere stammerer:

'Little charm of placid mien,  
Miniature of Beauty's queen,  
Hither, British Muse of mine,  
Hither, all ye Grecian nine,  
With the lovely Graces three,  
And your pretty nursling see.  
When the meadows next are seen,  
Sweet enamel, white and green;  
When again the lambkins play,  
Pretty sportlings full of May,  
Then the neck so white and round,  
(Little neck with brilliants bound)  
And thy gentleness of mind,  
(Gentle from a gentle kind), &c.  
Happy thrice, and thrice again,  
Happiest he of happy men,' &c.

And the rest of those excellent lullabies of his composition."—C. xi.

{391}

These verses are stated by Warburton, in his note on the passage, to be taken from a poem to Miss Cuzzona. They are however in fact selected from two poems addressed to daughters of Lord Carteret, and are put together arbitrarily, out of the order in which they stand in the original poems. There is a short poem by Philips in the same metre, addressed to Signora Cuzzoni, and dated May 25, 1724, beginning, "Little syren of the stage;" but none of the verses quoted in the *Treatise on the Bathos* are extracted from it.

*Namby-pamby* belongs to a tolerably numerous class of words in our language, all formed on the same rhyming principle. They are all familiar, and some of them childish; which last circumstance probably suggested to Pope the invention of the word *namby-pamby*, in order to designate the infantine style which Ambrose Philips had introduced. Many of them, however, are used by old and approved writers; and the principle upon which they are formed must be of great antiquity in our language. The following is a collection of words which are all formed in this manner:

*Bow-wow*.—A word coined in imitation of a dog's bark. Compare the French *aboyer*.

*Chit-chat*.—Formed by reduplication from *chat*. A word (says Johnson) used in ludicrous conversation. It occurs in the *Spectator* and *Tatler*.

*Fiddle-faddle*.—Formed in a similar manner from *to fiddle*, in its sense of *to trifle*. It occurs in the *Spectator*.

*Flim-flam*.—An old word, of which examples are cited from Beaumont and Fletcher, and Swift. It is formed from *flam*, which Johnson calls "a cant word of no certain etymology." *Flam*, for a lie, a cheat, is however used by South, Barrow, and Warburton, and therefore at one time obtained an admission into dignified style. See Nares' *Glossary* in v.

*Hab or nab*.—That is, according to Nares, have or have not; subsequently abridged into *hab, nab*. *Hob or nob* is explained by him to mean "Will you have a glass of wine or not?" *Hob, nob* is applied by Shakspeare to another alternative, viz. give or take (*Twelfth Night*, Act III. Sc. 4.). See Nares in v. *Habbe or Nabbe*.

*Handy-dandy*.—"A play in which children change hands and places" (Johnson). Formed from hand. The word is used by Shakspeare.

*Harum-scarum*.—"A low but frequent expression applied to flighty persons; persons always in a hurry" (Todd). Various conjectures are offered respecting its origin: the most probable seems to be, that it is derived from *scare*. The Anglo-Saxon word *hearmsceare* means punishment (see Grimm, *Deutsche Rechtsalterthümer*, p. 681.); but although the similarity of sound is remarkable, it is difficult to understand how *harum-scarum* can be connected with it.

*Helter-skelter*.—Used by Shakspeare. Several derivations for this word are suggested, but none probable.

*Higgledy-piggledy*.—"A cant word, corrupted from *higgle*, which denotes any confused mass, as *higglers* carry a huddle of provisions together" (Johnson). It seems more probable that the word is formed from *pig*; and that it alludes to the confused and indiscriminate manner in which pigs lie together. In other instances (as *chit-chat*, *flim-flam*, *pit-a-pat*, *shilly-shally*, *slip-slop*, and perhaps *harum-scarum*), the word which forms the basis of the rhyming reduplication stands second, and not first.

*Hocus-pocus*.—The words *ocus bochus* appear, from a passage cited in Todd, to have been used anciently by Italian conjurers. The fanciful idea of Tillotson, that *hocus-pocus* is a corruption of the words *hoc est corpus*, is well known. Compare Richardson in v.

*Hoddy-doddy*.—This ancient word has various meanings (see Richardson *in v.*). As used by Ben Jonson and Swift, it is expressive of contempt. In Holland's translation of Pliny it signifies a snail. There is likewise a nursery rhyme or riddle:

"Hoddy-doddy,  
All legs and no body."

*Hodge-podge* appears to be a corruption of *hotch-pot*. It occurs in old writers. (See Richardson in *Hotch-pot*.)

*Hoity-toity*.—Thoughtless, giddy. Formed from the old word *to hoit*, to dance or leap, to indulge in riotous mirth. See Nares in *Hoit* and *Hoyt*.

*Hubble-bubble*.—A familiar word, formed from *bubble*. Not in the dictionaries.

*Hubbub*.—Used by Spenser, and other good writers. Richardson derives it from *hoop* or *whoop*, shout or yell. It seems rather a word formed in imitation of the confused inarticulate noise produced by the mixture of numerous voices, like *mur-mur* in Latin.

*Hugger-mugger*.—Used by Spenser, Shakspeare, and other old writers. The etymology is uncertain. Compare Jamieson in *Hudge-mudge*. The latter part of the word seems to be allied with *smuggle*, and the former part to be the reduplication. The original and proper sense of *hugger-mugger* is secretly. See Nares *in v.*, who derives it from *to hugger*, to lurk about; but query whether such a word can be shown to have existed?

*Humpty-dumpty*.—Formed from *hump*. This word occurs in the nursery rhyme:

"*Humpty-dumpty* sat on a wall,  
*Humpty-dumpty* had a great fall," &c.

*Hurdy-gurdy*.—The origin of this word, which is quoted from no writer earlier than Foote, has not been explained. See Todd *in v.*

*Hurly-burly*.—This old word occurs in the well-known verses in the opening scene of *Macbeth*—

"When the *hurly burly's* done,  
When the battle's lost and won"—

{392}

where see the notes of the commentators for other instances of it. There are rival etymologies for this word, but all uncertain. The French has *hurlu-burlu*. Nares in *Hurly*.

*Hurry-scurry*.—This word, formed from *hurry*, is used by Gray in his *Long Story*.

*Nick-nack*.—A small ornament. Not in the dictionaries.

*Pic-nic*.—For the derivation of this word, which seems to be of French origin, see "N. & Q.," Vol. vii., pp. 240. 387.

*Pit-pat*, or *Pit-a-pat*.—A word formed from *pat*, and particularly applied to the pulsations of the heart, when accelerated by emotion. Used by Ben Jonson and Dryden. Congreve writes it *a-pit-pat*.

*Riff-raff*.—The refuse of anything, "Il ne lui lairra rif ny raf." Cotgrave in *Rif*, where *rif* is said to mean nothing.

*Rolly-pooly*.—"A sort of game" (Johnson). It is now used as the name of a pudding rolled with sweetmeat.

*Rowdy-dowdy*, and *Rub-a-dub*.—Words formed in imitation of the beat of a drum.

*Shilly-shally*.—Used by Congreve, and formerly written "shill I, shall I."

*Slip-slop*.—"Bad liquor. A low word, formed by reduplication of *slop*" (Johnson). Now generally applied to errors in pronunciation, arising from ignorance and carelessness, like those of Mrs. Malaprop in *The Rivals*.

*Tip-top*.—Formed from *top*, like *slip-slop* from *slop*.

*Tirra-lirra*.—Used by Shakspeare:

"The lark that *tirra lirra* chants."—*Winter's Tale*, Act IV. Sc. 2.

From the French, see Nares *in v.*

The preceding collection is intended merely to illustrate the principle upon which this class of words are formed, and does not aim at completeness. Some of your correspondents will doubtless, if they are disposed, be able to supply other examples of the same mode of formation.

L.

## EARL OF OXFORD.

(Vol. viii., p. 292.)

S. N. will find the Earl's answer in a volume, not very common now, entitled *A Compleat and Impartial History of the Impeachments of the Last Ministry*, London, 8vo., 1716. The charge respecting the creation of twelve peers in one day formed the 16th article of the impeachment. I inclose a copy of the answer, if not too long for your pages.

G.

"In answer to the 16th article, the said Earl doth insist, that by the laws and constitution of this realm, it is the undoubted right and prerogative of the Sovereign, who is the fountain of honor, to create peers of this realm, as well in time of Parliament as when there is no Parliament sitting or in being; and that the exercise of this branch of the prerogative is declared in the form or preamble of all patents of honor, to proceed *ex mero motu*, as an act of mere grace and favor, and that such acts are not done as many other acts of public nature are, by and with the advice of the Privy Council; or as acts of pardon usually run, upon a favorable representation of several circumstances, or upon reports from the Attorney-General or other officers, that such acts are lawful or expedient, or for the safety or advantage of the Crown; but flows entirely from the beneficent and gracious disposition of the Sovereign. He farther says, that neither the warrants for patents of honor, the bills or other engrossments of such patents, are at any time communicated to the council or the treasury, as several other patents are; and therefore the said Earl, either as High Treasurer or Privy Councillor, could not have any knowledge of the same: Nevertheless, if her late sacred Majesty had thought fit to acquaint him with her most gracious intentions of creating any number of peers of this realm, and had asked his opinion, whether the persons whom she then intended to create were persons proper to have been promoted to that dignity, he does believe he should have highly approved her Majesty's choice; and does not apprehend that in so doing he had been guilty of any breach of his duty, or violation of the trust in him reposed; since they were all persons of honor and distinguished merit, and the peerage thereby was not greatly increased, considering some of those created would have been peers by descent, and many noble families were then lately extinct: And the said Earl believes many instances may be given where this prerogative hath been exercised by former princes of this realm, in as extensive a manner; and particularly in the reigns of King Henry the Eighth, King James the First, and his late Majesty King William. The said Earl begs leave to add, that in the whole course of his life he hath always loved the established constitution, and in his private capacity as well as in all public stations, when he had the honor to be employed, has ever done his utmost to preserve it, and shall always continue so to do."

---

## PICTS' HOUSES.

(Vol. viii., p. 264.)

{393} The mention there made of the recent discovery of one of these subterranean vaults or passages in Aberdeenshire, induces me to ask a question in regard to two subterranean passages which have lately been discovered in Berwickshire, and which so far differ from all others that I have heard or read of, that whereas all of them seem to have been built at the sides with large flat stones, and roofed with similar ones, and then covered with earth, those which I am about to mention are both hewn out of the solid rock. They are both situated in the Lammermoor range of hills. Those persons who have seen them are at a loss to know for what purpose they could have been excavated, unless for the purpose of sepulture in the times of the aborigines, or of very early inhabitants of Britain, as they in many respects resemble those stone graves which are mentioned in Worsaae's *Description of the Primæval Antiquities of Denmark*, translated and applied to the illustration of similar remains in England by Mr. Thoms.

One of these cavities is situated on a remote pasture farm, among the hills belonging to the Earl of Lauderdale, called Braidshawrigg; and was discovered by a shepherd very near his own house, within less than a quarter of a mile up a small stream which runs past it, and on the opposite side of the water, a few yards up the steep hill. The shepherd had observed for some time that one of his dogs was in the habit of going into what he supposed to be a rabbit hole at this place, and when he was missing and called, he generally came out of this hole. At last, curiosity led his master to take a spade and dig into it; and he soon found that, after digging down into the soil to the rock, the cavity became larger, and had evidently been the work of human hands. Information was given to Lord Lauderdale, and the rubbish was cleared away. It (the rubbish) did not extend far in, and after that the passage was clear. The excavation consists of a passage cut nearly north and south (the entrance being to the south) through various strata of solid rocks, partly grauwacke, (or what is there called *whinstone*), and partly grey slate: the strata lying east and west, and nearly vertical. The whole length of it is seventy-four feet. From the entrance the passage, for four or five yards, slopes downwards into the hill; it then runs horizontally the length of sixty-three feet from the entrance, when it changes its direction at right angles to the westward for a distance of eleven feet; when it ends with the solid rock. It is regularly from three feet four inches to three feet six inches wide, and about seven feet high, the ceiling being



somewhat circular. The floor is the rock cut square. The time and labour must have been great to cut this passage, as not more than one man could conveniently quarry the rock at the same time. It might have been supposed that this was a level to a mine, as copper has been worked in this range farther eastward; but the passage does not follow any vein, but cuts across all the strata, and keeps a straight line, till it turns westward, and then in another straight line; and the floors, sides, and roof are all made quite regular and even with a pickaxe or a hammer. There does not appear to have been at any time any other habitation than the shepherd's house, and another cottage a little lower down the stream, in the neighbourhood. The discovery of this cavern recalled to the recollection of myself, and some of my family, that a few years ago, in cutting a road through the rock into a whinstone quarry, about four miles south of Braidshawrigg, near a mill, we had cut across the east end of a passage somewhat similar to the one before mentioned, but running east and west; that we had cleared it out for a short way, but as it then went under a corner of one of the houses belonging to the mill, we stopped, for fear of bringing down the building, as this passage, though cut out of the solid rock, was not a mine, but had been worked to the surface; and, if it ever had been used for purposes of sepulture, must have been roofed with flagstones, and then covered with earth like other Picts' houses. But these roof-stones must have been carried away, and the whole trench was filled with rubbish, and all trace of it on the surface was obliterated. This passage we have lately opened, and cleared out. To the westward it passes into the adjoining water-mill, which is itself in great part formed by excavation of the rock; and the east wall of the upper part of the mill is arched over the passage. Beyond the west wall of the mill which adjoins the stream, there is a continuation of the trench through the rock down to the water, which serves to take away that which passes over the millwheel at right angles to where the rock has been cut away to make room for the millwheel itself. That which has been cut away in making the trench, is a seam of clay slate about three feet six inches in breadth, between two solid whinstone rocks. The length of the passage, from the east end, which terminated in rock, to the mill, is sixty-three feet. The mill is thirty feet, and the cut beyond it twelve feet: in all, one hundred and five feet. The average depth is about twelve feet; but as it slopes down to the stream, some of it is sixteen feet deep. It has been suggested that it might have been dug out in order to obtain the coarse slate; but the difficulty of working a confined seam like this, in any other way than by picking it out piecemeal with immense labour, seems impossible. It can never have been meant to convey water to the mill, as the highest part begins in the solid rock, and the object must always have been to keep the water on the highest possible level, until it reached the top of the millwheel. Nothing was found in either of these excavations.—After this long discussion, Query, What can have been the purpose for which these laborious works can have been executed?

J. S. S.

---

### PRONUNCIATION OF "HUMBLE."

(Vol. viii., pp. 229. 298.)

{394}

It is my misfortune entirely to differ from MR. DAWSON (p. 229.) and MR. CROSSLEY (p. 298.) as to the pronunciation of *humble*; and permit me to say (with all courtesy) that I was unfeignedly surprised at the latter's assertion, that sounding the *h* is "a recent attempt to introduce a mispronunciation," as I have known that mode of pronunciation all but universally prevalent for nearly the last forty years; and I have had pretty good opportunities for observing what the general usage in that respect was, as I was for some years at a very large public school, then at Oxford for more than the usual time, and have since resided in London more than twenty-five years, practising as a barrister in Westminster Hall, and on one of the largest circuits. If, therefore, I have not had ample means of judging as to the pronunciation of *humble*, I know not where the means are to be found; especially as I doubt whether *humble* and *humbly* are anywhere so frequently used as in courts: a counsel rarely making a speech without "*humbly* submitting" or making a "*humble* application." Now the result of my experience is, that the *h* is almost universally sounded; and at this moment I cannot call to mind a single gentleman who omits it, who does not also omit it in many other instances where no doubt can exist that it ought to be sounded.

MR. DAWSON believes the sounding the *h* to be "one of those, either Oxford, or Cambridge, or both, peculiarities of which no reasonable explanation can be given." Now I believe MR. DAWSON is right in supposing that that usage is general both at Oxford and Cambridge, and I rather think that not only an explanation of the fact may be given, but that the fact itself, that in both the Universities the *h* is sounded, is extremely cogent evidence that it is correct. It cannot be doubted that the fact that a word is spelled with certain letters is clear proof that, at the time when that spelling was adopted, the word was so sounded as to give a distinct sound to each of the letters used, and that clearly must have been the case with words beginning with *h* especially. When, therefore, the present spelling of *humble* was adopted, the *h* was sounded. Now, whilst I freely admit that the utterance of any word may be changed—"Si volet usus, quem penes arbitrium est, et jus et norma loquendi"—still it cannot be questioned that the usage must be so general, clear, and distinct among the better educated classes (where-ever they may have received their education) as to leave no reasonable doubt about the matter; and that it lies on those who assert that such a change has taken place, to show such a usage as I have mentioned. And when the number of the members of the Universities is considered, and their position as men of education, it must at least admit of doubt whether, if a general usage prevailed among them to pronounce a particular word in the manner in which it originally was pronounced, this would not alone prevent a different

pronunciation among others from having that general prevalence, which would be sufficient to justify a change in the utterance of such word.

But let us consider whether the usage of the Universities is not very cogent evidence that the *h* is generally sounded throughout England, 1. Each University contains a large number of the higher and better educated classes. 2. The members come from all parts of England indiscriminately. 3. Infinitely the majority come from schools; and some of the large schools have generally many members at each University. By such persons the pronunciation of the schools cannot fail to be represented. 4. Every one on entering the University is expected at least to know his own language. 5. There is no instruction, as far as I know (however much the fact may be to be regretted), ever given in English at either University. 6. There is a perpetual change of about a third of the members every year, few remaining above three years. Now can any one, who candidly considers these facts, doubt that a usage in pronouncing a particular word at *either* University if generally prevalent, is very strong evidence that the same usage is generally prevalent throughout England; but if any one does entertain such a doubt, surely it must be done away, when he finds that the same usage prevails at *both* Universities; though there exists such a degree of rivalry between them as would prevent the one from adopting from the other any usage which was liable to any the least doubt, and though there is no communication between them that could account for the same usage prevailing in both.

MR. CROSSLEY appeals to the Prayer Book as a decisive authority, and instances "an *humble*," &c. If any one will examine the Prayer Book, he will find that it is no authority at all; as "an" is at least as often used erroneously before *h* as not. In reading over the first sixty-eight Psalms, I found the following instances—Ps. xxvii. 3. and Ps. xxxiii. 15., "An host of men;" Ps. xlvi. 4. and Ps. lxi. 5., "An heritage;" Ps. xlix. 18., "An happy man," Ps. lv. 5., "An horrible dread;" Ps. lxviii. 15., "An high hill." And in the same Psalms I only found *one* instance of *a* before *h*, viz. in Ps. xxxiii. 16., "A horse;" and in this case the Bible version has "An horse." In the first Lesson for the 19th Sunday after Trinity, Dan. iii. 4., "An herald," and 27., "An hair of their head," occur; and in the next chapter (iv. 13.), "An holy one." It is plain from these instances (and doubtless many others may be found), that the use of "an" before *h*, in the Bible or Prayer Book, can afford no test whatever whether the *h* ought to be sounded or not.

S. G. C.

After the sensible Note of your correspondent E. H., it is perhaps hardly necessary to say more on the subject of aspirated and mute *h*. If these remarks, therefore, seem superfluous, they may easily be suppressed, and that too without any offence to the writer.

{395}

It is very dangerous to dogmatise on the English language. We really have no authority to which we can confidently appeal, except the usage of good society: "Quem penes arbitrium est, et jus et norma loquendi." Unfortunately, however, every man is convinced, that in *his own* society that usage is to be found; and your correspondents, who have agreed in approving the *Heapian* pronunciation, will probably, on that ground, still retain the same opinion.

The only words in the English language, in which *h* is written, but not pronounced, are words derived from Latin through the French; but of these, many in English retain the aspirate, though in French nearly all lose it. The exceptions collected by E. H. satisfactorily prove that we do not follow the French rule implicitly. They indeed carry the non-aspiration farther than to words of Latin derivation. They omit the aspirate to nearly all words derived from Greek. This we never do. I think that E. H.'s rule, of always aspirating *h* before *u*, is not entirely without exceptions. Except in Ireland, I never heard *humour* or *humorous* aspirated, though in *humid* and *humect* the *h* is always sounded. If this be right, it depends solely on the usage of good society, and not on rules laid down by Walker or Lindley Murray, whose authority we do *not* acknowledge as infallible. I may here remark, that no arguments can be drawn from our Liturgy or translation of the Bible that would not prove too much. If, because we find in our Liturgy "an *humble*, lowly, and obedient heart," we are to read "an '*umble*," we must also read "an '*undred*, an '*ouse*, an '*eap*, an '*eart*;" for *an* was prefixed in our Liturgy as well as in our translated Bible to *every* word beginning with *h*, and not (as one of your correspondents supposes) only to words beginning with silent *h*. Among young clergymen there is a growing habit (derived I suppose from Walker, or other such sources) of indulging in the *Heapian* dialect. I think Mr. Dickens will have done us more good by his ridicule, than will ever be effected by serious arguments; and I feel as much obliged to him as to E. H. To show how dangerous it is to be bound by a mere grammarian authority, a disciple of Vaugelas or Restaut (no insignificant names in French philology) would be led to read *les héros* as if it were "les zéros."

E. C. H.

---

## SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

(Vol. viii., p. 220.)

I can answer MR. WELD TAYLOR for at least one public school having no library, nor any books for other purposes than tasks, *i.e.* Christ's Hospital, London: whether any other metropolitan schools are provided with books I do not know. When I was at the above school, at all events, we had no books except for learning out of; whether reform has crept in since I was there, twenty-five years ago, I cannot say. I speak of then, not now.

I remember very well a dusty cupboard with "Read, Mark, Learn," painted in ostentatious letters on it. And these profound words were just like a park gate with high iron railings, where you may peep in and get no farther—no more could we: for we never saw the inside of it, and nobody could say where the key was, therefore what flowery *pleasaunce* of knowledge it contained nobody perhaps knows to this day. I also remember how greedily any entertaining book was borrowed, begged, and circulated; and thumbed and dog's-eared to admiration. *Rasselas* and *Gulliver's Travels*, *Robinson Crusoe*, or *Sandford and Merton*, poor things! they became at last what might be supposed a public arsenal of umbrellas would at the last.

When I reflect on that time, and the dreary winter's evenings, trundled to bed almost by daylight, my very heart sinks. What a luxury if some Christian had been allowed to read aloud for an hour, instead of lying awake studying the ghastly lamp that swung from the ceiling in the dormitory; or if some one with a modicum of information had given half an hour's lecture on some entertaining branch of science. Perhaps these antique schools are reformed in some measure, or perhaps they are waiting till their betters are.

I observe, however, that certain parish work-house schools have, within these few days, taken the hint. Perhaps our public schools, for some are very wealthy, may be able to afford to follow their example.

E. H.

Wimborne Minster, Dorset.

Marlborough College possesses a library of about four thousand volumes, entirely the munificent contribution of Mr. McGeachy, one of the council. The boys of the fifth and sixth forms are allowed access daily at certain fixed hours, the librarian being present. In addition to this, libraries are now being formed in each house, which are maintained by small half-yearly subscriptions, and which will contain books of a more amusing character, and better suited for the younger boys.

B. J.

---

## PHOTOGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

*Albumenized Paper.*—If this subject be not already exhausted, the following account of my method of preparing the material in question, which differs in some few important particulars from any I have seen published, may be of interest to some of my brother operators.

{396}

I have, after a very considerable number of experiments, succeeded in producing the *very highly* varnished appearance so conspicuous in some of the foreign proofs; and although I cannot say I admire it in general, more especially as regards landscapes, yet it is sometimes very effective for portraits, giving a depth of tone to the shadows, and a roundness to the flesh, which is very striking. Moreover, a photographer may just as well be acquainted with every kind of manipulation connected with the art.

Having but a very moderate amount of spare time, and that at uncertain intervals, to devote to this seductive pursuit, I am always a great stickler for *economy of time* in all the processes, as well as for economy of material, the former with me having, perhaps, a shade more influence than the latter.

As in all other processes, I find that the *kind of paper* made use of has a most important bearing upon the result. That which I find the best is of French manufacture, known as Canson Frères' (both the thin and the thick sorts), probably in consequence of their being sized with starch. The thin sort (the same as is generally used for waxed-paper negatives) takes the highest polish, but more readily embrowns after being rendered sensitive, and the lights are not ever quite so white as when the positive paper is used.

In order to save both time and labour, I prepare my papers in the *largest* sizes that circumstances will admit of, as it takes little or no more time to prepare and render sensitive a large sheet than a small one; and as I always apply the silver solution by means of the glass rod, I find that a half-sheet of Canson's paper (being seventeen inches by eleven inches the half-sheet) is the best size to operate on. If the whole sheet is used, it requires *more* than double the quantity of solution to ensure its being properly covered, which additional quantity is simply so much waste.

A most convenient holder for the paper whilst being operated upon, is one suggested by Mr. Horne of Newgate Street, and consists of a piece of half-inch Quebec yellow pine plank (a soft kind of deal), eleven inches by seventeen inches, screwed to a somewhat larger piece of the same kind, but with the grain of the wood at right angles to the upper piece, in order to preserve a perfectly flat surface. On to the upper piece is glued a covering of japanned-flannel, such as is used for covering tables, taking care to select for the purpose that which has no raised pattern, the imitation of rosewood or mahogany being unexceptionable on that account. The paper can be readily secured to the arrangement alluded to by means of a couple of pins, one at each of two opposite angles, the wood being sufficiently soft to admit of their ready penetration.

*To prepare the Albumen.*—Take the white of *one* egg; this dissolve in one ounce of distilled water,

two grains of chloride of sodium (common salt), and two grains of *grape* sugar; mix with the egg, whip the whole to froth, and allow it to stand until it again liquefies. The object of this operation is to thoroughly incorporate the ingredients, and render the whole as homogeneous as possible.

A variety in the resulting tone is produced by using ten grains of sugar of milk instead of the grape sugar.

The albumen mixture is then laid on to the paper by means of a flat camel's-hair brush, about three inches broad, the mixture being first poured into a cheese plate, or other flat vessel, and all froth and bubbles carefully removed from the surface. Four longitudinal strokes with such a brush, if properly done, will cover the whole half-sheet of paper with an even thin film; but in case there are any lines formed, the brush may be passed very lightly over it again in a direction at right angles to the preceding. The papers should then be allowed to remain on a perfectly level surface until nearly dry, when they may be suspended for a few minutes before the fire, to complete the operation. In this condition the glass is but moderate, and as is generally used; but if, after the first drying before the fire, the papers are again subjected to precisely the same process, the negative paper will shine like polished glass. That is coated again with the albumenizing mixture, and dried as before.

One egg, with the ounce of water, &c., is enough to cover five half-sheets with two layers, or five whole sheets with one.

I rarely iron my papers, as I do not find any advantage therein, because the moment the silver solution is applied the albumen becomes coagulated, and I cannot discover the slightest difference in the final result, except that when the papers are ironed I sometimes find flaws and spots occur from some carelessness in the ironing process.

If the albumenized paper is intended to be kept for any *long* time before use, the ironing may be useful as a protection against moisture, provided the *iron be sufficiently hot*; but the temperature ought to be considerable.

To render the paper sensitive, I use a hundred-grain solution of nitrate of silver, of which forty-five minims will exactly cover the sheet of seventeen inches by eleven inches, if laid on with the glass rod. A weaker solution will do, but with the above splendid tints may be produced. As to the ammonio-nitrate of silver, I have totally abandoned its use, and, after many careful experiments, I am satisfied that its extra sensitiveness is a delusion, while the rapid tendency of paper prepared with it to spoil is increased tenfold.

{397}

The fixing, of course, modifies considerably the tone of the proof, but almost any desired shade may be attained by following the plan of MR. F. M. LYTE, published in "N. & Q.," provided the negative is sufficiently intense to admit of a considerable degree of over-printing.

It is a fact which appears to be entirely overlooked by many operators, that the *intensity* of the negative is the chief agent in conducting to black tones in the positive proof; and it is almost impossible to produce them if the negative is poor and weak: and the same observation applies to a negative that has been *over-exposed*.

GEO. SHADBOLT.

*Cement for Glass Baths.*—The best I have tried is Canada balsam. My baths I have had in use five years, and have used them for exciting, developing hypo. and cyanide, and are as good as when first used.

NOXID.

*New Process for Positive Proofs.*—I have tried a method of preparing my paper for positive proofs, which, as I have not seen it mentioned as employed by others, and the results appear to me very satisfactory, I am induced to communicate to you, and to accompany by some specimens, which will enable you to judge of the amount of success.

I use a glass cylinder, with air-pump attached, such as that described by MR. STEWART as employed by him for iodizing his paper. I put in this the salt solution, and that I use is thus composed: 2 drachms of sugar of milk, dissolved in 20 ounces of water, adding—

Chloride of barium 15 grs.  
Chloride of sodium 15 grs.  
Chloride of ammonium 15 grs.

In this I plunge several sheets of paper rolled into a coil (taking care that they are covered by the solution), and exhaust the air. I leave them thus for a few minutes, then take them out and hang them up to dry; or as the sheets are rather difficult to pin, from the paper giving way, spread them on a frame, across which any common kind of coarse muslin or tarletan, such as that I inclose, is stretched.

I excite with ammonio-nitrate of silver, 30 grains to 1 ounce of water, applied with a flat brush.

I fix in a bath of plain hypo. of the strength of one-sixth. The bath in which the inclosed specimens were fixed has been in use for some little time, and therefore has acquired chloride of silver.

I previously prepared my paper by *brushing* it with the same salt solution, and the difference of effect produced may be seen by comparing a proof so obtained, which I inclose, with the others. This latter is of rather a reddish-brown, and not very agreeable tint. I have inclosed the proofs as printed on paper of Whatman, Turner, and Canson Frères, so as to show the effect in each case. The advantages which the mode I have detailed possesses are, I think, these:

Greater sensitiveness in the paper,

A good black tint, and

Greater freedom from spots and blemishes, all very material merits.

C. E. F.

[Our Correspondent has forwarded five specimens, four of which are certainly very satisfactory, the fifth is the one prepared by brushing.]

---

## Replies to Minor Queries.

*The Groaning Elm-plank in Dublin* (Vol. viii., p. 309.).—DR. RIMBAULT has given an account of the groaning-board, one of the popular delusions of two centuries ago: the following notice of it, extracted from my memoir of Sir Thomas Molyneux, Bart., M.D., and published in the *Dublin University* for September, 1841, may interest your readers:

"In one of William Molyneux's communications he mentions the exhibition of 'the groaning elm-plank' in Dublin, a curiosity that attracted much attention and many learned speculations about the years 1682 and 1683. He was, however, too much of a philosopher to be gulled with the rest of the people who witnessed this so-called 'sensible elm-plank,' which is said to have groaned and trembled on the application of a hot iron to one end of it. After explaining the probable cause of the noise and tremulousness by its form and condition, and by the sap being made to pass up through the pores or tubuli of the plank which was in some particular condition, he says: 'But, Tom, the generality of mankind is lazy and unthoughtful, and will not trouble themselves to think of the reason of a thing: when they have a brief way of explaining anything that is strange by saying, "The devil's in it," what need they trouble their heads about pores, and matters, and motion, figure, and disposition, when the devil and a witch shall solve the phenomena of nature.'"

W. R. WILDE.

*Passage in Whiston* (Vol. viii., p. 244.).—J. T. complains of not being able to find a passage in Whiston, which he says is referred to in p. 94. of *Taylor on Original Sin*, Lond. 1746. I do not know what Taylor he refers to. Jeremy Taylor wrote a treatise on original sin; but he lived before Whiston. I have looked into two editions of the *Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin*, by John Taylor, one of Lond. 1741, and another of Lond. 1750; but in neither of these can I find any mention of Mr. Whiston.

Ἀλιεύς.

Dublin.

{398} "*When Orpheus went down*" (Vol. viii., pp. 196. 281.).—In addition to the information given upon this old song by MR. OLDENSHAW, I beg to add the following. It was written for and sung by Mr. Beard, in a pantomimic entertainment entitled *Orpheus and Euridice*, acted at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1740. The author of the entertainment was Mr. Henry Sommer, but the song in question was "translated from the Spanish" by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Lisle, who died Rector of Burclere, Hants, 1767. It was long very popular, and is found in almost all the song-books of the latter half of the last century. Mr. Park, the editor of the last edition of Ritson's *English Songs* (vol. ii. p. 153.), has the following note upon this song:

"An answer to this has been written in the way of echo, and in defence of the fair sex, whom the Spanish author treated with such libellous sarcasm."

As this "echo song" is not given by Ritson or his editor, I have transcribed it from a broadside in my collection. It is said to have been written by a lady.

"When Orpheus went down to the regions below,  
To bring back the wife that he lov'd,  
Old Pluto, confounded, as histories show,  
To find that his music so mov'd:  
That a woman so good, so virtuous, and fair,  
Should be by a man thus trepann'd,  
To give up her freedom for sorrow and care,  
He own'd she deserv'd to be damn'd.

"For punishment he never study'd a whit,  
The torments of hell had not pain  
Sufficient to curse her; so Pluto thought fit  
Her husband should have her again.

But soon he compassion'd the woman's hard fate,  
And, knowing of mankind so well,  
He recall'd her again, before 'twas too late,  
And said, she'd be happier in hell."

EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

*Foreign Medical Education* (Vol. viii., p. 341.).—Your correspondent MEDICUS will find some information respecting *some* of the foreign universities in the *Lancet* for 1849, and the *Medical Times and Gazette* for 1852. For France he will find all he wants in Dr. Roubaud's *Annuaire Médical et Pharmaceutique de la France*, published by Baillière, 219. Regent Street.

M. D.

"*Short red, good red*" (Vol. viii., p. 182.).—Sir Walter has probably borrowed this saying from the story of Bishop Walchere, when he related the murder of Adam, Bishop of Caithness. This tragical event is told in the *Chronicle of Mailros*, under the year 1222; also in *Forduni Scotichronicon*, and in Wyntoun's *Chronicle*, book vii. c. ix.; but the words "short red, good red," do not appear in these accounts of the transaction.

J. MN.

*Collar of SS.* (Vols. iv.-vii. *passim*).—At the risk of frightening you and your correspondents, I venture to resume this subject, in consequence of a circumstance to which my attention has just been directed.

In the parish church of Swarkestone in Derbyshire there is a monument to Richard Harpur, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the reign of Elizabeth; on which he is represented in full judicial costume, with the collar of SS., which I am told by the minister of the parish is "distinctly delineated." It may be seen in Fairholt's *Costumes of England*, p. 278.

As far as I am aware, this is the only instance, either on monuments or in portraits, of a *puisne* judge being ornamented with this decoration. Can any of your correspondents produce another example? or can they account, from any other cause, for Richard Harpur receiving such a distinction? or may I not rather attribute it to the blunder of the sculptor?

EDWARD FOSS.

*Who first thought of Table-turning* (Vol. viii., p. 57.).—It is impossible to say who discovered the table-turning experiment, but it undoubtedly had its origin in the United States. It was practised here three years ago, and, although sometimes associated with spirit-rappings, has more frequently served for amusement. On this connexion it may be proper to say that Professor Faraday's theory of unconscious muscular force meets with no concurrence among those who know anything about the subject in this country. It is notorious that large tables have been moved frequently by five or six persons, whose fingers merely touched them, although upon each was seated a stout man, weighing a hundred and fifty or sixty pounds: neither involuntary nor voluntary muscular force could have effected *that* physical movement, when there was no other *purchase* on the table than that which could be gained by a pressure of the tips of the fingers.

UW.

Philadelphia.

*Passage of Thucydides on the Greek Factions* (Vol. vii., p. 594.; Vol. viii., pp. 44. 137.).—My attempt to find the passage attributed by Sir A. Alison to Thucydides in the real Thucydides was unsuccessful for the best of reasons, viz. that it does not exist there. He has probably borrowed it from some modern author, who, as it appears to me, has given a loose paraphrase of the words which I cited from *Thucyd.* III. 82., and has expanded the thought in a manner not uncommon with some writers, by adding the expression about the "sword and poniard." Some other misquotations of Sir A. Alison from the classical writers may be seen in the *Edinburgh Review* for April last, No. CXCVIII. p. 275.

L.

*Origin of "Clipper" as applied to Vessels* (Vol. viii., p. 100.).—For many years the fleetest sailing vessels built in the United States were constructed at Baltimore. They were very sharp, long, low; and their masts were inclined at a much greater angle than usual with those in other vessels. Fast sailing pilot boats and schooners were thus rigged; and in the last war with England, privateers of the Baltimore build were universally famed for their swiftness and superior sailing qualities. "A Baltimore clipper" became the expression among shipbuilders for a vessel of peculiar make; in the construction of which, fleetness was considered of more importance than a carrying capacity. When the attention of naval architects was directed to the construction of swift sailing ships, they were compelled to adopt the clipper shape. Hence the title "Clipper Ship," which has now extended from America to England.

UW.

Philadelphia.

*Passage in Tennyson* (Vol. viii., p. 244.).—In the third edition of *In Memoriam*, LXXXIX., 1850, the last line mentioned by W. T. M. is "Flits by the sea-blue bird of March," instead of "blue sea-bird." This reading appears to be a better one. I would suggest that the bird meant by Tennyson was the Tom-tit, who, from his restlessness, may be said to flit among the bushes.

F. M. MIDDLETON.

*Huet's Navigations of Solomon* (Vol. vii., p. 381.).—This work of the learned Bishop of Avranches was written in Latin, and translated into French by J. B. Desrockes de Parthenay. It forms part of the second volume of a collection of treatises edited by Bruzen de la Martinière, under the title of *Traité Géographiques et Historiques pour faciliter l'intelligence de l'écriture Sainte, par divers auteurs célèbres*, 1730, 2 vols. 12mo.

I am unable to reply to EDINA's second Query, as to the result of Huet's assertions.

HENRY H. BREEN.

St. Lucia.

*Sincere* (Vol. viii., pp. 195. 328.).—The derivation of this word from *sine cerâ* appears very fanciful. If this were the correct derivation, we should expect to find *sinecere*, for the *e* would scarcely be dropped; just as we have the English word *sinecure*, which is the only compound of the preposition *sine* I know; and is itself *not a Latin word*, but of a later coinage. Some give as the derivation *semel* and κερᾶω—that is, once mixed, without adulteration; the ε being lengthened, as the Greek ἀκήρατος. The proper spelling would then be *simcerus*, and euphonically *sincerus*: thus we have *sim-plex*, which does not mean without a fold, but (*semel plico*, πλέκω) once folded. So also *singulus*, *semel* and termination. The proper meaning may be from tablets, *ceratæ tabellæ*, which were "once smeared with wax" and then written upon; they were then *sinceræ*, without forgery or deception. If they were in certain places covered with wax again, for the purpose of adding something secretly and deceptively, they cease to be *sinceræ*.

J. T. JEFFCOCK.

Π. B. asks me for some authority for the alleged practice of Roman potters (or crock-vendors) to rub wax into the flaws of their unsound vessels. This was the very burden of my Query! I am no proficient in the Latin classics: yet I think I know enough to predicate that Π. B. is wrong in his version of the line—

"Sincerum est nisi vas, quodcunque infundis acescit."

I understand this line as referring to the notorious fact, that some liquors turn sour if the air gets to them from without. "Sincerum vas" is a sound or air-tight vessel. In another place (*Sat.*, lib. i. 3.), Horace employs the same figure, where he says that we "call evil good, and good evil," figuring the sentiment thus:

"At nos virtutes ipsas invertimus, atque  
Sincerum cupimus vas *incrustare*"—

meaning, of course, that we bring the vessel into suspicion, by treating it as if it were flawed. Dryden, no doubt, knew the radical meaning of *sincere* when he wrote the lines cited by Johnson:

"He try'd a tough well-chosen spear;  
Th' inviolable body stood sincere."

C. MANSFIELD INGLEBY.

Birmingham.

*The Saltpetre Man* (Vol. viii., p. 225.).—In addition to the curious particulars of this office, I send you an extract from Abp. Laud's *Diary*:

"December 13, Monday. I received letters from Brecknock; that the *saltpeter man* was dead and buried the Sunday before the messenger came. This *saltpeter man* had digged in the Colledge Church for his work, bearing too bold upon his commission. The news of it came to me to London about November 26. I went to my Lord Keeper, and had a messenger sent to bring him up to answer that sacrilegious abuse. He prevented his punishment by death."

JOHN S. BURN.

*Major André* (Vol. viii., p. 174.).—There is in the picture gallery of Yale College, New Haven, Conn., an original sketch of Major André, executed by himself with pen and ink, and without the aid of a glass. It was drawn in his guard-room on the morning of the day first fixed for his execution.

J. E.

*Longevity* (Vol. viii., p. 182.).—A DOUBTER is informed that the *National Intelligencer* (published at Washington, and edited by Messrs. Gales and Seaton) is the authority for my statement respecting Mrs. Singleton, and her advanced age. If A DOUBTER is desirous of satisfying himself more fully respecting its correctness, he has but to write to the above-named gentlemen, or to the English Consul at Charleston, S. C., and his wish will doubtless be gratified. I cannot but hope that your correspondent's "fifty cents worth of reasons" for doubting my statement is now, or shortly will be, removed.

{400}

If A DOUBTER intends to be in New York while the present Exhibition is open, he will have an opportunity of seeing a negro of the age of *one hundred and twenty-four*, who once belonged to General Washington, and from whom he could very possibly obtain some information respecting the aged "nurse" of the first President of the United States mentioned in his note.

W. W.

Malta.

*Passage in Virgil* (Vol. viii., p. 370.).—The passage for which your correspondent R. FITZSIMONS makes inquiry is to be found in the Eighth Eclogue, at the 44th and following lines:

"Nunc scio quid sit Amor," &c.

The application by Johnson seems to be so plain as to need no explanation.

F. B—w.

*Love Charm from a Foal's Forehead* (Vol. viii., p. 292.).—Your correspondent H. P. will find the love charm, consisting of a fig-shaped excrescence on a foal's forehead, and called *Hippomanes*, alluded to by Juvenal, *Sat.* vi. 133.:

"Hippomanes, carmenque loquar, coctumque venenum,  
Privignoque datum?"

And again, 615.:

"ut avunculus ille Neronis,  
Cui totam tremuli frontem Cæsonia pulli  
Infudit."

It was supposed that the dam swallowed this excrescence immediately on the birth of her foal, and that, if prevented doing so, she lost all affection for it.

However, the name Hippomanes was applied to two other things. Theocritus (ii. 48.) uses it to signify some herb which incites horses to madness if they eat of it.

And again, Virgil (*Geor.* iii. 280.), Propertius, Tibullus, Ovid, &c., represent it as a certain *virus*:

"Hippomanes cupidæ stillat ab inguine equæ."

The subject is an unpleasant one, and H. P. is referred for farther information to Pliny, VIII. 42. s. 66., and XXVIII. 11. s. 80.

H. C. K.

This lump was called *Hippomanes*; which also more truly designated, according to Virgil, another thing. The following paragraphs from Mr. Keightley's excellent *Notes on Virgil's Bucolics and Georgics* will fully explain both meanings:

"*Hippomanes*, horse-rage: the pale yellow fluid which passes from a mare at that season [*i. e.* when she is horsing] (cf. *Tibul.* ii. 4. 58.), of which the smell (*aura*, v. 251.) incites the horse.

"*Vero nomine*. Because the bit of flesh which was said to be on the forehead of the newborn foal, and which the mare was supposed to swallow, was called by the same name (see *Æn.* iv. 515.); and also a plant in Arcadia (*Theocr.* ii. 48.). With respect to the former Hippomanes, Pliny, who detailed truth and falsehood with equal faith, says (VIII. 42.) that it grows on the foal's forehead; is of the size of a dried fig (*carica*), and of a black colour; and that if the mare does not swallow it immediately, she will not let the foal suck her. Aristotle (*H. A.*, VIII. 24.) says this is merely an old wives' tale. He mentions, however, the πώλιον, or bit of livid flesh, which we call the foal's bit, and which he says the mare ejects before the foal."—*Notes, &c.*, p. 273. on *Georgic.* iii. 280. ff.

With regard to the plant called *Hippomanes*, commentators, as may be seen from Kiessling's note on Theocritus, ii. 48., are by no means agreed. Certainly Andrews, in his edition of Freund, is wrong in referring Virgil *Georgic.* iii. 283. to that meaning. The use of *Iegere* probably misled.

E. S. JACKSON.

*Warehouse, where was?* (Vol. viii., p. 78.).—It probably is the same as Wardoehus or Vardoehus, a district and town in Norwegian Finmark, on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, inhabited principally by fishermen.

W. C. TREVELYAN.

Wallington.

*Divining Rod* (Vol. viii., p. 293.).—The inquirer should read the statement made by Dr. Herbert Mayo, in his letters *On the Truths contained in Popular Superstitions*, 1851, pp. 3-21. To the facts there recorded I may add, that I have heard Mr. Dawson Turner relate that he himself saw the experiment of the divining rod satisfactorily carried out in the hands of Lady Noel Byron; and some account of it is to be found, I believe, in an article by Sir F. Palgrave, in the *Quarterly Review*.

μ.

*Waugh, Bishop of Carlisle* (Vol. viii., p. 271.).—His arms are engraved on a plate dedicated to him by Willis, in his *Survey of the Cathedrals of England*, 1742, vol. i. p. 284., and appear thus,



*Argent, on a chevron gules, three besants*; but in a MS. collection by the late Canon Rowling of Lichfield, relating to bishops' arms, I find his coat thus given,—*Argent, on a chevron engrailed gules, three besants*. The variation may have arisen from an error of the engraver. It appears from Willis that Dr. Waugh was a fellow of Queen's College, Oxford; and the entry of his matriculation would no doubt show in what part of England his family resided. He was successively Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill; Prebendary of Lincoln; Dean of Gloucester; and Bishop of Carlisle; to which latter dignity he was promoted in August, 1723.

μ.

*Pagoda* (Vol. v., p. 415.).—The European word pagoda is most probably derived, by transposition of the syllables, from *da-go-ba*, which is the Pali or Sanscrit name for a Buddhist temple. It appears probable that the Portuguese first adopted the word in Ceylon, the modern holy isle of Buddhism.

PH.

Rangoon.

## BOOKS AND ODD VOLUMES WANTED TO PURCHASE.

FORD'S HANDBOOK OF SPAIN. Vol. I.

AUSTIN CHEIRONOMIA.

REV. E. IRVING'S ORATIONS ON DEATH, JUDGMENT, HEAVEN, AND HELL.

THOMAS GARDENER'S HISTORY OF DUNWICH.

MARSH'S HISTORY OF HURSLEY AND BADDESLEY. About 1805. 8vo. Two Copies.

OSWALLI CROLLII OPERA. 12mo. Geneva, 1635.

### PAMPHLETS.

JUNIUS DISCOVERED. By P. T. Published about 1789.

REASONS FOR REJECTING THE EVIDENCE OF MR. ALMON, &c. 1807.

ANOTHER GUESS AT JUNIUS. Hookham. 1809.

THE AUTHOR OF JUNIUS DISCOVERED. Longmans. 1821.

THE CLAIMS OF SIR P. FRANCIS REFUTED. Longmans. 1822.

WHO WAS JUNIUS? Glynn. 1837.

SOME NEW FACTS, &c., by Sir F. Dwarris. 1850.

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

Particulars of Price, &c. of the following Books to be sent direct to the gentlemen by whom they are required, and whose names and addresses are given for that purpose:

A REGISTER OF ELECTIONS, by H. S. Smith, of Leeds (published in Parts).

JAMES' NAVAL HISTORY. Vols. III., IV., and V. 8vo. 6-Vol. Edition by Bentley.

Wanted by *Mr. J. Howes*, Stonham-Aspall, Suffolk.

MONUMENTS AND GENII OF ST. PAUL'S AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY, by G. L. Smith.  
London. J. Williams. 1826. Vol. I.

Wanted by *Charles Reed*, Paternoster Row.

DR. PETTINGALL'S TRACT ON JURY TRIAL, 1769.

Wanted by *Mr. T. Stephens*, Merthyr Tydfil.

HISTORY OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT, by Prideaux. Vol. I. 1717-18.

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS OF QUEENS OF ENGLAND, by Hannah Lawrence. Vol. II.

BRYAN'S DICTIONARY OF PAINTERS AND ENGRAVERS.

JARDINE'S NATURALIST'S LIBRARY. First Edition. All except first 13 Volumes.

PETER SIMPLE. Illustrated Edition. Saunders and Otley. Vols. II. and III.

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF SOMERSETSHIRE, by Rev. W. Phelps. 1839. All except Parts I., II., III., V., VI., VII., and VIII.

Wanted by *John Garland*, Solicitor, Dorchester.

---

POINTER'S BRITANNIA ROMANA. Oxford, 1724.

POINTER'S ACCOUNT OF A ROMAN PAVEMENT AT STUNSFIELD, OXON. Oxford, 1713.

ROMAN STATIONS IN BRITAIN. London, 1726.

A SURVEY OF ROMAN ANTIQUITIES IN SOME MIDLAND COUNTIES. London, 1726.

Wanted by *Rev. J. W. Hewett*, Bloxham, Banbury.

---

THEOBALD'S SHAKSPEARE RESTORED. 4to. 1726.

G. MACROPEDI, HECASTUS, FABULA. Antwerp, 1539. 8vo.

Wanted by *William J. Thoms*, 25. Holywell Street, Millbank, Westminster.

---

INDICATIONS OF SPRING, by Robt. Marsham, Esq., F.R.S.

THE VILLAGE CURATE, by Hurdis.

CALENDAR OF FLORA, by Stillingfleete.

Wanted by *J. B. Whitborne*, 54. Russell Terrace, Leamington.

---

## Notices to Correspondents.

BOOKS WANTED.—*We believe that gentlemen in want of particular books, either by way of loan or purchase, would find great facilities in obtaining them if their names and addresses were published, so that parties having the books might communicate directly with those who want them. Acting on this belief, we shall take advantage of the recent alteration in the law respecting advertisements, and in future, where our Correspondents desire to avail themselves of this new arrangement, shall insert their names and addresses—unless specially requested not to do so.*

ALL COMMUNICATIONS *should be addressed to the Editor, to the care of Mr. Bell, 186. Fleet Street. They should be distinctly written; and care should be taken that all Quotations are copied with accuracy; and in all cases of References to Books the editions referred to should be specified. Every distinct subject should form a separate communication; all inquiries respecting communications forwarded for insertion should specify the subjects of such communications.*

OUR PROSPECTUS *has been reprinted at the suggestion of several Correspondents, and we shall be happy to forward copies to any friends who may desire to assist us by circulating them.*

*We have just received the following communication:*

*"Binocular Compound Microscope.—Will you allow me an exiguum of your periodical for the purpose of explaining a seeming plagiarism at page 32. of my Essay on the Stereoscope? I have just seen, for the first time, the October number of the Journal of Microscopical Science, whereby I learn that Mr. Wenham and Mr. Riddell have anticipated me in the theory of the Binocular Compound Microscope. Up to this time I was not aware of the fact that the subject had received the attention it deserves, and my own suggestions, founded upon a series of careful experiments made during the last eight months, were thrown out for the simple purpose of calling attention to the utility and practicability of a Binocular Compound Microscope.*

C. MANSFIELD INGLEBY.

Birmingham."

OLD GRUMBLETON.—*We believe the real origin of the phrase By hook or by crook to be the "right of taking fire-bote by hook or by crook," as explained in "N. & Q.," Vol. i., p. 405. Much curious illustration of the phrase will be found in our earlier volumes.*

H. H. (Glasgow). *We cannot give the receipt you ask for. Brunswick black, which you will have no difficulty in procuring, answers very well.*

PONDERS END.—*The syllable ness, in Sheerness, is the French nez and the Danish næs, "a point or tongue of land."*

W. J. E. C. *has, we fear, only lately become a reader of "N. & Q.," or he would have remembered the numerous communications in our pages on the subject of the pronunciation of Cowper's name. The poet was called Cooper.*

SOL. *Sir D. Brewster's Treatise on Optics, price 3s. 6d., published by Longman.*

A PARTY WHO WON'T, &c. *We are sorry to say we cannot alter the arrangement referred to.*

W. S. S. E. *It is impossible for us to undertake to insert a Query in the same week in which it is received.*

P. T. (Stoke Newington). *The communication respecting the Cotton Family has been forwarded to R. W. C.*

J. M. *will find his Query respecting Après moi le Déluge has been anticipated by Mr. Douglas Jerrold in our 3rd Vol., p. 299. Proofs of its antiquity are given in the same volume, p. 397.*

*Errata.*—Vol. viii., p. 132. col. 2. l. 14., for "Britannica" read "Britannia;" p. 280. col. 2. l. 5., for "lower" read "cower;" p. 315. col. 1. l. ult., for "Sprawley" read "Shrawley;" p. 360. col. 1. l. 35., dele "Hamsah;" p. 364. col. 2. l. 27., for "1653" read "1753."

"NOTES AND QUERIES," Vols. i. to vii., *price Three Guineas and a Half.*—*Copies are being made up and may be had by order.*

{402}

---

APPARATUS FOR INSTRUCTION IN SCIENCE.—Special Report on Grants to aid in the Purchase of Apparatus for Instruction in Science. By the REV. H. MOSELEY, M.A., F.R.S., Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, &c., Jan. 5th, 1853.—*Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education.*

JOHN J. GRIFFIN, F.C.S., begs to announce to Schoolmasters and the friends of Scientific Education, that the APPARATUS described in the above Report, as of his Manufacture, is arranged for Public Inspection at his Establishments, No. 10. Finsbury Square, and 119. & 120. Bunhill Row (removed from Baker Street), London.

---

ALLEN'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing Size, Price, and Description of upwards of 100 articles, consisting of

PORTMANTEAUS, TRAVELLING-BAGS, Ladies' Portmanteaus,

DESPATCH-BOXES, WRITING-DESKS, DRESSING-CASES, and other travelling requisites, Gratis on application, or sent free by Post on receipt of Two Stamps.

MESSRS. ALLEN'S registered Despatch-box and Writing-desk, their Travelling-bag with the opening as large as the bag, and the new Portmanteau containing four compartments, are undoubtedly the best articles of the kind ever produced.

J. W. & T. ALLEN, 18. & 22. West Strand.

---

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.

---

BANK OF DEPOSIT.

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

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

Interest payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON,  
Managing Director.

Prospectuses free on application.

---

ACHILLES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,—25. CANNON STREET, CITY.—The Advantages offered by this Society are Security, Economy, and lower Rates of Premium than most other Offices.

No charge is made for Policy Stamps or Medical Fees. Policies indisputable.

Loans granted to Policy-holders.

For the convenience of the Working Classes, Policies are issued as low as 20*l.* at the same Rates of Premium as larger Policies.

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained on application to

HUGH B. TAPLIN, Secretary.

---

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

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

---

Just published, in 8vo., price 1*s.* 6*d.*

A FIFTH LETTER to the REV. DR. MAITLAND on the GENUINENESS of the WRITINGS ascribed to CYPRIAN, BISHOP of CARTHAGE. By the REV. E. J. SHEPHERD, M.A., Rector of Luddesdown; Author of the "History of the Church of Rome to the End of the Episcopate of Damasus."

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN & LONGMANS.

---

On the 1st November, 16 pp. crown 4to., price Threehalfpence.

THE CHURCH OF THE PEOPLE. A Monthly Journal of Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, &c., &c., devoted to the Religious, Moral, Physical, and Social Elevation of the Working Classes. Under the Superintendence of a Committee.

London: GEORGE BELL, 186. Fleet Street.

Advertisements received until the 21st.

---

Collection of Autograph Letters.

PUTTICK AND SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Room, 191. Piccadilly, on Wednesday, October 26th, a Small but very Interesting Collection of Autograph Letters and Historical Papers: amongst which are Two Holograph Letters of Oliver Cromwell, many others signed by him; a Letter of Richard Cromwell; a Holograph Letter of Martin Luther; many Interesting and Rare Letters connected with the History of Denmark and Sweden, relating to the affair of Count Struensee, &c.—Catalogues will be sent on application.

---

CHARACTER FROM HANDWRITING.—MR. WARREN, of 9. Great College Street, Westminster, continues, with great success, to Delineate the Character of Individuals from their Handwriting. All Persons desirous of testing his Art, are invited to forward a Specimen of their ordinary Writing, together with Thirteen Postage Stamps, and a mention of their Sex and Age, to the above Address.

---

DEAFNESS, CHRONIC OR ACUTE NERVOUS DEAFNESS, SINGING NOISES AND PAINS IN THE EARS.

A NEW DISCOVERY FOR RESTORING HEARING, proved to be perfectly infallible, by which many thousands of sufferers have been instantly enabled to hear the human voice in a low tone without causing one instant's pain, inconvenience, or trouble to a child, or aged nervous sufferer of either sex. This truly important discovery for the cure of deafness, obviating as it does all the former dangerous and fatal operations, has been made by the eminent aurist, DR. DAVID THOMAS, ten years Consulting Surgeon, at 14. Stroud Street, Dover, the first application of which gives immediate relief, restoring the hearing in the most confirmed stages of deafness, whether from old age, nervousness, or any predisposing cause, to which children and adults are subject, and from which deafness follows the heavy affliction of noises in the head and ears, immediately removed by its use. Each sufferer can apply it himself: the proof and result being instantly convincing, as it enables the previously deaf person to hear common tone conversation, who before could only be made to hear by loud shouting in the ear, or by means of a powerful ear-trumpet. It has been applied by the Doctor on hundreds of suffering applicants at most of the ear infirmaries and hospitals, with perfect success, and in many thousands of cases to whom he has sent it many had not heard the human voice for half their life, and some not at all, who by its use alone are now perfectly restored to hearing and the society of their fellow-creatures, and enabled to hear distinctly in a place of worship.—Applicants who send a written statement of

their case by letter, inclosing postage stamps or money order for 7s. 6d., directed to DR. DAVID THOMAS, M.R.C.S.L., 14. Stroud Street, Dover, Kent, will receive the means of cure by return of post, with full directions for use. Personal consultation for deafness.

---

Just published, 12mo. cloth, 5s. Second Edition.

MANUAL OF ASTRONOMY, by JOHN DREW, F.R.A.S., Ph. D.—This work, which is illustrated by 70 engravings on wood and stone, is intended for readers who are not extensively acquainted with mathematics. It conveys a general knowledge of the stupendous phenomena of nature, including all the modern discoveries down to the present time; directs those who possess telescopes how to use them, what objects to look for in the heavens, and where they are to be found; and gives familiar directions for the use and adjustment of the transit instrument, astronomical circle, and equatorial. It is peculiarly fitted for a text-book in schools, and is a good introduction for those who wish to obtain a knowledge of the present state of astronomical science.

"A very good little manual, with a number of well-engraved maps and diagrams, and written in a brief and clear style, yet with sufficient fulness to preserve it from dryness."—*Guardian*.

London: GEORGE BELL, 186. Fleet Street.

---

Second Edition, considerably enlarged, 14s.

VARRONIANUS: a Critical and Historical Introduction to the Ethnography of Ancient Italy, and the Philological Study of the Latin Language. By J. W. DONALDSON, D.D., Head Master of King Edward's Grammar School, Bury St. Edmund's.

By the same Author, Second Edition, 8vo. much enlarged, 18s.

THE NEW CRATYLUS; Contributions towards a more Accurate Knowledge of the Greek Language.

London: JOHN W. PARKER & SON. Cambridge: DEIGHTON.

---

Cheap Editions, crown 8vo., 4s. 6d. each, of

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY'S LOGIC.

WHATELY'S RHETORIC.

Also, demy 8vo. Editions of WHATELY'S LOGIC AND RHETORIC (10s. 6d. each); printed uniformly with the Author's other Works.

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

---

Post 8vo., 6s.

THEOPHILI EPISCOPI ANTIOCHENSIS LIBRI TRES AD AUTOLYCUM. Edidit Prolegomenis Versione Notulis Indicibus Instruxit GULIELMUS GILSON HUMPHRY, S.T.B., Collegi Sanctiss. Trin. Ap. Cantabrigienses Socius. Jussu Syndicorum Preli Academici, Cantabrigiæ.

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

---

CRABB'S DICTIONARY.

The Fifth Edition, corrected, enlarged, and brought down to the present time, by the REV. HENRY DAVIS, M.A., illustrated with 700 Engravings. Crown 8vo., cloth, price 9s.

A DICTIONARY OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, comprising an Explanation of Words and Things connected with Literature and Science, &c., by GEORGE CRABB, A.M.

London: WILLIAM TEGG & CO., 85. Queen Street, Cheapside.

---

Just published,

THE SHAKSPEARE REPOSITORY, No. IV., price Fourpence; or by post on receipt of Six Stamps, containing the following highly interesting Articles:—viz. Shakspeare and the Spanish Invasion—Shakspeare, the Poet Catholic—Old Notes on Shakspeare (now first published)—Bartholomew Fair in Edward the Second's Reign—German Works on Shakspeare, &c. &c.

Published by JAMES H. FENNELL, 1. Warwick Court, Holborn, 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.; George Drew, Esq.; T. Grissell, 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.

---

PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION.—An EXHIBITION of PICTURES, by the most celebrated French, Italian, and English Photographers, embracing Views of the principal Countries and Cities of Europe, is now OPEN. Admission 6*d.* A Portrait taken by MR. TALBOT'S Patent Process, One Guinea; Three extra Copies for 10*s.*

PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION, 168. NEW BOND STREET.

---

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

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

Price List Gratis.

---

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

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

65. CHEAPSIDE.

---

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

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

*A few out of 50,000 Cures:—*

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

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

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

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

*Dr. Wurzer's Testimonial.*

"Bonn, July 19, 1852.

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

"DR. RUD WURZER,

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

London Agents:—Fortnum, Mason & Co., 182. Piccadilly, purveyors to Her Majesty the Queen; Hedges & Butler, 155. Regent Street; and through all respectable grocers, chemists, and

medicine venders. In canisters, suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions, 1lb. 2s. 9d.; 2lb. 4s. 6d.; 5lb. 11s.; 12lb. 22s.; super-refined, 5lb. 22s.; 10lb. 33s. The 10lb. and 12lb. carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order.—Barry, Du Barry Co., 77. Regent Street, London.

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

---

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

Calotype, Daguerreotype, and Glass Pictures for the Stereoscope.

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

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

---

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.

---

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

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

---

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

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

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

---

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, in Complete Sets, in Portable Cabinets, at moderate prices.

SMALL SET, price 7l. 7s., containing every requisite for taking Landscapes and Pictures of inanimate objects, to a size not exceeding 7 by 6 inches.

LARGE SET, price 11l., for Pictures up to 10 by 8 inches.—N. B. A Collodion Picture made by each set is given with it, to show the quality of the Lenses.

Every article for taking either Landscapes or Portraits on Silver, Paper, or Glass, may be had of the undersigned. An illustrated priced Catalogue of Photographic Apparatus, price 3d., Post Free.

JOHN J. GRIFFIN, Chemist and Optician. 10. Finsbury Square (Manufactory, 119. and 120. Bunhill Row), removed from Baker Street, London.

---

CYANOGEN SOAP, for removing all kinds of Photographic Stains. Beware of purchasing spurious and worthless imitations of this valuable detergent. The genuine is made only by the inventor, and is secured with a red label pasted round each pot, bearing this signature and address:—

RICHARD W. THOMAS, Chemist, Manufacturer of Pure Photographic Chemicals, 10. Pall Mall, and may be procured of all respectable Chemists in pots at 1s., 2s., and 3s. 6d. each, through MESSRS. EDWARDS, 67. St. Paul's Churchyard, and MESSRS. BARCLAY & CO., Farringdon Street, Wholesale Agents.



CHEAP AND POPULAR EDITIONS OF STANDARD AUTHORS.

ABERCROMBIE'S INTELLECTUAL POWERS. 6s. 6d.

ABERCROMBIE ON THE MORAL FEELINGS. 4s.

DAVY'S SALMONIA. 6s.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL. 6s.

REV. GEORGE CRABBE'S LIFE. 3s.

COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK. 6s.

COLERIDGE'S GREEK CLASSIC POETS. 5s. 6d.

BELL ON THE HAND. 7s. 6d.

LAYARD'S POPULAR ACCOUNT OF NINEVEH. 5s.

WILKINSON'S POPULAR ACCOUNT OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS.  
(Shortly.)

JESSE'S GLEANINGS IN NATURAL HISTORY. 6s. 6d.

JESSE'S SCENES AND OCCUPATIONS OF COUNTRY LIFE. (Shortly.)

PHILOSOPHY IN SPORT. 7s. 6d.

SOMERVILLE'S PHYSICAL SCIENCES. 10s. 6d.

SOMERVILLE'S PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. 12s.

JAMES' EDITION OF ÆSOP'S FABLES. 2s. 6d.

HEBER'S POETICAL WORKS. 7s. 6d.

REJECTED ADDRESSES. 5s.

BYRON'S POETICAL WORKS. 8 vols. 2s. 6d. each.

MAHON'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. 5 vols. 6s. each.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

---

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CLXXXVI., is published THIS DAY.

Contents:

- I. THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.
- II. MURDER OF THOMAS A BECKET.
- III. THE DAUPHIN IN THE TEMPLE.
- IV. THE HOLY PLACES.
- V. DIARY OF CASAUBON.
- VI. ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, MESMERISM, AND TABLE-TURNING.
- VII. LIFE OF HAYDON.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

---

Now ready, MURRAY'S MODERN DOMESTIC COOKERY BOOK. A New and Cheaper Edition, most carefully revised and improved. With 100 Woodcuts. Price FIVE SHILLINGS, strongly bound.

\*\*\* Of this Popular Work more than 210,000 Copies have been sold.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

---

**NOTICE.**

**CHEAP RE-ISSUE OF EVELYN'S DIARY AND  
CORRESPONDENCE.**

IN FOUR MONTHLY VOLUMES, price only 6s. each, bound, printed uniformly with the last edition of "Pepys' Diary."

On the 1st of November, with the Magazines, will be published, the First Volume of the Cheap Re-Issue of the New, Revised Edition of "THE DIARY AND CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN EVELYN, F.R.S.;" comprising all the important additional Notes, Letters, and other Illustrations last made, consequent on the re-examination of the original MS.

"We rejoice to welcome this beautiful and compact edition of Evelyn—one of the most valuable and interesting works in the language—now deservedly regarded as an English classic."—*Examiner*.

"This work is a necessary companion to the popular histories of our country—to Hume, Hallam, Macaulay, and Lingard."—*Sun*.

Published for HENRY COLBURN, by his successors, HURST & BLACKETT, 13. Great Marlborough Street.

---

#### MURRAY'S RAILWAY READING.

This Day, with Woodcuts, fcap. 8vo., 1s.

HISTORY OF THE GUILLOTINE. By the RIGHT HON. JOHN WILSON CROKER. Reprinted, with Additions, from "The Quarterly Review."

The last Volume published, contained—

ANCIENT SPANISH BALLADS: HISTORICAL AND ROMANTIC. By J. G. LOCKHART.

To be followed by— POPULAR ACCOUNT OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS. By SIR J. G. WILKINSON. With 500 Woodcuts.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

---

Just published, demy 8vo. pp. 129, price 2s. 6d.

THE PRISON AND THE SCHOOL. The Chief ascertained Causes of Crime considered, with Suggestions for the Care, Relief, and Reformation of the Neglected, Destitute, and Criminal Children of the Metropolis. By EDMUND EDWARD ANTROBUS, F.S.A., Justice of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, and City and Liberty of Westminster; Visiting Justice of the House of Correction, Westminster.

London: STAUNTON & SONS, 9. Strand.

---

Now ready, post 8vo., cloth, price 6s. 6d.

CURIOSITIES OF LONDON LIFE; or Phases, Physiological and Social, of the Great Metropolis. By C. M. SMITH, Author of "The Working Man's Way in the World." May be had at all the Libraries.

Just published, post 8vo., cloth, price 5s.

THE WORKING MAN'S WAY IN THE WORLD; or the AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER.

London: W. & F. G. CASH, 5. Bishopsgate Street Without.

---

COMPLETION OF THE WORK, cloth 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d., pp. 192.—WELSH SKETCHES, THIRD (and last) SERIES. By the Author of "Proposals for Christian Union." Contents: 1. Edward the Black Prince. 2. Owen Glendower, Prince of Wales. 3. Mediæval Bardism. 4. The Welsh Church.

"Will be read with great satisfaction, not only by all sons of the principality, but by all who look with interest on that portion of our island in which the last traces of our ancient British race and language still linger."—*Notes and Queries*.

London: JAMES DARLING, 81. Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

---

#### NEW EDITION OF THE ANABASIS BY ARNOLD AND BROWNE.

Now ready, in 12mo., price 6s. 6d.

XENOPHON'S ANABASIS. With ENGLISH NOTES, translated (with Additions) from the German of DR. HERTLEIN, by the late REV. T. K. ARNOLD, M.A., Rector of Lyndon, and the REV. HENRY BROWNE, M.A., Canon of Chichester. (Forming a New Volume of Arnold's "School Classics.")

Books IV. to VII. of this Edition are contained in Mr. Arnold's "Fourth Greek Book."

RIVINGTONS, Waterloo Place.

Lately published, by the same Editor, VIRGILII ÆNEIS. With English Notes from Dübner. 6s.

---

BISHOP BUTLER'S REMAINS.

In 8vo., price 1s. 6d. (by post 1s. 10d.)

SOME REMAINS (hitherto unpublished) of JOSEPH BUTLER, LL.D., sometime Lord Bishop of Durham, Author of "The Analogy of Religion."

RIVINGTONS, Waterloo Place.

---

PIFFERI AND TURNER'S NEW INTRODUCTION TO ITALIAN.

In 12mo., price 5s. 6d.

THE FIRST ITALIAN BOOK: on the Plan of the REV. T. K. ARNOLD'S First French Book. By SIGNOR PIFFERI, Professor of Italian, and DAWSON W. TURNER, M.A., Head Master of the Royal Institution School, Liverpool.

RIVINGTONS, Waterloo Place.

Of whom may be had, by the late REV. T. K. ARNOLD, M.A.

1. THE FIRST FRENCH BOOK, on the Plan of Henry's First Latin Book. Third Edition. 5s. 6d.
  2. THE FIRST GERMAN BOOK, upon the same Plan. Third Edition. 5s. 6d.
- 

Just published, price 1s.

THE STEREOSCOPE,

Considered in relation to the Philosophy of Binocular Vision. An Essay, by C. MANSFIELD INGLEBY, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge.

London: WALTON & MABERLEY, Upper Gower Street, and Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row. Cambridge: J. DEIGHTON.

Also, by the same Author, price 1s.,

REMARKS on some of Sir William Hamilton's Notes on the Works of Dr. Thomas Reid.

"Nothing in my opinion can be more cogent than your refutation of M. Jobert."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

London: JOHN W. PARKER, West Strand. Cambridge: E. JOHNSON. Birmingham: H. C. LANGBRIDGE.

---

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, October 22. 1853.

\*\*\* END OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK NOTES AND QUERIES, NUMBER 208,  
OCTOBER 22, 1853 \*\*\*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.C. The Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation (“the Foundation” or PGLAF), owns a compilation copyright in the collection of Project Gutenberg™ electronic works. Nearly all the individual works in the collection are in the public domain in the United States. If an individual work is unprotected by copyright law in the United States and you are located in the United States, we do not claim a right to prevent you from copying, distributing, performing, displaying or creating derivative works based on the work as long as all references to Project Gutenberg are removed. Of course, we hope that you will support the Project Gutenberg™ mission of promoting free access to electronic works by freely sharing Project Gutenberg™ works in compliance with the terms of this agreement for keeping the Project Gutenberg™ name associated with the work. You can easily comply with the terms of this agreement by keeping this work in the same format with its attached full Project Gutenberg™ License when you share it without charge with others.

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

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

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

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

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

1.E.3. If an individual Project Gutenberg™ electronic work is posted with the permission of the copyright holder, your use and distribution must comply with both paragraphs 1.E.1

through 1.E.7 and any additional terms imposed by the copyright holder. Additional terms will be linked to the Project Gutenberg™ License for all works posted with the permission of the copyright holder found at the beginning of this work.

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

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

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

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

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

- You pay a royalty fee of 20% of the gross profits you derive from the use of Project Gutenberg™ works calculated using the method you already use to calculate your applicable taxes. The fee is owed to the owner of the Project Gutenberg™ trademark, but he has agreed to donate royalties under this paragraph to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation. Royalty payments must be paid within 60 days following each date on which you prepare (or are legally required to prepare) your periodic tax returns. Royalty payments should be clearly marked as such and sent to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation at the address specified in Section 4, “Information about donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation.”
- You provide a full refund of any money paid by a user who notifies you in writing (or by e-mail) within 30 days of receipt that s/he does not agree to the terms of the full Project Gutenberg™ License. You must require such a user to return or destroy all copies of the works possessed in a physical medium and discontinue all use of and all access to other copies of Project Gutenberg™ works.
- You provide, in accordance with paragraph 1.F.3, a full refund of any money paid for a work or a replacement copy, if a defect in the electronic work is discovered and reported to you within 90 days of receipt of the work.
- You comply with all other terms of this agreement for free distribution of Project Gutenberg™ works.

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

1.F.

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

1.F.2. LIMITED WARRANTY, DISCLAIMER OF DAMAGES - Except for the “Right of Replacement or Refund” described in paragraph 1.F.3, the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation, the owner of the Project Gutenberg™ trademark, and any other party distributing a Project Gutenberg™ electronic work under this agreement, disclaim all liability to you for damages, costs and expenses, including legal fees. YOU AGREE THAT YOU HAVE NO REMEDIES FOR NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, BREACH OF WARRANTY OR BREACH OF CONTRACT EXCEPT THOSE PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH 1.F.3. YOU AGREE THAT THE FOUNDATION, THE TRADEMARK OWNER, AND ANY DISTRIBUTOR UNDER

THIS AGREEMENT WILL NOT BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR ACTUAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, CONSEQUENTIAL, PUNITIVE OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES EVEN IF YOU GIVE NOTICE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Foundation is committed to complying with the laws regulating charities and charitable donations in all 50 states of the United States. Compliance requirements are not uniform and it takes a considerable effort, much paperwork and many fees to meet and keep up with these

requirements. We do not solicit donations in locations where we have not received written confirmation of compliance. To SEND DONATIONS or determine the status of compliance for any particular state visit [www.gutenberg.org/donate](http://www.gutenberg.org/donate).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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