

The Project Gutenberg eBook of Notes and Queries, Number 194, July 16, 1853

This ebook is for the use of anyone anywhere in the United States and most other parts of the world at no cost and with almost no restrictions whatsoever. You may copy it, give it away or re-use it under the terms of the Project Gutenberg License included with this ebook or online at [www.gutenberg.org](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 194, July 16, 1853

Author: Various  
Editor: George Bell

Release date: April 2, 2009 [eBook #28476]

Language: English

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

\*\*\* START OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK NOTES AND QUERIES, NUMBER 194, JULY 16, 1853 \*\*\*

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

## NOTES AND QUERIES:

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

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

---

<b>No. 194.</b>	<b>SATURDAY, JULY 16. 1853.</b>	<b>With Index, price</b>
		<b>10d.</b>
		<b>Stamped Edition 11d.</b>

---

## CONTENTS.

	Page
NOTES:—	
Derivation of the Word "Island"	<a href="#">49</a>
Weather Rules, by Edward Peacock	<a href="#">50</a>
On the modern Practice of assuming Arms	<a href="#">50</a>
Morlee and Lovel, by L. B. Larking	<a href="#">51</a>
Shakspeare Correspondence, by Robert Rawlinson and John Macray	<a href="#">51</a>
Unpublished Letter	<a href="#">53</a>
MINOR NOTES:—Lines on the Institution of the Order of the Garter—Old Ship—The Letter "h" in "humble"—"The Angels' Whisper"—Pronunciation of Coke—The Advice supposed to have been given to Julius III.	<a href="#">53</a>
QUERIES:—	
Bishop Gardiner "De Vera Obedientiâ"	<a href="#">54</a>
MINOR QUERIES:—Lord Byron—Curious Custom of ringing Bells for the Dead—Unpublished Essay by Lamb—Peculiar Ornament in Crosthwaite Church—Cromwell's Portrait—Governor Brooks—Old Books—The Privileges of the See of Canterbury—Heraldic Colour pertaining to Ireland—Descendants of Judas Iscariot—Parish Clerks and Politics—"Virgin Wife and widowed Maid"—"Cutting off the little Heads of Light"—Medal of Sir Robert Walpole—La Fête des Chaudrons—Who first thought of Table-turning?—College Guide	<a href="#">55</a>
MINOR QUERIES WITH ANSWERS:—Done Pedigree—Scotch Newspapers, &c.—Dictum de Kenilworth—Dr. Harwood	<a href="#">57</a>
REPLIES:—	

Names of Places, by J. J. A. Worsaae	58
Cleaning old Oak, by Henry Herbert Hele, &c.	58
Burial in an Erect Posture, by Cuthbert Bede, B.A.	59
Lawyers' Bags	59
PHOTOGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE:—New Photographic Process	60
REPLIES TO MINOR QUERIES:—The Ring Finger—The Order of St. John of Jerusalem—Calvin's Correspondence—Old Booty's Case—Chatterton—House-marks, &c.—Bibliography—Parochial Libraries—Faithful Teate—Lack-a-daisy—Bacon—Angel-beast: Cleek: Longtriloo—Hans Krauwinckel—Revolving Toy—Rub-a-dub—Muffs worn by Gentlemen—Detached Church Towers—Christian Names—Hogarth's Pictures—Old Fogie—Clem—Kissing Hands—Uniform of the Foot Guards—Book Inscriptions—Humbug—Sir Isaac Newton and Voltaire on Railway Travelling—Engine-à-verge—"Populus vult decipi," &c.—Sir John Vanbrugh—Erroneous Forms of Speech—Devonianisms	61
MISCELLANEOUS:—	
Books and Odd Volumes wanted	65
Notices to Correspondents	66
Advertisements	66

## Notes.

### DERIVATION OF THE WORD "ISLAND."

Lexicographers from time to time have handed down to us, and proposed for our choice, two derivations of our English word *Island*; and, that one of these two is correct, has, I believe, never yet been called in question. The first which they offer, and that most usually accepted as the true one, is the A.-S. *Ealand, Ealond, Igländ*; Belg. *Eylandt*: the first syllable of which, they inform us, is *ea*, Low Germ. *ae*, water, *i.e.* water-land, or land surrounded by water. If this etymon be deemed unsatisfactory, they offer the following: from the Fr. *isle*, It. *isola*, Lat. *insula*, the word *island*, they say, is easily deflected.

At the risk of being thought presumptuous, I do not hesitate to say, that both these alternatives are manifestly erroneous; and, for the following reason, I propose a third source, which seems to carry conviction with it: first, from analogy; and secondly, from the usage of the language from which our English word is undoubtedly derived, the Anglo-Saxon.

First, from analogy. Let us only consider how frequently names are given to parts of our hills, shores, rivers, &c., from their supposed resemblance to parts of the human body. Thus, for instance, we have a *head* land, a *neck* of land, a *tongue* of land, a *nose* of land (as in Ness, in Orfordness, Dungeness, and, on the opposite coast, Grinez); also a *mouth* of a river or harbour, a *brow* of a hill, *back* or *chine* of a hill, *foot* of a hill; an *arm* of the sea, *sinus* or bosom of the sea. With these examples, and many more like them, before us, why should we ignore an *eye* of land as unlikely to be the original of our word *island*? The correspondence between the two is exact. How frequently is the term *eye* applied to any small spot standing by itself, and peering out as it were, in fact an *insulated* spot: thus we have the *eye* of an apple, the *eye* or centre of a target, the *eye* of a stream (*i.e.* where the stream collects into a point—a point well known to salmon fishers), and very many other instances. What more natural term, then, to apply to a spot of land standing alone in the midst of an expanse of water than an *eye* of land?

In confirmation of this view, let us look to the original language; there we find the compounds of *eag, ea, ægh*, the eye, of very frequent occurrence: all of them showing that this compound *ea-land* is not only legitimate, but extremely probable. Thus we find, *eag-æple*, the pupil of the eye; *eag-dura*, a window-light, eye-door; *eag ece*, pain in the eye; *eah-hringas*, the orbits of the eyes. In the last instance, the *g* is dropped; and it is certain that *eag* was pronounced nearly as eye now is. From all this, is it too much to conclude that *ea-land* is the same as *eye-land*? But farther, *Ig* (A.-S.) sometimes stands by itself for an island, as also do *Igländ* and *Igoth*, and *Ii* was the old name of Iona. Now I cannot find that there ever was the slightest connexion between the A.-S. *Ig* and *water*; nor do I believe that such an idea would ever have been started, but to support the old derivation of the word; I have never seen a genuine instance of such connexion brought forward. Then the word *Ig*, if it be supposed to mean an *eye*, as I contend, may very well stand by itself for *island*; but, if *water* be expressed by it, I cannot understand how it can serve to import *land*.

If any farther confirmation be wanted, we have it in the diminutive *eyot*, of which *ait, aight, eight* are corruptions.

H. C. K.

— Rectory, Hereford.

### WEATHER RULES.

Thomas Passenger, who dwelt at the Three Bibles and Star, on London Bridge, was very celebrated during the latter part of the seventeenth century for publishing popular histories and

chap-books. His shop seems to have been the principal place of resort for the hawkers who then supplied the provinces with literature. Many of the works which issued from his press are now very rare: one of the most curious, and, at the same time, the rarest, is *The Shepherd's Kalendar: or, the Citizen's and Country Man's Daily Companion*, &c. The contents of this book are of a very singular nature, it being a kind of epitome of the facts it was then thought necessary for a countryman to be acquainted with. A considerable portion of the work is occupied by remarks on the weather, and on lucky and unlucky days: if I were to extract all on those subjects, this communication would extend to an unreasonable length.

We are informed, under the head "Observations on Remarkable Days, to know how the whole Year will succeed in Weather, Plenty," &c., that—

"If the sun shine clear and bright on Christmas-day, it promiseth a peaceable year from clamours and strife, and foretells much plenty to ensue; but if the wind blow stormy towards sunset, it betokeneth sickness in the spring and autumn quarters."

"If January 25 (being St. Paul's day) be fair, it promises a happy year; but if cloudy, windy, or rainy, otherwise: hear in this case what an ancient judicious astrologer writes:

'If St. Paul be fair and clear,  
It promises then a happy year;  
But if it chance to snow or rain,  
Then will be dear all sorts of grain:  
Or if the wind do blow aloft,  
Great stirs will vex the world full oft;  
And if dark clouds do muff the sky,  
Then foul and cattle oft will die.'

"Mists or hoar frosts on the tenth of March betokens (*sic*) a plentiful year, but not without some diseases."

"If, in the fall of the leaf in October, many of them wither on the bows, and hang there, it betokens a frosty winter and much snow."

Under "The Signs of Rain in Creatures" we have the following:

"When the hern or bitron flies low, the air is gross, and thickening into showers."

"The froggs much croaking in ditches and pools, &c., in the evening, foretells rain in little time to follow: also, the sweating of stone pillars or tombs denotes rain."

"The often doping or diving of water fowl foreshows rain is at hand."

"The peacock's much crying denotes rain."

There is a list given of Lucky Days, which contains all the red letter saints' days of the Reformed English kalendar. We are also informed that there are other days in each month which "are successful enough." Thus—

"In January there are three, viz. 16. 18. 26.  
In February there are four, viz. 10. 19. 27. 28.  
In March there are two, viz. 14. 18.  
In April there are three, viz. 13. 22. 27.  
In May there are five, viz. 3. 5. 7. 11. 19.  
In June there are four, viz. 10. 17. 20. 27.  
In July there are six, viz. 1. 13. 19. 21. 27. 30.  
In August there are three, viz. 3. 7. 9.  
In September there are five, viz. 4. 8. 11. 15. 19.  
In October there are three, viz. 1. 8. 13.  
In November there are four, viz. 3. 9. 11. 15.  
In December there are three, viz. 9. 13. 17."

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Bottesford, Messingham, Kirton-in-Lindsey.

---

## ON THE MODERN PRACTICE OF ASSUMING ARMS.

"If any person be advanced into an office or dignity of publique administration, be it eyther ecclesiasticall, martiall, or ciuill: so that the same office comprehendeth in it *dignitatem vel dignitatis titulum*, either dignitie or (at the least) a title of dignitie: the Heralde must not refuse to devise to such a publique person, upon his instant request and willingnes to beare the same without reproche, a coate of armes: and thenceforth to matriculate him, with his intermarriages, and issues descending, in the register of the Gentle and Noble."

Thus wrote Sir John Ferne in *The Blazon of Gentry*, printed in the year 1586. So also Coates, in his additions to Gwillim, writing in 1724, says:

"For though arms, in their first acceptation, were (as is shewed) taken up at any gentleman's pleasure, yet hath that liberty for many ages been deny'd, and they, by regal authority, made the rewards and ensigns of merit, &c., the gracious favours of princes; no one being, by the law of gentility in England, allowed the bearing thereof, but those that either have them by descent, or grant, or purchase from the body or badge of any prisoner they in open and lawful war had taken."

He proceeds to adduce various authorities on this subject, for which I would refer to the Introduction to the last edition of Gwillim's *Heraldry*, p. 16. &c.

Porny defines *assumptive arms* to be—

"Such as are taken up by the caprice or fancy of *upstarts*, who, being advanced to a degree of fortune, assume them without having deserved them by any glorious action. This, indeed (he adds), is *great abuse of heraldry*; but yet so common, and so much tolerated, almost everywhere, that little or no notice is taken of it."

This was written in 1765. Archdeacon Nares, in his very amusing *Heraldic Anomalies*, printed in 1823, says:

"At present, *similarity of name* is quite enough to lead any man to conclude himself to be a branch of some very ancient or noble stock, and, if occasion arise, to assume the arms appropriate to such families, without any appeal to the Heralds' office; nor would any *Alderman Gathergrease*, living in affluence, be without such marks and symbols on his plate, seals, carriages, &c., with no higher authority, perhaps, than his own fancy and conceit."

It must be confessed that the middle of the nineteenth century offers the most ample facilities for the would-be aristocrats of the age, and *that* without troubling Sir Charles Young or the College of Arms; witness the following advertisement cut from a newspaper of the day:—

"THE FAMILY LIVERY.—Arms and Crests correctly ascertained, and in any case a steel die expressly cut for the buttons, free of cost," &c.

There can, indeed, be no doubt that this foolish practice of assuming arms without right has of late years grown to an absurd height; and I fear the assumption is by no means confined to persons who have risen by trade, or by some lucky speculation in railways &c.; even those who have been "*advanced into an office or dignity of publique administration*" have but seldom made their "*instant request*" to the heralds "*to devise a coate of armes to be borne by them without reproch.*"

The episcopal bench, in particular, are very generally faulty in this respect, and, for the greater part, content themselves (if not by birth entitled to bear arms) by assuming the coat of some old-established family of the same, or *nearly the same*, name. In the case of temporal peerages, which are not seldom, thanks to the ancient constitution of England, renovated from the middle and lower classes, the practice is more in accordance with the precepts of *The Blazon of Gentry*; but I believe there is at least *one instance*, that of a lawyer of the greatest eminence, who was last year advanced to a peerage, and to the highest rank in his profession, who has assumed both arms and supporters without the fiat of the College of Arms. The "*novi homines*" of a former age set a better example to those of the present day, and were not ashamed to go honestly to the proper office and take out their patent of arms, thus "*founding a family*" who have a *right* to the ensigns of honour which they assume.

SPES.

---

## MORLEE AND LOVEL.

The following document, in connexion with the trial between Morlee and Lovell, in the Court of Chivalry, will probably interest your heraldic readers.

L. B. LARKING.

Ceste indentur tesmoyné q' mos<sup>r</sup> Joh̄n de Cobeh̄m s<sup>r</sup> de Cobeh̄m ad baille p̄ assent de les sires de Morlee et Louel dys lib' de bone moneye amest' Joh̄n Barnet, cest assau' cent south p<sup>r</sup> le un p̄tye et cent south p<sup>r</sup> lautre p̄tye acause q' mesme le dit mestre Joh̄n et mest' Willm̄ Dawode et mest' Willm̄ Sondeye serrount assessours sur la matire pendaunt p̄entre les deux syngn' susdite p<sup>r</sup> leur armes en le Court de Chivalerie. En tesmoynance de quel payment a ycestes endentur lez p̄tyes susditez entrechaungeablement out mys leurs sceals.

Don a Loundres le xx iu<sup>f</sup> de Feu'er lan du rengne le Roy Richard secoude quinzisme.

[In dorso.]



In *King Richard II.*, Act III. Sc. 3., the following use of the words *lawful* and *awful* occurs:

"*K. Rich.* We are amazed; and thus long have we stood  
To watch the fearful bending of thy knee,  
  [*To Northumberland.*  
Because we thought ourself thy lawful king;  
And if we be, how dare thy joints forget  
To pay their awful duty to our presence?"

The meaning in this case is no doubt clear enough, and the words "awful duty" may be the right ones; but had they stood *lawful duty* in any old copy, he should have been a bold man who would have proposed to substitute *awful* for *lawful*.

*Second Part of King Henry IV.*, Act IV. Sc. 1.—

"*Arch.* To us, and to our purposes, confin'd:  
We come within our *awful* banks again,  
And knit our powers to the arm of peace."

The use of the word "awful" in this passage may be right, but, as in the preceding case, I think, had *lawful banks* stood in any old printed copy, or had it even been found in MR. COLLIER'S volume, the fitness would have been acknowledged.

Shakspeare used the word "lawful" in many instances where, no doubt, it may with reason, strong as any given here, be changed to *awful*. In the historical plays, *lawful* king, *lawful* progeny, *lawful* heir, *lawful* magistrate, *lawful* earth, *lawful* sword, &c., may be found. These suggestions, like the pinch of sand thrown on the old woman's cow, if they do no good, will, I trust, do no harm.

ROBERT RAWLINSON.

*Shakspeare.*—A German writer, Professor Hilgers, of Aix-la-Chapelle, published in 1852 a pamphlet, in which he endeavoured to prove that many passages in Shakspeare, which were originally written in verse, have been "degraded" into prose, and quotes several passages from the plays in support of his thesis. Professor Hilgers says that emendation of the text, by means of such a mode of correction as would restore the corrupted verses to their original form, has hitherto been almost entirely neglected by commentators, or else employed by them with very little ability and success. I have not seen the Professor's Treatise, and only write from a short notice which I have just perused of it in a German review; but, if what Professor H. states be correct, the subject appears to deserve more particular attention from the writers in the "N. & Q.," who have devoted their ingenuity and research to the illustration of Shakspeare. In the hope of attracting them to "fresh fields and pastures new," in which to recreate themselves, and to instruct and delight the world-wide readers of the great dramatist, I venture to solicit attention to Professor Hilger's pamphlet and its subject. In this I only echo the German reviewer's language, who most highly praises the Professor's acuteness, and the value of his strictures, and promises to return to them at greater length in a future number of the periodical in which he writes.

JOHN MACRAY.

Oxford.

---

### UNPUBLISHED LETTER.

I have thought that the following old letter, from a retired lawyer of the seventeenth century to his future son-in-law, might not be altogether uninteresting to your readers, as referring to the value of land and money at the period when it was written.

C. W. B.

July y<sup>e</sup> 16<sup>th</sup>, (16)95.

S<sup>r</sup>,

Since you are pleased to demand my opinion concerning your intended purchase, I shall give you it as well as I can upon so short a warning. You say, if lett, you suppose it was worth a 130*l.* per annū. I cannot tell by your letter whether the mills, lett at 20*l.* per annū, are a part of y<sup>e</sup> 130*l.*: if it be, I think 2600*l.* a great price, being much above twenty years' purchase, considering the lord's rent. But if they are not included in that sum, 'tis a good twenty years' purchase. Now you must consider what returne this will make for your money. I am sure, as times goe, not three per cent; and money makes full five, and very seldom, if ever, pays taxes. I believe it may be very convenient for you, and it is very advantageous to be entire; but if you should contract a debt to buy this estate you will be very uneasy, and, if you marry, the first setting out will be expensive, and it will be ill taking up money to defray necessary charges. I conceive the land is in hand, and not lett; so that, if you have not a tenant, you must be at the expence of stocking, w<sup>ch</sup> will sett very hard upon you. And you know, w<sup>n</sup> your sister marrys, there is a 1000 pounds more to be provided. Pray putt all these things together, and propose some way of solving all these difficultys; and, if you can, I should be glad to have it annexed to your estate, and settled upon the heirs male of your body. Upon w<sup>ch</sup>

consideration I shall be more inclined to farther your desires in a reasonable manner.

Pray, w<sup>n</sup> you hear any more of that coūselor's amours send me word, but lett me advise you never to say anything of him or his estate that may come to the lady's ears. I hope my Lady Morton will not tell M<sup>rs</sup> Tregonell any more than what all the world should know. I heard the K<sup>t</sup> had bid adieu to the Woodland Lady. I am very glad of it, for I wish him better ffortune. I writt lately to S<sup>r</sup> John, who honoured me with a letter. As for public news, you have heard, I suppose, of our burning St. Malos and Grandvile; and that wee have left a great many of our men before Namur, but they continue the siege vigorously. They say the ffrench are about to sett downe before Dixmude, to bring us of by revultion. Pray p<sup>r</sup>sent mine and my daughter's service to your sister, and believe me to be, S<sup>r</sup>, your affectionate kinsman and servant

J. POTENGER.

Remember, at this time there is a great deal of land to be sold, but few purchasers. I have spooke to S<sup>r</sup> Miles Cooke, who promises to lett me have your settlement to peruse, and to end matters fairly. Since I writt my letter 'tis reported ... is surrendered or taken.

These ffor Richard Binghā, Esq., at  
Bingham's Malcombe, to be left at  
the post-house in St. Andrew's,  
Milborne, Dorsett.

---

## Minor Notes.

*Lines on the Institution of the Order of the Garter.*—I send you the following, which may be worth a corner in "N. & Q." The only account I can give of them is that I found them in MS. among other poetical extracts, without date or author's name:—

"When Salisbury's famed Countess was dancing with glee,  
Her stocking's security fell from her knee.  
Allusions and hints, sneers and whispers went round;  
The trifle was scouted, and left on the ground.  
When Edward the Brave, with true soldier-like spirit,  
Cried, 'The garter is mine; 'tis the order of merit;  
The first knight in my court shall be happy to wear,  
Proud distinction! the garter that fell from the fair:  
While in letters of gold—'tis your monarch's high will—  
Shall there be inscribed, "Ill to him that thinks ill.""

TEE BEE.

{54}

*Old Ship.*—It may be of interest to some of your readers to learn that the ship which conveyed General Wolfe on his expedition to Quebec is still afloat under the name of the "William and Ann."

She was built in 1759 for a bomb-ketch, and was in dock in the Thames a few days since, sound and likely to endure for many years yet: she is mostly now engaged in the Honduras and African timber trades, which is in itself a proof of her great strength.

A. O. H.

Blackheath.

*The Letter "h" in "humble."*—I was always taught in my childhood to sink the *h* in this word, and was confirmed in this habit by the usage of all the well-educated people that I met in those days, as also by the authority of every pronouncing dictionary in the English language: and to this day hear many people quite as well educated, and of as high station in all but literary society, as Mr. Dickens, use the same pronunciation; but this eminent writer has thought fit of late to proscribe this practice as far as in him lies, by making it the Shibboleth of two of the meanest and vilest characters in his works. I should like to know whether the aspiration of this letter is due to Mr. D.'s London birth and residence, or whether it has become of late the general usage of good society. If the latter, it is clear that a new edition of *Walker* is required for the benefit of such as have no wish to be confounded with the "Heeps."

Your late Numbers have given some curious instances of Cockney and other rhymes. I am sorry to see that the offensive *r* not only appears to be gaining ground in poetry, but also in the mouths of many whose station and education might have been supposed to preserve them from this vulgarity. If the masters of our great schools took as much pains with their pupils' pronunciation of English, as with that of Latin and Greek, we should hear less of this.

J. S. WARDEN.

*"The Angels' Whisper."*—The admirers of that popular song will be surprised to find that there prevails in India a tradition very similar to the one on which that song is founded.

The other day our Hindoo nurse was watching our baby asleep, and noticing that it frequently smiled, said, "God is talking to it!" The tradition, as elicited from this woman, seems to be here, that when a child smiles in its sleep, God is saying something pleasing to it; but when it cries, He is talking to it of sorrow.

J. C. B.

Punjab.

*Pronunciation of Coke* (Vol. vii., p. 586.).—Probably the under-mentioned particulars may tend to elucidate the Query discussed in your paper touching the pronunciation of Chief Justice Coke's surname in his Lordship's time.

In numerous original family "Coke documents" in my possession, amongst which are a most spirited and highly interesting letter written by the celebrated Lady Elizabeth Hatton<sup>[1]</sup>, Sir Edward Coke's widow, quite in character with her ladyship, shortly after her husband's death; and likewise several letters written by his children and grandchildren; Sir Edward's surname is invariably spelt Coke, whilst in other his family documents<sup>[2]</sup> and public precepts I possess, the latter of which came under the eye of Lords Keepers Coventry and Littleton, Sir Edward's name is, in nine cases out of ten in five hundred instances, spelt *Cooke* and *Cook*; thus, I submit, raising an almost irresistible presumption that, however the Chief Justice's surname was written, it was pronounced *Cook* and not *Coke*.

T. W. JONES.

Nantwich.

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

Her surname is so written.

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

Some of them of so early a date as the year 1600, when Sir Edward was Attorney-General to Queen Elizabeth.

*The Advice supposed to have been given to Julius III.*—The *Consilium*, sometimes and inadvertently called a *Council*, addressed to Julius III., Pope of Rome, by certain prelates, has just been once more quoted, for the fiftieth time, perhaps, within the present generation, as a genuine document, and as proceeding from adherents of the Church of Rome. This re-quotation appears in an otherwise useful little volume of the Religious Tract Society, entitled *The Bible in many Tongues*, p. 96.; and it may tend to check the use made of the supposed Advice or Council to state, what a perusal either of the original in Brown's *Fasciculus Rerum Expetend. et Fugiend.*, or of a translation in Gibson's *Preservative* (vol. i. pp. 183. 191., ed. 1848), will soon make evident, that the document in question is a piece of banter, and must be attributed to the pen of P. P. Vergerio, in whose *Works* it is in fact included, in the single volume published Tubing. 1563, fol. 94—104.

So frequently has this supposed Advice been cited as a *serious* affair, that the pages of "N. & Q." may be well employed in endeavouring to stop the somewhat perverse use of a friendly weapon.

Novus.

---

## Queries.

### BISHOP GARDINER "DE VERA OBEDIENTIA."

It is probable that others of your readers besides myself have had good reason to complain that Dr. Maitland has cruelly raised the price of this little book to a bibliomaniacal height, by his inimitable description of its curious contents and history. (*Essays on Subjects connected with the Reformation*, xvii. xviii. xix.)

{55}

Some of the things which seem to be indubitable respecting the original work are these:—1. That it was first printed in 1535. 2. That, consequently, Bishop Burnet (*Hist. of Ref.*, Part I. b. iii. p. 166.: Dublin, 1730) was mistaken in representing it as having been written in reply to Cardinal Pole. 3. That there *was* an octavo edition published at Strasburg in 1536, and that Goldastus followed it. 4. That there was an additional reprint of the tract at London in 1603. (Schelhornii, *Amœn. Hist. Eccles.*, tom. i. pp. 15. 849.) But I am anxious to make three inquiries relative to this really important document and its fictitious preface.

1. The Roane volume, certainly the earliest in English, professes to have been printed by "Michal Wood" in 1553. Can we not determine the place of its origin by the recollection of the fact, that Bishop Bale's *Mysterye of Iniquyte, or Confutation of Ponce Pantolabus*, was printed at Geneva by "Mychael Woode" in 1545?

2. With regard to the typographical achievements of the Brocards, is it not rather an *apropos* circumstance, that "Bilius Balæus," as Fuller calls him, was the author of a *Historia Divi Brocardi?* (Ware's *Works*, ii. 325.)



3. May not Bale (or *Baal*, according to Pits) be suspected to have been the composer of the Bonnerian Preface? He might have reckoned it among the many *Facetias et Jocos* which he declares that he had put forth. It is observable that, while the writer of this Preface designates Bishop Gardiner as the "common cutthroat of Englande," the same title is bestowed upon Bonner in the Foxian Letter addressed to him by "an unknown person" (Strype's *Memor.* iii., Catal. p. 161.: London, 1721), and which, from internal evidence taken from the part relating to Philpot, must be referred to the year 1555. The style of these performances is similar; and let "gaie Gardiner, blow-bole Boner, trusti Tonstal, and slow-bellie Samson" of the Preface be compared with "glorious Gardiner, blow-bolle Bonner, tottering Tunstal, wagtaile Weston, and carted Chicken." (Bale's *Declaration of Bonner's Articles*, fol. 90. b., London, 1561.)

R. G.

---

## Minor Queries.

*Lord Byron.*—What relation to the poet was the Lord Byron mentioned in the *Apology for the Life of George Ann Bellamy*?

UNEDA.

Philadelphia.

*Curious Custom of ringing Bells for the Dead.*—In Marshfield, Massachusetts, it has been customary for a very long period to ring the bell of the parish church most violently for eight or ten minutes, whenever a death occurs in the village; then to strike it slowly three times three, which makes known to the inhabitants that a man or boy has expired, and finally to toll it the number of times that the deceased had numbered years of existence.

The first settlers of Marshfield having been Englishmen, may I ask if this custom ever did, or does now, exist in the mother country?

W. W.

Malta.

*Unpublished Essay by Lamb.*—Coleridge is represented in his *Table Talk* (p. 253. ed. 1836), to have said that "Charles Lamb wrote an essay on a man, who had lived in past time." The editor in a note tells us he knows "not when or where." I do not find it in the edition of his works published in 1846, nor have I been able to discover it in any of the journals, to which he contributed, that have fallen in my way. Have any of your correspondents met with it?

R. W. ELLIOTT.

*Peculiar Ornament in Crosthwaite Church.*—On lately visiting Crosthwaite Church, Cumberland, I was exceedingly struck with the great peculiarity of a carving, pointed out to me by the sexton, on the left jambs of all the windows in the north and south aisles, both inside and out. It is in the form of a circle with eight radiations, and always occurs about half-way between the shoulder of the arch and the sill. During the late restoration of the church, it has been covered with plaster in every case in the interior, save one in the north aisle, which is left very distinct. It does not appear on any of the windows at the east end or in the tower. I noticed a similar figure over the stone door-way of the old inn at Threlkeld, with the letters C G inscribed on one side, and the date 1688 on the other. The sexton said, he had never been able to obtain any intelligence as to its symbolical meaning or history, although he had inquired of nearly every one who had been to see the church. Can any of your correspondents throw a light upon the subject?

R. W. ELLIOTT.

*Cromwell's Portrait.*—In the *Annual Register*, 1773, "Characters," p. 77.; in Hughes's *Letters*, ii. 308.; in *Gent. Mag.*, xxxv. 357.; and in Noble's *House of Cromwell*, i. 307., is a statement, originally made by Mr. Say, of Lowestoft, in his account of Mrs. Bridget Bendish, importing that the best picture of Oliver which the writer had ever seen, was at Rosehall (Beccles), in the possession of Sir Robert Rich. Where is this portrait? Has it ever been engraved?

S. W. RIX.

Beccles.

*Governor Brooks*, about a century since, was governor of one of the West India Islands. I have heard Cuba named as his government; and it might have been that, the short time Cuba was in the possession of the English, he was governor of it; but I am uncertain. If any correspondent, versed in West Indian affairs, can give me any particulars of the family and antecedents of the above, or any reference to his services (for I suppose him to have been a military man), it will great oblige

TEE BEE.

*Old Books.*—I notice some of your correspondents, having fancied that they have picked up at some old book-stall an invaluable treasure, are coolly told by others more learned, "It would be a bad exchange for a shilling;" and, again, "If it cost three shillings and sixpence, the purchaser was most unfortunate."

May I ask the value of the following? They came into possession of my family about thirty years ago:

"Epitome Thesauri antiquitatum hoc est Imp. Rom. orientalium et occidentalium Iconum ex antiquis numismatibus quam fidelissime delineatum.

"Ex Musæo Jacobi de Strada Mantuani Antiquatum.

"Lugduni, apud Jacobum de Strada et Thomam Guercinum, MDLIII. (1553). Cum Privilegio Regio."

Handsomely got up; gilt edges, pp. 339. Also,

"Sommario delle vite de gl'Imperatore Romani da C. Giolio Cesare sino a Ferdinando II., con le loro effigie Causte dalle Medaglie: In Roma apresso, Lodovico Grignani, MDCXXXVII, pp. 80."

BRISTOLIENSIS.

*The Privileges of the See of Canterbury.*—I find preserved by William of Malmsbury, in his *Chronicle*, book iii., the following letter from Pope Boniface to Justus, Archbishop of Canterbury, respecting the privileges of his see:

"Far be it from every Christian, that anything concerning the city of Canterbury be diminished or changed, in present or *future times*, which was appointed by our predecessor Pope Gregory, *however human circumstances may be changed*: but more especially by the authority of St. Peter, the chief of the Apostles, we command and ordain, that the city of Canterbury *shall ever hereafter be esteemed the Metropolitan See* of all Britain; and we decree and appoint *immutably*, that all the provinces of the kingdom of England shall be subject to the Metropolitan Church of the aforesaid See. And if any one attempt to injure this church, which is more especially under the power and protection of the Holy Roman Church, or to lessen the jurisdiction conceded to it, may God expunge him from the book of life; and let him know that he is bound by the sentence of a curse."

How can the expressions I have Italicised be reconciled with the creation of the Archiepiscopal See of Westminster?

W. FRASER.

Tor-Mohun.

*Heraldic Colour pertaining to Ireland.*—There occurs in the *Dublin University Magazine* for October, 1852, an article entitled "A Night in the Fine Arts' Court of our National Exhibition," and at the conclusion a "Note," in which I find the following remarks:—

"This last (the figure of Erin), as described, is purely ideal, but legitimately brought in, as Hogan's figure of 'Hibernia' occupied a position in the Fine Arts' Court, and suggested it. It may be as well to add that Erin is described as wearing a *blue* mantle, as blue, not green, is the heraldic colour pertaining to Ireland now."

May I inquire at what time, and under what circumstances, blue was substituted for the old favourite green?

HENRY H. BREEN.

St. Lucia.

*Descendants of Judas Iscariot.*—In Southey's *Omniana* is the following:

"It was believed in Pier della Valle's time that the descendants of Judas still existed at Corfu, though the persons who suffered this imputation stoutly denied the truth of the genealogy."

Is anything farther to be met with on this curious subject?

G. CREED.

*Parish Clerks and Politics.*—In *Twenty-six Psalms of Thanksgiving and Praise, Love and Glory, for the use of a Parish Church* (Exon., And. Brice, 1725), the rector (who compiled it), among other reasons for omitting all the *imprecatory* Psalms, says,—

"Lest a parish clerk, or any other, should be whetting his *spleen*, or obliging his *spite*, when he should be entertaining his devotion."

That such practices were indulged in, we have the farther evidence of Bramston the satirist:

"Not long since *parish clerks*, with saucy airs,  
Apply'd *King David's Psalms* to *state-affairs*."<sup>[3]</sup>

Can any readers of "N. & Q." point out examples of such misapplication?

J. O.

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

*The Art of Politicks, in imitation of Horace*, 1729, with a hybrid portrait of Heidegger, the

*arbit. elegant.* of his day.

"*Virgin Wife and widowed Maid.*"—Whence come the words "Virgin wife and widow'd maid," quoted, apparently, by Liddell and Scott in their Greek Lexicon, s.v. ἀπάρθενος, as a rendering or illustration of Hec. 610.?

"Νύμφην τ' ἄνυμφον, πάρθενον τ' ἀπάρθενον."

ANON.

"*Cutting off the little heads of light.*"—Perhaps you or one of your correspondents would help me to the whereabouts of some thoughtful lines which I recently came across, in a volume which I accidentally took up, but the name of which has completely skipped my memory.

{57}

The lines referred to typified Tyranny under the form of the man who puts out the gas-lights at dawn: "Cutting off the little heads of light which lit the world." I am not sure of the rhythm, and so have put the lines like prose; but they wind up with a fine analogy of the sun in all its glory bursting on the earth, and putting the proceedings of the light extinguisher utterly to nought.

A. B. R.

*Medal of Sir Robert Walpole.*—On a brass medal, without date, rather larger than half a crown, are these effigies.

On one side the devil, horned and tailed proper, with a fork in his right hand, and marching with a very triumphant step, is conducting a courtier in full dress (no doubt meant for Walpole), by a rope round his neck, into the open jaws of a monster, which represent the entrance to the place of punishment. Out of the devil's mouth issues a label with the words, "Make room for Sir Robert." Underneath, "No Excise."

On the reverse are the figures of two naval officers, with the legend, "The British Glory revived by Admiral Vernon and Commodore Brown." This refers of course to the taking of Porto Bello in November, 1739.

Is this piece one of rarity and value?

J.

*La Fête des Chaudrons.*—In the exhibition of pictures in the British Institution is one (No. 17.) by Teniers, entitled "La Fête des Chaudrons." In what publication can the description of this fête, or fair, be found?

C. I. R.

*Who first thought of Table-turning?*—Whilst the people are amusing themselves, and the learned are puzzling themselves, on the subject of table-turning, would you have any objection to answer the following Query?

Who first thought of table-turning? and whence has it suddenly risen to celebrity?

J. G. T.

Hagley.

*College Guide.*—Will some of your correspondents kindly inform a father, who is looking forward to his boys going to college, in what work he will find the fullest particulars respecting scholarships and exhibitions at the different colleges in both universities? Querist is in possession of Gilbert's *Liber Scholasticus* (1843), the *Family Almanack* for 1852, and, of course, the *University Calendars*.

S. S. S.

---

## Minor Queries with Answers.

*Done Pedigree.*—A very old MS. pedigree of the family of Done of Utkington, in the county before me, connects with that family no less than twenty-three Cheshire families of distinction, viz. Cholmondeley, Egerton, Wilbraham, Booth, Arden, Leicester, and seventeen others. Now, as it appears by your note on the communication of a correspondent (Vol. vi., p. 273.), that there exists a pedigree of the family of Done, of Utkington, in the British Museum, Additional MS. No. 5836. pp. 180. and 186., perhaps you will be good enough to say whether that pedigree discloses the extensive Cheshire family connexion with the Done family above noticed.

T. W. JONES.

Nantwich.

[The following families connected with Done of Utkington occur in the pedigree (Add. MS. 5836. p. 186.) "Richard de Kingsley, A.D. 1233; Venables, Swinerton, Peter de Thornton, Lord Audley, Dutton, Aston, Gerrard, Wilbraham, Manwaring, Eliz. Trafford, widow of Geo. Booth of Dunham, Ralph Legh of High Legh, Davenport Thomas Stanley de Alderley, Thomas Wagstaff of Tachbroke, and Devereux Knightley of Fawsley." This pedigree was copied by Cole from an old MS. book of pedigrees formerly belonging to Sir John Crew. See also Ormerod's *Cheshire*, vol. ii. p. 133., for a pedigree of Done of Utkington, Flax-Yards, and Duddon, compiled from inquisitions *post mortem*, the

*Scotch Newspapers, &c.*—What are the earliest publications of Scotland giving an account of the current events of that kingdom?

T. F.

[*The Edinburgh Gazette, or Scotch Postman*, printed by Robert Brown on Tuesdays and Thursdays, appears to have been the earliest gazette. The first Number was published in March, 1715. This was followed by *The Edinburgh Evening Courant*, published on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays. No. 1. appeared on the 15th December, 1718, and has existed to the present time. There was another paper issued on May 8, 1692, called *The Scotch Mercury*, giving a true account of the daily proceedings and most remarkable public occurrences in Scotland; but this seems to have been printed in London for R. Baldwin. The earliest *Almanack* published in Scotland was in 1677, by Mr. Forbes of Aberdeen, under the title of *A New Prognostication, calculated for North Britain*, and which was continued until the year 1700.]

*Dictum de Kenilworth.*—Said to have passed anno 1266. What was the nature of it?

ABREDONENSIS.

[It is a declaration of the parliament of Henry III., containing the terms on which the king was to grant a general pardon to the malcontents of Ely, namely, that all who took arms against the king should pay him the value of their lands, some for five years, others for three and for one. A copy of it is in the Cottonian Library, Claudius, D. ii., 119. b., and in Tyrrel's *Hist. of England*, p. 1064.]

*Dr. Harwood.*—Can you tell me in what year the Rev. Dr. Harwood of Lichfield, author of a History of that city, and other works, died? I believe it was about 1849; but I have not been able to ascertain the exact date.

A. Z.

[Dr. Harwood died 23rd December, 1842, aged 75. For a biographical notice of him, see *Gent. Mag.* for February, 1843, p. 202.]

---

## Replies.

### NAMES OF PLACES.

(Vol. vii., p. 536.)

I have been travelling so much about in the country since I left England, that I have not always the opportunity of seeing your "N. & Q." until long after the publication of the different Numbers. I have in this way seen some Queries put to me about matters connected with the history of the Danish settlements in England. But as I have had no particular information to give, I have not thought it worth while to write to say that I know nothing of any great consequence.

Just when I left Copenhagen, some days ago, a friend of mine showed me that MR. TAYLOR, of Ormesby in Norfolk, asked some questions regarding the Danish names of places in Norfolk.

In answer to them I beg to state, that all the names terminating in *-by* unquestionably are of Danish origin. MR. TAYLOR is perfectly right in supposing that several of these names of places contain the names of the old Danish conquerors. But I do not think that Ormesby originally has been Gormsby. Gorm certainly is the same as Guthrum; but both of these names are distinctly different from the name "Orme" or "Orm," which, in our old language, signifies a serpent, and also a worm. (The famous ship, on board of which King Olaf Tryggveson was killed in the year 1000, was called "Ormen hin lange," *i.e.* the long serpent.) I have observed that several English families (undoubtedly of old Scandinavian descent) at this day have the family-name "Orm" or "Orme."

Among the other names of places quoted by MR. TAYLOR, Rollesby most probably must be derived from the name "Rollo" or "Rolf;" but I regard the origin of the other names as being much more doubtful. If we had the original forms of these names, it might have been easier to decide upon it. As the names are now, I do not see anything purely Scandinavian in them, except the termination *-by*. It is not at all unlikely that the name Ashby or Askeby might have been called so from "Ash-trees" (Danish "Ask eller Esk"), but I dare not venture into conjectures of this kind.

I should be very happy if I in any other way could be of any service to MR. TAYLOR in his researches about the Danish settlements in East Anglia. His remarks upon the situation of the villages with Danish names are most interesting and instructive. I always sincerely wish that inhabitants of the different old Danish districts in the North and East of England would, in the same way, take up the question about the Danish influence, as I feel fully convinced that very remarkable and important elucidations might be gained to the history of England during a long and hitherto very little known period.

J. J. A. WORSAAE.

## CLEANING OLD OAK.

(Vol. vii., p. 620.; Vol. viii., p. 45.)

Having been so frequently benefited by the instruction, especially photographic, issuing from your most useful periodical, I feel myself almost bound to contribute my mite of information whenever I may chance to have the power of doing so; consequently, should you not get a better method of assisting MR. F. M. MIDDLETON out of his difficulty of softening old paint, as describe in the "N. & Q.," No. 191., I beg to offer him the following, and from experience I can vouch for its certainty of leading him to the desired result.

Some years since, having had occasion to enter a lumber-room of an old building, I was struck with the antiquated appearance of an arm-chair, which had, in days long gone by, been daubed over with a dirty bluish paint. Finding, on inquiry, that its owner set no particular value on it, I met with but little difficulty in inducing him to make an exchange with me for a good mahogany one. Soon after its being brought into my house, one of my domestics discovered that it positively swarmed with a species of lice, issuing from innumerable minute worm-holes and crevices, which of course rendered it in its present state worse than useless. Determined not to be deprived of my prize, I resolved on attempting to rid it of this troublesome pest by washing it over with a strong solution of caustic soda, made by mixing some quick-lime with a very strong solution of the common washing soda (impure carbonate of soda), and pouring off the clear supernatant liquid for use. This proceeding, much to my satisfaction, not only succeeded in entirely getting rid of the vermin, but on my servant's scrubbing the chair with a hard brush and hot soap and water, I found that the caustic soda had formed a kind of soap, by chemically uniting with the oil contained in the old paint, thereby reducing it to such a state of softness, that by a few vigorous applications and soakings of the above-named solution, and subsequent scrubblings, my new favourite was also freed from its ugly time-worn jacket of dirty paint, discovering underneath a beautifully carved and darkly coloured oaken surface.

{59}

After being perfectly dried and saturated with linseed oil, it was frequently well rubbed, and the chair stands to this day, like some of the valuable discoveries made by the alchemists when in search of the Elixir Vitæ, or the Philosopher's Stone, an example of a fortunate and unexpected disclosure made when not directly in search of it. I have since learnt that a fluid possessing the above-named detergent qualities, is to be purchased at some of the oil and colour shops, the formula for its preparation being kept a secret.

HENRY HERBERT HELE.

Ashburton, Devonshire.

P. S.—In making the solution on a caustic alkali, perhaps I should have said that the common carbonate of potass of commerce will do as well as the common carbonate of soda, if not better, from the probability of its making a stronger solution.

The following recipe for taking paint off old oak is from No. 151. of *The Builder*:

"Make a strong solution of American potash (which can be bought at any colour-shop, and resembles burnt brick in appearance); mix this with sawdust into a kind of paste, and spread it all over the paint, which will become softened in a few hours, and is then easily removed by washing with cold water. If, after the wood has dried, it becomes cracked, apply a solution of hot size with a brush, which will bind it well together and make it better for varnishing, as well as destroy the beetle which is often met with in old oak, and is erroneously called the worm."

The following is also from the same Number:

"To make dark oak pale in colour, which is sometimes a desideratum, apply with a brush a little dilute nitric acid judiciously; and to stain light oak dark, use the dregs of black ink and burnt amber mixed. It is better to try these plans on oak of little value at first, as, to make a good job, requires care, practice, and attention."

H. C. K.

F. M. MIDDLETON will find that American potash, soft soap, and warm water, will remove paint from oak. The mixture should be applied with a paint-brush, and allowed to remain on until the paint and it can be removed by washing with warm water and a hard brush.

GETSRN.

---

## BURIAL IN AN ERECT POSTURE.

(Vol. viii., p. 5.)

Your correspondent CHEVERELLS refers to the "tradition" of one of the Harcourt family being buried in an erect posture, and asks, "Is the probability of this being the case supported by any, and what instances?" As this Query has been raised, it may be worth while to mention the following circumstance, as a singular illustration of a remarkable subject; though (as will be seen) the actual burial in an erect posture is here also probably "traditional."

Towards the close of the last century, there lived in Kidderminster an eccentric person of the name of Orton (*not* that Orton, the friend of Doddridge, who passed some time in the town), but "Job Orton," the landlord of the Bell Inn. During his lifetime he erected his tomb in the parish churchyard, with this *memento-mori* inscription graven in large characters on the upper slab:

"Job Orton, a man from Leicestershire;  
And when he's dead, he must lie under here."

This inscription remains unaltered to this day, and may be seen on the right-hand of the broad walk on the north side of the spacious churchyard. His coffin was constructed at the same time; and, until it should be required for other and personal purposes, was used as a *wine-bin*. But, to carry his eccentricity even to the grave, he left strict orders that he should be buried in an *erect posture*: and "tradition" (of course) says that his request was complied with. Your correspondent says that tradition "assigns no reason for the peculiarity" of the Harcourt knight's burial; but tradition has been more explicit in Job Orton's case, whose *reason* (?) for his erect posture in the tomb was, that at the last day he might be able to rise from his grave before his wife, who was buried in the usual horizontal manner! Job Orton appears to have had a peculiar talent for the composition of epitaphs; as, in his more playful moments, he was accustomed to tell his better-half that if he outlived her he should put the following lines on her tombstone:

"Esther Orton—a bitter, sour weed;  
God never lov'd her, nor increas'd her seed."

He seems, however, to have spared her this gratuitous insult. As a farther illustration of the characters of this singular couple, the following anecdote is told. Esther Orton having frequently declared, that she should "never die happy until she had rolled in riches," Job, like a good husband, determined to secure his wife's happiness. Having sold some land for a thousand pounds, he insisted that the money should be paid wholly in guineas. Taking these home in a bag, he locked his wife up in a room; knocked her down, opened his bag of guineas, and raining the golden wealth upon her, rolled his Danae over and over in the coin. "And now, Esther," said Job Orton, "thee mayst die as soon as thee pleases: for thee'st had thy wish, and *roll'd in riches*."

CUTHBERT BEDE, B.A.

---

## LAWYERS' BAGS.

(Vol. vii., p. 557.)

Additional evidence of the fact that lawyers used to carry *green* bags towards the end of the seventeenth century, is to be found in the *Plain Dealer*, a comedy by Wycherley.

{60}

One of the principal characters in the play is the Widow Blackacre, a petulant, litigious woman, always in law, and mother of Jerry Blackacre, "a true raw squire under age and his mother's government, *bred to the law*."

In Act I. Sc. 1., I find the following stage directions:

"Enter Widow Blackacre with a mantle and a *green* bag, and several papers in the other hand. Jerry Blackacre, her son, in a gown, laden with *green* bags, following her."

In Act III. Sc. 1. the widow is called impertinent and ignorant by a lawyer of whom she demands back her fee, on his returning her brief and declining to plead for her. This draws from her the following reply:

"Impertinent again and ignorant to me! Gadsbodikins, you puny upstart in the law to use me so, you *green bag* carrier, you murderer of unfortunate causes," &c.

Farther on, in the same scene, Freeman, a gentleman well educated, but of a broken fortune, a complier with the age, thus admonishes Jerry:

"Come, Squire, let your mother and your trees fall as she pleases, rather than wear this gown and carry *green* bags all thy life, and be pointed at for a tony. But you shall be able to deal with her yet the common way. Thou shalt make false love to some lawyer's daughter, whose father, upon the hopes of thy marrying her, shall lend thee money and law to preserve thy estate and trees."

A. W. S.

Temple.

---

## PHOTOGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

[By the courtesy of our valued cotemporary *The Athenæum*, we are permitted to reprint the following interesting communication, which appeared in that journal on Saturday last.]

"NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS.

"Your insertion of the annexed letter from my brother-in-law, Mr. John Stewart, of Pau, will much oblige me. The utility of this mode of reproduction seems indisputable. In reference to its concluding paragraph, I will only add, that the *publication* of concentrated microscopic editions of works of reference—maps, atlases, logarithmic tables, or the concentration for pocket use of private notes and MSS., &c., &c., and innumerable other similar applications—is brought within the reach of any one who possesses a small achromatic object-glass of an inch or an inch and a half in diameter, and a brass tube, with slides before and behind the lens of a fitting diameter to receive the plate or plates to be operated upon,—central or nearly central rays only being required. The details are too obvious to need mention.—I am, &c.

"J. F. W. HERSCHEL.

"Pau, June 11.

"Dear Herschel.—I sent you some time ago a few small-sized studies of animals from the life, singly and in flocks, upon collodionised glass. The great rapidity of exposition required for such subjects, being but the fraction of a second, together with the very considerable depth and harmony obtained, gave me reason to hope that ere this I should have been able to produce microscopic pictures of animated objects. For the present, I have been interrupted. Meantime, one of my friends here, Mr. Heilmann, following the same pursuit, has lighted on an ingenious method of taking from glass negatives positive impressions of different dimensions, and with all the delicate minuteness which the negative may possess. This discovery is likely, I think, to extend the resources and the application of photography,—and with some modifications, which I will explain, to increase the power of reproduction to an almost unlimited amount. The plan is as follows:—The negative to be reproduced is placed in a slider at one end (*a*) of a camera or other box, constructed to exclude the light throughout. The surface prepared for the reception of the positive—whether albumen, collodion, or paper—is placed in another slider, as usual, at the opposite extremity (*c*) of the box, and intermediately between the two extremities (at *b*) is placed a lens. The negative at *a* is presented to the light of the sky, care being taken that no rays enter the box but those traversing the partly transparent negative. These rays are received and directed by the lens at *b* upon the sensitive surface at *c*, and the impression of the negative is there produced with a rapidity proportioned to the light admitted, and the sensibility of the surface presented. By varying the distances between *a* and *c*, and *c* and *b*, any dimension required may be given to the positive impression. Thus, from a medium-sized negative, I have obtained negatives four times larger than the original, and other impressions reduced thirty times, capable of figuring on a watch-glass, brooch, or ring.

"Undoubtedly one of the most interesting and important advantages gained by this simple arrangement is, the power of varying the dimensions of a picture or portrait. Collodion giving results of almost microscopic minuteness, such negatives bear enlarging considerably without any very perceptible deterioration in that respect. Indeed, as regards portraits, there is a gain instead of a loss; the power of obtaining good and pleasing likenesses appears to me decidedly increased, the facility of subsequent enlargement permitting them to be taken sufficiently small, at a sufficient distance (and therefore with greater rapidity and certainty) to avoid all the focal distortion so much complained of,—while the due enlargement of a portrait taken on glass has the effect, moreover, of depriving it of that hardness of outline so objectionable in a collodion portrait, giving it more artistic effect, and this without quitting the perfect focal point as has been suggested.

"But there are many other advantages obtained by this process. For copying by engraving, &c. the exact dimension required of any picture may at once be given to be copied from.

"A very small photographic apparatus can thus be employed when a large one might be inconvenient or impracticable, the power of reproducing on a larger scale being always in reserve. Independent of this power of varying the size, positives so taken of the *same* dimension as the negative reproduce, as will be readily understood, much more completely the finer and more delicate details of the negatives than positives taken by any other process that I am acquainted with.

"The negative also may be reversed in its position at *a* so as to produce upon glass a positive to be seen either upon or under the glass. And while the rapidity and facility of printing are the same as in the case of positives taken on paper prepared with the iodide of silver, the negatives, those on glass particularly, being so easily injured, are much better preserved, all actual contact with the positive being avoided. For the same reason, by this process positive impressions can be obtained not only upon wet paper, &c., but also upon hard inflexible substances, such as porcelain, ivory, glass, &c.,—and upon this last, the positives being transparent are applicable to the stereoscope, magic lantern, &c.

"By adopting the following arrangement, this process may be used largely to increase the power and speed of reproduction with little loss of effect. From a positive thus obtained, say on collodion, *several hundred* negatives may be produced either on paper or on albumenised glass. If on the latter, and the dimension of the original negative is preserved, the loss in minuteness of detail and harmony is almost imperceptible, and even when considerably enlarged, is so trifling as in the majority of cases to prove no objection in comparison with the advantage gained in size, while in not a few cases, as already stated, the picture actually gains by an augmentation of size.

Thus, by the simultaneous action, if necessary, of some hundreds of negatives, many thousand impressions of the same picture may be produced in the course of a day.

"I cannot but think, therefore, that this simple but ingenious discovery will prove a valuable addition to our stock of photographic manipulatory processes. It happily turns to account and utilises one of the chief excellencies of collodion—that extreme minuteness of detail which from its excess becomes almost a defect at times,—toning it down by increase of size till the harshness is much diminished, and landscapes, always more or less displeasing on collodion from that cause, are rendered somewhat less dry and crude.

"A very little practice will suffice to show the operator the quality of glass negatives—I mean as to vigour and development—best adapted for reproducing positives by this method. He will also find that a great power of correction is obtained, by which overdone parts in the negative can be reduced and others brought up. Indeed, in consequence of this and other advantages, I have little doubt that this process will be very generally adopted in portrait taking.

"Should your old idea of preserving public records in a concentrated form on microscopic negatives ever be adopted, the immediate positive reproduction on an enlarged readable scale, without the possibility of injury to the plate, will be of service.

"I am, &c. "JOHN STEWART."

---

## Replies to Minor Queries.

*The Ring Finger* (Vol. vii., p. 601.).—The Greek Church directs that the ring be put on the right hand (Schmid, *Liturgik*, iii. 352.: Nassau, 1842); and although the direction of the Sarum *Manual* is by no means clear (see Palmer's *Origines Liturgicæ*, ii. 213., ed. 2.), such may have formerly been the practice in England, since Rastell, in his counter-challenge to Bishop Jewel, notes it as novelty of the Reformation,—

"That the man should put the wedding-ring on the fourth finger in the left hand of the woman, and not on the right hand, as hath been many hundreds of years continued."—Heylyn, *Hist. Ref.*, ii. 430. 8vo. ed.

But the practice of the Roman communion in general agrees with that of the Anglican. (Schmid, iii. 350-2.) Martene quotes from an ancient pontifical an order that the bridegroom should place the ring successively on three fingers of the right hand, and then shall leave it on the fourth finger of the left, in order to mark the difference between the marriage ring, the symbol of a love which is mixed with carnal affection, and the episcopal ring, the symbol of entire chastity. (*Mart. de Antiquis Eccl. Ritibus*, ii. 128., ed. Venet. 1783; Schmid, p. 352.)

J. C. R.

*The Order of St. John of Jerusalem* (Vol. vii., pp. 407. 628.).—As my old neighbour R. L. P. dates from the banks of the Lake of Constance, and may possibly not see W. W.'s communication for some time, I in the meanwhile take the liberty of informing W. W. that the order of St. John was restored in England by Queen Mary, and, with other orders revived by her, was again suppressed by the act 1 Eliz. c. 24.

J. C. R.

{62}

*Calvin's Correspondence* (Vol. vii., pp. 501. 621.).—It may be well to mention that all the letters of Calvin which MR. WALTER quotes, are to be found in the old collection of his correspondence; perhaps, however, the latter copies may be fuller or more correct in some parts.

The original French of the lone letter to Protector Somerset is printed by Henry in his *Life of Calvin*; but, like the other documents of that laborious work, it is omitted without notice in the English travestie which bears the name of Dr. Stebbing.

Heylyn's mis-statement as to Calvin and Cranmer is exposed, and the ground of it is pointed out, in the late edition of the *Ecclesia Restaurata*, vol. i. p. 134.

J. C. R.

*Old Booty's Case* (Vol. vii., p. 634.).—A friend, on whose accuracy I can rely, has examined the *London Gazettes* for 1687 and 1688, in the British Museum: they do not contain any report of Booty's case. I thought I had laid Booty's ghost in Vol. iii., p. 170., by showing that the facts of the case were unlikely and the law impossible.

H. B. C.

U. U. Club.

*Chatterton* (Vol. vii., p. 267.).—We are all very curious in Bristol to know what evidence or light J. M. G. of Worcester can bring to bear upon the Rowley Poems from the researches (as he states) of an individual here to prove not only that Chatterton was not their author, but that probably the "Venerable Rowley" himself was.

I had thought in 1853 no one doubted their authorship. There is abundance of proof to show Rowley could not have written them, and that only Chatterton could have done so.



*House-marks, &c.* (Vol. vii., p. 594.).—It is very well known that the sign of the "Swan with two Necks," in London, is a corruption of the private mark of the owner of the swans, viz., two nicks made by cutting the neck feathers close in two spaces. It is also a common custom in Devon to mark all cattle, horses, &c., with the owner's mark when sent out on Exmoor, Dartmoor, and other large uninclosed tracts for summering: thus, Sir Thos. Dyke Acland's mark is an anchor on the near side of each of his large herd of ponies, on Exmoor.

W. COLLYNS.

Harlow.

*Bibliography* (Vol. vii., p. 597.).—The following may assist MARICONDA:

Fischer: Beschreibung einiger Typographischer Seltenheiten nebst Beyträgen zur Erfindungsgeschichte der Buchdruckerkunst, 8vo. Mainz, 1800-4.

Origin of Printing, in Two Essays; with Remarks and Appendix, 8vo. 1776.

The Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain, by J. Johnson, Dr. Dibdin, Dr. Wilkins, and others, Longmans, 1824.

He will also find a list of works under the head PRINTING in the *Penny Cyclopædia*.

GETSRN.

*Parochial Libraries* (Vol. vi., p. 432. Vol. vii. *passim*).—A parochial library was for many years deposited in the room over the south entrance of Beccles Church. The books consist chiefly of old divinity, &c., and appear to have been gifts from various persons; among whom were Bishop Trimnel (of Norwich), Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Sir Edmund Bacon of Gillingham, Sir John Playters, Mrs. Anna North, and Mr. Ridgly of London. There is a copy of Walton's *Polyglot Bible*, 1655-7, besides an odd volume of the same work (Job to Malachi), 1656, uncut. It is probable that many of the books have been lost, as the room in which they were kept was used as a repository for discarded ecclesiastical appliances, and, latterly, for charity blankets during summer. In 1840, with the consent of the late bishop of Norwich, and of the rector and churchwardens of the parish, the remaining volumes (about 170) were removed to the public library room, and placed under the care of the committee of that institution. A catalogue of them was then printed. The greater part have been repaired, with the aid of a donation of 10*l.* from a former inhabitant, who had reason to believe that some of the works had been lost in consequence of their having been in his hands many years ago. Are there not numerous instances elsewhere in which this example might be copied with propriety?

S. W. RIX.

Beccles.

*Faithfull Teate* (Vol. vii., p. 529.).—"Though this author's name be spelt Teate, there is great reason to believe that he was the father of Nahum Tate, translator of the Psalms."—*Bibl. Anglopoetica*, p. 361. In the punning copy of verses preceding the "Ter Tria" is this distich:

"We wish that Teats and Herberts may inspire  
Randals and Davenants with poetick fire.—JO. CHISHUTT."

My copy is on miserable paper, yet priced 31*s.* 6*d.*, with this remark in MS. by some former possessor: "Very rare: which will not be wondered at by any one who will read five pages carefully."

E. D.

*Lack-a-daisy* (Vol. vi., p. 353.).—Todd had better have allowed Johnson to speak for himself: *lack-a-daisy*, *lack-a-day*, *alack the day*, as Juliet's nurse exclaims, and *alas-the-day*, are only various readings of the same expression. And of such inquiries and such solutions as Todd's, I cannot refrain from expressing my sentiments in the words of poor Ophelia, "Alack! and fye for shame!"

Q.

Bloomsbury.

*Bacon* (Vol. ii., p. 247.; Vol. iii., p. 41.).—I think that you have not noticed one very common use of this word, as evidently meaning *beechen*. Schoolboys call tops made of boxwood, *boxers*; while the inferior ones, which are generally made of beechwood, they call *bacons*.

H. T. RILEY.

*Angel-beast—Cleek—Longtriloo* (Vol. v., p. 559.).—An account of these games, the nature of which is required by your correspondent, is given in the *Compleat Gamester*, frequently reprinted in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The first, which is there called *beast*, is said to derive its name from the French *la bett*, meaning, no doubt, *bête*. It seems to have resembled the game of loo. *Gleek* is the proper name of the second game, and not *check*, as your correspondent suggests. It was played by three persons, and the cards bore the names of Tib, Tom, Tiddy, Towser, and Tumbler. Hence we may conclude that it was an old English game. The third game, or *lanterloo*, is evidently the original form of the game now known as *loo*. Its name would seem to indicate a Dutch origin.

*Hans Krauwinkel* (Vol. v., p. 450.).—When the ground in Charterhouse Square was opened in 1834, for the purposes of sewerage (I believe), vast numbers of bones and skeletons were found, being the remains, as was supposed, of those who died of the Plague in 1348, and had been interred in that spot, as forming a part of Pardon Churchyard, which had lately been purchased by Sir Walter Manny, for the purposes of burial, and attached to the Carthusian convent there. Among the bones a few galley halfpence, and other coins, were found, as also a considerable number of abbey counters or jettons. I do not recollect if there was any date on the counters but the name "Hans Krauwinkel" occurred on some of them which fell into my possession, and which I gave some years ago to the Museum of the City Library, Guildhall. If these were coeval, as was generally supposed, with the Plague of 1348, it is singular that the same name should be found on abbey counters with the date 1601. I should be obliged if any of your correspondents could inform me when the use of jettons ceased in England; and whether Pardon Churchyard was used as a place of sepulture after 1348, and, if so, how long?

H. T. RILEY.

*Revolving Toy* (Vol. vi., p. 517.).—The Chinese have lanterns with paper figures in them which revolve by the heat, and are very common about New Year time.

H. B.

Shanghai.

*Rub-a-dub* (Vol. iii., p. 388.).—Your correspondent seems at a loss for an early instance of this expression. In Percy's *Reliques* there is a song, the refrain or burden of which is:

"Rub-a-dub, rub-a-dub, so beat your drums,  
Tantara, tantara, the Englishman comes."

H. T. RILEY.

*Muffs worn by Gentlemen*.—In one of Goldsmith's *Essays* I remember well an allusion to the practice. The writer of the letter, or essay, states that he met his female cousin in the Mall, and after some sparring conversation, she ridicules him for carrying "a nasty *old-fashioned* [A.D. 1760] muff;" and his retort is, that he "heartily wishes it were a tippet, for her sake,"—glancing at her dress, which was, I suppose, somewhat what we moderns call "décolletée".

E. C. G.

*Detached Church Towers*.—The Norman tower at Bury St. Edmund's should not be included in the lists. Although now used as the bell tower of the neighbouring church of St. James, it was erected several centuries before the church, and was known as the "Great Gate of the Churchyard," or the "Great Gate of the Church of St. Edmund." It would be very desirable to add to the list the date of the tower, and its distance from the church.

BURIENSIS.

Add to the list the modern Roman Catholic chapel at Baltinglass, Ireland. It has a detached tower built in a field above it, and, although devoid of architectural beauty, is so placed that it appears an integral part of the chapel from almost any point of view.

ALEXANDER LEEPER.

Dublin.

Is not the bell-tower at Hackney detached from the church? I do not remember that it has been yet named by your correspondents.

B. H. C.

*Christian Names* (Vol. vii., pp. 406. 626.).—On the name of Besilius Fetiplace, Sheriff of Berkshire, in 26 Elizabeth, Fuller remarks,—

"Some may colourably mistake it for *Basilius* or *Basil*, whereas indeed it is *Besil*, a surname.... Reader, I am confident an instance can hardly be produced of a surname made Christian, in England, save since the Reformation; before which time the priests were scrupulous to admit any at font, except they were baptised with the name of a Scripture or legendary saint. Since, it hath been common; and although the Lord Coke was pleased to say he had noted many of them prove unfortunate, yet the good success in others confutes the general truth of the observation."—*Worthies*, vol. i. pp. 159, 160., edit. Nuttall.

J. C. R.

Lord C. of Ireland, which MR. WILLIAM BATES guesses to be Lord *Castlereagh*, was Lord *Clare*, Chancellor of Ireland, who used also to call men with three names by a term opprobrious among the Romans: "Homines trium literarum."

C.

*Hogarth's Pictures* (Vol. vii. *passim*).—One of the correspondents of "N. & Q." inquires where he could see some pictures from this great artist. May I ask if he is aware of the three very fine large paintings in the Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe, Bristol? which I am told will shortly be sold.

BRISTOLIENSIS.

P.S.—They were painted for the church, and the vestry holds his autograph receipt for the payment of them.

*Old Fogie* (Vol. vii., pp. 354. 559. 632.).—Whether the origin of this term be Irish, Scotch, or Swedish I know not; but I cannot help stating the significant meaning which, as an Edinburgh boy at the beginning of the century, I was taught to attach to it. Every High-School boy agreed in applying it to the veterans of the Castle garrison, to the soldiers of the Town Guard (veterans also, and especial foes of my school-mates), and more generally to any old and objectionable gentleman, civil or military. It implied that, like stones which have ceased to roll, they had obtained the proverbial covering of *moss*, or, as it is called in Scotland (probably in Ireland also), *fog*. I have heard in Scotland the "*Moss Rose*" called the "*Fogie Rose*;" and there is a well-known species of the humble bee which has its nest in a mossy bank, and is itself clothed with a moss-like covering: its name among the Scottish peasantry is the *fogie* bee.

G. J. F.

Bolton.

*Clem* (Vol. vii., p. 615.).—MR. KEIGHTLEY considers this word to mean *press* or *restrain*, and quotes three passages from Massinger and Jonson in support of his opinion; admitting, however, that it is usually rendered *starve*. Now, whatever may have been the root of this word, or whencesoever it may have been derived, I think it must be admitted that *starve* is the correct meaning of the word in these passages. Let the reader test it by substituting *starve* for *clem* in each case. In Cheshire and Lancashire the word is in common use to this day, and invariably means *starved* for want of food. Of a thin, emaciated child it is said, "His mother *clems* him." A person exceedingly hungry says, "I'm welly *clem'd*; I'm almost or well-nigh *starved*." It is the ordinary appeal of a beggar in the streets, when asking for food.

EDW. HAWKINS.

*Kissing Hands* (Vol. vii., p. 595.).—CAPE will find in Suetonius that Caligula's hands were kissed.

C.

*Uniform of the Foot Guards* (Vol. vii., p. 595.).—In answer to D. N., as to where he can see uniforms of the Foot Guards, 1660 to 1670, I have to refer him to the Orderly-room, Horse Guards, where he will see the costume of the three regiments since they were raised. In Mackinnon's *History of the Coldstream Guards*, he will find that regiment's dress from the year 1650 to 1840.

C. D.

*Book Inscriptions* (Vol. vii., p. 455.).—At the end of No. 1801. *Harl. MSS.* is the following:

"Hic liber est scriptus,  
Qui scripsit sit benedictus.  
Qui scriptoris manum  
Culpat, basiat anum."

In the printed catalogue there is this note:

"Neotricus quidam hos scripsit versiculos, ex alio forsan Codice depromptos."

ω. φ.

I have not seen the following amongst your deprecatory rhymes. It may come in with another batch. The nature of the punishment is somewhat different from that usually selected, and savours of Spain:

"Si quisquis furetur  
This little libellum,  
Per Phœbum, per Jovem,  
I'll kill him, I'll fell him!  
In ventum illius  
I'll stick my scalpellum,  
And teach him to steal  
My little libellum."

RUBI.

In a Gesner's *Thesaurus* I have the following label of the date 1762:

"Ex Caroli Ferd. Hommelii Bibliotheca.

"Intra quatuordecim dies comodatum ni reddideris, neq' belle custodieris, alio tempore,  
Non habeo, dicam."

L.

*Humbug* (Vol. vii., pp. 550. 631.).—I do not remember any earlier use of this word than in Fielding's *Amelia*, 1751. Its origin is involved in obscurity: but may it not be a corruption of the Latin *ambages*, or the singular ablative *ambage*? which signifies *quibbling*, *subterfuge*, and that kind of conduct which is generally supposed to constitute *humbug*. It is very possible that it may have been pedantically introduced in the seventeenth century. May, in his translation of Lucan,

uses the word *ambages* as an English word.

H. T. RILEY.

{65}

A severe instance of the use of the term "humbug" occurred in a court of justice. A female in giving her evidence repeatedly used this term. In her severe cross-examination, the counsel (a very plain, if not an ugly person) observed she had frequently used the term humbug, and desired to know what she meant by it, and to have an explanation; to which she replied, "Why, Sir, if I was to say you were a very handsome man, would you not think I was humbugging you?" The counsel sat down perfectly satisfied.

G. H. J.

*Sir Isaac Newton and Voltaire on Railway Travelling* (Vol. viii., p. 34.).—The passage in Daniel alluded to is probably the following:—"Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased," chap. xii. v. 4. MR. CRAIG should send to your pages the exact words of Newton and Voltaire, with references to the books in which the passages may be found.

JOHN BRUCE.

*Engine-à-verge* (Vol. vii., p. 619.).—Is not this what we term a garden engine? The French *vergier* (*viridarium*) is doubtless so named, quia *virgâ* definita; and we have the old English word *verge*, a garden, from the same source.

H. C. K.

— Rectory, Hereford.

"*Populus vult decipi*," &c. (Vol. vii., p. 572.).—The origin of this phrase is found in Thuanus, lib. xvii. A.D. 1556. See Jackson's *Works*, book iii. ch. 32. § 9. *note*.

C. P. E.

*Sir John Vanbrugh* (Vol. vii., p. 619.).—Sir John Vanbrugh was the grandson of a Protestant refugee, from a family originally of Ghent in Flanders. The Duke of Alva's persecution drove him to England, where he became a merchant in London. Giles, the son of this refugee, resided in Chester, became rich by trade, and married the youngest daughter of Sir Dudley Carleton, by whom he had eight sons, of whom Sir John Vanbrugh was the second. The presumption is he was born in Chester, but the precise date is unknown.

ANON.

*Erroneous Forms of Speech* (Vol. vii., pp. 329. 632.).—With regard to your two correspondents E. G. R. and M., I hold that, with Cowper's disputants, "both are right and both are wrong."

The name of the *field* beet is, in the language of the unlearned, *mangel-wurzel*, "the root of poverty." It acquired that name from having been used as food by the poor in Germany during a time of great famine. Turning to Buchanan's *Technological Dictionary*, I find,—

"*Mangel-wurzel*. Field beet; a variety between the red and white. It has as yet been only partially cultivated in Britain."

In reference to the assertion of your later correspondent, that "such a thing as mangel-wurzel is not known on the Continent," I would ask if either he or his friends are familiar with half the beautiful and significant terms applied to English flowers and herbs? If he prefer using mangold for beet, he is quite at liberty to do so, and I believe on sufficiently good authority. What says Noehden, always a leading authority in German:

"*Mangold*. Red beet; name of some other plants, such as lungwort and sorrel."

Mangold is here, then, a generic term, standing for other plants equally with the beet. One suggestion, however; I would recommend the generic term, when used at all, to be used alone, leaving the more familiar appellation as it stands, for the adoption of those who prefer the homely but suggestive phraseology to which it belongs.

E. L. H.

*Devonianisms* (Vol. vii., p. 630.).—*Plum*, adj. I am at a loss for the origin of this word as employed in Devonshire in the sense of "soft," e.g. "a *plum* bed:" meaning a soft, downy bed.

Query: Can it be from the Latin *pluma*? And if so, what is its history?

There is also a verb *to plum*, which is obscure. Dough, when rising under the influence of heat and fermentation, is said to be *plumming* well; and the word *plum*, as an adjective, is used as the opposite of *heavy* with regard to currant and other cakes when baked. If the cake rises well in the oven, it is commonly said that it is "nice and plum;" and *vice versâ*, that it is heavy.

*Clunk*, verb. This word is used by the common people, more especially the peasantry, to denote the swallowing of masses of unmasticated food; and of morsels that may not be particularly relished, such as fat. What is the origin of the word?

*Dollop*, subs. This word, as well as the one last-named, is very expressive in the vocabulary of the vulgar. It is applied to lumps of any substances, whether food or otherwise. Such a phrase as this might be heard: "What a *dollop* of fat you have given me!" "Well," would be the reply, "if you don't like it, *clunk* it at once." I should be glad to be enlightened as to the etymology of this term.

Plymouth, Devon.

---

## Miscellaneous.

### BOOKS AND ODD VOLUMES WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A NARRATIVE OF THE HOLY LIFE AND HAPPY DEATH OF MR. JOHN ANGIER. London. 1685.

MOORE'S MELODIES. 15th Edition.

WOOD'S ATHENÆ OXONIENSES (ed. Bliss). 4 vols. 4to. 1813-20.

THE COMPLAYNTS OF SCOTLAND. 8vo. Edited by Leyden. 1804.

SHAKSPEARE'S PLAYS. Vol. V. of Johnson and Steevens's edition, in 15 vols. 8vo. 1739.

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

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

---

{66}

## Notices to Correspondents.

*Owing to the necessity of infringing on the present Number for the Title-page of our Seventh Volume, we are compelled to omit many interesting communications, and our usual NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.*

ABREDONENSIS *must be referred to the Philosophical Transactions, vol. xliii. p. 249., for a reply to his Query. It will be sufficient here to state, that the Willingham Boy was at his birth of gigantic form, and an object of great curiosity to the philosophical world. It is not stated how long he lived, or what education he received, so that we cannot ascertain whether he distinguished himself in any "department of literature or art."*

H. N. *will find in our Seventh Volume, p. 192., that the quotation—*

*"Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love," &c.,*

*is from J. P. Kemble's Comedy of The Panel, altered from Bickerstaff's 'Tis well 'tis no worse.*

MR. POLLOCK'S PROCESS.—*"In answer to N. T. B., a saturated solution of hypo. saturated with iodide of silver.*

"21. Maddox Street. HENRY POLLOCK."

T. B. (Coventry). *Paper positives are seldom varnished. The glossy appearance which they possess may depend either upon their being printed on albumenised paper, or upon their being hot-pressed. The latter process always much improves the picture. Where the size has been much removed, it is well to re-size the paper, which may be done by boiling a few parchment cuttings in water, and soaking the prints in the liquor.*

H. H. H. (Ashburton). *All the best authorities concur in the uncertain properties of the salts of gold. We have seen some Daguerreotypes which have been executed about three years, and were treated with the salts of gold, and which are now mere shades.*

C. M. M. (Abbey Road). *Your question as to the spots has been carefully answered in a late Number. The film which you notice on the surface of your nit. silver bath depends upon the remaining portion of ether in the collodion being liberated, which, not being very soluble in water, causes the greasy appearance. It soon evaporates, and is of no consequence.*

T. COOK *is thanked for his offer of a cheap and easy method of obtaining pictures for the stereoscope. We shall be glad to receive it.*

DR. DIAMOND'S PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.—*We share in the desire expressed by W. C., J. M. S., and many other Correspondents, for the speedy publication of this volume. But we believe the delay is not to be regretted. It is a very easy matter to write a book upon Photography; but it requires no small labour, and great consideration, to produce such a volume as DR. DIAMOND proposes, in which it is his desire to explain everything so clearly, that a person living in a remote part of the country, or in the colonies, may, from his directions, make a good photograph.*

*Errata.*—P. 25., last line, read "campus" for "campres;" p. 26., fourth line, read "iaro" for "iars;" p. 36., 2nd col. line 18., read "regularity" for "irregularity."

*A few complete sets of "NOTES AND QUERIES," Vols. i. to vii., price Three Guineas and a Half, may*

now be had; for which early application is desirable.

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

---

GILBERT J. FRENCH,

BOLTON, LANCASHIRE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Clergy, Architects, and Churchwardens, that he replies immediately to all applications by letter, for information respecting his Manufactures in CHURCH FURNITURE, ROBES, COMMUNION LINEN, &c., &c., supplying full information as to Prices, together with Sketches, Estimates, Patterns of Material, &c., &c.

Having declined appointing Agents, MR. FRENCH invites direct communications by Post, as the most economical and satisfactory arrangement. PARCELS delivered Free by Railway.

---

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.

---

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

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

---

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.

---

BROMIZED COLLODION.—J. B. HOCKIN & CO., Chemists, 289. Strand, are ready to supply the above Photographic Agent: Vide *Photographic Journal*, June 21st. Their Iodized Collodion is highly sensitive, and retains all its qualities unimpaired for three months. The Sensitive Solution may be had separate. Pure Chemicals, Apparatus, and all the requisites for the practice of Photography, and Instruction in all its Branches.

A very superior Positive Paper.

---

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

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

---

PHOTOGRAPHY.—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.

---

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

THE WAXED-PAPER PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS of GUSTAVE LE GRAY'S NEW EDITION. Translated from the French.

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

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

Pure Photographic Chemicals.

Instructions and Specimens in every Branch of the Art.

GEORGE KNIGHT & SONS, Foster Lane, London.

---

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, Charlotte Terrace, Barnsbury Road, Islington.

T. OTTEWILL (from Horne & Co.'s) begs most respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen, Tourists, and Photographers, to the superiority of his newly registered DOUBLE-BODIED FOLDING CAMERAS, possessing the efficiency and ready adjustment of the Sliding Camera, with the portability and convenience of the Folding Ditto.

Every description of Apparatus to order.

---

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

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

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

---

{67}

HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for the PIANOFORTE. Thirty-eighth Edition Price 4s.

"So simple and clear are the directions laid down that any one with a moderate degree of application would have no difficulty in overcoming the intricacies of the instrument. The lessons are progressive, and the treatise is popular," &c.—Tallis's *London Weekly Paper*.

ROBERT COCKS & CO.'S CHORISTER'S HAND-BOOK. Edited by JOSEPH WARREN. 1 vol. 4to., white cloth boards, price 8s. or in 52 Numbers, each 2d.

"Valuable contribution to choral melody; contains no fewer than fifty-two anthems, arranged for two, three, or four voices (with piano or organ accompaniment), in a very effective style. The work is marvellously cheap, and should find a place in every parochial choir."—Tallis's *London Weekly Paper*, March 12.

HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS IN SINGING. Large music folio, 5s. ROBERT COCKS & CO.

"One of the most useful of the many works which the Messrs. Cocks have published. We cordially recommend this volume; like the Author's 'Modern Instructions for the Pianoforte,' it will become one of the most popular works of the day."—*Scottish Press*, March 16.

SACRED MUSIC.—A Select CATALOGUE of SACRED MUSIC, Vocal and for the Organ, including the favourite Oratorios of Handel and others (with Tables of Contents), Cathedral Music, Choral Music, Psalmody, &c. New Edition, enlarged, 4to., 40 pp.—Gratis, and Postage free, on application to the Publishers, ROBERT COCKS & CO., New Burlington Street, London: and of all Music-sellers and Booksellers.

London: ROBERT COCKS & CO., New Burlington Street.

---

**WESTERN LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.**

*Directors.*

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

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

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

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

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

*A few out of 50,000 Cures:—*

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

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

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

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



"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 diarrhoea, 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.*

---

In 2 vols. Imperial 8vo., cloth, 4l. 10s.

THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY; ENGLISH, TECHNOLOGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC. Adapted to the Present State of Literature, Science, and Art, on the Basis of Webster's "English Dictionary;" with the Addition of many Thousand Words and Phrases from the other Standard Dictionaries and Encyclopedias, and from numerous other sources; comprising all Words purely English, and the principal and most generally used Technical and Scientific Terms, together with their Etymologies, and their Pronunciation, according to the best authorities.

ILLUSTRATED BY UPWARDS OF TWO THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

"I can safely pronounce it to be the most perfect work of its kind that has ever appeared. No man, literary or mercantile, should be without it.—CHARLES EDWARD TINDAL, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Dublin.

"I have examined 'Blackie's Imperial Dictionary,' and it appears to me to be decidedly the best work of the kind in the English language."—WALTER SCOTT, President and Theological Tutor of Airedale Castle.

"I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the beauty of the type, the clearness of the definitions, and to the great addition of words of recent introduction into our language. I have compared it with several contemporary publications of a similar character, and hesitate not for one moment to say, it is decidedly the best of those which have come under my notice."—E. COBHAM BREWER, LL.D., Author of "Guide to Science," &c.

BLACKIE & SON, Warwick Square, London, and Edinburgh and Glasgow.

---

READING FOR TRAVELLERS.

This day is published, foolscap, price 1s.,

SAMUEL JOHNSON. By THOMAS CARLYLE. Reprinted from "Critical and Miscellaneous Essays."

Recently published,

CHARACTER and ANECDOTES of CHARLES the SECOND. 1s.

MONTENEGRO and the SLAVONIANS of TURKEY. 1s. 6d.

THE VILLAGE DOCTOR. 1s.

FRANKLIN'S FOOTSTEPS; a Sketch of Greenland, &c. 1s. 6d.

MAGIC and WITCHCRAFT. 1s.

London: CHAPMAN & HALL  
193. Piccadilly.

---

This day, post 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

THE TURKS IN EUROPE: A Sketch of Manners and Politics in the Ottoman Empire. By BAYLE ST. JOHN, Author of "Village Life in Egypt," "Two Years' Residence in a Levantine Family," &c.

London: CHAPMAN & HALL,  
193. Piccadilly.

---

ARUNDEL SOCIETY.—Casts of one of the most Perfect Slabs (No. 47.) of the PARTHENON FRIEZE in the Elgin Collection, lately reduced by MR. CHEVERTON to one-third scale, will now be sold by Written Order of MR. MACKAY:

1. Fictile Ivory 15s. (to Members, 10s.)—2. Superfine Plaster, 12s. 6d. (Members, 7s. 6d.)—3. Rough Plaster, 7s. 6d. (Members, 5s.)

Electro-bronze Copies may be had at MESSRS. ELKINGTON'S 22. Regent Street, price 2l. 2s. (to Members, 35s.)

Casts of THESEUS and ILISSUS are still kept.

These Casts are independent of the Annual Publications supplied to Members.

Apply at MESSRS. P. & D. COLNAGHI'S, 14. Pall Mall, East.

---

{68}

#### MURRAY'S RAILWAY READING

This Day, new and revised Edition, post 8vo., 2s. 6d.

ANCIENT SPANISH BALLADS: Historical and Romantic. Translated, with Notes, by JOHN GIBSON LOCKHART, ESQ.

Also, fcap, 8vo., 2s.

A MONTH IN NORWAY, during the Summer of 1852. By JOHN G. HOLLWAY, ESQ.

The former Volumes of Murray's Railway Reading are—

LIFE OF LORD BACON. By LORD CAMPBELL.

WELLINGTON. By JULES MAUREL.

FALL OF JERUSALEM. By DEAN MILMAN.

STORY OF JOAN OF ARC. By LORD MAHON.

LITERARY ESSAYS AND CHARACTERS. By HENRY HALLAM.

LIFE OF THEODORE HOOK.

THE EMIGRANT. By SIR F. B. HEAD.

CHARACTER OF WELLINGTON. By LORD ELLESMERE.

MUSIC AND DRESS. By a LADY.

POPULAR ACCOUNT OF NINEVEH. By A. H. LAYARD.

BEEES AND FLOWERS. By a CLERGYMAN.

"THE FORTY-FIVE." By LORD MAHON.

ESSAYS FROM "THE TIMES."

DEEDS of NAVAL DARING. By EDWARD GIFFARD.

THE ART OF DINING.

JOURNEY TO NEPAUL. By LAURENCE OLIPHANT.

THE CHACE, TURF, AND ROAD. By NIMROD.

Just ready,

JOHN MURRAY, Albermarle Street.

---

Now ready, with Woodcuts, Post 8vo., 10*s.* 6*d.*

THE STORY OF CORFE CASTLE, and of many who have lived there. Collected from Ancient Chronicles and Records; also, from the Private Memoirs of a Family resident there in the Time of the Civil Wars, which include various particulars of the Court of Charles I., when at York, and afterwards at Oxford. By the RIGHT HON. GEORGE BANKES, M.P.

JOHN MURRAY, Albermarle Street.

---

TO ALL WHO HAVE FARMS OR GARDENS.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE AND AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE.

(The Horticultural Part edited by PROF. LINDLEY,)

Of Saturday, July 9 contains Articles on

Abies bracteata	Horticultural Society's shows
Acorns, Mexican	Irrigation, Italian, by Captain Smith
Agriculture, progressive, by Mr. Morton	Labourers' cottages, by Mr. Elton
Anbury, by Mr. Goodiff	Lawn grasses
Ants, how to get rid of black	Lime water, a steep for timber
Balsam, the	Oaks, Mexican acorns
Bees, right of claiming	Peach trees, young, by Mr. Burnet
Bidwill (Mr.), death of	Peas, early
Bohn's (Mr.) Rose fete	Pelargonium leaves, a cure for wounds
Books noticed	Pelargonium, scarlet
Botany of the camp, by Mr. Ilott	Potatoes, autumn planted
Bottles, to cut	— to cure diseased, by Mr. Baudoin
Calendar, horticultural	Poultry literature
— agricultural	Rhubarb wine
Carts and waggons	Right of claiming bees
Cattle, red water in	Rose fete, Mr Bohn's
Celery, to blanch	Societies, proceedings of the Entomological, Caledonian Horticultural, Botanical of Edinburgh, Agricultural of England
Chiswick shows	Timber, to season
Chopwell wood	Waggons and carts
Cottages, labourers', by Mr. Elton	Walpers, Dr.
Draining match	Wine, rhubarb
Forests, royal	Wounds, cure for
Grasses for lawns	
Hampstead Heath (with engraving)	

---

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

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

---

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

VIEW OF THE SCRIPTURE REVELATIONS RESPECTING A FUTURE STATE.

By the same Author,

LECTURES ON THE CHARACTERS OF OUR LORDS APOSTLES, 3*s.* 6*d.*

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

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

---

Just published, price 1*s.* (by Post for 18 stamps),

A COLLECTION of CURIOUS, INTERESTING, and FACETIOUS EPITAPHS, &c. By JOSEPH SIMPSON, Librarian of the Islington Literary and Scientific Society.

Also, price 6*d.* (by Post for 8 stamps), to be continued Yearly,

A WEATHER JOURNAL for 1852: containing Readings of Thermometer, Wind, and Weather daily, in the North of London.

Published and Sold by JOSEPH SIMPSON, 1. College Place, Highbury Vale; and Literary Institution, Wellington Street, Islington.

---

ARNOLD'S (REV. T. K.) THIRD AND FOURTH GREEK BOOKS.

Now ready,

I.

THE THIRD GREEK BOOK, containing a Selection from XENEPHON'S CYROPÆDIA, with Explanatory Notes, Syntax, and a Glossarial Index. By the late REV. THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M.A., Rector of Lyndon, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Price 3*s.* 6*d.*

II.

THE FOURTH GREEK BOOK: or the Last Four Books of XENOPHON'S ANABASIS, containing the HISTORY of the RETREAT of the TEN THOUSAND GREEKS: with Explanatory Notes, and Grammatical References. By the SAME EDITOR. Price 4*s.*

RIVINGTONS, St. Paul's Church Yard, and Waterloo Place;

Of whom may be had, by the Same Author,

1. THE FIRST GREEK BOOK, on the Plan of Henry's "First Latin Book." Second Edition. 5*s.*
  2. THE SECOND GREEK BOOK, on the Same Plan. 5*s.* 6*d.*
- 

In 8vo., price 10*s.* 6*d.*

PAROCHIAL FRAGMENTS relating to the PARISH of WEST TARRING, and the CHAPELRIES of HEENE and DURRINGTON, in the County of SUSSEX; including a Life of THOMAS à BECKET. and some Account of the learned JOHN SELDEN. (Published in Aid of the Restoration of the Church of West Tarring.) By JOHN WOOD WARTER, B.D., Vicar of West Tarring.

RIVINGTONS, St. Paul's Church Yard, and Waterloo Place.

---

BURKE'S (Right Hon. Edmund) WORKS and CORRESPONDENCE. The NEW EDITION (containing the whole of the Contents of the former Edition published in 20 Volumes, 8vo., at the price of 9*l.* 5*s.*) is now completed, handsomely printed in 8 vols, 8vo., with Portrait and Facsimile, price 4*l.* 4*s.*

London: RIVINGTONS, St. Paul's Church Yard, and Waterloo Place.

\*\*\* The Reflections on the French Revolution may be had separately, price 4*s.* 6*d.* in cloth boards.

---

The Twenty-eighth Edition.

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

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

---

This day is published, price 6*d.*

OBSERVATIONS ON SOME OF THE MANUSCRIPT EMENDATIONS OF THE TEXT OF SHAKSPEARE. By J. O. HALLIWELL, Esq., F.R.S.

JOHN RUSSELL SMITH, 36. Soho Square, London.

---

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, July 16, 1853.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.E.1. The following sentence, with active links to, or other immediate access to, the full Project Gutenberg™ License must appear prominently whenever any copy of a Project Gutenberg™ work (any work on which the phrase “Project Gutenberg” appears, or with

which the phrase “Project Gutenberg” is associated) is accessed, displayed, performed, viewed, copied or distributed:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

below.

#### 1.F.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation is a non-profit 501(c)(3) educational corporation organized under the laws of the state of Mississippi and granted tax exempt

status by the Internal Revenue Service. The Foundation's EIN or federal tax identification number is 64-6221541. Contributions to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation are tax deductible to the full extent permitted by U.S. federal laws and your state's laws.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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