

# NOTES AND QUERIES

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Seventy-Ninth Year.

Vol. 155. No. 3.

JULY 21, 1928.

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NOTES & QUERIES.

VOLUME CLIV.

THE TITLE PAGE and SUBJECT INDEX for VOLUME CLIV (January—June, 1928) will be published at the end of the current month. Orders accompanied by a remittance should be sent to "NOTES AND QUERIES," 20, High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks, England. Price: 2s. 7d. post free.

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Vol. xii (Jul.-Dec., 1885).

SEVENTH SERIES.—Vol. v (Jan.-June, 1888).  
Vol. vi (July-Dec., 1888).

EIGHTH SERIES.—Vol. i (Jan.-June, 1892).

**THIS WEEK:**

Mersey Merchantman and French Privateer	39
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NOTES AND QUERIES is published every Friday, at 20, High Street, High Wycombe, Bucks (Telephone: Wycombe 306). Subscriptions (£2 2s. a year, U.S.A. \$10.50, including postage, two half-yearly indexes and two cloth binding cases, or £1 15s. 4d. a year, U.S.A. \$9, without binding cases) should be sent to the Manager. The London Office is at 14, Burleigh Street, W.C.2 (Telephone: Chancery 8766), where the current issue is on sale. Orders for back numbers, indexes and bound volumes should be sent either to London or to Wycombe; letters to the Editor to the London Office.

**Memorabilia.**

THE *Fortnightly Review* for July contains an article on Alexandre Dumas by Mme. Lagarenne, daughter of one of Dumas' closest friends, and able to speak of him from knowledge of an intimate sort. She begins by recalling Dumas' determination and tenacity, when his play 'Les Mohicains de Paris' was forbidden by the Censor as too advanced in the views it put forth for 1864. Dumas, in a sensational letter, appealed to the Censor to the Emperor. It is from the detective Jackal in 'Les Mohicains' that we get the well-known phrase, "Cherchez la femme." Dumas' beautiful hand-writing is belted; it had won royal attention; and his lightning rapidity in writing; his habit of working fifteen hours a day for a month at a time; his eleven hundred volumes on his blue paper. His astonishing vitality showed itself not merely in the force and volume of his work, and in his strong gaiety, but even in physical immunity from cold: "Je me chauffe à moi-même," he said when someone expressed astonishment at his light clothing on a bitterly cold day. He was the discoverer of Trouville, and we may call him his assistant discoverer of Sarah Bernhardt.

noticed in the *Quarterly Journal* of the New York State Historical Association several examples of those minor commemorations which seem to be multiplying on all sides and should have no little effect in increasing the general sense for history in the roof of the population everywhere. One of the was the dedication of a tree in the garden of Gracie Mansion, New York City, to the memory of Deborah Morris Freeman. She was a Quaker—banished by Clinton for

having given aid to American soldiers, prisoners in the neighbourhood of the Battery and City Hall. She endured thereby hardships which permanently impaired her health. The tree was dedicated by three of her descendants who also unveiled what is called in America a "marker," a memorial upon which were placed four links of mooring-chain from British prison hulks.

IN *The Times* of July 16, the date when "swan-upping" began on the Thames, will be found a most interesting and informative article about swans and their history which our readers may be glad to have abbreviated for reference. The "upping" is the taking up of the young birds for the purpose of marking their bills. In the sixteenth century about 900 private persons or corporations possessed the high privilege of a distinct swan-mark, granted by the King or his officers, or theirs by long prescription. Nowadays, on the Thames, the swans are owned by King and by the Vintners' and Dyers' Companies. The King's mark is no longer used; the Dyers' birds have one nick made with a pen-knife in the bill, and the Vintners' birds have two nicks, which fact gives the true interpretation of the Swan with two Necks as inn sign seen along the Thames. The conjugal fidelity of the swan is a peculiarity fortunate for the swan-markers, since thereby they are better enabled to establish the parentage of the cygnets and divide them aright. If cob and pen—which among other birds are called cock and hen—belong to different owners, their brood is equally divided between these, an odd bird going to the owner of the cob. A little is still left of the old pomp and circumstance connected with the swan: the swan markers wear bright, distinctive uniforms; the six rowing-boats in which they go up the river to their business fly "swan-banners," and every December the Vintners hold a "swan dinner," when two cygnets specially fattened for the occasion are brought into the hall in procession led by the swan warden. Record of the swan officers of the Vintners goes back to 1609.

The largest swannery in England is not on the Thames but on the Fleet in Dorset, near Abbotsbury, the property of Lord Ilchester. This "game" (the writer of the article recalls the old technical term), though it would not have been considered a great one in old days, yet contains some hundreds of swans.

**R**ECRUESCENCE of a sport of our fathers, generally in this more humane age rejected as altogether too barbarous, was brought to light last month when the police raided a Norfolk farm and there found a cock-fight in progress. Charges, brought under section 1 of the Protection of Animals Act, 1911, against nineteen defendants were heard at East Harling last Monday, and sixteen of them were fined £10 apiece. We shall not labour the case against cock-fighting; there is no need; but we would express surprise at the completeness with which the traditions of the sport and the expert handling of the cocks have been preserved. The birds had their combs and wattles cut; their neck-feathers trimmed short; wings clipped; tails partly clipped, partly cut short in accordance with the correct routine of preparation for a fight. They were armed, too, each with a pair of artificial spurs—it being maintained that the provision of these is humane, as they inflict less cruel wounds than the natural spurs. Considering that, as Sir Patrick Hastings said, cock-fighting has been unlawful since 1849, this knowingness about the sport supplies a noteworthy example of, so to speak, underground persistence.

**T**HE *Italian Mail* for July 14 contains a short account of the lion farm at Los Angeles run by Mr. Charles Gay, which has been in lively existence for more than eight years. Its extent is but five acres, and its leonine inhabitants number 120: twenty-four lions to the acre seems rather dense population. Nearly all of them are said to be competent film actors, one in particular having earned no less than 50,000 dollars during the last five years by his histrionic activities. Mr. Gay declares that all the lions are temperamental and nervous, some of them strongly affectionate, others hating men and even impossible to handle. It would be interesting if they could inform us how they are affected by living in such small space, in, comparatively, a crowd of their own kind.

**T**HE correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Paris reports (under date July 15) that a boa constrictor belonging to a travelling circus has escaped from confinement at Châtellerault (Vienne). The residents of the town are assured that they need not worry for twelve days, as it will require that length of time before the boa constrictor becomes hungry; till then he may be thought of as harmlessly asleep.

The town, notwithstanding, is in a state of terror. Hunting parties have been organised to seek the reptile in cellars, but without success. Many persons are afraid to venture from their homes.

### *Two Hundred Years Ago.*

From the *Weekly Journal* or, the *British Gazetteer*, Saturday, July 20, 1728.

On Thursday last Week Mr. Joffe Spence A.M. one of the Senior Fellows of New College, Oxon, was unanimously elected Professor of Poetry in that University, in the Room of Mr. Wharton, whose ten years expired that Day, which is the longest Term allow'd by the Founder of that Professorship for any Persons holding the same.

Sir Richard Manningham's Chapel in Chelsea Park, was not finish'd so soon as expected, and will not be opened till the 2<sup>d</sup> of this Instant, when the Lord Bishop of London will preach therein.

Mr. Hardy, a Steward to Sir Robert Walpole, at his House in Norfolk, having shewn the Duke of Kent the Curiosities in the House, going afterwards to shew the Grace a Well there, the Board on which he stood slipped or broke under him, so that he fell in, and was so much bruised that he died next Day.

Thursday last the Wife of the Drummer at Woolwich, belonging to the Artillery, lately brought to Bed of three Children, one a Boy and two Girls, waited on the Queen, and her Majesty order'd her 50 Guineas.

Orders have been sent to Elizeus Burgomastor Esq., his Majesty's Resident with the Signior of Venice, to hold no Correspondence with the Court of Parma.

On Monday Night dy'd at Bromley in Kent, the Rev. Mr. Samuel Bradford, Rector of Newcastle on Tyne, and Archdeacon of Rochester: He was only Son to the Rev. Dr. Samuel Bradford, Bishop of the Diocese, and bore an extraordinary Character among all that knew him: He had marry'd a few Months since. We hear he is to be bury'd next Sunday Night from the Jerusalem Chamber in Westminster-Abbey.

## Literary and Historical Notes.

### A JERSEY MERCHANTMAN'S ENCOUNTER WITH A FRENCH PRIVATEER IN 1579.

This document has not, so far as I know, been printed before, it may be considered of sufficient interest to present to readers of 'N. & Q.' It is to be found in the Public Record Office, London: State Papers Ireland, Elizabeth. Vol. lxxvii. No. 52 (1).

The MacMorice referred to therein is James FitzMaurice FitzGerald, as to whom see *ibid.* 61.

Examinacons of John Piccott of Jarsey and Franceis Gyrard of Saint Malo marriners taken before the mai<sup>r</sup> & sherriffes of Waterford the xxiiiij<sup>th</sup> of July 1579.

John Pycott of Jarsey shippe Mr of that yle of xl yeeres of thereabowte sworne upon the hollie evangelistes affirmed & sayde that ix or tenne dayes before Penthecoste last past he beinge in the towne of Saint Lucar in Andoluzia in a merchant voyadge a man of Brest in Bretaine gave him warninge & willed him to beware as he wente home of Monsieur de la Roche who was upon the sea with sixe shippes & some shaloppes & that he spoiled every man of whom he had the overhande, and that he had a lord of Irland with him called MacMorice. Upon which advertizment when the said Piccottes shippe was reddie to make saile he drove his cowrse from the coaste farre into the sea to shunne therby the said Monsieur de la Roche, but soche was his fortune was that in the morninge a White-sonday he fell into the lappes of the Maide de la Roche & his company, who tooke him at the barque of Jarsey & made him to hoise & lanche oute his boate, tooke from him two tonnes of wyne, ij C. & xx duckettes in rialles de plate & spoiled them of their shurtes & other clothes w<sup>th</sup> all the marriners portadge, as sugar, capiseins, barrailles of oyle & wyne & of all the drie wares & trifles which was aborde the said barque. This meetinge was lx dayes from the Cape of Saint Vincent, & northward into the sea.

Also the said Piccott deposed that he beinge aborde one of the said shaloppes kept xx iiiij<sup>th</sup> houres as prisoner to make him confesse wher the monney of his barque lay, sawe laeng upon the ballast of the said shallope (as they weare puttinge the two tonnes of wyne taken from him under their hatches) two greate pieces of brasse which he judged to be cannons & over the hatches fowre pieces which he toke to be sacres, & vj smale pieces unmounted which he toke to be fawconnettes, & saw also aborde the said shallope greate stoare of plate harnesse & shurtes of mayle, & when he was sene earnestlie to loke & view the said shallope in all places, he was comaunded on payne of his lyfe not to loke any more under their hatches. And when they asked from whence his barque was they bette him & the boateswayne when they told they weare of the Yle of Jarsey, swearinge with vehement othes gnasshinge of their teethe that yf he or his company weare Englishmen that they would throw them all over borde. The pilote & two or thre more who weare of Saint Malo aborde the said barque of Jarsey weare not bette, nor yl used as the Jarsey men weare. Also when they demanded whether the said barque of Jarsey was bounde, when they aunswered into the coaste of Irland, they said they would conduct them thither. After which speech they sailed all in one company xxiiiij<sup>th</sup> howres or ther aboute, then weare they thugh foule weather putte a sounder, whereof the said Jarsey man toke occasion [oportunitie" written in different hand in the margin] to gette away by night tyme & to change his course for feare of after consaile & pilfringe. They weare in company vj shippes & two shaloppes of the burden of xxx tonnes, or little lesse, a piece when he mette them & deputed from them as before, & further he deposed not.

Franceis Gyrard of St Malo marriner, beinge pilote in the said shippe of Jarsey, being severallie sworne upon the hollie Evangelies, agreed in all & eche point in matter & substance w<sup>th</sup> Piccott the former deponent, rendringe cawse of his knowledge that he was aborde when the said de la Roche toke the said barque of Jarsey wherein he was pilote, & that he was also aborde the shallope in company with the said Piccott wher he sawe and herd all that the said Piccott deposed aforesaid. This deponent is of the adge of xxiiiij veres or therabowte.

[Endorsed] John Picottes examynatiō  
tochin Ja: Fitzmorris taken the 24 of July  
before the Mayor of Waterforde.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

**BERKELEY HUNTING PAPERS,  
1559-1613.**

(See ante p. 21).

1593 Juune 1. Itm paide to Benoxe the  
Rider at Warwicke for Keeping the  
great horse there 25 weekes, viz. from the  
5th of December 1592 unto the 24th of  
Maye at 8/- the weeke £10  
Itm paid for a Cannon bitt 6/-  
Itm paid the sadlers bill for the great  
horse 7/8  
Itm for Showing of the Great Horse 3/4  
Itm Geven in rewarde to Benox for riding  
the Great horse £5

Chardges of  
riding the  
great horse

Julie 6. Itm to Mr. Allicock for 5 liams\* 6/4  
and for mending ye old 6/6  
Liams for  
dogs

Itm paid to Deniclif for gelding of Coltes  
in Glouc<sup>r</sup> viz. the baye colt yt went from  
Callowden 2/- The Colte of a yere old  
2/- 3 two yere old colts whereof 2 sorrell  
and 1 graye 6/- One colte of a yere old  
that was bought of John Smith of  
Pantast† 2/- for dressing the grey colts  
knee yt was stubbed 1/- for splaying of  
seven braches 3/6 and for gelding the  
great horse the 3rd of Julie 5/-

Gelding of  
horses and  
Colts

Julie 8. Itm Geven to the poore at Berks-  
well pke 1/- Itm geven in reward to the  
keeper of Berkswell Park for a brace  
of bucke 14/- Itm to him for Conveying s<sup>a</sup>  
backe to Callowdon 1/- Item geven in  
reward at Mr. Marrowes to the Chamber-  
lain 1/- to the Cook 1/- to the butler 1/-  
Itm geven to the poore 1/- Itm geven  
in reward to W<sup>m</sup> Phips of Maxstock for  
a bucke 7/- Itm geven at Mr. ffishers  
of Packington to the Cooke 3/4 the  
Stable 2/6 the Chamberlen 2/6 the  
butler 2/6 Itm geven in reward to the

\* Liam—a leash or lead for hounds.

† Alias Panthurst, a farm near Berkeley,  
now called Panters.

Keeper of Packington for a buck 6/-  
Itm to the huntsman towards his chardges  
and his houndes 5/- Itm geven to Mr. r  
Holts Keeper in reward for a buck 6/-  
Itm geven for Conveying halfe a bucke to  
My Ladie Devoraxe 1/- Itm geven to  
one that opened a gate at Rudson 6d.  
Itm paid to one that Carried the bucke  
from Mr. ffishers to My Ladie 2/- Itm  
geven to one yt went with a l<sup>re</sup> to Mr. r  
Robert Digbies 2/- Itm geven to one  
that went with a l<sup>re</sup> to the Keeper o  
Coleshill Pke 6d. Itm geven in reward at  
Mr. Devoraxe viz. to the Cooke 3/4 The  
Stable 2/6 The butler 2/6 The Cham-  
berlen 2/6 Itm paid to the smith for  
showing 8d. and for Provander 1/10  
Itm paid for showing of Freemans horse  
8d. and for ye charges of three hunting  
horses 2/- and for freemans supper and  
breakfast and Mr. Cockens man 1/4  
Itm geven in reward to the Kep of Mid  
dleton Pke 7/- Itm geven to Mr. Pud  
seys man in reward for a hound 5/- Itm  
geven to the poore 9d. Itm delv<sup>d</sup> more to  
the huntsman. Itm geven in reward at  
My Ladie Devoraxe viz. Cooke 3/4 the  
stable 2/6 the usher 2/6 the butler 2/6  
the Chamberlen 2/6, making cleane o  
bootes 5d.

5 . 9 . 8

Chardges  
hunting  
Bucke

[Warwickshire]

16. Itm paid to John Butler viz. for 1 nag  
bought at Albrighton faire £3 . 4 Itm  
for Butlers and Freemans charges and  
their two horses 2 daies at 1/8 a pece the  
daye and for meate for the other horse 7/8  
Itm paid for 1 nag bought at Tamworth  
faire of Mr. Raphael Massie of Stinch  
brooke £3 . 10. Itm p<sup>d</sup> for the toll 2d  
and for Butlers charge and his horse  
1 daye 1/8 and for the chardges of the  
horse 1 night 6d.

7 . 3 . 8

Horse  
bought

18 Itm paid to the huntsman in full paym<sup>t</sup>  
ment of his bill

Hunting  
bucke

1593. August 1st to 15. My Lord  
chardges at the Castle of Berkeley

£17 . 5 . 8

[This amount is accounted for by paym<sup>t</sup>  
ments to the Cator for provisions for 15  
days'. It includes also £4 "to play  
at cardes." During this visit t

Gloucestershire he killed a brace of buck at Acton Park (Sir John Poyntz) and a brace at Tortworth Park (Throckmortons). The deer killed in his own parks and woods at Berkeley do not appear in the Accounts for obvious reasons.]

Itm paid for greenes [cloth] for the huntsmen 47/-

Itm geven in reward to the Keeper of Damrie park 7/-

Itm geven to Giles Crompe Keeper of Shewdeley [Sudeley] pke for a brace of bucke 9/-

Itm paid to the huntsman for his chardges for the houndes in all this journey as appeareth by his bill £3 . 9 . 5

This whole accompt is of my Lordes chardges in Gloucestershire, viz. £49 . 2 . 8

August 12. Itm for Mr. Berkeleys Chardges for his journey into Gloucestershire viz. Geven to Sr John Poyntz man which delivered his crossbowe 2/6 Itm paid for his hatt at Dursley 5/- . . . Itm Paid for a paire of newe bootes at Tedbury . . . Itm paid for the carriage of the Venison to Oxford

Mr. Berkeleys  
Chardges  
17/9

[Thomas Berkeley, Henry's son, was a student at Oxford at this time.]

25. Itm paid for 2 dozen of pigions for my Lords hawkes 2/-

September 8. Itm paid to John Carey upon his bill for my Lords chardges on hunting the bucke in Northamptonshire, viz. Geven in reward to the Keeper of Stoke pke for a buck 10/- and to his underkeeper 2/-. Itm geven to the Keeper of Grafton pke for a brace of bucke 14/- and to his underkeeper 2/-. Itm geven to the Keeper of Hartewell Pke for a brace of bucke 16/- Itm geven in reward at Sir George ffarmers viz. to the Cooke 5/- the Chamberlan 2/6 the butler 2/6 the usher 2/- the porter 1/- Itm p<sup>d</sup> at Tocester for yor L<sup>o</sup> mens meate and horsemeat 25/- Itm geven in reward to the Kep of Hantslep pke for a buck 7/- to his man 6d. Itm given to guides and others 3/5 Itm P<sup>d</sup> for provander at Mr. Yelvertons 6/- Itm given to the Kep of Yardlie Chase in reward for a brace of buck 14/- and to his man 1/- Itm geven in reward at Mr. Sergeant Yelvertons to the Cooke 2/6, Chamberlen 2/6, butler 2/6, the stable 2/6, Itm given to Keeper of Round Hays

in reward for a buck 7/- To the poore 2/4, Geven in reward at Mr. Longvilles viz. to the Cook 5/-, the stable 3/4, the butler 3/4, the Chamberlen 3/4, usher 2/6 and to the trumpeter 2/6. Itm more geven to the poore 1/9. Itm geven to the Keeper of Wakefield lodge in reward for a buck 6/- Itm for provander at Tocester Itm for a paire of Gloves for mr Berkeley 4d. Itm geven to Ley one of the Kep<sup>rs</sup> of the fforrest for a buck 6/- and to Mr. Andrewes for a brace of buck 12/- and to the pages of the fforrest 2/6 Itm geven at Mr. Shirleys in reward viz. to the Cooke 5/-, the Stable 5/- the Chamberlen 3/4 butler 3/4 usher 2/6 porter 1/- and to the baker 1/- Itm to one to helpe lead the hunting horses into Northamptonshire 1/- and to the huntsmen for them and ther houndes 30/9

£11 . 18 . 3

My Lords charges  
hunting the bucke  
in Northamptonshire

Sep. 29. Itm to Humfrey Collins draper for 12 yardes of Graye ffrize for the huntsman Jonas and the footeman at 18d. the yard 18/-

Nov. 3. Itm. Paid to Mr. Burton of Linley for a gelding £19 . 0 . 0

10. Itm paid to Parr upon his bill viz. for ye meate of Grey Shrewsbury, 21 daies at 8d. 14/- Itm for curing of hym 5/- . Itm for healing of the bay mare Colte\* of the swelling in hir bellie 3/4 Itm for a curbe for Mr. Berkeleys nag 1/- Itm for the Strayne in Mr. Berkeleys other nags shoulder 1/- Itm for the water for the gray horses eyes 2/- Itm for ye drinke and letting of hym blood 1/4

November. Itm paid Robert Mallaborne for showing viz. the 6th September The baye gelding 4 removes 4d. the black nagg 2 removes 2d. Graye Alconbury 2 removes 2d. Gray Draycot 2 Shows 2 removes 8d. The young sorrell gelding with the flaxen mane 4 showes 1/4 The White Graye 2 removes 2d. the 13 September my L<sup>o</sup> Dunn Gelding 4 removes 4d. Mr. Berkeleys nagg 1 Show 3 removes 4d. John Careys hunting horse 4 removes 4d. Jonas nag 2 shows 2d. My Ladies mare 4 showes 1/- Baye

\* The word "filly" to describe a young mare cannot have been in general use at the time. It is nowhere used in the many long lists of horses in these accounts.

Cam 4 removes 4d. Graye Butler  
4 shows 1/- Black Oker 4 removes  
Cutt Liggon 1 show 3 removes 6d. Mr.  
Dennys horse 4 shows 1/- My L<sup>o</sup> Baye  
Gelding 4 shows 1/-

10/10  
Farrier

Itm for badges to Harrisons wife viz. for  
ten badges\* for Gentlemen at 5/- 50/- for  
26 badges for Yeomen at 4/- £5 . 4 . 0  
for ten badges for Groomes at 3/4  
£1 . 13 . 4 £9 . 7 . 4

Badges

Nov. 10. Itm paid to Henry Huntsman  
for healing of horses backs 2/6  
Itm paid to John Butler for 3 curie  
combs for ye stable 4/-  
Itm p<sup>d</sup> to Edward the Keeper for 2 lbs. of  
twine to make Crossbowe Strings 2/- and  
for his charge on taking of partridges  
1/10 and for 1 pound of lime to take  
vermin 8d. 4/4  
Itm paid to Jonas [Wright] falconer for  
his wages for 1 yere 40/-  
December. Itm Geven in rewarde to one  
yt provided the dogsmeate against the  
huntsmans coming from hunting 1/- 1/-  
Itm geven to Humfrey Mr. Cockaines  
huntzman in reward 10/- and to his  
huntboye 3/- 13/-

G. O'F.

(To be continued).

### ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, BARBADOS.

SOME years ago (12 S. x. ) you were  
good enough to find space for a list of  
monumental inscriptions in Needham's Point  
Cemetery in Barbados, which, at the time,  
was in a sad state of ruin. Now, thanks to  
the activities of an organisation of ladies of  
the island entitled the "Civic Circle," that  
historic graveyard has been restored, and  
presents a trim and attractive appearance.

The Civic Circle now propose to take simi-  
lar action with respect to St. Paul's Church-  
yard, which is, I regret to state, in a deplor-  
able condition. St. Paul's was formerly a  
military church, and within the building  
there are many inscriptions in a fine state of  
preservation, but those on the tombstones out-  
side are fast disappearing.

\* The badges were embroidered with the  
white lion of Mowbray on a red ground.

I enclose some of those which it has been  
possible to decipher, and if you could find  
space for them in your pages I do not doubt  
that it would assist the Civic Circle  
materially towards getting into touch with  
relatives of the deceased and in raising funds  
for putting another historic graveyard in  
good order.

Sacred to the memory of Lieut. E. BATTERSBY  
R.N., of H.M.S. Satellite, who departed this  
life on the 3rd day of October, 1839, aged 3  
years.

Sacred to the memory of James Hunter Blair  
BIRCH, Captain 66th Regt. Died 22nd January  
1851, aged 30 years 4 months.

Sacred to the memory of Captain George  
BOORE, late 14 Foote, who died at Barbados  
Jany. 14, 1840, aged 47 years.

Sacred to the memory of Margaret CLUNE  
wife to Patrick Clune, Qr. Master of the 52nd  
Regt., who died on 12th Dec., 1839, aged 3  
years.

Beneath this spot rest the Remains of Howards  
Plestow Cox, Ensign 21st Fusiliers, who de-  
parted this life on the 31st May, 1860, in his  
21st year.

Sacred to the memory of Major Robert Noble  
CROSSE, K.H., 56th Regiment, who died of Yellow  
Fever on the 13th November, 1838, on board  
Her Majesty's Ship "Hercules" 74, in Carlisle  
Bay, Barbados. He served with this Regiment  
for an uninterrupted period of 34 years. [On  
line here] . . . by his Brothers Officers, who  
have erected a tablet to his memory in the  
Cathedral. This tomb is erected by his rela-  
tives by whom he was sincerely beloved.

Sacred to the memory of Mr. Richard DILKES  
a native of England, who departed this life  
March 22nd, 1834 [? 1844], aged 39 years [? 30]

Sacred to the beloved memory of Charles  
Richard DORINGTON, Lieutenant of Her  
Majesty's 69th Regiment, youngest son of John  
Edward and Susan Dorington of Lypiatt Park  
in the County of Gloucester, who died the 12th  
of August, 1855, aged 21.

Sacred to the memory of Robert DUDMAN  
Second Officer of R.M.S. Ship Great Western  
eldest son of Capt. R. Dudman of Hythe, near  
Southampton, who died on the 18th Nov., 1852  
aged 22 years.

In memory of Kyffin HEYLAND, formerly  
Lieut. in the 25th Regt., late a Stipendiary  
Magistrate in British Guiana and third son of  
Major Arthur Rowley Heyland, who fell in the  
Battle of Waterloo. Died in peace and hope of  
the Gospel, 24th March, 1843.

Sacred to the memory of Captain Horace  
E. B. HUTCHINSON, of H.M. 76th Regiment of  
Foot, second son of Lieut. General Sir William  
Hutchinson, K.C.H., who died of fever at St.  
Ann's Barracks, . . . February, 1837.

Sacred to the memory of John MACLEAR, Assis-  
tant Surgeon of Her Majesty's Sloop Rover  
who departed this life, of Yellow Fever, on the  
30th October, 1841, aged 27 years.



William Fisher MENDS, Deputy Commissary General to H.M. Forces. Born 19th July, 1808, died 11th May, 1860. In Christ shall all be made alive.

Sacred to the memory of Lt. Colonel John Boyle O'BRIEN, Deputy Qr. Mr. General, who died at Barbados on the 16th Decr., 1852, of Yellow Fever, aged 45 years.

Mary Rivarola O'HALLORAN, infant daughter of B. Major H. D. O'Halloran, D.A.Q.M.G., died 10th August, 1862, aged 16 months.

Sacred to the memory of Lieutenant John Thomas Orme, of the Royal Artillery, who died of Yellow Fever on the 10th September, 1852, aged 27 years.

Sacred to the memory of William R. PAYNE, Lieut. 66th Regt., died Oct. 25th, 1848, aged 4 years 4 months.

In memory of Lieutenant Colonel Ormsby Ribbs, 88th Regt., or Connaught Rangers, who died of Yellow Fever, 17th Jany., 1848.

Sacred to the memory of Edward T., the beloved husband of Sarah PHILLIPS, who departed this life February 27th, 1865. He was for many years Foreman of Carpenters in the Royal Engineers Department.

Sacred to the memory of Harriet Emma Cairn, the beloved child of Captain and Mrs. Cairn, 92nd Highlanders, who died of convulsions, at St. Anns.

Sacred to the memory of John PIPER, late Clerk to the Roysl. Eng. Dept., and esteemed husband of Mary. Died August 15th, 1876, aged 55 years.

Sacred to the memory of Caroline Sophia, daughter of Captain Charles Hophmore POTTS, of the 19th Regiment, who died at St. Annes, on the 6th of July, 1836, aged 8 months.

In loving memory of Henry RICE, Captain 92nd Highlanders, second son of Edward Roys Rice, Esqre., of Dane Court, Kent. Died 28th November, 1848, aged 27 years.

In memory of . . . Mr. THOMAS, . . . Captain 92nd Highla . . ., died 2nd November, 184 . . ., aged 32 years [? 1848—flaked off].

This tomb covers the remains of Lt. Col. John TYLER, . . . rs. Dy. Qr. Mr. General in the Command. He died 2nd June, 18 . . ., aged 37 years.

Sacred to the memory of Joseph VERFENSTEIN, Lieut. Qr., Assistant Commissary General to Her Majesty's Forces for upward of forty years, native of Trieste in Germany, and for the last twenty-six years a Resident in the West Indies, who departed this life, of Yellow Fever, on the 1st day of August, 1846, aged 63.

In memory of Elizabeth Anne WALKER, 3rd daughter of James Walker, Esqre., Colonial Secretary of this Island, born at Belmont in this neighbourhood, 21st January, 1755. Died at Government House, 21st August, 1799.

Sacred to the memory of Lieutenant Colonel Henry WILLIAMS, Commanding the Royal Artillery in the West Indies. Died of Yellow Fever, November 10th, 1852, aged 60.

Sacred to the memory of Mark WILSON, Reporter of Vessels to the Government in this Island, and formerly Sargeant Major in the Royal Artillery. Died on the 8th April, 1857, aged 54 years.

Sacred to the memory of James Thomas WILSON, only child of Lt. Col. Wilson, of the 65th Regt., who died at St. Anns, the 17th February, 1844, aged 17 months.

To the memory of John WINTERBOTTOM . . . A Stor 52nd Regt., . . . May, 1838.

ALGERNON ASPINALL.

THE FOX AND THE ICE. — In Pliny's 'Natural History,' bk. viii., chap. 42, we are told:

In Thrace, when all parts are covered with ice, the foxes are consulted, an animal which, in other respects, is baneful from its craftiness. It has been observed, that this animal applies its ear to the ice, for the purpose of testing its thickness; hence it is, that the inhabitants will never cross frozen rivers and lakes until the foxes have passed over them and returned. —Trans. Bostock and Riley, in Bohn's Classical Library.

The same observance was kept in certain localities in Japan and China, as is noted in the 'Shinkô Dan-en,' by Sakakibara Gempo (1656-1706 A.D.), thus:

When the lake of Suwa, prov. Shinano, Japan, is frozen, only after the foxes have passed over it, people begin to cross it, well knowing then the ice would never give way to horse or carriage. That a very similar thing occurs in China is shown in Li Tau-yuen's 'Shwui-king-chu,' written in the fifth cent. A.D., where it is said: "When it is cold, the river Ming-tsin becomes covered with ice several tens of feet thick. Even then man would not dare to ride or drive over it, anxiously awaiting the foxes crossing it. These animals listens well into beneath the ice, and go over it only after ascertaining there is no more water. And, only after discerning their passage, man would set forth without any apprehension of danger."

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

CHANGING LONDON.—(1) Temple Gardens. At the suggestion of Sir Francis Taylor, a memorial fountain to Charles Lamb has been erected. It sends up three sprays of water, shaped like the feathers in the crest of the Prince of Wales, and played for the first time on May 6. (2) Elephant and Castle Theatre, New Kent Road. Closed down on night of 1 June, for demolition and re-building. Home of Maria Marten, Sweeney Todd, and Jack Sheppard, it retained its atmosphere of shawled women, odorous oranges, and caged gas-jets until the

last. (3) "George and Vulture," George Yard, Lombard Street, and Osborne's Hotel, John Street, Adelphi. These, the two last Pickwickian inns in London, are on the eve of demolition.

J. ARDAGH.

**SHAKESPEARE AT SEA.**—Halliwell-Phillipps pointed out that Shakespeare's company acted at Dover in early September, 1597, and at Bristol late in the same month. What more natural than to go from port to port by sea? The actors may thus have been caught in an equinoctial gale. Sir Sidney Lee interpolates Marlborough between Dover and Bristol, but the town records in Tucker Murray say 1596-7 for the Marlborough visit, without mention of what month.

A. J. EDMUNDS.

**TENNYSON.**—A modern piece like 'Enoch Arden' seems full of classical reminiscences. When Enoch in his island is represented so miserable at not hearing any more the sound of his language, "long-bearded and solitary," was not Tennyson haunted by the 'Philoctetes' of Sophocles? In 'Tithonus' there is, of course, no imitation of Vigny; but, "Release me and restore me to the ground," and "I earth in earth forget these empty courts," put one in mind of "Laissez-moi m'endormir du sommeil de la terre" ('Moïse,' by Vigny).

JEAN LA CÉCILIA.

Foix.

**THACKERAY'S 'ROUNDABOUT PAPERS.'**—The queries and remarks at cli. 332, 371, and clii. 71, 103, as to Sapphira and Rodessa in 'On a Medal,' Valancourt and Manfroni in 'Tunbridge Toys,' and Ronzi de Regnis and Parissot and Noblet in 'De Juventute,' may be supplemented by reference to pp. 495, 369, 376 of my extensively annotated edition of Thackeray's 'Roundabout Papers,' Harcourt, Brace and Co., New York, 1925.

JOHN EDWIN WELLS.

New London, Connecticut.

**AN OVERSIGHT OF THE CROWN.**—It may be worth recording that on Monday, July 16, a man was indicted at Leeds Assizes for having in his possession an explosive bomb. By the Explosive Substances Act of 1883, sect. 7, it is provided that further proceedings in such a case as this cannot be taken without the consent of the Attorney-General. This consent had been forgotten to be sought, and accordingly the case was removed from the jurisdiction of the court, the man being discharged.

H. F.

## Readers' Queries.

**SIR NICHOLAS MALBY.**—Wanted, ancestry of Sir Nicholas Malby, Governor of Connaught, Ireland, knighted at Athlone, by Sir Henry Sidney, 1576. Arms: Argent on a bend between cottises gurgulets three garbs or. In biographies he is stated to have been born "about 1530." In 1531, 7 May, London, Sir Nicholas Malbie writes to Walsingham to have Mr. Wade give his brother writings left by Malbie's father, who died when Malbie was four years old. (State Papers.)

Was his father John Maltby of Welton, Lincolnshire and the Customs House, London? His will, 1532, names sons Rogo, John, Nicholas and Anthony. Sir Nicholas had a brother Captain John, as on 25 Oct. 1580, Athlone, Sir Nicholas writes to Walsingham that his "brother John may be sent over with charge of soldiers," and in 1596 the State Papers allude to "Captain John Malby." Provided John Maltby of Welton were his father, this would place the birth of Sir Nicholas as 1528, which corresponds with the "about 1530" of the biographies. The late G. D. Burtchaell, Deputy Ulster, stated "Sir Nicholas had at least one brother."

The children of John Maltby of Welton were under age, as he requests that money for them be put in the hands of the Mercers' Company. The fact that this name is spelled Maltby while usually Sir Nicholas is recorded as Malby cannot be regarded as evidence of different family. John Maltby of Welton refers to "Mother Jenet Maltby," while his will is recorded as that of "Jenet Mawtebyde of Langton beside Wragby, Lincoln." (She was evidently a step-mother.) The will of Sir Nicholas's grandson is recorded as that of "Sir George Maltbie." This is the only Nicholas Malby—of any spelling—I can discover who could possibly have been Sir Nicholas.

Sir Nicholas married Thomasine Lambe, daughter of Robert Lambe of Leeds, whose wife was a Castell of the Castells of Ely. Hatley (Hartley) Cambridge. Sir Nicholas died 1584 and his widow married secondly in 1587, George Rawe of Dublin. No issue. Lady Malby died in 1596 and is buried at St. Martin-in-the-Fields. ("Dame Thomasine Malbie in Cancelli.")

Sir Nicholas had two children: Captain Henry, matr. New Coll., Oxford, 1582, killed in Ireland in the service of the Crown, 1602/3.

married Katherine daughter of John Jobson of Monkwich, Essex, by Ellen, daughter of Richard Pexall. (Wrongly given in the visit. of Essex as "Persall Jobson.") She married secondly Sir Ralph Sydley, knighted 1603, by whom she had no issue, and died in 1625. The second child of Sir Nicholas was Ursula, who married first Captain Anthony Brabazon, and secondly the Hon. Sir Thomas Clarke, a son of the Earl of Clanricard, by whom no issue.

The children of Capt. Henry were: Sir Nicholas, d. soon after 1603, bur. at St. Dunstan's. Henry, made a ward, 1604/5, Trinity Coll., Dublin, d. 1616. Sir George Maltby, made a ward 1616, knighted in Ireland by Viscount Falkland, 1625, married Anne, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Savage of Rheban, Co. Kildare. "She died 16 March, 1625-6." This must have been an error, as the will of Sir George Maltbie Kt. dated "6 Dec., 1638," and leaves "residue to my wife" while the administration, 1639, is to "Anne, the relict, 29 June, 1639." Sir George had mortgaged his estates to Lord Ranelagh, "with the right of redemption." Lord Ranelagh refusing to convey the lands when Sir George had obtained the means, he went to London "to seek for relief;" here he was imprisoned in the Fleet, where he died. His will states "I confirm the agreement with James Frese concerning the redemption of my estate out of the hands of Lord Ranelage, Burial at St. Dunstan's in the west and £100 to be spent on my debts in the Fleet to be paid. Nephew Sir George Maltby, £100. Nurse Catherine Milley, £8. Residue to my wife. Witnesses: Walter Aleyne, James Palfreyman."

Sir George had a sister, Sarah, who married John Poulet of Castleton, and they had a daughter, Sarah, who married James Butler. Are there any descendants of Sarah Poulett and James Butler? Sir George had at least one child, Elizabeth, who was buried at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, 1630, from Mr. Baston's in Fetter Lane. Any additional data would be appreciated. (Most of the foregoing is from a programme kindly furnished by the late G. D. Burchaell, Deputy Ulster, the remainder from State Papers, wills, parish registers, etc.).

The Sixth Series, vol. v. (1882) is a query headed H. L. O., which states: "Sir Nicholas Maltby, married Honora, daughter of Ulick, Earl of Clanricarde, and had Ursula, married Sir Anthony Brabazon, brother of Lord

Ardee." Is it possible Sir Nicholas had a first wife Honora? Mr. Burchaell's chart gives only Thomasine.

*Miscel. Herald*, vol. ii., 1867-8, p. 174, gives "Thomas Oresby, living in 1569, married a daughter of Henry Malby, son of Sir Nicholas. They had a son Malby Orsby and a great-grandson, Malby Orsby." Mr. Burchaell stated that this was an error, that Capt. Henry had no daughter. Can anyone explain what gave rise to these statements?

"Extracts from the Herald's Visit. of London or Middlesex, 1579 (3 July), Sir Nicholas Maltby of Kilmallock. Sir Nicholas Malby, Kt., born circ. 1530. President of Connaught, descended from an old Yorkshire family mentioned in the Plantation of Leix, died at Athlone, Ireland, 4 March, 1584, and of Roscommon . . . Capt. Henry married Elizabeth [error] grand daughter of Sir Francis Jobson, Lieut. of the Tower of London." Can anyone state what is said of Malby in the 'Plantation of Leix.'?

*The Genealogist*, New Series, vol. xxv, 1908-9, given in 'A Further Note on an Irish Branch of the Fleetwood Family':—

On 9th May, 1622, Mary Brabazon, William O'Molloy, and Robert Ware, Esquires, filed their Bill against the Right Honourable Lady Lambart Baroness of Cavan and Thomas Fleetwood, stating that the Plaintiffs were sureties for George Maltby, who was indebted to Lady Lambart in the sum of £6,000. . .

Mahaffy, 'Cal. State Pap. Ireland,' p. 657, gives:—

1649.—Samuel Maltby, served in the Army of Ireland since 1649, in Capt. Richard Franklin's troop of Lord Deputy Fleetwood's Regiment.

I find a newspaper clipping, belonging to the period of the late war, which states: "American Army Headquarters, France. Sergt. O'Malby, one of twenty-one New York troops to receive the Croix de Guerre." Is it possible there are still descendants of this Irish family?

D. MALTBY VERRILL.

910 The Boulevard,  
North Vancouver B.C. Canada.

**RICHARD WHITE, MARQUESS D'ALBEVILLE.**—The Marquess d'Albeville was James II's envoy to Holland, and is said by Macaulay to have been an Irishman, ennobled in Austria. No biography of him has ever been written nor is there any account of him in the 'D. N. B.' D'Albeville was a very important personage, and a great enemy of Gilbert Burnet. Can any reader indicate any sources for his biography? White was

an old English Catholic surname, and I doubt very much whether this man was an Irishman. I have copies of some memorials addressed by D'Albeville to the States on the subject of Burnet and the seditious pamphlets being written by him for circulation in England.

J. G. MUDDIMAN.

"WYE FOREST." — Has the Forest of Dean at any time been known by this name? In another of Henry Lord Berkeley's buck-hunting accounts the following references occur:

1600

August 7th 8th 9th.

Item for yor Lo Botehier to go to Sir Edward Winters 3/6 Given to the Keeper of the purleys [purlieus] for his fee for a Soar 6/-

Paid for yor Lo botehier to go over to the Forest of Wye and back againe 3/- Given in reward at Mr. Baynams 12/9

To the Keepers of Wye Forest in reward for a stag 30/- At another time for yor Lo Botehier to go over to the forest of Wye and back again 3/- . . . To Mr. Baynams Keeper in reward for a buck 10/-

Sir Edward Winter lived at Lydney about five miles beyond Severn from Berkeley Castle. Mr. Baynam lived at Clearwell, near Newland, in the centre of Dean Forest. It seems almost certain that by Wye Forest is meant Dean Forest. The account is dated from Berkeley Castle. I have searched amongst Gloucestershire Histories in vain for any reference to a Wye Forest.

Of course the name would be obviously derived from the River Wye, which forms the western boundary of the Forest of Dean.

G. O'F.

SLAYING OF JOHN TALBOT BY JOHN DEWHURST, 1568.—Whitaker's 'History of Whalley,' 4th edn., vol. ii., in a note to the Pedigree of Talbot of Salebury (to face p. 376), states that:

In Dugdale's Visitation he [Thomas Talbot the antiquary] is erroneously stated to have been "slain by Dewhurst."

John of the next generation was the victim.

The Chetham Society's publication of this Visitation contains no reference to the slaying of either.

Where can an account of the circumstances be found?

C. B.

WILL KEMP. — A recent writer in the *Times Literary Supplement*, under the caption, 'A Purge to Jonson,' appears to imply that Will Kemp (Shakespeare's con-

temporary) was not a University man. Boas, in one of his books regarding the drama of Elizabeth's time, says Will Kemp was "University man." Which is correct?

ARLINGTON

BUST OF CHARLES DICKENS. — I have a bust (plaster), 17½ inches high by F. Woodington, junr., dated at the base 1870. It appears to be very lifelike, and I should be pleased to show it to any lover of Charles Dickens. We should be glad to know if replicas of this bust are common. W. W. Woodington appears to be the son of the sculptor of the bas relief of the Battle of Nile on the Nelson Column.

THE HOMELAND ASSOCIATION

37, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

CAPTAIN FAWCETT AT WOODSTOCK 1645.—In Adolphus Ballard's 'Chronicle of the Royal Borough of Woodstock' (1811), 88, and also in Marshall's 'Early History of Woodstock Manor,' p. 203, it is said that "in October, 1645, Woodstock was in possession of the Royal forces, who continued to hold the Manor House till 26 April, 1646, when it was surrendered by Captain Fawcett after twenty days' siege." Who was the officer, and what more is known of him?

J. W.

ROMAN LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF BRITAIN.—Can any reader give, or tell where one can find, a list of the Pro-praetor or Lieutenant-Governors of Britain during the Roman occupation of the country, and their dates?

J. W.

VENTURA, ARTIST.—I have in my possession a portrait of Ali Pasha of Janina (life size, half length), in which he is represented in high round cap and fur lined robe. On the inner garment is what appears to be the badge of some Order. The signature of the artist in Greek characters is beneath, and now almost illegible. So nearly as I am able to read it, however, the spelling of the name is Spiridōn Bentōros. I have seen copies in Italian and modern Greek of an account of the Pasha's memorable exploits (*gesta*) given by Ali to the artist Ventura, so it is stated, for the purpose of being recorded on a scroll, held in the hand.

In my portrait (which is unfinished) a pistol is shown in the belt, on which the Pasha's right hand is displayed. He wears a ring on the third finger. The left arm is not shown. The "account" referred to consists of over six hundred words, and

is impossible that it could be represented by any portrait.

Should be greatly obliged if any reader of 'Q.' could kindly give me any information about this artist, Ventura, and say whether there is any known portrait by him, Ali Pasha, in which he is represented holding a scroll.

J. ST. M. MACPHAIL.

KE, *i.e.*, HAYCOCK.—This word is used in the North Riding for the largest kind of haycock, the series upwards being lapcock, and pike. Is "pike" a shortened form of "piccock"?

V.

JUST IN ROSELAND, CORNWALL.

—A correspondent writes to me, "I had once in the British Museum a history of the Parish of St. Just in Roseland . . . I noted its title, etc., and though I have checked several times, have never found it in." He adds that, as far as he remembers, the book is not actually called a "History"; the work may have been called "The Fish Registers of St. Just in Roseland."

The work in question seems to contain information on families residing in the parish, I should be very grateful if any reader could give me the name, date, and publisher, of the work referred to.

As far as I know, there is no copy of the work in the Bodleian Library, and no reference to such a volume is made in the bibliographical section of Boase's 'Collectanea Cambrensia.'

F. H. M. HUGO.

Magdalen College, Oxford.

INCH NUMERALS.—Can any reader tell me why the French prefer to use "trente-dix," "quatre-vingts," and "quatre-vingt-dix," instead of "septante," "quatre-vingt" and "nonante," which are, generally speaking, only heard in Belgium, the Netherlands and the South of France.

The Continental peoples usually write a comma in place of a decimal point: how do they spread a decimal fraction? *E.g.*, reading 32.5, do they say "three comma twenty-five," or merely "three twenty-five"; if the latter, it would clash, in French, with 75, both "soixante-quinze."

H. V. BORLEY.

URCHIN-FISH AS SHOP-SIGN.—During my stay in Europe and America, between 1890 and 1900, I frequently saw one or more specimens of the urchin-fish (*Diodon* or congeneric species) displayed in

the front of the oyster-shop. Shall we take it for an emblem or for a mascot? Is there any literary allusion to this custom?

In the 'Cambridge Natural History,' vol. vii. it is said:

Porcupine Fishes [=Urchin Fishes] are confined to tropical seas, and have attracted attention from the earliest times, being frequently preserved as "curiosities."

The Japanese preserved them as "curiosities," but never as a shop's sign. They call one of them, *Diodon holacanthus*, "Harisembon" (Thousand Needles), and about the seaport town of Eushiki, prov. Etchû, is current this story:

Once there was a woman ever discordant with her mother-in-law. Finally, falsely accused by the latter of the theft of a needle from her needle-cushion, the former killed herself by drowning in the sea. Thenceforth, about the fifth or sixth of every twelfth moon, when the tragedy is said to have taken place, the sea would turn very turbulent, and float the *Diodon*, shaped like a globe, stuck with multitudinous needles.—*Kyôdo-Kenkyû*, vol. 2, no. 10, p. 632, Tokyo, Dec., 1913.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY.—What newspaper, reviewing a reprint of Johnson's Dictionary, mistook the Preface for the work of the new editor? This was probably in the 'seventies.

H.

JOHN RABAN.—A story has been handed down amongst the descendants of John Raban, merchant, who was buried in the Parish of St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf, in 1813, that he was the son of George II by hismorganatic wife, the Baroness Kannstein, a Polish lady, and that he was in his early youth sent out to India in the charge of George's librarian, Caspar Raban, whose name he adopted. I should be grateful if any reader could inform me how much of this story is true and add any further information. John Raban's sons and most of his grandsons were on the Bengal Establishment of the H.E.I.C.S., which to a small extent tends to confirm the story.

C. A. HIGGINS.

DACRE OF SKELTON.—Will some experienced genealogist give an opinion on the following query. A boy named Henry Dacre entered Cambridge University 1554; matric. 1556; migrated to Oxford 1556-60; of the Diocese of Carlisle, Cumb. In 1561 he became rector of Skelton, Cumb., and died 1597.

The said rector was presented by the then patron, Lord William Dacre, Baron of Gillsland, Greystoke and Wemme. Five years later, 1566/7, Lord William being dead, his widow, Lady Elizabeth Dacre, sold the rectory subject to the said Henry Dacre being allowed to be parson there "so long as he shall live." The rector continued there until the year of his death, 1597. In his will he refers to his nephews Thomas, John, William and Henry; also to "his sister-in-law their mother," Janet by name. The rector's brother, John, the husband of the said Janet, was evidently the elder of the two, as he died in 1588, leaving one of his children of marriageable age. The father died in 1588 also, and he (as his widow Janet did likewise) in his will, mentions the same names, viz., Thomas, John, Henry, and William, and Annas, a daughter. Should I be justified in assuming that the rector was in some way related to the Lord William?

I may add that John Dacre was Under-Sheriff of Berwick, 1564, and a border leader, at which time one Richard Dacre, known as "kinsman to Lord William" (Lord William's letter to Cromwell, 'State Papers,' 1536) acted as Constable of the Castle of Morpeth.

The difficulty of ascertaining the exact relationship is probably due to the Dacres, like so many other of the northern nobles, being outlawed for their adherence to the cause of the Stewarts, and to the fact that historians "drew the line" at the younger sons' branches.

THOS. LEE.

"Ivy Lodge," 8, Prospect Vale,  
Wallasey, Cheshire.

[In the account given in Venn's 'Alumni Cantabrigienses' Henry Dacre (Daker) is said to have matriculated sizar from Christ's, in November, 1554, and to have resigned Skelton in 1597. The date of his death is not given.]

**DU ROCHER-PARGAT.**—Any information regarding Jeanne Du Rocher-Pargat, b. in France, 1686, d. probably about 1749, will be gratefully received. She came to England after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and stayed with Lord Ferrers of Chartley. She is believed to have married into her host's family (Shirley) about the year 1718 or later.

G. G.

**SIMSON OF STIRLING.**—Can any reader give the Christian name of the third son of the Rev. Patrick Simson (1556-1618), minister of Stirling? According to an article by

MR. JAMES SETON-ANDERSON, at 12 S. x. this third son, himself a minister, was in Ireland, where he was killed by rebel soldiers, his widow getting relief from the Presbytery of Linlithgow, July 5, 1643. His two other brothers were the Rev. Adam (father of the Rev. Patrick of Renfrew) and the Rev. James. Any information regarding him or his children, if any, or regarding where such information might possibly be obtained, would be greatly appreciated, since he might probably be the "Rev. Patrick Simson, Presbyter of Stirling Martyr (?)" from whom, so tradition has it, the branch of the Simpson family to which the writer belongs, is descended.

(Rev.) M. J. SIMPSON.

**INCENSE: KUPHI.**—Plutarch, 'De Cliv. et Osir.' 5 S. i. states: The Incense is a mixture composed of the following ingredients: (1) honey, (2) wine, (3) cyprus, (4) resin, (5) myrrh, (6) aspalathus, (7) seselis, (8) sthoenanthus, (9) asphaltum, (10) saffron, (11) dock, (12) greater lesser juniper, (13) cardamums, (14) aromatic reed (15) raisins.

Would readers of 'N. & Q.' kindly inform me as to the nature of *seselis*, *sthoenanthus*, *aspalathus*; and the exact kind of cyprus, wine, resin, honey (+ or -), dock, aromatic reed?

H.H.

**XVII CENTURY TANKARD: HOLLOW ROLL.**—At cliv. 245 I asked about a seventeenth century tankard which had a small hole at the point of the handle. I was kindly told about this. At the same time I asked what could be the meaning of a silver hollow roll, on the same handle. The roll is outside, but beneath the bend of the handle, as if something might be inside. What is it for?

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

**REFERENCES WANTED.**—1. Under the heading have been published in Belloc's recent ironical verses on the Alpine, and Mediterranean Man, comments somewhat as follows: "This is the type of a Nordic man and be as like him as you can." EDWARD FRANKS.

2. "Hon. Eva Fox-Strangways." Can any reader tell me of any newspaper reference to an adventuress who assumed this name, and as such, committed various frauds, in England, Canada, and America. Approximate dates are probably 1895-1900.

HORACE WYNNE.

Authors' Club,  
2, Whitehall Court, S.W.

## Replies.

### THE KING'S SHIPS: 7. BUILT AT PORTSMOUTH.

(cliv. 402, 420, 447; clv. 15).

In reply to COMMANDER RUPERT-JONES, I fear I cannot grant that the *GALATEA* handed over in a different state from that of the other twenty-one men-of-war by my ancestor, George Parsons. Possibly this is no longer suggested.

In reply to the request for information about at least, of the ships built on the Solent River by John Tyson and by Messrs. Scott and Scott, I have much pleasure in replying 'N. & Q.' readers with the full details. But it needs a line or two of explanation.

At the beginning of 1807 George Parsons was building the *HORATIO* at his yard adjoining the public landing-stage close to Bursledon Point. He held contracts for the *HORATIO* and the *PERUVIAN*, not started upon. A foreman of Woolwich Dockyard arranged to take over the Parsons yard after the launch of the *HORATIO*. George Parsons took Warsash Hard for a new yard.

The Woolwich Dockyard foreman's name was Richard Blake. A Mr. Scott, probably a London timber-merchant, was his first partner; and no doubt remained a partner, regarding the 74 they started upon, till its launch in 1812. But by October, 1808, John Tyson, who had till then held a higher Woolwich Dockyard post than Blake—who left Woolwich post at the end of 1807—had taken Blake in partnership, and had taken over the yard at Bursledon close to the yard; and from then onwards the yard was called Tyson and Blake's." Tyson had not been a shipbuilder, and was only one through his partnership with Blake.

The men-of-war built at the Parsons yard which Blake took it over, were as follows:

*ALBATROSS*, 18, 1808, Blake and Scott.

*CONQUERO*, 18, 1809, Tyson and Blake.

*ALBATROSS*, 12, 1812, Tyson and Blake.

*ALBATROSS*, 12, 1812, Tyson and Blake.

*ALBATROSS*, 74, 1812, Blake and Scott.

*ALBATROSS*, 38, 1813, Tyson and Blake.

The *SIRIUS* was the last man-of-war built at Bursledon. Those built at Warsash Hard were named by me at cliii. 190.

J. DENHAM PARSONS.

"AS PLAIN AS A PIKE STAFF" (cliv. 406, 444, 464). — I bought a pedlar's packstaff a few months ago. It was lying in a box of miscellanea on the counter of a local pawnbroker. Struck with its appearance, I asked what it was and was told all about it. It is in shape like the old long s of eighteenth century printing, with a bold curve. At the end is a small hook carved out of the wood, which is of holly. It is remarkably plain or smooth, fits on the shoulder comfortably, and from the well-worn handle has evidently done much work. I showed it to several old people in this village, who all recognized it. They said it was in common use by all who had to travel distances with a bundle, up to about forty or fifty years ago. I remember men who came into this district for the harvest carrying their bundles on a straight shoulder-stick, but this shaped specimen is the only one I have come across. Might not the pikestaff also refer to the shaft of the military weapon, 16 feet long, and shod with an iron point to stick into the ground when resisting cavalry? A very evident object.

F. WILLIAM COCK.

Appledore, Kent.

**A**RIUS: PRONUNCIATION (cliv. 335, 373, 410, 465).—In reply to Mr. G. H. WHITE's questions:

"The sound of *ei* was originally diphthongal (Welsh *ei*, half-way between English *lay* and *lie*), but by about 480 B.C. it had become simply equivalent to a long *e* ("long close *e*") = English *a* in *day*, pronounced without the final *y* sound."—'The Restored Pronunciation of Greek and Latin,' by E. V. Arnold and R. S. Conway, 4th edition, 1900.

The symbol *ei* in modern Greek denotes a sound equivalent to the English *ee*. See e.g. the modern Greek grammars of E. M. Geldart or Vincent and Dickson.

In the modern language the variety of vocalic sounds is not as great as in the ancient.

I cannot at this moment quote a source for the story about the pronunciation of *Alexandria*. In my recollection it ran something like this: A man who was aware that *Alexandria* in Latin has the penultimate *i* long, asked Dr. Parr (let us say) whether it was not correct to give it that quantity in speaking English. The reply was, "Mr. Porson and I may say *Alexandriā*, but *you*, I think, had better say *Alexandriā*." How did Parr, or whoever it was, pronounce the long vowel? I suspect, considering how Latin was treated

in those days, he made the syllable sound like "dry."

Latin Classical MSS., by the way, give *Alexandrea* and *Alexandria* promiscuously; the oldest Latin inscriptions have the former.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

#### THE REGICIDES (cliv. 298, 410; clv. 16).

The three judges who condemned King Charles to death and who fled to America, were Major-General Edward Whalley, own cousin to Oliver Cromwell, Major-Gen. William Goffe, son-in-law of Whalley, and Colonel John Dixwell. The Davenport Genealogy states that "four, at least, of the court that condemned the King to the scaffold, escaped to America." Whalley and Goffe went to New Haven (Connecticut), where, at one time, the judges received shelter from the Rev. Mr. John Davenport, and later, May 15, 1661, sought shelter in a natural cave on West Rock, near that city, since called "the Judges Cave." Afterwards they retired to Hadley, Mass. Above reference calls Dixwell "Col. James Dixwell who went by the name of James Davis, Esq." He died in 1689, and is buried at New Haven. Goffe and Whalley are also said to have been buried, secretly, in the same place.

A Court Feb. 19, 1673, New Haven, has the following: "Received of James Davids [Col. John Dixwell] of New Haven, £5, the which was given me by my uncle Mr. Benjamin Ling as a legacy by his last will and testament. Also four barrels of pork which my Aunt Davids delivered unto him to give me, Samuel Cooper. Wit. Thomas Munson, Thomas Mix, Ellis Mew." A note in 'The Tuttle Family' states that "Sarah Cooper was sister of James and Ellis Mew. In 1706, Mr. Blinn, mariner of Boston, and Joseph Tuttle, claimed the estate of Ellis Mew, tin worker of London, from whom Blinn showed power of attorney. James and Samuel Cooper were also akin to the Mews. James Mew lived in South Wood Street, London."

Is anything of the family of John Alured known? I have a copy of a Chancery Proceed., 'Maltby v. Alured,' 22 Nov., 1672. John Alured claims to be one of the next of kin of Ann Maltby. (She was probably Ann Cotton).

D. M. VERRILL.

According to Chambers's 'Bibliographical Dictionary,' William Goffe the regicide fled to America in 1660, and lived for many years at Hadley, Mass. "There in 1675, according to tradition, when the townsmen were called from the meeting house to repel an

Indian attack, he put himself at their head and drove off the red-skins, then disappearing as suddenly as he had come." An illustration showing 'Goffe repulsing the Indians at Hadley' appears in Hutchinson's 'Story of the British Nation,' vol. iii. p. 1073.

G. H. V.

The three regicides who escaped to England were Edward Whalley (Whalley), William Goffe, and John Dixwell. There was no regicide named Dickenson, or any person of that name connected with them in any way.

Lives of all three are in the 'D. N. B.' and have been written by Sir Charles Firth.

J. G. MUDDIMAN.

'MERCURIUS DOMESTICUS' (cliv. 333, 408; clv. 12).—It would be interesting if MR. J. G. MUDDIMAN would publish a list of the imitation "ancient" newspapers.

J. ARDAGH.

#### A LINGUISTIC PRODIGY (cliv. 460).

The 'D. N. B.' has a notice of Richard Roberts Jones (1780-1843) known as "Dick of Aberdaron." There is an anonymous Memoir of him by William Roscoe (London, 1822) republished, with additions, at Edinburgh, Montgomery, after Jones's death. A copy of each edition is in the British Museum Library. The Memoir was issued to invite subscriptions for the assistance of its destitute subject. An advertisement to this effect at the beginning of the paragraph is signed by seven citizens of Liverpool. Dick was self-taught and was eccentric. Under the circumstances his knowledge of the many languages with which he had some acquaintance could hardly be expected to be of a scholarly character. Dr. Llewellyn Thomas in his life of Jones in the 'D. N. B.' writes of his having acquired "practical knowledge of English, in which he was never very proficient." Some manuscript translations from Homer and Apollonius in the National Library of Wales, which I have examined, give evidence of his wonderful proficiency in Greek and Latin as well as in English, and of the curiously mechanical system in which he dealt with languages. He was unable to turn his acquirements to any practical use. Roscoe, writing in his lifetime, mentions "total neglect of cleanliness in his person and dress," and infers that

if the unfortunate subject of these remarks is to exist on earth, it must be by the



rested bounty of well-disposed individuals, not by the aid of any support which he is able to obtain for himself.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

For a life of Richard Roberts Jones see 'Dictionary of National Biography,' 'Memoir' referred to in the query was written by William Roscoe, but his name does not appear on the title-page which reads as follows: "Memoir of Richard Roberts Jones, of Aberdaron, in the County of Carnarvon, in North Wales; exhibiting a remarkable instance of a partial power of privation of intellect. *Povera e nuda va veritas.* Petr. London: Printed for J. Murray, Strand; and J. and A. Arch, Cornhill, 1822." The frontispiece is an etched portrait (head) of "Richard Roberts" (*sic*), recorded in the 'D.N.B.' to be by Mrs. Dawson, painter of Norwich; and preceding it is the following advertisement: "Any profits that may arise from this Publication will be applied to make provision for the person who is the subject of it, and whose destitute condition requires the benevolent aid of those who may be disposed to afford him their assistance." Jones died at St. Asaph on Dec. 1884.

BENJAMIN WALKER.

Islington.

MR. THOS. WHITE writes that the Corporation of Liverpool Reference Library possesses five portraits of Jones, and a copy of the Memoir, which might all be examined by MR. MCGOVERN who would call at the Picton Reading Room. MR. A. J. HAWKES points out that the Memoir should be seen at the London Library, and also, together with other brief notices of him, at Aberystwyth in the National Library of Wales.]

TTY: DADE (cliv. 369). — Suggestion: as your correspondent tried Lincolnshire gene Beaty ancestry? In *Lincolnshire and Queries*, July, 1926, there are abstracts of the wills of Charles Beatie of Gayton in the Marsh, 1653, and James Beatie of Gayton, 1653; both proved at Westminster, B.M., 88 and 306. The will of Charles Beatie mentions "my uncle Richard Beatie of Maltby," while in 1602 "Anne Battie bequeathed William Maultbie at St. Mary in St. Leonard, Lincoln." Has the "Beaty-Maltby Genealogy" been consulted? It is likely to contain a "long pedigree of Beaty, Maltby, and the ancestry of a John Beatty who married (probably in the early part of the seventeenth century) Susanna Asfordby, a surviving daughter of William Maltby of Stayne-in-the-Marsh, co. Lin-

D. M. V.

CHILDREN OF COL. THE HON. WILLIAM HERBERT (clv. 10). — 'The Complete Peerage,' ed. Gibbs, definitely identifies the first Earl of Carnarvon with "Henry Broune," bapt. 24 Aug., 1741, at Islington, but gives no explanation. His mother is given as Catherine Elizabeth, dau. of — Tewes, of Aix la Chapelle.

R. S. B.

BARON D'AGUILAR OF STARVATION FARM (cliv. 460). — 'The Book of Wonderful Characters, Memoirs, and Anecdotes of Remarkable and Eccentric Persons in all Ages and Countries, chiefly from the Text of Henry Wilson and James Caulfield.' Illustrated with sixty-one full page engravings. This book, published by John Camden Hotten, was reviewed 4 S. iv. 551., and contains the biography required.

A. H. W. FYNMORE.

Littlehampton.

There is an entertaining account of this rather famous "eccentric," whose full name is Ephraim Lopes Pereira d' Aguilar, in Henry Wilson's 'Wonderful Characters' (1821), vol. ii., p. 92. He was a Sephardic Jew, born about 1840, at Vienna. He died in London, in March, 1802. Wilson's account is reproduced *verbatim* in the easily-accessible 'Wonderful Characters,' p. 64, issued by John Camden Hotten in the 'sixties. The Baron's portrait, surrounded by his underfed "stock," may be found in both books.

VICTOR B. NEUBURG.

Steyping, Sussex.

An account of Ephraim Lopez Pereira D'Aguilar is given in 'The New Wonderful Museum . . .' by William Granger (1802-8), vol. i. pp. 141-155. D'Aguilar was exceedingly wealthy, and at times charitable. He possessed property in Twickenham, Sydenham, Bethnal Green, Islington, and in America; but serious losses affected his brain, and he became an uncleanly miser. In the compilation cited (to be seen at the British Museum), there is an engraved portrait of the Baron, with his arms beneath; and a second engraving shows the "Starvation Dirty Farm," which was at Islington. The view depicts D'Aguilar, accompanied by a farm-helper, together with a number of horses and other animals, characterised by ribs of most unpleasant visibility. Several years ago, having tried to discover the site of this place, I satisfied myself that it was where there is now, I think, a garage, adja-

cent to Camden Street. A house numbered 21 in that street was D'Aguilar's place of residence, when he was not at Shaftesbury Place, Aldersgate (where he died in 1802). A mouldering old state-coach, preserved by him at the farm, was sold after his death for seven pounds. D'Aguilar (born in Vienna in 1740) was of a Jewish family. His father, the Baron Diego D'Aguilar, of Lisbon, died in England in 1759. Ephraim was twice married. Both his wives were named Da Costa.

EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON.

**PUZZLE INSCRIPTIONS** (cliv. 407, 467). — MR. McGOVERN has strangely misquoted the third and fourth lines of "I, Sabili." They run as follows:

Noseis mari ambae trux  
Votis enim pes an dux.

W. E. B.

**BULL AND GATE** (cliv. 389, 443). — An account of the destruction of the gates at Hardres Court is contained in an article in *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. iv., 'On the Gates of Boulogne at Hardres Court,' by Rev. R. C. Jenkins, Rector of Lyminge.

There is no Bull and Gate Inn in Kelly's 'Directory' for Kent.

A. H. W. FYNMORE.

Littlehampton.

**'BRITISH MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS'**: ROFFE (cliv. 318, 356, 390, 446). — *All the Year Round*, vol. xvi., p. 372, contains an article 'Engraved on Steel,' by Edwin Roffe. His name does not appear in the 'D. N. B.'

THOS. WHITE.

**R. P. BONINGTON** (cliv. 460). — There is a portrait of Richard Parkes Bonington, painted by Mrs. Margaret Sarah Carpenter, in the National Portrait Gallery, No. 444. It is reproduced in 'The National Portrait Gallery,' edited by Lionel Cust, the Director, vol. ii. p. 135.

BENJAMIN WALKER.

Erdington.

**NARRATIVES OF THE GREAT PLAGUE** (cliv. 422; clv. 15). — I possess a curious little book, 'A Journal of the Plague Years, being observations or memorials of the most remarkable occurrences as well public as private which happened in London during the last great visitation in 1665, written by a citizen who continued all the while in London never made public before,' London, printed for E. Nutt at the Royal Exchange, J. Roberts in Warwick Lane, A. Doss without

Temple Bar, and J. Graves in St. James Street, 1722.

On the second page, "A Journal of the Plague year or memorials of the Great Plague in London in 1665 by DANIEL DEFOE revised and illustrated with historical remarks by Edward Wedlake Brayley, F.S.A. M.R.S.L., &c., illustrated by G. Cruikshank with engravings on steel. London William Tegg 1861."

It has a long introduction by Edward Wedlake Brayley, Russell Institute, July 1, 1861, and a verse:

A dreadful plague in London was  
In the year sixty-five  
Which swept an hundred thousands souls  
Away ——— yet I alive.

H. F.

The writer of the 'Memoirs of the Plague' says the stanza is his. Is the book scarce?

E. E. COBURN.

Finchampstead Place, Berks.

**QUOTATION FROM DISRAELI** (cliv. 111). — I would refer MR. HORACE BLEACKLEY to Disraeli's quotation from 'The Ajax' of Sophocles, which he gave in his beautiful address to the Students of Glasgow University on Nov. 19, 1873, of which I believe, the following is a fair translation:—"I would assuredly say that these, and all things which happen to man are the work of a Divine power. But if anyone is of another way of thinking, he may have his opinion and I will have mine. . . ."

A. TILLEY.

**REFERENCE WANTED** (cliv. 461). — W. H. J. may find the phrase "a mass of confused feeding" in Charles Lamb's works. I have tried four books of quotations and have failed to find the phrase.

THOS. WHITE.

**AUTHOR WANTED** (cliv. 442). — 'Percy's Tragedy,' in five acts and in verse, by Hannah More, with a prologue and epilogue by David Garrick, was first produced at the Covent Garden Theatre on Dec. 17, 1777. The cast was as follows: Percy, Earl of Northumberland — Lewis; Earl Douglas — Wroughton; Earl Raby — Aikin; Sir Hubert — Hull; Elwina, daughter of Raby — Mrs. Barry; Bertha — Mrs. Jackson. The story is that Percy and Elwina were to have been married, but Earl Raby took offence at Percy and opposed their union, making his daughter marry Douglas. Percy goes to the Holy War as does Sir Hubert, and the latter on his return from Palestine informs Earl Raby that Percy had been killed. This was not so, Percy returns and meets Elwina, who tells that she is married to Douglas. Percy and Douglas, who are inveterate foes, fight, and Percy is killed. Elwina goes mad and Douglas thereupon stabs himself.

The play was revived in 1780 and produced

## The Library.

*Sheffield, Hallamshire: A Descriptive Catalogue of Sheffield Manorial Records. Vol. II.*  
By T. Walter Hall. (Sheffield, J. W. Northend).

WE reviewed at cli. 197, the first volume of this valuable work. The new volume sets out (Part I) with the Court Roll of the Manor of Sheffield for 7 Elizabeth, that is, from Oct. 5, 1564, to Sept. 17, 1565. Details from this—relating exclusively to cutlers' marks—were published by Mr. R. E. Leader in his 'History of the Corporation of Cutlers, in Hallamshire,' taken, apparently, not from the original roll, which was not then known, but from extracts in the Cutlers' archives at Sheffield. Now, however, the original roll has turned up, being Add Ch. 17210-17212 in the MS.-room at the British Museum, acquired in 1866. It records two Great Tourns (Court-Leet held for all Hallamshire by the Earls of Shrewsbury in place of the Sheriff's Court) and twelve Courts Baron.

Part II, which constitutes the bulk of the volume, gives extracts from the Sheffield court-rolls, which were gathered into book-form about the middle of the seventeenth century. The original rolls are for the most part missing. The years covered are from 1 Edw. VI to 15 James I. Among points of interest here are seven grants of marks to cutlers of earlier date than any hitherto known, one of which is the unique early example of the grant of a mark for arrowheads (Thomas Wright: Mar. 9, 1562/3). Mr. Hall embodies in the preface a table of careful facsimiles of sixty-one cutlers' marks giving date, name of grantee and use for which required. Knives, naturally, are in great predominance, but twice shears and once sickles are the objects to be marked. Infringement of the mark incurred a fine of twenty shillings: the grantee paid to the lord "new rent" of one penny. We rather wonder why the words *per se* in the record of these grants are rendered "by himself" and not "for himself." Doubtless, there is good reason for it.

Part III consists of a collection of charters relating to South Yorkshire, recently bought in London from the Library of the late W. A. Lindsay, Clarenceux King-of-Arms. They range in date from 1271 to 1567, and are in Latin or Norman French. Abridged translations are given here, with some notes and suggestions. Points to note are the fourteenth century working of outcrop coal at Cortworth and the trace of two lost villages, Raynaldthorpe and Penisale.

The most interesting pages of the volume, however, are those which make Part IV—the account of Thundercliffe and the Hermitage of St. John at Ecclesfield. "Thundercliffe," of course, could not escape being interpreted as "The under cliff": but it would seem that this is to be too clever, that the name really has to do with thunder, and was bestowed by the monks of Kirkstead, to whom the Lovetot

the Haymarket, July 6 and 12, with an entirely different cast, whilst it was given for the fourth time there" at Drury Lane on July 6, 1786, with Mrs. Siddons as Elwina. Other productions were:—Drury Lane, Sept. 1787; Covent Garden, Oct. 12, 1897; Drury Lane, Oct. 6, 1807; Covent Garden, Jan. 7, 1811; and Nov. 11, 1815, the last with the following cast: Percy—C. Kemble; Douglas—C. Kemble; Raby—Barrymore; Sir Hubert—C. Kemble; Elwina—Miss O'Neill.

'Percy' was first published in 1778 in London, a second edition being issued in Dublin in 1785.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

AUTHOR WANTED (cliv. 461).—2. My brother, a professional musician who studied in Germany for some time, ascribed this *mot*, in its form, "Ladies, remember you are not eating Rome," to a celebrated German conductor,—I think, Georg Henschel. The ladies at rehearsal were chattering, and their noise was not useful, like that of the geese who saved the Roman Capitol by giving warning of a nocturnal attack. These geese had been spared in times of famine as sacred to Juno, and heard off invaders when the guards and dogs did not. (Civ. v. 47).

Mr. John Hodgkin, in his book, 'Proper Terms,' explanations of various words applied to Companies of Beestys and Fowlys," notes that, while a "bevy of ladies" is the proper term, a "gaggle" or "gagging" is applied to geese and women.

V. R.

AUTHOR WANTED (cliv. 461).—4. Aglen A. A. Dowty was the author of 'The Coming K —'. He also wrote the play 'Edward' (published in 1876), 'Jon Duan' and 'The Coming K —'. He was a clerk in the Civil Office. One of his superiors called the attention of the Prince of Wales (King Edward VII) to the subject and suggested that Dowty should be dismissed from the Civil Service, and of course the Prince would not listen to his suggestion. Eventually Dowty was dismissed for neglecting his official duties. He contributed to the *London Figaro* over the signature of "O. P. Q. Philander Smiff."

THOS. WHITE.

Reform Club, Liverpool.

Responsibility for authorship of the above has been ascribed to S. O. Beeton, "O. P. Q. Philander Smiff" and "A Modern Juvenile" (Edwin Jerrold). Other matter relative to this subject appeared in *The Sunday Times* sometime in November, 1925.

WILLIAM R. POWER.

According to Halkett and Laing's 'Dictionary of Anonymous and Pseudonymous English Literature' (new and enlarged edition, 1926-28) the author of 'The Coming K —' was 'Miss Clare Grenville Murray (?)'. From the note of interrogation there is apparently no doubt. The date is given as 1860.

F. H. C.

[B. N. refers to 13 S. i. 138, 248.]

charter of 1161 gave it, because here they had their smithy-house and forges, and the cliff was the scene of the noise of the works and the flash of the fires. They worked iron on this hill for nearly two hundred years, and the accumulation of cinders round the forges, which had to be shifted from time to time in consequence, presently originated an alternative name, Cindercliffe. Of the hermitage of St. John, which goes back beyond the charter, there seems little to be said. Land is described in the charter as being formerly of Robert le Cras, who may, it is thought, be the last and recently deceased, hermit. It extended to about 200 acres and was a free gift to the monks, no obligation at all to the lord of the manor of Ecclesfield lying upon them.

Part V is concerned with water-mills and cutlers' wheels on the river Don at Sheffield, and gives the list, printed at Sheffield in 1794, of "all the works upon River Dunn from George Grayson's Tilt at Oughtey-Bridge down to Mr. Creswick's Paper Mill at Brightside and the Fall of Water at each Work the Number of Trows at each Wheel and the Hands employed." The steam grinding wheels employed the largest numbers of hands, 120 "at Messrs. Kenyon and Co., Ponds" being the highest number given. The whole number of hands represented in the list is something short of 1500, most of them working on the Dunn and the Loxley.

The volume is beautifully printed, and contains many good illustrations—especially photographs of documents. We must not omit mention of Mr. W. F. Northend's cleverly written specimen of early Elizabethan court-hand.

*The Romance of the Apothecaries' Garden at Chelsea.* By F. Dawtrey Drewitt. 3rd ed. (Cambridge University Press. 7s. 6d. net).

DR. Dawtrey Drewitt's charming account of the Physic Garden of the Society of Apothecaries at Chelsea (first published in 1922), has evidently met with a happy reception among those interested in botany and history, for a third edition has now appeared. The Apothecaries' Garden has had a continuous career since 1673; it was said in the eighteenth century to rival the botanical gardens of Paris and Leyden. But in its life of more than two and a half centuries it has passed through many vicissitudes, which make a romantic tale in Dr. Drewitt's hands. There is a special appropriateness in his undertaking the task, since he is a descendant of William Jones, the entomologist, whose house in Chelsea, close to the Physic Garden, became in the late eighteenth century a centre for naturalists.

An interesting feature of the present edition is the inclusion of some hitherto unpublished matter relating to the origin of the Linnean Society. Sir J. E. Smith, in letters to William Jones written in 1786-7, emphasizes the need for an association "for the cultivation of Natl: Histy: *strictly*," the Royal Society being then much occupied with mathematics. Ex-

perience had led the scientists of those days to fear the danger of acrimony—sometimes amounting to violence—which was liable to be displayed at scientific discussions, and as a precaution, in the early years of the Linnean Society, no remarks were permitted upon the papers read at the meetings!

Many half-forgotten botanical worthies of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries live again in Dr. Drewitt's pages, which are as entertaining as they are learned. Occasionally completer references to the sources used would be a welcome addition. Dr. Drewitt alludes, for instance, to the well-known story that Sir Joseph Banks, as a boy, bore off a herb from his mother's dressing-room, and carried it to Eton in order to identify plants; he suggests that this was either "Gerard's" or the copy of the *Herbarius Moguntinus* of 1484, which Banks is known to have possessed in later life. The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' definitely refers to the volume in question as Gerard's Herbal, and one would like to know if Dr. Drewitt has any evidence for the alternative he offers; it seems, on the face of it, improbable that the book was the *Herbarius Moguntinus*, which, interesting as it is from the historical standpoint, would have been of next to no value to a schoolboy who wanted to learn the names of plants.

A word should be said as to the Frontispiece showing the two Cedars of Lebanon which formerly stood sentinel at the gate of the garden; it is far more satisfactory than the smaller and rougher version of James Fugate's picture which appeared in the previous editions.

We have received from the Cambridge University Press the new pocket edition (5s. net) of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch's *From a Cornish Window*. The book was published first in May, 1906, and in the succeeding months had to be again and again re-printed. A second edition appeared in 1912. It is, we think, high praise to say that we have enjoyed it in its new guise. Few books about life and literature of that particular date still speak acceptably—twenty-two years away is both too near and too far. But this one is worked deep enough beneath its surface ease and pleasantness, to touch, at more than one point, and in regard both to books and to men, what does not so soon change.

#### CORRIGENDUM.

We must apologize to our correspondent MR. ALFRED RANSFORD for something of a muddle which has been made at the top of col. 2 at cliv. 463. The passage should read—l. 3, *et seq.* "for when I was a boy I was told that one of the Radbornes, related to the Radbornes of Aylworth Manor, was a famous wrestler . . ."

#### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately.