matter is, however, obscured by an old superstition among men of learning as to the derivation of words for mother. The real derivation where the word is a labial was pointed out by me in *Nature* on the basis of an observation of Mr. Alfred R. Wallace, that in many languages words for mouth are labials, for tooth dentals, and for nose nasals, as they happen to be in English, and which afford good reminders of the philological law. Under this derivation the meaning of parent is secondary, and is indifferently applied for either parent. It is likewise related to breast. It is matter for inquiry whether a root (labial or other) for mother is not for woman rather than for mother. Not only is there traditional evidence that the prehistoric word or root was applied to parent without distinction of sex, but there is evidence of milk being so connected. Milk is frequently found associated with breast, and has therefore been assumed by myself and others to be of female relation. In Japanese, which preserves many prehistoric elements, the word for breast, milk, father, is *chichi*. HYDE CLARKE.

During a summer holiday in North Devon I was told by an old inhabitant, whose authority is unquestionable, that there lived at that time (five years ago), in a tiny hamlet not far from Clovelly, an old man, descended from Spanish stock, whose breasts were large and full, like those of a woman. The story went, for the truth of which I cannot vouch, that at one period of his life he had to nourish a motherless infant, and thus acquired this singular development. The possibility of such a thing is mentioned in some works on physiology. All the glands in the body are capable of great development on excitation. A. H. B.

[A gentleman who died in Charing Cross Hospital from the results of an accident claimed the power to suckle, but was so mercilessly chaffed, he grew restive on the subject.]

'Teaching of the Twelve Apostles' (7th S. viii. 428).—There are several English editions of this recently-discovered document. There is one, edited by Dean Spence, published by Nisbet at 6s.; another, edited by Rev. H. De Romestin, published by Parker at 3s. 6d.; a third, being a translation printed as a tract, published by Vincent, Oxford, at 3d. There is a full bibliography in the preface to Mr. De Romestin's edition; and all the learning upon the subject is to be found in Dr. G. Salmon's article in the 'Dictionary of Christian Biography.'

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.
Hastings Corporation Reference Library.

The MS. of this work was discovered at the convent of the Greek Church at Jerusalem by Bryennios, Metropolitan of Nicomedia, under whose care the text was printed and published in 1883. A new edition, with facsimile text and commentary, was edited for the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore by Prof. Rendel Harris, formerly of Clare College, Cambridge, now of Haverford College, Pennsylvania. It may be obtained at the Cambridge University Press Warehouse, Ave Maria Lane; and a copy, I may remark, is in the Reading Room of the British Museum. Let me refer Mr. Cunliffe, for a careful and thoughtful estimate of its date and origin, to the second edition (pp. 600-617) of Prof. Salmon's 'Historical Introduction to the Study of the Books of the New Testament' (Murray, 1886).

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

The most convenient edition of the 'Teaching of the Twelve Apostles' with which I am acquainted is that by the Rev. A. H. E. De Romestin, published by Parker (Oxford). It is a small and inexpensive book, containing the Greek text, with an English translation and notes and an historical introduction. The present Dean of Gloucester, Dr. Spence, when Vicar of St. Pancras, issued an English translation, with notes and excursus, published by Nisbet.

EDMUND VENABLES.

This was discovered at Constantinople in 1875 by the Archbishop of Serra, now of Nicomedia. There are many editions of it; a useful one is by the Rev. Henry De Romestin (Parker, 1885).

C. F. S. WARREN, M.A.

Longford, Coventry.

SIR JOHN HAWKWOOD (7th S. viii. 487).—In 'The Chesters of Chicheley,' vol. ii. pp. 300-10, is an interesting account of the Hawkwood family, proving conclusively that Antiocha, the wife of Sir William de Coggeshall, was the daughter of Sir John Hawkwood, the famous condottiere. The authority quoted is a letter dated March 3, 1378-9, preserved in the archives of Venice, wherein Hawkwood begs for a safe-conduct for his son-in-law, Sir William de Coggeshall. Cf. 'Calendar of State Papers,' Venetian Series, vol. i. p. 26.

F. A. BLAYDES.
Bedford.

TENNISON (7th S. viii. 488).—Mrs. Ritchie's article on Tennison occupies (with the illustrations that accompany it) twenty-two pages of the Christmas number of Harper's Magazine for 1883.

C. C. B.

JOSEPH GEORGE HOLMAN, 1784-1817 (7th S. viii. 486).—As his name does not appear in the 'Catalogue of Oxford Graduates' (1851), it may be, I think, fairly assumed that Holman did not take a degree. The 'Dictionary of Living Authors' (1816) states that Holman, "after receiving a classical education in Soho Square, "removed to Queen's College, Oxford. But in 1784 his love of the drama prevailed over the desire of academical honours, and he appeared at