three Parties, who were to make their Approaches by three several ways; one of them was to come from Turnham Green, another from the Lane that leads to the Thames, and a third from a Road that goes round Brentford; one of these Parties was to Attack his Majesty's Guards in Front, and another in the Rear, whilst ten or twelve men......were to assassinate his Majesty."—Ibid., pp. 451-2.

J. P. MANSERGH.

Macaulay was very particular in describing localities. The following extract from 'The Memoirs of Thomas, Earl of Ailesbury,' recently printed for the Roxburghe Club, may help to settle the question:—

"The conspirators at last agreed on the place where they would attack King William. He used to go on the Saturdays to hunt near Richmond, and dined at a house that then belonged to one Mr. Latten. To return to London he ferried over against Brentford, and between the ferry and the coming into the road to London there was a narrow way between hedges, and the king seldom stayed until the guards were ferried over, and he went on his way until they overtook him on the gallop. On one Saturday, and the day they expected, he did not go to Richmond as usual, and it was known after that the king had warning given him, and by one Captain Larue a Frenchman, and an old officer of Tangier formerly, whom I had served in King Charles' time."—P. 367.

Burnet says—

"The design was laid to strike the blow on the 15th of February in a lane that turns down from Turnham Green to Brentford; and the conspirators were to be scattered about the Green, in taverns and alehouses, and to be brought together upon a signal given."—"Memoirs of his own Time," iv. 301, ed. Oxon., 1833; ii. 167, ed. folio.

W. E. BUCKLEY.

In the trials of the conspirators it is proven that William was to be waited for upon Turnham Green, at the end of the lane coming from Brentford; "the lane," says the Attorney-General, "lying between Brentford and Turnham Green, at the end next Turnham Green." The lane always, so far was most likely only one that could be so described. Comparison of a contemporarv map with a current one will identify the lane with the street or road which now runs over it, if that be what is desired by the querist. A sentinel was to have been posted at Kew Ferry, where the king should cross, to give notice of his coming.

H. H. S.

INSCRIPTION ON PICTURE (8th S. i. 27).—The source of the proverb quoted is no doubt the verse of the wise man (Ecclesiast. i. 15): "Stultorum infinitus est numerus." "The number of fools is infinite" (Donay version). The A.V. (following the Hebrew and LXX.) has "That which is wanting cannot be numbered." The ancient commentators translate the Hebrew word by "egestas mentis," a "lack of intellect," which is more intelligible than the A.V.

OSWALD, O.S.B.

SACHEVERELL AS A BAPTISMAL NAME (8th S. i. 26, 97).—Mr. WALLER has strangely misconceived the origin of this baptismal name, which in the case referred to by him had no connexion with Dr. Sacheverell. The name is not uncommon in Derbyshire families which descend from the now extinct Sacheverells, such as the Poles, Gisbornes, and Sitwells. The late Mr. Robert Sacheverell Sitwell, who died in December last, was the son of Edward Sacheverell Wilmot, whose grandfather, Robert Wilmot of Chaddesden, married Joice daughter and coheir of William Sacheverell of Morley.

RICHARD C. CHRISTIE.

Both the Christian as well as the surname of this celebrity, who died in 1724, was borne by my old tutor at Queen's College, Oxford, the Rev. George Henry Sacheverell Johnson, M.A., afterwards Dean of Wells, who died in 1881. He was in his day one of the most distinguished men in the university, both as a scholar and mathematician, and was said to be collaterally descended from Dr. Sacheverell, though by no means proud of it, as his opinions, politically and ecclesiastically, were quite different. The dean, though born at Keswick, belonged to a Shropshire family. At one time in his life Dr. Sachererell is known to have held the living of Selattyn, near Oswestry, in Shropshire, to which place he once returned in the height of his popularity, escorted with a kind of ovation or triumph. JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

WELBY FAMILY, OF LINCOLNSHIRE (7th S. xii. 507).—The following extract may be of some service to A. G.:—

"Indenture of Bargain and Sale and of Covenants 26 Sep. 8 Jac. I. whereby Sr William Welby of Gedney in the parts of Holland and county of Lincoln Kt doth grant and convey to Mathewe Pierson & Katherine his wife his Capitall Messuage with his pasture grounds under the same acrbru in Sutton St James called the Longe field & the 18 acref. To hould to them the said Mathewe & Katherine and their heirs in conson. 550."—Ala. W. M. MYDDELTON.

St. Albans.

GRIPPE: GRIP: GRIFFAL (7th S. xii. 465; 8th S. i. 30).—My object in writing my note was simply to bring the words grip and grippal, which were new to me, under the notice of one of the editors or sub-editors of the 'N. E. D.,' and so give them the choice of introducing the words into their work or not. I was bound to state, therefore, where I had found the words, and who, so far as I knew, had first made use of them; and if I mentioned that Dr. ALTHAUS, who might, I thought, have been the introducer (and it turns out that my surmise was correct), was a German, it was certainly not because I held a German to be incapable of producing a well-sounding word, as Dr. Althaus seems to imagine, but simply because in all coun-