Lódinn (pronounced Lowdin). Hence I take Torpenhow to be similarly from the Norseman's name Thorfin, which is also found elsewhere in the district, as in Thurfings Sky (sti, footpath).
The well-known name of Dick Turpin, found in the district, as in Thurfings Sky (tti, footpath).

The well-known name of Dick Turpin, found in the district, as in Thurfings Sky (tti, footpath).

We are also informed frequently meant a grave-mound, and hence may be in some cases coupled with the name of the man who was buried there. We are also informed how with a man's name, that the word connexion of the Danish district of Yorkshire, I take to be from the Norseman's man who was buried there. We are also informed how with a man's name.

In my judgment the accent is only due to the accent being on the second syllable. But for in none of them is there anything to account for in the Sagas that it was an object of desire for a man to have a how near his house, so that from the summit he could overlook his estate, and this also might in some cases account for its connexion with a man's name. Mr. Sullivan remarks that the name is locally pronounced Torpenna, with the accent on the second syllable, and this he thinks is fatal to the above theory. It seems to me that it would be equally fatal to all the other theories, for in none of them is there anything to account for the accent being on the second syllable. But in my judgment the accent is only due to the slurred pronunciation of Torpenna for Torpenhow.

ROBERT FERGUSON.

"PATET JANUA COR MAGIS" (6th S. x. 27, 74) is over some door at Rome. Possibly some resident in Rome may say where it is, and oblige.

H. T. E.

TOL-PEDN-PENWITH (6th S. ix. 449; x. 95).—Writing of the village of Tolpuddle, Dorsetshire, C. W. S. conjectures that, as it stands on the high-road from Wimborne to Dorchester, it probably derives its name from a toll-gate. Surely this can hardly be seriously intended. Tolpuddle is an ancient parish, having its present name at least from the twelfth century, and was on a mere by-road until the present high road from Wimborne to Puddletown was made through it, by the instrumentality of Mr. Drax, of Charborough Park, in the year 1844. The first Turnpike Act was passed in 15 Car. II. c. i. Previously to that time (1663) toll-gates on roads were unknown.

Walpole Vicarage, Halesworth.

Hand-woven Linen (6th S. x. 28, 77).—Apropos of the extract from Cobbett's Rural Rides which I lately sent to "N. & Q." it may interest Spitalfields to know that a friend of mine has now in use a pair of sheets of stout linen, 34 inches wide, woven by a man at Northchapel, a village on the road from Petworth to Godalming, about the year 1845. The old man died two or three years later, and the manufacture in that neighbourhood died with him.

Walpole Vicarage, Halesworth.

Witchcraft in England (6th S. ix. 363).—In a note at the above reference the following quota-

tion is made from a lecture delivered by Capt. Hans Busk at Cambridge, March 20, 1873: "In the short interval between 1640 and 1666 three thousand persons were burnt alive for this alleged crime" (i.e., witchcraft). The History of Crime in England, by Luke Owen Fike, published in 1876, considerably mitigates this statement:—

"Though, however, there were, beyond all doubt, many executions for witchcraft between the accession of James I. and the death of Charles I., the persons who believed most firmly in this offence, and who contributed most to the literature of the subject, were as inaccurate in their statements as they were illogical in their reasonings. Their testimony is very nearly worthless. Those who convert dogs and cats into imps, and pins into instruments of the devil, convert tens into hundreds and scores into thousands. There is a remarkable instance of some loose talk of this kind in some letters addressed to Sir Edward Spencer in 1645. In one passage the writer says there were three hundred witches arraigned, and the greater part of them executed, in Essex and Suffolk alone in two years. In another passage the same writer brings down the total to two hundred, of whom he alleges that above one half were executed. The witnesses who fail to see the difference between the slaughter of nearly three hundred human beings and the slaughter of about one hundred may be considered altogether untrustworthy when he makes any assertion involving numbers."—Vol. ii. ch. vii. pp. 184-5.

The period extending from 1603 to 1648—9 is different from that mentioned by Capt. Hans Busk, and probably the largest number of executions for witchcraft did take place during the Long Parliament, 1640—1653.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

A Death Warning (6th S. x. 86).—The same superstition is common in Holderness and North Lincolnshire, and numerous stories are current in support of the same.

W. HENRY JONES.

New Word: Pram (6th S. ix. 429, 575).—The peculiarly built ship's boats, with elevated prows, used by Norwegian sailors are called prams.

R. STEWART PATTERSON.

Hale Crescent, Farnham, Surrey.

Houses with Secret Chambers (5th S. xii. 248, 312; 6th S. ii. 12, 117, 295, 433, 523; iii. 96; iv. 116, 217; v. 397, 478; vi. 76; viii. 238; x. 37).—Slindon House, Sussex, which long belonged to the see of Canterbury, and was a frequent residence of the archbishops, is remarkable in this way. I visited it in 1874, to report to the Sussex Archaeological Society on some discoveries there, and was kindly conducted by Mr. Leslie over the whole building. He showed me three places of concealment in it, two communicating with the basement, and one with the roof. In the latter chamber were the leathern straps remaining by which a fugitive could pull himself up, and if I remember rightly, some devotional books had been found in it, seemingly hurriedly left by a person escaping.

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