JEFFREY HUDSON THE DWARF (10 S. x. 390, 438, 518).—In Granger's 'Biographical History,' 5th ed., 1824, vol. iii. p. 245, is a short account of Jeffery Hudson. Six prints in which he appears are mentioned. Also, "at Petworth is a whole-length of Henrietta, with Jeffery Hudson by Vandyck. There is another in the possession of Lord Milton." "See more of him in the "Anecdotes of Painting," ii. p. 8, 9, 10." "In Ashmole's Museum are his waistcoat, breeches, and stockings. The former is of blue satin, slashed, and ornamented with pinked white silk. The latter two are of one piece of blue satin."

A small full-length portrait faces p. 245. This portrait appears also in Caulfield's 'Portraits...of Remarkable Persons' (First Series), A New Edition, 1813, vol. ii. facing p. 128. A foot-note (p. 129) says:—"A bas-relief of this dwarf and giant is to be seen fixed in the front of a house near the end of Bagnio-court, on the east side of Newgate-street: probably it was a sign." The giant was "The King's gigantic porter." In his "London Signs and Inscriptions," 1893, Mr. Philip Norman says that this sign "used to stand over the entrance to Bull Head Court, Newgate Street, but disappeared some years ago on the widening of King Edward Street, formerly Butcher Hall Lane." "Pennant," says Mr. Norman, "has an illustration of the sign, but wrongly describes it as being over Bagnio Court. The house to which the bas-relief belonged was No. 80, occupied in 1816 by Mr. Payne, a hatter; at that time the figures were painted, their coats being red, the King's livery, and their waistcoats white. The two persons represented were William Evans and Jefferey Hudson. Evans, the Porter, a Monmouth man, was 7 feet 0 inches high."—Pp. 19, 20.

ROBERT PIERFOUNT.

"HOGLING MONEY" (10 S. xi. 130).—Some light may be thrown on this by the notes on "Hognel or Hognayle Money" (4 S. ii. 275; 9 S. v. 287, 459; vi. 56; ix. 115; xi. 138). Would it be possible to consult the MS. printed in Surrey Archæol. Coll., xv., and find out whether it reads "hoggetts" or "hogerells"? Both these words seem more plausible than "hoggels."—Q. V.

INDEX SAYING (10 S. x. 469; xi. 78).—Lord Campbell, in the preface to his third volume of "Lives of the Chief Justices of England," published in 1857, alluding to this subject, says:—"I have only further to express my satisfaction in thinking that a heavy weight is now to be removed from my conscience. So essential did I consider an Index to be to every book that I proposed to bring a Bill into Parliament to deprive an author who publishes a book without an Index of the privilege of copyright; and moreover to subject him, for his offence, to a pecuniary penalty. Yet from difficulties started by my printers, my own books have hitherto been without an Index."

He goes on to say that a learned friend has prepared a copious index to be appended to this work, and another for the new stereotyped edition of the 'Lives of the Chancellors.'

J. E. LATTON PICKERING, Librarian.
Inner Temple.

COBBETT ON SHAKESPEARE AND MILTON (10 S. xi. 127).—Sir J. Sinclair will find what he is seeking in vol. xxix. of The Political Register. The heading of the article, I believe, is 'Shakespeare, Milton, and Potatoes.'

EDWARD SMITH.

The adverse criticism on Shakespeare appeared in 'Advice to Young Men' (1837), pp. 292-6. See Mr. E. I. Carlyle, 'Life of William Cobbett' (1904), p. 256, where there is a lengthy quotation.

M.

This curious and characteristic attack on Milton and Shakespeare occurs in the second part of 'A Year's Residence in the United States of America,' published in 1819. It occupies six pages of the chapter on 'Potatoes.'—J. P. OWEN. 70, Comeragh Road, W.

PIMLICO: EYEBRIGHT (10 S. x. 401, 457, 514; xi. 75, 133).—If Col. Prideaux be right in his conjecture that pimlico, the West Indian bird, was called after an island of that name, a "mere dot of a thing" on the ocean, I would suggest that the derivative source may be Sp. pemfigo, a blister, or an eruption of the skin, from Gk. πεμφίγος, Lat. pemphigus, the resemblance of an island in the distance to a blister on the skin being sufficiently striking to give rise to the simile; while the word, being of Spanish origin, would be easily corrupted in nautical speech into "pemblico," "pimplico," "Pimlico," &c. Pamilco I take to be another variant of the word, the following extract from Lippincott's 'New Gazetteer' seeming to strengthen this view:—"Pamlico (or Pamilco) Sound, a shallow expanse of salt water in the E. part of North Carolina, separated from the Atlantic Ocean by long, narrow, sandy islands."—N. W. HILL.