S. C. MILLER.—Are any biographical details obtainable of the author of the Columna Rostrata, especially any that would explain his entering into such (comparatively) ample details of the Dutch wars?—ALEKTOR.

AUTHOR OF BOOK WANTED.—In 1656 there appeared in print at Saros-Patak, in Hungary, a Magyar version of an English book, the title of which may be literally translated as follows: The Road leading to True and Perfect Beatitude; or, Introduction to Faith, &c. The translator in his dedicatory letter says that whilst sitting in St. Christopher's Church in London one Sunday he discovered the original work at the end of an English Bible, and was so much charmed with the book that he there and then decided to translate it into his mother tongue, which task he accomplished in ten or eleven weeks. Judging by the somewhat lengthy title of the book it was a kind of paraphrase of the Bible in a series of queries and replies. The name of the English author is not mentioned. Who was he?—L. L. K.

ITALIAN POEM: "Gesta Navalii Britanniche" (6th S. x. 495).—Will some one kindly tell all that he may happen to know concerning this work and where it can be procured?—ST. J. H.

HENRY MARTIN, THE REGICIDE.—Had he any son? I find "Henry Martin, Esq," elected for Abingdon in 1649, at which date the regicide represented the county of Berks. W. D. P.

AUTHOR WANTED OF AN OCTAVO VOLUME, OF WHICH A FRAGMENT CONTAINS ON p. 145 A POEM ENTITLED "THE BIRTH OF MANLY VIRTUE, INSCRIBED TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD CARTERET," AND ON p. 156 ANOTHER, "A VINDICATION OF THE LIBEL; OR, A NEW BALLAD; WRITTEN BY A SHOE-BOY ON AN ATTORNEY, WHO WAS FORMERLY A SHOE-BOY."—S. W. BECK.

ST. PAUL'S.—The pavement of St. Paul's is now, I think, principally of stone, except, possibly, under the dome. But Preston says, "The floor of the whole church is paved with marble." 1804. When was this altered, and why?—C. A. WARD.

Haverstock Hill.

CARVED STONEWORK IN BATTERSEA PARK.—At the corner formed by the Thames and the Albert Road lies on the grass a quantity of handsomely sculptured stonework, evidently from some old building. Can any one give its history? The carving is being rapidly defaced by children's boots. Why is it doomed to lie prostrate on the turf?—MURANO.

[These stones once formed the celebrated colonnade of Burlington House, Piccadilly. Cunningham, in his Handbook for London (ed. 1850), says, "Lord Burlington, the architect, made it into a mansion by a new front and the addition of a grand colonnade behind what Ralph has called 'the most expensive wall in England.'"]

He goes on to quote from Horace Walpole and Sir William Chambers. The former writes: "As I passed under the gate by night, it could not strike me. At daybreak, looking out of the window to see the sun rise, I was surprised with the vision of the colonnade that confronted me. It seemed one of those edifices that are raised by geni in a night-time." Sir William Chambers says: "Few in this vast city suspect, I believe, that behind an old brick wall in Piccadilly there is one of the finest pieces of architecture in Europe." On the demolition of Burlington House the "grand colonnade" was ignominiously carted away to Battersea Park, and has lain there, exposed to wind and weather, ever since.

"PENNA VOLANS."—Can any reader of "N. & Q." give me any information as to where a copy of this work of Edward Cocker can be seen? The libraries of the British Museum, Bodleian, Advocates', Edinburgh, and various others, have been ransacked in vain. The title-page is, in full:

Penna Volans, or The Young Man's Accomplishment, being the quintessence of those curious Arts, Writing and Arithmec. Whery ingenius Youngs may soone be made—For Clerkship fit, or Management of trade. Invented, Written, & Engraven, By Edward Cocker. 1601.

According to Fowens it contained a portrait of the author, at. twenty-eight. Any information as to this particular work of the famous penman, arithmetician, and engraver will be most welcome.—W. ANDERSON SMITH.

Ledwig, N.B.

KIRBY AND SPENCE.—I should be greatly obliged to any one who will inform me as to where the correspondence of either of these two celebrated entomologists may be found; not only the letters which they mutually exchanged, but those which they received, and of these there must have been many, from other naturalists.—ALFRED NEWTON.

Magdalene College, Cambridge.

A FORGOTTEN PHILOSOPHER.—In Sir Wm. Hamilton's notes to Reid's Works, vol. i. p. 217, 1872, he recites: "On earth," says a forgotten philosopher, "there is nothing great but Man; in Man there is nothing great but Mind." Who is the forgotten philosopher?—J. H.

"SOFT WORDS BUTTER NO PARSNIPS."—A friend writes to ask me the origin and exact meaning of this proverb. Not being able to find it in "N. & Q. I am induced to put a query upon it. It is to be presumed that it is correlative to "Hard words break no bones," and implies that if the one does no great harm the other does no great good. Probably such proverbs are not the outcome of any inappreciation of kindness or unkindness, but of a feeling of the small value of mere words when there is little reason to believe in their sincerity (Jas. ii. 16). But whilst breaking bones is easily seen to represent doing injury,
Concluding thus:—

1668. II.

FOLKARP.

"weekly.")

of Literary Gentlemen. 8vo. No date. Printed by Tombs, Piccadilly. (Nos. 1 to 13. " Price Id., Denew & Grant, and sold by W. S. Forbes, No. 3, of nil Public Subjects whatever, &c. By a Society 1 am sure that this question possesses full interest but a skeleton treble and bass Is it in the public me where either the original edition or MS. of this noble work is to be found, even though it be collection. Can any reader of " N. & Q." inform the present time, in the German Handel Society's impassioned climax in a series of mganestic passages andante is remarkable To thi3 I may add that the andante is remarkable for the sublime and imposing progressions of its magnificent bass, with which it works up to an impasioned climax in a series of majestic passages culminating in a profusion of the grandest and most unusual harmonies. This masterpiece is not contained in either of the two sets of six concertos already published, nor has it been included, up to the present time, in the German Handel Society's collection. Can any reader of " N. & Q." inform me where either the original edition or MS. of this noble work is to be found, even though it be but a skeleton treble and bass? Is it in the public library at Hamburg? As it is intended this year to commemorate the bicentenary of Handel's birth, I am sure that this question possesses full interest for the musical antiquary.

MUSICUS.

AUTHORS OF BOOKS WANTED.—

The Devil. Containing a Review and Investigation of all Public Subjects whatever, 4to. By a Society of Literary Gentlemen. 8vo. No date. Printed by Denew & Grant, and sold by W. S. Forbes, No. 3, Piccadilly. (Nos. 1 to 13. " Price 2d., to be continued weekly.)

Jerubbaal; or, a Vindication of the Sober Testimony against Sinful Complacency, from the Exceptions of Mr. Tombs, in answer to his Theodolit, small 4to., London, 1693.

W. T. LYNN.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

" For the right that needs assistance, 'Gainst the wrong that needs resistance, For the future in the distance And the good that we can do."

E. B. NORMIS MATHEWS.

" We miss thee here, but faith would rather Behold thee with thy Heavenly Father."

Concluding thus:—

" But patient wait Heav'n's brief decree That sends my spirit back to thee."

VIATOR.

"Death—that thing that ends all other things."

BLADUD.

"Oh I but to curse thee once, and but once more; May thou be very proud but very poor."

P.

DEATH OF RICHARD II.

(6th. s. 513; xi. 36, 75.)

I cannot go with Walsingham, Otterbourne, or Peter of Blois in holding either that Richard died by voluntary starvation, if we may credit the friends of Henry, in consequence of Richard's grief for the fate of his late adherents, or by compulsory starvation, if we listen to the opposite party, in consequence of orders given by him who hoped to profit by his death. As Lingard justly observes, the events preceding Richard's death, "will provoke a suspicion that he owed the loss of his life to the order of the man who had already bereaved him of his crown. No time could be more opportune for the commission of such a crime. Who in England, whilst the heads of Richard's adherents were still mouldering on London Bridge, would venture to charge Henry with the murder? The death of the captive would at once relieve him from the apprehension of the war with which he was threatened by "the King of France," in order to restore his son-in-law, Richard, to the throne. Again, if Peter of Blois's so-called continuation of Ingulph's History is, as Mr. Wright considers it, spurious, it cannot be cited as any authority. "Nothing in Richard's character or conduct before his demise indicated the capability of such a Spartan resolution as was necessary for a lingering suicide. This idea, therefore, is the least probable supposition" (Sharon Turner, vol. ii. p. 160). According to Froissart Richard appears to have been a lover of good cheer, and in further proof of this we know, on the authority of Hardyng, that in Richard's "kitchen" there were no less than "300 servitours." Hence, in my view, had Richard been still at Windsor at the time of his death, he would have been far more likely to have died of voluntary surfeit than of voluntary starvation.

The secrets of the prison-house are not often permitted to transpire, especially during the lifetime of the man who has the greatest possible interest in preventing their so doing. The contemporary chronicles of Froissart, Adam of Usk, and Hardyng shed much light on this interesting subject. Froissart, who died shortly after his munificent patron, Richard, says, "I could not learn the particulars of [Richard's] death, nor how it happened, the day I wrote these chronicles"; and then he enters at some length into such minute details of the king's funeral as one could only expect from an eye-witness of the facts he tells us. He says that the cavalcade halted in Cheapside for upwards of two hours; and that more than 20,000 persons came to see the King, who lay in a litter, covered with black, and a canopy of the same, his head on a black cushion, and his face uncovered."