new title-page, and with the dated frontispiece of that year. Copies are occasionally met with dated 1733, and affirmed to be of the seventh edition; but such volumes are always imperfect, being made up of spare sheets of the 1736 edition, without the preface, index, tables, &c., the sole now portion being the falsely dated title-page. I may mention that, according to my experience, the original edition of 1614 (first issue) and that of 1617 (the second published in that year) are the most rare.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Salterton, Devon.

I have a book entitled:

"The Marrow of History or, an Epitome of all Historical Passages from the Creation, the original edition of 1614 (first issue) and now Abbreviated by A. H. The Second Edition. Time's witness, Herald of Antiquity. The Light of Truth, and Life of Memory."

London, Printed for John Place at Furnival's-Inne-Gate, and William Place, at Grayes-Inne-Gate in Holburn, 1622."

The volume, which I bought years ago for a few pence, is 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches long by 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches wide (nearly). In 1707 it belonged to Henry Goring, in 1792 to Joseph Chapman, and to others at other dates, but I cannot decipher the names.

S. J. A. F.

LADY RUSSELL'S copy would appear to be the third (and not the first) issue, if the authorship is avowed. The genuine first edition of Raleigh's 'Historie' was printed by William Jaggard in 1614 for Walter Burre, and published anonymously. A second anonymous issue, closely resembling the first and put forth in the same year, has the errata of the first corrected.

The third issue, also dated 1614, is the first to announce the authorship. Further folio editions followed in 1617, 1621, and 1634, in addition to those mentioned by Mr. Radcliffe; and a continuation, also in folio, was written by Alexander Ross and published in 1632.

On 22 December, 1614, a peremptory mandate, under instructions from King James I., was dispatched by the Archbishop of Canterbury for the immediate suppression and destruction of Raleigh's 'Historie.' To judge, however, by the number of copies dated 1614 still extant, the work had already met with a very favourable reception, and probably only a small portion was available for public burning.

WM. JAGGARD.

WILLESDEN: THE PLACE-NAME (10th S. iii. 208).—Before we can tell the origin of such a place-name, it is necessary that all the early spellings of it should be carefully sought out, with approximate dates. It is usually necessary that a spelling earlier than 1200 should be ascertained. Of course, if all that is wanted is a useless guess, the absence of evidence is desirable. WALTER W. SKEAT.

In ancient times the name of this place was spelt Wullesdon, Wyllesdon, Wylesdon, &c., and there can be little doubt that the final constituent of the name was the A.-S. \textit{dêin}, though now spelt as if it were derived from \textit{den} or \textit{denu}. The first part of the name is probably the prototheme of one of the numerous personal names beginning with \textit{Wul}-, such as Wilbeald, Wilberht, Wilfrith, &c. It is curious that the neighbouring hamlet, which a hundred years ago was spelt Harleston, but is now called Harlesden, has also suffered a change, which was apparently made with the intention of bringing it into harmony with Willesden. In the Domesday of St. Paul's it is spelt Herulvestone, i.e., Herewulfes-tun, and it is a pity that modern ignorance and love of uniformity should have so completely obscured the origin of the name.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON DICKENS AND THACKERAY (10th S. iii. 22, 73, 131, 151, 196).—I possess a copy of the book of words 'The Mountain Sylph,' as produced at the English Opera-House (later the Lyceum), 26 August, 1834, but no name of the writer appears, though John Barnett, as the composer of the music, is duly credited with his share of the work.

S. J. A. F.

SHAKESPEARE'S PALL-BEARERS (10th S. iii. 204).—An illustrated article on this subject by Dr. Moncure D. Conway appeared in Harper's Magazine in (I think) 1886. It is entitled 'Hunting a Mythical Pall-bearer.' I have a copy of the article, but am sorry I cannot furnish the exact date. The pagination is 211-16.

JOHN PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

WOOLMEN IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY (10th S. ii. 448, 514; iii. 193).—Perhaps Mr. MERIVALE may not know of the 'History of Wool,' by John Smith, LL.B., which would, I think, give many names of woolmen in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. One Ralph Kempe, a wealthy wool merchant of London and Bedfont, made his will on 22 October, 1477 (P.C.C., 32 Wattys). It mentions many friends, some of whom were probably engaged in the same trade, and he left a gown of his own weaving to one John...
Poynes, and a gown of fine black cloth to his cousin Henry Bompstead. John Burton, to whom he was apprenticed, was, I believe, a wool merchant, and buried in St. Michael's, Basinghall Street, where this testator desired to be buried. After Ralph Kempe's death an interesting claim was made against his estate for that he had sold as Cheviot wool, wool which was found to be from Buckingham. Two entries concerning this claim appear in the Calendar of Chancery Proceedings. It is not yet quite certain as to his parentage, but as he held land at Harmondsworth it is likely that he was a son of Richard Kempe of that place, whose will was proved in 1436 (Comm. Court of London). Simon Campe or Kemp, of Bedfont, Tyborne, and Aldgate, was also engaged in the woollen trade, and was M.P. for Middlesex in 1413. He died 1442, and his will was proved in two courts (P.C.C. and Comm. of London). The will of his widow Margaret also is registered, and mentions a kinsman John Campe, junior, to whom he left a coat “of Kendal” (i.e., Kendal green). He was perhaps a kinsman of that John Kempe (the Flemish weaver) who under Edward III. brought over his craftsmen to restore the woollen cloth industry at Kendal and elsewhere in the kingdom. (The line of Kempe weavers existed at Kendal from about 1331 to 1761, and continued in other industries there down to the last decade.) The ‘New Index to the Commissary Court of London,’ which covers the years from 1374 to 1449, and shows parishes and occupations of testators, and the ‘Calendar of Wills proved in the Court of Hustings,’ edited by Dr. Sharpe, will afford information. (See also 9th S. v. 288, 362, 442.) FRED. HITCHIN-KEMP. 6, Beechfield Road, Catford, S.E.

American Place-names (10th S. iii. 188).—I do not know the book inquired about, but there is a long poem of a similar kind, from the pen of R. H. Newell (“Orpheus C. Kerr”), printed in ‘The Humour of America,’ edited by James Barr, 1883, p. 57. It is called ‘The American Traveller,’ and the first verse is as follows:—

To Lake Aghmoongegamook,
All in the State of Maine,
A man from Wittequergaungam came
One evening in the rain.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

“Vicariate” (10th S. iii. 294).—It is quite clear that the use of this word in the sense reprobad by W. C. B. shows ignorance of its history. But as “vicarage” has apparently degenerated to the meaning of “vicarage-house” (on the analogy of “parsonage”), would it not be better to revert to “vicar,” which I believe he will find in the ‘Paston Letters’ and elsewhere, representing the med. Lat. vicaria and Anglo-French vicarie (‘Rolls of Parliament,’ iv. 305a)? It may also be permitted to suggest a doubt whether the phrase “to accept the episcopate of Hull” would be altogether beyond the pale of civilized speech. The ‘N.E.D.’ quotes three respectable nineteenth-century writers (see ‘Episcopate,’ sb 2) who use “episcopate” as equivalent to “bishops.” Q. V.

“St. George to save a maid” (10th S. iii. 227).—These lines occur, with slight variations, among the epigrams in ‘Wits Recreations.’ They are to be found on p. 194 of Hotten’s reprint; but as this unfortunately does not distinguish the contents of the various editions, and I have not the originals at hand, I am not able to say whether this epigram was printed in 1640 or later. I have at odd times made a number of notes as to the authorship of the various pieces in ‘Wits Recreations,’ but I have none as to this.

G. THORN-DROYN.

“Bright Chanticleer proclaims the dawn” (10th S. iii. 227).—This song, to Shield’s music, appears under the name of ‘Old Towler’ in vol. ii. p. 49 of Hatton’s ‘Songs of England’ (Boosey & Co.). JOHN T. PAGE. West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

Christopher Smart and the Madhouse (10th S. iii. 221).—In The Cambridge Review for 8 June, 1887, Mr. Edmund Gosse, in an article on Christopher Smart, gives the result of his searchings in the Treasury of Pembroke College, Cambridge. He notes, for instance, the following entry, dated 12 Oct. 1751: “Ordered that Mr. Smart being obliged to be absent, there be allowed him in lieu of commons for the year ended Michaelmas, 1751, the sum of 10l.” Similar entries occur in 1749 and 1752. Do not these items throw light upon Mr. Tovey’s questions? H. P. STOKES. Cambridge.

‘D.N.B.’ and ‘Index and Epitome’ (10th S. iii. 205).—Mr. G. D. LUMB is distinctly wrong in stating that it is an unjust accusation to say that “poor old Thoresby” was inaccurate, unless he means that Thoresby was accurate in his inaccuracies. Having for a considerable period been investigating several prominent statements in the ‘Ducatus’ (1715), I find, on very carefully comparing them with the original records, that, mildly stated, Thoresby is no authority on facts. Very striking errors are those, amongst many more, where Thoresby has used records of great historical