This led him to perceive that by the process of beating or rolling they would become so united as to present a silver surface on a copper foundation, and so produce what has since been known as "Sheffield plate." Others profited more than the inventor by his discovery, which has now been superseded by the electro-plating process.

ALFRED GATTY, D.D.

The Sheffield Assay Office receives notice at pp. 21, 24, 25, with a plate of the assay letters at pp. 75, of W. Chaffers's 'Hall Marks on Gold and Silver Plate,' London, 1872. But there is a later issue. It appears that Sheffield was appointed for assaying and stamping silver plate in 1773 (13 George III).

Ed MARSHALL.

'LAW AND EDILDA' (8th S. i. 209).—'Edwy and Edilda: a Tale,' was written by Thomas Sedgwick Whalley, D.D., and according to Watt the first edition appeared in 1799. A second edition was issued, which contained plates, probably those mentioned in the query. The work appears to have been published anonymously, and is mentioned by Halkett and Laing. The author also wrote several poems, a tragedy, and 'Kennet and Fenalia: a Legendary Tale' (1830).

J. F. MANSERGH.

Liverpool.

A.D.: A QUESTION FOR 1900 (8th S. i. 169).—We shall not abbreviate 1900 at all, simply because there will be no need for abbreviation,—nothing, in fact, to abbreviate. Ninety-two is short for eighteen hundred and ninety-two; but when nineteen hundred is followed by no further figures, there will be no room for shortening. The short expression could not be, as A. F. R. says, "the year nothing," unless the full one were "nineteen hundred and nothing," which it will not be.

C. F. S. WARREN, M. A.

Longford, Coventry.

It strikes me that I have heard, now some years ago, more than one old person speaking, rather proudly, in the "Wear Water" dialect, of having been born in the year "nowt" (nought). I cannot, however, say that it was customary of East Durham folk to style 1800 thus, or that they did not usually call the year "eighteen hundred and nothing." N. E. R.

West Herrington, Sunderland.

I should think that people will simply speak of "the year nineteen hundred."

J. F. MANSERGH.

Liverpool.

RICKETS FAMILY (8th S. i. 67, 214).—The Ricketts family mentioned by Celler et Audax came from Staffordshire, and at the time mentioned spelt their name Rickards. The tradition in the family is that in the grant of land given to them in Jamaica, their name was spelt by mistake "Ricketta," and this they have kept ever since. I doubt this latter family being of the same stock as that inquired after by PUZZLED.

B. FLORENCE SCARLETT.

PANCRAE LANE (8th S. i. 9).—"Penrich" is evidently a mistake for Penerich. The reference seems to be to W. J. Thoms's edition of Stow's 'Survey of London,' 1776, as the passage referred to appears on p. 98, col. 1.

F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

CLOVESHO (8th S. i. 210).—Cliffe, "called Clive and Bishop's Clive, in ancient writings" (Dugdale, vol. i. p. 487), is a place two miles northeast of Higham, Kent.

"Of considerable interest to the archaeologist, since it has been generally regarded as the Clovesho (Cliffe at Hoo) at which, during the seventh and two following centuries numerous councils of the Saxo-English church were held; the place being first mentioned in 673, when Archbishop Theodore, in a council at Hereford [not Hereford, as Spelman 'Conc.,' vol. i. p. 152] arranged with his bishops and clergy for an annual meeting [on August 1] at Clovesho (Bed., 'H. E.,' iv. 5). Others have placed Clovesho at Abingdon in Berkshire or at Clifton Hoo in Bedfordshire."—Murray's 'Kent,' 1877 ed.

Jeremy Collier considered Cliffe and Clovesho one and the same place ('Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain,' vol. i. p. 302, 1845 ed.), as did Rapin (see 'State of the Church,' vol. i. p. 78).

Tindal, in an additional note to the last-named writer, says:

"But the Presence of the King [Ethelbald] of Mercia at this [i.e., in 747] and some other Councils, held at Clovesho makes it supposit that it is the same with Abingdon in Berkshire, about the middle of the nation, antiquely written Shorsham by mistake for Clovesho or Cloveshow."

In support of this claim for Abingdon, the following may be quoted from Dugdale's 'England and Wales Delineated' (vol. i. pp. 11, 12):

"Abingdon... was called Shorsham... until the foundation of the abbey, from which period it began to assume the name of Abbeauden, or Town of the Abbey. This monastery... was founded by Cissa, an Anglo-Saxon Monarch in 675."

It will be seen—without going into the pros and cons of Clifton Hoo—there has been considerable uncertainty about the situation of Clovesho, and therefore Dr. Jessopp has warrant for stating "it is not known where this place was."

H. G. GRIFFINHOZE.

34, St. Petersburg Place, W.

The much-disputed locality of Clovesho has been exhaustively discussed by the late Mr. Thomas Kerslake, of Bristol, in a paper in the Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society for 1879, entitled 'Vestiges of the Supremacy of Mercia in the South of England during the Eighth Century.' Mr. Kerslake has brought an immense amount of