interest. It is from Jeremy Collier's 'Great Historical Dictionary' (ed. 1701), with slight changes except Maximilian I. Haviogmarried Mar; of expression for clearness sake:—

Burgundy, daughter of Charlei the Bold (the richest and died in 1193, leaving many children, who all died Animat, of the first verse may be noticed.

This new alliance raised the Home of Austria to that height which it has ever since appear'd in, and gate for most of the coppers were Georges' and Williams', with some three-legs (Manx) and harps were few Queen's pennies and halfpennies to be seen, for most of the older coins it was "man" or "woman" by the guesser as the coin went up together. In this case the gaesser shook the coins of three consisted in placing a coin on the back of the hand covered with the fingers, the other player guessing as he pleased, whether man or woman, head or tail, would be revealed when the fingers were removed; and if he guessed twice out of three shows, he took the coin.

THOS. RATHLIFE.

Worktop.

In a note of mine to 'N. & Q.' some twenty-five or thirty years ago (I regret that I cannot refer to the volume), I believe that I cited a phrase, still in use among boys in the north of France when tossing, evidently a survival of the Roman term, and pronounced, if I correctly remember the words, "capit-o-navia." My object in writing at this moment is to chronicle a synonym for coin which I have recently met with in a letter from (Sir) William le Neve (1632), dated from Paris: "I intend this following weekes if not much crossed with lacke of Crosses to sett out of Paris." This is clearly a care of pars pro toto, as in the earlier part of the letter the writer has deplored his impuious condition.

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Let me cite an amusing instance of this from the 'Pickwick Papers,' published in 1837. When Mr. Tupman and the "imperturbable stranger," Mr. Jingle, are intending to go to the ball at Rochester, they toss up a sovereign for payment of the tickets, calling "Man or woman?" when it is said "the dragon, called by courtesy the woman, came uppermost." The obverse of the coin had, no doubt, stamped upon it the effigy of the King, and the reverse St. George slaying the dragon. On a sovereign of the coinage of 1893 the head of the Queen is depicted on the obverse, and St. George and the dragon on the reverse.

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There is a reference in Pulley's 'Etymological Compendium' to "Cross and Pike," where, in addition to the quotation from Strutt's 'Sports and Pastimes,' is the following:—

"Annually the English coins were stamped with a cross on one side. This game is evidently derived from a pastime called astrachinda, known in ancient times to the Grecian boys, and practised by them on various occasions. Having procured a shell, it was smeared over with pitch on one side for distinction sake, and the other side was left white; a boy tossed up this shell, and his success was determined by the white or black part of the shell being uppermost." 2. P. HALE.

"White or black?" may, therefore, be added to those already possessed by Prof. Attwell. With reference to the form of expression common in the Metropolis, I should say that "Head or woman?"—next to "Head or tail?"—has by far the greater vogue.

C. O. B.

An interesting communication on this subject will be found in 'N. & Q.' so long ago as June 1, 1861. See 2nd S. vi. 425.

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The equivalent phrase in Canada and in America is "Eagle or Liberty?" from the designs on the American coinage.

CELS ET AUDAX.

ABARBANEL (8th S. v. 229; vi. 237).—I thank Dr. Chancer for his reply to my question as to the meaning of Abarbanel, and, in answer to his