NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.—Laws of Heralds—English Glass Industry, 321—Triple Consonants, 322—Waterloo—'The Chameleon'—Round Chapel, Manchester, 323—Swan Folk-lore—Poetry—Sir Robert Mansell, the patentee of glass for the time, presented the under-printed petition circa 1640/1. A copy is preserved in the British Museum—press-mark, 669, f. 4(7)—and from the varied information it contains is worth wider knowledge:

"The True State of the businesse of Glasse of all kindes, as it now standeth both in the price of Glass and Materials, how sold these fifteen years last, and which must frequently arise. Dugdale ('Ancient Usage of Arms,' p. 40, plate) gives an example somewhat to the point, where the baron had two wives, the one an heiress, the other not. In this case the arms of the non-heiress are impaled, while those of the heiress are borne on an escutcheon of pretence, in the centre of the arms of the baron, not in the centre of the whole shield.

From Gwillim (section v. chap. i. p. 252) it would appear that only after "the baron having received issue by his femme" it is competent for him to bear her arms upon an escutcheon of pretence, so that in the case in point it is clear that the arms of the first wife should be impaled if borne at all; but there does not appear to be any authority, save Mr. Stephen Tucker, for marshalling them on the dexter side of the shield. Again, Gwillim (ibid. p. 253) quotes Gerard Leigh as follows:

"If a man do marry two wives, they shall both be placed on the left side in the same Escucoon with him, as parted per pale. The first wives Coat shall stand on the Chiefe part, and the second on the Base. Or, he may set them both in pale with his owne, the first wives Coat next to himselfe, and his second vitternost."

Planché's little book, which is delightful because it ignores all the idiotic balderdash of the modern herald, only tells us that the 'Rules for the Dewe Quartering of Arms,' printed by Dallaway, "afford, as Mr. Dallaway observes, precedents in almost every contingency," yet, if I mistake not, do not do so in the present instance. I am inclined to think that there is but little warrant for many of the practices of the herald "as by law established," and still less for those of the charlatans and pretenders who set themselves up as law-givers by the compilation of handbooks "conveyed" from the writings of predecessors more little competent than themselves. "But howsoever time and usurpation concurring with prescription hath so much prevaile, as that it will be a matter of great difficulty to seduce men" to the abandonment of those puerilities which have caused heraldry to become "the science of fools with long memories." It would, however, be interesting to learn upon what authority the late Somerset Herald grounded the marshalling of the shield to which I have alluded above.

JAMES DALLAS.

ENGLISH GLASS INDUSTRY IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Sir Robert Mansell, the patentee of glass for the time, presented the under-printed petition circa 1640/1. A copy is preserved in the British Museum—press-mark, 669, f. 4(7)—and from the varied information it contains is worth wider knowledge:

"The True State of the businesse of Glasse of all kindes, as it now standeth both in the price of Glass and Materials, how sold these fifteen years last, and
how formerly. The price of Materials as they are now
bought, and what hath been formerly paid, with a report of
the condition of all kinds of Glasses.

"Ordinary Drinking-Glasses—For Beer, sold formerly
for 4° & never under 6° per dozen are now, and have
been for 15 years past sold by me, for 4° per dozen.

"Ordinary Drinking-Glasses—For Wine, formerly sold
for 4° per dozen have been, and are now constantly sold
by me for 2° 6° per dozen.

"Mortar-Glasses—Formerly sold for 2° per dozen, and
are now sold by me, for 1° 4° per dozen.

"The Materials for the making of these several
kinds of Glasses formerly bought by me for 20° per Tun,
and many times under, do now, and have for divers
years past cost, 25. 28. 27, and 39° per Tun.

"Cristall Beer-Glasses—Formerly brought from Venice
have adventitiously been sold for 20, and 24° per dozen
without Covers, and are now sold by my Merchant for 10°
per dozen, and 11° of extraordinary fashions.

"Cristall Wine-Glasses—Formerly made and imported
from Venice, were sold for 18° per dozen, and are now
sold by my Merchant for 7° and 8° per dozen.

"Cristall Beer-Glasses—Made by me (which never
were before in this Kingdom) of all fashions that
are desired and bespoken, were heretofore sold for 18°
the dozen, and are now sold for 9° the dearest.

"Cristall Wine-Glasses—Made by me, were formerly
sold for 16° per dozen, and are now sold for 5° 6°
per dozen, and the dearest being of extraordinary fashions
for 7° per dozen.

"Looking-Glasses and Spectacle-Glass Plates are
likewise made by me here in England, being undertaken
and perfected by me with great charge and hazzard, and
the expense of twenty years time which work I did
the rather undergo in that I understood, the State of Venice
had restrained the transportation of that Commoditie
rough and unpollished upon pain of confiscation, and
other heavy punishments, in respect the grinding, grav-
ing, polishing, and foiling thereof doth imply great
numbers of poor people, and afford them maintenance,
which benefit doth hereby redound to the Natives
of this Kingdom.

"Window-Glass—is made of English Materials,
as Ashes, &c. And though the price of Ashes, is of
numbers of poor people, and afford them maintenance,
rough and unpollished upon pain of confiscation, and
many times under, do now, and have for divers
years past cost, 6. 7. and 8° the Bushell to
9. 10. and 11° the Bushell; And although the
measure of this sort of Glass heretofore was ever
uncertain, And that the number of feet formerly con-
tained in each Case of Glass, did greatly differ, At
sometimes the Case contained 120 feet, sometimes 140
feet, and never above 160 feet; Now each Case in the
measure is reduced to a certainty, always containing
180 feet, And the price also certain at 22° 6° per Case,
for wages in the severall branches of the Manu-
facture, besides the great summes of money paid
for wages in the severall branches of the Manu-
facture, are retained in the Kingdom. There are
also many other great benefits that accrue to the
Common-Wealth from these branches of His Majesties
grants to me, All which particulars, received a full and
deliberate hearing, and examination in the Parliament
held in Anno 21°. Jacobi Regis. And His Majesties
grant was then privileged by a speciall Provisio in
the Act of Parliament then made, with the generall
approbation of both Houses, As by the said Act may
appear.

"From the consideration of all which reasons I have
taken humble boldnesse to tender my Buite by way of
Petition for a speedy hearing and examination of the
Premisses which I beseech you, to further, when it shall
be presented."

H. HALLIDAY SPARLING.

THE TREATMENT OF TRIPLE CONSONANTS.—

The occurrence of three consonants together in the
middle of a word necessarily gives rise, in many
instances, to a difficulty of pronunciation. The
simplest way of getting over this is to drop one of
them; and the one usually dropped is the middle
one. If the middle one be s, it remains; as in
bust for burst, gors for A.-S. gorst.

We have several examples in English in which,
though all three consonants are retained in spelling,
the middle one is either not pronounced at all or
else is very lightly touched.

Examples are: castle, nestle, wrestle, thistle,
whistle, epistle, bristle, gristle, apostle, jostle,
bustle, rustle, and generally, words ending in -istle.
Even for ghostly speakers of dialect are apt to
say gasly; see Tregellas on the Cornish dialect.

Again, it is quite common to hear people (even
those who protest that they certainly do not) drop
the s in redemption, exemption, assumption,
consumption, presumption; so also in Campbell,
Hampden, Hampion. Most people confuse hand-
some and Hansom, and it is probable that, etymo-
logically, the words are identical. The t is dropped
in waistcoat.

In place-names the same principle is still more
strongly at work. Hence the common pronuncia-
tion of Windsor, Guildford, Hertford, Lindsey,
Landguard, and many more.

The most interesting cases to the etymologist
are those in which the middle consonant has dis-
appeared from the spelling. I have noted the
following: garment for garment, allied to garnish;
worship for worthship; worsted for Worth-stead;