however, also means, or meant, potheen, or illicitly distilled Irish whisky. In a paper originally published in 1835 Francis Mahony ('Father Prout's Reliques,' 1875 ed., p. 71) wrote:

He would have wished, such was his anxiety to protect the morals of his parishioners from the baneful effect of private distillation, that what is called technically 'mountain-dew' were never heard of in the district; and that in this respect Watergrasshill had resembled the mountains of Gilboa in the country of the Philistines."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

 Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

ENGLISH ARMS AND ESCUTCHEONS IN BAYONNE CATHEDRAL.—In the number of Dec. 24, 1921, of your estimable journal, Notes and Queries, I re-read the article written by the Chanoine Daranate, Secretary to the Bishop of Bayonne, on the subject of English Arms and Escutcheons in Bayonne Cathedral. I think it highly probable that the escutcheon in the seventh South subsidiary bay in Bayonne Cathedral belonged to an English noble family, of which the head was a General or Governor of Bayonne between 1400 and 1451. It would be interesting to the science of Heraldry to know definitely by which family the arms on that shield were borne, and I therefore beg for the hospitality of your columns in an effort to elucidate the question. Amongst your learned readers there is surely someone who could inform us as to which noble English family in the year 1400 bore the arms "three horses' heads in right profile, bridled, posed two and one."

We are aware that Mr. Davenport, the British Museum expert, has supplied the following list of English families having a crest with three horses' heads:—Conway; Conner, Scottish; Corsair, Scottish; Horsefall; Horsey, Counties of Dorset and Somerset; Lloyd, Cheshire; Vaughan.

It should be effectual to determine which of these families held an influential position at the time of our occupation of the city of Bayonne, between 1400 and 1451.

JOHN S. WHITE.

THE OFFICE OF SANDGILL.—On Feb. 11, 1488, there was a grant to Sir Richard Tunstall and another of "the office called Sandgill, within the lordships of Marke and Oye, which is 7d. on every cart of merchandise, etc., coming to or leaving the town of Calais." Can anyone throw light upon the etymology of this word "Sandgill"?

SLEUTH-HOUND.

JOHN DAVIS, temp. Reformation.—John Davis was born in 1534, and was at the "gramer skoole" (apparently the King's School), Worcester, in 1546. In that year he was accused of heresy for reading the New Testament in English, "wighting his hoole mynde uppon the Sixe Articles," and composing "a ballet caled Come downe, for all your shaven Crowne." He was tried, imprisoned for seven months, enduring many hardships, and only escaped the stake because of the death of Henry VIII. The account of his sufferings, written, it seems, by himself in later life, is printed in 'Narratives of the Days of the Reformation,' ed. by J. G. Nichols, Camden Soc., 1859; Foxe condensed it in the 'Book of Martyrs.'

I am seeking further facts relating to the following two points: (1) At the end of his narrative Davis just mentions that in Mary's reign he was accused by six Protestants and forced to fly the country; (2) Foxe, at the end of his summary of Davis's youthful sufferings, adds, "who is yet alive," i.e., c. 1562, "and a profitable minister this day in the Church of England."

C. V. HANCOCK.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS: FOTHERINGHAY CORRESPONDENCE.—A copy of a letter purporting to be written jointly by Davison and Walsingham to Sir Amias Paulet and Sir Drue Drury, Mary's gaolers at Fotheringhay, with another, the reply of Sir Amias, is given by Cuthbert Bede in his work, 'Fotheringhay, and Mary, Queen of Scots' (Simpkin Marshall, 1886), pp. 211-13:—

1. Davison and Walsingham to Sir Amias Paulet and Sir Drue Drury.

We perceive from some words lately spoken by her majesty that she remarks in you a want of diligence and zeal in not having discovered of yourselves (without other instigation) some mode of putting that Queen to death, considering the great danger to which her majesty is exposed. So long as the said Queen is in life