come back to see them by moonlight he would, I think, have been doomed to disappointment. I have heard that Millais was saved by a visit to Knole from endorsing the error, and, preferring pale truth to brilliant fallacy, shifted the action of his picture a few lines lower down.

I can remember once having contemplated, in the days of my youth, painting a picture which was to reproduce the charming scene so vividly suggested by Keats's poem. As a necessary preliminary I thought it well to notice the effect of moonbeams pouring through the stained windows of the parish church, and was disappointed to find that all its brilliant hues were reduced to neutral tints. Keats is in this point not true to nature.

A. Smythe Palmer.

South Woodford.

COINS (9th S. i. 268).—The coins are probably the copper farthings of Charles I., described by James Simon as follows:

"King Charles I. soon after his accession granted a patent to Frances, duchess dowager of Richmond and Lennox, and to Sir Francis Crane, knight, for the term of seventeen years, empowering them to strike copper farthings, and by proclamation ordered that they should equally pass in England and Ireland. They are very small and thin, and have on one side two sceptres in saltire through a crown and this inscription, CABOLVS D.O. MAG. BBI. ET HIB. They weigh about six grains, and have a woolnack, and this inscription, CAROLVS D.O. MAG. BBI. reverse, the crowned harp and FRAN. ET HIB. REX.

The two inscriptions should be taken in the reverse order, and some of the points omitted: CAROLVS D.O. MAG. BBI. FRA. ET HIB. REX ("Carolus Dei gratia Magno Britanniæ, Francie et Hiberniæ Rex"). The style would apply equally to Charles I. or Charles II.; perhaps more naturally the former, as the name stands alone. Possibly Charles I. may have struck some such light coins during the Great Rebellion, when Oxford was his headquarters.

W. E. B.

THEOPHILUS EATON (9th S. i. 267).—As Bishop Morton died unmarried at the age of ninety-six, the wife of Theophilus Eaton was not his daughter. As a matter of fact, she was the daughter of George Lloyd, Morton's predecessor in the see of Chester. Her first husband was not David Yale, the Chancellor of the diocese of Chester, but his son Thomas. Mrs. (Ann) Eaton was alive in 1640, as in that year her mother (Bishop Lloyd's widow) bequeathed her twenty shillings in her will, which was proved at Chester, 8 January, 1648/9. Mrs. Lloyd was the daughter of George Wilkinson, of Norwich. I do not know the name of the first wife of Governor Eaton.

F. Sanders.

Royleke Vicarage, Cheshire.

If your correspondent will turn to the articles in ' N. & Q.' on the 'Eaton Family,' he will find much information on the subject of his inquiries, namely, the marriage of Theophilus Eaton to his first wife, her burial, and the baptism of her only child; also the baptism of his two children by his second wife. See 8th S. vi. 422; vii. 114, 157, 275; viii. 397.

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NOTES ON THE WAVERLEY NOVELS (9th S. i. 183).—I should like to have a confirmation (or correction) of Mr. Bouchier's suggestion that Scott's "maddow" ('Kenilworth,' chap. ix.) is madder. I am doubtful about it.