Jerusalem 1277, died 1285. France with the label are his arms as a member of the Royal house of France, differed to distinguish him from his brother, King Louis IX. He bore these arms until 1277, when, having bought the claims of Mary of Antioch, granddaughter of King Amaury II. of Jerusalem, he impaled the cross of Jerusalem with his own arms. His predecessors in Naples, the Norman princes, do not seem to have borne arms—at least, I have never seen an armorial seal of theirs. Even if they had, Charles would have had no claim to these arms, as his possession of Naples and Sicily was based on force and the sanction of the Pope, and not on either inheritance or sale.

Charles's successor, Charles II., King of Naples, gave Anjou to his daughter Margaret on her marriage to Charles, Count of Valois, son of Philip III., in 1289. I think Mr. Bayley is mistaken in saying that Anjou was erected into a Duchy in 1297, the year of Margaret's death. This did not take place until 1360, when Anjou was given to Louis, the son of King John. Louis, Duke of Anjou, bore, also as a member of the Royal house of France, France ancient with a border gules. When, in 1382, he succeeded to the crown of Naples as heir of Joan I., Queen of Naples, an heiress of the elder branch of Anjou, he bore a tripartite shield, adding his new shield of Anjou to the two coats borne by Charles I. As he had borne the shield with the border while still Duke of Anjou, and added the shield with the label upon becoming King of Naples, this latter coat was later taken to represent Naples.

Interesting studies on the awakening of the feeling for territorial arms are to be found in the Rev. E. E. Dorling's 'Leopards of England.'

D. L. Galbreath.

Old Irish Marching Tunes (11 S. x. 447).—The inquiry at the above reference having been submitted by me to the editor of The Musical Herald, he has kindly replied as follows in the January issue of that journal:

"Old Irish Marching Tunes.

"I should like to ask if the music is on sale, or procurable, of the following old Irish marching tunes, which a correspondent of Notes and Queries enumerates in a communication referring to the very limited number of inspiring airs for recruiting—"The Girl I Left behind Me," 'The Peeler and the Goat,' "Maureen from Gibberland," "We'll give them the Shillelagh," 'The Plant that Grows in Paddy's Land,' "Billy O'Rourke," 'The Fox,' "Modireen a rhu ra," 'The Connaught Man's Rambles,' 'The Little Home under the Hill,' 'The Top of Cork Road,' 'The Rakes of Mallow,' 'Garry Owen na Glory,' 'The Young May Moon.'—J. L. L.

"Ans.—Eight of these tunes to which we have affixed an asterisk have been recently published in 'Irish Airs for the War Pipes,' by Capt. Orpen Palmer, P.O.W., 1st Leinster Rgt. (London: G. Butler & Sons, 29, Haymarket, 2s.), and the other six are in almost every Irish collection, except 'The Plant that Grows in Paddy's Land, which we have not seen by that title; but it may be 'The Dear Little Shamrock,' 'Garry Owen' is the marching tune of the Royal Irish Regiment. 'Mardrin Ruadh' (or 'Moderene a run') is the Irish title translated as 'The Red Fox,' which Moore manufactured (I) into 'Let Erin Remember.' Unfortunately, Capt. Palmer's versions are not pure, but they sound well enough on the Irish war pipes. Probably 'We'll give them the Shillelagh' is 'The Sprig of Shillelagh,' which is well known.'

J. Landfear Lucas.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

Andertons of Lostock and Horwich (11 S. xi. 21).—As long ago as 1878 the Rev. T. E. Gibson found at Crosby Hall a list, in the writing of William Blundell of Crosby (1620–98), of "the works of my uncle Rog. Anderton which was sent me by his son C. Anderton a.d. 1647." Ten of the works ascribed by Mr. Sparke to Lawrence Anderton appear in this list, together with twelve others. Mr. Blundell also adds a note showing that Roger Anderton translated Belfarrin's 'Controversies.' See 'Local Gleanings relating to Lancashire and Cheshire,' November, 1878, No. 817, also Nos. 604, 613, and 618. It would appear that the list was compiled by the author himself, who was Roger Anderton of Birchley, a younger brother of James of Lostock, and died in 1640. Mr. Sparke writes confidently, and perhaps has evidence to meet this contemporary statement of authorship.

R. S. B.

Mr. Gillow's latest biographical sketch of Fr. Lawrence Anderton, S.J., is to be found on pp. 421, 422 of the Catholic Record Society's vol. xvi. (1914).

John B. Wainewright.

"Thirmuthis": Christian Name (11 S. x. 490; xi. 17).—This name is recorded on a mural tablet in Southam Church, Warwickshire. The full inscription is as follows:

"Near this place lie interred the remains of Francis Fauquier, Esq. of Stoney Thorpe in the County of Warwick, who died the 3rd of April, 1805, in his 71st year.

"In the same vault are also interred the remains of Thermuthes Fauquier, his widow, and eldest daughter of the late Stanes Chamberlayne,
Esq. of Stoney Thorpe and of Ryes in the County of Essex. She died 8th April, 1825, in her 74th year.

They were married 13 Oct., 1787, and died without issue.

The flagon in use at this church is thus inscribed:

"Francis and Thermuthes Fauquier of Stoney-thorpe in the County of Warwick, to the parish of Long Itching ton, 1795."

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

AUTHORS WANTED: 'Hair-Splitting as a Fine Art' (11 S. x. 48; xi. 13, 54).—My copy has the name of 'Percy Fitzgerald' written in pencil on the title-page, and I find it included in the list of works appended to the second volume of that gentleman's 'Memoirs of an Author,' 2 vols., 8vo, 1894, though not in that in his 'Output,' privately printed, n.d. (1913).

EDITOR 'Irish Book Lover.'

(11 S. xi. 28.)

'Glossographia Anglicana Nova.'—The 1707 edition was probably founded on the

"Glossographia; or, A dictionary interpreting all such hard words, whether Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, French, Teutonick, Belgick, British, or Saxon, as are now used in our refined English tongue...very useful for all such as desire to understand what they read. By T. B. of the Inner Temple, barrester."

The "T. B." is Thomas Blount, and the first edition was published in 1656, 8vo, and has no pagination; other editions followed in 1670 and 1671, both 8vo. A fifth edition, with additions, was issued in 1681. An enlarged edition was edited by William Nelson in 1717, folio. Much of the material was adopted by Edward Philips in his 'New World of English Words,' which appeared in 1658. A copy of the first edition is in the Bodleian Library.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE, F.R.S.L.

[C. C. B. also thanked for reply.]

FEATURES OF COFFINS (11 S. xi. 29).—There is a vault partly beneath and partly beyond the Harvey Chapel in Hempstead Church, in the north of Essex, which contains fifty-one coffins of the Harvey family, forty-four of which bear inscriptions either on the lead casing or on plates affixed. These date from 1655 to 1830, and the fourteen earliest are of lead, mostly shaped to the features of the deceased, and resembling Egyptian mummy cases in appearance. The majority of these have the names and dates on the lead cases in raised letters. Upon most of the others, which are ordinary coffins, a plate gives the particulars. The coffins in themselves are interesting, one being of enormous size, and several being covered with crimson velvet, still in excellent preservation. The Harvey family was seated at Hempstead and Chigwell in Essex, and included amongst its members William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, and Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey.

Only last year the daughter of the Rector of Birch, also in Essex, discovered in the drawer of an old writing-table a coffin-plate inscribed,

The Lady Elizabeth Saltonstall her body A° Dni 1680;

and as the Rector of South Ockendon, in Essex, found the burial entry of this lady in the Parish Register, the plate has been sent to him to be put up in the church.

STEPHEN J. BARNES.

Fratting, Woodside Road, Woodford Wells.

When the vault under the chancel of St. Giles's Church in Durham was opened in 1892 or 1894, I took notes of coffin-plates with names, dates, and arms of members of the Tempest family, viz., Frances Tempest, ob. 1771; John Wharton Tempest, ob. 1793. Durham.

SHAKESPEARIANA: 'All's Well that Ends Well' (11 S. xi. 30).—In reply to the query as to the meaning of the passage "Has led the drum before the English tragedians," I offer the following quotation from The European Magazine for June, 1788.

'It refers to the early history of the drama in Birmingham:

"In about 1740, a theatre was erected in Moor St., which rather gave a spring to the amusement. In the daytime the comedian beat up for volunteers for the night, delivered his bills of fare, and roared out an encomium on the excellence of the entertainment. "In 1751 a company arrived, which announced themselves 'His Majesty's Servants from the Theatres Royal in London,' and 'hoped the public would excuse the ceremony of the drum, in the dignity of a London company.' The novelty had a surprising effect; the performers had merit; and the house was continually crowded."'

It is evident, therefore, that the custom was prevalent long after Shakespeare's death. I may add that there is a well-known portrait of Tarlton the actor, which represents him with a tabor or small drum.

HOWARD S. PEARSON.

Parolles's ridicule of Capt. Dumain's soldiership, by saying that "he led the drum before the English tragedians" (IV. iii. 298), may be compared with Iago's "That never set..."