Smith of Linton aforesaid (will dated 8 July, 1601, and proved in the Consistory Court of Canterbury on 26 Sept., 1610), who was one of the brothers of Simon Smith of Boughton Monchelsea (will dated 13 Jan., 1587/8, and proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Canterbury on 15 Feb., 1587/8) and one of the five sons of Simon Smith of Buckland aforesaid (will dated 15 Feb., 1561/2, and proved in the P.C.C. on 22 Apr., 1567).

L. GRAHAM H. HORTON-SMITH, F.S.A. SCOT.

(To be concluded).

JOHN ELLISTON AND JOHN SPARROW,
the English Translators of Jacob Behmen.

The pedigree of the family of Elliston of Gestingthorpe, Essex, printed in the Herald and Genealogist, v. 424, states that the mother of John Elliston, the translator, was "probably one of the Sparrow family." The object of this note is (1) to adduce evidence that she was Elizabeth, 3rd daughter of John Raymond and Anne Sparrow, and William Raymond, junior, was a grandson of Oliver Raymond (Berry's 'Essex Pedigrees,' Harl. Soc., 1879, 696). It is suggested that the Ellistons can only have been kinsmen of John Sparrow, the translator, and also of the Raymonds, if they were descended from a marriage between John Elliston, the father of the translator, and a daughter of Capt. John Sparrow, since the pedigrees of Elliston and Raymond show no other marriages with any member of the Sparrow family.

(d) The Christian name of the mother of John Elliston, the translator, was Elizabeth (as appears from the entry in the Gestingthorpe Parish Register: "1632. Elizabeth the wife of John Elliston, was buried the four and twentieth day of April"); and Capt. John Sparrow had a daughter of that name (see (a) above).

(e) The Gestingthorpe parish register, as it now exists, contains no marriage entries prior to 1626, which may account for the absence of the "best evidence" of the marriage of John Elliston and Elizabeth Sparrow. It may be worth mentioning that John Brailsford and Mary Sparrow (see (a) above) were licensed to be married at Gestingthorpe on June 3, 1620 ('Marriage Licence Allegations,' Harl. Soc., 1887, 87).

2. John Sparrow, the translator.

(a) Married Hester, daughter of Joseph Norgate, of Norwich, and had issue: John, Robert, Joseph, Drew, Hester and Elizabeth (see Visitation of Essex, 1664, ed. J. J. Howard).

(b) Was buried at Gestingthorpe on Dec. 1670 (Parish Register).

(c) Left a will which was proved in the P.C.C. 22 Mar., 1670/1 (40 Duke).

R. R. A. WALKER.

Lichens on Old Tombstones.—The one desire of the churchyard scribe is to get rid of these as soon as possible, but the botanist has found a use for them, and Mr. Raymond H. Torrey attempts to discover the approximate age of lichen thalli by the dates on the stones. He describes his ideas in Torreya, xxxiv. (1934) 96, and states that in the old cemetery at Gilead, where Enoch Crosby, the American spy—"Harvey Birch"—of Fenimore Cooper's novel, is buried, an old red sandstone headstone placed in 1795 was so richly covered with crustose and foliose...
lichens as to obscure part of the inscription, while marble headstones of about 1840-1850 bore only crustose lichens.

J. ARDagh.

ST. PAUL AND POLYBIUS.—I picked up some time ago a copy of Bacon's 'Advancement of Learning,' edited by G. W. Kitchin, which had been most carefully annotated in pencil by F. H. Bowring. He was enthusiastic about the book and had read it at least six times. He was a good scholar and for some years the senior ex-Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. One note of his seems to me worth reproduction. Though the point may have been raised by this time, it is not recognized in the older books on St. Paul which I read years since. Of Polybius I know little, having been repelled by his style of writing. The note is attached to Bacon's description of St. Paul as "the only learned among the Apostles," Book i., 12:

I found it perfectly certain that the writer of St. Paul's Epistles was intimately acquainted with Polybius. All the strange words and meanings (as cf. στήγομεν = endure [1 Cor. ix, 12] are taken from Polybius, ἀναπτόμαχος = inexorable," Romans i, 20), ἀκατάλυτος = "indissoluble," Hebrews vii, 16), ἔπικαιροδοξία, "earnest expectation," Romans viii, 19, and Phil. i, 20. He constantly uses expressions taken from warfare most (if not all) which are in and from Polybius.

I reproduce the note as it was written, adding only the meanings of the long words and the references I have found in the Epistles.

V. R.

TWO NEW WORDS: "ISOPHOTAL"; "SKYMETER."—These two words, of recent invention, are both used in connection with the daylight illumination of a room, and the former also applies to artificial illumination. As definitions I suggest:—

Isophotal: equal light or illumination. A line connecting points in a room which are equally illuminated is called an isophotal line. Such lines were first drawn by Henri Maréchal in 1894, and have since been variously described. I first named them "isophotal lines" on May 23, 1927.

Skymeter. This is an instrument, designed and made by me, by means of which the outline is drawn, and the area enclosed by it measured, of the piece of sky seen through a window, and over some obstruction such as a roof, from a point in a room. It further enables the illuminating value of this piece of sky to be determined, and thus the sill-ratio at the point in question. I first used the word skymeter on May 8, 1934.

A. S. E. ACKERMANN.

ARMY DRESS: PROTECTIVE COLOUR.

The merits of khaki or grey for an army as a means of protective colour seem to have taken a long time to be appreciated. The principle had been realised many years before it came into general use in our army, if a note to Cooper's 'Last of the Mohicans' is correct. Khaki became general, I am told, in the latter part of the Boer War. Certainly the C.I.V., when they marched through London before their departure for South Africa, did not wear it. 'The Last of the Mohicans' was published as long ago as 1826. The famous scout, who in this volume is Hawk-eye, is described in chap. iii. as wearing a hunting shirt of forest-green, fringed with faded yellow, and a summer cap of skins which had been shorn of their fur.

A footnote, not given in some editions, adds:

The hunting-shirt is a picturesque smock-frock, being shorter, and ornamented with fringes and tassels. The colours are intended to imitate the hues of the wood, with a view to concealment. Many corps of American riflemen have been thus attired; and the dress is one of the most striking of modern times.

It took a long time to strike and penetrate the intelligence of our army authorities. At 10 S. ii. 253 the late Col. W. F. Prideaux, correcting a previous contribution, notes that Lord Roberts was appointed Commander-in-Chief in November, 1885, and khaki had been worn by Indian troops several years before. Yule, in his 'Hobson-Jobson,' stated that khaki was the colour of the uniforms worn by some of the Punjab regiments at the siege of Delhi, and that it became very popular in the army generally during the campaigns of 1857-8, being adopted as a convenient material by many other corps. When Col. Prideaux first joined his regiment at Poona in 1860, "the men wore the usual scarlet tunic." I have heard that bright colours, as visible as possible, were desired in order to enable the artillery, shooting from behind, to see their fellow-soldiers and aim beyond them.

The dates I have given are a sad comment on military intelligence, but India was ahead of England, as it was in the use of finger-prints to detect habitual criminals.