Sir Richard Newport, of Eyton-on-Severn, Shropshire, d. 1570.

Sir Thomas Bromley, of Wroxeter, Shropshire, Judge of the King's Bench.

Judge of the King's Bench.

Edward Herbert, nr. Montgomery, 1517-1593.

Richard Herbert of Montgomery Castle.

d. 1596.

Richard Herbert of Montgomery.

Edward Herbert, of Black Hall, nr. Montgomery, 1517-1593.

Richard Herbert of of Montgomery Castle.

d. 1596.

Sir John Danvers, the Regicide, 1588-1627.

Buried in Chelsea Parish Church.

Matthew Price, of Newtown, Montgomeryshire.

Elizabeth, dr. Matthew Price, of Newtown, Montgomeryshire.

In the last note of this series an attempt was made to identify the poet's friend to whom the majority of the sonnets were addressed with William Hughes of Holt, Denbighshire, a grandson of Edward Hughes, Receiver-General to Queen Elizabeth of the Revenues of North Wales and the County of Cheshire.

Edward Hughes was appointed to this office in September, 1568, and in March, 1569, received authority to take up his residence in Holt Castle and to have twenty cartloads of wood out of the adjacent Mersley Park.

On 15 May, 1570, Queen Elizabeth granted to Edward Herbert, Esq., of Montgomery, the office of keeper of Holt Castle in the Marches of Wales, and of the manors of Holt, Bromefield, and Yale, parcel of the lands of Sir William Stanley who had been attainted and executed in 1495.

Edward Herbert was fourth son of Sir Richard Herbert of Montgomery, but his eldest son by his second wife Anne, and was the protégé and representative in Montgomeryshire of his second cousin, William Herbert 1st Earl of Pembroke the grandfather of the "incomparable brethren" of the First Folio dedication.

After spending most of his means at court he became a soldier and served under his patron in France and in the various civil contests in the west of England during the reigns of Edward VI and Mary. Lewys Dwnn styles him "Esquire of the body to Queen Elizabeth, Captain General of the forces, a Justice of the Quorum for Montgomeryshire, and High Sheriff and Constable of Montgomery Castle," where he lived.

He was M.P. for Montgomeryshire in several parliaments of Edward VI and Mary, and in the first three of Elizabeth's reign. About the year 1587 he built the large house called Black Hall near Montgomery, and removed there, leaving his son Richard in possession of the castle.

The following is a purely conjectural statement but may not differ appreciably from the actual course of events. After the death of Sir Richard Newport in 1570 the copy of Hall's Chronicle came into the hands of his friend Edward Herbert who took it to Holt Castle on one of his visits, and left it there. Shakespeare, on a visit to his friend William Hughes and his widowed mother at the castle, found it, was interested in it, and annotated it. It seems probable that in addition to a few signatures and the two words "By Me" that we have in this volume a further 3,600 words of the poet, in his own holograph. H. A. Shield.

POPE, SUCKLING AND WALLER

In Pope's Sober Advice from Horace which was published anonymously in 1734, and, in 1738, with the changed title A Sermon against Adultery, Being Sober advice from Horace, these lines occur:

The Hare once seiz'd the Hunter heeds no more
The little Scut he so pursu'd before,
Love follows flying Game (as Sucklyn sings)
And 'tis for that the Wanton Boy has Wings.

No note was attached to these lines in the early editions, nor in the collected works of Pope published in 1728, when the title was again altered to The Second Satire of the First Book of Horace. Imitated in the Manner of Mr. Pope. The poem was reprinted in Warton's edition, but these lines
again passed unnoticed, and it was not reprinted in the editions of either Warburton or Elwin-Courthope, Pope's authorship being considered doubtful. Its next reprinting was in the Twickenham Edition of the Poems of Alexander Pope, in volume VI, edited by Professor John Butt, and here the difficulty was voiced for the first time in a footnote to these lines which reads:—

"Nothing resembling these lines has been discovered in Suckling" (p. 87, footnote 139).

The reason for this failure to discover such a passage in Suckling is probably that the lines are, in fact, echoed from Waller. In Waller's A la Malade, occur these lines, addressed, not to Love, but to Amoret who, displaying fresh beauties as she languishes in sickness, is compared to a goddess who, as she flees from her pursuer, reveals new attractions and incitements to desire through her torn robes:—

And exposing new
And unknown beauties to the view
Of following gods, increase their flame,
And haste to catch the flying game.

(lines 27-30)

The similarity of idea—the pursuit of flying love—is clear enough to form an associative link in Pope's memory, and the repetition of a phrase which is not an obvious one for the situation—"flying game"—seems to make the echo as certain as such echoes can be.

Pope's attribution of the line to Suckling need cause no trouble, for the idea is one which might have come from the pen of either, and Pope's opinion of these poets as members of The Mob of Gentlemen who wrote with Ease did not lead to over-careful discrimination.

E. G. MIDGLEY.

A PSEUDO-LINCOLNSHIRE GRAZIER OF 150 YEARS AGO

(Thomas Hartwell Horne, 1780-1862)

ALTHOUGH he signed one of his books "By a Lincolnshire Grazier" I doubt very much whether Thomas Hartwell Horne ever had any practical experience of grazing in that county. The signature was no more and no less than a selling device for The Complete Grazier; or Farmer and Cattle Dealer's Assistant ... together with a synoptical talk of the different breeds of neat cattle, sheep and swine ... illustrated with engravings. Printed for B. Crosby and Co., London, 1805 (8 vol.).

Horne was born in Chancery Lane in October, 1780, educated at a Dame's School at Eversley, Hants, a boy's school in London and at Christ's Hospital to 1793 where he became deputy Grecian at a time when S. T. Coleridge was also at the school. Horne took a job as barrister's clerk at £20 a year, and combined it with some literary efforts. When he received £2 2s. as payment for a tract his fate was sealed, and he plunged into all sorts of literary enterprises including two books about farming. He has been described as a Biblical scholar, bibliographer and polemic, but not so far as I am aware, as an agricultural writer. He did some cataloguing of books and worked for a time on the projected classified catalogue of the printed books in the British Museum, but this was abandoned in favour of the present alphabetical catalogue. He wrote on all sorts of subjects from religion to war and art, and achieved sufficient eminence to have his portrait engraved by H. Allard and J. Cochrane. All this is very well, but it does not make him a Lincolnshire Grazier.

Nevertheless this book had an ample popularity and reached five editions by 1830. Then it was used as a base by William Youatt, who revised it in 1833 and enlarged it again in 1839. Editions continued to flow from the press. The book was dedicated to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, and the author proclaims that he had been assisted in its production by communications from several Yorkshire, Leicester and Norfolk farmers, so what he lacked in practical experience (though he does not say so) is by implications supplied by these contacts. Again he puts out the excellent excuse, if excuse other than the desire to write is ever required by an author, that there was no recent book on the subject. The book opens with a table of qualities and distribution of the different breeds of cattle and sheep, but for this Horne depends a good deal on the writings of earlier authorities and quotes from them largely. There are sections on the feeding of each sort of livestock, but little that could have been new to his readers if they were practical farmers working for a living. It then proceeds to cover a good many of the subjects found in farming textbooks with a more general title; but, of