son of the Right Hon. Jas. Fitzgerald, formerly Prime Serjeant of Ireland, by his wife, Catherine Vesey, who was created Baroness Fitzgerald and Vesey, in the peerage of Ireland; to which peerage he succeeded on his mother's death in 1835. In the same year, he was created a British peer. He died unmarried in 1845; and was succeeded, in his *Irish* title, by his brother Henry, Dean of Kilmore, who is still living. The present Lord Fitzgerald is a widower, without male issue; and, on his death, the title will be extinct. The present Lord Fitzgerald resides at his deanery, Danesfort, near Cavan.

ANON.

Farnham.

Obliterated Postage Labels (2nd S. iv. 329.)—In a late number of "N. & Q.," inquiry is made as to the use collectors of old postage stamps make of them; and I am told by a poor woman, who regularly calls upon me once a fortnight for all my old stamps, that she wishes to get a child into a school founded, or supported, by Miss Burdett Coutts, one of the conditions of which is to secure a million of obliterated stamps, without reference to the value they have represented. My contribution, which she admits to be large, is about one hundred a-week to her store; and supposing she is able to secure eleven others of the same average quantity, it will take about fifteen years to raise the prescribed number. How such a course can benefit poor people, who, of themselves, cannot receive many letters in the course of a year, and whose time must be of some importance to their families, I am at a loss to conceive. Nor can I see any useful end to which the million of stamps, if procured, can be applied. M. C.

Some time since I was requested by a lady, with whom I have but a slight acquaintance, to assist in the collection of used postage stamps. She informed me that an old gentleman had promised a presentation to the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead to any child whose friends could collect a million of old postage stamps. A committee of ladies was appointed to obtain the requisite number, and a clergyman from the pulpit adjured the poorer portion of his congregation to aid in the good work. I have since been informed that the stipulated number was collected, and that the child obtained admission into the charity. Neither the old gentleman's name nor that of the child has come to my knowledge. One of the ladies, in the course of her canvass, received a considerable number of unused postage stamps left by an individual in his will, in furtherance of the same object. You may rely upon the authenticity of the above statements.

J. C. RICKARDS.

Musical Game (2nd S. iv. 289.)—M. F., who inquires if any one can give her any information as to the rules of a game entitled "Newly

invented Musical Game, dedicated to the Princess Charlotte of Wales by Anne Young, of Edinburgh," is informed that the game in question (contained in a large box which opens with tables, and is played with dice, with musical notes, &c., on their faces, &c.), was sold first in Edinburgh in 1801, and the present writer has two books of the rules, which were sold with the box,—the one, a pamphlet with the rules for *six* games; this was included in the purchase of the box. The other is an octavo volume containing a treatise on thorough bass, the rules for the six games, and also for a seventh. The first had simply the notice: "1801, printed by C. Stephens & Co.," but the 8vo. volume had in addition, and "sold by Muir, Wood, & Co., Leith St., Edinburgh, and by Preston, 97. Strand, London, where the Musical Game Tables are sold." The date of this volume was 1803. At this distance of time it is doubtful if any of these firms are in existence; but as the game was expensive—it cost six guineas—it is probable some of the oldest established music shops of that time might be able to procure a copy of the rules, or at any rate of the treatise; if *not*, the writer might be able, on further application in "N. & Q.," to have them copied; but they are not brief. H. M.

The rules of the "Musical Game" are contained in *An Introduction to Music* by Anne Gunn (late Young), published at Edinburgh, 1803. J. W. Manchester.

Spiders and Irish Oak: Chesnut Wood (2nd S. iv. 208, 298, 377.)—There is a fine old roof at Turner's Court, in the parish of Cold Ashton, Gloucestershire, four miles from Bath, perfectly free from cobwebs. The building is supposed to have been a chapel, but it is now desecrated to farm purposes. The roof is of heavy scantlings, framed with circular curb-pieces in ecclesiastical style. The timber is said to be chesnut, and why not? for the tree is considered by Evelyn and others to be a free-born Briton. He speaks of his own farm, and other old buildings about London where it was much used in days gone by. A forest of such trees is known to have existed in the neighbourhood, *temp.* Henry II.

Is not the roof of Westminster Hall of this timber? and it may very easily be known whether it is kept free from cobwebs by the brush or the antipathy of the spider to the material used.

H. T. ELLACOMBE.

Maurice Greene, Mus. Doc. (2nd S. iv. 287.)—It is stated in Hawkins's *History of Music* that Dr. Greene was the son of the Rev. Thomas Greene, Vicar of St. Olave, Jewry, and the nephew of John Greene, serjeant-at-law; that he married a young lady named Dillingham, and left issue an only child, a daughter, who married the Rev. Dr. Michael Festing, Rector of Wyke Regis,

Dorset, son of Michael Christian Festing, the celebrated violinist: that Serjeant Greene died unmarried, having by his will devised an estate in Essex of the value of about 700*l.* a-year to his natural son John, who was a barrister and steward of the manor of Hackney, and that this son died about 1750, having by his will devised the whole of his estate to Dr. Maurice Greene.

The names of "John Greene, Esq.," and "the Rev. Thos. Greene, Prebendary of Ely, &c.," appear in the list of subscribers to Dr. Greene's *Forty Select Anthems*, published in 1743. Possibly an inspection of the wills of the above-named members of the Greene family (which would most likely be found in either the Prerogative Office, or the Bishop of London's office in Doctors' Commons), might furnish a clue by which to discover farther particulars.

W. H. HUSK.

On the chance of affording Henri a scrap of information, I beg to state that stopping on December 27., 1854, to refresh at a small inn, "The Falcon," at the entrance to Hitchin from the Welwyn road, my eye caught the notice over the doorway, that "The Falcon" was kept by one *Maurice Greene Festing*. I found "mine host" to be an elderly gentleman, and a supervisor in the Excise. In conversing with him, I understood that he was the youngest of a numerous family, and the son of a clergyman. From the name, doubtless *Maurice Greene Festing* must be of musical descent, and may be able to impart some notes to Henri.

EDWIN ROFFE.

Medal: Clement X. (2nd S. iv. 366.)—This no doubt is a medal struck to commemorate the opening of the "Porta Santa" of S. Mary Major's at Rome by Cardinal Rospigliosi, at the year of jubilee, which recurs every twenty-five years. The Pope on these occasions, before proceeding himself to officiate at the opening of the Porta Santa at S. Peter's, deputed three cardinals to conduct the like ceremony at the other three of the Basilicas which have the Porta Santa; viz., S. John Lateran's, S. Mary Major's, and S. Paul's without the Walls. The inscription on the reverse of the medal appears to be either imperfectly struck or copied, but written at full it would probably be, "Jacobus titulo S. S. Joannis et Pauli Romanæ Ecclesiæ Presbyter Cardinalis Rospigliosius Liberianæ Basilicæ archipresbyter aperivit." Portam is of course understood. Cardinal Rospigliosi, being archpriest of S. Mary Major's, the chapter of which church is always presided over by a cardinal, was doubtless for that reason appointed the Pope's deputy.

This Basilica is called Liberiana from having been originally built under the pontificate of S. Liberias, about the year 352, in consequence of a vision which he and John the Patrician had the same night, and which was confirmed the follow-

ing morning, August 5, by a miraculous fall of snow which extended over the space the church was to occupy; and hence it is also called "S. Maria ad Nives." A detailed account of the ceremony will be found in Picart.

VEBNA.

Scrooby (2nd S. iv. 378.)—Strict accuracy, even in minor matters, is at all times desirable, especially in the pages of "N. & Q.," which enjoys so high a reputation for truth, generally, that I the more regret the inadvertence which even would seem to cast suspicion on its fair fame, for the purity of which your correspondent H. evinces a very proper jealousy. That the error in assigning Scrooby to Norfolk instead of to Nottinghamshire (which it is right to state is entirely my own, arising from carelessness in transcribing), carried with it its own antidote, any one may see who will take the trouble to verify my "quotation;" "whence taken" is also equally clear, I think, from inference,—my remarks, as the opening paragraph plainly shows, being founded on statements made in "the memoir prefixed to the works of Robinson, the Pilgrim Father" (vide p. 306., *antea*.) In selecting one of the appellatives there given to Scrooby—"the cradle of Massachusetts," H. (unless I mistake him) uncharitably takes occasion to sneer at the band of faithful men of whom Robinson was the head, and from whose struggles and privations, borne with so much Christian fortitude and heroism, are mainly derived the benefits and blessings we, in these days of comparative freedom, enjoy. To those who may be disposed, like H., to depreciate the self-denying labours of our Puritan forefathers (very possibly from being uninformed of the nature and extent of the trials they endured), I would commend the perusal of the "Memoir" in question, written in a truth-loving and impartial spirit, remembering that (to use the graphic words of Carlyle therein quoted at p. 54.)—

"The poor little ship, 'Mayflower,' of Delft Haven, hired by common charterparty for coined dollars, caulked with mere oakum and tar, provisioned with vulgarest biscuit and bacon, had in her a veritable Promethean spark—the life spark of the largest nation on our earth—so we may already name the Transatlantic Saxon nation. They went seeking leave to hear sermon in their own method—these 'Mayflower' Puritans,—a most indispensable search; and yet, like Saul the son of Kish, seeking a small thing they found this unexpected great thing. Honour to the brave and true! They verily, we say, carry fire from heaven, and have a power that themselves dream not of."

HENRY W. S. TAYLOR.

Southampton.

Anne, Mary, Louise, Male Christian Names (2nd S. iv. 378.)—Are not these the French forms of names, which in the original differ, but in that language are alike in the masculine and feminine terminations? Thus the Hebrew masculine name is Annas (S. Luke iii. 2.), and Anna (S. Luke ii.