Finally in 1545 appeared 'The Primer set foorth by the Kynges maiestie and his Clergie, to be taught, lerned and read ; and none other to be used throughout all his dominions.' In this there are only three invocations of saints, viz.—

Holy virgyn Mari, mother of God our sauour Jesus Christ: Pray for vs.

All holy Angels and Archangels and al holy orders of blessed spirites: Pray for vs.

All holy Patriarkes and Prophetes, Apostles and Martyrs, Confessours and virgyns, and al the blessed company of heaven: Pray for vs.

But there is here nothing special for festival days.

JAMES GAIRDNER.

Il Schifanoya's Account of the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth.

IN the recent discussion in this Review on the coronation of Queen Elizabeth¹ difficulties have arisen from the fact that the report by Il Schifanoya is given by Mr. Rawson Brown in the *Venetian Calendar*² in the form only of an abstract. Mr. Wilson says that Schifanoya does not seem to know that the Epistle and Gospel were read in Latin as well as in English, and he discredits the suggestion that there was no consecration of the Host; while Mr. Bayne explains this statement by saying that the words mean that there was no valid consecration. It may therefore be of interest to give a transcript of the passage in question from the original document, in the Mantuan archives, side by side with Mr. Rawson Brown's translation:—

... et fu delli cantori cominciata la Messa, et cantata dal decano della sua capella, suo capellano, non havendo voluto gli vescovi celebrare senza levare il corpo di Christo, ne consecrare l' hostia con le parole Englesi, come fece qual buon homo, et fu detto l' Epistola et l' Evangelio in Englese doppo li cantati in latino.

... the choristers commenced the Mass, which was sung by the dean of her chapel, her chaplain, the bishops not having chosen to say Mass without elevating the Host or consecrating it, as that worthy individual did; the Epistle and Gospel being recited in English.

Here Schifanoya plainly states that the Epistle and Gospel were read both in Latin and in English, and does not at all say that there was no consecration of the Host. It seems that the facts

¹ Vol. xxii. p. 650, vol. xxiii. p. 87.

² Vol. vii. p. 17.

were really as follows: What Elizabeth desired, and what the bishops refused to do, was, not that the coronation Mass should be said without any consecration, but that the words of consecration should be said in English. G. LOCKHART ROSS.

Sir Sidney Smith and Frotté in 1796.

THE letter printed below is to be found among the Puisaye papers in the British Museum (Add. MS. 8054. f. 185). It bears neither superscription nor endorsement, and is signed only with Sir Sidney Smith's initials—W. S. S. The recipient is identified as (Captain) John Wesley Wright by the mention of his initials in the text of the letter.¹ The document, which was written only ten days before Sidney Smith's capture off Havre on 19 April 1796, throws light on the movements of Wright, of whose proceedings during the previous two years with Sidney Smith in the 'Diamond' little is known—certainly not the fact that he, an Englishman, was sent as a secret agent to Frotté; and it supplies, more than conjecturally, the name of the correspondent to whom Frotté wrote, at the beginning of April 1796, the letter, 'Au chevalier —', of whose destination even M. de La Sicotière avows himself ignorant.² This letter of Frotté's, if read in the light of Sidney Smith's wish to meet him expressed in his communication to Wright, can scarcely lead to any other conclusion than that its intended recipient, the unnamed 'chevalier,' was the English captain himself. The royalist general expresses his regrets:

de ne pouvoir, une fois au moins, pénétrer jusqu'à vous, au travers de mes nombreux ennemis, oui, bien nombreux, M. le chevalier . . . Vous êtes un preux chevalier, et en vous je mets toute ma confiance. Veuillez bien m'informer, avec cette franchise digne de vous, de la marche de la diplomatie.³

This was precisely what Sidney Smith did, for Frotté writes to Puisaye on 8 May, that Windham *a eu la bonté de me faire dire par Sir Sidney Smith que l'on n'entrerait dans aucun arrangement ou négociation sans nous en prévenir*.⁴ Frotté goes on to acknowledge the receipt of a letter of 23 February from his correspondent, who must have given vent therein to a wish singularly resembling Sidney Smith's 'earnest desire' to shake hands with Frotté 'on the beach of the Cotentin, one side or other,' which he commissioned Wright to mention to him (below, p. 537), for Frotté replies, *Vous désirez me*

¹ He was rated at this time as midshipman, and apparently performed the duties of captain's clerk. *Dict. of Nat. Biogr.* liiii. 114.

² *Louis de Frotté et les Insurrections Normandes*, I. 461

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 619.