

one who has so little pretension to the notice of princes, as,

"Sir,

"Your royal highnesses [sic]!"

"Most obliged,

"Most obedient,

"And most humble servant,

"WILLIAM PAYNE."

A short preface follows, which bears marks of reparation. It may have received some touches from the same masterly hand.

The *external* evidence in favour of the ascription of the above piece to Johnson, if slight in itself, is not devoid of significance. He had dedicated a book for the same author, which book was also published by Mr. Thomas Payne, who was his brother, in 1756. BOLTON CORNEY.

PLAGIARISMS, OR PARALLEL PASSAGES. No. 2.

[Continued from No. 11. p. 163.]

"Dans les premières passions les femmes aiment l'amant; dans les autres elles aiment l'amour."—La Rochefoucauld, *Max.* 494.

"In her first passion woman loves her lover,

In all the others all she loves is love,

Which grows a habit she can ne'er get over,

And fits her loosely—like an easy glove," etc.

Don Juan, canto iii. st. iii.

There is no note on *this* passage; but, on the concluding lines of the *very next* stanza,

"Although, no doubt, her first of love affairs

Is that to which her heart is wholly granted;

Yet there are some, they say, who have had none,

But those who have ne'er end with only one,

we have the following editorial comment:—

"These two lines are a versification of a saying of Montaigne." (!!!) The saying is *not* by Montaigne, but by La Rochefoucauld:—

"On peut trouver des femmes qui n'ont jamais eu de galanterie; mais il est rare d'en trouver qui n'en aient jamais eu qu'une."—*Max.* 73.

Byron borrows the same idea again:—

"Writing grows a habit, like a woman's gallantry. There are women who have had no intrigue, but few who have had but one only; so there are millions of men who have never written a book, but few who have written only one."—*Observations upon an Article in Blackwood's Magazine; Byron's Works*, vol. xv. p. 87, Moore's Edition, 17 vols duod. London, 1833.

Both the silence of the author, and the blunder of his editor, seem to me to prove that *Les Maximes* are not as generally known and studied as they deserve to be. MELANION.

ST. ANTHOLIN'S.

Your correspondent MR. RIMBAULT (No. 12. p. 180.) has made rather a grave charge against my

predecessors in office as churchwardens and overseers of this parish; and although, I regret to say, such accusations of unjust stewardship and dereliction of duty are frequently and with justice imputed to some parish officers, yet I am happy to be able, in this instance, to remove the stigma which would otherwise attach to those of St. Antholin. The churchwardens' accounts are in good preservation, and present (in an unbroken series) the parish expenditure for nearly three centuries.

MR. RIMBAULT has doubtless been misled by some error in the description of the MSS. in Mr. Thorpe's catalogue (as advertised by him for sale), which were probably merely extracts from the original records.

The first volume commences with the year 1574, and finishes in 1708; the accounts are all written at the time of their respective dates, and regularly signed by the auditors then and there present as correct.

I have made numerous extracts from these interesting documents, and *notes* thereon, which I shall at some future time be happy to lay before your readers, if you should consider them of sufficient importance.

As a voucher for what I have stated with regard to their existence, and to give some idea of their general character, I have selected (at random) a few items from the year 1580-1:—

"The Accompte of Henrie Jaye, Churchwarden of the Parische of St. Antholyne, from the feaste of the Anunciacon of our Ladye in Anno 1580 unto the same feaste followinge in Anno 1581."

Among the "receaittes" we have—

"R^d of Mr. Thorowgoode for an olde font stone, by the consente of a vestrie - v^s iij^d

"R^d for the clothe of *bodkine* * y^t Ser Roger Marten hade before in keppinge, and now sold by the consente of a vestry and our mynnister - - - iij^{li} vj^s viij^d

"The Payments as followithe:—

"P^d to the wife of John Bakone *gwder* of the Lazer cotte at Myle End † in full of her due

* *Brodekine*. A richly-gilt stuff.

† It appears from an entry in the preceding year, that this man was first sent to "Sent Thomas Spittell in Soughwork," when it was discovered that he was afflicted with the leprosy, or some cutaneous disease, and immediately removed to the Lazar-house at Mile End, it being strictly forbidden that such cases should remain in the hospitals. These lazar-houses were built away from the town; one was the Lock Hospital, in Southwark; one at Kingsland, another at Knightsbridge, and that mentioned above between Mile End and Stratford. The laws were very strict in the expulsion of leprous people from the city; and if they attempted to force their way into the hospitals, they were bound fast to horses, and dragged away to the lazar-houses.

for keppinge of Evan Redde y^t was Mr.
 Hariots mane till his departur and for his
 Shete and Burialle as dothe apere x^l viij^d
 "P^d for makinge of the Longe pillowe & the
 pulpit clothe - - - ij^s
 "P^d for a yard and a nale of fustane for the same
 pillowe - - - xvj^d
 "P^d for silke to the same pillowe - - xvj^d
 "P^d for xjⁱⁱ of fethers for the same pillowe, at
 y^d - - - iiij^s vij^d
 "P^d for brede and beer that day the quen cam
 in - - - xij^d
 "P^d for candells and mendinge the baldrocke * vij^d
 "P^d for paynttinge y^e stafe of the survayer iij^d
 "P^d for mendinge the lytell bell - - iiij^s
 "P^d to Mr. Sanders for the yearly rent of the
 Laystall and skowringe the harness† for his yer
 iiij^s viij^d
 "P^d to Mr. Wright for the makinge of the Cloke ‡
 mor than he gatheride, agreed one at the laste
 vestrie - - - xviij^s
 "P^d to Peter Medcalf for mending the Cloke
 when it neade due at o^r Ladies Daye laste
 past in Anno 1581 - - - iiij^s
 "P^d for entringe this account - - - xx^d."

W. C., Junior,
 Overseer of St. Antholin, 1850.

QUERIES.

COLLEGE SALTING.

Mr. Editor,—If your very valuable work had existed in October, 1847, when I published in the *British Magazine* a part of Archbishop Whitgift's accounts relative to his pupils while he was Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, I should certainly have applied to you for assistance.

In several of the accounts there is a charge for the pupil's "salting;" and after consulting gentlemen more accurately informed with regard to the customs of the university than myself, I was obliged to append a note to the word, when it occurred for the first time in the account of Lord Edward Zouch, in which I said, "I must confess

* The *baldricke* was the garter and buckle by means of which the clapper was suspended inside the bell.

† *Harness*, or armour, which perhaps hung over some of the monuments in the church.

‡ It was about this time that clocks began to be generally used in churches (although of a much earlier invention); and in subsequent years we have several items of expenditure connected with that above mentioned. In 1595:—

"Paid for a small bell for the *watche* - iiij^s
 "Paid to the smith for Iron worke to it - xx^d
 "Paid for a waight for the Clocke wayinge
 36^{lb} and for a ringe of Iron - v^s."

Still, however, the hour-glass was used at the pulpit-desk, to determine the length the parson should go in his discourse; and xij^d for a new hour-glass frequently occurs.

my inability to explain this word; and do not know whether it may be worth while to state that, on my mentioning it to a gentleman, once a fellow-commoner of the college, he told me, that when, as a freshman, he was getting his gown from the maker, he made some remark on the long strips of sleeve by which such gowns are distinguished, and was told that they were called 'salt-bags,' but he could not learn why; and an Oxford friend tells me, that going to the buttery to drink salt and water was part of the form of his admission. . . . This nobleman's (*i. e.* Lord Edward Zouch's) amounted to 4s., and that of the Earl of Cumberland to 3s. 4d., while in other cases it was as low as 8d." To this I added the suggestion that it was probably some fee, or expense, which varied according to the rank of the parties. It afterwards occurred to me that this "salting" was, perhaps, some entertainment given by the new-comer, from and after which he ceased to be "fresh;" and that while we seem to have lost the "salting" both really and nominally, we retain the word to which it has reference.

Be this as it may, my attention has just now been recalled to the question by my accidentally meeting with one of Owen's epigrams, which shows that in his time there was some sort of salting at Oxford, and also of peppering at Winchester. As I doubt not that you have readers well acquainted with the customs of both these seats of learning, perhaps some may be good enough to afford information. Owen was at Oxford not many years after Whitgift had been Master of Trinity at Cambridge, if (as Wood states) he took his bachelor's degree in 1590. The epigram is as follows:—

"Oxonie salsus (juvenis tum) more vetusto;
 Wintonieque (puer tum) piperatus eram.
 Si quid inest nostro piperisve salisve libello,
 Oxoniense sal est, Wintoniense piper."

It is No. 64 in that book of epigrams which Owen inscribed "Ad Carolum Eboracensem, fratrem Principis, filium Regis," p. 205, edit. Elz, 1628. 12mo. I give this full reference in order to express my most hearty sympathy with the righteous indignation of my highly respected friend, your correspondent "L. S." (No. 15. p. 230.), against imperfect references. I do not, however, agree with him in thinking it fortunate that he is not a "despotic monarch;" on the contrary, now that I have not to take up verses, or construe Greek to him, I should like it of all things; and I am sure the world would be much the better for it.

S. R. MAITLAND.

Gloucester, Feb. 18. 1850.

A FEW DODO QUERIES.

The discovery and speedy extinction of that extraordinary bird the Dodo, belongs rather to