

in his *Carta Apologetica*, says of this work, "la traduccion del latin al español era mia, y la habia hecho para mi uso privado" (iii. 319).

Who was José Valdivieso?

Does he mean that in Italy (he writes from Ravenna in 1795), the Latin only being known (as stated by the writer of the *Analisis*), he made a version into the same language as that in which it had been originally written?

Mr. Irving's English translation was from the Cadiz edition of 1812. Are there more Spanish editions than the four of 1812, 1816, 1825, 1826? Was the work ever published in Latin? Was the *Compendio*, mentioned by Valdivieso and others, ever printed? Who was the editor of the London edition, 1826? As to Lacunza himself, was he not really a Jew by blood and ancestry?

S. P. TREGELLES.

"LITURGICAL TRACTS."—Three parts of *Liturgical Tracts, extracted from The Surplice*, were issued in London in the year 1846. I am anxious to know whether any more appeared; and if so, how many? ABHBA.

MR. LYONS.—

"The Infallibility of Human Judgment, its Dignity and Excellency, &c. &c. 3rd Edit., with a Supplement and Postscript. By Mr. Lyons. Printed for J. Peale, Locke's Head, Pat. Nos<sup>r</sup> Row, 1723."

This author has not earned for himself a place in any biographical dictionary that I have seen, and is unmentioned in Lowndes. It is a free-thinking pamphlet, after the school of Toland and Collins, digested into consecutive propositions. What is known of this author? Did he write any other works?

Since noting this, I find in Bohn's Shilling Series (*Autobiographical Memoirs of Benj. Franklin*) the following passage:—

"My pamphlet,\* by some means or other, falling into the hands of one Lyons, a surgeon, author of a book entitled (as above), it occasioned an acquaintance between us: he took great notice of me, called on me often to converse on those subjects, carried me to the Horns—a pale ale-house in Lane, Cheapside—and introduced me to Dr. Mandeville, author of the *Fable of the Bees*, who had a club there, of which he was the soul; being a most facetious, entertaining companion. Lyons, too, introduced me to Dr. Pemberton at Batson's Coffee House, who promised me, some time or other, an opportunity of seeing Sir Isaac Newton, of which I was extremely desirous; but this never happened."

J. A. G.

MILITIA RECORDS.—Where can one have access to these records for the period 1750-1760 in connection with the county of Leicester? Application having been made to the clerk of the peace for the county, he referred the inquirers to the

\* One he had just published, then in his nineteenth year (1725), under the title, *A Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain*.

War Office; but no information can be obtained from thence.

H. W. T.

OXFORD PEERAGE.—The title of Oxford was granted by Queen Anne to the minister Harley on his creation as an Earl; not from any special connection with that city, but as the preamble to his peerage (supposed to be written by Dean Swift) recites, from his learning, and patronage of learned men, his title should be appropriately derived from the University itself. Is the connection in this case of a title with personal qualification unique? THOMAS E. WINNINGTON.

JOHN PIG.—Can any one explain the following allusion?—

"The religion of John Pig, which is written upon a high stone pillar by the wayside, near the borders of Scotland."—Amory's *Ladies of Great Britain*, ed. 1769, i. 57.

CYRIL.

RHINOCEROS.—In the *London Gazette* of October 12, 1684, there is an advertisement of a rhinoceros, "the first brought into England." Can any of your readers help me to any further account of this arrival? H. E.

SAINT MICHAEL.—Is there a single symbol (other than a flaming sword), which is used to typify the Archangel Michael? I mean, without any personal representation, in the same way that a gridiron denotes St. Lawrence, a wheel St. Katherine, and a cross St. Andrew.

JOHN A. C. VINCENT.

MOTHER SHIPTON AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—As Mr. John Timbs, F.S.A., is now looked upon as an authority in matters connected with London and its antiquities, and is doubtless a reader of "N. & Q.," will you allow me to ask him his authority for the following extraordinary statement in his *Romance of London*, i. 284?—

"To what may be styled the legitimate wax figures at Westminster, were added from time to time, those of other celebrities, as, for example, *Mother Shipton*."

Mother Shipton in Westminster Abbey certainly reads very like a romance! M. R. S.

SYRIA.—What is the signification of this name? Does Syria mean, the country of the sun? The ancient name of Kathiawar, in Western India, was Saurashtra, from Surya, the sun; which was worshipped there in temples, still remaining. The name of the principal city of Saurashtra was Balabhipura, the city of the Great Baal, or the sun. In former times Hindoos, from the west of India, went on pilgrimage so far as Heliopolis or Baalbec, the city of the sun, in Syria. The Rajpoots of Western India, in early times, considered the sun-god their highest deity; sacrificed the horse to him, and dedicated to him the first day of the week. Arrian in the *Periplus speaks* of Surastrene: the same, I have no doubt Saurashtra. H