

The Authorship of "The Cures of the Diseased"

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'WUNDER ANE' IN LAYAMON'S 'BRUT.'

The form 'ane' found frequently in the *Brut* in combination with 'wunder' and 'swiðe' would appear from his glossary to be regarded by Madden as the accusative singular of the indefinite article 'an.' This might suit passages like l. 10355 where the sentence containing it has a noun in the accusative singular for it to agree with. But in most passages where it occurs there is no such noun and we must evidently explain it as an adverb with intensive force, e.g. in 30302 'iwærð him abolje bitter ane swiðe' (he was swollen with anger very bitterly), 10577 'wunder ane wide' (wonderfully far), and ll. 24799, 25826, 26104, where we have 'wunder ane swiðe' and no noun in the accusative case. The adverbial form may be traced to the genitive plural of the numeral 'an,' as in 'anra gehwile' (every one) and in the Old Norse where the genitive plural intensifies the superlative as in 'einna mestr' (greatest of all). Owing to levelling of inflexions and perhaps the influence of 'einna' the English genitive plural of 'an' sometimes appeared as 'ane,' e.g. 'our ane,' 'your ane' (of us alone, of you alone). In Middle English the intensive adverbial phrase takes the form of the doubly marked genitive plural 'of ane,' 'of one,' not only with superlatives as 'starkest man of ane' (*Bruce*, IV, 74), but also with positive adjectives as 'a fowll gyane of ane' (an especially foul giant) (*Bludy Serk*, 18) and as late as the sixteenth century 'ane fair castell of one' (Stewart, *Cron. Scot.*). The usage still survives in the common Scottish combination of the intensive adverb 'gey' with 'an' as 'gey an gude' sometimes spelled as one word 'geyan.' We also find it in the North of England, as in Tennyson's *Northern Farmer* 'straange an' cowd (wonderfully cold).' Some of the above quotations will be found in the *N. E. D.* s.v. 'one.'

MICHAEL MACMILLAN.

BIRMINGHAM.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF 'THE CURES OF THE DISEASED.'

In 1915 the Clarendon Press issued a reproduction in facsimile of the earliest pamphlet on tropical medicine, entitled *The Cures of the Diseased. In Forraine Attempts of the English Nation*. London, 1598, to which Mr C. Singer supplied an Introduction dealing with the authorship of the work. In the edition from which this reprint was made, the writer signs himself G. W. Mr Singer shows that this G. W. is to be identified with the George Wateson, mentioned by Hakluyt in 1600

(preface to Vol. III of the *Voyages*) as the author of such a pamphlet, and the identification is confirmed by the existence of another edition of the pamphlet in the British Museum, which is signed in full, George Wateson. Mr Singer goes on to suggest that George Wateson is George Whetstone, the poet and miscellaneous writer. He explains the difference in the form of the name as due to Hakluyt's knowing the writer by hearsay only. This theory seems to be untenable. Whetstone certainly varies the form of his name—he spells it Whetston, Whetstone, Whetstones, Whetstons, as Mr Singer indicates—but he never uses a form approaching Wateson.

In the course of his argument, Mr Singer says that the last known work of George Whetstone, his *Censure of a Loyall Subject*, was published in 1587, and states that no notice has been found of his death. It appears, however, from a note prefixed by the publisher, Thomas Cadman, to Whetstone's *Sir Phillip Sidney, his Honourable Life, His Valiant Death*, etc. (entered at Stationers' Hall, June 15th, 1587: reprinted in *Fronde Caducæ*, Vol. I, 1816), that Whetstone died, or was killed ('destinie and fate hath too untimely ended his days'), shortly before the publication of this work. He was certainly dead in 1600, when Hakluyt speaks of George Wateson as if still alive, since the writer of the Preface to *Belvedere, or the Garden of the Muses*, 1600, classes him with the 'deceased' authors from whom material has been drawn. It seems impossible, therefore, that he should have been the author of *The Cures of the Diseased*.

D. M. MEAD.

ENGLEFIELD GREEN.

FIELDING'S 'MISCELLANIES.'

I. *Dates of Publication.* The actual dates of publication of Fielding's *Miscellanies* of 1743 seem not yet to have been noted by critics. Lawrence (*Life*, p. 181) says the volumes appeared 'in the course of the year 1743'; Keightley (*Fraser's Magazine*, January 1858, p. 12), 'during the spring or summer of this year'; Miss Godden (*Henry Fielding*, p. 144), 'probably, in April.' Dobson (*Fielding*, 1905, p. 98) notes, 'By advertisement in the *London Daily Post and General Advertiser*, they would seem to have been published early in April, 1743.'

The *St James Evening Post*, Nos. 5179, 5180, 5181, March 22—24, 24—26, 26—29, 1743, advertises the First Edition: 'On Thursday the 7th of April, will be de-/ liver'd to the SUBSCRIBERS, / MISCELLANIES. / In THREE VOLUMES, Octavo, / By HENRY FIELDING, Esq; ;....'