



TO BE ANSWERED IN THE NEXT NUMBERS.

#### MARRIAGE BELLS.

9. I heard a piece of poetry read two months ago by Mr. Bellew, entitled "*Marriage Bells*, by Charlotte Griffiths." I want to find the poem, and cannot. Can you, or any of your readers of the PENNY POST, inform me soon?

R. P.

#### BARREL ORGANS.

11.—Can any readers of the PENNY POST inform me of Barrel Organs, which, on Jan. 1, 1873, were in active use in any churches throughout the land,—dissenting places of worship of course excepted?

S. K. B.

#### ABSENCE OF SPONSORS.

12.—Can you, or any of your readers, inform me if a parish priest is justified in re-

fusing to baptize the children of those parents who object to sponsors, the parents themselves being willing to act in that capacity for their children?

ALPHA.

#### ST. HERMES.

13.—There is a church near Truro "dedicated to the blessed Martyr Saint Hermes, who was beheaded at Rome on the 28th day of August, in the year of our Lord 132." What other churches in England are dedicated to the same saint, and what is known of his history?

ST. E.

#### ST. MINVER.

14.—Can you, or any of your readers, give me some information respecting St. Minver?

A. E.

### REPLIES

#### TO QUERIES IN PREVIOUS NUMBERS.

##### PASTORAL STAVES AND CROZIER.

55.—What is the exact difference between a Pastoral Staff and a Crozier; and (2.) how many old Pastoral Staves exist in the National Church.

ANTHROPOS.

In reply to No. 55, (1), I beg to say that there is no difference between a pastoral staff and a crozier. That eminent archaeologist, Mr. Albert Way, writes: "The pastoral staff with a curved head was called *croce*, *croche*, or *crutch*, words derived from the French *croce* or *croche*. At the consecration of a church, according to the *Legenda Aurea*, 'the bysshop gooth all aboute thre tymes, and æt every tyme that he cometh to that dore, he knocketh with his *croce*,' in the Latin original, *baculo pastorali*. In Ang.-Sax. *cruce* signifies both a cross and a crook, and from similarity of sound between cross and croce, words perfectly distinct in their derivation, some confusion of terms has arisen, especially as regards the usual acceptance of the word crozier, which has been supposed to be incorrect. Crozier, however, properly signifies the pastoral staff or croce, the incurved head of which was termed in French *croseron*, part of the in-

signia of bishops: thus in Brooke's 'Book of Precedents,' it appears, that at the marriage of Philip and Mary in 1554, the bishops present had their 'croziers carried before them.' (Lol. Coll., iv. 398.) Fox says that Bonner, who was then Bishop of London, at the degradation of Dr. Taylor in 1555, would not strike him with his 'crozier-staff' upon the breast, lest he should strike again. Minshen says that 'croce is a shepherd's crooke in our old English; hence the staffe of a bishop is called the crocier or crozier.'" (*Promptorium Parvulorum sive Clavicorum*, &c. Edited by Albert Way. Part I., pp. 103, 104, note. Publications of the Camden Society, No. 25, 4to., 1843.) According to ancient rule, the staff held by an archbishop is surmounted not by a cross, but by a crook,—the archiepiscopal cross he never ritually touches; when used, it is always carried before him by a cleric appointed for the purpose, who was formerly called a "croiser." Thus, e.g., in the relation of the martyrdom of S. Thomas of Canterbury, it is said that "one Syr Edward Grymo that was his croiser put forth his arme wyth the crosse to bare of the stroke, and the stroke smote the crosse on sundre." (The "Golden Legend,"