

The Saxon, as a Teutonic language,
to be compared with the German.

L480

Cranborne 7. Dec. 1857.

Dear Sir,

I hope you have
secured the "Letter" &c.

I assure you I am
not in any hurry for
my MS. and hope you will
consult of your own time for
returning it.

I have been thinking, and
made some copying in reference
to Larmer, quasi Lavormere.

There is no doubt that in

old documents we should
always find the u for v, as
Lauer for Laver.

I find that Lauern is a common
German verb, signifying, to lurk,
or, be on the watch; as a noun
feminine, die Lauer, is a
lurking-place; and, joined to
another word, as, Lauer grube
it means a hole or pit used to
lie in wait for deer.

This really seems to be very
suggestive. It has occurred
to me that the word Laver, as
we find it, may possibly have
some reference to the Celtic pits

which are certainly found
on your hills, and in
some place they may have
been taken as marks of
boundary.

The lamer = Lauermore Tree
would be the Tree on this
boundary.

But I am always afraid of
dabbling in etymology!

Yours very truly
J. W. Stewart

Lieut Genl
Att Pitt-Rivers F.R.S. &c

P. S. Of course I assume

2430a

4th Dec. 1887.

S. Sloane Petrels.



Dear Sir

I beg to inform you that
 since you were here on 25th Oct
 I have divided an dispensing
 of some fine mercuric iodine
 vials with their stoppers
 in particular, there are three
 furnished just, each with
 cork, & signed, 1638

Southampton have one jar
of the same sort, with 2 teeth.

There are also several varieties
Sawyer & Furman diabetes &
herb interwoven keeping both as
I can soon find evidence of
they also can be disposed of
If you can to see them I will
be happy to show them to
you and send ^{you} what are left.
- faithfully & patiently